

The Proceedings of the Cambridge Historical Society, Volume 21, 1930-1931

Volume Twenty- One

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PROCEEDINGS

OF

The Cambridge Historical Society

EIGHTY-NINTH MEETING
TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY was held on Tuesday, January 24, 1930, at 8 P.M., at the home of Arthur H. Brooks, Esq., 5 Ash Street. President Walcott presided.

The records of the meeting of October 22, 1929 were read and accepted.

The Secretary read the annual report of the Secretary and Council.

Voted it be accepted. Mr. Beale read the annual report for the Treasurer, Mr. Sprague; with the certificate of the Auditor, Mr. Beale.

Voted to accept the same.

The Nominating Committee reported the following nominations:

OFFICERS FOR 1930

President---ROBERT WALCOTT

Vice-Presidents---MARY ISABELLA GOZZALDI, WILLIAM COOLIDGE LANE, STOUGHTON BELL

Secretary---WALTER BENJAMIN BRIGGS

Treasurer---WILLARD HATCH SPRAGUE

Editor---DAVID THOMAS POTTINGER

Curator---WALTER BENJAMIN BRIGGS

Council: the above and

JOSEPH HENRY BEALE, JAMES LEONARD PAINE, FRANK GAYLORD COOK, CAROLYN HUNTINGTON SAUNDERS, JOHN TAYLOR GILMAN NICHOLS

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Voted that the Secretary be instructed to cast one ballot for the nominations as reported. The Secretary cast the ballot, and the Chair declared the officers as named duly elected.

President Walcott then presented EDWIN J. HIPKISS, Esq., Curator of Decorative Arts of Europe and America at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, who spoke on "Colonial Furniture" and showed many lantern slides to illustrate his points.¹

After the paper the meeting adjourned for refreshments.

1. Since Mr. Hipkiss spoke from memoranda relating to the lantern slides, his remarks cannot now be reproduced in this volume.—EDITOR.

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NINETIETH MEETING

THE REGULAR SPRING MEETING OF THE SOCIETY was held at 8 P.M., on Tuesday, April 29, 1930, at the residence of Hon. and Mrs. Robert Walcott, 152 Brattle Street. President Walcott presided.

The minutes of the annual meeting were read and allowed.

The President then introduced the speaker of the evening, ALBERT HARRISON HALL, Esq., Keeper of the Massachusetts Archives, who read a paper entitled "How Massachusetts Grew, 1630-1642," illustrated by lantern slides.¹

At the conclusion of the paper, the meeting adjourned for refreshments.

2. See pp. 19-49, *post*.

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NINETY-FIRST MEETING

THE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY and their friends were entertained at a garden party by HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW DANA, Esq., at the Craigie House, 105 Brattle Street, at 4 P.M., on Friday, May 23, 1930. In this most appropriate setting Mr. Dana read "The Chronicle of the Craigie House"¹ to an especially large and appreciative audience.

3. This paper was a condensation of a book that Mr. Dana is preparing on the history of the house; it is therefore not available for publication at the present time.—EDITOR.

NINETY-SECOND MEETING

THE REGULAR AUTUMN MEETING OF THE SOCIETY was held on Wednesday, November 12, 1930, at 8 P.M., at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Bertram K. Little, 64 Brattle Street. About sixty-eight members were present.

Vice-President Stoughton Bell called the meeting to order and read a message from President Walcott, a transcription of which here follows for permanent record:

To the Officers and Members of the Cambridge Historical Society:

It is with the greatest regret that I sent my best wishes to you by letter rather than in person, and it is a very special sorrow to miss our first hospitality in the house of our new Secretary and to lose the chance of hearing the paper of the evening from our valued member Mrs. Fraser, who has always been so ready to help in our activities.

Our first duty and pleasure is to congratulate our Society and our Vice-President Mrs. Gozzaldi on the publication of the Index to Paige's *History of Cambridge*, which makes that standard sourcebook a serviceable volume and brings the genealogical material down to date. The dogged persistence with which Mrs. Gozzaldi stuck to the chore of compilation and proof reading for this fine piece of work, notwithstanding failing eyesight, has shown her quality — not that anyone ever doubted it.

Goodspeed has this book on sale for seven dollars and fifty cents, he paying the Society five dollars a volume; and it has been noted in his historical and genealogical catalogues. Our issue is stored with the Boston Bookbinding Company on Arrow Street, Cambridge, and any member is entitled by applying to this concern through our Editor, Mr. David T. Pottinger at the Harvard University Press, to one copy free. The Council would be glad if before making your application you would examine the book at the house of Mrs. Gozzaldi or one of the libraries and make sure that you do really want it; because if members take their free copies and then conclude that limitations for books (in these days when apartment houses provide "dinettes" and "kitchenettes" but no "libraryettes") forbid its

retention, a sale to the second-hand bookstores will make it difficult to retain our sale price and cover the expenses of publication.

A second cause of congratulation is the excellent arrangement of open houses of historic interest arranged by a committee of this Society under the chairmanship of Professor Bremer W. Pond of Harvard, appointed by Professor Beale as Chairman of the Cambridge Tercentenary Committee. This committee was successful in persuading our fellow members to open the Longfellow, Lowell, Gray, Emerson, and Hicks houses two afternoons a week through July and August, to which Radcliffe College added Fay House and Harvard gave the use of the old Fogg Museum as an office for ticket selling and information. Principally through the taste and industry of Mrs. Vosburgh, responsible Cambridge groups of ladies, suitably gowned, acted as hostesses on each occasion. Beginning with small attendance just after college Commencement, it had become large on the close before Labor Day. There was no injury to the owners' property. A vote of thanks of this Society I should think much in order to the hostesses: Mrs. J. G. Thorp, Mrs. William Emerson, Mrs. Kingsley Porter, Mrs. Henry D. Tudor, and Mrs. Cecil E. Fraser; and to the committee: Professor Pond, Miss Lois L. Howe, Mrs. C. P. Vosburgh, Miss Mary Almy, and Mr. Charles Cogswell.

During the summer the State Commission on Historical Markers set up permanent steel markers commemorating sites of historical interest throughout the State, primarily from the standpoint of the motorist. These were clearly lettered and securely bedded in cement, and were on the whole, I think, admirably chosen. Five were erected in Cambridge:

1. On Massachusetts Avenue, corner Linnaean Street, indicating: the Cooper-Austin House.
2. On the Common at end of Kirkland Street, indicating old road from Charlestown to Watertown.
3. At corner of Dunster Street and Harvard Square, indicating location of first meeting house and house of Governor Dudley on Dunster Street below Mt. Auburn Street.
4. At corner of Mt. Auburn Street and Gerry's Landing Parkway, indicating home of Rev. George Phillips, first pastor of Watertown.
5. At Gerry's Landing, marking landing of Sir Richard Saltonstall and the Watertown Company in 1630.,/p>

We were consulted in the choice of these markers and made further suggestions.

These last two sites were not within the original bounds of Cambridge.

The Watertown Historical Society during the past year has sponsored the publication by Mr. Robinson and Mrs. Wheeler of a readable general history to date, entitled *Great Little Watertown*. A similar publication is much needed for Cambridge, bearing the same relation to Paige's *History of Cambridge* that the above bears to Bond's standard history of Watertown. It was what we hoped our former Editor and Secretary would do, for from his pen it would have been at the same time accurate and entertaining.

On the committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year I nominate Judge Almy, Mr. A. H. Brooks, Professor C. J. Bullock, Mr. A. H. Bill, and Professor Thomas N. Carver.

It was then *voted* to express the Society's regret at President Walcott's illness, which caused his absence, and to endorse heartily his suggested vote of the Society's thanks to the hostesses and the Cambridge Tercentenary Committee.

The Curator made a brief report of accessions to the Society's collections. Mr. Bell then introduced as speaker of the evening Mrs. CECIL E. FRASER, who spoke on "Painted Decoration in Colonial Homes," telling of the many ways paint was used on furniture of various kinds and architecturally on the

interior and exterior of houses. Her remarks were illustrated with lantern slides of examples found throughout New England and in New York and Pennsylvania.¹

The meeting then adjourned for refreshments.

1. See pp. 50-57, *post*.

NINETY-THIRD MEETING TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY was held at the residence of Mrs. S. M. de Gozzaldi, 96 Brattle Street, at 8 P.M., on January 27, 1931, with an attendance of about seventy. Vice-President Stoughton Bell presided.

The minutes of the last meeting and the annual report of the Secretary and Council were read and accepted.

The annual reports of the Treasurer and the Curator were read and accepted.

The report of the committee to nominate officers was received, and it was *voted*: that the Secretary cast one ballot for the same by unanimous consent. The Secretary announced the ballot cast, and the Vice-President thereupon announced the following elected as officers of the Society for the year 1931-32:

President---ROBERT WALCOTT

Vice-Presidents---MRS. S. M. DE GOZZALDI, STOUGHTON BELL, WILLIAM C. LANE

Secretary---BERTRAM K. LITTLE

Treasurer---WILLARD H. SPRAGUE

Editor---DAVID T. POTTINGER *Curator*---WALTER B. BRIGGS

Council: the above and JOSEPH H. BEALE, CAROLYN H. SAUNDERS, FRANK GAYLORD COOK, WILLARD H. SPRAGUE, JOHN T. G. NICHOLS, JAMES L. PAINE

Upon the recommendation of the Council it was voted: to elect Mrs. Frances Rose-Troup, formerly of Cambridge, and

now residing at Bradlegh End, Ottery St. Mary, Devon, England, as an honorary member of the Society in recognition of her writings on the early history of Massachusetts.

In the report on the Ancestors' Blanks it was stated that none had been returned during the past year, and it was again urged that any members of the Society having ancestors who came to Cambridge before 1730 obtain one of these blanks from Mrs. Gozzaldi and fill it out.

The very interesting paper, "A History of Berkeley Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts," by ALICE C. ALLYN, was then read for the author by the Secretary.¹

After the reading, several members contributed informal reminiscences about Berkeley Street and its inhabitants. Among them, Mr. White spoke of the dates when a number of Cambridge streets were laid out, suggesting that some member might prepare a paper on these, referring to the complete file of the Cambridge Directories in the Archives of the Society for details; and Miss Bumstead, who characterized Berkeley as "the street where we pass around our puddings," spoke of how Margaret Thayer, as a child, could always tell, without looking, whether the person walking by her house was "a Berkeley" or not.

The meeting then adjourned for refreshments.

5. See pp. 58-71, *post*.

NINETY-FOURTH MEETING

THE SPRING MEETING OF THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peter Vosburgh, at 94 Brattle Street, at 8 P.M., on April 28, 1931, with an attendance of about eighty persons. President Walcott presided.

The minutes of the annual meeting were read, and, after correction, accepted.

Mr. Briggs read a tribute to the notable life and work of the late Mr. William Coolidge Lane, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society and a valued member of its Council since its inception;¹ and Mr. Beale spoke movingly of the character of the late Rev. Prescott Evarts, his interest in the Society, and his contributions to the life of the community.²

President Walcott then introduced Mrs. Gozzaldi, who read an interesting account of the Vassall House during the seventeenth century, with some description of the original core of the structure and the grounds.

Miss Dana then took up the fascinating story of the house and its occupants from the end of the seventeenth through the early part of the nineteenth century.

After Mr. Walcott had told a striking incident in connection with the Belcher family, and Mrs. Gozzaldi had given further details of the house in the early eighteenth century, Mr. Pottinger followed with an entertaining and illuminating paper on the house from 1737 to 1781.

Mrs. Gozzaldi rounded out the history by giving an account of the house in the latter part of the nineteenth century, when lived in it with her grandfather, Samuel Batchelder, sup-

1. See pp. 72-75, *post*.

2. See pp. 76-77, *post*.

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plemented by vivid word pictures of the various rooms, the garden, and the orchard.¹

An appreciated feature of the evening was the exhibition, through the kindness of the Rector of Christ Church, of the original record books of the Church, containing the earliest accounts of the founding of the Church and baptismal records of various occupants of the Vassall house.

The meeting adjourned at 10.10 P.M., after which refreshments were served and the members had an opportunity to inspect the fine rooms throughout the house.

1. See pp. 78-118, *post*.

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NINETY-FIFTH MEETING

A GARDEN PARTY was held at the residence of Mr. Kenneth G. T. Webster, at 4.30 P.M., on June 3, 1931, with an attendance of eighty-two persons. President Walcott presided.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and accepted.

President Walcott then introduced OLIVER ELTON, King Alfred Professor, Emeritus, of English Literature at the University of Liverpool, now lecturing at Harvard University, who spoke most entertainingly about Lieutenant-Governor Thomas, one-time owner of Elmwood.¹

The meeting then adjourned for refreshments served in the pretty garden.

1. See pp. 119-121, *post*.

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NINETY-SIXTH MEETING

THE FALL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY was held on the invitation of Mrs. C. C. Felton at Phillips Brooks House, Harvard University, at 8 P.M., on October 27, 1931, with President Walcott presiding, and some sixty-four members present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and accepted.

President Walcott spoke of the new volumes of the Proceedings recently issued, and asked those members who did not wish duplicate copies sent to the same family to notify the Secretary or the

Curator. He then appointed the following committee to nominate officers of the Society for the ensuing year: Professor Horatio S. White, Chairman; Mrs. Louis L. Green, and Mr. Kenneth S. Usher.

At her request, President Walcott read Mrs. Felton's charmingly intimate paper on her father-in-law, "Cornelius Conway Felton, Professor of Greek 1832-1860; President of Harvard University 1860-1862," and Mrs. Felton herself concluded it by reading a note from President Quincy to Mr. Felton, dated Quincy, Mass., 1860.¹

Professor Ephraim Emerton then spoke of interesting details in Mr. Felton's career. He brought out Mr. Felton's early advocacy of education for all, and his idea of education as "diffusive intellectual culture," by reading from some of Mr. Felton's addresses, which also exhibited his straightforward, simple style, albeit sometimes tinged with the flowery expressions of his period. Professor Emerton, showing a picture of five men who had been Harvard Presidents seated about the same table, told of there being four ex-Presidents of Harvard on the stage at Mr. Felton's inauguration as President of Harvard University in 1860, and of Mr. Felton's desire to

1. See pp. 122-124, *post*.

carry on the continuity of sound learning along lines already tried. He read from Mr. Felton's highly interesting inaugural address, which treated, among other subjects, of the necessity of training the mind and of certain parietal regulations, and of the great freedom possessed by Harvard students.¹ Mr. H. R. Bailey added an anecdote of Andover days, where Mr. Felton was educated, at the end.

1. At the Editor's request Professor Emerton consented, at a later date, to write a paper for this volume of the Proceedings that would either embody his remarks at this meeting or be a satisfactory substitute; but on investigation he found that the subject had already been covered at a meeting of the Society held on October 9, 1907 and reported in Proceedings, Vol. 2, pp. 117-130.

HOW MASSACHUSETTS GREW, 1630-1642

A STUDY OF TOWN BOUNDARIES

BY ALBERT HARRISON HALL

Read April 29, 1930

It should be understood that no contemporary maps of these early town boundaries exist. The principal materials for this study have been the Records of the General Courts and the locations on government maps of 1794 and 1830 (in Massachusetts Archives) of such portions of these town bounds as have survived the changes of the centuries.

IT is a common mistake to think that Massachusetts was formed by a union of preexisting towns. Our nation was formed in that way by the union of the thirteen original colonies; but Massachusetts existed before ever a town was laid out or even settled in it. The government of the colony was invested with every least detail of control, and local government by towns was a later development.

Here follows the story of how Massachusetts grew and laid out its towns during its first dozen years, from 1630 to 1642.

To begin at the beginning, the English Crown claimed, by right of Cabot's discovery, all the land of the new continent lying between the French possessions on the north (Canada) and the Spanish possessions on the south (Florida). Two trading companies were formed to exploit the new lands: one of merchants of London, the other of merchants of Plymouth, England. To the London Company was given the southern part of this great domain, and to the Plymouth Company was given the northern part. The fortieth parallel of latitude was the boundary between them and is almost exactly the southern boundary of Pennsylvania and the northern boundary of Maryland; in short, the Mason and Dixon line. The Plymouth Company went out of existence and was succeeded by the Council of New England.

In March 1628 the Council for New England granted to a

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company of six gentlemen in England the land extending from a line three miles north of Merrimac River to one three miles south of Charles River, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. These rivers had been observed as coming into the ocean from the west, and no one was aware that the Merrimac came down from the north and the Charles came up from the south. The Pacific coast was supposed to be much nearer the Atlantic than it is; and the rivers were supposed to come from a continental divide due west, on the other side of which other rivers would be found flowing westward into the Pacific. The six gentlemen soon afterward conveyed to others an interest in their purchase, and the number of joint proprietors soon became much enlarged. They assumed the title of "The Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England," and chose Matthew Cradock as Governor. Thus, the first Governor of Massachusetts was elected in England. He never came over here.

In June 1628, three months after obtaining the grant of land, a company of emigrants was sent over to settle at Salem. Captain John Endicott, one of the six original purchasers, was appointed local Governor of this little colony, but took orders and instructions from Governor Cradock in England.

It was necessary now to obtain from the Crown a charter for the government of the Company or Corporation, and this charter passed the great seals and was granted on March 4, 1629. It is said that this was the only charter of its kind which did not provide that the government of the Corporation must reside in England. Only four months after the granting of the charter, Governor Cradock proposed, in July 1629, that the Company transfer the government from England to the colony. In August it was so voted. At a "Court" or business meeting of the Company, in October 1629, Mr. John Winthrop was chosen Governor, and a body of assistants was chosen with the understanding that they would accompany him to Massachusetts. It was at a meeting in Cambridge, England, that they agreed to sell their houses and lands and remove.

In the following year, 1630, seventeen shiploads of people

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came over, almost all before the month of June. The first ship reached Salem after a three months' passage. The second ship, after two months, reached Nantasket. Ten of the passengers of this second

ship went up the Charles River in a boat and planted crops near where the Watertown arsenal now stands. They then returned to their ship, which had sailed across the bay to Mattapan, and the passengers settled there and called the place Dorchester. This was on and about Savin Hill.

More ships arrived at Salem, and the town became over-

crowded. Governor Winthrop, Sir Richard Saltonstall, and others went about the Bay seeking another location, and selected the peninsula of Charlestown as suitable for settlement. Many of the people at Salem were removed thither, and that in turn became crowded. Worse still, the supply of drinking water was not satisfactory.

Many of them, with Sir Richard Saltonstall as leader, went up the Charles River and settled Watertown. The first homes were built in what is now the western part of Cambridge, near Mt. Auburn Cemetery. Other seekers after good water went over to Boston, where there were several great springs, and settled around one of them, located at what is now Spring Lane.

Still other settlements were made at Saugus (now Lynn), Winnesemet (now Chelsea), Medford, Roxbury, Wessaguscus (now Weymouth), and Nantasket (now Hull), which was taxed in 1630 and 1631, later abandoned, and settled again in 1641.

A settlement was begun at Agawam (now Ipswich) but was abandoned by order of the Court, perhaps as being too remote for adequate defence.

These settlements seem to have been organized as four church congregations, one in Salem, one in Watertown, one in Dorchester, and one in Charlestown. It is probable that the people of Medford, Winnesemet, Boston, and perhaps Roxbury attended the meetings in Charlestown.

Thus, at the end of 1630 there were no towns but a dozen seacoast settlements all under the government of the Governor and Assistants at Boston.¹

1. Because most of the settlements did not extend inland any considerable distance, their names are placed on the map for 1630 on the water area, just touching the land.

The diagonal line at the lower part of the map is the line between Massachusetts Bay colony and the older Plymouth colony. The line had not been established at this time, and later was made a county line after the two colonies had been merged in the Province of Massachusetts Bay in 1692. It exists today as the line dividing Norfolk County, on the north, from Plymouth and Bristol counties on the south.

The present state lines of New Hampshire and Rhode Island are shown on the map to indicate in a general way the boundary limits of the colony in those directions, although Massachusetts later ran her town lines some half dozen miles north of the Merrimac River instead of the three miles to which the charter entitled her.

From now on, the settlements increased steadily in members and in size.

In December 1630, the Governor and Assistants, fearing that the Crown might attempt to seize the charter, decided that Boston was too exposed to the possibility of naval attack to serve as the capital

of the colony, and chose a location on the Charles River just below Watertown as the place to establish a new town which was to be fortified. This was first called

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the New Town, and later named Cambridge. It was planned to remove the ordnance and ammunition there, the general and particular courts were to be held there, and the Governor and Assistants agreed to build houses and live there.

Houses were built there in 1631 by the Deputy-Governor and a few others, but no definite line between Watertown and New Town seems to have been established.¹

1632

In 1632 a settlement at Marble Harbor (now Marblehead) was taxed as a part of Saugus (now Lynn).

It was "ordered that the neck of land betwixt Powder Home Hill and Pullen Poynte shall belong to Boston." Pullen Point, the point around which it was necessary to pull boats with ropes against the strong tidal currents in the Gut, is now Point Shirley. By this order what is now the town of Winthrop became a part of Boston.

In this year the following towns were taxed for a palisade to fortify the New Towne: Salem, Saugus, Winnesemet, Medford, Charlestown, New Town, Watertown, Boston, Roxbury, Dorchester, and Wessaguscus. Nantasket disappears from the list of Bay towns.

The palisade began on Charles River near the present Longfellow Park, and extended in a curve around the Common and so to a swamp near what is now Jarvis Field. The river protected one flank and the swamp the other.

In this year the colonial government appears to have made its first town bounds, when "it was agreed by the parties appointed by the Court. . . that all the land impaled by the new towne men, with the neck whereon Mr. Graves his house standeth, shall belong to Newe-town, and that the bounds of Charlestown shall end at a tree marked by the pale, and to

1. Because the coast settlements had now begun to extend inland, their names on the map are placed, wherever possible, on the land area.

If the name of a place is spelled sometimes one way, sometimes another, in this story, so it was in the colonial records. There was no settled way of spelling in those days, and each man who wrote spelled a word according to the way he heard it.

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Passes along from thence by a straight line unto the midway betwixt the westernmost part of the Governor's great lot and the nearest part thereto of the bounds of Watertown." The "neck" is the upland in East Cambridge. Paige, in his history of Cambridge, says that the line thus established was

substantially the same as that which now divides Cambridge and Somerville. Somerville was then a part of Charlestown.

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Apparently at least one other town bound had become necessary at about the same time for, on March 4, 1633, it was "agreed, that the bounds formerly sett out betwixt Boston and Roxsbury shall continue, only Roxsbury to enjoy the conveniency of the creeke neere therevnto." The creek was dredged in later years and became known as Roxbury canal. The "bounds formerly sett out" were a line crossing Wash-

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ington Street a little north of the old Roxbury burial ground on the corner of Eustis Street, between that and the present Massachusetts Avenue.

