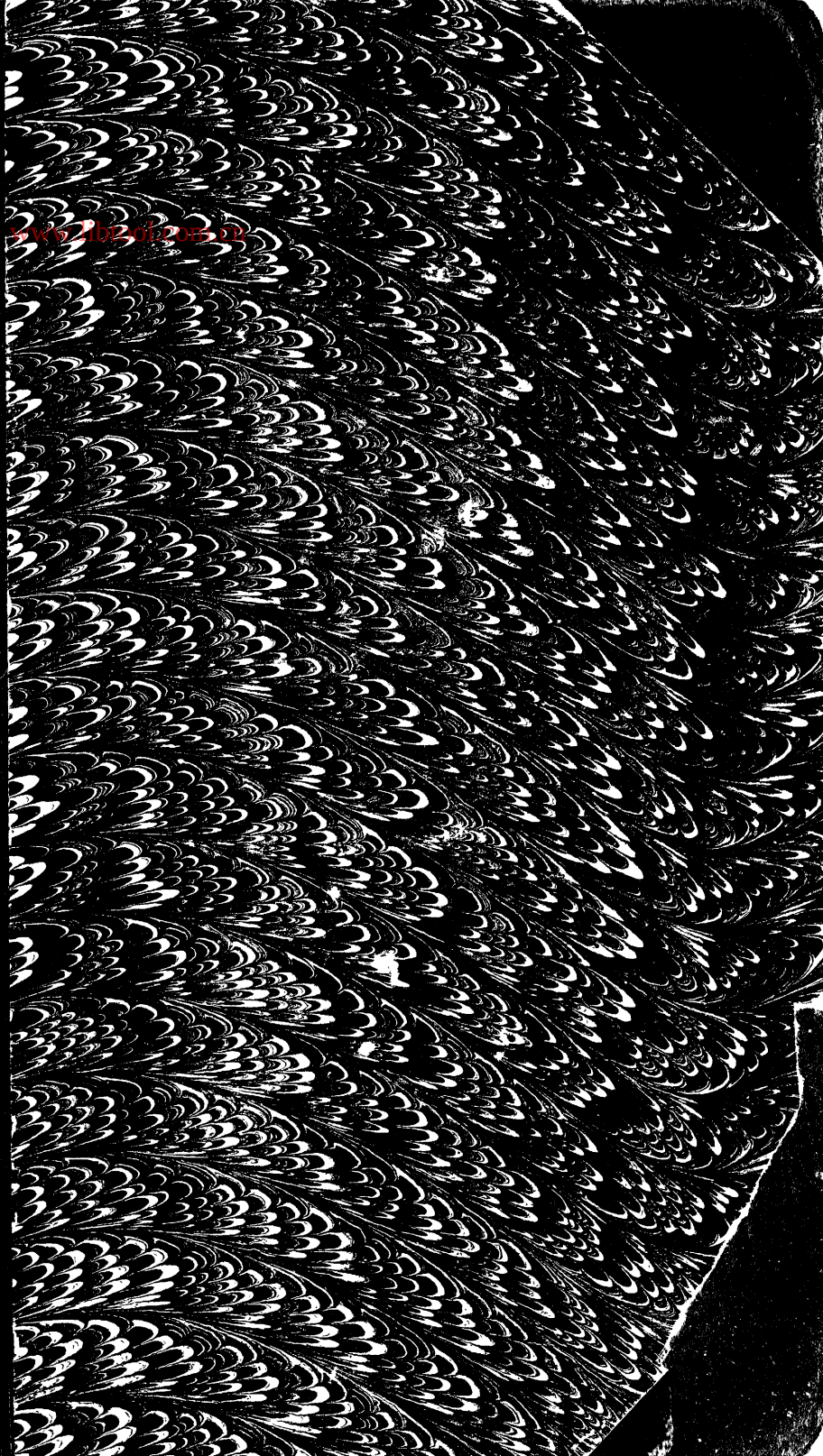
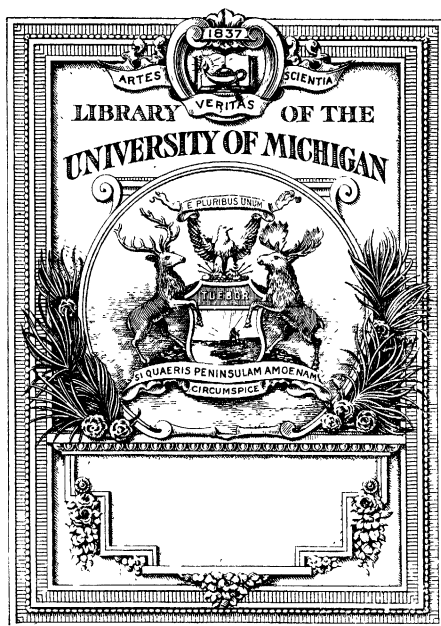




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Brookline Historical Publication Society

112169

FIRST SERIES—NUMBERS 1 TO 10

Issued in 1895 and 1896

With a List of Subscribers and a Complete Index

BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS
THE RIVERDALE PRESS: C. A. W. SPENCER
1897

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Ms. A. 9. 2. 25.

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CORRECTIONS

- Page 2. Mrs. Susan Boylston Donaghe of Morristown writes that Captain Richard Walker (not Joshua) married Susanna Boylston.
- " 16. October 7, 1774, at Concord, *should read* October 7, 1774, at Salem, and adjourned to meet October 11 at Concord.
- " 30. The port of Boston had been closed, *should read* the port of Boston was closed in 1774.
- " 97. Died June 13, 1847, does not refer to Miss Pierce. She died March 9, 1896.
- " 98. Feraline, *should read* Feroline.
- " 158. Add to Brookline soldiers in the civil war, Edward F. Allen.
- " 158. Henry C. Scudder, *should read* Henry B. Scudder.

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A LETTER FROM REBECCA BOYLSTON* TO EDWARD BOYLSTON

BROOKLINE, March 5, 1810.

MR. EDWARD BOYLSTON, Springfield.

Respected Uncle,—It is so long since you heard from us, at least by letter, that I presume you will scarcely recollect your niece, who now addresses you, & who improves this opportunity of writing with the greatest pleasure. Miss Stebbins† who will be the bearer of this letter has resided

* Rebecca Boylston was the daughter of Joshua and Abigail [Baker] Boylston and granddaughter of Dudley Boylston. She became the wife of Deacon Joshua C. Clark.

† Miss Stebbins' school house, built about 1808; stood on the southwest corner of "New lane" now Cypress street, at its junction with the Turnpike now Boylston street. Mrs. Thomas Walley, an accomplished French lady, was interested to have it put up, wishing to secure for her daughters special teaching in embroidery, sampler working and water colors beside the customary school course of the day. Of late years the old building has been used as a hen and cow house by Dr. Shurtleff; it now stands on the west branch of Cameron street.

Two Rewards of Merit have been preserved and are reproduced by permission of Mrs. Henry F. Dana:

Miss Anna E. Heath has made such improvement, since she has been under Miss Stebbins' tuition that she has gained her high approbation.

BROOKLINE, Nov. 2, 1811.

HONARARY CARD.

Miss Ann E. Heath has made great proficiency in all the branches of education to which she has attended, since she has been under Miss Stebbins' tuition.

BROOKLINE, August 3d, 1812.

in Brookline for some time, & is very much esteemed, she has kept an excellent school, & we expect her to return in a few weeks to stay the summer, when she returns I shall hope to receive a long particular letter from you, or some of my cousins. We used to hear from you frequently when cousin Richard was in Boston, but it is now a long time since we heard from any of you. We have not heard from uncle Caleb neither, for several years. Aunt Mary has resided with us for the last ten years, & is as well as I ever knew a person of her age her memory is good, & for the two last summers she has been more rational than she used to be, she frequently speaks of you & wonders we do not hear oftener, she would be very much gratified to receive particular information concerning you, which I hope we shall very soon. We frequently hear from Mrs. Mirick she that was Betsy Davis, I have been once to Princeton to visit her, I assure you she is very well settled, she has an excellent husband & every thing to make her happy, she has no children, but I believe she is perfectly contented. You have undoubtedly heard of the death of Capt. Joshua Walker,* as he has been dead a year last December, his last voyages were unfortunate, he lost all the property he had before acquired, & has left a widow & two little children quite destitute, his sister Mary or rather Mrs. Miles has taken his eldest child for her own, as she has no daughter. Mrs. Miles keeps one of the first boarding [houses] in town & gets a very genteel living, she has one son married, her second son, Richard a very enterprising youth, at the early age of twenty went master of a vessel but died on his passage home, she has still four at home. Mrs. Richardson has a very likely family of children. The eldest, Nicholas is in business with his father, the second,

* Joshua Walker married Susanna, daughter of Dudley Boylston of Brookline; their daughters, Mrs. William Richardson of Boston and Mrs. Miles, were sisters of Capt. Joshua Walker.

Thomas, is settled in the state of Pennsylvania, the third, William, is in business in Virginia, Susan the only daughter, is at home, their fourth son, Dudley, was a most amiable youth, 19 years old, who died about a year ago last November in a consumption. Mrs. Richardson desired me when I wrote to you to give you her best respects Dudley Walker has lately bought a large farm at Milton & has moved there, he has a family of seven children & has buried one. Edward Walker lives in Boston has six children & has buried one, he has not been very succesful in business, but gets a comfortable living. Thus my dear uncle I have endeavored to give you some little account of our cousins as far as I know, as to aunt Seavers children I believe they are all living but Nancy, but I seldom see or hear from them they are scatter'd at a distance from each other. None of them in affluent circumstances, but all of them comfortable. As to Brookline, uncle within a few years it is very much altered, I think you would scarcely recollect any part of it. Where the Meting-house stood is now a cultivated garden, & the parsonage house handsomely fitted up. On the hill opposite the school-house on the left-hand going to our house, there is an elegant meting-house,* said by many to be the handsomest

* May, 1802, a committee was chosen to examine "whether the meeting house is in a situation to enlarge. How many new pews may be made." On hearing its report extensive repairs were voted in June, but countermanded the following May, 1803, settling for what outlay had been made to date. At a town meeting held 2 April, 1804, it was Voted "That a reward of \$500 be given to any person who may detect the villian or villians that attempted to burn the meeting house in this Town on the last evening. Voted to advertise the above reward in the Independent Chronicle and Columbian Centinel." On May 16th it was voted to replace the old building by a new one. A fresh site was chosen where the present or fourth building stands, and in April, 1805, the corner-stone was laid. The architect was an Englishman, Mr. Peter Banner; during the following summer, he was allowed the use of the brick school house in carrying out his work. Mr. John Robinson was chairman of the Committee and saw that each Surveyor of Highways worked out 2-7 of his Tax list on the meeting house plat. When completed the Church was 68 feet long and 64 feet wide, with a porch, and a

in the state, we are likewise blest with a minister* whom we all love & revere. A turnpike road leading from Worcester to Boston, has been cut through the center of the town, it came within a few rods of our land but was neither an injury nor benefit. Several elegant houses have been erected one on the spot where aunt Davises† stood, & five within sight of it. Mr. John Heath's house, and Mr. Winchesters are almost the only ones

spire rising 137 feet from the ground. There were 74 pews on the floor and 14 in the gallery. The pulpit and caps of the pews were made of Southern cherry wood, given by Stephen Higginson, Jr. His father gave a London bell weighing 1,000 lbs. The Town voted it should be inscribed with name of donor and date. Mr. Thomas Walley presented "an Elegant New Bible" valued at \$36, Mr. David Hyslop provided a baptismal basin, Richard Sullivan, Esq., gave the money for the stone steps, and through the liberality of Mr. John Lucas a clock was purchased, which in 1873 was still serviceable and transferred to the old Town Hall. The entire cost came to about \$20,193, and was assessed on the pews. At the Vendue, of which four notifications were to be posted up in different parts of the Town, the Town agreed the Pew should go to the highest Bidder being a freeholder or Inhabitant. All non-resident proprietors of Land and persons from Roxbury first Parish, living west of Muddy River to have equal rights by signifying their intentions to the Town Clerk (Stephen Sharp) on the day before the sale. No one was to buy more than one pew until all had had opportunity to purchase one. Each Deed to be recorded by Town Clerk. The ground floor pews were prized at a minimum of \$160 and those in the Gallery at \$110. The highest price recorded was \$525 covering a bonus paid for choice. By a special vote no Pewholder was to make any alteration except in the Seat and Ledges below the railing. The fixing of hooks, cloak-pins or any other thing to the walls or columns without consent of the Standing Committee was likewise forbidden. May 26, 1806, Voted "the Dedication of the New meeting house be on Wednesday the Eleventh day of June next — Devine worship to begin precisely at Three O'Clock, and the church and congregation of this Town will assemble at the said new meeting house for the purpose of Divine Worship on the next Sunday (June 15) and afterwards forever." The text at the Dedication was "In all places where I record my Name, I will come unto thee and I will bless thee." In 1894, "Acts and Laws Relating to Brookline" appeared, together with a map made in 1844 by E. F. Woodward; on its margin the churches of that date are given, among them Dr. Pierce's. This church, was followed by the third building; the corner-stone of which was laid in 1848.—*Miss Woods' "Sketches of Brookline,"* and *Town Records*.

A pencil sketch of the church as it appeared about 1839, drawn by a member of Gambadella's drawing class, has been given to the Public Library by Dr. Augustine Shurtleff.

* Rev. John Pierce, minister in Brookline from 1797 to the time of his death in 1849.

† Sarah, daughter of Dudley Boylston, and wife of Samuel Davis, son of Nehemiah Davis.—*Bradford Kingman*.

that remain as they were, but they alas ! are changed in the most essential points for the owners are no more, Mr. & Mrs. Heath* & Mr. & Mrs. Winchester have been some time, & their places are supplied by their children. Mr. & Mrs. Goddard† are still living monuments of piety & goodness they often enquire particularly after you. Doctor Aspinwall‡ is still an active physician, & has a son just beginning to practice equally as promising as his father. I can assure you uncle, the present generation now rising up in Brookline promise to be as usful and as respectable as their fathers. And now uncle I will tell you the alteration at the place of your birth, as well as my own. You will doubtless think by this time the house must be very old & uncomfortable ; it was so much so as to make it impossible to repair it to any advantage, we moved out of it in october, the house was taken entirely down & a new one erected which was to have been done in May, it was nearly finished & we were anticipating our return home ; when by means of the carpenders having a light there in the evening it took fire on the 21 of february & was entirely consumed in a few hours. The loss falls upon the carpender, but the dissapointment on our part is very great, as we shall not return back now for several months. Brookline people are remarkable for assisting the unfortunate, & they are now affording every assistance to the worthy carpender whose winters work was thus in a few hours entirely burnt up. You may wonder perhaps that

* Mr. John Heath, a cousin of General William Heath, married in 1738, Susanna Crafts of Roxbury. In 1760 they came to Brookline to live. Mr. Heath died in 1804, aged 72; his wife in 1808, aged 70.

† Mr. John Goddard, born in 1730, married for his second wife Hannah Seaver. She died in 1821 and her husband in 1816, both at the age of 86.

‡ Dr. William Aspinwall (Harvard 1764), married Susanna Gardner in 1776. He established three hospitals for inoculation against smallpox. When vaccination was discovered he at once recognized its superiority over the earlier method and gave it his support. He died in 1823. His son died in 1818, at the age of 34.

my mother at her advanced state of life should undertake to build a house, but I can assure you she has no care about it. We have a particular friend who builds the house,* & who will take care of the farm for the future, and not only the farm ; but who will undertake a still more difficult task ; to take care of me. You know uncle I have neither father nor brother, & you will not blame me for chusing a guardian ; especially if I make a wise choice, which I hope & believe I have. By this time I believe you are completely tired of this long letter, I did not at first intend to be so particular, but if I am tedious must beg you to forgive me. I should admire to go to Springfield & if it were not quite so far, I should think more about it, I have so few relations, I should like of all things at least to know them all, & with my cousins at Springfield I am quite a stranger. I would thank you, Sir, to remember me in the kindest manner to all your family, and tell them they have a cousin at Brookline who would be extreemly gratified to recieve a visit from any of them at any time. But a letter by Miss Stebbins I shall depend upon. Aunt sends abundance of love to you and wishes it were possible to see you but that is a favour she never expects, my mother sends her respects to you likewise With every sentiment of duty and respect I remain your affectionate Neice.

REBECCA BOYLSTON.

* The house referred to was built by Nathaniel Murdock for the late Deacon Joshua C. Clark and his bride in 1810. Its present occupant is Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted. In March, 1801, the Surveyors of Roads were William Leverett, Jonathan Dana, Benjamin White, Caleb Craft, and Nathaniel Murdock. For many successive years Mr. Murdock was Surveyor of Wood and Lumber.

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Through migration and intermarriage the history of one town is largely the history of all its neighbors. This is peculiarly true of Brookline, a part of Boston from 1630 to its incorporation in 1705. *Libraries, historical societies, and members of old families* should, therefore, join the BROOKLINE HISTORICAL PUBLICATION SOCIETY at once by sending to the treasurer, Mr. C. K. Bolton, the annual fee of \$1.00.

The following publications are ready for the press :

I. A letter from Rebecca Boylston, describing the changes in Brookline 90 years ago, with gossip relating to the Boylstons, Walkers, Richardsons, Goddards, Aspinwalls and other families of New England.

II. The Sharp family papers, wills, deeds, etc., beginning in 1677 with the affairs of the much married Widow Sharp, later Mrs. Nowell, and "likely to intermarry" with Mr. Solomon Phipps of Cambridge. About fifty names of Massachusetts and Connecticut families are mentioned.

III. Brookline in the Revolution. Personal histories of men, some of whom settled later in other towns; material gathered from unprinted records and from correspondence.

N. B. The White family papers, the church records, the grave-yard inscriptions, and other publications of interest will follow.

A title-page, table of contents, and list of subscribers will be sent upon completion of the first volume of the Publications.

MISS ELLEN CHASE,
DANIEL S. SANFORD,
CHARLES K. BOLTON,

Standing Publication Committee.

Brookline Historical Publication Society

PUBLICATIONS, No. 2
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THE SHARP PAPERS IN THE BROOKLINE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

For an account of the Sharp family see Miss Woods' "Historical Sketches of Brookline," page 98. The Roman numerals refer to the Clark collection of manuscripts in the Library. No. I. follows XXVI.; No. XI. follows XXXV.; No. IX. follows XLII.

XXII.

At a County Court held at Boston July 31 1677. The Court impowers Deacon William Parke & Thomas Gardner to make the division of the Estate of the late John Sharp of Muddy River, etc., etc.

"The above is Coppie of the Courts order.

as attests Is : * Addington Cler."

Lieut. John Sharp, born about 1643, and killed at the Sudbury fight, April, 1676, was the son of Robert the emigrant.

XXIII.

Decision of William Parke and Thomas Gardner, impowered by the County Court at Boston July 31, 1677, "to sett ought unto the Widdow Sharp one hundred pounds."

Dated 3 of october 1677.

XXIV.

Robert Sharp's power of attorney to Stephen Williams of Roxbury, 1690, on going to the war.

Printed in Miss Woods' *Historical Sketches*, page 101.

Robert Sharp, son of Lieut. John Sharp, was born May 17, 1665, married Sarah Williams of Roxbury. He died in the expedition to Canada, 1690.

XXV.

Petition of Sarah Sharp, Widd. Relict of Robert Sharp "To the honor'd ye County Court now sitting in Boston" to have an estate of land divided.

XXVI.

Receipt from Theophilus Minott to Thomas Nowel for four pounds ten shillings, Boston June 20, 1693.

I.

Appointment of Sarah Nowell of Muddy River by William Stoughton as administrator of the estate of her former husband, Robert Sharp, December 20, 1694. *Parchment.*

L.

Will of Sarah Nowell relict of Mr. Thomas Nowel late of Muddy River, Being likely in a short time to intermarry again with Mr. Solomon Phipps the son of Mr. Solomon Phipps late of Cambridge, etc.

Mentions "my son Robert Sharpe," and "his sister Sarah Sharpe"; "my honored father Stephen Williams"; "my uncle Samuel Scarborough."

Signed January 3, 1694/5.

Printed in part in Miss Woods' *Historical Sketches*, p. 102.

XXVII.

Deed of sale of land for £200 from the selectmen of Boston to John Winchester, Samuel Aspinwall, Joseph Gardner, John Winchester, Jun'r, Peter Boylston, Caleb Gardner, Benjamin White, Jun'r, Samuel White, Robert Sharp, & William Marean, all of Brookline. Signed by Isaiah Tay, Daniel Oliver, Thos. Cushing, Oliver Noyes, Joseph Wadsworth, Addington Davenport and Edward Hutchinson, selectmen.

Dated Oct. 29, 1711.

This Captain Robert Sharp, son of Robert, son of Lieut John, was born about 1688; died July 18, 1763. His wife's name was Susannah.

XXVIII.

Commission of Stephen Williams "to be quartermaster of the Troop within the County of Suffolk whereof Joshua Lamb Gent is Captain."

Dated April 15, 1713. Signed by Gov. Joseph Dudley.

XXIX.

Order to constable Robert Sharp to raise £15 "upon Polls & estates of ye inhabitants of ye Town of Brooklyn for ye use of ye School."

Dated Sept. 20, 1719.

XXX.

Deed of land in Roxbury from "Christopher Avery of New Groton in ye County of New London in Connecticut Colony in New England, Yeoman, & Prudence my wife" to Stephen Williams Jun'r of Roxbury.

Mentions "our Uncle Ephraim Payson," "our Father Deac'n John Payson."

Dated June 29, 1725.

XXXI.

Jonathan Gardner account in the year 1728.

To 7 yards of camblet at 5 9	2.0.3
To 6 yards & three quar of shalloun	1.3.4
To cloath for a gaeket	1.8.0
To Leathor for a pear of briches & triming and making . . .	1.16.6
To silk and buckerum and tape	0.5.6
To 2 doz of Coat buttons & gaek	0.5.6
To making	1.2.6
Pad for one book	0.12.0
Pad at white hors 5 shilling & 3 pence	
To mending ye barn two shilling & 8 pence.	9-1-6

On the back: April 16, 1730, Robert Sharp paid 8-16-3 "when he went to Deacon Orsgood as witness my hand John Winchester."

Camlet was "a stuff either of hair, of silk, or of wool, or of all these materials;" shalloun was of woolen, "used for the linings of coats, and so called from Chalons, a city of France where it was first made." *Mrs. Earle's Costume of Colonial Times.*

XXXII.

Bill Jenuery ye 1: 1737. for clothing for "the Captain," "Thomas Sharls," "your son" and "Daniel."

XXXIII.

Indenture witnesseth that Peter Mahony of Brookline, with the consent of his master Robert Sharp of Brookline, put himself apprentice unto "Gershon Hail" of Boston, bricklayer, for two years.

Signed March 28, 1737.

XXXIV.

Indenture witnesseth that "Dunkan Mackeever, late of Bellenock in the County of Lonon Derry," with the consent of his master Joseph Little of Boston, doth bind himself unto Captain Robert Sharp of Brookline, to serve him for three years.

Signed Nov. 14, 1737.

Watermark: Arms of the City of London.

XXXV.

Copy of will of Robert Sharp of Brookline.

Dated, April 1, 1763.

The following extract illustrates the agricultural character of the life in early Brookline:

"I also give her [my wife] one half of my Poultreys, and honey Bees. . . . I also give her two Cows. . . . I also Give her Twelve Bushell of Indian Corn and Six Bushell of Rye a year Annually so long as She Remains my Widow, And also ten Score of well Fed Pork, and Twelve Score of Good Beef a year Annually And her Firewood at the Door, and so much of the fruit of my Orchard as she wants for her own Use, and six Barrells of Cyder, a year Annually. . . . I Further Give her four Bushell of malt a Year Annually. . . ."

Mentions: Sussannah his wife, giving her "my negro woman Jane, and my Silver Tankard;" "my son Robert Sharp"; "my four daughters Sussannah, Sarah, Mary & Lucy."

Lucy was then unmarried.

XI.

Letter from Ebenezer Davis to Captain Sharp, Brookline, February 1, 1764, about "Mrs. Quiner, Liddia and Lute."

XXXVI.

Copy of will of Susanna Sharp, widow, of Brookline.

Dated Jan. 13, 1768.

Mentions: My four daughters Susanna Snow, Sarah Sumner, Mary Craft, Lucy Phillips; heirs of son Robert Sharp; grandsons Robert, Stephen & Jacob Sharp.

"My silver tankard after my Deceas I Give to the Church of Christ in Brookline."

XXXVII.

Appraisement of the Estate of Mr. Robert Sharpe of Brookline, Gentleman deceased. £1764:19:4.

Dated January 15, 1768.

Including: "One negro Wench, £20.0.0."

Accompt of Sarah Sharpe and Robert Sharp Adm'rs of the Estate of Robert Sharpe. Allowed April 21, 1769.

Major Robert Sharp, son of Captain Robert, was born April 9, 1714; died Dec. 11, 1767. He married Sarah Payson of Roxbury.

XXXVIII.

Memorandum of money due Sarah Sharp from the estate of the widow Susanna Sharp, late of Brookline, deceased.

"To Boarding her the Sd Susanna Sharp & her maid from the 18th day of July Anno 1768 to the 4th Day of January Anno 1770: 76 Weeks at 10/8 pr week £40.10.8.

"To my Daughter Mary: Wages 3 months 1.6.8.

"To Nursing & extraordinary Trouble in the Time of her sickness 6.0.0."

XXXIX.

Inventory of the Real Estate which Robert Sharp Esq Late of Brookline,
Died Seized of.

Dated Jan. 1, 1771.

XL.

Jacob Sharp's tax for 1772.

Dated Brookline, October, 1772.

XLI.

Mr. Jacob Sharp's Estate to William Aspinwall Dr. A memorandum of charges for medical service from 1771 to his last illness in August and September, 1775. Paid in full January 22, 1777.

XLII.

Account of farming a place in Roxbury by Robert Sharp and his brother, April 22 — August 25, 1778.

"April 22d 1778 my Brother and I agreed to take mothers Place in Roxbury into our hand,—

23d my Brother went over to Roxbury to work with three hands and two teams I worked with one hand and team.

24th my Brother worked with one hand and Team.

27th my brother Sent one hand and Team. I went with one hand and Sowed five Bushels of Barley and about two quarts of hayseed my Brother found the Barley and hayseed.

may 16th my Brother sent a hand and Team I went my Self. we Poled the wall and mended fence.

25th my Brother and I went over in the morning mended fence.

June 1st Each of us turned two Cows into the Pasture.

9th I went over in the after noon with my Brothers hand and Team Sowed half a Bushel of Flax Seed which I gave two Dollars for the Flax Seed.

July 20th we went to mowing Robert three hands in the fore noon two in the afternoon I one hand all day. Robert found a leg of bacon and Sauce, I found two gallons of Cyder, one Gallon of rum, cheese &c.

21st Robert had five hands a mowing all day, two hand rakeing in the afternoon I had one hand mowing, Robert found two quarts of rum a quarter mutton Sauce &c. I found pork &c.

22^d I Stayed with four of Roberts hands and one of my own and raked till towards night.

24th. I went with Thomas and aaron in the after noon and raked meadowhay.

25th Robert went with a team and four hands. I with a team and two hands we Carted hay into the barn. I found a small quarter of lamb Cheese &c.

29th Robert went with a team and two hands I with a team and one hand we mowed and Carted home the Barley. I found a gallon rum Cheese &c.

August 25 I went with my team thomas & Aaron pul'd the Flax brought it to Jamaca pond."

Memorandum on the back of the paper of John Stephens' work, 1780.

This Robert Sharp, son of Major Robert, was born Aug. 1, 1743; his brother Jacob was born in 1746; Stephen in 1748. Jacob died in 1775.

IX.

Agreement between William Hyslop, David Cook, Robert Sharp, Samuel Croft and William Thompson, March 26, 1783, to make legal resistance to an attempt to levy 400 pound for a house for the minister.

XLIII.

Money due Robert Sharp from the estate of Sarah Sharp, 22 pounds, 17 shillings. A chaise cost ten pounds. The repairs are mentioned in detail. May 16, 1783 is this item :

To Cash pd Wm Aspinwall for Medicine and attendance to herself & Family in 1771 & 1773 & 1775.....4-17-0.
and below :

To Inoculating 5 of her Daughters 1776 at 2/87-0-0.

XLIV.

True Inventory of the Estate whereof Sarah Sharpe Late of Brookline Died Seized.

Dated March 20, 1792.

Items :

Eight Volumes of the History of England at 2/8..... 1-1-4

Two Large Books 1.0.0

Woodland in Roxbury was valued at £8 and £10 ; pond pasture at £7.3.5 ; meadow at £3.15 ; marsh at £10 an acre.

XLV.

An Inventory & appraisement of the estate of Robert Sharp, taken Nov'r 2, 1792.

The furniture in each room is given. Salt marsh was worth £21 per acre. In 1638 marsh in Brookline sold for ten shillings sterling.

XLVI.

The Account of Sarah Sharp and Stephen Sharp Administrators on the estate of Robert Sharp, deceased, intestate. Allowed March 4, 1800.

Expenses of illness and funeral. On paper bearing as a watermark the arms and crown of George the First or Second.

Stephen Sharp was son of Robert and Sarah (Payson) Sharp.

XLVII.

Agreement between citizens of Brookline through whose land the Worcester turnpike was located and the superintending directors of the Corporation to abide by the decision of Stephen Sharp & others, referees, as to damages.

Signed April 20, 1807.

XLVIII.

"Mr Sharp Esq to Hayden & Lyon Dr" to repairing wagon.

Dated June 3, 1817.

XLIX.

Letter from Ebenezer Fisher to Stephen Sharp of Brookline, asking the republicans in the town to organize.

Dated Dedham, March 30, 1819.

L. See the paragraph preceding XXVII.

Brookline Historical Publication Society

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BROOKLINE IN THE REVOLUTION.

BY MARGARET ELIZABETH MAY.

*J. Murray Kay Prize Essay for 1895.**

Early in September of the year 1768, at a meeting of the town of Boston, the selectmen were directed to write to the different towns, proposing to them "that a Convention be held, if they shall think proper, at Fanuiel Hall, in this Town, on Tuesday, the 22nd day of September, at 10 o'clock before noon," to discuss the rights and grievances of the Province. Brookline chose Capt. Benjamin White as her delegate to this convention, and thus began early to take an interest in the trouble arising between England and her colonies in America.

Brookline as a town does not trouble herself again about the affairs of the Province until December 11, 1772. On that day, at a meeting of the "Freeholder and other Inhabitants of the Town, Legally Assembled," it was decided to establish a committee of correspondence with Boston and other towns in view of infringement of rights. This committee consisted of William Hyslop,¹ John Goddard, Isaac Gardner, Ebenezer Davis, Benjamin White, Isaac Child and John Harris, men prominent in the town at that time. Shortly after, the committee writes to Boston, thanking her, in the name of the town, for a statement of the "Rights of the Colonies" and a "List of the Infringements of their Rights," and sends to her in return a copy of Brookline's votes and proceedings in regard to the matter. It is stated in this letter that Brookline thinks herself "happy in being always ready to add" her "Mite towards withstanding any arbitrary despotick Meas-

* Two prizes are given annually to the senior class of the Brookline High School for the best original contributions to local history.

ures that are or may be carried on to overthrow the Constitution and deprive us of all our invaluable Rights and Priveleges, which are and ought to be as dear and dearer than Life it selfe."

A year later, when it was announced that a number of ships had sailed for America, loaded with tea, which was to be taxed at the rate of three-pence a pound, merely to show the king's authority, the town resolved, "6ly, That this Town are ready to afforde all the Assistance² in our Power to the Town of Boston, and will hartily unite with them and the Other Towns in this Province, to oppose and frustrate this most detestable and dangerous Tea Scheem, and every other that shall Appear to us to be Subversive to the Rights and Liberties of America, and consequently dishonorary to the Crown and Dignity of our Soverign Lord the King. 7ly. That whoever shall hereafter presume to import any Teas into this Province while Subject to the odious Duty, shall be considered and treated by this Town as an Enemy to his Country."

One resolve led to another. In July, 1774, the town voted to join the other towns of the Province "in every rational and Justifiable measure to recover and maintain " her "Invaided rights."

At conventions, held September 6, at the house of Richard Woodward of Dedham, and September 9, at the house of Daniel Vose of Milton, Brookline was represented by five delegates. A committee, including three delegates from Brookline, was chosen to wait upon Governor Gage and remonstrate against the fortifications on Boston Neck and the insults of the soldiers stationed there.

At the town meeting held September 1, 1774, a committee was instructed "to examine into the State of Said Town as to There Military preparations for War, in case of a Suden attack from our Enemies, and make Report at the adjournment of this Meeting." Further it was voted that "Saide Town" would "indemnify and save Harmless any Town officers who shall incur any Penalty by refusing to comply with any Requisitions made to them in consequence of the New Act and Regulations intended to be obtruded on this Province."

The first Provincial Congress was held October 7, 1774, at Concord, and to this assembly Brookline sent Capt. Benjamin White, Mr. John Goddard and Mr. William Thompson as delegates. About a month later Brookline voted to abide by the "Measures that are come into by the Continental Congress."

The most sanguine could no longer hope to avert a war with England. The only thing now, was to be as well prepared for war as possible. The first day of the year 1775, it was decided to have a volunteer company and to pay each soldier who would enlist four pence an evening as "expence money." For some reason this vote was reconsidered at an adjourned meeting, and it was "Past in the Negative not to heve any."

All the towns around Boston were now collecting ammunion and all kinds of army stores. Several hundred pounds of gunpowder were stored in a building which stood on Goddard avenue nearly opposite the present Goddard house. The family and a small garrison of soldiers lived on the place, burning their lights every night to allay suspicion, though they knew that one unfortunate spark would cost them their lives. There were also valuable stores hidden in the Goddard woods on the opposite side of the street. After a time it was thought that the tories were becoming suspicious, and the powder and stores were carried one dark night, in wagons, to Concord. Mr. John Goddard managed the affair, and his son, Joseph Goddard, a boy fourteen years old, drove one of the wagons. The powder taken to Concord that night was used in the battle of Lexington.³

The tories of Brookline are said to have hidden some of King George's cannon in a wild tract of woodland west of Newton street, intending to use them when the right time came. The right time never came, however, and the tories were forced to leave the country at the outbreak of hostilities.

A man named Jackson, who lived near the present site of the Public Library, was one of the firmest adherents to the royal cause. His house was used as barracks for the Colonial troops. This was more than Mr. Jackson could bear, and he sold it to a Mr. Dana of Brighton and moved away. Mr. Dana was also a tory, and had assisted the British in Boston by providing them with meat.

Another loyalist, who lived in Boston but owned real estate in Brookline, was Samuel Sewall, great-grandson of Chief Justice Sewall. At the outbreak of the Revolution, he left this country and took refuge in England. He was proscribed as a refugee, according to the banishment act passed in 1778, and his property in Brookline confiscated and sold by the government at the close of the war.

The place east of the reservoir, now owned by Mr. Moses Williams, was once the country seat of Henry Hulton, Mandamus Counsellor for the British government. He arrived at Boston, November 7, 1767, and was

one of five commissioners appointed by parliament to receive and distribute revenues on paper, glass, paints and teas imported into the colonies.

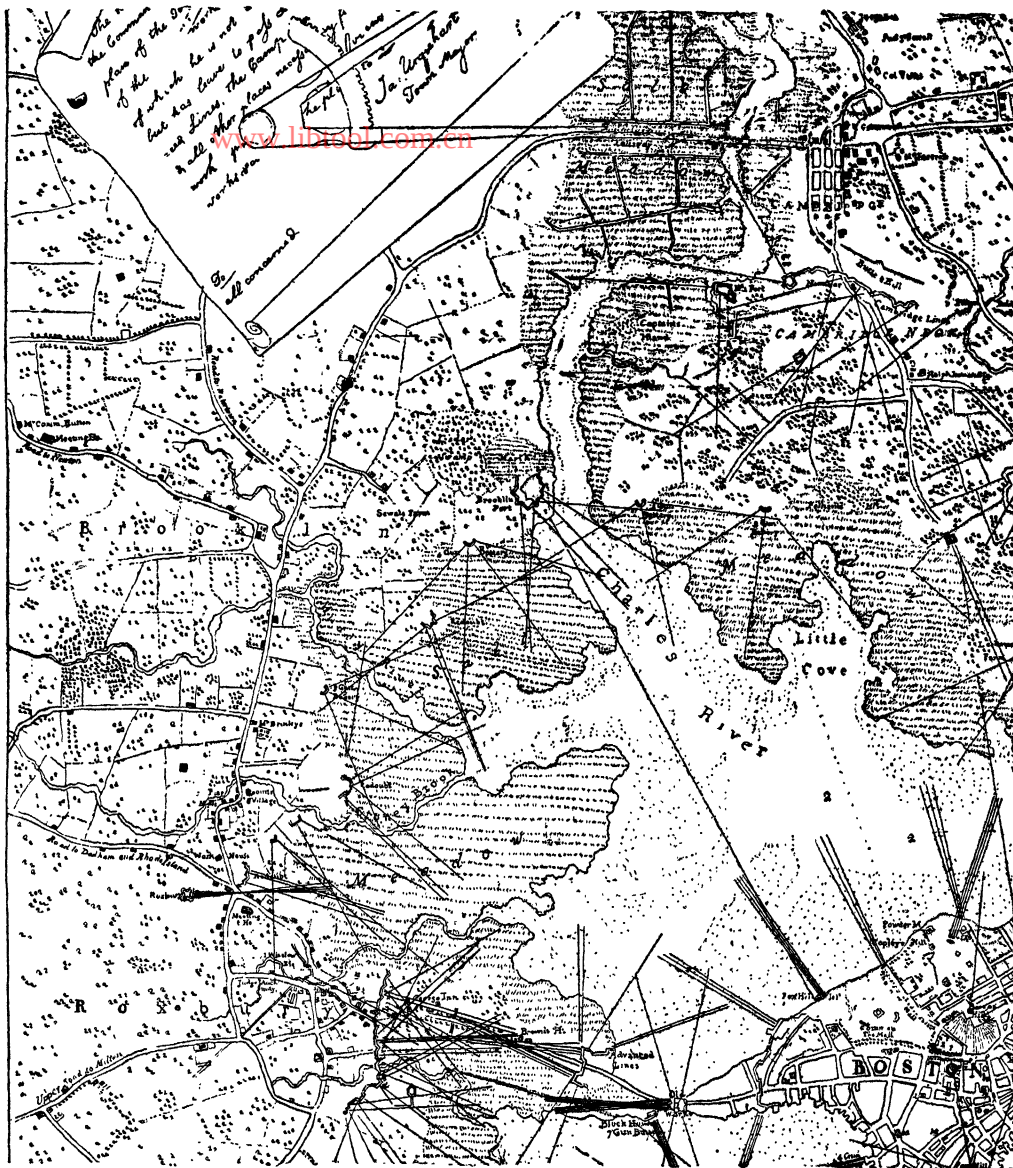
Mr. Hulton was always very unpopular with the colonists, who dared to molest him as early as June, 1770. "A few nights ago," wrote Gov. Hutchinson to a friend, "Mr. Hulton's house in Brookline was attacked. You will easily judge the distress of Mrs. Hulton, Mrs. Burch and daughter. Burch, who has lately moved to Tom Oliver's house at Dorchester, lay upon his arms the next night, and kept his scouts out, but the women being so distress, both Hulton and he went the day after to the castle."⁴

Some of the Brookline boys⁵ had formed a little military company and drilled themselves in a way which would have done credit to men. This company met one day and marching against the stronghold of the enemy, namely, the house of tory Hulton, broke the glass in his windows with stones. This performance broke up the boys' company likewise, for it was before the outbreak of hostilities, and their parents, though they must have been secretly proud of their sons' spirit, punished the boys and paid for the broken glass.

Parties of British officers often rode out to Mr. Hulton's house, and their visits were a source of constant irritation to the Brookline people. Mr. Hulton afterward moved to Boston and later went to England. His property was forfeited to the government.⁶

On the twentieth of March, 1775, Gen. Gage ordered Capt. Brown and Ensign D'Bernicre to go to Concord to reconnoitre and find out the state of the provincial magazines. Ensign D'Bernicre gives an account of their adventures on the way, and says: "The twentieth of March, Capt. Brown and myself received orders to set out for Concord, and examine the road and situation of the town; and also to get what information we could relative to what quantity of artillery and provisions. We went through Roxbury and Brookline and came to the main road between the thirteen and fourteen mile-stones, in the township of Weston."

At about eleven o'clock at night on the eighteenth of April, 1775, the same time that Paul Revere started on his famous ride, William Dawes left Boston on the same errand. Riding out through Roxbury and Brookline, he met Revere on the Lexington road and helped him rouse the farmers toward Concord. Dawes probably did not stop to warn the towns as near Boston as are Brookline and Roxbury, and the first intimation of danger which Brookline had was when news came that Lord Percy, with a



A PLAN OF BOSTON IN NEW ENGLAND, WITH ITS ENVIRONS.

Made by Henry Pelham under permission of Ja. Urquhart, August 28, 1775.

This plan, reproduced in part above, gives a very accurate idea of the roads, streams, marshes and fortifications in Brookline in 1775. Mr. Commissioner Hulton's house (the present Moses Williams place) is on the road to Newton, or Sherburn road, (now Walnut street) at the extreme left. The meeting house (the present Unitarian parsonage grounds) is at the right of Mr. Hulton's. "Sewals Farm" is above Muddy river and at the right of the road to Cambridge (now Harvard street). "Brooklin Fort" or Sewall's Fort, is at the right of the farm.

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detachment of one thousand men, was about to pass through the town on his way to reinforce the British at Lexington.

The families which lived near what is now the village, hastily packed blankets, provisions and what valuables they could collect on short notice, and hurried off to the upper part of the town for safety.

Lord Percy had started from Boston about nine o'clock in the morning and had taken the same route which Dawes took the night before ; that is, he had come along the Neck as far as what is now Providence crossing, then turning had followed Tremont street, past the Craft house, and the Downer house till he came to what is now Harvard square, Brookline. Here he had to stop to ask the way to Lexington, of a small boy who was standing by the road to see the Redcoats pass. The boy told him the right road to take, and added undauntedly : "You inquire the way there, but I'll be damned if you ever need to know the way back." Lord Percy kept on up Harvard street, past Coolidge's Corner and the Winchester house, where the soldiers stopped for water, to the river, by the Colleges in Cambridge, to Menotomy, and as far as the turn in the road just east of Lexington.

Lieutenant Mackenzie of Percy's regiment describes the march to Lexington in his diary and says, "We went out of Boston by the Neck and marched through Roxbury, [Brookline], Cambridge and Menotomy towards Lexington. In all the places we marched through and in the houses on the road few or no people were to be seen, and the houses were in general shut up."⁸

Three Brookline companies⁹ responded to the Lexington alarm. One was a regularly organized company¹⁰ of ninety-four men, under Capt. Thomas White, and was not disbanded for twenty-three days after the battle of Lexington. The other two companies, organized on the spur of the moment, were composed of any patriots who cared to enlist, and included almost all the able-bodied men¹¹ of Brookline. These divisions of men were led by Col. Thomas Aspinwall¹² and Isaac Gardner, Esq.,¹³ the only Brookline man killed on that day.

The parting¹⁴ of this beloved gentleman from his wife is an illustration of the tenderness characteristic of the Gardner family. His daughter said that "he went up to her and kissed her silently ; then, as he reached the door, he turned and looked at her and said, 'Farewell.' 'Oh, Mr. Gardner !' she exclaimed, 'don't say that word.' When he went up to her

again — again he silently kissed her, and left the home, never to return.” As he was hastening toward the meeting-house green where the companies were assembling, he stopped and asked the wife of Deacon Ebenezer Davis, who passed him in her chaise, to call upon his wife and comfort her.

The three companies set out together for Lexington across the fields,¹⁵ but went no further than North Cambridge, for here they met the forces of Colonel Smith and Lord Percy returning to Boston.

When the Brookline men came in sight of the main body of the British, Colonel Aspinwall ordered them to defile over the stone walls. Squire Gardner, with part of his command, concealed himself behind some empty casks at a place called Watson's Corner, and was looking out intently for the advance of the enemy along the main road, when they were suddenly assailed from the rear by a British flanking party. Isaac Gardner fell, pierced by twelve bullet and bayonet wounds. His son, Isaac S. Gardner, a boy of seventeen, who held the position of fifer in Capt. White's company, was near him.

While this skirmish was taking place, Dr. Aspinwall,¹⁶ a brother of the Colonel, had regained the College road. There he saw a detachment of Americans, drawn up in line under Capt. Gridley, and feeling sure that the British would not proceed down that road, but across the head of it toward Charlestown, he hastened to remonstrate with the Captain, who paid no heed to his suggestions. Dr. Aspinwall, however, when he saw that he was right and that the British were actually taking the road leading to Charlestown, leaped upon a wall and cried out: “There they go, boys! Whoever wants a chance to do some good, follow me!” About half the little company instantly followed and pursued the enemy till dusk, in the neighborhood of Charlestown.

Dr. Aspinwall kept continually in advance. When reloading, he placed himself on the side of a tree nearest the enemy, preferring to trust to the poor aim of his opponents than to the excited zeal of his friends. The Doctor, being blind in one eye, had to aim from the left shoulder, but for all that was an excellent shot. On one occasion, while reloading, his neighbor, Mr. Ebenezer Davis, pointing to a dead soldier said: “That man's arms and accoutrements are yours, Doctor; you shot him.” But this time the Doctor could not stop to collect his well-earned fee.

Among the Brookline volunteers was Dr. Downer, another surgeon. This man is spoken of by his contemporary, Gen. Heath, as an “active, enter-

prising man," and many stories are told of his reckless daring on the nineteenth of April. While passing a dwelling house that afternoon, two British soldiers ran out from the house toward him. Just then one man was shot from behind. Dr. Downer and the other man exchanged shots and missed each other, although only a few feet apart. This exasperated the Doctor. He rushed upon the Redcoat with his gun, and in the scuffle which ensued his opponent was killed.

Once during the afternoon, Dr. Downer came upon a British soldier lying wounded in a barn. The Doctor asked if he wanted his wound dressed, but the man, seizing his gun, rolled over and exclaimed: "Damn yer, I'll dress yer wound for yer!" The Doctor would probably have been killed then and there had not a friend stepped forward and shot the man as he was taking aim.

By the time the British reached Charlestown, the Brookline men, who were pursuing, had become so scattered that no effort was made to return in order. Each man went home "the nighest way he could."

The next morning, according to Dr. Aspinwall's own statement he "went to Lexington with Mr. Heath, to see what had become of Mr. Gardner." They found his dead body under an apple-tree, with so many wounds in it that they concluded it would be very unwise to convey it to Brookline by daylight, and it was carried during the night to one of Dr. Aspinwall's houses,¹⁷ near the site of the Episcopal Church on Aspinwall avenue. Squire Gardner's eldest son, afterward Gen. I. S. Gardner, said that he was the only one of his family who ever saw the "dear remains," and when he said this, although forty years had elapsed since his father's death, he was deeply affected.

The second night after the battle the mangled body of Isaac Gardner was secretly buried, in order to prevent the agony of the Brookline people at the sight of it and their irrepressible demonstrations towards the British in Boston, which might have brought direful consequences upon the little town of Brookline. This testifies to the attachment felt for Squire Gardner by his townspeople.

Isaac Gardner was mourned not only in Brookline, but throughout all the Province, where great hopes had been placed in him. The broadside published Friday, April 21, 1775, by the "Salem Gazette or Newbury and Marblehead Advertiser," contains the following lines:

"O' Squire Gardner's death we feel,
And sympathizing mourn,
Let's drop a tear when it we tell
And view his hapless urn."

Another version of the story of this patriot's death shows the respect felt for him by his enemies, and also the standpoint from which the British viewed the whole affair. In an old book¹⁸ published in England soon after the close of the war, we read "that the groundless and inhuman reflection cast upon I. Gardner Esqr. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace who is said to have been killed, fighting against his Sovereign, and is held up as a specimen of New England magistrates, ought, in justice to the deceased, as well as to truth, to be set right. This unfortunate Gentleman was not in arms, but returning to his family from a long journey, and lodged at Lexington the night preceeding the action; early in the morning of which fatal day he set out for home, and on the road, being unarmed, he was barbarously shot in cold blood, by a Scotch grenadier of the King's own regiment, though he begged for mercy and declared solemnly he had taken no part in that days disturbance. He has left a widow and large family of young children, who, it is hoped his most gracious Majesty will provide for."

After the battle of Lexington¹⁹ the Americans did what they could to prepare themselves in case of another attack of the sort. April 21, 1775, it was ordered "that the two hogsheads of powder in the possession of Mr. Pigion be lodged with John Goddard, at Brookline, for the use of the American troops." Three days later an officer, with a sufficient guard, was sent "to convoy a mortar and ordinance stores to Mr. John Goddard in Brookline, where the powder is now deposited."²⁰

At the third Continental Congress, held at Watertown, May 31, 1775, Capt. Benjamin White represented Brookline for the third time. This congress discussed, among other things, ways and means of getting supplies for the army, and it was decided to provide coats for the soldiers by requiring each town to supply a certain number. Brookline for her share made forty-three, and was allowed five shillings a yard for the cloth and four shillings a piece for the making. No buttons were required, as they were to be provided later, stamped with the number of the regiment.

On the seventeenth of June, though there were Brookline men enrolled in three different companies, these companies were stationed at various forts around Boston and took no part in the battle of Bunker Hill.²¹ A company of Brookline men under Capt. Timothy Corey²² was stationed at Sewall's Point.

The fort on Sewall's Point, or, as it was sometimes called, the Brookline Fort, was situated on Charles River about where Cottage Farm station now is. It was nearly quadrangular in shape and very strongly fortified, mounting six guns and having accommodations for more soldiers than many of the fortifications of the American army. This fort, with Fort Washington on the Cambridge side, probably saved the country along the river from many depredations, though we never hear of its being fired upon but once.²³ July 31, 1775, Gen. Heath says in his "Memoirs:" "A little before one o'clock, A. M., a British floating-battery came up the river within 300 yards of Sewall's Point and fired a number of shot at the American works, on both sides of the river."²⁴

It is said that when Washington was in command at Cambridge, he made a visit of inspection to the Brookline Fort. Some Brookline boys, curious to see the new commander, were crowding eagerly around, when an orderly roughly ordered them back. Washington beckoned to the boys to come near, and told the orderly to let them see all there was to be seen.

The only other fortification in Brookline was a water-battery, situated on the present site of the Longwood schoolhouse on St. Mary's street. It was of little importance, mounting only two or three guns.

During the siege of Boston there were soldiers quartered in a grove just back of the Sewall's Point fort, now a part of the Lawrence estate. Here, Col. Prescott²⁵ had his headquarters for a time, and here were quartered Col. Gerrish's²⁵ regiment and some Connecticut troops, after the battle of Bunker Hill.

These barracks were employed as hospitals for inoculating the soldiers of the Continental army with the small-pox.²⁶ This, of course, was very annoying to the people and, after remonstrating several times, the town petitioned the General Court, in 1778, to discontinue the hospital. Whether the petition was granted is not stated, but the town was afterward paid damages for the inconvenience she had suffered.

Connecticut troops²⁷ were quartered in the Davis house, near the southeast corner of Davis avenue and Washington street, for a short time while on their way to barracks on Parker Hill. The soldiers are said to have caused the housekeeper much uneasiness by cutting up their rations of pork on her front stairs.

The Hyslop house, now occupied by Col. Lee's son, Mr. George Lee, was used as barracks for Colonial troops; and the family took refuge in Medfield until the war was over. The Ackers family, who lived

on the corner of Brighton street (now Chestnut Hill avenue) and Boylston street, had soldiers quartered in their house, but they put up with the inconvenience and shared with the soldiers.

The hill, formerly Mount Walley, afterward Bradley Hill, and now owned by the Goddard Land Company, was one of the outposts of Washington's line of siege which extended thirty miles around Boston, and from here a watch was kept upon the movements of the enemy. There is a tradition that Washington once visited this outpost.

A very good view of Boston could be obtained from several of the hills in Brookline, and great interest was shown by the townspeople in whatever they could see going on in Boston. On Thursday, February 29, 1776, Ezekiel Price wrote in his diary: "Dined at Parson Jackson's²⁸—from his farm could see Boston and that the steeple of Mr. Howard's meeting house²⁹ was taken down; it was standing last Tuesday. I then saw it from Roxbury. Great talk of our taking possession of Dorchester Hill in a few days."³⁰

The rumor that the Americans were about to take possession of Dorchester Hill was well founded. Mr. John Goddard, of Brookline, who had been conductor of stores for the American army, was now made wagon-master-general and given power to impress into the service as many cattle, wagons and men as he needed to help him. He was paid twenty shillings a day for every day of actual service, and all necessary expenses. On that moonlight March night, when the heights were fortified, Mr. Goddard had three hundred teams under his command. Not a word was spoken among the men; goads were used instead of whips to urge on the oxen, being less likely to betray the movement.

Four or five cannon, which had been hidden for some time in Mr. Goddard's barn, were on that night stealthily carried around through Heath street in Roxbury, and placed in position on the Heights. The wonderful success of the enterprise was largely due to the efficiency of Mr. Goddard. Even the Americans were surprised the next morning when they looked up at the Heights and saw what had been done in one night. General Heath says that there probably never was so much work done in so short a time. When Washington left Boston he wanted to take Mr. Goddard with him, and even wrote afterward, desiring his services, but the care of a large family kept Mr. Goddard at home.³¹

John Goddard, eldest son of this Mr. Goddard, graduated from Harvard in 1777; he studied medicine, but owing to poor health decided to begin business as an apothecary. Obtaining a position as surgeon on an armed vessel, he started to go to Spain to buy his stock, because the war prevented him from getting it in England. On the way the vessel was captured by the British, and all the officers taken as prisoners to the West Indies.³² Here he almost died with fever, and became so thin that when he was convalescent he crawled out through a port-hole of the prison-ship and swam to a vessel bound for the United States. Just before this vessel reached home it was captured and he was again a prisoner on the very ship from which he had escaped. After another severe illness, from which he never fully recovered, he again made his escape, and this time reached home in safety. He arrived in Brookline on a Sunday morning, and found all the family at church except his mother, who was utterly overcome with joy at seeing her son again, when all hopes of his return had long since been given up.

During the siege of Boston both Dr. William Aspinwall and Dr. Downer received appointments as army surgeons. Dr. Aspinwall was first a surgeon of Gen. Heath's brigade, then he acted as surgeon of the hospital at Roxbury. In October of 1775 he was surgeon of St. Thomas' Hospital, and in 1778 practiced with the army in Rhode Island, under Gen. Sullivan.

Dr. Downer was with the army about Boston, going from one point to another wherever there was fighting. Dec. 18, 1775, Gen. Heath wrote: "Our general was ordered with 300 men to prosecute the work begun on Leechmore's Point. It was expected that this would have been a bloody day, and Dr. Downer, one of the surgeons, was ordered down with the detachment, with his instruments, etc., to assist the wounded Later on the detachment from the Point marched to Cambridge, attended by their surgeon, who had been in waiting all the day, but had no occasion to draw his instruments from their case, or a bandage or dressing from his box."

After the evacuation of the British, Dr. Downer went aboard the privateer sloop "Yankee." He worked one of the guns in the cabin below, when two ships loaded with rum and sugar were captured in 1776. "This prize was retaken by the prisoners, and Downer, with the rest, thrown into an English prison. He was removed to become a hospital assistant, and in the course of a year escaped to France. He there joined the "Alliance" for a cruise in the Channel. She secured eighteen prizes.

Downer then sailed for home, but was again captured at sea after the vessel he was in had fought seven hours and a half, lost both her masts, and fired her last round. He was severely wounded by grape-shot, and thrown into Portsea prison, near Portsmouth. He and several others effected their escape by tunnelling a hole forty feet in length under the prison wall, their only tool a jackknife. Downer was rather stout, and stuck fast in the passage until more earth could be removed. Such fugitives as were retaken went to the Black-hole, but Downer's friends helped him to France, and he reached Boston at last, after three years' absence. His grandson's letter, cited in Memorial History of Boston (IV.), states: "He escaped from Halifax prison, was also in Dartmoor and Forten prisons, and served as sailor and surgeon under John Paul Jones in the "Bonhomme Richard."³³

Dr. Downer was commissioned July 9, 1779, as chief surgeon to the forces on the Penobscot expedition up the Kennebec to Canada. He served three months, and was awarded fifteen dollars by the State for the loss of his instruments.

Shortly after the battle of Lexington a number of Brookline men enlisted into the army for three months. In January of the next year Brookline was called upon to furnish ten men for the army. Captain Corey, Colonel Aspinwall and Mr. Craft undertook to find the required men.

On May 20, 1776, Brookline resolved "to advise the Persons Chosen to Represent this Town in the next General Court, that if the Hon. Congress Should, for the Safety of the American Colonies, Declare them Independent of the Kingdom of Great Britain, that we Sd Inhabitants will Solemnly Engage with our Lives and fortune to Support them in the measure."

For all the brave resolution just passed, when in July the call for men for the Canadian service came, the citizens seemed to forget that they had agreed to support their country with their "lives." At three successive meetings the bounty offered to any one who would enlist was increased. Finally it was voted "that the Men Called for from This Town be Draughted with Liberty to take the Bounty or pay the Fine." Some receipts for these fines, bearing well-known Brookline names, such as Davis, Sharp and Gardner, are still in existence.

In February of 1777 three-years men were called for. In response to this call, induced by a bounty of twenty-four pounds, sixteen men,³⁴ namely, Jeremiah Clark, George Dunlap, Elijah Mills, Charles Winchester, Lambert

Smith, Ezekiel Crane, Henry Tucker, Hugh McKoron, Oliver Yan, John Sinclair, John Butler, John Hambleton, Nathaniel Rose and Stephen Eldridge, enlisted into Colonel Wesson's regiment. A vote of thanks was given "to Col. James Wesson for the good service he has rendered the Town by enlisting the aforementioned Sixteen Men for this town," and it was voted further, "that a sum of Six Pounds be paid him as a further acknowledgment for that Service."

About Col. James Wesson, the highest officer Brookline ever had in the Revolution, almost nothing is known in the town. He came to Brookline from Sudbury, probably before the year 1768, for on May 25 of that year he married Ann White, of Brookline. Mr. Wesson enlisted on May 18, 1775, as Major of Col. Laommi Baldwin's regiment, the Thirty-eighth Massachusetts, and was stationed for almost a year now at one and now at another of the forts around Boston.^{25 (b)} In April, 1776, his name appears on the records with the rank of Lt.-Colonel of Col. Laommi Baldwin's regiment at New York. On November 12, 1776, Col. Wesson served as a member of a court-martial³⁵ at Phillipsbury, Pennsylvania. In December of the same year we find him stationed at Trenton, New Jersey, and three days later at Mixfield, Pennsylvania.

In 1777 Col. Wesson was with the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment in Boston until the last of March, when Gen. Heath ordered this regiment to Ticonderoga. Only part of the regiment went, however, and it is probable that Col. Wesson did not go with that part, for at that time Mrs. Wesson was ill in Brookline with the smallpox.³⁶ Mrs. Wesson died April 6; and three weeks later the rest of the Ninth Regiment marched for Ticonderoga.

Col. Wesson, or properly, Lieutenant-Colonel Wesson, took part in the battle of Oriskany, August 6, 1777; on the fifteenth of August he was promoted for his bravery at this battle, and was made Colonel of the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment. While the troops of the Convention were stationed at Cambridge, Col. Henley was accused by General Burgoyne of cruelty toward British prisoners, and was placed in arrest and tried by a military court. Gen. Burgoyne appeared as prosecutor. In his address to the court he complimented the president, General Glover, on his honorable treatment of troops of the Convention on the march to Boston, and paid his respects to Col. Wesson, who had immediate command in the district when the troops arrived in November of 1777.

Col. Wesson fought with credit at Saratoga and at the battle of Monmouth Court-house, June 28, 1778. "In the latter battle our artillery, under Knox, opened an unexampled cannonade, to which the British guns fiercely replied. Col. Wesson, who then commanded the 9th Massachusetts, was in the front line. Leaning over his horse's neck to look under the cannon smoke which enveloped everything, a ball from the enemy grazed his back, tearing away his clothing and with it fragments of his flesh. Had he remained upright a moment longer he would have been killed ; as it was, he remained a cripple for life."³⁷

In describing this battle Gen. Heath says : " It was here that the firm Col. Wesson had his back peeled of its muscles almost from shoulder to shoulder by a cannon-ball."

Some time in the year 1779, Col. Wesson was transferred from the Eighth to the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, and was stationed that year and the next at West Point and Orangetown. He continued to serve in the army till 1781, when he is reported deranged.

The story is told that Col. Wesson was discharged from the army in New York, and rode home on horseback with two other officers. While they were riding along through Connecticut, they came upon a woman and several children in the road. Startled at the sight of the officers she cried out : " Here, children, look out ! here come three great Irishmen." Col. Wesson heard what she said and exclaimed, " Damn the woman, but it's the truth, though ! " This hardly proves that the Colonel was of Irish descent, but it is quite possible that he knew she wished to frighten the children and he wanted to help her.

After his return from the war Col. Wesson probably remained a citizen of Brookline until 1784, but was a landholder here for some years later. In that year " Amasa Cranson of Marlboro' deeds 130 acres of land in the northeasterly part of Marlboro' to James Wesson of Brookline for 1200 pounds of lawful money." The Colonel moved to his farm in Marlboro' (which by a change of boundary later became a part of Hudson), and died there October 15, 1809.³⁸ He was buried in what is now called Spring Hill Cemetery, in Marlboro', and his grave on the top of the hill is still to be seen, marked by a large slate tablet, which bears this inscription :

Glory with all her lamps shall burn,
And watch the warriors sleeping clay;
Till the last trumpet rouse his urn,
To aid the triumphs of the day.

At a town meeting April 27, 1778, three delegates were chosen to meet the next day at Dedham, with committees from neighboring towns, "to confer and consult together upon a Form of Government lately offered to the People of this State." A month later, when the proposed form of government was read at town meeting "this Meeting consisting of forty-five voters" did "unanimously and absolutly reject the same."

Repeated calls for men to enlist into the army, finally necessitated the choosing of enlistment committees. These committees were to go about and hire men, at the lowest possible rate, to enlist for Brookline. At a meeting held July 3, 1780, the committee was instructed to see how much bounty money could be raised by subscription. This was done, but with apparently very little success, for ten days later it was voted "that Capt. White be desired to Issue his Warrant to warn the Training Band and alarm list to meet to Morrow afternoon at five a Clock in this place³⁹ in order to raise the Remainder of the Town's Quota of Men by draft if they cannot be Raised in any other way be fore that time, and that Notice be given that such persons as shall not attend this meeting be the first Drafted."⁴⁰

It is needless to say that there was a full meeting. The first proceeding was to choose committees "to go round among the People present," "to see who will advance money for the purpose of hiring Meen" and "to see if any Incline to Ingage to serve as Soldiers for the Town." At this same meeting a vote of thanks was given to Miss Mary Boylston, for the gift of three silver dollars to encourage those enlisting.

Another method of procuring men to serve in the army, was to divide the town into as many classes as there were men needed. Each class had to provide one man and pay him. In this way eight men were enlisted to go to Rhode Island in 1781, and a year later five men were engaged for three years' service.

In September, 1782, came the last call for men and five men were hired by the town to go to Nantasket. Six months later the town's arms and ammunition⁴¹ were given into the hands of the selectmen to be taken care of, and were subsequently sold.

The war was over at last. On the twenty-seventh of February, 1784, Brookline people gathered again on the same hills from which only a few years before they had watched the movements of the enemy in Boston, this time to see the fireworks displayed at Boston in celebration of the conclusion of peace.

NOTES.

SUPPLEMENTED BY EXTRACTS FROM ESSAYS BY BERTHA MAY BOODY
AND GRACE WITTER WARD.

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1. Mr. William Hyslop was one of the wealthiest men in Brookline. He was engaged in the dry goods trade, and was occasionally obliged to go abroad on business. When the war broke out, Mr. Hyslop was in Europe and was prevented from returning for some years. In January, 1780, the town votes that "it is Satisfied Respecting Mr. Hyslop's Residence in Great Britain, & with the manner of his return," but it "is Dissatisfied with Mr. Hyslop's Conduct Towards the Committee Scince his return."

2. The port of Boston had been closed and the inhabitants were in sore distress, even lacking food. With what readiness the citizens of Brookline gave to their suffering neighbors, we learn from the following list of supplies which were sent: "Cash 25 pounds, 7 shillings and 8 pence, 9 bushels of Corn, 1 cord of Wood, 18½ bushels of Potatoes, 48 Cabbages, 2 fat Sheep and 200 weight of Rice."—BERTHA M. BOODY.

3. In Miss Woods' "Historical Sketches of Brookline" it is not clearly stated when this powder was conveyed to Concord, but the impression is given that it was shortly before the fortifying of Dorchester Heights. Mr. A. W. Goddard, in telling me the story, emphasized the fact that the powder was used on the nineteenth of April.

4. From Drake's "History of Roxbury." Page 409.

5. Among these enterprising boys were Ebenezer Heath and Joseph Goddard, aged respectively ten and fourteen. Joseph Goddard was not with the company when the attack was made on Mr. Hulton's house.

6. In 1780 a man named John Green tried to get possession of Mr. Hulton's estate as recompense for services in the King's Custom House. The town voted to give the Representative to the General Court and the Committee of Correspondence instructions to oppose such a grant of this estate in every way.

7. From "Mass. Historical Society Proceedings." 2nd Series, Vol. IV., page 214.

8. From "Mass. Historical Society Proceedings" for year '89-90. Page 392.

"Percy wrote a private letter the day after the fight, dated Boston, April 20, 1775, in which he says, speaking of his march: 'I advanced to a town about twelve miles distant from Boston before I could get the least intelligence, as all the houses were shut up and not the least appearance of an inhabitant to be seen.'"—"Memorial History of Boston." Page 101.

On the other hand, Dr. Augustine Shurtleff tells the story that on the nineteenth of April a Brookline boy named Griggs was working in a field on Harvard street, near Coolidge's corner, when he heard the sound of drum and fife. Leaving his work he ran to the fence to watch the Redcoats pass, and greatly admired their uniforms and fine marching.

9. The authority for the statement that there were three companies is an article by Mr. Bowen on the Aspinwall family.

10. The officers of this company were: Thomas White, Capt.; Caleb Craft, 1st Lieut.; Daniel White, 2d Lieut.; Moses White, Sergt.; Abijah Child, Sergt.; Timothy Corey, Sergt.; Samuel Griggs, Sergt.; Caleb Gardner, Corpl.; John Harris, Jr., Corpl.; Daniel Dana, Jr., Corpl.; Isaac Gardner, Fifer; Benjamin Larnard, Drummer. Most of the men were from Brookline, though some were hired from the neighboring towns. At the very end of the muster roll are the names of three slaves,—Joshua Boylston's Prince, Isaac Gardner's Adam, and Esq. White's Peter.

11. The names of these volunteers are only known by family tradition; they are nowhere recorded. Mr. John Goddard and Mr. Ebenezer Davis were among the volunteers.

12. It is usually said that Col. Aspinwall was in charge of the Brookline Fort during the Revolution. The only mention made of him in the State Records is as Lt.-Colonel of Col. Heath's regiment on April 19, 1775. Col. Aspinwall is continually mentioned in the Town Records during the war as holding one or another office in the town or as representative to a General Assembly. It would seem to be impossible for him to hold these offices if in the army in the employ of the government.

13. Isaac Gardner never received a captain's commission. He was always spoken of as Squire Gardner up to the time of the battle of Lexington.

14. The account of this parting was given me by Miss J. A. Tappan, a great-granddaughter of Isaac Gardner, who has heard the story many times from the lips of her great aunt, Mr. Gardner's daughter. This daughter (who afterwards married Thomas Gardner, a relative) said that she could plainly remember seeing her mother and other Brookline women at work making cartridges. She was only five years old at the time, and wondered why none of the family could eat any dinner the day that her father went to the fight.

15. Thomas Kendrick, a boy at the time, could distinctly remember seeing men run across lots and jump fences back of Walnut Hills in their eagerness to reach the scene of the firing.

16. This account of Dr. Aspinwall at the battle of Lexington is taken from an article written by Lucius Manlius Sargent, signed Sigma, published in the Boston Evening Transcript, June 15, 1857.

17. Miss Tappan, who gave me this account of the burial of Isaac Gardner, gives as her authority the writings of her father, Mr. Lewis Tappan, who always carefully recorded his talks with Dr. Aspinwall, her grandfather, upon family history. In speaking of the old Aspinwall house on Aspinwall avenue, so well known in Brookline until within a few years, she writes: "Thomas Aspinwall succeeded to the ownership of the house, and afterward built another house near by for one of his sons, about the year 1750. Thomas Aspinwall's son, Dr. William Aspinwall, succeeded to the ownership of both houses, and it was to the last house mentioned, as Dr. Aspinwall stated to my father, and as Dr. Pierce frequently mentioned to me, that the body of one of the most beloved men ever known in Brookline, was brought the second night after the battle of Lexington."

18. Almon's "Remembrancer or Impartial Repository of Public Events, for the year 1775." Page 83.

19. After Lexington a despatch was received in Philadelphia by an express telling of the events at Concord and Lexington and calling for aid. At the foot of this despatch there is a list of towns whose committees had attested and forwarded this message, and among these Brookline's name appears.—BERTHA M. BOODY.

20. Quoted from the "Orderly Book" of Col. Wm. Henshaw.

21. When the troops returned hungry and thirsty from the battle of Bunker Hill, Mr. Griggs, the grandfather of Mr. William Griggs, went to meet them. He had hitched up his oxen and loaded his team with several casks of cider. The soldiers were so thirsty that when they met him they could not wait to drink the cider from their canteens, but took off their shoes and drank out of them.—GRACE W. WARD.

22. There is a family tradition that Capt. Corey went through the whole war, suffering all manner of hardships, and that he returned with only two men left in his company. The state records do not mention him after 1776, nor as being stationed anywhere but at Sewall's Point. He is mentioned in the town records as being on various committees in Brookline for raising soldiers, etc., during the war.

23. July 8, 1775. "General orders.—The commanding officers at Roxbury, Prospect Hill, Winter Hill and Sewall's Point to send expresses in case of an alarm, to headquarters, with an account of the situation and movements of the enemy. If they are not each provided with a horse for that purpose, the Adjutant-General to apply to the Committee of Supplies."—"Orderly Book of Col. Wm. Henshaw." Page 46.

24. The firing upon Sewall's Point is also described in the diary of Samuel Haws of Wrentham. August 1, 1775, he writes, "The floating Battery went up towards Brookline Fort. Then our men perceiving her move they began to fire at her out of Colonel Reeds fort untill they drove her back to her old place, the same day they fired from Roxbury hill fort and it was said that they fired through their Baracks." "When the British built their breastwork on the Neck the Sunday previous they had a floating battery brought into Charles River and moored it within 300 yards of Sewall's point."—From "The Military Journals of two private soldiers, 1758-1775."

25. (a) On July 22, 1775, the order was given for "Col. Gerrish's regiment to take post at the redoubt upon Sewall's Point." Aug. 24, 1775, "Col. Prescott, with two companies of this regiment, to march to Sewall's Point this day. The Colonel will apply to the Quartermaster-General for the tents that will be wanted for this detachment." Sept. 17, 1775, "Colonel Prescott being taken sick, Lieutenant-Colonel Johnnot, of the twenty-first regiment, is to go forthwith to Sewall's Point, to take the command of that regiment."—"Orderly book of Col. Wm. Henshaw." pp. 55, 74 and 82.

