

The Proceedings of the Cambridge Historical Society, Volume 15, 1919-1920

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The death of Samuel Francis Batchelder in 1927 interrupted his carefully arranged plan for bringing the Proceedings of the Society up to date. He had, however, gathered much material for the volumes then in arrears (1920 to 1924 inclusive), so that the present Editor has needed only to prepare this for the press and add whatever further matter is still available after the lapse of so many years. In doing so, he has been constantly indebted to Mrs. Gozzaldi's unfailing memory and to the encouragement of Mr. Briggs. Following Mr. Batchelder's plan, the present volume contains the Proceedings for 1920 and 1921; those for 1922 will shortly be issued as Volume XVI, and those for 1923 and 1924 as Volume XVII. Volumes XVIII (1925) and XIX (1926) have already been published under Mr. Batchelder's editorship. The Council expects to publish Volumes XX-XXIII (1927-1930 inclusive) within the current year.

DAVID T. POTTINGER

Editor

January 1, 1931

MEMORANDUM

LONGFELLOW PRIZE ESSAY 1920

THE subject assigned for the Longfellow Prize Essay was "Your favorite among the Tales of the Wayside Inn."

The first prize was awarded to LILLIAN M. GLEASON, of the Cambridge Latin School, who wrote on "King Olaf's Saga."

Honorable mention to Lois HENDERSON, who wrote on "Paul Revere's Ride."

The award was made March 16, 1920, at the Cambridge Latin School.

PROCEEDINGS
OF
The Cambridge Historical Society
FIFTIETH MEETING

THE WINTER MEETING OF THE SOCIETY was held at the residence of Mr. James Leonard Paine, 9 Waterhouse Street, at 8 P.M., Tuesday, January 27, 1920. About thirty members were present, President Thayer presiding.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and allowed.

Mr. Dana, in behalf of Miss Longfellow, presented an enlarged copy of a daguerreotype of the house occupied by the Jennison School, with a group of pupils nearly all of whom have been identified through the efforts of Miss Dana.

Mr. GEORGE PARKER WINSHIP spoke informally on "Printing in Cambridge Before 1800," with especial reference to Rev. Mr. Glover and his immediate successors.

Mr. NORMAN HILL WHITE, JR. read a paper on "Printing in Cambridge Since 1800."

Mr. William Coolidge Lane announced an exhibition of early Cambridge imprints, appropriate to the above, in the Treasure Room of the Widener Library.

After general discussion and remarks by the members present, the meeting adjourned at 10 P.M.

FIFTY-FIRST MEETING

THE SPRING MEETING OF THE SOCIETY was held at the residence of Mr. John Cornelius Runkle, 8 Willard Street, at 8 P.M., on Tuesday, April 27, 1920. About forty members were present, President Thayer in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and allowed. By show of hands it was voted that another garden party be held in June.

On motion of Professor Emerton, it was voted that the Council be requested to consider the advisability of this Society becoming a member of the Bay State Historical League.

For the papers of the evening WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER read reminiscences of an interview with James Russell Lowell and Leslie Stephen, entitled "Two Celebrities and A Caller."

Dr. FREEMAN LAMPREY LOWELL of Boston read selections from his history of the "Harvard Branch Railroad" formerly terminating in Harvard Square, and exhibited plans, timetables, photographs, etc. of the period 1850-55.

Mrs. RUNKLE gave a short account of the house, built 1700 on Brattle near the corner of James Street, bought by its present owners about ten years ago, moved to Willard Street, restored, and enlarged. The meeting then adjourned to give the members an opportunity of inspecting the premises.

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FIFTY-SECOND MEETING

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY was held at 4.30 P.M. on Thursday, June 10, 1920, at the residence of Miss Alberta M. Houghton, 58 Garden Street. About forty members assembled under the trees on the lawn. In the absence of the President and the Vice-Presidents, Mr. Robinson of the Council presided.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and allowed.

The Secretary announced that in accordance with the vote of the last meeting the Society had been admitted to membership in the Bay State Historical League. On motion of Mr. Sever it was voted that the President appoint three delegates to the annual meeting of the League at Concord, June 19.

For the papers of the afternoon Mrs. MARY ISABELLA GOZZALDI read an account of Roger Harlakenden, and Mr. W. E. STONE of Gregory Stone, both former owners of the premises. After remarks by Prof. W. M. Davis tea was served in the house.

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FIFTY-THIRD MEETING

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY was held at 8 P.M. on Tuesday, October 26, 1920, in the Parish House of the First Parish Church, President Thayer in the chair. About thirty-five members were present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and allowed.

It was voted that the President appoint a Nominating Committee of three to nominate officers for the ensuing year. On this Committee the President appointed Mr. George G. Wright, Miss Frances Fowler, and Professor Ephraim Emerton.

The Secretary read his annual report, with which was incorporated the annual report of the Council. Voted to accept the same and refer to the Committee on Publication.

Extracts from the annual report of the Curator were read by the Secretary. Voted to accept the Curator's report and refer as above.

The President acknowledged with thanks the receipt from Mrs. John Mitchell of the works of Anne Bradstreet, and from Miss Ethel Vaughan of two newspapers of 1865.

The Treasurer read his annual report, showing a balance on hand of \$1,625. Voted to accept the same and refer to the Committee on Publication.

Mr. Wright for the Nominating Committee reported a list of nominations as below. Voted that the report be accepted and the Committee discharged.

Voted that the Secretary cast one ballot for the officers as nominated.

The Secretary announced the ballot cast, and the President declared the following elected:

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OFFICERS FOR 1920-21

President --- WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER

Vice-Presidents --- WORTHINGTON CHAUNCEY FORD, HENRY HERBERT EDES

MARY ISABELLA GOZZALDI

Secretary --- SAMUEL FRANCIS BATCHELDER

Treasurer --- FRANCIS WEBBER SEVER

Curator --- EDWARD LOCKE GOOKIN

Council: the above and

STOUGHTON BELL, FRANK GAYLORD COOK, WILLIAM COOLIDGE LANE, RICHARD HENRY DANA, ALICE MARY LONGFELLOW, FRED NORRIS ROBINSON

Mr. Herbert A. Saunders made an informal report as delegate to the Annual Meeting of the Bay State Historical League at Lexington on June 19 last.

The President announced the subject of the Longfellow Prize essay for the year as "Longfellow's Poems on the Pilgrims."

Mr. Dana urged the raising of a special fund for printing the Index to Paige's History of Cambridge, if necessary by cooperating with some other organizations. Voted that Mr. Dana be a committee to enquire and report upon this matter.

The President announced the resignation of Mr. William C. Lane as Chairman of the Committee on Publication and Editor of the Annual Proceedings.

Mr. CLARENCE HOWARD BLACKALL then gave an address on "The City of Cambridge as our Material Inheritance," illustrated with fifty stereopticon views of parks, bridges, churches, office and municipal buildings, etc., from 8.30 to 9.30, after which

The meeting adjourned.

FIFTY-FOURTH MEETING

THE WINTER MEETING OF THE SOCIETY was held at 8 P.M. on Wednesday, January 26, 1921, at the residence of Mrs. Charles Robert Sanger, 10 Appleton Street. About thirty members were present. William Roscoe Thayer, Esq., presided.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and allowed.

On behalf of Marshall A. Gould, Esq., the Secretary exhibited an ancient waistcoat worn by Joseph Foster during Shays's Rebellion, presented to the Society from the estate of Mrs. Sarah Foster Hovey Colburn, deceased. Mrs. GOZZALDI read an account of its wearer, who was one of the most prominent citizens of Cambridge in post-revolutionary times, and also gave a sketch of Shays's Rebellion.

For the papers of the evening Mr. GEORGE GRIER WRIGHT read "Gleanings from Early Cambridge Directories," and exhibited a number of these volumes from his collection; and Mr. SAMUEL F. BATCHELDER read the Diary of Joseph Meriam, April 19-May 14, 1775, with an introduction and explanatory observations.

The meeting then adjourned.

FIFTY-FIFTH MEETING

THE SPRING MEETING OF THE SOCIETY was held on the steps of the Cambridge Public Library at 10 A.M. on Tuesday, April 19, 1921, in connection with the general civic celebration of Patriots' Day. About forty members were present, and a considerable concourse of spectators lined the edges of the lawn, including many school children. President Thayer introduced His Honor, Mayor Quinn, who presented the speaker, Mr. THOMAS HARRISON CUMMINGS, who made a brief address on "The Birth of the Flag in Cambridge." [1]

The pupils of the High and Latin School and of the Rindge Training School then presented a special pageant, "Our Flag in History," in ten groups, carrying the various forms of the flag, and illustrating the various uniforms of our army and navy. Each group marched across the lawn and formed at the base of the flagstaff there, on which the national standard was then hoisted and the "Salute to the Flag" was rendered by all present. Music was furnished by the Harvard University Band, and a guard of honor by three companies of militia and several troops of Boy Scouts.

At the conclusion of the exercises at 11 A.M., the assemblage moved to Harvard Square, where the members of the Society joined the civic dignitaries on a stand erected in front of the Sumner statue. At 11.30 the rider impersonating William Dawes arrived on his way from Boston to Lexington, escorted by a troop of cavalry. He dismounted and ascended the stand to receive the greetings of the City and the Society, while the troops presented arms and the band played appropriate selections. He then remounted and continued on his historic route, while the meeting dispersed.

The weather was cool and overcast.

1. Mr. Cummings's paper was published by the Cambridge Tribune Press in 1921, with the title Patriots' Day Celebration at Cambridge, Mass., April 19, 1921. The shelf numbers of the copies in the Harvard College Library are U S 513.65 and U S 13207.4.11.

FIFTY-SIXTH MEETING

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY was held at Elmwood by the courteous hospitality of Mrs. Seth Comstock, the present tenant, on Saturday, June 11, 1921. About sixty members and visiting friends were present. At 4 P.M. President Thayer called the meeting to order in the "new room." Mrs. GOZZALDI read a paper concerning the four families who have lived in the house since its erection in 1766, and President ELIOT spoke informally of his recollections of James Russell Lowell. Various members contributed anecdotes and reminiscences.

Refreshments were then served in the dining room, and the entire house thrown open for inspection until about 6 P.M.

The weather was mild and sunny.

FIFTY-SEVENTH MEETING

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY was held at 8 P.M. on Tuesday, October 25, 1921, at the house of Professor Ephraim Emerton, 19 Chauncy Street. About thirty members were present, William Roscoe Thayer presiding.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and allowed.

Voted that the Chairman appoint a committee of three to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

The Chairman appointed Rev. Henry B. Washburn, Miss Clara Howe, and Mr. George Deane, who retired to confer.

The Secretary read his annual report, with which was combined the annual report of the Council. Voted to accept the report and refer it to the Committee on Publication.

In the absence of the Curator no report was received from him.

The Treasurer read his annual report, showing a balance on hand of \$1,488.32. Voted to accept the report and refer to Committee on Publication.

In consequence of the decease of Andrew McFarland Davis, who had long acted as Auditor, it was voted that the President appoint a committee of two to audit the Treasurer's accounts for this year and also for last year, and to file their report with the Secretary.

On this committee the President appointed Messrs. Cook and Wright.

For the Nominating Committee Mr. Washburn reported a list of nominations as below. Voted to accept the report and discharge the committee.

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Voted that the Secretary cast one ballot for the officers as nominated.

The Secretary announced the ballot cast, and the President declared the following as

OFFICERS FOR 1921-1922

President --- EPHRAIM EMERTON

Vice-Presidents --- WORTHINGTON CHAUNCEY FORD, HENRY HERBERT EDES, MARY ISABELLA GOZZALDI

Secretary --- SAMUEL FRANCIS BATCHELDER

Treasurer --- FRANCIS WEBBER SEVER

Curator --- EDWARD LOCKE GOOKIN

Council: the above and

**STOUGHTON BELL, WILLIAM COOLIDGE LANE, FRANK GAYLORD COOK, ALICE MARY
LONGFELLOW, RICHARD HENRY DANA, FRED NORRIS ROBINSON**

The new President took the chair and made a short speech of acceptance.

On motion of Richard Henry Dana it was voted that William Roscoe Thayer, our retiring President, have the thanks of this Society for the time, thought, and energy he has devoted to his office, and for the great success with which he has conducted the business of the Society.