In the spring of this year, a permanent settlement was begun at Agawam (now Ipswich) and in October it bore its share of the tax raised by the colony.

In July, it was ordered that the land between Island End River and North River "and so up into the country" should belong to the inhabitants of Charlestown. This gave to Charlestown what are now Everett and Malden. The new region was known as Mystic-side. It is noteworthy that no line was laid out across the end "up into the country."

1634

The year 1634 saw a great change in the government of the colony which may have had an effect upon the laying out of town bounds during the next few years. According to the charter of the Company, there were to be "four Great and General Courts" held each year. The Company consisted of the Governor, the Assistants, and the Freemen; these latter being such persons as had been "admitted and made free of the Company and Society."

The freemen were much more numerous than the Assistants, but seem not to have been familiar with their power in the general courts under the charter. The Governor seems to have kept that document under lock and key during the first four years. But in April 1634, a body of freemen, two deputies from each town, demanded a view of the document. Finding from it what powers had been withheld from them, they appeared at the general court for elections in May, demanded the share in the government due to the body of freemen, refused Governor Winthrop a re-election, elected Thomas Dudley Governor, and the Court passed an order admitting the claims of the deputies to have "the full power and voices of all the said freemen." From that day to this the chosen representatives of the people of the towns have sat as a part

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of the legislature save during the Andros administration when the legislature was suspended. Now, at this May meeting, the people of Newtown complained that they needed more land, especially meadow for their cattle. They asked leave to look out for further enlargement, and it was granted.

Apparently Boston and Watertown offered land, but it seems as if the New Town men had a great desire for land in another direction. They threatened

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to remove to Connecticut, but finally accepted the offers of Watertown and Boston. Paige says that this enlargement "embraced Brookline, Brighton and Newton. Brookline, then called Muddy River, was granted on condition that the Reverend Mr. Hooker and his congregation should not remove. They did remove (in 1636) and thus this grant was forfeited. But the grant of what was afterwards Brighton and Newton held good." Perhaps in return for losing Muddy River and its unbounded land in Brighton, Boston was given Winnesemet (now Chelsea). In addition Boston was granted Rumney Marsh (now Revere) and Mount Wollaston (now Quincy, Braintree, Randolph, and Holbrook). Mount Wollaston was granted because the men of consequence among the settlers desired lands where they might "keep store of cattle." It was given up by Boston in 1640; but to this day Chelsea, Revere, and Winthrop are associated with Boston as Suffolk County.

In this year the south shore of the Bay received another settlement, at Bare Cove (now Hingham), which was taxed.

The name of the plantation at Agawam was changed to Ipswich.

1635

Now, in 1635, the deputies from the towns began in the General Courts to take an active part in parcelling out the common lands. Coming from the several towns, each had a clearer idea of what his townspeople wanted than did the Governor and his Assistants. The population had increased greatly in the five years since the first settlement at Salem. More land was needed. The dense woods which had separated the early coast settlements had yielded to the axe, and the farms of each town were expanding toward those of its neighbors on either side. Boundaries were needed.

The boundary between Charlestown and that part of Boston which is now Chelsea was established this year. It ran up Island End Creek and then overland in a straight line to a

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tall pine upon a point of rock on the side of the highway to Mystic, on the other side of Rumney Marsh. Rumney Marsh is now the marshes of Revere. The highway to Mystic is Salem Street as it runs from Salem towards Malden (formerly Mystic Side). Today the line is the bound between Chelsea and Revere (then part of Boston) on one side, and Everett and Malden (then part of Charlestown) on the other.

Watertown and New Town (Cambridge) were only a mile or so apart when the latter was established in 1631. A boundary

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was soon necessary. Apparently Cambridge already had expanded beyond its palisade before 1635, for mention is made of bounds "as they are already from Charles River to the great Fresh Pond," and

the line was extended across the pond to a white poplar tree, and "from that tree up into the country northwest by west, upon a straight line." Curiously, no mention is made of the length of the line. We shall see that in the following year it was made eight miles.

It may surprise the reader to learn that Cambridge, on another side, touched Roxbury. "The lyne betwixte Rocksbury and Newe Towne is layde out to run south west from Muddy River, neere that place which is called Mr. Nowell's bridge, . . . and from the mouth of the river to that place." This was about the same as the present easterly line of Brookline. This line also had no length established.

The name of Wessaguscus was changed to Weymouth, and that of Bare Cove to Hingham. The boundary between Wessaguscus and Bare Cove was set out and remains without change to this day. This line was set out "upon the same poynte that boundeth Boston and Waymothe"; that is, upon the same compass point, or direction, which would make the two lines parallel. No previous record appears of the establishment of this line on the easterly side of the Mount Wollaston region of Boston, but as it was in existence at this time it is shown on the map for this year.

Orders were passed for laying out bounds between Boston and Saugus, between Saugus and Salem, between Salem and Marble Harbor, between Marble Harbor and Saugus, between Ipswich and Newbury, and for Roxbury "both sides." This latter would establish the line between Roxbury and Dorchester.

A settlement which had been made at Wessacucon was allowed to be a plantation, and the name was changed to "Neweberry."

It was ordered that a plantation should be established at Marble Head.

Thus far, every settlement had been established on the seacoast or on tide water if on a river. Now the colony began to look forward to spreading inland. Orders were passed for a plantation "two myles above the falls of Charles Ryver," which was to be called Contentment but which, when settled, was named Dedham, and for one at Musketaquid which was to be called Concord.

The land about Cochichowick was reserved for another inland plantation. We shall see that this later became Andover and North Andover.

In May it was ordered that "The inhabitants of Roxbury hath liberty granted them to remove themselves to any place they shall think meete, . . . provided they continue still under this government."

About a dozen families in Roxbury agreed to remove, with Mr. Pynchon, then the treasurer of the colony, as their leader. He went at once to Agawam on the Connecticut River, selected a location for the Roxbury people, made a bargain for it with the Indians, left men to build a house and plant corn, and returned to the Bay for his group of families. They removed the following spring, sailing out of Roxbury Canal into Boston Harbor, around Cape Cod, through Long Island Sound, and up the Connecticut River. Bounds for the two were not established until 1684.

1636

With the practice gained in 1635, the General Court engaged in a wholesale extension of town bounds in 1636. Town after town in the thickly settled area about Boston Harbor (now the metropolitan

district) was extended up into the country "eight miles from its meeting house." As the meeting houses (or churches as we call them now) were sometimes several miles from the seaward border of the town, and as the eight miles might be estimated instead of measured, this sometimes gave a town a length of ten miles or more.

Corey, in his history of Malden, says of the grant to Charles-

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town, "The limit of eight miles from the meeting house carried the Charlestown line nearly to Smith's Pond (now Crystal Lake, in Wakefield), where it met the indefinite line of the Saugus (Lynn) plantation. By a liberal allowance of distance, it finally fixed itself at the northeast corner of the pond, at a point which may be readily ascertained by an extension of the northeasterly line of Melrose. Within this bound was included that part of the present town of Wakefield now known as

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Greenwood." "The line . . . has never been changed, and still marks the eastern limits of Everett, Maiden, and Melrose." By this extension, Charlestown gained also Stoneham, the northern part of Medford, Woburn, and perhaps Burlington and part of Wilmington.

Paige, in his history of Cambridge, says of the grant to New Town, "This grant secured to Cambridge (Newtown) on its northern border, the territory now embraced in Arlington and the principal part of Lexington; and as the measurements of that day were very elastic, perhaps the whole of Lexington was included."

The extension of Watertown included what are now Waltham and Weston. Lincoln is a later creation from parts of Lexington, Concord, and Weston, and was named after the English town of Lincoln. Belmont is a later creation from parts of Waltham, Watertown, and Arlington.

The extension of Roxbury was expressed in negative terms. "Rocksbury not to extend above eight myles in length from their meeteing howse." This was to prevent it from encroaching upon the land which was to be given to Dedham.

The bounds of Dorchester were "to run from the outside of Mr. Rossiter's fferme, nexte the sea, ... in a straight lyne to the top of the Blue Hills." This added the northern end of Quincy and most of Milton to Dorchester.

The plantation on Charles River beyond Watertown was "to bee Dedham, to enjoy all that land on the southerly & easterly side of Charles Ryver not formerly graunted ... & also to have five miles square on the other side of the ryver." Worthington's history of Dedham says that this five mile area included Dedham Island, Needham, Wellesley, Natick, and thirty-four hundred acres in the east part of Sherborn. Before the remote parts now Natick and Sherborn were settled, they were set off many years later as separate towns.

It is interesting to note that while Boston then comprised the peninsula of Shawmut, the towns of Chelsea, Revere, and Winthrop on the north and the Mount Wollaston region on

the south, it now has lost the three towns and Mount Wollaston and has gained the peninsula of Charlestown on the north, Roxbury, Dorchester, and Hyde Park on the south, and Brighton on the west.

Medford occupied a peculiar place in the scheme of things. Entirely surrounded by Charlestown except at the western end where it abutted on what is now Arlington, it had no part in the eight mile extensions. Begun in 1630 as the settlement of a group of lumbermen and shipwrights in the employ of Governor Cradock, it had been extended in size by successive grants until in 1635 its bounds appear to have been the farms of Mr. Nowell and Mr. Wilson on the east, lower Mystic Pond on the west, the river on the south, and "the rocks" on the north.

In 1634 the General Court had granted on the west side of North River two hundred acres to Mr. Increase Nowell, of Charlestown, an important official of the colony, and two hundred acres to Mr. John Wilson, pastor of the church in Boston. Corey's history of Malden says that the Wilson farm is now the Wellington section of Medford, and the Nowell farm is now the Edgeworth section of Malden. The "rocks" are the southern escarpment of the Middlesex Fells reservation. In 1636 the northern line was extended slightly into the rocky region by an order that the land granted to "Mr. Math. Cradoke, mchant, shall extend a mile into the country from the ryver syde in all places." What is now the northern part of Medford was then the wood lots of the inhabitants of Charlestown. Corey says that the Cradock grant, or Medford farm, was sold in 1652, divided later among several families, and that it gradually passed from its original form of a manor or plantation into that of a town, which it finally accomplished in 1684.

In this year, 1636, it was ordered that bounds be set out between Salem and Ipswich and between Ipswich and Newbury, and to run six miles into the country, and that Marble

Neck should belong to Salem and so should not be taxed separately.¹

1637

As if exhausted by its establishment of boundaries in 1636, the General Court made none in 1637. Its one act which would affect our maps is as follows: "Saugust is called Lin."

In this same year, the General Court granted permission to inhabitants of Newbury to remove and to have six miles square.

Also, permission was granted to inhabitants of Watertown to remove and settle upon the river which runs to Concord. This became later the town of Sudbury.

Apparently about this time the region now Brookline reverted to Boston. It had been granted to New Town (now Cambridge) on condition that the Reverend Mr. Hooker and his congregation should remain there. In 1636, they removed to establish Hartford in Connecticut, leaving less than a dozen of their families in New Town. Later, when the Brookline region became settled, it went by the name of Muddy River Hamlet or Boston Commons. Bacon, in his *Walks and Rides About Bostonsays*, "It was

earliest occupied for grazing farms by settlers in Boston who kept their swine and other cattle here in summer."

1638

As if refreshed by its rest from establishing town bounds during 1637, the General Court in 1638 made up for lost time when it ordered that "the line of partition between the said townes of Dorchester and Dedham to extend to Plimoth bounds." Perhaps the Court did not know just where Plymouth Colony bounds were. Since at Hingham, Weymouth, and Mount Wollaston they were near the waters of Boston Bay, and since the line was supposed to run east and west parallel to the Charles River as it flows from Waltham to the sea, the Court may have thought that this would lengthen the towns only a few miles. Later, when the boundary between the two colonies was agreed upon, and was run from northeast to

1. From the map of 1636 the contemporary boundaries of Medford were omitted by error.

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southwest to touch the Rhode Island line, it was found that the line between these towns carried Dedham to the Rhode Island line and Dorchester within a few rods of it. Thus Dorchester added to its territory what are now Canton, Sharon, Foxborough, Stoughton, Avon, and most of Plainville.

Worthington, in his History of Dedham, says that that town included what are now Medfield, Wrentham, Needham, Bellingham, Walpole, Franklin, Dover, Natick, and part of Sher-

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burne. As Wellesley, Westwood, Norwood, Millis, Medway, and Norfolk have been cut off from some of these towns since his history was written, they also must be included in the list.

Of course the distant portions of these towns were not settled at this time nor for a long while after. When they were occupied in later years, it was as new towns; Thus Wrentham was incorporated as a town in 1673, and included at that time what are now Franklin and parts of Plainville, Bellingham, and Norfolk. Stoughton was incorporated in 1726, and included Canton, Sharon, Foxborough, Avon, and part of Plainville.

It was found long before this year that the lack of surveys and maps caused much confusion in the granting of lands by the General Court. Thus, the grant of six miles square to Concord was found to overlap the end of Watertown's eight miles into the country from their meeting house. Bond, in his history of Watertown, says, "As the land was first surveyed and settled by Concord people, they were allowed to retain it, notwithstanding the prior title of Watertown." This was done by an order of the General Court in 1638 that "Watertown eight miles shall be extended ... so far as Concord bounds give leave." Thus Concord included parts of what are now Lincoln, Bedford, and Carlisle.

It was in this year that certain individuals (who were listed in the Order) were allowed to begin a plantation at Merrimack. This was later named Colchester, and is now the towns of Salisbury, Amesbury, and Merrimac. This was the first plantation north of Merrimac River.

Also it was ordered "that the new plantation to bee settled vpon Concord Ryver shall ioyn to Concord & have 4 miles vpon the Ryver." This later became Sudbury, and included the present Wayland.

Also it was ordered "that Newetowne shall henceforward be called Cambridge."

It is worthy of note that in all these years it had not been found necessary to lay out bounds between the Revere section of Boston and the Saugus section of Lynn, or between Lynn

and Salem. Apparently Pines River and its marshes were then as now a natural boundary between Revere and Saugus. It is true that a committee had been appointed in 1635 to lay out bounds between Saugus (now Lynn) and Salem, but it did not render its report until 1639. To this day the two cities are separated by three miles of rocky upland. Across it today run only two roads, crossing each other like an X. One connects Lynn and Salem, and the other connects Swampscott and Peabody.¹

1639

The boundary established in 1639 between Lynn and Salem appears to be identical with the present one which has Swampscott, Lynn, Lynnfield, and Reading on one side, and Marble-head, Salem, and Peabody on the other.

It may be interesting to inhabitants of these cities and towns to read the quaint wording of the old Order and to follow the line as it shows on a map. "Begin at the cliffe by the sea [begin at Beach Bluff] where the water runs, [parallel with a little brook which has two ponds upon it] as the way lieth from Linn to Marble Head [this "Way" is known in Marblehead as the old Lynn Road], & run vpon a straight line to the long pond [Spring Pond], ... at the south end thereof, . . . and the whole pond to be in Salem bounds, & from that pond ... to the iland in Mr. Humphrey's pond [Humphrey's Island in Suntaug Lake] ... to 6 great pine trees [on Pine Hill, a mile from Lynnfield Centre] vnto a little pine tree. . . . [The line, which started nearly east to west, and has been curving from point to point, is now running almost due north; the 'little pine' may have been by the Ipswich River, where the present line ceases] to run upon the same line, [northerly] as farr as o—r bounds shall reach, into the cuntry." Before either town had settlers in this remote region, other towns were laid out between the Ipswich River and the Merrimac, and this extension of the line disappeared.

1. I am informed by a Concord antiquarian that I drew the western line of Concord too far to the west. No part of Acton was included in the first grant to Concord. 5. In drawing the map for this year it was not made plain that Somerville was then a part of Charlestown. 6. In the haste of finishing this map, the boundary line was overlooked

The ancient town of Lynn included with the present city of that name the towns of Nahant, Swampscott, Saugus, Lynnfield, Wakefield (once South Reading), Reading, North Reading, and part of Wilmington.

The ancient town of Salem included Peabody (once South Danvers), Danvers (once Salem Village), Beverly (once Bass River), Wenham (once Enon), Manchester (once Jeffry's Greek), Marblehead (once Marble Harbor), and part of Middleton.

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The ancient town of Charlestown included Somerville, Everett, Malden (once Mystic Side), Melrose, Stoneham, part of Winchester (once South Woburn), Woburn (once Charlestown Village), Burlington, and part of Wilmington.

In this year, "Mr. Ezechi: Rogers, Mr. Phillips & their company had granted them 8 miles every way into the countrey." This plantation afterwards was named Rowley, and included the present Groveland (once part of Rowley Village), Georgetown, Boxford, part of Middleton, and the Bradford section of Haverhill on the south side of the Merrimac River.

The laying out of this eight mile area penned in the town of Ipswich and prevented its extension at any future time. It included Essex, Hamilton (once Ipswich Hamlet), Topsfield (once the Village at the New Meadows), and part of Middleton.

Also this year it was ordered by the General Court that a fishing plantation be begun at Cape Anne. This, later, became Gloucester. The name of Merrimack was changed to Colechester.

Many of the boundaries between these ancient towns in what are now Essex and Middlesex counties were not surveyed and described for many years, but they are indicated on the map of this year for a better understanding of the story. In the settlement of the boundary between Lynn and the Chelsea district of Boston, a long, narrow strip of land was left to Boston, extending northerly for three miles along the side of what is now Melrose. This strip was known as the panhandle of Boston, and later as the panhandle of Chelsea. Before Revere was set off from Chelsea most of this strip was given to Saugus, and today only a stub of it remains as the Franklin Park district of Revere.

One other boundary was established this year, between Dorchester and "Mount Woolastone." This ran from the top of Blue Hill to meet the boundary of the other side of Mount Wollaston at the boundary of Plymouth Colony. When this colonial boundary was finally established, it cut off the southern tip of Mount Wollaston.

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According to Savage's *Genealogical Dictionary*, Samuel Bennett, a carpenter, came in the James from London in 1635, aged twenty-four, and was a member of the Artillery Company in 1639. He lived near the boundary between Lynn and Boston and was accredited first to Lynn.

In 1649 Valentine Hill and John Leveret conveyed to "Sam: Bennet of Lin" six hundred acres bounded with "the line of the bounds of Charlestowne westward: the line of Lin bounds eastward, & northward to the uttermost bounds of Boston at that place." The grantors added as a postscript, "The certaine bounds of ye land we knowe not."

The line between Boston and Lynn was run in 1678, as recorded in Boston Town Records, "to the corner bounds betwixt Bostone and Linn, which is also in Readinge line where we raised a heape of stones upon the side of a hill." "Linn perambulators agreed to this."

In Boston Town Records of 1693 occurs the following:

"Perambulatours for to run the line of the boundes between Lin and Boston MaLden and Boston Reading and Boston were chosen," "and at 12 of the clock to meet with Reading men at the beginning of the line or the 3 County heap."

This heap of stones has been levelled to form a circular platform. In the centre rises a granite shaft inscribed "3 CO X" which stands for three county mark, the spot where Suffolk, Middlesex, and Essex Counties once joined. Thus a monument to the northernmost limit of Boston stands today in Wakefield woods.¹

1640

Only a few changes in boundaries were made this year, but several orders were passed which affected old towns or looked to the creating of new ones.

"The petition of the inhabitants of Salem for some of their church to have Jeffryes Creeke & land to erect a village there, ... is granted them." This region later became Manchester.

1. In drawing the map for the year it was not made plain that Somerville was then a part of Charlestown

"The desires of Mr. Ward and Newbury men ... to consider of Patucket & Coijchawick & to grant it them. . . ." These two regions later became Haverhill, Andover, and the adjoining towns. Lawrence was originally parts of Andover and Methuen.

"It is ordered that such land and medowe at Conihasset as shall fall wth in this iurisdiction shalbee confered upon Hingham."

"The petition of the inhabitants of Mount Woolaston was

voted, & granted them to bee a towne according to the agreement wth Boston ... & the towne is to bee called Braintree." This region, being entirely separate from Boston, was predestined to be set apart by itself. It included the present city of Quincy and the towns of Randolph and Holbrook.

"Rowley bound is to bee 8 miles from their meeting house, in a straight line, & then a crose line diameter from Ipswich Ryver to Merrimack Ryver."

"Colchester is henceforward to bee called Salisbury." This now is the towns of Salisbury, Amesbury, and Merrimac.

1641

As has been told, in 1635 the inhabitants of Roxbury had been granted liberty "to remove themselves to any place they shall thinke meete, not to prejudice another plantation, provided they continue still under this government." Under the leadership of William Pynchon, they sailed out of Massachusetts Bay, around Cape Cod, through Long Island Sound, and up the Connecticut River to the Indian region of Agawam (the third of its name in the state) and there started the town of Springfield.

By 1641 the government of Connecticut began to urge that this settlement was far from the Bay settlements, adjacent to the Connecticut settlements, and that its people had been discharged from adherence to the Bay government when they migrated, just as truly as had Mr. Hooker's company when they left Cambridge and went to Hartford.

But the Bay magistrates ordered otherwise and held the region as theirs. Later the Indian region on the other side of the river, called Woronoake, was added to Springfield, so that when bounds were finally run it looked as shown on the map.

"The Answer to the Petition of Mr. Pinchen & others, of Springfeild, upon the Conectecott,

"neighbors and friends upon Conectecot have taken offence at them for adhering to our government & withdrawing from that upon the river, supposing that they had formerly been

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dismissed from this jurisdiction, & that we had bound ourselves by our own act from claiming any jurisdiction or interest in Agawam, now Springfeild," from "some passages in a commission granted by this Court in the first m^o, 1635 to Mr. Pinchen & others for the government of the said inhabitants."

It was "ordered, that a plantation for the furthering of fishing shall fourth wth bee set up at Nantaskot, & that all the

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neck to the end of the furthest beach towards Hingham, where the tide overfloweth, shall belong to it."¹

It was ordered that "bounds for Charlestowne village are to be set out. . . the contents of 4 mile square." Charlestown Village was the part of Charlestown which now is Woburn and its neighborhood.

Then "Shawshin is granted to Cambridge." This region was

1. In the haste of finishing this map, the boundary line was overlooked

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the valley of Shawshine River in what now are Bedford and Billerica.

A slight change was made when "Squantums Neck and Mennens Moone are layd to Dorchester."

Another order was passed "to set out the bounds between Salsberry & Pan tucket, ali: Haverell."

It was further "ordered, that every towne should set out their bounds wth in a twelue month after their bounds are granted."

Bounds between Boston and Cambridge to Dedham line were denned. Any citizen of Boston, Cambridge, or Dedham today will be likely to say that this combination of towns is impossible; but in those days Brookline was part of Boston, while Newton and Brighton were part of Cambridge. So in terms of today this was the boundary between Brighton and Newton on one side and Brookline on the other and to the Dedham line.