(b) Jan. 3, 1776. "The companies now stationed in Cambridge belonging to Col. Prescott's Rig't are to march Immedately and Joyn their Rig't at Sewals Point, the companies now Stationed at Sewals pinte under the command of Maj'r Weston are Immedately to March and take post at Fort No. 1."—"Orderly book of Sergeant Jonathan Burton." Page 12. Weston is the same as Wesson.

26. A notice of Dr. Aspinwall's hospital appeared in the Independent Chronicle on Oct. 17, 1776.

27. (a) Two Connecticut soldiers, possibly of this company, are buried in the Walnut-street Cemetery. They are Sergt. Daniel Wilcox, Jr., of Middleton, and Lieut. Amos Wadsworth of Farmington. Close by the graves of these Connecticut men is found the grave of a Massachusetts soldier, Robert Abell of Rohoboth.

(b) From Reverend Mr. Barber's account of his service in the Army of 1775-1776, we have the following description:

"DEATH AND BURIAL OF OUR ADJUTANT."

"Several of our regiment while on main guard were killed by cannon shot. Our Adjutant, Phineas Lyman Tracy, from the town of Norwich died soon after we came into camp. . . . The day following his departure we all turned out to attend his funeral; we carried him three miles to the burying ground in Brooklyn. The order of march was, arms reversed, drums muffled and pipes playing the tune called "Funeral Thought." Just fifty years afterward, out of respect to the memory of this young man, I went to view the spot and find the grave in which he was deposited; but found nothing by which it was to be distinguished from many others."—BERTHA M. BODDY.

28. Parson Jackson's farm was on the south side of Walnut street, opposite the head of Cypress street.—(Miss Woods' Historical Sketches of Brookline.) During the war the town voted several times to increase his pay because of the hard times. In December, 1787, he was chosen delegate to the State House "for the purpose of taking under consideration the "Form of Government for ye United States."

29. Mr. Howard's meeting house was on the corner of Cambridge and Lynde streets. Mr. Bartol was the last pastor of this church, which was sold two years ago and is to be used as the West End branch of the Boston Public Library.

30. From "Mass. Historical Society Proceedings" for year 1863-64. Page 239.

31. In after years Mr. Goddard again served his town by representing Brookline in the State Legislature from 1785 to 1789.

32. The sufferings endured by the prisoners on these ships were terrible. They were not properly fed, and many would have starved to death if it had not been for the rats. Mr. Goddard said he had seen men actually fighting for a rat.

33. From "The Sagamore" for February, 1895. Notes to "An Old Diary."

34. Jeremiah Clark held the rank of sergeant. His name is seen in company returns, and he evidently saw some service about New York, as one return is dated from camp there. He was 28 years old, five feet ten inches tall, with dark complexion and dark hair. In time of peace he was a cordwainer. George Dunlap's name appears many times in almost every sort of return or pay order. He lived in Roxbury but served for Brookline. He evidently served through the entire war, for the returns in which he is enrolled are of dates varying from 1775 to 1780. Elijah Mills and Charles Winchester were both Brookline men. Lambert Smith enlisted as a private but rose to the rank of sergeant and then to that of ensign. Ezekiel Crane served as sergeant in Capt. Corey's company. He was but 27 years old, and over six feet tall. After his discharge he enlisted again, and so really served through most of the war. Henry Tucker was a foreigner, who formerly had been a ship carpenter. Christopher Higby was also a foreigner, who was reported as deserted. Hugh McKoron, Oliver Van, John Butler, John Sinclair, John Hambleton, Nathaniel Rose and Stephen Eldridge were all foreigners.—
BERTHA M. BOODY.

35. This court-martial was held by order of Maj.-Gen. Lee for the trial of Maj. Austin, who was charged with "wanton, cruel, barbarous treatment of women and children."

36. Mrs. Wesson contracted the smallpox while feeding a tramp at her door in Brookline. She was thirty-seven years old when she died.

37. From Drake's "Landmarks of Middlesex." Page 163.

38. Col. Wesson was born in Sudbury, April 2, 1734; the age given upon his gravestone, seventy-two years, is evidently an error. He was the son of Capt. Jeremiah Wesson, who served at the siege of Louisburg. Capt. Wesson's father, John Weston of Reading, was a son of John Weston who came from Buckinghamshire, England, about the year 1644. In January, 1773, "Thomas Graves of Sudbury deeds land to James Wesson of Brookline, to the amount of thirty acres in Sudbury—Estate of Inheritance." After his marriage with Ann White, Mr. Wesson evidently took an interest in town affairs, for his name is to be seen on the town records as holding various offices of minor importance. Three children were born to the Wessons in Brookline—William, born in December, 1770; Stephen, born in May, 1773; and Sarah, born January 28, 1776.

Col. Wesson was a very successful farmer and a wealthy man for those days. He added to his farm in Marlboro' from time to time, and died possessed of real estate amounting to 229 acres. The house and barn which he built are still in existence. Col. Wesson's is said to have been the first frame house in the vicinity. Not a nail was used in building the barn; it was put together with wooden pegs. The apple trees planted by the Colonel, north of the barn, still bear fruit. It is said that he used to make over 200 barrels of cider a year.

Col. Wesson fattened oxen for the market and used to send them by a certain Isaiah Bruce to Brighton. Bruce was paid a percentage on what he sold, and received nothing for his trouble if he sold nothing. Once, for some reason or other, he could make no sale, and returned to Col. Wesson with the oxen looking as though they had been "thinned out one-half." "Well, what have you made, Bruce?" said the Colonel. Bruce replied, "Oh, I've made the journey."

The Colonel is said to have carried to Marlboro' many handsome pieces of furniture, and among them a tall clock, of which he was very careful. As the rooms in the farm

house were low-studded, he had the floor in one corner of the living room sunken about eight inches so that the clock might stand in that particular place.

Though he himself, was very fond of dress—or so it would seem from the number of waistcoats put down in an inventory of his personal effects—Col. Wesson was inclined to think his family extravagant in dress and living. He kept his money in a chest under the head of his bed, and when any was required he would solemnly extract from the chest one piece, admonishing the family to “make it last.”

He always had ready money on hand, and was willing to lend to his neighbors if they paid it back promptly. If they did not, they could never borrow again of the Colonel.

Toward the latter part of his life he used to wear a red camlet cloak, made with two capes, and, summer or winter, was never seen out of doors without it. He was a very dignified man, and was greatly respected in the town.

After Col. Wesson's death his daughter Sally, who had married Eliphalet Spurr, lived on the farm. The Spurrs, before going to Marlboro', kept the Punch Bowl Tavern in Brookline, and Mr. Spurr drove the first coach that ran from Brookline to Boston. The farm, which is still sometimes called the “Col. Wesson” or “Spurr” place, is now the property of Mr. William E. Whitney. It is on Hosmer street, in Hudson.

39. There was no regular place to hold town meetings. Sometimes they were held at the meeting house, sometimes at the schoolhouse, or the Punch Bowl Tavern, or even at the houses of the townspeople.

40. The number of voters present at town meetings was sometimes small. At last it was voted “that in all Futer Town Meetings that the Inhabitants go upon Business in one Hour after time set, if there is no more than five Voters present.”

41. As late as 1859, a keg of revolutionary bullets was kept in the old stone school house on Walnut street.—BERTHA M. BOODY.

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PAPERS OF THE WHITE FAMILY OF BROOKLINE, 1650-1807.

For an account of the White family see Miss Woods' "Historical Sketches of Brookline," pages 203 and 313. The Roman numerals refer to the Clark collection of manuscripts in the Library. Papers not thus indicated belong to a descendant of the family now living in Brookline, who loaned them to the Librarian but prefers not to be mentioned here.

Narragansett No. 5 or Souhegan East, the present Bedford, N. H., offers an interesting study of speculation in land. It was one of seven townships granted by Massachusetts to 840 men who were engaged in the Narragansett war. For further information see Coolidge and Mansfield's "History and description of New England," Vol. 1, pages 418-421 (Boston, 1859).

1650.

Deed of 50 acres of upland, 18 acres of marsh, and six acres of fresh marsh in Muddy River, from Thomas Oliver of Boston to John White late of Watertowne, "for & in consideration of the full & just summe of one hundred & thirty pounds sterl to be paid in good & merchantable corne & fatt cattle at prices current or as they shalbe prised by two men indifferently chosen"

Witnesses Petter Olliver

William Aspinwall Notarius Publ

Dated "thirteenth day of the twelfth month one thousand six hundreth & ffite."

1661.

Deed from William Hudson of Boston and Ann, his wife, to Christopher Pigget, of land at Muddy River, bounded "with the land of Clement Corbin southeast, with the land of the heiers of Edmond Croft east, and abutting upon the land of Isaac Stedman west and upon the land of the Said Christopher Pigget nor west (?)"

Signature of "Ri. Bellingham Dept Govr"

Dated March 8, 1661.

1661.

Deed of sale from Christopher Pirket and Elizabeth, his wife, to Joshua Scottow, of thirty two-acres at Muddy River, in consideration of sixty pounds.
Dated March 18, 1661.

For details see Deed from Scottow to White, 1674.

1669.

Deed from Jacob Eliot.

To all Christian People, to whome this p'ent wrighting shall come or may Concerne, Jacob Elliott of Boston in the County of Suffolke in new England & mary his wife Sends Greeting, whereas the sajd Jacob Elliott for full & valluable Consideration to him in hand pajd by John Acres of muddy River in the precincts of the sajd Boston yeamon about Two yeares Since did verbally Sell unto him the sajd John Acres, all that his Tenn Acres of upland lying & being at muddy River aforesajd bee it more or less & is bounded with the Land of Edward Kibby north-ward, by the Land of the late Reverend Mr. John Cotton on the East, And by the Lands of Henry Stephens on the South & west with all the liberties & Priveledges thereto belonging, And the sajd John Acres for like valluable Consideration to him fully pajd by Josuah Scottow of the sajd Boston Merchant did alike verbally sell the sajd Tenn Acres of upland above mentioned with its appurtenances to him the sajd Josuah Scottow, And the sajd Josuah Scottow for full valluable Consideration to him pajd, hath alike verbally sold the Same Tenn Acres of upland with its Liberties, to John White of muddy River yeamon.....

Witnesses, Josh : Scottow

and Benja Davis

Dated March 10, 1669.

1669.

Nathaniel Mory of "Provedens" hires of John White of Muddy River two cows ["coues"] November 2, 1669 and is to pay "twenty five shillings one year in mony or thirty shillings per yeare in marchuntabl paye"..... "I thee sayd Nathanill Mory have liberty to keep thees 2 coues seaven years or les tyme & I Nathanill Mory my ears', execetors or asignes do bind our selves to return thees 2 coues or tou other catell well fated of four yeare ould at least....."

Dated November 2, 1669.

1670.

Deed from Ralph Mason, joyner, of Boston, and Anna, his wife, to John White of Muddy river and his sons, John White, Jr., and Joseph White, of forty-three acres of land in Muddy river, bounded on the north by land of John Hull and Edward Belchar of Boston, senio, on the west by land of Vincent Druce, on the south by the land of Isaac Stedman, on the east & south by the land of Thomas Boylstone.

Witnesses John Odlin, John Sanford.

Signature of J. Dudley.

Dated December 22, 1670.

1674.

Deed from Joshua Scottow of Boston, Merchant, and Lydia, his wife, to John White, in consideration of 72 pounds, of thirty-two acres in Muddy River, "bounded with the land of Mr. John Alcock in part & with the land of John Ruggles in part east, with the Land of Clement Corbin southerly, with the land of Isaack Stedman west, the land of Thomas Boylston Northerly."

Dated Feb. 3, 1674.

1678.

Deed from Alice Pell, widow, of Boston, to John White, of twenty-nine acres of land in Muddy River, "bounded on the North west by the Land of Edward Kibby, Northerly partly by the land of Widdow Davis and partly by the Land of Henry Stevens: Southerly partly by the Land of Peter Aspinwall and partly by the Land of the heires of John Sharpe: westerly partly by the Land of the Late Mr. Cotton deceased: and partly by the Land of the sd John White."

Dated November 1, 1678.

1691.

Deed from John White of Muddy River to his son, Benjamin White, of all the buildings on the homestead and of all the land now in the possession of Benjamin White.

Dated April 13, 1691.

169-.

This deed of gift to my soon Edward after my decees and my wifs and not to be in aney fors be foar, I give to him all my housing buildings.....

To my dafter Ann Boillston my soon Edward shall pay or caus to be payed won hundred pound in money or other pay as she shall exept of as money after it is hir due. It shall not exceed five years be foar it be payed.

To my dafter Mary Rugls. won hundred pound.

To my dafter Susanah Sharpe. won hundred pound.

To my dafter Elizabeth White. won hundred and fifty pounds. . . .

To my dafter Joannah White. won hundred and fifty pounds.

And if my too dafters Elizebeth and Joannah marey be for I die and I give them as much as I have given my other dafters then my soon Edward shall pay them on hundred pound apees as the rest are to have and be paid.

And if I die be for they are mared they shall have my loging room to them selves so long as they remain unmared or either of them and my soon Edward shall bring them fiar wood whom and thay shall have privelidg in the selor and my soon Edward shall find them provishong and he shall let them have won milch cow and keep hir for them whilst they remain unmared and when thay are mared the cow return to him agen and if thes too dafters Eizeth and Jannah do not marey be foar I die. Then my soon Edward shall give them thar weding aprall equivelent to thar other sisters weding aparall when mared not with standing this deed of gift this my estate is at my disposall so long as I live and my wife Susanah so long as she Lives my widow.

1691.

In the name of god Amen: the thirteenth of Aprill One thousand six hundred ninte one I John White of muddy River In the Countey of Suffolk In neingland. Being sik and weak of bodey But of sound and per fit memorey and knowing the uncertaintey of this life one Earth and being desirous to setell thinges in order do mak this my last will and testement. In maner and form folowing that is to say first and prinsopley I Comend my soull to All mightey god my creator & and my body to the earth from whens it was taken to be Bueried in such desent and christan maner as to my execeters hear after named shall be thought meet and convenient.

As touching such worldy estat as the lord in marsey hath lent mee my will and meaning is the same shall be employed and bestowed as hereafter by this my will is expressed. except what I have other wise disposed of and first I do Revoke Renounse frustrate and mak void all wills by mee formerly mad and declar and Apoint this my last will and testement.

Mentions: "my soons John White, Joseph White, Benjamin White;" "my gransoon John White, soon of my eldest soon John White my best silver win cup;" "my grandsoon Benjamin White a cor bine;" "my grandafter marey the dafter of my soon Joseph my second best win cup being silver;" "my grandafter marey the dafter of my soon John a silver dram cup."

This is a true copey of the will of John White sener of Muddy Rver, deseased the fiftenth day of aprill 1691: Witnesses Joseph Griges, Roger Adames, Joshuay Gardner.

1695.

Deed from Joseph White of Muddy River to his brother, Benjamin White, of three acres of land for twenty pounds, "bounded on the North-West by the land of Thomas Danforth Esq, on the South-West by common land, or land by some accounted belonging to John Wing, on the South East by land belonging to the heirs of Henery Stevens, on the North-East by the land of John Parker's heirs."

His wife Hannah renounced her Right and Interest of Thirds.

Dated May 20, 1695.

1703. XV.

Deed from Joseph White and wife Hannah to son, Benjamin White, of land, part of which Joseph received from his late father, John White. Mentions brother Benjamin, nephew John, late brother John.

Witnesses: John & Frances White.

Dated March 8, 1702-3.

1706.

Deed from Nathanael Williams of Boston, merchant, to "Benjamin White of Muddy River alias Brooklyn Senior late in the Township of Boston aforesaid Husbandman" of six acres of land in Muddy River "bounded with the marsh Land of Benja. & Joshua Child Northwest, with Cambridge River Northerly with the Creek leading to Roxbury Southeast and with a Creek Southerly"

Called "Capt Nathanil Williams."

Dated January 18, 1705-6.

Brookline became a town Nov. 13, 1705.

1706. XVI.

Deed of land from John Devotion to Benjamin White, John and William "Acres."

Witnesses: Eleazer Aspinwall and Robert Lovering.

Dated April 11, 1706.

The arms of Devotion (?) are given on his seal.

1708. XVII.

Deed from Thomas Stedman of Brookline, and Mary, his wife, to Benjamin White, junior, and Samuel White, of land "bounded westwardly upon the Division Line between the township of Brooklien and the township of Newtown."

Dated April 5, 1708.

1714. IV.

Deed of land from Joseph White to his son Benjamin.

Dated March 8, 1713-14.

1716. XVIII.

Deed from John White, gentleman, of Boston, to Benjamin White, Jun., of Brookline, of land bounded southwesterly by a Highway leading to Newton, northwesterly by land of Peter Boylston, northeasterly by a Highway leading to Cambridge Line, southeasterly by land of the said Benjamin White, and partly by land of Joseph Gardner.

Dated April 12, 1716.

1717.

Deed from Benjamin White of "Brooklyn" to his son, Edward White, of all his real estate "and my Black Servant and one Jack a Copper, one pr of doggs one Spit and a pr of Iron Racks....." Provides for his daughters Ann, Mary and Susanna and his "two youngest daughters Elizabeth and Joanna."

Dated March 24, 1717.

1717. XIX.

Deed from John Ackers and Hannah, his wife, to Benjamin White, Jun., of land "bounded southeastwardly by the land of Isaac Gardner, southwestwardly by a town highway leading to Newtown, Northwestwardly by the land of John Ackers and by a ditch which runneth crooked, Northeastwardly by the land of the said Benjamin White."

Dated April 1, 1717.

1717.

Deed from Thomas Cotton of "Brooklyn" to Edward White of two acres for 16 pounds "bounded southerly upon ye Highway which leads from Boston to Newtown Westerly upon Land of Benjamin White, Northerly upon the Brook which runs between sd land & land of afore sd Benjamin Whites Easterly from sd Brook upon a streight line unto afore sd high way parallel with a northerly line between land of afore sd Benjamin White & Samuell Aspinwall"

Dated May 3, 1717.

1718.

Lease from Benjamin White to Edward White of one half his houses and lands for 40 pounds a year.

Dated March 25, 1718.

1719. XX.

Deed from Joseph White of Brookline, to his son Benjamin White.

Bounded northwesterly by the land of Samuel Sewall, northeasterly by a common or highway leading into the body of the marshes; southeasterly by land of Lt. Thomas Gardner in part & the land of Thomas Cotton in part; southwesterly by the great creek which runneth into the Bay.

Mentions my son Samuel White.

Dated Dec. 5, 1719.

1722.

Deed from Thomas Jepherson of Dedham to Edward White of Brookline (in consideration of 126 pounds) of land "at the Lower End of Leverett's Farm (Formerly so call'd) bounded Easterly on the Land of Benjamin White, South'y on the Road leading from Sd Whites to the Meeting House in Brooklyn aforsd Part on Thos Lees House lott. Westerly on the Land Belonging to the Heirs of Caleb Gardner Decd Noth'y on the Land of Thos Cotton.

Signed, also, by Susanna, his wife.

Dated March 12, 1722.

1724.

Deed from John Gore of Roxbury, innholder, for twenty pounds, to Caleb Stedman of one acre of land in Roxbury bounded northerly by land of heirs of Ebenezer Crafts, and Ichabod Griggs, and on other sides by land of Ichabod Griggs's heirs.

Dated March 11, 1724.

1724.

Deed from Samuel Aspinwall of Brookline to Edward White, for 213 pounds, of fifteen acres and a quarter of land bounded easterly by land of Robert Sharp, southerly in part by Watertown highway and partly by land of Thomas Cotton, Westerly and Northerly by the said Whites Land.

Dated April 24, 1724.

1726.

Appointment of Edward White of Brookline as "guardian unto Benjamin White a minor aged about Eleven years Son of Benja White late of Boston in the county aforesaid Tanner deceased."

Dated September 5, 1726.

1726.

Deed from Thomas Cotton of Brookline and Martha his wife to Edward White of land bounded southerly upon the Road that leads from Boston to Watertown Bridge and on other sides by land of Edward White.

Dated December 7, 1726.

1727.

Deed from John Gore & wife Mary of Roxbury to Edward White of one and a quarter acres of meadow.

Dated January 14, 1726-7.

1727.

Agreement of Daniel Adams of Brooklyne for five shillings to let a Brook be turned to cross his land, it being for the advantage of the neighboring land of Edward White, Gent.

Dated Feb. 28, 1726-7.

1727.

Power of attorney granted by Isaac White Shipwright and Joseph White Housewright both of Boston, administrators of the Goods etc. of John White, late of Boston Gentn deceased, to Mr Edward White of Brookline.

Dated December 16, 1727.

1733.

Deed of release from Robert Sharp & Susanna his wife "one of the daughters of Benjamin White late of Brooklyn" to Edward White "our Brother" for 100 pounds all right in real estate etc. as belonged to "our Sd late Father Benjamin White in his life time."

This included the "Black Servant and one Jack a Copper" mentioned in the deed of March 24, 1717.

Joseph Ruggles of Roxbury and Joanna his wife, "youngest daughter of Benjamin White" signed a release in the same manner.

Timothy Ruggles clerk and Mary his wife, both of Rochester in the County of Plymouth, signed a similar release, of their share in the estate of their father & father-in-law, Benjamin White, and mother and mother-in-law, Susanna White, "both now deceased," June 13, 1733.

William Fairfield of Boston, bricklayer, and Elizabeth his wife, "one of the daughters of Benjamin White," signed a similar release.

Peter Boylston (or "Bylestone") of Brookline and Ann his wife, "daughter of Benjamin White," signed a similar release.

1734.

Deed from William Dinsdale of Boston, bricklayer, and Elizabeth his wife, for twenty pounds, to Edward White, of Lot No. 13, "being a non settlers Lot containing twenty acres more or less in the Town No. 5. granted by the General Court to the Narraganset Soldiers lying below Amaskeeg on Merrimack River in this Province."

Dated January 2, 1734.

1734.

Deed from James Allin & Mehitable, his wife, of Brookline to Edward White, for £266, of land in Brookline "bounded Easterly upon land of Caleb Deaney with a crooke in the line Northerly by Watertown highway Westerly partly by Thomas Deaneys land & partly by Jo. Whites Land Southerly by land of Samll Craft in ye whole thirteen acres."

Dated April 18, 1734.

1735.

Deed from Caleb Dana of Cambridge, mason, and Phebe, his wife, to Capt. Edward White of Brookline, gentleman, for 450 pounds, of twenty-one acres of land in Brookline, bounded northerly upon Watertown road, northwesterly upon land of Edward White, southwesterly and southeasterly upon land of Samuel Crafts.

Daniel Dana and John Greenwood, witnesses.

Dated March 5, 1734-5.

1735.

Deed from Samuel Craft of Brookline and Mehitabel, his wife, to Edward White, of two acres and a half of land bounded southerly by land of Samuel Craft, & on the other sides by land of Edward White, the line to run "straight to ye Land that sd White bought of ye Reve : Mr Natll Cotton late of Bristol."

Dated May 9, 1735.

1735.

Know all men by these presents that I Licestor Grosvenor Esqr of Pomfrit in the County of Windham in the Colony of Connecticut in New England have bargained Sold and Delivered unto Captain Edward White of Brooklyn in the County of Suffolk in the province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England a negroe man Servant named Cuffe of about twenty Seven or twenty Eight years of Age for the Sum of Eightey pounds of money to me in hand well and truly paid by the said Edward White and I the Said Licester Grosvenor Do hereby avouch the said negroe Servant to be my own proper Estate and that I have good right and full power to Sell and Deliver as aforesaid & Do hereby promise that I will Secure and Defend the Said Edward White from any person or persons that Shall Claim any just right thereunto as witness my hand and seal this thirtieth Day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and thirty five.

Leicester Grosvenor

Signed sealed & Delivered in presence of

Samll Gridley

Joseph Ruggles

1736.

Deed from Thomas Gill of Hingham for fifty pounds to Edward White of land "in ye County of Middlesex on Merrimack River one lott No 21, a Home lott so Called," in Township Called Narragansett Town No. 5.

Dated Dec. 24, 1736.

1737.

Deed from William Dudley of Roxbury, Esqr., to Edward White, "one full right or share of land in one entire peice being a Sixty third part of a township granted to the officers & souldiers in the Company under the Command of Captain John Goreham in the Canada Expedition anno Dom 1690 & contains 400 acres & lying adjoyning to the township granted to John

Simpson & others & begins at the north east corner thereof & runs by the same 400 perch as the East Bounds of that town runs and extends 100 perch from said line east 2 Degrees. which Right Share or proportion of land was purchased of Colo: Thubaal Goreham Son of Sd John under & subject to the conditions & terms of Settlement by one family according to the courts grant....."

Dated January 10, 1737.

1737.

Deed from Thomas Dawes of Boston, bricklayer, to Edward White, of Lot No. 12 in Narragansett Town No. 5.

Witnessed by John Vintonon and Joseph Ruggles.

Dated January 14, 1736-7.

1738.

Deed from Prudence Savage of Brookline, widow, to Edward White, for twenty pounds "of land being one whole right or share of a Township granted by ye Great & general court to ye Heirs of Cap: Andrew Gardner & company in consideration of ye going on an expedition to Canady which Right or share containeth one sixtyeth parte of ye whole Township."

Dated January 12, 1737-8.

1738.

Deed from Edward Tuckerman of Boston, trader, to Edward White, for twenty pounds, of Lot 14 in the first division of Narragansett Town No. 5, originally the right of Rebecca, the only surviving child of and heir of Edward Weden, late of Boston, deceased.

Dated Feb. 23, 1737-8.

1739.

Know all men by these Presents that I Jonathan Lyon Yeoman now resident at a Place Called South'eagon being a Narragansett Town No. five in the Province of the Massachusetts Bay in N: England Am holden and Stand firmly bound and obliged unto Edward White of Brooklyn in the County of Suffolk in New England aforesd Gentlem In the full and Just sum of Two hundred pounds Lawfull money of N: England to be paid unto the abovesd Edward White his Lawful Attorney Execurs or adminrs. To the which payment, well and truely to be made I bind my self my heirs

Execurs and Adminrs firmly by these presents Sealed with my seal Dated this nineteenth Day of January anno Domini 1738-9 — and In the 12th year of His Majesties Reign

The Condition of the above written Obligation is Such That whereas the Grantees of the sd Narragansett Town No 5 were obliged by the General Court to Settle Sixty families on the sd Grant, which is lying between the River South heagon and piscataquauge & upon Merrymack River And Whereas the sd Edward White is obliged by a Vote of the sdid Grantees, at a Regular meeting to make Settlement of the Lot. No. 12 by the 12th Day of June next And having Recieved a Valuable Consideration In Money of the sd Edward White he the sd Jonathn Lyon has undertaken to Do the Duty of a Settler in the sd Town ship for him the sd Edward White : in Lieu of the sd. 12th Lott. in a Second Division lott.

Now If he the sd Jonathan Lyon his Execurs adminrs or assignes Shall well and truely Do the Duties of a Settler in the Limitts of these Township in all respects both as to buildings and Clearing of the land. to the Genl Courts Grant, in the place and Sted of the sd Edward White his heirs Execurs admrs and assignes as fully to all Intents and purposes as tho' the sd 12 lot had been settled by the sd White as aforesd So that he the sd Edward White his heirs Executors admrs nor Assignes Shall no ways Sustain Dammage by reason of any Default that may be made on the part of the said Jonathan Lyon his Execurs or adminrs Then this Obligation to be Void and of none Effect or else to remain in full force and Vertue

Signed Sealed and Delivd

in presence of us

Memorandm before signing and sealing

It is to be understood that the sd Lyon is not to
Do the Duty of Building a Meeting house nor of
Settling a Minister

Joshua Child

Isaac Child

} Jonathan Lyon

1739.

Lease from Edward White to William Paterson, resident at Boston, of about eighty acres of land in the Narragansett Township No. 5, near South-eagan river, being lots Nos. 12, 13 & 14.

Dated Feb. 5, 1738-9.

1739.

Deed from Thomas Cotton and Martha, his wife, of Brookline, to Edward White, for 155 pounds, of two and one-quarter acres and thirty-three rods of land, bounded easterly upon the highway leading from Boston to Watertown bridge.

Dated Dec. 21, 1739.

1740.

Deed from Thomas Cotton and Martha, his wife, of Brookline, to Edward White, for 667 pounds, of twenty-two acres and a half of land, "bounded easterly upon land of Caleb Deana southerly partly upon land of sd Edward White & partly upon land of Natll Seaver westerly upon Land of Robert Sharp Northerly upon ye Highway leading from Boston to Watertown bridge."

Dated Feb. 28, 1740.

1743.

Deed from John Shead of Billerica and Elizabeth, his wife, to Edward White, for two pounds ten shillings old Tenour of the fourteenth part of a tract of land lying in Brookline "which fell to my wife at the death of her aunt Hannah Lee. . . . bounded southerly on a road leading from Boston to Sherburn."

Dated March 1, 1743.

1743.

Deed from Timothy Farley of Billerica to Edward White, of part of the land of his sister, Hannah Farley, bounded southwardly upon "Sherburn road."

Dated Oct. 20, 1743.

1744.

Deed from Ebenezer Shead of Charlestown, housewright, to Edward White, of the fourteenth part of a tract of land in Brookline "which fell to me at the Death of my aunt hannah Lee. . . . bounded southerly on a road Leading from Boston to Sherburn."

Dated May 1, 1744.

1747.

Deed from Joseph Shed of Boston, carter, and Susanna his wife, to

Edward White, of the fourteenth part of a tract of land in Brookline "which was left me by my aunt Hannah Lee.....bounded southwardly upon Sherburn road."

Dated March 23, 1747.

1747.

Deed from Thomas Mayo of Roxbury and Elizabeth, his wife, to Edward White, of one-seventh part of a tract of land in Brookline "which was left us by my wifes aunt Hannah Lee.....bounded southwardly upon Sherburn Road."

Dated March 23, 1747.

1748.

Deed from Henry Wilson of Roxbury to Edward White, of "one full right, Share & interest of and in ye Narraganset Township Number five lying in Merimack River or Souhegan east so called that is to say ye Fiftie Fifth Lott in ye first Division of Sd Township."

Dated Sept. 1, 1748.

1748.

Province of New	}	At a Meeting of the Proprietors of the Lands purchased of John Tufton Mason Esqur in the Province of New Hampshire held at Portsmouth in said Province by adjournment on the ninth day of November anno Domini 1748 —
Hampshire		

Voted ———

That the above Said Major White & his son John have their names put in among the settlers of a Town, which shall hereafter be granted and laid out, that shall include that land in Gorham Town, So called, lying across the Crotch of Piscataquoag River, which the said Major White purchased of Collo William Dudley Deceased ; and that they have and hold to them their heirs and assigns that same land so purchased as their Parts or Shares in said Township, to be so laid out, the same being four hundred acres, to hold on the same Terms of other settlers.

Copy of Record

Attest Geo : Jaffrey junr Proprrs Clerk

1749.

Deed from John Goffe "of the Place called Souheegan East in the Province of New Hampshire Esq" for 100 pounds old tenor to Edward

White of the fifteenth home lot "lying upon the Great River" bounded "Easterly by Merrymack River, & Northerly on the fourteenth Home lott Belonging to the abovesd Edward White Westerly on Land Reserved for a Hyway Southerly on the Sixteenth Lott Belonging to John Goffe aforesd.

Dated April 11, 1749.

1750.

Agreement of Jonathan Simonds of Lexington to pay to Edward White 1000 pounds "provided at any time hereafter a Certain Deed of Two fifty acre Lotts numbers 27 and Twenty Eight, lying and being in Naraganset Township Number Five, otherwise called Sougheagan East (Wch Deed was given by said Edward to ye said Jonathan and bears Date November 28th 1738) should be produced to the Prejudice of the said Edward".

Dated April 23, 1750.

1750.

Deed from Jonathan Simonds of Lexington, housewright, to Edward White, of two Fifty acre lots of land Numbers 27 and 28 in the Eighth Range, lying and being in Naragansett Township No. 5, otherwise called Sougheagen East.

Dated April 23, 1750.

1751. XXI.

Deed February 26, 1750-51. Conveying from Joseph and Moses White to their father, Benjamin White, land bounded southerly upon land of Samuel Clark, westerly upon Land of Cap. Gardner and a highway and Northerly upon Land of Cap. Gardner, Easterly upon Mr. Browns Land and the meeting house Land or otherwise bounded or Reputed to be bounded.

1754.

Commission from Gov. Shirley appointing John White Gent. "to be Second Lieutenant of the foot Company in the Town of Brookline under the Command of Maj.: Edward White as Captn in the Regiment of Millitia within the County of Suffolk whereof Francis Brinley Esq is Collonell."

Signed by W. Shirley and J. Willard.

Dated July 1, 1754.

1755.

To Ebenezer Chamberlain of Douglass —

Sr: These are to Inform you that I have been with Coll'l: Chandr & have paid him almost three hund: Pounds, & therefore you must Deliver to the Bearer hereof George Barnard my two Cows that you made over to me; In Ord: that I may sell ym: to make as much of the money as I can; for ye are not half Enough to pay me what is my Due; Ill have no Excuses therefore Deliver ym: you must; or Else I will Send for ym In Another Manner. All from ys Benjan: White

Brookline Sep: ye 8th: 1755

Pt: I Likewise warn you to go off of ye place in three months from this time. Benjan: White.

1756.

"Whereas by an Act of the Several Assembly of the Province of New Hampshire made and passed in the Twenty Eighth year of his Majestys Reign it is Inacted that a tax of Six pence New Tenor per acre for one year might be Layed upon all Lands in the Town of Merrymac in Said Province belonging to non Resident Proprietors by the Selectmen of Said Town for the year 1755 to be Assessed and Collected in manner and form set forth in said act and in Default of Payment by any such Proprietor that his or her Land aforesaid should be sold by the Collector that Should be appointed to Levy and Collect Such Tax to Raise the sum aforesd with Incident Charges as may more fully appear by Reference to Said Act.

Now know ye that I Phineas Underwood of Said Merrymac yeoman being a Collector Duly chosen for and in consideration of the Sum of Six pounds two shillings 8 pence old tener in Bills of Credit of Sd Province to me in hand Paid by Edward White of Brookline gentilman Being the highest Bidder at a Publick Sale of the Land hereinafter Described Have given granted Bargained and Sold Lott No. 3 in the Second Division Being by Estimation fifty acres more or less"

Dated January 10, 1756.

1758.

Commission from Gov. Pownall to Oliver White, gentleman, appointing him "to be Ensign of the Military Foot Company in the Town of Brooklin under the command of Captain Samuel Craft in the Regiment of Militia in the County of Suffolk whereof Francis Brindley Esqr is Colonel."

Signed by T. Pownall and Thos Clarke.

Dated Oct. 23, 1758.

1762.

Rateable estate of Benjamin White, Feb. 1, 1762.

It includes "one Poll ; one Dwelling house ; Stock 3 Cows ; 2 Oxen 2 Horses, & one Swine," with a description of 38 acres of land.

1767.

Agreement by Benjamin White to deed to Moses Knowlan of Charlton a farm at Douglass, purchased of Ebenezer Chamberlain, deceased, upon condition of certain payments being made by Moses Knowlan.

Dated April 7, 1767.

1790.

Inventory of the real estate of Hon. Benjamin White.

Item : "a pew in the meeting house" £15.00

Dated Aug. 12, 1790.

1797.

Deed from William Reynolds and Martha, his wife, of Petersburg, State of Georgia, to Oliver Whyte of the same place, of lot No. 28 on the west side of Front Street, containing half an acre.

Dated April 5, 1797.

1807. XII.

Petition for proper provision for the School in the middle district.

..... "We really wish this Majority would look back to the year 1775 and consider the principle that was then contented for, that of an equal representation. We in this division of the Town are America in miniature, not having one from among us to speak in our behalf"

Signed by David Hyslop, Ebenr Heath, William Ackers, Jona Hammond, Mary Gardner, Benjamin White, Jonathan Jackson, Nath. Murdock.

Dated November 30, 1807.

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Publications

OF THE

Brookline Historical Publication Society.

The committee wish to call attention to the work already done by the Society, and to solicit a wider coöperation in the future. Members receive the publications as they are issued. The annual fee of \$1.00 should be sent to the treasurer, Mr. C. K. Bolton, Public Library, Brookline, Mass.

The following are the publications for 1895-6 :

I. A letter from Rebecca Boylston, describing the changes in Brookline 90 years ago, with gossip relating to the Boylstons, Walkers, Richardsons, Goddards, Aspinwalls, and other families of New England.—[*Ready*.

II. The Sharp family papers, wills, deeds, etc., beginning in 1677 with the affairs of the much married Widow Sharp, later Mrs. Nowell, and “likely to intermarry” with Mr. Solomon Phipps of Cambridge. About fifty names of Massachusetts and Connecticut families are mentioned.—[*Ready*.

III. Brookline in the Revolution. Personal histories of men, some of whom settled later in other towns; material gathered from unprinted records and from correspondence. With a map.—[*Ready*.

IV. Papers of the White family of Brookline, 1650-1807. Filled with curious information. Boundaries are carefully noted; and deeds relating to Narragansett Town No. 5 are of more than local interest and value.—[*Ready*.

V. Roxbury Church records relating to Brookline.—[*Ready shortly*.

VI. First Parish Church records of births, marriages and deaths, for 100 years.—[*In preparation*.

A title-page, table of contents, and list of subscribers will be sent upon completion of the first volume of the Publications.

December, 1895.

MISS ELLEN CHASE,
DANIEL S. SANFORD,
CHARLES K. BOLTON,
Standing Publication Committee.

Brookline Historical Publication Society

PUBLICATIONS, NO. 5.
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ROXBURY CHURCH RECORDS RELATING TO BROOKLINE.

*Reprinted from Vol. VI. of the Reports of the Record Commissioners of
Boston, Second Edition, Boston, 1884.*

This list includes every entry of a personal nature where the name Muddy River or Brookline appears. The entries not thus distinguished which evidently relate to Brookline families would form a book of moderate size. A few of these from the Rev. John Eliot's record of church members are given as illustrations, simply to call attention to the fact that the volume mentioned above is an indispensable part of Brookline history, and should always be consulted in connection with our church and town records. Among the leading names are Ackers, Aspinwall, Boylston, Clark, Craft, Davis, Devotion, Downer, Drew, Druce, Gardner, Goddard, Griggs, Heath, Newell, Parker, Sharp, Winchester. In connection with these records, Jackson's "History of the Early Settlement of Newton" (Boston, 1854,) should prove useful.

Baptized [1643]

Month 6 day 6. Gerrard Bourne the sone of Gerrard Bourne a member of Boston, & living at Muddy River was here received by comunion of churches. [Page 115.]

Baptisms 1754

Febr. 17. Robert, son of Samuel Craft of Brookline. [Page 148.]

Baptisms 1755

Jan. 19. Susannah the daughter of Joshua Davis, Brookline. [Page 149.]

Baptized 1648

Month 12 day 25. Mary Devotion, of ye church of Boston at Muddy River. [Page 118.]

Persons who owned the covenant.

Jan'y 27. 1754 Isaac Gardiner A. M. of Brookline [Page 112.]

Baptisms 1756

May 9 Mary, the daughter of Isaac Gardiner A. M. of Brookline.
[Page 150.]

[Died] 1681

M. 3 day 20 A young infant of Dorman Mareene an Irishman living at Muddy River, the child not baptized. [Page 184.]

Baptisms 1753

Decr. 11 Margaret daughter of John Newell of Brookline [Page 148.]

Baptized 1684

M. 11 d. 31 John Parker of Muddy River. [Page 185.]

Baptized 1652

Month 10 day 5 Mary Sharp daughter to Goodman Sharp of Moody River. [Page 120.]

Baptized 1644

Month 1 day 23 Desire truth the daughter of Will. Thorne living at Muddy River, whose wife is of Boston Church. [Page 116.]

Baptized 1647

Month 3 day 9 Hannah Thorne daughter of William Thorne [Page 117.]

Baptized 1677

Month 2 day 29 John White Senior. of Muddy River was received with good acceptance. [Page 92.]

Baptisms 1753

Decr. 11 James son of Isaac Winchester of Brookline. [Page 148.]

Baptisms 1755

March 30 — the — of — Woodward, Brookline. [Page 149.]

The Rev. John Eliot's Record of Church Members, Roxbury, Mass.

24d 9m 1661 Remember Palfrey a maid servant since wife to Peter Aspinwall. [Page 88.]

Baptized 1679

Month 1 day 9 Zabdiel son of Tho. Boyleston. [Page 134.]

1675.

Month 5 24 day John Druse dyed in the warrs & was there buried. he acquitted himselfe valiantly. [Page 182.]

Persons who owned the covenant.

1767

Feb. 15 Eliphalet Downer. [Page 113.]

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EARLY NOTICES OF LOCAL EVENTS.

In Vol. I. of the printed Town Records, under the heading, "January, 1637, the great allotments at Muddy River," reference is made to William Townsend's eight acres as "bounded on the northwest with a swamp, by Mr. John Coggeshall's wigwam and William Dyneley."

This John Coggeshall was from Halstead, Essex, and became later one of the founders of Newport, R. I. For an extended notice see pages 80-87, "The American Monthly," January, 1896.

The Boston News-Letter.

From Monday, September 5, to Monday, September 12, 1720.

Advertisements.

"Ran-away the 7th Currant, from his Master Stephen Winchester of Brookline, an Irish Man Servant, Named Edward Coffee, about Twenty years of Age, middle Stature, full fac'd, down Look, flat Nose, a scar in his Forehead above his Right Eye; he had on and carried with him a light coloured broad cloth Coat, a cinamon coloured Chamblet* Coat, an Ozenbrigs† Shirt, and a patch'd Holland Shirt, Cinamon coloured Breeches, with silk puffs tied at the Knees with Ferret Ribbon, gray yarn Stockings, and one pair of woosted, new round to'd Shoes with wooden Heels, a stuff Gown, a Castor‡ and an old felt Hat, a Wig tied with a black Ribbon, a black leather Belt; he carried also away with him a chestnut Sorrel Horse, fourteen hands high, paces wells, a round skirted Saddle, with blue cloth Housing. Whoever shall take up said Runaway and Horse, or either of them & Convey to the above said Stephen Winchester at Brookline, or to the Prison keeper in Boston, so as his Master may have both or either again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, and necessary Charges paid."

i. e. *Camlet "A stuff either of hair, of silk, or of wool, or of all these materials in various combinations."—*Costume of Colonial Times*. EARLE.

† A linen originally made at Osnabrück, Hanover, and universally used.—*Id.*

‡ Castor or beaver hats were largely imported.—*Id.*

The Boston News-Letter.

From Monday, October 24, to Monday, October 31, 1720.
www.hbttool.com.cn Advertisements.

"A Small Farm in Brooklin, containing about Ten Acres of very good Land, a House, Barn, and a good new Orchard ; to be Sold on reasonable Terms. Inquire of Mr. William Sharp in said Town and know further."

Dr. Zabdiel Boylston, a native of Brookline, on the suggestion of Rev. Cotton Mather, introduced, 1721, inoculation for small-pox. At first it incited great opposition. One of his early patients was a nephew of Cotton Mather, one Nathaniel Walter, born 1711. He was a grandson of Rev. Increase Mather, and a son of John Eliot's successor. He married Rebecca Abbott of Brookline, and was Chaplain at Louisburg. His daughter, Sarah, married Sir Robert Hesilrige Bart. of Leicester, great grand-nephew of Cromwell's friend.—*Drake's History of Roxbury.*

The following extract refers to the above Nathaniel Walter while under treatment for small-pox:—

The Boston News-Letter.

From Monday, November 13, to Monday, November 20, 1721.

"To prevent wrong Representations that may be made of a late Awful and Tremendous Occurrence fallen out in Boston, it was thought fit to give this true and short account of it. .

"At the House of the Reverend Dr. Cotton Mather, there lodged his Kinsman, a worthy Minister under the *Small Pox*, received and managed in the way of *Inoculation*. Towards Three of the Clock in the Night, as it grew towards the Morning of Tuesday the Fourteenth of this Instant November, some unknown Hands threw a Fired Granado into the Chamber of the Sick Gentleman: The weight whereof alone, if it had fallen upon the Head of the Patient (which it seemed aimed at) would have been enough to have done part of the business designed. But the Granado was charged with Combustible matter, and in such a manner, that upon its going off, it must probably have killed the Persons in the Room, and would have certainly fired the Chamber & soon have laid the House in Ashes ; which has appear'd Incontestible to them that have since Examined it. But the Merciful Providence of GOD so ordered it, that the Granado passing thro. the Window, had by the Iron in the middle of the Casement, such a Turn given to it, that in falling on the Floor, the Fired Wild-Fire in the Fuse was violently shaken out some Distance from the Shell, and burnt out upon the Floor, without firing the Granado. When the Granado was taken up, there was found a Paper so tied with a Thread about the Fuse, that it might outlive the breaking of the Shell : wherein were these words: '*Cotton Mather I was once one of your meeting; But the Cursed Lye you told*

of. you know who ; made me leave you, you Dog, and Damn you. I will enoculate you with this, with a Pox to you.' This is the Sum of the matter, without any Remarks upon it."

The Boston News-Letter, Boston, January 30, 1724.

"On Friday last the 24th Currant, Mr. Benjamin Child of Roxbury going with his Son and Cousin with a Sled into Brooklin Marshes for Hay, when he was there, (finding himself ill) he told 'em, he should take his leave of the Marshes, and immediately fell down on the Sled of Hay, they then help'd him off & he walk'd a little, but soon fell again ; then they laid him on the Stack where he fetch'd a Groan or two, and died."

The following clipping suggests the size of the several holdings of that date :

The Weekly News-Letter, Thursday, April 13, 1727.

Advertisements.

"A Farm in Brooklin containing an 120 Acres, lying on the Country Road, from Watertown to Boston, to be Sold ; Inquire of Mr. Cotton of Newton, and know further.

"N. B. There's a good Wood lot of more than 30 Acres belonging to it, and a very convenient place to build upon."

On the 5th of March, 1770, the British troops quartered in Boston, fired on the inhabitants in State street—five of whom were killed and six wounded.

The following extracts from "History of the Boston Massacre," Frederick Kidder, Albany, 1870, bear reference to Brookline :

Depositions of Witnesses.

"(No. 39) John Goddard, of Brookline, testifies and says, as he was passing the street on Saturday last, being the 3d instant, he stopped near the barracks in Water Street, and sold several of the barrack people some potatoes about five o'clock in the afternoon, and found by their discourse some of the soldiers had returned from a fray near the ropewalks, and a number of soldiers came out of the barracks [the 29th was quartered in Water and Atkinson Streets,] he supposed about twenty, with clubs, seemingly much enraged ; and one in a profane manner swore he would be revenged on them, if he fired the town."

John Goddard.

ib. Trial of the British Soldiers, November 27, 1770.

"The prisoners being asked whether they would agree in their challenges, consented that Wm. Weems should make challenges for them all.

"Challenged Peremptorily Nehemiah Davis, Brookline.

"Clerk. Cryer count these: Joseph Mayo, Foreman, Roxbury, Nathaniel Davis, Roxbury, etc."

ib. P. 114. "The extraordinary conduct of the commissioners of the customs since the 5th of March, and their perseverance in it, make it necessary to bestow a few observations upon it; and upon divers matters, with which it seems to be connected.

"Mr. Paxton retired to Cambridge, four miles from Boston.

"Mr. Hulton sometime ago purchased a place at Brooklyn, five miles from Boston, and has ever since resided there.

"Mr. Burch, with his wife, has retired to Mr. Hulton's, who, together with Mr. Burch (leaving their wives behind them) are now on a tour to Portsmouth, in the Province of New Hampshire, where the last account from thence left them. It is now about six weeks since a board of commissioners was held: and it is utterly uncertain when there will be another."—[A Short Narrative of the Horrid Massacre in Boston. Edited by Fred'k Kidder, 1870.

ib. P. 117. "The commissioners obliged for their safety to quit the town. If one falsehood can be more so than another, this is the greatest yet mentioned, and is as ridiculous as it is false. Their conduct and such a declaration by no means agree. Would they in that case occasionally visit the town? Would they trust themselves in the environs of it? Could they think themselves safe at Cambridge and Brookline? Could they think themselves safe anywhere in the Province, or indeed in America?"

Commissioner Henry Hulton's house stood on the site now occupied by Mr. Moses Williams, Walnut street.

June 5, 1780. It is alluded to in the printed Town Records as a forfeited estate.

P. 27. "The members of the first Lancaster Committee [of Correspondence were] chosen Sept. 5, 1774. During the same month. two four-pounders were at once obtained from Brookline, for which eight pounds were paid."—[Worcester County History. Hurd. Vol. I.

April 19, 1775. "The Roxbury women and children fearing the troops left their homes in many cases. Mrs. Greateon — whose husband afterward became a general — started in a cart for Brookline, the little ones inside, the rest walking."—[Drake's History of Roxbury.

1775, April. "On the 29th My Daughter Savage with three of her Children took their flight from Boston to my House [in the] upper part [of] Cambg for Safety, two of my Daughter Thompson's [children] from Brookline was with us before, many others who can gett a pass are dayly leaving Boston, from those terable times, Good Lord deliver us."—[Deacon Tudor's Diary. Boston, 1896.

The Deacon's second daughter, Mary, married William Thompson. Under December, 1782, it is stated "Jemmy Thompson came to live with us for som time in order to go to School in Boston & on the 11 Inst went to Mr. ——— School in State Street." He was doubtless one of the children seeking safety.

The following relate to the fort at Sewall's Point :

"Four companies were in commission June 17 [1775], and four more were commissioned June 22. Depositions June 16 station three companies at Chelsea, three at Cambridge, and two at Sewall's Point."

Of Colonel Gerrish's conduct, Swett says: 'A complaint was lodged against him, with Ward, immediately after the battle, who refused to notice it, on account of the unorganized state of the army. He was stationed at Sewall's Point, which was fortified; in a few weeks, a floating-battery made an attack on the place, which he did not attempt to repel, observing, 'The rascals can do us no harm, and it would be a mere waste of powder to fire at them with our four pounders.' It was evening, the lights were extinguished, and all the British balls flew wide of the fort. For his conduct on this occasion, and at Bunker Hill, he was arrested immediately, tried, found guilty of 'conduct unworthy an officer,' and cashiered.' This was August 19, 1775. It was thought by the judge-advocate of the court that he was treated far too severely."—[Battle of Bunker Hill. Richard Frothingham, 1890.

"General Rufus Putnam, so well known in connection with the 'Ohio Purchase' and Marietta, was born in Sutton, 1738. He entered the Revolutionary War as Lt. Col. of Col. David Brewer's regt. And was stationed at Roxbury, in Gen. Thomas's division of the Army soon after the battle of

Lexington. When it was decided lines of defence should be thrown up, Col. Putnam's name was mentioned since he had seen some service in that line in the late war against Canada. Col. Putnam frankly told Gen. Thomas he had read nothing with regard to military engineering, but no denial would be taken, and he set about tracing lines in front of Roxbury, towards Boston, and especially at Sewall's Point. While thus engaged, Generals Washington and Lee came over to view the condition of the troops. They so highly complimented his works that he was encouraged to persevere. All the defences of Roxbury, Dorchester and Brookline were of his construction."—[Worcester County. Hurd. Vol. II.

1781. "Dec. 4th I with Br. Abial Left Attleborough at five in the morning for Boston and on our way to Putney in the New State [*i. e.* Vermont] and Comes to Boston and Lays out thirty od Dollars for things to Carry with us then Left Boston we Comes to Landlord Baker in Brookline [Punchbowl] after the march of thirty saven miles. The 5th we Left Landlord Bakers at Six of the Clock and a bad storm we had which hendred us and at Nine at Evening we Come to Mr. Puffers in Sudbury and Lodged—twenty two mild."—[Elijah Fisher's Journal, published Augusta, 1880.

Boston Gazette and Country Journal, May 5, 1783.

"On Monday Night the 21st Instant, was Stolen from Brookline, a Horse, Saddle and Bridle—the Horse is 5 years old, trots and canters, his Mane hangs on both sides of his Neck is Something Hollow-back'd, was never known to pace a step, his colour is between Sorrel and bay; The Saddle was pretty good, Had no Cruper, it had a strip'd blue and white Saddle Cloth. Whoever will take up said Horse and Thief, and give Notice thereof to the Subscriber so that he may have the Horse, and the Thief that Stole him, shall have Twenty Dollars Reward: But for the Horse, without the Thief, Ten Dollars.

Per

Ebenezer Davis of said Brookline.

Brookline, April 22."

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Publications

OF THE

Brookline Historical Publication Society.

The committee wish to call attention to the work already done by the Society, and to solicit a wider coöperation in the future. Members receive the publications as they are issued. The annual fee of \$1.00 should be sent to the treasurer, Mr. C. K. Bolton, Public Library, Brookline, Mass.

The following are the publications for 1895 :

I. A letter from Rebecca Boylston, describing the changes in Brookline 90 years ago, with gossip relating to the Boylstons, Walkers, Richardsons, Goddards, Aspinwalls, and other families of New England.—[*Ready*.]

II. The Sharp family papers, wills, deeds, etc., beginning in 1677 with the affairs of the much married Widow Sharp, later Mrs. Nowell, and "likely to intermarry" with Mr. Solomon Phipps of Cambridge. About fifty names of Massachusetts and Connecticut families are mentioned.—[*Ready*.]

III. Brookline in the Revolution. Personal histories of men, some of whom settled later in other towns; material gathered from unprinted records and from correspondence. With a map.—[*Ready*.]

IV. Papers of the White family of Brookline, 1650-1807. Filled with curious information. Boundaries are carefully noted; and deeds relating to Narragansett Town No. 5 are of more than local interest and value.—[*Ready*.]

V. Roxbury Church records relating to Brookline.—[*Ready*.]

For 1896 :

VI. Early notices of local events.—[*Ready*.]

VII. First Parish Church records of births, marriages and deaths, for 100 years.—[*In preparation*.]

VIII. Brookline in the Civil War.—[*In preparation*.]

A title-page, table of contents, and list of subscribers will be sent upon completion of the first volume of the Publications, at the end of 1896.

MISS ELLEN CHASE,
DANIEL S. SANFORD,
CHARLES K. BOLTON,
Standing Publication Committee.

Brookline Historical Publication Society

www.brooklinehistorical.com

PUBLICATIONS, NO. 7.

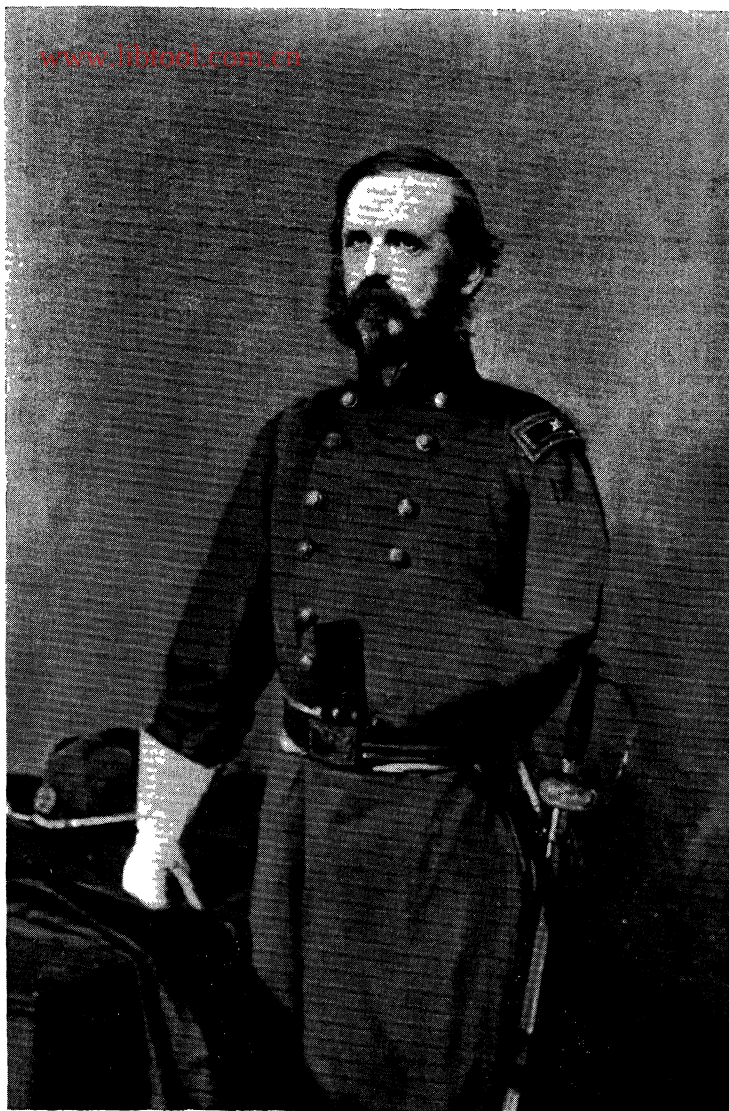
Letter from Brigadier-General Edward A. Wild to the Brookline War Committee.

Camp Hooker — Chicamoxon — Md.
Doncaster — Budd's Ferry — &c. &c. —
Tuesday Nov. 26, 1861.

James A. Dupee Esqr
Brookline War Committee

Dear Sir, I write to acknowledge again the liberality of your Committee. The two huge boxes arrived in safety just at Thanksgiving; and by the way, we did our best to observe the Day, in New England style; but our means are limited in this region. I opened and distributed them rapidly, I assure you. For they were just the thing, a superb article.— I allude to the Shirts 100, and 100 drawers.—The mittens also will be of immense service. But the stockings mentioned in your second letter, and with additions the next day mentioned by Mr. M. B. Williams, have not yet arrived. When they do, they will be gratefully received, and acknowledged.—Even the packing will be of use, if we stay here a little longer. For we have commenced building loghouses for winterquarters; and there is lumber enough in those boxes to floor & fit up the quarters of the officers of Co. A.—The strong brown wrapping-paper also is enough to paper all the walls and roof.—We think of tarring it, and so making a tight roof.—Even the wrapping twine was of a superior quality, and came in demand.—Our log huts are not built by orders from Head-quarters; but only to occupy our men's thoughts, and keep them from grumbling and brooding over our long continued inaction.—But in truth, we do not expect to occupy them long. Day by day we look for the signal to start off down South:—in which direction, or by what means, we have no inkling as yet. We rather expect to cross here, and press gradually on to Richmond. In that case some other troops may succeed us here, and inherit our sumptuous residences.—And after the war is past, the slaves (if there shall be any??)

can occupy them for 4 generations, and, find them luxurious, compared with their own. The glorious news from the Naval Expedition gives new promise, of more prompt action.—Please convey our thanks to all those ladies who contributed the Stockings. We feel grateful, even before their arrival, for the kind devotion to the cause;—and to Company A., in particular. May we always deserve it. Thus far they do, the men of Co. A.—Witness their behavior the other day in the affair alluded to in your letter;—they were steady as bricks.—The only signs of fear, or expressions indicating a disposition to back out, came from a few men of Co. E., who were mixed in with us in the hurry of embarking. But I silenced them very summarily.—I suppose that I ought to give you a circumstantial report of the whole affair.—Thursday Nov. 14., This schooner attempted to pass up the Potomac. The rebels as usual fired at her. We have become accustomed to the noise of cannon so that now we take but little notice; although occasionally a shell will burst pretty near the camp,—or a ball pass through some of the barns or shanties.—With the exception of one long interval of five days, we have had more or less firing every day since coming here.—The rebels do not shoot well; they seldom hit a vessel in motion; though sometimes they come pretty near a fixed object.—Our batteries do not reply very often; only when there is some object to be gained by it, but when they do, they hit the mark.—Whenever there is a good wind, and the tide favorable, several vessels are to be seen passing up and down, by day as well as by night.—On this occasion the wind, which was strong in the morning, died away and the schooner was becalmed before getting out of range. The tide turned down stream, so they had to drop anchor. The rebels, who had been blazing away at her all the forenoon, now began to hit her.—The crew rowed ashore and abandoned her, leaving the foresail and mainsail set.—Seeing that no one came to her assistance, the rebels drew some field pieces up the other shore, and out upon a long sandy point. This brought them a mile and a half nearer to their mark than before. They then pushed out in boats, one of which came over & boarded the schooner.—The battery in the meantime firing at everything they could see.—All this while, Lt. Candler had been scouting along the shore, and watching their movements with the greatest anxiety; he tried to get assistance to tow her into Matawoman Creek, from the Regiments in that neighborhood, but without success.—As soon as he saw the rebel boats starting out, he despatched a messenger on horseback down to our camp,—3 miles or more.—We had been taking it very quietly as I said before, notwithstanding that we heard such constant firing; never



BRIGADIER-GENERAL EDWARD AUGUSTUS WILD.

From a painting by Harvey Young, in the Brookline Public Library.

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dreaming that the rascals could be so audacious.—I was presiding over a Regimental Courtmartial, when the messenger rode up, inquiring for the Colonel. He had gone to dinner. I happened to be the Officer of the Day: so I immediately ordered Co. A. under Lieu. Chandler down to the landing place. I adjourned the court, and followed after. We got out the boats, and bailed and manned the largest. Meanwhile the Col. returning, sent another Company (E) after us. Co. F. also had picket guards posted along the shore, and these joined in the chase. All embarked promiscuously in 15 boats or so, large and small but all the rest merely rowed across Chicamoxon creek—1 mile and then ran a couple of miles along the banks. There they came within long shot and fired riflemuskets (which carry very accurately) at the rebels aboard the schooner. They are sure of having hit two of them.—I had taken the largest boat, with Lieut. Chandler and a party of 33 all told. We crossed the creek and kept on, rowing the whole 3 miles, putting straight for the schooner, anticipating a fight. But we presently saw the rebels leaving her, and soon after the smoke began to rise. Then we began to comprehend their game; though we expected also that she would blow up.—As soon as the battery saw our boat coming up, they quitted the skirmishers, and turned their whole attention to us. We pulled on, laid her alongside, and directly tackled the fire, which looked formidable enough, indeed hopeless. For the flames had burst up through the hatchway, long before we reached her; had caught the rigging, and burned off half the mainsail, (which was left set) running clear up to the top. She was loaded with firewood, carrying a very heavy deckload. The fire had reached this too. And we had nothing but the boat-bails to work with. We had to throw over some of the deck load, and cut through the deck. After a hard struggle and a long one we conquered: not till the cabin was completely gutted and two bulkheads burned through. The mainboom also was spoiled. We then hoisted the anchor, set the jib and flyingjib, and towed her off, with the help of little breath of air just rising. All this time the rebels kept pelting away at us without intermission. They fired eightythree shots at us, as counted by those on shore; for we were too busy to attend to the reckoning ourselves. They were whistling and plunging all the time, close to us on all sides; apparently just grazing us.—They would go through the mainsail with a peculiar loud report, like a rifle, sharp. One shell burst within 3 feet of my head. Yet not a man was injured.—Providence is still reserving us for some further work.—Co. A. behaved admirably: perfectly steady. Lieut Chandler stood up through the storm, as cool as the mainmast.—After we had got under

weigh, some of our field pieces came down on the gallop, to the top of the bluff and began to return the fire, silencing the rebels and dispersing them instant. We fired but 6 shots.—We had worked the schooner a little distance up the Potomac, when a steamtug hove in sight. I sent a small boat up to hail her and claim her assistance. She came down, took the schooner in tow, and we pulled all the way back to our camp, reaching there at nightfall.—Since then we have been more watchful. But though many vessels have passed, none have been becalmed.—Lieut. Candler has had for his special province to search out and gather up all the boats on our side of the Potomac, above and below.—Quite a little fleet is accumulating here.

Whatever you send or write, should still be directed to Washington or via Washington: as we do not communicate with any other place. I have never met Lt. Col. Benedict, but if I should hereafter, I would claim acquaintance with him on the strength of your letter. You must bear in mind that we are not all encamped together, but are stretched a dozen miles along the river. We have never been nearer than two miles and a half to any regiment of Sickles' Brigade. Our Regiment is encamped by itself in a very good location, sheltered from the storms in two directions, though exposed to the North and West. It is convenient and seems healthy.—But it is nearly as cold as at home, if not quite.—This region is much more stormy than that of Boston. The storms are more frequent and more violent.—We have had many already.—One of them blew down more than half the camp of the 26th Pennsylvania, but in our sheltered position, it only levelled 8 or 10 tents. We have adopted various devices for keeping out the cold. The most popular and successful plan is that of digging a trench across the tent, covering it, and keeping a constant fire therein. A short flue coming up outside, makes a capital draft.—In the Sibley tents an open fire in the middle of the tent works well in ordinary weather. But in these strong winds the smoke becomes troublesome. A part of a stove, with a piece or two of funnel running up toward the apex, obviates this difficulty. But then stoves have become scarce. All there were in this region have been divided round.—Our loghouses are built with chimneys of course.—My respects to the Committee—My regards to the ladies.—

Yours very truly

Edward A. Wild

P. S. The box of stockings has not yet arrived
Sat. morn. early — Nov 30th

Brookline Historical Publication Society

PUBLICATIONS, NO. 8.

First Parish Church Records of Baptisms, Marriages and Deaths, for 100 Years.

A page for page reprint. The earlier years were copied by Rev. John Pierce from the original manuscript, now imperfect. Words found in this original, but not in the copy, are given in brackets [].

BAPTISMS.

JAMES ALLEN, 1st pastor.

- | | | | |
|------|---------|---|---------------------------|
| 1718 | 9 Nov. | George Gates, son of Amos. | <i>Died</i> |
| 1719 | 11 Jan. | Charles Gleason, son of William. | |
| | 8 Feb. | Jerusha Boylston, dau. of Peter. | |
| | 15 Mar. | Danforth Winchester, son of John. | |
| | 30 Aug. | Sarah Sharp, dau. of Robert, | died 14 June 1796. |
| | 18 Oct. | William Ackers, son of John, | died 9 Oct. 1794. |
| | | Josiah Winchester, son of Josiah, bo. | 17 Oct. died 5 June 1720. |
| | | Susanna Smith, dau. of Samuel. | |
| | | William Wedge, son of John. | |
| | 27 Dec. | Mary Boylston. | |
| | | Anthony Cordner } Negroes, adult. | |
| | | Susanna Cordner } | |
| 1720 | 7 Feb. | Patience Monoquassen, an Indian, adult. | |
| | 14 Feb. | Elizabeth Gardner, daughter of Caleb. | |
| | 21 Feb. | John Gleason. | |
| | 20 Mar. | Henry Sewall, son of Samuel. [Esq.] | |
| | Ap. | Mehetable Cordner, dau. of Anthony. | |
| | 1 May | Henry Winchester. | |
| | | Margery Parks. | |
| | 22 May | Gersham Sharp. | |
| | Sep. | Peter Gardner. | |
| | Oct. | Ann White, dau. of Edward. | |
| | | Rachel Hassell, adult. | |
| | | Margaret Ellis, dau. of John. | |
| | | Sarah Smith, dau. of Samuel. | |
| | 18 Dec. | Elisha Torrey, son of Philip. | |
| 1721 | 1 Jan. | Bethiah Winchester, dau. John & Sarah, | 2 Sep. 1722. |
| | | Benjamin Gleason, son of William. | |
| | | Thomas Winchester. | |

*Baptisms**Died*

- 1721 Abigail Bolster.
 2 July. Nathaniel Winchester.
 Aaron Gardner, son of Peter.
 17 Sep. Shepard Allen, son of James, pastor, bo. 15 Sep. di. 6 Oct. 1721.
 Oct. [ye First Sabbath.] Samuel Clark, son of Samuel, 18 July, 1760.
 8 Oct. William Cooper, son of Rev. William, Boston, died 29 Nov. 1809.
 William Goddard, son of James.
 22 Oct. Samuel Downes, son of William, Boston.
 Isaac Winchester.
 10 Dec. Isaac Chamberlain, adult.
 Eleazer Chamberlain.
- 1722 26 Feb. Ebenezer Kenrick, son of Ebenezer.
 Mar. Elizabeth Sharp, dau. Rob. & Susanna, bo. 27 Feb. and di. 10 Mar. 1722.
 May. John Shepard, son of John.
 3 June. Susanna White, dau. of Edward.
 10 June. Daniel Wedge, son of John.
 Oct. Elizabeth Lee, dau. of John.
 Dec. Samuel Winchester.
- 1723 Feb. Lucy Gardner, dau. of Caleb.
 3 Mar. Andrew Winchester.
 17 Mar. Sarah Boylston, dau. of Peter.
 31 Mar. Ann White, dau. of Samuel.
 7 Ap. William Allard.
 14 Ap. John Sewall, [Esq. Sams son] bo. 9 Ap. 15 Aug. 1724.
 July. Moses Winchester, son of Henry & Frances, 21 Aug. 1725.
 11 Aug. Joshua Gardner, son of Addington.
 [8] 5 Sep. Sarah Druce, dau. of John.
 22 Sep. James Allen, son of James, pastor, bo. 20 Sep. Di. Dec. 1749.
 Thankful Gleason, dau. of William.
 15 Dec. Joseph Woodward, son of John.
- 1724 26 Ap. Nathan Winchester, son of Isaac. [ye child of Capt. I. Winch.]
 17 May. Josiah Hovey.
 July. Samuel Sharp, son of Robert, bo. 8 July, and di. 25 July, 1724.
 23 July. Thomas Gardner.

*Baptisms**Died*

- 1724 9 Aug. Elizabeth Winchester, dau. of Elhanan.
Oct. Benjamin White, son of Edward, died 8 May 1790.
- 1725 Jan. John Stedman, son of Thomas.
Feb. John Woodward, son of John.
Aug. Samuel Torrey [*sic*] Gates, son of Amos.
Sep. Druce
- 24 Oct. Mary Allen, dau. of James, pastor, [my daughter] bo. 25
Oct. di. Feb. 1750.
- 19 Dec. Bethiah Gardner, dau. of Caleb.
[Jan. 24]. Amos Allard, son of Andrew.
- 1726 16 Jan. Joshua Boylston, son of Dudley, died 1 Nov. 1804.
23 Jan. Addington Gardner, son of Addington.
6 Mar. Benjamin Winchester, son of Benjamin.
13 Mar. James Stedman, son of Thomas
Hovey
- 24 Ap. Abiel Woodward.
- 15 May. Isaac Gardner, son of Isaac, slain at Lexington, 19 Ap.
1775.
- 7 Aug. { Cotton Lake, son of Thomas.
[Lake Cotton, son of Thomas & Martha.]
- 26 Aug. Mary Sharp, dau. of Robert [& Susanna], 31 Oct. 1772.
Sep. Elisha Gardner, son of Benjamin [and Mary], died 29
Jan. 1797.
- 1727 12 Feb. Hannah White, dau. of Edward, [&c.] died 30 Nov. 1800.
2 Ap. Sarah Winchester, dau. of Elhanan [&c.]
May. Lucy Winchester, dau. of Amariah [&c.]
- 20 Aug. John Cotton, [ye 2d] son of Thomas [& Martha].
5 Nov. Anna Stedman, dau. of Thomas [& Anna].
3 Dec. Sybilla Cotton, adult.
- 1728 4 Jan. Mehetable Allen, dau. of James [& Mehetable], pastor,
bo. 4 Jan. 24 Feb. 1729.
- 1729 Feb. { Abigail
Rebecca
Joanna
Mary } Colley, dau'rs of John [& Rebecca].
- Mar. Daniel Stedman, son of Thomas [Jun'r], 12 May 1732.
Sarah Colley.
- 28 Ap. Josiah Winchester, son of Elhanan [&c.]
30 June. Isaac Allard, son of Andrew.