Mrs. Gozzaldi distributed blank forms for the "Early Settlers' Descendants" records, only about twenty of which have ever been filled in.

Mr. Wright spoke of the need of a history of Cambridge since 1800, from which date its individual history may be said to begin. A "cooperative history" might be written by the members of the Society. In reply to a question he said that the remains of the old court-house (now in Palmer Street) were probably not worth preserving.

On motion of Mr. Blackall voted that the subject of a history of Cambridge by members of the Society be referred to the Council. Voted that the question of preserving the old courthouse be referred to the Council.

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Mr. Thayer suggested that as only two competitors for the Longfellow Prize had handed in essays last year, the competition might be omitted this year. Voted that for the current year no subject be announced for the Longfellow Prize Essay, and that public notice be given of the same.

The President read a letter, presented to the Society by Mrs. Gertrude Parker Sheffield, dated April 29, 1861, from Hon. Joel Parker to J. P. Richardson, Captain of the first Cambridge company in the Civil War, accompanying the gift of ninety-six suits of underflannels made for the company by the ladies of Cambridge.

The President then introduced Miss IRMA ADELAIDE RICH of Boston, who read a paper on "Some Vital Errors in the Cambridge Vital Statistics." A general discussion of the paper followed and many questions were asked. Voted that the cordial thanks of the meeting be given the speaker for her valuable contribution.

The meeting then adjourned and light refreshments were served.

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PRINTING IN CAMBRIDGE SINCE 1800

BY NORMAN HILL WHITE, JR.

Read January 27, 1920

FROM 1692, when Samuel Green retired as manager of the college press, there was no printing done in Cambridge for over a hundred years, except that done by the brothers Samuel and Ebenezer Hall in 1775, under the direction of the Committee of Safety. The Halls were called to Cambridge from Salem in May of that year, shortly after the commencement of the war, and installed in the college, the Committee of Safety ordering "that the Quartermaster-General be directed to clear that chamber in Stoughton Hall occupied by S. Parsons, Jr., as a printing office for Messrs. Hall."

Here the two brothers printed for the approximate period of a year for the State Convention and the army, both at that time with headquarters in Cambridge. They also continued to print their weekly paper, the Essex Gazette and New England Chronicle. After the British army left Boston in 1776, Samuel Hall moved from Cambridge to that city — alone, as his younger brother Ebenezer died at the age of twenty-seven, during February of that year.

In 1800, William Hilliard began printing in Cambridge with a new press and types, on what is now known as Hilliard Street.¹ Without doubt he was immediately given work by the College, for the proximity of his press and the quality of his work must have given him a great advantage over the Boston printers.

In 1802, on the Commencement "broadside" of that year, occurs the first use of the name "University Press, William Hilliard." In my possession is a pamphlet with the imprint "Printed at the University Press at Cambridge by William Hilliard, 1804." The title of this pamphlet is "Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Lathrop and Eulogy by Professor Webber at the Funeral of Rev. Joseph Willard, S.T.D., LL.D., President of

1. Said to have been known originally as "Woodbine Lane." — S. F. B.

the University in Cambridge; with a Sermon, The Next Lord's Day, by the Rev. Mr. Holmes." On the back of the very pleasing cover page, which is ornamented by a border and a large type ornament in the shape of a vase, is an "Extract from Votes of the Corporation of Harvard College":

"The holy providence of God having on the twenty-fifth instant removed by death the Rev. President Willard;

"September 27, voted, that Professor Webber be requested to deliver an Eulogy at the Funeral on Saturday the 29th; and the Rev. Dr. Lathrop to introduce, and the Rev. Mr. Holmes to conclude the Solemnity with prayer."

"October 5, voted, that the Rev. Dr. Lathrop be requested to furnish a copy of his Prayer, and Professor Webber a copy of his Eulogy, delivered at the Funeral of the late President Willard; and the Rev. Mr. Holmes a copy of his Sermon, delivered in the afternoon of the next Lord's Day; and that the same be published at the expense of the University."

This excerpt shows that the name "University Press" was in 1804 well established, and that at this time Hilliard was evidently doing the regular printing for the College.

I have a pamphlet containing "The Laws of Harvard College." It is very interesting in its contents as well as its printing history. The opening paragraph reads:

"Candidates for admission into Harvard College shall be examined by the President, and two, at least, of the Tutors. No one shall be admitted, unless he can translate Greek and Latin Authors, in common use, such as Tully, Virgil, and the New Testament; understands the rules of Grammar and Prosody; can write Latin correctly, and hath a good moral character."

This pamphlet bears the imprint "Boston: printed by John and Thomas Fleet, at the Bible and Heart, Cornhill, 1798." As a rule, the imprints of the Fleets were set down in Latin, but as the "Laws" are printed in English, the printer's imprint also is in that language. There is no note made in this instance of this imprint that John and Thomas Fleet had any official connection with Harvard College, but as a rule in the College Catalogues which were printed in Latin, the Fleets made note of their connection with the University. Another pamphlet which interests me is a Catalogue printed in Latin which bears the

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following imprint: "Bostoniae: Typis Thomae & Johannis Fleet, Academiae Typographorum, MDCCLXXVI. Annoque Reipublicae Americanae primo." (In the first year of the American Republic.) As a rule the Fleets made note that they were either "Academiae Typographorum" or "Universitatis Typographorum."

The last record of which I have knowledge concerning the printing for the College being done in Boston is the "Catalogue of 1800" from the types of John and Thomas Fleet. That same year, as we have said, William Hilliard arrived in Cambridge.

The imprint of the Catalogue of 1806 is as follows:

*"CANTABRIGIAE:
e UNIVERSITATIS TYPOGRAPHEO;
Gulielmo Hilliard Typographo.*

MDCCCVI
RERUMPUBLICARUM FOEDERATARUM
AMERICAЕ
SUMMAE

Potestatis Anno XXXI."

The Catalogue of Harvard College in 1809 bears the imprint

*"Cantabrigiae;
e Universitatis Typographeo:
W. Hilliard et E. W. Metcalf, Typographis.*

MDCCCIX.
Rerumpublicarum Foederatarum Americae Summae
Potestatis
Anno XXXIV."

In 1811, the imprint of an edition of Dalzel's "Collectanea Graeca Majora" tells us that Hilliard and Metcalf were associates at that time also. In the Catalogues of 1821 and 1824 appears the same imprint; but that of 1827 states that "Hilliard, Metcalf, et Soc." were the "Typographis."

Charles Folsom of the Class of 1813 became identified with the Press in the year 1813. There is no external evidence of this in the imprints until the change of the imprint in 1827 adds a "Company" to the names "Hilliard and Metcalf." Folsom had a very high reputation and by his scholarship did much to increase the fame that the University Press had already gained for good printing. Practically all the textbooks used in the College were printed there. Folsom was librarian of the College from 1823 to 1826 and must have been a very well educated man; for during his proprietorship of the Press books were printed in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, Italian, German, and Spanish. Among other books issued at this time were Sparks's edition of Washington's writings and also his American Biography and Prescott's histories.

In 1842 the Press passed into the hands of Charles R. Metcalf, Owen S. Keith, and George Nichols; but within a year Mr. Keith retired and Marshall T. Bigelow entered the firm.

Eliab W. Metcalf and Hilliard had become associated some time prior to 1811, and it was two years later that Charles Folsom became identified with the Press. Metcalf and Hilliard together printed on what is now the site of the Boston Bookbinding Company, owned by Mr. Norman H. White. Their building, parts of which are still used by the Bookbinding Company, was situated at 10 Arrow Street, directly off Bow Street. These two streets are so named because of their peculiar relation to each other, which forms a bow and arrow. Here Hilliard had moved when Metcalf joined him as a partner.

It is not known whether Charles R. Metcalf, who later in 1842 became associated with the University Press, was the son of Eliab Metcalf or not. It is believed that he was. After Hilliard and Metcalf had been printing some years together, or in other words about 1820, a new office was started in Cambridge by the name of Dakin and Metcalf. This Metcalf was the son of Hilliard's partner and probably the same Charles R. Metcalf who in 1842 became one of the owners of the University Press, probably succeeding to his father's interest.

In 1859, the firm name was changed to Welch, Bigelow and Company, and in 1865 this firm was printing in a three-story frame building situated on Holyoke Street directly upon the site

now covered by the Spee Club and the Big Tree Swimming Pool. The building ran south upon Holyoke Street, leaving only an alley way between that building which is now the Catholic Church and the southern end. On the northern side, an ell ran from east to west forming between the two divisions a courtyard. Entrance was gained by means of a driveway through the building into the courtyard beyond. Holyoke House, which now would separate such a building from Massachusetts Avenue, had not then been built.

In 1865 Welch, Bigelow and Company moved to the "Brattle House," which was situated where the subway now enters the ground at Brattle Square. The Brattle House was built around 1850 for a hotel, presumably to be used by the college trade. Shortly after its establishment, it was decided that the Commencement dinner should take place at the new

hotel. In order to take care of the great number of guests it was necessary to have the food, or a great deal of it, cooked outside. Thus, some of the food was left standing on the table for a little time before the guests arrived. It appears to have been a very hot day and this undoubtedly caused the food to spoil, and when the students arrived with their friends they indignantly dumped it all out of the windows. This sounded the knell of the "Brattle House" as a hotel and within a year or so it was given up. It passed into the hands of the Massachusetts Hospital Insurance Company, which held the mortgage when in 1865 Welch, Bigelow and Company moved into the building.

At the time the firm moved to this new location, Welch, who was a very progressive and energetic man, had imported from France two cylinder-presses, which were the first ones in this country. He appears to have been the moving spirit of the firm and was of a very mechanical and ingenious term of mind. His full name was Albion Kent Parish Welch.

The trained printer of the firm was Marshall T. Bigelow, and it was he who had actual management of the press work and composition.

From 1865 until 1879 Welch, Bigelow and Company printed very successfully in the "Brattle House," doing the bulk of their work for James R. Osgood and Company, the publishers, and for Harvard College. Osgood and Company were the pub-

lishers of the best writers in this country at that time. The productions of Holmes, Sparks, Prescott, Ticknor, Palfrey, Judge Story, Quincy, Everett, Hilliard, Dana, Longfellow, Hawthorne, Whittier, Emerson, Lowell, and many others were printed by Welch, Bigelow and Company for Osgood.

For some reason this successful publishing firm failed in 1879. With such books and authors it is hard to see, unless it came through gross mismanagement, why any publishing house should fail. Welch, Bigelow and Company, who were immediately involved with James R. Osgood and Company's failure, were themselves drawn down.

In 1865, immediately after Welch, Bigelow and Company removed from Holyoke Street, John Wilson and Son, printers, moved out from Boston and took up business in the establishment vacated by Welch, Bigelow and Company. Here they printed from 1865 to 1879 when upon the failure of the firm of Welch, Bigelow and Company, the failing Company was bought out by John Wilson and Son together with Mr. Charles E. Wentworth. The entrance of Mr. Charles E. Wentworth did not change the firm name of John Wilson and Son. They took over the title sometimes used by Welch, Bigelow and Company of "The University Press."

From 1879 until 1895 the printing establishment of John Wilson and Son printed successfully in Brattle Square for the College and for different publishers.

At the time when the firm of Osgood and Company failed, they had, as has been mentioned, an exceedingly desirable list of authors. S. D. Warren and Company, large paper makers, were interested in the continued publication of works by the men on Osgood's list. It has been said that they bought the copyrights from the firm and from the authors. At any rate, H. O. Houghton, who is now known as having been the founder of the famous publishing

house of Houghton, Mifflin and Company and also the Riverside Press of Cambridge, bought from S. D. Warren and Company practically their entire list of authors.

John Wilson was the practical printer of the firm of John Wilson and Son. He was the "Son" of the firm name, and his father had been an excellent printer before him. In 1894,

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through unfortunate outside influences which had nothing to do with the amount and quality of the work which the firm was doing, but which had involved the credit of the firm, John Wilson and Son failed and William B. Reid was appointed receiver. Mr. Reid had been long with the firm, joining it in 1865 when it moved from Boston to Holyoke Street, Cambridge.

A corporation was formed with Mr. John Wilson as President and Mr. Henry White, President of the Cambridge Trust Company, as Treasurer. Through the interest and financial support of Henry White and Herbert H. White, his son, the corporation of John Wilson and Son, with the added name "The University Press" was formed. After about a year John Wilson resigned and Mr. Henry White was elected President with Mr. Herbert White as Treasurer.