1642

In this year were granted "bounds between Cape Ann and Ipswich, at a white oake, marked on 4 sides, about 12 rod in a south east and east line, bewixt the 2 meeting houses, to the southward of Chebacco Marshes; and from that tree, by quartering the compass by a south west & by south, & by a north east & north lyne, the remainder to lye to Jeffries Creeke."

Also "All the land lying upon Saweshin Ryver, & between that & Concord Ryver, and between that & Merrimack Ryver, not formerly granted by this Cort, are granted to Cambridge, so it shall not extend to preiudice Charlestown village, or the village of Cochitawit, nor the farmes formerly granted to the now Govrnor of 1260 ac, & to Thorn: Dudley, Esq, 1500 ac, & 3000 ac to Mrs. Winthrope."

This extended Cambridge bounds to Merrimack River and made the town about thirty-five miles long. By persistently demanding more land, Cambridge had done very well in the decade since it started with a population of about ten families.

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In this year Gloucester was first mentioned in a list of towns to be taxed.

In June a committee was appointed to set bounds for Charlestown Village and Lynn Village.

Now begins the cutting down of these overgrown townships. In September, "Charlestown village is called Wooborne." The first township of Woburn was about six miles square, and included beside the present city of that name, parts of Winchester, Wilmington, and Burlington.

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Now the first great wave of immigration had passed. For the next decade relatively few people came from England. During most of this time the colonists were busied in settling the areas already laid out and in carving new towns out of the older, unwieldy ones as Woburn had been carved out of Charlestown. The Concord and Sudbury Rivers and the upper reaches of Charles River were the western limits of the settlements and served in some degree to protect them from the danger of Indian invasion. It was not until 1653 that the limits were extended westward, when the new frontier

town of Lancaster was laid out on the Nashua River, and Massachusetts resumed its march into the wilderness.

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PAINTED DECORATION IN COLONIAL HOMES

BY ESTHER STEVENS FRASER

Read November 12, 1930

Two methods of ornamentation were used in old Colonial days to enrich the homes of our ancestors: painting and carving. Of these two, much has been said and written concerning the carved decoration of furniture and panelling, but little has been published on the subject of early American painted ornament. Such is the transitory nature of paint that few examples of original decoration remain, but here and there we find fragmentary evidence helpful in piecing together a rapid and perhaps incomplete, but nevertheless enlightening, survey of early American decorative design.

Of course we cannot say that the history of American painted decoration goes back to the days of the first settlement at Plymouth, for the pioneers' first thought must always be of food and shelter. Besides, the Puritan religion frowned upon all attempt at personal or household adornment. So we find the fine arts flourishing earliest in the Connecticut River valley where luxuriant farms and a more liberal religious doctrine fostered a love of beauty and fine living. Here were men of wealth who had lived in fine homes abroad and who rapidly built for themselves houses of comfort and architectural beauty second to none in New England. From Guilford or Saybrook adjoining towns near the mouth of the Connecticut River hail those beautifully painted chests and boxes which date it the closing years of the seventeenth century. Some appear Dutch in their derivation, others show a more delicate touch as of Flemish or French influence, and still others seem unimaginative and English in feeling. No doubt several different craftsmen of these various nationalities were responsible for the fabrication and ornamentation of these so-called Guilford

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GUILFORD CHEST
Owned by Esther S. Fraser



A DECORATED CHEST-ON-FRAME FROM MASSACHUSETTS

Showing greater simplicity in decoration. Date 1680 to 1700

Owned by William B. Goodwin, Hartford, Conn.



THE LABELLED TAUNTON CHEST DATED 1720
From the Collection of Mrs. J. Insley Blair



JAPANNED HIGHBOY MADE IN BOSTON ABOUT 1740
Owned by Mr. J. T. G. Nichols

chests. Carved Connecticut chests are well known for their richness and beauty. So also will the painted Connecticut chest hold first rank in the lists of American painted furniture. There were also decorated highboys made in this region, and chests of drawers were ornamented in similar fashion by Connecticut decorators. Then there were small chests and Bible boxes, salt boxes and miscellaneous small items made for the pure love of creating something ornamental.

Gradually Massachusetts began to follow the lead of her sister colony, and occasionally produced a few painted chests, though these never equalled the Connecticut chests in elaboration or sheer beauty. The chief runner-up in this competition was the chests from the region of Taunton, Massachusetts, made probably by Robert Crosman, a drum maker and joiner by trade, and a prominent man in the political and martial history of Taunton. These chests date from 1725 to 1745, and are always decorated with a vine or tree-of-life design in white with a few touches of color superimposed upon a rusty black background. From the vicinity of Ipswich, Massachusetts, come the distinctive little chests-on-frame ornamented with a simple spray design painted on its sunken panels.

Early in the eighteenth century our cities attracted men trained to do that lacquer-like Oriental type of finish known as japanning. In Boston we know of seven different japanners working between 1711 and 1770, and we have every reason to believe that other progressive and cosmopolitan cities such as Philadelphia, New York, Newport, and Salem also had japanners at work. Their efforts were not confined to any one type of furniture, for a wide variety is listed in some of their advertisements. The chief kinds of japanned furniture now remaining, however, are mirrors, tall case clocks, and highboys, with an occasional lowboy and bureau.

The finest piece known of its kind is a japanned highboy found to have a Boston cabinetmaker's name on the back of each drawer and therefore undoubtedly finished by a Boston japanner. The highboy would be amazingly rich and beautiful

without any painted ornament, inasmuch as the carved shells and festooned garlands are most perfectly executed. But with the japanned finish, the final product makes a masterpiece of which Boston may well be proud.

In Pennsylvania during the middle and late 1700's then developed a unique folk-art among the German or so-called "Dutch" settlers. This was the land of the dower chest, upon which the decorator lavished all his ability depicting unicorns and horsemen, vases of flowers, and even brides and bride grooms in their quaint eighteenth century costumes. Nowhere was the love of decoration and gay color more indulged in the older German counties of eastern Pennsylvania. Here is the only place in the country that decorated barns are customary!

It is to be presumed that the Revolutionary War marked temporary hiatus in the production of painted furniture. After the soul-stirring and desperate conflict there ensued a period of depression and economic upheaval, during which little fine furniture was produced. In England, furniture styles had taken a complete turn from florid Chippendale types to the classic simplicity of Adam and Heppelwhite designs. Owing to the post-war depression, therefore, little American-made furniture on Adam or Heppelwhite lines was ever produced and of this small amount but little received an ornamental paint finish. Occasionally, however, we find this style of chair made of maple (not beech, as it would have been in England and sometimes we run across a three or four chair back sette with naturalistically

painted roses and leaf sprays. Once in a great while we find a hall table built on Adam lines boasting of painted ornament in classic style. But the duration of this Heppelwhite period was exceedingly short even in England and was rapidly superseded by the Sheraton style.

Emerging from the post-war depression early in the 1791 American business once more began to build upon a sound basis, and the fine arts came into a period of prosperity such as they had never before experienced. At this time Sheraton



LANCASTER COMPANY SUNKEN PANEL CHEST, PENNSYLVANIA
Collection of Clarence W. Brazer



AMERICAN
SHERATON FANCY CHAIRS
PHILADELPHIA TYPE
Owned by Esther S. Fraser



SHERATON FANCY DRESSING TABLE, SALEM TYPE
Owned by Mrs. Washburn

had brought out his book of designs which was used by American cabinet and chair makers as a basis for the construction of furniture classic in beauty and highly restrained in ornament. During this period painted decoration on chairs was almost universal and every house must have had a "fancy chair" or two. The term "fancy chair" which lasted in popularity from the 1790's to the 1840's seems to have meant simply decorated or painted with some ornamental design. Chairs with painted finish could be made of inexpensive woods, and turned out quite reasonably, whereas mahogany chairs were still expensive. "Fancy chair" manufactories sprang up everywhere, some in every city and others in certain outlying rural communities such as western Connecticut, where forests of wood to be worked were most accessible.

This American Sheraton period was responsible for the production of many beautiful pieces, for tall post beds with painted cornices from which the bed draperies were hung, for dainty dressing tables ornamented in delicate gold leaf designs matching "fancy chair" patterns, for decorated sewing tables and dainty settees with flower sprays in gold. This was the period of delicate and beautiful background colors, pale gray, yellow buff, sea foam green of palest hue, vermilion, French green of middle tone, and white, beside the more customary darker grounds of dark red, tortoise-shell, and black.

But alas! the period of good taste and restrained beauty was slowly undermined by that insidious destroyer of fine art, factory competition. Once machines were introduced and quantity production was fostered, with price cutting aiding and abetting the downhill slide, we no longer produced the praiseworthy examples of painted furniture that we had been fabricating. In an effort to achieve quickly executed ornament (for "fancy chairs" were still popular) stenciling was introduced, whereby a bronze design could be applied in half an hour rather than half a day. Many of these chairs were

produced in the western Connecticut towns where wooden products of various kinds were being turned out on an exten-

sive scale. Chief among these manufacturers was Lambert Hitchcock, whose name has survived the century so well that it has been applied to many chairs of stencil-decorated type that never came out of his factory. Hitchcock made an especially fine chair (both straight and rocker types) and refused to abandon all the niceties he believed a chair should have. His declining fortunes keeping step with the country-wide period of financial distress, he tried many ways to attract business. He even shipped knockdown chair-parts to Jamaica for assembling, much in the way now made famous by Henry Ford. But this was of no avail, for Hitchcock died a bankrupt and broken-hearted man, wrecked by that fatal combination of competition, depression, and inartistic appreciation of the times.

The only thing of universal success in this forlorn period of the 1830's seems to have been the Boston rocker, turned out in huge numbers all over the country and usually ornamented with a bronze stencil design. Still, we must admit that the popularity was more likely due to the comfort of the rockers than to any particular beauty of chair construction or of painted ornament!

Early Victorian days were ushered in with the invention of the wood-carving machine, destined to put an end to all fine ornamental design in this country for several decades. So we leave the study of painted furniture at this point to take up the question of painted walls and floors which oftentimes formed a background for some of the foregoing pieces of furniture.

This brings us to a fascinating subject, for few ornamented walls and floors remain in their original paint, while many old designs have been scraped away in unscholarly restorations of Colonial houses. Even when our earliest floors were sand-covered, our great-great-grandmothers swept patterns in them with their brooms. So when sand gave way to paint as a floor covering, ornamental patterns soon sprang into popularity. Paint on interior woodwork in Colonial houses does not appear



LAMBERT L. HITCHCOCK,
HITCHCOCKVILLE, CONN.
WARRANTED
Desired by E. S. Truitt



PAINTED HITCHCOCK CHAIR
THE GREEN BATHHOUSE
Owned by Mrs. Harlow G. Mansfield,
Amherst, Conn.



BOSTON (ROCKER)
Owned by Mrs. Louis L. Green



RECONSTRUCTION OF PATTERN
ONCE ON THE FLOOR OF THE "LAFAYETTE ROOM,"
WAYSIDE INN, SUDBURY, MASS.
Colors: black, dull red and French blue on yellow ochre ground



FREEHAND WALL DECORATION
ON PALE YELLOW BACKGROUND,
NEAR GLOUCESTER, MAINE



ROOM FROM "MARMION," NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA
Now at the Metropolitan Museum of Art

to have been used prior to the 1720's; yet in the typical Cape Cod town of Barnstable there are two freehand decorated floors that were executed only a few years after that date. Many floors were stenciled in a sort of rug pattern, with a running border a foot or more in width, and an all-over design laid off in square or diamond shaped units. At the Wayside Inn in Sudbury, Massachusetts, one such floor used to exist in the "Lafayette room" but is now very badly worn away. The stenciled floor period began in the 1780's and lasted well into the nineteenth century. The age of spatter floors is doubtful; I have yet to see an old-time floor where the first paint upon the boards gives evidence of having been finished in spatter work. It therefore makes me suspicious that this method of finishing came into vogue around the 1840's, when artistic decoration met with a sudden and disastrous decline.

The earliest form of American wallpainting appears to have been the ornamentation of the overmantel panel with decorative designs or landscapes. From this it was only a step to the complete decoration of a panelled room such as the one from Virginia now installed at the Metropolitan Museum. In parts of Connecticut whole rooms or fireplace walls were marbled in realistic fashion. Other sections of the thirteen colonies doubtless followed suit where the owner could afford the finest of finishes, but evidence is lacking concerning the extent of this ornamental painting. So many panelled walls have been repainted and so many others have been scraped of all their various paint layers that it is impossible for us to know just how many of these once had ornamental painting.

Fine panelling had eventually to give way to plaster walls for the display of newly fashionable wall paper, imported from France, England, or the Orient for the wealthy or locally made for those who could not afford the foreign product. Back in the remote country sections this interest in patterned walls brought forth a new form of craftsmanship, the painting of walls with designs that resembled wall paper. Friezes and borders may have been all that the earliest walls could boast

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of for ornament, but all over patterns soon followed. One of the most fascinating walls I know of is to be seen in the finest house at New Gloucester, Maine, where the two-story hall is decorated in a freehand all over pattern of delicate grape vines and leaf sprays. The time required to complete this hallway would make such artistry quite expensive today, but in those days time and artistic labor were more easily obtained and less costly.

Stenciling was more usual for painted walls in these remote sections, however, for travelling decorators with their stencil kits were busy persuading housewives to have their walls ornamented like wall paper. Often the only pay demanded was board and room while the work was being done, the paints or dyes used sometimes being made from natural products. Scattered through highly inaccessible sections of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Connecticut, as well as rural Massachusetts, we find fascinating examples of stenciled walls or remains of them peeping out from behind torn bits of wall paper. Occasionally the decorator had the ability to paint large landscape frescoes that come very close to approximating the scenic wall papers being brought over from France. Just how widespread the custom of stenciling walls became, we may judge from the fact that the oldest building now standing in Ohio (a tavern built at Conneaut in 1810) has several old-time stenciled walls. Very possibly a few housewives or husbands who possessed a goodly degree of artistic ability may have stenciled their own walls. In general the coloring of such walls is gay, the design being executed in vermilion, dark red, green and black on a pink, a yellow, or a pale gray background. Surely we must believe that no matter where our ancestors lived, they were not forced to put up with drab surroundings!

In these various ways our forefathers made use of paint to brighten their homes and their furnishings. Let us look forward to the time when original paint will receive all the respect it deserves, and will be preserved as a sort of archaeological record of the days now gone by. For the ruthless

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STENCIL HALLWAY AT WALDOBORO, MAINE

scraping away of paint must yield to the scientific uncovering of original designs by expert methods now being developed. The care and preservation of old-time decorations become more and more imperative as untouched examples grow rarer and rarer year after year.

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A HISTORY OF BERKELEY STREET, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

BY ALICE C. ALLYN

Read January 27, 1931

MY recollection of Berkeley Street dates from 1857, and at that time much of the street was meadow and pasture land. Cambridge was more of a village in those primitive times. Horse cars tinkled up Brattle Street and North Avenue at stated intervals; the lamplighter made his evening rounds with a ladder on his shoulder; the streets were not drained, and rubber boots were a necessity.

It was in those days that Judge Joel Parker said to his wife, "The neighbors will think we are out for a swim instead of a walk."

A brook ran babbling across the street from Concord Avenue to join another brook in Professor Longfellow's land and then flowed into the pond on the estate on Brattle Street then owned by Worcester the lexicographer. Then, also, poor misshapen John the orange man shuffled from door to door with his basket of fruit on his arm, his face always radiant with smiles. Many years later he became mascot for the Harvard students and was presented with a donkey wagon which was conspicuous at all the Harvard games.

The street was laid out on what was the old Wyeth farm, and descendants of the family still live in Cambridge. I have been told that the first lot of land was sold to Richard H. Dana, Sr., and later transferred to his son, Richard H. Dana, Jr., the noted lawyer, also famed as the author of *Two Years Before the Mast*. It was the corner lot, now number 4, and the street was named by Richard H. Dana, Jr., for Bishop Berkeley. Early in 1852 the family moved into their house and lived there until 1869. There was a high board fence surrounding the grounds, which seems to have been the custom

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at that time, and there was much shrubbery about the house, cedars and hemlock. There is still a large tulip tree in the center of the lawn, survivor of these early days.

After the Danas moved to Boston, the house was rented to the Misses Bowen, sisters of Professor Bowen, and they liked the house so well that they built their house on Follen Street on somewhat the same plan. Mr. and Mrs. Francis C. Foster, when they were first married, were tenants in this house before they went to live on Oxford Street. Later Mrs. Lombard lived there with her two daughters. Miss Esther Lombard will be remembered as a well-loved piano teacher. She married Mr. George C. Mann, a son of Horace Mann. Before 1876 Mr. James Brooks bought the house and with him lived his mother, his sister Miss Martha Brooks, and his sister Mrs. John Fiske with her husband and their six children. Mrs. Brooks did not live long. It was said that "she died of too much grandmother"! Later, Mr. John Fiske built the house farther up the street, now numbered 22. After the John Fiskes moved into their new house, Mr. and Mrs. John Brooks, with their two charming children, came to live with their brother. Later they built on Ash Street and Mr. James Brooks and his sister Martha removed to Petersham and lived there until their death a few years since.

In 1890 Judge Jeremiah Smith bought the house, coming from Dover, New Hampshire, with his wife and a son and a daughter, to take a professorship in the Harvard Law School. They were cordially welcomed to the neighborhood and for many years Judge Smith was a familiar figure as he took his daily horseback ride. His father was born in the reign of George II, fought in the Revolution, and was a friend of Washington. The son and daughter of Judge Smith still live in the same house. The son maintained the reputation of the family when he was sent to Hungary after the World War to better the finances of that country and did so without financial reward.

The next house, number 6 now, was built by Miss Dennison

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for her niece, Miss Sarah Hodges, when she married Rev. Joshua Swan in 1851. He was called at once to the Unitarian Church at Kennebunk, Maine, and the house was rented, first to a Captain Nash, possibly a sea captain, as there were traditions in the neighborhood of a wonderful collection of shells he owned. After he left, Governor Washburn rented the house while he was building his house on Quincy Street. In the autumn of 1857 my mother rented the house and remained there until 1861, when she bought the Wyeth house across the street. When we moved out, Dr. and Mrs. Brinckerhoff occupied the house for several years. He was stationed at the Charlestown Navy Yard. His wife was very charming. There was a son in college and a daughter and a younger son. A very young and beautiful little girl died of scarlet fever soon after they came there. Dr. Brinckerhoff had a passion for collecting papers and magazines, and every evening he returned home with his arms full. Moreover, they were all kept. After his death wagonload after wagonload was carted away. Then Mr. and Mrs. John Bartlett with their dog, Nimbus, rented the house for a year or two before building their house on Brattle Street.

In the autumn of 1869, Mr. and Mrs. Swan at last came to their own house. Ill health had obliged Mr. Swan to give up his parish, and after some months in Europe they came to Cambridge, and he took the position of Secretary at the Boston Natural History Society. He died in 1871 and Mrs. Swan lived on with her children in Berkeley Street until they were all married. She had provided them all with homes and she then went to live with her son Dr. William D. Swan, on Brattle Street. The Berkeley Street house was given to the oldest daughter, Elizabeth, who had married Frank Bolles, Secretary of Harvard University, author of several charming nature books. Mrs. Swan's children and grandchildren have been well known in Cambridge. Her son is a physician, the President of the Cambridge Hospital, and her second daughter, Margaret, married William E. Russell, Mayor of Cambridge,

and later Governor of Massachusetts. After his death she married Dr. Michael Foster of England. The third daughter, Olive, married J. Bertram Williams, and Bertram Williams Square is named for their son, a young aviator who lost his life in the World War. The house, now owned by Mrs. Bolles' youngest daughter, whose home is in British Columbia, has been rented for some years to Mrs. Oliver B. Filley, who has her grandchildren with her.

The three houses opposite were built about the same time, before 1857. The corner house, number 1, was built by Dr. Pryor, pastor of the Baptist Church when it stood on Holmes Place near where the Harvard Law School now is, and before it was moved up North Avenue. Dr. Pryor found the house too large and sold it to Mr. Octavius Pickering. It has subsequently had many occupants. After the Civil War it was bought by Mr. Albert Brown, who had been secretary to Governor Andrews during the Civil War and whose wife was Mattie Griffith. She had freed her slaves before the war. They were very interesting people and had interesting guests with them. The Grimcke sisters were their friends and also Robert Dale Owen. He was a noted Spiritualist and wrote *Foot Falls on the Boundary of Another World*. Mr. Brown's favorite color was red, and Mrs. Brown wore a bright red evening dress with gold stars over it. You could also meet her in the Square with red leather gloves, and their dining room chairs were upholstered in red leather. They loved children and, having none of their own, Anna Gade and Johnnie Howells were often called in to amuse them. They were a real loss when they went to New York.

A Lewando family were in the house for a short time. They were said to have furnished the material for the story of *The Colonel's Opera Cloak*. I was told that they wished socially to be known as Lewandosky, but for business purposes simply Lewando. Later it was occupied by families named Canfield and McLeod. Miss Mabel McLeod, now the wife of Judge Franklin T. Hammond, still lives in Cambridge. For several

years the house became a boarding house with varying names, until the Rev. Maximilian Kellner married Mrs. Arthur Brooks. They bought the house and enlarged and improved it. They adopted a son and enjoyed the home for some years. After Mrs. Kellner's death it was sold to Mr. and Mrs. Basil King, and again enlarged and an entire top story added, so that the original house is much changed in appearance. Mr. King was for some years rector of Christ Church and later, though almost blind, wrote several novels that had wide circulation. Since Mr. King's death, Mrs. King has rented the house to different tenants.

Dr. Pryor built not only number 1 but the smaller house next door as well, and he and his wife lived there for some years. There was a daughter Libby, who married an author, James DeMille, who came from Halifax. Mrs. Pryor also was from the Provinces, I suppose, as she had marvelous three-cornered postage stamps from Newfoundland which delighted the children. After a time there was some trouble in the church and Dr. Pryor lost his position. After his death Mrs. Pryor lived in Lexington and died there very poor.

In 1865 the John Bartletts were living in this house, before they moved across the street to the Swan house. At that time Mr. Bartlett probably had the corner book store in the Square, on premises that later were occupied by Wyeth's grocery. They had a few boarders then. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sever when they were first married lived there, and Mary Towle, later Mrs. Frederic Palmer, also boarded there while she attended Mr. Williston's school. For a short time a noisy and merry Southern family was in the house. The man of the family had lost an arm in the war. Mrs. Tower then bought the house and she and Dr. Tower lived there for a short time before going to live in Mrs. Tower's old home on Waterhouse Street.

In 1872 Mr. and Mrs. William D. Howells rented the house and the younger daughter, Mildred, was born there. They like the house so well that they built one on the same plan on

Concord Avenue. One incident was always remembered, and that was seeing Mr. Howells send his little daughter off on a picnic, with her lunch basket, and after kissing her hearing him say, "Have a good time and don't mind triflers!" Of course they were delightful neighbors, always bubbling over with merriment and joy of life. The Howells, Gade, and Fiske children had grand times together. After the Howells left, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Scudder came to live there after the birth of their twin daughters, and one of the babies died there.