*Baptisms**Died*

- 1730 [17] Ap. Sarah Winchester, dau. of Amariah [&c.]
 Thomas Cotton, son of Thomas [& Martha].
 Elizabeth Aspinwall, dau. of Thomas [& Joanna], bo. 3
 June 1729 18 July 1785.
- 21 May John Goddard, son of John, 28 May died 13 Ap. 1816.
 5 July Samuel Phipps, son of Samuel.
 Aug. James Gardner, son of Addington [& Mary].
- 13 Dec. Dinah Hassell, adult.
 27 Dec. Lucy Sharp, dau. of Robert.
- 1731 21 Feb. Joshua Woodward, son of Abraham.
 7 Mar. Sarah White, dau. of Joseph [& Sarah].
 28 Mar. Samuel Kenrick [Kendrick], son of Ebenezer.
 30 May Samuel Aspinwall, son of Thomas [& Joanna], bo. 29
 May 14 June 1769.
- 31 Oct. Sarah Edmonds, dau. of Jonathan [& Marg.]
 28 Nov. Lucy Seaver, dau. of Nathaniel [& Hannah].
 26 Dec. Susanna Gleason, dau. of William [Junr.]
 Sarah Larnard, dau. of Abijah.
- 1732 30 Jan. Susanna Allard, dau. of Andrew [& Mary].
 13 Feb. Sarah Cotton, dau. of Thomas [& Martha].
 5 Mar. Elizabeth Gardner, dau. of Peter [& Margaret].
 30 Ap. Thomas Stedman, son of Thomas [& Anna].
 7 May John Winchester, son of John [Junr.]
 21 May John Gardner, son of Richard [&c.]
 Elizabeth Colley, dau. of John, negro.
 2 July Abraham Scott, son of John.
 16 July Samuel Goddard, son of John, bo. 13 July, di. 12 June
 1803.
- 6 Aug. Sarah Boylston, dau. of Dudley [&c.]
 20 Aug. Joshua Phipps, son of Samuel.
 27 Aug. Josiah Winchester, son of Caleb.
 3 Dec. Elizabeth Boylston, dau. of Benjamin.
 10 Dec. Samuel White, son of Joseph.
 24 Dec. Mary Brown, dau. of Josiah [& Patience].
- 1733 18 Feb. Daniel Winchester, son of Elhanan.
 4 Mar. Timothy Harris, son of Timothy, 30 July 1765.
 29 Ap. Samuel Davis, son of Nehemiah, died 24 Aug. 1774.

	<i>Baptisms</i>	<i>Died</i>
1733 bo. 8 July	Sarah Seaver, dau. of Nathaniel, Hannah Hill, dau. of Solomon,	10 Jan. 1801. died 16 Oct. 1809.
2 Sep.	John White, son of Edward,	6 Oct. 1771.
9 Sep.	Caleb Gardner, son of Benjamin.	
16 Sep.	Mehetable Croft, dau. of Samuel.	
30 Sep.	James Winchester, son of Amariah.	
30 Dec.	Samuel Cotton, son of [Deacon] Thomas.	
1734 20 Jan.	Thomas Aspinwall, son of Thomas, bo.	17 Jan. died 1 Aug. 1799.
24 Mar.	Elizabeth Allard, dau. of Andrew.	
25 Aug.	Abigail Harris, dau. of John [& Mary].	
1 Sep.	Abigail Winchester, dau. of John [&c. Junr.]	
8 Dec.	Susanna Boylston, dau. of Dudley [& Elisabeth]. Mary Phipps, dau. of Samuel [& Eliza].	
15 Dec.	Mary Hill, dau. of Solomon,	died 21 Nov. 1798.
1735 19 Jan.	Elizabeth White, dau. of Joseph.	
2 Feb.	Nathaniel Kenrick, son of Nathaniel.	
9 Feb.	John Smith, son of John.	
23 Feb.	Amariah Harris, son of Timothy.	
13 July	Brown, dau. of	
b. 16 July	Hannah Seaver, dau. of Nathaniel,	died 31 May 1821.
[13 July]	Hannah Croft, dau. of Samuel.	
9 Nov.	Joanna Boylston, dau. of Benjamin.	
1736 25 Jan.	Anna Kenrick, dau. of Ebenezer [Junr.]	
22 Feb.	John Champney, son of John [&c.]	
29 Feb.	Caleb Aspinwall, son of Thomas, bo.	29 Feb. 26 Aug. 1761.
	Joshua Champney, son of John.	
21 Mar.	Anna Cotton, dau. of Thomas [& Martha].	
15 [18] July	Hannah Goddard, dau. of John,	bo. 17 July di. 1814.
5 Sep.	Amariah Harris, son of Timothy, died Sept. 27	1788 at Stoughton.
3 Oct.	Mary Harris, dau. of John.	
31 Oct.	Caleb White, son of Benjamin [Junr.], bo.	24 Oct. 26 Ap. 1737.
7 Nov.	Oliver White, son of [Capt.] Edward,	28 Jan. 1771.
28 Nov.	Thomas Topham, son of Walter.	

*Baptisms**Died*

- 1737 23 Jan. Mary Fessenden, dau. of Jonathan.
 Sarah Larnard, dau. of Abijah.
- 6 Feb. Joseph White, son of Joseph, died 29 Oct. 1817.
- 20 Feb. Elizabeth Cotton, dau. of [Deacon] Thomas, bo. 15 Feb.
 di. 26 Ap. 1737.
- Eleanor Gorden, dau. of Robert [& Mary].
- 9 Ap. Mary Gardner, wife of Solomon, adult.
- 16 Ap. Elizabeth Fessenden, dau. of Jonathan.
- 8 May John Hammond, son of Peter.
- 5 June Mary Townsend, dau. of Solomon [& Mary].
- 19 [9] June Benjamin Gardner, son of Solomon [& Mary].
- 4 Sep. Abijah Seaver, son of Nathaniel.
- 25 Sep. Samuel Bowen, son of Josiah [& Mary].
 Jonathan Shepard, son of Nathaniel.
- 9 Oct. Moses Winchester, son of Elhanan.
- 1738 8 Jan. Edward Boylston, son of Joshua [Dudley].
 Olive Winchester, dau. of Isaac.
- [2] Feb. Susanna Bayley, adult.
- 6 Mar. Andrew Seaver, son of Andrew [&c.]
- 19 Mar. Thomas Phipps, son of Samuel.
- 26 Mar. Elizabeth Seaver, dau. of Andrew.
- { Cuff } [negro] died 6 Feb. 1762.
 { Catharine } servants of [Esq.] Sam. White, Esq.
 died 8 Nov. 1792.
- 23 Ap. Mary Larnard, dau. of Abijah.
 Jeremy, son of Cuff, 29 July 1761.
- 4 June Sarah Aspinwall, dau. of Thomas, 30 May, 26 Jan. 1778.
- 11 June Mary Gardner, dau. of Benjamin.
- 17 Dec. Thomas White, son of Benjamin [&c. White], bo. 11
 Dec. 1738, 11 Jan. 1784.
- 24 Dec. Jonathan Fessenden, son of Jonathan.
- 1739 4 Mar. Nathaniel Shepard, son of Nathaniel.
- 11 Mar. Philemon Dana, son of Caleb.
- 1 Ap. Daniel White, son of Joseph [&c.]
- 10 June Anna Gardner, dau. of Solomon.
- 1 July Henry Hammond, son of Peter.
- 22 July Thomas Kenrick, son of Nathaniel, 8 Feb. 1774.

*Baptisms**Died*

- 1739 14 Oct. Simon Cotton, son of [Deacon] Thomas [&c.]
 21 Oct. James Brown, son of Josiah [& Mary].
- 1740 24 Feb. Lucy Seaver, dau. of Nathaniel.
 Lemon, son of Cuff [Cuffy, Esq. White's negro servant].
- 30 Mar. Joanna Aspinwall, dau. of Thomas [& Joanna], bo. 25 Mar.
 13 Ap. Ann Gordon, dau. of Robert [& Mary].
- 20 Ap. Ebenezer Seaver, son of Andrew [& Eliz'th].
 1 June Ebenezer White, son of Joseph, 25 Jan. 1788.
 Samuel Smith Larnard, son of Abijah.
- 6 July Mary Stedman, dau. of Nathaniel.
- 10 Aug. John McFeden, son of John.
- 12 Oct. Ebenezer Kenrick, son of Ebenezer.
 Eleanor Shepard, dau.
- 19 Oct. Ephraim Scott, son of Hugh.
- 1741 11 Jan. Sarah Brown, daughter of Josiah.
- 18 Jan. See No. 181 [*i. e.* Susanna Bayley] Joseph Goddard, son
 of John, bo. 3 Dec. 1740, di. 19 Ap. 1758.
- 8 Mar. Mary Davis, dau. of Nehemiah.
- 15 Mar. Caleb White, son of Benjamin [Junnr.], bo. 10 March,
 died 16 Dec. 1770.
- 5 Ap. John Fessenden, son of John.
- 24 May William Manson, adult.
- [25] Dinah, adult servant of the pastor. [My negro servant in
 my own house at her earnest desire being sick & to
 apprehens. nigh to death. Ye Deacons of ye chh. and
 two or three others present. Since baptised her
 children.]
- Venus } daughters of Dinah.
 Violet }
- 16 Aug. Margaret, [negro] servant of Benj. Gardner.
 Amos
 Abigail } children of Nat. & Patience Hill.
 Elizabeth }
- 20 Sep. John Winchester, son of Isaac [& Mary].
- 18 Oct. Nathaniel Stedman, son of Nathaniel [& Eliz'th].
 Mary Winchester, dau. of Joseph, 17 Dec. 1769.
- 10 Dec. Mary Gardner } twins of Solomon [& Mary].
 Susanna Gardner }
- 1742 24 Jan. Daniel Whitney, son of Elijah, died 3 May 1821.
 14 Feb. Thomas Quinard, [Quiner] son of Thomas.

		<i>Baptisms</i>	<i>Died</i>
1742	28 Mar.	Maxius, servant of Mr. Shedd.	
	25 Ap.	Mary Greely, dau. of	
	27 June	Phineas Brown, son of Josiah [& Mary].	
	23 July	Benjamin Larnard, son of Abijah.	
		Mary Brown, dau. of John.	
	5 Dec.	Jethro, son of Cuff [& Kate, Negro servants of Justice White].	
1743	6 Feb.	Mary White, dau. of Joseph,	16 Sep. 1814.
	29 May	William Aspinwall, son of Thomas, bo.	23 May, died 16 Ap. 1823.
	5 June	Mary Coolidge, dau. of Josiah [& Mary].	
	19 June	Benjamin White, son of Benjamin [Junr.], bo.	13 June, died 20 Mar. 1814.
	10 July	Hannah White, dau. of Moses,	25 Sep. 1794.
		Elizabeth Stedman, dau. of Nathaniel.	
	7 Aug.	Nehemiah Davis, son of Nehemiah.	
		Robert Sharp, son of Robert, bo.	1 Aug. died 29 June 1798.
	14 Aug.	Isaac Winchester, son of Isaac [& Mary].	
1744	17 June	Susanna Larnard, dau. of Abijah [& Sarah].	
	Aug.	Abigail Gleason, dau. of Samuel [& Eliz.]	
	2 Sep.	Ann Brown, dau. of John [& Esther].	
		Anna, dau. of Nat. [Hill], negro.	
	9 Dec.	Mary Smith, dau. of John.	
1745	24 Mar.	Thankful White, dau. of Joseph, bo.	17 March, died 17 Nov. 1836, 92.
	16 June	Danforth Winchester, son of Isaac [& Mary].	
	22 Sep.	Catharine Aspinwall, dau. of Thomas, bo.	17 Sep. 8 Ap. 1776.
		Eleanor White, dau. of Benjamin, bo.	26 Oct. 23 Ap. 1785.
	29 Dec.	Mary Pettis, adult.	
1746	5 Jan.	Samuel Sewall, son of Henry [Ann],	31 Dec. 1745, May 1811.
	12 Jan.	Ann Winchester, dau. of Joseph.	
	16 Mar.	Robert Woodward, son of Joseph.	
	4 May	Rachel White, dau. of Moses.	
	9 Nov.	Jacob Sharp, son of Robert [Junr. & Sarah his wife], bo.	30 Oct. died 4 Sep. 1775.
1747	25 Oct.	Rebecca Sewall, dau. of Henry [& Ann], by Mr. Cotton,	
		Newton,	bo. 19 Oct. 29 Nov. 1747.
1748		Stephen Sharp, son of	
		Robert [Junr. & Sarah]	bo. 16 Sep. died 22 July 1820.
		John Winchester, son of	
		Nathan,	By Mr. Bowman, Dorchester.
		Lucy Aspinwall, dau. of Thomas, bo.	17 Ap. 1748, 19 Dec. 1819.

Baptisms

www.lib in Cotton Brown's ministry.

- 1748 20 Nov. Josiah Hovey, son of Ezekiel. *Died*
 1749 22 Jan. Henry Sewall, son of Henry.
 [Jan. 29. Mary, the daughter of Joseph Adams.]
 26 Feb. Susanna Ackers, dau. of William.
 16 Ap. William Quinard, son of Thomas.
 7 May Samuel Winchester, [baptised in private] son of Jonathan, 3 Ap. 1811.
 6 Aug. Jerusha White, dau. of Benjamin, bo. 1 Aug. ob. 2 Aug. 1838.
 13 Aug. Phillis, dau. of Dido, [negro] servant of Isaac Winchester.
 15 Oct. Lois Davis, dau. of Nehemiah, Ap. 1824.
 1750 21 Jan. Charles Winchester, son of Isaac.
 28 Jan. Thankful Gleason, dau. of Samuel, by Mr. Storer.
 22 Ap. Thomas Griggs, son of Thomas, } by Mr. Walter, 24
 Hannah Ackers, dau. of William, } Feb. 1832.
 13 May Samuel Glover, son of William.
 8 July Nathan Winchester, son of Nathan.
 22 July Moses White, son of Moses.
 30 Sep. Ezekiel Hovey, son of Ezekiel.
 14 Oct. John Harris, son of John.
 Elizabeth Quinard, dau. of Thomas.
 Mercy Woodward, dau. of Joseph.
 21 Oct. Joshua Newell, son of John.
 2 Dec. Mary Aspinwall, dau. of Thomas, bo. 30 Nov. 2 Ap. 1765, 15.
 1751 6 Jan. Sarah Druce, dau. of Obadiah.
 Susanna Sharp, dau. of Robert, bo. 1 June 1751, di. 9 Feb. 1821.

 Hannah Sewall, dau. of Henry, bo. 2 Sep. di. Aug. 1832.
 1753 6 Jan. Samuel Clark, son of Samuel, Deacon, died 29 Mar. 1814, 61.
 1754 5 Mar. Susanna Gardner, dau. of Isaac, bo. 28 Feb. 2 June 1814.
 Mary Aspinwall, dau. of Thomas, bo. 14 Feb. 2 Ap. 1765, 10.
 Mary Sharp, dau. of Robert, bo. 3 July 1753, 14 Ap. 1829, 76.
 Hannah Sharp, dau. of Robert, bo. 6 June 1755, di. 13 July 1777.

Baptisms

during NATHANIEL POTTER's ministry.

- 1755 23 Nov. Elizabeth Parker, dau. of Peter. *Died*
Jane Chamberlain, dau. of Nathaniel.
- 1756 20 Ap. Mary Gardner, dau. of Isaac.
18 July Ann Glover, dau. of Mary.
29 Aug. Mehetable Winchester, dau. of Joseph, 11 Aug. 1764.
26 Sep. Robert Croft, son of Samuel, by Mr. Cotton, 25 Ap. 1768.
20 Nov. John Goddard, son of John, bo. 12 Nov., 18 Dec. 1829.
- 1757 14 Jan. Mary Newell, dau. of John, in private.
16 Jan. Samuel Winchester, son of Jonathan, died 3 Ap. 1811.
Sarah Bigelow, dau. of Benjamin.
20 Mar. Mehetable Woodward, dau. of Thomas.
Hannah Healy, dau. of Nathaniel, died 20 Oct. 1810.
27 Mar. Benjamin Seaver, son of Nathaniel.
24 Ap. Sarah Ackers, dau. of William, 2 Sep. 1843, 87.
8 May Michael Whittemore, son of Samuel, died Feb. 1854, 97.
12 June Lucy Sharp, dau. of Robert, bo. 10 June 1757, died 7
Jan. 1788.
- 19 June Asa Fuller, son of Joseph.
14 Aug. Mehetable Aspinwall, dau. of Thomas, bo. 8 Aug., 9 July
1793.
- 1758 11 Sep. John Parker, son of Peter, 29 May 1840.
5 Mar. Samuel Goddard, son of John, bo. 28 Feb., 25 Aug. 1786.
12 Mar. Benjamin Gardner, son of Elisha, 7 Oct. 1785.
William Brewer, son of Stephen, bo. 24 Feb., [Roxbury]
30 July 1817.
- 7 May Hannah Wamsley, indian.
Phillis, servant to Isaac Gardner.
Catharine, dau. of Boston.
- 14 May Sarah Newell, dau. of John.
28 May Rebecca Wyman, dau. of Thomas.
16 July Samuel Woodward, son of Joseph.
27 Aug. Sarah Woodward, dau. of Thomas.
17 Sep. Mary Davis, dau. of Joshua.
1 Oct. Sarah Potter, dau. of Nathaniel, pastor.
22 Oct. Eunice Clark, dau. of Samuel.
26 Nov. Isaac Sparhawk Gardner, son of Isaac, 6 Dec. 1818.

*Baptisms**Died*

- 1759 18 Feb. Lois Fuller, dau. of Joseph.
 Ap. Nathaniel Gardner, son of Samuel.
- 27 May Sybil Aspinwall, } daughters of Samuel, 8 Sep. 1760,
 Bethiah Aspinwall, } 15 Aug. 1773.
- 10 June Peter Parker, son of Peter.
- 17 June Joseph Healy, son of Nathaniel.
-

- 15 July Stephen Brewer, son of Stephen, [Roxb'y] by Mr. Cotton
 [of Hampton].
- 29 July Joseph Croft, son of Samuel, by Mr. Storer, 17 Sep. 1766.
- 1760 20 Jan. Josiah Newell, son of John, by Mr. Meriam.
 Hannah Goddard, dau. of John, bo. 30 Oct. 1759, di.
 16 Sep. 1786.

Baptisms

during the ministry of JOSEPH JACKSON.

- 1760 20 Ap. Thomas Brown, son of Thomas. *Died*
 25 May Abigail Whitmore, dau. of John.
 8 June Rebecca Davis, dau. of Joshua.
 13 July Sarah Benjamin, dau. of Daniel, by Mr. Checkley, Sen'r.
 20 July Sybil Gardner, dau. of Isaac, 20 Feb. 1802, [at Ashby.
 Wife of Rev. Cornelius Waters].
 2 Nov. Joseph Woodward, son of Joseph.
 16 Nov. Ann Ackers, dau. of William, bo. 12 Nov., 28 Nov. 1847.
 1761 1 Feb. Thomas Wyman, son of Thomas, 2 Ap. 1761.
 8 Mar. Elizabeth Healy, dau. of Nathaniel.
 15 Mar. Moses Croft, son of Samuel.
 19 Ap. { Jaazaniah Thayer, adult.
 Joseph Goddard, son of John & Hannah, bo. 15 Ap. 10
 Dec. 1846, 86.
 3 May John Heath, son of John, bo. 23 April, 14 Dec. 1767.
 24 May Sarah Parker, dau. of Peter.
 8 Nov. Rebecca Sharp, dau. of Robert, bo. 2 Nov., di. 27 May
 1816.
 1762 17 Jan. Caleb Aspinwall, son of Samuel.
 4 Ap. Lucy Croft, dau. of Samuel, 21 Sep. 1764.
 18 Ap. Lucy Brown, dau. of Thomas.
 30 May Susanna Brewer, bo. 26 May, dau. of Stephen, Rox'y]
 by Mr. Foster [of Berwick], 29 May 1841.
 13 June Thomas Woodward, son of Thomas, by Mr. Checkley, Jr.
 27 June { Mary Davis, dau. of Benjamin, died
 Samuel Thayer, son of Jaazaniah.
 8 Aug. { William Gardner, son of Isaac Manlius, N. Y. Aug. 1832.
 Mary Mayo, dau. of Thomas.
 5 Sep. Mary Benjamin, dau. of Daniel.
 17 Oct. Jethro, son of Tobey & Phillis, servt of Isaac Gardner.
 24 Oct. Joshua Davis, son of Joshua.
 14 Nov. Mary Goddard, dau. of William.
 21 Nov. Sarah Gardner, dau. of Samuel.
 12 Dec. David Farrar, son of David 1 Jan. 1764.
 1763 23 Jan. Benjamin Goddard, son of John, bo. 20 Jan. 28 June 1764.
 [30 Jan.] Nehemiah Davis, son of Samuel 3 Dec. 1794.

		<i>Baptisms</i>	<i>Died</i>
1763	6 Mar.	Elisha Whitmore, son of John.	
	11 Sep.	Mary Parker, dau. of Peter.	
1764	22 Jan.	Elizabeth Gardner, dau. of Isaac, Susanna Child, dau. of Samuel.	28 Nov. 1777.
	19 Feb.	Lucy Goddard, dau. of John & Hannah, bo. 15 Feb. di. 11 Feb. 1777.	
	4 Mar.	Edward Brewer, son of Stephen, Roxbury.	
	11 Mar.	John Woodward, son of Joseph.	
	18 Mar.	Benjamin Woodward, son of Thomas, by Mr. Checkley. John Cheever Woodward, son of Caleb, died at Needham, 18 Mar. 1838.	
	8 Ap.	{ Lydia Richardson, dau. of Moses. Sarah Farrar, dau. of David.	
	[22 Ap.]	Sarah Brown, dau. of Thomas.	
	6 May	Jaazaniah Thayer, son of Jaazaniah. Katharine Sparhawk Aspinwall, dau. of Thomas, 18 Aug. 1821.	
	10 June	{ Abigail Farrar, dau. of Nathan [both baptised by Mr. Prentice.]	
	1 July	William Winchester, son of Gulliver.	
	12 Aug.	Joseph Goddard, son of William.	
	26 Aug.	Silas, son of Tobey & Phillis, serv't of Isaac Gardner, by Dr. Mayhew.	
	23 Sep.	{ Sarah Walker, } dau'rs of Peter. Hannah Walker, }	
	14 Oct.	Elizabeth Davis, dau. of Samuel.	
	4 Nov.	Timothy Hastings, son of Timothy.	
1765	18 Mar.	{ William Bowlis, } 11 March. 22 March 1765. children of William. { Mary Bowlis, } 11 March.	
	31 Mar.	Benjamin Davis, son of Benjamin,	5 Jan. 1807.
	14 Ap.	Mary Aspinwall, dau. of Samuel, 31 Mar. 1765, 4 Feb. 1828, 63.	
	9 June	Anna Richardson, dau. of Moses.	
	23 June	Ebenezer Heath, son of John, bo. 21 June.	
	25 Aug.	William Ackers, son of William, bo. 21 Aug., 14 July 1841, 76.	
	6 Oct.	Thomas Gardner, son of Isaac, Jr.,	Nov. 1833.
	20 Oct.	Peter Walker, son of Peter.	
	10 Nov.	Sarah Jackson, dau. of Joseph, pastor,	7 Feb. 1809.
	1 Dec.	Eleanor Brown, dau. of Thomas,	26 Sep. 1766.

		<i>Baptisms</i>	<i>Died</i>
1766	26 Jan.	Nathaniel Thayer, son of Jaazaniah.	
	30 Jan.	Timothy Parker, son of Timothy, in private,	28 Jan. di. 30 Jan.
	2 Mar.	Susanna Hyde, dau. of Amos.	
	30 Mar.	Benjamin Goddard, son of John & Hannah, bo.	20 Mar.
	24 Aug.	Catharine, dau. of Tobey, by Dr. Appleton.	
	9 Nov.	Mary Winchester, dau. of Gulliver.	
	7 Dec.	Sarah Bowles, dau. of William,	18 Sep. 1767.
	14 Dec.	John Goldsmith Woodward, son of Thomas.	
	28 Dec.	Elisha Gardner, son of Elisha.	
1767	15 Mar.	Samuel Davis, son of Samuel, by Mr. Adams,	21 June 1767.
	5 Ap.	{ Mary Woodward, dau. of Caleb. Lucy Aspinwall, dau. of Thomas.	
	3 May	Edward Goddard, son of William.	
	24 May	Ann Craft, dau. of Caleb,	9 Aug. 1775.
	7 June	Nathaniel Goddard, son of John, bo.	5 June.
	16 Aug.	Benjamin Child, son of Benjamin.	
	30 Aug.	Elizabeth Richardson, dau. of Moses, by Mr. Bowen.	
	6 Sep.	Eleanor Brown, dau. of Thomas, by Mr. Cushing.	
	11 Oct.	Abigail Gardner, dau. of Isaac,	died March 1843.
	25 Oct.	Samuel Aspinwall, son of Samuel,	21 June 1816.
	1 Nov.	Joseph Jackson, born 27 October, son of Joseph, pastor.	19 Aug. 1790.
	20 Dec.	Aaron Parker, son of Timothy.	
1768	27 Mar.	Catharine Thayer, dau. of Jaazaniah.	
	15 May	Sarah Child, dau. of Isaac,	10 Mar. 1772.
	22 May	Susanna Winchester, dau. of Gulliver.	
	19 June	Mary Davis, dau. of Samuel,	4 Aug. 1768.
	17 July	Stephen Wesson, son of James,	18 Ap. 1773.
	24 July	Jeremiah, son of Tobey.	
	2 Oct.	{ Ann White, dau. of Caleb, bo. 15 Sep. William Hoadly, son of Thomas.	5 Sep. 1832.
	11 Nov.	Jonathan Goddard, son of John, in private,	13 Nov. 1768.
1769	29 Jan.	Sarah Bowles, dau. of William, by Mr. Meriam.	
	19 Feb.	Elizabeth Woodward, dau. of Thomas.	
	30 Ap.	Ebenezer Craft, son of Caleb,	27 Feb. 1772.

		<i>Baptisms</i>	<i>Died</i>
1769	6 July	Isaac Davis, son of Benjamin,	31 July.
	10 Sep.	John Meriam, son of Nathaniel.	
	8 Oct.	{ John Gardner, son of Isaac, Eleazer Baker, son of Eleazer. Sarah Whitney, dau. of Daniel.	30 Nov. 1769.
	15 Oct.	Sarah Goddard, dau. of William.	
	29 Oct.	Abigail Whitney, dau. of Elisha.	
	19 Nov.	Benjamin Thayer, adult.	
	26 Nov.	{ Elizabeth Heath, dau. of John, bo. 21 Nov. Jonathan Goddard, son of John, bo. 22 Nov. [at Portsmo.]	4 Mar. 1807.
1770	14 Jan.	Aaron Child, son of Aaron.	
	21 Jan.	Thomas Aspinwall, son of Thomas,	18 Dec. 1843, 74.
	11 Feb.	Benjamin Thayer, son of Benjamin.	
	18 Mar.	John Gardner, son of Elisha, by Mr. Howard,	1848.
	6 May	Ebenezer Bartlett, son of Ebenezer.	
	12 Aug.	{ Eleanor Bowles, dau. of William. Artemas Winchester, son of Gulliver.	
	19 Aug.	Elias Brimmer Hoadly, son of Thomas, by Mr. Howard.	
	30 Sep.	Brown, dau. of Thomas.	
	11 Nov.	Moses Weld, son of Elizabeth.	
	18 Nov.	Asa Woodward, son of Caleb, by Dr. Chauncy.	
	16 Dec.	William Wesson, son of James, by Mr. Bowen.	
	30 Dec.	Anna King, dau. of William.	
1771	3 Feb.	Hannah Gardner, dau. of Isaac.	
	17 Mar.	Elizabeth Whitney, dau. of Elisha.	
	21 Ap.	William Newlands, son of John.	
	16 June	{ Benjamin Meriam, son of Nathaniel. Jacob Watson Murdock, son of Abiel.	
	21 July	Stephen Child, son of Aaron.	
	25 Aug.	James Morton, son of James.	
	8 Sep.	Abijah Goddard, son of John, bo. 25 Aug. di. 5 Ap. 1772.	
	29 Sep.	Robert Sharp, son of Jacob,	26 Nov. 1771.

<i>Baptisms</i>		<i>Died</i>
1772	12 Jan. Aaron Corey, son of Timothy,	10 Dec. 1772.
	23 Feb. { David Child, son of Isaac.	
	{ John Aspinwall, son of Thomas,	23 Feb. 1816.
	5 Ap. Abigail Baker, dau. of Eleazer.	
	31 May William King, son of William,	Oct. 1827.
	6 Sep. Thayer, dau. of Benjamin.	
1773	10 Jan. { Ebenezer Craft, son of Caleb,	26 July 1775.
	{ Bartholomew White, son of Daniel.	
	{ Mary Spear, dau. of John.	
	17 Jan. Lucy Meriam, dau. of Nathaniel.	
	14 Mar. Lemuel Child, son of Aaron,	11 Ap. 1774.
	18 Ap. Elizabeth Coburn, dau. of John,	4 Mar. 1775.
	2 May Samuel Jones, son of Samuel, by Mr. Meriam.	
	30 May Stephen Wesson, son of James.	
	4 July Daniel Bartlett, son of Ebenezer,	19 Sep. 1778.
	8 Aug. Samuel Downer, son of Eliphalet.	
	19 Sep. Ann Winship, dau. of Joshua,	30 Sep. 1775.
	26 Sep. Elizabeth Newlands, dau. of John.	
	24 Oct. Lucretia Winchester, dau. of Gulliver.	
	21 Nov. Elijah Corey, son of Timothy.	
1774	13 Mar. Henry Cunningham, son of William.	
	17 Ap. George Aspinwall, son of Thomas.	
	24 Ap. Margaret Brodrick, dau. of John.	
	12 June Samuel Meriam, son of Nathaniel.	
	3 July Mary Pratt, dau. of Simeon.	
	10 July { Mary Coburn, dau. of Joseph.	
	{ Nancy Jackson, dau. of Thaddeus.	
	4 Sep. Lemuel Child, son of Aaron,	24 Mar. 1775.
	2 Oct. John King, son of William.	
1775	1 Jan. Benjamin Richard Jones, son of Samuel.	
	12 Mar. Reuben Winship, son of Joshua,	3 Sep. 1775.
	30 Ap. Thomas White, son of Aaron, Roxb'y.	
	*28 May Nanny Brodrick, dau. of John.	
	*20 Aug. John Downer, son of Eliphalet.	

* [Baptised at Brookline, while I lived at Sherbourn.]

	<i>Baptisms</i>	<i>Died</i>
1775	4 Sep. Susanna White, adult,	23 Aug. 1832, 76.
	17 Sep. Elizabeth Coburn, dau. of John.	
	1 Oct. Polly Heath, dau. of Joseph, Roxb'y.	
	Anna White, dau. of Daniel.	
	15 Oct. { Hannah Bartlett, dau. of Ebenezer,	15 Sep. 1778.
	Benjamin Wood, son of	
	22 Oct. Mary Kennady, dau. of John, [from] Boston.	
	19 Nov. { Anna Davis, dau. of Jacob } Roxbury.	
	Abigail Craft, dau. of Daniel }	31 July 1814.
	26 Nov. Elizabeth Warner, dau. of Jonathan.	
	{ Elizabeth Wilton, dau. of Nathaniel.	
	10 Dec. { Rebecca Adams, dau. of Abraham, [from] Boston.	
	Sarah Burrill, dau. of Lemuel }	Roxbury.
	James Ward, son of John }	
	{ Sarah White, dau. of Thomas.	
1776	14 Jan. { Charles Winship, son of Jonathan, [of South Cambridge],	4 Dec. 1800.
	21 Jan. Betty Weld, dau. of Nathaniel, Roxbury.	
	4 Feb. Sarah Wesson, dau. of James.	
	18 Feb. Julia Corey, dau. of Timothy.	
	25 Feb. Hannah Hopkins, dau. of John, [from] Boston.	
	3 Mar. Isaac Meriam, son of Nathaniel,	Mar. 1776.
	19 May William Pratt, son of Simeon.	
	9 June Nancy Whitney, adult.	
	28 July Joanna Aspinwall, dau. of Thomas,	18 June 1829.
	18 Aug. { David Ockington } children of David.	
	{ Mary Ockington }	
	1 Sep. Susanna Child, dau. of Aaron.	
	15 Sep. Nathaniel Sever, son of Nathaniel, in private.	
	3 Nov. Benjamin Duick, adult.	
1777	19 Jan. Eliphalet Downer, son of Eliphalet.	
	2 Mar. Abijah [Habijah] Meriam, son of Nathaniel.	
	16 Mar. Susanna King, dau. of William,	25 Sep. 1778.
	27 Ap. Polly Maxfield [Maxfeild], dau. of John, by Mr. Abbot.	

		<i>Baptisms</i>	<i>Died</i>
1777	3 Aug.	{ Abigail Coburn, dau. of John, in private, Samuel Curtis, son of Joseph, Roxbury.	11 Aug. 1777.
	17 Aug.	Joshua Winship, son of Joshua.	
	31 Aug.	Eleanor White, dau. of Thomas.	
	19 Oct.	{ Samuel Child, son of Aaron, Bulah Hammond, adult,	28 Aug. 1778. 21 Aug. 1847, 90.
	9 Nov.	{ Susanna White, dau. of Moses, James Park, son of Jonathan, South Cambridge,	} by Mr. Meriam.
	16 Nov.	John Wood, son of Royal.	
	21 Dec.	Ann Wolcott, dau. of Edward Kitchin.	
1778	8 Feb.	Hannah Clark, dau. of Samuel, bo. 2 Feb.	28 Feb. 1826.
	5 Ap.	Anna Corey, dau. of Timothy.	
	3 May	Susanna Jackson, dau. of Thaddeus.	
	17 May	Joshua Woodward Bartlett, son of Ebenezer.	
	12 July	Mary Child, dau. of Abijah [Habijah].	
	2 Aug.	Elizabeth Aspinwall, dau. of Thomas, bo. 17 July	di. 11 Oct. 1842.
	30 Aug.	{ Ebenezer Spear, son of John. Susanna Wilton, dau. of Samuel.	
	18 Oct.	John Coburn, son of John.	
	25 Oct.	Joseph Guild, son of Samuel, Roxbury.	
	29 Nov.	Nabby Campbell, dau. of William [from] Oxford.	
1779	3 Jan.	Juliana Aspinwall, dau. of William, bo. 25 Dec.	
	10 Jan.	Mary Newlands, dau. of John.	
	17 Jan.	Susanna Warner, dau. of Jonathan.	
	7 Mar.	Mary Pratt, dau. of Simeon.	
	28 Mar.	Abigail White, dau. of Benjamin,	2 Dec. 1801.
	11 Ap.	Hannah White, dau. of Ebenezer,	21 Jan. 1802.
	13 June	Lucy Wilton, dau. of Nathaniel.	
	5 Sep.	Anna Child, dau. of Aaron.	
	19 Sep.	Joseph Warren Collins, son of Cyranus, Roxbury.	
1780	23 Jan.	{ Elizabeth White, dau. of Thomas. Abigail Wood, dau. of Royal. Susanna King, dau. of William.	

*Baptisms**Died*

- 1780 20 Feb. { Nathaniel Faxon, adult, 23 Oct. 1813.
 { Nathaniel Faxon, son of Nath.
 { or [Mary Faxon, dau. of Nath.] *See below.*
 5 Mar. William Wilton, son of Samuel.
 26 Mar. { John Corey, son of Timothy, 22 July 1830.
 { Elizabeth Wolcott, dau. of Edward K.
 9 Ap. Benjamin Franklin Seaver, son of Nath.
 23 Ap. William Child, son of Abijah, by Mr. Abbot.
 21 May Sally Cushing Pierpont, dau. of Nath., Roxbury.
 10 Sep. Isaac White, son of Benjamin, 31 May 1781.
 24 Sep. Joshua Child Clark, son of Samuel.
 5 Nov. Jemima White, dau. of Ebenezer, 2 Nov. 1814.
 12 Nov. Lydia Jackson, dau. of Thaddeus.
 26 Nov. Abigail Coburn, dau. of John.
 1781 14 Jan. William Goddard, son of John, bo. 12 Jan. 26 July 1835.
 18 Feb. Esther Harris, dau. of John, bo. 7 Jan.
 4 Mar. Sally Mather Greaton, dau. of John, Roxbury.
 11 Mar. Susanna Newlands, dau. of John.
 1 Ap. Nathaniel Wilton, son of Nath., by Mr. Woodward.
 6 May Hervey White, son of Daniel, by Dr. Gordon.
 15 July Thomas Morton, son of James, Roxbury.
 22 July { Moses White, son of Moses.
 { Nathaniel Faxon, son of Nath.
 23 Dec. William Campbell, son of William.
 1782 27 Jan. Betsy Child, dau. of Daniel.
 17 Feb. Thomas White, son of Thomas.
 3 Mar. Sarah Child, dau. of Abijah.
 10 Mar. Lemuel King, son of William.
 28 Ap. Timothy Corey, son of Timothy, died 10 Aug. 1844, 62.
 12 May Hannah Meriam, dau. of Nath.
 16 June Henry Sewall Wolcott, son of Edw. K.
 14 July Samuel Clark, son of Samuel,² by Mr. Greenough,
 ob. 2 May 1827, 45.
 21 July Benjamin Niles Harris, son of John, bo. 19 July.
 18 Aug. Charity Sanderson, dau. Henry, So. Cambridge.
 25 Aug. William Augustus Aspinwall, son of William, 18 Ap. 1783.

		<i>Baptisms</i>	<i>Died</i>
1782	22 Sep.	Maria White, dau. of Benjamin,	10 June 1815.
	10 Nov.	Sarah Stratton, dau. of Benjamin.	
	17 Nov.	Sarah Davis, dau. of Ebenezer,	18 Mar. 1808.
	1 Dec.	Thaddeus Jackson, son of Thaddeus,	12 July 1824.
	15 Dec.	{ George Coburn, son of John. Betsy Child, dau. of Phineas.	
	22 Dec.	{ Luther White } twins of Eben, Calvin White } Joanna Farrar, dau. of Abigail.	3 March 1783.
1783	6 Ap.	{ Henry Dunster } twins of Henry. Sarah Dunster }	
	20 Ap.	William White, son of Moses, by Mr. Eliot.	
	11 May	{ Samuel Winchester, son of Samuel, Polly Winship, dau. of Joshua.	May 1807.
	18 May	Sarah Sumner Winchester, dau. of Nath.,	28 Sep. 1817.
	25 May	Isaac Dana, son of Jonathan,	24 Feb. 1787.
	14 Dec.	{ Caleb Craft, son of Caleb, bo. 10 Dec. Richards Child, son of Daniel.	
1784	1 Feb.	Rebecca Boylston, dau. of Joshua, bo. 28 Jan.	14 Dec. 1825.
	22 Feb.	William Faxon, son of Nath., Roxbury.	
	14 Mar.	Timothy Harris Child, son of Elijah.	
	28 Mar.	Amasa Child, son of Abijah [Habijah].	
	25 Ap.	Benjamin White, son of Benjamin, bo. 19 Ap.	7 July 1839.
	11 July	Mary Clark Harris, dau. of John, bo. 3 July	died Oct. 24, 1852.
	5 Sep.	William Aspinwall, son of William, by Mr. Porter,	7 Ap. 1818.
	19 Sep.	Anna Scott, dau. of Anna.	
	28 Nov.	Josiah Meriam, son of Nath.	
1785	16 Jan.	Susanna Stratton, dau. of Benjamin.	
	30 Jan.	Ann Winchester, dau. of Nath.	
	20 Feb.	{ Polly King, dau. of William. Abigail Jordan, dau. of Josiah.	
	10 Ap.	{ Joanna Goddard, dau. of Samuel. Adam Tidd, negro.	

*Baptisms**Died*

- 1785 17 Ap. { Hannah Sewall Wolcott, dau. of Edward K.
Isaac Sparhawk Gardner, son of Isaac [S.].
- 15 May Robert Sharp Davis, son of Eben, 27 Aug. 1821.
- 19 June Martha Winchester, dau. of Samuel.
- 7 Aug. Stephen Brewer, son of William, Roxb'y, 12 Ap. 1817.
- 11 Sep. Hannah Jackson, dau. of Thaddeus, 23 Oct. 1816.
- 30 Oct. Nathiel Wood, son of Royal.
- 27 Nov. Polly Ware [Weare], dau. of Archibald.
- 1786 9 Ap. Mary Clark, dau. of Samuel.
- 23 Ap. Sally Corey, dau. of Timothy.
- 4 June Thomas Aspinwall, son of William, bo. 23 May.
- 2 July { Robert Harris, son of John, bo. 25 June, 8 Ap. 1826.
David Richards Griggs, son of Moses, Cambridge.
- 9 July { Susanna White, dau. of Benjamin.
Anna Child, dau. of Abijah [Habijah].
- 17 Sep. Hannah Goddard, dau. of Joseph, bo. 8 Sep. 25 Mar. 1829.
- 15 Oct. { Sally Cheney } adult.
Polly Willard }
- [29 Oct.] Luther White, son of Ebenezer.
- 26 Nov. Polly Elkins, dau. of John.
- 1787 7 Jan. Joseph Winchester, son of Nath.
- 14 Jan. Rebecca Brewer, dau. of William, Roxb'y, 27 Ap. 1814.
- 11 Feb. Charles Faxon, son of Nath., Roxb'y.
- 25 Feb. Samuel Jordan, son of Josiah.
- 1 Ap. Charlotte White, dau. of Moses.
- 22 July Hannah Marble, dau. of Jonathan.
- 29 July Esther Jackson, dau. of Thaddeus.
- 19 Aug. { Samuel Craft, son of Caleb, bo. 30 July.
John Lucas, son of Isaac.
- 2 Sep. { Mary Gardner } dau'rs of Caleb born 2 Sep. 1782.
Anna Gardner } born 20 Sep. 1784.
Isaac King, son of William.
- 7 Oct. Susanna Griggs, dau. of Joshua, 10 Feb. 1790.
- 4 Nov. Nancy Woodward, dau. of Joseph.

		<i>Baptisms</i>	<i>Died</i>
1787	11 Nov.	Catharine Brewer, dau. of Edward,	30 Nov. 1815.
	25 Nov.	William Winchester, son of Samuel.	
	9 Dec.	Stephen Sharp Clark, son of Samuel,	6 Oct. 1809.
	30 Dec.	{ Augustus Aspinwall, son of William. Mary Goddard, dau. of Joseph & Mary, bo. 15 Dec.	
1788	13 Jan.	Lucy Richards Griggs, dau. of Moses, Cambridge.	
		{ Joseph Griggs, born 26 June 1781,	12 Jan. 1827.
	16 Mar.	{ Samuel Griggs — 18 July 1784. William Jones Griggs — 19 Mar. 1786,	24 Oct. 1804.
	27 Ap.	Thomas Griggs, son of Samuel, bo. 5 April.	
	25 May	{ Susanna Corey, dau. of Timothy. Mary Gardner, dau. of Isaac S.,	25 Dec. 1807.
	22 June	Lucy Dana, dau. of Jonathan.	
	27 July	Samuel Jackson Gardner, son of Caleb.	
	26 Oct.	Lucy Winchester, dau. of Nath.,	3 June 1828.
	9 Nov.	Rebecca Brewer, dau. William, Roxb'y,	6 Oct. 1824.
1789	4 Jan.	Henry Kellam Hancock, son of Belcher, Roxb.	
	11 Jan.	{ Nabby Berry Woodward, dau. of Joseph. Josiah Jordan, son of Josiah.	
	8 Mar.	Isaac Jackson, son of Ezra.	
	29 Mar.	Leonard Blodgett, son of Joseph.	
	12 Ap.	{ Betsey Corey, dau. of John. Julia Bacon, dau. of Jesse.	
	17 May	Luther Metcalf Harris, son of John, bo. 7 May.	
	21 June	Rachel Glover Howe, dau. of John.	
	19 July	Samuel Aspinwall, son of William,	30 Mar. 1793.
	9 Aug.	Joseph Goddard, son of Joseph & Mary, bo. 27 July.	
	20 Sep.	Nathaniel Faxon, son of Nath., Roxb'y.	
	8 Nov.	Caleb Clark, son of Samuel & Mary, 21 Oct.	
	20 Dec.	Rebecca Wolcott, dau. of Edward K.,	28 Ap. 1828.
1790	3 Jan.	Jane Martyn Newlands, dau. of John.	
	17 Jan.	Elizabeth Burrill, dau. of Lemuel.	
	31 Jan.	Joseph Brewer, son of Edward.	
	7 Feb.	Suky Griggs, dau. of Samuel.	

*Baptisms**Died*

- 1790 28 Mar. Jonathan Reed Winchester, son of Samuel.
 25 July Susanna Aspinwall, dau. of William, bo. 17 July.
 29 Aug. Ann Hancock, dau. of Belcher, Roxb'y.
 26 Sep. Polly Blanchard, adult.
 7 Nov. Susanna Davenport Brewer, dau. Wm., Roxb'y, Mr. Eliot.
 5 Dec. Charlotte Gardner, dau. of Caleb.
 19 Dec. Mary Jordan, dau. of Josiah.
 26 Dec. Warren White, son of Benjamin.
- 1791 9 Jan. Joshua Griggs, son of Joshua, 1 Aug. 1827.
 27 Feb. John Goddard, son of Joseph & Mary, bo. 17 Feb. 21
 Sep. 1828.
 27 Mar. Amasa Jackson, son of Thaddeus.
 10 Ap. Nathaniel Winchester, son of Nath., 25 Jan. 1819 [at
 Roxbury].
 29 May Henry White, son of Moses, by Mr. Belknap.
 24 July { Abigail King, dau. of William } by Mr. Foster.
 { Nathaniel Griggs, son of Moses }
 9 Oct. Sarah Clark, dau. Samuel, by Mr. Homer.
 25 Dec. William Harris, son of John, bo. 22 Dec. 29 Feb. 1792.
- 1792 15 Jan. George Howe, son of George.
 22 Jan. Harriet Corey, dau. of John, 16 July 1813.
 25 Mar. { John Howe, son of John, bo. 17 Mar.
 { Ebenezer Hancock, son of Belcher.
 1 Ap. John Heath, son of Ebenezer, bo. 24 March 12 March
 1835.
 12 Aug. Abigail Holden, dau. of James, by Mr. Holmes.
 19 Aug. Lucy Griggs, dau. of Samuel, by Mr. Kendal.
 26 Aug. Lucy Davis, dau. of Ebenezer, 11 March 1833.
 21 Oct. Lucy Robinson, dau. of John, 17 Feb. 1793.
 2 Dec. Ebenezer Winchester, son of Nath.
- 1793 20 Jan. Abigail Fuller, adult.
 27 Jan. Joseph Jordan, son of Josiah.
 3 Mar. Lucy Goddard, dau. of Joseph & Mary, bo. 12 Feb.
 17 Ap. { Samuel Gardner, son of Isaac S., 9 Ap. 1793.
 [7] { Katy Jackson, dau. of Thaddeus.
 12 May Ruggles Slack, son of Samuel.
 22 Sep. Susanna Griggs, dau. of Joshua.

	<i>Baptisms</i>	<i>Died</i>
1793	6 Oct. Samuel Wolcott, son of Edward K.	
	22 Dec. Elizabeth Aspinwall Davis, dau. of Ebenezer,	11 June 1793.
1794	9 Feb. William Hancock, son of Belcher, Roxb'y.	
	16 Feb. { Ralph Holbrook, son of John. Benjamin Baker Davis, son of Benjamin, bo. 4 Feb.	
	27 Ap. James Baker Holden, son of James, [by Mr. Holmes]	ob. 5 Feb. 1843.
	18 May Elizabeth Richards, dau. of Ebenezer,	22 June 1797.
	25 May William Nevers, son of William.	
	28 Sep. Susanna Goddard, dau. of Joseph.	
	2 Nov. Lucy Harris, dau. of John, bo. 30 Oct.	
	28 Dec. John Aspinwall, son of John.	
1795	11 Jan. { John Griggs, son of Samuel. Lucy Tolman, dau. of Jonas,	27 Oct. 1815.
	15 Feb. Martha Howe, dau. of John,	22 Aug. 1795.
	1 Mar. Mary Ann Slack, dau. of Samuel.	
	8 Mar. Elizabeth Burrill King, dau. of William, Jr.	
	3 May Sally Haynes, dau. of Lemuel [Benjamin].	
	17 May Nathan Jordan, son of Josiah,	24 May 1796.
	28 June Samuel Sparhawk Gardner, son of Isaac S.	
	19 July Nancy Wesson Nevers, dau. of William.	
	26 July { Ebenezer Davis, son of Ebenezer } 11 Ap. 1802. Enos Withington, son of Enos, bo. } by Mr. Weld [of 19 July Braintree].	
	20 Sep. Susanna Heath, dau. of Ebenezer, bo. 11 Sep.	
	18 Oct. Jane Kilton [Kelton] Robinson, dau. of John.	
	6 Dec. Elizabeth Griggs, dau. of Joshua.	
	27 Dec. Ebenezer Holden, son of James.	
1796	10 Jan. Anna Corey, dau. of John.	
	29 May Joseph White Richards, son of Ebenezer, by Dr. Clarke,	13 July 1831.
	9 Oct. Samuel Aspinwall Goddard, bo. 4 Oct., son of Joseph, by Dr. Eckley.	
	20 Nov. Mary Hancock, dau. Belcher, Roxb'y, by Mr. Kellogg,	26 Sep. 1797.

Baptisms

during the ministry of JOHN PIERCE.

Died

- 1797 26 Mar. Anna [Ann] Eliza Heath, dau. of Ebenezer, bo. 18 March.
 23 Ap. James Pierce, son of James, Roxbury, bo. 13 Ap. 9 Feb. 1839.
- 14 May Increase Sumner Davis, son of Ebenezer.
 4 June Thomas Davis, son of Benjamin, 26 Jan. 1824.
 25 June Stephen Griggs, son of Samuel.
 16 July William King, son of William King, Jr.
 27 Aug. Charles Barnston, son of Stephen, by Mr. Palmer.
 3 Sep. Abigail Plympton Scott, dau. of David [Jacob].
 15 Oct. Eunice Clark, dau. of Deac. Samuel, 28 March 1830.
 29 Oct. Mary Corey, dau. of Abigail.
- 1798 1 Ap. Sarah Breck Robinson, dau. of Deac. John, by Mr. Porter, 24 June 1798.
 24 June Hannah Scott, dau. of David.
 1 July Elizabeth Richards, dau. of Ebenezer, 22 Sep. 1812.
 28 Oct. { Louisa May Goddard, dau. of Joseph, 2 Oct. 30 July 1826.
 { Aaron Corey, son of Elijah.
 11 Nov. David Hyslop Ackers, son of William, drowned 25 Jan. 1833.
 25 Nov. Mary Hancock, dau. of Belcher, Roxb'y.
 { Henry Winchester, son of Nath. y mo Da
 16 Dec. { Thomas Aspinwall Davis, son of Ebenezer, 46. 11. 11
 { bo. 11 Dec., died November 1845.
 { Ann Wesson Spurr, dau. of Eliphalet.
- 1799 20 Jan. William Chenery Aspinwall, son of John, bo. 31 Dec.
 17 Feb. Hannah White Davis, dau. of Increase, by Mr. Gray.
 3 Mar. { Abijah Mann, adult.
 { George Mann, his son.
 Mary Whitney, dau. of Elijah.
 5 May Hannah Williams Heath, dau. of Ebenezer, bo. 20 Ap.
 23 June Elizabeth Gardner, dau. of [Col.] Isaac S. 11 January 1835.
 4 Aug. Caroline White, dau. of Joseph.
 1 Sep. John Pierce, son of the pastor, bo. 30 Aug. 18 April 1802.
 15 Sep. Sarah Griggs, dau. of Joshua.
 22 Dec. Mary Tate, dau. of John.

*Baptisms**Died*

- 1799 29 Dec. { Lucy Robinson, dau. of Deac. John.
Washington Jordan, son of Josiah.
- 1800 16 Feb. Hannah Ackers, dau. of William.
20 July Elmira Spurr, dau. of Eliphalet, by Rev. Seth Payson.
27 July Belcher Hancock, son of Belcher, Roxb'y, by Mr. Gray.
24 Aug. Elijah Corey, son of Elijah, by Mr. Bradford, 28 June
1843, 43.
- 14 Sep. { Susanna Gardner, dau. of Caleb.
John Howard Pierce, son of James, Roxb'y, 19 Ap. 1849, 48.
7 Dec. { Margaret Williams Griggs, dau. of Samuel.
Elizabeth Goddard, dau. of Joseph, bo. 30 Nov.
21 Dec. Thomas Walley, son of Thomas, by Mr. Harris, di. autumn
of 1848.
- 1801 4 Jan. Elijah Whitney, son of Elijah.
1 Feb. Ann Farwell, dau. of Abraham.
3 May Elizabeth Aspinwall Davis, dau. Eben, by Dr. Eckley,
22 Nov. 1816.
19 July Thomas Aspinwall, son of John, [by Dr. Osgood] 11
Nov. 1802.
- 6 Sep. { Emily Sullivan, dau. of John.
Otis Withington, son of Enos.
20 Sep. Charles Heath, son Ebenezer, bo. 17. Sep.
6 Dec. Caroline Spurr, dau. of Eliphalet, 18 Oct. 1802.
1802 3 Jan. Hannah Hancock, dau. of Belcher, Roxb'y, 14 July 1830.
- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---|-----------------------|---|--------------------|---|------------------|-----------------------|
| 27 June | { | Samuel Estabrook | { | Children of Samuel | { | born 1 Oct. 1791 | 1830.
30 Sep. 1814 |
| | | John Crease Estabrook | | | | 30 Nov. 1793 | |
| | | Nathan Estabrook | | | | 15 Aug. 1795 | |
| | | Joseph Estabrook | | | | 12 Sep. 1798 | |
| | | Mary Estabrook | | | | 16 Ap. 1802 | |
- 4 July { Caroline Corey, dau. of John } by Mr. McKean.
Leonard Farwell, son of Abra. }
- 11 July Martha Jordan, dau. of Josiah, by Mr. Kirkland.

Baptisms

Died

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1802 5 Sep. { Susanna Thayer, parent, born 8 Sep. 1775, 27 Feb. 1803.
Lucy Thayer } Children of Ziphion [in private] { 6 Sep. 1791, 31 Aug. 1828.
Gideon French Thayer } { 21 Sep. 1793.
Ziphion Thayer } { 30 June 1795.
Elias Bond Thayer } { 21 Feb. 1798.
Joseph Thayer } { 25 Aug. 1800, 23 Dec. 1831.

14 Nov. John Robinson, son of Deac. John, by Mr. Foster.

19 Dec. Louisa Richards, dau. of Ebenezer.

1803 6 Mar. Sarah Tappan Pierce, bo. 4 March, dau. of the pastor, in private.

10 Ap. Abijah Warren Goddard, son of [Captain] Joseph, bo. 30 Mar.

29 May William Billings, son of Jona. Brooks.

26 June Timothy Corey, son of Elijah, by Mr. Gray, 2 Feb. 1807.

21 Aug. Hannah Clap Pierce, dau. James, Roxb'y, by Mr. Palmer.

30 Oct. John Hancock, son of Belcher, Roxb'y, by Mr. Bradford, died in Philadelphia 14 November 1835.

1804 15 Jan. Elizabeth Welles Tolman, dau. of Jonas, 22 July 1809.

26 Feb. Elizabeth Robinson Farwell, dau. of Abra.

11 Mar. { Charles Walley, son of Thomas.
Mehetable Ackers, dau. of William.
William Perry, son of Daniel.

18 Mar. Lewis Slack, son of Samuel, by Mr. Foster.

29 Ap. { Daniel Leverett, adult.
Daniel Leverett, his son.

13 May William Estabrook, son of Samuel, by Mr. Homer.

22 July Ebenezer Davis, son of Ebenezer, by Mr. Harris.

12 Aug. Mary Heath, dau. of Ebenezer, bo. 5 Aug. 2 Dec. 1824.

30 Sep. Mary Marshall Barry, dau. Sam'l, Roxb'y, Mr. Harris, July 1831.

7 Oct. Elizabeth Pierce, dau. of the pastor, bo. 15 Sep.

25 Nov. Ebenezer Richards, son of Ebenezer, by Mr. Gray.

*Baptisms**Died*

- 1805 24 Mar. Elizabeth White Davis, dau. of Benjamin.
 28 Ap. Mary Harris Sumner, dau. of Joseph.
- 19 May { Timothy Townsend } adults.
 { Rebecca Townsend }
 Rebecca Townsend, their daughter.
 Thomas White, adult, 29 Dec. 1819.
 Thomas White, his son, 11 Oct. 1805.
- 2 June Caleb Craft, son of Caleb, Jr.
 23 June Benjamin Goddard, son of Joseph, bo. 11 June 1 Nov. 1807.
- 4 Aug. { Mehetable Hunting, adult.
 { William Farwell, son of Abra.
- 11 Aug. Mary Withington, dau. of Enos, 22 Jan. 1810.
 18 Aug. John Whitton, son of John, by Mr. Foster.
 25 Aug. Emiline Tolman, dau. of Jonas, Mr. Bradford, 13 July 1809.
- 1 Sep. { George Slack, son of Samuel.
 { Elizabeth Lowell Sullivan, bo. 22 Aug., dau. of Richard, 18 Ap. 1833.
- 13 Oct. Alfred Walley, son of Thomas, by Prof. Ware.
 27 Oct. Oliver Pierce, son of James, Roxb'y, 9 Ap. 1807.
- { 23 Dec. James Robinson, son of Deac. John.
 { [22] "
- 1806 16 Feb. Elisabeth Stevens Leverett, dau. of Daniel.
- 2 Mar. { Daniel Dascomb } Children of { born 7 Nov. 1791.*
 { Thomas Ransford Dascomb } Wid. Anna. { 9 May 1794.
 { Richard Dascomb } { 19 Dec. 1796.
 { Louisa Dascomb } { 21 Sep. 1800.
- 16 Mar. Augustus Aspinwall Marshall, son of William, 24 Aug. 1837.
- 6 Ap. { Harriet Estabrook, dau. of Samuel.
 { Mary Glover Corey, dau. of Elijah.
- 4 May { Mary Jackson } Children of { bo. 16 Mar. 1791 13 Mar. 1829.
 { Jonathan Jackson } of Jonathan { 9 Dec. 1792 28 Nov. 1821.
 { Phebe Jackson } { 4 Jan. 1795.
- James Leeds, [son of James].
 1 June Sarah Perry, dau. Daniel, last in old meeting house, died 19 February 1838.

* Died Jan. 1839.

*Baptisms**Died*

New meeting house dedicated 11 June 1806.

- 1806 14 Sep. Abigail Lovell Pierce, dau. of the pastor, [the first in new meeting house] bo. 13 Sep. 13 June 1847.
- 12 Oct. Charles Lowell Dana, son of Jonathan, drowned at sea Nov. 1 1830.
- 1807 4 Jan. Helen Maria Griggs, dau. of Joseph, wife of Rev. — Mason, miss. to Burmah. She died at Tavoy 8 Oct. 1846.
- 11 Jan. Isaac Townsend, son of Timothy.
- 1 Feb. John Ackers, son of William.
- 1 Mar. Timothy Corey Leeds, son of James.
- 8 Mar. Susanna Croft Jones, dau. of [Capt.] Joseph, by Mr. Foster.
- 3 May John Richards, son of Ebenezer, lost at sea.
- 7 June Samuel Fredericks Barry, son of Sam'l, Roxb'y.
- 5 July Samuel Walley, son of Thomas, di. New Orleans 19 Ap. 1848.
- 2 Aug. Charlotte Griggs, dau. of Joshua, 1 May 1815.
- 13 Sep. Elizabeth Williams Heath, dau. Eben, bo. 7 Sep. Dr. Porter, 12 April 1838.
- 20 Sep. Samuel Slack, son of Samuel, 10 Jan. 1808 [by Mr. Palmer].
- 18 Oct. Rachel Thayer White, dau. Thomas, 31 Jan. 1844, 37.
- 1 Nov. George Whitton, posthumous, son of John.
- 15 Nov. Sarah Spurr, dau. of Eliphalet.
- 29 Nov. Abraham Farwell, son of Abram, by Mr. Foster.
- 1808 5 June { Nancy Murdock } Children of Nath. & Lydia. { born 8 Dec. 1793.
Eliza Murdock { 1 Dec. 1795.
George Murdock { 24 Mar. 1799.*
Mira Murdock { 11 May 1801.†
Nathaniel Murdock { 21 Jan. 1806.‡
- 31 July { Lucy Pierce, dau. of the pastor, bo. 24 June.
Mira Estabrook, dau. of Samuel.
Charles Warren Tolman, son of Jonas, 26 Ap. 1810.
- 6 Nov. { Rebecca Farrington, dau. of Isaac.
Harriet Griggs, dau. of Joseph.

* Died 15 July 1841—42.

† Died 5 Oct. 1818—17.

‡ Died 7 May 1822—16.

*Baptisms**Died*

- 1809 1 Jan. { Eliza Ann White, dau. of Sam.
Nathaniel Winchester Champney, son of Erastus, 5 Mar. 1809.
- 26 Feb. George Washington Stearns, son of Geo. W.
- 2 Ap. { John Byles Marshall Barry, son of Sam'l, Roxb'y.
Elvira Withington Shepard, dau. of Nath.
- 7 May { Caleb Gardner Corey, son of Timo. Jr. 4 March 1837.
Samuel Croft Davis, son of Robert Sharp.
- 21 May { John George Stevenson Irving } Twins of { born 21 July
Eliza Perkins Irving } John { 1808.
- 11 June Susan Wild, dau. of John.
- 2 July Thomas Marean Murdock, son of Nath., bo. 1 June 17
Sep. 1836, 27.
- 23 July Daniel Larnard Perry, son of Daniel.
- 17 Sep. { William Laughton
Mary Laughton
Jane Laughton
Ebenezer Wales Laughton
Caroline Laughton
Joseph Callender Laughton
Frances Elizabeth Dons Laughton } Children of William & Tabitha. { b. 17 Nov. 1793
27 July 1795
4 Feb. 1797
30 Oct. 1798*
4 May 1800
13 Jan. 1802
22 Sep. 1808
- 26 Sep. Elizabeth Ann Dawes Lucas, dau. of John, in private,
8 Dec. 1811.
- 1 Oct. Elizabeth Thayer Aspinwall White, dau. of Thomas,
28 Ap. 1841.
- 3 Dec. Samuel Albert Robinson, son of Deac. John.
- 17 Dec. Elizabeth Griggs Corey, dau. of Elijah.
- 1810 13 Ap. Erastus Champney, son of Erastus, in private, 21 Ap. 1810.
- 27 May { Feraline Walley Pierce, dau. of the pastor, bo. 20 March.
Ann Pierce, dau. of James, Roxb'y, bo. 18 Ap.
Jonathan Mason Pierce, son of Daniel.
- 3 June Samuel White, son of Samuel, 19 July 1812.
- 5 Aug. { James Handasyd Perkins, son of Sam'l G.
John Goddard Stearns, son of Geo. W.
- 7 Oct. Elizabeth Marshall Messer, dau. of Wm. W., Roxb'y.
- 14 Oct. Patty Pierce, dau. Eben. [S.] Roxb'y, by Mr. Gray.

* Died 14 Jan. 1823.

*Baptisms**Died*

- 1810 28 Oct. Frederick Augustus Heath, son of Eben., by Mr. Lowell.
 4 Nov. { David Hyslop, son of David, 29 Sep. 1831.
 Elizabeth Emiline Tolman, dau. Jonas, 4 Feb. 1817.
 9 Dec. Antoinette Spurr, dau. of Eliphalet.
 9 Dec. { Harriet Bixby } Children of Theophilus & Anna Roxbury, in private. { born 16 July 1805.
 William Bixby } 20 Nov. 1806.
 George Bixby } 31 May 1808.
 Mary Bixby } 9 Jan. 1810.
 23 Dec. Moses Withington, son of Enos.
- 1811 24 Feb. { George Dunbar Hubbard, son of Abel.
 Robert Sharp Davis, son of Rob't S.
 31 Mar. Caroline Irving, dau. of John, in private.
 7 Ap. { Charles Edward Barry, son of Sam'l, Roxb'y.
 Isaac Farrington, son of Isaac, Brighton.
 21 Ap. Sarah Davis Clark, dau. of [Capt.] Joshua C., Mr. Abbot
 [of Beverley], 16 Sep. 1812.
 5 May Hannah Perry, dau. of Daniel, died Providence 31 July
 1837.
 2 June Warren Estabrook, son of Samuel, 25 Sep. 1814.
 17 July { Joseph White, son of Joseph, 19 July 1811
 [7] { Mary Wild, dau. of John.
 4 Aug. Joseph Addison Champney, son of Erastus, 21 Oct. 1811.
 8 Nov. { Thomas White, son of Thomas, 20 Dec. 1836.
 [3] { Stephen Sharp Clark Jones, son of Joseph.
- 1812 2 Feb. John Tappan Pierce, son of the pastor, bo. 15 Dec.
 15 Mar. Josiah Whitney Richards, son of Eben.
 3 May Lydia Bixby, dau. of Theophilus, Roxb'y.
 5 July Joseph White, son of Joseph, 22 June 1815.
 19 July Maria White, dau. of Samuel.
 23 Aug. Samuel Craft, son of Samuel, bo. 27 July 1812.
 6 Sep. Erastus Champney, son of Erastus.
 13 Sep. { Henry Hayes, adult } by Mr. Gile [of
 Henry William Hayes, his son Milton].
 Abigail Clap Pierce, dau. of Daniel }

*Baptisms**Died*

- 1812 4 Oct. Ann Elizabeth Leeds, dau. of James.
 25 Oct. Sarah Davis, dau. of Robert Sharp Davis, died at
 28 April 1843, 30½.
- 1813 13 Mar. Mary Tucker Tolman, dau. of Jonas, in private, 6 Mar.
 1817.
 11 Ap. Rebecca Ann Barry, dau. of Sam'l, Roxb'y, Mr. Homer
 July 1836.
 2 May Benjamin Stearns, son of Geo. W. [ashington], 9 Aug.
 1814.
 23 May Edward Henry Whyte, son of Oliver, 30 Oct. 1847.
 30 May William Bracket Messer, son of Wm. W., Roxb'y.
 27 June Martha Ann Hubbard, dau. of Abel, 22 Dec. 1840.
 5 Sep. Reuben Farrington, son of Isaac, Brighton.
 10 Oct. Sarah Davis Clark, dau. of Deac. Joshua C., Dr. Porter.
 21 Nov. George Griggs, son of Joshua, bo. 8 Sep.
 5 Dec. Robert Pierce, son of the pastor, bo. 24 Oct. 6 Oct. 1819.
 21 Dec. Benjamin White, son of Thomas, in private, 21 Dec. 1813.
- 1814 16 Jan. Jane Hyslop, dau. David, 13 Sep. 1823.
 13 Feb. William Brewer Craft, son of Samuel.
 3 Ap. { William Heath Marean } Children of Samuel & Tabitha [Bathsheba] { born 15 Mar. 1802.
 { Mary Goddard Marean } { 8 June 1804.
 { John Marean } { 2 May 1807.*
 { Susanna Croft Marean } { 12 Mar. 1810.
 22 May Henry [or Allen] Haynes, son of Henry.
 17 July Lydia Pierce, dau. of Daniel.
 14 Aug. Abigail Hayden Heath, dau. Eben., by Mr. Bradford.
 Bo. 2 August.
 21 Aug. Abijah White, son of Joseph.
- 1815 26 Mar. Abigail Warren Estabrook, [posthum], dau. Sam'l, Mr.
 Holley.
 2 Ap. Mary Newell from Medfield. Aet 16. 11 Aug. 1835.
 30 Ap. { Abigail Fox Barry, dau. Sam'l } May 1839.
 { Hannah Goddard Stearns, dau. Geo. W. } Dr. Harris.
 7 May Rebecca Prentiss Perry, dau. of Dan'l, 17 Sep. 1820.
 21 May Joseph Adams Townsend, son of Timo., by Mr. Sanger.
 28 May { Charles Dana Dowse } children of Dana.
 { Mary Ann Dowse }

* Died 20 Ap. 1836.



Baptisms

Died

- [illegible]

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N. B. No record of marriages has been found before the ministry of the Rev. Joseph Jackson.

BY JOSEPH JACKSON.

[In Rev. John Pierce's handwriting. *Editors.*]

1761

died Æ

- 15 Ap. { Ebenezer Scott
Margaret Coal 5 Sep. 1806. 73
- 25 May { Jaazaniah Thayer
Kate Child
- 11 June { Benjamin Davis 24 July, 1774. 38
Sarah Winchester, na. Brookline 19 Oct. 1822. 83
- 27 Oct. { William Pierpont
Mary Davis, na. Brookline
- 12 Nov. { Stephen Davis
Ann Allen
- 24 Nov. { John Brewer
Joanna Aspinwall, na. Brookline Oct. 1793
- 1 Dec. { William Dawes
Olive Winchester, na. Brookline
- 22 Dec. { Samuel Davis, na. Brookline
Sarah Boylston, na. Brookline
- 23 Dec. { William Goddard
Elisabeth White.

