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The History of the Utilities in Cambridge

BY HARDING U. GREENE

I FIND in looking back over the *Proceedings of the Cambridge Historical Society* that much of the information which might well be included in a history of the utilities in Cambridge has already been discussed at previous meetings. I have reference particularly to the talk by Lois Lilley Howe in 1939 about her father, *Estes Howe*, and his connection with the very beginnings of utilities in Cambridge including gas, transportation, and water. Then in 1962 Foster M. Palmer read a paper, "Horse Car, Trolley, and Subway" and later, in 1967, John Davis did the history of Cambridge water. Because of your knowledge of the subjects in these papers, my talk will be somewhat diluted.

Going back to the beginning of the nineteenth century, Cambridge is described in 1804 in the *Gazetteer of the Western Continent* as having "a number of very pleasant seats, 2,450 inhabitants, about 100 dwelling houses and four college buildings." The four buildings referred to are Harvard Hall, Hollis, Massachusetts, and Holden Chapel. The college had between one hundred fifty and two hundred twenty students. In the eastern part of the town there was a thriving commercial settlement.

If we move forward to nearly the middle of the century, at the time Cambridge became a city in 1846, it appears that the utilities available to Old Cambridge were water from a well, pumped by hand; light from candle dips or whale oil lamps; and transportation by omnibus. There was, of course, no electricity available, nor telephone service. Then just after the middle of the century came Estes

Howe and his friends, who included Gardiner Greene Hubbard, Judge Willard Phillips, Herbert H. Stimpson, Charles C. Little, and John Livermore. They were the entrepreneurs who could look forward to the time when greater needs for water would take place; when whales might become scarce; and to the time when omnibuses would not accommodate the requirements of the generations to come. In 1852 the Cambridge Gas Light Company was incorporated with Estes Howe as its treasurer, a position which he held until his death. The Cambridge Water Works were started shortly after and in 1856 were authorized to take water from Fresh Pond. It was in 1856 also that horse cars began running from Harvard Square to Bowdoin Square in Boston. Shortly this service was to be extended from Harvard Square to Mount Auburn.

But to return to the gas industry, which originated in England in the early part of the century: there in 1807 street lights were turned on on Pall Mall and in 1812 Parliament granted a charter to the London and Westminster Gas Light and Coke Company, and the first gas company in the world came into being. In this country it was 1816 when a demonstration by Rembrandt Peale of what gas lighting was like took place in his Baltimore Museum, and a year later the Baltimore company had its beginning. Boston had gas for lighting in the 1820s and the gas company that Mr. Howe and the Cambridge group started, Cambridge Gas Light Company, built its first plant in 1852 on Bath Street. Do you know where Bath Street was? Bath Street was a curving short street from Mt. Auburn Street to the river just beyond Ash Street, near where Memorial Drive was later to end before its extension, and here the first Cambridge plant was built to use coal brought up the river to a stone dock. This coal was heated in retorts to drive off gas which was then stored in a holder and piped into Harvard Square for the start of the company's distribution in this city. The gas was turned on in 1853 and in that year the company had about five miles of gas mains, which extended to the Square and somewhat beyond in different directions.

*Christ Church on Garden Street was one of the company's early customers. The story is told by Gardiner Day in his book *The Biography of a Church: A Brief History of Christ Church that in the**

late 1850's there was being considered the need for additional lighting in the church and the plan was made to cut windows in the chancel in order to supply the light. Just in the nick of time the gas became available and the church put in the necessary equipment to light with gas, thus saving the structure which had been built a hundred years earlier from being mutilated. The gas company had 162 customers in 1864. Just before the Civil War gas street lights in Cambridge numbered three hundred. At the war's end in the middle of the decade the number of such street lamps was up to over four hundred. However, in the 1870's the company faced a severe and long depression, and in addition to that the advent of kerosene on the market tended to hold down the sale of gas for at least a while. Then as we approached the 1880's, the gas company directors foresaw further competition and at a director's meeting it was stated, "We must not shut our eyes to the fact that we have a formidable competitor in the electric light." Actually, the Cambridge Electric Light Company was organized in 1886, a few years after the first electric plant on Pearl Street in New York.

Just before the depression of the 1870's the board of directors of the gas company had found it imperatively necessary to decide what measures should be taken for the increase

of the supply of gas to "our rapidly growing community." It was stated that "the present demands equal the ultimate capacity and due to increase in consumers in another winter we would be unable to fulfill the demands." Construction was authorized for a new plant on an area that was then being developed for industry in what is now Kendall Square. The land was bought on Court Street (now part of Third Street) and the plant constructed and put in operation in 1873. The location was advantageous in that it gave an easier point of delivery for fuel, which no longer had to be brought up to the original plant site on Bath Street.

In 1881 across the river the Boston Symphony Orchestra was being organized by Mr. Henry Lee Higginson and the utility business in Cambridge was definitely again on the increase and a great many additional inhabitants were moving into the city and the

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building of homes and residential areas was expanding extremely rapidly. However, the gas business was still largely lighting. It is interesting to note that at a directors' meeting the superintendent suggested that "each director purchase a stove and see for himself if there is really any virtue or merit in them." This was probably good advice. There were only two gas stoves in use in Cambridge at that time.

As years passed there were changes in the method of production of the gas, both in Cambridge and elsewhere, but it was not until the 1950's that natural gas was brought by pipeline to the eastern part of Massachusetts. However, the existing gas plant in Cambridge was continued in operation for some years, in order to supplement the natural gas supply in the peak periods of the winter time.

A very small electric generating plant, the beginning of the Cambridge Electric Light Company's supply, was built in what is now called Kendall Square near the West Boston Bridge, and we are told that in 1887 the company was supplying seventy-seven public arc lights on Cambridge streets, as well as seven commercial arcs and 847 incandescent lamps. This small first plant was quickly outgrown so that in 1888 the land presently owned by the company on Western Avenue at Memorial Drive was purchased and the next power plant of the company was built on that new site.

It was only a few years before electricity came to Cambridge that Alexander Graham Bell had invented the telephone. Cambridge had a large part in this new important development. Mr. Bell was working in Boston, actually in a garret at 109 Court Street, where he and his assistant, Mr. Watson, first heard a real telephone sound between one room and another, but it was in Cambridge in 1876, just after the first telephone patent, that the first two-way "long distance" telephone conversation over an outdoor wire (borrowed from the telegraph company) took place between Cambridge and Boston.

The earliest suburban telephone exchange became operative at 10 Brattle Street here in 1878, but it wasn't until 1882 that Cambridge subscribers were assigned telephone numbers for the first

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time. Previously all listings of subscribers were printed in alphabetical sequence without any numbers.

There is a connection with the invention of the telephone and the group who started the gas and water and transportation facilities in Cambridge. Gardiner Greene Hubbard, a member of that earlier group and a Boston attorney, became associated with Mr. Bell in the early development of the telephone. Later Bell married Mr. Hubbard's daughter, who in her childhood had become deaf from scarlet fever. Mr. Bell's interest in deaf people and in teaching them formed his background for his development of the telephone. He taught the teachers of deaf people a method allowing the children to learn to speak.

Just before 1890 we find the Cambridge Electric Light Company cooperating with the street railway in making experiments on moving cars by electricity. First some of these experiments used storage batteries, but by 1889 the horse cars between Harvard Square and Bowdoin Square were changed to electric cars with the electricity supplied by the Cambridge company. One interesting event that concerned this changeover took place right here on Brattle Street. The residents of Brattle Street did not like the idea of having electric railway poles and wires on their street and, therefore, resisted the change from horse cars to electric with overhead trolley wires. After a few years, when the horse cars from Mount Auburn would get on the main track to Boston ahead of the electric car and limit the latter's speed, the final solution was shifting the route from Mount Auburn to Harvard Square over to Mount Auburn Street so that they could on that location have electricity supplied and the horses retired.

Meanwhile, the Cambridge Electric power plant on the new site at Western Avenue was becoming crammed with additional engines and equipment and it was apparent that the plant would shortly be outgrown. The question came then as to where to put a new station and after negotiations with the park commissioners, who were at that time considering the parkway or Memorial Drive, it was decided that the plant should be built somewhat back to allow for the parkway, and a strip of the company's land ninety

feet wide next to the river was taken for the driveway construction. However, it was possible to build the new plant, the one still standing at Western Avenue, and to bring coal up the river to that location, although the company also acquired a wharf on Broad Canal in order to have a future coal unloading facility from which the coal could be trucked to the site at Western Avenue.

Looking ahead into the twentieth century, we find that this plant served the city well for some twenty years. It was then found most economical to make a contract for the purchase of additional power from Boston Edison Company. This made it possible to supply all of Cambridge requirements until after the second world war when a new plant was constructed at Kendall Square. These two generating stations still supply the major part of the city's electric requirements. Later still the company, looking to the future, became a participant in the development of one of the first successful nuclear plants, the Yankee Atomic Electric Plant at Rowe, Massachusetts, from which the company gets a percentage of that plant's output. The distribution of the power from these sources of supply to the customers in Cambridge originally, of course, was over wires that were strung on wood poles along most of the streets of Cambridge. Then in the 1920's a cooperative effort

brought about a legislative act that called for changing certain streets from overhead to underground cable facilities. This was done over a period of the first ten years in the act and the act was then extended to cover additional streets so that now it can be said that Cambridge has probably the greatest percentage of distribution underground of any city in the country.

It should be added that even with so much expensive underground distribution, the Cambridge Electric Light Company has been able to maintain lower prices than almost any other similar locality in this area. The trend, as you know, not only here but elsewhere in the country has been downward for electric rates as the use has increased and new uses have been found, particularly for the household uses such as cooking and house heating as well as air conditioning, and it is only within the very recent months that owing to inflation many utility companies have found it necessary to

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request commission approval for some increase in the electric and gas rates.

I was asked a question about the regulation of utility companies by the Commonwealth. This started back in the nineteenth century with the formation of the Railway Commission, then the Board of Gas Commissioners was organized in 1885, and this was enlarged and the name included Electric Light after 1889. This commission has the responsibility for regulating the rates and service provided by the gas and electric utilities throughout the Commonwealth.

Read January 25, 1970

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Where the Old Professors Lived

BY ESTHER LANMAN CUSHMAN

This paper was first delivered before the Saturday Morning Club.

WHERE THE OLD PROFESSORS LIVED

ONE day when I was about five years old, running home down Farrar Street, eyes on our brick sidewalk, I nearly collided head on with an old man. He stopped, spoke to me, and handed me a nickel. I was so frightened I could not take in what he was saying but I took the nickel, gingerly as if it were lethal, rushed on into our house, into Mother's arms, and burst out, "A kidnapper! A kidnapper! Out there on the sidewalk." "Kidnapper?" she replied soothingly, "that's Charles Eliot Norton just here to see Papa. Surely you know Professor Norton; he lives in the big white house on the hill where you coast and the woods you play in are Norton's Woods." "But he gave me a nickel," I cried, still sobbing, "you said that was a kidnapper!" These were the days when little Charley Ross was seen to accept candy and a

buggy ride and never was seen again. Mother had a hard time quieting me yet holding fast to the warning.

A first cousin of Mr. Norton, President Charles William Eliot was one of five generations of Eliots who played a part in the Shady Hill estate. First, in 1820, President Eliot's grandfather, Samuel, bought the 34 1/2 acres together with the large white house on the hill. Next, Samuel Atkins Eliot, the President's father, planted all the trees la-

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ter known as Norton's Woods, and changed the entrance of the house from what is now Beacon Street, Somerville, to Cambridge, looking down a long curving drive to Kirkland Street. This was in preparation for his sister Catherine's occupancy on her impending marriage to Andrews Norton, a professor at the Divinity School. Next, the third generation, President Eliot himself, in his interim period at M.I.T., built for himself and his parents a large double brick house numbered 59 and 61 Kirkland Street. Here he lived in the eastern half from 1858 until 1869 when he was made president of Harvard. This half is still standing and now used by Harvard for its Program on Technology and Society. The western half where his parents had lived was torn down in 1928, leaving a blank wall, and in spite of zoning ordinances in effect since 1924 but somehow circumvented during the summer months when neighbors were away, five small double houses were erected huddling together on the site which had been such a dignified entrance to the neighborhood. Some of you will remember the magnificent copper beech tree in the circular drive on Irving Street, the spacious lawns, gardens, and shade trees that covered this half-acre lot. (The occupant between the senior Eliots and the razing of the house was Miss Grace Norton, sister of Charles Eliot Norton.)

The fourth generation of Eliots participating in the Shady Hill neighborhood was the son of the President, a landscape architect, Charles, who planned the house lots and the streets—Irving, which was part of the Shady Hill driveway, and adjacent Scott and Farrar. This was in 1889 and Professor Norton thereupon began selling the lots to his colleagues, the first three to buy and build being William James, Josiah Royce, and my father, Charles R. Lanman, Professor of Sanskrit.

And last, the fifth generation of Eliots is represented by Charles William Eliot 2nd, another Eliot landscape architect, who in 1924 advised Professor Paul Sachs, the new owner of Shady Hill, on re-planning the driveway and making it suitable for automobiles. It's quite a span, these five generations of Eliots, covering over a century from 1820 to 1924.

With this distinctive and memorable background for Shady Hill,

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you may understand my reaction when I mention the neighborhood by name and receive a blank stare followed by, "Oh you mean Coolidge Hill where the Shady Hill School is." This makes my hackles rise and I am apt to reply with asperity, "The Shady Hill School grew up in my back yard years before it was moved to Coolidge Hill."

In all the first seventy years of the Norton ownership of Shady Hill, it retained its original 34[^] acres and in that period only three houses were built: the double brick house of the President's, just mentioned, and two others adjacent to it—that of Professor Francis James Child, of English and Scottish ballad fame, and the Sedgwicks' house. These of necessity had driveways to Kirkland Street as there were no other streets on the estate—just fields and streams and the beautiful elms, horse chestnut, copper beech, maple, oak, and pine now growing up into Norton's Woods. These three houses, together with the Shady Hill mansion itself, made a family compound of Nortons, Eliots, and Sedgwicks, Mrs. Norton and Mrs. Child being Sedgwick sisters. The Sedgwick house itself housed various aunts and nephews, Ellery Sedgwick, Atlantic Monthly editor, being one and living there at the turn of the century.

The Sedgwick house was razed in 1927 and another built on the site by George Pierce Baker, Dean of the Business School. But the house of Professor Child still stands on its original half-acre lot running through from Kirkland to Farrar Street, and it was partly to be near him that Father chose his house lot on Farrar Street. They had been together the opening year of Johns Hopkins, 1876, Child as visiting professor from Harvard and Father in his first year of teaching. It was Professor Child, on his return to Harvard, who mentioned Father to President Eliot for the Sanskrit Department.

When the call came a few years later, it was, believe it or not, a difficult decision for my father. He loved the new University with its fresh ideals. He loved the Baltimore food, talking of it all his life. (He claimed there was nothing like a New England boiled dinner, but when one came on the table he started talking about terrapin.) And he loved his mare, Betsey. It strikes me now as pretty highhanded—a man not even thirty boggling over the acceptance of a

professorship at Harvard. In those days there were only twenty-five professors in the College. But I quote from his diary entries: "May 20, 1880, Pres. Eliot offers full professorship—\$3000, \$3500, \$4000. May 22, Johns Hopkins would raise to Harvard's figure; I am much disturbed in my mind. May 25,—Wrote to Gilman in morning and gave acceptance to President Eliot in eve. Betsey put out to pasture."

In my childhood, in the first decade of the century, nearly all the house lots laid out in 1889 had been purchased and built on by Harvard professors. I wish I could remember more about them; Mother should have told me to mark them well—I might never look upon their like again. But to me they were just grown-ups and differed only in their tolerance of our romping through their yards, digging up the sod and leaving chalk arrows on their boardwalks when we played hare and hound. (This was the period when one of us wrote in chalk on the inside of the letter box opening, "23 skiddoo"—a defacement that survived the slang by many years.)

Professor Child died more than a year before I was born, leaving in my memory only a legacy of roses from his famous garden brought to us in abundance by his daughters every June. Another reminder was the turnstile in his pine hedge opposite our house on Farrar Street, its purpose being to keep the Nortons' cows out of his rose garden. In my school days Norton cows were still grazing in the empty field of our block on the corner of Scott and Holden. A stream appeared and disappeared there according to the dryness of the

season and beside it were three willows. When I first read Hamlet in school I pictured the willow growing aslant a stream as this spot, though I doubt if the stream was ever deep enough to drown Ophelia.

William James I remember only on one occasion and that probably because I had witnessed the dogfight about which he had come to see Father. His Airedale, Riley, had practically chewed the ear off our Jerry, a lethargic, snobbish Boston terrier, who, lying in the sun on our front porch, turned a lackluster eye on passing dogs without deigning to raise his head. The dogs sometimes ganged up on him.

Pity that a dogfight should eclipse my memory of William James. I

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remember only his beard and piercing blue eyes. But I have a clear image of his wife, Alice Gibbens James, with her large somber brown eyes and her deep resonant voice, slow and impressive in its pronouncements. In figure and hair-do she reminded me of pictures of Queen Victoria. I was scared of her.

It may have been to escape a somberness in the James household that the youngest son, Alec, came to our house at least once a day and sometimes four or five times on a Sunday. He was my brother Tom's age, seven years older than I, and everyone in the family from Father down to me adored him. He had a histrionic gift for mimicry, storytelling, and leaving the room on a good exit line, and when I was studying upstairs I would come hurtling down at the first uproarious laugh hoping to get in on at least the second one before he left. I remember particularly that Alec could impersonate Harry Lauder in a way to make you see kilts and sporrans swaying.

One difficulty in Alec's own household may have stemmed from his inability (nervous tension, no doubt) to pass the Harvard entrance examinations, and all the skill of the famous psychologist was not enough to smooth over this sense of failure that lasted all of his life. Although he went instead to the Boston Museum School and became an artist of considerable reputation, I could detect even late in his life an edge of bitterness.

Another factor in his early years was that although he was called Francis Tweedy when we first knew him, his name was changed in his teens to Alexander Robertson. This was the result of pressure from his Uncle Henry in England. Psychologists today might say that this comparatively late change of name confused the boy's image of his own identity. He would look at us solemnly and say his name was Francis Alexander Robertson Tweedy James.

If I was unaware of the distinguished men I grew up among, my brother Tom, thanks to Mrs. James, had at least one memory thrust upon him. He was playing in the Jameses' yard with Alec when she called them in to have tea with Henry James, who was making a long visit with his brother William. Years later Tom told me of this traumatic experience. He and Alec were, of course, in their grubby corduroy knickerbockers and with grubby hands and fingernails as

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well, but worse than that and to complete Tom's misery it was a day of sharp March winds and he had no handkerchief. And he was not even compensated by frosted tea cakes—just thin bread and butter (very English). He paid dear for being able to say, oh yes, he had had tea with Henry James.

Of Professor Royce I remember a few bits. He was fond of children and his Christmas tree for all the neighbors' children was an institution—an institution that I, an exception I hope, did not like. Our own Christmas tree which we had just one Christmas eve when I was very small indeed stands out in my memory as heaven. I had been closeted in the front parlor with the sliding doors into the back parlor closed, and when they were at last opened and the shining tree with its real white candles and bright colored balls burst upon me, the scene had the impact and ecstasy of a stage curtain rising. I did notice the fear of fire in Father's tense face as he darted about with a wet sponge on a stick and this was undoubtedly why the tree was not repeated other years.

But the Royce's Christmas tree, no less beautiful, came on Christmas morning as we were all settling down to a good play with the toys we had just opened. We had to get stuffed into our coats and arctics and be dragged across the street. And the daytime light took away half the enchantment. I do remember our host's round face and short stature quite clearly, but again he was just a grown-up and with a cross wife at that.

A dozen or so years later, I remember often seeing Professor Royce standing on the corner of Kirkland and Irving Streets talking with Father. They would be there when I went home to lunch from Radcliffe and they would be there on my return. Neither seemed to feel he was being detained by the other for it was a friendship of the deepest mutual regard and affection, dating back to their years together at Hopkins.

But nothing could match Father's profound regard and admiration for his boss, President Eliot. Even as a very young child I felt it. This great personage seemed set apart from the neighbor professors and I quite naturally assumed he was President of the United States. (I dared not ask questions, fearing shouts of scornful laughter.) Har-

vard was an institution so taken for granted in my childhood home that it was rarely necessary to mention it.

But I think Father felt that President Eliot of Harvard, unlike the President of the United States, could do no wrong. In fact in Father's eyes the only wrong he ever did was to pronounce Mt. Desert Island, where both families spent their long summers, Mt. Desert, while Father insisted that the natives were the authority and followed their pronunciation of Mt. Desert. I never heard this point argued between them: Father may silently have put it down to a difference in word accuracy between a chemist and a linguist.

I cared not at all for such refinements; I only wanted to get there and loved the boat trip prelude, especially in fair weather. When all eight of us, with the cook, the cat, and the dog, embarked on the City of Bangor or the City of Rockland for Suttons Island (off Mt. Desert), I was always glad to see the President, his son Samuel, and seven grandchildren lined up

waiting for their stateroom keys by the purser's window in the saloon. I then felt complete security. No matter how stormy and threatening the weather, no matter how "thick-a-fawg," surely God would not let the boat go down with all those Eliots aboard. Incidentally I came upon a more human and friendly attitude towards the President in my mother's diary of 1904. On August 18th she wrote, "A lovely morning. We rowed to President Eliot's to breakfast to meet President and Mrs. Hadley (of Yale). The water was very calm and we had such a pleasant morning. I wore my blue dress. Mrs. Hadley and Mrs. Eliot were dressed in white. I do think President Eliot is the most interesting and kindly man I know." In this present era of violence, how good to hear that old-fashioned word "kindly" and to hear it applied to a great administrator!

Father used to quote President Eliot as saying that he would retire from the presidency when he could no longer stand first on one foot and then on the other to put on his trousers. He retired at seventy-five. Father retired, also aged seventy-five, not from any self-imposed test but from a stroke. He picked up the Herald from the porch steps one morning, read that he had made a killing overnight in Nash Motors, and fell stricken to the brick sidewalk. Without so

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much as breaking a toe, let alone a hip, he recovered from this serious stroke and never had another, the crash in 1929 leaving him stunned but unscathed. He apparently could not compass sudden riches acquired without so much as once opening his Sanskrit lexicon, but when in 1929 his ballooning capital shrank to its normal size of a respectable professorial nest egg, he once more welcomed to the household his lifelong friend, New England thrift, and felt at home with his conscience and his God.

In my own case, when, about two years ago, I found that I could no longer get to one of four telephones in the house before it stopped ringing, I grudgingly acknowledged that it was time for me to retire from so much acreage of floor space. I would never run upstairs again, that was certain, and it would be disaster to postpone moving until the shuffling years were upon me.

Fortunately for me, the College Library had on my father's death in 1941 accepted the gift of his professional library containing some 8000 volumes, including long runs of foreign scholarly journals (one from 1832), and Dr. Shipton further lightened my task by taking all Father's personal letters and diaries which are now in the Harvard Archives. But the remainder, all the accretions of nearly eighty years of family living, now loomed on my horizon, a colossal, formidable ordeal of sorting out. Even in an initial poking about in a cabinet, I came on an envelope inscribed in Father's writing: "Chip of the top step of our porch which tripped and caused my fall, February 1926." He never acknowledged he had had a stroke. Indomitable. How many similar items would assail me and, as in Gray's Elegy, "implore the passing tribute of a sigh." I drifted disconsolately through the house from room to room, sad and appalled; and as a temporary delay and escape I wrote the following, which I called "Warp and Woof."

II

WARP AND WOOF

This is my farewell to 9 Farrar, the old Lanman house I am about to relinquish. I was actually born in my present bedroom, the old nurs-

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ery or southeast chamber, I was married in the room under it, and except for ten years, I have lived all my life in this house. To avoid clearing it out I had hoped to die in it.

But good or bad, living in one house from earliest remembrance keeps the "formative years," the warp and woof of life, close to the surface, visible and inescapable. How can I forget my childhood when I am constantly reminded of it by the Dutch tiles around the nursery fireplace, the upstairs wall speaking tube where my grandchildren now summon the ghost of Hatty, the cook, the rainbow on the stairs from the sun shining through the landing thermometer, the banisters I slid down, the hall Bokhara, perfect for hopscotch.

I see on the floor an oblong of not quite matching wood and I remember this is where a hot air register used to be fifty years ago. How cold the house was then and how freezing the back pantry where I picked up my student lamp and climbed the stairs to the third story to shiver over my Virgil! Memory so often refreshed and strengthened serves to debunk childhood and bring it into sharp realistic focus. For many, the mist of years may blur it into an idyllic carefree time and I think Thomas Hood was one of these. Some years ago this thought prompted me to write a parody on his poem "I Remember, I Remember."

I remember, I remember

The house where I was born,

The registers where tepid air

Came creeping up at morn;

I feel the grill work on my feet

Where I would stand and pray

A good hot blast would billow up

And warm me for the day.

I remember, I remember

The roses red and white

That made my matching washstand set

An object of delight;

We only had one bathroom then

And I was eighth in line,

So when the boys and pa got in

I'd quietly resign.

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*I remember, I remember
Where I was used to play
My violin, a dreary chore
That blighted every day;
My spirits were in fetters then
That should have been so free
And my imaginary cares
Were big as life to me.
I remember, I remember
The ceilings dark and high
Where smoking student lamps had made
A gray, foreboding sky;
Oh, childhood is a wintry time,
But middle age is mild
And "Heaven lies about me" more
Than when I was a child.*

Of course middle age is one thing, but I confess the years ahead now look a bit wintry with so many of my favorite trees being felled all around me.

But to return to the cheery theme of the old zinc tub. Before plumbing got fancy and our neighbors began painting their zinc tubs white, a frill Father was finally pressured into, one could soap the slanting end and coast down it, flooding the wooden floor with a tidal wave. Ours had one unique feature, a shower with a zinc panel on the wall beside it, carrying out the zinc motif. The shower-head was the size of a dinner plate with inch-long prongs from which gushed a torrential downpour. We four girls organized a counteroffensive against the boys, and, capturing the bathroom first, would jump successively in and out of the shower so that it sounded like one continuous shower bath. No one was deceived, however; there would be no hot water for Father, and the house would resound.

To date my attempt to clear out the house has been a desultory poking about in the attic among navy swords, black marble clocks, and trunks full of college notes and dance programs with pink silk tassels. In addition there is a cellar full of air raid helmets, shaving

stands, snowshoes, and croquet sets. And there are nineteen closets, some as big as ample kitchenettes. I made a false start on a little-used

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closet the other day and was brought up short. There on the bare plaster back wall a foot or two from the baseboard I found printed in wobbly crayon, "I hate Esther, I hate Esther, I hate Esther." What battle lay behind this blazoned invective, I don't recall, but Mother spoiled me; she was tired of disciplining by the time I came along and I remember her occasionally saying at breakfast, "Come, Esther, eat your egg or you can't go to school." Can you imagine how this infuriated my older brothers and sisters!

*Every room in the house holds some particular object that starts a chain of association back to childhood. In the front parlor the object is a rust-colored Turkish chair, Mother's chair. I see her sitting there doing her daily reading stint in the *Decline and Fall* (before indulging in an Oppenheim mystery) and often gazing out on Farrar Street though it offered little distraction. The street then, with only three houses on it, ended in a huge open tract (now Holden Green) which merged into Somerville. We had no traffic with Somerville. As our neighbor, E. E. Cummings, pointed out years later in one of his Charles Eliot Norton lectures, Somerville was inhabited by muckers.*

*About the only moving object Mother would see on Farrar Street was Sandy, the bulky Negro butler, going to or from his house in Somerville to the Cummings's house on the corner of Farrar and Irving Streets. Mother resented Sandy's constant coinings and goings on our street; perhaps she thought he should sneak around a back way and not sully our street and interrupt her reading of the *Decline and Fall*. I may laugh but I also sadly recognize here the strand of my warp and woof that constitutes my basic prejudice against the blacks. It is a tough emotional strand which I struggle to cover up with intellectual weaving. Next to it is a strand of envy, that I must have adopted from her unspoken attitude. I suspect Mother herself really wanted a butler, bulky or no. She would tell us wistfully of her childhood on a well-staffed estate on the Hudson with maids and butlers, acres of apple trees to climb, Northern Spy apples to eat from the trees, and grapes from the wall, ponies and horses and sleighs. Our eyes bugged out at this vanished fairyland dream. Perhaps the contrast between these childhood fleshpots and the Spartan plain living of academic life explains why she compen-*

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sated with more than a modicum of intellectual snobbery. Somewhere in my childhood I picked up from grown-up conversation the fact that Mrs. Cummings, whose husband was only an instructor at Harvard, had asked Mother how long it had taken Father to become a full professor. This was Mother's moment. I can now imagine the satisfaction welling up under her dignified reserve as she replied that he was one when he came to Harvard in 1880, adding as modestly as possible, "and the youngest on the faculty—only thirty years old." Mr. Cummings resigned and went into the ministry. You may infer some causal relation if you like; I of course imply nothing.

From these adult attitudes I came naturally to believe that a Harvard professor was the only thing to be; indeed every house in the neighborhood was owned and lived in by one, all but Judge Fox's. I felt sorry for Mr. Fox—imagine being only a judge. (His house, 99 Irving, was flanked by the houses of William James and Josiah Royce.)

Our house, the first to be built in the Farrar, Scott, Holden block, was planned even before our street was named and Father was given the opportunity to choose the name. He later regretted naming it for the famous nineteenth-century mathematician Professor Farrar, because he found "Farrar" a difficult name to be understood—cab drivers invariably drove to Forest Street. But what a chance he missed, I used to think! Why didn't he name it Lanman Street, and I saw myself standing by a counter in the Coop giving my name and address: Miss Esther Lanman, 9 Lanman Street, Cambridge.

The Cummings household was not the only one, at the turn of the century, that showed signs of more than the meagre professor's salary. You might think that the uniform academic salary in the neighborhood would have resulted in uniform plain living; it did not. But no one ever mentioned or even hinted at private fortunes—unthinkable, shocking bad taste.

There was also the variable of textbook royalties. Professor Taussig's Principles of Economics, required for every member of his huge freshman classes, brought in substantial royalties, whereas my father's Sanskrit Reader, though acknowledged then and now the best in the world, was not a best seller. When I asked Mother why my

next-door friends, Catharine and Helen Taussig, went to the Country School, driven, mind you, in the school auto, while I plodded to the public Agassiz School, morning and afternoon, and why they wore middy blouses hand tailored in the Charlestown Navy Yard while I wore a navy blue serge sailor suit from Jordan Marsh, not even Stearns, she replied with Victorian evasion that there were only four Taussig children while there were six of us. I wondered; I didn't believe this explanation and remained bewildered and unhappy, so unhappy that when I was sixteen and put on a clothes allowance, the first items I bought were two real Navy Yard blouses. But it was too late. I was entering Radclif and soon fancied myself too old. I found and gave as a joke one of these fifty-year-old middies to Dr. Helen Taussig in Cotuit last summer. She was pleased, and I was pleased to have cleared out one item from 9 Farrar. And it somehow laid that ghost of childhood envy to be on the giving end.

Another house in the neighborhood that showed signs of non-professorial luxury was the Tozzers', built like a castle behind its high brick wall. Incidentally, the careful teaching of prejudice I received as a child was still continuing at the college level, and when I took Professor Tozzer's small course in Social Anthropology at Radclif, he explained endogamy and exogamy in his bright chatty manner by telling the class that if Miss Lanman married a young man from Somerville it would be exogamy, marriage outside the clan. Still another house was Professor Jewett's, now belonging to Harvard and lived in by the Dean of the Divinity School—a large house on Francis Avenue with perhaps more Weyerhaeuser lumber in it than royalties from Arabic books.

But Professor Royce's house, now Julia Child's, showed only the traditional plain living and high thinking and retained its gas lights through all the hurricanes. When the rest of us with our unreliable modern inventions (electricity) were plunged in darkness, the Royce house was ablaze with gas lights and Welsbach burners as if to remind the neighbors that the Royces had always stood for sound values and no modern claptrap. I like to think of the contrast between the kitchen in Mrs. Royce's day and now in Julia Child's. Mrs.

