

THE HYDE PARK

HISTORICAL RECORD.

Vol II.

APRIL, 1892.

No. 1.

CONTENTS:

FRONTISPIECE, WILLIAM J. STUART	- - -	Facing page	1
WILLIAM J. STUART	- - - - -		1
GEOLOGICAL FORMATION OF HYDE PARK, <i>Ella F. Boyd</i> ,	-		3
MRS. MARTHA FOSTER CLOUGH, <i>Charles F. Gerry</i> ,	- -		11
RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF DR. HORATIO LESEUR	-		12
HYDE PARK AND FAIRMOUNT SOCIETY FOR MUTUAL IM-			
PROVEMENT	- - - - -		13
ADAMS' OPINION OF HANCOCK	- - - - -		14
HYDE PARK HISTORICAL SOCIETY	- - - - -		15
HYDE PARK BIRTHS (Continued), <i>Edwin C. Jenney</i> ,	- -		19

PUBLISHED BY THE
HYDE PARK HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
HYDE PARK, MASS.

42517

THE HYDE PARK HISTORICAL RECORD.

EDITOR:
EDMUND DAVIS.

COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION:
EDMUND DAVIS, LOUISE M. WOOD,
JOS. KING KNIGHT, WALLACE D. LOVELL.
CHARLES F. JENNEY.
BUSINESS MANAGER, GEORGE F. ELDRIDGE.

All literary communications should be addressed to the Editor; subscriptions and business communications to the Business Manager.

The RECORD will be published quarterly—in January, April, July and October.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 50 cents per year. SINGLE NUMBERS, 15c.

Entered at the Post-office at Hyde Park as second class matter.

THE HISTORICAL RECORD

Is Printed at the Office of

THE HYDE PARK TIMES.

WHY NOT HAVE YOUR PRINTING DONE AT THE SAME PLACE?

THOMAS E. FAUNCE, INSURANCE.

25 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

<i>Phenix Insurance Co., Brooklyn.</i>	<i>American Insurance Co., Philadelphia.</i>
<i>Northern Assurance Co., England.</i>	<i>German American Insurance Co., N. Y.</i>
<i>Lancashire Insurance Co., Eng.</i>	<i>Providence Washington Insurance Co., Prov.</i>
<i>California Insurance Co., Cal.</i>	<i>British America Assurance Co., Toronto.</i>
<i>Equitable F.&M. Insurance Co., Prov.</i>	<i>Abington Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Abington.</i>

EVERETT SQUARE, HYDE PARK, MASS.



Wm J Stuart

THE
HYDE PARK HISTORICAL RECORD.

VOL. II.

APRIL, 1892.

NO. 1.

WILLIAM J. STUART.

WILLIAM J. STUART, son of Arthur and Agnes (Mason) Stuart, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 15, 1828. He comes from the noted Stuarts of Scotland, through a Scotch-Irish branch. His father was prominently connected with railroading in the United States from its earliest days, being employed on the Pottsville Railroad, in Pennsylvania, one of the first adventures of this now greatly multiplied means of travel. About 1835 he came to Boston and became what is now called assistant superintendent or general manager of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, and thus William received the educational advantages of the justly celebrated public schools of Boston, supplemented by two years' attendance at Marshall S. Rice's private school at Newton. When he was fourteen years old he was indentured to learn the trade of coppersmith with Hinkley & Drury (predecessors of Boston Locomotive Works). Serving until he was of age, he became master of all the details of the business, but, wishing a short change of avocation, he went to Pennsylvania and passed one season with a company of civil engineers on a railroad in Lehigh Valley. Returning to Boston, the next year he engaged in business for himself as a coppersmith in South Boston, on the site ever since occupied by him for the same purpose. Since the establishment of his business, which was largely devoted to locomotive work, there have been three radical changes in the character of his products.

From locomotive work he changed to sugar-works for Cuban plantations. About 1860 this trade was superseded by steam-

boat work for Loring, the ship-builder, and during the Rebellion was entirely employed on government vessels. He made the copper-work of the first two gun-boats (small ones) ordered by the government, and also for, among numerous others, the "Nahant" and "Canonicus," and put all the copper-work into Commodore Farragut's celebrated flag-ship "Hartford." When the war closed and government work ceased Mr. Stuart for some years was engaged on sugar machinery and brewery fittings, but now makes a specialty of radiators for house-warming.

He has been content with a profitable business of moderate extent, has never tried to do a rushing business, and has had no desire to change from the even tenor of his regular avocation. Although burned out three times, he has, on each occasion, at once rebuilt, and, as before mentioned, carries on his business to-day where he first started.

Mr. Stuart married, May 23, 1853, Sarah M., daughter of the distinguished Dr. Leroy Sunderland. She was a woman of more than ordinary attraction and character. She died July 26, 1871. On October 4, 1874, he was married to Mrs. Elizabeth G. Daniels, daughter of Edward and Ruth (Snow) Barber.

Mr. Stuart became a resident of Fairmount in the spring of 1858, and the next year became a land owner there, and erected his present residence on Water street. He was one of the petitioners for the incorporation of the town of Hyde Park, was elected one of its first and second Boards of Selectmen, was its second representative to the Legislature, serving two years (1878-79), and has been one of the three commissioners of the sinking fund of the town ever since the organization of that board in 1875. Mr. Stuart has been connected with the Hyde Park Savings Bank ever since its incorporation in 1871, and has been one of its Trustees since 1873, and of its Board of Investment since 1877. He has been a member for many years of the four masonic bodies in the town, and served very acceptably as treasurer of each. He has ever been active in public affairs, is a thoroughly genial and pleasant social companion, and has many friends.

