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# PROCEEDINGS OF THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY THE THIRTIETH MEETING

THE THIRTIETH MEETING of THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY was held on the 27th day of January, 1914, at eight o'clock in the evening, in Room J, Emerson Hall, Harvard University.

The President, RICHARD HENRY DANA, presided. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mrs. MARY ISABELLA GOZZALDI read "Some Letters from Tory Row" with introductory remarks in regard to the correspondents.

## LETTERS TO MRS. WILLIAM JENKS, 1806-1813

MANY members of this Society remember the old house that stood where St. John's Memorial Chapel now stands, at the eastern end of "Tory Row," just where that part of the old highway to Watertown, now Brattle Street, turned westward. More still remember the thick low wall of great whitewashed stones along the top of which ran a path, shaded by tall lilacs and always kept well worn by children's feet. The house behind the wall was painted white with green blinds; a piazza was on the west side, facing a driveway from the road to the barn. At the beginning of the nine-

teenth century there were "painted hangings" in the low-studded best room and quaint old Dutch tiles around the great fireplaces.

At that time the house had been in the possession of the Hill family for a hundred years, for Abraham Hill bought it of Rev. Thomas Blowers of Beverly in 1711 and brought here his bride, Prudence Hancock, daughter of Nathaniel Hancock, 3d, in 1718. (She was the niece of Bishop Hancock, who was grandfather of John the Signer.) The Hills had eleven children; one daughter married Benjamin Eustis and was the mother of Governor William Eustis, who was born in this house in 1753. The following year Abraham Hill died, and his son Aaron married Susanna Tainter of Watertown and became the owner of the house. He followed his father's trade of mason and was a man greatly respected, deacon of the First Church, selectman and patriot during the troublous times of the Revolution. It was he who was chosen at the March Town Meeting in 1776 to ask General Washington what lands would be needed for the soldiers the coming year; before the month was out Boston was evacuated and the army was gone. In 1792 Deacon Hill and his wife died of the dreaded smallpox, just two weeks apart, and the house came to their son Dr. Aaron Hill, Jr. He had graduated at Harvard in 1776 and gone at once into the Continental army. He served for eighteen months and then went to Portsmouth, where he studied medicine under Dr. Brackett. He went to sea as surgeon and was twice taken prisoner. He married Harriet Quincy, daughter of the refugee Solicitor-General, and at the time these letters began was living with his wife and children and his sister Susanna in the old house. He was a man of much importance - selectman twelve years, town clerk eight years, Senator nine years, Representative five years, and member of the Council four years. Susanna, the writer of the letters, was born in 1760; so she was fifteen years old when the Revolution broke out and forty-six when she began to write to her friend Mrs. Jenks. In 1808 Dr. Hill was made postmaster of Boston and the following June moved into Town. He held office about twenty years, but returned to live here, where his sister died in May, and he in November, 1830. His children Sophia and Harriet were young ladies in society in 1806; they are the girls often spoken of in the letters. Hannah Brackett, Anna, and Susanna were children. In

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1833 Hannah married Willard Phillips, Esq., but died four years later, and he then married her older sister Harriet. The youngest child, Susanna, married Paymaster John P. Todd of the Navy and was the last owner of the house. It was torn down a few months after her death in 1869.

The nearest neighbors of the Hills were the Fosters, the Craigies, and the Masons. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Craigie, with Mrs. Craigie's mother, Mrs. Shaw, were living in the "Headquarters House," built by the younger John Vassall. Between the houses lay the Craigies' garden and greenhouses, and back from the street the gardener's house. The Masons lived on Mason Street, about where Agassiz House now stands. Opposite the Hills, in the "old" Vassall house, lived Mrs. Bossenger Foster, who was Elizabeth Craigie, with her six sons - Bossenger (H.C. 1787), Andrew (H.C. 1800), John (H.C. 1802), Thomas (H.C. 1805), James (H.C. 1806), George, and one daughter, Mary Craigie, who died 18 February, 1811. An older daughter, Elizabeth, had married the Hon. Samuel Haven and lived in Dedham. The old house looked much as it does now, except that the western wing was longer, and it was twenty feet further back from the street. In front was a brick wall, on top of which two boards

were placed like an inverted V, and behind which was an acacia hedge. The grounds reached to the Charles River, and were filled with rare fruit trees and old-fashioned flowers in box-bordered beds.

Now, having given the surroundings of the Hill house, I must ask you to come with me to the other end of Tory Row where it passes Elmwood, then occupied by Elbridge Gerry, and turns towards the river. Here must have been a cluster of houses, but as they are all gone it is difficult to place them. The occupants seem to have made a pleasant neighborhood. There lived the Ornes, the S. P. P. Fays, a Mrs. Guild, and the widow of the Rev. Timothy Hilliard, the predecessor of Dr. Holmes, with her daughter Harriet (who, though only a girl of eighteen, was a great friend of Miss Susanna Hill), and, last but not least, William Jenks, with his wife and two little children, Sarah and Theodore. He was born in Newton, Nov. 25, 1778, the son of Samuel Jenks, Esq., who was the son of Captain John Jenks of Lynn, who was the son of Joseph Jenks who settled in Lynn in 1643. His mother was Mary, daughter

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of Samuel Haynes of Boston. In 1797 he graduated at Harvard and immediately afterward (Oct. 22, 1797) was married, by the Rev. Mr. Kirkland, to Betsey Russell, daughter of Ezekiel Russell, a publisher of Boston. Two months later he took the ill-paid post of lay reader at old Christ Church, which had had no settled rector since 1774. He seems also to have kept a small school in his house. In 1805 he received a call to the First Congregational Church at Bath, Maine, and removed thither. There also he continued his teaching, this time at Bowdoin College. Of his pastoral work it is recorded that he was the first minister to take an active interest in seamen, often preaching to them especially. In 1817 he returned to Boston and took a house on Crescent Place. In 1824 the Green Street Church was built for him. He was one of the founders of the Oriental Society, a member of the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, and of many other learned bodies. His daughter Sarah married William Merritt and lived on Boylston Street opposite the Public Garden. At her house Mr. Jenks died, Nov. 13, 1866. His son Theodore became a lawyer and lived to be eighty. Another son, John Henry, became a publisher.

Mrs. Jenks lived to celebrate her golden wedding. Her brother was Nat. P. Russell. One of her sisters, Sarah, married a Mr. Pope; the other, Judith, married Amos Binney of Longwood. The following letters were all written to Mrs. Jenks during her stay in Bath.<sup>1</sup> The first is from her sister Judith Russell, then a young girl. It is written from Boston, but describes a visit to Cambridge, and introduces us to the writer of the second letter in her home.

BOSTON (Sunday Evening) May 4th 1806

Notwithstanding you do not deserve to hear from us (if you are well) I will write to you my dear Sister, as I have nothing better to do and can not have anything more pleasing than to let you know that we are all in tolerably good health. Mama has a cold, and that, together with the anxiety from not hearing from you, makes her think herself quite sick, but I hope the latter cause will be removed very soon, and I doubt not

the former will. Your Brother and Sister, with myself, by the goodness of divine providence, enjoy very good health. Russell [Pope] has been very troublesome yesterday and today, and Sally

1. Portions relating to Bath affairs only have been omitted as a rule.

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thought it was on account of his teeth, and that the air and exercise of riding would do him good, his father got a carriage to take a ride this afternoon and as Mama did not wish to go, and they had no particular place that they wished to go to, Sally proposed going to Cambridge and you will imagine I very readily consented - we stopped at Mrs. Hilliards just as meeting was done, and had got into the house before she or Harriet had got home - the Judge appeared to be very glad to see me, and when Harriet came in she was quite overjoyed. Mrs. Hilliard expressed much pleasure at seeing me, she said she had wished to ever since I came home, to hear more particularly about you, than she could from any other person. She desired to be remembered to you when I wrote, and said she had regretted your absence very much this winter, altho Mrs. Lincoln was a good neighbour. She longed to see Sarah, but is afraid she shall not be able to go as far as Bath the next summer, but I dare say Harriet will if she can possibly, I told her you said she must.

I heard Mary Storrow was in town last week, and called at Mr. Higginson's to see her, but as she had walked out, did not - and as Harriet told me she had returned to Cambridge, I went with her to Mrs. L[incoln's], you may suppose the old house looked very natural, altho' the inside does not, as Mrs. L. makes a keeping room of the school room, and has had the parlour papered, so that I saw nothing familiar, but a butten behind the closet door where used often to hang a towel - Mrs. L knew my voice before I got into the room and appeared to be very glad to see me. . . .

Mrs. Fay has not removed, I heard that she was well, I should have call'd to see her if I had had time - but I have promised Harriot to spend a few days with her before she leaves Cambridge for the summer, and intend to perform my promise.

Harriet told me she saw Mrs. Biglow last week, herself and family were very well, and she was good enough to be enquiring after me.

I was extremely sorry to hear from Nancy Storrow that Henry Vaughn was wash'd overboard on his return home, it must be a dreadfull shock to the family who hear of it. I have often thought of him and William, and was speaking to Sally of him in particular the other day - it makes me think more of Charles Shaw, Heaven grant that he may be return'd in safety to his friends.

I was much gratified by your last letter dear Sister (altho I have been so busy since I began to write that I liked to have forgotten to mention it) as I perceived that you was in very good spirits I assure you that nothing from Bath is uninteresting to me, therefore I hope

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you will not be long about writing - as I have written you so long a letter that you can not complain of me unless you say it is too long. I will conclude with only telling you that I have felt much of the "sweet painful pleasure of seperation" from friends since I left Bath. But altho' I am not displeased with the sensations that seperation excites, I anticipate much more pleasure from seeing you again, untill when I shall remain, with love to Mr. Jenks and the children,

Your

Affectionate Sister,

J.[UDITH] C. R[USSELL].

This is one of the few letters in my package that was sent by post to Bath; it cost seventeen cents. Some of the persons it mentions are as follows:

Rev. Timothy Hilliard, born at Kensington, N. H., in 1746, graduated at Harvard in 1764, was tutor there from 1768 till 1771, and at the same time chaplain at Castle William. In 1771 he was settled at Barnstable. In 1783 he was called to be the colleague of Dr. Appleton, who died the following year, and Mr. Hilliard became the minister of the First Church in Cambridge. He died May 9, 1790. His widow lived on here with his brother Judge Abraham Hilliard and younger daughter Harriett, who married Professor Peck, as we shall see. Mary, the elder daughter, was already married to Professor Francis Sales and lived in the old Judge Lee house on Brattle Street. Deacon William Hilliard, the publisher, son of Rev. Timothy Hilliard, came to live in Cambridge in 1803, was chosen deacon of the First Church April 5, 1804. He built the brick house still standing at the east corner of Brattle and Hilliard streets, later occupied by Judge Story. Deacon Hilliard, who is frequently mentioned in these letters, died there April 27, 1836.

The Mrs. Lincoln spoken of in Judith's letter is Mrs. Benjamin Lincoln of Hingham, who had taken Mr. Jenks's house and lived there with her two sons Benjamin and James Otis Lincoln. She married Professor Henry Ware, as we shall hear later. Mrs. Fay is the wife of Judge S. P. P. Fay. Mrs. Biglow was the wife of Abraham Biglow, warden of Christ Church for fourteen years.

The next letter was written by Harriett Hilliard, who had been visiting Mrs. Jenks at Bath. She was nineteen years old at this time.

GORHAM Friday Aug. 8. [1806]

MY DEAR MRS. JENKS

After a very pleasant journey we arrived at Portland about 8 o'clock in the evening tired enough as you may suppose - Our stage from Brunswick was comfortably loaded with twelve passengers some from the senior class who that day were dismiss'd. Mr. Coffin and Mr. Cobb; *Ah! methinks you exclaim then Harriet was suited!* To be sure we had a very pleasant ride, I called Miss Hill Aunt!! all the time thinking that perhaps if I said Miss Hill they might suppose that we were not much acquainted and *perhaps smile at antiquity.* I found my Brother waiting for me but it was so late that we did not reach Gorham untill the next afternoon. My mother was very impatient for my return, she desires a great deal of love to you and Mr. Jenks and wishes extremely that she could look in upon you but feels herself too old to undertake such a journey. I hope you and Mr. Jenks will forget and forgive the momentary uneasiness I felt on monday it was another among the many instances we daily have that "what ever is is right" I do assure you it was solely on her account, for I could have spent three months and would almost say my lifetime in such a place as Bath, weighed in an equal balance, every advantage and disadvantage in your situation in Cambridge & Bath, I am sure the latter would predominate - my mother is very much pleased that I have visited it and still more so that I give so favorable an account of it for wherever you and Mr. Jenks are we shall always feel an interest in your welfare and happiness. My ideas of happiness are that only those who are *truely* good are *truly* happy .... You must forgive this scrawl when I tell you in the room where I happen to be writing there is nothing but a toilet and a washstand which of course obliges me to write with my paper in my lap. You may read it to Mr. Jenks but not suffer him to read it.

Even Gorham has lost many of its charms since I visited Bath, my mother did not have it in her power to call upon Judith before she left Boston, but your friends in Cambridge were all well when she left them, the last time she saw Mr. & Mrs. Craigie was at the celebrated Milton Hill a very large party, of whom they were of the number; dined at Billings you see they frolic a little once in a while, *in our absence.*

Never do I recollect being more shock'd than hearing of the dreadful death of poor Charles Austin,<sup>2</sup> it was mentioned in the stage soon after

2. Shot on the street in Boston by Thomas Oliver Selfridge who accused Austin's father of publishing a libel against him.

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we left Brunswick but neither Miss Hill nor myself could credit it but we found on our arrival at Portland that it was too true you will observe how cautiously it is mentioned in the papers but a gentleman from Boston told us that the Town was in a perfect tumult – tell Mr. Jenks that the poor fellow had the Latin oration at Commencement, his company was invited and his rooms engaged, - and an only son! Oh it is too shocking



to think of, it was only at Mr. Webber's inauguration that I danc'd with him, a gay thoughtless young creature - to be snatched in a moment - "called to his account with all his imperfections on his head" ...

You recollect Mr. Noyes mentioned a Mr. Tuckerman who passed through Boston and wish'd very much to see Mr. Jenks, he too was our fellow passenger, and very polite and attentive. we were not in want of civilities and attentions. I left Miss Hill that night with regret, but called upon her the next morning - she said she was writing to Bath - and had concluded to tarry over Sunday in Portland - and then go on to Portsmouth - she enjoyed our ride very much - do kiss the dear children for me and do not let Sarah forget the name of *Harriet* - I shall continue to write to you wherever I am and after I get home and get Judith with me we will write you every particular - Our friend Mr. Hammett mentioned something of a plan in agitation of going to Cambridge to Commencement and expected to go in a chaise if he concludes to we will one or other of us take a seat with him rather than he should go alone - My mother seems to think that she can not go home without me ... Pardon the length of this scrawl and when you have opportunity let us hear from you, and that *Heaven's choicest* blessings may be shower'd upon you is the sincere prayer of your ever affectionate

HARRIET [HILLIARD].

Nearly all the remaining letters were written by the Miss Hill mentioned by Miss Hilliard, whom she called "Aunt" in the stagecoach. Although there was a great disparity in their ages, Miss Susanna Hill and Harriet Hilliard were great friends.

Miss Hill's first letter was written from Portland, Maine, where she stopped to visit Mrs. Storer, while her traveling companion went on to Gorham.

PORTLAND August the 13th 1806

MY DEAR MRS. JENKS, I was not a little surprised when Mrs. Wingate informed me that you had come to a final determination respecting your visit to Boston, that you had received letters requesting you to

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make the long talked of visit this I heard with some considerable degree of regret that I had left you before you had thus determined. I hope all things will turn out for the best whether you go or stay, tho I cant help indulging a secret hope that you will defer this said visit untill another season when in all probability I should have the pleasure of meeting you, which will not be the case, but this is placing too great dependance on this life the uncertainty of which ought to teach us the folly of placing our happiness on so distant a period.

The first thing that presented itself on sunday was Mr. Wingate Katherine Langdon, Mrs. S. and myself returning home from Meeting and he was polite enough to wait on us to the door, mentioned that he had seen Harriett and she would be in Town Tuesday, which was yesterday, and I called at Capt. Titcomb's to

see her. Mr. W. had taken a chaise that morning and brought her in, he seems to be sure quite devoted, Harriett tells me she has written and received a letter from you which informed her that Sarah was better which I am rejoiced to hear that you [were] too but she hardly thought you would be gone before this reached you. I long to hear how you go and all about it I think you must wait for the Pacquet to return. I have been thinking that Ellen Shaw would go with you, I shall be very anxious to hear how you get there and what sort of a passage you have had, I wish you would write me a line if you have a leisure moment while you are in Boston, you know not how much I feel interested in whatever concerns the welfare of yourself and Mr. J.

Harriett I suppose wrote an account of our journey to this place the French Priest happened to be among the passengers he had been down East, sometimes I had seen him at Portsmouth, a very agreeable man. At Brunswick we were fortunate enough to take in Mr. Tuckerman, young Coffin & Cobb, we passed the day very pleasantly and at dusk got into Town and found Mrs. Storer upstairs sick with a cold, and was not well enough to go out untill Saturday afternoon when, the weather being extremely pleasant, we took a drive about three miles on the road to Gorham. The country about Portland is nearly as fine as that around Boston, we drank tea with a friend of Mrs. Storer's and returned at dusk Young Coffin called in the morning to invite Mrs. Storer's family to dine with him on Commencement Day, you cant think how delighted he is with Mr. Jenks, says he thinks him the first literary character in the district of Maine. I mentioned that Mr. Jenks had been much pleased with the performance at the Exhibition, he said he was more happy to meet with his approbation than three quarters of those that were there, he went from Meeting and passed

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half an hour at Mr. W. Storer's where Katherine Langdon is keeping & where I drank tea. Mrs. Storer is at Bath where her son carried her and brought Katherine, who says she left Bath much sooner on account of the talk about her & Mr. Greenleaf, she left the place on Fryday.

Monday morning Cobb & his cousin Lydia Downs called to see me, she had been sick with a fever and there is danger they think of her going into a decline. Mrs. S. and myself had taken a walk out (and was not at home when they called) Cobb called again in the afternoon to invite Mrs. Storer to his Commencement. Mrs. S. has insisted on my passing this week with her and I really feel more inclined to, as my cousin Mrs. Langdon has taken a journey with her Brother Dr. Eustis to the westward. I think I shall set out on Saturday for Portsmouth. Please to present my most affectionate regards to Mr. Jenks & kiss both the children for me, tell Theodore that I shall expect to hear that he has behaved like a man in Boston, & better I hope than his cousin Russell ... that you may be protected on your voyage and find your friends in health & happiness is the prayer of your friend S. HILL.

CAMBRIDGE, December 5th. 1806.

You have no idea, my dear Mrs. Jenks, how extremely delighted I was with your letter, and had it not been sunset when I received it I should have that moment seated myself pen in hand to have answered it, my

brother took it out of our post office Tuesday eve, to the goodness of your brother I am indebted no doubt to his putting it in the Boston post office.

You will hardly believe me when I tell you I have not been in Town since I left you, which I did in full expectation of seeing you again. I found the day I left you it was more convenient for me to come home, but I still indulged a hope of seeing you in Cambridge and it was not in my power to go into Boston again before you sailed.

I cant say I was sorry when I heard you had taken your departure as it was the only time you could have gone by water and by land in the month of November would have been dreadful, the weather has been bad through the whole of last month, the beginning of which there was a pretty severe snow storm, which lasted two days, but there was not a great deal to lay on the ground, and we had another last Wednesday night, but the ground is now almost bare again. I suppose you have slaying before this at the Eastward. I have heard nothing particular from your sisters since I came home . . .

Your brother and Judith I suppose are still at Housekeeping, as Andrew Foster told me a fortnight since that he had met your brother

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in Town that day and that he had asked him to dine with him. My brother went into Town alone today, which is the first pleasant day for a month that he has gone and I fully intended to have gone on purpose to have passed the day with your sister if she was still at the house, but the riding was so bad that I put it off till next week. They say the riding from here to Boston was never known to be so bad at this time of the year as it has been this fortnight passed. I have been trying to write you ever since I heard that Hammett was in Boston, then you know he generally makes long visits and I took it for granted that he would be in Cambridge a number of times before he returned home again.