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Royce, a brilliant intellectual in her own right, had little interest in cooking even in Josiah's day, and when she was widowed in 1916, Campbell's soup assorti became her staple. Her kitchen was not bright with copper kettles, shining knives, French casserole dishes, herb shelves, and wine bottles; it was drab as a prison. No wonder she could not bear to stay in it even the three minutes it took to boil her egg; instead she would walk swiftly to her Steinway and play the Chopin Minute Waltz, which actually takes exactly three minutes.

In Father's study is a window-seat that reminds me also of the Royces. Our house was built in 1890, the year after the Royces'. This was before I was born but the story Father delighted in telling was that when he was showing his new house to Josiah and proudly opened the study window-seat showing the handy space for fireplace wood, Mr. Royce said gravely, "My window-seat is like my philosophy—impenetrable and empty."

Between our house and the Royces' at the apex of the Cummings's yard where Farrar, Scott, and Irving Streets meet is the site of the old mud puddle that inspired E. E. Cummings's poem "In just-spring . . . when the world is puddle-wonderful the queer old bal-loonman whistles far and wee." Often on a day ^injust spring," a late March day with a salty east wind and a scent of loam turning alive, when I cross that vanished puddle to mail a letter, I think of that vanished day when Estlin (his name was Edward Estlin Cummings) and my husband and "Betty," who in the poem comes "dancing from hop-scotch and jump-rope," and I and all the other neighborhood children our age were sailing improvised boats and digging harbors and canals in the rim of that puddle—a variation of our customary game of cops and robbers in the Cummings's yard. Betty was Estlin's next-door neighbor, Professor Thaxter's daughter, my friend and Estlin's "loveliest playmate" as he told her personally fifty years later and announced publicly in his Norton Lectures. The unique quality of that day's play around the mud puddle was not to be recaptured in childhood. I remember running home from school the next day, eager for more. The puddle was gone and the children back in the Cummings's yard playing cops and robbers. But Estlin recaptured the essence of that day in his poem and I

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hear the whistle of "the little lame balloonman... far and wee."

Other spring sounds return to me without benefit of poetry—the sound of carpets being beaten on the clothesline with a straw carpet beater, the street crier's sing-song "umbrellas to mend—umbrellas to mend" or later "strawberries [clap, clap] strawberries," the

hammering of shingles, roller skates on the brick sidewalk. But the essence of childhood winters returns with the first snowstorm. Such lovely memories.

I have a feverish cold, just comfortably sick, and I am kept in bed. I hear after breakfast the other children talking excitedly at the open front door as they listen for the no-school bells, and (if the storm is not severe enough and five fire bells then another five do not ring out a holiday) stamping into their arctics and slamming out of the house. I am sorry for them, the poor healthy things, and I lie there purring with satisfaction, watching the quiet snow pile up on the limbs and twigs of the old elm outside the east window, watching the fire blaze up with a fresh log, studying the nursery tiles, canal bridges, windmills, Dutch fishing boats with yellow sails. If the sun breaks out, it is an intrusion, flattening the firelight. I like the mood of falling white flakes against a melancholy sky. It is cozy indoors. In the afternoon Catharine and Helen Taussig bring over from their mother a jar of guava jelly for poor little Esther. As the short day dims to a close, Father piles on more logs and Mother lights the gas jet and sits down to read aloud. She reads from Grimm's Fairy Tales or Maria Edgeworth's Parents Assistant, a title as obscure to me in meaning as the moral of "Rosamond and the Purple Jar." When the last "one more story" is finished, she turns off the gas light and I watch the fire cast leaping shadows of the andirons on the ceiling.

Now when the first snow falls in a businesslike way and I have a book I want to finish, I am sometimes lucky enough to conjure up a bona fide feverish cold and take to my bed in the southeast chamber. The old elm is gone, the one Father so often told us was planted like the rest of Norton's Woods by President Eliot's father. Its successor, a tree that seeded itself by our side fence, is a first cousin to A Tree Grows in Brooklyn, but it serves to catch the falling snow in the old way. My husband builds up the fire; it purrs and I purr. All this

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is psychosomatic indulgence, you will say; allow me to say it first. But I fear that the feverish cold that accompanied this winter's first snowstorm was my last such indulgence. I can no longer delay clearing out the house.

The closet I most dread clearing out is the telephone closet under the stairs. The telephone has given way to a w.c. and basin, but under the stairs there are still the wide deep shelves Father had designed for his stationery when the house was built. Behind a chaste curtain on those shelves are all manner of things—current usable things like electric light bulbs and soap and Christmas tree ornaments, but also the blueprints of the house with entries at the back in Father's clear strong hand such as, "May 31, 1890—Stone masons began laying front wall of cellar" and every step of the house building with dates until "February 11, 1891. Brought Mary and little Faith to live in the new house" and "May 13, 1891—Thomas Hinckley Lanman born in the South West chamber." The testing of each of the six fireplaces was noted with dates and comment "Draws perfectly" and 1915 was the date the old zinc tub went out and two new bathrooms came in and electricity on the first floor. The date President Eliot was shown the house with its ten bedrooms is not recorded nor his comment, but I have often been told that he said, "A large house for one baby; fill it, Professor Lanman, fill it." Which Father accordingly did and I might say in truth that I owe my existence to President Eliot.

The blueprints may be useful to the new owner but it is almost like giving away family love letters. But what to do with this box labeled in Father's vigorous hand "a set of the

orthodox Three Yellow Robes of a Buddhist Monk, from Colombo, Ceylon"? And what about this package in brown paper labeled "Indian brocade— 1888"? That was the year of their wedding trip to India. Mother used to say that every time she opened this package planning a dress, three or four of the children came down with scarlet fever or diphtheria. What will it be this time, Asian flu?

But now, I must face it, is the hardest item of all: in a box here on the lowest shelf marked "H.J." is Henry James's gray and black striped waistcoat, the one he wore when Sargent painted him. And

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not only that but a pure heavy silk knit undershirt with a laundry mark "H. James" and tiny initials "HJ." cross stitched in red. Originally there were two or three sets of this silk underwear, and I remember the day when they were given to my father by Alec James. Alec's father, William James, had died six years previously and Alec was acting on his own in this rather delicate matter. He was hesitant and diffident about offering these items from his Uncle Henry's estate, for this was well before the days of thrift shops and rummage sales; secondhand clothes, no matter how rich the fabric nor how famous the original owner, were still, in the Victorian feeling, only for the indigent, the ungentle poor. But Father was forthright and not one whit abashed. He did not regard them as sacrosanct because of their original ownership; he merely saw the underwear as far more luxurious than any professor with six children all in Harvard and Radcliffe could possibly afford on his own, and he turned to Alec gratefully and, with due respect for the quality, simply said, "Why, they must have cost a guinea a garment!" This phrase was incorporated in our family language and "a guinea a garment" is still our well-recognized tribute to a handsome article of clothing.

But what am I going to do with these things? Not the Morgan Memorial—caviar to the general. Not the ash can, exposed to coarse scavengers. The fireplace, maybe? I conclude with this ultimate problem of my clearing-out problems, an indestructible fragment of my warp and woof: what shall I do with Henry James's waistcoat?

Read March 22, 1970

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Cambridge Historical Commission: Progress and Prospects

BY ROBERT BELL RETTIG

T*HIS paper is the second in what I hope will become a series of reports on the activities of the Cambridge Historical Commission. The initial report, entitled "The First Cambridge Historical Commission," was published in the Proceedings of this Society for the years 1961-1963 (vol. 39, pp. 71-77); its author was Rosamond Coolidge Howe, one of the*

mainstays both of this Society and of the Historical Commission. Mrs. Howe originally addressed the Society in May 1962, on the subject of the Final Report of the Historic Districts Study Committee, which was then about to be submitted to the Cambridge City Council. Then, as volume 39 of the Proceedings was going to press in March 1964, she updated her report to review the significant developments of the intervening two years.

To summarize some of the background familiar to you from Mrs. Howe's article, the Cambridge Historical Commission was established by the Cambridge City Council in 1963 under the Massachusetts Historic Districts Act (Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 40c). The City Ordinance that established the Commission was the one recommended in 1962 by the Historic Districts Study Committee. Besides the powers and duties of an historic district commission (with responsibility for administering the four historic districts that were established at the same time), the Commission was given the following additional powers and duties:

a) to conduct a survey of Cambridge buildings for the purpose of determining those of historic significance architecturally or otherwise, and per-

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inent facts about them . . . , and to maintain and from time to time revise detailed listings of historic sites and buildings in Cambridge, and data about them, appropriately classified with respect to national, state, or local significance, to period or field of interest, or otherwise;

b) to propose from time to time as they deem appropriate, the establishment in accordance with the provisions of the Historic Districts Act of additional historic districts and changes in historic districts;

c) to determine an appropriate system of markers for selected historic sites and buildings not already sufficiently marked, to arrange for the preparation and installation of such markers, and to arrange for care of historic markers;

d) to arrange for preparation and publication of maps and brochures and descriptive material about Cambridge historic sites and buildings, arranged for convenient walks or tours, or otherwise;

e) to arrange for construction and placing under appropriate cover at a convenient place on or near the Cambridge Common of a model of Cambridge as it existed in the latter part of 1775;

f) to cooperate with and advise the Planning Board, the Redevelopment Authority, the Public Works Department, and other City agencies in matters involving historic sites and buildings;

g) to cooperate with and enlist assistance for Cambridge from the National Park Service, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, and other agencies, public and private, from time to time, concerned with historic sites and buildings;

h) to advise owners of historic buildings in Cambridge on problems of preservation.

Although this is a substantial assignment, the Commission has in large measure been able to live up to it—principally because of liberal funding from the City. Mrs. Howe's report mentioned a 1964 budget of \$15,000; this amount was subsequently increased to an average of about \$30,000 a year. Another factor influencing the Commission's success has been the quality of its leadership and membership. Chairman of the Commission from its inception has been Albert B. Wolfe, Boston lawyer, Cambridge resident, and member of this Society; Vice Chairman until earlier this year was another lawyer and member of this Society, Henry D. Winslow. Be-

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sides Mr. Wolfe and Mr. Winslow, members of the first Cambridge Historical Commission, which served from 1963 until 1966, were Dwight H. Andrews, Arthur H. Brooks, Jr., James C. Hopkins, Jr., Mrs. Howe, and Hugh M. Lyons; alternate members were James F. Clapp, Jr., J. Henry Quinn, and Arthur E. Sutherland (until his resignation in April 1965). New appointments were made by the City Manager and approved by the City Council in the fall of 1966, making the membership of the second Cambridge Historical Commission as follows: Mr. Wolfe, Chairman; Mr. Winslow, Vice Chairman (until his resignation in February 1970); Mr. Andrews, Mr. Brooks, Mrs. Howe (until her resignation in the fall of 1969), Mr. Lyons, and Robert G. Neiley; alternates: Mr. Clapp, Charles W. Eliot 2nd (now this Society's President), and Mr. Hopkins. These are the current members of the Commission—still serving, though their terms have expired, because no new appointments have yet been made by the City Manager.

The Commission's offices are in the City Hall Annex at Inman Street and Broadway, along with the Cambridge Planning Board, with which the Commission maintains a close working relationship. From 1964 until December 1968, when he left City employ, Planning Director Alan McClennen served as Secretary of the Historical Commission; since then, I have been serving as Secretary pro tern. The Commission staff has been primarily concerned with the Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge but has also involved itself in the Commission's other activities. Survey Director from the beginning has been Bainbridge Bunting, Professor of Art and Architectural History at the University of New Mexico, who works for the Commission during the summers and during occasional leaves of absence from teaching. The Associate Survey Directors have been Antoinette Downing, Chairman of the Providence Historic District Commission; Elisabeth MacDougall, now Assistant Professor of Fine Arts at Boston University and Chairman of the Boston Landmarks Commission; and (since 1966) myself. Others who have taken an active role on the staff have been Robert Nylander, the Commission's principal researcher, and a succession of able Survey Associates—Eleanor Pearson, Susan Maycock, and Amy Cohn. In addi-

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tion, a number of advisory committees have been formed to provide advice and assistance to Commission members and staff. These committees include an Architectural Historical Survey Advisory Committee (Kenneth J. Conant and Henry A. Millon, Co-Chairmen); a History and Historical Sources Advisory Committee (Thomas H. D. Mahoney and Wendell D. Garrett, Co-Chairmen); a Markers, Trails, and Brochures Advisory Committee (William G.

Dooley, Chairman); and a local advisory committee for each of the Commission's survey areas.

While the survey has been the Commission's principal activity, there has also been historic district business to attend to. Four historic districts were established along with the Commission under the 1963 ordinance—the Cambridge Common Historic District (comprising the Common and its periphery, including a portion of Harvard Yard); the Longfellow Historic District (focusing on the Vassall-Craigie-Longfellow house and extending to the river); the Fayerweather-Lee Historic District (comprising the north side of Brattle Street between Riedesel Avenue and Fayerweather Street and including the Lee-Nichols house where we are gathered at this moment); and the Lowell Historic District (focusing on Elmwood, the Oliver-Gerry-Lowell house, and including the adjacent public park). Within these districts, the Commission is responsible for seeing that no developments occur that are obviously incongruous to the historic aspects of the surroundings. The Commission must take into consideration "historical and architectural value and significance, architectural style, the general design, arrangement, texture, material, and color of the building or structure and appurtenant fixtures in question, the relation of such features to similar features of buildings in the immediate surroundings, and the position of such building or structure in relation to the street or public way and to other buildings and structures." Only what is subject to public view from a public street or way falls within the Commission's review procedures.

Since 1963 the Commission has held public hearings on twenty-three applications for certificates of appropriateness for exterior changes within the districts—one case in 1963, three in 1964, two in

1965, seven in 1966, four in 1967, two in 1968, three in 1969, and one thus far in 1970. Of these cases, twelve concerned properties in the Cambridge Common district; nine concerned properties in the Longfellow district; one, a property in the Fayerweather-Lee district; and one, a property across from the Lowell district. About half the cases have involved relatively minor matters (fences, signs, lights, and landscaping changes); most of the rest have involved more substantial additions or alterations to existing structures. There have been only two requests to demolish buildings entirely (ironically, these were the first two cases, both discussed in Mrs. Howe's 1964 report). Certificates of appropriateness were issued for twenty-two of the twenty-three cases; the twenty-third did not have to be decided because a needed zoning variance was not forthcoming. However, the Commission has by no means been simply a rubber-stamp organization. In nearly every case, modifications have been made in the applicant's original plans as a result of the Commission's deliberations. There has therefore been a stabilization, if not always an enhancement, of the qualities that led to the creation of the historic districts in the first place.

There have not yet been any official proposals for establishment of additional historic districts or for changes in the present ones, nor has an active marker program been instituted (both responsibilities of the Commission under its ordinance). There has been discussion of these points, but action will probably wait until completion of the Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge.

Begun in 1964, the Cambridge survey is one of the most extensive ever undertaken; it has attracted national attention and has received substantial critical acclaim. Frederick Koeper of the University of Illinois, writing in the Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians for December 1968 (p. 306), has said, "The total effort will undoubtedly form the most satisfying survey of architectural history ever attempted for a single city." The purpose, again to use Professor Keeper's words, is "to have an excellent historical survey as a basis for evaluation and action."

The methodology of the Cambridge survey has been to divide the city into five survey areas, within each of which a building-by-

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building inventory is conducted, extensive research is carried out, and an illustrated report is written and published. The five Cambridge survey areas are East Cambridge (a report on which was published in 1965); Mid Cambridge (report published 1967); Cambridgeport (report scheduled for publication later this year); Old Cambridge (report now in partial draft form) ;¹ and Northwest Cambridge (yet to be begun). Conducting a building-by-building inventory means not just looking at each building but also filling out a full-page inventory sheet, checking the estimated date of construction against city maps and atlases, and taking at least one photograph. Since this is done for every building in the city, the amount of information built up is considerable, but the survey does not stop there. The inventory information is supplemented by detailed research in county land records and city tax records to determine development patterns and building construction dates. This is further supplemented by professional photographs of exteriors and sometimes interiors of selected buildings and by floor plans, maps, and other special documents. These materials are then used as the basis for a carefully considered analysis and report (usually by the architectural historians who conducted the inventory) on the historical background, architectural development, and environmental character of the survey area.

Report One: East Cambridge of the Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge was written by Bainbridge Bunting, Robert Nylander, Stephen Lockwood, and myself; in addition to coverage of East Cambridge history and architecture, it contains an introductory section on the topographical, economic, and architectural development of Cambridge as a whole. Report Two: Mid Cambridge was written by Antoinette Downing, Elisabeth MacDougall, and Eleanor Pearson and covers the Dana Hill, Shady Hill, and Oxford Street residential districts that adjoin Harvard University on the east and north. Report Three: Cambridgeport, which is now in mimeographed draft form for review by advisors and final editing, was written by Professor Bunting, Colin Diver, Alice Lyndon, Susan Maycock, and myself. It covers by far the largest survey area to date—Kendall

¹ Cambridgeport was published in 1971 and Old Cambridge in 1972.—ED.

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Square and M.I.T., the entire Model Cities neighborhood, and everything south of Massachusetts Avenue east of DeWolfe Street. Report Four: Old Cambridge, written by Professor Bunting and now in partial first-draft form, covers Harvard Square, Brattle Street,

Garden Street, and Avon Hill—everything this side of Aberdeen and Huron Avenues and Upland Road. The remainder of the city will be covered in Report Five: Northwest Cambridge, which may well include a summary and conclusion to the entire survey, comparable to the introduction that began the East Cambridge report. These reports are published by the Commission and distributed by the M.I.T. Press. Most local bookstores carry them, or they may be ordered directly from the Press.

The survey was the first and foremost of the Commission's "additional powers and duties" under the ordinance, but it was by no means the only one. Another was "to arrange for preparation and publication of maps and brochures and descriptive material about Cambridge historic sites and buildings, arranged for convenient walks or tours, or otherwise." The Commission has been quite active in this regard. In 1965 William Dooley and his Markers, Trails, and Brochures Committee produced the attractive and useful Heritage Trail brochure, covering points of interest in and around Harvard Square arranged along a convenient walking route. This brochure has been extremely popular. Printed by the City Printing Department and distributed by the City Manager's office free of charge, it has been reprinted several times and revised once, its circulation now approaching 100,000 copies.

An even more ambitious undertaking was the Guide to Cambridge Architecture: Ten Walking Tours, which I prepared as part of my work for the Commission and which was published by the M.I.T. Press last summer. Based on the extensive inventory and research files of the survey, this book complements the survey reports by presenting Cambridge buildings just as they are—arranged along walking routes rather than in historical or chronological order or by building type. The book contains walking tours of ten different parts of the city and a driving tour of points of interest not able to be included on any of the walks. Maps show the tour routes, and there

are 568 photographs of buildings seen along the way. Each building is identified by name or address, precise date of construction, and architect's name (if known); the text under each entry discusses architectural or historical points, relationship to other buildings, and similar matters. Besides a general introduction, there is a summary of Cambridge history to provide background for the tours. The design quality of the book is such that it was chosen by the American Institute of Graphic Arts as one of "The Fifty Books of the Year 1969." Copies are available from local bookstores or the M.I.T. Press. All royalties from the Guide, like receipts from sales of the survey reports, go to the City.

As part of the survey program, and as part of its responsibility to cooperate with and enlist assistance for Cambridge from the National Park Service and similar agencies, the Commission has engaged in two projects to record Cambridge buildings for the Historic American Buildings Survey, a department of the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation in the National Park Service. A 1964 project covered twenty buildings, many in East Cambridge, in furtherance of current survey needs; a more extensive project in 1967-1969 covered twenty-five buildings, nearly all in Old Cambridge. Both these undertakings were what the Historic American Buildings Survey calls "photo-data book projects"—that is, they involved professional photographs (generally three to five per building) and data sheets giving historic and architectural information about the buildings.

Under the cooperative arrangement worked out between the Commission and H.A.B.S., the Park Service paid the photographic costs in return for preparation of the data sheets by the Commission staff. After editing, both photographs and data are deposited in the Library of Congress, from which copies are available at nominal cost to interested scholars. The Commission, of course, also maintains copies as part of its survey files.

H.A.B.S. documentation is more extensive than the Commission can afford to give to individual buildings in the normal course of the survey; therefore, the H.A.B.S. projects provided the opportunity to do research in depth on certain buildings and also properly to record buildings that were scheduled for demolition. Three buildings

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covered in the 1967-1969 project have since been demolished. One was the former Greenough house at the corner of Quincy and Cambridge Streets, a fine mid-nineteenth-century residence designed by local architect Henry Greenough for his mother. Another was Radcliffe's Warner house at the corner of Garden and Linnaean Streets —also designed by Henry Greenough, this time with a stylish mansard roof. The third was Harvard's Lawrence Hall, the most recent victim. Because of the H.A.B.S.-Cambridge Historical Commission documentation, future generations will know more about these buildings than we know about most Cambridge structures demolished in the past.

Of course documentation prior to demolition is not the primary goal of the Commission—it is merely a responsible alternative when preservation is not feasible. As part of its responsibility to cooperate with other preservation agencies as well as to maintain listings of historic sites and buildings in Cambridge, the Commission has been and is involved in several surveys (other than H.A.B.S.) on the regional, state, and national levels. In 1967 the Commission prepared a list and extensive supporting material on Cambridge areas and buildings most worthy of preservation. The list included 102 areas and buildings, broken down as follows: twelve areas, fifty-two houses, twelve churches, nineteen university buildings, and seven other buildings. This project was undertaken in response to requests from the Eastern Massachusetts Regional Planning Project and the Massachusetts Historical Commission, which were cooperating on an historic sites survey related to future highway planning. In addition, the Massachusetts Historical Commission was interested in getting information for its statewide inventory of the historical assets of the Commonwealth. Besides compiling the list and supporting material, the Commission staff filled out two forms for each area or building—one the Eastern Massachusetts Regional Planning Project form, the information on which was designed to be computerized; the other, the Massachusetts Historical Commission form. The 1967 list was not published or publicized because it was an interim effort, intended to be revised during completion of the survey. However, it served its purpose at the time and earned Cam-

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bridge the commendation of having done the most thorough job of all forty participating cities and towns.

Since the time of the E.M.R.P.P.-Massachusetts Historical Commission list, the Commission has been concerning itself with getting Cambridge represented in the National Register of Historic Places, a program established under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665) and administered by the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation in the National Park Service. Districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture are nominated for the Register by state liaison officers (in Massachusetts, the Secretary of State, assisted by Dr. Richard Hale) after review and approval by an Advisory Board (in Massachusetts, the seven members of the Massachusetts Historical Commission not holding state office). When accepted in the Register, such places are afforded an element of protection from encroachment by projects paid for in whole or in part by Federal funds. National Register properties may also be eligible for Federal grants-in-aid for preservation. In the words of the Act (Section 106), "The head of any Federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed Federal or federally assisted undertaking in any State . . . shall, prior to the approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds . . . , take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in the National Register. The head of any such Federal agency shall afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation established under ... this Act a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such undertaking."

According to National Register criteria published in the Federal Register for February 25, 1969 (vol. 34, no. 37):

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of State and local importance that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and :

1) That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

2) That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

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3) That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

4) That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in pre-history or history.

An important aspect of these criteria is that places of state and local importance, not just national importance, are eligible for National Register protection.

Five Cambridge buildings are already in the Register by virtue of their having been declared eligible for designation as National Historic Landmarks under the Historic Sites Act of 1935. The five are: Christ Church on Garden Street; Massachusetts Hall in Harvard Yard; the Vassall-Craigie-Longfellow house at 105 Brattle Street; Elmwood (the Oliver-Gerry-Lowell house) at 33 Elmwood Avenue; and the Asa Gray house at 88 Garden Street. These five are clearly of national significance; Cambridge must now see that its remaining landmarks of national importance, and its places of state and local historic interest, also get in the Register. Two likely candidates, already in the works, are the Cooper-Frost-Austin house at

21 Linnaean Street (which the Massachusetts Historical Commission has approved for the Register by virtue of its being a Certified Massachusetts Landmark) and Old Harvard Yard (the entire westerly portion of the Yard), which has received early consideration by the Massachusetts Commission. Another likely candidate is the house where we are now, the Lee-Nichols house at 159 Brattle Street, but whether this building gets submitted on its own or as part of the Fayerweather-Lee Historic District (or a larger Brattle Street district) is currently being debated. The Cambridge Historical Commission will do its best to help secure for the city the maximum protection and benefits afforded by the National Register and other Federal preservation programs.

Cooperation with local agencies is as important a part of the Commission's responsibilities as involvement with state and national preservation organizations. Of considerable value to the Commission has been its close alliance from the beginning with the Cam-

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bridge Planning Board. The day-to-day contact between the Commission staff and the Planning Board staff is bound to have its long-range effect on planning for preservation in Cambridge, whether or not current Planning Board decisions involve concern for historical values. The Commission has also provided a number of advisory opinions to the Cambridge Redevelopment Authority, since 1966 under a state law requiring that notice of public hearings on urban renewal plans be sent to local historical commissions and to the Massachusetts Historical Commission, together with a map indicating the area to be renewed. Since Cambridge's recent urban renewal areas (Broad Canal and Walden Square) have not been in areas with concentrations of historic buildings, there has not been much necessity for extensive action on the Commission's part, but this protective device is certainly a valuable one for the future.

A report on Harvard Square by Professor Bunting was submitted in 1967 to the Harvard Square Task Force of the Cambridge Advisory Committee; many of the recommendations in that report found their way into the Harvard Square Study commissioned by the Redevelopment Authority from Okamoto/Liskainm Associates. A number of other research reports have been prepared by the Commission to satisfy needs or requests of the Mayor's Office, the City Manager's Office, and other departments. The Commission is ready to help in this way, and, although there have been instances when its advice has not been sought when it well could have been, it is being consulted more and more on matters concerning historic places in Cambridge—two subjects of current concern being the Common and the Old Burying Ground.

Among local, non-governmental institutions, the Commission is particularly pleased with its long-standing cordial relationship with the Cambridge Historical Society. Most of the Commission members have been members of this Society, and two former staff members—Mrs. MacDougall and Miss Pearson—are also members. (Mrs. Mac-Dougall, you will recall, presented an illustrated talk to the Society in November 1965 on "Cambridge Vernacular Architecture in the Nineteenth Century.") The Society has been most generous in presenting to the Commission a nearly complete set of the Proceedings,

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as well as in loaning it a number of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century real estate atlases, which are essential to the Commission's survey work. So frequently have we used these invaluable research tools that we have had to have them rebound at considerable expense—upwards of \$150 per volume. We are happy, though, to be able to maintain them in a condition as good as or better than that in which we received them.

Another local institution with which the Commission is involved is the Cambridge Center for Adult Education. Mr. Wolfe and I have both spoken at evening meetings at the Center, and Miss Pearson and Miss Maycock have taught walking-tour classes dealing with Cambridge history and architecture. Our newest Survey Associate, Miss Cohn, is about to begin a similar course in the fall. Various members of the Commission staff have spoken from time to time before local civic groups, and we have tried one experiment in television programming—a half-hour color show called "A Walking Tour of Cambridge" that I taped last winter for WHDH-TV's Classroom Five and that has been seen twice thus far. More of this sort of activity is possible for the future, but we have had to limit our public relations and educational activities in order to make progress on our first-priority survey work.

One of the most satisfying results of the Commission's activities has been the number of historic buildings that have been preserved in Cambridge in the seven years since the Commission was established. While some of this preservation activity might have occurred without the help and influence of the Commission, most of it probably would not have. Two buildings were saved through moving to new sites in the first year of the Survey of Architectural History in Cambridge. For both these projects, the survey staff contributed research and evaluation reports that helped to justify the effort and expense involved. The first of these houses to reach its new site was the Judge Daniel Wells house, built in 1852 at the corner of Phillips Place and Mason Street and moved in 1965 by the Episcopal Theological School to 170 Brattle Street, just a block from where we are now. Many of you may have observed this building on its trip down Brattle Street—always an amazing sight. The other house did not

travel bodily from its original location but was taken apart and then rebuilt. This was the Watson house, a mid-eighteenth-century North Cambridge farmhouse originally located on Russell Street near the corner of Massachusetts Avenue. Its new and appropriate site is at 30 Elmwood Avenue, across from the mansion Elmwood, which is similar though more elaborate in style. Sponsor of this project was the Cambridge Heritage Trust, a private, non-profit, charitable trust established in December 1964 for the benefit of the City of Cambridge, acting through its Historical Commission, the purposes of the Trust being "to preserve and protect buildings of historical significance in Cambridge and their sites and settings and thus perpetuate for the education of posterity the architectural, historical, and general cultural heritage of the community, and promote public and social welfare, combat neighborhood deterioration, and lessen the burdens of government." The Heritage Trust purchased the Elmwood Avenue lot, paid the costs of moving and restoring the Watson house, and sold a life estate in the property to the present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Bigelow m, with restrictions for the benefit of the City that no changes may be made in the original interior paneling nor in the exterior of the house or grounds without a certificate of

appropriateness obtained from the Cambridge Historical Commission as though the house were part of the Lowell Historic District. This procedure has been tested and found effective. One of the cases heard by the Commission in 1969 (and approved) involved a request by the Bigelows to change the front door and build two sections of fence. The original trustees of the Cambridge Heritage Trust were George A. Macomber, Dwight H. Andrews, and Harding U. Greene (all members of this Society); in 1967 Mr. Macomber was replaced as a Trustee by Howard W. Johnson, President of M.I.T. Though the Trust's major activity thus far has been the Watson house restoration, it is currently involved in fund raising for a project sponsored by the Cambridge Plant and Garden Club to restore the Longfellow House Gardens, and it is likely to become involved in other Cambridge preservation activities in the future. Certainly I commend the Cambridge Heritage Trust to you both as a worthwhile charity and as a community or-

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ganization that supports the goals of the Cambridge Historical Commission and of this Society.

The next major preservation project endorsed and encouraged by the Commission was Harvard's moving of the Jared Sparks house in 1967 from 48 Quincy Street to 21 Kirkland Street, where it has been restored as the residence of the Preacher to the University. Built in 1838 by Daniel Treadwell, an inventor and Harvard professor, the house was later the residence of Jared Sparks, President of Harvard from 1849 to 1853. Harvard acquired the Sparks house from the New Church Theological School in 1966 and might have demolished it (for it stood on the proposed site of Gund Hall, the new School of Design building), had not pressure both within and without the University urged the building's preservation. Again, the Historical Commission provided research reports, historic and architectural evaluations, and preservation recommendations, resulting specifically in the building's proper historic siting on the new lot and the saving of the original stable along with the house.

More recently, Harvard has been responsible for the preservation of two historic houses near Harvard Square—the Read house of 1772 at 55 Brattle Street (corner of Farwell Place) and the Nichols house of 1827 at 63 Brattle Street (corner of Appian Way). As part of a new School of Education Library project, the two houses (without their ells) were moved in 1969 to a back corner of the site, where they front on a future pedestrian courtyard and serve as faculty offices for the School of Education. The Commission engaged in substantial amounts of research in connection with this project (mainly because the Read house, which was apparently built in several stages, was so difficult to date through existing documents). The Commission staff also made detailed preservation recommendations to Harvard and worked with the architects throughout the project. In addition, the Commission supported Harvard's request for a zoning variance to permit preservation of the two houses on the crowded library site. Though intensive office use is less appropriate for old houses than residential use, in this case it was the only feasible use, and future generations will undoubtedly be glad to have these two reminders of an earlier, village-like Harvard Square still in the vicinity.

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The kind of information and advice that the Historical Commission has to offer is available not just to wealthy institutions like Harvard or to Brattle Street residents but to all citizens of Cambridge, as a current preservation project in the Model Cities neighborhood indicates. At 172 Harvard Street, a modest Federal-style house of 1805, representative of the first period of Cambridgeport development, is now being restored by a new owner with the advice and encouragement of the Historical Commission staff. The fact that this house was singled out in the Cambridgeport survey (and will be published in the Cambridgeport report later this year) helped to stimulate interest in the building as valuable historically and undoubtedly influenced the decision to restore. The Commission will do all it can to see that more such activity occurs in the future, in all parts of Cambridge.

Back on Brattle Street, again not far from where we are now, the owners of the Ross estate at Craigie and Brattle Streets (with its large mansard mansion of 1868) have given the City, through the Historical Commission, preservation restrictions so that the exterior of the house and the character of the grounds will be preserved as though they were in an historic district. The new purchaser has agreed to these restrictions, and the first case to be heard under them is scheduled for public hearing June 9. More such private preservation restrictions such as those on the Watson and Ross houses are a possibility for the future, though the Commission is likely to prefer waiting until the survey is completed and a total preservation plan for the City worked out before getting involved in the inevitably time-consuming aspects of such arrangements.