He is an advanced thinker, and holds the most liberal and progressive views in politics, religion and other questions of the day. Originally Free-Soil, he has been a Radical Republican

since 1856. He is one of the best representatives of the town of his adoption, and to whose welfare he has given so much of his service, and holds a high place in the regard of his townsmen.¹

GEOLOGICAL FORMATION OF HYDE PARK.

BY ELLA F. BOYD.²

THE story of the rocks of the greater part of our whole state is a very complicated one. Only few rocks are now what they were when laid down,—in form, shape, or even in composition.

Volcanic agencies have, in the past, been actively engaged, even more actively than they now are in volcanic regions. In some periods long openings or fissures were made in the earth, and the lava, flowing out of these rents, flooded the whole district for miles in extent. We often find this phenomenon in the rocks of the so-called Boston Basin.

Earthquakes have played an important part in the history of the region. Landslips have occurred and rocks have been rent, forming the joints or parallel cracks that are to be seen almost everywhere.

Then, too, interior heat has caused the rocks to become somewhat plastic. Lateral pressure, produced by contraction of the inner hot nucleus of the globe, and consequent sinking of the cooler and more hardened crust, crushed, folded and tilted the rocks until they formed great serpentine undulations.

Frost, rain and the atmosphere for millions of years have lent their aid to the general work of denudation and deposition, and we have the results of all these agencies before us to study and unravel, if we can.

The "Boston Basin" is a name that has been applied to all of our sedimentary and eruptive rocks of approximately the same geological horizon in Eastern Massachusetts. The

¹ This sketch is largely taken from Hurd's History of Norfolk County (1884).

² Read before the Hyde Park Historical Society, Feb. 3, 1892.

oldest of these are the slates of Braintree, containing the famous fossil trilobite, *Paradoxides Harlani*; the limestones of Nahant and Weymouth, containing the fossil *Hyolithes*, and many patches of quartzite and schist, that were formerly sandstone and slate, but have been changed by metamorphism. The fossils show these rocks to belong in the lowest division of the Palæozoic Era, the Cambrian Age.

Next, according to John H. Sears of the Essex Institute, Salem, comes a rock which he has named Essexite. This is an eruptive rock of a dark color, and very porphyritic and schistose in structure. It is composed of the minerals feldspar and augite, with some biotite. This, however, is a local rock, occurring at Marblehead.

The third rock in the series all authorities agree to be diorite, another eruptive composed of basic feldspar and hornblende. The sedimentary rocks, at this early age, were rent in all directions, and the diorite in the form of lava was erupted through them. As an example, A. C. Lane has noted some 500 dikes at Nahant, a town which contains less than a square mile of land, and this mostly covered with soil.

Nature then seemed to pause for awhile, to gather strength for renewed activity, for, after these rocks had become hard, a fourth series, still of igneous origin, was laid down. These were more acidic than the last and of lighter color. The granites, felsites and syenites belong here. Quincy and Dedham granites are typical varieties of this group.

Syenite bears a close resemblance to granite and is like it in composition, except that it contains no quartz, that is, it is composed of orthoclase feldspar only, except microscopic quantities of other minerals.

Felsite is like both in composition, and was the glassy overflow at the time of eruption. Granite never reaches the surface at the time of formation. The overflow during an eruption is called obsidian and varies from the homogeneous glassy mass to the porous, light variety that we call pumice. In time this obsidian devitrifies, or turns to a stony material, and forms the felsite so common in Hyde Park.

Again we had a long period of rest, and then the sea and other agencies began their work of denudation. Cliffs of diorite, felsite, granite and quartzite were torn, broken and

crushed, and the fragments rolled, with ceaseless energy. Our conglomerates were then formed. We find pebbles of granite, felsite, quartzite and even of slate in the conglomerate. The diorite, which disintegrates much more quickly than the other rocks, was probably reduced to clay and afterwards changed to slate.

Then there are evidences of periods of elevation as well as of subsidence of the earth's crust; for we find our sixth series of rocks composed of flows of melaphyr and porphyrite (both volcanic lavas) *interbedded* with conglomerate and slate.

Another period of rest in which a vast bed of slate was deposited, and then, as Prof. W. O. Crosby says, "The weakened crust below the still unconsolidated sediments could no longer resist the growing horizontal thrust or pressure, and it yielded; and thus inaugurated an important geological revolution. The slate and conglomerate were powerfully compressed in a north and south direction, and thrown into a series of gigantic folds, having a general east-west trend. Although they have suffered enormous erosion, these folds, when not drift covered, are still distinctly traceable." I have quoted this at length because it explains a great deal of our Hyde Park geology. He also says: "The strata was extensively broken and faulted . . . many of the faults and joint fissures being injected by highly liquid rock (diabase)." This general description of the rocks of Eastern Massachusetts has been given in order that the following pages may be better understood.

The geology of Hyde Park presents two natural divisions, viz., the solid rocks, and the superficial deposits, or that part covered with the drift left by the Glacial Age.