About 1878 Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Jones were married and came to live there. Their stay was much saddened by sickness. Their first infant died and after the birth of their twin daughters Mrs. Jones herself died. Miss Alice Jones then came and took charge of her brother's household for a few years

until they returned to their old home on Kirkland Street. Later, Andrew McFarland Davis and his family lived in the house before he built a house for himself on Appleton Street.

Mr. and Mrs. George Livermore and their three daughters must have been the next occupants of that many-times-leased house and they were there for a number of years. They then built a house on Brewster Street. In 1897 Professor Joseph D. Brannan, who had recently come from Cincinnati to teach in the Harvard Law School, bought the house and made a home there with his wife and two children. Mrs. Brannan's mother, Mrs. Gorham, also lived with them until her death. Some years later Mrs. Brannan died and in the summer of 1930 Professor Brannan followed. Quite recently Professor George La Piana has bought the house and lives there with his sister.

The next house, number 5 Berkeley Street, was built by Mr. Jonas Wyeth, 3d, as a home for the Misses Lyman, who had a school for young ladies. The long room upstairs, at the back of the house, was the schoolroom. They could not have been there long, for Mr. Wyeth himself and family were living there in 1857. There was a tragedy in the Wyeth family. Mr. Wyeth divorced his first wife and married again, but his mother, on her death bed, confessed that she had been the

cause of all the trouble and had told falsehoods about his wife. He was ultimately again united with his first wife. While living on Berkeley Street, Mr. Wyeth built another home on Raymond Street, later known as the Dresser house. There was one son, Ned Wyeth, and two daughters, Mrs. Stearns and Mrs. Bemis.

An English family, Mrs. Harmon and her daughters, were in the house for a year or two, and then in 1861 my mother, Mrs. Rufus Allyn, bought it and it remained our home until my mother's death in 1897. She was fond of Shakespeare and a fine reader. Her older daughter, Helen, married Mr. Gerhard Gade, a distinguished Norwegian, and went to live in Norway, but often spent long visits in Cambridge after her marriage, and her children were in great part educated there. One of them, Mrs. John Henshaw, still lives in Cambridge. After my mother's death the house was rented for two or three years to Mr. Amasa Eaton of Providence, and was then bought by the well-known botanist, Professor George L. Goodale. It is still the home of his widow.

Further up the street, on the same side as the Swan house but with open fields between, Dr. William Newell built a large house in 1855. He was pastor of the Unitarian Church in Harvard Square. His wife was Miss Wells, whose father had a boys' school in his large old-fashioned house on Brattle Street, now owned by Professor Merriman. The Newells had a large family of children, and added to the pastor's small salary by having young student boarders. After the Newells left the house, it became a boarding house under a Mrs. Webb. Later, Mrs. Nicolls of New York took the house and had Radcliffe students with her. She died very suddenly one summer and was succeeded by Mr. and Mrs. Weymouth. Mrs. Weymouth was a most gracious and graceful hostess. After her death Professor Arthur N. Holcombe bought the house and now owns it.

On the opposite (northerly) side of the street three other houses were built at not far from the same time by Charles

Folsom, Charles Vaughan, and Stevens Everett. Mr. Folsom's house, directly across the street from Dr. Newell's, was raised on a high bank. Mr. Folsom was a travelled scholar and a friend of Charles Follen, for whom one of his sons was named, as many others were at that time. One daughter died in her early youth. The other, Miss Mary Folsom, had for several years a school for the little girls of the neighborhood. The family had great dramatic talent, especially Dr. Norton Folsom. He amused and delighted many a Cambridge audience in the old Arsenal. Mrs. Charles Folsom and her sister, Mrs. Worcester, were typical ladies of that period, very sedate and proper, but Mrs. Folsom had rare judgment and wisdom and in those nurseless days she was always ready to answer calls in sickness or emergencies. Dr. Norton Folsom's daughter, Mrs. Enebuske and her daughter, Mrs. J. B. Read, Jr., are the only descendants of the family. After Dr. Folsom's death his widow lived with her sister, Mrs. Henry N. Wheeler, on Garden Street, and the house was sold to Dr. Raymond Calkins, pastor of the First Parish Church (Congregational). He adapted the house for two families and has lived for many years in the front part. The other part is now, and has been for several years, occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Shaw.

The next house towards Craigie Street was built by Charles Vaughan, and the adjoining one by his brother-in-law Stevens Everett, and the one around the corner by William Vaughan. There were no fences between these houses and the families had so intermarried that it was said the Everetts married Abbots and the children were Vaughans! The Vaughans all came from Hallowell, Maine, and of course were of English descent, as most of New England's people were at that time.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Vaughan I remember dimly as quiet, dignified people. There were three sons, very genial and friendly young men, with candy in their pockets. Dr. Charles Vaughan married Miss Wells and they lived on Garden Street. Some years after her death he married Miss Alice Carter and they removed to California. Another son, Abbot Vaughan,

married his cousin, Miss Emily Abbot, and they lived on in the old home. They had a son, Stanley, who died young, and a daughter Ethel. The Vaughans were much appreciated neighbors. It was Mr. Vaughan who rescued Berkeley Street from mud and arranged for a much-needed board walk. Mrs. Vaughan was always a friend in time of need. She died suddenly in 1899, a victim of poisoning by the nurse, Jane Tappan. Mr. Vaughan lived for several years longer, and after his death his daughter Ethel lived on in the house with her uncle, Frank Vaughan. He felt that his niece must see Europe and that he must take her. Soon after their arrival on the other side, he was taken seriously ill on the Island of Capri and died and was buried there. After her return, Miss Ethel lived till her death in the house with cousins who came to be with her. Then the house was sold to Mrs. Herbert H. Field, who is the present owner.

The Everett house on the corner is one of three houses on the street still in the family of the original owners. The other two are the houses which are spoken of hereafter, now occupied by Mrs. William R. Thayer and by Samuel and Emily Williston. Mrs. Everett was the head of a large and interesting household. With her lived her sister, Miss Anne Abbot, the salt of the earth. She started a boys' club which was the forerunner of the Cambridge Social Union. She was a little absent-minded, which was the cause of many adventures which she enjoyed to the full. Also of the family was Mrs. Everett's daughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Abbot, her son William, and two motherless granddaughters and a grandson, children of General Henry L. Abbot, the distinguished engineer. Mrs. Ezra Abbot loved her wild flower garden, with its early spring flowers, which still remains. Mr. Abbot always, when walking in the street, was absorbed in a book. Those were the days of private theatricals

and scenes from Dickens. The neighbors were surprised and thrilled by Mr. Ezra Abbot's clever presentation of Fagin the Jew. Mr. William Everett was very musical and Cambridge was indebted to him for

the operettas of "The Tutor" and "The Goblet of Salobrena." Mrs. Everett lived to be one hundred and five years old and Miss Abbot to be one hundred. The oldest granddaughter, Miss May Abbot, still lives on in the old house of many memories.

Looking down Berkeley Street, though standing on Craigie Street, was a large and stately mansion built in 1855 by Judge Joel Parker of the Harvard Law School. The house had a large garden with fruit trees, roses, a stable, and a grapery. He and his wife added much to the dignity and kindness of the neighborhood. Of their three children, the oldest, Edith, died early. The second, Mrs. George Sheffield, has been known throughout Cambridge for her devotion to the Avon Home, her many deeds of charity, and her never failing thoughtfulness for her many friends. Her brother Edmund has been a successful lawyer in Boston.

The first house I saw built on Berkeley Street was erected in 1859 or 1860 for Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ware, next to the Swan house. They came to the house in the winter and as the spring came on and he dug and planted in his garden, and she sat by with her sewing, the neighbors called them Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden.

Mr. Ware succeeded Mr. Brown (of whom I have spoken in connection with number 1 Berkeley Street) as private secretary to Governor Andrew during the war. He then was private secretary to Governor Bullock, and afterwards secretary to the United States Senate at Washington with the rank of lieutenant colonel. He was a lover and promoter of music, organist for many years at Christ Church, and assistant editor and editor of *Dwight's Journal of Music*. He was one of the three who under Mr. Dwight founded the first Symphony Orchestra in Boston, the outgrowth of the Harvard Musical Association.

Two daughters were born in the house who have married and have taken active part in the life of Cambridge. The older daughter married Mr. William Roscoe Thayer and still lives

in her old home. There he wrote his interesting histories of Italy and received therefor a decoration from the King of Italy. The younger daughter married Mr. Robert deW. Sampson and moved to Pittsfield. A few years after her husband's death she returned to Cambridge and purchased from the estate of Professor Cook the Ernest Longfellow house on Brattle Street. To her efforts is due the Salvage Shop, which is most efficiently run for the benefit of the Cambridge Visiting Nurses.

The house has been leased several times for short periods. About 1870 Mr. and Mrs. John P. Hopkinson lived there and their oldest daughter, Mrs. Samuel A. Eliot, was born there. The following year the house was occupied for a short time by Florens Schetter and his family. Mr. Schetter had the distinction of being a member, as a school boy, of the Brook Farm settlement. Much later the house

was occupied for several years by Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Drew and family. Mr. Drew had recently retired from an important office in the customs service in China. He later removed to Garden Street.

In 1865 Mr. Lyman R. Williston bought from Mr. Jonas Wyeth the land lying between my mother's land and Mr. Folsom's, and extending through to Concord Avenue. The place was bordered in front by a high hemlock hedge completely overarching the gateways, and on the sides towards the Folsom land and towards Concord Avenue there were equally high hedges.

Mr. Williston built a large house, with an ell on the side for his flourishing school for young ladies. He was much beloved and appreciated as a teacher. On account of the surrounding hedges, the school was often called the "Evergreen Nunnery." Mrs. Williston was one of the dearest and best neighbors that Berkeley Street ever enjoyed. There was a large family of children and they have all been helpful to the world, each in his or her own way. After a few years Mr. Williston passed the school over to his brother-in-law, Mr. Justin E. Gale, who

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in turn was succeeded by Miss Ingols, and later by Miss Constance Williston. After giving up the school, Mr. Williston became principal of the Cambridge High School, and later, supervisor of the Boston schools, and master in the Boston Girls' Latin School. During Miss Ingols' charge of the Berkeley Street School, the ell was removed from the house and enlarged. Then, after being used as a schoolhouse for some years, it was made over into a dwelling house, which was rented for a number of years to Mr. and Mrs. J. T. G. Nichols. Now Professor Samuel Williston, of the Harvard Law School, makes his home there with his sister, Miss Emily Williston. The original house was bought after Mrs. Williston's death by Edward Houghton, of the publishing firm. He lived there for a few years when it was bought and it is now owned by Professor Frederick Keyes.

About 1880, Mr. Ernest Longfellow built a house next to the Ware house, just about where the brook ran in earlier days. The house was not occupied by him, but was rented for two years to a Mrs. Ryder, who had a son in college. She made little impression, however, on the neighborhood beyond the fact that she always slept in a hammock. Then Mrs. Freeman J. Bumstead of New York, sister of Mr. J. Gardner White, with her gracious manner and sweetness of character, came with three charming daughters and brought another atmosphere to the house and the street. They all entered into the friendly life around them and became an important part of it. There was a son but he never identified himself with Cambridge. The oldest daughter, Anne, married Dr. George P. Cogswell, and their oldest son went early as an ambulance driver across the seas to the World War. The second daughter, Miss Josephine, is known for her earnest work in the Episcopal Church, and especially in connection with the Church Conference held yearly at Wellesley. She now lives alone in the house since the sad death of her sister Ethel, who had given her whole heart to the poor and afflicted, and her warm affection and love to her friends, all of whom mourned her.

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The next land to be built upon was beyond the Newell house and is now separated from it by the entrance to Berkeley Place. There Mrs. Stoughton built a spacious house for her son, John Fiske, and much of his writing was done there. The Fiskes had two daughters and four sons. Much later Mrs. Stoughton built the house on Brattle Street now owned by Mrs. Hurlbut and the Fiskes moved there, but Mr. Fiske did not long survive the removal. He died suddenly as he was about to go over to

Winchester, England, to deliver an address. The house on Berkeley Street, after remaining unoccupied for some years, was bought by Professor Eugene Wambaugh of the Harvard Law School. He was called to Washington by President Wilson before our entry into the World War, and remained in service there as a colonel throughout our participation in the war. His daughter Sarah has been prominent through her interest in the League of Nations, and her authorship of a work on plebiscites. His son Miles is a Boston lawyer, starting married life in Hingham.

About 1885 my brother, Mr. John Allyn, of the publishing firm of Allyn & Bacon, built a house on the land adjoining his mother's house and came from Watertown with his wife and five children. He was a Shakespearean scholar and an appreciated member of the Old Cambridge Shakespeare Association. Since his death his widow and daughter Dorothea still live in the house.

In 1899, Miss Bertha M. Rowland bought from Mrs. Williston land adjoining Mrs. Allyn's and built an attractive two apartment house. She, with a friend, formed a firm of interior decorators, in which they showed much taste and ability. She lived in one apartment. Mrs. George Fuller, widow of the artist, lived in the other for a number of years. Afterwards Professor and Mrs. Davis R. Dewey occupied one of the apartments. Miss Rowland was genial and cordial in her manners and her friends were extremely fond of her. She managed the Berkeley Book Club with tact and ability. Her sudden death in the summer of 1930 was a great shock and grief to her friends.

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The house then was bought by Frederic S. Dietrich, a Boston lawyer and former Congressman from this district, who now lives there with his family.

On the last lot of original farm land Professor and Mrs. George Howard Parker built their handsome stuccoed house in 1906. Mrs. Bemis had held the lot as a cow pasture as long as possible. Professor Parker is a noted biologist and Mrs. Parker has been an active worker in the League of Women Voters and is known for her devotion to her garden and its successful results.

This is the tale of Berkeley Street, and it leaves a trail of sadness at the thought of the many changes that have come with the passing of years — but that is life!

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WILLIAM COOLIDGE LANE, 1859-1931

BY WALTER B. BRIGGS

Read April 28, 1931

IN the death, on March 18, 1931, of William Coolidge Lane, the Cambridge Historical Society loses another of its charter members. Of the fifty persons who petitioned the legislature for the charter in June, 1905, not more than ten are now living. For these twenty-five years the Society has had the benefit of Mr. Lane's services: a member of the Council for the entire period; Chairman of its Publishing Committee; and Vice-President. Although he read before the Society a number of papers, he will be chiefly missed as a member of the Council and as a continuous and intelligent supporter of all the interests of the Society.

Mr. Lane was born in Newtonville, Massachusetts, July 29, 1859, the son of William Homer and Caroline Matilda (Coolidge) Lane. He prepared for college at the Newton High School, entering Harvard in July 1877. In his sophomore year he received highest honors in Classics; at graduation he delivered an oration on "The Relation Between Greek and Modern Life," and received honorable mention in Natural History. He was one of the twenty-five members of his class elected to the Phi Beta Kappa. He also had a command of the German, French, Italian, and Spanish languages.

Joining the staff of the Harvard Library on the day after his graduation, for some forty-two years he gave it his best service, at first in the Ordering Department, then for ten years as head of the Cataloguing Department, and for thirty years as Librarian. From 1893 to 1898 he was librarian of the Boston Athenaeum, returning to Harvard to succeed Justin Winsor. He saw the collection of the Library increase from 269,000 volumes and 222,000 pamphlets in 1893 to over 1,379,000

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books and pamphlets in 1928. He had much to do in directing the lines of this increase, and especially in making the great collection available through intelligent classification and cataloguing. Handicapped for years with an overcrowded building, he had the satisfaction of assisting in the planning of the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library building, embodying important new features. The private studies for professors and the stalls or cubicles for graduate students, having for their purpose the readiest access to the books compatible with their control, have been so highly approved as to become a standard equipment in later library buildings. His services to the University and to scholarship were summed up by President Lowell in 1928, when in conferring an honorary degree upon him he said, "Librarian of Harvard for thirty years, to whom scholars are grateful for the accessibility of its vast collection."

From 1887 to 1891, Mr. Lane was a lecturer at the Library School of Columbia University and later at Albany. In the summer of 1929 he gave a course of lectures at the University of Michigan. In 1910, he offered, under the auspices of the Department of Fine Arts of Harvard, a course on the history of the printed book.

He was president of the American Library Association for the year 1898-99, after serving as secretary and treasurer for fourteen years and for several years as chairman of its publishing board. He had also been president of the American Bibliographical Society. He was the chief editor of the *A. L. A. Portrait Index*, published by the Library of Congress in 1906. From their beginning, some twenty-five years ago, the annual meetings of the New England College Librarians were guided by Mr. Lane and by Mr. Louis N. Wilson of Clark University.

Although giving his time and strength chiefly to the interests of the Harvard Library and allied interests in the library profession, Mr. Lane had keen interest in and made definite contributions to other fields. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the

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Cambridge Historical Society, the Harvard Memorial Society, and an honorary member of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec. For many years he was librarian of the Dante Society and up to the

last was president of the Old Cambridge Shakespeare Association. He was a charter member of the Massachusetts Library Club, and its president for the term 1891-92.

In 1889 Mr. Lane was elected secretary of the Harvard Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa, and continued in office for thirty years. During this period he assembled at the college library what is believed to be the largest group of Phi Beta Kappa publications extant. In 1912 he edited the twenty-first Catalogue of the Harvard Chapter, the first having been issued in 1806. This is more than an ordinary catalogue, for it contains nearly one hundred pages of historical material under the heading, "Records, Documents, and Memoranda," in which important excerpts from the chapter records, and numerous letters and diaries are printed in chronological order, thus forming one of the most important source books of early Phi Beta Kappa history in existence.

In 1916 he was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Senate, and served during the ensuing term.

He gave much time to work on committees, where his education, experience, and temper made his counsel of special value. One instance of his leadership is related by Mr. R. R. Bowker who, writing in 1929, pays him the following high tribute: "The best service for the library profession in which I have participated since the organization of the American Library Association was when associated with Librarian Lane of Harvard in the conference with President McKinley which resulted in Herbert Putnam's appointment as Librarian of Congress in 1899. To the energy, firmness, and tact of William Coolidge Lane, President of the American Library Association for the year 1898-99, is largely due the benefit of that selection."

Mr. Lane was married at Andover, Massachusetts, May 12,

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1903, to Bertha, daughter of Jacob Peabody and Annie (Kimball) Palmer of New York, formerly of Brookline.

His influence upon colleagues, and in particular upon his juniors in the library field, has been deep and lasting.

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PRESCOTT EVARTS

BY JOSEPH H. BEALE

Read April 28, 1931

PRESCOTT EVARTS was born October 10, 1859, the son of a line of clergymen and lawyers. His father was William Maxwell Evarts, a leader of the American Bar, Attorney General and Secretary of State of the United States, and Senator from New York. The Evartses were a Yale family, but Prescott showed his independence of character by graduating at Harvard in the year 1881. On graduation he entered the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York City, and on

finishing his theological studies, after an apprenticeship in a large New York parish, he went to the small industrial town of Wappingers Falls, where he remained until he came to Cambridge in 1901.

In 1900 he was invited to become rector of Christ Church and accepted. We who called him felt sure that his plainness of speech and his unbending moral fibre would in the long run be liked by the men of his congregation, though we doubted its effect on the women. He came, and at once it appeared that these characteristics meant a zeal for truth and a sincerity which won our respect, and soon our love. A parish which through its history had been coldly conservative came to life with him. We gladly followed where he led.

He was not a great preacher, but one cannot exaggerate his excellence as a pastor. He was guide, philosopher, and friend to every one of his people. No sick persons in his parish but received a visit, no person in any need but was helped, no one in sorrow but received consolation. His lovable qualities were known far outside his own parish and his own communion. His work among the poor, both at the City Home and outside it, won him the love of Catholic and Protestant alike.

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He retired in 1929 at the age of seventy, not because his people wished it, but because he himself thought it best. Having characteristically made up his own mind, no entreaty could move him, though the older members of his congregation, realizing that an era was passing with his going, begged him to delay his resignation for a year or two. Retirement with him did not mean idleness. No man was ever a more untiring worker, and he kept it up until the last. During the last few months of his life he was the Massachusetts director of a campaign to raise an endowment fund for the General Theological Seminary. He died in harness.

Few men so modest and unassuming had been so broadly loved. At his funeral all sorts and conditions of men showed their sorrow at his death. He has left many of us the poorer for his loss, as we were the richer for our acquaintance with him.

Prescott Evarts joined the Cambridge Historical Society in 1905 and had been a member of its Council since 1927. His attendance was constant, his advice sagacious, and he was devoted to its affairs. His chief contribution to the history of Cambridge was in connection with his own parish and church building. He built up an historical museum in Christ Church which is a worthy monument to him. It is especially rich in portraits and letters.

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THE VASSALL HOUSE

BY MARY I. GOZZALDI, ELIZABETH ELLERY DANA, and
DAVID T. POTTINGER

Read April 28, 1931

I

THERE was a time just three hundred years ago when Winthrop's companions saw the budding trees and strange flowers; and rejoiced, after their hard winter at Charlestown, to hear the birds sing and

watch them build their nests. It was their first experience of a New England spring. Governor Thomas Dudley was building his handsome house at the foot of Water (now Dunster) Street and laying out Newe Towne, which he fondly hoped would be the capital of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

This part of the town was called the West End, and the road running by this house, part of the old trail from Charles-town, was named on old deeds "the Highway to Watertown." Two acres of the land where we now are were allotted to John Prince but he decided to settle in Hull. A few years later we find three half-acre homesteads between the present Ash and Hawthorn Streets. Three houses stood on them as they do today.

The house on the corner of the Highway and Windmill Lane, as Ash Street was then called, was built by William Wilcox; next west was that of Robert Parker, the butcher who sent his son to Harvard College¹ and paid for his tuition with a cow; next came this house, built by William Adams. Of the original house probably all that remains is the eight-foot-square stack chimney, its bricks laid with pounded oyster shells,

¹ Class of 1661.

which the early settlers used before they had lime. This stands between the dining room and kitchen.¹

Where and when William Adams landed in the colony, I do not know. He was probably living here with his wife and four-year-old son Thomas when his elder boy, a lad of fifteen, sailed from London on the Elizabeth and Ann, May 6, 1635, and joined his family here.

Around the corner on Windmill Lane was the house of John Masters, who built the canal to Brattle Square so that sailing vessels from England could come right up into the town. His seven acres formed the southern boundary of these homesteads. William Adams also owned nine acres of planting ground at Fresh Pond.

