

# THE HYDE PARK

## HISTORICAL RECORD.

VOL. I.

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APRIL, 1891.

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No. 1.

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HYDE PARK, MASS.

1891

# THE HYDE PARK HISTORICAL RECORD.

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EVERETT SQUARE, HYDE PARK, MASS.





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ZENAS ALLEN.

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PROSPECTUS.

THE object of this publication is the advancement of the interests of the Hyde Park Historical Society, the publishing of articles of historical interest relative to Hyde Park and its vicinity, and the encouragement of historical study and research.

It is proposed to print, among other items of interest, many of the valuable papers already presented before the Society and selections from such as may hereafter be so presented; concise reports of the proceedings of the Society; articles on subjects of historical interest; biographical and genealogical sketches, and interesting reminiscences of men and events.

The Society does not undertake this publication for pecuniary profit and will expend all amounts received therefrom in increasing its size and value. The articles will be illustrated from time to time, and it will be our aim to make this publication not only interesting, but instructive.

We are fortunate in being able to present in this initial number of the RECORD a sketch of the life of a man who was prominently identified with social, business and religious life of our town in its earlier days, and who not only was one of the pioneers in the town's manufacturing enterprises, but was as well one of the first of our "town fathers" and one of the earliest members of the Society. It seems fitting that his record and likeness should be among the first, but we hope not the last, to be presented in the pages of our quarterly.

The RECORD will be under the editorial charge of Edmund Davis, who will be assisted by members of the Society and others.

We invite your assistance and co-operation. Will you not subscribe for a copy for yourself and also copies to send to friends and former residents? By so doing you will aid the Society in carrying on this important work with but little expense to yourself.

EDMUND DAVIS,  
 LOUISE M. WOOD,  
 JOS. KING KNIGHT,  
 WALLACE D. LOVELL,  
 CHARLES F. JENNEY,  
*Committee on Publication.*

CHAS. G. CHICK, *President.*  
 FRED L. JOHNSON, *Rec. Sec'y.*

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## A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE HYDE PARK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

On the first day of March, 1887, pursuant to a circular letter bearing the names of Theodore D. Weld, Robert Bleakie, Henry A. Rich, Edmund Davis and Charles F. Jenney, between forty and fifty of the citizens of Hyde Park met in Association Hall, Neponset Block, to consider the expediency of forming an historical society.

The circular letter set forth the necessity of such an organization in the following terms: "There is a large amount of information concerning the early days of our town in the possession and knowledge of the older residents, which must soon be lost or forgotten, to a great extent, unless some organized effort is made to collate and preserve it."

Of this meeting, Amos H. Brainard was chairman, and Frank B. Rich, secretary. Remarks were made by Edmund Davis, Henry A. Rich, Charles F. Jenney, Edward I. Humphrey, David Higgins, Robert Bleakie, Henry S. Bunton, Merrill Underhill and James E. Cotter, all in favor of the proposed action. It was voted to form an historical society, and a committee was appointed to report, at a future meeting, a constitution, by-laws and list of officers. The next meeting was held on the fifteenth day of the same month, Amos H. Brainard again presiding and Henry B. Humphrey acting as secretary. A constitution and by-laws were

adopted, and officers elected as follows: President, Amos H. Brainard; vice-presidents, Henry Grew, Theodore D. Weld, Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., Robert Bleakie, David L. Davis, William J. Stuart, Henry A. Rich, David Higgins, James E. Cotter, Amos Webster, Sidney C. Putnam, Perley B. Davis, Benjamin F. Radford, Hobart M. Cable, Francis W. Tewksbury, James D. McAvoy, John B. Bachelder, Henry B. Carrington, David Perkins and Fred F. Hassam; treasurer, Wallace D. Lovell; recording secretary, Henry B. Humphrey; corresponding secretary, Charles F. Jenney; curators, the president, treasurer and secretaries, *ex-officiis*, Edmund Davis, Henry B. Miner, Charles G. Chick, David C. Marr, Orin T. Gray and Henry S. Bunton.

The constitution adopted at this meeting defined the objects of the Society as follows:

“The object of this Society shall be the promotion of the study of history, with particular reference to that of Hyde Park, the preservation and perpetuation of the memory of persons and events connected with said town, and the collection of objects of historic interest.