William Dana Orcutt, who had married the daughter of John Wilson, the younger, became in 1895 the actual manager of the printing done by the "University Press." He was assisted by Mr. William B. Reid, who had been and who still is with the firm of John Wilson and Son since 1865. Orcutt was a very clever man and did much to build up the reputation for fine printing which the Press holds. He made several trips to Europe in the artistic interests of the Press, and these were without doubt very advantageous to the firm's reputation. He left the Press in 1910.

Frank Hull was appointed manager of the Press in 1910, following Orcutt's resignation. Mr. Hull was trained as a printer in the Winthrop Press in New York and has given his life to the work. The Press is at present under his management in all ways other than the financial control.

In 1895, immediately after the forming of the corporation, a new building was begun on the river bank of the Charles not far from Brattle Square. The Press moved into this building in March of 1896. Here it is at present situated.

The Press is at present doing work for the College, although to a great extent the college work is taken care of by the Harvard University Press under the management of Mr. Harold Murdock, assisted by Bruce Rogers.

The University Press thus assumes to date its beginning back to 1639 when Stephen and Matthew Day began printing on the

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Glover press. It seems to have more reason to claim the name of University Press than to claim the date 1639 as its foundation. It cannot deny the lapse of one hundred and eight

years in its printing history, but it cannot, on the other hand, be denied that the Press is the logical outgrowth of that started by William Hilliard in 1800; and that, furthermore, he followed in succession (even though a hundred and eight years interlapsed) the press of Samuel Green, as printer to the College, now grown to be the University.

Thus it seems to me, though it is a little far-fetched, the claim of the University Press that it is the outgrowth of the original Glover Press which started in Cambridge in 1639 is entirely valid and it must be so conceded.

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ROGER HARLAKENDEN

BY MARY ISABELLA GOZZALDI

Read June 10, 1920

IT is usual at these garden parties to recall the history of the place where we meet. It falls to my lot today to tell you of the first owner of this land, which in early times was across the road from the Cow Common, as it then extended as far as Linnaean Street. The first record we have is that this land and the house standing on it, the property of Roger Harlakenden, was sold in 1639 to Gregory Stone.

Roger Harlakenden came of a distinguished English family. He is said to have been descended from King Edward III¹ His ancestor William Harlakenden died at Wood-Church, Kent, in 1081. In the early years of the seventeenth century he, with his brother Richard and sister Mabel, was living on their father's estate Earls Colne, Essex.

In 1623 Thomas Shepard graduated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, took his A.M. there in 1627, and having taken orders in the Established Church, came soon after to Earls Colne as lecturer. He became the intimate friend of the young people at the great house. Roger was then a lad of sixteen. Rev. Mr. Shepard remained there more than three years. His next charge was at Buttercombe, Yorkshire, where he married Margaret Tuteville in 1632. He had imbibed Puritan doctrines at Cambridge and his preaching was not acceptable to the authorities of the Church. He and his delicate young wife went from place to place in Northumberland trying to keep out of the way of their persecutors. Meanwhile Roger Harlakenden had married and in 1634 his wife, Emlen, died. He then joined the Shepards and shared with them their hiding places, paying all expenses. At last they went to London and lived with Mrs. Sherbourne.

Rev. Mr. Shepard was beginning to feel that his usefulness to

1. *New England Historic Genealogical Register, Volume 56, pp. 40, 319-320*

the Church in England was at an end. His wife was anxious to go to some place where they could live more peacefully. His friend John Bridge, one of the earliest settlers in Cambridge, a deacon and selectman, urged him to come here; and finally a number of men, who had been helped by his preaching and who had befriended him, volunteered to come with him and bring their families. So he was ready for the great adventure, though he professed himself just as ready to remain in England.

Roger Harlakenden, during their wanderings, had wooed and won a second wife; we do not know where he found her. She was Elizabeth, daughter of Godfrey Bosville, Esq. They were married in June, 1635. In the early summer preparations were made for the emigration. Roger's sister Mabel was to go; Richard stayed in England and, although he had various grants of land around here, never came over. It was arranged that Joseph and George Cook, noted men who had helped Shepard in his hiding and found it advisable but difficult to leave the old country, should sail with them disguised as their servants. Doubtless they brought other real servants with them also, but we do not know who they were.

The Shepards had lost a little baby, Thomas, in London. A second Thomas was born there and was four months old. Elizabeth Sherborne, in whose house they had been hiding, accompanied them. The minister registered as Thomas Shepard (with two p's) husbandman. His younger half-brother, Samuel Shepard, and some twenty families completed the party.

The first attempt at crossing the ocean was a failure, as stress of weather compelled the ship to return to port. Mr. Shepard was discouraged when he saw what the voyage would be like, and was inclined to give up going; but finally they sailed in The Defense on August 10 and arrived safely in Boston on October 3, 1635. Two days later they came to Cambridge. It was a propitious time for them to come, for Rev. Thomas Hooker and a number of his followers were departing for a march through the wilderness to found Hartford, Connecticut, and Governor Thomas Dudley was thinking of removing to Ipswich. Shepard's company promptly bought the houses that fell vacant. Roger Harlakenden bought the house that Governor Dudley had built on the corner of Dunster and South Streets. It over-

looked the marshes and Charles River, and was the house which the Governor had been reprimanded by the authorities for building and paneling, as too luxurious.

From the beginning Roger Harlakenden took an interest in town affairs; he attended the first town meeting after his arrival in November, and his name heads the list of the townsmen or selectmen elected that day. He received many grants of land, owned three houses, and perhaps built the one that stood here for his servants. The next year he was made an Assistant. When the regiment was formed for Cambridge, Charlestown, Watertown, and Dedham, Governor John Haynes was made Colonel and Harlakenden Lieutenant-Colonel. Governor Haynes married Mabel Harlakenden for his second wife. On November 20, 1637 Roger was appointed by the General Court on the committee with Governor Winthrop, Governor Dudley, and Governor Bellingham to have charge of the

affairs of the College. Governor Winthrop writes of him, "He was a very Godly man and of good use both to the Commonwealth and to the Church."

A month after settling into the Dudley House a little daughter, Elizabeth, was born; and in September, 1638, a second daughter, Margaret, came. Two months later Roger Harlakenden sickened with the dreaded smallpox and on November 17, 1638, he died. If it had not been that his career was thus cut short, he would undoubtedly have been a prominent founder of the Colony. He was buried with military honors in the Burial Place on Garden Street, and deeply mourned. Rev. Mr. Shepard was inconsolable. He called him "My most dear friend and most precious servant of Jesus Christ." In his will Roger Harlakenden left forty pounds to Mr. Shepard and twenty pounds to be used by him in the church. In lieu of this sum a milch cow was given to the church, the milk being distributed to needy parishioners.

Herbert Pelham, a distinguished man, arrived in Cambridge about this time and married Mrs. Harlakenden for his second wife. They continued to live in the Dudley House and had eight children. Pelham was the first Treasurer of Harvard College and held many other offices of note. The family returned to England, where Pelham became a member of Parliament. His son Edward remained here and owned the Dudley House. We do not know what became of the two Harlakenden girls.

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JOSEPH FOSTER AND SHAYS'S REBELLION

BY MARY ISABELLA GOZZALDI

Read January 26, 1921

The President showed a red waistcoat of an ancient fashion herewith presented to the society by a descendant of Mr. Joseph Foster, and said that Mrs. Gozzaldi would tell who he was and when he wore it.

I HAVE been asked to tell you of Mr. Joseph Foster and to recall to your minds Shays's Rebellion, at which time he came forward as a defender of the government in what Fiske calls "the critical period of American history." Mr. Joseph Foster, fifth in descent from Edward the settler, was a prominent merchant of Boston, who bought the house built by Richard Lechmere on the northwest corner of Brattle and Sparks Streets, later owned by Attorney-General Jonathan Sewall, and the prison of the Baroness Riedesel in 1779. Longfellow described it as "the old house under the lindens." In the nineteenth century it was owned and occupied by John Brewster, who altered it and finally removed it to the western end of his land, where it now stands on the corner of Riedesel Avenue.

When Mr. Foster lived there, it was a rather imposing house. He was a brother of Bossenger Foster, who was then living in the Vassall House. He was much respected, and his memory lives through his hospitality. His nephews and nieces and their children always liked to go to Uncle Joe's. His first wife was Miriam, daughter of John Cutler, Grand Master of the

Masons, who officiated at the funeral of General Washington. After her death he married Mrs. Mary (Davis) Sohier, widow of S. D. Sohier. He died here on June 25, 1835.

In 1786 the country was drifting toward anarchy. There was much jealousy between the uneducated farmers of Massachusetts and the merchants and lawyers of Boston. At Hatfield in August there was an outbreak of popular wrath at a convention where it was decided that the Court of Common Pleas should be abolished, no funds granted to Congress, and paper money

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should be issued at once. The angry farmers declared that the Legislature, then sitting in Boston, was under the influence of wicked lawyers and merchants who would not do justice to the people. It was insisted that the laws should be made in some small inland town where they could be watched. Courts were broken up by armed men at Concord, Worcester, Great Barrington, and Northampton.

In September the Supreme Court was to sit at Springfield, and Governor Bowdoin sent a force of six hundred militia to protect it. This was met by a great number of insurgents under Daniel Shays, who had been a Captain in the Continental Army. John Fiske says, "He was a poor creature, wanting in courage and good faith." The court did not meet. Barns were burned, houses plundered, and the needy veterans of the Revolution were organized against the country they had helped to found. At Worcester twelve hundred or more lived at free quarters and were drilled by Shays.

Governor Bowdoin called out forty-four hundred men under command of General Lincoln. As the state treasury was nearly empty, some wealthy gentlemen of Boston subscribed money to equip the troops. Among them was Mr. Joseph Foster. He and others probably accompanied the soldiers to Worcester. As the insurgents were in need of military stores, they marched on Springfield, intending to capture the Federal arsenal there and supply themselves. General Shepard held the place with twelve hundred men. On January 25, Shays attacked, hoping to be able to seize the arsenal before Lincoln should bring up reinforcements. As soon as the insurgents began to fall under Shepard's fire, a panic seized them and they retreated in disorder to Ludlow and then to Amherst, setting fire to barns and robbing the inhabitants.

Three days later, on the approach of Lincoln's army, Shays retreated to Pelham and planted his forces on two steep hills protected at the bottom by snowdrifts. Lincoln advanced to Hadley and tried to make peace. He told the insurgents that in contesting the state government they had incurred the penalty of death, but he would obtain a pardon for them if they would lay down their arms. Shays seemed willing to yield and February 3 was appointed for a conference. Some of the officers

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met leading rebels, and while they were engaged Shays decamped and marched through Prescott and North Dana to Petersham. Towards night his trick was discovered and Lincoln with his whole force in pursuit marched over the mountain ledges of Shutesbury and New

Salem. The day had been mild, but during the night the thermometer dropped to below zero and cutting snow fell. There was great suffering during the last ten miles, and the whole march of thirteen miles over steep snow-covered roads was a worthy exploit for these Revolutionary veterans. Shays had not looked for such energy, and while he and his men were getting their Sunday breakfast they were taken by surprise. In a few minutes most of them had fled. Shays and one hundred and fifty men were taken prisoners; the rest fled toward Athol and Northfield and sought refuge in Vermont. A Captain Hamblin with several hundred insurgents took Stockbridge and carried off some of the leading citizens as hostages. At Sheffield he was defeated, thirty of his men were killed and the rest scattered. This was the end of the rebellion. Many of the leaders were tried, and fourteen were convicted of treason and condemned to death. In April Governor Hancock was elected in place of Governor Bowdoin and he pardoned them all

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GLEANINGS FROM EARLY CAMBRIDGE DIRECTORIES

BY GEORGE GRIER WRIGHT

Read January 26, 1921

"DURING my life Cambridge has grown from a town of three thousand to a city of more than fifty thousand souls, but I am sure you will pardon me for saying that it is the old town, with its homelier and closer (I will not say narrower) interests, that is dearest to my memory. There I was born; there I have had the good fortune to pass my life; there my most precious friendships have been won and have continued unbroken even by death. I trust that I may never bring discredit on my birthplace, and that my dust may be permitted to mingle lovingly with its own. It must be a good soil that could bring forth or sustain such men and women as I remember." Thus wrote our fellow townsman James Russell Lowell. Like Mr. Lowell I can say that during my lifetime our city has grown from a population of about 13,000 to its present population, 113,000; its valuation from \$9,800,000 to \$141,700,000; its rate of taxation from \$5.40 per \$1,000 to \$31.30 per \$1,000; and like him I too can say that it is the old town with its homely, closer interests which is dearest to me. As I go about the thickly built city, I can recall the days when the city was not compelled to provide playgrounds; the vacant land all around furnished ample opportunity for the boys of that day. Near its borders rest those who were nearest and dearest to me, whose kind and loving care has enabled me to continue here. Like Mr. Lowell, I also trust that I may never bring discredit on my birthplace and that my dust may also mingle with its dust in the companionship of a loving father, a devoted mother, and a loyal sister.