In regard to future activities of the Commission, first priority of course is completion of the survey and its publications. Reports Three and Four are well on their way and should both be published in the next few years; only the concluding volume has yet to be started. That volume, or a separate report, will contain a comprehensive preservation plan and program for the City, based on the survey. That will be the time that the Commission will probably recommend the establishment of additional historic districts, or changes in the present districts, or other preservation controls, in

accordance with its responsibilities under the ordinance. At that time also an active historic marker program is likely to get under way, though some efforts in this direction are already being made, and Mr. Dooley's Markers, Trails, and Brochures Committee has been reactivated.

Another direction the Commission is likely to take is further work on historical rather than purely architectural matters, perhaps in connection with the forthcoming Revolutionary War Bicentennial. A suitable activity in this connection would be execution of the model of Cambridge as it existed in the latter part of 1775, one of the recommendations of the Study Committee and one of the Commission's responsibilities under its ordinance. Other prospects would be more publicity (such as weekly articles on Cambridge history in the Cambridge Chronicle) or educational programs in the public schools, or brochures and other information on restoring old houses. The possibilities are limitless, and if the City and its citizens (such as the members of this Society) continue to support the Commission, its value to the future of Cambridge through active concern for the past could be limitless, too.

MIT in Cambridge, 1911-1970

BY O. ROBERT SIMHA

FOR almost sixty years MIT has been part of Cambridge. To look back over these years with some understanding, it may serve us well to recall the Institute's purposes and objectives and recite the ways in which people, ideas, and events have served to fulfill them.

To begin at the beginning, MIT, in fulfillment of its charter obligations, has throughout its history focused on education, research, and service to the community and the nation through the use of Institute resources, both intellectual and material, both pure and applied—in science, engineering, architecture, management, social sciences, and the humanities. In its first fifty years (1861-1911), it sought to do that from its home in Boston, and it is there that one part of the story of MIT in Cambridge must begin.

The other part of the story begins with the vigorous, enterprising men who gave a new shape to eastern Cambridge in the nineteenth century. I would like to acknowledge here our debt to Wendell Garrett, whose paper on the topographical development of Cambridge tells us that out of the mud flats and marsh grass lying between the West Boston (now Longfellow) Bridge and the bridge to Brookline's Cottage Farm, the Charles River Embankment Company in 1881 organized to prepare land and sell house and building lots for an elegant new residential quarter that would rival the Back Bay. By 1883 some sea wall had been constructed and land fill operation commenced. In 1887 a bridge across the Charles was authorized, and by 1890 the bridge was completed. Because of difficulties with the Grand Junction Railroad, it was 1891 before the bridge was opened. Born in an inflationary surge, the company was

hit hard by the depression of 1893. By 1903 only a portion of land on either side had been laid out and sold. Most of it was to lie fallow for over a decade. In 1910 the completion of the Charles River dam and the needs of a growing institution signaled a new era for this land, and by 1912 MIT had assembled a site east of Massachusetts Avenue on this land and was preparing plans for the "New Technology" in Cambridge.

At the turn of the century, then, new men, new ideas, and events began to come together to write a new chapter in the history of MIT. The title would be MIT in Cambridge.

William Barton Rogers, the founder of MIT, had set down his design for the Institute clearly, and the men who followed him carried out this design with ability and dedication in the early years in Boston. There were, however, continuing fiscal difficulties that plagued the

Institute in its endeavors; and now, in addition, it was confronted with physical limitations to any future growth in Copley Square as the Back Bay development was completed.

These difficulties had prompted a number of efforts to merge the financially weaker MIT with Harvard, and indeed a site had been identified and pledged for such a purpose. MIT alumni had soundly rejected such an amalgamation, and it was in this setting that in 1909 Richard C. Maclaurin was invited to serve as the sixth president of MIT. Here now we turn to Professor Samuel Prescott's and Mr. Henry Greenleaf Pearson's accounts of the events of the time.

"When Dr. Maclaurin came to Boston to assume the presidency ... he had already familiarized himself with the story of the origin and growth of the Institute and with the general aims projected by the founder. . . ." He

soon realized that the cramped quarters in Boston were the chief obstacle to the proper evolution of the Rogers plan for education, and that his main task would be to find the land, raise the money, and plan the buildings that would make it possible for the Institute to play fully its destined role in American education, science, and industry. . . . He had been concerned with the intellectual . . . side of education—and ... he was a stranger ... in the community. Yet he turned out to be not only a great educational leader, but also a spectacular success at mobilizing the alumni and friends of the Institute and leading them toward . . . the "New Tech-

nology." Within three years the new land was bought and paid for, and the Institute family was planning its new home.

Removal of the Institute to a more spacious location had first been seriously proposed in 1902. ... By 1909 it was generally agreed that removal was the only real solution. . . . The amount of land needed to make reasonable allowance for future growth was variously estimated at from twenty to sixty acres, and it was hoped that the new land and the buildings, in part at least, would be financed by the sale of the six acres the Institute owned in the Copley Square area. It soon became clear, however, that legal restrictions on the original grant of land would make removal very difficult unless it could be financed with new money. . . .

The whole Boston area had been carefully examined [and] several unoccupied tracts of land . . . considered: the so-called Fenway land at the corner of Longwood Avenue and Avenue Louis Pasteur, ... [a] site near Jamaica Pond between the Jamaicaway and South Huntington Avenue, half a mile from the land . . . already acquired in Brookline for an athletic field; ... a site in Hyde Park, near Clarendon Hills. Another proposal was to make a new island in the Charles River halfway across the present Harvard Bridge . . . [but it] was quickly discarded as impractical.

About 1903 a group of men including H. L. Higginson and Andrew Carnegie had acquired a tract of land in Brighton just across the river from Harvard to be used for the new Institute buildings proposed in the plan for alliance with Harvard. The choice of this site . . . was strongly backed by President Pritchett and some of the M.I.T. Corporation, [but] its association with the merger proposal made it thereafter unacceptable to the great majority of the faculty and alumni. . . .

When Maclaurin visited Boston in April 1909, his host, Charles A. Stone '88, pointed out . . . another site . . . , on the Cambridge side of the new Charles River Basin. This struck Maclaurin

as ideal for size, accessibility, and dignity of setting. . . . Mr. Stone enumerated the objections: the probable resistance of Cambridge to increasing the non-taxable properties, the probable consequent opposition of Harvard University, and the unwillingness of some of the men of wealth in Boston to give generously for this site in view of the failure of the merger. Maclaurin was not convinced. He could wait.

[His] first year passed with nothing to showT publicly for his efforts to solve the site problem. In June, 1910, [when] Harvard gave him an LL.D. degree, . . . President A. Lawrence Lowell characterized Maclaurin as efa scholar distinguished in three continents for his knowledge of the laws of nature and of man, whom we welcome as a friend and honor for his own talents and as president of our most celebrated school for engineers."¹

¹ Samuel C. Prescott, *When M.I.T. Was "Boston Tech" 1861-1916* (Cambridge, Technology Press, 1954), PP-247-249.

The follow-up of this recognition on Harvard's part,—a letter from President Lowell . . . —cast on the honor a rather ominous after-glow.

Harvard University,

Cambridge

July 6, 1910

Dear Mr. Maclaurin :

I laid the question of the Cambridge site for the new buildings of the Institute of Technology,—with the possible combination with Harvard, before the Corporation . . . and they were strongly of opinion that it would be a very serious peril to both institutions . . . [and] that a change in the present tax laws relating to educational institutions is by no means inevitable; that, on the contrary, a change can probably be avoided if there is no further large exemption from taxation of land in Cambridge, but that such an addition, without a corresponding reduction, would precipitate the question, and not improbably imperil the financial stability of both institutions. For this purpose the two institutions stand in exactly the same position, and their interests are identical; and it seems to us that the financial risk to both Harvard and Technology from a selection by the latter of a site in Cambridge is so great as to be prohibitive. . . .

From the point of view of the President and Fellows, as guardians of the interests of Harvard, it was no more unreasonable for them to request Technology to avoid Cambridge than it was to make the same request of one of their own number. . . . "Why did [Henry Lee Higginson] go to Boston for a playground [Soldiers' Field]? Because the Harvard people begged me not to buy land in Cambridge."

Another contributing reason for the protest to Technology . . . was the persistent belief of several of the Harvard men that the proper place for the Institute was the land adjoining Soldiers' Field. . . .

Even [Maclaurin's] impersonal and objective eyes could not fail to perceive, as one element in the set-back, his own character of outsider, still lacking in prestige. But chiefly, the

letter served as a reminder of the lack of prestige of the Institute itself in this part of the world. . .

[His committee] bestirred themselves to discover a site that would conform to the new specifications [and] in an incredibly short time [they found] ... a triangular piece of land of about . . . thirty-five acres,—lying between Commonwealth Avenue, in Boston, and the tracks of the Boston and Albany Railroad, its sharp point being the intersection of the two at Cottage Farm Bridge.

The opening conversations ran smoothly, with every prospect of a successful issue; indeed, in a short time ... it was possible to approach a prospective donor with a definite statement of how much land was to be

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bought and how much it would cost. Since at this period Andrew Carnegie was the hope of all college authorities, it was decided that Maclaurin should appeal to him. The refusal, which came promptly, was not wholly unexpected. . . .²

Not disheartened, President Maclaurin promptly turned to an alumnus, T. Coleman du Pont '84, ... a generous and enthusiastic son and supporter of Technology. . . . With characteristic thoroughness, du Pont studied all aspects of the situation. ... As to the proposed Commonwealth Avenue site, he thought it too small and too circumscribed to permit growth and development. He asserted: "Technology will occupy a great position in the future and must have room to grow." Could not the thirty-five acres be enlarged to forty-five? Evidently his interest was aroused, his sound advice available, and his generous impulses were stirred. Shortly after, he wrote to President Maclaurin expressing his desire to make a gift of \$500,000, under certain conditions which he specified as to the increase in area ... to be payable in cash, \$100,000 at once and \$100,000 a year for the next four years, with 4 percent interest on deferred payments. A third and very important condition was that fthe Alumni or others . . . raise \$1,500,000, making a total . . . of \$2,000,000 new money.'

With the intuition of a canny Scot, Maclaurin . . . had predicted that the year 1911 might prove a 'veritable annus mirabilis' for the Institute. . . .

Possibly as a result of a casual remark of Maclaurin's to a newspaperman that "Technology might have to pull up stakes and move to some place where the cost of living is within its means," the Institute began to attract attention outside Boston. Soon a group of Springfield alumni waited on Maclaurin with an offer of a tract of land. . . . Other Massachusetts cities showed interest. Chicago took note, and the Chicago EVENING POST asserted: CfWe could support a 'Boston Tech' with our loose change, and we wouldn't, like some cities we know of, have to search all the hinterland roundabout to find the money."

Then Cambridge showed interest and activity. . . .

Restive at being rated as the only city in the state which Technology would never, never consider, it for the moment laid on the shelf its bogey of tax-exempt property; an invitation from the Citizens' Trade Association was followed by others from the Cambridge Club, the Economy Club, the Taxpayers' Association; last but not least the City Council passed a formal resolution to the same effect, which was forwarded to Maclaurin by Mayor Barry with his personal endorsement.

² Henry Greenleaf Pearson, *Richard Cockburn Maclaurin* (New York, Macmillan 1937), pp. 105-108.

This incident of open diplomacy, having attracted universal attention to Technology's freedom of action, brought forward the Cambridge land in a new way with the "No Thoroughfare" sign removed. It was now March, and the annus mirabilis was only just getting underway.³

Another major effort of the year succeeded this one, further to focus public interest upon Technology and its needs. At the opening of the legislative session in January, a bill had been introduced authorizing a grant to Technology from the Commonwealth of \$100,000 a year for ten years. ...

At the hearing, impressive testimony in its favor had come from many quarters; Colonel Livermore made an effective speech before the ways and means committee of the House; eight hundred alumni from all parts of the state, organized under James W. Rollins, were hard at work interviewing legislators.

...

Plainly, however, the main amount [had to] come from other sources; . . . "the obvious policy was to try to get one donation so large as to remove doubts that the whole thing could be done."⁴

Maclaurin now set out to carry the message to alumni and to seek donors of the scale that would see the enterprise to fruition. Through the offices of Mr. Frank Lovejoy, an alumnus who was the general manager of the Eastman Kodak Company, Maclaurin became aware of Mr. Eastman's interest in the project.

George Eastman, then fifty-seven years old, founder and president of the Eastman Kodak Company, having long been compelled to rely on scientifically trained men, had given much thought to the kind of education which produced them and had first-hand knowledge of the different technical schools. The Institute of Technology stood high on his list: Darragh de Lancey, '90, as works manager, had been responsible for the layout of the plant, and Lovejoy, general manager (now president of the Company), was a graduate of the class of 1894. Apart from his thorough understanding of the dependence of industry upon science, the most pertinent fact about Eastman was his sane idealism. . . . Moreover, he had read with attention Maclaurin's reports to the Corporation.

Immediate recognition by each of the two men of the other's high qualities made their meeting memorable. . . .

As Maclaurin talked on, he was excited ... by the keenness and sympathy of [Eastman, yet] ... he was not in the least prepared for the final question: "What sum will be needed?"

³ Prescott, pp. 250-251.

⁴ Pearson, pp. 113-114, 119.

He drew his breath, answered, "Two and a half millions," and received instantly the amazing response, "I shall send you a draft for that amount."

One condition Eastman made, and one only: his gift was to be anonymous. "May I tell my wife?" Maclaurin asked. "Well, yes, but no one else."

The interview had taken place in New York on the evening of 5 March 1912.⁵

Henceforth, the donor would be known as "Mr. Smith."

Eastman's great gift was announced to the Corporation on March 13, 1912, without the name of the giver. Ten days later final papers were passed conveying nearly fifty acres of land to the Institute. The New Technology—land and buildings—was now a certainty. Hundreds of congratulatory letters came to President Maclaurin. He had done the impossible! . . . One [letter,] from Henry L. Higginson of Boston, who had long advocated large gifts for educational and other public purposes, . . . showed his attitude toward giving as a duty imposed on rich men. 'The giver gains more than the receiver, and also stimulates others to do the same— and so we Harvard men are ten times grateful at your success.'

The way was now open for the planning and construction of the new buildings in Cambridge. At the outset, John R. Freeman '76, member of the Corporation and a highly distinguished engineer, offered his services for the preliminary studies of the engineering problems involved in erecting a vast structure on "made land," the upper part of which was originally mud that had been pumped from the bed of the Charles River some twenty years earlier. His study . . . indicated that the building must be supported largely on piles, of which nearly twenty thousand were eventually driven. [He also] prepared a fundamental engineering plan for the construction of the building, with special reference to floor space and lighting. He recommended that the walls between units should . . . [be] made removable so that future space changes could be easily made to meet the changing needs of the various departments.

Early in 1913 came the matter of selecting the architect. . . . On February 17, after careful consideration, W. Welles Bosworth '89, was chosen, with Professor James Knox Taylor '79, as consulting architect. . . .

Although Bosworth was not well known in Boston circles, he had been a student at the Institute and had . . . several years of practice in New York, where he had . . . acquired a reputation for skill in combining architectural and landscaping features. . . . Here on the banks of the Charles he had real opportunity to design a great structure with beauty of exterior which also would meet the demands of utility, and be adapted to

⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 124, 125.

the environment with its special possibilities for impressive and dignified treatment. A further duty imposed on him was economy, for the president was insistent that if possible the cost of the building should not exceed the \$2,500,000 which had been generously given by ffMr. Smith." Later events proved that this could not be accomplished.⁶

Bosworth's solution of Technology's unusual problem . . . was the simple device of housing all the departments under one roof, about a great court flanked by two lesser ones. The building would be enormous, but compact and convenient and admirably adapted to the needs of future

expansion. . . . Those [departments] most likely to grow were so placed that as need arose a wing could be thrown out towards the rear or an addition be made to connect existing wings.⁷

On July 13, 1913, the responsibility for the actual construction was put in the hands of the Stone and Webster Engineering Corporation. Both Mr. Stone and Mr. Webster were enthusiastic and loyal alumni and also members of the Corporation, and their organization had a nationwide reputation for the efficiency and the quality of its work. It was pleasing and fitting that the New Technology should be the product of Institute men in a literal sense.

An amusing, but possibly not entirely veracious report was current that one very distinguished group of architects more noted for the beauty of their buildings than for attempts to limit expense in producing them, had refused to bid on the whole project on the grounds that they would have to deal with a Scotchman and a Yankee," or in this case a group of Yankees, for not only Stone of the Corporation, but Morss, chairman of the building committee, and Hart, treasurer of the Institute, were also of the New England stock which traditionally demanded quality and hated prodigality.

In 1913 the preliminary work . . . was well under way. For the next two years the Cambridge site was the scene of great activity. . . . President Maclaurin himself supervised the plans [and] personally scrutinized every proposed modification, and after innumerable conferences, made the decisions with meticulous judgment. . . .

President Maclaurin had made frequent reports to Mr. Eastman on the progress of the work. The time came when he had to report that the cost of the building would exceed the amount Mr. Eastman had given. . . . So tactfully was the information phrased that Mr. Eastman, who was already certain that no waste had been permitted, made a further donation of

⁶ Prescott, pp. 264, 265.

⁷ Pearson, p. 138.

\$500,000, with the implied promise of an additional gift if and when it should prove necessary. . . .

The first building on the site—a temporary building to house the new aerodynamics laboratory—was actually finished in 1915. The main group of buildings including what is now Buildings 1, 2, 3, and 4—crowned by the remarkable dome, the largest in New England—was to be ready for the opening of school in the fall of 1916.

The principals of the construction company, . . . both of the class of '88, . . . offer [ed] to present a house for its president specially designed to meet both the family requirements and the social needs of the head of the institution. . . .

The first group of dormitories forming an L-shaped structure on two sides of the grounds assigned to the new President's House and its walled garden, with a pleasing outlook over the broad river, was also begun in 1915, . . . An admirable athletic field . . . was already laid out on the new site. The long-delayed Walker Memorial . . . before the end of another year . . . would serve as the center of student interests and social life, with its various rooms for dining, reading, and the many student activities. . . .

Tech in Boston did not entirely cease with the move to Cambridge, for the Rogers Building was retained and used—chiefly by the department of architecture—until 1938.⁸

When the academic year began in October, 1918,—if the word "academic" could be used of this place that had all the appearance of a mobilization camp—the number registered in Technology's three lower classes, —the senior class having been graduated in September,—was 1900. Armistice Day was followed by a gradual exodus of the army and navy, and with the departure of the so-called Tech students for Christmas vacation the Student Army Training Corps itself came to an end. The question now in the minds of Institute officials was, how many of them would return in civilian clothes in January?

The enrollment at that date of 2,000, only a handful of whom were in the senior class, with 860 freshmen (hitherto the largest number had been 525), was a gratifying tribute to the increased reputation won by Technology and its graduates. . . . Twenty-five hundred students for the next year, 1919-1920, was an estimate wholly conservative; but . . . fully five hundred more than the plant had been erected to house comfortably, . . . Moreover, the annual \$100,000 from the Commonwealth would cease two years hence. . . . The tuition fee of \$250 was . . . \$500 less than the cost per student. . . .⁹Expense of maintenance and operation of the plant was

⁸ Prescott, pp. 265, 266, 267

⁹ "Beginning with September 1919, the tuition fee was \$300."



THE NEW MIT IN CAMBRIDGE, c. 1916

inordinately big,— the increase in the coal bill now standing at \$60,000 annually. Finally, with the salary scale more than ever before "dangerously low," there were "many problems of personnel to consider." As [Mac-laurin] wrote to the head of one department:

... If we are to get new men, it is of the utmost importance that they should be of the highest quality, especially, as you know, because it is easier to get men than to get rid of them and the whole future of Technology will depend largely on our success at this critical juncture in building up a really notable faculty.

At the Corporation meeting on 11 December 1918, Maclaurin once more presented a financial . . . statement, the gist of which was that an endowment fund of at least seven million must be raised forthwith.¹⁰

Maclaurin and a distinguished committee attacked the problem with zest and, after initial disappointments, received once again a major assist from Mr. Eastman, who promised more than half the sum needed if others would contribute a similar amount. Finally, on January 9, through Alumni persistence, innovative fund-raising ideas, and a key unexpected bequest, the target sum was passed. Six days later, President Maclaurin succumbed to pneumonia and died, at the age of forty-nine.

After his death the affairs of the Institute were carried out by an "Administration Committee" composed of three members of the faculty. The great plan, however, did not fall into disuse. The addition of the Pratt Building to house a school of naval architecture came in the latter part of 1920.

In 1923 under the presidency of Samuel W. Stratton, additional student housing was erected north of Walker Memorial. And in 1924 additional fallow land was acquired on the west side of Massachusetts Avenue. Simultaneously, cause for concern for the city's economic and tax base would soon be heard and would lead to a unique agreement between Cambridge, the Institute, and Harvard University for payments in lieu of taxes. In 1927 the growing Tech community was the beneficiary of a gift from the Homberg family for an infirmary building. In the same year the rapid rise of an aircraft industry in this country helped in the establishment of quarters

¹⁰ Pearson, pp. 270, 271.

for the aeronautics department through a gift from the Guggenheim Foundation, followed in the next year by an automotive lab, named for one of the Institute's greatest benefactors, Mr. Alfred P. Sloan, '95. In 1928 the developing concern for the city's tax base led to twenty-year agreements between the city and both universities for payment in lieu of taxes for property subsequently removed from the tax rolls for educational purposes. These agreements have now been in operation for over forty years. Nineteen-twenty-nine marks the end of one era and the beginning of another—the strong engineering traditions of the Institute were well anchored.

A new focus and enterprise were about to begin. In chemistry, new worlds were opening up, and in physics, a new universe. In 1930, Karl Taylor Compton became the ninth president of the Institute. Another residence for a growing student body was undertaken the next year. The Eastman building that would provide added quarters for chemistry and

physics was begun and a quiet revolution in American science and technology was underway. Young scientists and engineers were taking advanced training in European universities and upon their return to these shores would find an exciting new atmosphere at MIT. During the next few years—years in which resources were curtailed, the economy constrained, and employment opportunities limited—new areas of inquiry were being encouraged. Mathematics, physics, and city planning, to name but a few, were developing and more would follow.

In 1936, a sailing pavilion was built, offering members of the community a new opportunity to extend their recreational activity on the Charles River Basin. Finally, in 1937, the last vestige of "Boston Tech" would be gone. The Rogers Building on Boylston Street was sold to the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company and the funds went to build a new Rogers Building at 77 Massachusetts Avenue. In this year also, one of the first buildings to be built on this made land, the Riverbank Court Hotel, was purchased to provide housing for the growing number of graduate students. In 1938, Professor Van der Graff was building one of the first electrostatic generators on the campus as research in physics and electrical engineering moved forward. In 1939, as the new archi-

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tecture of Scandinavia and the Bauhaus found a welcome here, MIT commissioned the Alumni Swimming Pool, which stands as one of the first contemporary buildings on the American college campus. But now the world was changing rapidly and events were overtaking the quiet world of education. In John Burchard's QED, he recounts the situation at MIT at the beginning of World War II.

Spearheaded by the generosity of George Eastman, . . . the original zero endowment of President Rogers had become, in 1939, \$36,000,000, the seventh largest held by an educational institution in the United States. The original rented classrooms in . . . downtown Boston [were] valued at \$16,000,000, as contrasted with a valuation of \$7,000,000 in 1916. President Rogers' tiny first budget, magnified only to \$86,000 by 1881, had grown for 1938-39 to an expenditure of \$3,203,300. . . . The annual operating budget was derived 58 per cent from student fees, 35 per cent from investments, 7 per cent from other sources; expenditures for strictly educational purposes, on the other hand, accounted for 70 per cent of the annual expenditure. . . .

The new buildings designed by Welles Bosworth for the Charles River site in Cambridge . . . had provided . . . approximately 680,000 square feet of working space. Between 1916 and 1939, about 345,000 square feet had been added so that in the first year of crisis there was a total of some 1,025,000 square feet available.

The 3,100 students of 1939 were enrolled in 17 different departments and were taking 32 basic curricula, all related to science or engineering. . . .

By 1939 research work had been undertaken by various staff members of the Institute which was to lay the groundwork for many of the most important war research projects later undertaken . . . [on] such diverse subjects as instruments, servomechanisms, electronics, radioactive materials, aeronautics, rapid analysis, X-ray, high voltage. . . .

The crisis could begin to be discerned clearly. ... In July, 1939, Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Institute, decided to canvass the alumni for information. . . . [In] a questionnaire . . . sent out on September 30, 1939, the opening paragraph . . . read:

Since war in Europe we have observed here at the Institute an increase in the demand for trained men, especially on the part of industry. I am convinced that this demand will continue to grow as our country adjusts itself to the new conditions imposed by the foreign conflict.

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[and] in his ninth annual report to the Corporation in October, 1939, [Dr. Compton] said:

Our first duty, in this time of turmoil and danger, is to carry on our normal educational program as effectively as possible and with a minimum of confusion. Whatever course future events may take, the world will need young men versed in science and skilled in the arts of its application to promote human welfare.

After defining the Institute's second duty as the expansion and improvement of its efforts in research for public service, Dr. Compton continued :

In the third place, we should be alert to the needs and opportunities for service to our country in direct proportion to the degree of national emergency which may exist. ... If ever the extreme situation of a struggle for existence of our country or its ideals should befall us, then I am sure that we should do as we did in 1917—temporarily subordinate our normal educational and research program, and place all our facilities at the disposal of the nation with suitable arrangements for their wise use.

A year later Germany controlled western Europe, and England was beginning her period of travail at the hands of the Luftwaffe. The situation was entirely clear to the Institute's president in his 1940 report, rendered fourteen months before the Japanese struck at Pearl Harbor. In this tenth annual report he said:

We are fortunate to serve an institution whose objectives in respect to national needs are so clear-cut and constructive. Established at a time when technically trained men were needed to develop uses for our great national resources and to pioneer in the new industrial era, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has had no reason to change its basic objectives. . . . And in a time of military crisis, technological efficiency in production as well as in design of instruments of defense and offense is the basic element of national defense.¹¹

The war was for MIT an incredible experience requiring a heavy commitment of its energies in the national interest. In retrospect, Mr. Killian described it in the following way:

Never isolated, even in peace, behind an ivory curtain, the MIT staff in war became involved and redistributed to a greater extent than that of

¹¹ John Burchard, *M.I.T. in World War II: Q.E.D.* (Cambridge, Technology Press, 1948), pp. 4-6.

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almost any other American institution. ... As a result, the MIT staff was more completely diverted from education, although the institution was actually enlarged as a war research organization.

The concentration of war research on its campus, the presence here of a great assemblage of gifted scientists from hundreds of institutions, and the remarkably varied activities of its own staff, in Cambridge and elsewhere, all contributed in one overshadowing way to the establishment of a fresh and vigorous postwar program. I refer to the wholesale cross-fertilization that resulted; no one at MIT during this postwar period can fail to be impressed by the ferment of ideas, the prevailing temper to re-evaluate and to strike out in new directions, and the broadened concept of the institution's responsibilities. The expanded "commerce of thought" resulting from these conditions is probably the most profound aftereffect which the war had on MIT.

Another effect of these special conditions was MIT's rapid war demobilization and its equally rapid mobilization for peace. The organization which had functioned to oversee \$100,000,000 of war research was geared to liquidate the war program expeditiously and at the same time to rebuild the long-term educational program. Those who served on the Institute's governing bodies during this period will long remember the excitement and urgency of reconversion. They will remember how a housing program for married veterans—the first in an American college—was planned and started before federal funds became available . . . how we improvised to handle the tidal wave of applicants and . . . 3,000 more students than were registered at war's end . . . the search for new talent in the war research laboratories, which . . . quickly brought to the Institute a remarkable group of... graduate students and a number of... outstanding faculty appointments. In rapid succession new programs were adopted, as in Food Technology, in Economics, in the Humanities, in Electronics, and in Nuclear Science, ... in the School of Architecture and Planning; new facilities blueprinted and financing started, as exemplified by the Gas Turbine Laboratory, the great Charles Hayden Memorial Library, and the Senior House. . . .

Both the temporary and the permanent buildings erected for war work have been acquired by the Institute. This added space . . . has both permitted and required a wholesale reallocation of space and renovation of equipment throughout the entire Institute plant. . . .

Prior to the end of the war, two decisions had been reached: (i) that MIT would take back all its students who had obtained leave for war service, and (2) that we had an obligation to accept a substantial temporary overload of students in order to share ... in the national policy of providing educational opportunities for veterans. . . . Nearly 95 per cent [of our own students] decided to return to the Institute, and in the fall of

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1946, when we had expected 700, a total of 1,100 actually registered. In the meantime, applications were pouring in from veterans at a rate that ran about 4,000 a month for nine months. ... As a result, the Institute found itself with 5,660 students in the fall term of 1947, a total of 80 per cent greater than the largest prewar enrollment. . . .

Under these conditions the Institute has come hard upon vitally important adjustments to insure its effectiveness as an educational institution... . Foremost among all our responsibilities is maintaining a strong educational program. In the wake of war's disruption, it has been necessary to retest programs, regain standards and look ahead. . . .

The Faculty, for example, has appointed a Committee on Educational Survey to make a long-range study and re-evaluation of our curriculum and those policies which contribute to educational effectiveness. . . .

Concurrently . . . other approaches to the problem are being followed. The Committee on the Graduate School, under the leadership of Dean J. W. M. Bunker, has underwritten the high standards of graduate study here while at the same time providing greater flexibility to the individual student in pursuing his professional objectives. . . . During the war, we observed the effectiveness of research teams, and we are now experimenting to determine how best to reap the advantages of group research in an academic organization. We are certain that research teams should never displace the brilliant individualist.¹²

In 1946, the tone of the time was that the educational and research capability established during the war was a precious resource, and the Institute set about the task of keeping it intact. In 1947, as student enrollments grew, pressing housing needs stimulated the design of a new dormitory for undergraduates by the talented Finnish architect Alvaar Aalto. The acquisition of an old apartment house on Memorial Drive was followed soon thereafter by the development of new housing at 100 Memorial Drive. Recreational needs for a growing student body and a place large enough to accommodate large events and celebrations prompted the acquisition of surplus navy hangars which were moved to the campus. Simultaneously, the construction of a new, larger electrostatic generator for research in physics was begun. By 1948, the need for resources to improve and support programs, as well as to provide for

¹² *Ibid.*, pp. 313-317.

the necessary quality in facilities, would require an extraordinary effort. The report of the faculty committee on educational survey provided a map for the journey ahead.

In 1949, James R. Killian, Jr., succeeded to the presidency and efforts went forward to fulfill the aspirations embodied in the report. Early on came the design and construction of a new library and facilities for the humanities program along with a hydrodynamics laboratory. At midcentury, funds were sought to construct a biology and food technology lab, a metals lab, new laboratories for electronics, nuclear science, and wind tunnel facilities to test new aircraft concepts. In 1953, Eero Saarinen designed the Kresge Auditorium and MIT chapel. These innovative and gracious buildings exemplified in many ways the traditions of MIT. The auditorium, with twelve hundred seats, was roofed by a thin shell concrete dome, an architectural and engineering delight. The chapel, a serene experience, brought together all faiths in both the planning and use of this building. It joined art and technology in a delightful association. The chapel bell was itself cast by faculty and students at the metals laboratory built a few years earlier.

In June of 1954, Dr. Compton, now chairman of the corporation, died, and the following year the Compton Laboratory would rise as a tribute to this great leader. It houses much of the advanced work in physics and electronics that had begun during the war years in the Radiation Laboratory.

The next two years were in part a lull before the storm. They were a period of concern for the quality of education at all levels of American life. In 1957, this concern would be well justified as the Soviet launching of the first artificial satellite, Sputnik, would electrify the world and once again draw the Institute into the national limelight. Mr. Killian was summoned to Washington to serve as the first science advisor to the President of the

United States. The country's attention was drawn to education and to science and technology in particular. On the campus the Physical Science Study Committee was seeking new ways to teach basic sciences to the secondary school students of the nation. Meanwhile, an inventory of the Institute's needs to face the challenges ahead were being as-

sembled as Dr. Stratton, now acting president, moved to continue the work that President Killian had begun.