In the first division we find rocks belonging to the fourth, fifth and sixth series already mentioned, the granites, felsites, porphyrites, conglomerates and slates, with a number of diabase dikes.

Felsite occupies a prominent place, and we have many beautiful varieties, from nearly pure white to green, pink, red and gray, the difference in color being due to different degrees of oxidation in the iron.

On Pine Garden Rock are found some of the best examples of concretionary structure in felsite. It occupies a small portion of the ridge just north of the German picnic ground. The rock-

mass is of a delicate green color, and the concretions are of bright pink. These concretions vary from an almost microscopic size to an inch in diameter, though the average size is about three-eighths of an inch. When examined carefully many will be found to contain a nucleus consisting of a grain of quartz, and to have a radiate structure around the nucleus. This spherulitic structure is one of the stages of devitrification in the glassy obsidians.

The first stages of the process must be studied with a microscope. Under a high objective a thin section of obsidian will be found to be full of minute, imperfect crystals called crystallites. These increase with age and, having an attraction for each other, often segregate around a common centre, forming opaque, stony spots in the rock. It is then called spherulite or spherulitic obsidian. The concretions are often so abundant that the weathered surface has the appearance of conglomerate, as the concretions are slightly harder than the rock-mass, and so do not decompose as rapidly as the latter.

The same rock occurs again in Grew's woods, west of Beaver street, and toward Muddy Pond. This is not as attractive in appearance as that found on Pine Garden Rock, the contrast of ground-mass and spherulites is not as great; the green is a dirty green and the pink a whitish pink, probably due to decomposition.

At the eastern part of the town the felsite assumes the red tints, then as we go toward the west the rock becomes gray and finally merges into granite. At the junction of Arlington and Westminster streets we find an outcrop of the typical red variety. This deeply red rock is very homogeneous and breaks with conchoidal fracture. When weathered it presents a banding of two shades and makes a very pretty rock when polished. It might well be utilized for decorative purposes.

The banding is the result of fluidal motion while in a plastic state, as lava flows from a volcano, and different colors thus become intermingled. These bands are not continuous; they seem to be only elongated patches. Geikie speaks of this structure in the obsidians of the Lipari Islands as "drawn out spherulites."

The darker streaks are harder and withstand decomposition better than the lighter colored ones, for in weathered specimens they stand in ridges on the surface. In fact, in many places,

small patches of true jasper are found. At Riverside Square is a fine display of this banding.

Some of the felsite is brecciated, that is, it is full of sub-angular pebbles which are darker than the rock itself. The explanation of this probably is that after the flow of lava had hardened, but before it had become entirely indurated, there was another violent volcanic outburst, breaking the lava into pieces of all shapes and sizes, while the new flow filled all spaces and re-cemented the mass. Wherever we find volcanic breccia like that described above, proximity to the original vent is indicated. This structure is found in the northern part of the town. One typical exposure can be seen near the junction of Metropolitan avenue and Hubbard street.

No volcanic vents have been found in this vicinity, but they must be in a northerly direction, for not a great distance from the locality of brecciated felsite is a mass of tuff, a sandstone made up of volcanic ash, of coarse and fine material, indicating that the original place of eruption is not far off.

Tuff is an interesting rock, and occurs on the west side of the railroad cutting, just north of the bridge, near River Street station on the New York and New England Railroad.

A large ledge of the gray variety of felsite is found on Hyde Park avenue, bounded by Dell avenue, Lincoln street and Central avenue. This ledge extended also down Hyde Park and Central avenues to West street, until a large portion was blasted away to make room for dwellings.

The same rock was met on Central Park avenue as far south as Clay street. This was much sought for by residents of the town, when blasted by the Water Company. Fine slabs covered with dendrites were procured, under the name of "fern rock," a common misnomer, the mistake of many who regard the impressions as fossil ferns.

From the compact, homogeneous felsites to the coarse-grained crystalline granites, we have a gradual transition, an interesting and unusual feature, not often shown as plainly as it is in this town. The first stage after the felsite is a very fine grained granite, so fine that the constituents can only be told with the aid of the lens. This is called micro-granite or eurite. A small outcrop was found in the woods north of Back street. Other outcrops were in Grew's woods between the felsite and the granite.

One very interesting locality was on the path leading from the Hermit's to Muddy Pond. First was a compact felsite; at the next outcrop was found to be still compact felsite, but with feldspar and quartz crystals developing; just beyond was eurite; and finally granite.

Granite occupies the entire western part of the town, and is probably a continuation of Dedham granite. Some of it is very pretty, having a greenish tinge, due to the presence of epidote. Other outcrops are gray in color, more like the Quincy granite, but nearly free from hornblende.

A small patch of porphyrite is seen on the New York and New England Railroad near the River Street station. This is also an eruptive rock, but of later date, as it is found interbedded with the conglomerate. It looks somewhat like felsite with well-developed crystals of feldspar, but it is composed of a more basic feldspar than the felsite. The eruptive rocks, with the exception of the porphyrite, probably covered the whole township, and from these rocks our conglomerates were made.

A very interesting specimen of stratification of sandstone and conglomerate was seen on River street near Business street—bands of alternate sandstone and conglomerate of about two inches wide. In this same ledge was a large dike of diabase, seven feet broad, and on either side of it the conglomerate was well baked, as no doubt the workmen learned to their sorrow when they tried to blast it.