As years go by, there are few who do not find pleasure when they pick up some old book which recalls friends of the past or events of the days which are gone. While the current directory is a mere utilitarian publication useful for the moment, it is

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different when one looks over a directory of fifty years or more ago. As one reads over the pages of an old directory, what changes does it disclose; what well-known former residents does it recall; how much of pleasure, perhaps some feelings of sorrow mingled with it, do we experience!

The early directories of Cambridge as well as of other places (Boston, for instance) contained much of interest which finds no place in the directory of today — short accounts of the schools and of the churches, dates of important events local as well as foreign. The first Cambridge directory was a business directory, giving the names of the business men only, and did not contain the names of the residents. It was called "The Cambridge Almanac and Business Directory" and contained only 68 pages, four inches by six and a half inches, with paper covers. It was published in 1847. In addition to many advertisements of Cambridge and Boston business men, were many items of interest. On the first two pages were the advertisements of three booksellers, one in Harvard Square, the others in the Port. The advertisement of George Nichols, "Bookseller to the University," offers a hint to the stores of today: "for sale at the lowest Boston prices" he says, and his wares were all literary. Nichols was located at the corner of Holyoke Street; he was succeeded by John Bartlett, later of the firm of Little and Brown, Boston publishers, and the compiler of Familiar Quotations. Bartlett removed to the corner of Brighton Street (now Boylston), where the business was later transferred to Sever and Francis, and until his recent death was carried on by George H. Kent. The business was established by John Owen in 1839.

The preface to the directory says, "In presenting the first number of the Cambridge Almanac and Business Directory, we feel confident that we have not mistaken the wants of nearly every adult member of the community. To the citizen it will be found a convenient book of reference as it contains information not only of a local but general character. To the stranger it will serve as a guide to the business of Cambridge and to the civil, religious, benevolent, and other institutions of the city." The publisher promises another year to furnish a general directory at a moderate price.

Turning the title page we find the advertisement of four lines of omnibuses. First come the Old Line and the New Line, together offering conveyance to Boston every fifteen minutes during the day from 6.30 A.M. until 9.00 P.M., the last omnibus from Boston leaving Brattle Street at 10 P.M. Fares from Harvard Square 15 cents, forty tickets for \$5.00; from Cambridgeport 12 1/2 cents, ten tickets for \$1.00. It was the practice during the winter to cover the floor of the omnibus with a deep layer of loose straw and this was continued in the street cars until some time in the 70's. The omnibus called for passengers at their residence before starting for Boston if requested. The first regular public conveyance to Boston was operated by Nathaniel Stimson and Joseph Seaver in 1795, who made two trips a day with a two-horse coach carrying eight passengers — their approach being announced by the sound of a horn. The first omnibus was placed on the road on Commencement Day, 1834, and in 1837 the trips increased to every half hour. Competition began in 1843, but the principal lines later were consolidated and finally all their property was sold to the Union Railway when the horse railroad (the first in New England) began its operation March 26, 1856. The population of Cambridge is given as 12,490; that of Boston 114,366. Then

follow twelve pages devoted to monthly calendars with various items of interest. The revenue of West Boston Bridge in 1834 is stated to have been \$12,928.00; that of Craigie Bridge the same year, \$3,173.00. Tolls were collected from all who used these bridges until February 1, 1858, when they were declared free, and the event was celebrated by a procession of the citizens of Cambridge to the West Boston Bridge on that day. The last toll bridge in Cambridge was the Brookline Street at Cottage Farm which was made free in 1870 by act of the Legislature, at which time Andrew B. Harlow was the toll gatherer. Harvard College is said to be "not only the oldest, but possesses literary advantages unequalled by any other institution of the kind in America."

"The principal college buildings are: University Hall, Harvard Hall, Divinity Hall and four other brick edifices called Massachusetts, Hollis, Stoughton and Holworthy Halls, and Holden Chapel."

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Among the apothecaries was the firm of A. H. Ramsay & Co., a business which continued under Walter A. Claflin until the building of the subway compelled his removal. In the Port the business of Joel S. Orne commenced 1841 and continued until 1906. The bakers were Moore and Smith, a business which was established about 1820, was carried on by William Wright from 1852 to 1898, and came to an end in 1917 with the failure of the Cambridge Baking Company. There were five bakers in the whole city, including Artemas Kennedy, the cracker baker, whose business, established 1839, was merged with the National Biscuit Co. about twenty years ago. Among the blacksmiths were Dexter Pratt, the Village Blacksmith of Longfellow's poem, who died October 1847; Nutting & Prescott, and Andrew J. Jones, who continued in active business until their death some thirty years ago. James Munroe & Co., in the Lyceum building, kept a bookstore as well as George Nichols, previously mentioned, and their business, established in 1839, is now continued by Ameer Brothers. The shoe dealers were Otis Danforth and Thomas J. White; both of these appear to have gone out of business by the close of the Civil War, leaving no successors. Among the carriage builders were E. A. & F. L. Chapman, whose business was established 1829 and continued until 1900. William T. Richardson was the only wood and coal dealer at Harvard Square; the business, which was established in 1840, was continued by several successors until the building of the Parkway deprived them of their wharf in 1901. Whitney Brackett & Co., furniture dealers, were located in Brattle Square, where the business, established in 1830, was continued until his death recently by John H. Sawyer. Hill & Stearns' livery stable was located on Church Street and the business, established prior to 1839, has been continued by several successors to the Cambridge Coach Co. Then as now Palmer Street was the center for various sorts of mechanics: carpenters, blacksmiths, painters, etc. Most if not all were convinced that the primitive mode of trading by barter was the only proper method and they expected neither to pay nor to receive money from those who could trade that way. Every January bills were exchanged and balances carried forward to the next year. One year when the balance was against my father I paid one of them,

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much against his will, so much so that he called my father's attention to it. William Newell, John A. Albro, Nicholas Hoppin, and Benjamin I. Lane were the clergy in charge of the four churches which at that time supplied the religious needs of Old Cambridge.

I cannot recall Mr. Lane of the Baptist Church, whose term of service was only a little over two years. The others were well known to me and probably to many of our members as well. They were the old style clergymen who gave their lives to their people, in fact were the fathers of their people. They received the children into the arms of the Church, married them when they came to suitable age, comforted them in all their sorrows and afflictions through life's journey, and at last committed their bodies to the earth and commended their souls to the loving care of their Heavenly Father. Dr. Newell served his Church for thirty-eight years, Dr. Hoppin thirty-five years, Dr. Albro thirty years. The words of Goldsmith would rightly describe these men — men whose faces carried the assurance that like Enoch of old they had walked with God and had learned the truth, "If with all your hearts ye truly seek Me, ye shall ever surely find Me."

In East Cambridge was Manasses P. Dougherty who was transferred to St. Peter's Church on Concord Avenue in 1849 when that church was built, where he remained until his death about 1877. For many years Father Dougherty's parish included Lexington, Arlington, and Brighton as well as the larger part of Cambridge. A man of great energy and strength, he deserves to be held in loving memory by the Roman Catholics of Cambridge. In the Port among other clergymen were William A. Stearns, who was for many years Chairman of the School Committee and who served twenty-three years; Artemas B. Muzzey, Joseph W. Parker, and John F. W. Ware.

John Read & Co. and William Watriss furnished dry goods in those days and have left no successors among us at the present time. Among those in the Port was Edward Hyde, whose business was continued until 1916, by various successors. Of the house painters James H. Thayer is the only one whose business has continued to the present time but removed many years ago to the Port. Sylvanus Plympton and Morrill Wyman

were the leading physicians, the latter continuing practice until recent years and serving as the first president of the Cambridge Hospital.

In those days it required only ten lawyers to supply the legal needs of the whole city, only one of whom had an office in Old Cambridge, Benjamin W. Whitney. The Temperance House, kept by John Wyeth in Brattle Square where the University Press was located later, was the only public house, although there were seven in all required to supply the whole city. Merrifield & Donnell sold stoves and tinware, and the business has been carried on by various successors down to Russell Cameron now on Brattle Street. The West India Goods establishment of Wood & Hall, established 1837, has come down through an unbroken line of successors to the Frank P. Merrill Co. None of the other West India Goods dealers has any representative among the grocers of the present day, the business of J. H. Wyeth & Co., recently closed, having been started by Wyeth & Day about 1856.

The University Printing Establishment, Metcalf & Co., Holyoke, near Harvard Street, employed forty persons using four power presses which were running constantly during weekdays. Their arrangements for printing in the Greek, Hebrew, and German languages

were said to be unequalled by any other establishment in the Union. There are many names among the business men of those days, familiar to people fifty years ago but strange and unknown to the present generation, of whom I have made no mention — men of strict integrity, prudent and industrious, good citizens, whose ways would fare badly in the present methods of doing business. The following epitaph from a country grave-yard well describes most of them: "He was industrious in his calling, peaceable in his behavior, upright in his dealings, kind to the distressed, friendly to the clergy, very constant in public worship, and faithful in his office in the church."

The following occupations in the old directory do not appear in the directory of these days, in some cases as a result of modern consolidations, in other cases because the goods produced are no longer in demand: Leather and Morocco dressers; Twine and Small Cordage manufactory; Rule makers; Starch factory;

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Candle manufactory; Lamp Black maker; Pump and Block maker; Car manufactory; Glass works.

The list of streets contains the names of only 134 streets and squares, as against about 800 today. There were numerous duplications of names of streets notwithstanding that a survey of the town had been made in 1838 and a vote passed to change the names of such streets. These streets of the same name were in different wards, eight names being given to two streets each, and one name to three streets, or one in each ward. In 1857 the directory calls attention to the absence of sign boards so that a stranger cannot find his way without frequent inquiries. The editor protests against this system of "locomotive sign boards" and makes appeal that every street should have its name displayed in plain letters at the principal crossings.

There were only two banks of discount, the Cambridge Bank, now the Central Trust, and the Charles River, established 1832, now the Charles River Trust. Discount day was Wednesday at the Charles River, Tuesday and Friday at the Cambridge. In those days persons wishing to borrow money were required to make their application to the cashier the previous day, and the directors acted upon the applications on the day of discount. It is stated that the bills of these banks are received the same as Boston money by the Boston banks. Both of these banks were of course state banks chartered by the state of Massachusetts, and their bills were not readily received outside of the state. The poor workmanship of the bills and the ease with which they could be counterfeited, prevented their free circulation. It was the custom in making a deposit to place a paper band marked with the name of depositor around the bundle of bills and to fasten the ends by a pin which usually went through several of the bills. It was a common practice among tradesmen to hold a bill to the light, and if it had a number of pin holes visible the presumption was that it had passed through a bank and was genuine. No shopkeeper did business without a book called the counterfeit detector, which gave the names and officers of every bank, a description of all of its bills, and a list of any counterfeit bills known to be in circulation. There was but one Savings Bank, established 1834, the treasurer of which was the cashier of the Charles River Bank, and the business hours were 2 to

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4 P.M. every Saturday. In 1857 the number had increased to three, the Cambridgeport and East Cambridge, which received deposits every day.

There were three post offices, the Old Cambridge office having two mails each way, the Cambridgeport and East Cambridge having only one mail each way every week-day.

So far as I can learn, the first postmaster of Cambridge was Ebenezer Stedman, who was appointed in 1806. He was a graduate of Harvard in 1765, was Selectman eleven years and Town Treasurer twenty-three years. The post office in Cambridgeport was not established until 1829, that at East Cambridge in 1836.