In 1958, the continuing need for student recreational facilities was fulfilled, in part, through the acquisition of the state armory and the construction of the DuPont Athletic Center. Meanwhile, across Main Street, the city had after many years begun its first urban renewal project, the so-called Rogers Block. Sitting in the shadow of the Lever Brothers soap plants this land would, after several unsuccessful efforts, perform a key role in the renaissance of East Cambridge.

In 1959, Mr. Killian returned from Washington to become chairman of the corporation, and Dr. Stratton was inaugurated as eleventh president of the Institute. Together, they charted a program for the Institute's Second Century Fund that was breathtaking in its ambition and scope. Its objectives were to improve and maintain excellence in education, to create centers for research and graduate study, to develop further residential facilities and to expand basic research, endowed faculty chairs, and student scholarships.

It was poetic that the first event of this period of great building was the demolition of the temporary veterans' housing at Westgate. These wooden structures had done their job well and would now be replaced with permanent facilities.

As the spirits and expectations of the Institute community began to climb, Cambridge suffered what at first appeared to be a serious economic setback. The Lever Brothers Company announced their decision to close their Cambridge plant, leaving approximately ten acres of land and buildings idle, immediately adjacent to the Rogers Block project, which had been moribund for two years.

Mayor Crane of Cambridge sought the assistance of the Institute in this difficult situation, and, out of the discussions which followed, Mr. Killian announced that MIT together with the Cabot, Cabot & Forbes Company would undertake to create a new commercial office and research center to be called Technology Square. Fully taxable, it would provide Cambridge with new sources of revenue and employment and would make a major contribution to the city's economic rebirth. This unique partnership of education, com-

merce, and municipal government was to be emulated later in other cities; but in Cambridge it has fulfilled all of its expectations.

Meanwhile, the ambitious development program went forward. In 1960, a parking garage was begun, to clear ground space for new laboratory buildings. In 1961 the former Ward's Baking Company building on Albany Street was converted into the National Magnet Laboratory, a national center for basic research in high magnetic fields. In the next year, the first of the Technology Square buildings went into construction. A residence for women, provided by Mrs. Stanley Dexter McCormick, of the Class of 1907, was begun—the first major step in providing for substantially expanded opportunities for women at MIT. The center for the Earth Sciences, the first tower building on the campus, was underway and would provide for an accelerated program in oceanography, meteorology, geology, and geophysics. Simultaneously, the new Westgate housing for 210 married students' families was nearing completion. The year 1963 saw the beginning of construction of new research centers in materials science and the life sciences. A new student center on Massachusetts Avenue was begun, as was the second parking facility located on Vassar Street. The following year saw the construction of facilities for the social sciences in the Grover Hermann building, and an apartment tower for married students and faculty adjacent to Kendall Square. The increase in women's applications and enrollment now amply demonstrated the desirability of completing the second half of McCormick Hall, and this work went forward.

In 1966, Dr. Stratton retired from the presidency and took up new responsibilities as chairman of the Ford Foundation, and Howard Johnson became the twelfth president of the Institute. A new Center for Space Research was begun, to house research facilities that would extend our knowledge and skills in the rapidly opening space age. A center for advanced engineering study would provide opportunities for professionals to return to the Institute for training in their rapidly evolving fields. A new computer center was provided along with another garage and major additions to our utility system. In 1967, the rate of new construction began to slow, but a new building for research in chemistry was begun which would

complete the Eastman and McDermott Courts. Elegant landscaped plazas, sculpture, and greenswards appeared that bear no resemblance to the parking lots of a few years earlier. The fall of 1968 brought with it the beginning of a new residence for men. It was also a year in which housing problems in Cambridge had reached a crescendo, and the universities, amongst others, were called to task for the existence of a housing crisis among the elderly citizens and low-income families of the city.

With characteristic energy, MIT shaped a response which sought to be imaginative and relevant. In April of 1969, it announced a program for the construction of sixteen hundred new housing units to serve the elderly, low-income families and Institute personnel. The end of the decade was accompanied by a wave of student unrest that was in large measure a reflection of the frustration over the war in Vietnam. The Institute's special laboratories, some of whose work is defense-related, were special targets of concern, and every effort to replace violent confrontation with rational discussion was undertaken.

Logically enough, with the beginning of the seventies, President Howard Johnson called for the establishment of a commission that would recommend directions for the Institute to pursue in the decade to come. With this work well underway, he has been asked to succeed

Mr. Killian, who retires this year [1971] as chairman of the corporation. A new president will continue the work that others began long ago, and Cambridge will, we hope, continue to be a hospitable and fertile ground for the Institute's labors.

Read November 24, 1970

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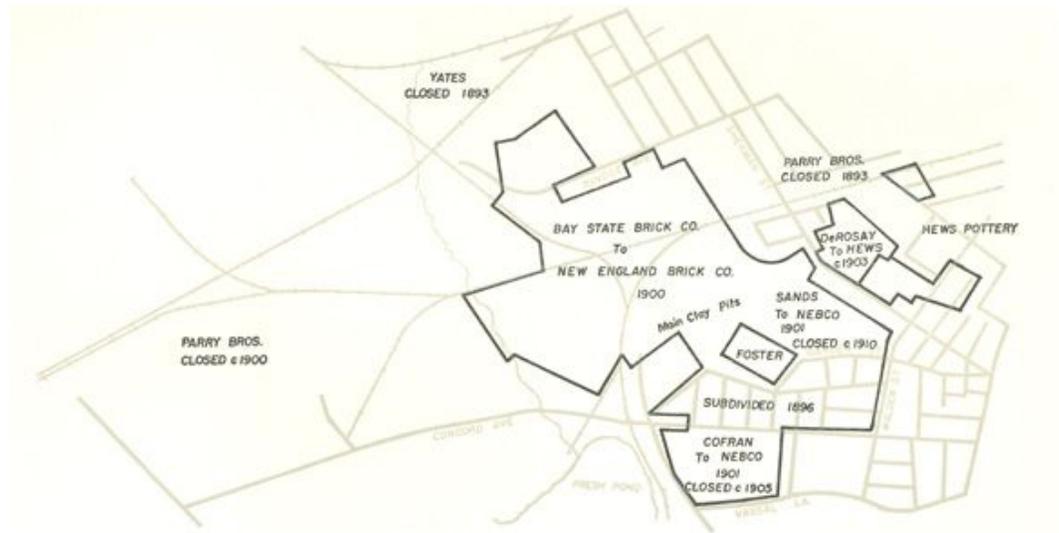
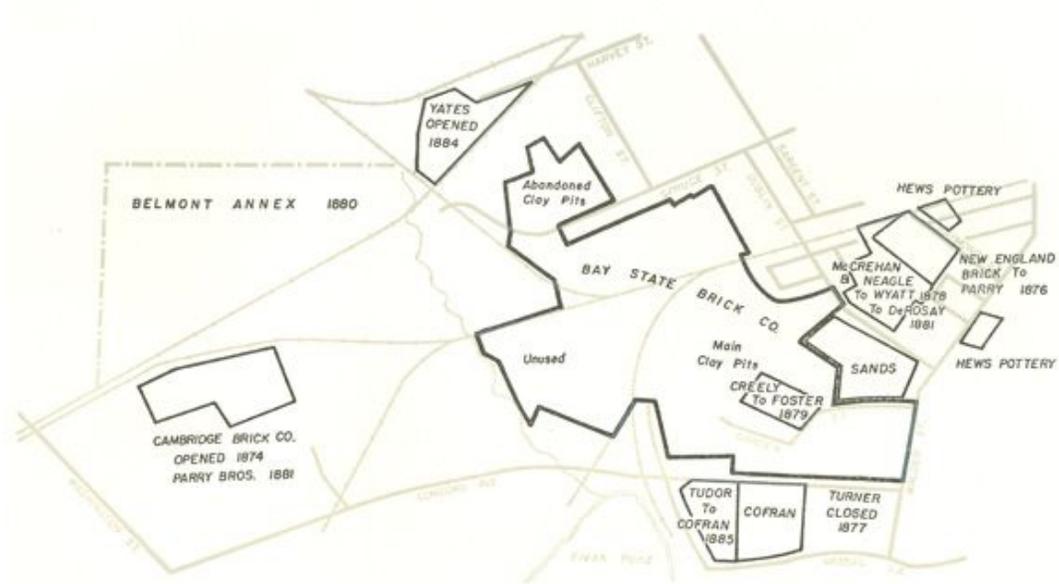
The Romance of Brick

BY G. BURTON LONG

B*BRICK is something that has been with us for centuries. There is an old maxim which says, "Familiarity breeds contempt," and this might well be applied to brick, because it has been used as a building material throughout the ages, and we are prone to accept it without regard to its antiquity or to its continued use or to the function it has played in the development of civilizations from the very first of recorded time. Some people claim that the first brick were made some twelve thousand years ago. You would have an awfully hard job to prove that point. Yet if you will ever read your Bible, you will see in it many references to brick, notably the Tower of Babel. There were also a good many ancient temples that were built of brick.*

The first recorded example of brickwork comes from the Egyptians. Brickwork has also been found in many excavations in Mesopotamia, especially in Ur. Those brick were large unburned units and later had the impression of the cartouche of the king on them, which reveals their ages. The brick I am holding in my hand is somewhere in the neighborhood of thirty-five hundred years old. That is proved by the inscription on its front. This is not a facsimile; it's the real thing. In those days they were unburned, because the climate did not require them to be burned. These are really and truly brick made from clay and straw. Here is another one that is maybe a thousand years younger. Again sun-baked, this has been scuffed by the ages. The little hole here is so that you can carry it easily. Some of the other outstanding examples of brickwork from antiquity were made by the Romans. From them comes a brick which bears their name even today. You have all seen it—

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approximately twelve inches long, an inch and a half thick, and three and a half or four inches deep. They are the ones that conquered England and brought a new type of building, and today you have brick buildings in England which were built by the Romans. I believe that it was they who first glazed brick. You have all seen glazed brick; of course at first it was a very crude process, but you have to give them credit for it. Very peculiarly, no brick were manufactured in Europe from the end of the fourth century to the middle of the thirteenth, and then a new trend set in.

So much for the Old World past. In what is now the United States, the first brick were manufactured about the middle of the seventeenth century, but it was not until the latter half of the nineteenth century that we really manufactured sufficient brick to take care of the needs of the area. This was all done through the invention of machinery by the English. The first brick kiln was probably built in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1629. You've all heard the story and it is easily proved that they had small brickyards on what is now the Boston Common. By 1776 there were a good many houses in Boston that are still there today that were in some measure built of brick. Most of these brick were brought over from England as ballast in the ships, and it was not until much later that there was sufficient manufacture here to take care of the local needs. Brick are still used as ballast. Directly after the war we received an order from South America, and that brick went almost free of charge for it was used as ballast for the ship.

The oldest brick house in this vicinity is not in Cambridge, unfortunately, but in Medford—the Tufts house, built around 1676, sometimes called the Cradock house. But here in Cambridge you have at Harvard Massachusetts Hall, built in 1720, gutted three times by fire, and still being used today, which is quite a remarkable feat for a building.

Brick are made from clay or shale, and according to the consistency of the shale or clay the brick comes out yellow or shades thereof or red. It is a natural process, a natural coloring deposited by nature. The first brick as you saw it here were put in some sort of a form; the clay was put in by hand and dumped in some way or

other and was dried by the sun. Surprisingly, right up to 1930 the New England Brick Company made brick in that fashion, and just as surprisingly they had to be called Harvard water-struck brick. Water-struck was one type and sand-struck was the other. The water was used in the molds to prevent the brick from adhering to the side of the mold, and if you used sand, you had a sand-struck brick. While we are on that subject, here is a good old Nebco of later days, mass-produced, and that's sand-struck brick. In the handmade brick, made in a water mold, you can readily see the water creases.

Originally, a sand-struck brick was turned out basically for inexpensive work and for the inside of a building, called backup brick; and the water-struck brick was used for a facing brick. Because of its use around 1890, a particular gate at Harvard College—the Johnston gate—was deemed by architects to be something quite unusual, and that began a series of activities here in this area for water-struck brick that today is still unbelievable. The brick were manufactured almost as they were hundreds of years ago. You had a horse and a plough and you ploughed the clay bed, and then you rolled over it with a harrow. Then you picked the clay up and put it in a "soaking pit" and mixed in a certain amount of sand, and then you poured water on it so that it got into a homogeneous mass. Then a man with a

shovel came and stirred it up every now and again. That would sit for a week or ten days. The next step made use of a machine, if you will flatter it with that title, that was like a big ice-cream freezer with a beater inside. Coming from that beater on the end of it was a horse, and he walked around in a circle all day long and the clay was exuded from the front of the machine, scooped up a handful at a time, and put in brick molds which had previously been dipped in water. These molds were trotted out onto a flat bed of clay. They had false bottoms, which were moved to relieve the pressure and prevent the brick from sticking to them. The brick were put there to dry by the sun. Interestingly, if you had too much sun, the top of the brick would dry too quickly; you would then have uneven shrinkage and the brick would split open, so it was shaded with burlap or some sim-

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ilar material. The other misfortune was that in case of rain you had to run out and cover them with burlap again.

When they were dumped, the brick were laid on what was called "the flat." After they had been there a sufficient length of time to handle they were then what you call "edged," so that the sides got the wind, the sun, and the air; and when they were further dried, they were put in "hacking sheds." The brick were stacked far apart so the wind could blow through them. So you see there was not much money spent for fuel for drying. These brick were then put in "stove kilns," built brick by brick, with tunnels left for putting the fire through. A shell of rejected brick was then put on the outside and daubed over with clay and sand, making an oven. You built it up and then you tore it down—a very wasteful and expensive habit, all changed today of course. But the only reason Harvard water-struck brick aren't made today the way they were in the 1930s is that you can't get the help to do it, believe it or not. And today that brick, which at one time sold at a job in Portland, Maine, for \$6.00 a thousand, costs around \$110-\$120 a thousand.

So much for the brick part of it. Let us see if perhaps we can come into something of historical interest to you. All of the various areas that have been laid out on these maps represent places where brick were made. In most instances there were individuals who owned and operated a brickyard. It was an out-and-out family affair, more particularly in New Hampshire, where some farmers built a brick kiln every year. When the planting was all done, they built a brick kiln and they sold it—they burned it in the winter and they sold it next spring. That's the way they filled their spare time. On the west side of the cemetery near Rindge Avenue, perhaps the most famous of all the holes was Jerry's Pit, still with us today, still performing some degree of usefulness as an old swimming-hole for kids. No one knows how it got there, but someone left the hole and there you are.

On May 2, 1863, the Bay State Brick Company came into existence. In those days a capitalization of \$300,000 was quite a deal, and contrasted strongly with the smaller yards which continued to be individually owned and operated. Among the directors listed in

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1883 were some people whose family or whose names you may know. There was Samuel A. Carlton, Charles F. Fairbanks, Joshua T. Foster, Gustav Heinecke, John H. Hubbell who was

president of the board, John E. Sanford, and Thomas J. Whidden (I wonder if he was any relation to the contractor of the same name).

One of the interesting things to me, which I never realized until Professor Eliot made this map, was that all of the claypits and brickyards in Cambridge seem to be centered in this one locale, and I can't quite understand it because the clay wasn't that good— it was strictly a mediocre clay. I do know this: the Bay State property went across the Alewife Brook Parkway, and that entire development across the street, where you now have industrial development at Rindge Avenue Extension and that area, is all built on clay. If you don't believe me, there's a building over there, built directly after the war, and they insisted on waiting for a supply of the genuine original Harvard water-struck brick. They put it up and then found that improper footings were put in. They knew it was clay land, they knew there were bogs, and almost immediately had the heartbreak of a very badly cracked building.

All of these people—these individual yards, all from the same area basically—were trying to fight for the same jobs. Obviously in that whole area no one man could get it all, and so it was dog-eat-dog almost from the very start, and the Bay State Brick Company didn't last long. One interesting thing surprised me: in 1890 a big series of posters and handbills for help wanted were printed— in English and in French. During my experience with brickyarding, the Frenchmen were all in New Hampshire and Maine, but the Italians were in this area. Maybe you have a bigger French population than I realize.

On October 31, 1900, the Bay State Brick Company transferred all its holdings to the New England Brick Company. This new company evidently had the avowed purpose of getting rid of the confusion of many small manufacturers. Some of the new names that appeared may be familiar to you; they are all familiar to me through my association with the industry. A. E. Locke was the president, Harry Bemis was the vice-president, Thomas Lacey was

*clerk, and there was a director named G. Irving Tuttle. We had a bookkeeper—as fine a gentleman as I have ever met—whose name was Rowland Russell; I find that back in 1900 and for several years thereafter he was the auditor for the New England Brick Company. This company had a lot of familiar names, particularly well known to anyone acquainted with the contracting business. It comprised thirty-six brickyards, all open yards with this original process of brickmaking that I described. It operated in Maine, New Hampshire, and New York as well, with the headquarters in Massachusetts and yards in all this Cambridge area, in Somerville, Belmont, Arlington, Chelsea, and Medford. Here again Professor Eliot gave me some information taken from the book *Cambridge Fifty Years a City, 1846-1896*: the number one on the "Hit Parade" for brick were the Parry Brothers, who have twice as much on their operation as the Bay State Brick Company. There is also quite a bit on a gentleman I never heard of, D. Warren Rosay. The claims here are far from modest as to what they did. I think they knew a politician. However, be that as it may, the Parrys did have a yard here and also in New Hampshire and they were great friends of my family's. I knew many of them and I think there is only one left now and I am not sure if John is still alive (the cousin John).*

I won't say that the grand motif of the New England Brick Company as it was presented in 1900, with its somewhat idealistic dreams, was completely fulfilled, because when you

have such people as were in there, everyone feels he is not getting his just share. Since I mentioned the Parrys, I know that was true of them; they were squabbling all the time, and they finally left the combine and had their own place off Concord Avenue, which later became a yard for face brick and so forth which they bought and sold. The New England Brick Company in its old form lasted until 1923. In that year it went through the last reorganization. It was then owned exclusively by three men, and through a series of interesting events it now wound up into one family. It no longer manufactures, it is still in the brick business, but it is also in many allied fields; pretty soon I think the tail is going to wag the dog because we are in the field of pollution and anti-pollution devices, and the way the Com-

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monwealth of Massachusetts and every other state in the Union is going, it looks to me as though we will have a misnomer in four or five years if things go as they have gone.

EXTRACTS FROM DISCUSSION

From audience: In Williamsburg, I heard that the difference in color in the brick was due to the difference in the wood used in drying the brick. Mr. Long: I know what you are talking about. We are going back now to the day of hand-made brick and the stove-kiln. We are also going back to the day where the number one fuel for making brick was wood, and wood contains potash, and potash does wonders for developing the color in brick. Now you are talking about the glazed headers that look like glass. This is because the heat was brought up to the point where the end of that clay turned into a glass-like substance, a glaze. Today they charge an ungodly amount to get that effect, an effect which was just as natural as your grandmother baking a pie. It is all done by wood burning and that is what our Harvard water-struck brick are, where they get those beautiful colors. And they get the same effect and you can burn green, grays, black, yellows —this is natural from the clay. You have no control over what you are getting.

From audience: We have a house in Maine and were so glad to get old brick for our chimney and fireplace, but have been sorry since because every spring when we go down there the red is splotched and streaked with white. The dampness seems to come through and it takes us half the summer to get it dried out.

Mr. Long: I hate to talk against the ladies, but you are forcing my hand. That old brick you are talking about—the ladies will say how beautiful it is, how wonderful it is, and then they will give you the argument that it has been tested through the ages, that it has stood up so this will be a wonderful thing to have. Actually, God bless them, they are all wrong. It has stood up through the ages, but it has stood up on the inside of a wall where it never got any water, and when you put it on the outside, it wasn't made for it, and it's going to absorb water and it's loaded with salts from previous use. It's going to leak, it's going to do all these things you say, I'll guarantee it.

From audience: Harvard had to give up its Georgian architecture on account of not being able to get hand-made brick. They tried to do one building at the Business School without it and it just doesn't look right.

Mr. Long: I'm not going to dispute a word you say, but I will state that we put ten million hand-made brick into the Harvard Business School.

From audience: It doesn't look right.

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Mr. Long: Don't blame the brick if it doesn't look right. An architect says, "This is what I want," and ten years later someone says, "Isn't that horrible?" They can get hand-made brick today if they want it. Now on this particular job that you are talking about, on many of those jobs over there, and I was connected with some of them, they inspected every truckload of brick that came in by climbing up on the scaffolding and looking down at the truck, to make sure that what they saw on the truck was the same as what they saw on the building, and that was done before any truck was permitted to be unloaded. It's the only place I ever saw that happen.

Mr. Eliot: We have certainly learned a lot about the making of brick, and a lot about the Cambridge brickyards. I was particularly interested in the reference to the handbill trying to get new employees, being printed in French. As some of you may be well aware, there is a very considerable colony of French-Canadians in the area just north of that shown on the maps and I assume that group was what they were aiming at. You didn't mention another group of people that I assume were in that neighborhood, because when I looked at these old maps I found that in the middle of the last century, Sherman Street was known as Dublin Street.

Read March 28, 1971

Unfortunately, Mr. Long did not have an opportunity before his death to review the transcript of his talk.—Ed.

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A 125th Anniversary: From Village, Town, City, to?

BY CHARLES W. ELIOT 2ND

W*E are here to celebrate an anniversary. Some may say that it is not a very important anniversary. What is so special about 125 years or even about a change in the form of government? Cambridge was incorporated as a city 125 years ago, but perhaps we ought to be emphasizing that this is the 340th anniversary of the founding of Newtowne, or that thirty-one years ago the city adopted the City Manager Plan E Charter. There may well be events and personalities in Cambridge history that are more important than the adoption of a City form of government: the founding of Harvard College; the role of Cambridge in the Revolution; the great men who lived here—Lowell, Longfellow, Dana; the organization of metropolitan services; the opening of the Cambridge subway; MIT's move to Cambridge; and a lot more.*

THE GREAT CONTINUUM

As to the dates and anniversaries of the events and personalities which we all recognize as important in the history of Cambridge, we could easily justify a celebration for each and all of them. What is important is not the even-rounded number of years or the particular event, but that each anniversary, whenever we get around to celebrating it, is an opportunity to re-orient ourselves in the continuity of past, present, and future, to feel and know we are part of the great continuum. Anniversaries are occasions to learn from the past, to take heart from the knowledge that mankind has caused and survived great changes and events against great odds, and that we

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can do the same. Anniversaries should be occasions to look forward as well as backward, and to organize and press for further changes; to correct mistakes, to open opportunities, and to work towards further realization of our ideals.

In that spirit, we can truly celebrate this 125th anniversary of the incorporation of the City of Cambridge. Let's take a look at whence we have come, where we are, and where we may be going, using as the thread of our story the ways people have organized for the common good.

To begin at the beginning, you may remember that the leaders of the Massachusetts Bay Colony—Winthrop and Dudley—in 1630 decided to found Newtowne on a grassy bank along the Charles River as the seat of government for the colony, in a place less vulnerable than Boston to His Majesty's warships. The following spring eight families were living here, and by 1635 eighty-six houses had been constructed. The Great and General Court met in Newtowne only fitfully after the founding of the community. Instead of being the seat of government, Newtowne was voted by the General Court on October 28, 1636, as the site for a college, named two years later for John Harvard. A college town was appropriately named Cambridge, for the alma mater of many of the Puritan leaders.

I think it is significant—and a point we should remember in relation to the troubled times in which we live—that the founders of Cambridge were Dissenters. They were "anti-establishment" with respect to the English church and the British government. They were seeking new forms of freedom, as indeed have generation after generation of their successors here in Cambridge. The town was a hotbed of revolutionaries before and during the Revolution; and prior to the Civil War it was the residence of the Abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison.

Those Dissenters of the seventeenth century established not only a "New Town" but also a new form of local government. Newtowne in 1634 was organized with a town meeting, seven selectmen, a town clerk, and a constable, and extended some eight miles north-

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west from Harvard Square. By 1641 it had grown in area as far northwest as what are now the northern limits of Billerica and included what is now Newton and Brighton across the

Charles River to the south. That made the town some thirty miles long, including the present Arlington, Lexington, Bedford, and Billerica, and portions of Belmont and Winchester.¹

As the tide of Puritans settled eastern Massachusetts, and more and more farms, mills, and villages developed, new parishes were organized, and on appeal to the Great and General Court new towns were "set-off" from the parent communities. The usual argument was that it took too long to get to the church or meetinghouse at the established center and that the distant village had grown sufficiently to support its own minister. The optimum area for a parish or town was figured by the time-distance from the meetinghouse which would permit the farmer to milk his cows, harness old Dobbin, drive his family to the meetinghouse, endure a two-hour sermon before refreshment at the tavern, and drive home again to milk the cows in the evening. That is the basis for almost all the town boundaries in New England today.

And so it was that Billerica (then known as "Shawshin") was set off from Cambridge in 1655, followed in 1679 by Newton (which had first petitioned for separation twenty-five years earlier and was known as "Cambridge Village" until 1691); "Cambridge Farms," or Lexington, in 1713; and finally, in 1807, "Little Cambridge" (to become the town of Brighton) and "Menotomy," or West Cambridge (later Arlington), which had petitioned for a separate church as early as 1725.²

Town meeting in those early days was far less the vaunted "most democratic form of government" than it later became, for the electorate was strictly limited to freemen and property-owners, and all voters had to be in good standing in the church. Thus in the first town election (1634) three hundred freemen were allowed to vote out of a population of four thousand.³

¹ Albert H. Hall, "How Massachusetts Grew, 1630-1642: A Study of Town Boundaries," *Cambridge Historical Society Publications*, 21 (1930-1931), 19-49.

² See the map in Lewis M. Hastings, *The Streets of Cambridge* ([Boston], 1921).

³ Edward J. Samp, Jr., "The History of Elections in Cambridge," read May 23, 1971; unpublished.

*As early as 1643, counties were established by the General Court with Cambridge as the "shire town" of Middlesex County. The several court houses of the earlier years were in or around Harvard Square with the third, known as the Old Court House, constructed in 1758 on the site of the present Harvard Coop. The opening of the Superior Court in the pre-revolutionary period is described in *An Historic Guide to Cambridge* (p. 31) as "an interesting sight— the Judges in their 'robes of scarlet English cloth, their broad bands, and their immense judicial wigs,' the barristers in 'bands, gowns and tyewigs.' " The first two jails were on the north side of Winthrop Street west of the Market Square.*

Since church and state were combined, the meetinghouse was not only the parish church but also the town hall. The first meetinghouse was on the southwest corner of Dunster and Mt. Auburn Streets, but in 1650 a new building was erected on "Watch House Hill" where Lehman Hall now stands, in the corner of the College Yard facing the Square. That was the site for a succession of meetinghouses until 1833 when the First Parish Church was

constructed by the town and the college at the corner of Massachusetts Avenue and Church Street.

The histories tell of the Palisadoes, protecting the settlement against Indian attack and fencing in the cattle; the arrival from England and departure for Hartford of Thomas Hooker and his followers of the "Braintree Company"; and, following the "General Election" held on the Common in 1637, of the "stormy debates of the Antinomian controversy" within the church. They also tell the sad stories of the extreme intolerance of the leaders of the church with the trial of Anne Hutchinson and the expulsion of President Dunster. On the other hand, the Cambridge Synod of 1648 "declared that the New England Churches were not Independent, but Congregational"—applying to the church the same "democratic" organization adopted for town government. Of course, the early history of the town—like all its history—was closely tied with the development of Harvard College. After an inauspicious beginning under "Schoolmaster Eaton," the thirty-one-year-old Henry Dunster became president in 1640, and "in

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1650 the Charter was granted under which the College is still administered." By that time a "College" building had been constructed and the Board of Overseers established. The new charter placed the governance of the institution in a corporation consisting of the President and Fellows of Harvard College.

Thus Cambridge consisted of three interlocked organizations— the town, the church or parish, and Harvard College—all of them dominated by the Puritans of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

1650-1775

Histories of Cambridge tell us little about the town over the one hundred years between 1650 and 1750 except for the succession of meetinghouses constructed and events at the college. The opening of the Great Bridge in 1662 provided the first land-connection with Boston, on the site of the present Anderson Bridge and justifying the ancient stone marker at the corner of Garden Street and Massachusetts Avenue which announces "Boston 8 miles." A notable event was the establishment of a school committee in 1744. The latter part of this period saw the construction of several of the still-standing big houses on Brattle Street: one by John and Henry Vassall at the corner of Hawthorn Street; and, of course, the "Longfellow House"; that of Richard Lechmere at Sparks Street; and the Joseph Lee house at Kennedy Lane where we are meeting today. The town's west boundary was changed to include all of these houses by addition of the area west of Sparks Street from Watertown. These families were for the most part members of the Church of England, and by and for them Christ Church was organized in 1759 and built in 1760-1761.

The next major event was the catastrophic burning of Harvard Hall in 1764 while the Great and General Court was sitting in Cambridge. Nearly all of the five-thousand-volume library was lost, including all but one of the four hundred books given by John Harvard himself, and all the college's scientific apparatus as well. In 1765 the population of Cambridge numbered 1,571, in three parishes: one-half in Old Cambridge, about one-third in Menotomy

(Arlington and part of Belmont), and one-sixth in the area south of the river which was set off as Brighton in 1783.

REVOLUTION

We are all, of course, familiar with the major role of Cambridge in the stirring events of 1775 and 1776. Every year we welcome a rider playing the part of William Dawes on April 19th. (Perhaps we should be shivering down at the Point—East Cambridge—where the British waded ashore up to their waists to begin their march to Concord, or in Menotomy—then still part of Cambridge—on that unseasonably hot afternoon to watch the Red Coats on their running return.) And probably we all know how ten thousand Patriot militiamen poured into town in two days, occupied the college buildings, marched to Bunker Hill after a "blessing" from President Langdon on the Common, and built the forts and batteries at Riverside, Fort Washington, Captain's Island, and so on, for the siege of Boston. Papers about the Vassall-Craigie-Longfellow House mention that it was Washington's headquarters, and those of us who recall Evarts' "Alice's Adventures in Cambridge" know that the "Charming Mouse" revised the tablet under the Washington Elm to read: "Under this Tree George Washington did NOT take command of the American Army on July 3, 1775." One hundred years ago our predecessors made a great "thing" about the Centennial, with parades, speeches, and books. Yet our Proceedings contain remarkably few papers (only 6 out of 215 in the first 37 volumes) dealing directly with Cambridge and the Revolution. Let us hope that in anticipation of the Bicentennial there will be some new writing on Cambridge in the Revolution.

During and after the Revolution the General Court used the Cambridge First Church or the Court House for its sittings, and it was in the meetinghouse that the constitution for the Commonwealth was framed in 1780. Washington returned to Cambridge in 1789, having received an honorary LL.D. from Harvard in 1776. By 1790 the census counted 2,115 inhabitants of the town.

THE POET AND THE POINT

Then began a new era in the history of Cambridge. The great changes began with the construction of the West Boston Bridge in 1793 (at the site of the present Longfellow or Subway Bridge), which opened the development of "the Port." The Broad Canal, recently filled, was a feature of this project and Cambridge was declared a port of entry in 1805, but the embargo and War of 1812 stifled its use for shipping. The area grew in population, however, so that in 1814 a minister, Thomas Brattle Gannett, was "settled" in the Cambridge Port Meeting House on Columbia Street for the area east of Dana Street.

Then came the Craigie Bridge (on the site of the Charles River Dam) in 1809 and the organization of the Lechmere Point Corporation for the development of "the Point." Both bridges were toll bridges, and new roads—long and straight—were built to them from the west, to attract trade: Main Street, Broadway, Hampshire, and Webster Streets to the Port,

and Cambridge Street and Bridge Street (now O'Brien Highway) to the Point. At the Point (East Cambridge) the emphasis was on industry rather than shipping— the first glass works in New England being most often mentioned in the history books.

Andrew Craigie scored a promoters' "ten-strike" when he got the county courthouse relocated from Harvard Square to the Point in 1816, but the town meetings continued to be held in the Old Court House (on the site of the Harvard Coop) until 1831. Then it was the turn of Cambridge Port to provide the site for a new "Town House" at Harvard and Norfolk Streets. Meanwhile two more bridges— River Street (1811) and Western Avenue (1824)—had stimulated growth in the central area of the town.