After the eruption of the granites and felsites there must have been a long period of quiet, for these overflows to have become hardened, before the deposition of the conglomerates began. The sea wore away the ledges, and rounded the angular fragments into pebbles, as it does on our beaches to-day.

Time, with the aid of heat and pressure, changed this shingle-beach to a conglomerate. The conglomerate covered most of the region over the felsites. But after this the great disturbance took place, and the rocks were crushed together into long, corrugated folds, having a general east-west direction.

The rocks on the upper part of the folds, or anticlines, were stretched to their utmost capacity and were easily weathered away, leaving the under rocks exposed. This is why we have these long, narrow areas of alternate felsite and conglomerate.

The southerly line of the conglomerate has the same direction

as the Neponset River. It is first seen on River street near the Boston line. It then parallels the railroad track to the river. There are many outcrops in the river-bed. Others occur on Walter street, corner of Pierce; and finally disappear beneath the sand plain beyond Fairmount.

The northerly line begins on Hyde Park avenue, near Arlington street, then crosses the track of the Boston and Providence Railroad; and there is a large outcrop on the corner of West and Austin streets. Ledges are noted all along Austin, Beaver, Childs and River streets, along Dedham street, Glenwood avenue, then in a westerly direction toward the Dedham line. The general strike of the rock was found to be N. 50° E. to N. 70° E. and the dip was to the south-east from 20° to vertical.

In Grew's woods, south of Austin street and south-west of Beaver street, is a well-defined fault, or line showing where the earth's crust has slipped out of its original position. On the side toward Austin street is well-stratified sandstone, with a strike of N. 70° E; dip, S. E. 70° to 80°. This is full of joint planes. On the west side of the fault is felsite of concretionary as well as finely banded structure. The banding is so regular in some places that a casual observer would be apt to call it stratification.

There are no minerals of any importance in Hyde Park,—a few inferior quartz crystals, a small amount of iron ore in the form of hematite, and also pinite, a mineral formed by the decomposition of felsite, comprising almost all.

In preparing this part of the paper, my thanks are due to Prof. W. O. Crosby of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for his kindness in allowing me to compare my map with one of his, yet unpublished, and make certain corrections.

Ages passed away before the second division of our geological story, in which we find the superficial deposits, and it is to these that we owe many of our topographical features.

Clarendon Hills, Fairmount and Mount Neponset, as well as the higher portions of Sunnyside, are composed of drift material brought here during the Glacial Age. Fairmount and Clarendon Hills are typical drumlins. Geologists do not all agree on the formation of drumlins, but it is the most generally accepted theory that they were formed under the ice-sheet. Probably some obstruction caused the debris to pause in its onward movement, and then more and more material gradually accumu-

•

lated, forming it into a rounded hill. Some authorities think drumlins are old moraines worked over by succeeding glaciers, as they are never found, in this vicinity, over forty miles from the southern boundary of the glacial area. Whatever their formation, drumlins are composed of a mixture of clay, some sand and gravel and large and small semi-angular stones or boulders. The boulders usually have been striated, or scratched in transit.

It is a typical feature of drumlins to have surface springs, owing to the substratum of clay or till. This explains why so many cellars on Fairmount suffer from inflowing water.

Mt. Neponset is also a drumlin. Two smaller ones are near Atherton street, and the tops of two still smaller may be seen in the vicinity of Sunnyside street. The lower part of these is covered with a sand plain. Many of the boulders are of conglomerate.

After the glacial period we had a milder climate and the glaciers melted, leaving immense rivers to work over the drift, and the result is our sand plains, clay beds and kames. Kames are long ridges of modified drift, with steep sides similar to those of a railroad embankment. These are formed in the rivers, on the top of the ice-sheet, according to the theory of Warren Upham of the U. S. Geological Survey. They are composed of gravel and well-rounded boulders, which are never striated or scratched, this feature, as well as others, separating them sharply from drumlins. The kame is often stratified, showing water action in sorting the material.

Many of the ponds, swamps and kettle-holes of this town are found in the modified drift. A fine example of a kettle pond may be seen near the rubber works at River Street station. There are two kames on the Readville side of Fairmount, others north of Clarendon Hills station. All the swamps in Grew's woods, as well as in the Clarendon Hills district and the level sand plains all over the town, belong to this period, known as the Champlain Period.

The sluggishness of the Neponset, as well as of other rivers in this vicinity, is due to the fact that the land was elevated during the Ice Age, and the rivers cut deeper beds to reach sea level; then when it subsided the land near their source was left about 200 feet below the level of the sea.

Thus we find laid down in geological succession the granites

and felsites, both eruptive rocks, the latter being merely the overflow of the former; overlying these, are the conglomerates and slates, interbedded, in the eastern part of the town, with porphyrite; after these were laid down the great disturbance crushed the rocks into long folds, their tops being eroded, leaving the long, narrow areas of alternate felsite and conglomerate. Lastly, over the whole, we find drift material—drumlins caused by the ice itself, and kames, sand plains and swamps, due to subsequent water action.

MRS. MARTHA FOSTER CLOUGH.