Old Cambridge, the directory informs us, is the seat of the oldest and best endowed college in the United States and abounds in splendid dwellings and highly cultivated fields and gardens. Cambridgeport is quite a business place and is in a high state of prosperity. East Cambridge is a growing place and contains several important manufactories; also a courthouse, jail, and house of correction.

A table is printed giving the population from 1790 to 1845 and the number of polls from 1836 to 1846. From this table it would appear that the population in 1790 was 2,115, which at that time included the territory of West Cambridge and Brighton (then called Little Cambridge); in 1845, 12,490. Another table gives the votes cast at the national and state elections 1840 to 1846. Harrison electors received 888 votes in 1840, Van Buren 482; Davis, Whig candidate for governor, received 865 votes; Martin, Democratic, 502. The vote upon the question of adopting the City Charter was 645 in favor, 234 against.

Edward Everett was president of Harvard University. Samuel A. Eliot, treasurer; Simon Greenleaf, professor of law; William Cranch Bond, director of the observatory; John W. Webster, professor of chemistry; Thaddeus W. Harris, librarian; Jared Sparks, professor of ancient and modern history; Charles Beck, professor of Latin; Henry W. Longfellow, professor of French and Spanish; Benjamin Pierce, professor of astronomy and mathematics; Asa Gray, professor of natural history, were among the officers of instruction and government. Commencement was the twenty-fifth of August.

The last eighteen pages of the book are given to advertisements, only six being of Harvard Square dealers, forty of Cambridgeport concerns, eight from East Cambridge, and the remainder of Boston houses.

The directory for 1848 and following years was bound in cloth covers and had the same general character in its contents with the addition of the list of residents. In 1848 the residents were enrolled by wards, but in 1849 the names were arranged as at present for the whole city. The names of the residents in 1848 (only 2,250 names in all) were included in fifty pages 3 1/2 by 5 1/2 inches single column, in contrast with the directory of 1919 covering 723 pages, 5 3/4 by 9 1/4 inches, double column. In the preface to the 1848 directory the publisher says, "Many difficulties have been encountered in the prosecution of the work. The unsettled state of a portion of our population, the want of numbers on our streets, and the consequent impossibility of defining in most instances the precise location

of residences are among these difficulties." In the 1849 issue the publisher says he has added the names of over 1,500 persons more than were in the 1848 directory and made between 300 and 400 alterations covering in all 80 pages. The 1850 directory was the first to have a map of the city and contained a short history of the several schools and of most of the churches. The calendar in 1849 contained a list of historical events for each date, while that for 1850 contained a similar list of events in the history of Cambridge only.

The directory for 1850 gives the time table and rate of fare of the Harvard Branch Railroad, and that for 1851 prints the names of the officers of the road. Six trips each way were made daily to and from Boston. The depot was located on Holmes Place where Austin Hall is now located, and the track was laid to the Fitchburg Railroad, along what is now Museum Street, the embankment being undisturbed through the college land as late as 1865, possibly a little later. The directory for 1851 contained a list of the taxpayers who paid a tax of \$25 and upwards, about 650 in all — a striking contrast to present-day conditions. Among the larger taxpayers were Edward Everett, Samuel Batchelder, Charles Beck, Oliver Hastings, Andrews Norton, and Harvard College. The rate of taxation was \$6.30 on the \$1,000 and the poll tax was \$1.50.

In 1852 the preface says, "We need not say that the appearance of the Cambridge directory has become an event as necessary and as much to be expected as the advent of the New Year itself. We regret to be compelled to add that the enterprise has as yet been far less profitable to us than to the public and should our sales prove as limited the present year as formerly we shall be forced to raise the price of the next number." In 1852 were the first interleaved advertisements placed among the names of the residents in the body of the book; this was abandoned the following year. The preface of 1854 states that the names added that year were 977, names expunged 732, other changes 643 — whole number of alterations 2,352. Whole number of names last year 4,138, the present year, 4,383, increase 245. This year the Cambridgeport Savings Bank has a full page advertisement, being the first bank to advertise in the directory.

In the 1857 directory appear the names of the officers of the Cambridge Water Works, Cambridge Gas Light Co., Cambridge Railroad Co., and Union Railway Co., four corporations which owed their existence largely to the efforts of Gardiner Greene Hubbard, to whom Cambridge owes much. Mr. Hubbard was one of those forceful men who possessed a vision beyond the present, a member of the Boston bar and largely interested in the development of real estate in various parts of Cambridge and Maiden. Like many such men he made ventures without sufficient capital and met the difficulties such action is likely to cause. They all suffered for want of adequate capital in the early days, the public generally having little confidence in them as a business proposition. This lack of capital had much to do with the friction between them and the public, and finally led to the purchase of the water works by the city on April 28, 1865. There were three societies for the relief of the poor: Howard Benevolent Society in Ward 2, the Walker Benevolent Society, North Cambridge, and the Cambridge Humane Society in Old Cambridge.

The directory for 1861 reports the whole number of acres of land in Cambridge 3,300, of which 1,333 was devoted to agriculture — the total amount of hay produced 388 tons. The

directory of 1863-64 (published after a lapse of two and a half years) contains a valuable list of all who served in the War of the

Rebellion from Cambridge and also an account of the two companies of home guards. It also gives a list of the stamp duties payable by Act of Congress, March 3, 1863.

These were the days when Harvard Square was a village center, with the town pump and the hay scales in the middle of the square; when a load of wood or load of hay (often more than one) might be found for sale almost any day, as well as other country produce. The West India Goods stores were like any country store with the same general assortment of wares — salt fish, rum and other liquors, molasses, vinegar, cider and other country produce, grain, tea and coffee, hardware, paints and oils — camphene, lard oils, etc. The tin dipper hung convenient to the rum barrel and anyone might help himself, laying three cents upon the counter as he came from the cellar. The cheese counter and the cracker barrel were conveniently near to each other and readily accessible to all, free of charge. If the visitor's taste was different, the salt cod hung handy; not the salt cod to be seen in Gloucester at the present time but fish at least three feet long (as I look back to those old days I am tempted to say six feet long). Most of the store windows were covered at night by heavy wooden shutters secured by iron bars fastened across the outside. It was a community in which everybody knew everybody and all about everybody. We were one body and all interested in the welfare of our city — a love shared equally by the ordinary citizen and by the college professors. To one who can remember those by-gone days it is pleasant to recall some of those who were active in our business life. The present-day generation would undoubtedly call them slow, but I question whether under present methods we are any better off than we were in the days when the market basket was carried home by many a citizen whose descendants would scorn to do so at the present time.

ELMWOOD AND ITS OWNERS

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE FIFTY-SIXTH MEETING OF THE SOCIETY

BY MARY ISABELLA GOZZALDI

The annual garden-party was held June 11, 1921, at Elmwood, Mrs. Seth Comstock being hostess in the absence of the new owners, Professor and Mrs. A. Kingsley Porter.

The President opened the meeting with a few remarks and asked Mrs. Gozzaldi to give the history of the house.

In 1766 Thomas Oliver, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Vassall, Sr., bought this land. They then lived in Dorchester. He was the builder of this house. It was natural that

Mrs. Oliver should wish to live in Cambridge; it was her birthplace, and many of her family had come here to live. A little way down Tory Row, as this part of the road to Watertown began to be called then, lived her Aunt Mary, wife of Judge Joseph Lee. Four years earlier her Aunt Rebecca had moved into the house built by her husband Richard Lechmere. His land adjoined that of her brother John Vassall, Jr., whose wife Elizabeth was Mr. Oliver's sister. He had built the house, now called Craigie House, seven years before and lived there with his wife and young family.

Across the road was the house where Mrs. Oliver was born, occupied by her uncle Henry Vassall and his wife, who was Penelope Royall, the sister of Mr. Oliver's mother. In the old Boardman House in the village lived Mrs. Oliver's oldest relative, Aunt Sarah Boardman. Not far away on Bow and Arrow Streets was her grandfather's home, where she must often have played as a child, and where her Uncle David Phips was living with his family. A little further on lived her Aunt Anna, whose husband John Borland had bought the handsome Apthorp House. They had a family of twelve children, the elder ones coming out in society. On Waterhouse Street, facing the Common, lived her uncle William Vassall; and five years after they moved into this house, her Aunt Susannah came to live in the house across the road, which her husband Major Ruggles

had built, the latest of the five colonial houses of which Cambridge is so justly proud.

In this gay circle of Loyalists the Olivers doubtless met a warm welcome. These families lived in a splendor unknown to the town; they had their chariots and horses, their negro slaves, and richly furnished houses. They spent their days like the landed gentry of England of that time, or like the West Indian planters among whom many of them were born. There were routs and picnics, dances and feasting, excursions to the seaside for shore dinners, and much visiting. The gentlemen wore laces, satin and velvet short-clothes, and those grand embroidered waistcoats with which Copley's portraits have made us familiar. The ladies had the finest laces, damasks, and jewels that London or Paris could send them, and both wore wigs or powdered hair.

The Olivers brought baby Anne with them and in the autumn Elizabeth was born here, followed next year by Penelope; so there was the merry laughter of the little girls in these rooms. The happy family life did not last long, however. In 1774 the King appointed Thomas Oliver Lieutenant-governor and president of the Mandamus council. Such action was distasteful to the men of Massachusetts; and on September 2 after four thousand men from neighboring towns had surrounded the house, Oliver was compelled to sign a document in which he declared that "as a man of honor and a Christian he would never hereafter, upon any terms whatsoever, accept a seat in said Board, in the present novel and offensive form of government." He and the family moved at once to Boston, where until the evacuation of that place he held the office of civil governor. Then they sailed for England and joined the other Tories at Bristol. Mrs. Oliver died during the war and he married again, dying in his eighty-second year in 1815.

The estate was confiscated by the Provincial Congress and made into a hospital, so that the walls which had so lately echoed the notes of the harpsichord and the prattle of children heard only the sighs and groans of the survivors of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

Peace came at last and in 1797 Elbridge Gerry bought the house. His wife was the beautiful daughter of Charles Thomp-

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son of Philadelphia, Secretary of Congress. She had been educated in Europe and was well fitted to entertain the many distinguished guests who came here. At Commencement time in 1788 John Quincy Adams writes of calling with his father and finding Mrs. Mercy Warren here. He spent the night with the Gerrys.

Elbridge Gerry of Marblehead was the most celebrated politician who lived in Cambridge. He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and while he lived in this house he was twice governor of the state. He graduated at Harvard College in 1762, ten years later represented his native town in the legislature, and in 1775 was in the Provincial Congress sitting at Watertown. He was also an influential member of the first and second congresses. A fortnight after he bought this house the Constitutional Congress convened in Philadelphia, where he opposed the ratification of the Constitution. Middlesex chose him as its representative at the first United States Congress. After four years' service he declined reelection and came here to live in retirement. In 1797 he was a presidential elector and cast his vote for John Adams, who the following year appointed him Commissioner to France. He witnessed many of the terrible scenes of the French Revolution and was severely criticised for remaining in Paris after Marshall and Pinckney had left. Malicious persons erected a guillotine on his lawn with the figure of a headless man smeared with blood, and with yells and burning fagots in the night sought to terrify his wife and daughters who were in the house.

Gerry came home safely. A friend for whom he had gone surety failed and he lost much of his property. His wife, to whom he was devoted, was an invalid for years, but his cheerful temperament surmounted all his troubles and he enjoyed his farm and his many visitors. He was a witty man full of anecdotes of his varied life. The Gerrymander, a political movement changing the voting districts of Massachusetts, made him governor in 1810 after two elections which he failed to carry. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard College the same year. He was elected governor again in 1811, and in 1812 vice-president of the United States. In the second year of his term he died while on the way to the Senate chamber. He was buried

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in the Congressional burial place and by special Act of Congress a monument was erected over his grave bearing his motto: "Every man, though he have but one day to live, should devote that day to the good of his country."

In 1818 the widow of Elbridge Gerry sold the house and adjoining acres to Rev. Charles Lowell, pastor of the West Street Church in Boston, who came here with his wife, three sons, and two daughters. On February 22, 1819 his youngest son James Russell Lowell was born here. Rev. Mr. Lowell graduated from Harvard College in 1800. He went to Europe and studied theology and medicine. He was a lover of books, a man of culture, and is described as a devout and sympathetic man much beloved, who led a simple life. He was the grandson

of the first Congregational minister in Newburyport and son of John Lowell, LL.D., a noted lawyer of Boston.