“It shall be the duty of members, so far as it may be in their power, to carry out the objects of the Society by collecting by gift, loan or purchase, books, manuscripts and pictures; and by such other suitable means as may, from time to time, seem expedient.”

The Society initiated, and through its members took a leading part in, the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the incorporation of the town. It was incorporated under the Public Statutes of the Commonwealth, April 14, 1890. Its present membership is about 238. During the first years of its existence the curators met principally in the rooms of the school committee or in that of the trustees of the Public Library, and halls were hired for the meetings of the Society. At these meetings many valuable papers have been presented. The growth of the Society has been steady and sure. It was never in so good a condition as at the present day. The past year, in particular, has been one of unbroken prosperity, and a more detailed statement relating to it will be found later in this number.

## ZENAS ALLEN.

ZENAS ALLEN was the son of Benjamin (born November 4, 1777, died October 19, 1866) and Asenath (Coleman) (born October 7, 1776, died 1849) Allen.

His ancestors descended from the Puritans and took an active part in the war of the Revolution. His paternal grandfather was proprietor of the celebrated Black Horse Tavern in Cambridge (now Arlington) on the Lexington and Concord road. This tavern was the headquarters of the Committee of Safety for this section of the country, and the favorite resort of Hancock, Adams and many others of patriotic fame.

The subject of this sketch was born in Ashby, Mass., November 4, 1805, and died in Hyde Park, May 20, 1887. His remains were buried in his family lot, near the Soldiers Monument at Mount Hope Cemetery, Boston.

In early life he learned the trade of a carpenter, and later that of a paper-hanger; in the latter trade, and in the buying and selling of house papers he spent more than thirty years of his life.

He removed from the town of Ashby to Boston in 1827 and resided there most of the time until 1866; the exceptions being about the year 1832, when he was employed by the United States Government in the mail service between Concord and Fitchburg, Mass., and the years 1859 to 1862, when he lived on his farm in Ashby.

For two years, 1853 and 1854, he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from the city of Boston and it is a remarkable fact that his father (Benjamin Allen of Ashby) was a member of the same body in the last-named year.

In politics he was identified with the Whigs until the Republican party was formed, and he was ever afterward enthusiastic in the support of Republican principles. His interest in political matters is forcibly shown by the fact that, in the sixty years in which he was entitled to vote, he failed but six times to cast his ballot.

He became a resident of Hyde Park in 1866, moving into a house that he had built, on Walnut street, in that year. He came here in the employ of the Hyde Park Woolen Company, one of the earliest of the manufacturing enterprises to be located in what is now a most prosperous town.



When the town was incorporated, he was chosen as a member of the first board of selectmen and he was re-elected in the following year, serving with Messrs. Henry Grew, Benjamin F. Radford, William J. Stuart, Martin L. Whitcher and David L. Davis, all of whom, with the exception of Mr. Whitcher, are still living, and residents of our town.

Mr. Allen was much interested in the welfare and prosperity of Hyde Park; his advice was often sought and his judgment greatly respected by his fellow citizens.

He was a member of the Hyde Park Congregational Church; at the time of his death, as he had been for many years, he was one of its deacons, an office that he had filled, for a long time, in the Pine Street Congregational Church in Boston.

Mr. Allen was twice married. His first wife was Caroline Randall of Ashburnham, Mass., to whom he was united September 11, 1827; she was born in March 1805 and died in this town March 23, 1869; their two sons, Charles Hastings (born June 14, 1828) and George Henry (born November 22, 1832) reside in Boston, where both have filled many positions of honor and trust. He was again married March 24, 1870, to Mrs. Charlotte M. (Clarke) Sanders of New Ipswich, N. H., who is now a resident of our town.

Mr. Allen was one of the original members of the Hyde Park Historical Society.

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## PEMAQUID AND MONHEGAN.<sup>1</sup>

BY CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THIS HISTORICAL SOCIETY: I remember when I first saw Pemaquid. I was cruising eastward in the yacht of the Hon. Benjamin Dean of Boston, and, owing to the fog, we ran in by Pemaquid Point until we reached the outer harbor. Here we caught mackerel and waited for the fog to lift. On the shore an abandoned porgy factory, perfumed as unlike a bank of violets as possible, occupied one chop of the harbor; on the other stood a large, square house, more pretentious than a

<sup>1</sup> Read before the Hyde Park Historical Society, February 26, 1891.

farm-house, and in front could be traced some slight ridges and a few bunches of bushes.