BY CHARLES F. GERRY.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Canterbury, N. H., August 19, 1770, and died in Hyde Park March 26, 1861. She was the eldest daughter of the Hon. Abiel Foster, the first Representative to Congress from New Hampshire.

The New England Gazetteer speaks of him as follows: "He possessed in a great degree the esteem and confidence of the people; and soon after he left the pastoral care of the church he was called to arduous duties as a magistrate and legislator. In 1783 he was elected to Congress, and for three years was a member of that body under the old confederation. He was successively returned a member for nearly all the time until 1804, when he retired to private life and domestic tranquillity. He was an ardent lover of his country, and faithfully served his constituents, by whom his memory will long be cherished." He was an intimate friend of Washington, who presented him with a miniature painting of himself, said to have been one of the best ever taken, and is still handed down as an heirloom in the family. He died in February, 1806.

Her mother's maiden name was Mary Rogers, a direct descendant of John Rogers, the martyr.

Mrs. Clough came to reside in the present limits of Hyde Park with her granddaughter, Mrs. C. F. Gerry, in the early spring of 1857,—the first year of the settlement,—residing first in the Robinson House, corner of Fairmount avenue and Water street, now the residence of Mr. Andrew Washburn; afterwards,

for a few months, in the Seavey House, now the residence of Mr. B. F. Radford; and the balance of her life at the home of Mr. C. F. Gerry, at the corner of Oak street and Central Park avenue. She was a woman of rare intelligence, and kept pace with all the leading political questions of the day, discussing them with great earnestness and ability. She could see no peaceful settlement of the slavery question, and the year before she died predicted that a great war was near at hand. When doubts were expressed in reference to her predictions her reply was, "It will surely come; and there will be a camp near here, and you will see soldiers going and coming on the railroad"; all of which was soon after literally fulfilled, as she died only seventeen days before the bombardment of Fort Sumpter, which inaugurated the civil war she saw so plainly with her prophetic vision. In religious belief she was a Congregationalist, and ever lived a consistent Christian life.

Her death occurred at the advanced age of 90 years and seven months, and her remains were taken to Sudbury, Mass., for burial.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF DR. HORATIO LESEUR.—Rev. Perley B. Davis, Edward W. Cross and Edward I. Humphrey, who were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions on the death of Dr. Horatio Leseur, a vice-president of this Society, who died December 23, 1891, have reported as follows:—

"*Resolved*, That in the death of Dr. Horatio Leseur the Hyde Park Historical Society loses a member whose life and character have elevated him to a high place in the affection and esteem of all who knew him. Deeply interested in the welfare of others, of unselfish spirit, of most genial manners and of excellent judgment, his rare combination of qualities placed him among the few who win at once the love and respect of all; and cause his removal from us to be an occasion of lasting regret. By his pure and attractive life he has made it easier for others to walk in the pathway of high and noble manhood."

We hope to have the pleasure of presenting to our readers in the near future a sketch of the life of Dr. Leseur, with an accompanying portrait.

HYDE PARK AND FAIRMOUNT SOCIETY FOR MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT.¹

SATURDAY evening, February 10, 1866, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the residents of Hyde Park and Fairmount, as our village was then known, was held in the newly erected "Music Hall," then standing near the easterly corner of West River street and Hyde Park avenue, but now remodelled and standing on the corner of Webster street and said avenue, and occupied by Dr. John A. Soule. At this meeting was formed the "Hyde Park and Fairmount Society for Mutual Improvement." Its by-laws provided for regular meetings for "improvement by declamation, debate and composition," and a meeting to be held in April of each year for the "purpose of considering and deciding all questions in regard to streets and avenues, and the ornamenting of the same."

Alpheus P. Blake, in an address to this meeting, defined the object of the society as follows: "To add to the social attractions of the village, encourage and stimulate intellectual development, beautify the place by ornamenting the streets and avenues by setting out shade trees, and aiding such other objects as may from time to time appear for the best interests of the community." Samuel A. Bradbury presided and Capt. J. A. Judson acted as secretary, and Charles A. White, Samuel G. Greene and others, whose names are not preserved, were prominent in this meeting. John L. Butman, Alpheus P. Blake and William T. Thacher were appointed a committee to prepare a list of officers, and the meeting then adjourned until the following Tuesday. At the adjourned meeting the following officers were elected: President, Charles A. White; vice-presidents, Samuel A. Bradbury, Theodore D. Weld, Martin L. Whitcher, Amos Webster, Charles F. Gerry, Benjamin F. Radford and William J. Stuart; recording secretary, Benjamin C. Vose; corresponding secretary, J. A. Judson; treasurer, Thomas C. Evans; auditor, William M. Bragg; directors, Alpheus P. Blake, Samuel G. Greene, Hypolitus C. Fisk, J. P. Collins, Edward Roberts, John L. Butman, John D. Bradlee, Francis H. Caffin, Ezra G. Perkins, Charles D.

¹ The material for this sketch is entirely from the extensive historical collections of Henry A. Rich.

Hubbard, Edward Norton, Waldo F. Ward, William T. Thacher, John J. Raynes and Jairus Pratt. The list of officers embraced nearly all the then prominent citizens of the villages. The society continued in active existence for about two years.

This society exercised a very beneficial influence. During its existence trees were set out by it upon both sides of Fairmount avenue, and were also furnished without charge for setting in other streets. Many of these remain to the present day. It also erected a fence upon both sides of Fairmount avenue, extending nearly all the way from Everett square to the top of the hill.