James Russell Lowell is said to have been a very handsome and attractive boy, the darling of his mother. He attended the dame school and when he was old enough that of Mr. William Wells, kept in the Ruggles House close by. He led a happy out-of-door life and loved the house and every tree around it. Many are the allusions to it and them in his writings. In 1844 he married the beautiful Maria White of Watertown, and after four months in Philadelphia the young couple returned to live with his father. Four children were born to them, Blanche, Mabel, Rose, and Walter. Only Mabel survived childhood, and the mother in 1853 joined her children. It was a grievous loss to her husband. A poetess herself, she shared his inmost thoughts. Frederica Bremer, the popular novelist of the day, gives a very charming account of the family whom she visited here — the venerable devout father, the gay and witty young people. In 1857 a second wife came as mistress of the house. She was Frances Dunlap of Portland, who survived her husband.

For ten years Lowell was away from Cambridge as Ambassador to Spain and England. During his absence Ole Bull the violinist occupied the house and in 1873 another poet, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, lived here. The Lowells then returned to the old home. He was delighted to be here; he was never happy anywhere else. Once more he was among his books. His library consisted of seven thousand books in two rooms opening into

each other by arches on each side of the chimney. In his later years he moved his study into the rear room on the left of the door, where in winter he had more of the sunlight which he craved. Speaking of the house he writes, "It was born a Tory and it will die one." He has immortalized every room in it and the view from every window. His daughter Mabel and her children, the fourth generation of the family here, were often with him, and here he died in peace.

I have not dwelt on the characteristics of James Russell Lowell for they are well known to you, and you will now hear of him from a friend of many years. I only remember him as walking down Brattle Street in the morning on the way to the village, as he would call it, dressed in a short black velvet jacket with a blue necktie, his buoyant light step keeping time to his happy heart.

President Charles W. Eliot spoke of Lowell as the professor and the lover of youth. He told how the students were made welcome to this house; how young poets came to Lowell for advice and sympathy which they always received; of the pleasant gatherings here when the seniors were entertained before their graduation; of his interest in his many friends; of delightful evenings spent in the library, when the poet would spring from his chair and, mounting his stepladder, take down from the topmost shelf the very book they were discussing. President Eliot spoke without notes, and it is unfortunate that there was no one present who could preserve the intimate anecdotes he told of the beloved author, his friend.

The meeting adjourned, and after refreshments in the dining room the members strolled, towards sunset, under the trees Lowell loved.

SOME VITAL ERRORS IN THE CAMBRIDGE VITAL STATISTICS

BY IRMA ADELAIDE RICH

Read October 25, 1921

IF I were addressing a group of genealogists only, I would know that errors in the old records would be full of interest to them. But as I assume you are not all genealogists, I wondered what I could say of interest to you when your Secretary asked me to give a talk on "Some Vital Errors in the Cambridge Vital Statistics" this evening.

The early history and growth of the vital record question may be somewhat unfamiliar to all present here tonight. I wish to say we have every reason to be proud of our Commonwealth for the manner in which our old records have been preserved.

Interest throughout the country had been gradually aroused and much work had been done in other states than Massachusetts in the printing of the births, marriages, and deaths of our ancestors. Any project that becomes a success has many claimants for the launching of the movement. From the earliest times down to the present there have always been claimants for the honor of any accepted success:

Seven cities claim the birth of Homer dead,

Through which the living Homer begged for bread.

In 1913 I had a personal interview with Mr. Charles Field Hasseltine of the Hasseltine Art Galleries of Philadelphia, who said he had been told that no doubt he had awakened more interest than any other person in the importance of preserving the fast decaying records of the early births, marriages, and deaths of Massachusetts in printed form that they might be accessible to all who might wish to consult them. He copied the entire records of sixty towns in Massachusetts alone for his personal gratification and from interest in his early New England ancestry. Later I had the pleasure of visiting his studio

and seeing these selfsame leather-bound copies in his most careful penmanship. It therefore seems fitting that we give to him tribute at this time for his labor and great enthusiasm in copying our state records without any remuneration.

The first formal effort toward any local enactment by the state was that of 1902 when House Bill 235 was introduced accompanying the petition of Edmund D. Barbour, to provide for the preservation by printing of certain records of the towns relative to births, marriages, and deaths. I have had the pleasure and privilege of a personal interview with the original petitioner, Mr. Barbour, now of Boston, formerly a merchant in China. Owing to his retirement from business prior to 1902 and his having returned to America with the time, inclination, and means to devote to such studies, we find it is he to whom the credit for the passage of this bill is largely due. It was he who planned the whole campaign, gaining the support of the Judges of Probate and various historical societies with whom he was closely connected.

Mr. Tillinghast, State Librarian at that time, would allow no other name to accompany that of Mr. Barbour on the original bill. He claimed that all the credit was due Mr. Barbour for the success of this measure if passed by the Legislature. We are glad to give him the honor and credit due such an important act of legislation as this work has proved to be.

Previous to this enactment of the Legislature in 1902, twenty-six cities and towns had privately printed the vital records of their towns at their own expense. Under this Act, records of one hundred and forty-nine towns have been printed and distributed by the state. These two volumes of Cambridge, which I have with me, were printed in 1914 and 1915.

These records not only help genealogists and historians but also play a most important part in the legal aspect of our everyday affairs. They assist the Judges of Probate in the settlement of estates and are constantly used by title lawyers in conveying property where the establishment of relationships is needed. The state also consults these volumes of printed records continually in handling charity cases through the Public Welfare Department. In the year 1920 over \$40,000 was saved the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, largely because these records

located the parties requesting aid as rightfully belonging to other states, which were therefore responsible for the aid and support of these cases. In 1918 this law was repealed as a "War Economy" measure but again put into effect by the Acts of the General Court in 1920; and it is now hoped to complete the whole series.

Evidence to be of any value whatever must be correct. It is therefore a matter of regret to all who consult these records that errors have crept in that seemingly might have been avoided. As citizens of Cambridge you are naturally more interested in such errors as affect the records of your own city. One of the very common errors made by those unfamiliar with the local history of a city or town is the assumption that all persons buried within its limits actually resided there and were either born or died there. In many cases this is true, but in more recent years it is not always so. In Cambridge particularly many persons are buried in the various cemeteries who were not born in Cambridge and did not die there. Persons from all parts of the country are buried at Mount Auburn. Mount Auburn was the result of the first protest against burying bodies beneath city churches and in city graveyards, which had become much overcrowded, especially in Boston. Mount Auburn was formally dedicated September 24, 1831, as the property of a private corporation of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, being the first private exclusive cemetery in the country at that time.

The great natural beauties, combined with the novelty of its purpose, soon won for it far-reaching fame. Persons brought their dead there from all the surrounding country to be buried, and do so still; so that Mount Auburn has now become the most celebrated cemetery in the country.

Some time ago, when I was in the office of Mount Auburn, I learned that a person recently brought there for burial was born in Vermont and died in Florida. What has occurred in your city, occurs in every city or town more or less. In 1920 one hundred and sixty-eight persons were buried in Randolph while the death records of the town for that year were some sixty odd. The most serious trouble we find in the Cambridge Vital Records is the duplication adopted by the compiler. For instance, the births, marriages, and deaths were copied from the

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city records kept in the City Hall; then the church records, containing births, baptisms, intentions of marriage, marriages and deaths, and finally grave records from the various cemeteries were added. All these records are arranged alphabetically, abbreviations and numbers being given to the different groups. Mount Auburn has for its identification the abbreviation 'G. R. 3.' The reason for the misunderstanding is that these records appear among the birth records and reappear among the death records, thus giving the impression that the person referred to was actually at some time a resident of Cambridge, having been born or died there, or both. The fact that each record carries with it the abbreviation 'G. R. 3,' referred to, does not impress all the people looking up the records. They may be unfamiliar with records to the extent that they fail to observe these abbreviations or do not take into consideration that it is most important to learn what 'G. R. 3' stands for. Even then one is not sure where the person was born or died. This phase of the Vital Records question has been greatly criticised by many who understand the true condition of the Cambridge records. One man prominent in the State House said to me, "They are not worth the paper they are printed on." Personally I would advocate a fourth section to be called Interments or Burials printed in the back of the book following the regular death records, with sufficient explanatory notes from the compiler to make the matter perfectly clear to all consulting these volumes that these records were Interments only or Burials, and that they were cemetery records pure and simple with no attempt to connect the person therein mentioned with the city or town in which he was buried.

This duplication has cost the State of Massachusetts many thousands of dollars more than necessary because these names appear twice, as already mentioned, a situation which could be avoided by the record appearing but once in the Burial section, as I have already mentioned. You can readily see the seriousness of this matter in the work of Cambridge alone and also the amount of unnecessary confusion caused by this duplication as well as the extra expense to the Commonwealth. It leads many people to consider the work of less value than it is. I do not doubt the accuracy of the compiler in the Cambridge work but

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I am sure others, understanding less how the work was handled, would have less faith in the reliability of these same records in the printed volumes. What we must remember in

using the Cambridge Vital Records is that the person buried in Cambridge was not necessarily born there nor died there, and search must be made to locate the true place of birth and death. For instance, we find in volume 1, page 75, of Births, the following record: 'Nathan(ie)l Bowditch, born Mar. 26, 1773, G. R. 3'; and in volume 2, page 477, 'Nathan(ie)l Bowditch, died Mar. 16, 1838, G. R. 3.' Neither of these events occurred in Cambridge, for as a matter of fact he was born in Salem, and died in Boston; but he was buried in Mount Auburn Cemetery. Appearing as these records do in the Cambridge Vital Records, they are bound to be misleading to the historically uninformed. This single illustration in regard to a well-known man could be duplicated in many other cases.

In connection with this subject there is one also of almost more importance, that of reburials or transfers of bodies from one cemetery to another. The lack of recording such transfers in the earlier days may be the cause of some of the errors already alluded to, and still worse the omission to record bodies transferred to the cemeteries in your city which have been left out of your Vital Records. For instance, the stone on lot number 4313 furnishes the following inscription: 'George Minott Dexter, born November 15, 1802; died November 26, 1872.' Cambridge Vital Records, volume 1, page 203, gives his birth as November 15, 1802 'G. R. 3,' as referring to Mount Auburn Cemetery. It might easily be inferred that Mr. Dexter had been born or died in Cambridge, neither of which is true. His death record is not found in these vital records as he died in 1872, that being too late a date to be recorded in these volumes, the termination of which was fixed at 1850. Mr. Dexter was born in Boston and died in Brookline. He was first buried in the tombs of Trinity Church, but from the Interment Register of Mount Auburn we find the following record: 'November 29, 1872, George Minot Dexter, ae. 70 y. 10 d., removed November 19, 1873, to lot number 4313.'

This seems a good example to show another cause of misunderstanding which occurs in this and other like cases. The

most remarkable case is the transfer of approximately one thousand bodies from the old tombs of Trinity Church, located at the corner of Summer and Hawley Streets, Boston, in 1872 by Lewis Jones & Sons, undertakers, to Mount Auburn Cemetery.

Through the courtesy of the Wardens of Trinity Church and the Trustees of Mount Auburn Cemetery Association I have secured a partial list of these bodies once buried beneath Trinity Church. Shortly after 1870 the Legislature passed an act to remove the bodies from these tombs. This work was in progress at the time of the Great Boston Fire of November, 1872. Lewis Jones & Sons had charge of the removal of these bodies to Mount Auburn. A number had been exhumed and were waiting in the catacombs and towers of the church to be removed the following day, November 6, 1872 and were partially destroyed by the fire. A list was made out and given into the hands of an official of Trinity Church; but as he died suddenly, it was difficult to locate it. The list of Trinity Church seems to have disappeared, according to Mr. Lewis Jones's statement to me. It is believed to have been the only complete list ever written of Trinity Burials.

The following warning might be given to those using the Cambridge Vital Records for reference. Observe carefully whether the birth or death is followed by any abbreviation signifying some church or other record. The 'G. R.' abbreviations indicate a grave record in

the City of Cambridge, and simply indicate grave records or interments. They are not trustworthy clues to actual place of birth or death.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY AND OF THE COUNCIL, 1919-20

MEASURED by meetings the Cambridge Historical Society has passed this year its semi-centennial, as the fiftieth meeting occurred on January 27, 1920.