That was a time not only of rapid growth but also of turmoil in the church, resulting in the division of the First Church between the Unitarians and the Congregationalists in 1829 and the construction of the Shepard Memorial Church and the First Parish Church in 1833. Incidentally, the latter building was used for col-

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lege commencements and other Harvard occasions (including my grandfather's inauguration as president) for over forty years.

And so it was that between 1810 and 1840 the population of Cambridge grew from 2,323 to 8,409, and by another fifty percent to more than 12,034 by 1845. The town was then "an aggregation of three villages, held together by visionary bonds and an absolute antagonism [emphasis added]." Old Cambridge still held the balance of power in town meetings, but more and more the Point and the Port were asserting their "demands," as we would call them today. Thus a single high school was agreed upon in 1838 and opened in 1846 at Broadway and Windsor Street. Old Cambridge tried unsuccessfully to get legislation to be set off as a separate town. The time had come to "divide or unite" the three villages.

The decision to unite and accept a city charter taken 125 years ago—on March 30, 1846—is what we celebrate today. The new city government was inaugurated on May 4th, with a mayor, a city council, and a board of aldermen with seven members.

THE CITY

In his inaugural address, Mayor James Green, the minister of the Unitarian Church in East Cambridge, started out with familiar praise of "the theory of town government. It is the simplest form; the most purely democratic . . . and is not changed for any other form of government, except for good and substantial reasons." He found those reasons in the growing complexities of property management, schools, support of paupers, the care of roads and bridges, and the direction of fire-fighting for a population which he said "may be reasonably presumed [to be] between thirteen and fourteen thousand. . . . It must be obvious to every one . . . that the great interests of such a population . . . cannot be judiciously or satisfactorily managed in a town meeting, in which but one-fifth or one-sixth of the voters are present, of whom many are but temporary residents, and few perhaps possessed any of considerable stake in the affairs of the town."⁴

⁴ Cambridge Chronicle, October 8, 1921.

The functions of the town government had been severely limited to the schools, an almshouse, and repair of the dirt roads. There was a constable and a warden of elections in each ward or village, but fire-fighting was wholly in the hands of volunteer fire companies. The new city government was called upon to provide many more services: police, water, sewers, library, parks, and playgrounds, as well as to take over the responsibilities for schools, roads, fire protection, and the like.

A Cambridgeport Aqueduct Company was organized in 1837 and a charter was granted to the Cambridge Water Works in 1852, which built the reservoir on Reservoir Street for water pumped from Fresh Pond.⁵ The city took over the Water Works Company in 1865 and doubled the size of the reservoir. In 1887 land was acquired for the Stony Brook storage basin in Waltham and Weston and the next year the city took 170 acres around Fresh Pond. The Hobbs Brook Basin in Lexington and Lincoln was added in 1892 and the Payson Park Reservoir in Belmont in 1898. Water purification and new pumping facilities were developed in 1923 and a connection with the metropolitan system negotiated in 1950 for emergency periods.

Sewers were first voted in 1852 but not begun until 1865. Following the then standard practice, the city constructed "combined" sewers, accommodating both sanitary sewage and storm waters. Several overflow outlets of these combined sewers still pollute the Charles River and present a major problem. In contrast with the procedures for water supply, Cambridge joined in the Metropolitan Sewerage Commission's work from its beginnings in 1889.

The years 1887-1889 are noteworthy in Cambridge history for the munificence of Frederick H. Rindge who provided the funds for what was later named the Rindge Manual Training School, and also for the Public Library and the City Hall.

A park commission was established in 1892 and employed my uncle, Charles Eliot, landscape architect, to make plans for a park system. The features of that plan were a park reservation along the

⁵ *The reservoir was not on the site shown on the 1854 map, but rather across the street. It was, in fact, not built until 1855.*



Courtesy of the Cambridge Historical Commission

PORTION OF 1854 MAP OF THE CITY OF CAMBRIDGE BY H. F. WALLING

Charles River from the Craigie Bridge to Gerry's Landing with a parkway (Memorial Drive), a bridge at Gerry's Landing for connection of Soldiers Field Road with a parkway to Fresh Pond (the Eliot Bridge named for both that uncle and my grandfather), and a park around Fresh Pond. Three parks and playfields were proposed: Cambridge (Donnelly) Field, where the Harrington School now is; a park at Shady Hill (still a proposal); and Rindge Field in North Cambridge. The city pushed this program over the years, acquiring all the land except the Shady Hill Park and, in cooperation with the land developers who constructed the wall and roadways between the West Boston and Harvard Bridges, built the parkway to Mt. Auburn Street opposite Hawthorn Street.

Cambridge joined the Metropolitan Park System when it was organized in 1893 and turned over Memorial Drive to the Metropolitan District Commission in 1922. The commission developed Fresh Pond Parkway, extended Memorial Drive via the Greenough Parkway to Watertown, and built the Eliot Bridge. It also built the Alewife Brook Parkway, connecting Fresh Pond with the Mystic River Parkways, and extended Memorial Drive to the Charles River Dam. The city continues its control over Fresh Pond, the Common, and several local parks and playgrounds, and has added to their number. Among the more important additions of recent years are Russell Field, Hoyt and St. Peter's Fields, and the Callahan Playground where a new school will soon be opened. Between the M.D.C. and the city a variety of recreational facilities are provided including bathing, skating, golf, school athletics, and various recreation programs. The Recreation Department and the Conservation Commission are actively pressing further projects.

In connection with the actions at the metropolitan level for water, sewers, and parks, I should mention Professor William E. Harris' successful efforts in 1923 to add metropolitan planning to the functions of the Metropolitan District Commission, now carried on under the Metropolitan Area Planning Commission.

In Massachusetts we are accustomed to look to state or special agencies for projects overlapping municipal jurisdictions. No historical account of Cambridge would be adequate without at least

reference to one such special agency—the Charles River Basin Commission—which built the Charles River Dam and the essential intercepting trunk sewers between 1903 and 1910.

*A milestone in the history of the government of Cambridge was reached in 1896—fifty years after adoption of the City charter. It was the occasion for a major celebration: parades, speeches, and the publication of a 423-page book, *The Cambridge of 1896*. A comparison of the population figures for 1846 with those for 1895 as printed there (12,034 and 81,643 respectively) and of city expenses, which rose at a rate more than ten times as great (from \$40,725 in 1846 to \$2,520,579 in 1895), indicates that this was the period of the city's most rapid growth, strongly influenced by the increased transportation facilities, the great number of new industrial plants, and immigration from abroad.*

As we observed in connection with the development of the Port and the Point, bridges, roads, canals, and railroads—in brief, transportation—were the key factors, and always have been. The Great Bridge replaced the ferry in 1662, and a four-horse omnibus or stage

ran on an hourly schedule from Harvard Square to Bowdoin Square (now Government Center) after the West Boston Bridge was opened in 1793.

The Fitchburg Railroad and the Central Massachusetts Railroad provided passenger and freight service to Porter Square and North Cambridge in 1841, with the Watertown branch (stations at Fresh Pond and Mt. Auburn) and a Harvard branch, which operated to the site of Austin Hall from 1849 to 1855. It was the Grand Junction Railroad, however, which had the greatest impact on the industrial development of the eastern part of the city. Service there began in 1855 but was interrupted the following year when the bridge over the Charles River went out. The Boston and Worcester Railroad took over in 1866. This line has always been strictly for freight, connecting the railroads south of the river with the wharves in East Boston.

Both passenger and freight service by the railroads play a far less significant role today than they did fifty or a hundred years ago. There is no passenger service on the Watertown branch any more,

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and only a few MBTA-subsidized passenger trains operate on the Fitchburg line. The freight business is also reduced by the competition of trucks over toll-free highways.

The earliest reference to rails for street-cars speaks of a line in Kirkland Street (1845-1865), but most of the histories cite the organization of the Union Railway as the beginning of the horse-car service. Beginning in 1856 it laid rails in many Cambridge streets, including a line from Harvard Square via Concord Avenue and Craigie Street, and so along Brattle Street to Mt. Auburn. Electric trolley cars were introduced in 1889 with lines in Massachusetts Avenue, Main Street, Cambridge Street, Broadway, and Prospect Street. When I was young, cars ran from the Park Street Subway in Boston to the Harvard Bridge and on to Harvard Square, where they branched off to North Cambridge, Huron Avenue, or Mt. Auburn Street; no transfers—you waited in Park Street for the car marked for your branch line. The lines on Cambridge Street and Broadway went to the North Station and Bowdoin Square. That all changed with the opening of the subway, and now all the street-car tracks are gone or buried although there is still bus service on most of the old routes.

Our primary reliance on the automobile began about the same time as the construction of the subway. Of course there were automobiles around before that, but my father's Electric in 1909 and Mr. Carey's Stanley Steamer were rare specimens. In hopes of restraining the dangerous beasts there was a sign in "Wash-Tub" Square—corner of Brattle, Craigie, and Sparks—which said, "Speed Limit 8 Miles an Hour." But even as early as 1909 there were proposals for new highways and arteries to accommodate expected automobile traffic. In that year a Metropolitan Improvements Commission, aided by Arthur A. Shurcliff, studied the street and highway system of the metropolitan area and proposed a new major highway across Cambridge on a line very close to that of the much-mooted "Inner Belt." Of course, there have been dozens of other highway proposals affecting Cambridge since then.

Another period of rapid growth accompanied the construction of the Cambridge subway, for which the open cut along Massachusetts

Avenue had been dug entirely by hand. In anticipation of the new line, speculative builders bought land, and many two-family houses and some "three-deckers" were erected. The opening of the subway, with a major transfer facility at the Harvard Square terminus, stimulated development especially in the direction of the Huron Avenue car-line and in North Cambridge and Arlington. It heralded a new era for "Old Cambridge."

Another great event in that same period was the decision of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to move to Cambridge.⁶ I have been unable to document a story in connection with M.I.T. that may have significance today: to the effect that the city council was greatly agitated in 1911, as it is today, about the increasing amount of land which Harvard was acquiring and taking out of taxation; but having denounced Harvard, the councillors then voted overwhelmingly to invite M.I.T. to come to Cambridge.

*One aspect of Cambridge history which warrants further research is the changing roles of different groups in the political power-structure of the city over the years—not only the obvious "town-gown" conflicts and relationships, but also the influence of the church, both Protestant and Catholic, the role of different ethnic or national groups, and the interplay of forces from different areas in the city, as in the old rivalries among Old Cambridge, the Port, and the Point.⁷ The problem is at least touched on in *The Cambridge Book*, 1966, which refers to the shift of power "first from the clergy to the gentry, next from the gentry to the businessmen, then from the businessmen to the immigrant leaders"; and to how the Irish ran with the ball after 1901; and so to "reform" and the adoption of Plan E with a city manager in 1940. Once before, in 1915, the form of government had been changed—by the adoption of Plan B, which has been called "the strong mayor plan," with a single legislative chamber, the Council. In 1913, following a valuable report on the "Future Development of Harvard Square"—initiated by the Har-*

⁶ See O. R. Simha, "MIT in Cambridge, 1911-1970," *Cambridge Historical Society Proceedings*, 42 (1970-1972), 48-66.

⁷ Alfred E. Vellucci, "The Role of the Italo-Americans in the History of Cambridge," read before the Cambridge Historical Society, February 7, 1971; unpublished.

vard Square Business Men's Association and prepared by a committee of Harvard professors headed by E. J. A. Duquesne—a planning board had begun to study the problem. Just this past year (1970) much of the committee's plan has again been reviewed and partially revived. It is significant that one of the first reports published by the planning board (1916) proposed, in response to an order by the city council, the consolidation of Cambridge, Somerville, Medford, Arlington, Belmont, and Watertown into a single municipality. In 1920 Arthur C. Comey, the board's planning consultant, developed plans in considerable detail for rapid transit along the Fitchburg Railroad from Lechmere Square and the viaduct north of the Charles River Dam at least to Porter Square. Such an undertaking would relieve congestion in Harvard Square and be much more economical than the extension of the

Harvard Square subway. Owing to the planning board's initiative, Cambridge was one of the first municipalities in the Commonwealth to adopt zoning.

A comprehensive account of the functions and services provided by the city government over the past seventy-five years would necessarily also consider the schools—both public and private or parochial; the provision for care of the sick, the poor, and the elderly; the housing projects, public and private; and the care and maintenance of public properties.

One of the most important events for the future of Cambridge was the adoption in 1940 of the Plan E form of government with its two innovations: a city manager and proportional representation. As long ago as 1911 Professor Lewis Jerome Johnson inaugurated his lifelong campaign for "P.R." in a paper presented to this Society, and last spring Mr. Samp explained how the plan works.⁸

Our present situation (1971) has all the portents for the future clearly visible. The problems which the city faces fall into two general groups: on the one hand, the city as now constituted is too small a unit to handle many critical problems which involve the whole metropolitan area, the "core" or a sub-regional group of

⁸ Lewis Jerome Johnson, "History and Meaning of the Proposed New Charter for Cambridge Historical Society Publications, 6 (1911), 53-72; for Mr. Samp's paper, see note 3, above.

municipalities; and on the other hand, Cambridge today is still a combination of "communities," each with its own distinctive character, its own problems. Somehow we must sort out the changing roles of local community agencies, the city, and metropolitan or regional agencies, and find new ways to organize and act to meet the whole range of problems.

The different situations which persist in different parts of the city go back to the original rivalries among Old Cambridge, Cambridgeport, and East Cambridge, but have been further complicated by later neighborhood consciousness in North Cambridge and West Cambridge and by ethnic "solidarity." As we have seen, Cambridge pioneered with proportional representation as a method to assure representation of minority groups. We have been experimenting with "model cities" and a degree of self-determination in "renewal areas." We want no ghettos or segregation by race, religion, or income, but we have still to evolve procedures to provide an appropriate degree of self-government for communities and neighborhoods within the framework of the city as a whole.

Just as these local or community units must be organized within the larger framework of the city, so the city must find its place in the metropolitan complex. To meet some of the challenges which transcend municipal boundaries, Massachusetts established metropolitan agencies—the first in the nation—beginning with sewerage (1887), water (1889), and parks (1893), through many special commissions on metropolitan improvements, then metropolitan planning in 1923 and 1964, and special agencies for metropolitan transportation (MBTA), port authority, and many more special districts or contractual arrangements among neighboring cities and towns for police and fire protection, civil defense, etc. The anachronistic county will perhaps soon be abolished and its functions performed by the state. Many state agencies and state laws operate on a higher level, with

actions, services and funds usually welcomed but sometimes vigorously opposed by the citizens of Cambridge.

Among the problems in this larger context than just Cambridge, we can readily identify certain groups and some of the solutions which have been suggested. Transportation: (1) rapid transit by

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extension from Harvard Square, or via the Fitchburg division; (2) Middle Belt, or an "Intermediate Belt"; (3) Route 2 extension, or a new highway from Concord Avenue to the river and a renewed "Battle of the Sycamores." Solid waste disposal. Property taxes, perhaps by state collection and redistribution according to some formula of need.

There have been proposals that we should consider, for example, a metropolitan county council similar to the London County Council, as suggested in 1896; or Mayor Andrew Peters' project (c.1919) for a Greater Boston; or the experience in Miami, Florida; or the current recommendations by members of the General Court. If we are ever to solve the numerous problems which the city faces, then a new level of government—possibly in one or another of the forms mentioned—appears to be both necessary and inevitable.

Read November 21, 1971

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Biographical Sketch of Thomas Shepard

BY DAVID C. DOW, M.D.

I AM talking to you today on the life of Thomas Shepard, who gathered the Church in Cambridge in 1636 and was its first minister until his death at the age of forty-three.

A man was walking and he heard a sound. It was a drum. The man was Edward Johnson, later one of the founders of the Town of Woburn. He heard this drum on a Sabbath day when he first came to New England. He wrote about that sound of a drum in his Wonder-Working Providence of Sions Saviour in New England, one of the first histories of Colonial New England. I quote:

then turning his face to the Sun, he steered his course toward the next Town, and after some small travell hee came to a large plaine. No sooner was hee entred thereon, but hearing the sound of a Drum he was directed toward it by a broade beaten way. Following this rode he demands of the next man he met what the signall of the Drum ment, the reply was made they had as yet no Bell to call men to meeting; and therefore made use of a Drum. Who is it, quoth hee, Lectures at this Towne? The other replies, I see you are a stranger, new come over, seeing you know not the man, it is one Mr. Shepheard. Verily quoth the other, you hit the right, I am new come over indeed, and have been told since I came most of your Ministers are legall Preachers, onely if I mistake not they told me this man Preached a finer covenant of workes then the other, but however, I shall make what hast I can to heare him. Fare you well. Then hasting

thither hee croudeth through the thickest, where having stayed while the glasse was turned up twice, the man was metamorphosed, and was faine to hang down the head often, least his watry eyes should blab abroad the secret conjunction of his affections, his heart crying loud to the Lords ecchoing answer, to his blessed spirit, that caused the Speech of a poore weake pale complectioned

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man to take such impression in his soule at present, by applying the word so aptly, as if hee had been his Privy Counseller.¹

That was the effect on Johnson of the first sermon he heard by the Reverend Thomas Shepard. Let us examine, if we can, the background of this man who made a man weep and hang his head low because he didn't want anyone to see his watery eyes during the course of a two-hour sermon.

Thomas Shepard was born on Guy Fawkes Day, the very day that Guy Fawkes planned to blow up Parliament, November 5, 1605. He was born in Towcester in Northamptonshire in England and he was baptized, or christened, in the church in Towcester four days later, November 9, 1605. I have a copy here of a photograph of the record of his baptism. You can see it afterwards. It is in the Archives of First Church in Cambridge, Congregational. His father, William Shepard, was born in Fosscote, a little village outside Towcester in Northamptonshire. William was apprenticed to Mr. Bland, a grocer. William married Mr. Eland's daughter, but Shepard in his autobiography fails to mention her first name. By her William Shepard begat three sons and six daughters. The three sons were John, William, and the youngest, Thomas. It is Thomas in whom we are interested but John also participates in the life of his younger brother.

In his autobiography Thomas Shepard describes his parents, and I am going to read you his description of his mother and father:

I do well remember my father & have some little remembrance of my mother. My father was a wise prudent man, the peacemaker of the place, & toward his latter end much blessed of God in his estate & in his soule. For there being no good ministry in the town, he was resolved to goe & live at Banbury in Oxfordshire, under a stirring ministry having bought a house there for that end. My mother was a woman much afflicted in conscience sometimes even unto distraction of mind, yet was sweetly recovered agayne before shee died. I being the youngest, shee did beare exceeding great love to me, & made many prayers for me; but shee died when I was about 4 years old & my father lived & marryed a second wife not dwelling in the same town, of whom he begat 2 children, Samuell &

¹ Edward Johnson, *Wonder-working Providence*, ed. by J. Franklin Jameson (New York, 1910), p. 135.

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Elizabeth, and died when I was about 10 yeares of age. But while my father & mother lived, when I was about 3 yeares old there was a great plague in the Town of Towcester, which swept away many in my father's family, both sisters & servants. I being the youngest & best beloved of my mother was sent away the day the plague brake out to live with my aged grandfather & grandmother in Fossecut, a most blind town & corner, & those I lived with also being very well to

live yet very ignorant; & there was I put to keepe geese & other such country woorke, all that time much neglected of them, Sc afterwards sent from them unto Adthrop, a little blind town adjoining, to my uncle, where I had more content but did learne to sing & sport as children do in those parts, & dance at their Whitson Ales; untill the plague was removed & my deare mother dead, who died not of the plague but of some other disease after it.²

Those were his parents. The plague was probably bubonic plague which could kill thousands and decimate a town.

After the death of his father, his stepmother wanted his patrimony and was very glad to take care of him for it. But she was cruel to him. He was sent to the local school. He wasn't happy there because of the cruelty of the schoolmaster. So he was taken under the wing of his older brother, John. John was very good to him and Thomas felt very much indebted to John for what he did for him. John gave him an education and sent him to school. After the death of this schoolmaster, another schoolmaster came who was also the preacher in the town. Later the preacher-schoolmaster did a few things Thomas Shepard didn't approve of, but he instilled in Thomas Shepard a love of learning and founded him in Greek and Latin so that at the age of fourteen Thomas was prepared to enter Cambridge. A Mr. Cockerill came to Towcester, met John and his younger brother, Thomas, examined Thomas, and thought him to be well prepared for college. Mr. Cockerill was a Fellow of Emmanuel College and encouraged the young boy of fourteen to enter. He did enter Emmanuel College and Mr. Cockerill was his tutor there.

I was quite interested in how Thomas Shepard's college years

² *The Autobiography of Thomas Shepard, ed. by Nehemiah Adams (Boston, 1832), pp. 16-17. None of the deletions for which this first edition has been criticized affects any of the passages quoted.*

affected him. The first two years he studied very diligently but he neglected God and neglected daily prayers. He admits that he studied but was not at all religious. At the end of his second year he almost died of the smallpox. As he said, he was at the gates of death with smallpox, a contagious disease. The third year he was called a sophister—not a sophomore but a sophister. It was in his third year he began to listen to the preaching of two great Puritan divines who were at Emmanuel College, Dr. Chaderton and Mr. Dickinson. But he still kept with his loose and lewd company. He felt he was prideful and indulged in gaming, bowling, and drinking. This is not unusual! One day he drank too much and he was brought home, not to his own place, dead drunk. It was a Saturday night that he was carried from the place where he had been drinking and feasting to a scholar's chamber, one Bassett of Christ's College, another college in Cambridge. He knew not where he was until he awakened late on the Sabbath sick with a beastly carnage and that upset Thomas Shepard very much. That afternoon he went out into the cornfields. He hid himself in the cornfields and he prayed. He had a great deal of remorse for getting so drunk that he had to be carried home and he knew not where he was. It taught him a lesson and no more does he write of excessive drinking. He was afraid of death probably at the age of eighteen and particularly afraid of the flames of God's wrath. He could see himself burning eternally in Hell Fire. Jonathan Edwards drew upon Thomas Shepard and some of his ideas a century later. Shepard heard Dr. Preston preach and he quotes some of the sermons which he heard. Preston was a Puritan divine and helped him and talked with him. Others talked with

him, too, and showed him the way so that he left his loose and lewd companions and spent less and less time with them. He spent six years at Cambridge. Six months before he finally received his Master of Arts degree he went to Mr. Weld's house in Terling where he enjoyed Mr. Weld's and Mr. Hooker's ministries in Chelmsford. He heard them preach and could attend their services. I believe Weld came to New England when Hooker did for he was here in Newtowne before he went to Hartford.

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After Thomas Shepard had his Master's degree he did something I think he more or less regretted in later years. He had a chance to go to Essex where a lectureship had been set up. A lectureship was an amount of money that was paid to a man who would conduct services and preach. He was not a settled minister. It was these ministers who were paid by funds set up by Puritans who were not in accord with the Church of England, and they were paid accordingly. Shepard was to get thirty pounds a year and they thought he should go to Coggeshall in Essex, but Hooker objected to his going. There was a meeting of a dozen or sixteen ministers in Terling to talk this over. They prayed over it, as to whether he would go to Coggeshall and have a lectureship there; but Hooker objected because there was an old, sly, malicious minister there, and here was a young boy just out of college and inexperienced, and he felt it was bad to have him in the company of this minister who was of the Church of England. Another group from Earles-Colne, hearing that there was a lectureship and a man to come to lecture, requested that Shepard be sent there. Earles-Colne is also in Essex. He went there and he preached there three years. He found the company happy. They had monthly fasts and they had conferences. A fortnight after he took his Master's degree from Cambridge he took orders from Thomas Dove, then the Bishop of Peterborough. As far as I can make out that was being made a deacon. He wasn't a priest; he was a deacon in the Church of England. He stayed and became acquainted with the leading man of Earles-Colne who lived in "The Priory." This man's name was Harlakenden. One of Harlakenden's sons was Richard and the other was Roger. Roger emigrated to New England with Thomas Shepard and came to New-towne. He died of smallpox a few years after he arrived here.

When he went to Earles-Colne, Thomas Shepard also got a license to officiate the cure from the Bishop of London's Register before he was known—or his ideas were known. The Bishop of London at that time was a rather lenient man, but he was transferred to Durham and another man became Bishop of London who was going to carry out King James I's orders to hary the people and ministers who would not conform to the Church of England

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out of the kingdom. His name was Laud. He later became Archbishop of Canterbury and he was so violent he even started a war in Scotland when he tried to put the Church of England over the Scottish Church. Laud became Bishop of London and about this time the three years had elapsed and people were beginning to know who this man Shepard was, his words were getting around, his ideas were getting around, he was preaching that Jesus Christ was the important thing, preaching Hell, Fire, and Brimstone along with it. He did not agree with the forms and ceremonies of the Church of England. He was a non-conformist but he hadn't been asked to conform. So at the end of the three years it was decided that

this lectureship should be transferred from Earles-Colne to Towcester where Shepard had come from, a benighted town in his opinion. Mr. Samuel Stone was sent up to Towcester to live on that lectureship.

Meanwhile Shepard had a run-in with Bishop Laud. There is a good account which I will read to you from Dr. Albro's biography of Thomas Shepard:

This interview between the haughty bishop and the humble preacher is best described in the language of the sufferer himself. "As soon as I came in the morning, about eight of the clock, falling into a fit of rage, he asked me what degree I had taken in the university. I answered him that I was master of arts. He asked of what college. I answered, of Emmanuel. He asked how long I had lived in his diocese. I answered, three years and upward. He asked who maintained me all this while, charging me to deal plainly with him, adding, withal, that he had been more cheated and equivocated with, by some of my malignant faction, than ever was man by Jesuit. At the speaking of which words he looked as though blood would have gushed out of his face, and did shake as if he had been haunted with an ague fit, to my apprehension, by reason of his extreme malice and secret venom. I desired him to excuse me. He fell then to threaten me, and withal to bitter railing, calling me all to nought, saying, 'You prating coxcomb, do you think all the learning is in your brain?' He then pronounced his sentence thus: 'I charge you that you neither preach, read, marry, bury, or exercise any ministerial function in any part of my diocese; for if you do, and I hear of it, I'll be upon your back and follow you wherever you go, in any part of the kingdom, and so everlastingly disenable you.' I besought him not to deal so in regard of a poor town. And here he stopped

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me in what I was going on to say. A poor town! You have made a company of seditious, factious bedlams; and what do you prate to me of a poor town?' I prayed him to suffer me to catechize on the Sabbath days in the afternoon. He replied 'Spare your breath; I'll have no such fellows prate in my diocese. Get you gone; and now make your complaint to whom you will.' So away I went; and blessed be God that I may go to Him.' Nothing can exceed the shameful violence and brutality of the bishop but the meekness and humility of the defenceless victim. "The Lord saw me unfit and unworthy to be continued there any longer,"—this is his own self-condemning language respecting the oppressive treatment which he had received from a narrow-minded and unfeeling man,—and so God put me to silence there, which did somewhat humble me; for I did think it was for my sins the Lord set him thus against me."³

He had quite a chat with the Bishop! He had to leave Earles-Colne and he didn't know just where to go but he went to Yorkshire to the home of Sir Richard Darley who had two sons, Henry and Richard, and they agreed to keep him as their domestic prelate and pay him twenty pounds a year. As you know, Yorkshire is in the north of England. They sent a servant down to guide him there. He had quite a journey—in winter. It took five or six days to get there from Essex and when the party got to the village of Ferrybridge there were flood waters over the bridge and it was most hazardous to get across. They obtained a guide to get them across. The guide was washed away, and another man was washed off his horse, but both men were saved and the party finally arrived at York in the evening. The home of Sir Richard Darley was far different from any Shepard had visited. There was gambling and card playing. They did not prepare for the Sabbath. Shepard preached and worked among them and made friends. He found there and, at the end of a twelvemonth, he

married a kinswoman of Sir Richard Darley, Mrs. Margaret Tuteville. In his autobiography he says:

and thus the Lord was with me and gave me favour and freends and re- spect of all in the family, and the Lord taught me much of his goodness and sweetness, and when he had fitted a wife for me he then gave me her,

³ John A. Albro, "Life of Thomas Shepard," in *The Works of Thomas Shepard*, vol. 1 (Boston, 1853), pp. lxxv-lxxvii.

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who was a most sweet humble woman full of Christ, and a very discerning Xtian; a wife, who was most incomparably loving to me and every way amiable and holy and endued with a very sweet spirit of prayer; and thus the Lord answered my desires, when my adversaries intended most hurt to me, the Lord was then best unto me and used me the more kindly in every place; for the Lord turned all the sons and Sir Richard and Mr. Allured so unto me that they not only gave her freely to be my wife, but enlarged her portion also; and thus I did marry the best and fittest woman in the woorld unto me.⁴

Thomas Shepard and Margaret Tuteville were married in 1632 and after their marriage moved to Heddon, five miles beyond Newcastle in Northumberland. It was a difficult time for Shepard. He preached here and there and finally preached privately at a Mr. Fenwick's house for about one and a half years. While in the north of England a son, Thomas, was born in 1633. But Thomas Shepard could not preach publicly as the bishops would not give him permission. The bishops knew that Bishop Laud was trying to silence him.

During this period when he was wandering from one place to another in the north of England and unable to preach publicly, his friends—Cotton, Hooker, Stone, and Weld—emigrated to New England and Shepard spent many prayerful days before deciding to emigrate. He enumerates the many reasons why he should go there and preach publicly while in England he could only preach privately and had no means of subsistence. Men who had gone to New England wrote and urged him to come. His friends in England wanted to go with him. Finally he decided to emigrate.

Shepard, having decided to emigrate, went to Ipswich to embark on the ship Hope, but there was a delay of six to eight weeks before the ship was ready to sail. At the beginning of winter 1634 they finally set sail from Harwich. A gale arose. One sailor was swept overboard. Three sailors went out in a small boat and saved him. The gale continued and drove them into Yarmouth Roads. Still the ship's anchors did not hold and the captain gave the vessel up for lost as the gale pushed them towards the sands. At this junc-

⁴ *Autobiography*, p. 39.

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ture a Mr. Cock, a drunkard who had joined the company to leave England, took over command and, with others, chopped down the mainmast. The last anchor was cast out and the anchor chains completely paid out, but the anchor held. After prayers the wind abated. On the Sabbath they went ashore and stayed in Yarmouth. Here Shepard's first son, Thomas, was taken ill and, after a fortnight, died. This child was buried at Yarmouth, but for fear of the pursuivants the father dared not be present. He remained in hiding near Norwich for the winter and in the spring he and his wife went to London. On April 5, 1635, a second son, also named Thomas, was born in London, but his birth was kept secret. They moved to another house the day before the pursuivants of the Bishop arrived to arrest him and so, once again, he escaped from Bishop Laud.

August 10, 1635, Shepard, his wife, Margaret, and little son sailed from London for a stormy passage across the Atlantic. In one storm his wife took a severe cold and became so weak she fell into a consumption. In another storm his wife, while holding the baby, was thrown against an iron bolt but recovered and the baby was uninjured. Finally, on October 2nd, land was sighted and they arrived in Boston on October 3, 1635, after fifty-four wearisome days at sea.

Soon after their arrival they went to Newtowne where they stayed with Samuel Stone. Many houses were vacant and many were willing to sell as the Reverend Thomas Hooker and the Reverend Samuel Stone were taking their flock to Connecticut where they founded a town and called it Hartford, after the town in England from which Stone had come.⁵

On February 1, 1636, the church in Cambridge was gathered and Thomas Shepard made the minister. This was the eleventh church to be gathered in Massachusetts and is now represented by two lineal descendants: the First Church in Cambridge, Congregational, and the First Parish in Cambridge (Unitarian-Universal-ist). Shepard's work here in Cambridge began under heavy do-

⁵ *The modern British spelling is Hertford, the pronunciation Hartford or Harford.*

mestic difficulties. His wife, Margaret, happy to have been received into fellowship, died a fortnight thereafter.

Life in Colonial New England with its high mortality of children and adults was too harsh for a man or a woman to live alone. In October 1637 Shepard married for his second wife the oldest daughter of his friend in New England and Old England, the Reverend Thomas Hooker of Hartford. Their first child, a son, died. The second, little Samuel, grew and gave much joy to his father and grandfather. The next birth caused the mother to develop childbed fever, a fatal disease. After less than nine years with his second wife he was left alone again and at sixteen weeks the child, a boy named John, died.

In 1647 Shepard took a third wife, Margaret Boradel,⁶ by whom he had a son, Jeremiah. Margaret Boradel survived Thomas Shepard and married his successor in the church in Cambridge, the Reverend Jonathan Mitchell.