Of the first board of officers only eight,—Messrs. Weld, Webster, Stuart, Radford, Fisk, Caffin, Ward and Raynes,—now live in Hyde Park. Eleven,—Messrs. White, Whitcher, Vose, Bragg, Greene, Roberts, Bradlee, Perkins, Norton, Pratt and Thacher,—have deceased. Mr. Bradbury now resides in Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. Gerry in Sudbury, Mass.; Messrs. Evans and Blake in Boston, and Mr. Butman in Mexico.

ADAMS' OPINION OF HANCOCK.—William Clarence Burrage, in his excellent essay read before the Bostonian Society, entitled "John Hancock and His Times," alludes to the various criticisms made as to Hancock, and in particular to the statements of Henry Cabot Lodge and Horace E. Scudder, in the Memorial History of Boston, as to the unfavorable opinion entertained of him by John Adams, and adds: "There are no proofs for these careless statements."

Mr. Burrage might, indeed, have said further that there is abundant evidence to the contrary to be found in the statements of President Adams, who, in a deed to the town of Quincy dated July 25, 1822, provided for the erection of a "stone school-house," the present Adams Academy, "over the cellar which was under the house anciently built by the Rev. Mr. John Hancock, the father of John Hancock, that great, generous, disinterested, bountiful benefactor of his country, once president of Congress and afterwards governor of this state, to whose great exertions and unlimited sacrifices this nation is so deeply indebted for her independence and present prosperity, who was born in this house."

HYDE PARK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the Society held on the third day of February last, in the lecture room of the Waverly Club, the following officers were elected: President, Charles G. Chick; vice-presidents, John B. Bachelder, Stephen B. Balkam, Robert Bleakie, Isaac J. Brown, Isaac Bullard, Henry S. Bunton, James E. Cotter, David L. Davis, Perley B. Davis, Willard S. Everett, Henry S. Grew, Edward J. Hickey, David Higgins, James D. McAvoy, David Perkins, Sidney C. Putnam, Henry A. Rich, William J. Stuart, Francis W. Tewksbury and Theodore D. Weld; treasurer, Wallace D. Lovell; recording secretary, Fred L. Johnson; curators, Amos H. Brainard, Edmund Davis, Orin T. Gray, Edward I. Humphrey, Charles F. Jenney, Joseph King Knight and George L. Richardson. The curators at the close of this meeting elected Charles F. Jenney corresponding secretary.

The following extracts from the president's annual report are of interest:—

“The year just past has been one of steady work by the society. New members have been added, the library increased, and many facts as to persons and places of interest to us, because associated with the early history of our town, have been gathered and preserved. In fact, the work of the Society has been valuable in its various departments.

“At the time of the last report the curators recommended that this Society publish a ‘Quarterly.’ This enterprise has been undertaken and carried forward successfully during the year. Our members have given it loyal support. The first number of the “Hyde Park Historical Record” appeared in April, and met with a very warm welcome from the local press and from our citizens generally. The present subscription list numbers about 300. With a little personal effort upon the part of each member this number might be easily doubled. If this could be done it would enable us to do more work and to present illustrations from time to time of persons and places, that will be of value to the future generations.

“We have secured, in the four numbers published, good pictures of Messrs. Allen, Grew, Whitcher and Radford of the

town's first Board of Selectmen; also of Mr. Piper, a prominent citizen and a Selectman at an early date.

"These portraits, with lectures and items of local interest, give our publication great value.¹ I feel that each member of our Society should be not only a subscriber but should constitute himself an agent during the coming year, that our list may be enlarged. The price per year being but fifty cents is within the means of any citizen.

"Another matter that now presses upon us is a lack of suitable rooms. Two years ago, we, for the first time, secured a room which this Society could call its home. Its value was at once apparent from the rapid collection of valuable books, pamphlets, pictures and other matter. Now this room is wholly inadequate for our purposes. The book cases are all filled, pictures find no room upon the walls and other articles of interest cannot be displayed. The approach to it is not inviting. I feel that I voice the views of your curators in saying that we have outgrown it and that the enterprise of the Society demands a larger and better place for our collections and for our work. Our library work is crippled at this time, and, unless larger rooms are obtained, I fear the interest in this department will flag.

"The curators have other and better rooms in view but the increase in the annual rent causes us to hesitate until some plan shall be formulated by which our treasury can be aided. Our annual income is small, as appears by the treasurer's report. I believe the Society has the confidence of our people and that if some way can be fixed so that the public at large can aid us, it will gladly do so.

"In the past it has been a matter of concern to us that the town had no local cemetery. This subject has been

¹ "State Library of Massachusetts, State House, Boston."

"I congratulate your Society upon the excellence and value of its publication." — C. B. TILLINGHAST.

"The HYDE PARK HISTORICAL RECORD closes its first volume with the number for January, 1892. Every town in Rhode Island ought to have, and might have, just such a periodical. It is one of the pleasantest of the Book Note Exchanges." — *Book Notes*, Providence, R. I.