We sailed the next morning, bound east, and on our starboard hand, as we neared the point, a lofty island some four leagues away attracted our attention,—it was Monhegan. When we returned from our explorations of the islands of the Penobscot and Mount Desert, we sighted the island, the morning sun playing on its top, bathed it in light; amid a peaceful ocean it rose like an island of the blessed; anon the lighthouse and then as with flowing sail we neared it, houses and then windows could be made out. The wind was fair, but on my suggestion that this was the hallowed ground, the germ of New England, we hauled up a little closer to the wind and dashed up to the head of the harbor, tacked and stood off on our course, westward, ho! We had seen the cradle of New England.

My theme to-night is specially the history of the Forts of Pemaquid.

#### DISCOVERY.

Before entering on this recital of the conflict of races and of nations, of civilization and savage life, to control the destinies of this continent, I should refer briefly to the discovery of this coast.

After Columbus had astonished Europe, and rivalled the Portugese explorations of the East, the Pope divided the new-found territories, giving the west to the Spaniards and the east to the Portugese. France and England, being left unsatisfied and dissatisfied, went for their shares in several ways. They captured the Spanish treasure ships and confiscated their cargo,—that is, private gentlemen did it in an unofficial way. When they got captured, the Spaniards hung them promptly at the yard-arm, and when the Spaniards were taken after a resistance, an old Norwegian or Viking method of sending captives “home by sea” was resorted to, and they were made to walk the plank!

In the north, the fisheries of Newfoundland and Cape Breton were pursued by French, Portugese and Spaniards, to whom were added, in the last third of the sixteenth century, the English,—all well armed, holding their fares of fish not merely by the hook but by the sword, as the national law of the fisheries.

The coast between Nova Scotia and the ubiquitous Florida was little frequented, and very dangerous, except to heavily armed vessels. The sight of a sail was signal for a fight or a

flight. The few armed traders or piratical explorers who touched its shores brought to Europe the rumor that somewhere on what we now know as the coast of Maine there was a great, rich native city called Norumbega, a myth like the Island of the Seven Cities that Cabot pursued.

South of 40° north latitude the French had been beaten off from forming a settlement, and Sir Walter Raleigh had been defeated by vicissitudes and perils in a like purpose. We need not consider Cortoreal, Gomez and Verezano, nor Cartier, Roberval or Gilbert and the like adventurers.

Practically, our knowledge of the coast of New England begins with 1600, and we may leave the sixteenth century out of consideration, and begin here. In 1600, Sir Walter Raleigh and his relative, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, had stirred up the English, and the French had equally awoke to the determination to have some part of the North American coast south of 45°, whether the Spaniards liked it or not. Patents were readily granted by princes for territory "in remote heathen and barbarous lands," but it was as difficult for the patentee to take possession as it would have been for the Royal Grantor to show any color of title in himself. At this date the trade of fishing at Newfoundland and Cape Breton and adjacent shores had been thoroughly exploited during the preceding century by French and English (Parkhurst, in 1578, estimates 530 sail fishing on these coasts); and it was almost side by side that these two nations now explored the riches of the New England coast, and grasped for its exclusive control.

In 1602, Gosnold made a voyage on this coast and touched the coast of Maine at York Nubble. His historiographer writes that as they neared the shore a Biscayan shallop under sail dashed out from the other side of the great rock and ran down to them, having on board some half dozen Indians with about two suits of European clothes divided between them. They held a very pleasant interview, the Indians making them quite a chart of the coast with chalk on a board, and Gosnold, finding himself at Lat. 43°, further north than his object, the Vineyard Sound and Island, bore away southward, leaving two isles (Boon and Isle of Shoals) on his port hand. This fixes the location; it also fixes the fact that French or Basque traders had been there before him, and that the natives had learned to handle the sloop. In 1603

Martyn Prynng was on the coast, and in 1604 Weymouth was at Monhegan, and at Damarel's Cove Islands. In the same year, De Monts and Champlain were also at these points. The issue was shaping between the French and the English.

The French king, in 1603, had granted a charter to De Monts for all the region from latitude 40° to 48° or 49°, which we now call New York and New England.