1762

- 22 Jan. { Tobey, servant of William Williams
Phillis, servant of Isaac Gardner
- 13 May { Elisha Holmes
Lucy Davis
- 19 Oct. { { Joseph White, na. Brookline
Sarah Davis, na. Roxbury
Joseph Craft, na. Newton
Elisabeth Davis, na. Roxbury

- 1762 , *died Æt*
 11 Nov. { Jonathan Dana, na. Cambridge 20 Dec. 1812. 76
 { Hannah White, na. Brookline..... 25 Sep. 1794. 51
- 1763
 3 Feb. { William Whitney
 { Sarah Davis
 7 Ap. { Nathan Farrar
 { Abigail Foster
 2 June { Thomas Phipps Darrol
 { Sarah Aspinwall, na. Brookline..... 26 Jan. 1778
 3 Nov. { James Biglow
 { Mary Sayer
 27 Dec. { William Marshall..... 3 Aug. 1813. 73
 { Mary Snow
- 1764
 29 Mar. { Abijah Sever, na. Brookline
 { Ann Winchester, na. Brookline
 1 May { Richard Ward
 { Margaret Chandler
 13 Nov. { Amasa Davis
 { Sarah Whitney
 { Daniel Tombs
 { Mary Coolidge
- 1765
 25 Ap. { Matthias Collins
 { Hannah Davis, na. Roxbury..... 6 Ap. 1819
 7 Nov. { Alexander Nichols, Oxford
 { Deborah Clark, na. Brookline..... 6 May, 1813
- 1766
 20 Mar. { Caleb Whitney, Newton
 { Elisabeth Hide
 22 May { Daniel Dana, na. Cambridge 23 Sep. 1803
 { Elisabeth Greenwood
 12 June { Benjamin Phillips, na. Boston
 { Lucy Sharp, na. Brookline

1766		<i>died Æt</i>
19 June	{ Eliphalet Downer.....	4 Ap. 1806. 63
	{ Mary Gardner, na. Brookline	
3 July	{ Caleb Craft, na. Roxbury, bo. 1 Sep. N. S. 1741, 8 Jan.	1826. 84
	{ Eleanor White, na. Brookline.....	23 Ap. 1785. 40
29 Sep.	{ William Davis	
	{ Susanna Coffin	
10 Oct.	{ Jason Hemmenway	
	{ Lucy Dinsmore	
1767		
5 Mar.	{ Timothy Parker	
	{ Margaret White	
7 Ap.	{ Timothy Corey, bo. 13 Oct. 1742. Groton, 19 Sep. 1811. 69	
	{ Elisabeth Griggs, na. Roxbury, bo. 12 Oct. 1745, 18	Nov. 1837. 92
29 Ap.	{ Nathaniel Meriam	
	{ Lucy Seaver, na. Brookline	
14 May	{ Caleb White, na. Brookline	16 Dec. 1770. 30
	{ Elisabeth Craft, na. Roxbury.....	7 Oct. 1839
		Y Mo Da
		92. 4. 5
3 Nov.	{ Nathaniel Weld, na. Roxbury	
	{ Rachel White, na. Brookline	
1768		
25 Mar.	{ James Wesson	
	{ Ann White, na Brookline.....	6 Ap. 1777. 35
17 Nov.	{ Eleazer Baker	21 Dec. 1810. 74
	{ Eunice Welch	5 May, 1776
1769		
30 May	{ Aaron White, na. Brookline.....	18 Dec. 1809. 69
	{ Elizabeth Cheney	6 Feb. 1827. 80
22 June	{ Ebenezer Bartlett	
	{ Hannah Woodward	
15 Nov.	{ George Green	
	{ Catharine Aspinwall, na. Brookline	8 Ap. 1776
1770		
13 Dec.	{ Jacob Sharp, na. Brookline.....	4 Sep. 1775. 29
	{ Mary Winchester, na. Brookline.....	25 Aug. 1772. 25

1771

died Et

- 25 Ap. { John Coburn
Abigail Child, na. Brookline Jan. 1826
- 4 June { Peter Talbot
Lucy Hammond
- 11 June { Rev. Jonas Meriam, Newton, na. Lexington, 13 Aug.
1780. 50
Jerusha Fitch
- 1 Aug. { David Ockington 21 May, 1822. 76
Mary Sever, na. Brookline 11 Aug. 1776. 28
- 26 Dec. { Nathan Shed
Elisabeth Johnson

1772

- 22 Jan. { Daniel White
Mary Child, na. Brookline 7 April, 1829

1773

- 18 Mar. { Joseph Coburn
Mary Brown
- 14 Oct. { Thaddeus Jackson, na. Newton 12 Oct. 1832. 80
Lydia Woodward, na. Brookline 7 May, 1801. 47

1774

- 14 Dec. { Ebenezer Warren, na. Roxbury 2 Jan. 1824
Nancy Tucker, na. Milton 22 April, 1818

1775

- 9 Mar. { Thomas White, na. Brookline 11 Jan. 1784. 45
Lorana (?) Richards
- 4 Sep. { Nathaniel Sever
Susanna White, na. Brookline 23 Aug. 1832. 76

1776

- 21 Mar. { Abijah Child, na. Brookline
Lois Davis Ap. 1824
- 24 May { Theophilus Cande
Mary Cozens
- 5 June { James Coolidge
Sarah Gould

1776

died Et

26 June { Dr. William Aspinwall, na. Brookline.... 16 Ap. 1823. 80
 { Susanna Gardner, na. Brookline 2 June, 1814. 60

1777

4 Mar. { Barnabas Maynard..... 1831
 { Mary White, na. Brookline 16 Sep. 1814
 3 Ap. { Samuel Clark, na. Brookline, bo. 6 Jan. 1753, 29 Mar.
 { 1814
 { Mary Sharp, na. Brookline, 3 July, 1753.... 14 Ap. 1829

1778

18 June { Benjamin White, na. Brookline..... 20 Mar. 1814. 71
 { Thankful White, na. Brookline..... 17 Nov. 1836. 92

1779

23 Feb. { William Sherburn, Boston
 { Mehitable Aspinwall, na. Brookline..... 9 July, 1793
 3 May { Perry Green, Warwick, R. I.
 { Betsy Belcher
 12 Aug. { Ephraim Wilson
 { Abigail Woodward
 23 Sep. { Samuel Griggs
 { Thankful Hide
 30 Sep. { Increase Sumner, na. Roxbury..... 7 June, 1799. 53
 { Elisabeth Hyslop, na. Boston 28 Dec. 1810. 53

1780

29 Nov. { Daniel Child, na. Brookline
 { Rebecca Richards..... May, 1826. 65
 7 Dec. { Samuel Griggs..... 16 Jan. 1814. 59
 { Bulah Hammond, na. Newton..... 21 Aug. 1847. 90

1781

8 Feb. { Thomas Gross Towers
 { Elisabeth Fuller
 15 Feb. { Samuel Craft, na. Roxbury 9 Ap. 1814. 63
 { Susanna Sharp, na. Brookline..... 9 Feb. 1821. 70
 19 July { Joseph Fuller, na. Newton
 { Mehitable Croft, na. Roxbury
 3 Oct. { Benjamin Stratton
 { Sarah Fillebrown

1782

died Æt

- 8 Jan. { Nathaniel Winchester, na. Brookline... 27 Dec. 1808. 60
 { Sarah Davis, na. Brookline..... 27 Oct. 1805. 48
- 21 May { Ebenezer Davis, na. Roxbury..... 8 July, 1806. 48
 { Lucy Sharp, na. Brookline 7 Jan. 1788. 30
- 23 May { Henry Dunster
 { Margaret Cunningham
- 18 June { Moses Eaton
 { Lois Scott
- 11 July { Samuel Winchester, na. Brookline 3 Ap. 1811. 59
 { Martha Reed 11 Sep. 1791. 32
- 3 Oct. { Rev. Cornelius Waters, Gofftown, N. H.
 { Sybil Gardner, na. Brookline, died at Ashby, 20 Feb.
 1802. 42
- 26 Nov. { James Foster
 { Nancy Winchester

1783

- 22 Mar. { Joshua Boylston, na. Brookline..... 1 Nov. 1804. 79
 { Abigail Baker..... 30 Oct. 1814. 70
- 10 Ap. { Elijah Child, na. Woodstock, Con..... 14 July, 1825. 77
 { Hannah Harris, na. Brookline 5 June, 1808. 54
- 6 May { Isaac Reed, na. Lexington
 { Mary Gardner, na. Brookline
- 12 May { Nathaniel Goddard
 { Lois Cooper
- 5 June { Dr. John Goddard, bo. 12 Nov. 1756... 18 Dec. 1829. 73
 { Susanna Heath, bo. 27 Oct. 1758..... 17 July, 1787. 29
- 26 Nov. { John Holbrook Dec. 1835
 { Sarah Griggs
- 27 Nov. { Abraham Jackson 15 Jan. 1807. 85
 { Hannah Woodward ["wid. of Caleb W." in pencil]
 5 Dec. 1799. 66

1784

- 27 Jan. { Benjamin Duick
 { Esther Weld

1784

died Æt

- 11 Mar. { Josiah Jordan
Abigail Farrar
10 June { James Samm, Dedham
Elisabeth Knight
18 Nov. { Joseph Williams, na. Roxbury
Mercy Davis, na. Brookline.....9 Dec. 1824. 77

1785

- 3 Feb. { James Mears, Roxbury
Mary Davis, na. Brookline17 Oct. 1844. 82
21 Mar. { Adam Tidd
Huldah Wallis, Boston
28 June { Henry Kelham
Hannah Ackers, na. Brookline.....24 Feb. 1832. 82
Joseph Goddard, na. Brookline, bo. 15 April, 1761,
10 Dec. 1846. 86
29 Oct. { Mary Aspinwall, na. Brookline, 31 March, 1765, 5 Feb.
1828. 63

1786

- 8 June { Increase Davis, na. Roxbury...at Lubec, Dec. 1830. 70
Rachel Dana
13 June { John Elkins
Ann Scott25 Mar. 1802
6 July { Caleb Craft, na. Roxbury, bo. 1 Sep. N. S. 1741, 8 Jan.
1826. 84
Sarah Sharp, na. Brookline14 Dec. 1810. 66
19 July { Joseph Child
Rachel Pratt
30 Aug. { John Woodward, Roxbury
Nancy Tolman
31 Oct. { Joseph Woodward
Nabby Wolpy, Boston
26 Nov. { { Edward Brewer, na. Roxbury.....25 Aug. 1812
{ Catharine S. Aspinwall, na. Brookline, 18 Aug. 1821. 57
{ Isaac Lucas
{ Jannet Smith
14 Dec. { Joshua Griggs22 Sep. 1822. 59
Martha Wilson, na. Newton.....18 Aug. 1808. 43

1787

died Æt

- 23 Ap. { Joseph Worsly
 { Polly Scott
 24 May { Edward Mitchell
 { Elisabeth Winchester

1788

- 7 Jan. { Belcher Hancock 14 Mar. 1813. 59
 { Ann Ackers, na. Brookline.....28 Nov. 1847. 87
 27 Oct. { Benjamin White, na. Brookline.....8 May, 1790. 66
 { Esther Dagget
 26 Nov. { John Corey 6 Oct. 1803. 44
 { Betsy Corey 25 Sep. 1845
 4 Dec. { Reuben Parker
 { Judith Smith
 31 Dec. { John Durell
 { Mary Winchester

1789

- 14 Mar. { Lot Thayer, Roxbury
 { Sarah Scott
 15 Oct. { Thomas Gardner, na. Cambridge
 { Hannah Gardner, na. Brookline

1790

- 22 Oct. { Ebenezer Fuller
 { Martha Bryant

1791

- 1 Mar. { Thomas Croad Cushing, na. Hingham
 { Sally Dean
 5 May { Jethro Tobey, died in Dorchester 1838
 { Chloe Dones or Dole
 29 Sep. { John Hastings, Newton
 { Sarah Gardner, Brookline
 13 Oct. { Ebenezer Davis, na. Roxbury.....8 July, 1806. 48
 { Lucy Aspinwall, na. Brookline

- 1791 *died Æt*
 15 Dec. { Moses Davis, na. Roxbury
 { Rebecca Sharp, na. Brookline.....27 May, 1816. 55
- 1792
 16 Feb. { Moses Robbins, Cambridge
 { Amelia Corey, na. Brookline
 15 Mar. { Robert Sharp, na. Brookline.....29 June, 1798. 55
 { Sarah Ackers, na. Brookline2 Sep. 1843. 86
- 1793
 5 Nov. { Jonathan Parmenter
 { Hannah Dana
- 1794
 13 Feb. { Sylvanus Blood, Roxbury
 { Lydia Brown
 30 Oct. { William King
 { Sarah Leatherby
 20 Nov. { Daniel Lovell
 { Nancy Jackson, na. Brookline
- 1795
 21 May { Atherton Thayer, na. Braintree.....3 July, 1798
 { Sarah Jackson, na. Brookline.....7 Feb. 1809. 43
 29 Nov. { Joseph Curtis
 { Susanna Dunton
- 1796
 26 Mar. { Moses Goddard, Lancaster
 { Rhoda Wheaton

Marriages

BY JOHN PIERCE.

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1797

died Et

o [None].

1798

- 14 Feb. { William Ackers, na. Brookline 14 July, 1841. 76
 { Mehitable Abercrombie, na. Pelham 23 Dec. 1843
- 16 Aug. { Aaron Robbins, Newton
 { Susanna La Fabuer
- 15 Nov. { Joseph White
 { Lucy Leverett, Watertown

1799

- 23 Sep. { Daniel Coolidge, Cambridge
 { Jerusha Fuller, na. Newton
- 23 Dec. { Nathaniel Griggs, Cambridge 27 Jan. 1844
 { Joanna Aspinwall, na. Brookline 18 June, 1829. 53

1800

- 27 Feb. { Luke Nichols, Weathersfield, Vt.
 { Abigail Gardner, na. Brookline, died March, 1843
- 20 Mar. { Abraham Farwell Jan. 1831
 { Ann Robinson July, 1820. 43
- 14 Aug. { John Kingsbury, na. Needham
 { Thankful White, na. Newton
- 1 Oct. { Samuel Gore, na. Roxbury
 { Abigail White, na. Brookline 2 Dec. 1801. 23

1801

- 25 Jan. { William Cheever, na. Chelsea
 { Juliana Corey, Brookline
- 15 Mar. { { Samuel Estabrook, na. Lexington . . . 20 July, 1814. 50
 { Abigail Warren, na. Natick
 { John Adams Lyon
 { Charlotte Barrett

1801

died .Et

- 21 June { Joseph Winship
 { Susanna Jackson, na. Brookline
 19 July { Moores Farwell
 { Lydia Jackson, na. Brookline
 25 Oct. { Aaron Paine
 { Abigail Jackson, na. Brookline

1802

- 10 Jan. { Quincy Williams
 { Sally McIntosh
 10 Feb. { Timothy Townsend, na. Bedford, N. H.
 { Rebecca White, na. Newton
 2 May { Caleb Randall, Portland
 { Polly Dana
 26 Sep. { Benjamin Bass, na. Boston 25 Aug. 1819
 { Maria White, na. Brookline 10 June, 1815. 33
 1 Nov. { Samuel Slack 30 Sep. 1829. 64
 { Delia Fisher 22 Aug. 1846. 81
 30 Nov. { Samuel Barry, na. Milton, bo. June 1761, 20 Jan. 1835. 74
 { Rebecca Marshall, na. Boston, Dec. 1772, 9 Nov. 1835. 63

1803

- 24 Apr. { Jacob Hart
 { Lydia Rice
 15 May { Thomas White, na. Brookline 29 Dec. 1819. 57
 { Rachel Thayer
 24 May { Joseph Allen, Esq., Worcester, na. Boston, 1 Sep. 1827. 79
 { Hannah Kelham, na. Brookline 24 Feb. 1832. 82
 21 Aug. { Ebenezer Webb 14 Feb. 1804. 60
 { Elisabeth Belknap
 3 Oct. { Jacob Gibson, Cambridge
 { Hannah Hunting
 27 Oct. { James Leeds, na. Dorchester.... died 15 June, 1846. 69
 { Anna Corey, na. Brookline

- 1804 *died Et*
- 9 May. { Nathaniel Bullard, na. Needham
Sarah Sharp, na. Brookline..... 2 Sep. 1843. 86
- 24 June { William Marshall..... 3 Aug. 1813. 73
Elisabeth Darrell 13 May, 1833. 60
- 13 Sep. { Joseph Sumner, Boston
Mary C. Harris, na. Brookline
- 1805
- 9 Feb. { Caleb Craft, jr. na. Brookline
Sarah Richardson
- 21 Ap. { Thaddeus Jackson, na. Brookline..... 12 Oct. 1832. 80
Abigail Hyde, na. Newton
- 1806
- 13 Feb. { Jonathan Dana, na. Cambridge 20 Dec. 1812. 76
Fanny Parmenter, na. Sudbury..... 12 May, 1809. 43
- 29 May { Joseph Jones, na.... bo. 2 June 1773, 14 Sep. 1822. 49
Hannah Clark, na. Brookline, bo. 2 Feb. 1778, 28 Feb.
1826. 48
- 29 June { Ebenezer Craft, na. Roxbury
Sarah H. Spooner
- 16 Nov. { Timothy Corey, jr. na. Brookline, died 10 August, 1844. 62
Mary Gardner, na. Brookline
- 1807
- 24 Feb. { Erastus Champney, na. Keene, N. H.
Sarah S. Winchester, na. Brookline 28 Sep. 1817. 34
- 29 Mar. { Neal McKoy
Rebecca S. Bates
- 13 Sep. { Jacob Dennis
Sarah Sawyer
- 1808
- 13 Jan. { Isaac Farrington
Mehetable Hunting
- 24 Jan. { Robert Sharp Davis, na. Brookline 27 Aug. 1821. 36
Lucy Stearns, na. Watertown

1808

died Æt

- 23 Mar. { George W. Stearns, na. Watertown . . . 11 Sep. 1836. 55
 { Hannah Goddard, na. Brookline 25 Mar. 1829. 44
- 8 May { Ebenezer S. Pierce, na. Milton
 { Nancy C. Rice
- 15 May { John Hovey, Cambridge
 { Anna Gardner, na. Brookline
- 7 Nov. { Elhanan Blanchard, na. Lexington
 { Betsy Elingwood, na. York, Me. *
- 1 Dec. { John Woodward 2 May, 1837. 51
 { Pedee Jackson, na. Brookline

1809

- 7 Feb. { John Farnham Barber
 { Elisabeth Wolcott, na. Brookline
- 4 Ap. { Nathan Stanley
 { Martha Jones
- 22 Oct. { James White
 { Abigail Lyon
- 5 Nov. { Thaddeus Jackson, jr. na. Brookline . . . 12 July, 1824. 42
 { Nancy Richards
- 21 Dec. { Abel Whitney, na. Northborough
 { Susanna White, na. Brookline

1810

- 30 Jan. { John Fraser
 { Wid. Elisabeth Whitton
- 8 Mar. { Abel Hubbard, na. Groton
 { Martha Winchester, na. Brookline
- 8 May { Calvin Coolidge
 { Patty Hyde
- 31 May { Joshua Child Clark, na. Brookline
 { Rebecca Boylston, na. Brookline, bo. 28 Jan. 1784, 14
 Dec. 1825
- 7 Oct. { Jesse Woodward
 { Catharine Jackson, na. Brookline

1811

died Æt

- 3 Jan. { Hon. John Goddard, Portsmouth, N. H. na. Brookline' 18 Dec. 1829. 73
 { Ann White, na. Brookline 5 Sep. 1832. 64
- 28 Ap. { Samuel Townsend
 { Esther Jackson, na. Brookline
- 5 May { Joshua Griggs 12 Sep. 1822. 60
 { Wid. Lydia Leverett, na. Needham 20 Ap. 1842. 65
- 19 May { James Holden
 { Wid. Lucy Davis
- 1 Sep. { Isaac Woods
 { Catharine White
- 15 Sep. { Samuel Cox, Plymouth, New York
 { Abigail Holden, na. Brookline

1812

- 9 Jan. { Thomas Rice, Eastport, na. Worcester
 { Lucy Dana
- 23 Feb. { Benjamin Osgood, Fitchburg
 { Sally Lewis, Hopkinton, N. H.
- 31 May { John Landall, [Randall?] Roxbury
 { Sarah Abrams
- 3 June { Dana Dowse, na. Sherburne
 { Mary Sanderson, na. Lancaster
- 17 Sep. { Caleb Craft, na. Roxbury, bo. 1 Sep. N. S. 1741, 8. Jan. 1826. 84
 { Jerusha White, na. Brookline 2 Aug. 1838. 89

1813

- 12 May { John Dean, Cambridge Port, na. Weston
 { Susanna Corey, na. Brookline
- 2 June { Elijah Crane, Boston, na. Canton
 { Julia Hammond, na. Brookline
- 1 Sep. { Benjamin Bradley, na. Milton
 { Sally Howard, na. Union, Conn. 17 Dec. 1813. 22
- 7 Sep. { Lewis Tappan, na. Northampton
 { Susanna Aspinwall, na. Brookline

1813

died Æt

- 13 Sep. { Daniel Pierce, na. Warwick
 { Wid. Nancy Richards, na. Roxbury
- 13 Oct. { John Howe, na. Dorchester. 25 May, 1825. 60
 { Elisabeth Heath, na. Brookline

1814

- 5 Ap. { Henry Gardner, na. Charlestown, died Woburn, 25 Sep.
 { Lucy Davis, na. Brookline, died at Woburn, 11 Mar. 1833. 1837. 50
- 20 Ap. { John Folsom
 { Hannah Sewall Wolcott, na. Brookline
- 21 Ap. { David Richards Griggs, Brighton
 { Catharine Brewer 30 Nov. 1815. 28
- 26 Ap. { George Morse, na. Natick
 { Hannah Derby, na. Lincoln
- 1 May { David Coolidge, na. Watertown
 { Susanna Griggs, na. Brookline
- 2 Sep. { Joseph Hall, na. England
 { Susan Griffin, na. Portland

1815

- 4 Oct. { Thomas Curtis, Boston, na. Sharon
 { Maria Curtis, na. Boston
- 19 Nov. { Caleb Woodward, Newton, na. Washington, N. H.
 { Betsy Woodward, na. Brookline
- 26 Dec. { William Graves
 { Sally Corey, na. Brookline

1816

- 29 Feb. { Ebenezer Richards, na. Dover. 21 Aug. 1834. 64
 { Wid. Elisabeth Marshall 13 May, 1833. 60
- 20 Mar. { Benjamin Franklin Pierce, na. Wilmington
 { Belinda Wade, na. Weymouth
- 5 May { John M. Upham, na. Weston. At Newton 1 Oct. 1845. 59
 { Ann Corey, na. Brookline
- 9 May { John Frothingham, na. Portland
 { Louisa Goddard Archbald, na. Boston, bo. 11 Feb. 1794,
 di. 6 May, 1843

1816

died Et

19 Sep. { Nathaniel M. Heywood, na. Worcester 23 Oct. 1832
 { Caroline Sumner, na. Boston

19 Nov. { Levi Peirce, na. Worcester
 { Hannah Osgood, na. Lyndeborough, N. H.

1817

3 Mar. { Andrew B. Foster, na. Winchester, N. H. Feb. 1824
 { Louisa Dickerman, na. Roxbury

20 Mar. { Caleb Clark, na. Brookline
 { Nancy Murdock, na. Newton

17 Ap. { { Elisha Stone, na. Newton
 { Metheable Elkins, na. Newton
 { Benjamin Bradley, na. Milton
 { Harriet Thwing, na. Brighton 17 August, 1839

1 June { Elias W. Chase, na. Middleborough
 { Elisabeth Brown, na. Marlborough

26 Oct. { Nathaniel Turner, na. Charlestown
 { Juliana Dowling, na. Philadelphia, Penn.

20 Nov. { Ambrose Hayden, na. Quincy
 { Abigail Glover, na. Dorchester

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DEATHS.

N. B. No record of deaths was kept before the ministry of Joseph Jackson.

1760			<i>Æt</i>
	9 Ap.	Samuel White, Esq.,	Decay, 76
	24 Ap.	Infant of Thomas Woodward,	1 day
	18 July	Samuel Clark,	Nervous fever, 39
	8 Sep.	Sybil, dau. of Samuel Aspinwall,	1
1761			
	2 Ap.	Moses Craft, son of Samuel,	2 weeks
	3 June	Infant of Thomas Woodward,	1 day
	29 July	Jere, Madam White's negro,	Fever, 23
	5 Aug.	Negro woman of Dr. Boylston,	50
	15 Aug.	Josiah Seager,	Fever, 16
	26 Aug.	Caleb Aspinwall,	Fever 26
	1 Sep.	Elisabeth Gardner, wife of Elisha,	Fever, 27
1762			
	6 Feb.	Cuffy, servant of Madam White,	Consumption, 60
	26 Feb.	Ackey, servant of Obadiah Druce,	60
	20 May	Prudence Savage, a maiden,	77
	30 June	Mary Gardner, wife of Benjamin,	62
	13 July	Boston, negro man of Dr. Boylston,	50
	13 Sep.	Benjamin Gardner,	Dysentery, 64
	19 Nov.	Ruth Adams, wid. of Joseph, [granddau. of Robert Harris]	89
	11 Dec.	Joshua Stedman,	89
1763			
	9 Jan.	Venus, servant of Henry Sewall,	28
	13 Jan.	Mrs. Croft, mother of Deac. Davis,	89
	18 July	Rose, servant of Deac. Davis,	45
1764			
	1 Jan.	David Farrar, son of David,	Scald, 1½
	15 Ap.	Jerusha Boylston, wife of Dr.	86
	19 May	Sarah White, dau. of Maj. Edward,	Small pox, 35

Deaths

during the ministry of JOSEPH JACKSON.

1764			<i>Æt</i>
30 May	Hannah Woodward, a maiden,		64
28 June	Benjamin Goddard, son of John,		1
11 Aug.	Mehitabel Winchester, dau. of Joseph,		8
13 Aug.	Kate, a negro, servant of Henry Sewall,		8
21 Sep.	Lucy Croft,	Consumption,	2½
1765			
22 Mar.	William Bowles, son of William,	11 days	
2 Ap.	Mary Aspinwall, dau. of Thomas,		14
18 July	Robert Sharp,	Fall from a load of hay,	78
30 July	Timothy Harris Jr.		31
10 Sep.	Isaac Child,		77
21 Nov.	Frances Winchester,	Suddenly,	86
23 Nov.	Felix, servant of Henry Sewall.		
3 Dec.	Obadiah Druce,	Frozen.	
1766			
30 Jan.	Timothy Parker, child of Timothy,	2 days	
1 Mar.	Dr. Zabdiel Boylston,	Decay,	88
8 Ap.	Mary Parker, wife of Timothy,	Lethargy,	32
7 May	Deacon Samuel Clark,	Decay,	81
17 Sep.	Joseph Croft, son of Samuel,	Poison by stramonium,	17
26 Sep.	Eleanor Brown, dau. of Thomas,		10 mo.
16 Oct.	David Child, son of Isaac,	Nervous fever,	20
17 Nov.	Quaco, negro at Maj. White's,		6 weeks
1767			
8 Mar.	Hagar, servant of Capt. Sewall,	Consumption,	50
11 Mar.	Isaac Gardner,	Decay,	83
21 June	Samuel Davis, son of Samuel,		3 mo.
22 July	Negro at Esq. Gardner's,		1
9 Sep.	Mrs. Abigail Harris, wid. of Timothy, bo. Mar. 30, 1681,		87
10 Sep.	Jeremy Gridley,	Rising of the lights,	64
18 Sep.	Sarah Bowles, dau. of William,		9 mo.
21 Oct.	John Sever,	Fever,	66
8 Nov.	Mrs. Griggs,		84
20 Nov.	Mrs. Marean,		55

Deaths

during the ministry of JOSEPH JACKSON.

1767				<i>Æt</i>
27 Nov.	Hull Sewall,	Consumption,	24	
11 Dec.	Maj. Robert Sharp,	Jaundice,	54	
14 Dec.	John Heath, son of John,	Jaundice,	6	
27 De.	Nat. Hill, an indian,		45	
1768				
6 Mar.	Child of Capt. White,		1½	
27 Mar.	Widow of Elhanan Winchester,		75	
7 Ap.	Negro woman of old Mrs. Sharp,		60	
25 Ap.	Robert Croft, son of Samuel,	Killed by a cart,	12	
4 May	Gulliver Winchester's mother,		78	
7 July	Oliver Gardner, son of Elisha,	Consumption,	12	
4 Aug.	Mary Davis, dau. of Samuel,		7 weeks	
18 Aug.	Susanna Gardner, wid. of Isaac,		77	
2 Oct.	Nathaniel Sever,	Consumption,	70	
13 Nov.	Jonathan Goddard, son of John,		3 weeks	
30 Dec.	Thomas Woodward,		75	
1769				
16 Jan.	{ Elisabeth } Child, dau's of Isaac,	Throat distemper.		
	{ Anna }			
7 Mar.	Samuel Aspinwall's wife,	Consumption,	28	
29 May	Major Edward White,	Asthma,	76	
2 June	Negro at Isaac Gardner's,		1	
14 June	Samuel Aspinwall,	Consumption,	38	
31 July	Mary Brown,		62	
16 Aug.	Joanna Woodward,		51	
30 Nov.	John Gardner, son of Isaac Esq.	Fits,	2 mo.	
7 Dec.	Molly Winchester, dau. of Joseph,	Consumption,	28	
1770				
4 Jan.	Susanna Sharp, wid. of Robert,	Palsy,	80	
30 Jan.	Primus, servant of Mrs. White,	Lung fever,	47	
15 Feb.	John Woodward,		74	
2 Aug.	Phillis, servant of Isaac Gardner,	Consumption,	27	
29 Aug.	Child of George Green,	Fits,	2 mo.	
16 Dec.	*Caleb White,	Felo de se,	30	
26 Dec.	John Ellis,	Decay,	80	

* A graduate of Princeton, 1762. His death occurred during a fever. Nancy White, author of the Diary printed in *The Sagamore*, 1895-96, was his daughter.

Deaths

during the ministry of JOSEPH JACKSON.

1771

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Æt

5 Jan.	Jenny, servant of Isaac Winchester,	Decay,	80
28 Jan.	Oliver White, son of Maj. Edw.	Consumption,	34
15 Feb.	Isaac Winchester,	Consumption,	57
2 Ap.	Titus, servant of Mr. Aspinwall,	Consumption,	42
22 Ap.	Charles, servant of Capt. Sewall,	Consumption,	28
29 May	Capt. Henry Sewall,	Dropsy,	52
27 June	Widow of Abraham Woodward,	Decay,	87
24 Sep.	Ebenezer Sargeant,		82
6 Oct.	John White,	Consumption,	39
14 Nov.	Capt. Samuel Croft,	Fever,	71
22 Nov.	Samuel Gardner,	Consumption,	43
26 Nov.	Robert Sharp, son of Jacob,	Fits,	3 mo.

1772

Mulatto at Joshua Woodward's.

27 Feb.	Ebenezer Craft, son of Caleb,		3
10 Mar.	Sarah Child, dau. of Isaac,	Lung fever,	4
5 Ap.	Abijah Goddard, son of John,		7 mo.
12 July	Nat. Hill, indian,	Mortification,	71
25 Aug.	Jacob Sharp's wife, Mary,	Consumption,	25
8 Sep.	Jenny, servant of Deac. Davis,		26
17 Oct.	Henry Sewall,	Nervous fever,	24
31 Oct.	Widow of Capt. Samuel Croft, Mary,	Dropsy,	47
1 Nov.	Caleb Woodward,	Nervous fever,	44
7 Nov.	Timothy Harris,	Consumption,	67
10 Dec.	Aaron Corey, son of Timothy,		1
27 Dec.	John Andross, a mulatto,	Consumption,	50

1773

18 Ap.	Stephen Wesson,	Dropsy,	5
22 Ap.	Caleb Child,		65
13 Aug.	Dinah, servant of Mrs. White,	Consumption,	28
15 Aug.	Bethiah Aspinwall, dau. Samuel,	Consumption,	14
18 Nov.	Joanna Aspinwall, wife of Thomas,	Consumption,	62

Deaths

during the ministry of JOSEPH JACKSON.

1774				<i>Æt</i>
	Jan.	Nathaniel Griggs' wife,		48
	8 Feb.	Thomas Kenrick,		33
	10 Feb.	Deac. Davis's wife,	Dropsy,	70
	12 Feb.	Ann White, wid. of Samuel,	Decay,	90
	20 Feb.	George Green's daughter, Juliana,	Consumption,	2½
	11 Ap.	Lemuel Child, son of Aaron,		1
	1 June	Thomas Aspinwall,	Consumption,	76
	24 July	Benjamin Davis,	Tetanus,	38
	24 Aug.	Samuel Davis,	Consumption,	42
	10 Sep.	John [Robert] Harris's widow, [John H's mother, widow of Robert, 3d Gen.]		86
	18 Dec.	Solomon Hill's wife,	Consumption,	70
1775				
	27 Feb.	Mr. Vaughan,	Decay,	97
	4 Mar.	Elisabeth Coburn, dau. of John,		2
	24 Mar.	Lemuel Child, son of Aaron,		7 mo.
	19 Ap.	Isaac Gardner Esq.	Slain in Lexington battle,	49
	25 May	Patty Winchester,	Small pox.	
	6 June	Mrs. Mary Winchester, widow of Isaac,	Small pox.	
	9 June	Mrs. Elisabeth Clark, wid. of Deac. Sam,	Decay,	76
	18 June	Maj. Thompson's son,	Fits,	3
	26 July	Ebenezer Craft, son of Caleb,	Dysentery,	2
	4 Aug.	Cæsar, servant of Mr. Sharp,	Dysentery,	60
	5 Aug.	Joseph Woodward's wife,	Dysentery.	
		do. do. daughter,	Dysentery,	19
	9 Aug.	Ann Craft, dau. Caleb,	Dysentery,	9
	17 Aug.	Eben. Smith's child,		3 weeks
	23 Aug.	Miss Cozens.		
	24 Aug.	Elhanan Winchester's child,		1
	3 Sep.	Reuben Winship, son of Joshua,		4 mo.
	4 Sep.	Jacob Sharp,	Dysentery,	29
	30 Sep.	Deac. Ebenezer Davis,	Dysentery,	72
	30 Sep.	Ann Winship, dau. Joshua,	Dysentery,	2

Deaths

during the ministry of JOSEPH JACKSON.

1776

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Æt

Jan.	Child of Jonathan Dana.		
Jan.	Child of Jonathan Dana.		
Mar.	Mr. Meriam's child.		
8 Ap.	Catharine Green, wife of George,	Consumption,	31
5 May	Mrs. Baker, wife of Eleazer,	Natural small pox.	
10 May	Lydia Harris, dau. of Robert,	Consumption,	50
10 July	Widow Woodward's son.		
11 Aug.	Mary Ockington, wife of David,	Consumption,	28
19 Aug.	Joshua Boylston's mother, Elisabeth,	Decay,	77
24 Aug.	Fanny Winchester,	Consumption,	25
15 Sep.	Edward K. Wolcott's child,		3 weeks
21 Sep.	Ebenezer Smith's child,		1 mo.
29 Sep.	Francis Blanchard's child,		2
21 Nov.	Joshua Woodward,	Small pox natural,	46
7 Dec.	Ebenezer Davis,	Small pox natural,	46
14 Dec.	Joseph Winchester's wife,	Small pox natural,	63

1777

11 Feb.	Lucy Goddard, dau. of John,		11
20 Feb.	William Davis,		66
6 Ap.	Ann Wesson, wife of Col. James,	Natural small pox,	35
9 July	Wilton's child,		4 days
13 July	Hannah Sharp, dau. of Robert,	Consumption,	22
22 July	Deac. White's wife, Sarah,	Natural small pox,	68
11 Aug.	Abigail Coburn, dau. John,	Spina bifida,	13 days
19 Aug.	Deac. Joseph White,	Natural small pox,	75
19 Oct.	Benjamin White,	Dropsy,	70
28 Nov.	Betsy Gardner, dau. of Isaac,	Consumption,	14

1778

27 Jan.	Sarah Darrell, wife of Thomas Phipps,	Consumption,	40
23 June	Jonathan Dana's child,	Premature birth,	1 day
3 Aug.	Mr. Raymond,	Consumption,	40
15 Aug.	{ William Campbell } children of Capt. { Throat } } 2		
	{ Campbell }	{ distemper }	4

Deaths

during the ministry of JOSEPH JACKSON.

1778				<i>Æt</i>
	28 Aug.	Samuel Child, son of Aaron,		1
	10 Sep.	Ebenezer Scott's son,		6
	15 Sep.	Hannah Bartlett, dau. of Eben,		3
	19 Sep.	Daniel Bartlett, son of Eben,		5
	25 Sep.	Susanna King, dau. of William,		1
	27 Sep.	Col. Belcher,	Consumption,	50
	26 Dec.	Betsy Chamberlain, a maiden,	Decay,	80
	27 Dec.	Mary, wid. of Isaac Gardner Esq.	Cons.	48
1779	Ap.	Mary Woodward, widow of Thomas,	Decay,	87
	2 Sep.	Joseph Griggs, son of Thomas,	Nervous fever,	19
	14 Sep.	John Griggs, son of Thomas,	Nervous fever,	23
	26 Sep.	Mrs. Vaughan,		70
1780	14 May	William Thompson,	Consumption,	20
	25 June	Negro at Deac. Gardner's,		1
	26 June	Sally Goddard,	In puerperio,	26
	21 July	Seco, Mr. Wolcott's negro,		55
	25 Aug.	Moses White,	Cancer,	71
	18 Dec.	Exeter, negro of Isaac Winchester,	Mortification,	65
	31 Dec.	Maj. White's widow,	Decay,	85
1781	28 Feb.	Joseph Winchester,	Decay,	72
	22 Mar.	Moses White's widow, Rachel,	this day,	70
	12 Ap.	Sarah Miller,	Dropsy,	40
	22 May	Martha Whitney,	Dropsy.	
	31 May	Isaac White, son of Benjamin,	9 months	
1782	16 Jan.	Abel Adams,	Consumption,	22
	16 June	Abraham Jackson's wife.		
	7 July	Thomas Griggs,	Fever.	
	4 Oct.	Mrs. Mary Bowen,	Consumption,	68

Deaths

during the ministry of JOSEPH JACKSON.

1783			<i>Æt</i>
	3 Mar.	Luther White, son of Ebenezer,	3 mo.
	10 Ap.	William Augustus Aspinwall, son of Dr., Throat dis.	8 mo.
	4 Oct.	Mr. Woods.	
1784			
	11 Jan.	Capt. Thomas White,	Dropsy, 45
	15 Mar.	Polly Woodward's child,	3 mo.
	25 June	Infant of Mr. Dunster,	1 day
	18 July	Mrs. Dunster,	Mortification, 24
1785			
	5 Jan.	Nehemiah Davis,	Lung fever, 78
	23 Ap.	Eleanor Craft, wife of Caleb,	Dropsy, 40
	18 July	Elisabeth White, wife of Hon. Benj.	Dropsy, 56
	7 Oct.	Benjamin Gardner,	Consumption, 28
1786			
	23 Feb.	Archibald Weare,	Consumption, 50
	11 Ap.	Ann Davis, wid. of Stephen,	Dropsy, 66
	26 Ap.	Hannah Raymond,	Convulsion Fits, 18
	19 June	Nehemiah Davis's widow,	Suddenly, 79
	25 Aug.	Samuel Goddard, son of John,	Fever, 29
	16 Sep.	Hannah Goddard, dau. of John,	Fever, 27
1787			
	24 Feb.	Jonathan Dana's son, Isaac,	Throat Distemper, 5
	4 June	Jonathan Hide, Lay preacher,	Decay, 78
		Ordained pastor of the Separate Chh, Brookline 17 Jan. 1751.	
	20 Aug.	Elisabeth Winchester, dau. Elhanan, Cons.	18
1788			
	17 Jan.	Lucy Davis, wife of Ebenezer,	Fever, 40
	25 Jan.	Ebenezer White,	Inflammation of bowels, 48
	3 May	Bushnel,	Killed by a cart wheel, 43
	5 Nov.	John Harris, Sheriff,	Dropsy, 72
1789			
	3 May	Mrs. Abbott, wife of Rev. Thomas,	Consump. 32
	24 June	Anna Hill,	Cons. 35
	23 Aug.	Mrs. Townsend, a stranger,	Dropsy, 70

Deaths

during the ministry of JOSEPH JACKSON.

			<i>Æt</i>
1789	2 Sep.	{ Joseph Corey, Mr. Yeoman's child,	Cons. 65 Fits, 1
	1 Nov.	Rev. Thomas Abbott, He had been pastor of Second Church, Roxbury.	Dysentery, 45
1790	10 Feb.	Susanna Griggs, dau. Joshua,	Fever, 2
	1 Ap.	Primus, negro, formerly servt. of Sam. White Esq.	Mortification, 60
	8 May	Hon. Benjamin White,	Gout, 66
	17 Dec.	Jack, negro of Nath. Winchester,	Fit, 70
1791	27 Jan.	Francis Blanchard,	Lung fever, 64
	14 Feb.	Sarah Sharp, wid. of Robert,	Dropsy, 70
	11 Sep.	Martha Winchester, wife of Samuel,	Cons. 32
1792	10 Feb.	Nathaniel Griggs,	Fever, 70
	17 Feb.	Abigail Wilson,	Decay, 82
	29 Feb.	William Harris, son of John,	Canker, 10 we.
	26 Mar.	Cæsar,	Decay, 80
	9 July	William Hyslop,	Fever, 39
	19 July	Solomon Hill,	Decay, 81
	5 Nov.	Frank O'Neil, a nurse,	Decay, 80
	8 Nov.	Kate Hill, wid. of Cuff,	Natural small pox, 78
	19 Nov.	Mehitable Hyslop, wife of Wm.	Decay, 74
	8 Dec.	Lucy Goddard,	Mortification, 15
1793	7 Feb.	Lucy Robinson, dau. of John,	Fits, 4 mo.
	21 Feb.	Samuel Davis's widow,	Cons. 61
	30 Mar.	Samuel Aspinwall, son of Dr.	Cons. 4
	9 Ap.	Samuel Gardner, son of Isaac S.	Fits, 4 days
	28 May	Poll Blanchard,	Fit, 24
	22 June	Alexander McIntosh,	Cons. 55
	20 Nov.	John Harris's infant,	Fits, 2 weeks

Deaths

during the ministry of JOSEPH JACKSON.

1794				<i>Æt</i>
25 Sep.	Hannah Dana, wife of Jonathan,	Apoplexy,	51	
9 Oct.	William Ackers,	Decay,	76	
29 Oct.	Abijah Goddard, son of John,	Cons.	21	
3 Dec.	Nehemiah Davis,	Mortification,	32	
1795				
14 Feb.	Eliza Hill, an Indian,	Dropsy,	65	
12 Aug.	Daniel Dana's wife,	Mortification,	65	
22 Oct.	Martha Howe, dau. of John,	Dysentery,	7 mo.	
1796				
3 Feb.	John Harris Coroner,	Decay,	87	
7 Feb.	Mrs. Preston, wid. of Edw. Dorchester,	Palsy,	63	
16 Feb.	Mrs. Hide, wid. of Jonathan,	Decay.		
19 Feb.	Dr. Aspinwall's negro girl, Pamela,	Pleurisy,	8	
7 Ap.	Mrs. Ireland,	Decay,	87	
20 May	Illegitimate child.			
24 May	Mr. Jordan's child,	Fits,	1	
22 July	REV. JOSEPH JACKSON,	Mortification,	61½	
11 Aug.	William Hyslop, Esq.	Decay,	85	
19 Nov.	Joseph Woodward,	Decay,	73	
13 Dec.	Infant of James Webster.			

Deaths

during the ministry of JOHN PIERCE.

			<i>Æt</i>
1797	29 Jan.	Deac. Elisha Gardner,	Decay,
	22 June	Betsy, dau. of Eben. Richards,	Burn,
1798	4 Jan.	Widow Wood,	Suddenly,
	11 June	Elisabeth Aspinwall Davis, dau. Eben,	Cons.
	24 June	Sarah Breck Robinson, dau. Deac. John, Fits,	8 mo.
	29 June	Robert Sharp,	Gout,
	8 Sep.	Samuel Smith, at Deac. Clark's,	Slow fever,
	27 Sep.	Lornhamah Corey,	Nervous fever,
	14 Oct.	John Alden,	Putrid fever,
	21 Nov.	Mary Hill,	Palsy,
1799	16 June	Elisabeth Dana, wife of Jonathan,	Dropsy,
	17 June	Mary Gardner, wife of Isaac S.	In puerperio,
	1 Aug.	Col. Thomas Aspinwall,	Dropsy,
	10 Nov.	Lucy Tolman, wife of Jonas,	Palsy,
	16 Nov.	David Ayres, son of Eben,	Worms,
	5 Dec.	Hannah Jackson, wife of Abraham,	Jaundice,
1800	9 Mar.	Mary Estabrook, wife of Samuel,	In puerperio,
	2 July	Abigail Pierce, wife of John, pastor,	Cons.
	11 Sep.	Margaret Griggs, widow of Thomas,	Dysentery,
	6 Oct.	Mary Crease Estabrook, dau. of Saml,	Dysentery,
	30 Nov.	Hannah Ackers, wid. of William,	Suddenly,
1801	5 Jan.	Lewis B. a stranger,	Cons.
	10 Jan.	Sarah Gardner, wid. of Samuel,	Decay,
	7 May	Lydia Jackson, wife of Thaddeus,	Cons.
	11 Sep.	Sarah White, wid. of Benjamin,	Decay,
	7 Oct.	Caleb Parker, son of Caleb,	Fits,
	15 Oct.	William Patterson, stranger at Mr. Alden's,	Fever,
	6 Nov.	Esther Harris, wid. of John,	Decay,
	2 Dec.	Abigail Gore, wife of Sam.	Slow nervous fever,

Deaths

during the ministry of JOHN PIERCE.

1802			<i>Æt</i>
21 Jan.	Hannah White, dau. Eben,	Cons.	23
6 Mar.	Mary Slack, wife of Samuel,	Cons.	40
25 Mar.	Ann Elkins, wife of John,	Cons.	37
11 Apr.	{ Mary Alden, wid.	Strangury,	62
	{ Ebenezer Davis, son of Eben,	Cons.	7
18 Ap.	John Pierce, son of John, pastor,	Quinsy,	3
17 June	Dolly Webb, wife of Eben,	Cons.	47
4 Oct.	Isaac Townsend, son of Timo.	Throat Distem.	3 mo.
18 Oct.	{ Caroline Spurr, dau. of Eliphalet,	Dysentery,	11 mo.
	{ Benjamin White Gore, son of Samuel,	Hydrocephalus,	1
9 Nov.	Infant son of Hachaliah Chamberlain,		3 days
11 Nov.	Thomas Aspinwall, son of John,	Dysentery,	1
26 Nov.	Rebecca Child, wid. of Caleb,	Decay,	89
22 Dec.	Mary Snow Marshall, dau. Wm. Jr.	Quinsy,	1
1803			
27 Feb.	Susanna Thayer, wife of Ziphian,	Cons.	27½
30 Mar.	Mary Hyde, wife of Isaac,	Cons.	20½
11 Ap.	Hannah Lucas, wife of John,	Palsy,	60
20 Ap.	Dinah, negro servant of Caleb Craft,	Dropsy,	75
17 Sep.	Julia Brown, dau. of Jeremiah,	Dysentery,	3½
20 Sep.	Martha Higginson, wife of Stephen, jr.	Cons.	32
23 Sep.	Daniel Dana,	Dropsy,	76
6 Oct.	John Corey,	Atrophy,	44
20 Dec.	Jonathan Harbach,	Decay,	73
1804			
20 Jan.	Hachaliah Chamberlain,	Lung fever,	29
14 Feb.	Ebenezer Webb,	Jaundice,	60
18 Ap.	Elisabeth Sanderson, wife of Jacob,	Cons.	33
27 Ap.	John Heath,	Cancer,	72
18 May	Ziphian Thayer,	Cons.	35
13 June	Stephen Higginson, son of Stephen jr.	Cons.	10 mo.
29 July	Infant son of Wm. Laughton,	Fits,	11 days
24 Oct.	William Jones Griggs, son of Sam.	Lung fever,	18½

Deaths

during the ministry of JOHN PIERCE.

1804				<i>Æt</i>
	1 Nov.	Joshua Boylston,	Decay,	79
1805				
	21 Mar.	Elisabeth Harris, wid. of Timo.	Fit,	73
	1 June	Andrew Moren, at Elij. Corey's,	Lung fever,	57
	5 Aug.	Samuel Conant, at Caleb Craft's,	Drowned,	25
	20 Sep.	Thomas Goddard,	Dysentery,	27
	11 Oct.	Thomas White, son of Thomas,	Canker,	6 mo.
	27 Oct.	Sarah Winchester, wife of Nath.	Bilious fever,	48
	25 Dec.	Daniel Dascomb,	Felo de se,	42
1806				
	10 Jan.	Sambo, servant of Ebenezer Davis,	Dropsy,	68
	8 May	Levi Debol, at Elij. Corey's,	Killed by a fall,	45
	9 June	Mrs. Dennis, wife of Jacob,	Putrid fever,	19
	8 July	Ebenezer Davis,	Jaundice,	48
	5 Sep.	Margaret Scott, wid. of Eben,	Palsy,	73
	6 Nov.	Mary Brown, wid. of Wm. from Needham,	Palsy,	87
	9 Dec.	Pat. Marean, idiot & pauper,	Fit,	48
1807				
	5 Jan.	Benjamin Davis,	Dropsy,	42
	15 Jan.	Abraham Jackson,	Decay,	85
	21 Jan.	Wid. Martha Dunn, from Ireland,	Decay,	88
	2 Feb.	Timothy Corey, son of Elijah, poisoned by arsenick,		4
	10 Mar.	John Whitton, Col. Perkins's coachman,	Lung fever,	35
	8 Ap.	Elisabeth Kingsbury, dau. of John,	Hooping Cough,	5
	20 May	Elisabeth Fuller, at Mr. Hyslop's,	Cons.	25
	22 May	Lydia Hart, wife of Jacob,	In puerperio,	35
	28 June	Ebenezer Ayres,		39
	1 Nov.	Benjamin Goddard, son of Joseph,	Lung fever,	2½
	14 Nov.	Thomas Ramsay, Rumney, N. H., by the fall of gravel,		19
	17 Nov.	Caleb Gardner,	Nervous fever,	52
	9 Dec.	William Leverett,		34
	25 Dec.	Mary Gardner, dau. Isaac S. Esq.	Cons.	19½

Deaths

during the ministry of JOHN PIERCE.

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1808			<i>Æt</i>
10 Jan.	Samuel Slack, son of Samuel,	Canker,	4 mo.
10 Mar.	Sarah Davis, dau. of Eben.	Cons.	25
1 Ap.	Susanna Heath, wid. of John,	Apoplexy,	70
20 May	Son of Nahum Seaverns,	Cons.	1 mo.
5 June	Hannah Child, wife of Elijah,	Dropsy,	54
6 June	Elisabeth Hyslop, wife of David,	Apoplexy,	47
25 July	Thaddeus Hyde,	Cons.	69
30 July	Oliver Whitney,	Drowned,	47
18 Aug.	Martha Griggs, wife of Joshua,	Dropsy,	43
8 Oct.	Elisabeth Thayer, wid. of Jedidiah,	Apoplexy,	66
30 Nov.	Hannah Lombard, at Mrs. Partridge's,	Cons.	55
27 Dec.	Nathaniel Winchester,	Decay,	60
1809			
5 Mar.	Nathaniel Winchester Champney, son of Erastus,	Cons.	3 mo.
9 Ap.	John Jackson, black, at Dr. Aspinwall's,	Cons.	22
12 May	Fanny Dana, wife of Jonathan,	Cons.	43
13 July	Emiline Tolman, dau. of Jonas,	Cholera morbus,	4
22 July	Elisabeth Welles Tolman, dau. of Jonas,	Cholera morbus,	5½
16 Oct.	Hannah Raymond, wid. of Jonas,	Jaundice,	76

Roxbury Deaths in families, which attend Brookline meeting.

1797	26 Sep.	Mary Hancock, dau. Capt. Belcher,	1
1799	Jan.	Timothy Child,	Consumption.
1800	23 Sep.	Ann Barry, wife of Samuel,	Bilious colick,
1802	Mar.	Elisabeth Thayer, maiden,	Suddenly.
	2 Ap.	Rebecca Brewer, wife of William,	Cons.
1804	29 Mar.	Rachel Bradley, dau. Lemuel,	Throat distemper.
1806	26 May	Cyrus Hayden, at Capt. Wyman's,	Cons.
1807	9 Ap.	Oliver Pierce, son of James,	Worms,
	22 June	Nehemiah Abbott, at Mr. Faxon's,	Decay,
1808	3 Dec.	Mary Hanfield, [Hornfield (?)] wife of	Cons.

Deaths

during the ministry of JOHN PIERCE.

			<i>Æt</i>
1810	22 Jan.	Mary Withington, dau. of Enos, Hydrocephalus,	4½
	4 Mar.	Mary Blanchard, wid. of Francis, Dropsy,	66
	21 Ap.	Erastus Champney, son of Erastus, Fits,	10 weeks
	26 Ap.	Charles Warren Tolman, son of Jonas, Cholera morbus,	2
	29 May	Abigail Holden, wife of James, Cons.	42
	28 Aug.	Robert Gibson, at Mr. Ackers's, fr. Sandown, N. H., Drowned,	24
	20 Oct.	Hannah Healy, at Benj. White's, Cons.	54
	21 Oct.	Wid. Mary Jackson, Jona. Hammond's mother, Decay,	80
	14 Dec.	Sarah Craft, wife of Caleb, Suddenly,	66
	21 Dec.	Eleazer Baker, Decay,	74
1811	15 July	Lucreatia Archbald, wid. Azor, Cons.	46
	19 July	Joseph White, son of Joseph, Cons.	5 weeks
	22 July	Lemuel Glover, at Mrs. Partridge's, Felo de se,	24
	19 Sep.	Timothy Corey, Jaundice,	69
	1 Oct.	Sarah Williams, at Mr. Heath's, Decay,	80
	21 Oct.	Josep Addison Champney, son of Erastus, Cons.	4 mo.
	8 Dec.	Elisabeth Ann Dawes Lucas, dau. of John, Hydrocephalus, 2½	
	14 Dec.	Nancy Moore, at Jno. Kingsbury's, from Warwick, Typhus fever,	19
1812	21 Jan.	Hannah Bond, dau. of wid. Susanna, Rheumatism,	11½
	23 Feb.	Mary Porter Atherton, dau. of Henry, Typhus fever,	1½
	8 Mar.	Joseph Wales Harris, son of Robert, Lung fever,	1⅓
	22 June	Jacob Hervey, Apoplexy,	63
	19 July	Samuel White, son of Samuel, Worms,	2
	30 Aug.	Samuel White, Bilious fever,	40
	11 Sep.	John Lucas, Palsy,	74
	16 Sep.	Sarah Davis Clark, dau. of Deac. Joshua, Cholera morb.	1½
	22 Sep.	Elisabeth Richards, dau. Eben, Cons.	14
	12 Oct.	Capt. William Marshall, Cons.	44
	15 Nov.	{ Son of Calvin Kilton, 12 hours { Son of Calvin Kilton, 32 hours	
	14 Dec.	Lydia Pierce, wife of Daniel, Cons.	30
	20 Dec.	Jonathan Dana, Cons.	76

Deaths

during the ministry of JOHN PIERCE.

1813			<i>Æt</i>
	9 Jan.	Margaret Hyde, wid. of Thaddeus, Cons.	64
	16 Jan.	Samuel Marean, Lung fever,	57
	29 Jan.	Charles Jackson, son of Thaddeus jr. Typhus fever,	2
	13 Mar.	Hannah White, wid. of Eben, Cons.	69
	9 Ap.	Otis Josselyn, Tetanus,	29
	11 Ap.	Adeline White, dau. of Joseph, Typhus fever,	5
	16 July	Harriet Corey, dau. of John, Palsy,	22
	3 Aug.	William Marshall, Cancer,	73
	1 Sep.	Eames Chamberlain, at Dr. Aspinwall's, from Win-	
		chester, N. H. Cons.	20
	17 Dec.	Sally Bradley, wife of Benj. Syncope,	22
	21 Dec.	Benjamin White, son of Thomas, Fits,	3 weeks
	30 Dec.	Ebenezer Damon, Typhus fever,	28
	31 Dec.	Sally Blanchard, pauper, Cons.	33
1814			
	6 Jan.	Elisabeth Partridge, wid. Capt. Sam. Decay,	86
	6 Jan.	Hannah Richards, wife of Eben, Typhus fever,	42
	16 Jan.	Samuel Griggs, bo. 23 Dec. 1753, Lung fever,	60
	20 Mar.	Benjamin White, Palsy,	71
	29 Mar.	Deac. Samuel Clark, Cons.	61
	9 Ap.	Capt. Samuel Craft, Typhus fever,	63
	27 Ap.	Joseph Winchester, Cons.	27
	7 May	Mary Harris, wife of John, Typhus fever in	57th
	2 June	Susanna Aspinwall, wife of Dr. A. Inflam.	60
	20 July	Samuel Estabrook, Hernia,	50
	9 Aug.	Benjamin Stearns, son of Geo. W. Hooping cough,	1½
	4 July	Ann Maria Redley, dau. Thos. Hydrocephalus,	3 mo.
	12 Sep.	Timothy Corey, son of Capt. Tim. Hooping cough,	3 mo.
	25 Sep.	Warren Estabrook, son of Samuel, Typhus fever,	3
	30 Sep.	Nathan Estabrook, son of Samuel, Typhus fever,	19
	30 Oct.	Abigail Boylston, wid. of Joshua, Suddenly,	70
	2 Nov.	Jemima White, dau. of Eben, Palsy,	34

Deaths

during the ministry of JOHN PIERCE.

1815				<i>Æt</i>
	1 May	Charlotte Griggs, dau. of Joshua,	Quinsy,	8
	31 May	Richard Sullivan, son of Richard Esq.	Hooping cough,	15 mo.
	15 June	Lucy Aspinwall, wid. Col. Thomas,	Suddenly,	77
	22 June	Joseph White, son of Joseph,	Typhus fever,	3
	29 June	Francis Henry Harden, son of Danl,	Hydrocephalus,	5
	13 July	Alpheus Abbot, at Deac. Clark's,	Drinking cold water,	45
	11 Sep.	Edward K. Wolcott,	Decay,	61
	1 Oct.	Mary Boylston, maiden, dau. Dudley,	Decay,	88
	12 Oct.	Mary Alford, wid. of John,	Dysentery,	67
	27 Oct.	Lucy Tolman, dau. of Jonas,	Cons.	21
1816				
	23 Feb.	John Aspinwall,	Gout,	44
	26 Feb.	John Woodward, son of John,	Colick,	5
	9 Ap.	Dan Gibbs,		40
	13 Ap.	John Goddard,	Decay,	86
	21 June	Samuel Aspinwall,	Apoplexy,	49
	17 Aug.	Thaddeus Jackson, son of Thaddeus, jr.	Tetanus,	3
	6 Oct.	Samuel Hammond,	Typhus fever,	26
	22 Oct.	Timothy Corey, son of Elijah,	Lung fever,	5½
	23 Oct.	Hannah Jackson, dau. of Thaddeus,	Cons.	31
	5 Nov.	Bathsheba Thayer, wife of Jotham,	Typhus fever,	56
	28 Aug.	John Whitney,	Suddenly,	54
	22 Nov.	Elisabeth Aspinwall Davis, dau. Eben,	Consumption,	16

Roxbury Parishioners.

1813	23 Jan.	Joseph Crehore,	Lung fever,	50
	14 May	Belcher Hancock,	Felo de se,	59
	23 Oct.	Nathaniel Faxon,	Dropsy,	64
1814	6 Oct.	Lydia Pierce, wife of James,	Consumption,	45
1815	28 Sep.	Lewis Sumner,	Consumption,	48
1816	27 Mar.	Louisa Swartz, dau. Lewis,	Worms,	1

Deaths

during the ministry of JOHN PIERCE.

1817

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3 Feb.	George Bond,	Consumption,	14
4 Feb.	Elisabeth Emiline Tolman, dau. of Jonas,	Cholera morbus, 6½	
5 Feb.	Unbaptized son of Daniel Perry,	15 hours	
2 Mar.	Maria Hammond, dau. of Jonathan,	Typhus fever,	18
6 Mar.	Mary Tucker Tolman, dau. Jonas,	Typhus fever,	4
20 July	Susan Thayer, dau. Jedidiah,	Consumption,	29
4 Sep.	Charles Morse, twin son of George,	Hydrocephalus, 9 mo.	
18 Sep.	Anna King, wife of William,	Decay,	70
24 Sep.	Capt. Adam Babcock,	Decay,	77
27 Sep.	George Sewall Boutell, son of Sewall,	Cholera Morb.	2
28 Sep.	Sarah Sumner Champney, wife Erastus,	Dysentery,	34
3 Oct.	Rebecca Boylston Clark, dau. Deac. Joshua,	Dysentery,	2
4 Oct.	Sarah Ann Champney, dau. Erastus,	Dysentery,	10 mo.
25 Oct.	Caroline Esty,	Consumption,	22
30 Oct.	Thaddeus Jackson, son of Thaddeus jr.	Hydrocephalus,	15 mo.
2 Nov.	Jeremiah Lewis, Waterbury Me. at Dr. A's,	Typhus fever,	22
17 Dec.	Granddaughter of Richard Trow,	Scald,	2
25 Dec.	John Hutchins, York, Me. B. B. Davis's,	Typhus fever,	23

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PUBLICATIONS, NO. 9.

The History of the Lyceum Movement in Brookline.

BY GRACE ELISABETH MATHEWS.

About the middle of the present century, a great wave of literary enthusiasm swept over this country. The necessity of a broader and more general education was felt, and the Lyceum arose to satisfy this need.

The first society was founded by Josiah Holbrook, probably in 1820. He was born in Derby, Connecticut, and graduated at Yale, where he became deeply interested in Prof. Silliman's lectures on chemistry, mineralogy and geology.

In 1820 he published an article in the American Journal of Education on "Associations of adults for the purpose of mutual education." Sometime afterwards, while he was delivering a course of lectures on scientific subjects before the people of Millbury, Massachusetts, he induced about forty persons to organize such a society and to name it the Millbury Lyceum. The members were residents of the village, and the lecturers were their own townsmen, who gave addresses on philosophical and scientific subjects. Their aim was to diffuse knowledge by means of classes, lectures and the interchange of ideas.

A convention was held in Boston, November 7, 1820, "to promote the interests of the lyceums and to further their widespread organization." Among those who participated in this meeting were Webster, Everett, Dr. Lowell and George B. Emerson; and it is probable that part of the business transacted was the organization of the American Lyceum, which was to represent the local societies.

A series of scientific tracts was published by Holbrook in 1830, and in 1832 he started a journal called the "Family Lyceum." There were then seventy-eight Lyceums in Massachusetts, with state and county organizations.

In 1834 he went to Pennsylvania and promulgated his schemes there. One of his chief plans was for a Universal Lyceum, which should unite all the societies of the United States. He also tried to start several Lyceum Villages, but the only one which really did begin had a short existence.

Holbrook was an earnest advocate of his progressive ideas, and his relatives may well claim him with pride, as the originator of the Lyceum movement.

Up to 1832 Brookline had been refreshed and instructed by an occasional lecture, but during this year a regular course was started, through Mr. Isaac Thayer. A company was organized, called the "Brookline Lyceum Society," which had charge of engaging lecturers and making the arrangements at the hall. During its most important years the old school-house, now Pierce Hall, was used for its lectures; but after the completion of Lyceum Hall and the "New Town Hall," (our Police Station), the old hall was neglected for the new ones.

There are few now living in Brookline who have very distinct remembrances of the matter presented in these lectures; some, however, are not slow to recollect the pleasures of "going and coming." Perhaps that was the most interesting part, yet the chief aim of the lecturer was not to furnish amusement, nor even "that people might take in their three or four pounds of ice for their æsthetic teas and other parties." Indeed, the lecturing was called "Lay Preaching," and the lectures "Lay Sermons."

Those who attended the Lyceum course in this town ought certainly to have had a broad knowledge of current topics. A few extracts from a journal kept during the height of the popularity of the Lyceum here, prove that opportunities for increasing one's information were not lacking.

In 1834 a lady* wrote, "January 14. Mr. Dunkin lectures." Probably on Phrenology.

"January 29. Mr. Dunkin lectures again."

"February 5. Mr. Dunkin lectures on 'Phrenology.' Enjoyed it so much. So excited I could not sleep."

"February 7. Mr. Dunkin improves every time we hear him. Phrenology is all the rage. Callers talk about it."

*By Mrs. Barnet.

"February 12. Dr. Griggs lectured on 'Physical Education.'"

"Mr. Dunkin has spoiled us for any other lecturer. Words are too feeble to express Mr. Dunkin's praise. It is like hearing sweet music to listen to him, besides feasting one's eyes on his beauty. Very much excited over the subject."

Are the girls of today the only ones who were ever emotional?

"February 19. Mr. Charles Emerson lectured on 'Socrates;' 'A delightful specimen of his creator's workmanship,' as one lady observed." This was the same man, whom some of the Brookline girls of that day used to speak of as, "That lovely Mr. Emerson."

"March 8. Mr. Cleveland lectured on 'Music.' Very inappropriate for audience."

During 1835 and 1836 Mr. Dunkin lectured several times; also, Dr. Fisher, Mr. Rufus Choate, B. B. Thatcher, Mr. Hillard, who published "Hillard's Readers," Ralph W. Emerson on "Toleration," and Mr. Quimby on "Electricity."

No connected account is given for 1837 and 1838; but in 1839, the journal already quoted, mentions lectures by Mr. Pierpont; by Mr. Goodrich, well known as Peter Parley; Mr. Sparks, on "The Career of the Revolution;" and Mr. Webster, on "Chemistry." About the last lecture, she says, "Nobody could understand it. Glad to get home."

In 1840 and 1841, the notices of lectures are not frequent, though the course may have been as regular; but in 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845 and 1846 the records are more numerous. The lectures were various, and subjects were taken from all branches of learning. China, Germany, the Island of Great Britain, Shakespeare, Geology, Educating the Public Eye, the Character of Swedenborg, Temperance and Astronomy were all treated.

An effort was made to keep the audience from being mere sponges, to absorb all that they could; and in order to draw out the information received, a prize of ten dollars was offered to the one who should make the best summaries of the lectures given during one winter. Miss Sarah Clark was several times the winner of the prize, but it is from the abstracts of one of her competitors, that we are able to get some idea of the character of these lectures.

In this collection of essays is a lecture on "General Literature," by Mr. A. H. Everett; one on "Entomology," by Dr. A. A. Gould, and one on "The Improvements which may be made in Education," by Rev. M. P.

Wells. In this he says, "Education is that which fits us for life ; and the education of the heart is the most important branch of instruction The will should be properly restrained, but never broken ; very often kindness will succeed when all other means fail."

The next lecture was by Mr. B. B. Thatcher, on the same subject as the one before. He believed that "children should be instructed more by conversation and example than by books." He also told a very interesting incident connected with Haverhill. "There was no school," he says, "until a very late period of its settlement, and when one was established, it was in a room which was also used for military purposes, thus literally 'teaching the young ideas how to shoot.'"

Geology is the next subject mentioned, and the lecturer was Charles F. Jackson, whose name is associated with etherization. He proved that geology is of practical use to the engineer, architect, smelter of ores, physician and farmer, besides having the power of establishing the statements of the Bible.

Lowell Mason spoke on "Sacred Music," and said, "Singing gives habits of order and regularity It has no language for rage, envy, pride, revenge or any of the bad passions." In a note at the end of the summary of this lecture, she wrote, "The evening was closed (at the request of some who were present) with singing the tune 'Old Hundred.'"

There is also in this journal a very interesting article, "On the materials which our country affords, for novels like Walter Scott's," by Rufus Choate. He suggests that some one should really make a business of hunting up the history and traditions of some particular part of the United States, and then write a series of volumes similar to the Waverley novels. His whole plan for these books is very ingenious and well worth considering.

The influence of the lectures was felt throughout the town, and here, as everywhere, they created a genuine taste for literature, the arts and history ; men were led to think about moral, social and political problems, and as one of the most eloquent of American lecturers said, "The Lyceum was one of the chief means of touching the springs of public opinion." No stirring event, which influenced the life of men or the nation, passed without being illustrated to the American public by means of these lectures.

Indeed, the enthusiasm of the people was so aroused that a stock company of Brookline men was formed, for the purpose of building a hall suitable for the lectures.

Accordingly, "May 18, 1841, Thomas P. Pingree of Salem, for \$1000 conveyed to Moses Jones and Marshall Stearns, trustees for Samuel A. Shurtleff, John Hayden, Henry J. Oliver and sundry other persons associated together for specific purposes as enumerated in their constitution and articles of agreement, and known by the assumed name of the Union Hall Association in Brookline, for the use and benefit of the persons of said Union Hall Association," the estate which afterwards became the Lyceum Hall property in Brookline.

"September 15, 1841, the members of the Union Hall Association having become a corporation by the name of the 'Lyceum of the Town of Brookline,' the trustees conveyed the property to the corporation."

But enthusiasm in those days did not stop with a generous gift of money ; eagerness led men to work with their own hands. Private wagons were used to bring stones, and as far as possible each man took some active part in the building.

With all the good qualities that the Lyceum had there were also many faults. Its method of giving now a little art, now a little literature or science, enabled a regular attendant to obtain a slight knowledge of all these subjects, but no very clear idea of any. Sometimes a few people wrote abstracts of the lectures ; but the entire work of the lecturer ceased when he had poured his knowledge into the ears of the audience ; it was not his part to help them to assimilate it. There was no discussion, no questioning, and as an aid to connected study the lectures were of small use.

Today, as an outcome of the Lyceum movement, we have a system which combines the good of the lyceum with a distinct course of personal research and study. In the University Extension one may carry on a whole course in any department without leaving one's town.

The plan followed is very simple. A number of people agree on some subject for study. Arrangements are made with a lecturer from some university or college. An outline of study or the "syllabus" is given to the students. Lectures are delivered at intervals. Classes are held by the Professor ; those interested in the course also carry on classes for mutual study ; and at the end an examination is held, and "Certificates of Distinction" and "Pass Certificates" are awarded.

Travelling libraries are sent out, allowing the students greater opportunities for personal reading. The university authorities bring thought and energy to the work, and the people receive inspiration and mental vigor as the result.

But nearer to us than the University Extension is another outgrowth of the Lyceum, the High School Extension, with which the people of Brookline have some acquaintance. Its object is much the same as that of the University Extension, though its methods are somewhat different. In this, more stress is laid upon the "Quiz," and the lectures are made subservient to the individual work of the students.

Thus, one thing grows out of another. From the Lyceum we have the University Extension, and from the University Extension the High School Extension.

Perhaps we look upon the heterogeneous Lyceum lectures with a little thought of the superiority of our own well arranged courses, but are we not debtors to those early lectures for the idea of educational extension?

All branches of learning ought to have improved since 1820, but it was the Lyceum which took its start then, that aroused the minds of our grandfathers, afforded them greater opportunities for study, and made their lives broader and better able to understand and appreciate the gifts of God and men.

NOTE.—"Mr. Dunkin" was Christopher Duncan, the nephew of Mrs. Warne, wife of Rev. Joseph A. Warne, the Baptist minister.

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Publications

OF THE

Brookline Historical Publication Society.

The committee wish to call attention to the work already done by the Society, and to solicit a wider coöperation in the future. Members receive the publications as they are issued. The annual fee of \$1.00 should be sent to the treasurer, Mr. C. K. Bolton, Public Library, Brookline, Mass.

The following are the publications for 1895 :

I. A letter from Rebecca Boylston, describing the changes in Brookline 90 years ago, with gossip relating to the Boylstons, Walkers, Richardsons, Goddards, Aspinwalls, and other families of New England.—[*Ready*.]

II. The Sharp family papers, wills, deeds, etc., beginning in 1677 with the affairs of the much married Widow Sharp, later Mrs. Nowell, and "likely to intermarry" with Mr. Solomon Phipps of Cambridge. About fifty names of Massachusetts and Connecticut families are mentioned.—[*Ready*.]

III. Brookline in the Revolution. Personal histories of men, some of whom settled later in other towns; material gathered from unprinted records and from correspondence. With a map.—[*Ready*.]

IV. Papers of the White family of Brookline, 1650-1807. Filled with curious information. Boundaries are carefully noted; and deeds relating to Narragansett Town No. 5 are of more than local interest and value.—[*Ready*.]

V. Roxbury Church records relating to Brookline.—[*Ready*.]

For 1896 :

VI. Early notices of local events.—[*Ready*.]

VII. Letter from the Brigadier-General Edward A. Wild to the Brookline War Committee.—[*Ready*.]

VIII. First Parish Church records of births, marriages and deaths, for 100 years.—[*In preparation*.]

IX. The history of the lyceum movement in Brookline.—[*Ready*.]

X. Brookline in the Civil War.—[*In preparation*.]

A title-page, table of contents, and list of subscribers will be sent upon completion of the first volume of the Publications, at the end of 1896.

MISS ELLEN CHASE,
DANIEL S. SANFORD,
CHARLES K. BOLTON,
Standing Publication Committee.

Brookline Historical Publication Society

PUBLICATIONS, NO. 10.

BROOKLINE IN THE CIVIL WAR.

BY KATHERINE ROBINSON BRIGGS.

J. Murray Kay Prize Essay for 1896.

The Brookline of 1861 was a very different town from the Brookline of today. The inhabitants numbered only about a third of the present population, and with the exception of a few residences of Boston business men, the land was divided into large farms, many of which have been since cut up into house lots. But then, as now, the citizens were wealthy and public-spirited, and they spared neither their lives nor their fortunes in lending support to the government.

The firing on Fort Sumter, April 12th, 1861, created in Brookline the same wild excitement that it aroused in many other cities and towns all over the country.

On the fifteenth of April, President Lincoln issued a call for seventy-five thousand men, and, on the twentieth, the day after the attack on the gallant Massachusetts Sixth in Baltimore, some prominent Brookline citizens called a meeting to consider matters in relation to the war. The president of the meeting, John Howe, a soldier in the war of 1812, had received a land grant¹ for services rendered to the government; this he promised to transfer to the family living in Brookline, who should first lose a husband or father.²

In accordance with a motion made by Wilder Dwight,³ a committee of seven was appointed "to prepare a plan for the organization of one or more companies in the town of Brookline."