"The four numbers are highly creditable to the town, and clearly indicate what other towns should do in the way of trying to preserve their local history." — *Light*, Worcester, Mass.

discussed by the curators from time to time with a view to press the matter for action by the town. It has seemed of much importance to have those who have been prominent, and, indeed, the citizens of the town generally, find burial within its limits that their memories might be perpetually preserved with the town in which they lived. It is a source of gratification to us that this matter is now taking shape and this want is likely to be met very soon.¹

"I cannot close this report without calling your attention to the fact that the 'Reaper' has been busy among our members since our last annual meeting. Indeed, we have suffered severely! By the death of Messrs. Piper, Benton, Putnam, Dr. Leseur and Henry Grew, we have lost members of great value. All were men of prominence in the town. Four of them were early residents here and took active parts in Hyde Park's affairs.

"It is not my purpose here to write eulogies of these worthy men, but simply to remind you of our loss, and of our duty to them and that of our Society to see to it that our archives bear in some form such sketches and other tokens as will give to future generations accurate knowledge of these men and of the characteristics which led to their success and made them honored by their fellow-men. In the death of Messrs. Grew and Leseur we lose two of our vice-presidents. Both of these gentlemen have aided the Society by their influence and by their means, in times of need.

"The enterprise in which we are engaged demands patience, perseverance and constant care, that the work required be properly and correctly performed. It needs money as well, that the Society may afford opportunities for thorough work. Let me ask for it your interest and support the coming year that the Historical Society may move forward with vigor and confidence in the work of all its departments, and real progress be made.

"The time is fast approaching when, in order to take the permanent position we wish to hold, some strong effort must be made to secure funds for a permanent building. We now have

¹ February 17, 1892, the town authorized the Selectmen to purchase for a cemetery, such portions of the "Gilman Farm" as was in their judgment expedient, and appropriated \$10,000 for the purchase and preparation of said land.

a library and collections of large money value, and of much more worth to us as, in case of loss, many articles could not be replaced.

"This Society should be made the centre of literary people of the town, and with a suitable building where such people could feel at home in their work it would become so, and we should gain strength by their presence and association. I believe the citizens at large will gladly aid in providing us with such accommodations, provided a reasonable plan of operation can be submitted."

From the report of the corresponding secretary, it appeared that there had been, during the year 1891, added to the library 263 volumes, classified as follows:—

Town and county histories, celebrations, and records,	52
Genealogical and biographical,	49
Educational,	30
Publications of Historical Societies,	15
Church histories, etc.,	6
Newspapers,	8
Miscellaneous,	103
	<hr/>
	263

and also 347 pamphlets, classified as follows:—

Town and county histories and celebrations,	14
Genealogical and biographical,	18
Educational,	8
Publications of Historical Societies,	112
Church histories, manuals and sermons,	10
Relative to the town of Dorchester,	71
Miscellaneous,	113
	<hr/>
	346

Special mention was made of the kindnesses extended to the Society by the Dedham Historical Society and the New England Historic Genealogical Society. The latter, from among its duplicates, contributed a nearly complete set of the town and school committee reports of Dorchester, of great value in connection with the early history of this town. And, among many other benefactors during the past year, attention was called to the valuable additions made by Henry S. Bunton to the educational department of the library, the gift to the

Society from Miss Sarah M. and Miss Mary E. Vose of books and an ancient lamp, and of forty-four valuable pamphlets relating to the history of Ohio from Sam Briggs of Cleveland.

At this meeting a valuable essay (printed in this number) was read by Mrs. Ella F. Boyd, who added much to the interest of her theme by exhibiting specimens showing the various rock formations of the town. At the close of the meeting a vote of thanks was extended to Mrs. Boyd and also to the Waverly Club for the free use of its lecture room.

HYDE PARK BIRTHS.

COMMUNICATED BY EDWIN C. JENNEY.

1870.

[CONTINUED FROM VOL. I, PAGE 72.]

- Sept. 25. Clara L. Hill, d. John R., b. England, and Ellen L., b. Boston.
- “ 27. Margaret E. Butler, d. John F., b. St John, N. B., and Bridget A., b. Milton.
- “ 29. Sarah Sullivan, d. John and Ann, both b. Ireland.
- Oct. — Thomas L. O'Brien, s. John and Johanna, both b. Ireland.
- “ — Crestie A. Otesse, d. Newell and Mary (Draent), both b. Canada.
- “ 2. Gertrude Rowland, d. John F., b. Philadelphia, Pa., and Eliza, b. Hollis, Me.
- “ 4. James E. Thompson, s. Robert, b. Nova Scotia, and Harriet, b. England.
- “ 5. — Pratt, d. Jairus, b. Boston, and Susan H., b. Portland, Me.
- “ 6. Nora E. Jordan, d. Matthew, b. Ireland, and Ellen, b. Brookline.
- “ 10. Samuel A. Bradbury, s. Sumner T., b. Boston, and Annie, b. Milton.
- “ 11. Francis A. Whittier, s. Napoleon B., b. Nashua, N. H., and Ellen, b. Dorchester.
- “ 13. Jennie King P. Thomson (b. New York), d. John W. and Jennie K., both b. Scotland.
- “ 14. Fanny G. Tarrant, d. George M. and Mary A., both b. England.
- “ 15. Mary E. Conroy, d. Michael and Bridget, both b. Ireland.
- “ 15. Bessie I. F. Bleakie, d. Robert and Isabella, both b. Scotland.