The English king (James I.), in 1606, had granted the Virginia charter, divided into two sections, one, North Virginia, having nearly the same boundaries as the New France granted by the French. The Indians were in actual possession; the Spaniards claimed the coast. Here were two new titles. Who would get the actual possession of the land they all wanted?

De Monts and that skilful navigator, Champlain, came over in 1604, skirted the Coast of Nova Scotia, round into Port Royal, crossed to the other side of the Bay of Fundy and settled at the mouth of the St. Croix River. In 1605 they explored the coast as far south as the Nantucket Shoals; sighting the island Monhegan, "La Nef," they called it, and entering Boothbay Harbor, explored the Sheepscoot and the Kennebec. Here on their return they learned of Weymouth's gross outrage. In the following year, after moving their residence to Port Royal, they again explored these coasts.

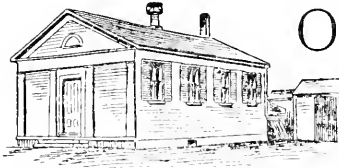
Shall it become New England or New France? It required an hundred and fifty years to settle this question.

The English Company, of whom Chief Justice Popham was the head, and whose members were West of England people, sent out two vessels under Raleigh Gilbert and George Popham, with settlers who made their first landfall at the island of Monhegan, where they celebrated religious services according to the Church of England, and then came over to the mouth of the Kennebec, and settled on an island which is now Fort Popham. From Monhegan they paid their first visit to Pemaquid.

The Indians of the country were of the Abnaki tribes, whose tributaries extended westward, and south through Maine, New Hampshire and part of Massachusetts. Their chief head was the Bashaba, who lived at Pemaquid, a few miles up the river.

## THE BUTLER SCHOOL.

## THE OLDEST SCHOOL-HOUSE IN HYDE PARK.

BY FRANK B. RICH,<sup>1</sup>

ON the north side of East River street, between Huntington and Wood avenues, stands a one-story frame building known as the Butler School. It is the oldest school-house in Hyde Park. The history of the building dates back to the beginning of the century, while the history of the school covers a period of over one hundred years. At the Dorchester town meeting in March, 1783, the town voted "That Ebenezer Trescott, Nathaniel Weatherby and others be allowed their proportionable part of the school money, they using and improving it for the purpose of educating their children." At that time there were no public school accommodations for the residents of the sections now known as Hyde Park and Mattapan. Miss Polly Williams (afterwards the wife of Ebenezer Vose) was the first teacher engaged. The school was held in a building used as a corn barn; it stood in the yard of Richard Clarke opposite the site of the present school-house. For three years this rude and inconvenient structure served the purpose of a district school, the town of Dorchester making small appropriations each year for its maintenance. The people soon demanded more accommodations, and in 1786 a school-house was built about where the present Butler School stands, the expense being borne in part by the town of Dorchester and the inhabitants of the district. Among those who assisted were Ebenezer Trescott, George Clarke, William Sumner, Lemuel Crane, Richard Clarke and Jeremiah McIntosh, prominent residents of the district. The building was of wood, twelve feet wide, fourteen feet deep, one story high, and without plastering or clapboards. It had four small glass windows, which closed with wooden shutters. Miss Gillespie, Mrs. Joseph Hawes and others taught there. Of course the building could only be occupied summers, and in

<sup>1</sup> Read before the Hyde Park Historical Society, April 22, 1887.

order to meet the requests for a winter school the teacher, Mr. Lemuel Crane, in the fall of 1790, transferred the pupils to his own dwelling, where the winter term was held. The house is still standing on River street, corner of Metropolitan avenue, and is owned and occupied by the heirs of the late Elishu Greenwood. Mr. Crane also held evening schools here for boys employed in the paper mill. The following year (1791) the school-house was improved and made more comfortable by filling in bricks between the boarding, but the building was never plastered.