Two private subscription lists were opened, one to raise funds to be used for general purposes, the other for money to buy materials for the work undertaken by the ladies.

The meeting adjourned until the 22d, when a military commission was appointed to take charge of all military arrangements which should be made by the town. This committee was to draw on a military fund for such amounts, at such times and for such uses as the majority of the committee should determine.

The following citizens were chosen to serve for one year as a Military Committee: Moses B. Williams, chairman, James A. Dupee, Marshall Stearns, William K. Melcher, Nathaniel Lyford, Thomas B. Hall, Thomas Parsons, William Aspinwall, James Murray Howe, Edward A. Wild.

This commission, with one or two changes,⁴ served the town faithfully for two years, and at their resignation the Selectmen undertook the work of enlistment and the other duties which the war involved.

At this meeting, it was voted that a list be opened for all the male inhabitants who wished to be drilled, and that the Military Committee form them into corps. Furthermore, it was voted that a military fund be raised by a town tax, the sum not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars.

At a regular town meeting on the 29th, the proceedings of the 20th and the 22d were confirmed and the amount of the military fund to be raised was fixed at seventy-five hundred dollars.

On the 23d of April, Brookline's first soldier, William D. Goddard,⁵ enlisted, soon to be followed by many of the young men⁶ of the town. The call for troops was urgent. Recruiting went on everywhere, and Brookline was not behind the other cities and towns in the state. The first gun fired on Fort Sumter was Wilder Dwight's summons to arms. He suffered not a day to pass, after the news from Sumter, before opening a subscription paper to pay the expenses of the regiment, which he had determined to raise. There was no law, however, either of the United States or of the Commonwealth, under which this enterprise could be carried into operation. It was necessary to obtain from the Secretary of War special authority for the enlistment and control of the proposed regiment. For this purpose, Mr. Dwight and Mr. Andrews left Boston for Washington on April 25th, 1861, going via Annapolis, while the excitement which followed the Baltimore riot was at its height, and the usual communication with the capital was cut off. They had a personal interview with the Secretary, after which they formally submitted their plan. In a day or two they received the following communication:—

“WASHINGTON, April 28, 1861.

“To Messrs. Wilder Dwight and Geo. L. Andrews :

“The plan which you communicated for raising a regiment in Massachusetts for service during the war, meets my approval. Such a regiment shall be immediately enlisted in the service of the government, as one of those which are to be called for immediately. The regiment shall be ordered to Fort Independence, or some other station in Boston Harbor, for the purpose of training, equipment and drill, and shall be kept there two months, unless an emergency compels their presence elsewhere.

“I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,

“SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.”

May 24th, Wilder Dwight was enrolled as major in the Second Regiment Infantry, Massachusetts Volunteers.

Besides the young major of the Second Regiment, three other young men of the town, Edward A. Wild,⁷ William L. Candler⁸ and Charles L. Chandler,⁹ volunteered to recruit a company. Their offer was accepted, and the town hired the hall in the Anson Guild Block, corner of Boylston and Washington streets, as a drill hall and recruiting office. The citizens came forward eagerly to sign the roll, and soon a company of some thirty or forty men was formed, which drilled daily under Wild and his two lieutenants, Candler and Chandler. Chandler was particularly anxious that the men should be in good marching trim. On one occasion, never to be forgotten by the men, he marched his company double-quick from the Town Hall to Corey Hill, thence to Jamaica Plain, and back again to the Town Hall.

In May the three officers received their commissions, Wild that of captain, and Candler and Chandler those of first and second lieutenants respectively, in the company they had raised.

Wild's command was mustered into the United States service May 25th at the old Franklin School House, Boston, by Colonel Harrington of Brookline, as Company A of the First Regiment Infantry, Massachusetts Volunteers.

The company was raised and equipped entirely by the town of Brookline. The Military Committee gave the three commissioned officers each a camp-chest and one hundred and twenty-five dollars, the privates five dollars for the purchase of equipments. The ladies of the town, with funds raised for the purpose, fitted out the men with necessary shirts, stockings, etc.

From the barracks in Faneuil Hall, the First Regiment went into camp in Cambridge, and on the fifteenth of June started for the front. It was

the first three years' regiment which reached Washington; in fact, it was probably the first three years' regiment raised in the United States service.

In May the town engaged Jacob Miller, formerly a sergeant in the United States army, as armorer and drill master, and the citizens formed themselves into companies for daily drill.

By public request the Selectmen removed the fence between the Town Hall¹⁰ (now the Police Station) and the Pierce Primary School, thus forming a good parade ground for the daily drill. At night the manual of arms was practised in the Town Hall or Armory.

The children caught the spirit of their fathers, and some forty or fifty boys between the ages of twelve and fifteen, banded themselves into a company known as the Brookline Rifles. They procured all their own equipments without expense to the town and conducted their own drills, nor did their interest flag during the four long years of the war. The "Rifles" became noted, and were invited to give exhibition drills all over the state.¹¹ At this time, too, the town first adopted the idea of military drill in the schools. Another instance of the interest and spirit awakened in the children by those stirring times was a newspaper edited by a boy of nine. It was printed in a childish hand on brown wrapping paper, and contained different items of war news, interspersed with an occasional illustration.

Sometime in the summer of 1861, by order of the Selectmen, the Assessors took a list of all the male inhabitants between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. According to this list, there were six hundred and sixty-seven men; of these, many were unfit for service—a hundred at least were aliens, and of the remainder, not more than two-thirds could pass the medical examination. This left but three hundred and seventy-eight able-bodied fighting men.¹² Through the kindness of the New England Guards, two guns were procured; a squad practised during the summer, and in September they almost all enlisted in the Tenth Massachusetts Battery. While Brookline was represented at the front, she had in civil appointments such men as Edward Philbrick,¹³ Frank Howe¹⁴ and Henry Lee, Jr.¹⁵

The year 1862 opened sadly for the town. In February, news was received of the death of Herbert Barlow,¹⁶ the first of her sons to fall in the war. The funeral services over his body were held in the Harvard Congregational Church, now the Bethany Building.

Although the Military Committee was untiring in its efforts to enlist men, this was not always an easy task, as perhaps the following anecdote will show. An Irishman was hired by the town; to make sure that he reported, a member of the committee took him to the recruiting office in Boston and delivered him over to the officer in charge, with the words, "Now he is your man; keep hold of him." Three times between the date of his enlistment and the departure of his regiment, did a squad of soldiers come out to Brookline to take the man back to the barracks.

All through the first year of the war, a company nick-named the Home Guard had drilled under Sergeant Miller, but in June the number had been so reduced by the frequent enlistments, that the town deemed it best not to re-engage the drill master.

The first enthusiasm had worn off; so that in July, when three hundred thousand men were called for to recruit old regiments and to form new ones, the Selectmen found it necessary to hold a meeting "to take into consideration what course it will be best for the town to take in enlisting its proportion of men, and to secure such enlistment as soon as possible." It was decided to offer a bounty of one hundred dollars.¹⁷

Again, in August there was a call for three hundred thousand men, to be filled on or before August 15th; after that date the necessary number was to be made up by a draft. At the mention of a draft, all was excitement. Posters were put up, reading as follows:—

AUGUST 9TH, 1862.

CITIZEN MEETING.

CALL.

RALLY TO YOUR COUNTRY'S CALL!

"The citizens of the town of Brookline are invited to meet in the town hall at eight o'clock Saturday evening, August ninth, to consider what measures should be taken for the immediate enlistment of the quota of troops called for from this town.

"Let it not be said that the patriotism and liberality of the old town of Brookline are not equal to that exhibited by citizens of other towns and cities of our old Bay State."

A number of young men, just from the army of the Potomac, addressed this meeting. The citizens gave money generously to the Military Fund, and several volunteered to send men. It was voted to request the Selectmen to call a town meeting, and with three rousing cheers for the Union

they adjourned until the twelfth. Upon that day the people assembled, amid the firing of cannon, ringing of bells and the music of a band. The report of the Military Committee that the roll was full and more than full was received amid great applause.

The citizens were always eager to hear from their townsmen who had been at the front. On one occasion when Colonel Wild was at home,¹⁸ a delegation of five was appointed to wait upon him and request his presence at a meeting then going on in the Town Hall. The enthusiasm with which the people received him and his words, showed the love and admiration which they felt for him.

The women of Brookline were as earnest in their branch of work as the men. They began to roll bandages the very day the news was received of the firing on Fort Sumter, and they worked hard and steadily all through the war. A sewing circle was formed. It held meetings in Panter's Hall, which the owner had offered to the ladies; but most of the work was done under the auspices of the different church societies. Besides the societies, the ladies worked in their own homes,¹⁹ and many of them lent their aid to the Sanitary Commission in Boston. The women showed great ingenuity in devising comforts for the soldiers. Great oblong bags, sewed on three sides and fastened with tapes, made a very comfortable bed when filled with hay or straw, or even dry leaves. Little water-proof bags for coffee, and comfort bags, filled with sewing materials, were made.²⁰

The night before the Twenty-Sixth Regiment started for the front, one of the men came out to Brookline to see his wife and to bid her good-bye. He had been furnished with an army overcoat, unlined and not very warm. There was no time to buy anything. What was to be done! A lady with whom his wife was living at the time, produced a new gray flannel bathing dress. The soldier's wife, with a friend, worked the whole night, and by morning a nice warm overcoat was ready.

On the twenty-sixth of August, 1862, occurred the bloody battle of the second Bull Run. The despatch telling of the capture of all the hospital supplies and the urgent need of surgeons, reached Boston late one Saturday night. Mr. George B. Blake of this town set out in his chaise to arouse the people of Brookline, Roxbury and Brighton. He first called on his fellow-townsmen, Mr. Twitchell, then president of the Boston & Worcester Railroad. The two men remained closeted for one or two hours, when Mr. Blake again started out in his chaise to notify

the ministers of the different churches; this was considered the most effectual way of spreading the news. After Mr. Blake's departure, Mr. Twitchell wasted no time; he telegraphed in all directions for cars and engines to be in readiness to transport the so much needed supplies and surgeons to Washington. Means also had to be provided for transporting the goods across New York City—a very difficult thing to do. By church time Mr. Blake had notified the ministers of the different churches. There were no services that day; in some cases the congregations dispersed, going in little groups to work at the houses of the members, while in others the people remained at church and worked.

The method of work at the Baptist Church, then the largest denomination in Brookline, is typical of the earnest patriotic spirit of all the congregations. After a short prayer the people were dismissed and immediately set to work, without any attempt at organization or any appointed head. Everything moved, however, like clock-work. Some went to their homes for materials, while others set to work cutting cotton cloth, which had been sent from the stores, into different lengths. This was taken home, shrunk, dried, and within an hour was being stripped into bandages, rolled tightly, fastened, and the number of yards marked on the outside. Every hand that could hold a needle was kept busy. The children too had their work, and numberless were the errands on which they were sent. Nor were the men and boys idle; they ransacked stores and houses for barrels, firkins, and boxes of all kinds, which they brought to the church. There they began the work of packing the shirts, stockings, slippers and bedding which poured in. Nothing was too good to give, delicacies of every kind, and even things entirely unfit for sickness were given with open hearts. Choice old wines and jellies, put up for the coming winter, were as generously furnished as was clothing. One lady sent a set (one dozen) of linen shirts, just finished for her husband.²¹ The people did not go home to dinner, but made a hasty lunch of cake and sandwiches, which had been sent to the church.

By four o'clock, twenty tons of goods were on their way to the station, where they were packed into two freight cars; in Boston these were joined to eight other cars, containing the contributions of Boston and the surrounding towns. Mr. Twitchell volunteered to see the goods safely delivered in Washington and was accompanied by Dr. T. E. Francis of this town, and others, who went as surgeons and nurses.^{22 23} Thanks to the unflagging energy of Mr. Twitchell and the promptness of Colonel

Adams of the Adams Express Company, who generously forwarded the goods free of expense, the supplies reached Washington and were being distributed among the wounded and suffering before seven the next Tuesday morning.

On Mr. Twitchell's return, a few days later, such was the intense interest to know the condition of our wounded, that a public meeting was held in the Baptist Church, then the largest building in the town. Mr. Twitchell's address was clear and satisfactory. He read a letter written by the President's own hand, thanking the people of Brookline for their prompt aid—a letter which was emphasized by most grateful, verbal messages.

Money was given to the Military Fund in many different ways; a unique instance is on record. On September 12th, 1862, the Military Committee received a letter from Col. Thomas Aspinwall, enclosing the sum of one hundred and eighty dollars and twenty-nine cents, being two-thirds of the net profits of a lot of his land, "sold by auction for the benefit of our soldiers engaged in the suppression of the present rebellion."

At the annual town meeting in September, a unanimous vote was passed "that the thanks of the town be and hereby are tendered to all the volunteers from this town, now in the field." At this same meeting it was proposed that a general property tax be levied at the rate of three dollars on every thousand; and at a special town meeting on the second of October, the Military Committee reported that they deemed it expedient to raise the necessary money by the proposed tax.

In the latter part of September another of Brookline's sons, Wilder Dwight,³ was brought home to be laid in his last resting place. His last wish, "I have lived a soldier, I die a soldier, I wish to be buried a soldier," was carried out. The procession, as it moved from his home to the church, was escorted by a detachment of the Forty-fourth, and his war horse followed with boots hanging reversed on the saddle. The band of the Massachusetts Second, anxious to follow their beloved commander to the grave, joined the procession on its way to the Brookline cemetery.

All through the year of 1863 the town was as active as ever in recruiting men, and spared neither time nor money.⁴ But this work was now well systematized, and the frequent citizens' meetings of the first years of the war were not found necessary. Those that were held were chiefly for the purpose of keeping up public interest by patriotic speeches and music.

On the twenty-second of November of the same year the Town Treasurer was authorized by the Selectmen to borrow ten thousand dollars for recruiting purposes. This action caused a great deal of comment, and at a meeting held December 4th, doubts were expressed as to the legality of the act. Mr. Parsons in addressing the meeting said that "he didn't know whether it was legal to put down the rebellion or not, but for his part he thought it was best to get the men and do all that they could to fight it out, legal or not." The people voted to sustain the action of the Selectmen.

Nothing of especial interest happened during the year of 1864. In answer to the call of the seventeenth of October, for three hundred thousand men, Brookline enlisted seventy-five—three more than her quota—and shut the doors of her recruiting office, as she hoped, for the last time. But in a few days came another summons; her quota this time to be forty-eight. She sent out in less than one month, one hundred and twenty men. And so the war dragged on until, in April, 1865, the joyful news came of the fall of Richmond and Lee's surrender.

The news that Lee had surrendered and that the war was over at last, reached Brookline early in the afternoon. People went fairly mad with joy; one girl rushed over to her minister's and hugged and kissed him. People in the upper part of the town went to the Unitarian Church to send the tidings far and wide by the joyful pealings of the bell. A very short and slight young girl in her excitement seized hold of the rope all alone; the bell swung one way with a deep clang, but returning, it carried her up to the ceiling, through which the rope passed. Her neighbors helped her down from the perilous position, and united their strength in making the old bell ring as it had never done before. Soon the Unitarian bell was answered by all the other bells in town.

Mrs. Henry F. Dana's house was more effectively illuminated than any other. The windows were the old-fashioned kind, with twelve small panes, and when a candle was placed in each pane in every window, the display was most brilliant. Many of the houses were festooned with bright bunting, and such value was put on the American flag that a lady of the town was obliged to pay five dollars for two flags, which could be bought for twenty-five cents today. A great jubilee meeting was held in the Town Hall, where people laughed, cried and cheered; shook hands with every one they knew and every one they didn't know, doing anything to give vent to their feelings.

Five days later came the terrible news of the assassination of Lincoln. Again bunting was displayed, but this time it was black. Broad­sides were posted, reading as follows:—

“WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,

“April 20th, 1865.

“\$100,000 Reward!

“The Murderer

“Of our late beloved president Abraham Lincoln is still at large.

“\$50,000 Reward!

“Will be paid by this department for his apprehension, in addition to any reward offered by Municipal Authorities or State Executives.

“\$25,000 Reward!

“Will be paid for the apprehension of John H. Surrat, one of Booth’s accomplices.

“\$25,000 Reward!

“Will be paid for the apprehension of David C. Harold, another of Booth’s accomplices.”²⁶

There followed an exhortation to all good citizens not to harbor any of the three above-mentioned men under penalty of death, and to do their best to aid public justice. Then came a description of the three men. The broadside was headed by three gallows, with the name of one of the murderers under each.

The great Civil War is a thing of the past, but the memory of those who offered their lives at their country’s call, and of the martyr, who yet survived to see the triumph of the Union, will live forever in the grateful hearts of a nation.

NOTES.

1. The Howe land grant was situated in Texas.
2. Joseph Turner was the first married man, a resident of Brookline, to lose his life through the rebellion. He was born in Derby, England, in 1836, and six years later came with his family to America and settled in Brookline. May 23d, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, First Massachusetts Regiment, and was present at the first battle of Bull Run and the battle of Williamsburg. He contracted swamp fever and died June 21st, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.—*Fergus B. Turner*.
3. Wilder Dwight was the second son of William and Elizabeth Amelia (White) Dwight, and was born in Springfield, Mass., April 23d, 1833. In childhood he gave promise of all that he afterwards became; he was courageous, frank, affectionate; he had a quick, irritable temper, but was full of fun. At

thirteen he left home for school at Phillips Academy, and at the end of two years he was fitted for college. Not wishing to enter so young, he spent six months at a private military school at West Point, and in May, 1849, returned to Exeter for a review of his studies. He graduated at Harvard in 1853 and entered the law school. There he took a prominent position, and received first prize in 1855. On leaving the law school he passed fourteen months in foreign travel, and on his return studied in several law offices until he was admitted to the bar in 1856. At the outbreak of the Civil War he helped to raise the Second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and became its major. From that time he was entirely wrapped up in his regiment, and his one desire was for its success. In May, 1862, the regiment went into its first action, and great grief was felt by all of the men when they discovered that their beloved major was missing. But he had simply been taken prisoner; he returned home on parole, and soon after obtained an exchange. Despite all entreaties to remain at home, he rejoined his regiment. He was mortally wounded in the battle of Antietam. The pain was so intense that he refused to be moved. There under fire of the two armies he remained all night, and here he added a few lines of farewell to a letter to his mother. He was removed from the battlefield to a house, where a few days later he passed peacefully away.

4. Thomas B. Hall resigned. Edward A. Wild resigned on enlisting, and James Bartlett was chosen to take his place.

5. William Dwight Goddard was born in Dorchester, in March, 1834. His father was Samuel Goddard, and his mother was Mehitabel May (Dawes), the youngest child of William Dawes, who was sent out at the same time as Paul Revere to warn the patriots of the coming of the British. At the time of the contest in Kansas, as to whether it should be a free or slave state, Mr. Goddard went west. He had many exciting adventures, at one time barely escaping with his life. He enlisted at the very beginning of the war, in the Third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers and served his term out (three months). He died in Buffalo, N. Y., in September, 1866.—*Letter from Miss Julia Goddard.*

6. Another young man who enlisted at the very first of the war was Carleton Atwood Shurtleff, the youngest son of Dr. S. A. Shurtleff. He enlisted in a corps of medical cadets, a division of the regular army, and served during the siege of Vicksburg on a floating hospital on the Mississippi River. He contracted chills and fever there and returned home on a short furlough. As soon as his health was restored he returned, and for three months after the battle of Gettysburg he served in the Cotton Factory Hospital at Harrisburg; he was then transferred to Philadelphia. At the time of his enlistment he had been nearly ready to graduate from the medical school; he obtained, therefore, in 1864 a discharge, in order to come home and take his degree. But shortly after his return he contracted diphtheria, and died June 26th, 1864. Carleton Shurtleff was born June 18th, 1840; he was educated in the Brookline schools, and graduated from Harvard in 1861; he studied medicine in the Harvard medical school, with his father and with Dr. Francis Agassiz, who was much interested in him.

7. Edward Augustus Wild was the most prominent of Brookline's soldiers in the Civil War. He was the son of Dr. Charles Wild, and was born in Brookline, November 25th, 1825. He was not a public school boy; his education began in Mr. Gideon Thayer's private school; he fitted for college under Dr. Rogers of Roxbury as tutor, and entered Harvard in 1840. There he stood

high in his class, and at Commencement delivered the English oration. After graduating with commendation from the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, he began to practice as a surgeon in Brookline. His health failing, however, he went abroad, travelling through Germany, Austria and Italy; and, during the Garibaldi excitement, he was arrested on suspicion of being a spy. This gave him the opportunity of seeing what Italian incarceration might be, which pleased his love of adventure. He was immediately released, however, on showing his passports. On his return in 1850 he resumed practice. Five years later he married Miss Ellen Sullivan of Boston; two weeks after the wedding he sailed with his bride to Constantinople, where he offered his services as surgeon to the Sultan, who was then engaged in the Crimean War. He remained in Turkey fifteen months, with nine months of actual service, where he earned the title of the "Sincere Bey." He received a medal and orders from the Sultan. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was practising his profession in Brookline. He assisted in recruiting Company A of the First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers and became its captain, his knowledge of military matters making him a valuable officer. His men were devoted to him, and his powers of fascination were great, as perhaps the following story will show. On one occasion he was ordered to take his company and search an estate, where there was good reason to suppose rebels' stores were hidden. Arriving at the house, he was met by two young ladies, who informed him that the house should not be entered, except over their dead bodies. Here was a quandary. Wild quietly withdrew his troops a short distance and gave orders that the out buildings be searched. A short time after, as lieutenants Candler and Chandler approached the house to report that the stores had been found hidden in some hay, they heard singing, and on looking in at the window they were astonished to see their gallant captain and one of the young ladies singing darkey melodies, while the other accompanied them on the piano. Captain Wild was wounded in the hand at the battle of Fair Oaks, June 25th, 1862. He obtained leave of absence, and while away received the commission of major. In a day or two, however, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel; but scarcely had his new uniform been ordered, when he received the news that he had been raised to the colonelcy of the Thirty-Fifth Massachusetts. Joining his command, his arm still in a sling, he took part in the battle of South Mountain, September 14th. Here he was seriously wounded, his left arm being shattered so badly that it had to be removed at the shoulder. He was sent home, and when only partially recovered, assisted Gov. Andrew in raising the first colored troops. In April, 1863, he was commissioned brigadier-general by President Lincoln, and proceeded with the Fifty-Fourth and Fifty-Fifth Colored Regiments to South Carolina, before his wound was healed. General Wild understood his men. On one occasion he wrote: "The men are not veterans, let that fact never be forgotten; they must be led, you cannot order them forward and expect them to go alone, you cannot station them in a heavy fire and expect them to stay without flinching, unless supported and controlled, though they be the bravest men on earth; example is everything. They are not afraid to do what they think you are not afraid to lead them in yourself, but let them suspect you of flinching, they think something is impossible or going wrong, they are like sheep without a shepherd; one firm man can support a whole corps." And nobly did he live up to the principle, "If you want a thing well done, do it yourself." Even after he had lost his left arm he would lead his troops into a charge, his sword in his right hand and the bridle reins in his teeth. During the early part of the year 1864 he was in command of the district of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., but in May he

again resumed command of the colored regiments known as "Wild's African Brigade," participating in the siege of Petersburg and Richmond; he was one of the first, in April, 1865, to enter the latter city. During the siege of Petersburg, General Wild was ordered to take possession of and defend some high bluffs at Wilson's Wharf, which commanded the James River for four or five miles in either direction. Were the rebels to occupy these bluffs, they could prevent the passage of union transports, which carried supplies to the army in front of Petersburg. Here Wild was suddenly attacked by General Fitz Hugh Lee, and although the attacking force was twice as large as that of the Federals they were repulsed three times. After the first charge, Lee sent a message to General Wild under a flag of truce, demanding the "surrender of the Federal forces at Wilson's Wharf," promising that "the soldiers will be taken to Richmond and treated as prisoners of war," but making no such promise concerning the officers. He further added, "If they do not surrender, General Lee will not be answerable for the consequences," which interpreted meant, that his success and General Wild's defeat would result in another Fort Pillow massacre. General Wild wrote on an old envelope taken from his pocket, "We will try it. Edward A. Wild, Brig-Gen. Vol." The enemy retired at dark, leaving many dead and wounded. General Wild was mustered out of the United States service January 15, 1866, and being unable to carry on his profession on account of his wound, he went west and became interested in some mining interests in Nevada and about Lake Superior. His love of adventure, however, induced him in 1891 to visit South America, but the climate was too enervating, and on the 28th of August of that year he died. And so all that is mortal of Brookline's most distinguished soldier in the Civil War, lies buried in the little graveyard of Medellin, Colombia. Nor is he forgotten, for every Memorial Day the children of the mission school gather round his grave and sing the only American song they know, "We will gather at the River." For the accuracy of these details, my authority is Mrs. Edward A. Wild.

8. William L. Candler was the son of Captain John Candler of the United States Navy, and was born in Marblehead, July 13th, 1839. After the death of his father, the family moved to Brookline. At the breaking out of the war he aided in raising a company, and was mustered into service May 25th, 1861, with the rank of first lieutenant. His promotion was rapid; on December 31st, 1862, he was commissioned captain A. D. C. Vols. Brevt. Colonel. His superiors were not slow in finding out his coolness and presence of mind in times of danger, and gave him positions of trust. On one occasion, when Candler was serving as aide-de camp on General Hooker's staff, the commander ordered him to take his squadron of calvary and scour the country in order to ascertain the whereabouts of the enemy. He reconnoitered as far from the Union lines as he dared. While he was watering his horses at a stream, a colored man hidden in the bushes whispered to Candler, "The Rebs. are in ambush, just a little way up the stream." The colonel ordered word to be passed along the lines to walk the horses up the stream a short distance and then suddenly put spurs to them. The order was carried out and all escaped, much to the chagrin of the Confederates, who, but for the timely warning and the coolness of the commander, would have captured the whole troop. In 1862 he married Miss Frances V. Chandler. After the battle of Malvern Hill he was made provost marshal. He served his term, and on the tenth of June he was chosen to fill Henry Lee's place on Governor Andrew's staff. After the war he was interested in a mining enterprise. He died in 1893.

9. Charles L. Chandler was born in Boston, December 27th, 1839, and was the eldest son of Theophilus Parsons and Eliza Julia (Schlatter) Chandler of Brookline. When the call for volunteers came in 1861, he enlisted in the First Massachusetts Regiment as a second lieutenant. In March, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant, and in August of the same year he was commissioned captain of the Thirty-fourth. Major-General Berry made application to the War Department for him as aide-de camp, but was refused on account of Colonel Wells's remonstrance against having so valuable an officer taken from his regiment. March 6th, 1864, he was raised to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the Fifty-seventh Regiment (Vet.). Colonel Bartlett being wounded, Chandler led the regiment through the terrible battles of the Wilderness, until he fell mortally wounded, while rallying his men at North Anna River, May 24th, 1864. He refused to endanger the lives of any of his men by allowing them to carry him, so they reluctantly fell back. He fell into good hands, however, and was kindly cared for by Colonel Harris of the Twelfth Mississippi Regiment, who after the war returned to Colonel Chandler's parents his watch and a photograph.

10. The old Town Hall stood near Washington street and was moved across Prospect street in 1870, when the present Town Hall was begun. The Pierce Primary School of 1861 was a much smaller building than the present one.

11. The Brookline Rifles drilled once before Governor Andrew and his staff.

12. Brookline furnished seven hundred and twenty men, thirty-four of them commissioned officers. This was a surplus of one hundred and thirty-five. The total number of those killed was seventy-two. As nearly as can be ascertained, not more than a third of the seven hundred and twenty men were citizens of the town. Not more than two or three men receive pensions. The names on the memorial tablets in the Town Hall are: Henry Albers, Daniel W. Atkinson, Joseph Bains, George Baker, Herbert S. Barlow, Paschal Barrell, Jr., Oliver C. Bixby, J. Nelson Bogman, Robert Bowes, Joseph Burke, George C. Burrill, Charles L. Chandler, Moses M. Chase, John W. Clark, Thomas Cleary, Elbridge G. Collins, John B. Cusick, James A. Dale, Thomas Dillon, Howard Dwight, Wilder Dwight, Henry P. Edgar, Charles F. Fernald, James M. Foss, Elihu T. French, Joseph W. Funk, J. Frank Getchell, Louis G. Getchell, Charles H. Godkin, Horace H. Goodwin, Charles E. Griswold, Otis N. Harrington, Nathaniel P. Harris, John Haymon, Francis G. Holmes, Timothy Kennedy, John Kilroy, William H. Kinney, Malcolm G. Kittridge, Frederick Knibbs, Samuel G. Lamson, John Lee, William Lynch, James McCalley, Edward Maloney, John Mead, Otis S. Merrill, James Miles, Patrick Moriarty, Michael Morrissey, Abel W. Morse, Robert S. Murray, Jeremiah O'Brien, Michael O'Neil, Julius A. Phelps, Samuel S. Reed, Charles E. Rollins, Henry L. Ross, Carleton A. Shurtleff, George T. Stearns, Henry V. D. Stone, John Gorham Thayer, William H. Trowbridge, Joseph Turner, Thomas G. Warren, Augustus Waterman, Charles F. Webster, Henry W. Wells, Thomas Whalen, Charles H. Wheelwright, Richard H. Wyeth.

13. In government employ at Port Royal.

14. In May, 1861, Frank Howe, a Brookline man, who had gone into business in New York, wrote to Governor Andrew, tendering the use of the rooms in his store and his services to take care of the sick and wounded Massachusetts soldiers who passed through New York on their return from the front. This was the origin of what was known as the New England rooms, which soon

became the home and hospital for all New England soldiers coming from and going to the front. The rooms were supported entirely by voluntary subscriptions from men in New York. When other New England states appointed Mr. Howe their agent, another large well-ventilated store was hired. In April, 1862, he writes: "I am ready and willing to take in and care for the wounded soldiers from anywhere and everywhere. Plenty of money and plenty of hearts ready and determined. I have got all the United States officials with us and as many of the surgeons as we need." Frank Howe had been given in 1861 an appointment on the governor's staff, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; later on he was made assistant quarter-master, with rank of colonel. Another way in which Mr. Howe assisted the government may best be shown by an anecdote. The President and Governor Andrew were very anxious to gain the support of the principal Democrats of New York in some measure, either in raising troops or money. It was impossible to make their wishes known through the press; this plan was therefore adopted: Mr. Howe gave a reception to Governor and Mrs. Andrew. During the evening Mr. John W. Candler of this town, and four other gentlemen with a band, serenaded the governor, who in his speech of thanks, tactfully embodied all he had desired to make public. The New England Soldiers Relief Association passed a vote of thanks to him for his thoughtful kindness and care to the wounded.—*Schouler's Massachusetts in the Civil War, and from Mr. Candler.*

15. Henry Lee, now of Brookline, was appointed aide-de-camp to Governor Andrew, April 15th, 1861, and served in that position for three years.

16. Herbert Barlow was born in New York City, August 20th, 1841. In 1861 he enlisted in Captain Wild's company, and was with the First Regiment in the first battle of Bull Run. His career was short, for January 31st, 1862, he was accidentally shot by a comrade. His remains were interred in the town cemetery with military honors. A collection of his letters, written during the war, has been given to the Public Library.

17. August 9th it was voted to pay a bounty of two hundred dollars.

18. Colonel Wild was at home on a furlough on account of his wounded hand.

19. Mrs. Dana of Heath street told me that she and other ladies would knit sitting down as long as they could, and would then walk all over Heath Hill knitting.

20. The High School girls used to carry a little piece of linen in their pockets, and during recitations would take it out and pick lint.

21. Mrs. Bacon gave one dozen large linen sheets for lint.

22. At the urgent call for nurses after the battle of the second Bull Run, Osavius Verney volunteered his services. He was assigned to the Kings Street Hospital in Alexandria, Va., where he remained for seven months. Mr. Verney was a native of Bath, Maine, and was born October 10th, 1836.—*Letter from Mr. Verney.*

23. June 27th, 1863, Helen Griggs, daughter of David R. Griggs, volunteered as a nurse. She served for a year in the Armory Square Hospital, Washington. After the war she taught a colored school in Richmond.

24. Exclusive of state aid, the town spent during the war \$134,244.99. The ladies spent in their work not less than \$20,000.

25. Copied from an original in the possession of Dr. Augustine Shurtleff.

**A List of Brookline Men who were in the Army and Navy during
the War of the Rebellion.**

This list is intended to include the name of every man engaged on the Northern side who lived in the town from 1861 to 1865, or who could fairly be called "a Brookline boy" by birth or education. It is perhaps too much to hope that this list is entirely free from errors or omissions, since the original records give in each case the town enlisted from rather than the residence.

ARMY.

Daniel D. Adams,	Patrick Gallagher,	George Pope,	J. Kent Stone,
George Adams,	J. Frank Getchell,	Thomas Quinlan,	John Sweeney,
George E. Archer,	Louis G. Getchell,	Hiram P. Ring,	Clarence H. Thayer,
D. W. Atkinson,	Luther H. Gulman,	Edward B. Richardson,	John Gorham Thayer,
Benjamin F. Baxter,	Warren H. Gilson,	George P. Richardson,	Theodore Thayer,
George A. Bailey,	William Goddard,	James M. Richardson,	Enoch Thomas,
Faschal Barrell, Jr.,	Charles E. Griswold,	Spencer W. Richardson,	Matthew Towle,
Herbert S. Barlow,	William Gregory,	William C. Richardson,	Charles Townsend,
J. Nelson Bogman,	Willard Y. Gross,	William E. Richardson,	Thaddeus J. Townsend,
Robert Bowes,	Charles O. Hallett,	James F. Robinson,	Wm. Henry Trowbridge,
William Bowes,	Llewellyn Ham,	George R. Rogers,	Joseph Turner,
Alonzo Bowman,	William F. Hall,	Charles E. Rollins,	Fergus B. Turner,
George C. Burrill,	John C. Hardy,	George M. Rollins,	Osavius Verney,
Edward C. Cabot,	Nathaniel P. Harris,	Edmund Russell,	E. Clifford Walker,
Louis Cabot,	Frank E. Howe,	Charles S. Sargent,	W. H. Warren,
William L. Candler,	Elisba A. Jacobs,	Aug. N. Sampson,	Augustus Waterman,
Charles D. Cates,	William H. Jameson,	Daniel Sawyer,	J. H. Wellman,
Michael Campbell,	Arthur Kemp,	Frank H. Scudder,	W. L. Wellman,
Michael Canty,	John D. Kelly,	Henry C. Scudder,	Thomas Whalen,
Edward A. Chamberlin,	Malcolm G. Kittredge,	William B. Sears,	William H. White,
George B. Chamberlin,	Alonzo B. Langley,	Edward N. Selfridge,	Horace C. Whitfield,
J. H. Chamberlin,	John Lawton,	Mark Wentworth Sheafe,	B. F. Whitehouse,
Charles L. Chandler,	R. C. Lincoln,	William (?) Sherriff,	C. H. Whitney,
Burnham C. Clark,	William E. Long,	Carleton A. Shurtleff,	J. H. Whitney,
John W. Clark,	Theodore Lyman,	Daniel W. Simpson,	Edward A. Wild,
Charles G. Colbath,	John Lynch,	James W. Sinclair,	Burt Green Wilder,
William B. Cowan,	Michael Lynch,	George A. Slack,	Alfred Winsor, Jr.,
Casper Crowninshield,	Thomas Maloney,	Charles C. Soule,	Gersnom C. Winsor,
Bartholomew Cusick,	Charles E. Maynard,	George T. Stearns,	James C. Withington,
John B. Cusick,	Charles B. McCausland,	James P. Stearns,	John C. Withington,
Thomas J. Cusick,	John McEtrick,	Lyman P. Stephens,	Horace P. Williams,
James A. Dsle,	Michael McGrath,	George H. Stone,	John S. Woods.
Samuel Dean,	Charles McIntosh,	H. V. D. Stone,	
G. F. Dearborn,	Frank H. McIntosh,		
Fred Dexter,	Frederick H. Mellen,		
Thomas Dillon,	Jacob Miller,	John S. G. Aspinwall,	Stephen Longfellow,
Thomas Divine,	Michael P. Mulrey,	Charles L. Bixby,	Patrick Mitchell,
Charles Dwight,	Mark B. Mulvy,	— Danforth,	John O'Dea,
Howard Dwight,	Robert Murray,	Terrance Gallagher,	Charles B. Pine,
Wilder Dwight,	William Nichols,	Joseph F. Green,	Thomas O. Selfridge,
William Dwight, Jr.,	William W. O'Connell,	Winslow L. Hallett,	Thomas O. Selfridge, Jr.,
Charles A. Dwyer,	Henry Orcutt,	Frederic Hutchers,	George G. Stoddard,
Horace N. Fisher,	Mears Orcutt,	Samuel G. Lamson,	George Treadwell,
John Herbert Fisher,	Charles L. Perry,	D. F. Lincoln,	Henry W. Wells.
Frank Fitz,	Edward S. Perry,		
Joseph W. Funk,	Julius A. Phelps,	COMMISSIONERS OF PLANTATIONS.	
George W. Funk,	Albert A. Pope,	Edward S. Philbrick,	Richard Soule, Jr.

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NOTE.—A few of the titles that in this Index are assigned to page 19, refer to the map opposite page 18, which see.

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PUBLICATIONS, NO. 11.

Three Glimpses of Brookline,

In 1700, 1800, and 1900.

By MARION L. SHARP.

*J. Murray Kay Prize Essay for 1897.**

The Last Days of Muddy River.

At the close of the seventeenth century, a little hamlet belonging to the town of Boston, Muddy River by name, was just beginning to emerge from its former obscurity, and to assert its individuality in the face of its larger and more powerful neighbors. Founded in 1630 by Boston men who had received grants of the "arable grounds and meadows" lying to the west and north of the stream called Muddy river, this settlement had remained closely connected with the larger town until the year 1686. At that time the inhabitants petitioned and obtained their request, that, whereas before this time they had been wholly under the jurisdiction of Boston, paying taxes there and having their officers appointed by the Boston selectmen, they should now be allowed to manage their own town affairs, including the maintaining of a school, and that they should be exempt from paying taxes to Boston. Later, in 1700, they asked to be made a separate town, but this petition was denied. Again, in 1704, they sent in another petition to the same effect, and were again unsuccessful. Nothing daunted, they tried once more, and a petition signed by the leading men of the hamlet, and acted upon in the General Court of Massachusetts Bay, November 13, 1705, was granted and Muddy River was incorporated as the town of Brookline.

*Two prizes are given annually to the senior class of the Brookline High School for the best original contributions to local history.

What of this little community of people, who with the true spirit of New Englanders, thus persevered until they gained their independence? Bordering on the Charles river and Muddy brook, and with a landscape diversified with wooded hills and fertile valleys, their town was the most beautifully situated of all in the vicinity of Boston. For about half a mile west of Muddy river extended broad salt marshes where the tide rose and fell, and where were doubtless fine shooting and fishing grounds. Farther down towards Boston, Muddy river united with the Charles, and a broad expanse of water covered the present Back Bay fens. The only connection of the hamlet with Boston was by way of Roxbury, and over Roxbury neck, and even this was twice a day covered by the tide. A wooden bridge leading to Roxbury, crossed Muddy river at the point where now Tremont street crosses the Parkway. Beyond the marshes, much of the land was covered with woods, except such as had been cleared for houses, pastures, and roads. Still farther back, on the hills especially, and in the south part of the town, were dense forests, which sheltered many wild animals.

The principal highway of the hamlet, called the Sherburne road, led from the bridge across the river, and followed the course of the present Walnut street, turning sharply to the right at the corner where is now the junction of Walnut and Warren streets, in order to avoid a marsh. Thence it continued a short distance, and then, turning sharply to the left, went on in a southwesterly direction as far as the boundary of the town, following the courses of the present Boylston and Heath streets. A short distance from the bridge, the Cambridge road, sometimes called the Road to Newtown, (Cambridge being originally called Newtown) branched off to the right from the Sherburne road, and skirting the edge of the marshes, continued to the Cambridge colleges. About one-eighth of a mile from the junction of Sherburne road and the road to Cambridge, the Watertown road left the Cambridge road, going west to Watertown. A short distance from the corner of the Watertown and Cambridge roads, a short lane or cart-path, called School-House lane, led from the Watertown road to the Cambridge road. There was also a private lane, leading from the Cambridge road opposite School-House lane, down over the marsh and through the woods, until it connected with another lane which led from a point farther up on the Cambridge road to the marsh. This latter was probably the same as the present Sewall avenue. Probably there was a private lane where Warren street now is, as two houses at least, are known to have stood on sites on the

present Warren street. Also, the fact that houses are known to have been situated on the present Cottage street, Goddard avenue, and Newton street, would indicate that there were private lanes, probably identical with the present streets, leading to these dwellings. Another lane, now Reservoir lane, led northwest from the upper part of Sherburne road straight to Watertown. This was an Indian trail, and came out, in Watertown at a village of Indians who had been converted by the Apostle Eliot. A lane leading to Cambridge or Watertown, left Sherburne road a little below the junction of the Indian trail and Sherburne road. Where the old Brookline Reservoir now is, was a part of the common lands, where the inhabitants of Muddy River could pasture their cattle.

The people of this beautiful town were of the good old Puritan stock, strong, true men and women, vindicating their Puritan principles none the less in their quiet, uneventful lives, than had their ancestors who left their native land to find a home in the wilds of New England. The early history of Muddy River, like that of other New England towns, is pre-eminently a history of families. Large estates were often kept in one family to the seventh or eighth generation, and the men of one family were in succession prominent in town affairs, so that the family became essentially a part of the town, and its welfare closely connected with that of the community in which it was placed. Before noticing the separate families, however, let us consider the people as a whole, and the factions bound together in a common town government.

The town-meeting was of course the principal means of government. Here the inhabitants of Muddy River chose the usual officers of a New England township, which before 1686 had been chosen by the Boston selectmen; the constable, whose duties were the collecting of taxes, the announcing of public meetings, etc., the "fence-viewers," who looked after the fences, and settled all disputes as to private boundaries; the surveyor of highways; the tything-men, who were supposed to keep order in church; and the perambulators, whose care it was to see that the boundaries between the towns were clearly marked. The old town records of Boston thus carefully describe the boundary between Muddy River and Cambridge: "a walnutt, a red oake, a chestnutt by ye ash swamp, beyond ye ash swamp severall great trees, then a running water," etc. In addition to these officers, three men were annually chosen to manage the business of the town in general. Committees of four or five men were often appointed for special business, such as the laying out of highways, and the settling of church matters. In those days, church and

state were inseparable. It was in the town-meeting, also, that the four petitions were drawn up and signed, and here the order of the General Court for the incorporation of Brookline was formally accepted.

Muddy River could not boast of numerous or fine public buildings. On the Sherburne road just at the corner where it turned to the right, and where probably the lane connected with it, stood a small wooden school-house. In this building was kept the principal school in the town, and this school is probably the one referred to when it was "Voted, that John Searle teach school in Muddy River from the first Monday in May, 1697, to the last day of February, 1698, ten months." Doubtless the town meetings also were held in this building. There was another school building on School-House lane, near the corner of the Cambridge road, but there is no record of its having been used at this period. This latter was probably the first school-house in the town, having been built before 1686, while the town was still wholly under the control of Boston. There was no meeting-house in Muddy River until 1715, the people attending the First Church in Roxbury, where one-fifth of the sittings were allotted to the inhabitants of this town, and where they were received as members with the same privileges as Roxbury people. Also, the old Roxbury cemetery was for many years used for burial purposes by the inhabitants of Muddy River. The old Punch Bowl Tavern which was probably built about this time, and which stood on the west side of Sherburne road, near the bridge, was a center of much of the social and political life of the town. Here stopped many people who came through Muddy River from towns west of it, and thus its fame was spread throughout the surrounding country. The two school-houses and the tavern were the only public buildings in the hamlet.

That the health and welfare of the poor was not neglected is shown by the following quaint record, which, although dated 1671, indicates the general custom of the end of the century: "Doctor Daniel Stone appointed for twelve moneths next coming to take care of the poore of this town as to physicke and chirurgery, for which he is to have twentie shillings out of the town treasury, and to be rate free the next yeare." There was probably at this time another general practitioner in the town, Dr. Thomas Boylston, but the date of his death is not given. It was his son who afterwards became the famous Dr. Zabdiel Boylston who first introduced inoculation for small-pox into America.

The men who formed this little commonwealth were almost all farmers, cultivating the land which they had inherited from their fathers. Many

of them were bound together by closer ties than those of a common government, for among the prominent names of the town appear fathers, sons and brothers, as well as many more remote relationships. Often two or three houses, belonging to different members of one family, were built on the same large estate. Let us follow some of the principal men of the hamlet from the town-meeting to their homes, and try to see them as they worked their farms or sat among their families.

Heading the list of names affixed to the petition of 1705 is that of Samuel Sewall, Jr. He was also town clerk in 1705. He came of a most distinguished family, and was the son of Judge Sewall, a very prominent man both in Boston and Muddy River. The Sewall estate extended from the Charles River to the Cambridge road, comprising many acres of marsh and woodland. The house, built by Samuel Sewall, Jr., in 1703, was occupied by him for many years, and here his father was a frequent visitor. It stood on the lane from the Cambridge road to the marsh, near the site of the present house of Charles Stearns.

Farther up the Cambridge road, on the east side, was the estate of John Devotion and Edward his son, bordering on the Sewall farm. The names of both John and Edward Devotion appear in the last petition, and both were prominent men in the town.

Farther down on the list are the names of five men, all of one family, and all much respected and prominent in town affairs: John Winchester, Capt. John Winchester, Jr., his son, Henry, probably the son of Capt. John, Josiah, probably brother to John, Sr., and Josiah, Jr., his son. John Winchester owned a large farm on the opposite side of the Cambridge road from the Devotions, and extending back over the top of the "great hill," now Corey hill. His house stood near the Cambridge road, opposite the Devotion house, and here he lived with his son. The other three Winchesters lived in the south part of the town; Henry near the meeting of the lanes which are now Cottage street and Goddard avenue, and Josiah Winchester, with his son, near the corner of the present Warren and Cottage streets.

The names of two members of an old and important family appear on this petition: Capt. Samuel Aspinwall, and Eleazer Aspinwall. Capt. Samuel Aspinwall was famed as a soldier, having gone on an expedition to Port Royal in 1690. He occupied the house built by his father, Peter Aspinwall, who came to Muddy River in 1650. The house was long known as the "old Aspinwall house," and was taken down only a few years ago. The Aspinwall farm was bounded on the north by the Sewall

farm, and extended back as far as Muddy river. The private lane from the Cambridge road, opposite School-House lane, went by the rear of the Aspinwall house, and part of it is now Aspinwall avenue.

William Sharp was the only one of his family that signed the successful petition. His grandfather, Robert Sharp, had come to Muddy River with Peter Aspinwall, and had bought a large tract of land west of the Cambridge road, extending far up into the valley between the "great hill," and the hill south of it, now Aspinwall hill. The Sharp house stood near the corner of the present Harvard and Auburn streets.

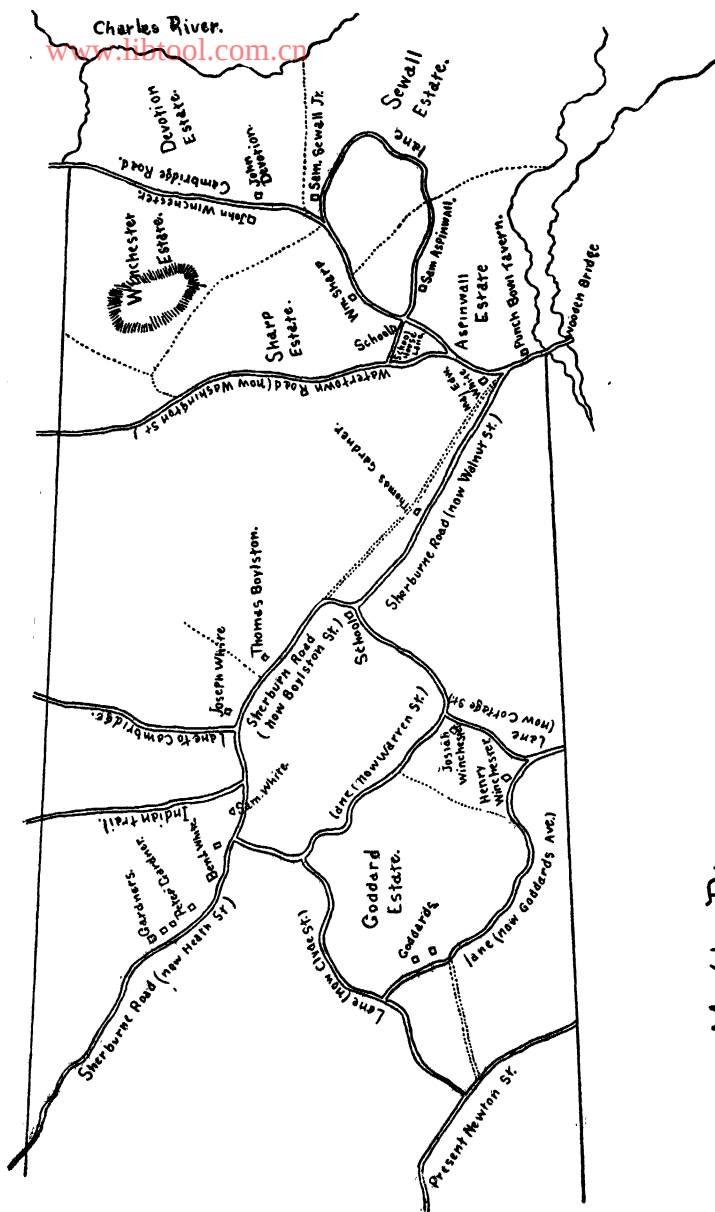
The Gardner family was an old and well known family in Muddy River, Peter Gardner lived far up on the Sherburne road, above the junction of the lane which is now Warren street. His nephew Thomas, who was afterwards one of the first deacons of the church, and Thomas' son Caleb, lived farther down on the Sherburne road, opposite the present Brookline cemetery. Other members of the family owned houses on the Sherburne road near Peter Gardner's.

Three members of the White family signed the petition: Benjamin White, his son Benjamin, Jr., and Joseph White. Benjamin White was afterwards deacon of the church with Thomas Gardner, and he lived on Sherburne road, a short distance below Peter Gardner. His brother Samuel lived near the corner of the Sherburne road and the Indian trail. Joseph White was the father of Samuel, and lived a short distance below him on the Sherburne road. Major Edward White, brother of Joseph, lived on the corner of the Sherburne and Cambridge roads.

Thomas Boylston, the doctor before mentioned, and Peter, his son, lived on Sherburne road a short distance below Joseph White. Zabdiel Boylston, son of Thomas, only twenty years old at that time, probably lived there also.

Joseph Goddard and his son John lived on a lane that is now Goddard avenue, and owned a large estate extending as far north as the lanes which are the present Warren and Cottage streets. The Goddards were among the largest land-owners in the town, and afterwards became one of the most important families.

These were the principal families of Muddy River about 1700. Many of them were very numerous, and there were many intermarriages of members of the different families, so that they were scattered all over the town. In general, however, the north and east parts of the town were owned by the Aspinwalls, Sewalls, Sharps, Winchesters, and Devotions, and the south and west portions by the White, Gardner, Boylston, and Goddard families.



Muddy River in 1700.

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Brookline in 1800.

Let us look again after a hundred years, at the town which we left as the hamlet of Muddy River. The passing century has not materially changed the topography of the town. The same salt marshes, not yet built upon, the same forests, uncut as yet, stretch out as formerly over Muddy River. The principal roads are the same, while a few new ones have been built. One of these, called the New lane, although it is eighty years old, leads from the corner of the Watertown road and School-House lane over swamp and pasture land, to the Sherburne road. Another lane (the present Clyde street) has been laid out from the "Road to Jamaica" (now Newton street) to Sherburne road. The private lanes of the last century have, some of them, become public highways, as for instance the one which is identical with Warren street, and which is now called (1800) "the road to the Brookline Meeting House," and the lane that led from Sherburne road to Cambridge, now called the Brighton road.

The old people, of course, have long passed away, but their descendants still live on the family estates, and the same old families in the third or fourth generation still influence the affairs of Brookline, as did their ancestors those of Muddy River. Nevertheless there have been many changes in the ownership of the old places, some through intermarriage, and some by purchase.

The farm far up on the Sherburne road, once owned by Peter Gardner, is now in the possession of Benjamin White, one of the numerous Whites descended from the ancient family. He has taken down the old house and built a new one on the same site.

The estate owned in 1700 by Deacon Benjamin White is now the property of Hon. Jonathan Mason, a wealthy Boston gentleman, who lives here in summer, and in Boston during the winter.

Farther down on Sherburne road, the house where lived Samuel White, the brother of Deacon Benjamin White, is occupied by Mr. John Heath, an old man who came into possession of the property by marriage, and his son Ebenezer, familiarly called Ebby. He has also a daughter Betsy.

Joseph White's old farm, on the corner of Sherburne road and the Brighton road, was bought in 1705 by the Ackers family, and has been

their property ever since. It is now owned by William Ackers, grandson of the one that bought the farm, but the old house has been replaced by another.

In the old Boylston homestead lives David Hyslop, whose father purchased the estate from the Boylston family sometime in the latter part of the century. Mr. Hyslop is very wealthy, and owns much of the surrounding land.

The old Goddard place, where lived John and Joseph Goddard, is still in the hands of the Goddard family. A grandson of John Goddard, the John Goddard of Revolutionary days, and his son, John Goddard, Jr., live in the old houses and carry on the farm. John Goddard has made the place of great historical interest, by hiding cannon in his barn before the fortification of Dorchester Heights, in which he took part.

The principal representative of the Aspinwall family is Dr. William Aspinwall, grandson of Capt. Samuel Aspinwall, and much loved and respected in the town. He owns all the large farm of his ancestors, and besides this has bought land on the hill south of the "great hill." Dr. Aspinwall has a small-pox hospital down on the marsh on his old estate, where he receives many patients for inoculation. He is very successful as a physician, as well as beloved for his personality.

The large farm of the Sharps is owned principally by Stephen Sharp, commonly called 'Squire Sharp. He is the great-grandson of Robert Sharp, brother of William Sharp.

The Sewall family has died out here, with the exception of a great-granddaughter of Samuel Sewall, Jr., who has married Edward K. Wolcott, and who lives in a house built on the same site as that of her ancestor.

The Winchester and Devotion farms have come into the possession of the Griggs family, three of whom, Moses, Stephen, and Joshua, own houses on the Cambridge road.

Beside these representatives of the old inhabitants of Muddy River, many new families have moved to Brookline, until the population is now about 600, and consequently many new houses have been built. But the old families and houses outnumber the new, and Brookline is still a town more of the past than of the future.

Such do we see the town as it appeared in 1800, and such the changes that had taken place in the old families. Among all the people, old or new, however, none was more beloved, none had greater influence in all affairs pertaining to the town, than Dr. John Pierce, the pastor of the

church, and of Brookline. Dr. Pierce was a young man at this time having been settled only three years in the town, but even in this short time he had firmly rooted himself in the hearts of the people. He was not only faithful in parish work, but a historical student, and delivered several addresses on the history of this town. An amusing story is told of Dr. Pierce by his daughter. He wore his hair at this time in a long cue, such as is seen in portraits of men of the period. This cue required to be curled about once a week, and this was done by Dr. Pierce's wife until her death in 1800. After this, until he married again, in 1802, Miss Betsy Heath was in the habit of coming every Saturday afternoon to the parsonage, to curl Dr. Pierce's hair in readiness for the Sabbath.

Other important men in the town were the two deacons of the church. Deacon Samuel Clark lived on the Sherburne road, a little below, and on the opposite side from the church. His grandfather had built the church, and had been one of its first deacons. Deacon Joshua C. Clark, who was later a very prominent man in the town, was the son of Deacon Samuel Clark.

Deacon John Robinson was one of the later comers to Brookline. He and his brother-in-law, Enos Withington, had come from Dorchester in 1791, and bought land from Stephen Sharp, on the Watertown road, between the two hills. There they built two houses, which still remain, and a tannery, for they were tanners by trade. Deacon Robinson held his office for fifty-seven years, and was selectman for thirty years and representative for twelve years.

Brookline in 1800 had not grown in numbers only. Like their Puritan ancestors, whose first care was to found a church, and then a school, the people of Brookline soon after its incorporation as a town provided for the moral and intellectual growth of the community. The First Church was formed in 1715, and with this church the inhabitants of the town almost without exception habitually worshipped. Indeed, it is said that if any one were absent from church services without a good reason, the neighbors would immediately call to inquire if he were seriously ill. The meeting-house was situated on the north side of Sherburne road, a short distance below the entrance to the "lane leading to the Brookline meeting-house." In this building, which was wholly unwarmed, the people sat through two long services each Sunday, many walking long distances to their homes, for Brookline, after the Revolution, like the rest of the country, was very poor, and few were the people who could afford carriages.

Connected with the church, and taking the place of the modern Sunday-schools, were the "catechizings" which were held by Dr. Pierce once a month, on week days, during the summer seasons. At these times he met all the children of the town in the brick school house, and instructed them from the catechism, and the psalm and hymn books.

With their instruction in spiritual things, the town provided munificently, for those days, for the intellectual development of the children. Instead of the one or possibly two little wooden school houses which were used in 1700, Brookline had in 1800 at least four, though these were probably not all kept open at the same time. One was on the "road from Jamaica," near the corner of the lane that is now Clyde street, and another was situated on the Sherburne road near its junction with the present Warren street. Farther down on the Sherburne road on the site of the former wooden building, was a fine brick school house. In this building school was kept by a collegian from March to December. The ancient building on School-House lane was neglected, and fast tumbling down, but on the opposite side stood another wooden school house, which was kept open for boys from the first of December to the last of March, and for girls during the summer months. 'Squire Sharp was for many years a teacher in this school. Dr. Pierce was much interested in all the schools, and used often to visit them.

The old Punch Bowl Tavern was still standing in 1800, and was as much as ever a center of social life, and the place where all matters of interest were talked over. The village around it had considerably changed, and there were several carpenters' and blacksmiths' shops.

Thus we leave the quiet country town of a hundred years ago, to see it once more at the end of the nineteenth century.

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Brookline in 1900.

The one characteristic of the nineteenth century, that in the future will stand out more clearly than all others, is the element of change and progress in all departments. A comparison of the present Brookline with the small town at the end of the eighteenth century, affords a striking example of this. From a little community of 600 inhabitants it has grown to the proportions of a city with a population of over 16,000, though it still retains its ancient and simple form of town government. From a poor, insignificant township, scarcely holding its own place among the larger towns around it, Brookline has become, in proportion to its population, the richest town in the country, and one of the most influential of the towns about Boston. Moreover, its influence is always on the side of the best good of the community, and its philanthropy is carried out on no mean scale. Brookline was always beautiful in its wild picturesqueness, scarcely less beautiful is it now, with its well-cared-for roads, its fine public buildings, and elegant residences. And if one involuntarily longs for the old days when all the town was pasture or woodland, and where a few families dwelt quietly on their broad farms, let him remember that utility and fitness are the essences of true beauty, and that in adapting itself to the changed conditions of a greatly increased population, and its nearness to a great city, Brookline has necessarily sacrificed some of her former charms for the good of the many.

The physical aspect of Brookline has undergone a very great change, so great in some parts of the town that there is left hardly a trace of the former surroundings. Especially is this true of the north and east portions. Where once Muddy river wound through the salt marshes, there is now a beautiful parkway, with fine roads following the course of a clear stream, which flows in an artificial channel, crossed at frequent intervals by picturesque stone bridges. Where were once the thick woods beyond the marshes, there is now one of the most beautiful residential parts of the town, our Longwood, covered with fine houses and intersected by many streets. Farther west and north, where formerly extended the large farms of the Aspinwalls, Sewalls, Sharps and Winchesters, are many streets bordered thickly with houses. The names of the streets Sewall avenue and Winchester street recall these ancient families, and the beautiful Edward Devotion school, standing on the old Devotion farm, is a fitting tribute

to the memory of the man who gave to the town the first donations for schools. The old Cambridge road has changed its name, and is now Harvard street. Farther west, the two hills, now Aspinwall and Corey hills, on which formerly grew thick woods, are thickly covered with houses, as is also the valley between. On the ancient Watertown road through the valley, now called Washington street, and on Beacon street, a broad thoroughfare from Boston to Newton, run the noisy electric cars.

In the south and west parts of the town there have been fewer changes, though there is much that would be strange to the land owner of a hundred years ago. Sherburne road follows the same winding course, and though different portions of it are now designated as Walnut, Boylston, and Heath streets. The old Boylston, Gardner, White and Gardner estates are much the same, and some of the old dwellings are still standing. Among the latter is the old Goddard house on Goddard avenue. The streets of the south part of the town are the former private lanes leading to the old estates, and some of them have still the appearance of country roads. Indeed that whole section of the town, with its large estates and open fields, is far more suggestive of the country than of a suburb of a large city.

With the growth in population and the many changes in the physical features of the town, has come a larger growth in good government, and the better provision for the æsthetic life of the people, which has made Brookline the model of a perfect town, and the admiration of men throughout the country.

There is no longer one church for whose support all are taxed, and whose pastor watches over the whole community as his parish, having as much influence and interest in town affairs as in matters strictly ecclesiastical. Instead of this there are fourteen churches, in some cases several of the same denomination, and there is no connection between church and town government. However unfortunate such conditions may appear from one standpoint, it is evident that, under the circumstances, they are both necessary and desirable.

In educational advantages the improvements have been very great, until now the Brookline public school system is widely famed for its excellence. In place of the four small school buildings of 1800, there are fifteen school houses, almost without exception fine modern buildings, with about one hundred and twenty-five teachers. The other public buildings in Brookline are worthy of the town. A large town hall and the public library stand near the village. The establishment of an

efficient health department and the erection of a new public bath house give evidence of the same liberal and philanthropic spirit as that shown by the record of two hundred years ago, "Dr. Daniel Stone appointed to take care of the poore of this town as to physicke and chirurgery."

Brookline is no longer a town of the past, but of the future. The great changes of the past century are predictions of still greater changes to come. Let us hope that the future history of our town will be an evolution from lower to higher, and that the changes which will surely come may be in the line of greater and nobler attainments.

NOTE.—The maps do not pretend to be accurate, and are intended merely as suggestions of the locations of some of the principal roads and houses of the town. Most of the information used in making them was derived from a Map of Brookline from 1635 to 1896, now in preparation by Mr. Bolton and Mr. Hughes, and from Samuel Aspinwall Goddard's Recollections of Brookline from 1800 to 1810, also from Miss Woods' Historical Sketches of Brookline, and from a recent map of the town.

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PUBLICATIONS, NO. 12.

MAJOR THOMPSON'S DEPOSITION.*

Being a Spirited Protest to the General Court by a
Brookline Patriot of 1775, Against the Forcible
Quartering of Soldiers in his Domicile.

Colony of Mass.

To the Hon^{ble} the Councill & House of Representatives in general Court assembled

The Petition of William Thompson humbly sheweth

That on Thursday, the 14th of December current, near Sunsett, your Petitioner, a Freeholder in the Town of Brookline, being then in the Peace of the community, and in the rightful Possession of his Dwelling House, a Company of Armed Men, to the number of forty and more, conducted by certain officers bearing the Titles of Capt. King, Lieut. Gilbert, Lieut. Coney, Sergeant Sampson, Sergeant Dexter and others, marched up the road leading from Roxbury to Watertown, and when they came opposite your petitioner's House, they halted in the Road, and afterwards entered thro' the gate into the court yard front of said House; that upon your Petitioner's approach to said company and declaring to said officers, that he was the owner and occupier of said House, the said Captain King presented to your Petitioner a Paper whereon the following order was written viz.— “Capt. King—You are hereby ordered to take Possession of a House now occupied by a certain Major Thompson at Brookline, for the accommodation of your company, and in case of Resistance you are to enter into by Force, and this Order will justify you in the Peaceable Possession of the said House—John Parke

as^t Q M g^l
Dec. 14, 1775 ”

From the Massachusetts archives, Revolutionary Petitions 180, p. 257.

* See Publications, No. 6, “Early Notices of Local Events,” p. 63.

That upon reading said insolent Order, your Petitioner told Captain King, that the order was not addressed to your Petitioner, therefore he should not submit to it, that had it been so addressed, he should utterly disregard it—that the Quarter Master had no right in said House nor to order anyone to take possession of it, or any part of it; that your Petitioner would not admit said Capt. King and company into said House, the Doors and Windows thereof being then fastened and your Pet^r then standing in the court yard with the said officers, who thereupon threatened your Pet^r that if he did not open the Door, they must and would obey the aforesaid Order and break open the Door; your Pet^r having desired two Persons then present, to take particular Notice of what was said or done, then plainly and repeatedly told said Officers that he was the sole Proprietor of said House, that it was his Dwelling House, his Castle, that he was determined not to admit them and their Company into it, and cautioned them against so violent a proceeding as the breaking open said House, in defiance of known Laws and contrary to the Sacred Right of every Freeman to the enjoyment of his property and domestic Security; moreover on their urging that they had no Shelter from the Weather, your Pet^r offered them to pay at his own expence the whole charge of their accommodation if they would only march to the next public House, and tarry there for the night, or else, that of his own free accord (disregarding said Order) he would receive as many of said Company into the House, as he could accommodate with convenience to them, as well as his own Family, of which he said he was and would be the only judge, this offer he apparently made without effect: he even entreated it as a Favour of the Capt. to accept the Offer, but could not prevail—the officers then again demanded the Door to be opened, and your Pet^r again refusing, they ordered some of their men to file off from the Right and advance to break the Door— upon which your Pet^r requested them to desist, till he went into the House, he then enter'd by the back Door, and went up Stairs and opened one of the Chamber Windows in Front, and again told the Officers and men, that he was then personally in Possession of his House that it was his own Property, that he would not admit them nor any of them into it, that if they broke it open, it should be at their utmost Peril, and then again called upon the two Persons he had before desired to observe attentively what was done; immediately one or more of the officers ordered one Sergeant Sampson to break open the Door, which he did with a violent Blow with the But End

of a musket, which broke the Lock and other Fastenings and burst open the Door and instantly the Company began to rush in Violently and your Petitioner ran down Stairs and opposed their entrance but was violently forced back into a middle Room and entirely surrounded by said Company with Guns and Bayonets pointed and rushed at him and commanded to keep his Distance, and was at the utmost Peril of his Life, and having escaped from their Rage, into another Room, was then threatened to be taken by a File of men, and carried to the camp and put under Guard, according to Orders they said they had received from the Quarter Master: that your Pet^r was obliged to remove his Family and Furniture into one lower Room having that with one Chamber only for lodging his Family — that since that time part of his Family have been obliged to lodge out of the House the company aforesaid yet holding Possession of the same.

Your Petitioner humbly begs leave to assure your Honours, that he is zealously attached to the Cause of this his native Country, has perseveringly exerted his small abilities to oppose the Encroachments of foreign and unconstitutional Power — that it is the most ardent wish of his Heart that his country may be able to form and establish the most perfect System of Freedom, and forever maintain and enjoy it; to which End he feels himself unalterably determined to contribute the last mite of his Property — that should the Exigences of the army ever require it, he will cheerfully quit his House and other Possessions, for the Service and Benefit of the Public, whenever required to do it in a manner becoming a Freeman, and so as to leave him the humble merit and heartfelt Satisfaction that will arise from his poor but voluntary and utmost efforts in behalf of his Country.

Your Petitioner therefore prays your Honours attention to the most audacious Insult and enormous Outrage that has been offered him, and interpose your Authority to procure him such Reparation as in your Wisdom and Justice shall seem meet, and your Pet^r as in Duty bound humbly prays.

Brookline, December 21, 1775

WILLIAM THOMPSON

Read Dec. 28, 1775
Maj Hawley
Coll Porter
Dea Rawson
Coll Otis
Mr Gerry

Referr d to next Session

Mr Hale
Maj^r Blood
Maj^r Moody
Mr Turner
Mr Lincoln

HISTORICAL NOTES.

The fine elm at the west gate of the Public Library came up some eighty-five years ago in what was the front yard of the "Dana place." The house had belonged at the opening of the Revolution to Mr. Jackson, a tory, who sold it to Dana when the colonial troops took forcible possession during the siege of Boston. West of this house stood another, occupied for many years by Major William Thompson. Here the scene so vividly portrayed in Thompson's deposition very likely took place. The Major's family is mentioned frequently in Deacon Tudor's diary. This house was owned later by Zephion Thayer, whose son founded Chauncy Hall School.

The following advertisement in the *New England Chronicle and Essex Gazette*, Nov. 2-9, 1775, shows what might be in store for troops garrisoned in Thompson's house:—

TO BE SOLD

By William Thompson, at his Shop in Brookline, on the Road from Roxbury to Watertown, about a Quarter of a Mile from the Sign of the Punch Bowl. Bar Iron, Steel, fine and coarse Salt, Cocoa by the Cask or Bag, Chocolate by the Box or less, Coffee by the Bag or less, Rice, Flour, loaf and brown Sugar, West India and New England Rum, excellent Nantz Brandy, Molasses by the Cask or less, choice Teneriffe Wine by the Cask or Gallon, Malaga, Claret and Frontinae Wines, Saltpetre, Raisins, Alspice, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Best Fine Post Paper, American Cake Ink, Ink Powder, Wafers, Best Spanish Indigo, Chalk, Alum, Logwood, Redwood, Tapers, White thread, knit Breeches Patterns. Cotton velvit, Jacket Shapes, Sewing Twine, Iron Wire, Files, Rasps, table and other knives, Pipes, Locks, Buckles, Buttons, Brads, Tacks, Gimblets, Awls, Brass, Beer Cocks, Bed Cords, Shingle nails, Window Glass.

For the billeting in private houses of both British and patriot troops, see the following references:—

a. GENERAL.

1. Sources of the Constitution, Stevens, 224, 226.
2. Bryant's Popular History, III., 355, 357.
3. Hildreth's United States History, II., 547, 550; III., 33.
4. Bancroft's United States History, III., 309, 312-313, 370-375, 378, 481.
5. Fiske's War of Independence, 74.
6. Johnston's United States History, 174.
7. Hart's Formation of the Union (Epochs of American History), 50, 60.
8. Declaration of Independence, 1776, "For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us."
9. Letter of Washington to Gen. Green, 22 Dec., 1779, Ford's Edition, Vol. 8, 147.
10. Constitution of Massachusetts adopted 1780, Art. XXVII of Bill of Rights.
11. Constitution of United States, Amendments, Art. III.

b. LOCAL.

1. Miss Woods' Historical Sketches of Brookline, pp. 49, 142, 221, 303, 310

Printed in January, 1898.

The Brookline Town Meeting.

By CHARLES W. KELLOGG, JR.

*J. Murray Kay Prize Essay for 1897.**

“But I say, that even towns and burroughs are more ancient than kings; and that the people is the people, though they should live in the open fields.”—[*John Milton*.]

This subject naturally divides itself into three parts, namely, the origin of the Town Meeting, its development in New England, and the Town Meeting of Brookline, all of which are closely related to one another.

I. The Origin of the Town Meeting.

At the dawn of history we find living in Europe near the shores of the North Sea, certain Teutonic tribes whose manner of life must always be of interest to us because from them we have inherited some of our cherished institutions. These people cultivated the soil and lived in family groups, each settlement being surrounded by a rude fence or “tûn” which has since given the name town to these communities. At various times all the male inhabitants assembled in the “folk-mot,” a meeting in which the freemen of the town came together for the purpose of discussing and deciding upon questions which concerned their common interest. In all probability, most of the land in one of these communities was held as common property; part was used for farming, and part for grazing purposes. And these Teutons understood perfectly the right of the majority. Every spring it was voted in the “folk-mot” what to plant in the public land; and if this meeting decided to plant wheat there was no choice for the minority but to obey. This ancient “tûn-mot” is the germ from which the town meeting has developed, and as such it deserves special consideration; but the limits to which this paper must be confined will not permit an extended view of this part of the subject.