Thomas Shepard was an active minister, preaching and caring for his parish. In 1636 a synod was called in Newtowne to handle two vexing problems. The first was the religious

controversy that had broken out in the Reverend John Cotton's church in Boston. The Boston church was seriously divided by this Antinomian controversy, led by Mrs. Anne Hutchinson, and other churches were also being split by it. The second problem was the Pequot Indians, who were killing settlers and could not be dealt with by peaceful means. A military expedition destroyed the Pequots and the ministers at the synod banished Mrs. Hutchinson and her followers from Boston. Mrs. Hutchinson and her family moved to Rhode Island and later to New York where they were destroyed by Indians.

Thomas Shepard had moral courage. He was a member of the council called to lay the foundation of the Second Church in Dorchester. Though the confession of faith was approved, when the persons who were to constitute the church came to relate their re-

⁶ *It will interest the numerous descendants of Ann Borodell Denison of Stonington, Connecticut, to learn that she and Shepard's third wife were sisters. Both are mentioned in their brother's will, printed in the New-England Historical and Genealogical Register, XLIX (1895), 487-488.—Ed.*

ligious experiences the Elders refused to organize them on the grounds that they were "not meet, at present, to be the foundation of a church."⁷ Shepard felt that more preparation was needed. His views prevailed and it was not until August 1636 that the church was organized under the Reverend Richard Mather.

In September 1636 the subject of the founding of a college in New England was brought before the Great and General Court at its session in Newtowne. In spite of the Antinomian controversy splitting the church in Boston and the Indian War with the Pequots, the Court appropriated the sum of four hundred pounds as an endowment. The place selected for the college was Newtowne, which, in honor of the university where most of the early New England fathers were educated, was thenceforth called Cambridge. For their choice of Newtowne as the seat of the new university there were two mighty reasons. One was that through the influence of Mr. Shepard, under God, the congregation in this place had been preserved from the contagion of Antinomianism, which was then threatening the utter dissolution of the Boston church and had begun to contaminate many other churches in the colony. The other is thus stated by Johnson:

To make the whole world understand that spiritual learning was the thing they chiefly desired, to sanctify the other, and make the whole lump holy, and that learning, being set upon its right object, might not contend for error instead of truth, they chose this place, being then under the orthodox and soul-flourishing ministry of Mr. Thomas Shepard; of whom it may be said, without any wrong to others, the Lord by his ministry hath saved many a hundred souls.⁸

Shepard was interested in the young men who came to Cambridge to study at Harvard College. In the early 1640's economic hardship came to New England. All suffered, but especially the young men seeking an education. At a meeting in Hartford in 1644 of the Commissioners of the United Colonies of Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven, Shepard presented a memorial, or petition, asking a voluntary contribution of one peck of

⁷ *Albro, p. cxxvi.*

⁸ Johnson, p. 164.

corn or twelve pence or its equivalent from each family. This was adopted by the Court, and collectors were appointed to gather in and dispose of the corn and monies. Thus, through the influence of Mr. Shepard, the first charitable provision for the support of indigent scholars in New England was made. Thus were funds raised for scholarships.

At a synod held in Cambridge in 1648 the Cambridge Platform was adopted, incorporating many of the ideas expressed by Shepard and the other ministers of the colony concerning the disciplines of the churches and their members.

Shepard's work was drawing to a close. His autobiography ends in 1646 after the death of his second wife and son John. In August 1649 upon his return from a meeting of ministers in Rowley he took a severe cold which terminated in quinsy accompanied by fever and in a few days "stopped a silver trumpet from whence the people of God had often heard the joyful sound of the Gospel."⁹ He died August 25, 1649, in the forty-fourth year of his age, universally lamented by the whole colony. Johnson describes the loss as follows:

The next loss was the death of that famous Preacher of the Lord, Mr. Hooker, Pastor of the Church of Christ in Hartford, and Mr. Phillips, pastor of the church at Watertown, and the holy, heavenly, soul-affecting, soul-ravishing minister, Mr. Thomas Shepard, pastor of the church at Cambridge, whose departure was very heavily taken by all the people of Christ round about him.¹⁰

As Mr. Shepard lay dying he was visited by friends, and some of his sayings have been preserved. He said: "O, love the Lord Jesus Christ very much, that little part which I have in him is no small comfort to me now."¹¹ To several young ministers who visited him just before his decease he said:

Your work is great, and calls for great seriousness. As to myself, I can say three things: that the study of every sermon cost me tears; that before I

⁹ Albro, p. clxxv.

¹⁰ Johnson, p. 252.

¹¹ Albro, p. clxxvi.

preached a sermon, I got good by it myself; and that I always went up into the pulpit as if I were to give up my account to my Master.¹²

These remarks show the inward spiritual side of the man, but so does his will, which he dictated to his two friends, Daniel Gookin and Samuel Danforth, on his deathbed. I will read you his will:

On the 25th day of the 6th month, (August,) 1649, Mr. Thomas Shepard, pastor of the church at Cambridge, being of perfect memory, and having his understanding clear, made his last will and testament in the presence of Daniel Gookin and Samuel Danforth.

Upon the day and year above written, about two o'clock in the morning, he, feeling his spirits failing, commanded all persons to avoid the room except those before named, and then desiring their attendance, spake distinctly unto them as followeth, or words to like effect:—

"I desire to take this opportunity to make my will, and I intreat you to observe what I speak, and take witnesses to it.

"1. I believe in the everlasting God the Father, and his eternal Son Christ Jesus, and communion of the Holy Spirit; and this God I have chosen for my only portion: and in the everlasting mercies of this same God, Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, I rest and repose my soul.

"2. All my whole temporal estate (my debts being first paid) I leave with my dear wife, during her estate of widowhood; that she may with the same maintain herself, and educate my children in learning, especially my sons Thomas and Samuel.

"3. In case my wife marry again, then my will is, that my wife shall have such a proportion of my estate as my executors shall judge meet. And also I give unto her the gold which is in a certain box in my study. "

4. The residue of my estate I give and bequeath to my four children, as followeth, viz: (1.) A double portion to my eldest son, Thomas, together with my best silver tankard, and my best black suit and cloak, and all my books, manuscripts and papers; which last named, viz., books, manuscripts and papers, although the property of my son Thomas, yet they shall be for the use of my wife and my other children, (2.) To my son Samuel a single portion, together with one of my long silver bowls. (3.) To my son John I bequeath a single portion, with the other long silver bowl. (4.) To my son Jeremiah a single portion, and my other silver tankard. "5. I give and bequeath, as a legacy to my beloved friend, Mr. Samuel Danforth, my velvet cloak and ten pounds.

"6. I give unto the elders, to be equally divided, five pounds that Mr. Pelham oweth me.

¹² *Albro, p. clxxvi.*

"7. I give unto my cousin Stedman five pounds.

"8. I give to Ruth Mitchenson, the elder, ten pounds. "Lastly, I do hereby appoint my dear friends and brethren, Daniel Gookin, Edward Collins, Edward Goffe, and Samuel Danforth, to be executors of this my last will and testament."

Daniel Gookin

Samuel Danforth¹³

That will is in the records of the Probate Court in Cambridge. Recently when I was down at the Court House I went in and asked if they would have the will of a man who died in 1649 and was told that their records went back to 1648! I looked in the book, found the reference, asked for it by number, and shortly it was in my hands. The will and inventory of

Shepard's estate were both there, but the ink was so faded as to make it almost indecipherable.

Mr. Shepard left three sons:—

THOMAS, born April 5, 1635, at London; graduated at Harvard College, 1653; ordained pastor of the church in Charlestown, April 13, 1659; died of small-pox, December 22, 1677, aged 43.

SAMUEL, born at Cambridge, October 18, 1641; graduated at Harvard College, 1658; ordained over the church at Rowley, as its third pastor, 1665; died April 7, 1668, in the twenty-seventh year of his age.

JEREMIAH, born August 11, 1648; graduated at Harvard College, 1669; ordained at Lynn, October 6, 1679; died June 2, 1720, aged 72, after a ministry of forty-one years.

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Anna, the daughter of Thomas Shepard of Charlestown, was married, in 1682, to Daniel Quincy. They had one son, named John Quincy, born July 21, 1689. Elizabeth, the daughter of John Quincy, married William Smith, the minister of Weymouth. Abigail, the daughter of William Smith, married John Adams, afterward president of the United States, and was the mother of John Quincy Adams, who was thus a descendant, in the sixth generation, from Thomas Shepard of Cambridge."¹⁴

Thomas Shepard's body was buried in the graveyard in Harvard Square, but no one knows exactly where his remains lie. Yet two

¹³ *Albro, pp. clxxvii-clxxviii.*

¹⁴ *Albro, p. cxci, without alteration of the inconsistencies in statements of age. John Langdon Sibley, Biographical Sketches of Graduates of Harvard University, and James Savage, Genealogical Dictionary, both state that Jeremiah was ordained in 1680.*

hundred years after his death his sermons were reprinted. His power over his contemporaries came not from forms and ceremonies but from his Christian convictions, forged in the crucible of persecution and uttered in the freer air of a new world. I hope that I have brought to you this afternoon, more than three hundred years after his death—322 years to be exact—a clear picture of one of the founders of Cambridge.

Read February 6, 1972

Source of Cambridge History

BY HARLEY P. HOLDEN

T***HIS*** paper will not attempt to treat, in depth, any particular subject. Rather, it will try to acquaint this audience with sources of Cambridge history in the Harvard University Archives and will, I hope, inspire some of you to employ the resources of the Harvard Archives for your own research.

Although the roots of the Harvard University Archives extend back more than two centuries, it was not officially established by vote of the Harvard Corporation until 1939. It has, as its major function, the collecting and preserving of the records of the University and of the historical materials relating to it. It also collects the papers of men whose major connection was with the University, in most cases the papers of professors. In collecting and preserving all this material, which now occupies six linear miles of shelf space, the Archives has, as its main function and responsibility, the providing and retrieval of information as a service to the University and as a service to scholarship. Although most of this huge collection of material is in the form of manuscripts and volumes, a few objects of Harvard memorabilia have crept in, such as an old College pitcher and bowl, the seventeenth-century undershirt of President Henry Dunster, and the cane of President Charles Chauncy. We have just recently been offered an 1808 College fire bucket.

In its collecting practices, the Harvard University Archives confines itself strictly to the University. But it is, of course, impossible to draw a fine line between Harvard and Cambridge. Thus, through

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the years, the Harvard University Archives has come to hold within its collections much material relating to the history of Cambridge.

A large number of requests to the Archives from outside the University are for biographical material on Harvard graduates, professors, and others who in some way may have been connected with the University during its first three centuries. One of our major sources to answer such questions is Sibley's Harvard Graduates, a monumental work which, so far, includes fifteen volumes and contains biographies of all Harvard graduates from the first class of 1642 through the class of 1763. This work was undertaken by John Langdon Sibley a century ago and has been continued during the past forty years by Clifford Shipton, formerly Custodian of the Harvard University Archives.

Another source of biographical information on Harvard men is the quinquennial file, so named as it served as a basis for alumni catalogues issued every five years, a huge gathering of folders on virtually every man who has graduated from Harvard, with few exceptions until the twentieth century. The file dates back to the time of Sibley and was carried on, successively, during this century under the able hands of two grand Cambridge ladies, Anna Felton Dakin and Bertha Ilsley Tolman. In this file is a regular potpourri of

biographical information on Harvard men, Cambridge people, and Harvard Square characters: newspaper clippings, published memorials, and correspondence.

An example of what may be found in this quinquennial file is the story of a Cambridge lad, a Negro, named Beverly Garnett Williams who, so far as we can determine, was the first of his race to be considered for admission to the College. Born near Mt. Vernon, Virginia, about September 1829, Beverly Williams was by 1844 living in Cambridge, ward of the Reverend Mr. Joseph Parker of the First Baptist Church in Cambridgeport and enrolled as a student at the Hopkins Classical School, an institution founded primarily to prepare students for Harvard College. His proposed application for admission to Harvard College involved the following exchange of correspondence between Edward Everett, President of Harvard College, and J. Cowles of Macon, Georgia.

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On April 5, 1847, Mr. Cowles wrote to President Everett as follows:

Dear Sir:

My son Henry informs me, that at the next Commencement of the Institution of learning over which you preside a Negro-boy will enter the same class with him. Please inform me if this is so. I make the inquiry for my own satisfaction, as I have two other sons to send to College—one this coming fall, and the other the next year.

Respectfully, your

obt. ser't.

J. Cowles

Later in April President Everett wrote to J. Cowles about some academic troubles that son Henry was having. Then he continues as follows:

Your letter of the 5th inst. reached me this day, and I would state in reply, that there is a colored youth preparing for college, at a school in this place. He is a boy of very good capacity, studious habits, and excellent character. It has generally been understood, that his friends intend to offer him for admission to the University at the next Commencement. I have lately heard this doubted but I do not know on what grounds. Should he be offered, as he will be very well fitted, I know no reason why he would not be admitted. He associates on terms of perfect equality with the boys of his school, among whom are sons of several of our professors—a son of my own—and two young men from Georgia.

I am, dear Sir, respectfully yours.

Despite this forthright statement from President Everett, the achievement of being the first black admitted to Harvard did not go to Beverly Williams. The answer to this is poignantly revealed in the death records of Cambridge, which record the death of Beverly Williams, from consumption, on July 17, 1847, at the age of seventeen years and ten months, and his burial in the Cambridge Cemetery on Coolidge Avenue. His untimely death, only weeks before he would have been eligible to enter the freshman class, is undoubtedly the explanation of why Beverly Williams did not become the College's first black student.

This is but one story from the quinquennial file. There are others to be discovered and written about. I do not recommend, however,

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that you attempt further research on Beverly Williams. At least three researchers are busily working in the Archives this winter and spring on the very subject of Beverly Williams and his black contemporaries and followers.

In the days before class photo albums and regularly issued class reports, nearly every Harvard class produced a large, bound, manuscript class book in which members of the class wrote accounts of their lives up to the time of graduation. There was usually one volume thus inscribed per class and it was kept, in later years, by the class secretary, who made additional biographical entries on individual class members through the years. Here we find an account by Henry David Thoreau, in 1837, indicating his preference, even then, for wandering in the fields of Concord as opposed to studying in Cambridge classrooms. In the same volume is the account of Richard Henry Dana, writing in brief about his recent "two years before the mast." And, in 1864, we find Robert Todd Lincoln writing at length about his mother's ancestry but stating very little about the background of his father, President Abraham Lincoln.

Other sources of biographical information about Harvard and Cambridge people are the Harvard Faculty Records, from which much of the Sibley material about students' lives at College is drawn, and the many books of remembrances by Harvard men. Among those in the second category are Harvard Memories, by Charles W. Eliot; Harvard Reminiscences and Harvard Graduates Whom I Have Known, by Andrew Preston Peabody; College in a Yard: Minutes by Thirty-nine Harvard Men, edited by Brooks Atkinson; and The Harvard Book, edited by William Bentinck-Smith. All are about Harvard but all are about Cambridge, too. Add to the Sibley's Harvard Graduates the quinquennial file, the Faculty Records, the class books, the class reports, books of remembrances, the published memorials of Civil War and World War I dead, and our huge collection of photographs of individuals, and you have a vast resource of biographical information on Harvard men, many of whom were also Cambridge men.

Diaries, both student and faculty, are not only a valuable source of biographical information but often are useful for their descrip-

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tions of the areas in which the writer studied, lived, and worked. Our collection of student diaries numbers well over one hundred, from a copy of the Commonplace Book of Solomon Stoddard in 1660 to the student diary of a member of the class of 1962. Some of these have been used many times and others have been published but, for the diligent researcher, there remain many that have never or hardly ever been used. Who knows what tidbits of Cambridge history reside between the covers of these diaries and journals ?

No account of Harvard history or of the Harvard University Archives can avoid frequent mention of John Langdon Sibley. From Union, Maine, and a graduate of the class of 1825,

Sibley served as Assistant Librarian and, later, as Librarian of Harvard, from 1841 to 1877, and as Editor of the Triennial, later the Quinquennial Catalogue, from 1839 to 1885. During these several decades, he collected as much material on Harvard men as he could and interviewed many of the old graduates about Harvard and Cambridge of the Revolutionary War period and later periods. Much of the resulting information is contained in his two-volume, 1200-page journal covering the years 1846-1882. This journal, a great resource of Cambridge information, has never been published nor, to my knowledge, thoroughly studied. Flipping through the journal I stopped at a random page and read the entry for Saturday, January 19, 1850, which reads as follows:

This morning the grand jury in Boston returned into the Municipal Court an indictment against Dr. John White Webster for the murder of Dr. George Parkman. The bill contains four counts, the first alleging that the fatal deed was committed with a knife; the second that it was done with a hammer; the third, that it was done by blows with the hands and feet; and the fourth, that it was done with some instrument or weapon to the jurors unknown.

*Doubtless, Sibley comments on the Webster-Parkman murder case in earlier journal entries, also. But no more on the Webster-Parkman case. That has been covered amply and readably in recent months by Judge Robert Sullivan (who gave a preview of his book in a paper before this Society) in *The Disappearance of Dr. Parkman*, and by Helen Thomson in *Murder at Harvard*.*

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The entry in the Sibley journal for this date, March 26, 1856, reads as follows:

Who recollects eleven consecutive weeks of sleighing in Cambridge, as has been the case this winter. Within one week, without rain, there has been a wonderful change, the snow fast disappearing and the ground and the green grass showing itself. Mr. D. Thoreau from Concord, Mass, says yesterday, the ice on a pond there [Walden, perhaps?] was 26 to 24 inches thick, though the surface of it was soft for about two weeks, and that the only travelling by vehicles was on runners.

During the period from 1850 to about 1910 it was the common practice for students to compile scrapbooks as a record of their college careers. Some are strictly about the College with pasted-in copies of exams, schedules, and notices of such College events as the Harvard regatta. Others include material on the Cambridge community, with announcements of dances, plays in local theaters, advertisements for furniture and clothes sales, and other events. Included are some of those extraordinary nineteenth-century hotel and restaurant menus, including on one bill of fare virtually every dainty morsel of food known to man. Some scrapbooks contain old photographs of Cambridge; photos and a story about Maude Adams; a 1900 Christmas card from the Charles Eliot Nortons of Shady Hill, with a photograph of the house and favorite dog; a 1901 program from the First Baptist Church in Central Square; and a telegram from the American Telegraph Company, dated May 21, 1864. There are over a hundred of these scrapbooks in the Harvard University Archives. Many have not been opened since their owners parted with them.

One scrapbook of particular interest is not that of a student. It was compiled by Samuel Atkins Eliot (class of 1817), statesman, man of letters, and Harvard Treasurer, and covers the period from the early 1830s to 1861. His great-grandson and our President presented it

to the Harvard University Archives two years ago. This scrapbook is composed mainly of newspaper clippings from local Cambridge and Boston newspapers and a few Eliot family manuscript letters. Herein we find a newspaper article on riots and their prevention, possibly useful in our own time. Also, there are articles

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on matters of political interest, speeches of Samuel Atkins Eliot, a discussion of the architecture of the new chapel at Harvard (old Appleton) and discussions and accounts of other Harvard matters. Included is a rather long newspaper article on "Fair Play for Horse Railroads" by a gentleman signed Suburban (possibly Mr. Eliot). In the article, "Suburban" defends the horse railroad, claiming that it does not deprive the city of revenues because people can now live in the country. The article ends with the following quote: "Allow me to add that I am not a stockholder in any railroad, and have only that interest in them which everyone else has, as a convenient and cheap mode of conveyance."

Maps are another source of Cambridge history. Generally, the only maps in the Archives are of the Yard and other Cambridge property. Some, however, cover large parts of Cambridge and are useful to show who lived where at a particular time and how such streets as Broadway, Massachusetts Avenue, and Boylston Street have changed their names over the years. One use made of these maps, in recent years, was to help determine the several Cambridge residences of Professor John White Webster.

Another of our collections is that of the Harvard lands papers. These are plans, charts, and drawings relating to the various lands owned by Harvard, over the centuries, in Cambridge and elsewhere. Some of these papers date from the middle of the seventeenth century and concern such exotic-sounding places as Shawsheen Farm, Bumpkin Island, Merriconeag Neck, Narragansett Farm, Stough-ton's Pasture, and other lands on the frontier in Lunenburg and Townsend. Later Harvard lands papers include plans for Harvard Yard and adjacent areas by Charles Bulfinch and Frederick Law Olmsted. Also among our material on Harvard and Cambridge lands is a mimeographed copy of Charles F. Whiting's paper, delivered before this Society in slightly different form some years ago, on the subject of "Development of the Communities of Francis Avenue and the Norton Estate in Cambridge, Massachusetts."

The Harvard University Archives has a considerable collection of material on the buildings that occupy and occupied Harvard and Cambridge property. Most of these were built as Harvard buildings

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and have remained in that category. Others, like the John Hicks house and Elmwood, were Cambridge landmarks many years before they were owned by the University but, because of their current Harvard ownership, material on them is a part of our collection.

One Harvard-owned building of the middle of the nineteenth century was an attraction for Cambridge people for a number of years. It housed the Panorama of Athens, one of those extensive, painted landscapes so popular in the last century. The Panorama of Athens was a

gift to Harvard from Theodore Lyman, a graduate of the College in 1810. Lyman, member of an affluent Boston merchant family, traveled widely in Europe during the decade following his graduation from the College. In 1820 he purchased in London, for a cost exceeding one thousand dollars, "Baker's celebrated Panorama of Athens, the most admired painting of their [sic] class, and, for its faithful representation of the Athenian remains, most valuable," and presented it to the University.

During the next two decades funds were sought to erect a building to house the Panorama, a goal that was finally achieved at the end of the 1830s. We are uncertain where this building stood, probably near the present site of the Harvard Coop. Although the building, described as a temporary structure in the College records, was destroyed by fire in July 1845, we do know that it was a popular attraction in Cambridge for a number of years. Today, all that remains of the Panorama is the guidebook, with a fold-out representation of the Panorama, a list of its special features, and the charges for admission. To my knowledge, no pictorial representation of the Panorama building exists. The full story of this painting and of the building in which it was housed would make a good paper for this Society.

One would hardly think of a math thesis as a source of Cambridge history. Yet, the series of broadside sheets inscribed by members of the junior and senior classes at Harvard between 1782 and 1839 are a most valuable and largely untapped source of Cambridge history. Of the two hundred and fifty or more of these in the Harvard University Archives, many are merely mathematical and astronomical calculations, measurements of the movement of the planets and of

the paths of solar and lunar eclipses. Many, however, are surveys of Cambridge lands, and others are architectural representations of old Cambridge houses. Following is a sampling:

"An accurate survey of Cambridge Common containing twenty acres," E. H. Williams, Class of 1783.

"A perspective view of the Episcopal Church in Cambridge," Samuel Farrar, Class of 1793.

"A North East view of the house of Samuel Webber in Cambridge, by actual survey," William Boyd, Class of 1796.¹

"A perspective view of the house of Mr. Fayerweather in Cambridge," Benjamin Hodges, Class of 1803.

"Front view of the Meeting House in Cambridge taken from the eastern window in Major Brown's hall," Benjamin R. Nichols, Class of 1804.

These are only five examples. There are many more theses that relate to Cambridge and to buildings and properties in Boston, Brookline, Somerville, and Medford. Along with our huge photograph collections of Harvard buildings and other Cambridge buildings in the vicinity of Harvard Square and Cambridge Common, they constitute an important historical resource. Indeed, some of our century-old photographs of the Harvard Crew on the Charles River

have proved useful to researchers, since they show the buildings along the Cambridge banks of the Charles as they were at the time of the Civil War.

Aside from the biographical collections of the Harvard University Archives, the scrapbooks, maps, lands and buildings papers, math theses, and photograph files, another important source of Cambridge history is the papers of men whose major connection was with the University, that is, the papers of professors and material on the various characters and merchants who have been so much a part of the Harvard Square scene through many generations. In our shelf-list, the professors and Harvard Square personalities are all in one alphabetical file. Thus Abe the Cobbler is next to Francis El-

¹ *Published in the preceding volume of these Proceedings, facing page 118, as an illustration to Arthur E. Sutherland, 'The Harvard Law School's Four Oldest Houses,' Cambridge Historical Society Publications, XLI (1970).*

lingwood Abbot, Max Keezer, secondhand clothes merchant, next to Clyde Kluckhohn, and Sarah the Cat next to Arthur Schlesinger, Sr. Among the merchants were the Amee Brothers, John and Albert, who were book dealers and stationers in the Square from about 1880 through the 1930s. When interviewed near the end of his career, Albert Amee said that of the distinguished men of his early days who traded in the Amee store, there was Henry W. Longfellow, "who was always a pleasant and cheerful man"; James Russell Lowell, "who to say the least was not a hail-fellow-well-met"; Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes; Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson; Frank Sanborn of Concord; and Governor Sam McCall.

Albert Amee went on to say:

Bishop Brooks was a frequent visitor. He used to keep office hours in Wadsworth House when he was one of the preachers to the University and he told me that if he particularly wanted to see an undergraduate he often would find him in our store. They were shy of visiting him in Wadsworth House, so the bishop would come to the store and be in wait for them. He would peer over his nose glasses or else drop them off his nose and quite often he found the young man he was looking for. Professor Lanman has always been a friend of mine. He is now emeritus, or soon will be, and he said to me the other day: "You and I are about the only survivors of Harvard Square who can call each other by our first names."

John Fairbairn, Sheriff of Middlesex County, was a perennial at Harvard Commencements from 1899 until the end of the 1920s. Recalling, in later years, his first Harvard Commencement, he said he followed what he understood to be the traditional procedure. Stepping to the front of the platform he proclaimed: "Hear ye! Hear ye! The meeting will please come to order!" When the Commencement procession was forming the next year, President Eliot tapped him on the shoulder and said: "By the way, Mr. Sheriff, when you step forward, don't say 'please.' Say 'the assembly will now come to order.' It is a command, not a request."

If there were time, I could tell you about Abe the Cobbler, Max Keezer, "Poco" Bennett, John the Orangeman, and Adolphus Terry, and discuss the philosophy of Dan Daniels, the blind newsman. I will, however, relate briefly the story of Sarah the Cat.

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About 1931, Sarah was found huddled in one of the windows of Holden Chapel. Taken to the mouse-infested basement of Harvard Hall, she soon became the beloved pet of the Harvard caretakers and earned her keep as an effective mouser. At one point, she had three kittens. One caretaker had a suggestion that was quickly voted down. He wanted to name the kittens after famous Harvard men, Increase Mather, Cotton Mather, and Whatsa Matter. What eventually happened to Sarah we do not know. But on Friday, June 5, 1936, the following headline appeared in the Boston Post: SARAH, HARVARD PET, HONORED—BURSTING WITH PRIDE OVER GIFT OF RED COLLAR—HER NAME ON IT—SENT ANONYMOUSLY. In the Archives W6 have the label from the package addressed to Sarah the Cat, Harvard Hall, Harvard Yard, Cambridge, Mass., with the ten-cent, canceled James Monroe stamp.

Collections of papers of professors in the Harvard University Archives number nearly seven hundred, from one or two items for a professor to over one hundred boxes. They occupy about a third of a mile of over six miles of shelf space. The most important collection for the eighteenth century is the papers of John Winthrop, not the first governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, but the Hollis Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy and eminent eighteenth-century American scientist. One portion of the collection is most important from a Cambridge standpoint. This is his two-volume Meteorological Journal, covering the years 1742-1779. In these journals, Winthrop recorded barometric readings, temperature, wind direction, general weather conditions, and other meteorological data. For the night of the Boston Tea Party, December 16, 1773, we find the weather "thick" with "rain," good cover for boarding tea ships. On April 18, 1775, it rained early in the day but the evening was fair with clouds. April 19 dawned "very fair" but later was "fair with clouds." For the 19th Winthrop records "Battle of Concord, wch. put a stop to observations." He did not resume until May 1st. Winthrop was very important in eighteenth-century American science. He trained not only Harvard men but gave special classes to two Woburn youths of later fame, Loammi Baldwin, engineer for the Middlesex Canal and discoverer of the Baldwin apple, and Ben-

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jamin Thompson, later Count Rumford, an important scientist of the generation following Winthrop.

An outstanding professor of the nineteenth century and a gentleman of certain eccentricities was Evangelinus Apostolides Sophocles, a tutor at Harvard in 1842 who stayed until 1883, dying as University Professor of Ancient, Byzantine, and Modern Greek. Professor Sophocles was born in Thessaly, in Greece, probably on March 8, 1807. He may have been educated in Egypt and it is known that he lived there for many years. He also served as a novice in the St. Catherine's monastery on Mt. Sinai. After coming to Harvard, from Yale, in 1842, Professor Sophocles lived for many years in the first entry of Holworthy

Hall. Photographs show a man with fierce black eyes, flowing hair, and a full beard. One guest reported on a visit to Sophocles's quarters, in Holworthy, where he was offered caviar and Samian wine. When he arrived, the visitor noted that the professor was whittling plates and spoons out of a shingle. After the repast of bread, butter, caviar, and wine, the plates and spoons were cast into the fire—a method of avoiding the washing of dishes.

In one of his recitations, Sophocles asked: "How did the lions get into the Peloponnesus?" The first man answered: "Walked in, Sir."

"Wrong—the next."

"They were brought in a ship." "Wrong. The next."

"Brought in a chariot."

Then the wildest guesses were in order—railroad train, steamboat, even balloons were suggested with the same result, until, at last, he said: "There never were any lions in the Peloponnesus."

During the last years of his life, Professor Sophocles kept hens in a chicken house which his friend Miss Fay let him build near her house, now Fay House at Radcliffe. He named each of his hens, some say, after various Cambridge ladies and would not allow them to be killed; but he did not carry this feeling so far as to refuse to eat the eggs.

These are only a few of the stories about Professor Sophocles.

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Our files at the Archives are full of them. Surely the good professor deserves a paper of his own.

We have collections of many outstanding Harvard men of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Francis Ellingwood Abbot, Phillips Brooks, Henry Flynt, Frederick Caesar de Sumichrast, John White Webster, Justin Winsor, Henry Ware, and Frederic Ward Putnam are among them. There is interesting material on many of these men also. Among the papers of twentieth-century Harvard professors and officials, outstanding for both Cambridge and Harvard history, are those of Edwin G. Boring, Jerome Greene, Albert Bushnell Hart, Clyde Kluckhohn, Charles Rockwell Lanman, E. K. Rand, Arthur Schlesinger, Sr., and Frank W. Taussig. I do not think, however, that it is wise to discuss the peculiarities and eccentricities of twentieth-century Harvard professors at this time—certainly not with so many sons, daughters, grandsons, granddaughters, and cousins present!

The foregoing has been an account of sources of Cambridge history in the Harvard University Archives. I hope that some of you may be inclined to use our resources, whether for your own delectation or in preparation of papers to present to this Society.

Read March 26, 1972]

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A School for All Seasons

BY JEANETTE PALACHE BARKER

I have been asked to give a paper on a now "historic" subject: the early days of the Buckingham School. Since I myself did not enter the school as a pupil until 1909, I am no witness of those earliest days. Therefore, my paper will of necessity be only partly mine. My task will be the gathering together of the memories and anecdotes of others who did witness those exciting early days of Miss Markham's School that later became the Buckingham School. The history of the school is well known and readily available, but my excuse for being here today is my knowledge of its prehistory, learned from Miss Markham herself, my Aunt Jeanette, and from my father and mother. There really are elements of saga in the story.

It began in 1884, in Atchison, Kansas, with a clipping from the Boston Transcript. Eighteen eighty-four was the year of one of the frequent depressions of that era. My aunt was the eldest of a family of sisters. There was little money, and she knew she must make up her mind to work for a living. She stood on a street corner, she has told us, reading the clipping: an offer which contained the promise of a grant of money to pay the tuition of a young woman to study at Radcliffe College. Then and there she decided to get her father's permission to apply for this grant. Aunt Jeanette was a very small person (I remember towering over her at an early age) with a most deceptive air of timidity. She knew absolutely no one in Boston or Cambridge, and it must have taken real boldness to take this step into the unknown. Her father generously gave his consent, and the application was made and accepted.

It is impossible to exaggerate the impact of Radcliffe (Harvard

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Annex, so-called even then) and Cambridge on that shy but ambitious and dedicated young woman.