In the list of teachers are Miss Polly Crane, in the summer of 1797; Dr. Samuel Gould of Dedham, the winter term of 1797-98; Benjamin Heaton, 1798-99, who, tradition says, was so near-sighted that the boys used to play tricks with him in consequence of this defect. His successor was a Mr. Peck, 1799-1800. In the winter of 1800-01 the Rev. William Montague, a distinguished elegyman, was engaged as a teacher. He was rector of Christ Church, Boston, from 1787 to 1792, and for twenty-six years following that was rector of the Episcopal Church at Dedham. He also took a great interest in the Butler School, particularly the study of mathematics. He died in Dedham, July 22, 1833, in his seventy-sixth year. Perley Lyon of Woodstock, Conn., kept the school from 1801 to 1803; Miss Martha Sumner in 1803; Griffin Child, 1803-04; he was the last teacher in the old building. The salary at that time was \$13 a month and board for the six winter months, for which the district paid \$2 per week. The district had now outgrown this 12 x 14 building, and in 1803 the town of Dorchester appropriated \$300 to build a new and commodious school-house. The population of the town of Dorchester at that time was about 2,500, and the town was divided into four school districts; this one, sometimes called the Western District, was given new boundaries and called District No. 5. It included all the territory from the old Dedham line, near the Readville cotton mill, to the old starch factory now standing on the north bank of the Neponset River, about half a mile below Mattapan. The district was large in area, the small population very much scattered, and the school fund insufficient to meet the actual necessities. At this time the former teacher came forward, Mr. Lemuel Crane, then a member of the board of selectmen of Dorchester, afterward Representative to the General Court from this district, and he deeded, June 26, 1804, to the fifth school district of Dorchester the present school

lot, containing about fourteen square rods, with the provision, "The said land to be held by said district for the purpose of building a school-house thereon, and to be improved for the benefit of schools, and for no other use; and when said district shall cease to improve the said land for the purpose aforesaid, for two years in succession, then the said land shall revert back to me or my heirs."

The town of Dorchester having appropriated \$300, the district added \$180, and the old school-house was sold for \$25, making \$505 for a building fund. Lemuel Crane, Jesse Ellis and Jeremiah McIntosh were appointed as a building committee, and the present structure, accommodating sixty pupils, was erected during the summer of 1804. Jesse Ellis and William Paul were the builders. The total cost, including desks, seats, fencing, etc., was \$472.86. William Sumner gave the school a stove, which did good service for over thirty years. Mr. Griffin Child, who had taught in the old building, opened the winter term of 1804-05 in the present building, the custom then being to have male teachers for the winter terms and female teachers for the summer. Among those who taught in the present building are Miss Susan McIntosh, 1805; Miss Clarissa Sumner, 1806; William Fox of Woodstock, Conn., 1807-09; Waldo Fox, 1810; Miss Sally Sumner, Eben Tolman, Aaron D. Capen, followed by a long list of prominent men and women of Dorchester. The number of pupils attending continued about the same for many years, for as the population increased new school districts were formed. In 1815 the district was made smaller by a school being established at Upper Mills, now Mattapan, called District No. 6. Then in 1829 District No. 7 was added. The number was still further increased and the districts renumbered in 1836, this district (No. 5) becoming No. 7. The name "Butler School" was given to the building in 1849, when the school committee of Dorchester changed all the district numbers to names. The reason given was to bring the schools into association with some of the great and good men who have lived among us. The name Butler was in honor of the Rev. Henry Butler, a native of Kent, England, and a graduate of Cambridge University. He settled in Dorchester about 1654, where for some twelve years he was engaged in the work of the ministry and in teaching. He died in England April 24, 1696, at the age of seventy-two.

The town of Dorchester continued the regular sessions of the school up to the time of the incorporation of Hyde Park, April 22, 1868, when the building became a part of the new town's property, and the school was continued, with slight interruption, until the opening of the Greenwood School, December, 1872, when the Butler School was closed, and remained vacant until September, 1884. In the earlier part of the century the building served the purpose of a church as well as a school, and distinguished clergymen of forty and fifty years ago occupied the desk. Among them were Rev. Hosea Ballou, the famous Universalist preacher, who made occasional visits here during the time of his pastorate over the Second Universalist Church of Boston. Clergymen from Dedham, Milton and Dorchester Centre also conducted services here on Sunday afternoons. A Sunday school was also held here, but there was no regularly organized society. The heirs of Lemuel Crane entered suit in 1881 against the town of Hyde Park to gain possession of the property on the ground of failing to comply with the provisions of the deed of 1804. The case was carried to the Supreme Court, who rendered a decision, May 11, 1883, in favor of the town. The following year upwards of \$600 was expended in improvements on the building, and in September, 1884, the old school building was re-opened once more and regular sessions have since been held. The general appearance of the building is about the same as in its earliest days, except that the tall elms on either side the entrance to the grounds have grown into more noble proportions, and after eighty-three years of public service, both as a district school and a house of worship, the old building stands firm, with promise of many years of usefulness yet to come. Its history is a forcible reminder of the enterprise and public spirit of our ancestors.