* Two prizes are given annually to the senior class of the Brookline High School for the best original contributions to local history.

The conditions attendant upon the transplanting of the town meeting idea from northern Germany to England were strikingly propitious. In the first place, the Britons were a primitive people, and at the time of the Anglo-Saxon conquest were so isolated that they were but slightly influenced by the outside world. In the second place, the conquest was complete, thus giving the new institutions a chance to obtain a firm hold in England. It would be most interesting to dwell upon the influence which the town meeting has had upon the development of England as a nation, but that is beyond the scope of the present paper. An English writer has summed up this influence as follows: "The talk of the village moot is the foundation of English History."

II. The New England Town Meeting.

The New England town meeting is but another stage in the development of the folk-mot. We will touch as briefly as possible upon this assembly, which has been so important an element in the building up of our country. Many writers hold that the town meeting was a natural outgrowth of "New England Puritanism." In a certain sense, the New England people were Puritans; but first of all they were Englishmen. Landing in a country where there was no government to hinder or to help them, the earliest settlers of New England fell back upon their inherited instincts and revived and adapted to their needs the town-mot of their Teutonic ancestors.

It is a striking fact that in the settlement of the colonies New England alone established in its perfection a town form of government. In the southern colonies, the County, controlled by an aristocratic oligarchy, was made the political unit, and in New York where the Dutch began by establishing along the Hudson a veritable feudal system of land tenure, there was later developed a combination of the New England and Southern ideas, which divided the local government between town and county.

The New England system with its democratic collective assembly proved vastly superior to either of the others, and we are not surprised at the political intelligence and self-reliance which it fostered.

A writer of the eighteenth century thus describes a New England town meeting of the period :—*

*This description of a Revolutionary town meeting is a fair picture of the Brookline town meeting at present.

"Every town is an incorporated republic. The Selectmen, by their own authority, or upon application of certain members of the town, issue a warrant for calling a town meeting. The warrant mentions the business to be engaged in, and no other may legally be executed. The inhabitants are warned to attend, and they that are present, although not a quarter or a tenth of the whole, have a right to proceed. They choose a president by the name of moderator, who regulates the proceedings of the meeting. Each individual has an equal liberty of delivering his opinion, and is not liable to be silenced or brow-beaten by a richer or greater townsman than himself. Every freeman, or freeholder, gives his vote for, or against, as he pleases; and each vote weighs equally, whether that of the highest or lowest inhabitant."

The folk-mot decided questions of peace and of war; and similar problems were brought before the New England freemen. The experience gained in handling men and supplies during the colonial wars made the New England colonists able and ready to provide recruits and military stores when the day of their own need came.

The divine fire of patriotism once lighted, the men of the assembly never allowed the flame to languish for lack of fanning. The force which the town meeting could exert was thoroughly appreciated both in England and America.

The following extract from a letter written by a Tory to a friend in England will serve to show in what estimation this meeting was held by the foes of American liberty: "The town meeting at Boston is the hot-bed of sedition. It is there that all their dangerous insurrections are engendered; it is there that the flame of discord and rebellion was first lighted up and disseminated through the provinces."

With this very brief sketch of the town meeting as it appeared to those who saw it in Revolutionary days, we will leave the subject of the New England town meeting and turn our attention to a particular example which still serves to illustrate the value and possibilities of that time-honored institution.

The Brookline Town Meeting.

In March of the year 1700, a humble petition was sent to the town of Boston, "for the inhabitants of Muddy River to be a district, or hamlet, separate from the town" (Boston). The parent town, Boston, not only refused to grant the petition, but sharply rebuked the presumption of the petitioners.

This rebuff angered the inhabitants of Muddy River exceedingly, and on the seventeenth day of June, 1704, they petitioned the General Court, "that they might be allowed to be a separate village." Even this petition, on account of Boston's strenuous opposition, was not granted.

In the year 1705, however, a petition signed by thirty-two inhabitants of Muddy River, was favorably received by the General Court of Massachusetts; and on the thirteenth of November of that year, a bill was signed by Governor Dudley, constituting Muddy River a town by the name of "Brookline." This date, therefore, marks the incorporation of the town, and the foundation of the Brookline Town Meeting.

From the beginning of its separate existence in 1705, down to the year 1770, the town pursued the even tenor of its way. The doings of the people in town meeting we find in the Muddy River records. So much of the town life is reflected in these records, that a history of the town meeting from 1705 to the Revolution, is the history of the town itself. The meeting-house, for instance, was owned and controlled by the town, and hardly a year went by for nearly a century after the incorporation of the town, that some action was not taken in town meeting relative to pews, to the minister's salary, or other church matters. The interests of education were not neglected; in the year 1712, only seven years after the founding of the town, we find the record of an appropriation of £25 for school expenses for the current year. Every succeeding year the town took action on the schools at its annual town meeting in March. The sum appropriated steadily increased, and in 1737 it had reached £80.

From its earliest beginnings Brookline realized the importance of good roads. The office of "Surveyor of Highways" we find to be one of the first on the town records, and there are many references to the construction or repair of highways. In May, 1749, we find that the inhabitants voted to "let the swine run at large this year." The simplicity of the interests considered at these early meetings is in marked contrast with the complex municipal problems which the citizens are now called upon to consider.

Having taken this brief survey of the Brookline town meeting in its early years, let us pass on to the year 1767. It was then that Brookline and her sister towns began to make history very rapidly. In town meeting, December 17th, 1767, it was unanimously "Voted, That the town

should take all prudent, and legal measures to discourage the use of European superfluities.”*

From this date (1767) till the Revolution, and all through the war, the records of the Brookline town meetings are filled with patriotic resolves. Dec. 11, 1772, it was “*Voted*, To choose a committee, to take under consideration the violation and infringements of the rights of the colonists, and of this province in particular, and make report at the adjournment of said meeting.” On December twenty-eighth of the same year, the report came in. Lack of space forbids us to insert it here. On the whole it spoke well for the fire and patriotism of our people, and in its protests against British tyranny it would have done credit to the most rampant patriot in Boston.

January 3, 1773, it was “*Voted*, That this town thinks itself happy, to be always ready to add their mite towards withstanding any arbitrary, or despotic measures, which may be carried on, to overthrow the constitution” [of Massachusetts]. Later in the same year, the Brookline town meeting drew up a set of resolutions, denouncing the outrages of England, and declaring that the town would contribute money and men to the resistance of England’s tyranny.

On December twenty-first, 1775, and on several previous occasions, are records of action in regard to the payment of soldiers. On this date it was voted to excuse all officers and men of the Continental army from paying their poll-tax.

On January thirty-first, 1776, as an encouragement to enlistment, the town meeting voted to provide each of its new enlisted soldiers with a good firearm, blanket, bayonet, and powder, and forty shillings in money.

On May twentieth, 1776, six weeks before the Declaration of Independence, it was “*Voted*, To advise the person chosen to represent this town in the next General Court, that if the Honorable Congress should, for the safety of the American Colonies, declare them independent of the Kingdom of Great Britain, we, the said inhabitants, will solemnly engage our lives and fortunes to support them in the measure.” What a magnificent declaration that is! We have in it, virtually, a declaration of independence, which was made by the Brookline town meeting, six weeks before the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia. It has been stated, on good authority, that

*These “European superfluities” were tea upon which England had levied a tax of three pence per pound; and also glass. The “Boston Tea party” in 1773 was an expression of the same sentiment above.

Brookline was the first town to make this declaration, which was in answer to a circular letter sent out by the Boston town meeting to the towns of Massachusetts.

From 1776 till the end of the war, we find the records full of ardor for the American cause. We have not room to quote them verbatim. The few resolves already set down are sufficient to show the animus of the Brookline town meeting in Revolutionary times. Its record is clean and patriotic, and one of which any Brooklinian of the present may justly be proud.

The acts concerning small-pox, which are interspersed with warlike resolutions, show that our early meetings realized the importance of the discovery of vaccination, as well as the importance of the war which was then in progress. In 1788, it was "*Voted*, That Wm. Aspinwall be, and hereby is, allowed to build a small-pox hospital at his own farm, and to keep it according to law."

On February eighteenth, 1800, it was "*Voted*, That this town agree to assemble at the Meeting House, on Saturday, the twenty-second instant, at eleven o'clock, to testify their respect for the memory of the late General George Washington."

After the death of Washington, little of note occurs in the town meeting until 1814, when we find reference to the second war with England, commonly called the "War of 1812." On November seventh, 1814, "an invitation was received for the Brooklinians to follow the example of Boston, in volunteering their services towards fortifying the harbor by throwing up two forts on the heights of South Boston. The inhabitants were unanimous in tendering their services toward the desired end."

On December seventh, 1814, this article appeared in the warrant: "To know if the town will give anything to the men who were drafted from this town's company of militia, and have served two months and fourteen days on Fort Independence, over and above what is paid them by the United States." These are the only allusions in the town records, to the "War of 1812."

On March fourth, 1816, it was "*Voted*, That printed notifications be delivered at each house, certifying the business to be acted upon, at all meetings hereafter."

We will now pass from the above date to the time of the Civil War, when the same fiery patriotism was exhibited which was prominent during the Revolution. We quote as follows from the town records:—

July nineteenth, 1862. "*Voted*, That a bounty of one hundred dollars be paid to each recruit, who shall enlist from this town, under the present call for volunteers. www.libtool.com.cn The meeting was very large, and all the proceedings were spirited, enthusiastic and unanimous; it adjourned with three hearty cheers for the Union."

Citizens' meetings were held on July twelfth and August nineteenth, 1862, in answer to the following call of the Governor:—

"Rally to your Country's Call.

"Let it not be said that the patriotism and liberality of the citizens of the old town of Brookline are not equal to that exhibited by citizens of other towns and cities of our old Bay State."

At the meetings after this call patriotic speeches were made by volunteers who had fought at Bull Run, and by other citizens of Brookline. Great enthusiasm was shown. The meeting sang "Hail Columbia" and gave three rousing cheers for the Union at the end of each meeting. At the first meeting it was decided to appoint a committee to have charge of the recruiting. On August twelfth, this committee reported. Moses B. Williams was chairman, and when he announced that the roll of Brookline was full, and more than full, the assembly broke into cheers.

In contrast to these records are the resolutions of the Selectmen on April 17th, 1865, when the nation was called upon to mourn the death of Abraham Lincoln. At that time it was, "By the Selectmen, Resolved, That, in accordance with the recommendation expressed by the National Authorities, that the several clergymen of this town be requested to open their churches on Wednesday, the nineteenth instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for such services as may be deemed proper for the occasion, as a tribute of respect to the memory of our late lamented President; and that the church bells be tolled from eleven till twelve o'clock."

We have now reached a period which is, in many respects, the most important in the history of the Brookline Town Meeting. It was during the decade from 1870 to 1880 that the staying qualities of our highly prized town government were tried to their utmost. To be brief, it was in 1870 that the first agitation was started, for the annexation of Brookline to Boston. As this is the "critical period" in the town meeting's history, it must be described in detail.

The first attempt at annexation was made in 1870. This was the renewal of the old question of Brookline's separate existence. An act was passed in the legislature, providing "That such towns and parts of

towns lying within six miles of Boston, on the southerly side of the Charles River, may be annexed and incorporated as a part of said city of Boston." The Selectmen were authorized in town meeting to employ counsel to oppose the bill, and it was soon defeated.

In 1872, a petition from some Brookline citizens was presented to the General Court, desiring the annexation of Brookline to Boston. To test public sentiment a town meeting was called, and an "Aye" and "No" vote resulted 243 to 82 against annexation.

At the opening of the legislature on January 6th, 1873, an order was presented by our representative, asking for the opinion of the Supreme Judicial Court, on the constitutionality of annexation of the town without the consent or application of a majority of its inhabitants. No satisfaction could be obtained from the judiciary, and on May 16th an act was passed to annex Brookline to Boston. Brookline appealed to the court once more, but received a cold shoulder. Her last resource was an appeal to her citizens.

The polls were open all day on the 7th of October, and at six o'clock when the votes were counted it was found that the vote stood 707 against and 299 for annexation. The following extract is from the Brookline Independent of the 11th of October :—

"The scene that ensued beggars description. For more than five minutes the hall, containing nearly a thousand men, crowded together as close as they could stand, resounded with cheers of the most joyful band of men that was ever seen. Men waved their hats in the air, mounted on chairs to give more effect to their enthusiasm, and shook hands with every one that was next them."

This was indeed a crisis in the town meeting's history.

The next attempts at annexation were caused by the wonderful development of the town and the consequent expenses incurred during the early seventies. Such large sums were needed for sewers, water, streets, and a new Town Hall, that the interest account on the debt was increased over one thousand per cent in five years. The result of this state of affairs was, that charges were made before the legislature, that Brookline was "governed by a ring," and that the only way to obtain a pure administration of local affairs was through annexation to Boston. Consequently the General Court attempted in 1875, 1876 and 1879, to annex Brookline to Boston; but in each case the measure was killed by a committee appointed by the town.

In the latter part of the year 1879, the annexation fight broke out again, with redoubled force, in a petition to the legislature, signed by 325 citizens of Brookline. At a special town meeting a vote was taken, which resulted 541 against, 272 for annexation. In a week a new committee was appointed to combat the measure. Norfolk County was also arrayed against annexation. In a consideration of the matter which was presented to the Committee on Towns it was shown that neither the interests of the state, nor of Norfolk county, nor the interests of Boston nor those of Brookline would gain by annexation.* Since that time the annexation question has never arisen. This was the death blow to the agitation which threatened for ten years to destroy the town government.

During the last quarter of a century Brookline has shown marvelously rapid growth and development. From the standpoint of the present, it is profitable to turn back and compare the early town meetings with the town meeting as it exists today. The fundamental principles of the town meeting itself have, except in a few details, changed not at all.

At first thought this last statement would seem to be quite what one would expect; but if the reader will glance for a moment at Chart No. 1, which shows the increase in the population during the last century, he will at once realize that a town meeting representing a population of five hundred people, is quite a different assembly from one where there is a population of over 16,000 people. With this thought in mind it really seems remarkable that our town meeting has changed so little.

The changes which have come about are two-fold and are both for good. First. The number of town meetings has decreased materially during the last century. It seems strange that as the volume of business increased, the number of meetings decreased. The average number of meetings a year for the last ten years of the eighteenth century was ten. The number of town meetings last year was four. This marked falling off in the frequency of town meetings is due to the system of appointing a committee of twenty or more, who report on the articles in the warrant. Their report is not binding on the citizens, but is intended to facilitate the transaction of business. The result of this most excellent idea is that hundreds of thousands of dollars are appropriated at a single meeting with the greatest possible wisdom and dispatch.

*See Chandler's "Brookline" for a very full account of the "Annexation Days." New England Magazine for August, 1893.

The second change is that whereby only legal voters are allowed to take part in the meetings. It was found that persons from "just across the line" used to go to a town meeting when large appropriations were to be made. Accordingly, a policeman now stands at the door of the Town Hall with a check list of the voters, and no one who is not a legal voter is permitted to enter the hall. Thus a perfectly fair vote is obtained.

Rapid as has been the growth of Brookline's population during the last half-century, the increase in net expenditures has been even greater. (See Chart II.) The total expenditures of all branches of the town government in 1850 were about \$10,000. Such a sum is small for a single item now; in fact, the salaries of the High School teachers combined make a greater sum than the total town expenditures of less than half a century ago! Boston's experience has been cited by many writers as the most striking illustration of the continuance of a town form of government under peculiarly difficult conditions. But when Boston became a city with 43,000 inhabitants its annual expenditures were but \$249,000,—a sum only one-seventh of Brookline's expenditures for the year ending February, 1895. The net debt of the town of Brookline for the year ending in 1896, was \$2,235,673, or 43 per cent of the net debt of the commonwealth of Massachusetts for the same year. All of the foregoing figures speak for themselves.

The rapidity with which valuations have risen is but another tribute to the efficacy of Brookline's form of government. Chart III shows this increase more graphically than it can be told in words.

A fair idea of the increase in the volume of business transacted by the town meeting may be obtained by a comparative consideration of the warrants of several years. Only a few decades ago the election of officers and transaction of other business were finished on the same day. Now, however, one whole day is devoted to the election of town officers, and all other business is postponed to an adjourned meeting.

It would be natural to suppose that in such a town as Brookline, where the poor are generously cared for, the number of persons who receive aid from the town would constantly increase. This is not true; for, whereas the population since 1875 has *increased*, the number of those helped by the town has *decreased*, as Chart IV will show. This speaks well for the intelligent methods used in dealing with one of the most perplexing of municipal problems.

CHART I.

Showing the Census of Brookline from 1776 to 1895, by Decades.

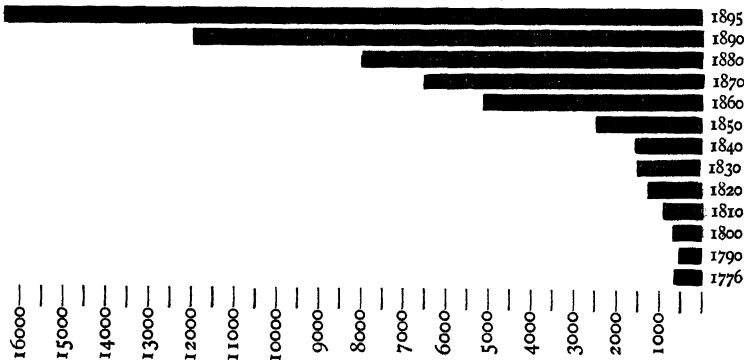


CHART II.

Showing that the increase in expenditures in Brookline has been at a greater ratio than the increase in population.

■ = Population. ▨ = Expenditures.

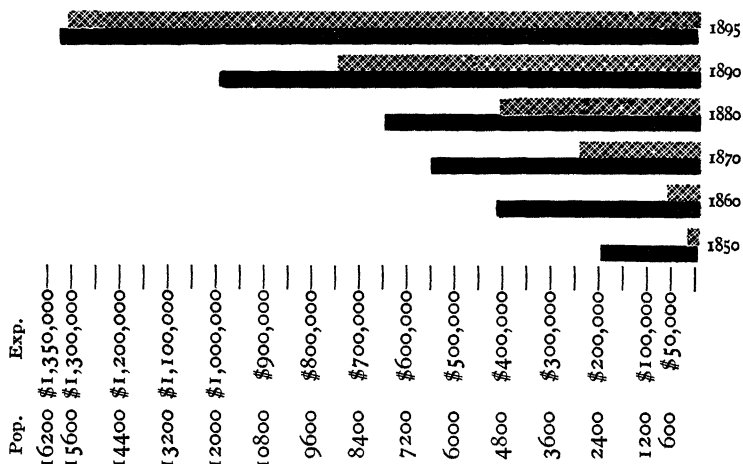
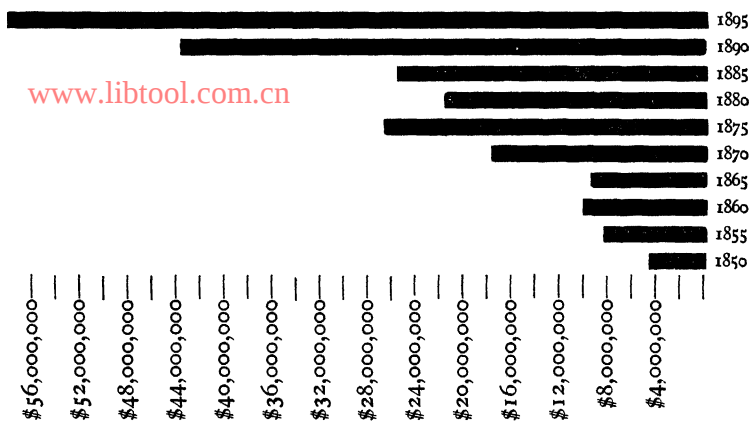
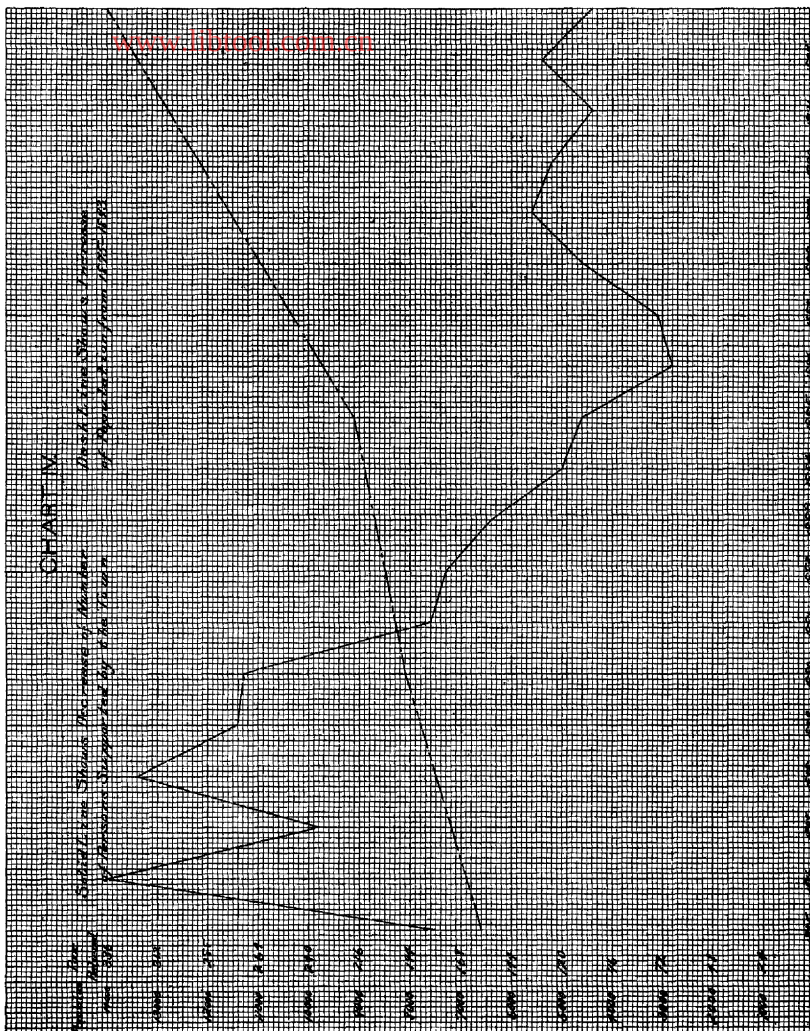


CHART III.

Showing increase in Valuation in Brookline since 1850.





The Brookline town meeting enjoys one distinction which is rather unique. The debates have always been ably conducted and the speeches have been spicy and at times eloquent. The assemblies are not disorderly squabbles like those in Quincy which Charles Francis Adams describes. It is one of Brookline's blessings that the most able, cultivated and gifted citizens attend the town meetings and take a lively interest in town affairs. The result is that one may hear in the Town Hall speaking of the highest order.

One of the principal forces which tends to make our local administration so perfect, is the system of reports from all the town officers. These reports have to be submitted to the citizens in town meeting assembled, so that a town officer is very careful what he says and does, because he must "run the gauntlet" of his fellow citizens. The value of this system is shown most clearly in the treasurer's reports. There is nothing which satisfies the public so completely as the assurance that the finances of a municipality are honestly managed. The treasurers' reports since 1850 have been very full and exact.

The order at Brookline town meetings of late years has been excellent. Now and then some joke is sprung or some local hit is made; but the usual proceedings are very quiet and orderly. The reporters of Boston newspapers have been inclined to exaggerate all ludicrous scenes, but this is done simply to make news that will attract a certain class of readers. The most violent scenes in the town meeting occurred during the decade from 1870 till 1880, when the "Annexation fever" was raging.

Several prominent men have done a great deal toward making the history of Brookline town meetings during the last twenty-five years. James Bartlett, J. M. Howe, Alfred D. Chandler, Charles and Moses Williams, Albert L. Lincoln, Jr., William I. Bowditch, William Aspinwall, William H. Lincoln, Clement K. Fay, Edward Atkinson, John McCormack, George Griggs and Moorfield Storey have all done their share toward guiding the town meetings for a quarter of a century.

The Brookline town meeting of the past has been a success; the question is, What about its future? The last fifty years in Brookline have clearly illustrated that with a strong, pure town government the principle works the same, whether the appropriations are a hundred dollars or a hundred thousand dollars. For the present our town system is ideal, but as the town increases in size some change will be necessary in the town meeting. Mr. Alfred D. Chandler suggests that the town be divided

into five wards, from each of which sixty men shall be chosen to constitute the town meeting, otherwise the town government to remain unchanged. This certainly seems to be a very feasible as well as a very excellent plan. Another citizen suggests voting by mail, as an escape from our present difficulties.

In respect to wealth, appropriations and good government, Brookline is the first municipality of its size in this country. Some day, however, Brookline will have to solve the problem of city government. At present there is not a city government in Massachusetts, if there is in this country, which is perfectly satisfactory. Will Brookline also fail?

Let us hope that she may long continue to hold her present form of government. This cannot be done without the co-operation of the young men of the town. It is of the highest importance that they should attend town meetings and learn to talk and to vote intelligently on local affairs. The town meeting should be an educational institution, the school of the citizen.

We will close with a quotation from a speech which our late townsman Robert C. Winthrop made at the dedication of the Town Hall in 1873 :—

“The right and duty of the citizens, to understand and manage their own local affairs; to establish and superintend their own schools; to organize and enforce their own police; to lay and levy their own taxes, and to regulate and control the expenditures of the moneys raised by taxation; freely choosing their own agents for all these local purposes, and their own representatives for the larger concerns of the Commonwealth; . . . the possession and exercise of these special powers and obligations of towns, as they were so long known from the earliest period of our Massachusetts history, have done more than all other things combined, to quicken the intelligence, sharpen the faculties, and develop the manhood and self-reliance of the whole people, and to make them capable of achieving and upholding the prosperity and the liberty in which we now rejoice.”

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ANNOUNCEMENT.
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The Brookline Historical Publication Society, encouraged by the recognition accorded its previous efforts, will continue to publish original documents and studies in local history.

The membership fee, \$1.00 per year, entitles the subscribers to the publications as they appear. It should be sent to the treasurer, Miss Annie B. Tomlinson, The High School, Brookline, Mass.

The new series of publications for 1897, consisting of papers of great interest and exceptional value, now published for the first time, is as follows :—

I. Three Glimpses of Brookline, in 1700, 1800, and 1900. A comparative sketch of the town at three stages of its development. With two maps.—[*Ready*.]

II. Major Thompson's Deposition : being a spirited protest to the General Court by a Brookline patriot of 1775, against the forcible quartering of soldiers in his domicile ("his house and his castle"), "in defiance of known Laws and contrary to the sacred Right of every Freeman to the enjoyment of his property."—[*Ready*.]

III. The Brookline Town Meeting. A study of that time-honored institution in the light of its origin and present tendencies. With four diagrams.—[*Ready*.]

IV. John Goddard's Diary, throwing much light upon the character of the service rendered by that sturdy patriot to the cause of Independence.—[*In preparation*.]

V. The Devotion Family. Embodying all that is known of the family of Brookline's first philanthropist.—[*In preparation*.]

CHAS. K. BOLTON, Chairman,
MISS ANNIE B. TOMLINSON, Treasurer,
MISS ELLEN CHASE,
MISS MARY P. FRYE,
D. S. SANFORD,

Standing Publication Committee.

Brookline Historical Publication Society

PUBLICATIONS, NO. 14.

THE DEVOTION* FAMILY OF BROOKLINE.

BY SUSAN VINING GRIGGS.

1. EDWARD DEVOTION, said by tradition to be the ancestor of all of that name in New England, was of French descent and of Huguenot origin, the family originally coming from La Rochelle in France.

There is said to be an ancient coat-of-arms belonging to the family, dating from the 15th century, with the motto, "*Toute pour Meilleur*," in English "All for the best."

All that is positively known, however, is that Edward Devotion was born in 1621 and that in 1645 he was an unmarried man living "in that part of Boston called Muddy River," now Brookline, where, not having an original grant of land, he purchased several acres of Wm. Salter of Boston, to whom the land had been granted but a short time before.

That year he took two important steps in life, for he joined the church and took the freeman's oath—thus proving himself to have been a man of exemplary character. He married soon after. Who his wife was we do not know, but we do know that her name was Mary. In February, 1649, we find the baptism of his first child and of his wife, Mary. They were both baptized the same day; the child at the First Church in Boston, the mother by the Apostle Eliot of Roxbury.

In 1653 we find him chosen to oversee fences at Muddy River. In 1654 he is chosen Constable; and we are told that "The office of constable was an important one. He was collector of taxes as well as preserver of the peace. More time for a hundred years was taken up in choosing, excusing and fining this officer than in doing all the other town meeting business." Edward Devotion seems to have been well fitted for

* Recent investigations show that a family whose head was Pierre de la Barre *de Vaution* were living in Rochelle about the time that Edward Devotion came to America, and a similarity in their coat-of-arms, to that described as belonging to the American Devotions, makes it extremely probable that Edward Devotion and his ancestors were of this family, and may have taken their name from the name of their ancestral home. The sound of *de Vaution* and *Devotion* are exactly alike when anglicized, and the change in the spelling of the name is a very slight one for those times when people "were not so illiterate that they could spell their name only one way."

the office, as responsible as it was, for we find him many times afterward chosen to fill the position.

In 1661 he is chosen for "Perambulation between Muddy River and Cambridge, and between Muddy River and Roxbury." In 1663 we find him again as constable. In 1664 we again find him in the office of "perambulator," and in 1671 again as constable. In 1674 we find his tax rate to be £8, 8s, which was one of the largest in Brookline. In 1676 he is chosen to "inspect the town to keep order." In 1681 we find him chosen as "tithingman" for Muddy River. In 1698, as appears by the Brookline records, the Roxbury people agreed that the people of Muddy River might worship at their house, bearing one-fifth of the expense, which was £6, 4s. They had a "raising" and the bill of the expenses and provisions was £20, 15s. On the list of "our brethren and neighbors of Muddy River" who contributed towards the building of this meeting-house, we find the name of Edward Devotion, who gave the sum of £5. This generosity and his office of "tithingman" would indicate that he was more than ordinarily interested in religious affairs. He was a member of the Apostle John Eliot's church, and his burial is recorded on the original old records in the hand writing of Eliot thus: "1685-7-23 Father Devotion buried."

His estate was appraised:—

Homestead, housing, orchard, marsh and other lands,	£351, 10s
Cows, horses, sheep and swine	50
Debts due the estate	270
Wavering debts	7
Other items	30, 4

£708, 14s

Edward Devotion's children were:—

- i. Mary.—Baptized at First Church in Boston Feb. 25, 1649, "aged about four days." She married, Feb. 6, 1668, John Davis of Roxbury, and when she died, Jan. 15, 1684, Eliot records her as "The godly wife of John Davis, senior." Savage in his "Genealogical Dictionary" gives this same date and same church for the baptism of Edward, aged four days. If there was such a baptism Edward was a twin to Mary, and must have died young, as another son was named Edward in 1663. As the old church records give the baptism of Mary whom Savage does not mention, and *not* the baptism of Edward, it is likely that the exchange of names is a misprint in Savage's book.

- ii. Elizabeth.—Baptized in Boston April 20, 1651. She married, Sept. 2, 1674, Joseph Weld of Roxbury, and died Feb. 17, 1679, of small-pox.
- iii. Martha.—Baptized in Roxbury March 13, 1653. She married, Sept. 2, 1674, John Ruggles of Roxbury. She had many descendants, among them the late John Ruggles of Brookline.
- iv. Hannah.—Baptized in Roxbury Dec. 3, 1654. She married another John Ruggles of Roxbury, cousin to her sister's husband, May 1, 1679. She died Dec. 17, 1700, leaving seven children, through whom she has many descendants among the Ruggles, Spooners, Hollands and others. The Hon. Benjamin R. Ruggles, U. S. Senator from Ohio, was a descendant of hers, and she has at least one descendant now living in Brookline.
- v. Deborah.—Born May 17, 1657, died Oct. 20, 1682. Unmarried.
- 2. vi. John.—Baptized in Boston June 26, 1659.
- vii. Sarah.—Baptized at Roxbury, Jan. 19, 1662. Died young.
- viii. Edward.—Baptized at Roxbury July 12, 1663. Died June 12, 1664.
- ix. Sarah.—Baptized at Roxbury Feb. 18, 1666. Married about 1685, Joseph Griffin of Roxbury.
- x. Edward.—Baptized at Roxbury Feb. 15, 1668. Mentioned in his father's will in 1685.
- xi. Thomas.—Baptized at Roxbury, May 1, 1670. Mentioned in his father's will in 1685.

So of this family of eleven children, five daughters married, one died unmarried aged 24, and one died less than four years of age. Of the sons one died while a child. Thomas and Edward were both alive when their father died in 1685 and were then fifteen and seventeen years of age. But no records of their life beyond that time have come to light, and so with John alone we start a genealogical record of the second generation.

SECOND GENERATION.

2. JOHN² DEVOTION, son of Edward and Mary Devotion, was born in Brookline, and was baptized June 26, 1659. The greater part of his life was spent here, though his last years were passed in Suffield, Conn.

In 1680 it is said that his house on Harvard street (now known as the old Babcock house) was built. This was the year that he attained his majority, and he probably built this house as a home for his bride, as

about that time, or soon after, he married Hannah, daughter of Daniel Pond of Dedham. Their signatures may still be seen by anyone interested in them, as there is in the Brookline Public Library an old deed, dated 1706, signed by John and Hannah Devotion, and sealed with a seal which is perhaps the coat-of-arms of the Devotion family.

John Devotion seems to have followed much in the footsteps of his father, as we find him at the age of twenty-five chosen "Perambulator for Muddy River," "to goe the bounds between Boston and Cambridge and Boston and Roxbury, and to renew the markes thereof." He is also chosen as "tithing-man" this year. After that we often find him chosen "surveyor for Muddy River," and the year 1690 he occupied the position of constable. In 1693 in the Muddy River town rate for the relief of the poor and defraying other town charges we find him taxed quite heavily. In that year he is again chosen "perambulator." In 1695 he is both tithingman and town surveyor; again, in 1699 he holds these offices. In 1700 his name is on the petition to "His Excellency the Governor, Council and Assembly" to have Brookline set off as a town by itself. In 1701 he is again chosen as surveyor, and in 1703 his name appears on our records as a public officer for the last time, when he occupied the position of "fence viewer for Muddy river." But when the second petition for a separate township was presented to the "Council and Assembly" in 1704, we find him still a citizen of Brookline, and one of the signers to the petition.

Ten years previous to this time he had bought of John Woodcock of Rehobeth "for £390 money in hand received" a tract of land containing 210 acres, with a dwelling house, barn and other buildings in Attleboro. In this conveyance is this curious item: "Also all the said John Woodcock, his right to and privilege in, a house and pasture at Wrentham for accommodation of his family and horses on Sabbath days and other public times as occasion may be."

This property, in 1711, John Devotion conveyed to John Daggett for £400. It seems hardly possible that he ever occupied the premises, as during the years to 1704 he was holding office in Brookline. He may have left here soon after that date, however, and have lived there till the sale of his place. Daggett's history of Attleboro says that "after selling his estate he removed to Wethersfield, afterwards to Suffield," and we find recorded that in 1715 he bought the homestead of Joseph Pomeroy, in Suffield, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying there in 1733.

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John Devotion

AUTOGRAPH OF THE FIRST JOHN DEVOTION.



THE EDWARD DEVOTION HOUSE.

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He seems to have been one of the most prominent of citizens, upright, worthy and much respected, and to have devoted much of his time to public affairs. His family were unusually well educated for those days; one son becoming a prominent minister, another a life-long teacher, the third one the generous donor to our own Brookline schools. At his death he left a good estate. In his will he named wife Hannah, five children and four grandchildren.

John Devotion's children, as far as known, were:—

3. i. Edward³—Who lived and died in Brookline.
4. ii. John, Jr.³—Baptized in Roxbury Oct. 15, 1682.
5. iii. Ebenezer³—Baptized in Roxbury, Oct. 19, 1684.
- iv. Hannah³—Married Joshua Leavitt of Suffield, 22 Jan., 1713. She died 24 Nov., 1726.
- v. Abigail³—Married in Swansea, Mass., Dec. 9, 1709, Obadiah Eddy.
- vi. Rachel³—Who married Joseph Kellogg of Deerfield, 10 March, 1719. This Joseph Kellogg was born in 1691, captured by the Indians 1704, and remained in Canada 10 years, returning to Deerfield in 1714.

THIRD GENERATION.

3. EDWARD DEVOTION (John², Edward¹) unlike his brothers, John the schoolmaster, who settled in Swansea, and Rev. Ebenezer who settled in Connecticut, remained in Brookline where he was born; and after his father's removal to Suffield he seems to have lived with his wife Mary, in the house on Harvard street. It is said that later he built or bought a house near Village square on Washington street in which he lived, until 1744, the year of his death.

He was a good citizen, ever alive to the interests of the town, and held positions of trust, as appears on the records, continuously from 1691 till his death. The same offices held by his father and grandfather were held by him. We find him often as surveyor, and he was often chosen as constable till in 1727 he seems to have begged to be excused and "the town by a hand vote excused him."

His name too, as well as his father's, is to be seen on the petition for the setting off of Muddy River as a separate town. This petition was finally granted and the place was incorporated as a distinct town by the name of Brookline on the 13th day of November, O. S., 1705. Who can doubt that pride in their town and love for it swelled the hearts of the

petitioners. Then came the question of a church. Up to this time they had united with Roxbury in public worship, but now they were a town by themselves and were "enjoined to build a meeting-house and to obtain an able, orthodox minister," "to be settled among them within the space of three years." This injunction they were unable to comply with and it was not till 1714 that their meeting-house was raised, and in 1717 the covenant was read in public and the church was started with a fellowship of seventeen men and twenty-two women. In this church Edward Devotion's seat in 1719 was "on the men's fore-seat in the body seats" and his wife's on the "womans fore-seat." The meeting-house, which stood across the road from the present Unitarian Church, was forty-four feet long and thirty-five feet wide, and contained fourteen pews. It was very dear to the heart of Edward Devotion, who served it as tithingman for many years, and who, in his will in 1744, left money for its first silver tankard. ("Item, I give to the Church of Christ in Brooklyn, one Silver Tankard containing one Quart.") This ancient piece of silver is still in possession of the Unitarian parish and is kept as a precious relic of the early days of the church.

Not only did Edward Devotion love his church, but he loved his native town, and was much interested in the education of its youth. This interest he manifested by giving to the town "towards Building or maintaining a School as near the Centre of the said Town as shall be agreed upon by the Town," all the residue of his estate after the payment of the many legacies mentioned in his will. And if the town should not agree upon a place the money was to be "laid out in purchasing a wood lot for the use of the school and the ministry of the town."

This legacy to the town seemed to be the principal question at many a town meeting. In 1747 at a meeting, it was voted to "Except what the Selectmen have Don Concerning the Legacy Mr. Edward Devotion Gave the town in his Last will." In 1748 the Selectmen were impowered to act as committee to "have care of the estate of Edward Devotion."

Among the assets was a mortgage note against Solomon Hill, to whom Edward Devotion had sold his house on Harvard street. Miss Woods tells us that this Solomon Hill was an adopted son of Mr. Devotion; but if so there is no evidence of it in the will, as he not only did not leave said Hill anything, but Mr. Devotion distinctly stated that in case said Solomon Hill "should not redeem the said Estate and Discharge the Mortgage within the time limited" that the executors were authorized

and empowered to foreclose the mortgage. And in 1758 it was voted in a town meeting that "if the committee shall not agree with Mr. Solomon Hill, they shall proceed with him in a case of law" and it was also, that the committee "Shall have £6, 13s and 4d Lawful Money to inable them to Proceed (and more if wanted)." It seems that the committee did not come to a satisfactory agreement with Mr. Hill; and with Robert Sharp as its attorney, the town went to law with him and gained the property. The estate was then settled and the town received from Edward Devotion's widow, executrix, who had now become a Mrs. Gadcomb, the sum of 308 half-johannes, equal to \$3,696. There was also a "bight" of land given by him to the town "lying on the Back side of North Yarmouth."

Then in 1762 a town meeting was called and it was voted that the town should appropriate the legacy to the use of keeping a school; also, that "the middle school house where it now stands" (this was in the triangle of land in front of the Unitarian church,) be the place to keep a school with the interest of said legacy. It was voted too that "Mr. Nehemiah Davis, Mr. Nathaniel Seaver, Dea. Joseph White, Dea. Ebenezer Davis and Isaac Gardner be committee to take care of and let out" the legacy.

How long the money was used for this purpose we do not know. It was loaned to the Commonwealth during the Revolution, and repaid in depreciated continental currency; and its investment was such that eighty years after it was given to the town, it amounted to but little more than the original sum. It may be interesting to know that if the gift had been loaned at five per cent compound interest, it would now amount to over two and a half million dollars.

But though his money never built a school house, the beautiful school building on the old Devotion farm on Harvard street, next to the ancestral home, bears the name of the "Edward Devotion School" and is a fitting tribute to the worth of its name-sake.

It would be interesting to trace the history of the old house to the present time. It still stands where it was placed so many years ago, and having been kept in good repair all these years, it is in a remarkable state of preservation. The town now owns this old house of one of its first settlers. If it could speak, what tales might it not tell of Brookline history; of the events which have taken place since its timbers were raised, which have changed the little hamlet of Muddy River with its few scattering inhabitants, to the beautiful Brookline of today.

4. JOHN³ DEVOTION, Jr., (John² Edward¹) born in Brookline and baptized October 15, 1682, is first heard of at twenty years of age, at which time he seems to have completed his own education and to have fitted himself to teach the rising generation those things which were considered essential and desirable at that time ; and we find him in 1702 as the school-master of Swansea, Mass.

As it may be interesting to see what was expected of school-masters and how they were paid for their services in that early day, let us read from "Bicknell's Historical Sketches" the account of this teacher.

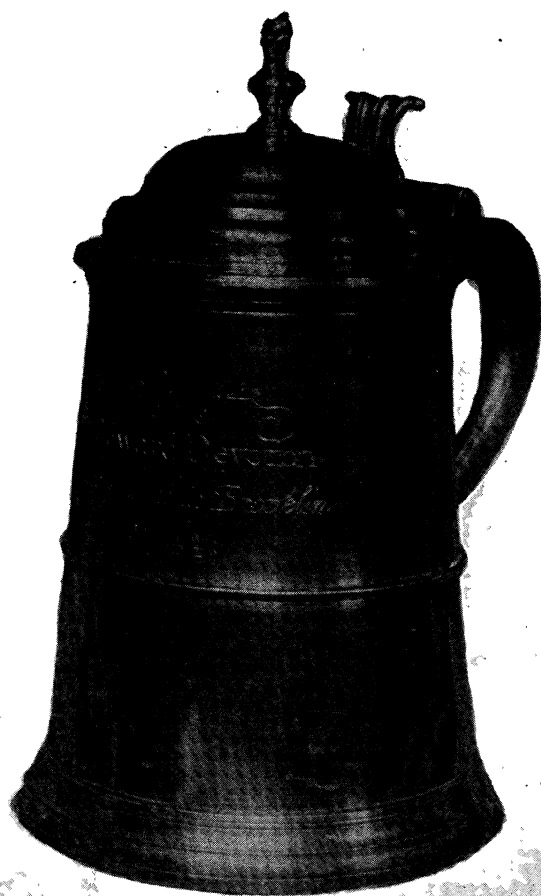
"In November, 1702, the people agreed with one Mr. John Devotion, to give him twelve pounds currant money of New England, paid quarterly, and the town to pay for his diet, also allow him twenty pounds to be paid by the town for the keep of his horse. In 1703 it was voted the school-master's abode shall be paid after the rate of four shillings per week in provisions at money price, and the salary is raised four pounds higher — a good commentary on the school-master's labors.

"In 1709 it was unanimously voted that the Selectmen should agree with Mr. John Devotion, our former school-master, for his services for six years ensuing.

"In 1715 his contract expires. So happy are the relations between master and people that the Selectmen are again authorized to treat with Mr. John Devotion to serve the town for the time of twenty years ensuing, if he lives and remains capable to perform said service, to teach our youth to read English and Latin, and write and cipher as there may be occasion ; upon the several conditions following, that is to say, said Devotion is to diligently and steadily attend to and keep a school five months yearly, and every year during the said twenty years, that is to be understood as the following: October, November, December, January and February, the first two months at or near his own dwelling on New Meadow Neck, the other three months the said Devotion is to remove his schooling to any part of said town provided he hath his board upon free cost and convenient for the school by any neighborhood or any particular man."

He did not live to teach until the expiration of this last contract, as he died before 1733. In 1726 he purchased two acres of land in Willimantic and, with several others, formed a company for manufacturing iron. They bought at the same time an "iron mine" in the town of Mansfield ;

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THE EDWARD DEVOTION TANKARD.

Owned by the First Parish Church.

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and the same year preparations were made for damming the Willimantic river, and forges were erected.

John Devotion was married twice; first to Elizabeth, probably the daughter of Samuel Stafford of Warwick. They had two sons whose births are recorded on the old Swansea records:—

- i. Constant⁴—born 27 May, 1706.
- ii. Thomas⁴—born 12 June, 1708.

Of these sons, Constant, then of Boston, purchased one-fourth of the "Willimantic Iron Works" of Joseph Leavitt of Suffield, on Sept. 28, 1728, which he subsequently sold to Joseph Ripley. In one place he is called a "hatter" of Boston.

Both of these sons were mentioned in their grandfather's will in 1733; their father had died previous to this date. Their mother must have died while they were children, as their father married as his second wife Priscilla Clark, Dec. 31, 1719.

Of this branch of the family we know of no further record.

5. REV. EBENEZER³ DEVOTION (John², Edward¹) was born in Brookline, and baptized Oct. 19, 1684. He lived in Brookline during his boyhood, went to Harvard College, and was graduated in 1707, being the second Brookline graduate of Harvard. In 1709 he went to Suffield, Conn., where he was ordained in 1710. That he was successful in his ministry cannot be doubted, as the church books show a large increase in membership during his pastorate. How much he was admired and beloved let his tombstone tell:—

"Here lies the body of the Rev. Mr. Ebenezer Devotion, late minister of the gospel in this town, who died April the 11th, 1741, in the 31st year of his ministry, aged 57. He was a man of sound judgment, great stability of mind, and singular modesty and humility. A true friend and faithful minister, steady in his attendance upon the altar, close and pungent in his preaching, and very exemplary in his life, a pattern of industry and religion and of all Christian graces. As he, while living, was greatly beloved, so was his death greatly lamented."

He was married three times. First, Aug. 9, 1710, to Hannah, daughter of Capt. John Breck of Dorchester. She died in 1719. May 12, 1720, he married Mrs. Naomi Taylor of Westfield, Mass. She died in 1739, and he married, Oct. 8, 1740, Mrs. Sarah Hobert of Mansfield, who survived him.

Ebenezer Devotion's children were:—

- i. Hannah⁴—Born Sept. 4, 1712. Died in infancy.
6. ii. Ebenezer⁴—Born May 8, 1714, who became a celebrated minister.
- iii. Hannah⁴—Baptized April 29, 1716. She united with her father's church 1735. She married Capt. Joseph King 2 June, 1740, his second wife.
- iv. Mary⁴—Baptized Dec. 8, 1717. Married Deacon Richard Gay of Granby, Aug. 28, 1758.
- v. Ruth⁴—Baptized April 16, 1721. Married Ezekiel Bissell of Suffield, Dec. 23, 1742.
- vi. Elizabeth⁴—Baptized April 29, 1722. Married Jonathan Goodhue of Suffield, Nov. 16, 1743.
- vii. Ann⁴—Baptized Aug. 2, 1724. Married John Webb of Windham, Conn., July 30, 1746, and has many descendants.
- viii. Jemima⁴—Baptized May 14, 1727. Married Oct. 16, 1760, Rev. Adonajah Bidwell of Tyringham, Mass., who was a native of Hartford and a graduate of Yale College.
- ix. John⁴—Baptized July 12, 1730. Graduated at Yale 1754, ordained minister at Westbrook, the third parish in Saybrook, 1757, and died 1802, aged seven-two years.
- x. Keziah⁴—Baptized June 10, 1733. Married Daniel Smith of Suffield April 2, 1752.

So we find this large family of Rev. Ebenezer³ Devotion largely represented by daughters who married, and through them there are many descendants of many names, of the good old Devotion blood.

The two sons both graduated at Yale and both followed in the footsteps of their father in taking the ministry as their profession. We have no records of the family of John⁴.

FOURTH GENERATION.

6. REV. EBENEZER⁴ DEVOTION (Rev. Ebenezer³, John², Edward¹.) was born in Suffield May 8, 1714. He was graduated at Yale College in 1732, and Oct. 22, 1735, was ordained, and took the pastorate of the Third Church of Windham, Conn., now Scotland. He was a scholarly man and many of his sermons were found worthy of publication. Not only was he a popular preacher, but like many of the clergymen of that time he was an ardent politician much interested in the important political questions of

the day. Not only was he interested in them, but he took an active part in politics, representing Windham in the General Assembly in 1760, 1770 and 1771. He died before the Revolution, but he had already used his influence against the arbitrary demands of the King and Parliament. We will let the stone which covers his grave speak for him, as it gives in a few lines an epitome of his life and character.

INSCRIPTION.

"To the memory of that great and good man, the Rev. Ebenezer Devotion, first pastor of the Third Church of Christ in Windham. He was born at Suffield May 8th, A. D. 1714, ordained Oct. 22d, 1735, and deceased July 16th, 1771. Descended from venerable ancestors, he increased the honor of the family. His genius was universal, which, being cultivated with care and diligence, rendered him eminent in the various branches of science, and most particularly as a politician and Divine. He was an example of benevolence and hospitality, gravity and fortitude, sobriety and cheerfulness. An unshaken friend, a kind husband, a tender parent, a sincere Christian, a wise and faithful minister of Christ, greatly esteemed by all good judges of his acquaintance, and beloved by all his flock." And though this character given Mr. Devotion on his monument was so remarkably high, it was said to have been only the truth.

He married, 25 July, 1738, Martha Lathrop, a great-granddaughter of Rev. John Lathrop of Scituate and Barnstable, and daughter of Col. Simon Lathrop of Norwich.

Their children were :—

- i. Martha⁵—Born June 3, 1739, married, April 18, 1761, Samuel Huntington, Governor of Connecticut and President of the Continental Congress. They had no children.
- ii. Ebenezer⁵—Born August 10, 1740. This Hon. Ebenezer Devotion, of Windham, better known as Judge Devotion, was a graduate of Yale, one of the associate-judges of the County Court, represented Windham in the General Assembly in 1775, and several times afterwards, and both before and during the revolutionary war was an ardent patriot. Of his sons two, John and Samuel, were Yale graduates.

- iii. Hannah⁵—Born Jan. 11, 1742 or 3; married Rev. Joseph Huntington of South Coventry in 1764, and died in 1771. Her son Samuel, educated by his uncle Samuel, was Governor of Ohio; her daughter Frances married Rev. Dr. Griffin of Park St. Church, Boston, and afterwards president of Williams College, and her son Joseph was a lawyer.
- iv. Mary⁵—Born Nov. 29, 1747; married John Breed of Norwich. Their children all died in infancy.
- v. Elizabeth⁵—Born Feb. 28, 1752; died unmarried.
- vi. Lucy⁵—Born Nov. 12, 1754; married, Feb. 1779, Dr. Joseph Baker of Brooklyn, Conn., and through her daughter Deborah who married Thaddeus Clark of Lebanon, became the grandmother of Mrs. Lippincott, better known by her nom-de-plume of "Grace Greenwood."

There are many descendants of this Rev. Ebenezer⁴ Devotion through all these children and grandchildren. They are to be found in Connecticut, New York state, and even in far-off Michigan.

NOTE.

References used in this article :—

Old records of Boston.

Old records of Roxbury.

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Muddy River and Brookline Records.

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Printed in April, 1898.

Brookline Historical Publication Society

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PUBLICATIONS, NO. 15.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ACCOUNT BOOK OF JOHN GODDARD OF BROOKLINE.

This John Goddard, who is mentioned on page 364 of Miss Woods' Historical Sketches of Brookline, kept a small account book, bound in vellum and tied with a long thong. In it he entered the names of apprentices and laborers who came to work for him; of contracts and receipts; of expenses incurred in long journeys; and of the almost constant service rendered by him to the patriot cause during the early years of the Revolution. He helped to gather the stores at Concord which brought on the conflict of the 19th of April. He carried provisions and ammunition during the siege of Boston, and for long after. Of his work in fortifying Dorchester Heights much has been printed. The extracts here given illustrate the kind of labor which he was constantly engaged in, and show the degree of confidence that was placed in him.

The Committee for Supplies to John Goddard of Brookline Dr for his Expense of Time —

March 4th 1775 to one day going to Boston & engaging Team £0. 5 .. 4
[etc. etc.]

March 8th 1775.

The Committee for Supplies to Sundry Persons under ye Direction of John Goddard Dr —

To carting fifty five Barrels of Beef from Boston to Concord @ 5/
Pr Barrel £13..15..0

18th

to carting two Hogsheads of Flints & other articles from Boston to
Brookline 00..6..0

20th to carting 74 C : $\frac{3}{4}$ of Rice from Boston to Concord @ $\frac{1}{4}^d$ pr C	4..19..8
22. to carting 15 C. $\frac{1}{4}$ of weights	1..0..2
to carting sheet Lead and three Barrels of Linen	0..8..0
24. To carting 2 casks of Leaden Balls	0..2..8
April 10th 1775. to carting two Ox Cart & two horse cart loads of canteens to Concord	£3..6..8
to ye assistance of 3 Men in removing canteens	0..3..0
14th to carting 1 ox cart & 1 horse cart load of Canteens to Concord	1..13..4
April 22nd 1775 —to supping and Breakfasting twelve Men and four oxen.	£0:7:4
24. to dining 4 Men	
to entertaining teames and men that brought Canteens	0:2:0
May 2d, 1775.	
Delivered to the Commasary at the Store in Camebridge	
Sixteen Bushels of potatoes	£1:8.9
[etc. etc.]	
May 2 for Entertainment for Carter with ordinance stores	0:1:0
May 22. Began to be constant in service of the Province Myself.	
June 2, 1775. to load of flour and porke from Watertown	0:7:0
2 to Carting Catrage paper from Brookline to Watertown	0:4:0
June 3 to Carting load canteens to Camebridge	0:6:0
June 5. for going to Camebridge with team for ammunition	0:5.0
June 27. 1775. to one days work of two hands and teams Drawing tree to the brestwork	0-14-0
July 7, 1775. To hand and team carting stons to the well in the fort at Brookline	0-6-0
1775. Oct. ^r 3. To a days work carting together Bombs & Balls for Col ^o Burbeck To $\frac{1}{2}$ day's work removing Powder from my own house to ye Magazine in Jamaica Plain.	

February 10th 1779.

Set out journey to Fish Kills with state stores —

Breakfast for my Self and assistant	0:16:0
To oats half mug of flip	0:11:0
to Dinner	0:18:0
to horse oats and half flip	0:12:0
To supper horse keeping Lodging & Breakfast	3:0:0
11 to Dinner	0:18:—
to oats & toddy	0:12:0
to horse bate and Drink	0:10:0
to supper horse keeping Lodging Breakfast	2:18:0
12 to Dinner and horse bate	1:2:0
to oats & Drink	0:12:0
to oats & Drink	0:12:0
To Supper horse keeping Lodging	2:0:0
Breakfast and horse bate	0:18:0
13: to Dinner	0:18:0
to horse oats	0:6:0
13th to half mug of flip	0:6:0
to entertainment from Saturday to Monday at Pompheret	5:18:6
15 to Dinner toddy & horse Bate	1:18
to supper horse keeping Lodging & oats	2:10:0
16 to Breakfast & oats	1:2:0
to Dinner oats & half Bowl of toddy	1:9:0
to Supper Breakfast horse Keeping and Lodge	3:6:0
17 to 2 Dinners	0:18:0
to suppers horse hay oats	
18 { Lodging & Breakfast and horse oats & half mug of flip	3:18:0
{ to horse oats half Bowl of toddy	0:12:0
{ Got to Capt Pilkens [Pitkins?] to dinner	
19 to town for oats & Drink	0:12:0
20 to town to take in stores Breakfast	0:12:0
horse oats	0:3:0
22 to horse Shoeing	0:7:0
23 after teams [?]	2:2:0

24	{ to Summers Dinner	0:9—
25	{ to horse oats & toddy	0:6:0
25	{ Supper Lodging horse Keeping & Breakfast . . .	1:10:0
	{ to horse oats & drink	0:6:0
	{ to ——— horse oats and drink ——— . . .	0:7:0
26	horse keeping half Bowl of toddy	0:11:0
	to Supper Lodging horse keeping and Breakfast . . .	1:10:0
27	to Dinner horse oats and Drink and ferrage . . .	1:2:6
	Supper Lodging and Breakfast	1:1:6
	Horse keeping & oats	0:13:0
28	to horse oats and drink Dinner & horse Bate . . .	0:5:0
	Supper Lodging and horse Keeping	0:18:0
March 1	Breakfast and oats	0:9:6
	Dinner Drink & oats	0:10:0
	to supper Lodging horse keeping & Breakfast . . .	1:8:0
2	to dinner horse oats and drink	0:11:0
	to [?] of toddy	0:3:0
	to supper horse keeping and lodging	1:4:0
3	to Breakfast	0:6:0
	to Dinner horse oats & drink	0:13:0
	horse bate and drink	0:6:0
	Supper horse keeping Lodging & Breakfast . . .	1:2:0
4	to horse oats & Drink	0:6:0
	to dinner horse bate	0:12:0
	to supper Lodging and horsekg	0:18:0
5th	for mySelf and horse	1:18:0
	March 6th to breakfast	0:6:0
	for Dinner horse oats and drink	0:12:0
	horse Bate and drink	0:5:6
	Supper Lodging and horse keeping	1:1:0
7th	Breakfast & Dinner and horse oats	0:15:0
	half Bowl toddy	0:6:0
	at Co Humfreys supper horse Keeping Lodging and Breakfast	1:1:0

8th	Dinner and Drink and oats	0:12:0
	Supper horse keeping Lodging & Breakfast	1:7:0
9th	Dinner horse keeping and drink	0:11:0
	Lodging horse keeping Supper	1:1:0
10th	Breakfast horse bate & oats at Brinkerforf*	0:12:0
	Dinner and horse oats and drink	0:16:6
	[next page]	
	Supper of the 10th horse keeping and lodging & grain	1:1:0
	[grain interlined]	
11th	Breakfast	0:6:0
	oats & Dinner	0:8:6
	Supper Lodgin & horse hay & oats	0:18:0
12	Breakfast	0:6:0
	horse & oats	0:3:0
	Dinner horse bate & toddy	0:12:0
	Supper Lodging and horse keeping & oats	0:18:0
13	to Breakfast	0:6:0
	Dinner and horse bate	0.8.6
	oats & drink	0.5.6
	Supper horse keeping Lodging	0:14.0
14	to Breakfast	0:6:0
	to dinner & horse bate	0.8.6
	horse oats Supper & Lodging & toddy	0:14.0
March 15th 1779	Expenses.	
	to Breakfast	0:6:0
	to Dinner and horse bate	0:11:0
	to horse oats & half B toddy	8:0
	to Supper Lodging horse Keeping and oats	0:18:0
16	to Breakfast	0:6:0
	to Dinner & Drink	0:9:0
	to Supper & Lodging	0:8:0
	horse keeping day & night	10:6

*Brinkerhoffville is a few miles east of Fishkill-on-the-Hudson. Mr. Goddard went in almost a straight course from Boston to Fishkill.

17th Breakfast	0:9:0
for horse oats & drink	0:6:0
for barber & washing	0:12:0
horse oats	0:2:0
Supper & Lodging & horse hay & grain	0:16:0
18th to Breakfast	0:7:0
horse oats	0:2:6
Dinner and oats	0:8:6
Supper & Lodging 2: /	0:8:0
horse hay 6 / oats 6 /	0:12:0
19 Breakfast 6 /	0:6:0
Dinner	0:6:0
toddy	0:3:0
Supper Lodging	0:8:0
horse hay 9 / oats 4 /	0:13:0
20th for Breakfast	0:6:0
to dinner & horse oats	0:9:0
for nails in horse shoe	2.0
To Supper lodging & half Bowl of toddy horse hay and oats	1:7.0
21 to Breakfast	0:8:0
to horse oats and drink	0:5.0
to dinner horse oats & drink	0:15:0
got to Capt ⁿ pitkens horse shoeing washing	0:16:0
paid for for hooping a terse	0:9:0
23d for Dinner & horse bate	0:10:0
for drink	0 2.9
Supper lodging and horse hay & oats	1-4-0
24 to breakfast	0-8-0
horse oats & drink	0-6-0
Dinner 10 — horse oats	0-13:0
half Bowl of toddy	0-6-0
To Supper Lodging	0.10-0
horse hay & half peck oats	1:2.0

25	to Breakfast	0:9:0
	horse oats	0:3 —
	Dinner half Bowl toddy	0:16:0
	Supper lodging horse hay and oats	1:9:0
26	Breakfast	0:9:0
	Dinner and horse bate	0:15:0
	half mug of flip & oats	0:9:0
	Supper horse hay and lodging	1:9:0
	& oats	0:3:0
27	for Breakfast and oats	0:13:0
	for Dinner drink and horse bate	0:18:0
	Drink and horse oats	0:6:0
	Supper lodging horse keeping	1:9:0
	Got home —	

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More Early Notices of Local Events.

COLLECTED BY MISS ELLEN CHASE.

"Lancaster October 18th 1774 at a meeting of the Freeholders by adjournment.

"Voted, that Messrs Aaron Sawyer & Eph. Sawyer be empower'd to Receive the money due from the Town of Brookline to pay for the field Peices, Ball & Grape Shott."—*Nourse's "Annals of Lancaster,"* p. 99.

"To the Honorable, the Council & House of Representatives
Gentlemen,

"By this I would Humbly inform your Honours, that in ye year 1775, being the first Champaign of ye Present War, I was engaged in ye same, from Lexington fight, till the 12th of August; I engaged as Surgeons Assistant to Dr. Aspinwall, & Dr Downer, both of Brooklyne; where I assisted them both in Tending the Sicke, & dressing the wounded Soldiers; After that I served at Dr. Aspinwall's Hospital at Jamaica Plains; & from that to a Hospital in Cambridge, at Col'o Phips's House: For all which Service I Never Have received a penny, wherefore, gentlemen If in Consideration of ye above Petition you shall see meet to grant any thing for what I have Done you will Lay inexpressible Obligations on your humble Petitioner
of Repreratives.

Elijah Jones

"Resolved that Elijah Jones be paid by the Treasurer of this State Seven Pounds in full for his assisting Doc't Wm Aspinwall & Doc't

Downer as Surgeons assistant from April nineteenth 1775 to Aug. the first 75.

"Sent up for Concurrence.

R T Paine Speaker

"Warrant drawn.

pro tem."

"Massac'tts State Brooklyn

"May 30 1777.

"This may certifie that Mr Elijah Jones served this State from the 19 of April 1775 to Aug't 12th 75 in sd Capacity of Surgeon's Assistant; He assisted Doct'r Downer, & myself to Dress, & attend the Wounded Soldiers after Lexington Battle. & to prepare medicine, that we Prescrib'd, to Soldiers of the Army, before the Regular Appointment of Surgeons to ye Regiments; & afterwards he serv'd in my Hospital at Jamaica Plain, & then at a Hospital in Col'n Phipps's House, at Cambridge untill the 12th of August 1775. He served with Great Fedelity & Industry & was usefull in his Place & Serviceable to ye sick & Wounded, wch sufficiently Recommend him for some Reward to be made for his Service which he has not Yet Received.

"William Aspinwall Surg'n."

—*Revolutionary Petitions in the Massachusetts Archives, vol. 183, p. 178*

In London, under date of September 23, 1775: "Sewall, Gray, and their wives; Mr. Waldo, and Sam Sewall, dined with us. Sewall says that when the rebels were drove out of their trenches at Charlestown, the whole army was in such consternation that they all fled, both from Cambridge and Roxbury, except about 100 men, who were at the end of Cambridge Bridge, next Brookline, ready to take up the planks of the bridge in case of a pursuit."—*Diary and Letters of Thomas Hutchinson, vol. 1, p. 537.*

"Four Dollars Reward.

"Taken out of my Shop in Roxbury Street, about four weeks past, a Silver Watch, supposed to be taken by Some Person in the Army. Said Watch had a Steel Chain and Steel jointed Key, and green triangular Glass Seal. Any Person that will give Intelligence of said Watch, so that

the Owner may have it again, shall have the above Reward from Benj Willard at his Shop near the Punch Bowl in Brookline.

"N. B. Those who left their Watches with said Willard to be repaired, when in Roxbury Street, may have them at his shop near the Punch Bowl in Brookline."—*New England Chronicle and Essex Gazette*, July 21–July 27, 1775.

"August the 12th 1775. In the morning I went down to see the guards relieved, and then went out on the left hand of the neck down on to the marsh where I had a fine prospect of the Common in Boston, where the regulars are incamped. About one o'clock Asa Chapman came here for some things I bro't him from his grandfather, Cordilla and I went with him up to Brookline Fort and on our way lit of one Lt Sprague of the Rhode Islanders with whom we crossed the ferry and went up to Prospect Hill. Cordilla and I then came back to Cambridge. . . .

"16th. After breakfast I took a walk up to Brookline cedar swamp, where I found me a very pretty cedar staff. I came back thro an orchard back of Gen Ward's quarters, where the inhabitants were gathering pears, and while I was talking with the people the regulars fired two shot on our new intrenchment, on which I hurried a little toward home, but the fire not continuing I made a little stop at an intrenchment just above a grist mill. I then went up toward the Grand Parade, where I lit of Rant Rose, and went with him to see the Indians shoot arrows at coppers."—*Journal kept by Jabez Fitch, Jun., of Norwich, Connecticut, Eighth Co., Eighth Connecticut Regiment (Col. Jedidiah Huntington's), at the Siege of Boston. Quoted by A. E. Brown in his "Beneath Old Roof Trees."*

"By Order of the Quarter Master General.

"Wanted, directly, for the Use of the Continental army, a number of Teams to be employed in the camps, where they may have good encouragement and immediate employ, by applying to John Goddard, at his lodgings at Mr Samuel Chandler's in Cambridge, or to Mr Robert Champney's, Deputy-Wagon-Master in Roxbury. It is desired that people would exert themselves, as they value the safety of their country.

"John Goddard, W. M. G."

—*New England Chronicle and Essex Gazette*, Nov. 9–16, 1775.

"Taken up last July, a chestnut colour'd mare, about 13 and half hands high, her hind feet white, & some white spots on her back, about 8 years old, paces wholly—

"Inquire of Samuel Draper, at Sewall's point, in Capt. Timothy Cory's Company."—*New England Chronicle and Essex Gazette*, Nov. 2-9, 1775.

"Deserted from Camp, at Sewall's Point, on the 27th or 28th of Nov. last, a soldier in Capt. Thomas Cogswell's Company, named Ichabod Peavy. He is about 5 feet 9 inches high, had on a blue coat, red waistcoat, blue breeches, had a pack strung with a pair leather mail straps; he is the same fellow who lately stole a horse in Haverhill and sold him in Providence. Whoever will secure him, so that he may be brought to the Camp, aforesaid, shall have a reward of two dollars, and all necessary charges paid by

Amos Cogswell.

"Cambridge Dec. 21 1775."

—*New England Chronicle and Essex Gazette*, Dec. 14-21, 1775.

"Friday Dec. 22 1775.

"Memorial of HANNAH SEWALL of *Brookline*, setting forth, that a very considerable estate hath accrued to her, & her brother SAMUEL SEWALL, heirs at law to their late brother HENRY SEWALL, deceased, intestate, which estate remains wholly unsettled, and undivided; and whereas, by virtue of a vote of this honourable Court, liberty hath been granted to cut wood from off the estates of such persons as have fled into Boston for refuge, and thereby rendered themselves obnoxious to their country, and a Committee appointed for the purpose of supplying the Army with wood; and whereas, in consequence of said Vote, a number of persons have entered the wood lots of your memorialist, owned as aforesaid, and situated in NEWTON, in the County of Middlesex, and cut from thence very considerable quantities of wood, to the great detriment of said wood lot; and, whereas, your memorialist hath already freely supplied the Army with a great quantity of wood, and is, and has been always ready to supply her full proportion of wood for the supporting said Army; your memorialist, therefore, prays a committee from both Houses may be appointed to make full inquiry into the truth of this memorial, and afford your memorialist relief adequate to her peculiar

situation, and further prays, that orders be immediately given to the said Court's Committee, to desist from cutting any more wood from said lots until the honourable committee, that may be appointed for said inquiry, shall make report to this honourable court.

"In the House of Representatives: Resolved, That the Committee appointed by this Court to provide Wood for the Continental Army, in this Colony, be immediately ordered to desist from cutting any more Wood on the land of the Memorialist, till the further order of this Court."—FORCE. *American Archives, 4 series, vol. 4, p. 1240-1.*

"Dec 20.

"A memorial of Hannah Sewall, of Brookline, setting forth, that considerable quantities of Wood for the use of the Army have been cut and carried away from a landed estate in Newton, which descended to her and her brother Samuel Sewall (a Refugee) and praying relief. Read, and comitted to Mr Nye of Hardwich, Colonel Woodbridge and Deacon Rawson."—*Ibid, p. 1347.*

"Dec. 21 Read & Reported to desist."—*Ibid, p. 1350.*

"Jan 4 1776.

"A Memorial & Petition of Hannah Sewall, of Brookline, setting forth, that Mr Alexander Sheppard of Newton, and other persons, have entered her woodlot, cut and carried off large quantities of wood therefrom. Read and the Petitioner had leave to withdraw her petition."—*Ibid, p. 1373.*

"1776 Feb 26. After breakfast, Lt Harris & I set off for Cambridge, with Mr Griffin, Capt. Darrow, Ensign Pendleton, &c. Obligated to go round by the sign of the Punch Bowl, on account of the bridge over the creek being broken to pieces by the ice. Arrived at Cambridge about 11 o'clock, & went into a tavern for refreshment dined on fresh cod, fried. Set off for home, called in at a tavern in Brookline, where we drank some flip with Capt Mason from Lebanon; our next remove we reached Capt. Darrow's quarters

"Sunday March 17 1776 Observed some very peculiar movements of the Shipping; they continued falling down the harbor, many of them surrounded with great numbers of boats till about noon, when I hear the Selectmen of Boston came out to Roxbury and informed the

Generals that the British troops had all embarked and left the town; whereupon a detachment from our army marched in with the American Standard displayed, and took possession of the town about 2 P. M. . . . Walked out to Brookline before dinner with Lieut. Chamberlin, and bought $\frac{1}{2}$ quire of paper, at the moderate rate of 3s 4d. . . .

"March 28. Went thro Brookline to Watertown calling at many shops by the way."—*Historical Magazine, October, 1864.*

"To the Whole Court.

"Brookline July 2 1776.