Our girls and the Miss Mellins with Moor, who has kept Thanksgiving with them, went to the play Monday eve where they met with Mr. Hammett, he gave Moor a letter from E Shaw to Harriett Hilliard, he said then it was his intention to come to Cambridge, but did not mention when, as soon as Harriette found Mr. Hammett was in Boston she was in hourly expectation for several days of receiving a visit from him, and was not a little mortified and disappointed that a week passed without ever hearing a single word of him and then by the way of Ben Guild, who boards in the house with P Russell (with young Jo Barrett's widow) who passed Sunday eve with us and told me that Hammett supped at Mrs. Barrett's the evening before Thanksgiving and had not then gone to Plymouth. As soon as H. received Ellen's letter she wrote to her, and a long one to you, and wrote to her Portland friends, and has been in a perfect fidget ever since lest Hammett should go away without seeing her or taking the letters, I have not seen her since I received your letter Mrs H. was in here the next morning and appeared to be very angry about the neglect that Mr. Hammett had treated them with. I think it a little singular, after the attention that he paid H. before, *tho perhaps he has found she had taken it too much in earnest.*

Dec. 6. After I began this letter to you yesterday we heard the news of W. Bant Sullivans putting an end to his existence with a pistol the day before, between the hours of one and six. Dr Eustis was here in the afternoon and had been at Judge S. in the morning and informed us of the particulars. There was nothing previous to the day on which the horrid transaction was committed on which day they had a number of gentlemen to dine with them at One o'clock, he came in as cheerful as usual, told Mrs. Sullivan that a Miss Clarke of Providence who has been staying in Boston would call to take leave of her some time in the forenoon, it is reported that he was much in love with

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her and had offered himself to her a year ago and that she had refused him and is now on the point of marrying. He had been the eve before at the ball at one of the Mr. Perkins, he then retired to his chamber, did not come down to dinner, but they thought as he was up late the night before he had lain down, at six they went to his room, found the door fast and broke it open, but dreadful to relate found him dead on the floor. Mrs. S. heard the report but thought it at a distance, they found a paper he had written after he retired which was so defaced and seemed to be written in a state of frenzy which was only fit for the family to see I think there is not much doubt that this Miss C. is the cause.

Harriet has written you that Abraham Biglow has been very sick, poor Mrs. B. had everything to fear from the nature of the disorder which was much as the others were that died, the Dr. at first did not think he would get well, but he recovered beyond expectation and had been able to ride out a fortnight, when one day returning from Mr. Gerry's his horse threw him and broke his left arm very near the shoulder I called yesterday to see how he did found him much better than I expected, he had not been in much pain, it is broke near the shoulder, so that they are not able to splinter it, but are in hopes it will do well. Mrs. B. talked a great deal about you and desired her best regards to you and Mr. Jenks. We are again surprised with the choice of new Professors that I have never heard talked of before. Mr. Willard for Hebrew, McKean for Mathematics. I had some little hope of your coming back to live with us again, I could not but wish they would choose Mr Jenks, but I think it almost wicked to think of taking him away from Bath where he is so much beloved and is capable of doing so much good.

Mr Craigie's family are well the girls have been in there this morning, she is going to have a party on Monday, I wish you and Mr. J. were here to join us. Mrs. Porter's family are well, James has gone to New York on business for Mr. Craigie, the girls drank tea yesterday at Mrs. Hilliards, they hear that Hammett has gone to Plymouth and is coming to Cambridge when he returns, there seems to be nothing new in Cambridge, they had a large party at Mr. Mellens last Wednesday, all the young ladies in town were there. danced in the evening. We had a small party all young ladies except your friend Mrs. Fay, who made very particular enquiries about you.

Saturday Eve.

H. H. has this moment sent to tell me that Mr. Hammett is at their house and will take my letters if I have any for you. I intended to

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have picked up something more to write to you, but have not time now, the boy says Mr. H. is going to pass the night in Camb. and goes tomorrow morning. I shall therefore desire you to remember me to my Bath friends, particularly to Mr. & Mrs. D., Mrs. G. the Miss Shaws, the Major is gone I think. Mr. H. might just have called upon me, I should have been glad to have seen him. Tell Charles S. the Ladies here are all disappointed that he has not come to Boston as he talked of. You dont mention the children by that I hope they are well. Kiss them for me. I long to see dear little Sarah, remember me with affection to Mr. J.

and believe me truly your friend,

S. HILL.

My Brother, Sister and the girls desire you to accept of their love & regards.

Here occurs one more letter from Miss Hilliard:

CAMBRIDGE Jan'y 25, 1807.

MY DEAR MRS. JENKS

On returning home last evening I was very much delighted with finding in the letter rack, a line or two from you for which you may expect to receive a great many from me, but what most particularly induces me to write so soon, is a piece of news (perhaps it will be old news by the time this reaches you) which is that this very day up on our meeting house door; "the Rev'd Henry Ware and Mrs. Mary Lincoln intend marriage." perhaps you expected it but it is a matter of great surprise among us, and has been kept a most profound secret till within these few days - The matter, to be sure has been thought of - but no one supposed that a person in Mrs. Lincoln's slender state of health would undertake the charge of seven children the youngest about three years old, but so it is, and we are to lose Nancy who is to live with Mrs. Higginson - you know how Cambridge rings upon such occasions nothing else is talked of - the next letter of Mr. Jenks must be to a different direction. Otis has been traveling this vacation for his health; and report says is very much averse to the match something evidently depresses his spirits, but not a word of this. ...

As for our Professors one has accepted and the other has declined. Sidney [Willard] is very much approved of by everyone it seems a pity that such offices should go begging. Mr. Baldwin is now talked of as a candidate for mathematical professor but it remains to be determined; Jonathan Jackson is chosen college treasurer this part is for Mr.

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Jenks, and I should think my letter might be safer directed to him, but I am afraid to.

Mr. and Mrs. Fay have moved down to the Port - thus you see we lose one agreeable family after another - society in Cambridge is certainly altering, some go and others come - as for sobriety we are renowned for that; we have had but one public ball this winter, you must acknowledge that very moderate indeed - I thought there was a great deal of dancing in Bath - it is an innocent and rational amusement when not carried to excess - Proffessor Abbott called to see us yesterday. Mr. McKeane is so far recovered as he expects to set his face homeward next week I am rejoiced to hear that Theodore and Sarah enjoy such good health kiss them for me, remember me affectionately to all enquirers and my best respects to Mr. Jenks - My mother desires love, her health is tolerably good this winter, pardon the haste in which this is written as I fear the mail will be closed. Mr. Hammett called upon us for a few minutes that was more than I expected. You may depend upon my improving every opportunity of writing to you. and shall always regret the distance you are placed from us, that I cannot run in and spend an evening with you occasionally. It is very

uncertain if I ever visit Bath again, however I shall wish it. - The Judge desires to be remembered to Mr. Jenks, the first exclamation of his when he heard Mrs. Lincoln was to be married was "then I shall lose another tenant." Patience to you 'till you get to the end of this.

Yours ever with affection

HARRIET HILLIARD.

Miss Hill writes:

CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 5, 1807.

As Harriet has written you all the news that is now stirring in Cambridge there is little left for me but to thank you for your charming letter by Capt. T, which from the length of it was doubly pleasing and I hope whenever you write me you will recollect that from a particular friend I value a letter in proportion to its length. I was happy to hear that you were all in such good health -

The nine days wonder of Mrs. Lincoln's marriage with Mr. Ware has almost ceased, there has never been a match since my remembrance which has made so much conversation for the good people of this Town. Much has been said on both sides some have wondered at him but more at her, as she is so much an invalid, and there is Mr. W's number of small children. But she tells Mrs. Williams that she was always

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fond of a large family. They are to be married on Monday, she has had a mantua maker from Boston this sometime making a brown velvet Pelice, and other clothes suitable for the occasion. ...

Proffessor Willard they say is to marry Ann, which I think will do charmingly, she goes to live with her sister H. There is another match concluded upon, Miss Fayerweather<sup>3</sup> and Mr. Appleton are soon to be married, this has been delayed by many circumstances. ...

I was passing Mrs. Hilliard's yesterday when Harriet, who is alway ready, called me in and said she had received a letter the day before from E Shaw, that W. Richardson would call at Mr. Bartlett's in a day or two, I suppose he has gone up to see his friends at L. I shall take the liberty to send this by him. H. says that Ellen wrote her word that her father was to be married to the woman that she had mentioned when she was here, so it seems she expected it then, but this is tattling, I think it will do very well, as you say this is an age of wonders so of course I was not quite so much surprised at Hannah Shaw's marrying Mr. Sewell. I hope it will prove a happy thing for both of them, I think from her character she will make an excellent mother to Mr. Sewell's children. I hope the other one will make as good a one to Major Shaw's. Tell Mrs. Sewell I cant realize that she is married, Ellen I suppose will go next. These matches will encrease your fees have you thought of the best method to put this money out to advantage? as you are so public spirited perhaps you may take a few shares in the turnpike that is going to be made between Brunswick and Bath. These weddings I suppose have made a great deal of visiting, how it will be in Cambridge I dont know, I hope we shall have some cake, at least.

They have been rather more dissapated than usual here. Deacon H'd has had a Ball at his house, all the young people of the Town were there but our girls, one of them was in Boston, the other unwell, cards several days beforehand, all in stile. One also at Mr. Mellens. Mr More was down who promoted that no doubt. We have had two or three very agreeable partys at Mrs. Craigies. One at Mrs. Foster's the day after Andrew Foster received Mr. Jenk's letter. He seemed much pleased to hear from Mr. J. This party was made to invite Miss Harriet Winthrop [daughter of John Winthrop] who has been a month at her Uncle William's.

James who is a great deal at the Judge's was the promoter. Mr. & Mrs. Craigie, Mrs. Hilliard & the Judge, Harriet and

3. Sarah, daughter of Thomas Fayerweather, married John Appleton, U.S. Consul in France, March 29, 1807.

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our family [were there]. Mr. J. and yourself were talked of a great deal by most of the party, indeed I never see Mr. or Mrs. Craigie but they appear to feel as much interested for you as if you were their nearest relatives, not that your other friends are wanting in affection. We drank tea with Mrs Biglow about a month since, she then desired me when I wrote to present her love to you, as also did Mrs. Craigie. We yesterday drank tea with Mrs. Deacon Hilliard, Mr. & Mrs. Craigie, Mrs. Foster, old Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Webber and her sister [were there]. The President is gone a journey. Since Mr. McKean has declined there seems to be no one talked of for that office, tho' it is thought Baldwin will be the one. The respectability of College never was at so low an ebb as it is at present. Mr. Parsons, they say rules all and does as he pleases, some one told me he was at the Presidents one day, talking with Mrs. W. he said he thought Dr. W. would sound well, the next thing they knew he was honored with the degree, but this is scandal. Monday before last I went into Boston to call on Mrs. King. Miss Storer from Portland and Miss Langdon from Portsmouth called on your sister, as I went, she was then expecting Mrs. King to call on her as I had to call on three other ladies I did not stay to see her. Judith engaged me to dine with her the next day. I lodged with Mrs. Welles I passed a very pleasant day with your sister, made my dinner on a very nice chicken pie. Judith wrote you no doubt by Deblois. Mr. Davis I hear has been in Boston for a week, I was expecting him out every day, he told my brother he had a letter for me and that he should come out and bring it himself, but I have never got the letter. I was much disapointed in not seeing him.

I have not time now to write to Mrs. Goldthwaite, we have had company to spend the day, Miss Langdon and her Brother Mrs. Welles and Katherine, if you should see them dont mention this letter. I hear Mr. & Mrs. Hill are up from Georgetown, it appears as if the whole eastern country were up - I called in to see Miss Danforth as I was passing, she fell about a week ago on the ice and hurt herself very much, she is much better. I saw the doctor there, also the Miss Prentisses, who say they expect Charles Shaw next week.

There is another match talked of here, tho I dont give much credit to it. It is no less than William Winthrop and N-- H--; it has arisen from his frequently carrying her to ride, if at any time she could not conveniently leave home he would go in and get H. to stay till they returned, he has waited on her into Boston to shops, and has got a new coachee. I think he will respect himself too much to marry such a girl, she is pretty but would make a poor figure as Mrs. Winthrop.

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What has become of young Wingate? I believe H. has expected him this way before this, the girls say they think she is much pleased with him, he was extremely attentive when he was in Portland to her, whether he meant anything or not I dont know.

General Dearborn is to be collector in Boston, I am glad for Mrs. Hobbert's sake he is coming this way, and it is a more lucrative place than the one he is now in. I think if Theodore was to see this he would ask if I was writing a sermon, I have spun out the subjects to a considerable length and I am afraid you will want an interpreter.

We have had a very smart Dedication, I suppose you have heard, the sermon by Mr. Holmes, which is to be printed, it was very much admired, then the Meeting-house put me much in mind of yours. They have a fine organ. I went down last Sabbath to hear Mr. Coleman, but was disappointed, found Professor Willard in his room. I assure you he is very much improved of late. I have hardly room to add my Brother, Sister, and the girls join me in regards to you & Mr. Jenks. I hope you wont let him see this medley. I long to see Sarah, kiss them both for me.

Yours with affection

SUSANNA HILL.

CAMBRIDGE, May 4, 1807.

Mr. Hammett called on Wednesday with your letter, for which I was very sorry I had not even the opportunity to thank you, but he left Town so soon there was not a possibility of sending a line in to him. I was sorry he could not devote more time to us, it is a fortunate thing that Mr. H. possesses an uncommon share of good nature or his patience would have been quite exhausted with the numberless enquiries that I made in the half hour that he was here. ...

Your sister Judith spent a day at Mrs. Hilliards a week or two since. I suppose she wrote you she called upon a number of her friends. Harriett and she called together, invited me to drink tea with them. I did myself the pleasure, the girls were engaged. Judith never looked better in her life, she tells me she intends going to Bath in July. What a charming thing it is that she can be with you this summer. Indeed I dont expect she will come this way again, except it is for a visit she is partial I think to the eastern country, and if there is none at present in Bath that she would marry there may be in Brunswick, there is that Mr. Yates, not to mention Mr. Parker and a number of others, Professors and the like out of which she can have her choice & I have not the least doubt she will settle among you.

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Mr. H. tells me that the weather has been uncommonly severe in Bath this winter, much colder than the last, which I thought impossible, in short he gave a most woeful account of the manner in which the time had passed, which must have been particularly dull to those gentlemen who had not families of their own. Mr. H., I dare say has been your constant visitor, & many a sociable evening visit has he made you. I hope you have had none of those drowsy turns you used to have while I was with you. If you have I pity you....

We had sad accounts from Brunswick, the first we heard was that there were three suspended for what we did not hear, after which they had kicked Mr. Cleaveland out of the Chappell, I thought at first it was a mere fabrication to keep us in countenance, we have heard since they suspended one for misbehaviour at a Ball. I suppose they were merely country lads and lasses.

Your friends here have all had a slight touch of the epidemic that has prevailed here none have been dangerous except Mrs. Gerry who has had a fever and her life has been dispaired of this some weeks passed, since the fever left her she has had ulcers ... and every symptom of a decline. Mrs. Bill saw Mr. Gerry at Mrs. Hilliard's a day or two since & he then said they had hope of her recovery.

Miss F. [Fayerweather] has got over all her scruples & was married about a month since, they have hired the house which belongs to John, for a year the ladies all made the wedding visit in the morning except Mrs. Craigie and Mrs. Waterhouse, who went together. As I dislike these kind of visits I left mine to go of an afternoon in a sociable way.



Captain L. remains yet a widower as young ladies are all holding up our heads, but I am afraid to no purpose. Captain Benjamin Lee<sup>4</sup> and Lady have spent the winter at Washington, they returned a day or two since, we heard they had bought a place on Long Island where they are going to reside. Mr. Craigie by attending the Court all weathers to get his petition granted for a bridge took one cold on the back of another untill he was obliged to keep house, very sick indeed for a fortnight and looked I assure you miserably, and to add to all he had a dozen shocking boils, which the Dr. thought was a fortunate circumstance for him! Mrs. Shaw has been more unwell than common this winter and has also grown very deaf. Mrs. Craigie has had a dreadfull cold and in addition to all this Mrs. Tuttle has been gone about three months and they have had no help but Eliza since, how they have done I dont know, they

4. He lived in the Lechmere-Sewall-Riedesel house, corner of Sparks and Brattle streets. His son inherited it from Mr. Thomas Lee.

have a good deal of company. Mrs. Henry & her two children were there some time, they came from Vermont to go to the southward to make her friends a visit, then they are going to Montreal this spring to live, she came up last Sunday and passed the night with Mrs. Craigie. Saturday they had three coaches full of gentle men to dine, when the bridge is to begin I dont know. Mr. Joy and Mr. Craigie cant agree whereabouts to build. Mr. Joy owns the place that was Mr. Barrett's.

Mrs. Foster has been unwell so as to keep her room for several days - she was well enough week before last to have a large party, the boys once in a while persuade her into one. The company were Mr. & Mrs Craigie, Judge & Mrs. Hilliard, Deacon Hilliard, lady, and sister, Mr. Yarnold, lady, and sister and Miss Stevens, the Miss Mellens, my Brother, Sister, myself and the two girls, the young gentlemen of the family, Andrew, Tom, and James. Bassinger never makes his appearance and John is never well enough to see company, there was also Mr. Abbott, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Carey, and Ben Lincoln. We had a very social time I assure you Mrs. Yarnold sings you know and he plays so we had musick. The next day Mary Craigie<sup>5</sup> had all the misses of her acquaintance who danced till eleven. Mrs. Haven<sup>6</sup>with her son, who is a fine child, has been a week at her mother's, came with the intention of staying two nights and has been detained by the weather, we have had a long spell of dull rainy weather. ...

Mr. Sewall<sup>7</sup> has read the people all out of church, I feel very sorry for him, he is so good a young man, he still resides in Cambridge, they have engaged a Mr. Abbott, but owing to weak eyes he has not been able to perform yet. Carey has read two Sundays, and Ben Lincoln two. Ben spent last one with us he is in very good spirits. Otis has not attended to college duties since his mother's death, he is now at Hingham. Mrs. Guild has left Cambridge and hired the house that Sam Clarke built at Newton, he has sold it to Mr. Freeman but Mr. F. dont chuse to reside there. Judge Wendell has bought Dr. Pearson's house<sup>8</sup>but is not going to live there himself. Mrs. Pearson has not enjoyed such health for years as she has since they lived in Andover, the girls have been in Cambridge a great deal this winter. Major Putnam has

5. Mary Craigie Foster, daughter of Bossenger, was at this date thirteen years old. She died four years later.

6. Elizabeth, another daughter of Bossenger Foster, married Hon. Samuel Haven of Dedham.

7. Mr. Samuel Sewall (H.C. 1804), who succeeded Mr. Jenks for a brief period as Header at Christ Church. - Ed.

8. On Holmes Place, afterward called the Holmes House.

buried his last and only son, and one of the girls they expect will soon follow him. Mr. Moor, Mrs. Watson's daughter is very low,<sup>9</sup> Mrs. Cox has lost her husband, if you can call it a loss poor creature, died in convulsions, drank a pint and a half of rum and had thirty fits the day he died.<sup>10</sup>

Mr. Hollis, who, I dont know whether you knew, returning home the other side of the Bridge the last severe storm, the evening being extremely dark, and the railing on the Bridge broken, fell in and was drowned.<sup>11</sup> ...

Mrs. Hilliard has a very lame hand an old complaint which I am afraid she will never get rid of. It is her right hand which makes it worse, she has not been able to use it this three months. Harriett I suppose has written you the particulars, I really pity her and Harriett too. . . . As to dismals I think my letter is nearly a match for yours. Our family have escaped pretty much except the mumps. How could you be so cruel as to tell me of that poem without sending it? dont disapoint me the next time you write. Is Paty with you? I hope the reformation you mention has continued. I hope also there has been one in Mary.