There had been many changes in the Newe Towne. The Braintree Company had come and bought their houses and built more. Harvard College had been founded, and the name of the town changed to Cambridge. Governor Dudley had removed to Ipswich when William Adams was made a freeman on May 22, 1639. In 1641 he followed the Governor to Ipswich and in the part now called Hamilton built a house which is still standing and was owned and lived in by his descendant Silsbee Adams almost at the end of the nineteenth century. William Adams probably came from Earls Colne, County Essex, England. He is supposed to have been a relative of Henry Adams of Quincy, the ancestor of the Presidents; for when one of his sons went to England, he carried a power of attorney from Henry Adams entitling him to receive his rentals in the old country. Exactly two hundred years after he left this house a descendant, Mrs. Samuel Batchelder, came here to be mistress of it.

The leaves are just turning red in the swamps, for it is October 1, 1639. William Adams is still living in this house. There is to be a wedding on Bow Street to which he and his

¹ When repairs were made in 1842, part of the south wall of the kitchen was exposed. It was covered with weatherboarding, without shingles or clapboards, proving that this was once an outside wall. The original house probably consisted of these two rooms.

family and the other freemen of Cambridge are doubtless invited. It is in the homestead of the Danforths. Nicholas Danforth, of Framlingham, England, had come here in the *Griffin* in 1634 with his seven motherless children, his wife having died in 1629. He was a man of prominence in the old country. Mather in the *Magnalia* calls him "a gentleman of such estate and repute in the world that it cost him a considerable sum to escape the knighthood which King Charles I imposed on all of so much per annum; and of such figure and esteem in the church that he procured that famous lecture at Framlingham in Suffolk, where he had a fine mannour; which lecture was kept by Mr. Burroughs and many other noted ministers in their times." The family had lived in Framlingham since 1512. Nicholas was "Court Baron" as one of the Borough Leet Jury in 1629, and was warden of the parish. He at once became a noted man in his new home. He was elected selectman in 1635 and the two following years, and he represented the town in the General Court in 1636 and 1637. He was on the committee to build the Great Bridge, to lay out the Concord "plataxon," and also the boundaries of Dedham, Roxbury, and Dorchester. He was one of the eleven men chosen by the legislature to sell wine and strong water. He was already nearly fifty years old when he came here, and his life in Cambridge was short as he died in April, 1638.

Now the year and a half of mourning is past and the eldest of his children, Elizabeth Danforth, is twenty years old and it is her wedding day. Her sisters Mary and Anna must take over the charge of the house and the younger children. Thomas, the eldest son, a lad of sixteen, must do the honors to the wedding guests. He became one of the most prominent men of the colony, holding every possible office, including that of Judge, Treasurer of Harvard College, and Deputy-Governor. It would take all evening to tell of his life. His home was on the corner of the present Kirkland and Oxford Streets. The estate was bounded by Charlestown and it took in the delta and the college yard as far as the present library. He had

other holdings, among them nearly ten thousand acres at Framingham.

Rev. Thomas Shepard, the beloved minister, must have been present, since he was an intimate friend of the family. Father Danforth before his death had committed his twelve-year-old son, Samuel, to his care.

The bridegroom is Andrew Belcher, who is described as mariner, vintner, painter, and trader. He is settled at Sud-bury, and there the young people go to live. His father was Thomas, of London, his grandfather Robert, of Kingswood, Wiltshire. Their eldest child, Elizabeth, was born in Sudbury August 17, 1640. The second, Jemima, who married Captain Gill, was born in Cambridge, perhaps in the old home on Bow Street. Martha was born in Sudbury July 25, 1644. Two years later Andrew Belcher sold his property in Sudbury, reserving the right to his newly built house until May, and they came to Cambridge with the three little girls aged six, four, and two years old.

After living seven years in Sudbury, Elizabeth Belcher returned to Cambridge, where she lived the rest of her life. I do not find any trace of where they dwelt at first, but think it probable it was in the old Danforth house on Bow Street. Anna Danforth had married Matthew Bridge and had gone to live in the house opposite this, where St. John's Chapel stands, Samuel had graduated at Harvard and was a tutor there, Mary may have already married Dr. Thomas Parrish and gone to live in Ipswich, Lydia may have married William Beaman and was living in Saybrook, Connecticut. Only little Jonathan would

be in the old home. On January 1, 1647, Elizabeth Danforth Belcher's only son was born and was named Andrew for his father. In 1652 the old Danforth homestead was sold.

Probably about that time Andrew Belcher built the house on the present Boylston Street which he called the Blue Anchor Tavern and where on June 1, 1654 he was licensed to sell liquor. Here Elizabeth Danforth Belcher was leading the life

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she had led in her father's house. I have dwelt so long on her because her children and grandchildren lived in this house for forty-six years and she must have often been here. Andrew Belcher, Sr. died in 1673 and the following year she took the license and carried on the inn until her death in 1680. She was buried in the Burial Place in Garden Street, where her headstone may be seen. The host of the principal inn was a person of importance; the first inn keeper in Cambridge, Thomas Chesholme, was deacon of the church. Andrew Belcher, Jr. inherited the Blue Anchor Tavern, but inn keeping was not to his taste. His elder sister Martha had married Jonathan Remington and lived in this house. Miss Dana will tell you about him as he was her ancestor. Two years after his mother's death Andrew Belcher exchanged the inn for this house.

But I am getting ahead of my story. When William Adams went to Ipswich, his house went into the hands of the real estate dealer of the time, Nathaniel Sparhawk, and in the Register's Book the entry under September 24, 1641, reads that he sold it to Roger Bancroft, who in 1646 added four acres of land which he bought of Thomas Crosby, who had purchased the house and land of John Masters from Cary Lathum, Masters' son-in-law, thus bringing this place up to the land of Deacon John Bridge on the west. Deacon Bridge lived in a house just west of the Craigie House, which was probably pulled down when that house was built. He owned much land on both sides of the highway. His son Matthew Bridge lived in the house that stood on the site of St. John's Chapel, as I have mentioned.

Roger Bancroft probably had no children, he lived here with his wife, who must have been an attractive woman as he was the first of her four husbands. We do not know much about the twelve years Roger and Elizabeth lived here, but we get a glimpse of their social life from the will of their neighbor William Wilcox who, after leaving his property to his wife as long as she remained unmarried, which by the way was less

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than two years, gave twenty shillings apiece to five men whom he calls "my loving brethren which were of my family meeting." Roger Bancroft is the first one mentioned, another is John Hastings, who lived on the highway at the east corner of Windmill Lane. Roger Bancroft never received this legacy; for on the same day, November 28, 1653, he and William Wilcox both died.

Mrs. Roger Bancroft married Martin Saunders, his second wife, and went to live in Braintree. Five years later she was again a widow and, returning to Cambridge, married her old neighbor Deacon John Bridge and lived with him until his death in 1665 in the house before mentioned on the Longfellow estate. Meanwhile Thomas Marrett became the owner of this house. I cannot find that he ever lived in it. Dying in 1664, he bequeathed it to his son John, who had succeeded Deacon Bridge as occupant of his house. Of course he did not need this house and so the next year he sold it to Jonathan Remington, who had married Martha, the second daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth Belcher.

Her older sister, Elizabeth, had married Pyam Blowers and had taken the house that stood on the site of the present St. John's Chapel, which had been the home of her aunt Anna and her husband Matthew Bridge, son of Deacon Bridge.

II

[Miss Elizabeth Ellery Dana, a descendant of Jonathan Remington, then took up the story of this house.]

Jonathan was son of the earliest Remington settler, John, who was of Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1637, but removed to Rowley from there. In 1645 he joined Simon Bradstreet, Denison, and others in a military company of Rowley and confirmed as such. John's children, except the first two, were born in Rowley. His wife, Elizabeth, died there and was buried on the twenty-fourth of the tenth month, 1657¹ John removed

¹ Paige's History of Cambridge gives the date wrong, as the twenty-fourth of October, 1658. The tenth month was December, and the Rowley records and Essex Institute Collections give the date as December 24, 1657.

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to Roxbury, where he had charge, in 1658, of repairing and altering the meetinghouse¹ Part of his estate was called Remington's Paradise. He there married Rhoda, widow of John Gore. Remington died, or was buried, June 8, 1667. His widow outlived him some years, and married again.

Their son Jonathan was born in Rowley on February 12, 1639-40, served in the Indian Wars, and was corporal in King Philip's War. In Cambridge, he was tithing man, selectman, town clerk, and treasurer. He married Martha Belcher, daughter of Andrew Belcher, Sr., on July 13, 1662, and in 1665 he bought this house from John Marrett and lived here till 1682. Most of his nine children were born there. He sold it to his wife's brother, Andrew Belcher, and bought of him the Blue Anchor Tavern. The printed town records of Cambridge have many references to his affairs (always calling him Lieutenant), his fencing, the "stufTe" for his garden, the posts and rails for his out-fence, and his felling trees to make groundsills to his barn. A photostat of his appointments of tithing men shows his handwriting as much clearer and handsomer than that of the other town clerks. He was one of the assessors to join with the selectmen to make the rate of the minister's salary. In 1695, he was one of three to oversee the bridge over the Charles River and look to the preservation of it, and "to prosecute an orderly issue between the town and Cambridge Village," as Newton was then called. In 1696, May 13, in general town meeting it was voted that the Great Bridge should be repaired, and he was chosen as one of the two overseers.

After buying the Blue Anchor Tavern, he was its host for several years. He died April 21, 1700. His son Jonathan Remington, Jr., who was Judge of the Supreme Court and a noted man, married Lucy Bradstreet, a descendant of Governor Bradstreet and Anne Dudley. Their daughter, Anne Remington, married William Ellery of Newport, Rhode Island, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and had five

¹ Drake's *History of the Town of Roxbury*.

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interesting children. The oldest daughter, Elizabeth, married Judge Francis Dana; the next daughter, Lucy, married William Channing, and had many distinguished descendants. Elizabeth, daughter of Anne's son, William Ellery, Jr., married Robert Sedgwick, and their daughter Elizabeth Sedgwick married Professor Francis James Child.

Francis Dana was our first ambassador to Russia, taking young John Quincy Adams, afterward President, with him as secretary. Francis Dana, when in Congress, had a most interesting experience at Valley Forge with Washington. Afterward he was for many years Chief Justice of Massachusetts.

After the death of Francis Dana, his daughter Elizabeth Ellery Dana, for whom I was named, and her sister Sarah Anne Dana became engaged to George and James Foster, sons of Bossinger Foster, who were at that time living in the Vassall house. Then the Foster family having left Cambridge, George Foster, whose marriage to Elizabeth was to take place in a week, came to visit the Danas and their elder sister, Martha Remington Dana and brother Edmund Dana, who were living in the Trowbridge house on Mt. Auburn Street. George was taken ill there of a Cambridge epidemic and his brother James Foster, coming to take care of him, was also taken ill and both died in the house. This was in August and September of 1817. Elizabeth and Sarah always wore mourning for them, and never married.

Sarah's middle name of Anne was for her grandmother Anne Remington, Mrs. Ellery, whose gravestone, with its praise of her character, can still be seen in the old Garden Street burial ground. In 1830 Sarah gave her own shares of the land of the Trowbridge house to the Congregational Church, and upon it was at once erected the first building of the Shepard Memorial Church. Their brother, Richard Henry Dana, Sr., was my grandfather. He and his wife Charlotte had four children, all born in Cambridge, and the youngest, little Susan, was born in the Vassall house, for here they lived 1818-1821. They next moved to the Wigglesworth house on the College grounds, next

door to the old President's House. There on the death of his wife in 1822 his three sisters came to live with him and take care of the children. One day, only two months after her death when Martha was holding little Susan in her arms, the child gave a sudden leap, fell and, striking her head on the floor, died at once. It was long before Martha could recover from the thought that she had perhaps not held her carefully enough.

Dr. Thomas Foster, brother of James and George, built the house on Quincy Street where Professor George H. Palmer now lives. It is often spoken of as the Dana house, but that is a mistake. The Danas simply resided there a few years, renting it from Foster. While living there, Martha Remington Dana married Washington Allston, the artist, who built a house in Mt. Auburn Street and on its lawn his interesting studio.

The head of this line of Danas was Daniel, youngest son of Richard, the first Dana to settle in Cambridge. The well-preserved gravestones of this Daniel Dana and his wife Naomi are in the old Garden Street burial ground, at the back.

III

[Mrs. Gozzaldi then resumed her account.]

We must return now to the story of this house. As I said, inn keeping was not to the taste of Andrew Belcher the younger. In his youth he was a seafaring man. In December, 1676 he commanded the vessel which so opportunely arrived at Smith's Garrison, bringing provisions, the evening after the sanguinary Narragansett Battle. He was a prosperous merchant and lived in Charlestown, Hartford, and Boston. July 11, 1670 he married Sarah, daughter of Jonathan Gilbert of Hartford, and inherited the large estate of his father-in-law at Meriden, Connecticut.

When Andrew Belcher came to this house in 1682, probably his eldest child, Andrew 3d, born ten years before, had died and his family consisted of his wife, his daughter Elizabeth,

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who was four years old, Mary two, and Jonathan who was born January 8, 1682, either in this house or just before they moved in.

Andrew Belcher owned this house for thirty-five years but it is uncertain how many he lived in it. He had houses in Boston and Charlestown. At the latter place four daughters were born between 1684 and 1689. On January 26, 1689 Mrs. Belcher died there, the youngest child, Deborah, being only twenty-three days old; she left six daughters and one son.

I feel that their aunt Anna, Mrs. Pyam Blowers, living opposite, and their aunt Martha, Mrs. Jonathan Remington, living at the Blue Anchor Tavern, must have helped to bring up this motherless family. They both had young children of their own. Martha Remington and Elizabeth Blowers were the eldest of this group of little cousins; they were respectively fifteen and fourteen. Jonathan Remington and Thomas Blowers were twelve, Elizabeth Belcher eleven, John Blowers and Mary Belcher nearly nine, Anna Remington eight, and Jonathan Belcher seven, when Mrs. Belcher died. The boys probably attended the Faire Grammar School on Holyoke Street, of which John Hancock was the Master. He was later the noted minister at Lexington, called affectionately Bishop Hancock. Jonathan Remington and Jonathan Belcher were playmates and fast friends all their lives in spite of the four years' difference in their ages. They lie together in the same tomb in the Garden Street Burial Ground.

Andrew Belcher was one of the most enterprising and wealthy merchants in the province; he owned wharves and storehouses, and no doubt the family lived in the luxury of the time. He also held public offices; in 1689 he was one of the Committee of Public Safety and was associated with Major John Pynchon and Major Thomas Savage in negotiating a treaty with the Mohawk Indians. He was Commissioner of Imports, Commissary-General, and a member of the Council from 1702 until his death. He married a second wife named Hannah, probably in his old age.

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It was a lively set of children who grew up in the house. Let us look in on them in the year 1696. Jonathan Remington, Jr., is a senior at Harvard, Jonathan Belcher a freshman. In those days students' names were placed on the catalogue in the order of their rank; sometimes the officials spent weeks in considering who should come first, the son of a minister or of one who held public office. The name of George Vaughan headed the list this year. He was doubtless often in this house, making love to Mary Belcher, the second daughter, whom he soon married. She died in 1700, only twenty years old.

Thomas Blowers had graduated at Harvard the year before and he was getting ready to be a minister. We can easily imagine what a gay time these young people had with their friends. Elizabeth, the eldest of the Belchers, was married on September 26 of this year to Daniel Oliver. She became the mother of three sons who graduated at Harvard: Daniel (H. C. 1722) who was a merchant in England and died there; Andrew (H. C. 1724), Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, who was hung in effigy and his furniture destroyed in 1765; and Peter, the last Chief Justice under the crown, who graduated in 1730.

After Jonathan Belcher graduated, he was sent to England to finish his education and he travelled extensively on the Continent for several years. It would be interesting to have his letters written home during these years, but the only printed letters of his that I know of were dated not earlier than 1731. When he returned to this country, he became associated in business with his father.

His twenty-third birthday was the date fixed for his wedding. He was to marry Mary, daughter of William Partridge, Lieutenant-Governor of New Hampshire, and sister of Richard Partridge, agent for New Hampshire in England. In the depths of winter he started off on horseback accompanied by friends. On January 4, he was met by several gentlemen at Hampton and was accompanied by the whole party to Portsmouth. They arrived the same night, and on motion of the gentlemen

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that accompanied him the marriage took place that same Friday night as he came off the journey in his boots. The wedding was celebrated with great ceremony at Boston on Tuesday following, the eighth, when there was a noble and splendid entertainment for the guests. It was honored by the discharge of the great guns of the fort; several great guns were discharged at his father's, Captain Andrew Belcher's, "Wharffe" and aboard several ships at Boston. Under date of January 23 Sewall writes in his journal, "Mr. Jonathan Belcher and his bride dine at Lieutenant Governor Usher's. Came to town about six o'clock — about twenty horsemen, three coaches and slays."

Jonathan Belcher was a member of the Council from 1717 to 1723 and again in 1726 and 1727 He was elected in 1729, but was negatived by Governor Burnett. He then sailed for England. Soon after his arrival there, news was received of the death of Governor Burnett. Belcher had ingratiated himself with the crown and government, was knighted, and was appointed Governor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire on November 27, 1729. He held office until Shirley was appointed in 1741. His letters during this time give a picture of his trying experiences in this office. On his appointment in England, Dr. Isaac Watts addressed an adulatory poem to him, some lines of which are said to have been so extravagant as to border on impiety. On his arrival in Boston, he was hailed with the greatest joy. All the dignitaries of the town went to escort him from the ship; the military were out in full force; cannon were fired; the turrets and balconies of the houses were covered with flags and carpets; and the shipping in the harbor displayed all their colors.

Andrew Belcher did not live to see this, but he knew of the beginning of his son's political career. He had died on October 31, 1717. His funeral was the occasion of great display. Rev. John Cotton, in a letter dated November 7, 1717, now in the Massachusetts Historical Society, describes it as follows: "All the ministers there had scarves and gloves. They say that

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fifty suits of clothes were made. All first cousins Remingtons, Blowers &c. put into mourning. John Colman, Caswell &c. All that were apprenticed to him were also; 90 dozen of gloves were bought and none of any figure but what had gloves." He was buried in the Garden Street Burial Ground, where his parents lay.

Governor Belcher had four sons and one daughter. The first three children were born in Boston: Andrew in 1707; Sarah, who married Byfield Lyde, in 1709; Jonathan, Jr., in 1710. William and Thomas may have been born in this house; probably they died young.

John Frizell with his wife Jane lived on Fleet Street, Boston, then called Frizell Lane. They were persons of wealth and importance and no doubt friends of Governor Belcher. They wanted to come to Cambridge, for their son John Frizell, Jr. was fitting for Harvard. They were the next owners of this house, buying it from Jonathan Belcher in 1719. The next year their son entered college in the same class with Andrew Belcher. The names in the Harvard catalogue read thus: Adam Winthrop, Andrew Belcher, then his own cousin, Andrew Oliver, Israel Chauncy, Henry Phillips, and John Frizell. We now see another generation of young people enjoying themselves in these rooms.

John Frizell graduated in 1724, and on September 1, 1729 married Mercy Bronsdon who was born September 15, 1708, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Bant) Bronsdon of Boston. The widow of the elder John Frizell went to live in Weybridge, Surrey, England, and this house was the property of the young couple. They had only two years of life here together as John Frizell, Jr., died in 1731. Left a widow at twenty-three, Mercy Frizell sold this house to John Vassall. After providing for his wife, John Frizell left £250 to Harvard College and £100 to the poor of Boston, Six years later his widow married Joseph Wise, Jr., merchant, who lived only a few years. Her third husband was William Stoddart, Esq., Justice of the Peace. He had charge of Benjamin Bronsdon's estate and died in

1775. Mercy continued to live in the old Frizell mansion, next to the Second Church on Fleet Street, until 1782, when she sold it to Caleb Loring, distiller, and went to live in another house on the estate. In 1783 she brought a suit against the Frizell family for property of John Frizell, Jr., and obtained judgment of £15,000. She died in 1786, aged 78. ¹

Although the story of the thirty-seven years of the ownership of the house by the Belchers and the more than half a century occupation of it by the children of Elizabeth Danforth Belcher has been told, I can not resist the temptation to carry on their history farther.

There is no doubt that while the Frizells and the John Vassalls lived here, Governor Belcher and his family were frequent visitors in this house, as they were of the same political party. Mrs. Belcher did not live long to enjoy the honors of the wife of the Governor, for she died October 6, 1736, and was buried with as much pomp as her father-in-law had been. Andrew Belcher, his elder son, was a disappointment to the Governor. He did not marry young, and the only office he seems to have held was that of member of the Council and Register of the Court of Admiralty.

Jonathan, who graduated in 1728, was the favorite son. His commonplace-book when he was a freshman is in the Harvard College Library. He spent seven years at the college and then his father decided to send him to England, to finish his education. We gather from his father's letters to his uncle Richard Partridge and others how Jonathan, Jr. spent his time there. In 1731 he had chambers in Temple Inn reading law. In 1733 he took the degree of M.A. at Trinity College, Cambridge. The Governor was anxious to make a country gentleman and member of Parliament of him. Large sums of money were expended to buy an estate when he was running as member from Tamworth. The chief industry there was the manufac-

1 The reason why I have traced the story of the Frizells after leaving this house is that in The Cambridge of 1776 there are printed statements about the Widow Frizell which I believe to be erroneous. The above facts are taken from the Bronsdon Genealogy.

ture of woolen goods, and the Governor got his Boston friends, among them Vassall, to send in orders for them, but at the election he was defeated. The father wrote letters and sent presents in his ships to noted men, to the Lord of the Treasury, and to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. To Sir Robert Wai-pole he wrote as follows:

"I hope that your Honour will pardon my presuming by this to bring into your presence and knowledge my son who spent his last seven years at our little University, and is now in the Temple in the study of law and as he is joint agent with my brother Partridge for my affairs in Great Britain I hope you will allow him to pay his duty to you as any of his Majesty's affairs under my government may require it."

To Mr. Samuel Holden he writes: "I own, Sir? with the greatest gratitude the honour you did my son at your fine house at Theobalds, and for the kind and favorable mention you make of him. He does indeed tell loudly and largely to one of Governor Holden's respect and friendship. How grateful must this feel to a fond father, that a gent'm of your figure, honour and estate should condescend to regard a youth in a manner a perfect stranger to you. It is impossible for me, Sir, to express the deep obligation you have laid me under in this trend. The hopes I would conceive of my son are from the good principles and resolution of virtue and diligence with which he went hence. I pray God he may hold fast his integrity and that by divine grace he may be kept from the lures and snares of this wicked world and from the peculiar temptations of the place where he is now fixt for the study of the law and that God would succeed him in his studies and make him useful in his day and generation. As this youth is at a great distance from his father, let me still beg your smiles and countenance toward him as often as he has opportunity to pay his duty to you."