"We the Subscribers being a Committee of Crrspondance Safety & Inspection of Said Town, Do by Virtue of a Resolve of the General Coart make Return of their Doings to the Honourable Court, Respecting the Real & Personal Estates of those Parsons, who have fled from us Viz. Wee have Taken into our Care the farm Lately belonging to Henry Hulton Esq, & have let out for one year To the Rev'd M^r Jackson & John Coborn of Said Town, they Paying therefore Twentyfour Pounds Lawfull money Rent, also wee find in Personal Estate belonging to said Houlton —

Viz.

one Suit of Curtains

one Settee

" Bureau Table

" Matrass bed, two hats, one feather, one Sword

" Iron Great

" Pair of Tongs

" Glass Salver

" Copper Tea kettle

Two Pictures

one Mahogany Book Shelf

" Iron harrow

" Plow Shares & Colter

" Chest with about one Duzon of Glas Bottles

" Iron Pump handle

Two Iron bound Casks

one house Bell

" Pare of Pruning Shears

" Grind Stone

Two Iron Bars, Two Pruning Chessels

one Breaking up how

one Bill hook, one Pair of Trases

“ Pick ax, one ox Cart, one Sled

“ Shase Cushen, 11 Chana Plates, two Maps

Som Sheat Led, 1 Small bag of Brass Scruse and also

we have Take into our Care Seven Acres of Land belonging to one Holmes of Boston and Let it out for one year to Robert Sharp of Brookline, he Paying Four Pound Thirteen Shillings & four pence Lawfull money Rent.

“Also we have Taken into our Care the farm belonging to Sam’ll Sewall & have Let it out for one year to John Heath of said Town, he Paying the Sum of forty Eight Pounds Lawfull money Rent.

“The Committee begs Leave to inform the honourable Court that there is other Real and Personal Estate in Brookline belonging to the Said Sam’ll Sewall which Lies undivided as the Committee are Informed, the Said Sewall having a Sister that Clames a Rite in the Estate, the Committee have not Taken the Said Estate into there Care by Reason of there not knowing what Part of the Estate belongs to the said Sewall the Committee are at a Loss how to act upon the Estate under its Present Surcomstances and beg that they may have the Honourable Courts Directions —

John Heath	} Committee.
Timothy Cory	
Caleb Craft	

“The Committee Beg Leave farther to Inform the honourable Court that Mrs Abigail Newell of Roxbury went to the house of Henry Hulton Esq. in Brookline and Took John Gore of Said Town to Assist her in Taking Sundry Goods out of said Hulton’s house and Lodged the same at her own house which the said John Gore has Delivered an Inventory to the Committee of the Goods that have Taken Out of Said Hulton’s house at that Time, and has made Oath to the Same. Mrs Newell has Delivered a Part of the Said Goods to the Committee & Part of them She Denies Taking.”

Written on the outside—Mr. Metcalf, Mr. Wyman, Mr. Lewis.

“The goods Mrs Newell Denies Taking from Mr Hulton’s—

Viz. one Chana Bowl

40 or 50 quir of Paper

8 or 9 Riteing Books, a quantaty of Duck quills

A quantaty of Sealing Wax Black & Red

8 or 9 Led Parcels, one Pare of Seats

Som Wafors, a Bag of Cloathing, Som Curting Linen, 9 or 10 Green handle forks, one Dubble Glass Bowl, Som White Glovs, Som Childrens Cloathing.”—*Revolutionary Royalists in Massachusetts Archives*, vol. 154, p. 69, 1775–84.

“Aug 1 1776. A small privateer of 9 carriage guns, called the *Yankee*, is brought into Dover. After she had taken a sugar ship, and a vessel laden with rum, and sent them in to America with what hands could be spared, the prisoners on board the *Yankee* rose upon the crew, and stood for the Channel, and arrived in 24 days.

“3rd. It seems, Henry Johnson, a person who served his time w’th Epes Sargent of Glo’cester is Captain, and a Doctor Downing [Downer], who has been a very troublesome person at Brooklyne, Surgeon of the *Yankee*, privateer. Mr Lyde was aboard to-day, and Lewis Gray yesterday. The vessel left Boston the 4th of June. The Master and Surgeon seem to be under no concern—depend upon security from the prisoners in the hands of the Congress. The Ministers are at a loss what to do with them.

“4th. . . . The prisoners taken in the rebel vessel, sent aboard a Guard Ship at Sheerness.”—*Diary and Letters of Thomas Hutchinson*, vol. 2, pp. 86–7.

Sept. 22. . . . “It has been reported some days past that Johnson the Chaplain [Captain (?)] of the privateer bro’t into Dover, had made his escape from the Guard-Ship at Sheerness, and was gone to France, but Mr D’Oyly knows nothing of it, and does not believe a word of it.”—*Ibid*, p. 97.

“The deposition of Eliphalet Downer of Brookline in the County of Suffolk Surgeon, Testifies and Says, that he sailed in the armed Brig Lexington, whereof Henry Johnson was Commander, about three years ago, and during the Cruise was taken by a British Cutter, and carried into Spithead, and from thence was carried to Forton Prison in England, and continued there for the Space of twelve months, that having with a

number of other American Prisoners, made his Escape from Confinement they were assisted by Mr Thomas Brattle* in money and cloaths, and in making their escape from England to France, & without whose assistance the Prisoners could not have got away from England being Exceedingly destitute of money Cloaths & Friends.

“Boston July 10 1779.”

Signed.

—*Massachusetts Archives*, vol. 185, p. 10.

“State of To the Hon’ble the Council & Hon’ble House of Repre-
Mass’etts Bay. sentatives in General Court Assembled.

“The petition of Joseph Jackson Minister of the Church in Brookline
Humbly Shews

“That for four years past your Pet’r has lived in the House late belonging to Henry Hulton Esq’r one of the Commissioners of the Customs & an Absentee, which House is next adjoining, to said Church, and the only one in said Town that can be procured for the Accomodation of your Pet’r and his Family. That your Pet’r is informed Mr John Green of Boston has presented a Petition to your Honors praying that he may be permitted to take Possession of said House with the Land belonging to the same, & hold the same, till the farther Order of your Honors, because as he therein Suggests that a considerable Sum of Money was due to him from the said Commissioners of the Customs for Printing Work, now altho’ your Pet’r does not mean to enter into the propriety of Mr Green’s Charge against said Commissioners or against Mr Hulton as one of them for Printing done for the Use of the British King, yet as the Matter so Materially affects your Petitioner & if Mr Green’s Petition is sustained, your Petitioner with his Family must be forced out of said House, and obliged to obtain Shelter in some other Town, as no other House in Brookline can be procured in which he can be Accomodated.

“He therefore humbly Prays that he may be permitted to remain in said House, & hold the same by Lease paying an annual Rent therefore, or purchase the same House & Land at the appraised Value thereof paying as the Value of Money was at the time of said Appraisement, or otherwise Releive your Pet’r herein as in your Wisdom shall seem meet And as in Duty Bound will pray &c.

Joseph Jackson.”

* See Diary and Letters of Thomas Hutchinson, vol. 2, p. 305. Footnote.

“ State of Massachusetts Bay.

“ In the House of Representatives April 20, 1780.

“ On ye Petition of Joseph Jackson, Resolved that the Judge of probate for the County of Suffolk be & hereby is impowered and directed to appoint a Committee to apprise on House & Land in Brookline, late the Estate of Henry Hulton an Absentee, and that the Agent for said Estate be impowered and directed to Lease said House and land for one year Commencing from the 25th Inst at Such a Rate as they in their Judgement, shall think it is worth, giving the Rev Mr Jackson of Brookline & Mr John Green of Boston, the preference, & if leased to them to be divided in Equal halves as near as said Com'te can Conveniently apportion the Same any Law or resolve for leasing the Same att publick auction Notwithstanding. The Leasser paying the Sum which shall be determined on by said Committee for the rent of said House & Land, into the hands of said Committee on their Receiving a Lease for the Same —

“ Sent up for Concurrence.

“ John Hancock Spk.”

— *Revolutionary Petitions in Massachusetts Archives*, vol. 186, p. 183-5.

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NOTICE.

The attention of historical students is called to the two volumes of the publications of the Brookline Historical Publication Society offered unbound at \$4.00. These volumes are carefully edited, and well indexed. Much of the material is from unpublished sources and throws light on events of more than local interest. The economic and social conditions of colonial, revolutionary and modern times are touched upon; military and religious events are chronicled; and there is much biographical and genealogical information.

CHARLES K. BOLTON, *Chairman*,
MISS ELLEN CHASE,
MRS. DANIEL S. SANFORD,
MISS MARY P. FRYE,
DANIEL S. SANFORD,

Standing Publication Committee.

Brookline Historical Publication Society

PUBLICATIONS, NO. 17.

TOWN PAPERS.

SELECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE SOCIETY BY
EDWARD W. BAKER, TOWN CLERK.

I.

Boston, March 7, 1774.

Gentlemen

We think it our duty to acquaint you that a Brigantine Benjamin Gorham Master is just arrived from London with a quantity of Tea on board liable to a duty: We ask the favor of your Company at the Selectmens Chamber in Boston toMorrow afternoon 3. OClock in order for a joint consultation, relative to this matter ——

We are with much esteem

Sirs

Your most humble servants

Signed in behalf of the Committee
of Correspondence for Boston

To
The Gentlemen the Committee
of Correspondence for the Town
of Brookline.

William Cooper, Clerk.

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Gentlemen

Boston March 7. 1774

We think it our duty to acquaint
you that a Brigantine Buryann Gotham Marked is just
arrived from London with a quantity of Tea not ac-
countable to duty; We ask the favor of your presence at
the Selectmens Chamber in Boston to Morrow afternoon
3 o'clock in order for a joint consultation, relative to
this matter —

We are with much esteem

Sir

Yours most humble servant

Signed in behalf of the Committee
of Correspondence for Boston

To
The Gentlemen the Committee
of Correspondence for the Town
of ~~Brookline~~ Brookline

William Cooper, Clerk

NOTES.

The result of this conference may be inferred from the following note in the Massachusetts Gazette, for March 10, 1774 :—

“Monday Evening the Tea that arrived in Captain Gorham from London, belonging to some private Persons, was thrown into the Sea, in the same Manner with that of the East India Company’s in December last.”

As the note given in facsimile (somewhat reduced) is dated March 7th, which was Monday, it is evident that no time was lost in destroying the tea. The newspapers of the time were filled with accounts of like events; that the owners of the brig were uneasy is proved by the two notices which follow, taken from the Gazette for March 10th :—

Boston, March 9, 1774.

Mr. DRAPER,

The arrival of the Brig Fortune, Benjamin Gorham, Master, from London, with a quantity of Tea, consigned to several Persons here, having given Rise to many Reports, some of which have been injurious to the Characters of the Owners of said Brig, they beg the Favour of you to inform the Public, in your next Paper, of the following Particulars, namely,

That the Owners of said Vessel, solely with a View and Design to have her sold in London, procured a Freight for her to that Place; that she sailed 21st September last, and having sprang a Leak at Sea, returned into Port 5th October, and being refitted sailed again 16th October, with Instructions to their Friends in London to sell her at so low a Price, that they had not the least Doubt of her being sold; but if the limited Price could not be obtained, and a full Freight could be procured for her to Boston, that she should return; or if they could not procure the greater Part of her Freight, then to ship a Quantity of Hemp on the Owners Account, to fill her up and send her back, yet choosing and urging the Sale of her, if to be effected; . . . that having concluded their Directions, they added in a Postscript the following Words, “P. S. We are informed the India Company intend to ship a Quantity of Tea to this Place in private Ships, . . . If our Brig should come back on Freight, we absolutely refuse to take on board any Tea for that Company, let the Offer be never so advantageous, or our Loss in the Sale of the Vessel never so great.”

The Owners then presumed, that having guarded so effectually against the Brig’s bringing any Tea for Account of that Company if offered, they had preformed the Duty they owed to their Country; and this they did of their own Accord, and without Precedent. No News of this Brig came, from the Time she sailed till she returned into this Port, on Sunday last, the 6th Instant, about 3 o’clock P. M. when to the great Concern of the Owners, they understood a Quantity of Tea had come in her on Freight, which causing a general Uneasiness, they as soon and as often as Opportunity offered readily, cheerfully and publicly declared their Willingness to let the Vessel go back again to London, either with her whole Freight, or with the Tea only; offering to run the Risque of her being seized in England; but as she had brought a Quantity of Gun-Powder, Duck and Hemp, which Articles were much wanted; it was proposed that all the Goods, should be unloaded except the Tea, and a Clearance procured for her to return with that only. And as great Quantities of Tea had been before destroyed, after every Method for sending it back had been tried in vain, and as it might be expected this Tea would share the same Fate; if not permitted to be sent back. . . . Mr. Lloyd, to whom 16 Chests of Tea were consigned, Mr. Brom-

field, a principal Freighter in said Vessel, with two of the Owners, applied to the Collector and Comptroller of the Custom, and unitedly requested a Qualification for the Vessel to return with the Tea, and in Order to obtain it, they urged the Known and determined Resolution of the People against all Teas being landed, the Danger of this Tea's being destroyed, the Hardship that event would prove to the Proprietors, the Necessity of yielding to the Pressure of the Times, the little Probability of the said Officers being blamed for complying with so reasonable and necessary a Request, and the Instance of the Tea Ship's returning from Philadelphia: To all which they replied, that it was absolutely contrary to their Duty, and therefore could not give any Papers to qualify the Vessel to go back; and that although no Report had been then made, yet she could not go away without being liable to be seized, and that even if they should give a Clearance, she would inevitably be stopped by the Officers of the King's Ships, who were also Custom-House Officers, and that there was not the least Hope to be entertained of the Vessel's being suffered to depart; moreover that she could not be reported that Day after two o'Clock, and if not reported within 24 Hours the Capt. was liable to a Penalty of £100 Sterling.

This being Known, the Master reported the Vessel, took out a Permit to unlade the Gun-Powder, which being done, the Vessel was brought to the wharf, and what followed is well known.

The whole Quantity of Tea brought in this Vessel was no more than twenty-eight Chests and an Half, as will appear by the Entry made by the Captain at the Custom-House upon Oath, where those who desire to Know to whom it came consigned, may be informed. The Owners of said Vessel flatter themselves that these Circumstances being Known, their Conduct will meet with the Approbation of their Fellow-Citizens and Countrymen.

THOMAS WALLEY,
PETER BOYER,
WM. THOMPSON.

WHEREAS a certain William Bowes, Brazier on Dock Square, has industriously propagated (if not invented) a false and scandalous Report, that the owners of the Brigantine Fortune, Benjamin Gorham, Master, lately arrived from London have imported a Quantity of Tea in that Vessel upon their own Account, and has impudently asserted that he Knew it—with a malignant Design as they apprehend to injure their Reputation, and expose them to public Resentment:—The said Owners in vindication of themselves from the vile and groundless Aspersions of that impertinent Meddler in other Men's Matters—find it necessary to publish the following Deposition.

We the Subscribers Owners of the Brigantine Fortune, do solemnly Declare, that we neither jointly nor separately had any Share, Interest or Property directly or indirectly in any Part of the Tea that came from London in said Vessel.

*Thomas Walley,
Peter Boyer,
William Thompson.*

Suffolk, ss.

Boston, March 9, 1774.

Thomas Walley, Peter Boyer and William Thompson, personally appeared, and made Oath to the Truth of above Declaration by them subscribed, Before me,

EDM. QUINCY, J. P's.

(Copy.)

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II.

This certifies that in the Valuation of the town of Brooklyn taken in 1792 there appears

		Income	Total
303	acres of tillage land	24/	363..12..0
713	<i>d</i> English mowing	24/	855..12..0
233½	<i>d</i> Salt marsh	7/	81..14..6
276	<i>d</i> Fresh meadow	6/	82..16—
1137¾	<i>d</i> Pasturage	10/	568..17..6
882¾	<i>d</i> Wood & unimproved land		
	£6.. £5296.10/	2 p cent	105..16—
279	<i>d</i> unimproved <i>do</i>		
2	<i>d</i> owned by the town		

Secretarys Office
Boston April 17th 1795

John Avery jun Sec'y

NOTE.

This copy was obtained, probably, for the town meeting of May 6, 1795, when it was voted "that the collector be directed, and he is hereby directed not to call on the inhabitants for their taxes before the first Monday in November next." At the meeting of October 27th it was voted to take a new valuation of the "Real Estates."

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III.

Mr. *Jacob Barnard* Your Tax

		<i>Poll</i>		<i>Real</i>		<i>Personal</i>		<i>Total</i>	
		<i>D.</i>	<i>C.</i>	<i>D.</i>	<i>C.</i>	<i>D.</i>	<i>C.</i>	<i>D.</i>	<i>C.</i>
<i>State and County</i> }			<i>28</i>						
	<i>Town</i>		<i>1.97</i>						

2.25

.18

2-7

Received Payment, *Benjⁿ Bradley* Collector

Brookline, June, 1816

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IV.

Report of Committee on millitary Apparatus.

Gentlemen your committee report the following articles to be the property of the Town of Brookline Inspected April 1816.

at the meeting House	{	2140 Cartridges with Balls.
		79 lb. Balls
		213 Flints, 5 camp Kettles.
		¾ Ream Cartridge Paper.
		69 lb. Powder.
In the hands of Capt. Davis	{	3 Guns & Bayonetts in order.
		2 old Guns 2 worms.
		4 old Locks & screws.
		3 small Drums, 3 Fifes & one Bass Drum.
Committee	{	Joshua C. Clark.
		Geo. W. Stearns.
		Timothy Corey.

NOTE.

The committee was appointed March 4, 1816, " at the Brick School."

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V.

NOTIFICATION.

The Male Inhabitants of the Town of Brookline, qualified by law to vote in Town affairs, are hereby notified to meet at the Brick School-House, on the *fourth* day of March, being the first Monday in said month, at 2 o'clock, P. M. to act on the following articles, viz. — To nominate and choose persons to serve the Town the ensuing year, as the law directs — To grant a sum of money to repair the Highways — To choose Committees to examine the Town Accounts — To give in their votes for County Treasurer — Whether they will permit neat Cattle, Horses, and Horse kind to run at large within the limits of the Town, without a keeper. —

Feb. 1822

By order of the Selectmen.

B. Bradley, Constable.

NOTE.

The last question was decided in the negative.

Brookline Historical Publication Society

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PUBLICATIONS, NO. 18.

Brookline in the Anti-Slavery Movement.

BY HAROLD PARKER WILLIAMS.

J. Murray Kay Prize Essay for 1899.

On the 6th of January, 1832, fifteen determined men met in the African Baptist Church on Joy street, Boston, and founded the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. Among them were Samuel E. Sewall, who in his early life lived on Cypress street, Brookline. He was the great-great-grandson of Chief Justice Sewall, the old Brookline land-owner, who in 1700 published "The Selling of Joseph," the first anti-slavery tract written in the United States. Samuel Sewall, with Ellis Gray Loring, afterward a noted citizen of this town, represented the more conservative element of the meeting; Garrison and Johnson the more uncompromising. The conservatives at first refused to agree to the constitution that was presented, but they soon signed, and entered heart and soul into the work of the society.^{18 20} This little assembly on Joy street inaugurated the anti-slavery movement that in 1861 culminated in the Civil War. It aroused the whole of Eastern Massachusetts, and in almost every town there sprang up a small body of men eager to forward the good work.

In Brookline, however, until the year 1837, there was no such body. Samuel Philbrick alone kept the spark of anti-slavery feeling alive in that very conservative community. Mr. Philbrick came to the town in 1830 and purchased a fine house and estate on Walnut street. There he lived quietly, taking great pleasure in his beautiful home and fine garden until the spring of 1832. At that time he began to take an active part in the work of the new-formed society and became the first Brookline abolitionist.^{3 5}

Scarcely anything is known of his struggles against the bitter opposition of his pro-slavery neighbors until the winter of 1837. That season the noted Grimké sisters spent at the Philbrick house. They became a well-known sight to the people of Brookline, and especially to the small boys, who greeted their unique appearance in bloomer costume with hoots and jeers. ^{3 21} On one occasion during their stay the sisters addressed a select audience of ladies, assembled in the Philbrick parlors. No men were supposed to be present, but in a little room leading out of the back parlor, an interested listener, sat John G. Whittier with Mr. Philbrick. Among the ladies present was Mrs. Dr. Pierce. She was a supporter of anti-slavery, but her husband, the minister at the Parish Church, differed with her in the matter. Although all the abolitionists attended Dr. Pierce's church, it is not known that the pastor ever came to favor the movement. ^{5 8 21}

An interesting episode in connection with Dr. Pierce's congregation occurred about the same time. Mr. Philbrick, at the recommendation of Wendell Phillips, had taken a little negro girl in destitute circumstances into his own family. On Sunday he took the girl to church with him and she sat in the Philbrick pew. ^{5 8 13} Now in the Parish Church there was a "nigger pew" high above the front gallery. There all colored persons were supposed to sit, although the only one that is known to have done so was old Susy Backus, or "Aunt Sukey," as she was called. ^{8 13} So when the child was seen sitting with Mr. Philbrick there was great excitement throughout the congregation. One family left the church, and the decorum of the service was nearly destroyed. ^{28 b}

Then it was that poor old Dr. Pierce, hating to have any such feeling exist among his parishioners, went up to Mr. Philbrick's one night and gravely expostulated with him. Mr. Philbrick replied that if the girl could not go to church and sit with the family, he himself would stay away. And after that he never again entered the church, although members of his family attended later. ^{5 21} The poor little negress was compelled in a few years to leave Brookline, as she could never be happy in such an uncharitable community. ¹ The public sentiment at this time against the abolitionists was very strong. Even the children at school shared in the general feeling. Most of the boys were sons of Whigs, and the children of men of any other "political complexion" were considered as being little less than devils. One can imagine how the children of an anti-slavery sympathizer were regarded. Little William Philbrick was

continually taunted by his companions with being a "bobolitionist," and was often cruelly abused. He was undoubtedly the most unpopular boy at school. ^{1 5} www.libtool.com.cn

About 1837 the anti-slavery movement in Brookline received a decided impetus by the moving of Mr. Ellis Gray Loring to the town. This gentleman was considered by many to be the most eminent abolitionist in Boston, and his name is mentioned in connection with almost every anti-slavery proceeding from 1830 to 1858. In the previous year Mr. Loring had made a reputation for himself by successfully conducting the case of the negro child "Med," and by his speech before the committee of the Legislature. ^{3 15}

Mrs. Eliza Lee Follen came to Brookline the same year as Mr. Loring, and opened a school on the corner of Washington and Cypress streets. A strong anti-slavery sympathizer, she naturally became intimate with Mr. Philbrick and Mr. Loring, and the three formed the nucleus of the movement in town; Mrs. Follen moved to West Roxbury in 1841. ¹³ During those years the abolitionist party became stronger, and it soon ceased to be a stigma to be known as a member of it. The younger men began to come in and added new life to the work. Mr. William I. Bowditch and Mr. William P. Atkinson were among the new members, the latter being a teacher in Mrs. Follen's school. At this time the abolitionists attempted to hold an anti-slavery meeting in the Town Hall, but Mr. A. W. Goddard, one of the selectmen, refused them the use of the hall, as he feared the meeting would cause a mob. ⁴

In 1840, Mr. Philbrick, who was the leader of the Brookline abolitionists, was elected treasurer of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, which office he retained for fifteen years or more. He was an intimate friend of the Boston workers—Garrison, Phillips and Wright—and these often visited him on Walnut street. ^a When the "Liberator" started in 1831, Mr. Philbrick aided Garrison materially by supplying him with the necessary funds. He never wrote for the paper, but his financial aid was always to be relied on. ^{5 9 13 19} Mrs. Follen was the literary light of the Brookline workers, and many of her interesting articles are to be found in the "Liberty Bell."

When Harrison was elected, November 10th, 1840, the abolitionists had a great celebration. They borrowed a cannon from Moses Jones on Cypress street and drew it up to the top of Goddard Hill. There it was fired forty-nine times—fifty shots were intended, but the powder gave

out after forty-nine charges had been fired. After the cannonading on the hill, a good-natured raid was made on Mr. Goddard, who was nearly eaten out of house and home. ⁹

While the men were thus strengthening the anti-slavery spirit in town, the women and children were not idle. A little sewing society of girls was meeting regularly at Mr. Philbrick's, to make garments for the slaves. To this society Anna Philbrick, the daughter of Dr. Pierce, and the girls of Lucy Searle's boarding-school belonged. While one read the others sewed, and, although small in numbers, the society accomplished much work.

During the stirring times from 1840 to 1855, the anti-slavery fairs were held yearly in Tremont Temple or in old Horticultural Hall. Several of the Brookline ladies, among whom were Mrs. Pierce and Mrs. Philbrick, were much interested in the fairs, and joined enthusiastically with the Boston ladies in making them a success. Anna, the daughter of Mrs. Philbrick, generally presided over one of the tables at the fair. ^{5 8 12}

In 1845, Mr. Edward Atkinson did his first anti-slavery work. He went around getting signatures to a protest against the annexation of Texas. The admission of that state into the Union was a matter of life or death to the slave power; for if Texas had not been admitted, slavery in America must speedily have died out. But throughout the rest of the country, as in Brookline, the majority were passive, and would not attempt to influence the action of Congress. ¹³

The passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, on September 9th, 1850, made a great change in the general feeling in Brookline. Before that time it was in no way an anti-slavery town. Its citizens were too conservative and aristocratic to take kindly to any new ideas which were antagonistic to the opinions that had always prevailed; consequently it was almost impossible for the Brookline abolitionists to make headway against notions of such long standing. But in 1850 a genuine anti-slavery feeling began to appear in Brookline, and from that time on there was a steady decline of the pro-slavery sentiment, and a consequent strengthening of the abolition party. Important factors in this popular change of opinion were the anti-slavery meetings that began to be held in the town. Not so many of them were held in Brookline as in other more enthusiastic places, but the meetings that did take place were always very interesting and were well conducted. They were part of an educational

movement to create and strengthen public sentiment against slavery, and undoubtedly the eloquence of the orators won over many supporters. ⁶ www.libtool.com.cn

About 1850, many of the so-called private meetings were held in the town at the houses of the prominent abolitionists, attendance being only upon invitation. Great care was always taken lest any pro-slavery or even any passive anti-slavery sympathizer should be asked. Owing to this precaution these meetings were conducted with almost as much secrecy as the Underground Railway. ^{1 6} Well-known men were engaged from all parts of the state to speak. Among those obtained were such men as Dr. John G. Palfrey, professor in the Harvard Theological School, Mr. Newhall of Lynn, and the first President of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, Mr. Arnold Buffum. And on one occasion those in the audience were fortunate enough to be addressed by the eminent author, Ralph Waldo Emerson. ¹

The whereabouts of many of the meetings are unknown, but it is certain that several were held at Mr. Philbrick's and at Mr. Bowditch's. At a meeting in Faneuil Hall, on October 15, 1850, several Brookline citizens assisted in forming the Boston Vigilance Committee, namely, Edward Atkinson, William P. Atkinson, William I. Bowditch, George J. Fisher, and E. G. Loring, who was chosen on the finance committee. For ten years these men rendered active and efficient service in behalf of runaway slaves, and were concerned in all the noted fugitive slave cases. When Shadrach was seized, in February, 1851, E. G. Loring was the first to volunteer for his defence. Later the same gentleman made the first contribution of money (\$25) when funds were needed to bail out abolitionists arrested for aiding fugitives. ¹⁴

In the autumn of the same year occurred the escape of William and Ellen Crafts, the most interesting of all the Boston fugitives. These two formerly lived in Macon, Georgia, where William worked as a carpenter, and Ellen as a lady's maid. They were well used and had little ground for complaint, but they longed for freedom and made their plans to escape. Accordingly, one dark December night they stole away and started on their perilous trip northward. As Ellen was a very light mulatto, she disguised herself as a young Southern planter, and William took the part of her body-servant. Being unable to write, Ellen kept her right arm bandaged as an excuse for not signing her name. To keep up the deception, William went down into the kitchen each night and made a

fresh poultice for "pore young massa." After passing through many dangers, they finally reached Boston and liberty. There they found true friends in Mr. Bowditch and the Loring. ²⁰

At one time Mr. Bowditch invited the Crafts out to his house in Linden place. As he wished to show them to the people, he called a meeting for the purpose in the Town Hall and introduced them to many of the citizens of Brookline. There was much excitement over the affair. Captain Sanderson, Deacon Griggs and Samuel Crafts were there, the last-named gentleman being especially interested in the story of the escape of the two. After the meeting the night was spent in Brookline, and next morning Mr. Bowditch drove the Crafts back to their lodgings on Cambridge street, Boston. ¹ The fugitives remained there quietly until October, 1851. Then it was learned that William's old master was in town looking for him. The Vigilance Committee immediately came to the Crafts' aid. William was hidden in the South End, while Ellen was driven by Dr. Bowditch to the house of Ellis Gray Loring in Brookline. ^{5 20}

Mr. Loring boarded in the front part of George Searle's house on New lane (now Cypress street), near Brighton road (now Washington street). ⁶ Unfortunately at that time he was away from home, but Miss Mary R. Courzon, who lived in the same house, took Mrs. Ellen under her protection. This was on Saturday, November 1st, and Ellen stayed with Miss Courzon until Sunday evening. Then William unexpectedly arrived, and the happy reunited couple were shut up in one of the Loring rooms. Soon, however, William reappeared, saying that he could not remain in the house while the owner was ignorant of his presence. The Fugitive Slave law had made a man who had hidden or helped a fugitive upon his way, liable to a fine of one thousand dollars or imprisonment for six months, and if the slave was freed an additional thousand dollars might have to be paid to satisfy the owner. This noble-hearted fugitive, William Craft, was unwilling to bring such a penalty upon his friend. In vain did his friends argue with him. His purpose was not to be shaken, and the result was that the two Crafts were finally taken over to Mr. Philbrick's. ^{3 4 5 20}

There the fugitives were concealed in the hired man's room, a small attic in the ell, at the back of the house. They remained three days in that small place, only going out a short time each evening for exercise. Mrs. Philbrick said that she was more afraid of their getting hurt with

the pistol that they constantly carried, than of their being captured. Early on the morning of November 6, the fourth day of the Crafts' confinement, Theodore Parker, accompanied by John Parkman and Hannah Stevenson, drove out in his large carryall after them. Dr. Parker's only weapon was a hatchet, and when Dr. Bowditch had added a pistol to his equipment, the five drove back in the darkness to Exeter place. There on the following day Dr. Parker legally married the happy fugitives and sent them off to Canada. At Halifax they sailed for Liverpool, where they arrived in safety. ^{5 10 17 21} Mr. Bowditch was away at the time of the Crafts' escape, but he wrote home giving instructions to his wife to aid the fugitives in every possible way. Mrs. Bowditch had, however, no opportunity to render them any assistance. ¹ Years afterward William Craft came back to Brookline and visited with pleasure at Mr. Bowditch's and at the Philbrick house. ^{1 5 7}

The Craft affair aroused considerable feeling in the village, and it is thought if it had been known at the time that Mr. Bowditch and Mr. Loring had harbored the fugitive slaves, those gentlemen might have been mobbed. ¹¹

Owing to their connection with the Boston Vigilance Committee, several Brookline citizens were associated in the work of the mysterious Underground Railroad. One of the two western routes that led from Boston to the New Bedford road lay directly through Brookline. The house of Mr. Bowditch in Linden place was a station, and a slave sent out from Boston would lodge with him over night, and in the morning the fugitive would be taken in a carriage as far as Newton to the house of William Jackson, a man devoted to "the cause." The next stage of the journey was by rail to Worcester, where this route and the New Bedford road joined, and whence an easy trip to Vermont was possible. ^c Many of the fugitives came concealed in coasting vessels, and the Vigilance Committee were especially watchful for this class of runaways. An interesting case occurred on July 15th, 1853. On the morning of that day the committee were notified that a slave was secreted in the brig Florence from Wilmington, anchored off Fort Independence. Six men, including Mr. Bowditch of Brookline, Mr. Kemp and Mr. Browne, hastily called together, put off from Long Wharf about nine o'clock in the "Moby Dick," a vessel owned by the Vigilance Committee. At starting, Mr. Bowditch asked the captain, Austin Bearse, how he had planned to rescue the slave. The latter replied that he had no plan, but would

depend on the inspiration of the moment. As the party came alongside the coaster, Captain Bearse called out to a man on deck: "Is the cap'n aboard?" "No, sir." "Is the first mate there?" "I'm the man." "Well, I want that nigger damned quick!" Supposing that the stranger had authority, the mate, without hesitation, produced the poor slave from his tiny pen at the keel of the vessel. And in about two minutes from the time that they hailed the ship, the triumphant party was headed back for the city with the negro safe on board. Mr. Bowditch, always awake to the humor of even the most dangerous situation, could not restrain his laughter to think how easily the mate had been fooled. The boat soon reached South Boston Point. From that place Mr. Bowditch, accompanied by Mr. Browne, drove the fugitive to Brookline, reaching there in time for dinner. In the afternoon the slave was sent on to Mr. Jackson, and from there safely reached Canada.^{1 14}

Although it has been previously stated that after 1850 there was a steady increase in the anti-slavery feeling in Brookline, it must be admitted that for a few years the increase was very slow. There was no longer any marked demonstration against the abolitionists, but the conservatism and passiveness of such men as Dr. Shurtleff, Benjamin Guild and William A. Wellman was harder for the abolitionists to overcome than an active opposition. These citizens and the majority of their townsmen wished to let the matter take its own course, and did not favor the radical opinions of the anti-slavery party.^{2 3} That body of men was even willing to violate the law to accomplish that which they felt to be right. They would connive at, if not openly encourage, any course to free a slave, and in so doing believed that they were carrying out a higher law than that of Congress.⁶

Mr. Bowditch and Mr. Philbrick were the most extreme of the Brookline abolitionists. They never voted, except for town officers, and probably considered that the constitution was as Phillips said, "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell." Mr. Bowditch had given up his office of United States Commissioner when he found that he could not support the constitution, and Mr. Philbrick refused to use any sugar or molasses that came from a slave state.^{13 15}

Naturally, many were opposed to such violent sentiments as these, and some who would have joined the anti-slavery cause were kept from doing so by the unlawful actions of its advocates.

The rendition of Anthony Burns, in May, 1854, converted many to the anti-slavery cause. When people saw the wretched slave dragged

through the streets of Boston, their feelings of humanity were aroused, and they began to realize what a barbarous institution slavery was. So much excitement resulted from the capture of Burns that a determined effort was made to rescue him. A special meeting was convened in Faneuil Hall, Friday evening, May 26th, two days after his seizure. Mr. William I. Bowditch was secretary of this meeting. About ten o'clock a cry was raised at the rear of the hall that Anthony Burns was being rescued, and a wild rush to the Court House ensued.^{13 22} There Thomas W. Higginson, a former resident of Brookline, at the head of a few determined men, was battering down the side door of the Court House. In the square, on guard, was Edward Atkinson, a Brookline vigilante. Atkinson discovered, looking on, Henry Hallett, son of the counsel for the claimants of Anthony Burns, and calling some neighbors to his aid, he hustled the indignant man out of the square.¹³ Warrants were served next day on all those known to have been concerned in the attack on the Court House, and Mr. Atkinson only saved himself from arrest by shaving off his mustache and having his hair cut.

Shortly after this affair, Mr. Loring became one of the proposers of the "Defensive League of Freedom." Nothing more is known of this society, than that it was formed to protect anti-slavery sympathizers who had been arrested for aiding fugitives. Mr. Loring, in a year's time, moved to Winter street, Boston. At his departure Brookline lost one of its most public-spirited, influential citizens. He was probably the most moderate of the Brookline abolitionists, and never fully approved of the policy of Garrison and Phillips.¹⁸

In 1854 Martin Kennard moved into town. He was an ardent sympathizer with the anti-slavery movement, and was at once enrolled in the ranks of the Vigilance Committee.⁷

One night in October, 1854, a slave was rescued from the brig *Cameo*, and hidden in Lewis Haydn's house in Boston. Two weeks after, his hiding place was discovered. So Mr. Bowditch was notified, and in the evening he drove into Cambridge street with his carryall and span. There he found a greatly terrified negro. With the help of Austin Bearse the man was disguised in woman's clothes, and the three started for Concord. They drove through Cambridge, Somerville and Medford, arriving at their destination about one o'clock in the morning. The team was put up at Allen's tavern, and the negro was taken to the house of Judge Brooks. After resting at the inn until about three, Mr.

Bowditch and Captain Bearse started for home, and reached Brookline in time for breakfast. ^{1 14}

The next runaway that Mr. Bowditch received was Henry "Box" Brown. Henry Brown had been shipped from Richmond to Philadelphia in a box charged to Adams Express Company. He was twenty-four hours in his close quarters, and was ever afterwards known as Henry "Box" Brown. A "jollification" of negroes was held to welcome him to Brookline, and all sorts of games were played. That of tossing up an orange especially amused and interested the guests. ^{1 16} A similar affair occurred when the Smith Colored School of Boston came out at Mr. Bowditch's invitation. A special car was provided for them by the superintendent of the railroad, and the children were amused and entertained by a magic lantern. ¹

Another, and the final incident, known in connection with the Underground Railroad in Brookline, took place about the same time. A black, suffering from nervous fright, was brought out to Mr. Bowditch's house. He could not sleep, and aroused his host at midnight to tell him that he must travel by the stars. Seeing his mental condition, Mr. Bowditch harnessed his horse and took the poor fellow over to Mr. Jackson's. From there he was sent along the usual route. ¹

While the Brookline abolitionists were working so unremittingly to aid fugitive slaves, they did not in the least relax their efforts to further "the cause" in their own town. From 1854 to 1860 public meetings were frequently held. They were similar in character to the private ones already described, only on a much larger scale. Mr. Bowditch was accustomed to give notice of these meetings by hand-written placards. These he would tack up quietly in the evening around Walnut street and up toward Coolidge Corner, but because of the unpopularity of the movement, more than half of the notices were generally torn down. ⁶ The anti-slavery meetings were probably the most interesting and exciting that have ever been held in Brookline. Occasionally the presence and story of a fugitive slave brought the horrors of slavery more vividly before the audience. No more spirited speakers than the abolitionists ever existed, and as Emerson says, "Eloquence was dog cheap at anti-slavery meetings." Because of this fact there was generally a large attendance at the meetings. The audience was seldom disrespectful, and only once or twice did a few rough fellows insult the speaker or Mr. Bowditch, the chairman. These, however, were not heeded, as they were men from

whom one would rather receive insult than praise. ⁶ Free speech was always allowed, but some abused the privilege by speaking too often. Because of the diversity of the speakers, the pathetic and comic were many times intermingled, and sometimes even a serious quarrel took place. ^{6 10}

Mr. Bowditch, the most prominent abolitionist in Brookline, is reported to have made a fine address in calling one of the meetings to order. This gentleman, because of his practice in lecturing, was much at home on the platform, and conducted the meetings with credit to himself and to the town. The most effective and stimulating meeting ever held in the old Town Hall was in 1855. Wendell Phillips was the speaker, and the hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. As Phillips, the most eloquent man of his time, addressed them, the audience swayed back and forth, moved by his great personal magnetism. It is needless to say that the meeting was a great success and one that was long remembered.

In 1854 the attention of the abolitionists was directed to the settlement of Kansas. On July 30th, of that year, a band of emigrants, sent out by the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society, settled at Lawrence, Kansas, and set up "squatter government." This town was named for Amos A. Lawrence of Brookline. ⁹ He was one of the heads of the society, and furnished ten thousand dollars for the various anti-slavery expeditions. ^{6 13} Another Brookline man closely connected with the settlement of Kansas was Edward Atkinson. At that time he was a young man about twenty-seven years old, and was a clerk in an auction store. Full of zeal for the movement, he carried around a subscription paper for raising money to buy the arms and equipments that were needed. Although not a matter of personal hazard, it was exciting work, and the large sum of money raised in that way spoke well for the energy and ability of the enthusiastic young abolitionist. ¹³

The struggle in Kansas between the pro-slavery and the anti-slavery factions raged until 1858, and the aid sent to John Brown, and others was largely the result of the labors of Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Atkinson. The fight over Kansas more than anything else turned the public feeling of Brookline toward anti-slavery. From 1854 on, there was a decided increase in the number of abolitionists.

The John Brown insurrection at Harper's Ferry came in the autumn of 1859. Its effect upon "the cause" in Brookline was decidedly injurious. Few approved of the rash, unlawful undertaking, and undecided

people were deterred from joining the anti-slavery forces. Shortly after Brown's execution an attempt was made to arrest all those who had been connected with him and great excitement prevailed everywhere. At that time John Brown's son, for whom there was a great hue and cry, came to the house of Mr. Bowditch. He was armed to the teeth and the servant girl was greatly terrified at his fierce appearance. When Brown was told by his host that weapons were not necessary, he replied: "Perhaps not, but it is safer. I am resolved never to be taken alive." No attempt to arrest him, however, was made during his stay in Brookline.¹

Mr. Samuel Philbrick, the early and constant friend of the slaves, died September 19th, 1859, aged seventy-nine years. Like Ellis Gray Loring, who had passed away the previous year, Mr. Philbrick did not live to see the work fully accomplished to which he had devoted his life. He realized, however, that a crisis was close at hand and nearly his last words to his son were, "William, you will live to see a war over this slavery business." Mr. Philbrick left a bequest of five hundred dollars to William Lloyd Garrison.²

The last and most peaceful period of the anti-slavery movement in Brookline, was from the time of John Brown's raid to the beginning of the Civil War. For then, despite the temporary revulsion of feeling caused by the former event, the sentiment of the whole town changed and anti-slavery became as popular as it had formerly been the reverse. Affairs ran smoothly; there was no opposition to abolitionists and they were considered the most influential men of the town.

An exciting event occurred in Boston during that period. On Sunday, December 21, 1860, when Wendell Phillips was returning from Music Hall after delivering that terrible and merciless speech, entitled "Mobs and Freedom," he was surrounded by a raging mob. Undoubtedly blood would have been shed had not a few brave men protected the orator and escorted him home. Mr. Kennard of Brookline was one of this number and he retained his place at Phillips' right elbow through the enraged populace.

At the election of Lincoln the same year, the town had gone wild. The feeling was so intense that any measure, however severe, would have been countenanced and approved. Shortly after, Mr. Warren Goddard, accompanied by his nephew, John May, took the trip to Washington to see the president inaugurated. There were rumors that a riot would be

raised and those gentlemen wished to help defend Lincoln if necessary. No outbreak was made, thanks to General Scott, and Mr. Goddard missed having an exciting time. After the bombardment of Fort Sumter there was no holding back by even the most conservative of Brookline's citizens. Every man, woman and child desired to put down the Rebellion, secretly hoping, however, in that way to emancipate the slaves. Anything became legal at that time and patriotism did for many what a feeling of humanity had failed to do. On April 15, 1861, the town, for the first time since 1831, was united.

NOTES FROM THE ESSAY BY FLORENCE E. BARRETT.

(a) During the excitement of the Garrison mob in 1835, George Thompson, the English reformer who had come over to aid Garrison, and was the occasion of the disturbance, was secreted in Brookline.

(b) A committee called on Mr. Philbrick and urged that the child be put into the negro pew if only for the sake of peace. Mr. Philbrick refused, and the next Sunday the child was taken to church, protected against the violence of a mob of boys, only by walking beside Mr. Philbrick's daughter. After the party was quietly seated in the pew, one of the most influential men of the parish, unable to see the woolly head of the child above the high-backed seat, sent his little boy down the long aisle to find out whether she were there. The boy reported her presence, and the father, highly indignant, arose and strode ostentatiously out of the church.

(c) It is generally admitted that without the aid of Amos A. Lawrence and Eli Thayer, Kansas would have been a slave state. . . . When John Brown came to Boston to collect money and rifles for the settlers, Mr. Lawrence was of great assistance to him. John Brown came to Brookline several times to see Mr. Lawrence, who was fond of calling him the "Miles Standish of Kansas." In the South Mr. Lawrence was not distinguished from the abolitionists, and after John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry, where he used some of the rifles furnished by Mr. Lawrence for the Kansas settlers, Senator Jefferson Davis alluded to Mr. Lawrence as the "backer of John Brown." . . . John Brown's son was concealed in Brookline several days at Mr. Bowditch's house while the United States authorities were trying to arrest him for his part in the affair.

(d) So great was the opposition to these [Brookline] meetings that Mr. Bowditch was obliged to post the notices at night, and even then half of them were torn down before morning. . . . Miss Susan Cabot and Mrs. Eliza Lee Follen, widow of Dr. Charles Follen, were most zealous advocates of anti-slavery, and were always present at these meetings.

(e) Mr. Loring was living in the Searle house, the other half of which was occupied by George Searle. This house was situated on Cypress street, at the corner of which is now Searle avenue, but has since been removed to the marshes near the Parkway.

ADDENDA.

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1. Lewis Tappan, the noted New York abolitionist, lived in Brookline from 1816-1830.
2. During the movement in Brookline, a former citizen of the town, Samuel Aspinwall Goddard, was writing numerous anti-slavery letters and articles in Birmingham, England.

AUTHORITIES.

1. William I. Bowditch.
2. William D. Philbrick.
3. Dr. Augustine Shurtleff.
4. Thomas W. Higginson.
5. Mrs. Edward S. Philbrick.
6. J. Emory Hoar.
7. Martin P. Kennard.
8. Mrs. Henry V. Poor.
9. A. Warren Goddard.
10. Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney.
11. George S. Cushing.
12. John J. May.
13. Edward Atkinson.
14. Fugitive Slave Days. *Bearse.*
15. Memorial History of Boston.
16. Underground Railroad. *Siebert.*
17. Statement by William Crafts.
18. Memoir of Samuel E. Sewall. *Tiffany.*
19. Memoir of W. L. Garrison. *His sons.*
20. New England Magazine. 1890.
21. Sketches of Brookline. *Woods.*
22. Scrap Book of Theodore Parker.

Printed in October, 1899.

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SOME WORKS

Relating to Brookline, Massachusetts, from its Settlement to the Year 1900.

BY CHARLES KNOWLES BOLTON.

During occasional leisure moments in 1894-97, while librarian of the Brookline Public Library, I collected, arranged, and catalogued works which might serve to illustrate the history of Brookline and its people. This is not an attempt to record every printed sketch of every citizen, however desirable that might be, nor to make an exhaustive list of references to the town, such as the reference in Wood's New England's prospect or that in the American Monthly Register for 1836 (volume 8). A sketch, possibly by Rev. Cotton Brown, referred to by Dr. Pierce, I have not been able to see. Family histories of local interest are mentioned, if they are to be found in the town library. Articles of the same nature in the genealogical collections are indexed in Durrie's *Bibliographia genealogica Americana*, and need no record here. The necrologies of colleges and societies contain accounts of so many Brookline men, now that the town is closely allied with Boston, that a list would include names unknown, except as they stand for a few years in the tax lists, and of no influence upon our history. I cannot hope that the record of town publications is complete, although I have included many leaflets and broadsides.

I am much indebted for favors to Mr. H. C. Wellman, the present librarian; to Miss Louisa M. Hooper of the library, who has given me constant aid; to Mr. E. W. Baker, town clerk; and to Mr. A. C. Potter of the Harvard College Library.

H. C. L. refers to the Harvard College Library; Bos. P. L. refers to the Boston Public Library; S. O. refers to the Selectmen's office; T. C. refers to the Town Clerk's office; other references are to the Boston Athenæum, the State Library, or to the shelves in the Brookline Public Library, B. R. meaning the Brookline Room, and R. R. the reading room or the reference room.

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Adams, George. Environs of Boston. An almanac and business directory of the cities of Roxbury, Cambridge, and Charlestown, and the towns of Dorchester, Brookline, Brighton, Medford, Somerville, and Chelsea. For the year 1849. Boston Athenæum

Number 2. With a map. Brookline directory, p. 147; omnibuses, p. 160; post office, p. 165; history, p. 171.

No. 3, p. 112, has an account of Rev. John Pierce.

Adams, Hannah. A memoir, written by herself; with additional notices by a friend [Mrs. Eliza B. Lee]. Boston, 1832. *Portrait.*

B. R. 4.9

Inserted: Hannah Adams, author and historian. By Mrs. E. M. Brackett. Cut from the *Woman's Journal*, August 10, 1895. See also *New England Magazine* for May, 1894.

Addison, Daniel Dulany. Description of the proposed church for All Saints Parish, Brookline, Massachusetts. With plan and pictures of church and parish buildings. Printed for the parish, 1895. B. R. 9.2

Cram, Wentworth & Goodhue, architects.

"Growth and prospects of All Saints parish," p. 7.

All Saints church. See Brookline, Mass. *All Saints church.*

Amory, Thomas Coffin. Materials for a history of the family of John Sullivan, of Berwick, New England. Cambridge, 1893. 8°.

B. R. 22.4

Rawson road, formerly called Sullivan road from this family, is named for the mother of Mrs. J. Murray Kay.

Aspinwall, Dr. William. Journal.

In Boston *Transcript*, June 15, 1857.

[**Aspinwall, Hon. William.**] William Aspinwall. Town money paid to him and his father between 1870 and 1878 only. B. R.

Apparently a campaign broadside, dated November 10, 1886.

Aspinwall and Lincoln, engineers. Corey hill terraces, Brookline. Plan of lots owned by Eben D. Jordan, Esq. H. C. L. 3342

View and plan: broadside. [1891 or earlier.]

Atkinson, William Parsons. To the parents of the pupils attending the Brookline High School. B. R. 17.19

A justification of his management of the high school, which had been severely criticised by the school committee.

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Bacon, Edwin Munroe. Walks about Brookline. 446.7

In his Walks and rides in the country about Boston.

Bailey, Franklin Ladd. Genealogy of Thomas Ruggles of Roxbury, 1637, *etc.* 1896. pp. 44. B. R.

An insertion after page 12 seems to prove that Edward Devotion the benefactor (d. 1744) was a son of Edward the emigrant, and that the will (Muddy River records, p. 660) should read: Hon'd Father *Edward*.

Baker, Benjamin Franklin. Reminiscences concerning the foundation and early days of the Public Library of Brookline, by B. F. Baker, one of the first trustees and long-time secretary of the board. With appendix to 1897. B. R. 18.16

In 40th annual report of the trustees, pp. 7-11, 21-37. More extended than the account in the Town Report.

Baker, Edward Wild. Town papers. B. R. 3.5

Brookline historical publication society publications, No. 17.

I. Arrival of tea in Boston, 1774. II. Valuation of Brookline, 1792. III. Tax notice, 1816. IV. "Military apparatus" in town, 1816. V. Notification of town meeting, 1822.

Beacon Street: Its improvement in Brookline by connection with Commonwealth avenue. History of the movement, arguments of Moses Williams, Esq., counsel for the town of Brookline, and Clement K. Fay, Esq., counsel for the West End Land Company, together with the statements of Mr. Henry M. Whitney, and other prominent citizens, in favor of the petition of the selectmen for authority to lay out Beacon street as a townway before the legislative committee on roads and bridges. Brookline, 1887, pp. 65. B. R., 3.26

Bellows, Henry Whitney. Relation of Christianity to human nature: a sermon preached at the ordination of Mr. F. N. Knapp, as colleague pastor of the First congregational church in Brookline, Oct. 6, 1847. Boston, 1847. B. R. 13.8

Together with the charge by the senior pastor and the order of services.

Biographical review, vol. 25, containing life sketches of leading citizens of Norfolk county, Massachusetts. Boston, 1898. *Portraits*. R. R.

See also: "Men of progress. Massachusetts, 1896."—"One of a thousand. Massachusetts, 1896."—Biographical Encyclopædia of Massachusetts of the nineteenth century. 2 vols. 1879.—"Boston of today, 1892," etc.

Blue book. See Brookline, Mass. Blue book.

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Bolton, Charles Knowles. Brookline: the history of a favored town. Brookline, 1897. *Portraits, plates, and map.* B. R. 3.4

Contents:—"The hamlet of Muddy River," p. 9; Colonial Brookline, p. 19; Early families, p. 25; The revolution, p. 33; The nineteenth century, p. 50; The civil war, p. 59; Attempts at annexation, p. 76; The last quarter of the nineteenth century, p. 83; Brookline in literature and the arts, p. 91; The schools, p. 111; Libraries, p. 123; Outlines of church history (by denominations), p. 130; Police department, p. 158; Fire department, p. 160; Geology, by D. S. Sanford, p. 163; Botany, by E. G. Cummings, p. 169; Birds, by R. H. Howe, Jr., p. 173; Grantees, 1635, p. 185; Brookline citizens in 1679, p. 189; Founders of the church, 1717, p. 191; Soldiers and sailors in the civil war, p. 193; List of postmasters since 1829, p. 198; List of Public Library trustees, p. 199; Index, pp. 201-213.

The map, drawn by Hector J. Hughes, shows original grants, old roads, water courses, old houses, hills, etc.

Corrections: Plate opp. page 21 should read: He died here in 1744.

Page 27, line 2 from bottom: for *son Edward* perhaps read *brother Edward*. See under Bailey above.

Page 31, line 2: for *son* read *grandson*.

Page 31, line 7: for *brother* read *uncle*.

Page 101, line 19: for *Dinan* read *Diman*.

Page 110, line 13: for *in Brookline* read *by them*.

Plate opp. page 121 should read: Mrs. A. T. Waite.

Page 133, line 8: The seven o'clock bell was first suggested by Mr. Knapp, and has been rung regularly except during the construction of the present stone church.

Plate opp. page 169: omit "in 1861-65."

Captain Isaac Gardner, Jr., of Brookline, the first Harvard graduate killed in the Revolution; illustrating the duties performed by an efficient town officer in colonial times. Brookline, 1895. B. R. 4.6

Reprinted from the *New England Magazine* for March, 1895.

Page 110: the diary mentioned is said to be imaginary. The title "Captain" has been questioned. It is said that Heath brought Gardner home at night.

Papers of the White family, of Brookline, 1650-1807. B. R. 3.5

Brookline historical publication society publications, No. 4. Prepared by C. K. Bolton. See "Corrections," vol. 1, p. iii. Page 39: cross out "169—" at foot.

Some works relating to Brookline, Massachusetts, from its settlement to the year 1900. B. R. 3.5

Brookline historical publication society publications, Nos. 19-20. This bibliography.

Bolton, Ethel Stanwood. A history of the Stanwood family in America. Boston, 1899. E. St 335

Pages 200, 243, 247, 256.

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Boston, Mass. *Commission to investigate the subject of the annexation of certain neighboring cities and towns.* Report. Boston, 1873. B. R. 3.19

City document, Boston, No. 105. Map missing.

Record Commission. Report, containing the Roxbury land and church records. [Vol. 6, for 1881.] Boston, 1881. B. R. 22.9

Many Brookline families were connected with the church in Roxbury.

Boston Traveller. Incomes of the citizens of Boston and other cities and towns in Massachusetts. Boston, 1866-'67. 2 v. in 1. [Boston Traveller extra.] B. R. 3.32

For Brookline lists, see vol. 1, p. 19, vol. 2, p. 28.

[**Bowditch, William Ingersoll.**] The case of Mr. George J. Walther. [1872.] B. R. 4.24

"Prosecution of Mr. Walther for taking care of his flowers on Sunday."

Boylston, Rebecca. (Mrs. J. C. Clark.) A letter to Edward Boylston. Brookline historical publication society publications, No. 1. B. R. 3.5
People and events in Brookline in 1810.

Briggs, Katherine Robinson. Brookline in the Civil War. B. R. 3.5
Brookline historical publication society publications, No. 10.

Bromley, G. W. & Co. Atlas of the town of Brookline, Mass. Philadelphia, 1888. R. R.
—Same, 1893. R. R.

Brookline, Mass. Acts and laws relating to the town of Brookline, together with the town by-laws, building laws, regulations of public library, the water ordinances, and police regulations. Brookline, Mass., 1899. B. R. 1.6

Compiled by B. F. Baker.

Maps of Brookline in 1728 by James Blake, Jun., in 1794 by Jonathan Kingsbury, Jun., in 1830 by John G. Hales, and in 1844 by E. F. Woodward. The last-named map has pictures of the Town Hall, First Parish, Baptist, and Harvard churches

Act and votes in relation to sewer assessments. S. O.; B. R.

Additional by-laws, adopted June 3, 1857. Approved by the court of common pleas, June 9, 1857. Boston, 1857. 4 pp. H. C. L.

Additional by-laws, July, 1874. T. C.; B. R. 1.6.1

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Brookline, Mass. Annual report of the town officers, and the town records, for the year ending Jan. 31, 1857-99. Brookline [etc.] 1858-99. www.libtool.com.cn B. R. 1.4

The reports for 1856/57-79/80 are entitled Treasurer's report [etc.]; for 1880/81-1883/84, Annual reports; and for 1884/85-1892/93, Town records and reports of town officers. "193d" is for the year ending Jan. 31, 1899.

[Annual reports. With warrants and other papers inserted.] Brookline, 1843-1888. 10 v. B. R. 1.3

Mr. Edward S. Philbrick's copy, labelled 1843-1888. Vol. 1 has school reports, etc.

Architects', contractors', and material dealers' directory of Boston, Cambridge, Chelsea, and Brookline. Boston, 1887. Bos. P. L.

Blue book 1885, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, , 1897, 1899. Boston, 1885- B. R. 19.4

"The first edition of a Brookline blue book," 1885, published by The Observer Co., 105 Summer street, Boston. Page 51 is a view of the Corey-Sears home-
stead, Washington street, near Beacon street, torn down in 1897. 1885, 1887 :
"Brookline and Longwood." 1887-89 published by the Advertiser Publishing
Co., 93 Federal street, Boston, E. A. Jones, manager. 1887 is "Second." 1890-
1895 published by E. A. Jones, 79 Milk street, with map after 1890. 1894,
Library copy lacks the map.

Brookline, Jamaica Plain, and West Roxbury directory for 1868, 1871.
Boston, 1868, 71. B. R. 19.8

No. 1 published by Dean Dudley; No. 2 by Dudley & Greenough. Each
with map of Brookline and West Roxbury. No. 1 has an historical sketch
by Bradford Kingman; No. 2 has one by Dean Dudley.

—Same, 1873/4. Boston, 1873. State library

By-laws in relation to the construction of buildings, and in relation to
plumbing. Brookline, 1896. Bos. P. L.; B. R. 1.18

By-laws in relation to the construction of buildings, and in relation to
plumbing, in the town of Brookline. Brookline, 1889, 1899. B. R. 1.18

By-laws of the town of Brookline, 1847, '71, '74, '75, '78, '80, '81.
Boston and Brookline, 1870-'82. 10 pamphlets. B. R. 1.6.1

By-laws of the town of Brookline, adopted March 8, 1847. [With
"Additional by-laws" to 1855.] Boston, 1855. B. R. 1.6.1

By-laws of the town of Brookline, adopted April 4, 1881. As amended,
and with additions, to Feb. 1, 1892. Brookline, 1892. B. R. 1.6.1

—Same, for Oct. 14, 1896, March 1, 1897. Bos. P. L.; B. R. 1.6.1
See also: Brookline, Mass. *Committee on by-laws.*

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- Brookline, Mass.** By-laws relating to the public health. [Brookline, 1871.] B. R. 1.17
 [Collection of ballots.] B. R. 1.15
 Given by Mr. B. F. Baker in 1897.
- Commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the declaration of independence by the town, July 4, 1876.** B. R. 1.16
- Directory for 1873-4.** B. R. 19.9
 Historical account of Brookline by Dean Dudley.
 Interleaved, and has a few notes.
- Directory for 1875. Brookline, Mass., 1875.** B. R. 19.10
 "The first number" A very good historical sketch, pp. 17-39. Published by W. S. Adams & Co.
- Directory for 1877/8-1885/6, 1887-94, 1898, 1899.** B. R. 19.11
 Map in 1887 and after. 1879/80 was No. 6. Published by Greenough & Co.
 See also Spencer's Brookline directory, below.
- Map of the town of Brookline, Mass. Made by order of the town authorities from actual survey. 1855. Scale, 800 feet to an inch.** B. R.
- Muddy River and Brookline town records 1634-1838, 1838-1857, 1858-1871, 1872-1884. 4 vols. Boston, 1875. 8°.** B. R. 1.8
- Muddy River poor rate, 1693.** R. R.
 In Boston record commissioners 10th report, p. 134.
- Muddy River list, 1701. [Polls.]** R. R.
 In the same, p. 150.
- Muddy River petition, 1704. [To be a town.]** R. R.
 In the same, p. 111.
- Notices of town meetings, 1857-1878. [Warrants.]** B. R. 1.13
 Fairly complete to 1872. Collected and bound in 1897.
 See also Annual reports, 1843-1888 above.
- Official programme for the celebration of July 4th, 1898, by the town.** B. R. 24.2
 Cover and eight pages. C. A. W. Spencer, secretary of the committee.
- Proceedings at the dedication of the Town Hall, February 22, 1873. Brookline, 1873.** B. R. 1.7
 Containing the inaugural address by Robert C. Winthrop.
- Proposed by-laws.** B. R.
 Broadside, dated April 13th, 1875.

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Brookline, Mass. Ready reference book of Brookline and Longwood.

[1886.] Boston, [1885.], 12°. B. R. 19.5

Views of Town Hall, of Brookline from Corey hill (2 pictures), church of the New Jerusalem, Public Library, Methodist church, Harvard church, Baptist church, St. Paul's church, church of Our Saviour, First Parish, St. Mary's. Raymond and Fox, publishers.

Records of Brookline men (1897) who served in the Civil War.

Personal returns on postal cards, collected by C. K. Bolton. B. R. 4.22

Reports of town officers and committees under the several articles in the warrant for the annual town meeting, 1874. Boston, 1874.

T. C.; B. R.

Report of town officers and committees, June 22, 1874. Boston, 1874.,

H. C. L.; T. C.; B. R.

Scrap-book, No. 2. Brookline schools, libraries, families, politics, homes, citizens, churches, events. Finished 1897. B. R. 24.2**Scrap-book, No. 3. Brookline firms, soldiers, licenses, homes, etc. B. R. 24.3****Spencer's Brookline directory for 1894, 1895/6, 1896/7. B. R. 19.6**

No more published.

1894 has views of: The interior of the Public Library, the churches, Town Hall, proposed high school, Devotion and Lincoln schools, and the Riverdale Casino.

Tax list, 1867—See "List of taxes" under *Assessors* below.**Town records.**

In Annual town reports. See also Muddy River and Brookline records, above.

***Accountant.* Report of the town accountant. B. R. 1.4**

In Annual town reports. First, dated Feb. 21, 1898.

***All Saints Church.* Year book, for the year ending Easter, 1896, 1897. B. R. 9.3**

With sermons by the rector.

***Assessors.* Assessors' notices, 1855, '58-'65, '67-'71, '75, '76. B. R. 1.12**

Collected and bound in 1897.

List of taxes assessed in the town of Brookline and the names of the taxpayers for the years 1851, 52, 53. Boston, 1854. 8°. B. R. 1.9

By streets. One division is: "Shipyard, Sewall's avenue, Longwood territory, etc."

For 1854 (Boston, 1855)—1866; Tax list, 1867-'99. T. C.

Also in Annual town reports. B. R. 1.4

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Brookline, Mass. Assessors. Reports.

B. R. 1.4

In Annual town reports. Also printed separately.

Same as "List of taxes" and "Tax list" above.

Street list of poll tax payers, 1891-'93, 1897-'99. Brookline, 1891-'93,
1897-'99. B. R. 1.11

The lists for 1897 and 1898 read, "Alphabetical street list," etc.

Auditors. Report of the receipts and expenditures, for the financial
year ending February 1, 1847-'54. Boston and Brookline. T. C.

The first report reads: "Report of the committee for auditing the
accounts of the Treasurer." The second reads: "The auditors' second
printed report.

For continuation see Treasurer's reports.

—Same. For 1850-'54.

B. R.

Estimates for 1877.

B. R.

Broadside.

Report for the year ending Feb. 1, '77, '78.

B. R.

In Town clerk's office, vol. lettered, "Articles in the warrant, 1874-'78."

Report, year ending Jan. 31, 1879.

S. O.; B. R.

Baptist church. Brief historical sketch of the Baptist church, with
the declaration of faith, the church covenant, and a list of the
officers and members. Constituted June 5, 1828. Brookline,
1894. B. R. 6.3

Revised by Mr. E. P. Vining.

Catalogue of the Harvard street Baptist Sabbath-school library.
Boston, 1862. B. R. 6.4

Celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary, June, 1878. Histori-
cal discourse by Rev. H. C. Mabie. Brookline, 1878. 8°. 80.

Views of the churches of 1828 and 1878.

B. R. 6.1

Historical sketch of the First Baptist church, with the declaration
of faith, the church covenant, and a list of the officers and mem-
bers. Constituted June 5, 1828. Brookline, 1877. B. R. 6.2

History of the Baptist church, with the declaration of faith, the
church covenant, and a list of the officers and members. Boston,
1861. pp. 40. H. C. L.

Board of Health. Digest of statutes and ordinances relating to the
public health, 1876. 1st edition. Boston, 1876. pp. 55+.

Bos. P. L.; B. R.

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Brookline, Mass. *Board of Health.* Circular on the prevention of tuberculosis. Issued by the board of health of Brookline. Brookline, 1898. www.libtool.com.cn B. R. 1.14

Prepared chiefly by Dr. H. L. Chase.

Report. Boston, 1877.

H. C. L.; B. R.

Report for the year ending January 31, 1890, '92-'94, '96-'97 B. R.

Also in Annual town reports.

Cemetery Committee. Records of the Cemetery committee for the town of Brookline, May 18, 1840—July 5, 1842; also, Records of the building committee for the Town Hall, January 30, 1844—November 10, 1845, also, Records of the finance committee for 1840 of *The Liberator*. B. R. 1.2

MS. given by Mrs. Edward S. Philbrick, Oct., 1890.

Chief of police. Reports.

B. R. 1.4

In Annual town reports.

Annual report, for the year ending February 1, 1877. Boston, 1877. B. R.

—Same. Feb. 1, 1879. Brookline, 1879.

B. R.

Christ church, Longwood. Brief sketch of Christ church, Longwood [1868]. pp. 18. B. R. 15.2

See also the heading "Miles, Henry A." below.

The Christian liturgy, and book of common prayer. Boston, 1845. pp. ix +, 464. Bos. P. L.

—Same, 1847. pp. ix +, 526.

Bos. P. L.

The Gospel church of Brookline, Longwood, 1861. pp. (2), 8. H. C. L.

The Gospel church. The proprietors of Christ church, Longwood. The organization of the church, the Deed of Trust, and extracts from the records of the trustees and vestry. Boston, 1863. pp. 80. H. C. L.

The ritual of the Gospel church of Brookline, selected from the Christian liturgy of 1847. Boston, 1862. pp. viii, 210. Bos. P. L.

The Gospel church short service, selected from the order of morning prayer of Christ's church, Longwood, for the use of the broad church of America. Boston, 1865. pp. 26 +. Bos. P. L.

Services for the use of the Sunday school. Boston, 1861. pp. 38.

H. C. L.

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- Brookline, Mass.** *Church of our Saviour, Longwood.* [Officers, services, etc., 1879, 1883-'85, 1887.] Bos. P. L.
- Citizens' caucus.* Report of committee, March 9, 1886 [for systematizing voting at caucuses]. B. R.
- Mr. Moorfield Storey in MS. added to committee list.
- Notice . . . Plan for voting in citizens' caucuses. 1886. pp. 4. B. R.
- Caucus rules, adopted by the citizens' caucus in 1886. B. R.
- Broadside.
- Collector.* Reports. B. R. 1.4
- In Annual town reports.
- Commissioners of the sinking fund.* Reports. B. R. 1.4
- In Annual town reports.
- Committee and consulting engineers.* Report on the removal of the pumping station, and other work connected with the Brookline water supply. Brookline, 1880. T. C.; B. R.
- Committee of the town for building a road from the end of the mill-dam to Washington street.* Report. B. R. 1.15
- Signed by George Griggs, chairman, Feb. 25, 1853. The committee was appointed Dec. 16, 1850. "Augustus Aspinwall, \$100," added in MS. to the subscribers, page 2. This is Beacon street.
- Committee on a place for a cemetery.* Report [May 9, 1874]. Broadside. T. C.; B. R.
- Committee on a system of sewerage.* Report to the Selectmen concerning a system of sewerage, 1875. Boston, 1875. H. C. L.; B. R.
- Committee on additional water supply.* Report, presented Dec. 1, 1887. B. R.
- Pp. 4.
- Committee on baths and wash-houses.* Report, Feb. 1, 1887. S. O.; B. R.
- Committee on building laws.* Report, April 16, 1888. 8 pp. folio. B. R.
- Committee on by-laws.* Report. Brookline, 1871, 1878, 1880. H. C. L.
- Same, 1871, 1874, 1878, 1880. T. C.
- Same, 1878, '80. B. R.
- Additional report. Brookline, 1880. H. C. L.
- Same, 1878, '80. T. C.; B. R.
- See also By-laws above.
- Committee on care and management of the public bath.* Reports. B. R. 1.4
- In Annual town reports. First, dated Feb. 26, 1898.
- Committee on certain articles in the warrant.* Report for the special town meeting of Dec. 4, 1889. B. R.

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- Brookline, Mass.** *Committee on county legislation.* Report of the special town meeting, Sept. 16, 1896, Nov. 18, 1896. B. R. 20.3
Report, Dec. 16, 1896. B. R.
In Report of the Selectmen of Brookline on the articles in the warrant. Proposed legislation to define and limit the powers of Norfolk county commissioners.
- Committee on extension of the water works.* Report of committee appointed July 26, 1887. Brookline, 1888. B. R.
Report, Feb., 1892. Brookline, 1892. B. R.
- Committee on fire-alarm telegraph.* Report, Feb. 8, 1886. S. O.; B. R.
[Broadside, dated Nov. 8th, 1886.] B. R.
- Committee on fire department.* Report [by] Charles K. Kirby, Horace James, Marshall Russell, J. Thos. Waterman, A. Kenrick, Jr. B. R.
- Committee on "Goddard Heights."* Report [Dec. 5, 1874.] pp. 3.
T. C.; B. R.
- Committee on improved public bathing facilities.* Report, October 24, 1895. Brookline, 1895. B. R.
- Committee on memorial tablets.* Report. B. R. 1.4
Annual town report, 1885.
- Committee on metropolitan system of drainage.* [Report, April 5, 1886.]
B. R.
- Committee on new police station.* Report [April 14, 1894]. Broad-
side. T. C.; B. R.
- Committee on new town hall.* Report [on bills and claims, Jan. 13, 1875].
T. C.; B. R.
- Committee on planting trees.* Reports. B. R. 1.4
In Annual town reports.
- Committee on rates and regulations for the use of water.* Report; and
an ordinance to establish the Brookline water board. Boston, 1875.
H. C. L.; T. C.; B. R.
- Committee on rules and regulations for the water board.* Report, April
6, 1876. pp. 8. B. R.
- Committee on salaries.* Report [by Abijah W. Goddard and four
others]. B. R.

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- Brookline, Mass.** *Committee on sewer assessments.* Report for the year ending Feb. 1, 1878. Brookline, 1878. T. C.; B. R.
- Minority report [by] William Aspinwall, H. M. Whitney. B. R.
- Committee on sewer and sidewalk assessments.* Report [Feb. 11, 1879]. S. O.; B. R.
- Committee on soldiers' & sailors' memorial structure.* Report, April 11, 1874; December 14, 1874. B. R.
- Committee on street lighting.* Report, April 15, 1885. B. R.
- Committee on street lights.* Report to the meeting, March 31, 1890. S. O.; T. C.; B. R.
- Committee on waste material.* Report of sub-committee [H. Lincoln Chase and others]. pp. 4. B. R.
- Committee on water supply.* See *Committee to examine the cause*, etc.
- Committee on the approaches to the Brookline railroad station.* Report; and report of the selectmen on Article XI. of the town Warrant. Also, supplementary report of the Water board. Brookline, 1883. T. C.; B. R.
- Committee on the disposal of waste material.* Report to the annual town meeting, April, 1893. T. C.; B. R.
- Committee on the Fire Department.* Report [1875] by Daniel Duffley and H. M. Whitney. H. C. L.; B. R.
- Report [1875]. By Henry V. Poor, W. B. Sears, Daniel Duffley, H. M. Whitney. B. R.
- Minority report. March, 1876. T. C.; B. R.
- Committee on the improvement of the acoustics and ventilation of the Brookline Town Hall.* Report by a committee appointed April 16, 1885. Brookline, 1886. With plans. pp. 16. H. C. L. 10366.26; B. R.
- Committee on the Muddy River or Riverdale park.* Report to the meeting, Dec. 4, 1889. S. O.; B. R.
- Committee on the new Boylston-street school-house.* Report [April 18, 1887]. pp. 4. S. O.; B. R.
- Committee on the present and future water supply.* Report. Brookline, 1883. pp. 7. T. C.; B. R.
- Committee on the prevention of waste and leakage in the use of water.* Report, Nov. 1, 1887. S. O.
- Report, March 19, 1888; Nov. 1, 1888. B. R.