You wish for some information respecting Colledge and its affair which seems to be involved in such a labyrinth that I am hardly able to give you any. The first meaning (sic) was that the Commons were very bad, and a petition praying that they might have better provisions they thought had not the attention paid to it that they deserved, they agreed on a certain day if the Commons were not better to leave the Hall in a body, it was said they found out what they were to have for dinner and bespoke dinners at the Publick and boarding houses.

Supper came but not one of them went in but the waiters, who went directly out as soon as supper was served. The President then ordered Commons to cease and they closed untill the Corporation met to investigate the Matter, which they did on Monday and voted that they should have better provisions, also drew up a paper for each one of those who left the Hall on Friday to sign, expressive of their sorrow and regret at their passed conduct with the promise never to commit the like fault again, this was read on Tuesday morning by the President. This they were at liberty to sign any time previous to Saturday night, or leave Colledge without a character to enter any other, this they thought too

9. Mrs. Artenatus Moore, daughter of William Watson; her husband was a baker.

10. Walter Cox, 35 years old, died April 27, 1807.

11. April 2, 1807. He was thirty-eight years old.

degrading and severe a punishment for leaving the Hall, which they did in a very peaceable manner, tho they had met before, which was contrary to law. They now all met together and entered into the most solemn engagement with each other that they never would put their names to this paper, with but one exception in the whole number, thus resolute and determined the Government were afraid the Colledge would be broken up (or rather the Corporation with Mr. Parsons at the head) they sent to the parents and guardians of these young men, and agreed upon a day to meet in Cambridge to see if by their entreaty they could induce them to sign, and on Friday they met in Porter's Hall, with nearly all the lawyers in Boston to plead with them, and the scene, they say, was truly affecting. Parents begging and entreating their children with tears in their eyes, using every argument in their power to prevail upon them to sign, many declared

they would disinherit them forever. One, they said, fell down upon his knees to his son, but all this made little or no impression for it seemed as if they had rather die than sign. On finding that entreaty would not do, they laid their commands and nearly forced them to sign.

The first day they got but one, Mr. Andrews of Newburyport, who was obliged to leave Town and was determined his son should put his name before he left, the others from Boston, Salem, and other Towns came the next day and went with their sons to the President where seventy-five, with tears in their eyes, not more than two or three excepted, put their names to the paper, most of whom told the President they were compelled to do it by their parents, that it was not their free act and deed, many of whom were more wretched than you can conceive of, mortified to death after what they had said and the oath they had taken to stand by each other, several have taken up their connections and left Colledge, one of them is Sam Storrow, who was one of the most active in their meetings. Mr. Higginson and his other friends said everything they could say on the subject. Mr. Higginson said he never would do anything to assist him, they prevailed upon him to sign, but he has left and is now in a lawyer's office in Groton. Mr. Higginson is so much offended that he never means to do anything more for him. tho I would not justify the scholars in all their proceedings yet I think it was wrong to compel them to sign, many blame the Government but more Mr. P., who they think has been the means of their being treated with this severity, of which I believe they have most heartily repented, and it would not do for them to retract, and thus Colledge is almost broken up. they have sent away eighteen of the senior class, among whom are their best scholars and most respectable young men, they gave

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leave for any to go home who chuse to and there has been no regular excercises since this happened, they excused about forty waiters tho they agreed to leave the Hall with them, and others who boarded out or did not be in Town, of this number was Jacques. In short the Government of Colledge were never less respectable than at present. I have given you a lengthy & I am afraid an uninteresting account of this affair.

This has been written almost a week when I shall send it I cant say. I suppose your Brother has moved ere this and I have some hopes that I shall hear where they are by Harriett Hilliard, who is gone into Town today and no doubt will try to find them .... I forgot to tell you that Mr. Gerry and Cousin Orne are building a large store directly opposite Mr. Gerry's house, at the corner of the new road which instead of coming behind Mrs. Foster's as was talked of is to come out almost opposite Mr. Craigie's. I tell Mr. Craigie that the trade I expect will all be carried up there Yes he says it will be tile door [of trade] I believe ....

Mr. Holmes preached for Mr. F. last Sabbath and we had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Nourse, who we think improves. Mr. Coleman has a call at Hingham, their new meeting house is to be dedicated by Mr. Ware next week. My Brother, Sister, & the Girls desire their best regards to you and Mr. Jenks. May you, my dear friend, with Mr. J. and the children enjoy one uninterrupted state of health & happiness is the earnest prayer of your sincere friend,  
S. HILL.

As to the labyrinthine "affair" related above, it may be of interest to give the other side of the story. In "A Narrative of the Proceedings of the Corporation of Harvard College relative to the late Disorders in that Seminary," printed by W. Hilliard, April, 1807, after relating the troubles and how they were met by the College Government, we read:

"During the week, thus anxiously employed by the President, some of the Committee, who presented the petition to the Corporation in Boston, called twice in one day on the President, with the intention, they have

since declared, to learn of him the fate of that petition; but they found him engaged in a meeting of the Immediate Government; and he, having no intimation of their intention in waiting on him, directed that they should call again. One of that Committee thought proper, as he has since declared, to call on the President for the same purpose on Monday the thirtieth of March, about the time of breakfast. The President being at breakfast, and uninformed of the purpose for which

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he called did not see him. [This is evidently the grievance to which Miss Hill refers.]

"Notwithstanding an express and well known prohibition that there should be no meeting of any class without the permission of the President, and a law, with severe penalties against combinations among the students for unlawful purposes; and also a positive law for the orderly and decent behaviour of the students at Commons prohibiting the leaving of the Hall without license before thanks were returned; the students who had been induced to believe, as it is supposed, that their petition was neglected, openly and, in defiance of the laws, caused the bell to ring for the meeting of the classes and when assembled organized themselves, and resolved on a combination to enter the Hall at dinner time and, if the Senior Class, who had not before made any complaint of their commons to the Corporation, disapproved of the dinner and took the lead, they would all leave the Hall without license, and without waiting for the regular dismissal of the tables ....

"In pursuance of this combination the students attended in the Hall at the usual time of dinner and after the blessing was asked turned on their heels and, preceded by the Senior Class, they all left the room except the waiters, and went to their dinners in town. At evening commons none attended. To prevent waste of provisions the Immediate Government put them all out of commons, and gave them permission to diet at proper houses in town until farther orders.

"After the expiration of the time which had been allowed to the Students for reflexion and which had been unhappily employed by some to stimulate them to a persevering opposition to the Colledge Government, seventy-four were found to have subscribed the requisite certificate. Forty-five seem not to have been implicated in the combination. There remained ninety-nine, who had not given the assurances of future submission to the laws required by the Corporation. Among these twenty-two, and probably a few more will appear on farther enquiry to have been unconnected with the original combination."

PORTSMOUTH June 10. 1808.

There are not many people in the World that I feel willing to write them two letters for one, as you are one of this number I shall as a proof of my great regard write you a few lines by Mrs. S. Davis, who is anxiously waiting for Mr. Davis to return from Boston, as she begins to feel quite homesick.

I sincerely wish you could take a journey, I think it would do you more good than anything you could do. I hope you will not neglect

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your own health by too great attention to others - tho I enjoy a good share of health yet I dont know when I have been subject to so many colds as I have had this winter passed. I took a violent cold when watching a very damp night by Susan Prentice, since which I have never been entirely free from a hoarseness and never from a cold more than a fortnight at a time. I have heard others complain of the same thing since the influenza. You see by this that I am still in Portsmouth, I intended when I came to have returned as soon as

the riding was pleasant [Miss Hill was visiting her cousin Mrs. Langdon] - I shall probably be here a month or six weeks longer. As to the news of Cambridge I can write you nothing but what you have heard already, the last letters I received were brought me by Andrew Foster who with his Brother Tom were travelling eastward. Andrew told me then if the roads were good across he intended making you a visit before he returned, it is a Fortnight last Thursday since they were here ....

Mrs. Appleton has a Sister married in this Town to a Mr. Mason, a lawyer, a man of property and belongs to the Church. Next Sabath Mr. Eaton from Boston preaches, after that they have engaged Mr. Abbott that is reading at Cambridge. Dr. Eustis who spent a few days here last week thinks Mr. Craigie's Bridge speculation will be of no advantage to him, the day it was granted to him in his opinion made him a beggar. You have heard I suppose that Mr. Holmes has moved into the house that her Father bought and he lives with them, he has let his own house or rather the Parsonage to Mr. Bartlett. Judge Wendell with a sister of his was here last week they mentioned Mrs Gannett[12] as being very low that there was no expectation of her continuing but a short time, that her mind was perfectly calm and tranquill, I cant bear to think we must lose so excellent a Woman. I believe you never had the pleasure to be much acquainted with her, with a most intelligent mind her conversation was always animated and chearfull, which could not fail of pleasing all that conversed with her. Society will mourn her loss but to her family it will be irreparable. - When Mr. P. first came to town he brought me a letter from Sophia, and Harriett Hilliard wrote a long postscript she mentioned she had had a letter from you some time before, that you wanted to know if I did not intend to go to Bath before I returned, were I to consult nothing but my own inclination I could soon determine upon that question, but as there is not the least probability of seeing you at Bath I shall return in full

12. Mrs. Ruth Gannett died June 11, 1808, aged 41.

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hope and high expectation of seeing you in Boston and Cambridge this summer. You find that my Brother is Post Master, he has taken a house at the Bottom of Summer Street but does not intend to move in until the Fall I dont like the idea of keeping two houses nor of living in Boston. Mrs. Davis tells me you are having good help which I was much pleased to hear. Mr. Greenwood tells me you have the best Garden in the Town, I hope Mr. Jenks wont work too hard in it. I hope you have been to Brunswick since the turnpike, by what I hear of Mr. A. I think Mr. Jenks will be pleased with him. My best regards to him and kiss the children.

S. HILL.

BOSTON, June 17. 1809.

That I have neglected to answer your last letter has not been because I valued it less that I was wont to do your letters; neither have I the excuse of having had two children since I wrote you, but I have something more powerful to plead than either of them; an unconquerable aversion to writing but it is a thing of which I am much ashamed and to such a friend I own the apology poor indeed, your letter was really a feast to me but as there is no pleasure without some alloy I found I had to regret your want of health which had deprived me of a letter for so long a time and your little flock of many attentions that sickness in all probability might put it out of your power to pay them. I was sorry to hear that you had so severely felt the effects of the Embargo it is an evil out of which I hope good will spring at least we democrats have faith to think so. I am afraid you have been obliged to relinquish many of the conveniences if not the comforts of life, as I know Mr. Jenks would much sooner suffer himself than distress one single individual in the Parish,

but I hope brighter scenes and better prospects will await you - and should you make Cambridge and Boston a visit I hope it will not be under those circumstances of which you appear fearfull when you wrote me last. I feel under many obligations for the sweet little poem you was so good as to send me, tell Mr. Jenks I admired it, it was so much like himself. Andrew Foster was here the day I received your letter and as I was not restricted I could not forbear letting him read it, as I knew it would be such a gratification to him to read any of Mr. Jenks' composition, Mrs. Craigie spent a day with us soon after and insisted on my letting her see it and you know it would not do to refuse after I had shown it to Andrew, they were both much pleased I assure you. Mrs. Craigie when I last saw her desired me when I wrote you to remember her best regards to you and Mr. J. I think we see more of them than we did

when we lived out there you know she used to visit but seldom, by the way Andrew and Tom Foster are coming to live in Town with Dr. Howard; as to Judith I have seen but little of her this winter, your Brother's marrying a lady that I had no knowledge of has prevented my going there with that freedom that I should if Judith had been alone. The girls drank tea there with a very large party just after they were married, every body is pleased with her she is a very pleasing woman and your Brother they said behaved sweetly. I called there about a month since with one of the girls, they engaged then to take tea with us the next day, but in the afternoon she was taken with a violent pain in her face which prevented their coming Judith called a few days after but I was not at home, when I saw her she said she should go to Bath as soon as the weather was warm. I have heard nothing from her since, Mr. Davis was here night before last by whom I shall send this, he tells me that Charles Shaw has gone into the Navy, it is a pity a young man of such fine talents should not fix himself in a better situation. We have quitted Cambridge for the present and I dont know but forever tho it is a thing I dont allow myself to think on neither can I realize it. We have let the house to Mr. Wainwright, Mrs. W. has always been very intimate in Mrs. Foster's and Mrs. Craigie's family's which makes it very agreeable to them, they have a son in Colledge<sup>13</sup> which has led them to reside in Cambridge, perhaps you or Mr. Jenks may have seen her at Mrs. Craigie's her name was Mayhew. A woman of superior good sense and is a great acquisition to Cambridge. Everything remains much as it did when we left it there are no new inhabitants except in one or two houses. Brown's Tavern<sup>14</sup> is purchased by a Mr. Newman who married a daughter of Dr. Stillman, and have opened a shop there. Mrs. Boardman has purchased and moved into the house that the Beals live in, and Winford, the writing master with another person has bought Major Brattle's, Deacon Hilliard is building a house between that and our house,<sup>15</sup> the house you moved out of is still empty as is the one that Mrs. Guild lived in, you have heard of the death of Mrs. Gammage she has been declining all winter. Mr. William Winthrop is fearful of losing one of his eyes, as he was giving directions about setting some fence a piece of a rail went with great force against one of his eyes; he thought at

13. Rev. Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright (H.C. 1812), afterwards Bishop of New York.

14. West corner of Dunster Street and Harvard Square.

15. East corner of Brattle and Hilliard Streets.

first it had gone into his head, the pain was extreme and it is now so swollen that he cant tell how much it is injured. Mrs. Hill was at Mrs. Hilliards Monday she then talked of coming in the next day to pass a few days, but we have heard nothing of her since, Harriett was in at election she told me she heard particularly from you by Mr. Abbott. Poor Harriett has been very much confined at home this summer her mother has been much of the time unwell and for two months they have been without a maid. Mr. Peck diets with them and lives in the house that Mr. Bartlett lives in. we see our Cambridge friends often, one of the Miss Mellens are passing a few days with us - she is studying French with a Russian, who has resided in Cambridge the last winter, he also teaches other languages, he has taught Sidney Willard to pronounce the Hebrew which he says none do properly in this Country, he has also a secret art of curing sick people which he says was left him by his father he has undertaken to cure Mrs. Hilliard's hand and they say it is really better, says he could have cured Mrs. Gerry's if the Dr. would have let him, rather against the Dr. dont you think so? there has been a host of ministers down at Portland ordination. Mr. J. I presume was over, I expected Mr. Kirkland would have gone as far as Bath, but he intends going to Philadelphia this season and I suppose could not spare the time, I have not seen him since his return - we are so fortunate as to live near and attend his meeting. Mr. Chauncy while his meeting house is building worships with us which I think a fortunate thing for us as he is so good a preacher. I shall be sorry when the time comes that we must part with him. Remember me to your friend Mrs. Stockbridge and Miss Guild, I see by the paper that they have lost their father, I should think the other sister would come and live with them. I long to see little Sarah and Theodore, as also I do the two little strangers. how is Mary, I hope you have more comfort in her than you had when I was with you. How is Mrs. Sewall? Major Shaw I think must have left a destitute family. I must now make the same request that you did in your last to burn this scroll. My Brother, Sister and the Girls join me in regards to yourself and Mr. Jenks.

SUSANNA HILL.

BOSTON June the 11th 1810

I received your letter yesterday morning and tho a rare thing to hear from you under your own hand that I have such a friend still living as yourself it was not the less welcome, as it was Sunday I had not time to set directly down to answer it as you desired. Indeed the thing pro-

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posed seemed to be of such magnitude as required some little time to debate upon in my own mind; from a sincere wish to comply with your request, which I know is made in the sincerity of your heart, and a strong desire of once more visiting Bath it is painful to say it will not be in my power to execute the plan that you have proposed for your Sister and myself to go by water. I should admire to go in company with her and tho I have never ventured farther than the light House should not so much object to this mode of traveling as my Brother who has a very great aversion to females venturing by water unless there is great necessity for it. . . .

I spent a fortnight at Cambridge at the time H[arriet] H[illiard] was married which was a Sunday evening they went directly home after Mr. Peck<sup>16</sup> had eaten his bowl of chocolate. the next morning at five set out for Newbury Port intended to spend the time while there with Mrs. Aikens but found her very ill and went to Mrs. Andrews stayed two nights and returned Wednesday evening, they sent cake to all their acquaintances & a card letting them know that they should see company three days. they sent to fifty in Cambridge and Boston. The Cambridge Ladies all went Friday I went among the rest, we found Mrs. Preble and her sister with Mrs. Lee and Harriett with her work table at her elbow and working for dear life which we thought a little too unconscious, she had sent word she should expect her friends to call those three days. Harriet put

on no dignity at all but appeared just the same as if nothing had happened, all the dignitaries of Colledge with their ladies, Mr. Biglow and lady, and in short every body

16. William Dandridge Peck was the first professor of Natural History. He was the son of John Peck, shipbuilder, of Boston, born 8 May, 1763, died at Cambridge 3 Oct., 1822, Harvard College 1782. He went into the counting house of Mr. Russell in Boston for three years and then devoted himself to botany and entomology, living for twenty years the life of a hermit, much of the time at Kittery. March 27, 1805, he was appointed professor at Harvard, his friends having raised the money to endow the professorship. He lived with Mr. Bartlett in the old parsonage in the College Yard and ate at Mrs. Hilliard's, who by that time was probably living in the old Cooke House, corner of Holyoke Place and Holyoke Street. He married her daughter, Miss Harriet Hilliard, May 27, 1810, he being 47 years old and she being 23. They lived on the south side of Mason Street in a house built by Henry Prentice, Jr., about where Agassiz House now stands. They had one son, whose descendants live in Worcester County. Mr. Peck was born a Congregationalist, but in 1792 he became an Episcopalian, being baptized by Bishop Bass. He was warden of Christ Church 1816-1819. See Mass. Hist. Collections, vol. X, 1823.

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but Mr. Craigie & Mrs. Foster. Mr. Craigie I suppose could not spare time from Bridges and roads to go and she would not go without him. I heard of none from Boston besides my Brother & Sister except Mrs. H. and Ann Storer and Dr. Kirkland who was dining with them when they received the cake and they all got into the carriage and came out. None of his friends here in Boston seem to be pleased with the match. Mr. & Mrs. Sales with Miss Peck were at the wedding. Mrs. Guild and Miss Curtis were over Saturday, Miss C. has really behaved like a heroine. Mrs. Hilliard is as happy as possible she is to have a daughter of Charles Prentiss to supply Harriett's place. Deacon H. has gone to Canada, poor man he meets with his afflictions. . . . Mrs. H. is living with him in their new house how long it will last that I dont know. Mr. McKean lives in Mrs. Wells' house, he wanted ours but Mrs. Wainwright still lives in that, Mr. Joe Foster is out this summer where Yarnold lived. They will not build for Mr. Peck this season, if I was Mrs. Hilliard I should be very glad they were not A brother of Dr. Jennison lives and keeps school where Deacon Hilliard lived William Prentiss has been in jail in Cambridge and has sworn out, his family live in the house that Mrs. Guild lived in, Mr. Prentiss keeps school.

Horatio Biglow has been very sick, they were afraid of spotted fever, he was gone a journey while I was in Cambridge. Mrs. Biglow still regrets not seeing you more while you were up. What do you think of our new Governor [Elbridge Gerry]? was you not a little surprised when you heard he was put up? after he was chosen they moved out of the house into the one you used to live in, and had it painted outside and in; - the kitchen, they thought it impossible ever to get clean, this one of the neighbors told me, but you know they always love to scandalize great folks. Mr. Craigie has got a road<sup>17</sup> behind the Governor's house [Elmwood], they are now making it. Mr. Appleton is going to build a house between his and Mr. Fayerweathers, Mr. F. is also going to build one. If our Governor should make a tour to the eastward this summer, as in all probability be will - you will no doubt have the honour of entertaining him at your house. Why did not Mr. Jenks come up to Election? I hope you will spare him at Commencement you may depend upon it it will be a good thing for his health and a great gratification to his friends. Remember me to those who have not forgot me. Mrs. Hill & the girls offer their best wishes

17. Now called Mount Auburn Street.

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for your health and happiness they join me also in regards to Mr. J. and I will thank you to kiss the children for me.