HYDE PARK HISTORICAL SOCIETY IN 1890-91.

CHARLES G. CHICK.

At the annual meeting of 1890 the Society voted to apply to the State for a charter, and a committee was appointed to carry out this vote.

On April 14, 1890, the charter was granted and the Society became an organized corporation with all the rights and powers given by our Public Statutes.

The Curators, having been authorized by vote at the annual meeting, then rented Room 5 in the Everett House for permanent headquarters. In this connection the last annual report of the President says, "Our means would not permit expensive rents, and, although the room is not such as we need, yet it has served us very well during the year. Members of the Society generously subscribed nearly funds enough to furnish it in an inexpensive, but comfortable manner. The value to the Society of the room was at once apparent, as contributions of books and other articles of interest began to be received. We have, during the year just closing, made very creditable additions to our Historical Library. . . . Many have contributed money to aid in the purchase of works that were desirable and could only be secured by purchase. Valuable contributions have been received from former residents who still have a cordial feeling for our town, and gladly add something to our collection. Others there are who have a general interest in our work, and, having means, willingly assist us. Historical Societies of other places have aided us in many ways, so that in the work we have met with much encouragement in all directions." The result of this work for 1890, the Corresponding Secretary reports as follows:

"Bound volumes (books) . . . . .	549
Bound volumes (newspapers) . . . . .	5
Unbound volumes (newspapers) . . . . .	30
Pamphlets . . . . .	339

Entire number of additions to the Library during the year, 913

"Besides the above there have been quite numerous donations of photographs, engravings, deeds, maps, plans, programmes, notices and the like."

And he well says in his report that "Our aim has not been to gather together a collection of historical works such as are to be found in our Public Library, but rather to supplement the privileges there afforded by volumes which the Library is not able to secure with its limited appropriations."

Our fixed income depends upon our membership, and as we have now about 238 members our income should be about \$238 per year, leaving us about \$200 after paying our rent. This sum has been increased by contributions, so that the Treasurer's last report showed that the balance on hand in 1890 had not been materially decreased by our work during the year.

In order to keep our standing with other societies of like character, we must print our collections so as to exchange and get the benefit of as wide a circle of historical work as possible. To meet this the Curators voted to publish a quarterly, such as the Society can maintain.

The character and needs of our work find expression in further quoting from the annual reports of the President and Corresponding Secretary, "During the past few years we have realized more fully than ever before that true historical study and investigation do not deal principally with battles and political struggles, but with the people themselves, their mode of living, impelling principles and gradual development, as influenced by their environment. This is the true philosophy of history. . . . Hyde Park now has a population of about 10,268. It has churches, schools, a Public Library, literary and other societies in large numbers, and it should have a Historical Society, with a library where its members can, and any citizens may, examine any historical subject fully, without being obliged to go to neighboring cities or towns. In any matter where close research is desired, Hyde Park should offer as good advantages as other places.

It has been our duty to preserve all current items of local history, so that the future historian of the town may have abundant and accurate material from which to draw. As our library increases in size and value it is apparent that at some time in the near future larger and better accommodations will be necessary, and, knowing the usual energy of our townspeople, we confidently believe that when this need becomes apparent, proper and convenient rooms, or a building especially adapted to our use, will be forthcoming." At our October meeting a very interesting

paper was read by Hon. Erastus Worthington of Dedham, upon "The Indian Villages at Natick." This was of so much interest that the Society voted to have copies printed for exchange. At a meeting held in February, 1891, the Society had a double pleasure,—a donation by S. R. Moseley, Alfred Foster, Henry A. Rich and Charles J. Page, of an oil portrait of Alpheus P. Blake, the founder of the town, and a very interesting address upon Pemaquid and Monhegan, by Hon. Charles Levi Woodbury of Boston. This address was rich in early and obscure colonial history, and we are pleased to be able to publish it in full in our quarterly.

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### HYDE PARK BIRTHS.

COMMUNICATED BY EDWIN C. JENNEY.

1868.