Governor Belcher hoped that Jonathan would marry one of the Miss Holdens, but he preferred a lady who held an appointment at Court. His father wrote to his correspondents enquir-

ing what were the tastes of this "Court lady," as he called her. Did she like to go to the theatre, etc.? This affair was not successful. Among the gifts which his father sent to him in England was sixty pounds of green candles made from bay-berries, which he suggested might be given to the Lord Chief Justice or the Lord Chancellor. There was also a table made of the knots of the black ash, which might go to the Duke of Newcastle or Lord Wellington. Jonathan, Jr., although admitted to the Bar in London, returned to this country and became Chief Justice of Nova Scotia three years before his father died. Later he was made Lieutenant-Governor of that Province, where his memory is still held in honor. He married Abigail Allen April 8, 1756. He died March 26, 1776.

In 1745 Sir Jonathan Belcher went again to England and, ingratiating himself with the king and government, received the appointment of Governor of New Jersey, a more tranquil place than New England, he thought. He was then fifty-four years old; his wife had been dead ten years. On September 9, 1748 he married Mary Louisa Emilia Teele, of Burlington, New Jersey.

In a letter written from Elizabethtown on April 5, 1754 to his nephew Andrew Oliver, he says, "I am now with pleasure to advise you that my son Andrew's marriage with my wife's very good daughter (Elizabeth Teele) was consummated yesterday in the evening about 8 o'clock and I think to the good satisfaction of all concerned therein, and I pray God that they may be long happy, living together as heirs of the grace of life. Amen."

In 1745 Governor Belcher had the great sorrow of losing his dear cousin and playmate, Jonathan Remington, who was born in this house. He caused a tomb to be built for him in the Burial Ground on Garden Street, Cambridge, and when he died at Elizabethtown August 31, 1757 he left directions that he should be buried beside him. Governor Belcher was much interested in the founding of the College of New Jersey, later called Princeton College. To it he left his library of four hun-

dred books. The first building was to have been named for him, Belcher Hall, but he refused the honor and suggested the name of Nassau Hall. At his funeral, September 4, 1757, Andrew Burr, President of the College, preached the sermon.

IV

[The story of the house was then taken up by Mr. David T. Pottinger.]

Forty-five years, the length of time the Vassall family owned this house, is a short period in its total age. The fact, therefore, that it still is identified by their name goes to show how deep an impression they made on its history. They did so for two reasons: first, because life within these walls during their occupancy was unusually gay and cosmopolitan, a brilliant tropical shrub flourishing on the outskirts of the sombre Puritan "village" and college; and secondly, because when it was over, when the modern visitor relates its tragic end, he feels that he is with Richard sitting upon the ground and telling sad stories of the death of kings. For five years Colonel John Vassall, Sr., lived here; for twenty-seven, his brother Henry; for scarcely seven more, Henry's widow Penelope. Then, even during the latter's lifetime, it became the medical headquarters for the Continental Army, a barracks for some of the Convention troops, a battered relic sold successively to John Pitts, to Nathaniel Tracy, and to Andrew Craigie. For the moment let us forget the tragedy and gaze with unprophetic eye upon the vivid, colorful days the old house itself witnessed in the middle span of the eighteenth century.

Arriving in Cambridge from his ancestral plantation in the West Indies, where he was born in 1713, John Vassall graduated from Harvard at the age of nineteen; married Elizabeth, the daughter of Lieutenant-Governor Spencer Phips, on October 10, 1734; and in 1736 settled down in this house — or rather the older part of it, for it has had many later additions. He bought it from the widow of John Frizell for £1,000, the purchase including some seven acres of ground as well.

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We can see this young aristocrat of twenty-three literally in his habit, as he lived, from an inventory of his wardrobe which is still to be found in the Middlesex Registry of Probate. Among the articles are "watch, sword, and arms, a velvet coat laced, an embroidered jacket, silk breeches, a blue velvet coat with gold lace, a camblet coat, a flowered silk coat and breeches, a paduasoy waistcoat and breeches, scarlet breeches, a scarlet coat, a fustian coat, a cloth coat, an old waistcoat, a pair of new cloth breeches, a banyan, an old greatcoat, eighteen pairs of white ribbed stockings, one pair of worsted do., a pair of boots, a pair of spurs, a trooping saddle, one laced hat, one plain do., a pair of pocket pistols, holsters, and caps, saddlegirth, brass stirrups, a silver hilted sword, a gun, riding pistols, a silver watch, an old green coat, a black velvet jacket, a book-case." It must be admitted that these eleven coats, five breeches, nineteen pairs of stockings, and two watches — to say nothing of the swords and pistols, the books and the bookcase — indicate clearly enough that John was a gay young blade, free with his money and aware of his social position.

It is not strange that such a man caught public attention, nor that we find him made a Selectman of the town and a Representative to the Great and General Court. Cambridge politics, it seems, had in 1739 some unpleasant resemblances to the Cambridge of 1931. There is a suspiciously modern ring to Deputy Sheriff Samuel Whittemore's comment upon Vassall's election as Selectman. "He is no more fit," said Whittemore, "to be Selectman than my horse is." Unfortunately Vassall had not learned to discount the value of purely political criticism, and so he sued the Sheriff for defamation of character. He lost his suit; and, worse still, fell so much in popular regard that he was not re-elected to public office for several years.

No doubt Mr. Vassall's political and legal activity added to the bustle of life in the house. Conferences with other public men, breakfast-table conversations about the prospects for

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election day, a pardonably exultant celebration at success, an irritable demeanor when affairs were dubious — all this is to be looked for in the case of an eager, overbearing, self-assured young man of twenty-six meeting the cross-currents of life for the first time. Life here was never static; it went with snap and vigor. Heavy clouds, however, came all too soon. Scarcely five years after her wedding day Elizabeth Vassall died; and John Vassall's personal grief must have been increased by seeing the deaths of many of his friends within the next few months from an epidemic of "throat distemper" which carried off old and young, from President Holyoke's wife down to children of three and four years. It is no wonder that John was perfectly willing to sell his house and all its furnishings to his young brother Henry when the latter was looking about for an establishment in anticipation of marriage. In a new house on the river bank near Elmwood and with a new wife, John started again after his tragic interlude; but he himself died at the early age of thirty-four, on November 27, 1747.

If eighteenth-century families began the unceasing discussion about the comparative advantages of four years at college and of immediate entrance into business, Henry Vassall must have been a shining example for proponents of the latter course. Or perhaps he furnished the Evangeline Adamases of that time confirmation of the old superstition that it is lucky to be born on Christmas Day. Henry was born on December 25, 1721, and never went to college. He was still under twenty when he was able to buy from his brother not only this house, its land, and its furnishings but also thirty acres of marsh land on the opposite bank of the river. Within a few years he added still more acres, so that by 1747 he owned all the land now bounded by Longfellow Park, Brattle, Ash, and Mount Auburn streets. In fact until 1870, when the roadway was widened, the boundary extended thirty feet north of the present Brattle Street line. Provided, then, with a comfortable estate and a steady income from his West Indian sugar plantations, young Henry Vassall made no delay in getting married. On the twenty-

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eighth of January, 1742, he wedded Penelope Royall, the eighteen-year-old daughter of wealthy Isaac Royall of Medford and Antigua.

With these young people in command, life again became a gay affair in the old house. They were princely entertainers, giving elaborate dinners, drinking wine by daylight (as one cynical Puritan deduced from the goblet and sun on the family crest), organizing picnics to such local points of interest as Castle William, Dracut, Natick, and Watertown, gambling like the London macaronis for high stakes; in short, as the old family slave Darby put it later, living at the rate of seven years in three.

Even the poorest imagination must be able to envisage some of this from the inventory of Henry Vassall's real and personal property, which amounted to over £1,700, a tidy sum for any day. In the kitchen, for instance, there were no less than eight clothes baskets; and in the cellar, six wash tubs. Think of the laundry work that suggests! Six skillets, two frying pans a copper stewpan, a Dutch oven, four kettles, two tea kettles, three spits, and a coffee pot are only a few items in the long list of cooking utensils. In the cellar was an assortment of large and small bottles (contents, unfortunately, not noted), a number of jugs and jars, fourteen old casks, and a copper funnel; while upstairs were a cork puller, decanters, plenty of punch bowls, wine glasses, and beer glasses. The great store of china and glassware, of napkins, tablecloths, sheets, and blankets give evidence of lavish hospitality. All that the most careful housekeeper might mention is here put down in abundance. There were, by way of "interior decoration" nearly a hundred pictures, a large pier glass in the best room, sconce glasses, an "allabaster image," mahogany tables and chairs, pewter and silver plate.

If the list excites the cupidity of the antiques collector, what would not his brother book collector give for Henry Vassall's library? Shakespeare was there, and *Robinson Crusoe*, Locke's *Essay*, *Don Quixote*, Clarendon, Swift, the *Spectator* and the

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Guardian, Mrs. Behn's plays, Gay's *Fables*, *Roderick Random*, *The Female Quixote*, *Joseph Andrews*, *Amelia*, Congreve and Wycherly and Otway, Pope, *The Canterbury Tales*, *Gil Blas*, and *The Arabian Nights*; and a good supply of contemporary European and Asiatic history. I venture to say that very few of these books could have been found in the Harvard College Library; and I am absolutely certain that the college authorities banned such books as *The Gentleman's Instructor*, *The Parish Girl*, *Betsy*

Thoughtless, and The Conduct of Married Life. Except for a six-shilling Bible and some half dozen religious works, most of the volumes were in the; field of history, essays, biography, and contemporary literature, with a preponderance of plays and novels. And the choice in the latter would make Mr. Vassall ineligible for membership in the Watch and Ward Society.

If one may judge a man's character from his reading, then it seems to me that such a library indicates breadth of mind, urbanity of disposition, interest in the world of the moment, and real intellectual ability. Conversation at dinner could never have been dull with such a man at the head of the table. Mr. Batchelder says of him, "He stands out from among [the other somewhat conventional members of his generation] a more picturesque and compelling personality. . . . He was eminently a man of affairs, a good organizer, an acute business manager. . . . A curious confirmation of his amicable relations with his neighbors is to be found in the almost total absence of his name from the court records of his time."

.Nevertheless there were financial troubles to give him anxious moments. In 1744 he had to borrow £1,000 from his mother-in-law. In 1756, and again in 1763 and 1765, he had to make the long journey to the West Indies to see about various troubles on his plantations, and before that there were disputes with his brother-in-law about the management of them. At one time he owed his tailor the large sum of £621, a fact from which we may surmise that he was heavily in debt to other tradesmen now and again. The year 1765 must have

been particularly trying for him because he not only had the profitless trip to Antigua but he had to sell his thirty acres across the river. At the same time there was new cause of worry: the citizens of Cambridge, assembled in town meeting on October 14, voted that the Stamp Act was an infraction of their "natural, inherent, constitutional rights"; and during the preceding summer, in an effort to persuade Henry Vassall's nephew Thomas Oliver not to act as Distributor of Stamps, some men from Boston had hanged Oliver in effigy, broken into his house, and destroyed part of his furniture.

Henry Vassall was not to hear much more of the coming storm, however, for he died on March 17, 1769, when he was only a little over forty-seven. Despite his financial troubles and the reasons for them, which of course were known to the whole town, he was sincerely mourned. One of his pallbearers remarks, "It was a very handsome Funerall & a great number of people & carriages." And why not? He had served the state well as Representative and as Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Regiment of Middlesex Militia, he was liberal in his distribution of charity; he helped to establish Christ Church and he also subscribed to the expenses of the Puritan meetinghouse; his civic conscience, in short, was well developed.

To his widow Penelope was left the burden of facing alone the trying days just before the Revolution, a time when she had every need of a husband's comfort and support. The air was full of rumors. Dozens of little incidents, which history has failed to record, must have been discussed in the mansions along Tory Row and brought disquiet to their inhabitants. Looking backward, we can see events in due order and proportion; but Penelope Vassall, facing an ominous future, must have been harassed by anxiety at the most trivial happenings and all sorts of wild gossip. It is easy enough to say that she should have remained quietly in this house, letting come what would; but it is far easier to understand why she took alarm along with the rest of her neighbors and fled to Boston in 1774. She was allowed to take away a good deal of baggage,

all she wanted, in fact, except her medicine chest. From Boston she sought refuge in Nantucket, whence she finally secured passage to the West Indies and her ancestral estates.

There was good reason for the refusal of the Provincial Congress to permit Mrs. Vassall to carry away her "medicine chest," which we must remember was not the first-aid box of our time but really a large chest stocked with enough drugs and medicines to fit out an apothecary's shop. There was only one other supply at all comparable to it, and that was in Rox-bury, on the other side of the American lines. The existence of the chest in this house and the fact that the place was unusually commodious will explain why it was made the medical headquarters for the Continental troops. Now indeed the house entered upon busier scenes than ever. Almost every day during the winter of 1775-76 there were skirmishes between the Americans and the outposts of the besieged British. Frequently the Americans' cannonading did as much harm to themselves as to the enemy. All this, together with the accidents inevitable among a body of several thousand men, gave the physicians at the Vassall house much work to do.

Their greatest disaster, however, was not in line of duty. It came in the guise of treachery, an act of disloyalty as shocking as that of Benedict Arnold. On October 3, 1775 it was discovered that Dr. Benjamin Church, Surgeon-General of the army, the head of the hospital staff, and a member of the Committee of Safety, was holding traitorous correspondence with the enemy in Boston. *Quis custodiet custodes ipsos?* "He was imprisoned in this house," says Mrs. Gozzaldi in the *Historic Guide to Cambridge*, "where on a door in a room on the second

floor . . . may still be read, cut with a penknife, 'B. Church, Jr.'; from this house he was taken, October 27, in a chaise, to the music of a fife and drum playing 'The Rogue's March,' under escort of General Gates, to Water-town Meetinghouse, where he was tried before the Provincial Congress, of which he was a member, and condemned to imprisonment in Connecticut, 'without pen and paper.' This

was later commuted to banishment, but the vessel in which he sailed for the West Indies never having been heard from he was without doubt lost at sea." Tragedy had indeed engraved her mark on this house in making it a connecting link between Benjamin Church and Penelope Vassall, the man without a country and the woman without a country!

When the siege of Boston was over and Cambridge settled down to a brief interval of comparative calmness, the Vassall house was left uninhabited. It was evidently in bad shape for when the Committee of Safety leased it to Nathan Adams, a refugee from Charlestown, they asked a sum far below the rent of the other confiscated houses on Tory Row. Adams was in possession when the Convention troops reached Cambridge early in November, 1777; and he was the first to arrange with Major General Heath for housing some of Burgoyne's men. Tradition has always run that the tenants here were staff officers. Legends also tell of their carousals in the great dining room and especially of how after one lively dinner they pricked a young slave boy to death with their swords.

In November, 1778, the last of the British left Cambridge, and the Vassall house once more sank to an undignified level. On April 1, 1779, the furnishings were auctioned off for sums that barely totaled £25

in silver. In 1781 all the real estate was confiscated by the Massachusetts Legislature. About this time Mrs. Vassall's son-in-law and her brother died, leaving her still more lonely in her exile.

When at last she returned to these shores, she made her home in Boston. Through the kindness of her cousin Joseph Royall and her nephew Thomas Oliver, she managed to have enough income to live modestly. She died on November 17, 1800 and was buried beside her husband in the tomb he built beneath Christ Church in Cambridge. She was seventy-six years old and far different looking from the sweet girl whose portrait now hangs in the Treasure Room of the College Library. But she had had her day; and what a glorious day it was when she walked as mistress through these rooms or gazed

from the windows over her orchards and meadows stretching down to the river.

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[Mrs. Gozzaldi then resumed her account.]

Since this house was the property of a non-combatant, it was not confiscated and after the Revolution Madame Henry Vassall returned to Boston. Her rights to the estate and the mortgages, with which it was heavily burdened, were bought by Nathaniel Tracy, of Newburyport, who owned the house built by John Vassall, Jr. and lived there in great state. At that time Fred C. Geyer was living here; his daughter Mary Ann had married Andrew Belcher¹, grandson and only male descendant of Governor Jonathan Belcher.

In 1792 Andrew Craigie bought this house, and Bossenger Foster, who had married his sister Elizabeth Craigie on November 24, 1766, came here to live. They had seven children when they moved in. Mary, their youngest child, was born here and baptized in Christ Church on December 7, 1794. Bossenger Foster was the son of Thomas and Sarah (Bossenger) Foster of Boston. The eldest son, Bossenger, who had graduated at Harvard in 1787, was practicing law in Boston. There were five younger sons who all but one graduated at Harvard while they lived here — Andrew in 1800, John in 1802, Thomas in 1805, James in 1806; George graduated at Brown University, in 1811. The father died while Thomas was in college, April 23, 1805, but the family still occupied the house. The elder daughter, Elizabeth, married Judge Samuel Haven and went to live in Dedham soon after they came here.

We get a glimpse of life here in a letter written in 1807 by Miss Hill, who lived opposite, in the house where Mrs. Matthew Bridges and Mrs. Pyam Blowers had been mistresses. She writes:

"Mrs. Foster had a large party, the boys once in a while persuade her into one. The company were Mr. and Mrs.

1 Hist. Gen. Register, Vol. XXV, p. 46.

Craigie, Judge and Mrs. Hilliard, deacon Hilliard and lady and sister, Mr. Yarnold, lady and sister and Miss Stevens, the Miss Mellons, my brother, sister, myself and the two girls, the young gentlemen of the family, Andrew, Tom, and James. Bossenger never makes his appearance and John is never well enough to see company, there was also Mr. Abbot, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Carey and Ben Lincoln. We had a very social time I assure you Mrs. Yarnold sings you know and *he* plays so we had *musick*. The next day Mary Craigie (Foster) had all the misses of her acquaintance who danced till eleven."¹

Bossenger Foster, Jr., died unmarried January 17, 1816. Andrew Foster married in Cambridge, March 10, 1813, Mary Conant. He was a physician in Dedham, where he died in 1831. John Foster died unmarried in 1836. Miss Dana has already told you of the deaths of James and George Foster in the epidemic of 1817. I cannot tell when the Fosters left this house nor do I find any record of the death of Mrs. Bossenger Foster. In 1821 her brother Andrew Craigie died and her daughter Elizabeth (Foster) Haven inherited Lot 1 of his estate, which comprised this house and grounds. The Vassall tomb in the Garden Street Burial Place seems to have gone with the house into the possession of Andrew Craigie, who with all his Foster nephews and nieces is buried in it.

From 1818 until 1821 Richard H. Dana, Sr. hired this house. His youngest daughter, Susan, was born here. In 1890 when she was seventy-six years old the eldest daughter, Charlotte, told something of their life here. She said, "The children were fascinated by Mrs. Craigie's garden with its pond and the statues on the island and in the grounds, but their Scotch nurse, Mary De Costa, told them that Mrs. Craigie was a French infidel and hated children and that it would not be safe for them to go there. There was also another story that at the stroke of twelve o'clock the statues came down from their pedestals."

Mary told all sorts of ghost stories and said that they must

1 Cambridge Historical Society Proceedings, Vol. IV, p. 23.

never go into the attic of the Vassall House for a murder had been committed there and there were bloodstains on the floor and, if anyone stamped on them, the floor would sink right through. From the big kitchen a stairway led up to the nursery. At the foot of this was a closet door which she told them they must never go near as they would fall down into a pit below; and that it was here that the ropes or chains were that wound up the jack at the kitchen fire, and she opened the door and showed them, which frightened them very much. There was a story that Vassall had put a negro on the jack and roasted him to death.

I do not know who were the next occupants of the house. Possibly John Foster and his brother, Dr. Thomas Foster, might have lived here as they both voted in Cambridge in 1822. Dr. Thomas was town clerk in 1827. In 1822 he built the house now occupied by Professor George Herbert Palmer (11 Quincy Street) in the College Yard on land of Judge Edmund Trowbridge. Dr. Thomas Foster died in 1831.

In 1828 Josiah Lane hired this house from Mrs. Haven and lived here with his wife (Nancy Wilder), six sons, and three daughters. He came from Ashburnham, where he was born November 28, 1782. He was married in 1805. His ancestor built the first house on the Winthrop grant of fifteen hundred acres in Billerica, where his father lived until 1780, when he went on horseback to Ashburnham. The Lane

family lived in this house until 1833, when they moved into a house formerly occupied by Edward Fillebrown on the road leading from the Botanic Garden to West Cambridge. The youngest of the nine children, Thomas Lane, graduated at Harvard in 1851. In 1857 they went west and Josiah died in Anoka, Minnesota in 1876.

My grandfather, Samuel Batchelder, bought this house of the heirs of Mrs. Elizabeth (Foster) Haven in 1841. At that time a family by the name of Bright were tenants. Before he came to live here, a fire was set under the baby's cradle by a negro girl hired by Mrs. Bright, the roof of the eastern side

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was burned off, and the dormer windows were not replaced when the roof was rebuilt. The two now there were put in not many years ago.

I was brought here when I was nine months old. I spent seventeen winters and twenty-nine summers here and probably know more about it than anyone now living. Just two hundred years after Andrew Belcher came to live here, in 1882, I removed into the house I now occupy, 96 Brattle Street, which was built that year by my parents.

In 1842 Samuel Batchelder came to live here with his wife (who was Mary, eldest daughter of Brigadier General John Montgomery, of Haverhill, New Hampshire) and their four youngest children. Two sons, John and William, were already married. Isabella, the only daughter living, was twenty-three years old. The three sons were younger; they were Eugene, Francis Lowell, and Samuel. Francis Lowell was in the class of 1844, studying at Harvard; and Samuel, a boy of twelve, attended the Hopkins Classical School.

My grandmother was hospitable and there was a gay circle of young people to be entertained here. There were many friends and acquaintances. My grandmother was educated in the famous school of Mrs. Rowson at Medford, and my mother at that of the Misses Inglis, at the corner of Park and Beacon streets, Boston, where the mother of President Lowell was a schoolmate, as was also Miss Maria Fay, who lived near here on Garden Street. Josiah Quincy was President of Harvard, and my mother was a great friend of one of the elderly daughters. He was succeeded by Edward Everett, who had been intimate with the family for many years, as his sister's husband, Nathan Hale, was the dearest friend of my grandfather. All the professors, old and young, were welcomed here as well as many of the students, classmates of the boys. The year after the family moved in, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, who had been rooming with Mrs. Craigie, married the daughter of Nathan Appleton, neighbor in New Ipswich, New Hampshire, and partner in textile manufactures of Mr. Batchelder, and

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they made their home in the Craigie House. Rev Samuel Longfellow had been a friend of the young people before this in Portland.

Another generation filled the house with gaiety and laughter; there were musicales, readings, dances, and good times. Isabella was a botanist and wrote on trees for the *North American Review*, of which Professor Francis Bowen was editor. Professor Asa Gray and his wife were her intimate friends. For nine years the family circle was unbroken. Samuel was graduated from Harvard in 1851, later taking

his LL.B. at Bowdoin; Eugene (in 1845) and Francis Lowell (in 1848) had graduated from the Harvard Law School.