Your sincere friend

S. H.

BOSTON the 13th December, 1812

After spending a fortnight very pleasantly in Cambridge I return'd to pass Thanksgiving with my friends in Boston, during my stay there I was not able to learn anything of you but so fully confident was I that Mr. Jenks would not accept the Professorship and tarry in Bath that my mind was easy on that score. The Parish Meeting alarmed me a little but even there too I hoped that Mr. Jenks would not place too much dependance on fair promises; It is a long walk to your Sister Pope's and for more than a week owing chiefly to bad weather I was not able to see them and Judith after she had received your letter had been trying to get down here and it is now only a week since I heard that it was decided for Mr. Jenks to take the Professorship and tarry at Bath. all things we know are wisely ordered, Judith seems nearly to be reconciled to this determination and why should not I Mrs. Pope has felt the most interested of the two about your coming to Portsmouth, this was natural as Judith can go to Bath whenever she pleases whereas Mrs. Pope now who can see you but once in several years might perhaps see you twice in one, that of seeing your friends much oftener is not the least among the advantages you have lost by being detain'd in Bath, I could have wished my dear friend that the Counsel had consisted partly of Mr. Jenk's friends in Boston and Vicinity - as it was washing day at Mrs. Pope's and she had but one girl I had not the pleasure of seeing her, Theodore came in while I was there he looks nicely and his aunt told me that he bore the disappointment of your not coming to Portsmouth much better than site expected, give my love to Mr. Jenks and tell him tho I can forgive him I am wicked enough to wish he had been a little more selfish. Mrs. Welles received a letter from Mrs. Langdon a few days since who writes that the Parish are all up in arms at Mr. Jenks refusing their invitation, when I returned from Mrs. Pope's I found your letter which was a very great gratification I assure you there is nothing that concerns you or your family that is uninteresting to me - as you say I hope exertions will last but I look forward to your living in Brunswick before many years are passed. I feel glad for Mrs. Stockbridge as well as a number of your friends in Bath that you are to tarry with them. ... Mr. Jenks' usefulness will perhaps be more extensive than if he

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had removed to Portsmouth, if so I am afraid my disappointment arises from mere selfishness which I ought not to indulge I can hardly credit the doings of the Parish I did not think they ever could have been brought to make the exertions and go such lengths to keep Mr. Jenks as they have done; if it was to be an Installation at Portsmouth instead of an inauguration at Brunswick I think I could attend with pleasure. . . .

I forgot that I had not mentioned to you that Quincy<sup>18</sup> was going to be married, I heard when I got home that they had determin'd to be married this fall tho their friends all thought they had determin'd upon it too soon, tho Quincy is in as good business as any young man of his standing, they promised to begin small and live very snug, they have taken a small house a few doors from us down South street [Boston.] Quincy furnished it himself except a few presents she had of two or three Hundred Dollars; they have bought a pew in Mr. Channing's meeting, her Mother belongs to Mr. Gardiner's Church but none of her Daughters like him they intended that as they were going to Mr. Channing's meeting that he should Marry them but he refused as it is not Customary for a Clergyman to marry those that do not belong to his Parish they were under the

necessity of asking Mr. Gardiner to marry them, they were married in Church about nine o'clock which saved us the trouble of going to the House and they of having us, they said the Church never was so full at any Wedding before, they set off directly for Providence where she has a Brother, a number of their young acquaintances went as far as Milton where they din'd and return'd leaving the Bride and Groom to proceed the next day. Your friends at Cambridge are all well Mrs. Peck has a fine son born while I was there. . . . Mrs. Hilliard was quite sick for near a week she has been in Town since but I was not at home when she call'd here, she has a sister of Mr. Bradshaw for a companion. Mr. & Mrs. Holmes have met with a severe trial in the loss of a little Daughter about six years old.<sup>19</sup> It is indeed delightfull to see with what cheerfulness they are resigned to the will of Providence. Mr. & Mrs. Craigie are well, he Din'd with us a few days since, he has felt very much interested in your call to Portsmouth. Mrs. Shaw is and has been very sick tho they think her recovering, her complaint is the dropsy.<sup>20</sup>

18. Thomas Quincy Hill, son of Dr. Aaron Hill, married Lucretia Catherine Timmins Callahan, 15 October, 1812 (Registers of Trinity Church, Boston). He died at sea, 1813, leaving an only child, Mary Timmins Quincy Hill.

19. Sarah Lathrop died November 6, 1812.

20. Mrs. Elizabeth, relict of Rev. B. Shaw of Nantucket and mother of Mrs. Andrew Craigie died of the dropsy, April 7, 1814, aged 72.

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I called upon Judith Thursday and took Theodore[21] home with me to spend the day, I did not see Mrs. Pope as she had gone shopping. Theodore was very well and I have met him once in the street since. I should have sent this by the Post but he told me that Mr. Elwell told him that he should go to Bath in eight days and last evening Mr. Davis came to the Door but as we had company left word that he would call again, his coming was quite unexpected, I have not said a word about his going to Congress, if you go on so I am afraid some of you will want hooping, how does Mrs. G[oldthwait] and D. like this Showering down of Mitres[22] there seems to be no want of heads to fit them, I tell Mr. D, I never would be left behind with all the children however I little thought he would really go. Tell Sarah I am very glad to hear she has grown so much since I left I have no doubt her increase of goodness is in proportion. I long to see her as I do all the little flock, which I will thank you to kiss for me.

Mr. Davis call'd on us a few days since and says he will go home in the course of a week and I shall trouble him with this, with love to Mr. Jenks and wishing you both a happy new year and that each succeeding one may find you blessed with health and happiness is the prayer of your affectionate friend

S. HILL.

Boston Sep. the 21st. 1813.

I do not know when I have been more surprised than I was to see Mrs. Davis but I was not the less glad to see her, she appeared to be quite cheerful and happy it is necessary sometime to cast off care if one would wish to wear a face dressed in smiles .... she set out for Portsmouth yesterday where she will pass a few days, my Brother & Sister set out for there tomorrow by whom I shall send this. Our family returned to Town last week, we had an opportunity of letting the house to the person that lived in Dr. Waterhouses' otherwise we should have been glad to have staid a few weeks longer. Mr. Craigie & Debby din'd with us today they are all well he enquired particularly about you. . . . I call'd on your Sisters this morning and found them all well, Mrs Pope was making up a bed-quilt that she had taken out of the frame yesterday, which she

had quilted all herself, Judith was doing up a few muslins. Mrs. P. intends to put in a cradle quilt this afternoon and I have engaged to pass the day with her tomorrow and help quilt a

21. Mrs. Jenks's son.

22. Theodore Dehon (H.C. 1795), Reader at Christ Church, 1796-97, had at this date just been consecrated Bishop of South Carolina. The rest of the "shower" is not now clear. - Ed.

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little on it, how I wish you could join us. Your Sisters expect you with Mr. Jenks and you may depend upon it will be much disappointed if you do not [come] they expect to hear for certain when Mr. & Mrs. Elwell return .... Mr. Everett is to preach for the first time in Brattle Street [church] the next Lord's day he preachd last Sabbath at Waltham a number went out there to hear him but I have not heard how he was liked, all are anxiously waiting as he is the one they expect will fill Mr. Buckminster's place. I hope they will not be disappointed.

BOSTON Oct the 11th 1813.

Your letter found us anxiously employed in assisting to fit Quincy for a Voyage which has been recommended to him by his Physicans they are very fearfull of a decline and have recommended a warmer climate to him, his wife and her elder Sister go with him they intend going to St. Michials where she has a relation, we must commit him to the care of that Being who knows what is best for us. . . .

I expect to spend part of the winter in Portsmouth if I leave Boston. there was no preaching in Mr. Buckminster's meeting House the Sabbath that my Brother and Sister were there, Mr. Abbott is soon to be settled in Greenland the one that is courting Mr. Pearson but they say with too small a salary to give them a Support, Mr. Abbott who was lately ordained in Chauncy Place is almost gone in a decline, it is thought he never will be able to preach again. your friends are all well in Cambridge, Mrs. Foster calld here a few days since Andrew has set up the practice of Physic in Dedham. Deacon Hilyard's wife has reformed and has desird to be admitted into fellowship with the church again, most of the Ladies in Town have calld on her and everything is forgotton some think it is too good to last.

I am indebted to Miss Louise A. Lienemann-Jenks, proprietor of the Lincoln Book Shop, 58 Melrose Street Boston, for the loan of these letters and for permission to read them to you to-night. I hope that they have brought to you something of the social life of Cambridge a hundred years ago.

RICHARD HENRY DANA read extracts from his "Journal of Travels in England, in 1875-1876."<sup>1</sup>

ARCHIBALD MURRAY HOWE read the following paper:

1. As this material is to be published in another form, it is not printed here.

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## A LETTER FROM THOMAS HOLLIS

THE valuable original letter which I am to read was in answer to one written by *Edmund Quincy Junior Esq. to Mr. Thos. Hollis, dated Boston, July 25, 1766,*<sup>2</sup> from which I quote these words. Quincy begs of Thomas Hollis to continue his

kind regards to our College tho he [Jonathan Mayhew] is Dead with whom you chiefly delighted to correspond still let that Seminary of Learning, which is the foundation of our Civil & Religious Privileges & which he took so much pains to render useful and free, enjoy your Favour, Protection & Assistance. - As anything that relates to Dr. Mayhew will I doubt not give you pleasure, I have procured for your private satisfaction a copy of an Introduction to a Spirited & decent Oration on Patriotism delivered last week at our Annual Commencement ill Cambridge by a Young Student<sup>3</sup> who had so high a veneration for the Doctor that I believe had he not finished the Oration before his Death or had time permitted him to write another w'd gladly have said much more on the melancholy occasion. We have great reason daily to expect two Regiments in this Town only, the Church too already begins to exult upon our misfortunes, but we doubt not He who is able of Stones to raise up defenders of our Rights, Civil & Sacred, will send us other Mayhews as we need them ... I have the pleasure to inform you the Manufacture of Potash is now firmly established it needs no further assistance from the Society<sup>4</sup> than their Instruction how to essay it so as to detect Fraud & maintain its credit, concerning which the Society will have a letter from our General Assembly.<sup>5</sup> As far as my

2. Printed in Blackburne's Memoirs of Thomas Hollis, i. 337. - Ed.

3. Josiah Quincy, Jr. - Ed.

4. The present name of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Commerce, and Manufactures is The Royal Society of Arts. Sir Henry Trueman Woods, its Secretary, has published a History of the Society which should be a valuable book. When this Society was planned by William Shepley in 1755, England was just beginning her industrial supremacy, and this Society was one of the three oldest learned and scientific associations in that country. Only the Royal Society and the Society of Antiquaries were earlier. For a long time it alone filled the place which is now occupied by many societies which have since been formed for the promotion of special branches of science, industry, and art.

5. On June 28, 1766, the Massachusetts House passed an order appointing a committee to prepare a letter to the above named society, relating to the manufacture of potash, and directing the Speaker to sign it. There is no record of this letter, but the reply to it from Peter Templeman, Secretary of the society, is preserved, dated Nov. 8, 1766, addressed to Thomas Cushing (the Speaker), acknowledging its receipt, and stating that it had been submitted to the society and to several chemists, and if information as to the details of the process was transmitted, in case there was doubt about the results, he would endeavor to secure competent advice. This reply was communicated to the House Jan. 28, 1767, and a committee appointed to enquire into the process and assays for fixing the standard, and to make a report. On Feb. 27, their report was recommitted, and again presented March 18. It was then referred to the May session, the committee being directed to prepare an answer to Mr. Templeman's letter. (Information kindly supplied by Mr. J. J. Tracy, Chief of the Archives Division, State House, Boston.)

influence extends I have encouraged the culture of Silk in this part of the World & doubt not in the course of 4 or 5 years or as soon as Mulberry Trees can be brought to be of use we shall be able to make some figure in that article especially sh'd the Society's bounty be continued on that Commodity for we find by experience that the severity of our Winters are no kind of detriment to the eggs wherever deposited.

I am Sir, Yr much obliged

most Humble Serv't

EDMUND QUINCY JUNIOR.<sup>6</sup>

6. Edmund Quincy, Jr., son of Josiah, grandson of Edmund, was graduated from Harvard in 1752. He was early afterwards employed in business with his father; in 1760, when about 27 years of age, he was in London arranging a mercantile correspondence. His father and uncle were in business together, his father being a man of considerable fortune in New England. Mr. Edmund Quincy, our correspondent, intended to engage in the potash business and was at a loss about the premium and support of the Society which encouraged its importation. Dr. Jonathan Mayhew introduced Mr. Quincy to Mr. Hollis, who would, he thought, help Mr. Quincy's plans.

Mr. Quincy's father, Josiah Quincy of Braintree, in his will expresses the wish that the funeral expenses shall be "as frugal as the Tyranny of Custom will allow," and among other provisions directs that Henry Hill, a merchant in Boston, shall be paid for maintaining his grandson, Samuel Quincy, while in Harvard College. This Mr. Hill was one of the family of which another member was the wife of another son of Josiah, the brother of our Edmund Quincy.

Samuel Quincy was a refugee, and died at sea on a passage from Tortola to England Aug. 19, 1787. Our Edmund died at sea in March, 1768; and their celebrated brother, Josiah Quincy, Jr., the patriot, died on the voyage from England to Boston, April 26, 1775. I think a quotation from the preamble of his will is interesting:

"Of my spirit, I say the less because I know so little of it & I make no disposition thereof because I am well satisfied that it is disposed of already, in a manner perfectly right upon the whole & altogether unalterable by me.

"And as to my Creed touching the same it is of no consequence to any but myself and too foreign from any present purpose to be here set forth.

"Touching the deposit of my Body I am little solicitous but extremely averse to any parade in its interment."

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Of this third Thomas Hollis we may learn something from a somewhat diffusive biography edited by Archdeacon Francis Blackburn and printed in London in 1780. He was a son of Thomas Hollis, nephew of Thomas the first benefactor to Harvard College of that name, born in London in 1720, and after tutoring and travel admitted to the profession of the law in 1740 at Lincoln's Inn. His inheritance was enough to permit him to carry on extended charities in North America, on the Continent, and in England, by gifts of money, and by wise distribution of books and other literary products which should enlighten the youth upon the value of Freedom, the best types of government, and give assistance to the teachers at Harvard and elsewhere.

But, more than this, he often sought to aid the Colonies in their arts and commerce. He sent copies of the books of Praemia of the Society for the Encouragement of the Arts and Commerce to his best American friend, the Rev. Dr. Jonathan Mayhew, a man so highly honored hereabouts that it was believed he would accompany Dr. Benjamin Franklin as an emissary to appear before the House of Commons to explain, during the Stamp Act debate, the conditions of the several Colonies which objected to this taxation.

Mr. Hollis's correspondence with Dr. Mayhew was long continued and valuable. They discussed various authors and plans. Mayhew commended Voltaire and Rousseau, wrote to Hollis and Dr. Templeman, Secretary of the Society for Encouragement of Arts and Commerce, about sarsaparilla root. The Praemia of the Society for Encouragement of Arts did not apply to sarsaparilla raising in the Northern Colonies because that root was not supposed to be good, but Mayhew hoped to prove that the Society

was mistaken, that there might be greater virtue in the root to the northward, where, the juices subsiding, the leaves are dried up the greatest part of the year and then have more vigor in the root

than when the plant is evergreen, as in the Southern countries. This is but an instance of his correspondence with Mayhew in reference to encouragement of American products. The Society had had his support in many ways besides its valuable advice concerning the manufacture of potash; he was ever ready to assist North America.

But I shall not attempt any biographical sketch of Mr. Hollis. I shall merely quote here and there from this memoir. The author refers to Harvard College as a "once respectable seminary," and being an Anglican treats Mr. Hollis's attacks upon the English Church with apologetic terms.

Hollis early had a high opinion of John Adams's tract of 1765, "A Dissertation on Canon & Feudal Law," and, believing him to be young, industrious, and brave, he reflects that "in the minds of *the few, not in numbers*, doth the safety and felicity of States depend."

Referring to the bookseller's trade, our writer has it that printers who have their fortunes to make must pay some attention to the taste and complexion of the times; and some documents on religion and government which appeared important to Mr. Hollis were not likely to be relished by the politicians of either sort at that period; nor was it for the interest of the booksellers to promote their sale against the grain of their principal customers. Therefore Mr. Hollis agreed to indemnify them from any loss, and had thus done more than circulate literature essential to proper ideas of Freedom although not generally read. Mr. Hollis received sermons written to commemorate eminent persons. He thought orations more fit, and said "characters to sermons have always appeared to me awkward tacks."

While many British officers in the Colonies were misled by the disposition of the Americans, the Society of the Anglican Church for the Propagation of the Gospel was particularly unfortunate in its estimate of the seriousness in the general conversation and deportment of the Colonists, which the few propagating preachers thought fit to denominate hypocrisy, fanaticism, etc., in consequence of which they were ridiculed by the ribalds in the public prints, by the mock of "Boston Saints" and other terms of abuse of like tendency. Mr. Hollis was better acquainted with the piety

of the people of Boston, and in answer to some ludicrous observations made upon their appointment of a General Fast, he only said, "A fasting people will probably turn out a fighting people"; and his suggestion proved true, but did not guide the haughty Britons.

Mr. Hollis had good reason to believe that his steps were narrowly watched. He was advised to guard against his enemies. He replied that he should not fear events, nor be awed by them in any degree, but should proceed ingenuously as he was able against *measures not men* as hitherto, and place his trust in humility where it ought to be, with the Almighty.

He wrote: "I often cheerfully accept petty favors and obligations, great ones *Never*. I would sooner myself have stricken flat the sacred effigies of Briton, that is of heroic virtue itself, than have acquired

it - a great testimonial by donation or in any degree by finesse or bounty." Hence, when asked to solicit votes for his candidacy for Parliament, even though legally, he was unwilling to subject himself to any such annoyance or temptation. "I can live contented without glory, but cannot suffer shame," was his answer. It was therefore quite characteristic of him to write to President Holyoke of Harvard, May 17, 1766, requesting that public flattery should cease. "If," he wrote, "in the future the Gentlemen of Harvard College would be pleased to omit all notice of me on public occasions I should deem it as the greatest favour; their good will I shall ever rejoice in & be proud of, but public praise I most certainly dislike."

Mr. Hollis was always indignant with scrubs and trimmers, but he was not ill-natured, he was humorous and cheerful. He became so constant a friend of Massachusetts that the town meeting of Boston, March 22, 1770, appointed James Bowdoin, Dr. Joseph Warren, and Samuel Pemberton, Esq., a Committee to represent to Mr. Hollis that a horrid massacre had taken place March 5, 1770, and to ask him to interfere and seek removal of the British troops from the town. He declined, although believing the people of Boston to be virtuous, loyal, and magnanimous, because he thought himself to be so ordinary a person and so very a Whig that he could be of no other use to them than to send them a few books occasionally for their College.

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At another time after a riot in Boston he said, "The business of White Rose is to inflame everywhere."

These few words give some idea of the spirit of this benefactor. His habits of life were most simple. He arose early and in town went out very early, and spent his evenings generally at home in arranging what he had done or procured and settling for the next day's employ. He generally read or played on the flute at the close of the evening, which he found to soothe and compose his mind. He was fond of music, was a judge of it and had a large collection. His principal public entertainments were operas and oratorios, to which he sometimes went, but not very often. He was a great walker, even to excess, and rode sometimes for exercise. He fenced many years even to extreme, and it is thought he hurt himself by it.

He was abstemious in diet, drank no wine or beer, nor used salt or spices, nor butter, milk or sugar, but drank great quantities of tea morning and evening with only dry toast. He was lusty and grew fat, nor was he reduced by abstinence and great exercise.

He could not go through the little attentions necessary at entertainments, and therefore seldom entertained any but very particular friends, and towards the latter end of his life not even them. To all parade he was an enemy, thought it troublesome, and therefore kept no chariot, nor the number of common servants which are generally thought necessary to attend a gentleman of his fortune.

Such a man was Mr. Hollis. He died Jan. 1, 1774, when about fifty-three years of age, and at his request his body was buried ten feet deep in his field at Corsecombe, his Dorsetshire estate and place of retreat. His will provided that all of his estate should be inherited by his friend Thomas Brand, who took the name of Hollis and received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard in 1787, besides other academic distinctions, and died in 1804.