Fate was kind in bringing her very early to the notice and friendship of Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson in Cambridge. She became the teacher and the foster-mother of his only daughter during the illness of the mother and lived in their home. This gave her a solid foothold. Her lifelong friend, Mrs. Almy, gave an address before the Buckingham School in 1926, dedicating a room in it to the memory of Jeanette Markham. In this address I find words which I quote because they tell so well how the school began:

Jeanette Markham came here from Kansas to take some courses at Radcliffe. One of her instructors spoke to me of her extraordinarily good work in English literature. You couldn't help noticing her, she was so alert and eager, and with her black eyes she looked almost like a little girl. In those first years it was hard to tell whether she was most interested in Art, Literature or Education; but after she had spent a year or two with Mr. Higginson, he decided that her special talent—I think he called it genius—lay in the training and teaching of children. Her first school was held in the parlors of a private house, and soon convinced others beside Col. Higginson that

her gift with children almost amounted to consecration. So, as the school outgrew its quarters, one mother, Mrs. Richard Dana, with many children and a real vision where they were concerned, offered to build a school house for which Miss Markham was to pay when she found it convenient and possible: a pretty big proposition for a young woman to undertake, among strangers, and with no money but what she earned from day to day. But the strangers were fast becoming friends, and, nothing daunted, she fell upon the task of building the school house of her dreams. And what is more, she got it done in time, in spite of many difficulties.... The school house has been enlarged many times, but the Big Room has, I think, never been changed, and it is the room which her old pupils and their parents will always associate with Jeanette Markham.

It really is a success story indeed—a favorable juxtaposition of time and place and people. In 1884 an unknown young girl from the then Far West—within five years a trusted teacher, shortly to become headmistress of her own school. If she didn't give any show of pride (and I am convinced that she never did), one must be sure that

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her far-away family must have felt both pride and wonder at her accomplishments. There is no record of her ever returning to Atchison, but one feels that she must have made at least one summer journey (all her life she was a passionate lover of rail journeys) when she brought back her youngest sister, my mother, who had studied Montessori, to help Miss Berube with the youngest children. My father¹ has described his first sight of Miss Markham's School:

It was essentially a single large nearly square room with an entry and a few low-ceiled rooms upstairs where she lived. When I first knew it in 1897 it had already become customary for the desks to be removed from "The Big Room" after school hours through a trap door to the basement. This left the Big Room with its wide fireplace and grand piano as a gracious and beautiful living room. And rarely did a weekend pass without some formal or most likely wholly informal social gathering there. I know my first appearance in Cambridge society was in that room, together with Lionel Marks and Tom Jaggar, at a meeting of the very solemn Cambridge Folk Lore Society. And there I first met the lady who was to become my wife, for by this time Miss Markham's sister, Helen, had come to live with her and help with the teaching.

Some of the pupils of Miss Markham's School have given their memories of their school days. Here is one of them, written for this paper by Miss Emily Sibley.

Miss Markham's School at the Turn of the Century

Miss Markham's School has left a vivid impression with me, long ago as it was, because the three years I was there, in the upper classes 6, 7, and 8, happen to coincide with my first three years in Cambridge and, indeed, in any regular school. I entered your aunt's school in the autumn of 1898, graduating in June 1901. By 1898 the school was well established and growing. Most of my seven classmates had come there several years previously from the also established Miss Manson's Kindergarten. Our single building of that era, at the corner of Buckingham Street and Place, continues to be a part of the present Buckingham School. More settled into the landscape than the taller houses on higher ground almost across the way, Miss Markham's school building gave me an imme-

¹ Charles Palache (1869-1954), Professor of Mineralogy at Harvard University.

diating impression of homelike welcome in contrast to a bleak, brick public school I had seen on Brattle Street where, later, Washington Court was built. When I went with my mother for the very important first interview, this pleasant impression was a strong one, soon to be strengthened by my first meeting with Miss Markham, who, even in a formal interview, gave me a feeling of warm interest.

While the younger classes at Miss Markham's were coeducational, the boys usually went off to Browne & Nichols (then on the corner next to the present Hotel Commander) by class 6. There were only two boys still in our class then, and these went elsewhere towards the end.

Organization, whether of space or time, was one of Miss Markham's talents—there was no waste in either case. Miss Markham and her younger sister, Miss Helen Markham, trained in the Montessori method, lived upstairs in the school building where also there were rooms for the early grades. The rest of us, from the 4th or 5th grade, had desks in the Big Room downstairs with the older classes at the front. At that time, eight was the average number in our class. In one or two corners and in outlying, separate rooms to the east, we had our varied classes. With everything on the same floor and close together, it took less than five minutes to change classes completely.

Facing us, as we sat at our desks for study periods, either on the mantelpiece over the fireplace toward the north or on a neighboring bookcase, was a good-sized statue of Atlas with the weight of the world on his shoulders. "Women's Lib" should direct some of their energies to retiring Atlas from a position of influence over the young, as he ingrained in me a distinct feeling of the great importance of MAN! Also, possibly because I felt cooped up at first with the longer time indoors, Atlas gave me great sympathy for burdened businessmen who spent long hours in their offices, like my father. This compassion for toiling men did not extend to the several Harvard professors living in the neighborhood who appeared to lead almost a life of happy leisure as they came and went, apparently at will.

Going to and from Buckingham Place held no worry for parents in those days. Younger children may have been brought, but all in the Big Room walked—rain, shine, or snow—some of us being careful not to step on the cracks between the larger paving stones. Traffic, even on Brattle Street, was sparse. The former horsecars there had already been replaced by electric cars on Mount Auburn Street. In 1898 I can't recall any Buckingham Street family with an automobile. There were many carriages in Cambridge but only one family of my classmates had one as it involved having a coach-

man in most cases. Automobiles, unlicensed until 1903, could boast only 3,000 then for the whole state.

Miss Markham began her school day with an assembly. I am told by a mutual classmate who remembers the content of these assemblies that the pupils took part in them—playing the piano, singing, reciting, or even reading some selection. Beside helping with poise, the assembly, at this time, made late-comers quite conspicuous as we sat at our desks. Recess, except in atrocious weather, we spent in the space between the building and Buckingham Street or

strolling nearby, within easy return unless our next class happened to be "sloyd," as woodworking was called.

All classes were held in the one building except sloyd. Taught with enthusiasm, this class met around the corner on Parker Street, in a room well fitted for varied accomplishments. It was a struggle to gouge out the necessary depth for a pen tray but rewarding choices followed in the possibilities for decoration of the flat spaces at the ends—here a spray of flowers came to life quickly with the fascinating little tools. Following the pencil tray, destined to spend years on a parent's desk, came a book-rack whose two ends were a challenge both for design and execution.

At intervals we took home our report cards. Such get-togethers as the modern PTA meetings were unheard of in any school then, public or private. Except in cases of absence due to illness or cases with disciplinary problems, it was only at school celebrations that parents and teachers met—hardly a time for much quiet conversation!

Miss Markham's system of reports was certainly a tremendous time-saver, needing no written comment of any kind, nor any hesitancy on a teacher's part as to the shadings of a grade. In place of letters, figures, or words, stars told the story—gold, blue or red—that was all. Several times a year pupils our age were given a sturdy report card to take home for our mother's signature before returning it next day. Next to the list of our studies were columns to cover the year's report periods all at one glance. Nothing could have been simpler and, at that time, quite enough for all concerned.

There were no disturbing remarks as to whether we were achieving our "potential" or whether, by class 8, our concern for the future, now in 1972 included under a "search for identity," had begun ahead of time and needed attention. The semantics of modern "identity" were yet to come. At that time "identity" was a definite thing—no need to search—you were your parents' child. What you intended to be or do in the future was a different thing altogether.

Speaking of stars, mine for singing must always have been red. Unfortunately, I could not always be counted on to carry a tune. This sometimes happened when a high note came suddenly with no steps to get there. I knew of this failing but hoped group singing would cover it up, until once or twice someone had looked at me rather sharply. Then one day the teacher took me quietly aside at the end, gave me to understand that she knew I was trying hard but that it would be better if, in future, I did NOT sing out loud in class! This somewhat drastic solution took care of the situation permanently without making me at all conspicuous. I continued in the group with my friends, made my lips go always to form the words, and only the two nearest me may have noticed that no sound ever came again. This has become a lifelong habit when group singing is unavoidable—giving a far more cordial impression than do the people who stand rigidly silent, lips sealed.

Here I will interrupt the narrative with two favorite family legends of those long-ago days that bring out so well my Aunt Jea-nette's special qualities—her imagination, humor, and a candor and boldness unusual in that era.

The first was a very special occasion around the festivities of Christmas. There was an afternoon party for pets—a Christmas tree decorated with catnip mice, rubber bones, little bells for collars. As the party was breaking up, Aunt Jeanette realized that Christopher

Royce was in distress. He had lost his cat's bell. Quickly she brought him another. He rang it. "No, that one isn't mine; mine rang in 'C'."

And all who hear my second illustration think it absolutely inspired. On a card conspicuously pinned up in the boys' cloak room, as the toilet was then called, written in her firm inimitable script was the following message: "In this, as in all things, AIM HIGH."

Organized exercise after school was not a part of Miss Markham's program. We left school in time for lunch at home. Except for those with practice or music lessons, we were free—wonderfully free to enjoy playing with friends of our choice in a world almost completely safe. We left school carrying our books—there was plenty of homework—in stout open-work string bags. No wonder such bags aren't made in the quick turnover of today's styles—they lasted for years. Afternoon freedom meant running

games at class 10 age, chiefly in three locations—behind the Thorp, Dana, and Longfellow houses with enough space for a small baseball diamond, the Highland Street neighborhood, and a stretch in Hubbard Park, then willow-shaded, where now three houses stand.

Winter freedom meant the skating rink and punging. The rink on Willard Street was used even by figure skaters—there was no other. It also offered periodic "carnivals" with Japanese lantern decorations and hurdy-gurdy music. Parents were relaxed about the carnivals as fewer children went, but not of one mind about the excitement of punging. The Harvard Square grocery stores made their house deliveries in low, open, horse-drawn trucks on runners. These offered standing room, up to three or four children on a side, according to the driver's good nature as he made his deliveries over the neighborhood.

Punging was great fun. When not welcome, children hopped onto the runners when the pung was already started and were off just before it stopped, adding to the excitement. Cambridge streets were not scraped to the bone in those days after a snowstorm. A good storm chased by cold weather gave many days of fine punging before a return to wheeled vehicles. Some parents, among whom unluckily were mine, took a dim view of their daughters' riding the runners while clinging to the sides, as a spunky horse bounded along in a sometimes uncertain course!

By our last year, Miss Markham's class 8 differed in their use of fall and spring leisure time. A few of us had become deeply attracted by Harvard athletics, especially baseball. There were no movies with their stars. Armed with season tickets giving a full spring schedule and with adult score books, we spent many lovely spring afternoons in the Harvard baseball stands as we followed the play closely, but especially that of our particular interest. We really knew baseball.

*While there was a carol program at Christmastime and appropriate ceremony at school's end, the most important event was always the annual play. *Ivanhoe*, *As You Like It*, and *The Merchant of Venice* were given in these three years, each after many rehearsals, the two upper classes naturally taking the principal parts. In *Ivanhoe* I was one of several class 6 serfs. Rowena and her attendants gave an impression of comfortable ease in their costumes. Our lowly brown costumes may have looked appropriate, but to be a class 6 serf was a scratchy honor because, though absolutely clean, the serflike garments had previously served as burlap potato bags, rough on the outside but far more so within.*

Of the casts in those plays there come to mind Josephine Dorr as a well-

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poised Portia, Alice and Amy Thorp in other Shakespeare leads, and Amy de Gozzaldi as a fearsome Shylock, giving, even then, promise of her future dramatic ability.

Miss Markham's mail came to her growing school at least twice a day. By 1903 there were three mail deliveries in that section! The postman's winter progress was easier then than now. The furnace man usually shoveled snow and sprinkled ashes, but if you left your sidewalk icily hazardous, the substantial neighborhood policeman soon rang your bell as a reminder, since you were responsible for injuries in a time when almost everybody walked. Livery cabs were used chiefly at night or for daytime social occasions even after they were motorized.

Though, naturally, I knew nothing about the school's finances, the Big Room was sometimes rented at the weekend for dancing classes or children's parties. Neither at Miss Markham's nor at the next school where I went was there any money-raising activity to which we and our parents came. It seems likely that beyond the tuition there were sponsors.

Only later did I realize the excellent preparation that had been ours at Miss Markham's so that we slid smoothly into the following classes in Miss Ingols's School on nearby Berkeley Street. In this preparation Miss Anna Garret played an important part for me. Severe in dress and strict in class, I thought of her as almost middle-aged. I was startled to hear shortly afterward that she had married. About twenty-five years later, when invited to meet her for the first time since school, I prepared myself to meet an old lady. The old lady was a vigorous woman with four children in colleges, from medical school down!

Miss Markham I shall always remember—her expressive face with warm brown eyes, her soft voice even when giving very definite directions, but especially her sensitive understanding of her pupils. To her I owe an easy transition into regular school life after having been taught at home by my mother, three happy years with schoolmates, two of whom became lifelong friends, and, through her teachers, a continuation of what I had felt at home: that learning was an interesting experience to be enjoyed. It is a distinct pleasure to have this chance to show my appreciation of all that Miss Markham's School meant to me.

I shall leave the last word of Miss Markham's School to Miss Berube:

Early in December of 1932 while we were in line in the hall ready to march into the gymnasium for the morning exercises, Miss Cooper, looking

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sad and shocked, handed me a newspaper clipping. While waiting for the marching, I read the sad news of the death of Mrs. Winthrop S. Scudder. Miss Cooper then said: "What hymn did Mrs. Scudder like?" I remembered how the children used to sing with Miss Markham: "Onward Christian Soldiers." After the reading and prayer, Miss Cooper told the whole school that its founder had died and that as a testimonial we should sing the hymn that was sung so many times when she had the school.

While the hymn was sung, the memory of the early days of the sweet school started by Miss Markham flashed into my mind, for I was privileged to teach in Miss Markham's School in the second year of its existence.

My first impression of the school was that the children were so well behaved and well mannered. They were, as we say in French, "bien-eleves." Miss Markham always spoke to them with a great deal of understanding and gentleness. They never seemed to question what was said. She inspired such confidence!

But what I remember the most is that Miss Markham was extremely particular about details. Nothing was slurred, nothing was passed unless it was the very best that he or she could do, pupils and teachers alike. Miss Markham had confidence that you could do whatever was asked. I was surprised many times to produce what I never dreamed I could. One of Miss Markham's sayings was: "It can be done if you think long enough about it." She had high, very high ideals, and pupils and teachers felt compelled to come up to them.

In the years that have elapsed, the seed sown is still growing, and many of the things around and about the school are a continual reminder of the thorough and idealistic mind of Miss Markham, the Founder of our school.

With such beginnings it seemed likely that the Buckingham School was to be no ordinary school, either under Miss Markham or under the equally gifted Katharine Thompson and its subsequent headmistresses. It has had great survival value and has always been able to move on and change with changing times and educational needs, yet without losing its essential character. I recommend a visit such as I made recently to the enchanting new Primary School building on Craigie Street or to what appeared to be a hive of creative learning at 81 Sparks Street. One must also speak of its famous offspring created by Miss Edith King and Miss Dorothy Coit, inspired by their teaching experience at Buckingham—the King-Coit School in New York.

So it should not seem strange that its old graduates all cherish their memories of their youthful days at Buckingham School and bear witness to its special atmosphere. Its impact is the more extraordinary when one realizes that until 1924, when the upper school was added, the school ended at the eighth (or an occasional ninth) grade. It seems to have, in retrospect, a quality both profound and gay, in the true Chaucerian manner. "Whan that Aprille with his shoures soote" might be the motto for those early days.

What a lot of fun we had! What splendid teachers and what a variety of experience they gave us! We are and should be eternally grateful. One very valuable thing we had to teach ourselves, however, and that was the ability to concentrate. Who can forget the constant drum and clatter up and down the steep narrow staircases as the little children went up and down to recess? And of course there was the Big Room itself. If one were having a study hour at one's desk in the middle of the room, classes were in progress, and often very viva voce, in every corner of the room. One had to learn not to be distracted!

But over and above all else—Speak, Memory!—were the early Shakespeare plays, those marvelous disruptions of ordinary orderly procedure that were indeed the genius of the school and its enduring heritage.

Anna Yens Fenn has given me her recollections of Miss Thompson's School, and we shall see how closely it has followed the pattern laid down by Miss Markham.

Random Memories

In my day, Buckingham was of course an elementary school, and, being small, could have a pleasant atmosphere with a certain informality. There seemed never to be obvious disciplinary problems, except perhaps in the case of Miss Ekman, the visiting singing teacher with whom things seemed sometimes to get a little out of hand. I think it never occurred to us to misbehave. Another quality of the atmosphere was a consistent surrounding of beauty, the influence of which in life simply cannot be overestimated. I remember particularly the casts from works of classical antiquity in the "Big Room"—bas-reliefs and statues and busts: those marvelous curls of Jupiter's, the sad grace of the parting of Orpheus from Eurydice, Atlas pa-

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tiently night and day bearing the weight of the earth on his shoulders!

Another reason for the apparently informal and relaxed atmosphere was the absence (actually prophetic of later developments in education, as so much at Buckingham was) of a competitive spirit. No prizes were given, in my day at least. The secondary school to which I went was riddled with prizes and one was aware of the feeling of tension before they were given out, and the disappointment and subsequent resentment of those who failed to receive them.

We admired and respected our teachers as beings belonging to a higher order of existence. But we felt for them a real affection, more intense for i some, of course, than for others. At the same time, a certain psychological distance was maintained. I remember Miss Rosamond Dean, who taught science. I was awestruck by her, since I was hopeless in science and she was a very forthright person, later actually a great friend of mine. For some reason, she and I were in the Big Room one afternoon in the empty school. To my utter amazement she began to whistle! All of a sudden she appeared as an ordinary human being; not only that, but a human being who was flouting that Victorian precept with which I had been thoroughly indoctrinated, "Whistling girls and crowing hens always come to some bad ends."

Opening Exercises

Every morning the entire school gathered in the Big Room for Opening Exercises, as Miss Thompson quietly played classical music on the grand piano. We had little dark red hymnbooks containing the words of the hymns, printed in purple by that intriguing gelatin process used for all school papers. Miss Thompson led us in the music of the hymns and the reciting of Psalms, all learned by rote right there. A pupil chosen by Miss Thompson recited a poem. I remember especially Anne Gulick reciting "The Chambered Nautilus" with great dignity and calmness, and Priscilla Thorp giving Keats's "Ode to Autumn." These mornings instilled in us a lifelong love of the King James version of the Bible and of poetry, as well as of good music. Many of us, I am sure, have minds well stocked with the hymns, Psalms, and poems learned, almost by osmosis. We even learned Psalms in this way from the Vulgate—and how magnificent were those Latin words!

The Shakespeare Plays

Among the most exciting and unforgettable aspects of life at Buckingham was the postponing in early spring of regular classes after Opening Exer-

cises to read aloud in turn the Shakespeare play to be given that season. It was wonderful to realize that usual academic procedures could be quite legitimately departed from in such a cause!

When we became "big girls," having our desks by classes in the Big Room, it was marvelous when at last we could actually be in the plays, no matter how small the part. I shall never forget the excitement when my best friend, Frances Carey, and I were assigned as non-speaking pages of the French King (played by Harriet Bartlett) in Henry V, Priscilla Thorp taking the part of Henry V and Hortense Sauveur that of the French princess, and Margaret Thayer that of Alice. From the point of view of later years, one can appreciate the tremendous labor involved in these productions. In retrospect, it is nothing short of awe-inspiring. The painstaking research for authenticity in music, costuming, and scenery, the perfection and beauty with which every detail was carried out—one wonders how Miss Thompson and the devoted teachers survived. But the influence of it all on us, the pupils, has been lifelong and one hopes that they knew it would be!

Celebrations

Mr. Cheney Jones, former director of the New England Home for Little Wanderers, once said that among the most important and valuable experiences of childhood are celebrations. At Buckingham we celebrated All Souls' Day by singing the Soul Cake Song, May Day by singing the joyous May Song, as well as recognizing the more usual annual occasions. But the most poignant of all were two: Christmas and the Last Day of School.

Christmas

Again, before Christmas, regular classes were postponed so that we might rehearse Christmas carols. How beautiful the Big Room looked!—with the Delia Robbia Bambino over the fireplace, the fragrant greens everywhere, which remained always until Candlemas, February 2nd; in the front of the Room, the grand piano with the great picture frame into which Miss Thompson placed Miss King's appropriate paintings as the Biblical passages and music were read and sung. And every child had a white carnation to wear. And then came the final ceremony of lighting the candles on the little Christmas tree, beginning with the youngest child, and ending with the youngest teacher and the father with the most children in the school! (The youngest teacher was always Miss Berube, who had to stand on a chair to light the candles on the top of the tree!) How lovely also, at this time, it was to be old enough to be included among the waits, who

went at night with candle lanterns to various Cambridge houses to sing carols! I shall never forget one such night when we sang at the house of the Brewsters, where the Armenian church now stands. As we sang outside, Mr. and Mrs. Brewster appeared in an upstairs window with a candle, a beautiful elderly pair.

The Last Day

Those of us who were graduating approached the last day of school with great sadness, mitigated only by the inscribed gift to each one of us from Miss Thompson of Palgrave's Golden Treasury, a beautiful edition in blue and gold. Even the flowers, the festive punch with strawberries, the refreshments, and the atmosphere of celebration could not diminish the

heartbreak of singing for the last time of "Auld Lang Syne" as we all joined hands in a great circle of friendship.

How far the candle lit by devoted headmistresses and teachers has shed its beams over the years!

A school that can evoke such living memories from its old graduates seems likely to survive, safe from the onslaughts of the Louise Day Hickses of today or the inroads of other unimagined disrupting menaces of tomorrow. It will survive if it can continue to retain a high standard of intellectual excellence and at the same time impart to its pupils the sense of zest and enjoyment in the pursuit of learning that I believe was the essence of our early Buckingham School experience.

Read May 14, 1972

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Contents of the Proceedings

VOLUMES 1-43 1905-1975

The contents of volumes 1–37 were published as a separate pamphlet in 1960. The list which follows brings that list up to date, through volume 43. An index to the first ten volumes, prepared by Katharine McNamara, exists in typescript.

Foster M. Palmer

VOLUME 1. 1905-1906 [1906]

Reminiscences of Old Cambridge. By CHARLES ELIOT NORTON

Changes between 1830 and 1905. Especially interesting on the Kirkland Street region.

Celebration of the Two Hundred and Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Founding of Cambridge. By THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON AND OTHERS.

Report on Historic Sites

. . . a list of the most important Historic Sites in Cambridge, with the location of each. It

contains also all the existing inscriptions."

Reminiscences of John Bartlett. By JOHN WILLARD, THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON, AND WOODWARD EMERY.

Appreciative account of John Bartlett, proprietor of a famous bookstore, compiler of

Familiar Quotations, editor of Shakespearian Concordance. Volume 1 also contains full

reports of the first year's meetings, very interesting for their account of the purposes of

the Society, the distinguished membership, gifts, and other information.

VOLUME 2. 1906-1907 [1907]

Nehemiah Walters Elegy on Elijah Corlet. By WILLIAM COOLIDGE LANE.

Brief account of Cambridge's first schoolmaster (d. 1687). The elegy reprinted here is by

Corlet's assistant.

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Cambridge Eighty Years Since. By THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON.

Letters of Higginson's mother to his brother (1827-1828).

Nathaniel Jarvis Wyeth. By STEPHEN PASCHALL SHARPLES.

Wyeth was an energetic Cambridge character, inventor of ice-cutting machinery and a

pioneer in the Oregon Territory.

The Washington Home Guard. By FRANKLIN PERRIN

A volunteer company organized for local protection when other military companies left

Cambridge in the Civil War.

Celebration of the Longfellow Centenary. By WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS AND OTHERS.

Celebration of the Agassiz Centenary. By A. LAWRENCE LOWELL AND OTHERS.

Cornelius Conway Felton. By WILLIAM WATSON GOODWIN.

VOLUME 3. 1908 [1908]

The Seal of the Society. By MARY ISABELLA GOZZALDI.

Chiefly an account of Joseph Glover, whose press appears on the seal of the Society.

Some Cambridge Men I Have Known. By ALEXANDER MCKENZIE.

Among others: President Walker, Dr. Andrew Peabody, Professors Felton, Sophocles, Asa

Gray, Charles William Eliot, Torrey, Child.

First Award of the Longfellow Centenary Medal Prize.

Includes remarks by Richard Henry Dana, William Roscoe Thayer, and Charles Eliot Norton and the prize essay by John Kirtland Wright.

Second Report on Historic Sites.

Correction of errors and omissions in the First Report. Includes map of Harvard Yard, showing original ownership of the lots now included in it.

Francis Dana. By RICHARD HENRY DANA.

The Writings of Thomas Shepard. By ANDREW MCFARLAND DAVIS.

The Tudor House at Fresh Pond. By ELLEN SUSAN BULFINCH.

Fascinating account of country life in house built before the Revolution and long owned by

the Storer family.

Gleanings from the Records of the First Church in Cambridge. By HOLLIS RUSSELL BAILEY.

VOLUME 4. 1909 [1909]

Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse and Harvard University. By WILLIAM COOLIDGE LANE.

Journal of Benjamin Waterhouse. By WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER.

Excellent articles about an original, testy, and thoroughly engaging character who stimulated the study of natural history at Harvard.

Celebration of the Oliver Wendell Holmes Centenary. By CHARLES WILLIAM ELIOT, THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON, DAVID WILLIAMS CHEEVER, EDWARD WALDO EMERSON, AND SAMUEL McCNO RD CROTHERS.

The Lawrence Scientific School. By STEPHEN PASCHALL SHARPLES.

VOLUME 5. 1910 [1911]

Certain Defects in the Publications of Historical Societies. By WORTHINGTON CHAUNCEY FORD.

The proper objectives of a local historical society.

Lieutenant James Dana at the Battle of Bunker Hill. By ELIZABETH ELLERY DANA.

The Ancient Fish Weir on the Menotomy River. By JOHN ALBERT HOLMES.

Report of Committee on Early Settlers' Descendants.

List of fourteen members who had filed their genealogy with the Society.

Adventures of John Nutting, Cambridge Loyalist. By SAMUEL FRANCIS BATCHELDER.

The life of a master builder who threw in his lot with the British.

VOLUME 6. 1911 [1912]

The State Arsenal and the Identification of the Cannon on Cambridge Common. By ARCHIBALD MURRAY HOWE.

The Arsenal stood on the site of the Hotel Continental in Arsenal Square.

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The Aims of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities. By CHARLES KNOWLES BOLTON.

Summary of an illustrated address.

A Few Old Cambridge Houses. By MARY ISABELLA GOZZALDI.

Particularly interesting for listing of old houses which once stood between Harvard Square

and the river.

The Cambridge Humane Society. By EDWARD HENRY HALL.

Why I Started the Index to Paige's History of Cambridge. By CHARLES JOHN McINTIRE.

"I commenced the index for my own personal use and comfort... as its proportions grew . . . more time was devoted to it, depriving me of necessary rest and exercise."

The History and Meaning of the Proposed New Charter for Cambridge. By LEWIS JEROME JOHNSON.

Arguments for preferential voting.

VOLUME 7. 1911-1912 [1913]

Thomas Wentworth Higginson Memorial. By SAMUEL W. McCALL, LUCIA AMES MEAD, SAMUEL McCHORD CROTHERS, AND BLISS PERRY.

The Place of Judge Story in the Making of American Law. By ROSCOE POUND.

An Historical Account of Some Bridges over the Charles River. By LEWIS M. HASTINGS.

Brief account of all the bridges from the beginning to the construction of the Harvard Bridge. Invaluable map.

The Building of Holworthy Hall. By WILLIAM COOLIDGE LANE.

The construction of a dormitory north and east of the older buildings is hailed as looking

"far into the future."

A Petition of Dr. Daniel Stone. By WILLIAM E. STONE.

Stone was a "chirurgeon" who lived at the corner of Dunster and Mount Auburn Streets

until 1657. His genealogy.

John Taylor Gilman Nichols, M.D., 1859-1911. By OSCAR F. ALLEN.

Major-General Daniel Gookin. By WARNER FOOTE GOOKIN.

Gookin was the Indian Commissioner in Massachusetts in the 1660's and 1670's.

VOLUME 8. 1913 [1914]

Thomas Wellington "of Cambridge" His Ancestors and Some of His Descendants. By ALBERT HARRISON HALL.

Includes an interesting map of early landholdings in Watertown, once part of Cambridge.

Much genealogy.

Merchants of Old Cambridge in the Early Days. By MARY ISABELLA GOZZALDI.

Fascinating backgrounds of Harvard Square and the firms doing business there: Kent's

Bookstore, Frank P. Merrill Company, Worcester Brothers, and many others, and their

predecessors from the earliest days.

VOLUME 9. 1914 [1915]

Letters to Mrs. William Jenks, 1806-1813. By MARY ISABELLA GOZZALDI. Good picture of the first decade of the century.

A Letter from Thomas Hollis. By ARCHIBALD MURRAY HOWE.

Written to Edmund Quincy, Jr., of Boston by an English benefactor of Harvard, October 1,

1766.

The Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association.

An account of its activities as suggestive of aims of local historical societies.

The Longfellow Prize Essay, 1914. By ALICE GODFREY O'BRIEN.

The Female Humane Society. By MRS. RICHARD HENRY DANA.

The Society was ancestor of the Cambridge Associated Charities. Extracts from the records.

Cambridge Grants and Families in Billerica, 1641—1655. By A. WARREN STEARNS.

Detailed account of landholdings.

VOLUME 10. 1915 [1917]

Colonel Henry Vassall and His Wife Penelope Vassall. By SAMUEL FRANCIS BATCHELDER.

Very detailed and most interesting. The Copley portraits, now owned by the Society, had

just been purchased from a descendant in Philadelphia. Numerous illustrations.

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The Beginning of the First Church in Cambridge. By HOLLIS RUSSELL BAILEY.

Documentary paper on the Hooker-Shepard period.

Note on the Deacon's Books of the First Church. By HENRY HERBERT EDES.

The Longfellow Prize Essay, 1915. By MARGARET CHARLTON BLACK.

Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Richard Henry Dana. By BLISS PERRY, MOORFIELD STOREY, AND JOSEPH HODGES CHOATE.

VOLUME 11. 1916 [1920]

Letters of the Reverend Joseph Willard, President of Harvard, and of Some of His Children, 1794-1830. By SUSANNA WILLARD.

Travel, academic doings, and family life in the first quarter of the 1800's.

Diary of Timothy Fuller, Jr., an Undergraduate in Harvard College, 1798-1801. By EDITH DAVENPORT FULLER. "

Miss Orne, Sam's sister, is very pretty and well-bred," etc.

Early Cambridge Diaries. By HARRIETTS M. FORBES.

Valuable list of early diaries. Many are described as "Unpublished" or "Privately Owned."

Ownership in the latter case is not indicated, but a brief statement of the nature of the

contents is given in all cases.

VOLUME 12. 1917 [1925]

Class Day, Commencement, and Phi Beta Kappa Day, 1829.

Programs and a newspaper extract.

Archibald Murray Howe. By SAMUEL McCHORD CROTHERS.

Personal Recollections of Dr. Morrill Wyman, Professor Dunbar, Professor Sophocles, and Professor Shaler. By CHARLES WILLIAM ELIOT.

A paper not to be missed for its flavor of Cambridge in the mid-century.

Longfellow Prize Essay for 1917. By DOROTHY HENDERSON.

VOLUME 13. 1918 [1925]

No-License in Cambridge. By FRANK FOXCROFT.

By a prohibitionist.

Burgoyne and His Officers in Cambridge, 1777-1778. By SAMUEL FRANCIS BATCHELDER.

Includes splendid map of Cambridge in 1777.

Gerry's Landing and Its Neighborhood. By MARY ISABELLA GOZZALDI.

Principal families from the earliest times: Saltonstall, Vassall, Oliver, Coolidge, Thatcher,

Gerry, Stone, White, Forbes, Webster.

The Schools of Cambridge, 1800-1870. By GEORGE GRIER WRIGHT.

VOLUME 14. 1919 [1926]

Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of James Russell Lowell. By CHARLES WILLIAM ELIOT, PERCY MACKAYE (poem), AND BLISS PERRY.

The Streets of Cambridge, Their Origin and History. By LEWIS MOREY HASTINGS.