- Oct. 17. Winifred P. Hamlet, s. Martin V. B., b. — N. H., and Delia, b. Milton.
- “ 17. Alexander Lamon, s. John A. and Mary, both b. Ireland.
- “ 20. Sylvester T. Moran, s. Michael, b. Ireland, and Delia, b. England.
- “ 21. — Flanders, d. Henry, b. — Vt., and Antoinetta, b. Nashua, N. H.
- “ 21. Bridget Mahoney, d. Florence and Bridget, both b. Ireland.
- “ 22. Catherine McNabb, d. James, b. Ireland, and Mary Ann, b. Dedham.
- “ 22. George H. Kendrick, s. Henry C., b. Bedford, N. H., and Elizabeth (Bolman), b. Boston.
- “ 24. — Kendall, d. Charles F., b. Worcester, and Adelaide M., b. Dracut.
- “ 26. Nellie O'Hearn, d. James and Ellen (Fallon), both b. Ireland.
- “ 26. David Crankshaw, s. David S. and Lydia, both b. England.
- “ 29. — Coggins, d. Charles and Harriet, both b. Nova Scotia.
- “ 31. Ann E. Beatty, d. Robert W., b. Ireland, and Catherine, b. Scotland.
- Nov. — — Wheeler, s. — and Elizabeth, both b. —
- “ 6. — Richardson, s. William, b. England, and Jane, b. New Brunswick.
- “ 9. Thomas F. Fallon, s. Peter and Mary, both b. Ireland.
- “ 11. Mary E. Downey (b. Attleboro), d. John and Ann, both b. Ireland.
- “ 12. Grace M. Willard, d. Henry L., b. Wrentham, and Adelaide M., b. Pawtucket, R. I.
- “ 14. Annie W. Mullen, d. Thomas and Ann, both b. Ireland.
- “ 15. John M. Corrigan, s. John and Bridget (Mulcahey), both b. Ireland.
- “ 17. Rosie A. Hilton, d. William B. and Lavinia, both b. Maine.
- “ 20. James Anderson, s. James and Catherine, both b. Ireland.
- “ 22. Frederick J. Whipple, s. Frederick J., b. Boston, and Lucinda D., b. Seneca Falls, N. Y.
- “ 26. William Cousadine, s. John and Johanna, both b. Ireland.
- “ 27. Mary E. Norton (b. Boston), d. Thomas, b. New York, and Johanna, b. Ireland.
- Dec. 3. — Estey, d. Lewis B. and Helen A., both b. Rhode Island.
- “ 4. John W. Costello, s. Michael and Mary E., both b. Ireland.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

EDMUND DAVIS,
COUNSELLOR + AT + LAW,

Rooms 2 and 3 Bank Building.

Residence, 27 Albion Street, - - Hyde Park.

C. E. BROOKS,
Practical Hairdresser.

Ladies' Shampooing and Children's Work Done at Home
if Desired. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

84 FAIRMOUNT AVENUE - - - HYDE PARK.

WEDDING INVITATIONS,
RECEPTION INVITATIONS,
CALLING CARDS, ETC.

Engraved or Printed.

First Class Work.

LANE BROTHERS,

Station Street, - - Hyde Park.

THE ONLY PLACE IN
HYDE PARK

TO GET YOUR

SHOES

AT BOSTON PRICES

IS AT

H. D. HIGGINS',

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers,

40 Fairmount Avenue, - Hyde Park.

H. MARKS, 20 FAIRMOUNT AVENUE.

Leading Merchant Tailor

The tailoring for designs in high style and quality to which everyone inclines. He has the latest fashions, and charges are but fair. He has French and English Worsteds, and Melton Tweeds and Cassimeres, which he wants you to inspect. He makes them up in elegant style, and cuts and fits neat, all the latest styles of garments, and he does his work so complete. None can make up clothing more stylish, strong or neat. With any in Hyde Park he is ready to compete.

DR. C. A. LESLIE,

DENTIST,

25 CENTRAL AVE., HYDE PARK.

Office hours, 1 to 5 p.m. Usually in evenings.

Chas. Sturtevant, M. D.

HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

27 EAST RIVER ST.

A DICKENS FESTIVAL

Will be Given in Waverly Hall, Wednesday
Evening, May 18, 1892, at 8 P.M., for
the Benefit of the Hyde Park
Historical Society.

The liberal patronage is invited of every one who is interested in the growth and perpetuity of the Historical Society, and who wishes to enjoy a unique and charming entertainment.

About one hundred characters will be presented from the books of Charles Dickens. Tableaux, character sketches and recitals will be given. The entertainment will conclude with a dramatic presentation of scenes from David Copperfield under the direction of G. Fred Gridley. Tickets will be sold at auction on the evening of May 7 at eight o'clock, in Association hall. Tickets remaining unsold will be furnished any time after this sale for fifty cents each.

Immediately after this entertainment the annual supper of the Pickwick club will be given, presided over by Mr. Pickwick. Those taking part in the festival will be present, in character, participate in the post-prandial exercises and help to make a fit ending to the evening's jollity. Tickets, \$1.00; number limited to the capacity of the banquet hall, to be obtained of Charles G. Chick, president of the Historical Society.

E. I. HUMPHREY, Chairman.

S. E. SWALLOW, Secretary.

By order of the Executive Committee.