The letter<sup>7</sup> of Thomas Hollis, Esq., Lincoln's Inn (third of that name who was a benefactor of Harvard College), to Edmund Quincy, Jr., Esq., of Boston, Mass., is as follows:

7. The original of this letter was in possession of Miss Treadwell, whose aunt married Willard Quincy Phillips (H.C., 1855), son of Willard Phillips (H.C., 1810). It was presented by her to Harvard College Library, 1914. The bulk of this letter is printed in Blackburne's Memoirs of Hollis, i. 339.

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PALL MALL Oct. 1, 1766.

Sir:

I beg you to accept my best acknowledgements for a long, curious, interesting Letter, dated July 2, though written on a melancholy occasion; & for other matters which accompanied that Letter. The Death of that able, good, *public* Man, Dr. Mayhew, my old & much esteemed Friend, hath grieved me exceedingly, He seems to have died through over-strain of application and Philanthropy.

I pray God to soften the afflictions of his Widow, that accomplished, excellent Lady, and to endue her with fortitude equal to her Loss. The Resolution taken by her, not to publish any posthumous work of his, appears to me judicious.

I guess not distinctly, at what the *hint* thrown out to You by the late worthy Doctor alluded.

It is true I valued, honored him exceedingly; and not long since repeatedly wrote him, that I was his *assured* friend, which he would have experienced, particularly, in case he had been ordered here on the Stamp-act, as was more than once whispered, with what Truth I know not.

Not a book has been sent more to the College at Cambridge, as I recollect, through request or intimation of that excellent Man, for he made no request of that sort, though it would have been complied with; nor will now be sent less that he is dead: nor did he, or anyone know, in any degree, till lately, the Plan adopted by me in regard to Books intended to be presented to that College.

I confess to bear propensity, affection toward the People of North America; those of Massachusetts & Boston in particular, believing them to be a good & brave People. Long may they continue such, and the Spirit of Luxury, now consuming Us to the very marrow here at home, kept out from them!

One likelyest means to that End will be, to watch well over their Youth, by bestowing on them a reasonable, manly Education; and selecting thereto, the wisest, ablest, most accomplished of Men, that Art or Wealth can obtain: for Nations rise and fall by Individuals not Numbers, as I think all History proveth.

With Ideas of this kind have I worked for the Public Library at Cambridge in N. England; neither caring too exactly to remember how the last, best Library in all America was lost there; nor, a sober, retired Person, without a by-view, not long to be unearthed, acting, surely, from Vanity; nor sparing toward it Expense, Labor, or TIME. It is certain, the last winter I passed in Town, against Inclination,

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Health & Conveniency, on account of the Stamp-Act; and this Summer, with much preceeding time, time the most valuable of all things, on account of that Library.



If any good hath followed from this procedure, or should follow from it, I shall be content.

After sustaining a thirteen Years unremitted Campaign, day, week, month, Year following Year, successive to each other; altering though not broken in Constitution, yet verging, it might be, toward a Mayhew's fate, without his Magnanimity; I now seek relaxation, quiet, and am going into Dorsetshire, where I have some Estate though no House, the ensuing *Winter* or *Spring*, it is probable, to settle there. I am the more confirmed in this Measure, by observing the Baseness of the Times and their *Tendencies*; together with the total defection of the higher Classes to all Public Virtue; and, with deepest concern I write, the recent, unparalleled Prostitution, and Apostacy, of the once magnanimous, almost divine W. P. who is now lost wholly in Parchment and BVTISM.

He has defected more flagrantly than Pultney, Earl of Bath; and been drawn-in, *unaccountably*, by the Favorite, to *range under him*; for so in fact he doth; at a time that all things, by the good Spirit of the People of England and the Colonies, were centering in himself. And there is reason to believe that he has been tampered with by that Favorite for Years past; and only kept from Joyning him as now, above a twelvemonth, by Earl Temple.

The Thane exults prodigiously on the occasion; and he & all his Mungrels, are, in realty, in full scent & cry to run him down, though with some present appearing shews of deference & Power toward him, lest he should retreat again, before he had done dirty work in public enough, to render his Character in all respects utterly irretrievable.

Unhappy man, to have survived his own matchless Administration! and his Speech on the repeal of the Stamp Act!

He is at this time trying to strengthen his Ministry every way, coute qui coute to the Nation, in Treasure or Effect. A great opposition notwithstanding, it is probable, he will have to contend with; and it can subsist no longer than the Fiat of the Favorite.

The general opinion is, that it will not endure; and, that he will die broken-hearted in Somersetshire.

Let Earl Cheat'em act as he pleases, he cannot alter right & Wrong; and by right will I abide so long as I can distinguish it.

Much of this *in confidence*.

I have not attended the Meetings of the Society instituted for promot-

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ing arts and commerce in the Strand for years past; something having happened there, which made me deem it right to keep away from them. But every other service in my Power I render, gladly, to that noble Society.

The article relating to it in Your Letter was copied directly, & sent to Dr. Templeman.

I am, with great Respect, Sir,

Your much obliged,

and most obed. humb. Serv.

T. HOLLIS.

EDMUND QUINCY Jun. Esq.

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## THE THIRTY-FIRST MEETING

THE THIRTY-FIRST MEETING of THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY was held on the 29th day of April, 1914, at eight o'clock in the evening, in Room J, Emerson Hall, Harvard University.

The President, RICHARD HENRY DANA, presided. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary read the following printed account of the work of a sister society which is reprinted here because of its suggestiveness in connection with the aims of all local historical societies.

## THE POCUMTUCK VALLEY MEMIORIAL ASSOCIATION

NEW ENGLAND lays claim to a background, but only in comparatively recent time have steps been taken to preserve it in detail, The Pilgrim Society of Plymouth is less than a century old, although the occasion for it dates from nearly three hundred years. It was founded in 1820, and Pilgrim Hall, treasury of relics of the old colony, was built in 1824. Essex Institute at Salem dates from 1848; the Peabody Academy from 1868; while we find that the Athenaeum, only ancient by comparison, was started in 1810, and the Marine Society, which was not a general historical enterprise, was formed in 1799. The Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston's first organization of the kind, began its work in 1791, and its Athenaeum followed in 1807. Between the beginning of the Massachusetts society and the following of the many societies for the same general purpose localized, there is a gap of a large part of New England's third century.

Now, however, there is a settled policy of preserving the records of the past, holding in collections such relics as may have been or may yet be acquired, writing history in broad terms or in minute detail, encouraging its study in the schools and awakening appre-

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elation of the instruction and romance the annals of the older days contain, One of the best examples of the organizations that speak for the wish of the New Englanders to hold their past intact and to preserve every object that links the old with the new is that at Deerfield, frontier town of colonial history, in itself a type of the old New England of the Connecticut valley.

The Deerfield society takes its name from the Indian one for the region. It is the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association. It has this week held its forty-fifth annual meeting, reminder of the fact that it is one of the elders among historical organizations and that its reports show continued accumulation of historical objects and continued interpretation of the annals of the early days. It is presided over by its founder, a historian who has high place among the antiquarians of the country, the Hon. George Sheldon, and his leadership and guidance are shown in the great collection at its hall and in the sustained interest in its work, as well as the prudence of his management, which has kept it a self-sustaining institution, with constant and substantial bank balance. If it were a joint stock affair its shares might sell at a premium, based on earnings.

In the museum of the Pocumtucks, a severe three-story red-brick building painted still redder, in itself a survival of the academy days, there is stored a collection of memorabilia of the old times that probably has no rival in America for completeness. The Pilgrim Hall collection is restricted, necessarily in view of its purpose, to the one class, the articles associated with the Pilgrims. The Deerfield museum has no restrictions except to the early days of the colony, and even this is so light that the almost modern touch is evident, as modern as the Revolution and the War of 1812. Its Indian door, marked by the tomahawks that chopped a hole through it; the Coleman shoe, dropped from the foot of a child being borne off to Canada, its old-time kitchen with the pioneer contrivances for its fireplace, and the high settles that once caught the heat from the log fire - these are remembered items out of the thousand in this treasure house. The history of New England lives in such a house, and teaches as it can teach nowhere else.

This particular society has been peripatetic until of late. It has moved about wherever there was a distinctly historic spot to be

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marked. in what was once the New England frontier, has held its field meetings and developed history on the ground where it was enacted. Latterly the organization has traveled less. The people are now paying the return visits. They come by the thousands every year to the memorial hall. Hardly a student completes a course at Smith, Mt. Holyoke, or Amherst without at least one visit to the great collection. Few pass through the high schools of all the region without having learned history from its shelves and files. All the valley knows the road to Deerfield and travels it to find what there is to instruct and interest in the old academy, which is better patronized now than even in those halcyon days of the institution when it was relied upon for good secondary education. The annual meeting is a day's affair, business session in the library annex, dinner and evening session in the town hall

museum space is too valuable for assemblies - with weighty papers, highly interesting to the people who have the antiquarian habit, and these papers later published in volumes of proceedings, to join an already long shelf of valuable treatises.

The Deerfield society is a type of the kind that has become common in New England towns. There is hardly one of them with a claim to historical place, that does not have its own society or is not a contributor to the one in the nearby larger or more historic town. The public libraries, now found in practically every town, are the repositories for the local historical articles and writings. Colonial history has crept into books - not alone the ponderous volumes of complete record, but romance like Mary P. Wells Smith's volumes of stories of pioneer children, already familiar to the children of New England. The themes for historical discussion seem inexhaustible. New material is constantly appearing. And history, to be good as history, has need to keep its doors open to new things taught by what is old.

So we have New England somewhat concerned in studying the background of its present-day activity, preserving it, keeping it bright, letting no contributing figure be lost to the future.

RICHARD HENRY DANA read extracts from his "Journal of Travels in England, 1875-1876."<sup>1</sup>

1. As this material is to be published in another form, it is not printed here.

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EDWARD JOHN BRANDON, City Clerk, read extracts from the Records of the Town and Selectmen of Cambridge.

The Committee on the Longfellow Centenary Medal Prize announced the award for the 1914 contest to ALICE GODFREY O'BRIEN, a senior in the High and Latin School, for the paper which follows.

The Committee announced the subject for the competition of 1915 to be - "Descriptions of Nature in Longfellow's Poems."

*Longfellow Prize Essay for 1914*

## WHY I PREFER "HIAWATHA" TO "EVANGELINE"

**BY ALICE GODFREY O'BRIEN**

IN my very earliest days I heard the story of the little "Hiawatha" and even then I liked it. The sound of it pleased me; it could be read in such a delightful sing-song, and the words mattered not at all.

Having had a much longer acquaintance with it than with "Evangeline," I was sure that I preferred it when asked to choose between it and "Evangeline." I decided, however, that the fairest thing to do would be to read the poems together and compare them. When I had done this, lo and behold, I did not know which I liked the better. Then, later, after much reading and rereading, I felt sure that after all "Hiawatha" was my choice.

There is much in the poem to make it pleasing. "Hiawatha" is the nearest thing to an epic that we have in American poetry. The theme is the life story of a benefactor of mankind, and with his interesting life are closely connected the legends and traditions of an ever fascinating people, the Indians. Then, too, we are shown how the people are prepared for the "coming of the white man's foot."

"Evangeline," on the other hand, has for its theme love "that hopes and endures and is patient." In it we follow the gentle Acadian maid many weary miles on a hopeless quest for her lover.

Almost in the very first line of "Evangeline" we are prepared by the metre for what is to come:

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"This is the forest primeval, the murmuring pines and the hemlocks";

just through that one line we feel an incomplete, unsatisfied something, an intoned lamentation. This vague feeling is strengthened when the poem continues:

"This is the forest primeval; but where are the hearts that beneath it

Leaped like the roe, when he hears in the woodland the voice of the huntsman?

...

Waste are those pleasant farms, and the farmers forever departed!

Scattered like dust and leaves, when the mighty blasts of October

Seize them, and whirl them aloft, and sprinkle them over the ocean.

Naught but tradition remains of the beautiful village of Grand-Pré."

The melancholy of "Evangeline" would be almost unendurable were it not for the cheerful spirit of the maiden herself. It is the fact that she kept free from bitterness and self-pity that relieves it from the dreariness that pervades it. It is because of her hopefulness that we rejoice with her, and are thankful that she did find Gabriel in the end.

To me the most touching scene in "Evangeline" is that under the Wachita willows. When I read it I always feel an unsuppressible desire to call to Gabriel that Evangeline and her companions are sleeping under the willows; then, when he has passed on, I feel it is all so hopelessly sad.

It is with almost a sense of relief that I turn to the singing cadence of "Hiawatha." In this poem of a primitive race I feel that the rhythm, singularly musical and almost childlike, is the only one that could possibly be used.

The beauty of each verse is increased by the music of the single words and by the harmonious combination of word sounds. Among these may be found the varied pictures of the rising moon:

"Saw the moon rise from the water,

Rippling, rounding from the water."

The Indian custom of comparing nature to what was familiar in Indian life can be seen in the many descriptions of the setting sun. The following metaphor illustrates this admirably:

"The sun through heaven descending,

Like a red and burning cinder

From the hearth of the Great Spirit,

Fell into the western waters."

The harmonious combination of words to produce a single effect is illustrated beautifully in the passage that depicts the spirit of half-conscious sleep:

"Peacefully slept Hiawatha,  
But he heard the Wawonissa,  
Heard the whip-poor-will complaining,  
Perched upon his lonely wigwam;  
Heard the rushing Sebawisha,  
Heard the rivulet rippling near him,  
Talking to the darksome forest;  
Heard the sighing of the branches,  
As they lifted and subsided  
At the passing of the night wind,  
Heard them, as one hears in slumber  
Far-off murmurs, dreamy whispers."

Perhaps one of the things that make "Hiawatha" more pleasing to me than "Evangeline" is, it presents a more unusual story. Poems of Indian life are indeed scarce, and I think that this is, perhaps, the only one written of the Indian in times of peace. It is a pleasant weaving of the finest legends and traditions into the life of one miraculous yet human being, Hiawatha, - legends, as Longfellow so aptly puts it:

"With the odors of the forest,

With the dew and damp of meadows,

With the curling smoke of wigwams,

With the rushing of great rivers."

A consideration of the readers by whom each poem is enjoyed brings before us strongly the vast difference between the poems. "All the world loves a lover," and for this reason many find something to interest them in "Evangeline." "Evangeline" appeals mainly to lovers and to lovers of lovers - "Ye who believe in the beauty and strength of woman's devotion." "Hiawatha" appeals to many readers of widely different tastes. It, too, has a message for lovers, but they are lovers of beautiful sounds, lovers of a nation's legends, lovers of the wild creatures of the woods and of the great out-of-doors, and lovers of mankind.

In "Evangeline" we are told of her love and of her disappointment and of her ennoblement by it. There is much pathos in

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the tale - pathos unrelieved at any point of the story. Even at the more cheerful time of the betrothal a note of coming tragedy steals into the theme. In the fireplace Benedict sees "the flames and the smoke wreaths struggling together like foes in a burning city," and even

"the pewter plates on the dresser

Caught and reflected the flame as shields of armies the sunshine."

In the midst of all her happiness, when Evangeline thought of her lover,

"at times a feeling of sadness

Passed over her soul, as the sailing shade of clouds in the moonlight



Flitted across the floor, and darkened the room for a moment."

The lingering melancholy of the metre and of the theme is so overpowering to me that it is with true joy that I return to "Hiawatha." In "Hiawatha" the lovers of nature have much to enjoy. I like especially the descriptions of nature. There are two distinct types. I shall speak first of the detailed descriptions, as that of the growing maize, the beaver's dam, and of the country lane, -

"Where the tangled barberry bushes

Hang their tufts of crimson berries

Over stone walls gray with mosses,"

and of the rising of smoke from a fire built in the open, -

"And the smoke rose, slowly, slowly,

First a single line of darkness,

Then a denser, bluer vapor,

Then a snow white cloud unfolding,

Like the tree tops of the forest

Ever rising, rising, rising

Till it touched the top of heaven,

Till it broke against the heaven

And rolled outward all around it."

The other type is the description expressed by a single word "melancholy" marches, "leafy" woods, "palisades" of pine trees, "silent" valleys, cloud "curtains," "white-fire" insect, "shimmering"

moonlight. There are so many of these words that delight the "inner eye" that it would be impossible to mention even a small fraction of them. In fact, the joy of stumbling unexpect-

edly upon them in the poem is greater than the pleasure of hearing them when they are only members of a list.

For the lovers of animals there are "Hiawatha's brothers." In a few concise lines the characteristics of each are given:

"Up the oak-tree, close beside him

Sprang the squirrel, Odjidamo,

In and out among the branches,

Coughed and chattered from his oak tree.

...

And the rabbit from his pathway

Leaped aside and at a distance

Sat erect upon his haunches,

Half in fear and half in frolic.

...

Hiawatha aimed an arrow,

Scarce a twig moved with his motion,

Scarce a leaf was stirred or rustled,

But the wary roebuck started,

Stamped with all his hoofs together,

Listened with one foot uplifted."

Then come the legends which are woven so delicately into the story. There are the longer legends, and among the most beautiful of these are "The Legend of the East Wind," "Wabun and the Morning Star," "Wabun-Annung," and the one about the Evening Star. These legends are too long to give in such a limited space. Then there are the equally lovely shorter legends, the beauty of which may be seen from the one of the rainbow:

"'Tis the heaven of flowers you see there;

All the wild flowers of the forest,

All the lilies of the prairie

When on earth they fade and perish

Blossom in that heaven above us."

How can I help liking the poem more and more when it is filled with such beautiful thoughts?

It is not alone by these things of which I have just spoken that the interest in "Hiawatha" is sustained; there are in it real people whom we love, the kind old Nokomis, Laughing Minnehaha, "the starlight, moonlight, firelight, and the sunlight of the peo-

ple"; the gentle Chibiabos and "the very strong man Kwasing." Then, too, there is the boastful old Iagoo, not as important but nevertheless lovable.

Of Hiawatha's friends I like Chibiabos best. He was the gentlest of men, with such a voice that the trees, the birds, and the brook envied some of his tones. I like ever so much the songs that he sings at Hiawatha's wedding-feast, - "The maiden's lamentation for her lover, her Algonquin," and the other beautiful love song that ends:

"Smile the earth and smile the water,

Smile the cloudless skies above us,

But I lose the way of smiling,

When thou art no longer near me.

...

O awake! awake beloved!

O awake! awake beloved!"

Chibiabos was one so beloved that all nature joined man, at his death, mourning for him.

"He is dead, the sweet musician,

He is gone from us forever;

He has moved a little nearer

To the Master of all music,

To the Master of all singing,

Oh! my brother Chibiabos!

And the melancholy fir trees  
Waved their purple cones above him,  
Sighing with his lamentation  
Their complaining, their lamenting.  
Came the spring and all the forest  
Looked in vain for Chibiabos;  
Sighed the rivulet, Sebowisha,  
Sighed the rushes in the meadow."

"Hiawatha" also contains a love story, but it is far different from that in "Evangeline." I think it is one of the most idyllic love stories I have ever read. It is the character of the lovers that places this tale among the finest. Somehow I cannot speak of this story, not because of limited space, but because words other than those of the poet seem to mar its beauty; it is rather to be felt and understood.

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One of the touching parts of Hiawatha's wooing is the parting between Minnehaha and her father, the ancient arrow maker:

"Thus it is our daughters leave us,  
Those we love, and those who love us,  
Just when they have learned to help us;  
When we are old and lean upon them,

Comes a youth with flaming feathers,

With his flute of reeds, a stranger

Wanders piping through the village,

Beckons to the fairest maiden,

And she follows where he leads her,

Leaving all things, for a stranger."

In the throng of reasons for liking this poem, there is one best of all, of which I hesitate to speak. It seems to me that Hiawatha was to the Indians what our Lord is to us. Hiawatha's birth was a miraculous one; he lived on earth to help his fellow men. He toiled and suffered that through him gifts might be sent to the people. He taught them navigation; he gave them their national food, the maize; he taught them how to cure sickness; in fact, how to live successfully, and how to look upon death. His race was bettered because he had lived; he came when the world was at peace to bring peace to men. When his life work was finished, and the missionaries had come to continue it, he departed,

"Hiawatha, the Beloved,

To the Islands of the Blessed,

To the kingdom of Ponemah,

To the land of the hereafter!"