December 1, 1851 Francis Lowell Batchelder was married in Christ Church to Susan Cabot Foster, daughter of Charles Chauncy Foster of 7 Kirkland Street; and the next day his sister Isabella was married there to Thomas Potts James of Philadelphia, where she went to live. Eugene Batchelder married Caroline A. Deshon, daughter of Daniel Deshon, June 16, 1864, and Samuel married Marianne Giles Washburn, daughter of Governor Emory Washburn, June 20, 1867.

Mrs. Samuel Batchelder, Sr., died April 24, 1869 and Mr. and Mrs. James came to live in the house, to take care of her father. They brought with them four children, Mary Isabella, Montgomery, Clarence Gray, and Frances Batchelder James, another set of youths to make merry here. Samuel Batchelder, Sr., lived until February 5, 1879, dying here in his ninety-fifth year. He was in full possession of his faculties and wrote editorials for the *Boston Advertiser* almost to the last. His advice in his declining years was often sought by the manufacturers of Boston. All the family are facile with the pen and addicted to poetry.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Batchelder contributed to the current periodicals of their time. Mr. Batchelder published a history of cotton manufacture and a pamphlet on slavery. He was a member of the New Hampshire Legislature at the time of the Dartmouth controversy, and was a member of the first Board

of Aldermen of Cambridge. He was loyal to the Union during the Civil War, and fitted out with uniforms a company of Cambridge volunteers. He also cooperated with Mr. Longfellow and others in giving the land across the river to the city. He was generous to Christ Church, to whose interests his wife and sons Francis Lowell and Samuel were devoted. It was chiefly through their efforts that the chime of bells was placed in the tower of the church.

While living in Philadelphia Mrs. James was active in public affairs as manager of the School of Design; devoted worker in the Sanitary Commission during the Civil War; and, after the peace, head of the Pennsylvania Freedmen's Bureau, which did much for the education of the Southern negroes. She was always helpful in church work. While still in Philadelphia she began a volume that required much historical and genealogical research; this was privately printed by Welch and Bigelow here in 1874. It is entitled *Memorial of Thomas Potts, Jr.* She was chairman of the Cambridge Ladies Committee, formed to aid in erecting the Woman's Building at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. This committee published a book entitled *Cambridge in 1775*, and also ordered made the Washington Elm china sold to aid this fund. During her last years in this house Mrs. James devoted much time to the study of ceramics, of which she had a good collection, and in 1878 she visited the noted china factories in England, France, and Germany.

Mr. James was interested in horticulture and for many years was treasurer of the American Pomological Society, which did much for the betterment of the cultivation of apples throughout the country. He was a bryologist, and devoted himself to the study of mosses for fifty years; his herbarium belongs to Harvard College. He compiled the textbook, still in use, *The Mosses of North America*, which was finished all but the index when he suddenly died in this house on February 22, 1882, the day before he intended to move into 96 Brattle Street, the house he and his wife had built on the west lawn of this house.

A letter written by my mother, Isabella Batchelder, to her mother at Saco, gives the impression the house made on her when she first saw it. She was visiting the Nathan Hales at the time and drove over here.

"May 19, 1842

The house is the queerest place I ever saw, the number of rooms is quite immense and some one remarked we should need to have a plan hung up in the house for people to find their way about, but I like it very much, though think you may fancy there are too many rooms to keep in order. The half-circle room is exceedingly pleasant, though not quite as large as I expected, but the three long windows open into one part of the garden¹ The beaufet retains all the freshness of paint and gilding, the room which contains it will make a very retired room. [This is the southeast parlor called the green room, or later the York room.]

The chambers are exceedingly pleasant, the one I had chosen seemed rather cold and cheerless from absence of sun, and I rather fancied the one over the dining room, the room which I believe you thought of taking — the back one on the garden side is one of the pleasantest in the house. — The river is in view 'winding through the meadows bright and fair/ so we shall not lose our favorite water. The lowness of the rooms did not strike me disagreeably. . . . The trees are beautiful, the acacia hedge around the brick wall was just beginning to come out; in front of the lime trees next the wall are some crimson hawthorn bushes, almost trees, and overlooking the paved yard is another beautiful hedge. They are in bud now, I wished that they were in bloom so that I might see the far famed hawthorn."

Looking at the house from Brattle Street you would hardly think that it is a colonial house, the architecture is so different from those we are accustomed to; but if you go around to the south, you will see that it consists of two gambrel-roofed wings connected by central rooms on all three stories.

¹ This proves that the conservatory was built by Mr. Batchelder.

The grounds of Vassall House extended from Mr. Longfellow's pasture on the west, now the park, to Ash Street on the east, and from Brattle Street to Mount Auburn Street. The red brick wall mentioned, on Brattle and part way down Ash Street, was capped by heavy boards like an inverted V. It was broken by two heavy wooden gates standing between high granite posts. The eastern one, always open, led to the yard, paved with large beach stones, that ended in the stable; that on the west, to a graveled space in front of the door. The acacia hedge behind the wall grew to trees fifty feet high; and when Brattle Street was widened in 1869 one hundred of them were cut down and the wall rebuilt thirty feet nearer the house, the wooden coping being replaced by granite. At that time a copper cent with an eighteenth century date was found in the mortar, so probably the wall was built by the Vassalls. The workmen digging the foundation for the new wall came on bones and being superstitious refused to work until an expert was called who pronounced them ox bones, probably left there by Robert Parker, the butcher of the seventeenth century.

Inside the western gate stood twin linden or lime trees, their entwined branches making a mound of green. When gas pipes were laid on Brattle Street, the one nearest the wall was killed, the other spread its branches toward the street and in years the tree became symmetrical. The trunk was over eight feet in circumference and made charming seats for us children. When my father and mother built 96 Brattle Street, on the lawn, they gave a sidewalk on their land so that the tree might remain, but Mr. Whitney, who had built a house on Hawthorn Street, the old paved yard, stubbed his toe on the roots one day and it was forthwith cut down, all the neighbors mourning its loss. Two beautiful elm trees stood between the house and the wall; they are now gone, victims of the leopard moth.

Before the east front stood two tall Siberian crab apple trees, a mass of sweet pink bloom. One flowered and bore fruit one year, the other the next. When Miss Emma Carey bought the

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lot next east of this house she planned to have one or both of the trees in her garden. That year they both blossomed together and were very beautiful. When Miss Carey came to see her cellar, she found both trees had been cut down. At the southeast corner of the house stood a tall old cedar tree around which a circular bench had been built. High lilac bushes made it a sheltered arbor, which was our favorite playground. West of this was a horse-chestnut tree (the one now standing in Mrs. Vosburgh's garden). From its trunk to an old hawthorn tree, still there until lately, my hammock was swung.

.Across the grassy space, used successively for croquet, archery, and tennis and where the marquee was pitched for the refreshments for the garden parties on Grandpa Batchelder's birthdays (the last one was in June, 1874 when he was ninety years old) rose the ancient mulberry tree which, until it fell a few years ago, bore each year a bountiful crop of purple berries. I think it was about 1877 that Mr. Joseph Head, of the class of 1804, in college with John and Thomas Foster, came to call on my grandfather. He was for some years the oldest graduate of Harvard and I think was related to the Bossenger Fosters. He told me that when he was a boy he used to sit in the crotch of that mulberry tree and study his Latin grammar, and it seemed to him when he spoke about as large as it was eighty years before. I think that it may have been there in the time of the Belchers. Beyond was a catalpa tree, a glory when in flower.

The Broad Walk reached from the east door nearly to Ash Street and on both sides were flowering shrubs and perennials. Between it and the brick wall the ground was purple in spring with the grape hyacinths. On the right side an iron summer house stood under the shade of a tall Katherine pear tree, that bore great pears with rosy cheeks. A narrower walk ran parallel with Ash Street and ended in a little house made of the trunks of small trees with their bark on, built by Francis Lowell Batchelder when he was in college. It was paved with beach stones, had a door facing north, and diamond-shaped windows

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on the other three sides. It was a fine playhouse. Behind it was a tiny garden with circular path around a rose bush. Beyond this was a slight declivity that was a fine place for coasting in winter.

Two paths led westward from here, the upper and the lower path. They were lined with fruit trees. Here and there was a quaint wooden trellis, about three feet high, on which grapevines grew. These two paths brought us to the long path which went from the conservatory door to Mount Auburn Street.

At the lower part, beyond a hedge which shut off the garden, was, on the left, the cornfield, and, on the right, the potato patch. Nearer the house on the right was the vegetable garden laid out under a towering cherry tree and still closer, near the clothes yard, stood the cold-grape house of brick with glass roof. Here hung the Black Hamburgs. All summer long there was something to be had from the garden, from the time the first strawberries and cherries were ripe until the last nut fell from the black walnut tree. There were raspberries, thimble-berries, blackberries, gooseberries, currants, red, black, white, and cherries, grapes, plums, peaches, apples, and many kinds of pears which are never seen now, among them the Saint Michel, from the old tree that I think came from France.

Before going into the house I must give you a glimpse of what you would see entering the west gate. Directly opposite was the great stable, facing Brattle Street, about where Acacia Street now is. The yard paved with cobblestones, now Hawthorn Street, led to it. Wide double doors opened into the space where the best carryall, the victoria, and brougham were kept. Small doors on each side led to the stalls for the horses on the left and the cow house on the right; above was the haymow and above that was a round window under a V-shaped roof. Behind were the sties and the chicken yard filled with noisy occupants. At right angles was the carriage house shaded by a fine elm tree; and between them a three-barred gate led into the pasture, where under the apple trees the cows and horses grazed. In

the carriage house were the boobyhut, the single sleigh, the buggy and gig, and on the walls hung the saddles, harness, and bridles. In one corner was the old square discarded reading desk from Christ Church.

The pasture, bounded by Mr. Longfellow's field, extended to Mount Auburn Street, and enclosed one of the willow trees made famous by James Russell Lowell. There were seats in the tree and it was a fine place from which to watch the students sculling or the Charles River schooners laden with coal for Watertown or coming back with lumber. At the foot of the tree there was more or less water and we were warned not to go near it for it was a quicksand and had once swallowed up a man, his horse, and cart.

Of all the trees I have mentioned only two are now standing, the horse-chestnut tree in Mr. Vosburgh's garden and the beautiful elm in front of Mr. Blodgett's house at 7 Acacia Street.

I have been too long keeping you outside the house. Let us now go in at the west door and I will try to tell you how it looked in my time. You will notice at once that unlike most colonial houses there is no wide hall from a front to a back door. The central room, which connects the two wings, runs across the house. On our right is the dining room with two windows on the paved yard and one opposite, which originally gave on to the garden, but in my time looked into the conservatory which occupied the space between the wings. On the south side is the eight-foot stack chimney between this room and the kitchen. This is without doubt the chimney of the original house. On the right of the chimney is the hot closet, where meals were set for late comers. The windows on the west have heavy panelled shutters that run on little tracks. Beside the chimney on the left stood the butler's mahogany tray on

cross legs; into it the soiled dishes were placed and carried to the kitchen after each meal, although there was a slide in the hot closet. On the east side was a large china closet with drawers.

The original house, I think, as I have said, consisted of this

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room and the kitchen. This is shown by the construction of the cellar wall, which is of heavy stones under the kitchen. The main house was raised before Mr. Batchelder bought it and a granite foundation placed under it, so it is higher by two steps than the kitchen. A stairway led from the kitchen to the cellar and there were two closets, one beyond the other. On the left wall hung many heavy Britannia covers for the dishes of every size. By the south wall was the long sink with running water and an iron pump that pumped up water to the bathroom, which was over the hot closet. There were panelled shutters on the two windows that looked onto the paved yard, and hearts are cut in them, I suppose to let in the light in the morning when the servants came down and found them closed. I remember when a small child seeing a servant fill with whale oil the small glass lamps that were used in the third story; there was gas in the rest of the house.

A door led into the laundry where stood the old wooden pump that brought up the cold spring water. I have often seen carters from the country come in with a pail and beg for some of that ice-cold water that never failed. It was from the underground river that fed the town spring at the foot of Brattle Street when Cambridge was settled. A vestibule with two doors close to the pump made access easy. A door on the south led into the large square woodshed, which was paved with hexagonal blocks cut from tree trunks. This shed had three other doors, one leading to the paved yard, one to the clothes yard, and the third, on the east, bringing us into the brick piazza, as it was called, the floor being of brick. Wooden blinds pierced by a door shut it off from the garden and it leads us up to another closet back to back with the china closet, where on a shelf of convenient height for the children stood the big cooky jar.

Now we go through the dining room into the west entry once more. On the left is the door into the library. This was once two rooms; one was the butler's pantry and from the window in old times the stirrup cup was handed to departing

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guests. In my time one of the two Brattle Street windows was closed to make room for books, which lined the walls. Mr. Batchelder always regretted that he did not take his father's advice and go to Harvard; he was in too much of a hurry to settle down. He was a great reader and had many histories and biographies, especially of Emperor Napoleon. In the Old Corner Book Store in Boston hangs on the wall a bill for books ordered by him before he came to Cambridge. The east wall was an alcove where was once a sliding panel which was thought to give access to the cellar stairs behind.

Passing along the entry we see on the left the cellar door and on the right a strong panelled door with heavy brass latch, once an outer door, later opening into the conservatory; and so we come to the central room, always called the drawing room. This room had four doors and five windows, two on Brattle Street and three that reached from floor to ceiling, each with three sashes, opening into the conservatory. When the sashes were raised, the room was filled with the perfume of flowers. These

windows were in a large circular bay, the width of the room, divided from it by two white wooden pillars of simple design upholding a beam.

Covering the space between the smaller windows was a large square mirror and under it a sofa covered with crimson damask, as were the chairs in the room. On the west wall between the doors was the fireplace and mantel under a square panel as at present. Against the opposite wall stood the Chickering grand piano. In the bay was a marble-topped table and against the east wall an escritoire with let-down front, on which invitations were written and answered. Over it hung the portrait of President Harrison by Chester Harding. Two other portraits by him, Daniel Webster, a distant relative whom Mr. Batchelder greatly admired, and Washington Allston, one of the two portraits for which he gave sittings, hung on walls on this floor. The portrait of Mrs. Batchelder painted in 1824 in Concord, New Hampshire, by Samuel Finley Breeze Morse who invented the telegraph alphabet, hung in this room and

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also two copies of Italian masters, a Madonna[^] and Lot and his daughters.

The floor was covered by a Wilton carpet in geometrical patterns in wood colors. It lay there for thirty years. I have now a cricket covered with it.

Going out by the door opposite that by which we entered, we find ourselves in the east entry. A low door on the right gives access to the conservatory through what was once a closet. This is the handsomest part of the house and from the style of panelling and staircase may have been added by the Frizells or Vassalls. We pass under a narrow archway and find on the left a wide archway with Grecian fret on its lower face. Opposite is a pier glass reaching almost from floor to ceiling. There is one window with a window seat on Brattle Street and two leading to the piazza. A door opens into the drawing room on one side of the fireplace and another into a closet on the other side. This room was called the saloon, at a time when that word had not the same association as now. After 1869 my mother's square Chickering piano stood here and it was given up to her china collection. It was used as a reception room for callers.

The inner front door is handsomely panelled, the outer one is between two narrow glass lights. One room in this floor still remains to be described. It was called the green room until 1867 when Mr. Batchelder resigned as treasurer of the York Manufacturing Company and the latter gave him a large number of standard books all beautifully bound and also two oil paintings, a scene in New Hampshire and the "Cliffs of Dover" by De Haas. Later Mr. Batchelder added to this gift Napoleon's *Egypt*, the deluxe edition, for whose great folios of illustrations a special case had to be built.

This room was always the coolest in summer. On one side of the fireplace a long window opened into the conservatory and on the other stood the old buffet, or corner cupboard, as we call them now. Opposite, two long windows opened onto the piazza, and on the south side another long window gave

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access to a small platform where one could sit and enjoy the garden. In front of it was the odd little box-bordered garden. Perhaps this was once paved, as lately kidney beach stones have been dug up

there. On the outside wall as far as the top of the windows above was trained a flowering grape; the sweetest perfume in the garden came from its flowers.

The panelled staircase, with its balustrade having three varieties of uprights, is almost a replica of the one that was in the old Province House in Boston. It had two landings. On the lower one an arched window lighted the hall. Under it was a large square panel which was loose at the bottom and we children were sure that if we could get into that dark space we should find jewels and treasures.

A few steps led to the upper landing and then other stairs brought us to the second floor. In the hall, lighted by the window over the front door, stood the piano that General Montgomery gave to his daughter when she was at Miss Rowson's school in Medford. It once belonged to Amalia, the favorite daughter of King George III of England. It is now in the museum of the Conservatory of Music in Boston, having been donated by John Montgomery Batchelder, the eldest son of the family.

Two bedrooms open from this hall, the southern one, richly panelled, was spoken of as the haunted chamber. It was said that a young bride had died there and her breathings could be often heard at night. As far as my recollections go, they were never heard after the old catalpa tree on the east side was cut down.

From the upper landing three steep steps led to the door of Grandma's room, which was over the drawing room. It had two windows looking out on Brattle Street, from whose window seats one could see all the passers. The two opposite windows, above the roof of the conservatory, gave a view of the river, which at high tide was like a wide lake with the great stacks of salt meadow hay like islands in it. Beyond were the hills of Brighton. This was the room where Dr. Benjamin Church,

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the traitor, was imprisoned and his initials may still be seen carved on the door which leads through a closet into the northwest corner chamber.

A door on the other side of the fireplace opens into the west entry. A simple staircase of cherry-wood goes down to the west door by which we entered the house. At the end of the entry is the dressing room above that door which opens into the chamber over the dining room. This was another delightful room; two western windows looked out on the paved yard and the great linden tree and beyond we saw the hill and tower in Mount Auburn Cemetery. All the four windows had window seats. On one side of the fireplace is the bathroom, on the other a door into the back entry. Close by to the left is the circular stairway which led to the third story.

Two steps down and we come to the door of the room over the kitchen. A slide high up on the wall opened into the bathroom. Beyond was the store closet. Here on shelves were jars and tumblers of jams, jellies, and preserves and the great sugar loaf in its blue paper from which the lump sugar must be cut. On the floor stood two great bags of Mocha and Java coffee berries, and it was my lot to measure out the right number of spoonfuls of each on Tuesday mornings into the heavy iron pan held by the cook. She roasted them while the ironing was being done by the other servants, and every morning ground fresh the required amount on the coffee grinder fixed to the kitchen wall.

There was another small bedroom beyond and then we came into the back chamber, as it was called. This was open to the roof so we could see the beams and rafters. In my time it was filled with discarded furniture, antiques, a queer bathtub made of canvas stretched on a frame that had been

used in a college room, the great rocking-horse covered with real horsehair, the baby's high chair, chests, and all kinds of delightful things to play with. Windows on three sides gave light.

The chief stairway to the third story was a continuation of the cherry-wood stairs. At the top was a window over the one

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that lighted this west staircase. Under this window were the red stains that were always alluded to in my time as cranberry stains, for fear of frightening me, but were said to be the bloodstains of a negro slave boy who was pricked to death by the swords of Burgoyne's officers when quartered here.

There were five rooms on this third floor. The one over the kitchen was occupied by the cook. In a closet was the water tank, to which water was pumped by hand from the kitchen. The next one was my father's study, its walls lined with the cases for his herbarium of mosses. There was much unused space. A flight of steep stairs led into the cupola and from its windows on the Fourth of July we watched the fireworks in all the surrounding country.

At the east end were two rooms. The southern one was once divided into three cells, it was said for the Vassall slaves. In my time it was a long room with a southern window and in it was the carpenter's bench of my brothers, and there were kept their collection of birds' nests, birds' eggs, minerals, and shells, and often there would be a squirrel in a cage or some other animal. On the door of a low closet in the northeast room was a long story in rhyme about the ghosts who lived there. It was weird and thrilling. It has long since disappeared.

I have taken you all over the house now and you will be tired of the description and will be ready to go over it yourselves and notice the changes that have been made.

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THOMAS OLIVER

By Oliver Elton

AT the Garden Party on June 3, 1931, Dr. Oliver Elton, Professor Emeritus of English Literature at the University of Liverpool and Visiting Lecturer at Harvard University, gave an informal talk about his ancestor Lieutenant-Governor Thomas Oliver. The complete material will be found in the twenty-eighth volume of the Transactions of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts. Dr. Elton has provided the following summary of his remarks.

On September 2, 1774 Thomas Oliver, the last royal Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, was forced by the mob outside his house, Elmwood, to resign his seat on the Mandamus Council, which was held to violate the charter of the colony.

Thomas Oliver was not akin to Andrew Oliver, the previous Lieutenant-Governor, or to other Olivers in Cambridge, but came of a family of Antiguan planters. His father Robert settled, built a house, and died, in Dorchester. Thomas, born in Antigua on January 5, 1734, entered Harvard in 1750, taking his A.B. in 1753 and his A.M. in 1756; on the last occasion he opposed in Latin a thesis on the question "Whether polygamy is forbidden by the law of nature?" A pastel portrait of him by Joseph Blackburn,

now in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, shows him at the age of twenty-six. He was a prominent supporter of Christ Church, Cambridge, and often senior churchwarden; the archives, shown to the Society at a former meeting by courtesy of Rev. C. Leslie Glenn, contain his signature and minutes in his hand. He probably contributed English verse to the Harvard volume (1761), *Pietas et Gratu-*

latio, a set of loyal addresses on the coronation of George III. In 1760 he married Elizabeth Vassall of Cambridge and by

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her had six daughters, all of whom were to share his exile in England. On May 28, 1774 he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor and president of the Mandamus Council, and on August 8 he was sworn in by Governor Gage.

The lecturer then summarized Oliver's narrative of the affair of September 2: (1) his successful visit to Gage, at the request of a committee of landholders, in order to avert the rumored advance of troops; (2) the subsequent demand of the mob (contrary to the assurance of the committee) that he should at once resign from the Council; (3) the threats against his life and danger to his family if he should refuse; and (4) the long and painful parleys, which ended in Oliver's signing the renunciation and promising never again to sit on the Council, "on the present novel and oppressive plan of government." He signed after adding, in spite of more menaces, a clause of his own: "My house at Cambridge being surrounded by four thousand people, in compliance with their commands I sign my name." "An Englishman and a descendant," said the lecturer, "may breathe a wish that Oliver could have told the mob to go to their own place; but it could hardly be, and few men would have acted otherwise." The *Boston Gazette*, to which the Narrative is a reply, in substance agrees with Oliver's account and explains how the presence of the unpopular Commissioner Hallowell at the critical moment had fired the mob, whom the committee could no longer control.