- Jan. 8. Catherine Sweeney, d. of Patrick and Catherine, both b. Ireland.  
 " 9. Harden Harlow Henderson, s. Alfred and Mary, both b. Augusta, Me.  
 " 15. James Dolan, s. Thomas 2d, b. Ireland, and Catherine, b. Mass.  
 " 16. Fannie Mary Darling, d. Henry A. b. Rowe, and Mary M., b. Bernardson.  
 " 16. Jennie E. Adler, d. Leonard, b. Germany, and Catherine, b. Switzerland.  
 " 24. Bertha E. Thompson, d. Benjamin F., b. Lee, N. H., and Euphrasia G., b. Derby, Vt.  
 Feb. 1. Annie A. Williams, d. Jotham D., b. — Maine, and Emma A., b. Orland, Me.  
 " — Andrews, d. Pierce J., b. England, and Lucy P., b. Exeter, N. H.  
 " 10. David Hickey, s. David and Ann, both b. Ireland.  
 " 15. Jeremiah Harrington, s. Patrick J. and Mary B., both b. Ireland.  
 " 22. Margaret Hanson, d. Henry, b. Rochester, N. Y., and Fannie D., b. Ireland.  
 " 23. Albert I. Matherson, s. Alpheus, b. Smithfield, R. I., and Phæbe C., b. E. Greenwich, R. I.  
 " 24. Sarah A. Phelan, d. George, b. New Brunswick, and Mary C., b. Eastport, Me.  
 Mar. 2. Caroline F. Meede, d. Garrot and Mary C., both b. Ireland.

- Mar. 2. Mary F. H. Safford, d. Horace S., b. Augusta, Me., and Mary S., b. England.
- “ 5. Margaret J. Munger, (b. Lawrence), d. John and Margaret, both b. Ireland.
- “ 5. — Raynes (died very young), s. Horatio G. and Elizabeth H., both b. Deer Island, Me.
- “ 7. Dennis E. Callahan, s. Dennis, b. Ireland, and Esther (Fitzgerald), b. Nova Scotia.
- “ 8. John Concannon, s. Patrick and Bridget, both b. Ireland.
- “ 8. Florence G. Gilling (b. Charlestown), d. Thomas H., b. Boston, and Sarah A. B., b. Shrewsbury.
- “ 8. Harriet I. Whittier, d. Albert R., b. Munroe, Me., and Caroline A., b. Boston.
- “ 14. Emma Meister (b. Oxford), d. Gustavus A. and Caroline S., both b. Germany.
- “ 23. Maria Jane Rooney, d. Andrew D. and Mary E., both b. Ireland.
- “ 25. Frank R. Heustis, s. Charles P., b. Westmoreland, and Charlotte F., b. Boston.
- “ 26. Wallace I. Neal, s. Andrew B., b. Exeter, Me., and Patience S., b. Bath, Me.
- “ 27. Margaret I. Parker, d. George, b. Scotland, and Margaret J., b. New York.
- April 1. Grace D. Underhill, d. Merrill, b. Marshfield, Vt., and Lois Ann, b. Belgrade, Me.
- “ 12. Mary Jane Holland, d. Michael and Mary Jane, both b. Ireland.
- May 2. Ida Frances Harrington (b. Connecticut), d. Daniel F., b. —, and Abbie F., b. — Mass.
- “ 2. Catherine Maloney (Mahoney), d. Florence and Bridget, both b. Ireland.
- “ 2. — Burke, d. Anthony and Mary, both b. Ireland.
- “ 18. Albion M. M. Soule, s. John A., b. Bath, Me., and Sarah (Moore), b. Bristol, N. H.
- “ — Long, d. W. D. Long, b. Scotland.
- “ 30. John Matthewson (b. Dunstable), s. Donald and Ellen B. both b. P. E. I.
- June 1. Mary Jane Riley, d. John and Bridget, both b. Ireland.
- “ 5. Carrie Edith Keyes, (b. E. Douglass), d. Charles G., b. Berlin, and Juliet A., b. E. Douglass.
- “ 5. Ellen Gertrude Hill, d. John R., b. England, and Ellen L., b. Boston.
- “ 5. Herbert E. Noble, s. Mark E., b. Augusta, Me., and Mary H., b. Bath, Me.
- “ 6. Anna T. Reardon, d. Patrick and Sybil, both b. Ireland.
- “ 7. George E. Bancroft, s. David C., b. Philadelphia, and Lydia A., b. Taunton.

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