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## THE THIRTY-SECOND MEETING

BEING THE TENTH ANNUAL MEETING

THE THIRTY-SECOND MEETING, being the Tenth Annual Meeting, of THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY was held on the 27th day of October, 1914, at eight o'clock in the evening, in Room J, Emerson Hall, Harvard University.

The President, RICHARD HENRY DANA, presided. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

On behalf of the Council, ARCHIBALD MURRAY HOWE submitted its Annual Report, prepared by the Secretary, as follows:

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

FOUR meetings of the Council have been held.

At the first meeting, January 20, 1914, nominations to the Standing Committees for 1913-1914 were made. The membership of these Committees has been printed with the notices of meetings of the Society and in Volume VIII of Publications.

It was voted that 400 copies of Volume VIII of Publications be printed.

The President appointed as a Committee on increase of membership - Frank Gaylord Cook, Miss Clara Howe and Samuel Francis Batchelder.

At the second meeting, April 9, 1914, it was voted to print in the volume of Proceedings for 1914 the Longfellow prize essay of Miss Alice G. O'Brien.

At the third meeting, April 29, 1914, it was voted that the name of any member of the Society whose dues remain unpaid on the first day of July in any year shall be dropped from the roll, provided his delinquency and this vote shall have been previously called to his attention; but members absent from the country shall be exempt from the operation of this vote.

*Voted*, that the Treasurer be authorized to pay a sum not to exceed Thirty Dollars for Lamb's plans of early lots of Cambridge.

At the fourth meeting, October 15, 1914, it was voted that the Treasurer be authorized to pay the sum of Sixty Dollars for the copy made by Miss Helen M. Clarke of the second volume of the manuscript -Records of the Deacons of the First Church in Cambridge.

*Voted*, that the Secretary be directed to request of the City Council the donation of one set of the Vital Records of Cambridge.

The Secretary presented his Annual Report, with its statement of the several meetings held and the names of the speakers and their subjects as already given in these Proceedings.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CURATOR

DURING the fall of 1913 the card catalogue of the collection of the Society was brought up to date by Miss Ella S. Wood, who had worked upon it in previous years. The donations of the past two and one-half years were listed, a total of 550 items. Including title and subject references 800 cards were typed for these items, and many subject references were added to items previously catalogued.

At the conclusion of her work the collection numbered more than 1250 articles, chiefly bound books, unbound pamphlets and numbers of periodicals, with some broadsides, printed sheets, programs, photographs, articles cut from newspapers and mounted, curios, etc. It is arranged in good order according to the plan decided upon by William Coolidge Lane and the late Clarence Walter Ayer.

A list of numbers lacking in files of publications was prepared and correspondence during the past year has resulted in the donation of many of them. These and the other donations of the year will be catalogued by Miss Wood this fall.

ALBERT HARRISON HALL.

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## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER



IN obedience to the requirements of the By-Laws the Treasurer herewith presents his Annual Report of the Receipts and Disbursements for the year 1913-1914.

## CASH ACCOUNT

### RECEIPTS

Balance, 28 October, 1913 --- \$552.90

Admission fees --- \$2.00

Annual Assessments: Regular Members --- \$438.00

Associate Members --- 8.00 --- [subtotal]446.00

Interest --- 6.16

Society's Publications sold --- 8.90 --- [subtotal]463.06

[total receipts]\$1,015.96

### DISBURSEMENTS

The University Press, printing, postage, expressage --- \$376.90

Samuel Usher, printing notices of meetings, etc. --- 43.75

Helen M. Clarke, Copying Second Volume of Deacon's Records of the First Church of Cambridge --- 60.00

William H. Cutler, Use of "Emerson J" for meetings --- 3.00

Sarah L. Patrick, typewriting --- 8.00

Ella S. Wood, supplies and services as cataloguer --- 85.19

Remington Typewriter Co., rent of typewriter --- 3.00

Thomas W. Thomas, cleaning books, shelves, etc. --- 1.00

Ernest V. Page, multigraphing letters --- .70

Mary I. Gozzaldi, expense incurred in copying Index to Paige's History of Cambridge --- 8.25

Edith L. Wilde, clerical services rendered the Treasurer --- 25.00

George Emery Littlefield, George Lamb's Manuscript Notes relating to Cambridge --- 2.20

Postage, expressage and all petty items --- 18.05 --- [disbursements subtotal]635.04

Balance on deposit, 23 October, 1914 --- 380.92

[cash account total]\$1,016.96

CAMBRIDGE, 27 October, 1914 --- HENRY H. EDES, *Treasurer*.

## REPORT OF THE AUDITOR

I FIND the foregoing account from 28 October, 1913, to 23 October, 1914, to have been correctly kept and to be properly vouched. I have also verified the cash balance of \$380.92.

ANDREW McF. DAVIS, *Auditor*. BOSTON, 27 October, 1914.

A ballot for officers for the year 1914-15 resulted in the unanimous election of the following persons:

*President* --- RICHARD HENRY DANA

*Vice-Presidents* --- ANDREW McFARLAND DAVIS; ARCHIBALD MURRAY HOWE; WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER

*Secretary* --- ALBERT HARRISON HALL

*Curator* --- ALBERT HARRISON HALL

*Treasurer* --- HENRY HERBERT EDES

*The Council* --- RICHARD HENRY DANA; ANDREW McFARLAND DAVIS; ARCHIBALD MURRAY HOWE; WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER; ALBERT HARRISON HALL; HOLLIS RUSSELL BAILEY; HENRY HERBERT EDES; SAMUEL FRANCIS BATCHELDER; FRANK GAYLORD COOK; HENRY ISABELLA GOZZALDI; WILLIAM COOLIDGE LANE; ALICE MARY LONGFELLOW

RICHARD HENRY DANA accepted the election as President with the following remarks:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY; I am much honoured by my election as President of this Society. I feel that I have not altogether been the President that you ought to have. I think that the President of this Society, in its present state of development, should do far more work than I have done in increasing interest in the Society, in getting new members and much else. To be sure, I assumed the presidency on the understanding that it would not involve a large amount of work, which with my other responsibilities I could not do. For increasing interest in our meetings, I make two announcements. Miss Longfellow has offered to the Society the use of her parlor in the historic Vassall-Washington-CraigieLongfellow house for its next winter meeting.

This year will be the tenth year of my presidency and I have decided that it will be the last. I think it would be better for the Society to have a change. My second announcement is that Mrs. Dana and I invite the Society to hold its spring meeting at our house, where we shall give an afternoon tea out of doors, if the weather permits, as a farewell entertainment by your Presi-

dent. During the year Mrs. Gozzaldi called my attention to the fact that there were portraits of Colonel and Mrs. Vassall which might be obtained. He is the Colonel Henry Vassall who bought and enlarged the Vassall House on the south side of Brattle Street, and whose nephew John built the Vassall House on the north side in 1759, which became Washington's headquarters during the early part of the Revolutionary War and afterwards the home of Craigie and still later the home of Longfellow. These portraits were in the possession of a great-granddaughter of this Colonel Henry Vassall and are genuine. By family tradition, and in the opinion of Mr. F. W. Bayley the chief authority on early American painters, both are by Copley. The Society was not in a position to buy these portraits, so your President bought them himself. Should the Society wish to secure them, they may do so at cost. These pictures have been carefully renovated at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and the frames repaired and regilded. At the next meeting of the Society I plan to have these pictures on exhibition and some full account of them prepared and read to the Society. Should the Cambridge Historical Society secure proper quarters, it is my intention to loan them to the Society, and what the ultimate disposition will be will depend upon circumstances.

It has been proposed, and the proposition approved of by the Council, that we apply to Harvard University for a room in the Widener Library. Our room in the Cambridge Public Library is very small, and some opposition has been developed to our having it at all. The Cambridge Public Library is not a fireproof building, while the Widener Library is completely so, and it may be expected that our collections will be more accessible to our members.

The portrait of Elias Howe, for some years a citizen of Cambridge, where he invented the sewing machine, has been loaned to our Society, with the understanding that its owner may, at any time, reclaim the picture, but with a general understanding that it may eventually become our property. I am happy to see that the collection of interesting and valuable relics and documents of various sorts is gradually increasing and, as explained by our Secretary, is carefully arranged and catalogued.

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Miss Susanna Willard presented, on behalf of a group of members of the Massachusetts Society of Colonial Dames, a large and beautiful volume, "The Old Silver of American Churches, by E. Alfred Jones." The names of the donors are as follows:

Mrs. Joseph Doddridge Brannan; Mrs. Robert N. Toppan; Miss Mary Katharine Horsford; Mrs. Benjamin Vaughan; Miss Cornelia Horsford; Miss Bertha N. Vaughan; Mrs. Abbott Lawrence Lowell; Mrs. Joseph Bangs Warner; Mrs. Charles Peabody; Mrs. Horatio S. White; Mrs. Joseph B. Russell; Miss Susanna Willard; Mrs. Charles Follen Folsom

HENRY HERBERT EDES announced the donation by George Vasmer Leverett of copies of Paige's "History of Cambridge" and Wyman's "Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown."

MRS. RICHARD HENRY DANA read the following paper on

## THE FEMALE HUMANE SOCIETY

YOUR committee has asked me to give a short account of a very old Cambridge society, a hundred years old this year. It would have died a natural death before this, but some of the ladies wanted to keep it up until it reached its hundredth birthday. I want you to look at this old, old book which I have here and it will give you some idea of its age. The name of this society was the Female Humane Society - such a funny name. Some of us who have lived in Cambridge all our lives are so used to it that it does not seem strange, but to a newcomer it must seem very funny.

The Male Humane Society was started first in the same year, 1814, but after a few months it seems that the males did not feel able to get along without the females.

I have here in my hand an old paper kept a hundred years in the family of a dear old Cambridge lady who has kindly lent it to me to read at this meeting. It is called "Address of the Cambridge Humane Society to the Ladies in Cambridge."

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"This society was recently formed to provide for the relief and comfort of the Indigent Sick. In prosecution of that design, bathing tubs, bed chairs, bed pans, and several other of the most necessary of the articles have been procured. It appearing, however, that there are often female sufferers, who could not from this source receive adequate relief, it occurred to the Society, that, were the Female Sex to co-operate in the promotion of the same object, their acquaintance with the peculiar wants and sufferings of the Sex, and their disposition to relieve distress, would greatly extend the benefit contemplated, and much more effectually accomplish the design. The object of this address, therefore, is to recommend the formation of a Female Society for the purpose of furnishing the Indigent Sick with such articles as would naturally fall within their province - to act either separately, or in co-operation with us. The main beneficial effects have been experienced in those towns, where similar institutions have been formed. The utility of this plan is apparent from the following considerations:

"First, the object of charity may, by means of such a society, be more certainly discovered, and the nature and degree of the exigency more accurately known.

"Second, the relief may be more seasonable, more sure, more direct, more constant, more appropriate, and more adequate, than if imparted by individuals.

"Third, the waste of well-intended but ill-directed charities, so often occasioned by ignorance or mistake of the true state and exigencies of the sufferer, may be prevented.

"Four, the expenditures may, therefore, be much less, and yet the amount of good actually done, much greater, than if the same objects were left to individual charity.

"Five, the manner in which a Female Society would impart relief, may be more delicate than any other, and therefore, in many instances more grateful both to the giver and to the receiver.

"Those of us, whose professions require or whose opportunities have led us to witness the sufferings of the Indigent Sick, are well assured of these several advantages of an association for their relief, above those of separate and individual charities; and deem it hardly necessary to offer a formal proof of them. Permit us briefly to observe, that where no arrangement is made, and no responsibility felt, for the relief of distress, beyond what is felt and done by humane and benevolent individuals, cases, requiring the aid of charity, may often occur that escape notice, and therefore receive no relief, which the society, founded for such an express purpose, would not fail to discover and relieve.

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That, for want of seasonable or exact knowledge of the case, individuals often send, to the relief of the Indigent Sick, either too late, or too irregularly, all such articles as, instead of being salutary, are prejudicial; while the society, through some of its vigilant and discreet members, appointed to that trust, might early discover, and clearly ascertain, such cases of distress, occurring within the circle of its charities, and therefore might impart what were necessary, at the proper season, in the proper kind and quantity, and for a suitable time, and thus relieve without endangering the sufferer, and direct without wasting the bounty.

"That a pecuniary subscription, or a contribution in clothing and other necessaries, judicially managed, would meet the exigencies of the Indigent Sick, with less burden to individuals, and trouble to the community, would be more fair and equable in its operation, and better adapted to cherish general sympathy and benevolence, than private charities; and, finally, That females, while they only in frequent instances can learn the condition and wants of the female sick and administer to them suitable relief, may, in a variety of ways, for which the gentleness of their sex peculiarly qualifies and inclines them, mitigate those sufferings and soothe those sorrows, which scarcely admits any other human aid or solace. Persuaded that those, whom we address, need not motives to excite, so much as facts to inform them, in a concern, in which, it is acknowledged, they may claim precedence; we have only respectfully to express our wish, that the subject may receive special attention from them, and be so conducted, that 'the blessing of many ready to perish, may come upon them.'"

CAMBRIDGE, ninth of August, 1814.

You will agree with me, I think, that this is a very interesting document. It has no signature. All the ladies of Cambridge rose with wonderful alacrity to this appeal, and I should like to impose on your patience and read in the old book the list of the original subscribers, I think about sixty in all, where you may find the names of grandmothers and great-aunts and other relatives. I have been told that Mrs. Abiel Holmes, the mother of Oliver Wendell Holmes, was first President, but I do not find in this book any record of meetings or officers; only names of subscribers on one page and, on the other, donations and expenses. I will read now this first list of ladies. You will observe that they never put "Miss" or "Mrs." before the names, so we cannot tell which were the married or the unmarried ones.

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Mary Willard; Mary Hedge; Rebecca Webber; Sarah Holmes; Hannah Mason; Ann Mason; Elizabeth Mason; Catharine Gleason; Martha R. Dana; Elizabeth E. Dana; Sarah Ann Dana; Catharine S. Melben; Anna Maria Biglow; Lucy Biglow; Amelia Biglow; Harriet Fay; Elizabeth Waterhouse; Elizabeth Lee; Hephzibah Biglow; Tabitha How; Sophia Dana; Amy McKean; Mary Willard; Lucy C. Ware; Sophia Webber; Marian Brigham; Matilda Webber; Lucy Warland; Mary B. Warland; Mary E. E. Jennison; Martha Ingersoll; Mary Bartlett; Sarah L. Bartlett; Nancy Bartlett; Elizabeth W. Waterhouse; Louisa Lee; Mary Foster; Harriet H. Peck; Sarah L. Hilliard; Mary Davis; Mary Hilliard; Elizabeth Craigie; Susan C. Tyng; Sarah Gamage; Mary Read; Susan Peirce; Betsey Bates; Sarah F. Appleton; Elizabeth Child; Margaret Fuller; Sophia Hunnewell; Mary Wesson; Prudence Boardman; Hannah Hemmenway; Rebecca Bigelow; Susan Cook; Elizabeth Ware; Mrs. Treadwell; Elizabeth Wyeth; Rebecca Prentiss; Adelaide Gamage; Sarah Sessions; Martha Austin; Martha F. Melben; Margaret Eustis; Elizabeth Norton; Keziah Walton; Susan Munroe; Deborah F. Gannet; Lydia Holmes; Mrs. Mitchell; Patience Sawyer; Fanny Gay; Sarah Trowbridge; Bulah Bisco; Elizabeth Warland; Lucia Swett; Elizabeth Tyng; Sarah Chadbourne; Martha Brown; Elizabeth Kneeland; Susan Whitney; Pearses Bates; Susan Wyeth; Eliza T. Knox; Jemima Freeka; Lucy Child; Hannah Chaplin; Margaret Munroe; Amy McKean

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Phebe Cunningham; Sarah Frost; Martha Dixon; Ruth Charlotte Dana; Deborah Bigelow; Sarah Hovey; Eliza Merriam

And so they go on.

The subscription was then and has been for one hundred years one dollar a year and never more, and there were never more than two or three hundred dollars gathered in a year, and yet they were able, in this small way, to help a great many people. There were some larger sums of money left to the Society by different people, and one fund, the Möring Fund, left by Mrs. Möring, the daughter of

Doctor Beck, did a great deal of good work and still goes on. This fund, when the Society broke up last spring, was handed over to Mrs. Chesley, who has charge of the Paine Fund.

I should like to read a few of the things that were bought or given in that first year. Wine was a great thing; bottles of wine, gallons of wine were given out. Also we found an easy chair was bought for \$9 and a bedstead for \$6, a load of wood for \$5.31. A little later they seem to have collected clothing to distribute among the poor people, and we find the names of funny old medicines like one-half ounce of rhad rhu, one ounce of castor oil, two ounces of manna, one ounce of aniseed, and elixir vitriol. Later money was put principally into coal and groceries, and I shall now pass on to the second book, which begins in 1864, when the Society was fifty years old. Here we find likewise, a list of subscribers with many familiar Cambridge names. The annual meeting in 1864 was held at Doctor Newell's vestry on the 25th of May. The meeting was opened by a prayer by the Reverend Doctor Hoppin, The officers elected were Mrs. Henry W. Paine, President, Mrs. Charles Folsom, Treasurer, Mrs. E. Abbot, Secretary, and for the committee Mrs. William Bates, Mrs. George Saunders, Mrs. W. T. Richardson, Mrs. Warren Colburn, Miss Maria Bowen, and Mrs. Leonard Jones.

In one of the reports it says:

"At the founding of the Society fifty years ago there were eightysix members; each subscribed one dollar, Mention is made also of liberal donations, yet it is said in the first Annual Report, 'Such has been the general state of health, and such the comfortable circumstances

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of most of the inhabitants of Cambridge, that but very few cases have occurred that required much aid from the Society.'

"Now we have 157 members, and as many dollars, with a population largely increased, prices raised, a class of poor much more destitute, and certainly suffering as much from sickness as they ever did in those earlier times. The above-mentioned sum would of course have fallen far short of the needs of the Society if your President had not been provided with a private fund for such emergencies. But for that, with the help extended to the poor by Doctor Beck, who placed twenty tons of coal at the disposal of one of the ladies of the committee, we should have been obliged to refuse help to really urgent cases. What can your committee do? Shall this time-honored association, formed, and carried on for so many years, with such warm-hearted benevolence, bringing comfort and encouragement to so many weary hearts, be allowed to dwindle now, when its good offices are needed more than ever?"

Perhaps those good ladies little realized that it would go on for another fifty years.



One interesting thing about this Society is that it never failed to make reports in this book. It is certainly remarkable that there has been no break in a hundred years.

There were various sewing clubs of young ladies in Cambridge then as now. After the Civil War there was a society called the "Bank's Brigade," another called the "Lincoln Club," and there were various Bees, some surviving to this day, and all these clubs seem to have worked for the poor in whom the Female Humane were interested.

In 1869 the Industrial Branch of the Society was started. There have been a good many jokes about the branch. The original tree has died, but the branch still goes on and is in a very flourishing condition at the present day. Mrs. James Greenleaf left a sum of money in her will for the Industrial Branch, and as only part of the income from it is used every year, they have now accumulated several hundred dollars. The first mention of the Branch is in the report of the Clothing Department, October, 1869:

"In January it was proposed to raise money to buy cotton and give work to the most deserving of the women. By the almost superhuman efforts of the President and Executive Committee \$112 were collected

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and 24 women were supplied with sewing during the months of January, February, March and April. The women received, on an average, two pieces of work every week and were paid sixty or seventy cents.

"In this way 427 garments were made, and \$132.18 were paid for making the same. Many of these garments were sold for the price of the materials, and the Society realized from this sale \$98.40. As many as sixty or seventy women have been given work in subsequent years, and the rooms were open two days a week for cutting and distributing the work."