Oliver, still Lieutenant-Governor (he had not been attacked in that capacity or resigned it), retired with his family to Boston, and in March, 1776 went with the evacuating fleet to England, After a while he settled for life in Bristol. His conduct in America received official approval from Lord Dartmouth. He was proscribed in Massachusetts, and his house and property there were confiscated. In 1781, now a widower, Oliver, on a visit to Antigua, married Harriet Freeman of that island. By her he had two daughters, the younger of whom, Emily, married James Elton, Recorder of Tiverton, Devon. These were the grandparents of the lecturer. Later Oliver sub-

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mitted a memorial, was heard before a commission, and received a pension and a sum of money in compensation for his losses in America. He died on April 29, 1815, his wife Harriet in 1808; there is a monumental inscription to them both in St. Paul's Church, Bristol. Oliver's will is preserved. The lecturer concluded by saying that Thomas Oliver, though for history he is "only a feather in the whirlpool," leaves the impression of a friendly, likable, straightforward, and honest man, "whom it is good to have had for an ancestor."

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PRESIDENT CORNELIUS CONWAY FELTON

BY MRS. EUNICE W F. FELTON

Read October 27, 1931

I MUST begin my remarks by saying that I never saw my father-in-law, President Cornelius Conway Felton of Harvard. His son, Cornelius Conway Felton, Jr., whom I married, was only ten years old when his father died, so that his memories of him were very vague. One, however, is distinct: at six o'clock his father went regularly to morning prayers, which were held in University Hall, as I think Appleton Chapel was not built and beautiful old Holden Chapel was too small to accommodate the students who gathered at these morning services. Sometimes the Felton boy would accompany his father to these services, and used to say that it was always very cold in the room.

His most vivid memory of college days was on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales with his suite to Harvard in 1860. The Prince travelled under the title of Lord Renfrew; his escort, Lord Lyons, was British Minister at Washington, and Senator Lodge told me he was of the Jewish race. President Felton introduced his young son to the Prince, who shook hands with him and left a very pleasant impression.

Before the Prince left, President Felton presented a volume to him containing extracts from the *History of Harvard* written by President Quincy. The book was bound in black leather, ornamented in gilt with a crown and three ostrich plumes, the special decoration of the Prince of Wales. Mr. Felton had two copies made, one for the Prince and one for himself. I have seen this volume and I wish I could say where it is now, but there were evidently book thieves in those days as well as now. A southern lady, whose house was torn down during the

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Civil War, said to me, "The Huns are not all dead!" The next time I go to London I shall inquire at the British Museum for the volume.

If we are to judge a man by his friends, certainly President Felton had an interesting and rare number of them. His first intimate friend in college days was Mr. Epes Dixwell, who was his roommate while both were students at Harvard. I once heard Dr. William James say, speaking of the great intellectual group of that epoch, "The brilliant galaxy of wit and talent that was collected in the small town of Cambridge, which was often called a village, was amazing and unsurpassed in history, even rivaling the classic age of Athens." From those intimate friends connected with the university I shall mention the names of Professor Benjamin Peirce, Professor Louis Agassiz, Edward Everett, President Sparks, Professor Horsford, Dr. Peabody, and many others, all of whom met daily and enjoyed constant interchange of ideas, good stories, and intimate friendship. Outside this college circle we find Mr. Longfellow, who, though young, had already a world-wide reputation, Senator Charles Sumner, and Dr. and Mrs. Howe. I heard one of the Longfellow daughters say, "We all knew when Mr. Felton came to see Papa in the study, as there was much laughter and Mr. Felton laughed louder than anyone else."

Some one has asked me how it came about that President Felton was so well acquainted with Charles Dickens. I might reply, "They were kindred spirits," I really think their friendship began when they had such a wide correspondence concerning the Copyright Law. Mr. Dickens was much disturbed and

surprised that the publishers in this country had taken his novels without his permission and broadcast them, so that he was deprived of the profits of his works. Mr. Felton had defended Mr. Dickens's position and written severe criticism, which was published in various papers. The *North American Review*, I believe, was his especial medium of expressing himself. There was much similarity in their experience: each was a self-made man, each had arrived at the highest place in his

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work and profession after dark hours of discouragement and struggle of untold labor.

I wish to read the following note from President Quincy to Mr. Felton; the original, in Mr. Quincy's handwriting, I gave to his great-grandson, Edmund Quincy, two years ago:

Quincy, Mass., 1860

Dear President Felton:

Will you dine with me at my home in Quincy at 2.30 P.M., Wednesday next? I am expecting George Wm. Curtis and Richard H. Dana, Jr. (Two Years Before the Mast), also.

Yours sincerely,

Josiah Quincy

" Come with a whoop, or come with a call,

Come with a good will, or come not at all."

Mr. Felton wrote on the back of this note: "Mr. Quincy was 89 years old when he wrote this note and invitation to dinner."

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ANNUAL REPORT OF SECRETARY AND COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1929

SINCE the last annual meeting, very largely attended and held in the Fay House by the courtesy of the Corporation of RadcliffTe College, the following meetings have been held:

The spring meeting was held at the house of Alexander H. Bill, Esq., 45 Highland Street, Tuesday, April 30; the subject was " Cambridge Physicians," by Edmund H. Stevens, M.D.

The garden party was held on June 21 at the John Hicks house, set up in its new situation at the corner of South and Boylston Streets, which owing to the courtesy of the tenants, our fellow members Professor and Mrs. Fraser, was thrown open from top to bottom, with its very handsome and interesting furniture clearly marked with typewritten labels. After the members and the contributors to

the salvaging of the house who were not members had been given opportunity to inspect the house and contents, refreshments were served on the lawn and Professor Beale spoke briefly on plans for the Tercentenary celebration.

The fall meeting was held October 22 at the residence of Arthur B. Nichols, Esq., at which Mr. Thomas F O'Malley spoke on "The History of North Cambridge." The attendance as in the past has ranged from fifty-five to seventy-five, depending on the state of weather and other attractions on the date chosen.

Since the date of the last annual meeting the Council has continued to be occupied with the raising of money to preserve the Hicks house and with applying pressure to the Tuttle Company, Rutland, Vermont, to hasten the Society's publication of "The Index to Paige's History of Cambridge" to completion. At these meetings the members of the Council have shown themselves conscientious, their average attendance being very high.

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During the year resignations have been received from the following:

GERALDINE BROOKS

REV. RAYMOND CALKINS

LEO R. ETZKORN

CONSTANCE H. HALL

WILLIAM B. REID

those of the first, third and fifth due to removal of residence; from Associate members:

GUY B. COLLIER, New York

S. FOSTER DAMON, Providence, Rhode Island

We have also lost by death the following:

FRANK M. CLARK

GEORGE C. DEANE

BYRON S. HURLBUT

WINTHROP S. SCUDDER

ALICE DURANT SMITH

January 24, 1930

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ANNUAL REPORT OF SECRETARY AND COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1930

DURING the past year we have lost by death the following members:

ADELINE A. DOUGLASS

HERBERT H. DYER

BERTHA M. HOWLAND

NATALIE HOLDEN LOVEJOY

HUGH MONTGOMERY

MARY PERSIS BAILEY (Associate)

MAHION B. FESSENDEN (Associate)

JOHN A. L. ODDE (Associate)

The following resignations have been accepted:

CHARLES J. BULLOCK

MARY H. DEANE

G. HARVEY HULL

JOSEPH LOVEJOY

FRANCIS P. MAGOUN, JR.

MARGARET BOYDEN MAGOUN

DAVID T. W. McCoRD

CHARLES W. MERRILL

MRS. CHARLES W. MERRILL

MADELEINE L. B. PALMER

REV. JOHN S. PENMAN

LILLIAN C. RICHARDSON (Mrs. Frederick A.)

ROSE SHERMAN

SARAH C. F. WELLINGTON (Mrs. Austin C.)

WILLIAM R. WHITTEMORE

MRS. GEORGE RICHARDSON (Associate)

and the following persons found themselves unable to accept membership in the Society:

CORNELIA W. GREEN

PROF, and MRS. EUGENE WAMBAUGH

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While the following new regular members have been elected:

ALICE C. ALLYN

ALBERT H. BLEVINS

MRS. ALBERT H. BLEVINS

MARY DAVIS HAWLEY (Mrs. Frank B.)

EDWARD INGRAHAM

ELSIE P. INGRAHAM (Mrs. Edward)

MRS. ALBERT P. NORRIS

ARTHUR CLENDENIN ROBERTSON

MRS. ARTHUR CLENDENIN ROBERTSON

RICHARD M. RUSSELL

HLEN McK. M. RUSSELL (Mrs. Richard M.)

JENNY C. WATTS

MARY W. WILLARD

GRACE D. WINSLOW (Mrs. Henry J.)

ELIZABETH W. WRIGHT (Mrs. C. H. C.)

We have, therefore, about twenty-four vacancies in our regular memberships.

The usual meetings have continued during the year, with particularly interesting papers read and unusually large attendances. The twenty-fifth annual meeting was held on January 24, 1930, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Brooks. After the officers had been reflected, except that David T. Pottinger as Editor of the Society replaced the Rev. Prescott Evarts on the Council, and the reports read, Mr. Edwin J. Hipkiss, curator of decorative arts of Europe and America at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, spoke on "Colonial Furniture," with lantern slide illustrations of his points.

The spring meeting was held on April 29, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Walcott, 152 Brattle Street. Mr. Albert Harrison Hall, Keeper of the Massachusetts Archives, described "How Massachusetts Grew, 1630-1642," illustrated with lantern slides.

The annual garden party took place on May 23, in the house and grounds of Craigie House, when, in this most appropriate setting, Mr. H. W. L. Dana read "The Chronicle of the Craigie House" to an especially large audience.

The autumn meeting was held on November 12, at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Bertram K. Little, 64 Brattle Street. Mrs. Cecil E. Fraser told of "Painted Decoration in Colonial Homes," illustrating her remarks with lantern slides of examples found throughout New England and in New York, Pennsylvania and elsewhere.

The Council held its stated meetings during the year, carrying on the various details of the Society's work and existence. Following a vote of the Council, President Walcott expressed to the Chairman of the District Commission the Society's hope that a layout might be made of their roadway up Gerry's Landing without injuring the three willows beloved of James Russell Lowell and referred to in his letters. At its meeting of June 18, the Council voted to appoint Bertram K. Little Acting Secretary of the Society, in view of the much regretted absence of Mr. Briggs, continued because of illness. The Council voted the Society's thanks and deep appreciation to Mr. Pottinger for his work as editor in the preparation and publishing of Volume XV of the Proceedings, for the years 1920-21. At the meeting of the Council on January 12 it was unanimously voted to present the name of Mrs. Frances Rose-Troup for election as an Honorary Member of the Society.

BERTRAM K. LITTLE

Acting Secretary

January 27, 1931.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER 1929

RECEIPTS

Balance from 1928	1,802.22
Annual assessments	657.00
Interest, Checking Account.....	26.57
Interest, Life Membership Account.....	39.13

Total.....\$2,524.92

DISBURSEMENTS

Printing and postage.....	\$171.88	
Clerical assistance.....	22.62	
Use of chairs.....	15.00	
Refreshments: Hicks House opening.....	35.00	
Annual allowance to Secretary	25.00	
Annual allowance to Treasurer	25.00	
		Total.....294.50
		Balance.....\$2,230.42

Cash balance Harvard Trust Company.....	\$1,415.17	
Cash balance Cambridge Savings Bank.....	115.25	
Reimbursement, advance to Hicks House Fund	700.00	
		\$2,230.42

LIFE MEMBERSHIP ACCOUNT

Balance 1928.....	\$697.15	
Bequest, George G. Wright	200.00	
		Balance in Cambridge Savings Bank..... \$897.15

Respectfully submitted,
WILLARD H. SPRAGUE
Treasurer

January 24, 1930.

This account has been examined and found correct by Joseph H. Beale, Auditor. His signature subscribing to the above appears in the books of the Treasurer.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER 1930

RECEIPTS

January 1, 1930 balance.....\$1,530.42

Reimbursement, advance to Hicks House Fund.....	700.00
Annual dues and initiations.....	682.00
Transfer George G. Wright: Bequest from Life Membership Fund.....	200.00
Sale "Index to Paige's History".....	157.50
Interest, Checking Account	26.63
Interest, Life Membership Fund	50.37
<i>Total</i>	\$3,346.92

DISBURSEMENTS

Printing and stationery	\$34.90
Clerical assistance and postage	43.55
Use of chairs	60.84
Thompson Lighting Devices Co.....	30.00
Tuttle Co., "Index to Paige's History.....	2,312.06
Freight and miscellaneous	15.05
Annual allowance to Secretary	25.00
Annual allowance to Treasurer	25.00
<i>Total</i>	2,546.40
<i>Balance December 31, 1930</i>	\$800.52

Cash balance, Harvard Trust Company	\$434.90
Cash balance, Cambridge Savings Bank.....	365.62

LIFE MEMBERSHIP ACCOUNT

Balance January 1, 1930	\$897.15
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Transfer George G. Wright Bequest200.00
697.15

Respectfully submitted,
WILLARD H. SPRAGUE
Treasurer

January 27, 1931.

This account has been examined and found correct by Joseph H. Beale, Auditor. His signature
subscribing to the above appears in the books of the Treasurer.

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REGULAR MEMBERS

1930-1931

MARION STANLEY ABBOT	SUMNER ALBERT BROOKS
ANNE ELIZABETH ALLEN	JOSEPHINE FREEMAN BUMSTEAD BERTHA
MARY WARE ALLEN	CLOSE BUNTON
ALICE C. ALLYN	GEORGE HERBERT BUNTON
CHARLES ALMY	ANNIE JUMP CANNON
ALBERT FRANCIS AMEE	PHILIP GREENLEAF CARLETON
SARAH RUSSELL AMES	SARAH SWIFT SCHAFF CARLETON
ALBERT STOKES APSEY	FLORA KIRKENDALL CARVER
AGNES GORDON BALCH	THOMAS NIXON CARVER
JOHN HERBERT BARKER	NEWTON RUSSELL CAZMAY
MARY EMORY BATCHELDER (L)	ZECHARIAH CHAFEE, JR.
ELIZABETH CHADWICK BEALE	ANNIE BOURNE CHAPMAN
JOSEPH HENRY BEALE	PHILIP PUTNAM CHASE
MABEL ARRABELLA LEWIS BELL	BERTHA HAMILTON CLARK
STOUGHTON BELL	LESLIE LINWOOD CLEVELAND
EDWARD MCELROY BENSON	EDITH MARY COE
ALEXANDER HARVEY BILL	MARGARET E. COGSWELL
CAROLINE ELIZA BILL	ADA LOUISE COMSTOCK
MARION EDGERLY BILL	FRANK GAYLORD COOK
CLARENCE HOWARD BLACKALL	FANNY E. CORNE
EMMA MURRAY BLACKALL	LOUIS CRAIG CORNISH
ALBERT H. BLEVINS	SALLY ADAMS CUSHMAN
MRS. ALBERT H. BLEVINS	HENRY ORVILLE CUTTER
WARREN KENDALL BLODGETT	ELIZABETH ELLERY DANA
ELLA JOSEPHINE BOGGS	HENRY WADSWORTH
ANNABEL PERRY BONNEY	LONGFELLOW DANA
	RICHARD HENRY DANA

MARIA BOWEN	LILY EUGENIE DEKALB
WALTER BENJAMIN BRIGGS	ERNEST JOSEPH DENNEN
ADA LEILA CONE BROCK	MARY DEANE DEXTER
ARTHUR HENDRICKS BROOKS	EDWARD SHERMAN DODGE (L)
ELIZABETH HARRINGTON BROOKS	HARRY FRANCIS ROBY DOLAN
JESSIE WATERMAN BROOKS	

LAURA ROWLAND DUDLEY	ALISON BIXBY HILL
WILLIAM HARRISON DUNBAR	LESLIE WHITE HOPKINSON
FRANCES HOPKINSON ELIOT	CORNELIA CONWAY FELTON
SAMUEL ATKINS ELIOT	HORSFORD
EMMONS RAYMOND ELLIS	KATHARINE HORSFORD
FRANCES WHITE EMERSON	ALBERTA MANNING HOUGHTON
WILLIAM EMERSON	ARRIA SARGENT DIXWELL HOWE
EPHRAIM EMERTON	LOIS LILLEY HOWE
SYBIL CLARK EMERTON	EDA WOOLSON HURLBUT
*PRESCOTT EVARTS	EDWARD INGRAHAM
CLAIRE SCHAYER FANDE	ELSIE P. INGRAHAM
LILLIAN HORSFORD FARLOW	ELDON REVARF JAMES
CHARLES NORMAN FAY	PHILA SMITH JAMES
LILLIAN HALE FAY	JAMES RICHARD JEWETT
EUNICE WHITNEY FARLEY	MARGARET WEYERHAEUSER
FELTON	JEWETT
WILLIAM WALLACE FENN	ETHEL ROBINSON JONES
EDWARD WALDO FORBES WORTHINGTON	MABEL AUGUSTA JONES
CHAUNCEY FORD FRANCES FOWLER	WALLACE ST. CLAIR JONES
ESTHER STEVENS FRASER	GEORGE FREDERICK KENDALL MARGARET
LLOYD A. FROST	CROWNINSHIELD
DANA TAYLOR GALLUP	KENT
ROGER GILMAN	NORTH ADAMS KENT
REV. C. LESLIE GLENN	JUSTINE HOUGHTON KERSHAW
MRS. C. LESLIE GLENN	ANNA READ LAMBER
MARY ISABELLA GOZZALDI	*WILLIAM COOLIDGE LANE
VIRGINIA TANNER GREEN	MAUD ADELA LAWSON

LILLIAN HELEN HADLEY	THOMAS WOLCOTT LITTLE
THOMAS HADLEY	FLORA VIRGINIA LIVINGSTON
*EDWIN BLAISDELL HALE	ALICE MARY LONGFELLOW
EDWIN HERBERT HALL	ABBOTT LAWRENCE LOWELL
ELIZABETH HARRIS	DAVID GORDON LYON
ALBERT BUSHNELL HART	MABEL EVERETT HARRIS LYON ELIZABETH MACFARLANE
FRANK WATSON HASTINGS	ETHEL MAY MACLEOD
FRANCES P. HAWLEY	WILLIAM MACKINTOSH MACNAIR
FRANK WILSON CHENEY HERSEY STANLEY	EMMA ENDICOTT MAREAN
BARBOUR HILDRETH	GEORGIE MARIA MARSTERS

*Deceased

CHARLES JOHN MCINTIRE	HARRY SEATON RAND
HERBERT BRUCE MC!NTIRE	MABEL RENA MAWHINNEY RAND
Louis JOSEPH ALEXANDRE MERCIER	WILLARD REED
JOHN DOUGLAS MERRILL	ROBERT D. REYNOLDS
DOROTHEA FOOTE MERRIMAN	MRS. ROBERT D. REYNOLDS
ROGER BIGELOW MERRIMAN	FREDERICK ALBERT RICHARDSON HARRIETTS
NELSON CASE METCALF	TABER RICHARDSON ARTHUR CLENDENIN
JOSIAH BYRAM MILLETT	ROBERTSON
EMMA MARIA CUTTER MITCHELL	MRS. ARTHUR CLENDENIN ROBERTSON
ALICE MANTON MORGAN	FRED NORRIS ROBINSON
SAMUEL ELIOT MORISON	MARGARET BROOKS ROBINSON
VALMA MARIA MORSE	JAMES HARDY ROPES
EMMA FRANCES MUNROE	GERTRUDE SWAN RUNKLE
ARTHUR BOYLSTON NICHOLS	JOHN CORNELIUS RUNKLE
EMILY ALAN SMITH NICHOLS	HELEN McK. M. RUSSELL
GERTRUDE FULLER NICHOLS	RICHARD M. RUSSELL
HENRY ATHERTON NICHOLS	PAUL JOSEPH SACHS
JOHN TAYLOR GILMAN NICHOLS	MARY WARE SAMPSON
ALBERT PERLEY NORRIS	ELEANOR WHITNEY DAVIS SANGER (L)
MRS. ALBERT P. NORRIS	CAROLYN HUNTINGTON SAUNDERS
MARGARET NORTON	FRANCIS WEBBER SEVER
CARLETON ELDREDGE NOYES	MARTHA SEVER
CHARLOTTE METCALFE NOYES	WILLARD HATCH SPRAGUE
JAMES ATKINS NOYES	GENEVIEVE STEARNS
PENELOPE BARKER NOYES	GRACE WILLIAMSON STEDMAN
THOMAS FRANCIS O'MALLEY	JOHN HUBBARD STURGIS
	HELEN GRACE OLMSTEAD SWAN

EDWARD HOLYOKE OSGOOD	WILLIAM DONNISON SWAN
MARGARET NICKERSON OSGOOD	JOHN HOUGHTON TAYLOR
JAMES LEONARD PAINE	*JOSEPH GILBERT THORP
MARY WOOLSON PAINE	ALFRED MARSTON TOZZER
CLARENCE HENRY POOR, JR.	ELEANOR GRAY TUDOR
ARTHUR KINGSLEY PORTER	(L) KENNETH S. USHER
JOHN LYMAN PORTER	MRS. KENNETH S. USHER
LUCY WALLACE PORTER	BERTHA HALLOWELL VAUGHAN
ALFRED CLAGHORN POTTER	
DAVID THOMAS POTTINGER	
ROSCOE POUND	

* Deceased

CHARLES PETER VOSBURGH	FANNY GOTT WHITE
MAUDE BATCHELDER VOSBURGH	HORATIO STEVENSWHITE
MARY RICHARDSON WALCOTT	MARY W. WILLARD
ROBERT WALCOTT	OLIVE SWAN WILLIAMS
GRACE REED WALDEN	SAMUEL WILLISTON
HENRY BRADFORD WASHBURN FREDERICA DAVIS	GEORGE GRAFTON WILSON
WATSON	MRS. HENRY J. WINSLOW
JENNY C. WATTS	JOHN WILLIAM WOOD, JR.
KENNETH GRANT TREMAYNE	CHARLES HENRY CONRAD
WEBSTER	WRIGHT
MRS. WALTER WESSELHOEFT	MRS.C.H.C.WRIGHT

ALICE MERRILL WHITE	
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ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

GARDNER WELD ALLEN	ERNEST LOVERING
HOLLIS RUSSELL BAILEY	PHILLIPPE BELKNAP MARCOU
JOSEPH GARDNER BARTLETT	BRADFORD HENDRICK PEIRCE
FRANCIS APTHORP FOSTER	PHILIP LEFFINGWELL SPALDING
ANNA LYMAN GRAY	ALICE MATHEWS VAN BRUNT
ELIZA MASON HOPPIN	MAHY LEE WARE
RYSSE GILMAN HOUGHTON (L)	

HONORARY MEMBERS

FRANCES ROSE-TROUP