Pausing a moment at this milestone, like a battalion on the march, we may glance down the line and fairly congratulate ourselves on the success with which we have so far come through the great "endurance test" of existence. Our ranks are full, our officers are of the best, our pouches contain plenty of ammunition, to our standard flock fresh and enthusiastic recruits, our evening tents have been pitched in pleasant places.

Moreover, during the year we have, in military phrase, "consolidated our position" by joining the Bay State Historical League, thus ceasing to be as it were an unassigned company of sharpshooters and "linking up" with the main body of similar societies all over the Commonwealth, now numbering nearly eighty.

True, we are not invulnerable. Our roll has lost during the past twelve months from death, removal, or resignation the following names:

Ariadne Blish

Bertha May Boody

Andrew McFarland Davis (Vice-President)

Mary Devens

Gertrude Horsford Fiske (Associate)

William Churchill Gerrish

William Dean Howells (honorary member)

William Benjamin King

Lucy Allen Paton

Clarence Henry Poor

Frederick William Rogers

Rose Sherman

The following new members have been welcomed to our ranks:

Emma Murray Blackall

Elvira Brewster

Zechariah Chafee, Jr.

Lauretta Hoague

Theodore Hoague

Allen Winchester Jackson

Elizabeth Balch Jackson

John Livingston Lowes

Mary Cornett Lowes

James Haughton Woods

In the presentation of papers we have maintained our recent policy of mingling with the strictly biographical and personal material a number of essays on the broader aspects of Cambridge history and antiquities, thus providing a "balanced ration" intended to appeal to all tastes.

At the annual meeting a year ago, held at the residence of Mr. Philip L. Spalding, the Rev. Percy H. Epler spoke on Elias Howe, inventor of the sewing machine.

At the January meeting, held at Mr. James L. Paine's, Mr. George P. Winship and Mr. Norman Hill White spoke on the history of printing in Cambridge. In connection with this meeting Mr. William C. Lane arranged a public exhibition of early Cambridge imprints at the Widener Library.

For the April meeting at the interesting historical house of Mr. J. C. Runkle, President Thayer read reminiscences of James Russell Lowell, and Dr. Freeman L. Lowell spoke on the Harvard Branch Railroad of the 1850's.

In June another garden party was given, this time at Miss Alberta M. Houghton's, where Mrs. Gozzaldi spoke on Roger Harlakenden, and Mr. William E. Stone on Gregory Stone, both former owners of the meeting place.

The Council this year has very nearly reached the traditionally happy condition of a people who have no history. The usual routine of elections and preparations for meetings have occupied most of their records.

This very routine suggests a point which the Council cannot too often emphasize. To carry on the Society successfully, to safeguard its finances, to maintain its membership, to conduct

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its correspondence, to augment and care for its collections, to arrange its meetings and public observances, and to print its Proceedings, requires a certain amount of work from somebody. This the Council undertakes, but only as representing the wishes of the Society at large. Now, the Council does not possess to any marked degree the art of mind-reading. Clearly, then, it cannot be assured of knowing what those wishes are, except by getting them freely and frequently expressed, either openly at a meeting or by private communication. Suggestions therefore for new members, for gifts and donations, for speakers and topics, for suitable meeting places, for new fields of activity — in short constructive criticisms of any kind are not only always welcome, but are always earnestly requested. Members who have the welfare of the Society in mind will bear this truth there also.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL F. BATCHELDER,

Secretary.

October 26, 1920.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY AND OF THE COUNCIL, 1920-21

THE Society has passed a successful year unmarked by any extraordinary events. Four meetings have been held, as follows:

October 26, 1920, annual meeting in the parish room of the First Parish Church. At this meeting the usual reports and elections occurred. Mrs. Gozzaldi was elected a vice-president in the place of Andrew McFarland Davis, deceased, and Mr. Stoughton Bell was elected to fill her place in the Council. The resignation of Mr. William C. Lane as editor of the Society's publications was received and accepted with regret. A committee was appointed to devise ways and means of securing funds necessary for the publication of Mrs. Gozzaldi's index to Paige's History. Mr. Clarence H. Blackall then gave an illustrated lecture on the architecture, bridges, parks, etc., of "Cambridge as our Material Inheritance."

The winter meeting was held on January 26, 1921, at the residence of Mrs. Charles R. Sanger. An ancient waistcoat worn by Joseph Foster during Shays's Rebellion was presented by the Estate of Mrs. Sarah Foster Hovey Colburn, deceased, and Mrs. Gozzaldi read a paper on "Joseph Foster and Shays's Rebellion." Mr. George G. Wright read a paper on "Early Cambridge Directories," and exhibited a number of the volumes first published in the series. The secretary read the unpublished diary of Joseph Merriam, 1775, with explanatory remarks.

The spring meeting was held on April 19, 1921, outside the Cambridge Public Library at 10 A.M. in connection with the celebration of Patriot's Day by the City of Cambridge. Mr. T. Harrison Cummings read a paper on the "Cambridge Flag," and a pageant illustrating the history of the American flag was presented on the lawn by the pupils of the High and Latin Schools. The meeting then adjourned to Harvard Square to greet the rider impersonating William Dawes on his way from Boston to Concord.

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An extra meeting was held on June 11, 1921, at "Elmwood," the James Russell Lowell estate, by the kindness of Mrs. Seth Comstock, the present tenant. Mrs. Gozzaldi read a paper on the history of the house and its various owners, and President Charles W. Eliot gave personal reminiscences of James Russell Lowell. The entire house and grounds were open for the inspection of visitors, and refreshments were served.

During the year the Society has lost by death or resignation the following members:

Edward John Brandon

Ellen Susan Bulfinch

Elizabeth Balch Jackson

Isabelle Wentworth Lawrence

Caroline Louisa Parsons

William Eben Stone

Constance Bigelow Williston

The following new members have been elected:

Arrabella Lewis Bell

Ella Josephine Boggs

Frances White Emerson

William Emerson

Eugenia Brooks Frothingham

Alice Manton Morgan

Clarence Henry Poor, Jr.

Charles Peter Vosburgh

Maude Batchelder Vosburgh

Frederica Davis Watson

Rebecca Clark Winter

Henrietta Nesmith Young

Stephen Emerson Young

The Council has held four meetings and transacted the usual routine business. During the year a determined effort has been made by our member, Mr. Cummings, to give to a group of Cambridge citizens of 1775 the credit of designing the "Cambridge Flag," first flown on Prospect Hill (then a part of Charlestown) on January 1, 1776. Although composed of elements perfectly familiar at the time, this flag combined them in a new manner and formed the basis for the flag later adopted as our national ensign, which Mr. Cummings also contends was

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designed in Cambridge and not in Philadelphia. Two long sessions of the Council were devoted to considering this hypothesis, which (if it can be substantiated by documentary proof) will certainly add new lustre to the fame of our ancient town.

It is with profound regret that the Society finds itself deprived of the further services of its second president, William Roscoe Thayer, who despite all appeals declines to stand once more as a candidate for the office to which he would be so eagerly reflected. Since 1915 the Society has enjoyed the benefits of his constant interest and his wise and experienced oversight. His faithful attendance at the meetings, both of the general Society and of the Council, has been no less helpful than the tact, geniality, and ready skill with which he has presided. Although his six-year term has included the troubled and uncertain period of the Great War, he has so ably guided the Society that instead of suffering check or decline, it stands today noticeably stronger than before. Among the forward steps taken under his leadership the following, among others, deserve attention:

The very substantial increase of the membership list, which now, and for some time, has been maintained at its maximum, and the careful limitation of newly elected members to persons known to be interested in the objects of the Society.

The thorough revision of the records of membership, showing the name and date of every person elected, accepted, declined, resigned, removed, or deceased, since the beginning of

the Society in 1905, including the investigation and settlement of sundry cases of persons who had never been heard from since their election.

The serious and largely successful effort to secure every member's signature to the by-laws, a constitutional requirement which had been totally overlooked for a number of years, and which if faithfully observed will in time result in a valuable collection of Cambridge autographs.

The inauguration of the policy of holding the meetings in attractive private homes of members, instead of in bare and depressing recitation rooms and too ample public halls. No single change has added more to the comfort and pleasure of the meetings and to the increase of attendance.

The introduction of an extra meeting or "garden party" in

June of each year, usually on the grounds of some house of historic interest — forming one of the best attended and most popular gatherings of the season.

The gratifying increase in economy of the Society's operating costs. In 1910 the incidental expenses, exclusive of printing the annual volume of proceedings, were \$238. In 1920 they were \$158, or one-third less, in spite of the sensational rise of prices that has occurred in the interval.

The omission to reappoint the numerous standing committees on collection of printed matter, manuscripts, traditions, etc., relating to the history of Cambridge. Most of these committees had duties so vague and conflicting (for example, the committee on the collection of "autograph letters of distinguished citizens," the committee on the collection of "early letters and other documents of citizens," and the committee on the collection of "manuscript material") that it is not surprising that although some of them had reported progress in the first years of the Society, all had long ceased to function.

The amalgamation of the annual reports of the Secretary and of the Council. As these reports were both made by the Secretary, and cover much the same ground, their combination does away with another bit of duplication, and lessens the tax on writer, auditors, and printer alike.

The removal of the Society's collections from cramped and inaccessible storage in the Cambridge Public Library to ample fireproof quarters in the Widener.

The abandonment of the theory of "splendid isolation" in favor of the more modern cooperative attitude by joining the Bay State Historical League, an association of some eighty historical societies throughout the Commonwealth.

The completion of the manuscript of Mrs. Gozzaldi's work on Cambridge genealogies, originally begun as an index to Paige's History of Cambridge. This exhaustive and monumental treatise, which alone would justify the existence of the Society, now only awaits the funds necessary for its publication.

The publication and free distribution to members of the delightful volume of "Letters of John Holmes." Your Secretary takes peculiar pleasure in recalling that this memorial to one of the most modest and charming Cambridge characters was the

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outgrowth of a paper read at one of the regular meetings by his suggestion.

The successful attempt to vary the character of the papers presented, avoiding too steady a diet of purely biographical material on the one hand, and on the other, material relating strictly to Harvard College, which is well served by its own historical societies. The search therefore has been for speakers on special topics or broad considerations of the varying aspects of the town's history and antiquities. The task should not be difficult, for even aside from its noted citizens and its great university, few cities in the country can rival Cambridge in age and complex development, and in the diversity of interesting and significant events awaiting, and indeed demanding, investigation and preservation by a Society like this. Such have been the papers on early diaries and orderly books relating to Cambridge, on the historical geography of Cambridge, on the notable movement for no-license, on the stay of Burgoyne's officers in the town, on the schools of Cambridge in the nineteenth century, on the history of printing in Cambridge, on the "Harvard Branch Railroad," on early Cambridge directories, and illustrated lectures on the early streets of Cambridge, the English homes of the founders, and the architecture of the city. The papers on early diaries and on ancient streets have been particularly notable because of the bibliographies annexed to them, adding greatly to the value of the published Proceedings, and inaugurating (we trust) a department of work in which the Society can be of real usefulness to students and investigators.

Such a record as the above, accomplished during the term of our retiring President, may well add another sprig to the distinguished laurels he already wears. He leaves the chair amidst our warmest, most grateful thanks, and our sincerest wishes for his future happiness.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL F. BATCHELDER,

Secretary.

October 25, 1921.