It would be impossible to speak of all the good ladies who have taken part in the work of this Society so faithfully, all working happily together, but I should like to mention Mrs. John Bartlett, for a great many years Secretary, Mrs. Leonard Jones, Miss Maria Bowen, Mrs. Charles W. Eliot, Mrs. Charles Folsom, and, in later years, Miss Alice R. Wells, Mrs. G. W. C. Noble, Mrs. S. L. Thorndike, Miss Alice Jones, Mrs. F. G. Peabody, and Miss Mary Peabody.

This Society had two admirable Presidents in fifty years, each President in office for almost twenty-five years. The first of these Presidents was Mrs. Henry W. Paine. When she died in 1887 she was still President of the Society, and it seemed impossible to go on without her. The Rev. F. G. Peabody was asked to write a paper about Mrs. Paine, which was read at the annual meeting that year. Mrs. J. P.

Cooke was elected President in Mrs. Paine's place, and undertook her new duties with a feeling of great humility and selfdistrust. She says in her first report:

"In coming together for the first time without the kindly presence of her who always greeted us with a smile of welcome I know we all feel a sort of despair at the thought of attempting to carry on the work of this Society without her counsel and advice. But at the same time we feel sure also that this is the very last spirit our dear Mrs. Paine, with her sweet humility, would have encouraged. She would remind us that the poor we have always with us, and that their claims cannot be set aside, and although our leader has gone where she can work without weariness, we must try and follow in her footsteps even though afar off, and regard her work as a sacred legacy which must be faithfully administered."

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Mrs. Cooke was a wonderful President - always cheerful, fond of hard work, and with a great sense of humor which helped her and others over many difficult places. She was President for twenty-four years and up to the time of her death, which was on May 20, 1911, just before the annual meeting, at which the following report, which she had prepared before her death, was read:

"Last week the Secretary called to see me, and brought in her arms a large square book, looking quite venerable and very much the worse for wear. On the first page was the report of the Female Humane Society for 1864. This ancient Society was organized in 1814, and is now 97 years old, lacking only three years of its hundredth anniversary. It has had for its members some of the finest and most devoted women in Cambridge, and it is sad, in looking over the list of 1864, to see how comparatively few of the members are still living. In the report, the constant complaint is made of the small representation at the yearly meeting.

"The Secretary remarked upon this, and said she thought there would have been larger representation if people had realized that it was the fiftieth anniversary of the founding. The Society has never been a large one. In 1864 there were but 163 members. This number was added to from time to time, but I don't think there were ever 200 paying members. Mrs. Paine, who was President of the Society and had its interest so much at heart, and worked so faithfully for many years, died on March 16th, 1887. Mrs. Cooke, who had acted as her Vice-President, was elected to fill the vacancy - though one can never say fill the vacancy of so important a person as Mrs. Paine was - so your President has been twenty-four years in office. Mrs. F. G. Peabody was elected to act as her Vice-President and has had nearly the same term of office. Mrs. Cooke has once or twice sent in her resignation, which has not been accepted, but this year it must be considered as final. It now remains for the Society to round out its hundred years, and I hope they will conclude to do so. Even if the relief fund should be given up, it is hoped the Industrial Branch will be continued, for no one who does not know the workings of the Rooms can understand how much the small sum earned there assists the women in the struggle for existence, and it is wonderful to see how they appreciate the kindness of the ladies who are interested in them. Mrs. Dana will give some account of the work accomplished this winter, and the garments made for the Cambridge Hospital are much appreciated by Miss Patridge. The Möring Fund has done its beneficent work as usual this winter,

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and many sick and aged persons have been helped by it. Only one of our recipients, an old lady of eighty-seven, has died. The Saunders Fund has the same beneficiaries as last year. Only \$25 of this fund is left to the discretion of the President, who has tried to disperse it judiciously. Mrs. Noble has not been well enough to take up her old work in the Society, but we hope that her eyes are in a fair way to recovery, and that she may be able to work once more, as she has done so faithfully for so many years.

"The Male Humane Society has disbanded, and it now remains for you to say whether the Female Humane shall follow in its wake or try to continue its work of beneficence and relief.

"Thanking the Society many times for their kind consideration and patience, this short and insufficient report is respectfully submitted."

The last annual meeting of the Female Humane Society was held at Mrs. Dana's, 113 Brattle Street, on the afternoon of May 14, at half past three o'clock. Twenty-seven members were present. The Secretary, Mrs. Bailey, read the report of the last meeting, and the Treasurer, Mrs. Sheffield, read the Treasurer's report. Miss Wyman read an interesting account of the work of the Industrial Branch of the Society during the past year. Mrs. Dana, the President, then gave from the old books some interesting reminiscences of the old days of the Society. All the money in the treasury was spent, the last payment being May 11. The Industrial Branch, having independent means, will keep on with its work for the present, although the Female Humane Society itself, being now one hundred years old, thinks it best to disband and let the Associated Charities carry on its work.

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A. WARREN STEARNS, M. D., President of the Billerica Historical Society, read the following paper on

## CAMBRIDGE GRANTS AND FAMILIES IN BILLERICA

### 1641 TO 1655

PROBABLY the first mention of what is now Cambridge was made in December, 1630, when a spot was selected between Charlestown and Watertown as a "fit place for a fort." Houses were erected here during the next year, 1631, by Thomas Dudley and others. This led on Feb. 3, 1631-2, to a levy of 60 pounds on the several "plantations" towards "making a palisade about the newe towne." The same year, March 6, it was voted by the Court that "all the land impaled shall belong to Newe-towne." As

the Watertown and Charlestown lines restricted Newtowne to rather narrow limits, the inhabitants complained and in 1634 were given permission to seek more land, and at about this time they accepted an enlargement already offered by Boston and Watertown. This included what is now Brighton and Newton and also Brookline, on condition that Mr. Hooker remained with them. As Mr. Hooker remained till 1636, it may be assumed that Newtowne owned Brookline (then Muddy River) during that interval, though it is not included on Paige's map. At any rate it was soon forfeited by Mr. Hooker's removal to Connecticut. Still they wanted more land, and so on Feb. 3, 1635-6, were allowed to run their bound for eight miles into the country from the meeting-house. This gave them all of the present Arlington and most of what is now Lexington. At about this time or a little later, a committee had been ordered to view "Shaweshin" (March 3, 1635-6) to see if it was a fit place for a plantation. After a good deal of delay Mr. Symon Willard of Concord and Mr. Edward Converse of Woburn, then Charlestown village, viewed the land and made a lengthy report. In this report they said, "that for quantity it was sufficient but for the quality, in our apprehensions, no way fit the upland being very barren, & very little medow there about, nor any good timber almost fit for use ... & the most pt. of all the good land is given out ahead: more land there is at the south side of the house [Shawsheen house], between the side of Concord line & the heade of Cambridge Line, but

littell medow & the upland of little worth; & this is that wee can say hearin/" However unfavorable this report may have been, Shawsheen was granted to Cambridge June 2, 1641, "pvided they make it a village, to have 10 families there settled wth in three years." On June 14, 1642, this time was made five years, and the bounds made "all the land lying upon Saweshin Ryver & between that & Concord Ryver & between that & Merrimack Ryver, not formerly granted by this Cort ... & so as it shall not extend to preiudice Charlestowne village, or the village of Cochitawit, nor the farmes formerly granted to the now GovRnor [I] of 1260 acrs, & to Thom: Dudley Esq; [II] 1500 acrs. & 3000 ac to Mrs. Winthrop [III]: & Mr. Flint & Mr: Stephen Winthrop are to set out their heade line towards Concord." Later all conditions were removed, and Cambridge was then at its maximum size, 35 miles in length and one mile wide at its narrowest point. Capt. Edward Johnson speaks of it as "of late years been enlarged in length, most northerly part of Charles River to the most Southerly part of the Merrimac," so that, though not settled, all of this territory bore the name of Cambridge.

During the period which Cambridge owned this territory several large grants were made, the most important of which follow:

Billerica Township, (V) 400 acres laid out for a town and later settled upon, its owners having a special privilege in latter grants. This 400 acres included much of the present village of Billerica Centre.

## KEY TO PLATE I (below)

I. Winthrop Farm

II. Dudley Farm

III. Mrs. Winthrop's Farm

IV. Wamesit

V. Billerica Township

VI. Nowell Farm

VII. Allen Farm

VIII. Hough Farm

IX. Major Willard's Farm

X. Welde Farm

XI. Dudley Meadow

XII. College Farm

XIII. Church Farm

XIV. Edward Collins Farm

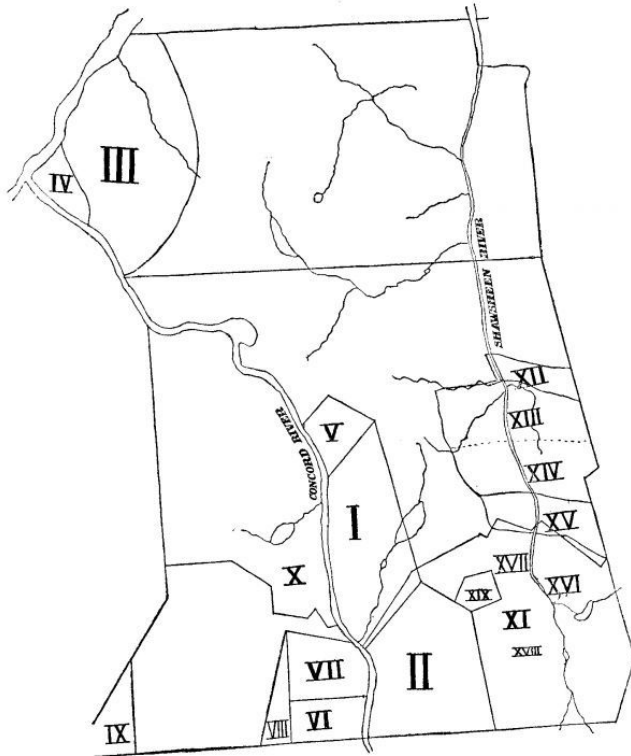
XV. Dunster Farm

XVI. Gookin Farm

XVII. Rev. Jonathan Mitchell Farm

XVIII. Thomas Oakes Farm

XIX. Edward Oakes Farm



GRANTS BY GENERAL COURT AND BY  
CAMBRIDGE IN BILLERICA BEFORE 1655.

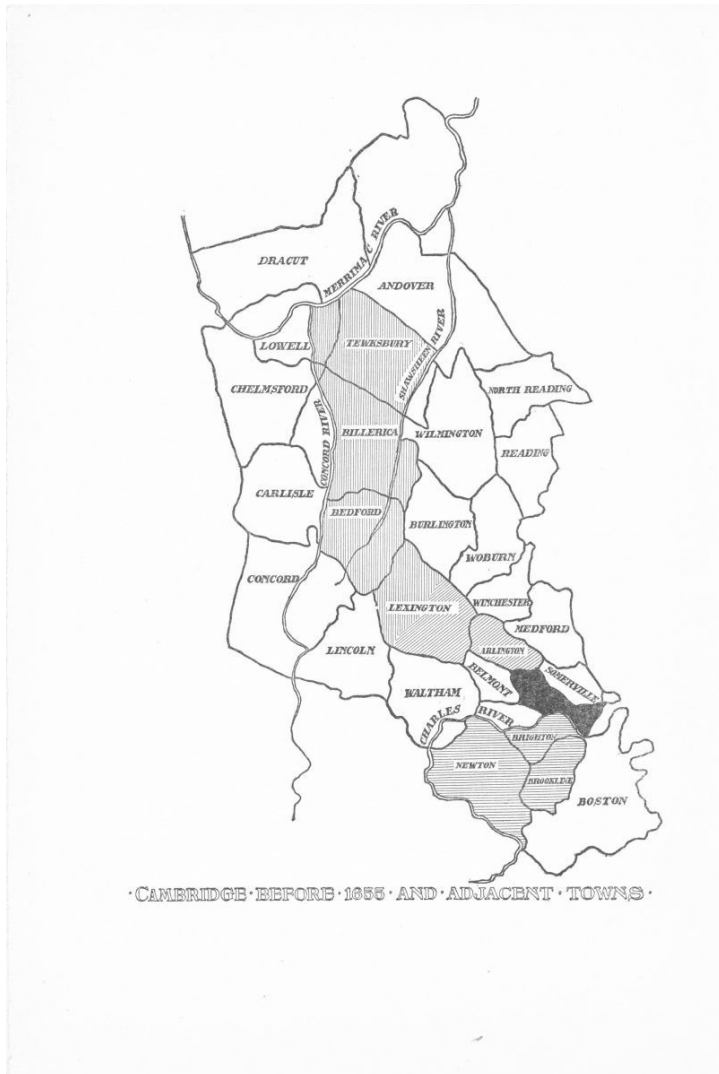
Black: Present Cambridge and site of first settlement.

Horizontal lines: Additional grant about 1634, including present Brighton, Brookline, and Newton.

Diagonal lines : Grant of 1635-6, running eight miles from church and including present Arlington and part of Lexington.

Vertical lines: 1641-5 grants, including present Bedford, Billerica, and Tewksbury.

Cambridge Before 1655 and Adjacent Towns





Church Farm (XIII) of 1000 acres, granted April 9, 1648, for the use of the Church. This was bought by Richard Daniels on Nov. 12, 1669, for 220 pounds. Later it was sold to Thomas Richardson and Joseph Walker of Woburn, who settled upon it.

In April, 1649, 500 acres to Edward Collins (XIV). This was sold to Elder Richard Champney in 1655, and his sons Samuel and Daniel lived upon it till 1668, when they sold to Richard Daniels. They returned to Cambridge in 1670.

April, 1649, 500 acres to Mr. Henry Dunster (XV), President of Harvard College, 400 acres for himself and 100 for the College (XII). He sold in 1655 to John and Francis Wyman, perhaps the earliest tanners of Woburn. This family occupied their purchase for many years and from 1658 to 1672 were in constant trouble with Billerica over taxes. Their land was on the Woburn and Billerica line, and both towns taxed them. They were finally freed from Billerica. (Several manuscripts relating to this controversy have been printed in "Billerica.") On this land, at the house of Amos Wyman, John Hancock and Samuel Adams hid during the battle of Lexington.

April 9, 1648, 500 acres to Daniel Gookin (XVI). He never occupied this grant, but his activities in Billerica, both at Wamesit with John Eliot, holding court for the Indians, and later inspecting the militia and taking "Oaths of allegiance," are well known.

June 8, 1652, to Rev. Jonathan Mitchell (XVII), second minister of Cambridge, 500 acres. This was sold July 19, 1682, to Michael Bacon for 200 pounds. The original Bacon house still stands and is on the Parker farm of to-day.

June 9, 1652, to Edward Oakes (XIX) 300 acres, sold in 1661 to George Farley, and now in part the property of Judge Loomis of Bedford.

June 9, 1652, to Thomas Oakes (XVIII) 150 acres near the present Bedford Springs. In 1651-2 the Dudley Farm was sold to three men from Woburn, and shortly after this the first settlement was made in Billerica. This led in 1654 to a petition for incorporation as a Town. This petition was signed by

Daniel Gookin; Richard Champney; William French; Robert Parker; John French; Ralph Hill; Ralph Hill Jr.; George Farley; John Parker; James Parker; Henry Jeftes; Jonathan Danforth; John Sterne; William Chamberlaine

This request was granted, and Billerica was incorporated on May 29, 1655. Except for the loss of Brookline this was the first land lost to Cambridge.

The "then present inhabitants" who accepted the terms of the incorporation were the above list with the exception of Gookin and Champney and the addition of John Croe. Of these Danforth, the Frenches, and Parkers were from Cambridge. Of the 55 earliest names in Billerica 15 were from Cambridge, viz., Champney, Crosby, Danforth, French, Frost, Hamlet, Hide, Hubbard, Kidder, Manning, More, Parker, Patten, Ross, and Willice.

On June 6, 1652, the whole of Shawsheen had been distributed to 115 Cambridge Grantees. Beginning north of the Mitchell and Edward Oakes grants, parallel lots were given out till the College and Dudley grants were passed. Then three divisions were made, two between the Concord and Shawsheen rivers and one east of the Shawsheen, and again three rows of parallel lots were granted. The list of grantees is given in both Paige and Hazen and need not be repeated here. At the time of the incorporation of Billerica, in 1655, the holdings of 89 of these grantees, totalling 7480 acres, were transferred to Billerica, The others were bought by individuals, William Hamlet alone occupying his 60-acre lot.

Of the above-mentioned Cambridge families which settled in Billerica the following may be said:

William Hamlet occupied his Cambridge grant. He was one of the early Baptists and left Billerica in 1679, removing to Woburn. He left no descendants in town

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Samuel and David Champney, sons of Elder Richard of Cambridge, occupied their father's land, but later returned to Cambridge, as above mentioned. They left no descendants in Billerica.

Simon Crosbie came to Billerica about 1659, after his marriage to Rachel Brackett of Cambridge. He was an inn-holder and became quite wealthy. His license, in 1692, was published in "Billerica" for March, 1914. His descendants have been numerous, and a vigorous branch of the family still exists in Billerica.

Jonathan Danforth came in 1654 and was a brother of the wellknown Thomas of Cambridge. He has been called the father of Billerica, was a captain of militia and surveyor. He had a large family and

numerous descendants, though they have been extinct in Billerica for 25 or more years. His house stood till 1879, when it was torn down.

William French of Cambridge came to Billerica in 1654 and was the first Representative. His descendants have been many and prominent, but are now represented only on the female side.

Samuel and James Frost, sons of Deacon Edmund of Cambridge. Dr. Samuel was in Billerica about 1663-4, and his brother came ten years later. This family is still represented in town, but the line has not been continuous.

Jonathan Hide, son of Jonathan of Cambridge, married Dorothy Kidder and lived in Billerica from 1673 to 1675, when he returned to Cambridge. He left no descendants in Billerica.

Thomas Hubbard, son of Sarah of Cambridge, was granted land in 1660, but died in 1662, leaving no descendants.

James Kidder came to Billerica in 1659. He was in command of the Indians at Wamesit during King Philip's War. He was the ancestor of all the Kidders of America, who date their ancestry back of 1700. His house is standing in part and is occupied by a descendant, Mr. J. Nelson Parker. The name is extinct in Billerica.

Samuel Manning, the son of William of Cambridge, came to Billerica in 1662. He was a prominent citizen, and his descendants have been eminent. His house, built in 1696, is standing and has been restored by the Manning Association.

Golden More came from Cambridge in 1658 and spent his life in

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town. He had no sons and was the only one of that name to live in Billerica.

Robart Parker of Cambridge bought part of the Dudley Farm. One of his sons, Benjamin, lived there after 1660. His descendants lived in town for years, but are now extinct.

William Patten was in Billerica in 1654-5, but returned to Cambridge before 1663-4. His son Thomas lived in Billerica and was the first constable. His family is now extinct, but part of the town is called Pattenville.

Thomas Ross, a Scotchman, was a servant of Edward Winship of Cambridge in 1656. Ross came to Billerica in 1670. His son Thomas was one of the purchasers of the Champney Farm, and the family was represented in Billerica till about 1800.

George Willice of Cambridge bought a lot, but soon sold to Daniel Shed, so that he probably did not come to Billerica. His son Thomas lived in Billerica from 1661 to 1672, when he moved to Medford.

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## GIFTS TO THE SOCIETY

**October 20, 1013 - October 27, 1914**

AMERICAN-IRISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY --- Journals, III and XI (1900 and 1911/12)

ANDERSON, JOSEPH --- The Mattatuck Historical Society: Handbook number one, 1877-1913; The Mattatuck Historical Society: The President's Address, January 14, 1914

BOSTONIAN SOCIETY --- Proceedings, 1882, 1907-13. 8 nos.