By the City Engineer, from old records. Begins with records of the laying out of main roads;

contains also a substantial list of dates of later streets and origins of their names.
Section

on "Early maps and map-makers." Reproduction of 1830 map.

English Homes of the Founders of Cambridge. By JOSEPH GARDNER BARTLETT.

The William Gray House in Cambridge. By ROLAND GRAY.

About Mrs. Henry D. Tudor's house. William Gray was Mrs. Tudor's great-grandfather.

Mrs. Alexander and Her Daughter Francesca. By EUNICE FARLEY FELTON.

Life in Florence of two interesting people, granddaughter and great-granddaughter of

William Gray.

Elias Howe, Jr., Inventor of the Sewing Machine. By PERCY H. EPLER.

Thoroughly fascinating.

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VOLUME 15. 1920-1921 [1931]

Printing in Cambridge since 1800. By NORMAN HILL WHITE, JR.

Roger Harlakenden. By MARY ISABELLA GOZZALDI.

The original owner (d. 1638) of the property at the corner of Bond and Garden Streets

occupied by Professor Munn's house.

Joseph Foster and Shays' Rebellion. By MARY ISABELLA GOZZALDI.

Foster was an early owner of the Riedesel house.

Gleanings from Early Cambridge Directories. By GEORGE GRIER WRIGHT.

Old firms, ancestors of later ones, and their locations. Harvard Branch Railroad.

Elmwood and Its Owners. By MARY ISABELLA GOZZALDI.

Some Vital Errors in the Cambridge Vital Statistics. By IRMA ADELAIDE RICH.

Deaths recorded on Cambridge gravestones are not necessarily those of births and deaths occurring in Cambridge.

VOLUME 16. 1922 [1931]

Two Letters from John Adams to Rev. Joseph Willard. By WALTER B. BRIGGS.

Getting John Quincy Adams into college.

The Hooper-Lee-Mchols House. By MARY ISABELLA GOZZALDI.

Brief account of the home of the Society.

The Old Hooper-Lee House. By THOMAS COPPIN AMORY.

The Society's home about 1860.

Two Hundred Years Ago. By SOPHIA SHUTTLEWORTH SIMPSON.

Complete reprinting of a children's Christmas and birthday book originally published in

1859. Essentially a short history of Cambridge. Notes by Thomas Francis O'Malley.

On a Certain Deplorable Tendency. By PRESCOTT EVARTS.

About Sabbath non-observance.

Some Cambridge Physicians. By HENRY PICKERING WALCOTT.

Includes an account of the founding of the Cambridge Hospital.

VOLUME 17. 1923-1924 [1931]

The History of the Third District Court of Eastern Middlesex. By CHARLES ALMY.

The Origin and Nature of the Old Gravestones of the Cambridge Burial Yard. By JAY BACKUS WOODWORTH.

Where the stones were quarried.

Susanna Willard. By MARY ISABELLA GOZZALDI.

Gallows Hill the Ancient Place of Execution. By THOMAS FRANCIS O'MALLEY.

Executions near Linnaean Street up to 1817.

The Ruggles-Fayerweather House. By MARY ISABELLA GOZZALDI.

Shady Hill and Its Owners. By CHARLES WILLIAM ELIOT.

The Story of the Bee. By MARY TOWLE PALMER.

The sewing circle started in 1861.

The Cambridge Indian Association. By SARAH R. AMES.

Founded 1886. The Indians were not Cambridge Indians.

The Beginnings of the First Parish in Cambridge. By HOLLIS RUSSELL BAILEY.

VOLUME 18. 1925 [1926]

Historical Sketch of Charitable Societies in Cambridge. By EDWIN HERBERT HALL.

Quincy Street in the Fifties. By LILLIAN HORSFORD FARLOW.

Invaluable detailed account of houses and gardens.

The Washington Elm Tradition. By SAMUEL FRANCIS BATCHELDER.

VOLUME 19. 1926 [1927]

Cambridge History in the Cambridge Schools. By LESLIE LINWOOD CLEVELAND.

The Riverside Press. By JAMES DUNCAN PHILLIPS.

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Early Glass Making in East Cambridge. By DORIS HAYES-CAVANAUGH.

An excellent account of this important industry.

Lieutenant George Inman. By MARY ISABELLA GOZZALDI.

Inman was an American who joined the British army. Extracts from journals.

VOLUME 20. 1927, 1928, 1929 [1934]

Some Cambridge Reformers of the Eighties. By PHILIP PUTNAM CHASE.

Especially good on William E. Russell and the Cleveland campaign, 1884.

Recollections of Sixty Years in Cambridge. By EPHRAIM EMERTON. 1884.

The Bates-Dana House. By MARY ISABELLA GOZZALDI.

Owners of the house that stood on the corner of Brattle Street and Church Street.

One Hundred Tears of Church Life. By WILLIAM M. MACNAIR.

An account of the Prospect Congregational Church.

Early Cambridge Newspapers. By GEORGE GRIER WRIGHT.

A carefully documented account.

Reminiscences of Follen Street. By MARIA BOWEN.

Houses, street, and gardens from an early date.

The Value of Ancient Houses to a Community. By GEORGE FRANCIS DOW. Summary of an illustrated address.

Cambridge Physicians I Have Known. By EDMUND H. STEVENS.

Physicians practicing in 1871.

The John Hicks House. By ESTHER STEVENS FRASER.

An account of the reconstruction of the house carried out by the author.

Old North Cambridge. By THOMAS FRANCIS O'MALLEY.

Much about old hotels and taverns in and above Porter Square.

VOLUME 21. 1930-1931 [1936]

How Massachusetts Grew, 1630-1642. By ALBERT HARRISON HALL.

The changing boundaries of the first towns. Thirteen maps.

Painted Decoration in Colonial Homes. By ESTHER STEVENS FRASER.

Treats both painted furniture and painted walls, stenciling, landscaping, and floral decoration. Eleven plates.

A History of Berkeley Street. By ALICE C. ALLYN.

The families living there about 1860.

William Coolidge Lane. By WALTER B. BRIGGS.

Lane's career as Harvard College Librarian.

Prescott Evarts. By JOSEPH H. BEALE.

Brief appreciation of the Rector of Christ Church.

The Vassall House. By MARY ISABELLA GOZZALDI, ELIZABETH ELLERY DANA, AND DAVID T. POTTINGER.

The owners and the house fully treated.

Thomas Oliver. By OLIVER ELTON.

Summary of a longer paper.

President Cornelius Conway Felton. By EUNICE W. F. FELTON.

Brief notice by his daughter-in-law.

VOLUME 22. 1932-1933 [1937]

The History of Local Government in Cambridge. By JOSEPH HENRY BEALE.

Comparison of government in 1635 and in 1845.

John Burgoyne: Politician, Dandy, and Man of Letters. By DAVID T. POTTINGER.

Sparks Street. By MARIA BOWEN, MARY DEANE DEXTER, AND ROSALBA SMITH PROELL.

People and houses

Cambridge Land Holdings Traced from the Proprietors' Records of 1635. By ALBERT P. NORRIS.

Account of land holdings up into the eighteenth century. Two very detailed maps.

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The Distaff Side of the Ministerial Succession in the First Parish Church in Cambridge. By JULIA BAYNARD PICKARD BAILEY.

Old Cambridge. By DAVID T. POTTINGER.

The Browne and Nichols School. By W. RODMAN PEABODY.

VOLUME 23. 1934-1935 [1937]

Christ Church, Cambridge. By JOHN PERKINS BROWN.

Thirty-eight Quincy Street. By DAVID T. POTTINGER.

The house designed by Henry Greenough which stood on the corner of Broadway.

Extracts from the Reminiscences of Isabella Batchelder James. By MARY ISABELLA GOZZALDI.

Life in the 1820's, 1830's, and 1840's. Fascinating. Separate section on James Russell

Lowell by Mrs. James.

Mr. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes. By SAMUEL ATKINS ELIOT.

Mary Isabella Gozzaldi. By FANNY ELIZABETH CORNE. A brief account of her life.

Kirkland Place. By FRANCES FOWLER.

VOLUME 24. 1936-1937 [1938]

How Cambridge People Used to Travel. By LOIS LILLEY HOWE.

Vivid letters of the 1830's and 1840's chiefly by Harriet Spelman Howe. Coach, train, canal

boat, and ocean sailing ship.

How the First Parish in Cambridge Got a New Meeting-House. By G. FREDERICK ROBINSON.

A Cambridge -Watertown dispute in the 1750's.

Early Quakers in Cambridge. By HENRY J. CADBURY.

Rough treatment given traveling Quakers in the 1600's.

William Brewster, 1851-1919. By GLOVER M. ALLEN.

Life and character of the ornithologist.

Bits of Russian Court Life in the Seventies. By STOUGHTON BELL.

Letters by Mr. Bell's aunt, Louise Stoughton.

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VOLUME 25. 1938-1939 [1939]

Chronicles of the Craigie House: The Coming of Longfellow. By HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW DANA.

Longfellow's early days in the house, 1837-41.

The Origin of the New England Town. By JOSEPH HENRY BEALE.

The Preservation of Historic Houses. By SAMUEL ATKINS ELIOT.

Cooperation between Schools and Local Historical Societies. By EDWIN B. WORTHEN.

The Observatory of Harvard College and Its Early Founders. By ELIZABETH L. BOND.

Life and work of William Cranch Bond and George Phillips Bond, father and son.

The Fayerweather House. By MRS. JAMES LOWELL MOORE.

Mrs. Moore's family owned the house from 1827 to 1907. A vivid account.

55 Garden Street. By Lois LILLEY HOWE.

One of the Garden Street houses now occupied by Radcliffe College.

Charles Folsom and the McKeanes. By SARAH McKEAN FOLSOM ENEBUSKE.

Literary circles in the 1850's and 1860's.

"Information, Please!" By SAMUEL ATKINS ELIOT.

Questions on Cambridge history.

Dr. Estes Howe: A Citizen of Cambridge. By LOIS LILLEY HOWE.

One of the most interesting papers in the whole series. The life of Miss Howe's father touched many aspects of Cambridge life from the 1830's to the 1880's.

VOLUME 26. 1940 [1941]

Some Cambridge Pundits and Pedagogues. By SAMUEL ATKINS ELIOT.

Among others: Andrew Preston Peabody, Professor Sophocles, Alexander Agassiz,

Francis James Child, Justin Winsor, Charles Eliot Norton.

Victorian Houses in Old Cambridge. By ROGER GILMAN.

Styles from Greek Revival to late Richardson, illustrated by sixteen photographs.

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The Gardens and Houses of the Loyalists. By RUPERT BALLOU LILLIE.

The Dana Saga. By HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW DANA.

The family and its houses, 1640-1940.

VOLUME 27. 1941 [1942]

The Beginnings of the Art Department and of the Fogg Museum of Art at Harvard. By EDWARD W. FORBES.

Sundry Observations Upon Four Decades of the Harvard College Library. By WALTER B. BRIGGS.

The Craigies. By FREDERICK HAVEN PRATT.

By a descendant. Contains the cellar-stair letters" relating to Andrew Craigie's unacknowledged daughter.

Craigie Exhibition. By HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW DANA

Comments on portraits, letters, silver.

VOLUME 28. 1942 [1943]

Thomas Fuller and His Descendants. By ARTHUR B. NICHOLS.

Thomas Fuller died 1698. His great-great-great-granddaughter was Margaret Fuller.

The Wyeth Background. By ROGER GILMAN.

Cambridge enterprise: the ice business and migration west.

All Aboard the " Natwyethum." By SAMUEL ATKINS ELIOT.

Nathaniel Wyeth's overland expedition to Oregon in the 1830's.

Longfellow and Dickens. By HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW DANA.

The Centenary of the Cambridge Book Club. By LOIS LILLEY HOWE AND FRANCIS GREENWOOD PEABODY.

VOLUME 29. 1943 [1948]

Allston at Harvard, 1796 to 1800. By HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW DANA.

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Allston in Cambridgeport, 1830 to 1843. By HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW DANA.

An Excommunication in Harvard Square. By WILLARD REED.

Deacon Milliard's wife was excommunicated in 1809.

VOLUME 30. 1944 [1945]

Harvard Square in the "Seventies and 'Eighties. By LOIS LILLEY HOWE.

A real gem both for its lively style and its fund of information on the buildings and businesses of Harvard Square. Illustrations, and magnificent map by Miss Howe.

Thomas Dudley, Founder of Cambridge. By LAURA ROWLAND DUDLEY.

A very carefully prepared biographical account of Dudley.

The Disloyalty of Dr. Benjamin Church, Jr. By MAUDE B. VOSBURGH.

Church was Surgeon General and in Cambridge when his disloyalty was discovered in

1775.

Autobiography of Edward Sherman Dodge. Read by LOIS LILLEY HOWE.

Lively reminiscences of the 1860's.

VOLUME 31. 1945 [1948]

Reminiscences of Cambridge. By MRS. SAMUEL McCHORD CROTHERS.

Delightful picture of people and life about 1900.

Windmill Lane to Ash Street. By ROGER OILMAN.

Valuable for architectural notes on Ash Street houses.

A Child in a New England Colonial Garden. By MRS. ISABELLA GOZZALDI.

The Vassal House garden.

The Story of a Lost Brook. By LOIS LILLEY HOWE AND MRS. EDWARD S. KING.

Topography of the Craigie-Berkeley-Street neighborhood.

Historical Sketch of the First Church in Cambridge (Unitarian). By MRS, FLORENCE RUSSELL GEROULD,

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VOLUME 32. 1946-1948 [1949]

Maria Denny Fay's Letters from England, 1851-1852. By LOIS LILLEY HOWE.

Maria Fay, daughter of Judge Samuel Fay of Fay House, was visiting her brother then living at Moore Park in England

The Romance of Street Names in Cambridge. By FRANCES H. ELIOT.

Memories of the Berkeley Street School. By ELIZABETH B. PIPER.

This famous girls' school was founded in 1862 by Mr. Lyman Richards Williston.

Cambridge, the Focal Point of Puritan Life. By HENRY HALLAM SAUNDERSON.

The Puritans as builders for the future.

Some Musical Memories of Cambridge. By SAMUEL A. ELIOT.

The History of Coolidge Hill. By ROSAMOND COOLIDGE.

Extremely interesting account of a corner of Cambridge that remained rural almost to the

present.

A Significant Cambridge Anniversary. By SAMUEL A. ELIOT.

Remarks on the Cambridge Synod of 1648.

A Tribute to Frank Gaylord Cook. By ROBERT WALCOTT.

VOLUME 33. 1949-1950 [1953]

The Dana-Palmer House. By HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW DANA.

Extended account of those who lived in the house which now stands in front of the Harvard

Faculty Club on Quincy Street.

The History of Garden Street. By LOIS LILLEY HOWE.

Most interesting survey, house by house.

The Owners of Elmwood. By LUCY KINGSLEY PORTER.

Cambridge Trees. By LOIS LILLEY HOWE.

A record of fine specimens in the Brattle Street neighborhood. Illustrated.

The Early Life of Samuel McChord Crothers. By KATHARINE F. CROTHERS.

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Charles William Eliot: Anecdotal Reminiscences. By JEROME D. GREENE.

Especially the early years of Mr. Greene's association with Eliot as Secretary to the

President

Historical Associations of Charlestown and Cambridge. By CHARLES F. WHITING.

Eldon Revere James. By DAVID T. POTTINGER.

Maude Batchelder Vosburgh. By DAVID T. POTTINGER.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana. By ROBERT WALCOTT.

VOLUME 34. 1951-1952 [1954]

Lawrence Lowell, President. By JULIAN LOWELL COOLIDGE.

Lowell's contributions to strengthening the College.

From a Dana Hill Window. By HELEN INGERSOLL TETLOW.

The life of Henry Francis Harrington, Pastor of the Lee Street Church, 1854-1864.

Four Years at Harvard College, 1888-1892. By CHARLES LANE HANSON.

Recalls Professors Cooke, Shaler, Child, Hill, Royce, and others.

Memories of Nineteenth-Century Cambridge. By LOIS LILLEY HOWE.

Picture of life on Kirkland Street in the 1870's and 1880's.

Mount Auburn's Sixscore Years. By OAKES I. AMES.

Contains important contributions to the history of horticulture in Massachusetts.

Frederick Hastings Rindge. By JOHN W. WOOD.

*Donor of the Manual Training School, the Cambridge Public Library, the City Hall.
Rindge's*

family history is extraordinary.

Cambridge, a Pioneer Home of Electronics. By HAROLD B. RICHMOND.

John Stone Stone, pioneer in radio manufacture, and followers in electronics.

A Tribute to Samuel Atkins Eliot. By LOIS LILLEY HOWE.

VOLUME 35. 1953-1954 [1955]

Early History of Cambridge Ornithology. By LUDLOW GRISCOM.

The Cambridge Plant Club. By LOIS LILLEY HOWE, MARION JESSIE DUNHAM, MRS. ROBERT GOODALE, MARY B. SMITH, AND EDITH SLOAN GRISCOM.

The Agassiz School. By EDWARD WALDO FORBES.

The famous school for girls conducted by Professor and Mrs. Agassiz in their Quincy Street

house. Letters by Ellen Emerson and others

Forty Years in the Fogg Museum. By LAURA DUDLEY SAUNDERSON.

Mrs. Saunderson joined the Fogg Museum in 1897, two years after its founding and retired

only in 1939

Cambridgeport: A Brief History. By JOHN W. WOOD.

Pages from the History of the Cambridge High and Latin School. By CECIL THAYER DERRY.

Its descent from Elijah Corlett, first schoolmaster in the 1640's

I, too, in Arcadia. By DAVID T. POTTINGER.

Delightful recollections of student days at Harvard.

VOLUME 36. 1955-1956 [1957]

The Story of the Episcopal Theological School. By CHARLES L. TAYLOR.

The Curtain-Raiser to the Founding of Radcliffe College. By MARY HUME MAGUIRE.

Courses for women offered under Harvard auspices before the founding of Radcliffe.

The Y.W.C.A. in Cambridge. By FRANCIS COOPER-MARSHAL DONOVAN.

The Harvard Divinity School as I Have Known It. By HENRY WILDER FOOTE.

Fire in Cambridge. By SOUTHWORTH LANCASTER.

Firefighting from the earliest times.

Some Aspects of the East Cambridge Story. By JOHN W. WOOD.

Among other topics, the story of the glass industry in Cambridge.

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The Founder and Three Editors of the Cambridge Chronicle. By ELIOT B. SPALDING.

VOLUME 37. 1957-1958 [1959]

Notes on Some Tory Row Land Titles. By WILLIAM L. PAYSON.

A History of Inns and Hotels in Cambridge. By CHAUNCEY STEELE, JR.

Artemas Ward and the Siege of Boston. By CATHARINE KERLIN WILDER.

A House and Three Centuries. By ARTHUR EUGENE SUTHERLAND.

This is the fullest account available of the home of the Society, the Lee-Nichols House, 159

Brattle Street, and of the families who have lived in it

Thomas Wentworth Higginson: His Ante-Bellum Years. By TILDEN G. EDELSTEIN.

The George G. Wright Collection. By F. STUART CRAWFORD.

David Thomas Pottinger. By ARTHUR EUGENE SUTHERLAND.

VOLUME 38. 1959-1960 [1961]

The Cost of a Harvard Education in the Puritan Period. By MARGERY S. FOSTER.

Based on the College Stewards' records; gives many interesting sidelights on early student life.

The Harvard Branch Railroad, 1849-1855. By ROBERT W. LOVETT.

Thorough account of this short-lived enterprise, with a map and a reproduction of a contemporary advertisement.

Recollections of the Cambridge Social Dramatic Club. By RICHARD W. HALL.

With list of plays performed by seasons, 1890-1950. Also discusses the earlier Cambridge Dramatic Club.

Natural History at Harvard College, 1788-1842. By JEANNETTE E. GRAUSTEIN.

Natural sciences at Harvard in the days of Waterhouse, Peck, and Nuttall.

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The Reverend Jose Glover and the Beginnings of the Cambridge Press.

By JOHN A. HARRER.

The printing of the Cambridge Platform of Church Discipline, 1649, with an account of the

nine known copies and illustrations showing the four slightly differing states.

The Evolution of Cambridge Heights. By LAURA DUDLEY SAUNDERSON.

Reminiscences and an account of the building up of the area above Linnaean Street.

The Avon Home. By EILEEN G. MEANY.

The operation of an actual home for children from 1874 to 1913, and a social agency since.

Bremer Whidden Pond. By LOIS LILLEY HOWE.

VOLUME 39. 1961-1963 [1964]

Colonel Richardson and the Thirty-Eighth Massachusetts. By RICHARD C. EVARTS.

Volunteers in the Civil War.

The Charles River Basin. By CHARLES W. ELIOT 2ND.

Various aspects of the Charles River, with an historical map.

The Founding of the Mount Auburn Hospital. By JAMES B. AMES.

Antecedents, founding, and early years of the Cambridge Hospital, now the Mount Auburn

Hospital.

The History and Restoration of the Wallpaper in the Emerson House in Cambridge. By WILLIAM J. YOUNG.

With illustrations of the "Bay of Naples" wallpaper.

Cambridge Court Houses. By CHARLES S. BOLSTER.

Traces the history of successive court houses, both in the Harvard Square area and East

Cambridge; with an 1811 map of East Cambridge and a mid-nineteenth century view of the

court house.

The First Cambridge Historical Commission. By ROSAMOND COOLIDGE HOWE.

Early history of the Cambridge Historical Commission.

Horse Car, Trolley, and Subway. By FOSTER M. PALMER.

Street railways and rapid transit in Cambridge, with an 1862 map. [A view of around 1900

is mislabelled 1890.]

The Topographical Development of Cambridge, 1793-1896. By WENDELL D. GARRETT.

The transformation from a village, then three villages, to a solidly built up city, with illustrations and an Embankment company plan.

The Cambridge Boat Club. By RALPH MAY.

Also covers the earlier Casino.

The Boston Tea Party and the American Revolution. By BENJAMIN W. LABAREE.

Background and effects of the incident.

VOLUME 40. 1964-1966 [1967]

The Devil and Daniel Shays. By ROBERT A. FEER.

Rejects the theories that Shays' Rebellion was fomented by Tories, or by conservatives

who wished to show the need for a strong central government.

Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Company: Eighty-Four Years in Cambridge. By ALDEN S. FOSS.

With interesting sidelights on bicycle racing and the Broad Canal.

The Middlesex Canal. By BRENTON H. DICKSON.

The rise and fall of the canal era, with information on other New England canals as well.

Lydia's Conversion: An Issue in Hooker's Departure. By NORMAN PETTIT.

The theological background of an historical event.

Robert Frost of Brewster Village. By ERASTUS H. HEWITT.

An interesting view of the poet by a Brewster Street neighbor.

The Discovery of the Charles River by the Vikings According to the Book of Horsford. By WENDELL D. GARRETT.

A review of Professor Horsford's scientific career as well as his theories concerning Leif

Ericson and Norumbega.

Behind the Scenes at 47 Workshop. By ELIZABETH W. BOLSTER.

With reminiscences of Thomas Wolfe among others.

Jonathan Sewall: A Lawyer in Conflict. By HILLER B. ZOBEL.

The Boston Massacre and various slavery cases.

Seventy-five Years of Continuing Education: The Prospect Union Association. By ZELDA LIONS AND GORDON W. ALLPORT.

The contributions to adult education of both the original Prospect Union, which conducted

actual classes, and the later Educational Exchange, which offers a referral service.

A Historical Perspective. By DAVID B. POTTS.

Further discussion of the Prospect Union.

VOLUME 41. 1967-1969 [1970]

The Life Story of Cambridge Water. By JOHN F. DAVIS.

Cambridge waterworks and water distribution, past and present.

Francis Avenue and the Morton Estate: The Development of a Community. By CHARLES F. WHITING.

A general history, with a useful appendix listing occupants of houses over the years.

Rambling Notes on the Cambridge Trust Company; or Tales of a Wayside Bank. By GEORGE A. MACOMBER.

History with anecdotes.

The Murder Trial of Dr. Webster, Boston 1850. By ROBERT SULLIVAN.

A preview of the author's magisterial book on the subject, evaluating the trial critically by

today's standards.

The Musical Scene at Harvard. By ELLIOT FORBES.

A lively historical summary, complemented by observations from the author's own experience.

Eighty-five Aromatic Years in Harvard Square. By CATHARINE K. WILDER.

A history of Leavitt & Peirce, tobacconists and Harvard rendezvous.

The Harvard Law School's Four Oldest Houses. By ARTHUR E. SUTHERLAND.

College House No. 2, Dane Hall, Austin Hall, and Gannett House, with much general

history of the Law School and an aside on and hitherto unpublished daguerreotype of

Henry Hobson Richardson.

The Class of 1903. By RICHARD C. EVARTS.

Reminiscences of the Peabody Grammar School at the turn of the century, including classmate Conrad Aiken.

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College Redbooks and the Changing Social Mores. By PRISCILLA GOUGH TREAT.

Sixty years of change at Radcliffe as reflected in the Redbooks.

From Lover's Lane to Sparks Street. By PENELOPE BARKER NOYES.

Reminiscences of her neighborhood and early years, by Justin Winsor's granddaughter.

VOLUME 42. 1970-1972 [1978]

The History of the Utilities in Cambridge. By HARDING U. GREENE.

Where the Old Professors Lived. By ESTHER LANMAN CUSHMAN.

Cambridge Historical Commission: Progress and Prospects. By ROBERT BELL RETTIG.

MIT in Cambridge, 1911-1970. By O. ROBERT SIMHA.

The Romance of Brick. By G. BURTON LONG.

A 125th Anniversary: From Village, Town, City, to ?. By CHARLES W. ELIOT 2ND.

Biographical Sketch of Thomas Shepard. By DAVID C. Dow, M.D.

The Harvard University Archives: A Source of Cambridge History. By HARLEY P. HOLDEN.

A School for All Seasons. By JEANETTE PALACHE BARKER.

VOLUME 43. 1973-1975 [forthcoming]

Around the Top of the Hill: Houses and Neighbors. By CHARLES W. ELIOT 2ND.

Brattle Street: A Resume of American Residential Architecture, 1673-1973. By BAINBRIDGE BUNTING.

Louis Agassiz and the Founding of the Museum of Comparative Zoology. By BRYAN PATTERSON.

The Historical Development of Cambridge Common. By PAUL J. LEWIS.

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Cambridge 1774-1779—Inspiration for 1974-1979. By ALBERT B. WOLFE.

The Story of the Window Shop. By MRS. OLIVER COPE.

The First Church in Cambridge, Congregational, 1633—1636: Some Events in Its Life. By JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

The Medical Botany of the New England Area: 1782-1842. By DR. G. EDMUND GIFFORD, JR.

Fort Washington, 1775-1975, and Other Cambridge Fortifications. By DOUGLAS ADAMS AND CHARLES SULLIVAN.

Historic Books and Resource Materials for "Slide-show on Cambridge History." By JOSEPH W. CHAMBERLAIN AND CHARLES W. ELIOT 2ND.

Lois Lilley Howe, Fellow, American Institute of Architects. By ELIZABETH W. REINHARDT.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER
 COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF INCOME & EXPENSES
 FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1971 AND 1972

	Year Ended December 31, 1971		Year Ended December 31, 1972	
<i>Income</i>				
Investment Income				
Savings bank interest	\$ 866.75		\$1,112.00	
Bond interest	3,033.78		3,033.78	
Dividends	<u>3,458.98</u>	\$ 7,359.51	<u>3,248.30</u>	\$ 7,394.08
Operating Income				
Membership dues	\$2,006.00		1,616.00	
Guest and admission fees	37.00		27.50	
Sale of publications	106.00			
Donations—home maintenance	1,421.00		1,302.00	
Donations—special	<u>2,000.00</u>	5,570.00	<u>500.00</u>	3,445.50
Total Income		<u>\$12,929.51</u>		<u>\$10,839.58</u>
<i>Expenses</i>				
Operating Expenses				
Meetings	\$351.19		412.50	
Clerical and postage	395.98		315.29	
Printing and stationery	186.00		156.00	
Custodian and legal			648.13	
Miscellaneous	<u>156.41</u>	\$ 1,089.58	<u>785.68</u>	\$ 2,317.60
Real Estate 159 Brattle Street				
Insurance	799.00		1,684.00	
Hostesses	236.16		211.30	
Repairs and Maintenance				
House	460.87		1,945.25	
Furniture	270.38		613.37	
Grounds	<u>130.05</u>	1,896.46	<u>123.30</u>	4,577.21
Total Expenses		<u>\$ 2,986.04</u>		<u>\$ 6,894.81</u>
Excess of Income over Expense		\$ 9,943.47		\$ 3,944.77
Less: Additions for Reserves				
For structural repairs	\$2,000.00		\$2,000.00	
For publishing proceedings	<u>1,000.00</u>	3,000.00	<u>1,000.00</u>	3,000.00
Addition to Unappropriated Surplus		\$ 6,943.47		944.77

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND FUNDS
DECEMBER 31, 1971 AND 1972

	December 31 1971	December 31 1972
<i>Assets</i>		
Cash in checking account	\$ 2,726.32	\$ 1,731.92
Cash in savings account	21,323.11	21,323.11
Custodian cash accounts		(11,258.78)
Bonds at cost or face value	51,757.19	51,757.19
Market Value 1971 \$44,110.00		
Market Value 1972 45,280.00		
Common Stocks at cost	68,966.90	81,845.14
Market Value 1971 \$89,819.00		
Market Value 1972 115,160.38		
Other assets at nominal value		
Land	1.00	1.00
Buildings	1.00	1.00
Furniture & Fixtures	1.00	1.00
Collections	1.00	1.00
Total Assets	<u>\$144,777.52</u>	<u>\$145,402.58</u>
<i>Funds</i>		
Restricted Principal Funds		
Cook Bequest	\$ 1,006.67	\$ 1,006.67
Emerson Bequest	20,000.00	20,000.00
Life Memberships	1,325.00	1,325.00
	<u>\$ 22,331.67</u>	<u>\$ 22,331.67</u>
Unrestricted Principal Funds		
Bequests and Donations	\$ 26,819.89	\$ 26,819.89
Unexpended income	10,722.04	10,722.04
Unallocated principal gains (\$1,852.29 in 1972)	21,280.08	23,132.36
	<u>\$ 58,822.00</u>	<u>\$ 60,674.29</u>
Reserve for Structural Repairs		
Bal. Jan. 1, 1971 and 1972	\$ 11,714.73	\$ 13,714.73
Appropriated from income	2,000.00	2,000.00
Charges for structural repairs		(5,172.00)
Bal. Dec. 31, 1971 and 1972	<u>\$ 13,714.73</u>	<u>\$ 10,542.73</u>

Reserve for publishing proceedings		
Bal. Jan. 1, 1971 and 1972	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 1,034.51
Publication of Volume #41	3,965.49	
Appropriated from net income	<u>1,000.00</u>	<u>1,000.00</u>
Bal. Dec. 31, 1971 and 1972	<u>\$ 1,034.51</u>	<u>\$ 2,034.51</u>
Reserve for Contingencies	<u>\$ 40,000.00</u>	<u>\$ 40,000.00</u>
Plants and Contents Funds	<u>\$ 4.00</u>	<u>\$ 4.00</u>
Unappropriated Surplus		
Bal. Jan. 1, 1971 and 1972	\$ 41,927.14	\$ 8,870.61
Transferred to reserve for contingencies	<u>(40,000.00)</u>	
Excess of income over expense and allocations to reserves for structural repairs and publishing proceedings	<u>\$ 6,943.47</u>	<u>\$ 944.77</u>
Bal. Dec. 31, 1971 and 1972	<u>\$ 8,870.61</u>	<u>\$ 9,815.38</u>
	<u>\$144,777.52</u>	<u>\$145,402.58</u>

To the Officers of the
Cambridge Historical Society
Cambridge, Massachusetts

I have examined the statement of assets and funds of the Cambridge Historical Society as of December 31, 1972, and the related statement of income and expense for the year there ended. My examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as I considered necessary in the circumstances.

In my opinion the accompanying statements of assets and funds and the related statement of income and expense present fairly the financial condition of the Cambridge Historical Society at December 31, 1972, and the results of its operations for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding years.

Robert A. Cushman
Certified Public Accountant

Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138
February 10, 1973

List of Members 1970,1971,1972

* *Died* ***Resigned* *A Associate Member* *H Honorary Member* *L Life Member*

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