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OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

1920-21

President --- WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER

Vice-Presidents --- WORTHINGTON CHAUNCEY FORD, HENRY HERBERT EDES, MARY ISABELLA GOZZALDI

Secretary --- SAMUEL FRANCIS BATCHELDER

Treasurer --- FRANCIS WEBBER SEVER

Curator --- EDWARD LOCKE GOOKIN

Council

SAMUEL FRANCIS BATCHELDER, STOUGHTON BELL, FRANK GAYLORD COOK, RICHARD HENRY DANA, HENRY HERBERT EDES, WORTHINGTON CHAUNCEY FORD, EDWARD LOCKE GOOKIN, MARY ISABELLA GOZZALDI, WILLIAM COOLIDGE LANE, ALICE MARY LONGFELLOW, FRED NORRIS ROBINSON, FRANCIS WEBBER SEVER,

WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER

1921-22

President --- EPHRAIM EMERTON

Vice-Presidents --- WORTHINGTON CHAUNCEY FORD, HENRY HERBERT EDES, MARY ISABELLA GOZZALDI

Secretary --- SAMUEL FRANCIS BATCHELDER

Treasurer --- FRANCIS WEBBER SEVER

Curator --- EDWARD LOCKE GOOKIN

Council

SAMUEL FRANCIS BATCHELDER, STOUGHTON BELL, FRANK GAYLORD COOK, RICHARD HENRY DANA, HENRY HERBERT EDES, EPHRAIM EMERTON, WORTHINGTON CHAUNCEY

FORD, EDWARD LOCKE GOOKIN, MARY ISABELLA GOZZALDI, WILLIAM COOLIDGE LANE,
ALICE MARY LONGFELLOW, FRED NORRIS ROBINSON,

FRANCIS WEBBER SEVER

60

REGULAR MEMBERS

1919-21

<i>MARION STANLEY ABBOT</i>	<i>SUMNER ALBERT BROOKS</i>
<i>MARY WARE ALLEN</i>	<i>*ELLEN SUSAN BULFINCH</i>
<i>OSCAR FAYETTE ALLEN</i>	<i>JOSEPHINE FREEMAN BUMSTEAD</i>
<i>CHARLES ALMY</i>	<i>RAYMOND CALKINS</i>
<i>ALBERT FRANCIS AMEE</i>	<i>ZECHARIAH CHAFEE, JR.</i>
<i>SARAH RUSSELL AMES</i>	<i>FRANK GAYLORD COOK</i>
<i>ALBERT STOKES APSEY ELIZABETH</i>	<i>LOUIS CRAIG CORNISH</i>
<i>FRENCH BARTLETT JOSEPH</i>	<i>SAMUEL McCHORD CROTHERS</i>
<i>GARDNER BARTLETT SAMUEL</i>	<i>THOMAS HARRISON CUMMINGS</i>
<i>FRANCIS BATCHELDER JOSEPH</i>	<i>CHARLES ALLERTON CUSHMAN</i>
<i>HENRY BEALE</i>	<i>HENRY ORVILLE CUTTER</i>
<i>MABEL ARRABELLA LEWIS BELL</i>	<i>WILLIAM WILBERFORCE</i>
<i>STOUGHTON BELL</i>	<i>DALLINGER ELIZABETH ELLERY</i>
<i>EDWARD MCELROY BENSON</i>	<i>DANA</i>
<i>CAROLINE ELIZA BILL</i>	<i>HENRY WADSWORTH</i>
<i>CLARENCE HOWARD BLACKALL</i>	<i>LONGFELLOW DANA RICHARD</i>
<i>EMMA MURRAY BLACKALL</i>	<i>HENRY DANA</i>
<i>†ARIADNE BLISH</i>	<i>†EUGENE ABRAHAM DARLING</i>
<i>WARREN KENDALL BLODGETT</i>	<i>*ANDREW MCFARLAND DAVIS</i>
<i>ELLA JOSEPHINE BOGGS</i>	<i>MARY WYMAN DAVIS</i>
<i>ANNABEL PERRY BONNEY</i>	<i>WILLIAM MORRIS DAVIS</i>

†BERTHA MAY BOODY	GEORGE CLEMENT DEANE
†VINCENT RAVI BOOTH	MARY HELEN DEANE
CAMPBELL BOSSON	ERNEST JOSEPH DENNEN
HELEN CHAPIN BOSSON	*MARY DEVENS
†WOODMAN BRADBURY	EDWARD SHERMAN DODGE
*JOHN EDWARD BRANDON	EDWARD BANGS DREW
ELVIRA BREWSTER	†MARTHA ELIZABETH DRIVER
*WILLIAM BREWSTER	KATHERINE DUNBAR
WALTER BENJAMIN BRIGGS	WILLIAM HARRISON DUNBAR
ADA LEILA CONE BROCK	GRACE WILLIAMSON EDES

*** Deceased. † Resigned.**

HENRY HERBERT EDES

CHARLES WILLIAM ELIOT

GRACE HOPKINSON ELIOT

SAMUEL ATKINS ELIOT

HUGER ELLIOTT

EMMONS RAYMOND ELLIS

HELEN PEIRCE ELLIS

FRANCES WHITE EMERSON

WILLIAM EMERSON

EPHRAIM EMERTON

SYBIL CLARK EMERTON

MARTHA LOUISA STRATTON

ENSIGN;

ROGER ERNST

PRESCOTT EVARTS

LILLIAN HORSFORD FARLOW

EUNICE WHITNEY FARLEY

FELTON

ELIZABETH HARRIS

ALBERT BUSHNELL HART

FRANK WATSON HASTINGS

EDWARD YOUNG HINCKS

LAURETTA HOAGUE

THEODORE HOAGUE

** GEORGE HODGES*

LESLIE WHITE HOPKINSON

ELIZA MASON HOPPIN

CORNELIA CONWAY FELTON

HORSFORD

KATHERINE HORSFORD

ALBERTA MANNING HOUGHTON

ROSE RYSSE GILMAN

HOUGHTON

ARRIA SARGENT DIXWELL

HOWE

CLARA HOWE

BERTHA MORTON HOWLAND

GEORGE HARVEY HULL

BYRON SATTERLEE HURLBUT

EDA WOOLSON HURLBUT

ALLEN WINCHESTER JACKSON

** ELIZABETH BALCH JACKSON*

JAMES RICHARD JEWETT

GEORGE FREDERICK KENDALL

WILLIAM WALLACE FENN

MARION BROWN FESSENDEN

HENRY WILDER FOOTE

EDWARD WALDO FORBES

WORTHINGTON CHAUNCEY FORD

FRANCIS APTHORP FOSTER

FRANCES FOWLER

JABEZ FOX

EUGENIA BROOKS FROTHINGHAM

EDITH DAVENPORT FULLER

† WILLIAM CHURCHILL GERRISH

JOHN TAYLOR GILMAN

EDWARD LOCKE GOOKIN

† WARNER FOOTE GOOKIN

MARY ISABELLA GOZZALDI

ANNA LYMAN GRAY

CHESTER NOYES GREENOUGH

EDWIN ATKINS GROZIER

JUSTINE HOUGHTON KERSHAW

† WILLIAM BENJAMIN KING

ANNA READ LAMBERT

WILLIAM COOLIDGE LANE

† ISABEL WENTWORTH

LAWRENCE

MAUD ADELA LAWSON

FLORA VIRGINIA LIVINGSTON

ALICE MARY LONGFELLOW

JOSEPH LOVEJOY

NATALIE HOLDEN LOVEJOY

<i>EDWIN BLAISDELL HALE</i>	
<i>ALBERT HARRISON HALL</i>	

**** Deceased.***

† Resigned.

<i>ABBOTT LAWRENCE LOWELL</i>	<i>ALFRED CLAGHORN POTTER</i>
<i>JOHN LIVINGSTON LOWES</i>	<i>ROSCOE POUND</i>
<i>MARY CORNETT LOWES</i>	<i>EDWARD LOTHROP RAND</i>
<i>JOHN CHARLES MCINTIRE</i>	<i>HARRY SEATON RAND</i>
<i>HERBERT BRUCE MCINTIRE</i>	<i>* WILLIAM READ</i>
<i>WILLIAM MACKINTOSH</i>	<i>HELEN LEAH REED</i>
<i>MACNAIR</i>	<i>WILLIAM BERNARD REID</i>
<i>PHILLIPPE BELKNAP MARCOU</i>	<i>FRED NORRIS ROBINSON</i>
<i>JOHN DOUGLAS MERRILL</i>	<i>JAMES LEE ROBINSON</i>
<i>DOROTHEA FOOTE MERRIMAN</i>	<i>MARGARET BROOKS ROBINSON;</i>
<i>ROGER BIGELOW MERRIMAN</i>	<i>† FREDERICK WILLIAM ROGERS</i>
<i>JOSEPH BYRAM MILLETT</i>	<i>JAMES HARDY ROPES</i>
<i>EMMA MARIA CUTTER</i>	<i>GERTRUDE SWAN RUNKLE</i>
<i>MITCHELL</i>	<i>JOHN CORNELIUS RUNKLE</i>
<i>ALICE MANTON MORGAN</i>	<i>PAUL JOSEPH SACHS</i>
<i>ROBERT SWAIN MORISON</i>	<i>MARY WARE SAMPSON</i>
<i>VELMA MARIA MORSE</i>	<i>ELEANOR WHITNEY DAVIS</i>
<i>EMMA FRANCES MUNROE;</i>	<i>SANGER</i>
	<i>DUDLEY ALLEN SARGENT</i>
	<i>CARRIE HUNTINGTON SAUNDERS</i>
	<i>HERBERT ALDEN SAUNDERS</i>
	<i>GEORGE AUGUSTUS SAWYER</i>
	<i>GRACE OWEN SCUDDER</i>
	<i>WINTHROP SALTONSTALL</i>
	<i>SCUDDER</i>
	<i>FRANCIS WEBBER SEVER</i>
	<i>STEPHEN PASCHALL SHARPLES</i>

HENRY ATHERTON NICHOLS

ALBERT PERLEY NORRIS

MARGARET NORTON

JAMES ATKINS NOYES

JAMES LEONARD PAINE

MARY WOOLSON PAINE

*** HENRY AINSWORTH PARKER**

LOUISA PHILLIPS PARKER

*** CAROLINE LOUISA PARSONS**

† LUCY ALLEN PATON

BRADFORD HENDRICK PEIRCE

JOHN SIMPSON PENMAN

ANNA ATWOOD PICKERING

*** EDWARD CHARLES PICKERING**

WILLIAM HENRY PICKERING

† CLARA BURNHAM PLATNER

† JOHN WINTHROP PLATNER

*** CLARENCE HENRY POOR**

† ROSE SHERMAN

ALICE DURANT SMITH

PHILIP LEFFINGWELL SPALDING

† HENRY GOODWIN SPENCER

WILLARD HATCH SPRAGUE

GENEVIEVE STEARNS

*** WILLIAM EBEN STONE**

JOHN HUBBARD STURGIS

WILLIAM DONNISON SWAN

WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER

JOSEPH GILBERT THORP

<i>CLARENCE HENRY POOR, JR.</i>	
<i>JOHN LYMAN PORTER</i>	

** Deceased.*

† Resigned.

<i>SARAH MOODY TOPPAN</i>	<i>FANNY GOTT WHITE</i>
<i>ALFRED MARSTON TOZZER</i>	<i>HORATIO STEVENS WHITE</i>
<i>ELEANOR GRAY TUDOR</i>	<i>MOSES PERKINS WHITE</i>
<i>BERTHA HALLOWELL VAUGHAN</i>	<i>WILLIAM RICHARDSON</i>
<i>CHARLES PETER VOSBURGH</i>	<i>WHITTEMORE</i>
<i>MAUDE BATCHELDER VOSBURGH</i>	<i>SUSANNA WILLARD</i>
<i>ANNA MORRILL WALCOTT</i>	<i>OLIVE SWAN WILLIAMS</i>
<i>HENRY BRADFORD WASHBURN</i>	<i>† CONSTANCE BIGELOW</i>
<i>FREDERICA DAVIS WATSON</i>	<i>WILLISTON</i>
<i>EDITH FORBES WEBSTER</i>	<i>GEORGE GRAFTON WILSON</i>
<i>KENNETH GRANT TREMAYNE</i>	<i>MARY PEYTON WINLOCK</i>
<i>WEBSTER</i>	<i>JOHN WILLIAM WOOD, JR.</i>
<i>SARAH CORDELIA FISHER</i>	<i>JAMES HAUGHTON WOODS</i>
<i>WELLINGTON</i>	<i>GEORGE GRIER WRIGHT;</i>
<i>KATHERINE COOLIDGE</i>	<i>* HENRY DETRICK YERXA</i>
<i>WHEELER</i>	<i>STEPHEN EMERSON YOUNG</i>
<i>ALICE MERRILL WHITE</i>	<i>HENRIETTA NESMITH YOUNG</i>

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

<i>GARDNER WELD ALLEN</i>	<i>CHARLES MORELAND CARTER</i>
<i>HOLLIS RUSSELL BAILEY</i>	<i>* GERTRUDE HORSFORD FISKE</i>
<i>MARY PERSIS BAILEY</i>	<i>ERNEST LOVERING</i>
<i>† JOHN HERBEET BARKER</i>	<i>MARY LEE WARE</i>

HONORARY MEMBERS

** WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS*

JAMES FORD RHODES

** Deceased.*

† Resigned.