CAMBRIDGE PUBLIC LIBRARY --- Bulletin, XVIII (1913); History of Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1630-1877, with a Genealogical Register. By L. R. Paige

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY --- Annual Reports, 1909 and 1913; Proceedings, vols. I-III

CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL SOCIETY --- Annual Reports, 1894-6, 1908, 1911, 1912, 1914. 7 nos.; List of Congregational ecclesiastical Societies established in Connecticut before October, 1818

COX, GEORGE HOWLAND --- Independent Chronicle, March 29, 1810

DANA, RICHARD HENRY, 3d --- Clipping from Evening News, May 21, 1914

DANA, MRS. RICHARD HENRY --- Manuscript records of the Female Humane Society, 1814-1914

DORCHESTER HISTORICAL SOCIETY --- 1630-1914. Dorchester Day: official Program, Saturday, June 6

FITCHBURG HISTORICAL SOCIETY --- Proceedings and Papers relating to the History of the Town, vols. II and III

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GOZZALDI, MRS. MARY ISABELLA --- The Cambridge Easter Magazine, 1914; The City and the Sea. Ed. by H. L. Reed; A Pageant of Hollis Hall, 1763-1913. By G. P. Baker; Prayer and Sermon delivered at Charlestown, December 31, 1799, on the Death of George Washington. By Jedidiah Morse. 1800

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF BERKS COUNTY, PA. --- Transactions, vol. II, embracing Papers contributed to the Society, 1905-9

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF NEW MEXICO --- Address delivered April 28, 1882. By A. F. A. Bandelier; Publications, 9-11, 13, 15, 18. 1907-13. 6 nos.

HORTON, BYRON BARNES --- The Ancestors and Descendants of Isaac Horton of Liberty, N. Y.; Comp. by B. B. Horton

IPSWICH HISTORICAL SOCIETY --- Publications, XI-XIX. 1901-14. 8 nos.

LANCASTER COUNTY (PA.) HISTORICAL SOCIETY --- Papers read before the Society. Vol. XIV, no. 1 (Jan., 1910); vol. XV, nos. 4-6, 10 (April-June, and Dec., 1911); vol. XVI, nos. 1-7 (Jan.-Sept., 1912); vol. XVII, no. 4 (April, 1913); vol. XVIII, nos. 1-5 (Jan.-May, 1914) 18 nos.

LYNN HISTORICAL SOCIETY --- Registers, 1897-1901; 1905-13. 14 nos.

MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY --- Proceedings, 1910-12. 3 nos.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY --- Proceedings, Oct., 1913-June, 1914. Vol. XLVII

MEDFORD HISTORICAL SOCIETY --- Historical Register, vols. V-XVII, 1902-13. 49 nos.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY (CONN.) HISTORICAL SOCIETY --- Pamphlet, No. II, May, 1914

MISSOURI HISTORICAL SOCIETY --- Collections, vol. I, parts 11-15; vol. II, parts 3-6. 9 nos.;  
Publications, nos. 4 and 7 (1880 and 1883)

MISSOURI HISTORICAL SOCIETY - Department of Archaeology --- Bulletin, 1. Prehistoric objects  
classified and described. By Gerard Fowke

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NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY OF VINLAND, N. J. --- Constitution, officers, and members, 1902-1906

NEW HAMPSHIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY --- Manual, 1913-14. 2 nos.

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY --- Proceedings, vol. VIII, no. 3, vol. IX, no. 1 (Oct., 1913, and  
Jan., 1914)

NEW YORK (CITY) PUBLIC LIBRARY --- Bulletins, vol. XVIII, nos. 1-8 (Jan.-Aug., 1914)

OHIO STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY --- Publications, vols. I-V; Quarterly, vol.  
XXIII, nos. 1-3 (Jan.-July, 1914)

OKLAHOMA HISTORICAL SOCIETY --- Historia, vol. IV, nos. 6-7 (April-July, 1914)

OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY --- Quarterly, vol. XIV, no. 4 (Dec., 1913)

PEKNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF NEW YORK, N. Y. --- Year book, 1901-7, 1912, 1908, 1914. 10 nos.;  
Library of the Society --- "The United States": Response of the Hon. William H. Taft to a Toast at the  
15th Annual Dinner, 1913

PHILADELPHIA MUSEUMS --- Annual Report, 1905 and 1912

POCUMTUCK VALLEY MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION --- History and Proceedings, vols. II, III, and V (1880-98, 1905-11)

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY --- Charter and By-laws. Revised April 14, 1914; Proceedings, 1910-14. 3 nos.

SHARON HISTORICAL SOCIETY --- Publications, April, 1904

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, WASHINGTON, D. C. --- Review of Historical Publications relating to Canada, vol. XVIII (1914)

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION - BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY --- List of Publications; Preliminary Report on the linguistic Classification of Algonquian Tribes. By Truman Michelson

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SOCIETY FOR THE HISTORY OF THE GERMANS IN MARYLAND --- Annual Report, 1900/1901 (15th)

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI --- Biennial Report, 1902-4, 1908-12 (1st-2d, 4th-6th). 5 nos.; Missouri Historical Review, vol. III, no. 4, July, 1909; vols. IVV, Oct., 1909-July, 1911; vol. VI, nos. 2-4, Jan.-July, 1912; vol. VIII, nos. 1, 3-4, Oct., 1913, April-July, 1914. 15 nos.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN --- Proceedings, Oct., 1911-Dec., 1913

STOCKWELL, ELIAS HOWE --- Portrait in oil of Elias Howe (Loaned)

VINELAND, N. J., HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY --- Annual Reports, 1894-1904, 1906-7, 1909, 1911, 1913. 16 nos.; The Early Physicians of Vineland, N.J.; The Founder's own Story of the Founding of Vineland, New Jersey. By C. K. Landis; Memorial Address on the Life and Character of John S. Shepard

VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY --- Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, vol. XVII, no. 1, Jan., 1909; vol. XX, 1912; vol. XXI, no. 3, July, 1913; vol. XXII, nos. 2-3, April and July, 1914. 8 nos.

VIRGINIA STATE LIBRARY --- Bulletins, vol, I, no. 4, Oct., 1908; vol. II, nos. 1-3, Jan.-July, 1909; vols. III-V, 1910-12. 16 nos.

WILLARD, SUSANNA, AND OTHERS --- Old Silver of American Churches. By E. A. Jones

WISCONSIN ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY --- Wisconsin Archeologist, vol, VIII, nos. 2 and 4, April-July, Oct.Dec., 1909; vols, IX-XIII, no. 1, 1910-April, 1914. 19 nos.

WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, WILKES-BARRE, PA. --- History of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, 1858-1913; Proceedings, vols. VIII-IX, XI, XIII (1902-1905, 1910, 1913/14). 4 vols.

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## NECROLOGY

The Society has lost by death the following members:

Amelia Mackay Goodwin; Agnes Irwin; Thomas J Kiernan; Mary Oliver Longstreth; Alexander McKenzie; Franklin Perrin; Morrill Wyman

Obituary notices of the above will appear in the next volume of the Society's Proceedings.

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## OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

### 1913-1914

*President* --- RICHARD HENRY DANA



*Vice-Presidents* --- ANDREW McFARLAND DAVIS; ARCHIBALD MURRAY HOWE; WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER

*Secretary* --- ALBERT HARRISON HALL

*Curator* --- ALBERT HARRISON HALL

*Treasurer* --- HENRY HERBERT EDES

*The Council*

RICHARD HENRY DANA; ARCHIBALD MURRAY HOWE; ALBERT HARRISON HALL; HENRY HERBERT EDES; SAMUEL FRANCIS BATCHELDER; MARY ISABELLA GOZZALDI; ANDREW McFARLAND DAVIS; WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER; HOLLIS RUSSELL BAILEY; FRANK GAYLORD COOK; WILLIAM COOLIDGE LANE; ALICE MARY LONGFELLOW

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## COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY THE COUNCIL

### 1913-1914

*On the Early Roads and Topography of Cambridge.*

STEPHEN PASCHALL SHARPLES, EDWARD JOHN BRANDON, EDWARD RUSSELL COGSWELL

*On the Collection of Autograph Letters of Distinguished Citizens of Cambridge.*

ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, WILLIAM COOLIDGE LANE, HENRY HERBERT EDES

*On Sketches of Noted Citizens of Cambridge.*

MARY ISABELLA GOZZALDI, EDWARD RUSSELL COGSWELL, SAMUEL FRANCIS BATCHELDER.

*On the Collection and Preservation of Printed and Manuscript Material.*

WILLIAM COOLIDGE LANE, EDWIN BLAISDELL HALE, FRANK GAYLORD COOK. *On Publication.* ---  
WILLIAM COOLIDGE LANE, HENRY HERBERT EDES, WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER.

*On Memoirs of Deceased Members.*

WILLIAM ROSCOE TRAYER, HOLLIS RUSSELL BAILEY.

*On the Collection of Oral Tradition and Early Letters and Other Documents of Citizens of Cambridge.*

MARY ISABELLA GOZZALDI, MARGARET JONES BRADBURY, GRACE OWEN SCUDDER, ELIZABETH  
ELLERY DANA, GEORGE GRIER WRIGHT, MARY HELEN DEANE, SUSANNA WILLARD.

*To Audit the Accounts of the Treasurer.*

ANDREW McFARLAND DAVIS.

*On the Longfellow Centenary Medal Prize.*

WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER, EDWARD BANGS DREW, EDWARD FRANCIS GAMWELL.

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## REGULAR MEMBERS

## 1913-1914

ABBOT, MARION STANLEY; ALLEN, FLORA VIOLA; ALLEN, FRANK AUGUSTUS; ALLEN, MARY WARE; ALLEN, OSCAR FAYETTE; AUBIN, HELEN WARNER; AUBIN, MARGARET HARRIS; BAILEY, HOLLIS RUSSELL; BAILEY, MARY PERSIS; BANCROFT, WILLIAM AMOS; BATCHELDER, SAMUEL FRANCIS; BEALE, JOSEPH HENRY; BELL, STOUGHTON; BIGELOW, FRANCIS HILL; BILL, CAROLINE ELIZA; BLISH, ARIADNE; BLODGETT, WARREN KENDALL; BRANDON, EDWARD JOHN; BROCK, ADAH LEILA CONE; BULFINCH, ELLEN SUSAN; BUMSTEAD, JOSEPHINE FREEMAN; CARY, EMMA FORBES; CLARK, ELIZABETH HODGES; COGSWELL, EDWARD RUSSELL; COOK, FRANK GAYLORD; COX, GEORGE HOWLAND; CROTHERS, SAMUEL MCCHORD; DALLINGER, WILLIAM WILBERFORCE; DANA, EDITH LONGFELLOW; DANA, ELIZABETH ELLERY; DANA, RICHARD HENRY; DAVIS, ANDREW McFARLAND; DEANE, GEORGE CLEMENT; DEANE, MARY HELEN; DEANE, WALTER; DEVENS, MARY; DODGE, EDWARD SHERMAN; DREW, EDWARD BANGS; DRINKWATER, ARTHUR; DUNBAR, WILLIAM HARRISON; EDES, GRACE WILLIAMSON; EDES, HENRY HERBERT; ELIOT, CHARLES WILLIAM; ELIOT, GRACE HOPKINSON; ELIOT, SAMUEL ATKINS; EVARTS, PRESCOTT; FARLOW, LILIAN HORSFORD; FENN, WILLIAM WALLACE; FESSENDEN, MARION BROWN; FORBES, EDWARD WALDO; FORD, WORTHINGTON CHAUNCEY; FOSTER, FRANCIS APTHORP; FOWLER, FRANCES; FOX, JABEZ; GAMWELL, EDWARD FRANCIS; \*GOODWIN, AMELIA MACKAY; GOZZALDI, MARY ISABELLA; GRAY, ANNA LYMAN; GRAY, JOHN CHIPMAN; GROZIER, EDWIN ATKINS; HALE, EDWIN BLAISDELL; HALL, ALBERT HARRISON; HARRIS, ELIZABETH

\* Deceased

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HART, ALBERT BUSHNELL; HODGES, GEORGE; HOPPIN, ELIZA MASON; HORSFORD, KATHARINE; HOUGHTON, ALBERTA MANNING; HOUGHTON, ELIZABETH HARRIS; HOUGHTON, ROSERYSS GILMAN; HOWE, ARCHIBALD MURRAY; HOWE, ARRIA SARGENT DIXWELL; HOWE, CLARA; HUBBARD, PHINEAS; \*IRWIN, AGNES; KELLNER, MAXIMILIAN LINDSAY; KENDALL, GEORGE FREDERICK; KERSHAW, JUSTINE HOUGHTON; \*KIERNAN, THOMAS J; LANE, WILLIAM COOLIDGE; LEAVITT, ERASMUS DARWIN; LONGFELLOW, ALICE MARY; \*LONGSTRETH, MARY OLIVER; LOWELL, ABBOTT LAWRENCE; MARCOU, PHILIPPE BELKNAP; McDUFFIE, JOHN; McINTIRE, CHARLES JOHN; \*McKENZIE, ALEXANDER; MELLEDGE, ROBERT JOB; MERRIMAN, DOROTHEA FOOTE; MERRIMAN, ROGER BIGELOW; MITCHELL, EMMA MARIA; MORISON, ANNE THERESA; MORISON, ROBERT SWAIN; MORSE, VELMA MARIA; MUNROE, EMMA FRANCES; MYERS, JAMES JEFFERSON; NORTON, GRACE; NORTON, MARGARET; NOYES, JAMES ATKINS; PAINE, JAMES LEONARD; PAINE, MARY WOOLSON; PARKER, HENRY AINSWORTH; PARSONS, CAROLINE LOUISA; \*PERRIN, FRANKLIN; PICKERING, ANNA ATWOOD; PICKERING, EDWARD CHARLES; PICKERING, WILLIAM HENRY; POOR, CLARENCE HAROLD; POTTER, ALFRED CLAGHORN; RAND, HARRY SEATON; READ, JOHN; READ, WILLIAM; REID, WILLIAM BERNARD; ROBINSON, FRED NORRIS; ROPES, JAMES HARDY; RUNKLE, JOHN CORNELIUS; SAUNDERS, CARRIE HUNTINGTON; SAUNDERS, HERBERT ALDEN; SAWYER, GEORGE AUGUSTUS; SAWYER, GEORGE CARLETON; SCUDDER, GRACE OWEN; SHARPLES, STEPHEN PASCHALL; STEARNS,

GENEVIEVE; STONE, WILLIAM EBEN; STORER, SARAH FRANCIS; THAYER, WILLIAM ROSCOE; THORP, JOSEPH GILBERT; TICKNOR, FLORENCE; TICKNOR, THOMAS BALDWIN; TOPPAN, SARAH MOODY; WALCOTT, ANNA MORRILL; WASHBURN, HENRY BRADFORD; WESSELHOEFT, MARY LEAVITT; WESSELHOEFT, WALTER; WHITE, ALICE MAUD; WHITE, MOSES PERKINS

\* Deceased

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WHITTEMORE, ISABELLA STEWART; WHITTEMORE, WILLIAM RICHARDSON; WILLARD, SUSANNA; WILLIAMS, OLIVE SWAN; WINLOCK, MARY PEYTON; WORCESTER, SARAH ALICE; WRIGHT, GEORGE GRIER; WYMAN, MARY MORRILL; \*WYMAN, MORRILL; YERXA, HENRY DETRICK

## ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

BARKER, JOHN HERBERT; CARTER, CHARLES MORLAND; DURRELL, HAROLD CLARKE; FELTON, EUNICE WHITNEY FARLEY; LEVERETT, GEORGE VASMER; LOVERING, ERNEST

## HONORARY MEMBERS

CHOATE, JOSEPH HODGES; HOWELLS, WILLIAM DEAN; RHODES, JAMES FORD

\* Deceased

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## BY-LAWS

I. CORPORATE NAME.

THE name of this corporation shall be "THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY."

## II. OBJECT.

The corporation is constituted for the purpose of collecting and preserving Books, Manuscripts, and other Memorials, of procuring the publication and distribution of the same, and generally of promoting interest and research, in relation to the history of Cambridge in said Commonwealth.

## III. REGULAR MEMBERSHIP.

Any resident of the City of Cambridge, Massachusetts, shall be eligible for regular membership in this Society. Nominations for such membership shall be made in writing to any member of the Council, and the persons so nominated may be elected at any meeting of the Council by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting. Persons so elected shall become members upon signing the By-Laws and paying the fees therein prescribed.

## IV. LIMIT OF REGULAR MEMBERSHIP.

The regular membership of this Society shall be limited to two hundred.

## V. HONORARY MEMBERSHIP.

Any person, nominated by the Council, may be elected an honorary member at any meeting of the Society by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting. Honorary members shall be exempt from paying any fees, shall not be eligible for office, and shall have no interest in the property of the Society and no right to vote.

## VI. ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP.

Any person not a resident, but either a native, or formerly a resident for at least five years, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, shall be eligible to

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associate membership in the Society. Nominations for such membership shall be made in writing to any member of the Council, and the persons so nominated may be elected at any meeting of the

Council by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting. Associate members shall be liable for an annual assessment of two dollars each, payable in advance at the Annual Meeting, but shall be liable for no other fees or assessments, and shall not be eligible for office and shall have no interest in the property of the Society and no right to vote.

#### VII. SEAL.

The Seal of the Society shall be: Within a circle bearing the name of the Society and the date, 1905, a shield bearing a representation of the Daye Printing Press and crest of two books surmounted by a Greek lamp, with a representation of Massachusetts Hall on the dexter and a representation of the fourth meeting-house of the First Church in Cambridge on the sinister, and, underneath, a scroll bearing the words *Scripta Manent*.

#### VIII. OFFICERS.

The officers of this corporation shall be a Council of thirteen members, having the powers of directors, elected by the Society, and a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Secretary with the powers of Clerk, a Treasurer, and a Curator, elected out of the Council by the Society. All the above officers shall be chosen by ballot at the Annual Meeting, and shall hold office for the term of one year and until their successors shall be elected and qualified. The Council shall have power to fill all vacancies.

#### IX. PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society and shall be Chairman of the Council. In case of the death, absence, or incapacity of the President, his powers shall be exercised by the Vice-Presidents, respectively, in the order of their election.

#### X. SECRETARY.

The Secretary shall keep the records and conduct the correspondence of the Society and of the Council. He shall give to each member of the Society written notice of its meetings. He shall also present a written report of the year at each Annual Meeting.

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#### XI. TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall have charge of the funds and securities, and shall keep in proper books the accounts, of the corporation. He shall receive and collect all fees and other dues owing to it, and all donations and testamentary gifts made to it. He shall make all investments and disbursements of its funds, but only with the approval of the Council. He shall give the Society a bond, in amount and with sureties satisfactory to the Council, conditioned for the proper performance of his duties. He shall make a written report at each Annual Meeting. Such report shall be audited prior to the Annual Meeting by one or more auditors appointed by the Council.

#### XII. CURATOR.

The Curator shall have charge, under the direction of the Council, of all Books, Manuscripts, and other Memorials of the Society, except the records and books kept by the Secretary and Treasurer. He shall present a written report at each Annual Meeting.

#### XIII. COUNCIL.

The Council shall have the general management of the property and affairs of the Society, shall arrange for its meetings, and shall present for election from time to time the names of persons deemed qualified for honorary membership. The Council shall present a written report of the year at each Annual Meeting.

#### XIV. MEETINGS.

The Annual Meeting shall be held on the fourth Tuesday in October in each year. Other regular meetings shall be held on the fourth Tuesdays of January, and April of each year, unless the President otherwise directs. Special meetings may be called by the President or by the Council.

#### XV. QUORUM.

At meetings of the Society ten members, and at meetings of the Council four members, shall constitute a quorum.

#### XVI. FEES.

The fee of initiation shall be two dollars. There shall also be an annual assessment of three dollars, payable in advance at the Annual

Meeting; but any Regular Member shall be exempted from the annual payment if at any time after his admission he shall pay into the Treasury Fifty Dollars in addition to his previous payments; and any Associate Member shall be similarly exempted on payment of Twenty-five Dollars. All commutations shall be and remain permanently funded, the interest only to be used for current expenses.

#### XVII. RESIGNATION OF MEMBERSHIP.

All resignations of membership must be in writing, provided, however, that failure to pay the annual assessment within six months after the Annual Meeting may, in the discretion of the Council, be considered a resignation of membership.

#### XVIII. AMENDMENT OF BY-LAWS.

These By-Laws may be amended at any meeting by a vote of twothirds of the members present and voting, provided that the substance of the proposed amendment shall have been inserted in the call for such meeting.