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- Brookline, Mass.** *Committee on the purchase of land for parks and playgrounds.* Report to the special town meeting, Wednesday, December 4, 1889. 7 pp. B. R.
- Committee on the repairs of roads.* Report, 1865. Boston, 1865. pp. 26. H. C. L.; T. C.; B. R.
- Committee on the revision of water rates and water ordinances, rules and regulations.* Report [Nov. 15, 1884]. Brookline, 1884. T. C.; B. R.
- Report [Dec. 12, 1884]. Brookline, 1884. T. C.; B. R.
- Committee on the subject of new school-houses, and their location.* Report. Boston, 1853. pp. 8. H. C. L.
- Committee on the warrant.* Report for the annual town meeting, 1891, '92, '94, '96, '98, '99. T. C.; B. R.
- Same, '95, '97. B. R.
- Committee to examine the accounts of the water board.* Report of committee appointed Jan. 14, 1884. B. R.
- Committee to examine the cause of the alleged impurity of the water from Charles River.* Report on water supply [1879?]. pp. 4. B. R.
- Made by H. M. Whitney, W. H. Lincoln, and four others.
- Supplementary report, with letter of Gen'l George S. Greene. Brookline, 1879. pp. 7. B. R.
- Report; with letters bearing upon the subject from engineers and contractors. Brookline, 1879. pp. 42. T. C.; B. R.
- Committee to examine the sources of water supply.* Report of the joint committee, February 27, 1873. Boston, 1873. H. C. L.
- Report, September, 1873. Boston, 1873. T. C.; B. R.
- With map.
- Report, 1879. H. C. L.
- Committee to investigate the action of the commissioners of Norfolk county in relation to the court house at Dedham.* Report, December, 1896. [Boston], 1896. B. R. 20.5
- See also "Committee on county legislation" above, and the heading "Norfolk county" below.
- Committee to whom was referred the Final report of the Brookline water commissioners.* Report. Boston, 1876. pp. 29. T. C.; B. R.
- Committee upon new by-laws and ordinances.* Report, April, 1874. Boston, 1874. T. C.; B. R.

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- Brookline, Mass.** *Committee upon the petition of Mr. Abijah W. Goddard for an abatement of taxes.* Report, April 27, 1877. B. R.
- Committees on sewer assessments, diversion of Muddy River, elevated railways, and annexation to Boston.* Reports, March 25, 1879. Brookline, 1879. T. C.; B. R.
- Committees on the auditors' report, and on Longwood avenue bridge.* Report, April 10, 1877. Brookline, 1877. T. C.; B. R.
- Committees on the electric fire-alarm telegraph, public baths, and wash-houses, Brookline-avenue playground.* Reports, June 30, 1886. pp. 20. S. O.; B. R.
- Committees on the trust funds, and on the fire department.* Reports, April 24, 1877. Brookline, 1877. pp. 14. T. C.; B. R.
- Counsel.* Reports. B. R. 1.4
In Annual town reports.
- Edward Devotion fund.* The Edward Devotion fund. B. R. 1.4
In Town report, 1883. See also "Bailey, F. L." above.
- Engineer.* Reports of the town engineer. B. R. 1.4
In Annual town reports.
—Same. For the year ending January 31, 1895-'98. Brookline, 1895-'98. B. R.
Report on construction of main sewer. Brookline, 1878. Map and 8 plates. T. C.; B. R.
- Engineers of the fire department.* Fifth annual report. Boston, 1876. B. R.
—Same. Annual report of the chief engineer for the year ending Feb. 1, 1877. Boston, 1877. B. R.
Statutes, town by-laws, and rules and regulations, adopted October 30, 1871. Boston, 1871. B. R.
- Fire engineers.* Reports. B. R. 1.4
In Annual town reports.
Report for the year ending Jan. 31, 1892; '97. Brookline, 1892, '97. B. R.
- First Parish church.* Catalogue of library belonging to the Brookline (First Parish) Sunday school, April, 1841. Boston. B. R. 13.4
Elizabeth A. Davis's copy.
Catalogue, April, 1852. Cambridge, 1852. H. C. L.

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- Brookline, Mass.** *First Parish church.* Catalogue of the library of the First parish Sunday-school, September, 1857. Cambridge, 1857. www.libtool.com.cn B. R. 13.4.1
- Order of exercises at the dedication of the house of the First Congregational society. Brookline, December 1st, 1848. Bos. P. L. Broadside.
- Organization for 1899-1900 and minister's report for 1898-9. Brookline, 1899. B. R. 13.10
- Records of baptisms, marriages, and deaths for 100 years [1718-1817]. B. R. 3.5
Brookline historical publication society publications, No. 8.
- Harvard church.* Anniversary exercises, May 6, 1879. [Boston, 1879.] pp. 7. Bos. P. L.
- Catalogue of books in the Sabbath school library. Boston, 1858.
- Catalogue of books in the Sabbath school library, Sept., 1868. Boston, 1868. B. R.
- Constitution and by-laws, and articles of faith and covenant, with registers of members, March 1, 1872. Cambridge, 1872. B. R. 8.2
- The same. May 1, 1879. Brookline, 1879. Bos. P. L. H. C. L.
- In memoriam Martin Luther Hall, born February 23, 1802; died February 20, 1875. [Boston, 1875.] B. R. 4.11
- Installation of Rev. Reuben Thomas. [Brookline, 1875.] B. R. 8.4
Order of service.
- Monthly record. Brookline, Mass., January, 1878. pp. 4. Bos. P. L.
- Sunday school library. [Catalogue.] pp. 12. Bos. P. L.
- Supplement No. 6 to Manual of Harvard church, Brookline, Mass., January 1st, 1878. Bos. P. L.
- High school.* Catalogue of the public high school, 1843-4. Boston, 1844. H. C. L.
- Wilder Dwight's copy. "Requirements for admission" on page 9 crossed out. Pages 11-12 have "History of the school."
- Charts showing the growth of the school.
In Town report, 1896.
- Course of study in the Brookline high school, with suggestions regarding the method of teaching certain branches, etc. Boston, 1873. pp. 11. Bos. P. L.

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Brookline, Mass. High school. Directory for the year 1893/4—
1898/9. Boston and Brookline, 1893-'99. B. R. 17.3

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Outline of work in the Brookline high school. [Brookline, 1898.]
B. R. 17.20

[Report of committee] 1888 [with course of study]. pp. 7.

Highways. Highway districts. B. R. 1.4
In Annual town reports, 1886, 1898.

Inspector of buildings. Reports. B. R. 1.4
In Annual town reports.

Inspector of milk and veterinary inspector. Reports. B. R. 1.4
In Annual town reports. Appended to reports of Board of health.

Joint committee on water supply. Reports, Feb. 6, 1873; Feb. 27,
1873; 31st March, 1873. T. C.; B. R.

Leyden congregational church. Manual [with List of members July
first, 1898]. B. R. 8.10

Map. [Historical map.] B. R.
A wall map by G. H. Walker & Co. was annotated by the History com-
mittee of the Education society, and a few copies were printed in 1897.

The town of Brookline, January 1st, 1886. B. R.

Maps. See Aspinwall and Lincoln above; Brookline, Mass. Acts
and laws; French, Alexis H.; Whitman, H. T.; Park Commis-
sioners (p. 123); Olmsted, F. L. & J. C.; and titles entered under
Plan, General plan, etc., in heavy faced type.

Norfolk unitarian church. Dedication of the chapel of the church, and
consecration of the corner stone, Oct. 30, 1890. pp. (15). State library

Overseers of the poor. Reports. B. R. 1.4
In Annual town reports.

Reports for the year ending January 31, 1897-'98. Brookline,
1897-'98. B. R.

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Brookline, Mass. *Park commissioners.* Report for the year ending Jan. 31, 1896-'97. B. R.

Also in Annual town reports.

See also reports of the Department of parks, Boston.

General plan for the sanitary improvement of Muddy River, and for completing a continuous promenade between Boston Common and Jamaica Pond. 1881. B. R.

Outline of the revised plan for the parkway and sanitary improvement of Muddy River, showing the proposed change in the town boundary, and the relation of the proposed pleasure ground to the neighboring streets, and to the lately suggested revision of the railroad arrangements between Chapel and Longwood stations. December, 1889. B. R.

Parkway. Outline of revised plan for the parkway. B. R. 1.4
In Annual town report 1890.

Pierce division, No. 86, Sons of Temperance. Constitution and by-laws. Boston, 1861. B. R. 28.2

Police department. Statutes, by-laws, rules and regulations for the government of the Brookline police. Adopted by the board of selectmen, Feb. 3, 1874. Boston, 1874. B. R.

Public baths. Reports of the building committee and of the committee on care and management. With an appendix containing a description of the buildings, illustrations, schedule of hours, etc. Brookline, 1897. 3 plates. B. R. 23.2
See also Annual town report 1897, page 275.

Public Library. Annual report of the trustees 1866, 1870-99. B. R. 18.20
1866 is "ninth." 1870 is "thirteenth." 1897 (fortieth) has a history of the library. For other years see the Annual town reports.
Includes reports of Treasurer and Librarian.

—For 1867, '68, '69, etc. (10th, 11th, 12th). Bos. P. L.

Brookline library bulletin. B. R. 18.4

Vols. I-III. October, 1894, to June, 1897. Brookline, Mass., 1897. 8°.

Vol. IV. October, 1897, to June, 1898. 8°.

BULLETIN, Vol. V. October, 1898—. Small quarto. Five numbers each year.

Index to Miss Woods's Historical sketches in number for April, 1895;
Sketch of the library, February, 1896; Manuscripts in the library (partial list) April, 1895; Trustees, 1857-'97, February, 1896.

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- Brookline, Mass.** *Public Library.* Bulletin, 75, 76, 79-84. Bos. P. L.
- Same, 1877-83 (May), 1888 (Feb.-Nov.). B. R.
- Catalogue, December 2, 1857. Boston, 1857. 24 pp. B. R. 18.13
The library was first opened December 2, 1857.
- Catalogue. Boston, 1865. B. R. 18.5
Containing an introductory sketch of the library which states that this is the third catalogue compiled; also Rules and regulations adopted March 25, 1861; trustees 1864-65; and trustees of the library from its commencement.
Mr. J. Emory Hoar was the librarian.
- Catalogue. Cambridge, 1873. B. R. 18.8
With historical preface.
- Catalogue: Supplement 1873-81. Compiled by the librarian [Mary A. Bean]. Brookline, 1881. B. R. 18.9
—Interleaved copy. 2 vols. B. R. 18.10
- Catalogue of English prose fiction, January, 1895. Arranged alphabetically by authors and titles with historical and juvenile works indicated. Brookline, 1895. B. R. 18.11
—Second edition, corrected. Brookline, 1895. B. R. 18.12
- Catalogue of the music library. [Brookline, 1895.] 16°. B. R. 18.1
- Catalogue of music, corrected to June, 1897. Brookline, 1897. B. R. 18.1.1
Compiled by Louisa M. Hooper.
- A classed catalogue of the Brookline public library; with an alphabetical index. Boston, 1859. pp. xii., 95. Bos. P. L.; B. R. 18.13.1
- Finding list for alcoves I., II., IX. and X., fiction, juvenile department, etc. [1871 ?] B. R. 18.18
- Information for readers. Compiled by the librarian [C. K. Bolton]. Brookline: Issued by the trustees. 1896. B. R. 18. 2
Lettered "Hand-Book" on the cover.
Containing views of the library, book hall, north wing, and Gardner hall; historical sketch, library trustees, information for readers, periodicals, 100 good novels 100 good books for boys and girls, and regulations.

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- Brookline, Mass. *Public Library.*** Manuscripts; including those given by the Misses Clark and Miss Susan G. Whyte. B. R.
 For a partial list see Brookline library bulletin, vol. 1, No. 4.
- [Portraits of trustees.] B. R.
 A nearly complete collection, representing fairly well the leading men of the town from 1857 to 1900.
- Regulations, adopted December 18th, 1889. Brookline, 1890. B. R. 18.17
- The rules and regulations of the public library of Brookline, established, by vote of the town, March 30, 1857. Boston, 1857. B. R. 18.14
- Report of the library trustees on the regulations of the public library, to the special town meeting, Monday, July 8, 1889. B. R.
 —Same, Wednesday, December 4, 1889. [MS.] B. R.
- Rules and regulations. March 25, 1861. [Brookline, 1861.] B. R. 18.14.1
- The Sharp papers in the public library. B. R. 3.5
 Brookline historical publication society publications, No. 2.
 Deeds, wills, etc. Prepared by C. K. Bolton.
- Special report of the board of trustees upon the library lot and building. March 29, 1867. Boston, 1867. B. R. 18. 15
 See also Mr. Baker's history of the library in the pamphlet edition of the 40th annual report of the trustees, 1897, page 29 *et seq.*
- Public Schools.* Course of study, 1895; arithmetic. [Brookline, 1895.] B. R. 17.16
- Course of study for the grammar and primary schools. Adopted, September, 1879. Brookline, 1879. B. R.
- Course of study, geography, 1894: outlines of geography for primary and grammar schools. [Brookline, 1894.] B. R. 17.13
- Course of study in elementary science for primary and grammar grades, 1895. [Brookline, 1895.] B. R. 17.18
- Course of study in history, 1894. [Brookline, 1894.] B. R. 17.14
- A list of books selected for the use of the pupils of the public schools of Brookline, March, 1879. Boston, 1879. B. R. 17.10

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- Brookline, Mass. *Public Schools.*** Outline of instruction given in nature study and elementary science, in primary and grammar schools, during the year ending June, 1892. [Brookline, 1892.]
B. R. 17.12
- Reading in co-ordination with history, literature, science, and geography, 1894. [Brookline, 1894.] B. R. 17.15
- Suggestions for a course in reading, 1892. [Brookline, 1892.]
B. R. 17.11
- Text-books and supplementary works used in primary, grammar, and high schools, 1895. [Brookline, 1895.] B. R. 17.17
- Republican club*, 1887. [Platform, etc.] Boston, H. G. Collins, 1887.
State library
- Saint Mark's church.* The dedication. October 14, 15, 18, 1896.
Portraits and illustration. B. R. 10.1
- Sanitary agent.* Reports. B. R. 1.4
In Annual town reports.
Appended to reports of Board of health.
- St. Mary's church.* Constitution and by-laws of the Young Catholic friend society, connected with St. Mary's church. Boston, 1855.
B. R. 7.1
- St. Paul's church.* Order of services at [its] consecration, Dec. 23, 1852. Boston, 1852. pp. 17. Bos. P. L.
- Report of the rector [Francis Wharton] of St. Paul's church, for the parochial year ending May 6, 1868. Cambridge, 1868. pp. 6.
H. C. L.; B. R.
- Report for the parochial year ending June 18, 1864. Boston, 1864.
pp. 20. H. C. L.
- Catalogue of books in the Sunday-school library. Boston, 1864.
B. R. 9.4
- School Committee.* By-laws for the regulation of the Brookline public schools, 1855, '56, '58, '67, '71, '79. Boston, 1855-79. B. R. 17.9
- Regulations of the public schools, adopted by the School Committee, March, 1879. Brookline, 1879. B. R.
- Report, March 2, 1840. T. C.

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- Brookline, Mass. School Committee.** Report, March, 1846; for the year 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852/53—1870/71; for the year ending Feb. 1, 1872—1880; for the year ending Jan. 31, 1881—99. B. R. 17.8
H. C. L. has report, March 2, 1840, and later.
“For 1860/61, with the by-laws revised March, 1861.”
See also Annual town reports.
- Report on additional accommodations [March 25, 1879.] pp. 3. T. C.; B. R.
- Report on additional accommodations for public schools. [June 9, 1879.] pp. 8. T. C.; B. R.
- Report of the examination committee of Brookline schools. Boston, 1873.
- Supplementary report [recommending the erection of a Drill Hall]. 1889. B. R.
- Selectmen.** Report [May 9, 1874]. Broadside. T. C.; B. R.
- Estimates for appropriation, for the year 1876. Broadside. B. R.
- Quarterly exhibit of the appropriations and expenditures of the town [Feb. 1, May 1, Aug. 1, Nov. 1 each year], 1874-'83. B. R.
- The library lacks: Feb., 1875; Feb., 1877; Feb., 1878; Feb., 1879; Feb., 1880; Feb., Aug., Nov., 1881; 1882; Feb., 1883.
These numbers may or may not have appeared.
See also under *Treasurer*.
- Report in relation to the new cemetery on Grove street. Boston, 1874. H. C. L.; S. O.; B. R.
- Report on municipal lighting to the special town meeting, Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1896. B. R. 1.10
In Report of the Selectmen of Brookline on the articles in the warrant, pp. 23-51.
- Same. For 1881, June, 1883, 1886, March, 1896. Bos. P. L.
- Same. For June, Dec., 1884. State library
- Report on sewerage. July 26, 1869. B. R.
- Report [on suits and claims]. May 9, 1874. Broadside. B. R.
- Report concerning a system of sewerage. Boston, 1875. T. C.; B. R.
- Report in addition to their report on the matter of widening Washington street bridge [April 1, 1875.] Broadside. T. C.; B. R.
- Report on the improvement of Brookline avenue [July 11, 1874.] pp. 3. T. C.; B. R.

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Brookline, Mass. Selectmen. Reports.

B. R. 1.4

In Annual town reports.

Report upon the several articles in the warrant for the town meeting to be held Nov. 30, 1874 (map Brookline avenue playground); May 25, 1875, Dec. 30, '75 (with sewer map); March 20, '76, Dec. 12, '76; Jan. 23, '77; March 27, '77; March 26, '78; July 2, '78; July 17, '78; Oct. 10, '78; Location of Station street, and report of the Selectmen upon the articles in the warrant, Feb. 11, '79 (with map); Report upon the articles in the warrant; March 25, '79 (with map of Station street); March 30, '80, and report of the special committee . . . to oppose the annexation of Brookline; Sept. 16, '80; Nov. 22, '80; March 14, '81; March 6, '82; June 22, '82; March 5, '83; for June 6th, '83; June 14th, '83; supplementary report, June 14, '83; Oct. 17, '83; March 17, '84; for April 7, '84; June 4th, '84; Dec. 3, '84; Jan. 2, '85; March 30, '85; Feb. 8, '86; March 30, '86; June 30, '86; Oct. 20, '86; Dec. 20, '86; March 2, '87; March 29, '87; March 30, '87; July 26, '87; Nov. 22, '87; Dec. 1, '87; March 28, '88; April 23, '88; June 28, '88; July 3, '88; Nov. 8, '88; Feb. 20, '89; March 27, '89; July 8, '89; Dec. 4, '89; Jan. 15, '90; March 31, '90; Sept. 18, '90; Jan. 29, '91 (Australian ballot); Feb. 20, '91; March 31, '91; May 20, '91 (plan); Oct. 27, '91; March 30, '92; July 15, '92; Oct. 31, '92; Jan. 25, '93; March 29, '93; April 12, '93; May 15, '93; Oct. 10, '93; Jan. 25, '94 (with bill referred to under the 9th article [conduits]); March 29, '94; May 29, '94; Oct. 30, '94; Jan. 29, '95; March 27, '95; June 28, '95; Oct. 24, '95 (bath house); Jan. 30, '96 (bath house); March 31, '96; June 25, '96; Dec. 16, '96 (county legislation, lighting); Feb. 23, '97; March 31, '97; June 30, '97; Dec. 15, '97 (art. 23, Devotion house); Feb. 9, '98; March 31, '98; June 30, '98 (art. 15, police station); Jan. 10, '99; March 30, '99; July 7, '99; Nov. 9, '99 (Devotion house; Cypress, Harvard, Boylston streets); Dec. 18, '99 (town council plan). T. C. Nearly complete sets are to be found at the Public Library and at the Selectmen's office.

Report under the several articles in the warrant for the town meeting to be held Nov. 30, 1874, May 25, 1875, Dec. 30, 1875, March 20, 1876, Dec. 12, '76, March 26, '78, March 25, '79, March 30, '80, Nov. 22, 1880, June 22, '82, March 5, '83, March 17, '84, April 7, '84, March 30, '85, March 31, '90, March 30, '92, March 29, '93, April 12, '93, Oct. 24, '95, Jan. 30, '96. H. C. L.

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- Brookline, Mass. *Selectmen.*** Schedule of betterments assessed on Beacon street. [March, 1890.] 7 pp. folio. B. R.
 Supplementary report on street lighting [dated April 23, 1887]. B. R.
- Selectmen and School committee.* Report on sites for high and primary school buildings [1893.] S. O.; B. R.
 [Supplementary report, June 28, 1886.] New grammar school. Broadside. B. R.
- Sewer committee.* Brookline sewer documents. 1876. Boston, 1876. H. C. L.; T. C.; B. R.
- Soldiers' and sailors' monument committee.* Reports [Jan. 17, 1876]. Boston. T. C.; B. R.
- Station.* Plan for the improvement of the approaches to the Brookline station. B. R. 1.4
 In Annual town report, 1884.
- Superintendent of schools.* Manual training in the public schools of Brookline, 1891. Boston, 1891. H. C. L.
 Reports. B. R. 1.4
 In Annual town reports.
- Superintendent of streets and sewers.* Reports. B. R. 1.4
 In Annual town reports. Also reprinted.
- Superintendent of wires and lights.* Reports. B. R. 1.4
 In Annual town reports.
- Town clerk.* Report on the vital statistics. B. R. 1.4
 In Annual town reports.
- Town Hall.* [Dedicatory exercises, Feb. 22, 1873.] B. R. 1.7.1
 Newspaper clippings.
- Treasurer.* Report of the cost of the construction, extension, and maintenance of the water works beyond the sale of the bonds. [April 29, 1879]. pp. 3. T. C.; B. R.
 Quarterly exhibit, 1886. May 1st, August 1st, November 1st. B. R.
 Quarterly exhibit of the appropriations, expenditures, receipts and condition of the treasury, to August 1, 1885, Nov. 1, 1885. B. R.
 Report of the receipts and expenditures for the financial year ending February 1, 1855-'99. Boston and Brookline. T. C.
 Also in Annual town reports. See also under *Auditor* above.

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Brookline, Mass. Treasurer. Semi-annual exhibit of the appropriations and expenditures, to August 1, 1884. [First.] B. R.

See also under *Selectmen*.

Tuesday club. [Programmes, 1888-1899.] B. R. 28.1

Village brook. The new covered channel. B. R. 1.4

In Annual town report for 1889, 1894.

Walnut Hills cemetery. Rules, regulations, and ordinances. Boston, 1875. B. R. 1.1

By-law in relation to Brookline, 1897. B. R.

Reports of trustees. B. R. 1.4

In Annual town reports.

Water board. Annual report, 1878 (second); for year ending Feb. 1, 1879 (third). T. C.; B. R.

Annual report for the year ending Feb. 1, 1878-'79; report, [1880]; annual report for the year, January 31, 1881; report, 1882-'91; annual report, 1892; report, 1893, '96, '98. Brookline, 1878-'79, 1881-'86, 1888-'90, 1892-'93, '96, '98; Boston, 1880, '87, '91. B. R.

Quarterly reports. First (July, 1876); Fourth (April, 1877). T. C.

—First (July, 1876); Second (Oct., 1876); Fourth (April, 1877); Fifth (July, 1877). B. R.

Report, November 9, 1876. B. R.

Report. Boston, 1880. T. C.

Reports for the years ending Jan. 31. B. R. 1.4

In Annual town reports.

Includes reports of engineers and superintendent.

Report of the board and superintendent on the subject of a high-service system presented March, 1883. T. C.

Appended to report, Oct. 17, 1883.

Report on the sixth article in the warrant for the town meeting, held Oct. 17, 1883. Brookline, 1884. pp. 16. Bos. P. L.; B. R.

Report on article XVII. of the warrant for the meeting, Oct. 10, 1893. Broadside. B. R.

Report on water supply [by the water board and three others. 1878?] T. C.; B. R.

Report upon the completion of the plant of the high-service system. Brookline, 1885. pp. 32. 2 plates. T. C.; B. R.

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- Brookline, Mass.** *Water board.* Supplementary report. Brookline, 1878. pp. 4. T. C.; B. R.
 Supplementary report [April 4, 1879]. Boston, 1879. pp. 4. T. C.; B. R.
 Supplementary report, March, 1884. pp. 3. T. C.; B. R.
- Water commissioners.* Final report. Boston, 1875. pp. 118. Maps. State library; T. C.; B. R.
 Ordinance for the governance of. Adopted Oct. 28, 1873. T. C.; B. R.
 [Analysis of water from the reservoir of the Brookline water works.] August 11th, 1875. Broadside. B. R.
- Water committee.* Report, March 16th, 1876. T. C.; B. R.
- Water Works.* Test of the pumping engine. [1875.] pp. 6. Bos. P. L.
 Contract and specifications for furnishing cast-iron water pipes and special castings. [187-.] pp. 18. B. R.
 —Same. [18—.] pp. 20. B. R.
- Brookline classical school.** Also, "Miss Stebbins' private select school." B. R. 2.4
 Signed "C." In *Brookline Chronicle*, August 22, 1891.
- Brookline club.** Exhibition of oil paintings, May, 1886. pp. 16. B. R. 26.3
 Government, by-laws, and members, 1885-1886. Brookline, 1885. pp. 28. Bos. P. L.
- Brookline education society.** Year book, 1895/96, 1896/97, 1897/98. Constitution, officers, and members; with a record of meetings, lectures, and reports of committees. Brookline, 1896, '97, '98. B. R. 17.7
 1895/96 "first year."
- Bulletin, October, 1899. Brookline, 1899. B. R. 17.7.1
- First art exhibition. Catalogue, loan collection of paintings in lower Town Hall, April 3-17, 1897. B. R. 26.1
 Prepared by Desmond FitzGerald.
- History committee.* A guide to the local history of Brookline, Mass. B. R. 3.6
 Prepared by the History committee of the Brookline education society, 1897.
 Chiefly the work of Miss Annie B. Tomlinson (now Mrs. D. S. Sanford).
 Views of: the town hall; the high school; the public library; the public bath.
Corrections: Page 12, line 19: The Crafts house is in Roxbury.
 Page 17, line 10: omit, "but repelled the attack."
 Page 17, line 11 from bottom: William D. Goddard of *Roxbury*.

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Brookline elections, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886. Also, Lyman campaign, 1882 and 1884. B. R. 3.27

A collection of clippings, etc., made by Charles P. Ware, and given to the library in January, 1898.

Brookline friendly society. Report of the directors. [Boston, 1896.] pp. 4. Bos. P. L.

Brookline gas light company. Why Brookline streets should be lighted with gas: statement, March 14, 1881. Boston, 1881. B. R. 3.31
Terms, rules, and regulations. Boston, 1853. H. C. L.

Brookline hill. See General plan.

Brookline historical publication society. Announcement [circulars]. State library

Publications. B. R. 3.5

First series, numbers 1 to 10, issued in 1895 and 1896. With a list of subscribers and a complete index. Brookline, 1897. pp. vi., 172.
Namely:—

1. A letter from Rebecca Boylston to Edward Boylston.
2. The Sharp papers in the Brookline Public Library.
3. Brookline in the Revolution. By Margaret Elizabeth May. *Map.*
4. Papers of the White family of Brookline, 1650-1807.
5. Roxbury church records relating to Brookline.
6. Early notices of local events.
7. Letter of Brigadier-General Edward A. Wild to the Brookline War Committee. *Portrait.*
8. First parish church records of baptisms, marriages, and deaths, for 100 years.
9. The history of the lyceum movement in Brookline. By Grace Elisabeth Mathews.
10. Brookline in the Civil War. By Katherine Robinson Briggs. *Plate.*

Second series, numbers 11 to 20, issued in 1897, 1898, and 1899. With a complete index.

11. Three glimpses of Brookline, in 1700, 1800, and 1900. By Marion L. Sharp. *Two maps.*
12. Major Thompson's deposition. Being a spirited protest to the General court by a Brookline patriot of 1775, against the forcible quartering of soldiers in his domicile.
13. The Brookline town meeting. By Charles W. Kellogg, Jr. *Two charts.*
14. The Devotion family of Brookline. By Susan Vining Griggs. *Two plates.*
15. Extracts from the account book of John Goddard of Brookline.
16. More early notices of local events. Collected by Miss Ellen Chase.
17. Town papers. Selected by Edward W. Baker.
18. Brookline in the anti-slavery movement. By Harold Parker Williams.
- 19-20. Some works relating to Brookline, Massachusetts. By Charles Knowles Bolton.

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Brookline independent. July 4 to November 29, 1873. Brookline, 1873. *Folio*. B. R. 2.3

Brookline land company. [Report] March 1, 1876. With *map*.
B. R. 3.30
—Same. [1879.] Bos. P. L.

Brookline magazine, 1897. Brookline, 1897. *Illustrated*. B. R. 2.8
But one number issued. Historical articles: Landmarks of old Brookline, by C. K. Bolton; The public schools of Brookline, by S. T. Dutton; Brookline philanthropies, by R. W. Hastings; The town government, by J. M. Codman, Jr.; Suburban homes, by F. M. Wakefield; Clubs among the women, by Mrs. David H. Rice; Men's clubs; Representative Brookline pulpits; The advantages and obligations of residence in Brookline: a symposium by D. D. Addison, Edward Atkinson, B. F. Baker, M. F. Dickinson, Jr., D. FitzGerald, W. I. Haven, Jerome Jones, Edward Stanwood, C. H. Utley, F. H. Williams; Interesting facts about Brookline; Bibliography.

Brookline news. August, 1886, to March, 1888. Brookline, 1886–1888. 4°. B. R. 2.1
Edited by Louis Cassier, who now publishes *Cassier's Magazine*.

Brookline social library. [Book-plate.] *In* Plutarch's Lives, vol. 1. New York, 1822. B. R. 18.3
Catalogue, 1827. B. R. 18.19

Brookline transcript. October 15, 1870, to May 31, 1873. Brookline, 1870–'73. 3 v. f. in 1 fol. B. R. 2.2
Contains Historical sketches of Brookline, and Brookline as it was, both by Harriet F. Woods; also, Recollections of Brookline, by S. A. Goddard.

Brookline union. [Plans, 1887.] 2 pp. 5 plates. B. R. 26.2
"Brookline water conduit" whitewash. B. R.
Broadside. A criticism.

Brown, Howard Nicholson. Memorial of John Wells. Privately printed, 1876. [T. R. Marvin & Son, Boston.] *Portrait*. B. R. 4.12
Written for the Brookline Thursday club.

Burrage, A. C. Municipal lighting. Arguments made in remonstrance in behalf of the Suburban light and power company and the Brookline gas light company, *etc.* March 24, 1891. Boston, 1891. pp. 15.

Boston Athenæum

Caffin, Charles H. Formal gardens, and a New England example.
In Harper's Magazine, September, 1899.
The illustrations accompanying this article are of a garden which has just been completed for the Hon. Charles F. Sprague, of Brookline, by Mr. Charles A. Platt, the leading exponent of the formal garden in this country.

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- Candage, Rufus George Frederick.** Account of the Cavendish, Candish or Candage family. Bangor, Me., 1889. B. R. 22.7
From the Bangor, Maine, *Historical Magazine*.
See also Memoir of R. G. F. Candage.
- Candage, Rufus George Frederick, and Drew, Charles H.** Memorial of Clarence F. Whitaker. 1887. *Portrait*. B. R. 4.32
Biographical sketch by R. G. F. Candage and C. H. Drew; and Mr. Whitaker's essay on Siberia. Prepared for the Thursday club.
- Candler, William L.** See Third army corps union.
- Chandler, Alfred Dupont.** Annexation of Brookline to Boston.
Opening argument for the town of Brookline, before the committee on towns of the Massachusetts legislature, Thursday, March 11, 1880. Brookline, 1880. B. R. 3.17
"Printed at private expense."
- Argument, on creating a tribunal to decide that a public necessity for a railroad exists, before property can be taken for its construction, before the committee on railroads of the Massachusetts legislature, Tuesday, February 21, 1882. Boston, 1882. B. R. 3.15
On the proposed route of the New York and Boston inland railroad company through Boston and Brookline.
- Brookline: a study in town government.** Boston, 1893. 8°. B. R. 3.9
From the *New England Magazine*, August, 1893.
- The Brookline town meeting.** B. R. 2.4
In *Brookline Chronicle*, April 6, 1895.
- T. P. Chandler et alii. vs. the city of Boston and the town of Brookline.**
In equity. Arguments for the complainants. June, 1873. Boston, 1873. B. R. 3.20
Before the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts, Suffolk, ss. Argument against the constitutional right of the legislature to annex Brookline to Boston.
- [Chandler, Charles Lyon.]** Lt.-Col. Charles Lyon Chandler. [A memorial.] Cambridge, 1865. *Portrait*. B. R. 4.7
- Channing, Walter.** Beginnings of an education society. Bos. P. L.
Reprinted from the *Educational Review*, Nov., 1897.
- Chase, Ellen, editor.** Early notices of local events. B. R. 3.5
Brookline historical publication society publications, No. 6.
- More early notices of local events.** B. R. 3.5
Brookline historical publication society publications, No. 16. Printed in February, not in March.

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- Chase, Heman Lincoln.** Baths, bathing, and swimming for soldiers.
 Boston, 1896. B. R. 23.1
 Reprinted from the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, of August 27 and
 September 3, 1896.
 Pages 14-15 relate to Brookline; there is a view of the exterior and one of the
 interior of the new Bath-house.
- Chase, William Leverett.** See In memoriam.
- Chronicle, The.** 1874-. Brookline, 1874-. B. R. 2.4
 In 1899 the size was reduced.
- Civil service reform association of Brookline, Mass.** Bos. P. L.
 William H. White's essays published in 1883 by the association.
- Coffin, Charles Carleton.** See In memoriam.
- Cole, Samuel W.** Public school music. [Boston, 1895.] B. R. 17.2
 Cut from the *New England Magazine*, November, 1895.
- Cooke, Samuel.** The solemn charge given to ministers, to commit
 the Truth: and Doctrines of the Gospel, to faithful and able men;
 Consider'd in a Sermon Preach'd at the ordination of the Reverend
 Mr. Cotton Brown, to the Pastoral Care of the Church of Christ in
 Brooklin, October 26, 1748. Boston, N. E., 1748. B. R. 13.5
- Coolidge (David) et als. vs. Inhabitants of Brookline.** Brief for
 plaintiffs. ff 4. B. R. 3.21
 Opposing the legality of votes at the town meeting 28 Oct., 1873, to employ
 counsel and bear the expense of fighting annexation.
 [Statement of petitioners in 1873 to the supreme judicial court, Norfolk
 county, asking for a writ of injunction to prohibit the town from
 borrowing or spending money to oppose annexation. With answer
 of the inhabitants.] pp. 6. B. R. 3.21
- Cooper, Samuel.** Sermon Preach'd April 9, 1760, at the ordination of
 the Reverend Mr. Joseph Jackson, to the Pastoral care of the church
 in Brooklin. Boston, New England. 1760. B. R. 13.6
- Cotton, Thomas.** Deed of land to inhabitants of Brookline for a
 common road. December, 1718. Bos. P. L.
 Manuscript.
- Country club, Brookline, Mass.** Constitution and by-laws. [Bos-
 ton.] 1882, 1885. Bos. P. L.

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Crafts, James M. and William F. Crafts family: genealogical and biographical history of the descendants of Griffin and Alice Craft of Roxbury, Mass., 1630-1890. Northampton, 1893. 8°. *Illustrated.*
Many references to Brookline families. B. R. 22.3

Cummings, Emma G. Botany [of Brookline].

In Brookline: the history of a favored town, pages 169-172.

Cushing, Jacob. Discourse occasioned by the Death of the Reverend Mr. Joseph Jackson, Late Pastor of the Church in Brookline, who departed this life July 22, 1796, Ætatis 62. Delivered at his Interment July 25, 1796. Boston, 1797. B. R. 4.15

Cushing, Thomas. Memoir of Gideon F. Thayer. *Portrait.* B. R. 4.28
From the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, for April, 1865.

Dean, John Ward. Biographical sketch of William Reed Deane, Esq. B. R. 4.26
Reprinted with additions from the necrology of the N. E. Historic Genealogical Society in the *Historical and Genealogical Register* for October, 1888.

Deane, Mrs. Abby. See Memoir of Mrs. Abby Deane.

Devotion fund. B. R. 1.4
In Annual town report, 1883. See also "Bailey, F. L." above.

Directory. See Brookline, Mass. Directory.

Downing, Andrew Jackson. Treatise on the theory and practice of landscape gardening, adapted to North America. New York, 1857. *Fifth edition.* B. R. 3.7
Among the estates mentioned are those of Col. T. H. Perkins, Col. Theodore Lyman, and Mr. Thomas Lee.

Drew, Charles H. See under Candage, R. G. F.

Driscoll, James M. Roads in Brookline. B. R. 2.4
In Brookline *Chronicle*, August 20, 1892.

Driscoll, Joseph. Brookline water supply. B. R. 2.4
In Brookline *Chronicle*, August 6, 1892.

Dutton, Samuel Train. Address before the teachers of the public schools of Brookline at the opening of the term, Sept. 10, 1894.

B. R. 17.4
The Brookline training class for college graduates. [Brookline, 1895.]
B. R. 17.6.1

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- Dutton, Samuel Train.** The correlation of educational forces in the community. B. R. 17.5
 Reprinted from the *Educational Review*, April, 1897.
 Refers to the Brookline education society.
- The training of college graduates for the work of teaching. [1897 ?]
 Refers to the Brookline training class for college graduates. B. R. 17.6
- Dwight, Wilder.** Life and letters. Boston, 1868. 8°. *Portrait.*
 His portrait hangs on the walls of the Public Library. B. R. 4.5.1
- Eustis, Henry Lawrence.** Genealogy of the Eustis family. Boston, 1878. B. R. 22.6
 Page 18, etc. From *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, April, 1878.
- Finotti, Joseph M.** See In memoriam.
- FitzGerald, Desmond.** [Scientific pamphlets, bound in one volume.]
 Many relate to the water-supply of Eastern Massachusetts. B. R. 5.1
- Flower, Benjamin Orange.** Brookline: a model town under the referendum. B. R. 3.9.1
 Taken from the *Arena* for April, 1898.
- Forbes, Fayette F.** The relative taste and odor imparted to water by some algæ and infusoria. New London, 1891. pp. 10. B. R.
 Reprinted from *Journal of the New England water works association*, vol. vi., No. 2.
 Relates to Brookline.
- French, Alexis H.** The town of Brookline, 1896. [Map.] B. R.
 Plan of a proposed improvement of the approaches to the Brookline station. Scale, 50 feet to an inch. February 5, 1884. B. R.
 Report on the subject of establishing a grade for the town of Brookline. June 26, 1875. 8 pp. B. R.
 The town of Brookline, January, 1891, highway districts. B. R.
- French & Bryant.** Atlas of the town of Brookline. Brookline, 1897. B. R.
- Fuller, S. P., Surveyor.** Plan of the land conveyed by this DEED. Nov. 27, 1822. Copied from Norfolk Reg. Deeds, Lib. 69, fol. 29, Oct. 16, 1852. [MS.] B. R.
- General plan for sub-division of properties on Brookline hill belonging to George A. Goddard [and others].** Brookline, Mass., Dec., 1884. B. R.
 Based upon surveys by E. W. Bowditch; F. L. Olmsted and J. C. Olmsted, landscape architects.
- Goddard, Abijah Warren.** Old Brookline. B. R. 2.4
 In *Brookline Chronicle*, September 5, 1891.

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- Goddard, John.** Extracts from the account book of John Goddard of Brookline. B. R. 3.5
 Brookline historical publication society publications, No. 15.
 Carrying military stores to Concord before April 19, 1775, and later service.
- Goddard, Samuel Aspinwall.** Recollections of Brookline, being an account of the houses, the families, and the roads in Brookline, in the years 1800 to 1810. Birmingham [England, 1873]. 8°. B. R. 3.1
 Nathaniel Goddard was born in 1767. His birth occurred before the Goddard avenue house was finished. The date 1767 was put on the chimney in 1897.
- Goddard, Warren, Jr.** Address at the funeral of Miss Harriet F. Woods, Thursday, Oct. 16, 1879. Brookline, 1879. B. R. 4.18
- [**Gray, George Zabriskie.**] John S. Stone, D. D. A memorial sermon [delivered January 15th, 1882, the Sunday after Dr. Stone's death, in St. John's Memorial chapel, Cambridge]. B. R. 4.30
- Griffis, William Elliot.** Charles Carleton Coffin, war correspondent, traveler, author, and statesman. Boston, 1898. *Portraits*. E.C6565
- Griggs, Susan Vining.** The Devotion family of Brookline. B. R. 3.5
 Brookline historical publication society publications, No. 14.
 There is a copy with MS. additions at the N. E. historic genealogical society rooms. See also Hotten's Lists under "Devocion;" and "Bailey, F. L." above.
- Hales, J. G.** A survey of Boston and its vicinity. Boston, 1821. R. R.
 See page 52.
- Harris, Thaddeus Mason.** Sermon preached at the ordination of the Rev. John Pierce to the pastoral care of the church and Christian society in Brookline, March 15th, 1797. Boston, May, 1797. B. R. 13.7
Imperfect: Last page missing.
- Harvard church.** See Brookline, Mass. *Harvard church*.
- Hedge, Frederic Henry.** Old age and its lessons. A sermon preached in the church of the First parish in Brookline on the Sunday succeeding the death of Mr. Benjamin Goddard, November 3, 1861. Boston, 1861. B. R. 4.23
- Seventeen hundred fifty-eight and eighteen hundred fifty-eight. A new year's discourse preached on the first Sunday in January, 1858. Boston, 1858. B. R. 13.1
 Gives some account of Rev. Nathaniel Potter, minister of the First parish.
- Higginson, Thomas Wentworth.** [Recollections of his life in Brookline.]
 In his *Cheerful yesterdays*, printed first in the *Atlantic Monthly*, January, 1897, (vol. 79, p. 56.)

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- Higginson, Thomas Wentworth.** Cheerful yesterdays. Boston, 1898. E.H.5396
- Hills, Richard.** [Photographs of Brookline; taken about 1876 by Richard Hills.] B. R. 24.1
 A very valuable collection of views, mounted in a scrap-book, with references to Miss Woods's "Historical Sketches of Brookline."
- Hoar, John Emory.** In memoriam. A tribute prepared for presentation at the last teachers' meeting. Miss Abby Weston Deane. [1889.] B. R. 4.27
 Mr. Hoar's sketch of John Newton Turner appeared in "Memorial biographies" of the New England historic genealogical society, vol. v., pp. 434-442.
- Hofer, Amalie.** Brookline schools — well equipped, well developed, well poised. *Illustrated.* B. R. 17.1
 Cut from the *Kindergarten Magazine*, December, 1896 (vol. 9, page 280).
- Homer, George F.** Annexation. Argument against the Six-mile annexation to Boston. Before the joint committee on towns. B. R. 3.22
 From the *Norfolk County Gazette*, May 28, 1870.
- Hopkins, G. M.** Atlas of Brookline, Mass. Philadelphia, 1874. B. R.
- Howe, Reginald Heber, Jr.** Birds of Brookline, Massachusetts. [Brookline, 1897.] B. R. 27.2
 Reprinted from *The Chronicle*. Enlarged for "Brookline: a favored town."
 The birds of Brookline.
 In Brookline: the history of a favored town, pages 173-184.
- In Memoriam:** Charles Carleton Coffin. Boston [1896.] *Portrait.* B. R. 4.20
- In Memoriam:** William Leverett Chase. [Boston, 1896.] *Portrait.* B. R. 4.4
- In Memoriam,** the Rev. Joseph M. Finotti. B. R. 24.3
 In Brookline scrap book, No. 3.
- Jackson, Francis.** History of the early settlement of Newton. Boston, 1854. 674.5N3
 The "Genealogical Register" refers to many Brookline families.
- Joyce, George F.** Outdoor relief in the town of Brookline, Mass. With map and appendix showing general state statistics in the matter of indoor and outdoor relief. [Boston.] Bos. P. L.; B. R.
 Mass. board of managers world's fair. 1893. pp. 13.
- Justice, pseud.** Town meeting, Monday, February 15th, 1886, 7.30 P. M. Broadside. B. R.
 A request to citizens to vote against accepting Sumner road.

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- Kellogg, Charles W., Jr.** The Brookline town meeting. B. R. 3.5
Brookline historical publication society publications, No. 13.
- Kennard, Martin P.** Address in behalf of the subscribing citizens on presentation to the town [Brookline] of a memorial portrait of the late Brig.-Gen'l Edward Augustus Wild, with the response of the chairman of the board of selectmen and the impromptu remarks of other gentlemen present. Brookline, 1894. 8°. *Portrait and plate*. B.R.4.3.1
This portrait now (1899) hangs in Gardner Hall of the Public Library. In 1897 Mrs. Wild gave to the library the medals and papers presented to her husband by the Turkish government.
- Kingman, Bradford.** History of Brookline, Norfolk County, Massachusetts. Philadelphia, 1892. B. R. 3.16
Reprinted from Hurd's "History of Norfolk county, Mass." Interleaved.
This reprint contains no illustrations. There are many lists and documents.
Memoir of Gen. Edward Augustus Wild, H. U. 1844. Boston, privately printed, 1895. *Portrait and plate*. B. R. 4.3
- [Knapp, Arthur Mason.]** Arthur Mason Knapp, 1839-1898. A memorial. Boston, 1899. *Portrait*. B. R.
- Knapp, Frederick Newman.** A discourse delivered at the funeral of Rev. John Pierce, D. D., senior Pastor of the first Congregational church, Brookline, Mass., August 27, 1849. Boston, 1849. B. R. 4.1.2
"Together with a biographical sketch from the *Christian Inquirer*."
- Lane, Mabel Williams.** Muddy river improvement. B. R. 2.4
In *Brookline Chronicle*, July 30, 1892.
- Lawrence, William, Bishop of Massachusetts.** Life of Amos A. Lawrence, with extracts from his diary and correspondence. By his son. Boston, 1888. *Portrait*. B. R. 4.10
Contains graphic references to Brookline during the Civil War. Mr. A. A. Lawrence was a trustee of the public library.
- Leonard & Co.** Catalogue of the valuable private library of the late Colonel Thomas Aspinwall, many years American consul at London. to be sold May 27, 1879. Boston, 1879. B. R. 4.16
- Leyden Congregational church.** See Brookline, Mass., *Leyden*, etc.
- Libbie (C. F.) and Co.** Catalogue of the library of the late Rev. David Sherman, of Brookline, Mass. Auction sale January 12th and 13th, 1898. Boston. B. R. 4.21

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Littell, Eliakim. An episode in "The living age."

Littell's living age, Sept. 27, 1862.

Dated 5 Sept. 1862, giving in the form of a letter "a picture of what was done in Brookline last Sunday," following the president's appeal for surgeons and hospital stores.

Locke, James. An ideal suburb.

B. R. 3.14

Cut from the *Puritan* for December, 1898.

Lothrop, Thomas Jackson. John White, of Watertown and Brookline, and some of his descendants.

In *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, October, 1898.

NOTE: The first John married Frances Scarborough. Did their son Joseph marry Hannah Woodward? (Letter from Miss E. W. Leavitt.)

Lyman, Theodore. Memoir of Theodore Lyman, Jr. Prepared at the request of the New England historic genealogical society, and privately reprinted from their volume of memoirs. Cambridge, 1881.

B. R. 4.8

[Lyon, William Henry.] The First parish in Brookline: an historical sketch. Brookline, Mass., 1898.

B. R. 13.9

Twelve plates, including portraits of Abijah W. Goddard, Rev. John Pierce, Rev. F. N. Knapp, Rev. F. H. Hedge, Rev. H. N. Brown.

Manchester, Alfred. In memoriam, Caleb Davis Bradlee, D. D., Ph.D., 1831-1897. Boston, 1897. *Portrait and illustrations.* B. R. 4.19

Dr. Bradlee was a benefactor of the public library.

Massachusetts. General Court. An act declaring and confirming to the pew-holders the property in the Congregational meeting-house in the First parish in Brookline, and authorizing them to raise moneys by taxing pews. [Boston, 1834.] pp. 3.

Bos. P. L.

An act to authorize the town of Brookline to borrow money to pay for the construction of sewers [etc.]. 1875. pp. 3.

B. R.

An act to authorize the town of Brookline to supply water to the city of Boston. [Approved April 15, 1875.] Broadside.

B. R.

Hearing before the legislative committee on towns on the petition of George Griggs and others for the annexation of Brookline to Boston. [February and March, 1872.] 184 sheets. *Manuscript.* B. R. 3.18

Hearing *in re* the petition of the town of Brookline for the impeachment of M. P. Morrell before a special committee of the legislature, Jan. 26, 1897. [Typewritten.]

State library

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Massachusetts. *General Court. Committee to investigate the acts of the county commissioners of Norfolk county since 1890.* Report, June, 1896. (House, No. 1393.) B. R.

"Distributed by vote of the town of Brookline."

Massachusetts. *Metropolitan district commission.* Commission makes its report. Finds no general demand for annexation.

Cut from Boston *Herald*, Jan 4, 1896.

B. R. 3.23

Report to the legislature, 1896. Boston, 1896.

B. R.

Provost marshal's office. Third district. Enrolment list, Brookline.

A-J, K-Y. [Civil War.]

B. R. 3.3

Two folio sheets.

Enrolment list, Brookline, November 24, 1863, Geo. A. Shaw, captain and provost-marshal; [also] Enrolment list, Brookline, [186-,]

J. W. Le Barnes, captain and provost-marshal.

B. R. 3.45

Massachusetts historical society. Tributes to the memory of Robert C. Winthrop, December 13, 1894. Boston, 1894. B. R. 4.2

Mathews, Grace Elisabeth. The history of the lyceum movement in Brookline. B. R. 3.5

Brookline historical publication society publications, No. 9.

Matthews, Nathan, Jr. Report to the selectmen on a municipal arc light plant, July 15, 1896. B. R.

May, Margaret Elizabeth (Mrs. Ward). Brookline in the revolution. B. R. 3.5

Brookline historical publication society publications, No. 3.

See "Corrections" vol. 1, p. iii.

Memoir of Mrs. Abby Deane.

B. R. 4.25

Reprinted from the *Christian Register*, June 8, 1861.

Memoir of Rufus George Frederick Candage, esquire, of (Blue Hill) Brookline, Mass. With portrait. B. R. 4.17

In Bangor *Historical Magazine*, vol. vi., No. 11. (May, 1891.)

Miles, Henry Adolphus. Sermon preached in Christ church, Longwood, January 22, 1871; the Sunday following the entombment of Hon. David Sears. Born October 8, 1787; died January 14, 1871.

Boston, 1871.

B. R. 4.14

Contains much relating to the church. The supposed origin of the family upon which rests the form of the church, and the names of the streets in this part of Brookline has been very seriously questioned.

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Mill Dam. [Four sketches in pencil of the junction of Brookline Road and Brighton Road with the Mill Dam, with MS. notes regarding grades, measurements made, grading and filling done, etc. The memoranda are dated at various times during the years 1819 and 1820.] B. R.

Muddy River. See under Brookline, Mass.

New York City. *Mayor's committee on public baths and public comfort stations.* 1973.57.5

Brookline bath house.

In Report of the committee.

Newton, William Wilberforce. In memoriam, John Taylor. [1875.] B. R. 4.31

"From a sermon on the 'Helpfulness of true character,' preached at St. Paul's church, April 18, 1875.

Norfolk county. *County Commissioners.* Souvenir of the dedicatory exercises at the new Norfolk county court house at Dedham, Mass., June 20, 1895; together with an historical and descriptive sketch of the several court houses, and biographical sketches of the leading participants. Boston, 1896. obl. 8°. B. R. 20.1

Portraits of Brookline men: Hon. Albert Mason, Hon. James R. Dunbar, Alfred D. Chandler, Rev. Reuben Thomas, Watts H. Bowker, Fred H. Williams.

Court house. The court house investigation. Comments of the County Commissioners, and portions of the arguments of Messrs. T. E. Grover and R. M. Morse; with the report of the accountant, W. H. Herrick. Dedham, 1896. B. R.

Treasurer. Receipts and expenditures. To Dec. 31, 1868-71, '73-86, '88-91; Statement of the receipts and expenditures, to Dec. 31, 1892-96; Treasurer's report of the receipts and expenditures, also county commissioners' report upon the affairs of the county, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1897-98. B. R. 20.4

Norfolk unitarian church.

B. R. 1.4

See Brookline, Mass. *Norfolk unitarian church.*

Olmsted, Frederick Law. Suggestion for the improvement of Muddy river, and for completing a continuous promenade from the common to Jamaica Pond. Dec. 1880. B. R. 1.4

In Town report, 1881.

Olmsted, F. L. & J. C. Map showing part of Brookline with proposed new streets and modifications of existing private ways. 10th Sept., 1885. B. R.

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Peabody education fund. Tribute to the memory of the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop by the trustees at their annual meeting in New York, 25 September, 1895. B. R. 4.2.2

With Dr. S. A. Green's remarks in bringing the tribute before the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Perkins, N. M. The Lord recording His name. Sermon at the dedication of the meeting-house, Dec. 1, 1858. Boston, 1859. pp. 18. B. R.

Pierce, John. An address at the funeral of the Hon. Thomas A. Davis, mayor of Boston, November 25, 1845. Boston, 1845. B. R. 4.29

Address at the opening of the Town Hall, 14 October, 1845. Boston, 1846. B. R. 3.2

Corrections by Dr. Pierce: Page 6, paragraph 5 to read: A good prefatory work in Young's Chronicle of the Pilgrims, in one volume, octavo, said in the preface to be, "an authentic history," etc. And paragraph 6, lines 4 and 5 to read: by Nathaniel Morton, long a Secretary of Plymouth Colony, son of an early settler.

Page 38, end of XXI, to read: died January 1730, aged 77.

Page 40, under FRUITS, to read: 1044 barrels of cider (for vinegar, of course), 1\$. . . 1044.

Page 47, No. 28, line 4 to read: died 26 February, 1845, aged 80.

Brookline jubilee. A discourse delivered in Brookline, at the request of its inhabitants on 15 March, 1847, the day which completed half a century from his ordination. Boston, 1847. B. R. 4.1.3

With order of exercises and correspondence.

[Discourses. Bound in one volume:—]

B. R. 5.6

1. Discourse delivered 24 Nov. 1805.
2. Discourse delivered 9 Nov. 1817.
3. Address at the opening of the Town Hall, 14 Oct. 1845.
4. Eulogy on George Washington, 1800.
5. Discourse on a Christian profession, June 27, 1802.
6. Valedictory sermon on leaving the old meeting-house, 8 June, 1806.
7. Sermon in Dorchester, 1 Jan. 1808.
8. Discourse at Princeton, June 18, 1817.

Discourse delivered at Brookline, 24 November, 1805, the day which completed a century from the incorporation of the town. Cambridge, 1806. B. R. 3.11

Referred to by Dr. Pierce as "T. C. D." For Dr. Pierce's corrections see his Discourse delivered 9 November, 1817. For remark on p. 26, see his "Reminiscences of 40 years," 1837, p. 34.

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Pierce, John. Discourse, delivered 9 November, 1817, the Lord's Day after the completion of a century from the gathering of the church in Brookline. Boston, 1818. B. R. 13.3

Referred to by Dr. Pierce as "C. C. D." Appendix: I. List of Church members 26 Oct. 1717; Owners of dwelling houses 1740; Owners, 1796; Deaths and diseases; Churches and ministers; First meeting-house and Owners of pews; The New-lights revival; Corrections.

—Another copy.

B. R. 5.6

Historical sketch of Brookline.

In Mass. Historical Society collections, second series, vol. 2, pp. 140-161.

From the discourse delivered Nov. 24, 1805, with alterations and additions.

See also the next volume, page 284.

Reminiscences of forty years, delivered 19 March, 1837, the Lord's Day after the completion of forty years from his settlement in the ministry, in Brookline. Printed, but not published, by subscription among his people. Boston, 1837. B. R. 3.12

Appendix: New-lights revival; Charges against Mr. Allen; Rev. James Allen's death; Articles of faith; Elhanan Winchester; Rev. Joseph Jackson; Baptist church; Dwelling houses; Church plate; College graduates.

Sermons written 19 Dec. 1813—4 Nov. 1838.

B. R. 5.5

His own manuscript.

Valedictory sermon, on leaving the old meeting-house in Brookline, 8 June, 1806; and a dedicatory sermon on entering the new house of worship, 11 June, 1806. Cambridge, 1806. B. R. 13.2

Pierce, William Blake. My ancestors in America. Compiled, printed, and published for gratuitous distribution among near relatives. Chicago, 1864. B. R. 22.8

Families of Pierce (including Rev. John Pierce, D. D.) Tappan, Homes, and Blake.

Plan and profiles of proposed improvements at and near the Brookline railroad station. Scale, 40 feet to an inch. Feb., 1884. B. R.

Aspinwall & Lincoln, engineers.

Plan of building lots at Longwood to be sold by public auction on Monday, June 25th, 1855, at 5 o'clock P. M. on the premises. B. R.
L. H. Bradford & Co.'s Lith.

Plan of the Maynard lots in Brookline. Scale, 20 feet to an inch. March, 1853. B. R.

Upham & Colburn, Lith., 4 Cornhill Ct., Boston.

Plan of 28 building lots near Long Wood. To be sold at auction on Saturday April 30 1853: at 4¼ o'clock P. M. By N. A. Thompson.

C. Cook's Lith. (Joy's Building), Boston.

B. R.

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Plan showing proposed belt line of street transportation through Brookline.
H. C. L.

Scale, 1200 feet to an inch. G. H. Walker & Co., 1891. Supplement to *The Chronicle*, Dec. 17, 1892.

Plan. See also General plan; Brookline, Mass., *Maps*.

Presson, George R. John Winchester, 1616-1694, a settler of New England and one line of his descendants. San Francisco, 1897.

B. R. 22.10

Proposals for a union of churches in the spirit of charity. [Boston, 1855?] pp. 10, 5.

Bos. P. L.

—Same, with additions, pp. 30.

Christ church.

Richardson, S. W., and others. Original trial as written and arranged, by S. W. Richardson, F. H. Griggs, W. R. Deane, E. T. Thayer.

Manuscript.

B. R. 5.4

"Enacted probably ab't April 20, in 1850."

Ritchie, E. C. Street lamps. An answer to the "Statement of the Brookline gas light co." Brookline, 1881. pp. 8. State library; B. R.

Roxbury, Mass. *First religious society.* Church records relating to Brookline.

B. R. 3.5

Brookline historical publication society publications, No. 5.

Sagamore, The. Devoted to the interests of the Brookline High School. Brookline, 1895-99.

B. R. 2.5

Vol. 1, January-July, 1895.

Vol. 2, November-July, 1895 / 96.

Vol. 3, November-July, 1896 / 97.

Vol. 4, October-July, 1897 / 98.

Vol. 5, November-March, 98 / 1899. No more published.

Historical Articles.—An old diary (by Betsey Heath) edited by Ellen Chase, vol. 1, pp. 21, 53, 87, (by Nancy White) vol. 1, pp. 88, 123, 157, 191, and in vol. 2; High School reminiscences, by B. G. Wilder, vols. 1, 2; Notes on the history of the High School, by J. E. Hoar, vol. 1; Old Brookline, by E. Atkinson, vol. 1; Historic notes on the Brookline high school, by W. T. R. Marvin, vol. 2; History of Brookline, by M. W. Quinlan, Jr., vol. 2; Some Brookline boys in the middle of the century, by B. G. Wilder, vol. 2; Our new public bath, by H. L. Chase, vol. 3; Some recollections of a Brookline boy, by B. G. Wilder, vol. 3.

The papers by Mr. Hoar and Miss Chase have much genealogical information.

St. Mark's church.

St. Mary's church.

St. Paul's church.

For these headings see under Brookline, Mass.

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Sanborn, Mary. Brookline Public Library.

In *Brookline Chronicle*, August 13, 1892.

Sanford, Daniel Sammis. Geology [of Brookline]. B. R. 2.4

In Brookline: the history of a favored town, pages 163-168.

Savage, James. Note on John Pierce's historical sketch of Brookline.

In Mass. Historical Society collections, second series, vol. 3, p. 284.

Sharp, Marion L. Three glimpses of Brookline, in 1700, 1800, and 1900. B. R. 3.5

Brookline historical publication society publications, No. 11.

Page 6, line 18 should read: White, Joseph White and his son Benjamin, Jr.

Benjamin White was.

Line 23, *brother* should read *nephew*.

Sharpes, The. [A monthly family record letter.] January 1893-September, 1895. Nos. 1-27. Seymour, Conn., 1893-95. *Illustrated*.

B. R. 22.2

Shedd & Sawyer. Report of chemical analyses [of water from Charles River and Sudbury River. 1873.]. pp. 4. B. R.

Shurtleff, Augustine. Old Brookline. Some of the old landmarks, and General Percy's march. B. R. 2.4

In *Brookline Chronicle*, August 8, 1891.

Answered by Edward Atkinson, August 29, 1891.

Stearns, Charles H. Reminiscences. B. R. 2.4

In *Brookline Chronicle*, August 8, 1891.

Stone, Edwin Martin. Biography of Rev. Elhanan Winchester. Boston, 1836. *Portrait*. Boston Athenæum

Winchester was born in Brookline, and the first chapter has some local interest.

Stone, John S. See *Gray, George Zabriskie*.

Storrs, Richard Salter. The ministry strong in the grace of Christ: a sermon preached at the ordination of Mr. Richard S. Storrs, Jr., as pastor of the Harvard church and society, Brookline, October 22, 1845. Boston, 1845. B. R. 8.3

Suburban, The. 1899— Brookline, 1899— B. R.

Vol. 1, No. 1 appeared May 6.

Suffolk County, Mass. Bar. Proceedings of the Suffolk bar upon the occasion of the death of Wilder Dwight, with the reply of the court. [Cambridge, 1862.] 8°. B. R. 4.5

www.libtool.com.cn

Thayer, Samuel J. F. Specification [for the erection of a town hall and offices for the town of Brookline, on the land owned by the town, bounded by Washington, Prospect, and Holden streets.] [1870?] www.indoor.com.cn

B. R. 3.2.1

Third army corps union. Reports of secretary and treasurer, with constitution, by-laws, and a roster of members of the association, May 5th, 1892. Somerville, N. J., 1893.

B. R. 4.34

"Sketch of the life of the late president, Col. William L. Candler, who died Dec. 22, 1892, in Brookline, Mass."

Thomas, Reuen. 1844-1894, Harvard Church. Historical address delivered on May 13, 1894.

B. R. 8.1

In memoriam. A discourse preached in Harvard church, Brookline, May 21, 1882. Brookline, Mass.: privately printed, 1882, pp. 22.

On the death of various members.

Bos. P. L.

The pastor and his people. An inaugural discourse, preached in Harvard church, Brookline, May 9, 1875. Boston, 1875. pp. 18.

Bos. P. L.

Thompson, William. Major Thompson's deposition. Being a spirited protest to the General Court by a Brookline patriot of 1775, against the forcible quartering of soldiers in his domicile. [With bibliography of quartering of troops.]

B. R. 3.5

Brookline historical publication society publications, No. 12.

Tilden, O. M. Hannah Adams.

In *Dedham Historical Register*, vol. vii., No. 3.

Tufts, Peter, Jr. A plan of Mr. Joshua Griggs deceased's farm in Brookline. Drawn from a scale of 10 rods to an inch, by Peter Tufts, Jr., Oct. 29, 1822. Copied by Geo. Griggs, Oct. 16, 1852. [MS.]

B. R.

Union of churches in the spirit of charity, with its articles of association and trust, and the ritual of the Christian liturgy accepted. Boston, 1865.

B. R. 15.1

Christ church, or Sears chapel.

Van Rensselaer, Mariana Griswold. A suburban country place. With pictures by Harry Fenn. ["Holm Lea," the estate of Charles S. Sargent.]

In *Century Magazine*, May, 1897.

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- Wadsworth, Alex.** Plan of Longwood in Brookline and Roxbury. Lith. from plan of Alex. Wadsworth, May 10th, 1852. Scale, 300 feet to an inch. Tappan & Bradford's Lith. B. R.
- Walnut Hills cemetery.** Reports of trustees. B. R. 1.4
See Annual town reports.
- Walther, George J.** See Bowditch, William Ingersoll.
- Waterman, John.** Beaconsfield terraces.
In *New England Magazine*, January, 1892.
- White, T. G.** Literature of the petrography of the Boston basin.
In Proceedings of Boston society of Natural history, vol. 28, page 151.
- White, William Howard.** [Essays.] See Civil service reform association of Brookline, Mass.
- Whitman, H. T.** Map of the town of Brookline, 1871; made by order of the town authorities. Scale, 400 feet to an inch. B. R.
- Why Brookline republicans do not support Mr. John W. Candler for Congress.** [Brookline, 1880.] pp. 8. Bos. P. L.
- Whyte, Oliver.** Account books as postmaster, 1829-1842. *Manuscript.* B. R. 21.1
Given to the Public Library by his daughter, Miss Susan G. Whyte.
- Wild, Edward Augustus.** Letter to the Brookline war committee [Nov. 26, 1861]. B. R. 3.5
Brookline historical publication society publications, No. 7.
- Wilder, Marshall Pinckney.** The horticulture of Boston and vicinity. Boston, 1881. B. R. 27.1
Pages 38-43 relate to Brookline.
- Williams, Harold Parker.** Brookline in the anti-slavery movement. B. R. 5.5
Brookline historical publication society publications, No. 18.
- Williams, J. A., Surveyor.** Plan of Lake Side in Brookline. Scale, 80 feet to an inch. J. A. Williams, Surveyor. 1859. F. A. Jenkins' Lith. Houses and lands to be sold at public auction on Saturday, September 10th, at 4 P. M. Sam'l A. Walker, Auctioneer. B. R.
- Winthrop, Robert Charles.** Inaugural address at the dedication of the town hall, Brookline, Feb. 22, 1873. 1475.8
In Proceedings at the dedication of the Town Hall.
In his Addresses and speeches, 1869-1879, page 194, called "The Environs of Boston."
- Colonel Thomas Aspinwall.** 1475.8
In his Addresses and speeches, 1869-1879, page 432.

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Winthrop, Robert Charles, Jr. Memoir of Robert C. Winthrop. Prepared for the Massachusetts historical society. Boston, 1897. *Portraits.* 833.5.1

Woods, Harriet F. Historical sketches of Brookline, Mass. Boston, 1874. B. R. 3.10

Contents (short):—

Chapter I. Early scenes and events; separation from Boston; old families and their lands; p. 9.

II. The punch bowl; public coaches; J. Davenport; the White house; Village doctors; Wyman and Downer houses; p. 18.

III. Depot ground; Davis estate; Sambo; Dana tavern; Tom Cook; Baptist church; p. 39.

IV. Harrison place; St. Mary's church; Linden place; T. A. Davis; Aspinwall avenue, or Perry's lane; p. 59.

V. Aspinwall family; School house on School street; p. 67.

VI. The Sharps; Sewalls; Edward Devotion; Captain Winchester; Griggs family; Harvard street; p. 98.

VII. Washington street; Holden's Hill; Leeds place; Public Library; p. 125.

VIII. Fire department; Dana place; p. 135.

IX. Hall house; Tolman house; Craft houses; Black Susy; Miss Hannah Adams; Dr. Wild; Blake place; Aspinwall place; p. 148.

X. Robinson, Withington, Corey places; Cypress street; Boylston street; Gideon Thayer; Dr. Shurtleff; Bradley's Hill; p. 175.

XI. Boylston and Brighton streets; Walnut street; Walley or Bird houses; Clark house; Cemetery; p. 199.

XII. Brick school; Master Adams; Stone school; First church; Rev. Mr. Allen; Rev. Mr. Jackson; p. 225.

XIII. Dr. Pierce; Mr. Philbrick and the anti-slavery movement; Polly Hatch; p. 251.

XIV. Gardner family and houses; Boylston or Hyslop place (Col. Lee's); Acker's place; Indian burial place; p. 284.

XV. S. White or Heath place; Aunt White; the Winchesters; p. 313.

XVI. Heath street, concluded; Warren street; anecdotes of Boylston, Clark, Heath, Perkins; Goddard avenue and the Goddards; Cottage street; Lee place; p. 344.

XVII. Clyde street; Newton street; Putterham; Craft or Denny place; Saw mill; South street; house attacked by Indians; James Griggs; the Kendricks; p. 373.

XVIII. High-street church; Church of our Saviour; Gospel church; Industries; p. 396.

XIX. Military history of Brookline; p. 406. Soldiers who lost their lives; p. 422.

For an Index see *Brookline library bulletin*, April, 1895.

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Woods, Harriet F.—continued.

I am indebted to Mrs. Mary W. Poor (Mrs. Henry V. Poor) for the following corrections:—

Page 20, lines 6, 7, 8 questioned.

Page 23, line 27: *brother* should read *uncle*.

Page 106, line 3 from bottom: aged seventy-eight in First parish records.

Page 114, line 2: Edward Devotion died in 1744 (Brookline cemetery).

Page 188, line 23: *white oak* should read *locust*.

Page 212, line 3 from bottom: *large west room* should read *large chamber with a bow end, commonly called a "bow room."*

Page 213, lines 4 and 5: called incorrect.

Page 213, line 9: *several* may read *twelve*.

Page 214, line 13: Miss Elizabeth Peabody taught here after Miss Stebbins. The school-house was removed to Dr. Shurtleff's place while Mr. Thayer lived there, and stood in front of his barn; it was used for a school for younger pupils than those who were in his school, and the teacher was Miss Reed, his niece.

Page 220, line 15: *centre* should read *west end*.

Page 221 line 5: The hearse was in the village for some years, near Quinlan's shop [corner Walnut and Boylston streets].

Page 221, line 17: Heath questioned. Caleb Craft?

Page 227, line 5 from bottom: *Heath* should read *Warren*.

Page 227, line 6 from bottom should read: *Heath* street, nearly opposite Col. Perkins's gate. The school was then moved to a site opposite the present Heath street school.

Page 259, line 20: Miss Heath's green umbrella was of silk.

Page 331, line 21: The school-house stood nearly opposite to Mr. Louis Cabot's gate.

Page 354, line 10: Mr. Stephen Perkins's house stood on the spot now occupied by Mr. Schlesinger's house.

Page 317. Erosamon Drew's tombstone reads "Erasman Drue."

Page 393. Deacon Thomas Griggs said that the Griggs pedigree is incorrect.

Page 427, line 16: *Carlton* should read *Carleton*.

Page 431, line 5: The old clock is now in the First parish church.

Woodward, Elijah F. Roads, etc., in the town of Brookline.

B. R. 3.13

Tables, showing distances on the several streets in the town of Brookline, as surveyed in the year 1844.

World's richest town. *Illustrated.*

B. R. 3.29

Clipping from the Boston Sunday *Globe*, Oct. 17, 1897, on the government and finances of Brookline.

Young American, The. Vol. 1, Nos. 1-12. May 2, 1855-April 9, 1856. Brookline, 1855-56. 8°.

B. R. 2.6

Published by F. O. Wellman, W. G. Wilson.

Young American, The. Vol. 1, Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 10. Oct. 7, 1857-July 7, 1858. Brookline, 1857-58. 4°.

B. R. 2.7

Published by Sampson and Phillips. W. G. Wilson, editor.

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