

THE HYDE PARK

HISTORICAL RECORD.

Vol. II.

OCTOBER, 1892.

No. 3.

CONTENTS:

FRONTISPIECE, WILLIAM H. H. ANDREWS	-	Facing page	41
WILLIAM H. H. ANDREWS, <i>Charles G. Chick</i> ,	- - -		41
THE STRIPED PIG (with illustrations),	- - -		44
EXTRACTS FROM DORCHESTER SCHOOL REPORTS (Continued),			54
HYDE PARK BIRTHS (Continued), <i>Edwin C. Fenney</i> ,	- -		57

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W. H. S. Andrew

THE
HYDE PARK HISTORICAL RECORD.

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WILLIAM H. H. ANDREWS.

BY CHARLES G. CHICK.

In keeping the record of the men who have at different times been actively interested in the affairs of the town of Hyde Park, we are often carried beyond its limits and in very many instances beyond the borders of the state for their early lives and training. Few indeed are the persons prominent in the affairs of the town who can claim citizenship as a birthright.

The life, energy and enterprise which has done so much to place Hyde Park in the position she now holds came from other towns and states.

Among those who took an active part in this work during the first decade after the town was incorporated was William Henry Harrison Andrews, born at Pleasant Ridge, Me., May 10, 1839, son of Charles and Dolly (Bradstreet) Andrews. In early life, trained to toil upon the farm and the stone quarry but with a mind constantly craving for books and education, as is often the case these desires for mental work were triumphant and in 1861 the record finds Mr. Andrews entering Bowdoin College after having fitted himself at Hampden Academy and Maine State Seminary in Lewiston. At this time he is described by those who knew him as a young man of strong physique and vigorous mind, ready and willing to grapple with difficulties, physical or mental. One year at college was all he was destined to enjoy. War clouds had settled darkly over his country and like many another patriotic son, he left the halls of learning for the tented field.

On August 8, 1862, he enlisted and started for the front without any assignment to company or regiment, simply an enlisted man ready for such duty as might be given him. At the front he was assigned to the Eleventh Regiment Maine Infantry Volunteers, Col. H. M. Plaisted, and served in the army until February, 1866. Much of the time he was at the front in active service. He was at Roanoke Island, Fernandina, Fla., with the Army of the James under General Butler at Bermuda Hundreds, and was with General Grant's army in front of Petersburg and assisted in the pursuit and capture of General Lee's army at Appomattax. He was at one time acting quartermaster upon the staff of Gen. R. S. Foster and also served as acting adjutant of his regiment, as post quartermaster, and was commissary of subsistence and ordnance officer at Warrenton, Va. On March 1, 1864, he was commissioned first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster and October 30, 1865, he was commissioned as captain of Company A, Eleventh Regiment Maine Volunteers. In all of these positions he discharged his duties with exactness, fidelity and courage. His comrades speak highly of his service and character as a soldier.

After being mustered out in 1866 he returned to his native State and for a short time was engaged in the apothecary business at Bangor. Not being satisfied with this he sold it out and came to Boston in 1867 and entered the law office of Messrs. Woodbury (Charles Levi) & Ingalls (Melville E.) as a student. By close application he fitted for and was admitted to Suffolk Bar, May 20, 1868. The next year he came to Hyde Park to reside. From this time till November, 1879, this town was his home. After admission to the bar he remained with Messrs. Woodbury & Ingalls until June 14, 1869, when he opened an office at 42 Court street, Boston. Mr. Ingalls having been appointed to a position in connection with a western railroad Mr. Andrews took his office at 28 State street, Boston, in January, 1871, and occupied the same from that time until 1890, with Hon. C. L. Woodbury and the writer.

In 1870, Mr. Andrews was elected to fill a vacancy in the Hyde Park school committee, serving until March 1871, when he was elected for a full term of three years; but after one year of service he resigned. Again, in March, 1876, he was elected to this committee and served for a full term of three years, two of which he was secretary of the Board.

In 1873, Mr. Andrews married Elizabeth Wood, daughter of Thomas and Isabella (Penman) Wood, of Philadelphia, Pa., and took up his residence in the house then owned by him at the corner of Austin and Chestnut streets. He resided there until November, 1879, when he moved to 25 Highland avenue, Boston, which was his home until his death.

While in Hyde Park he took an active interest in all public matters. He was a Republican in politics but inclined to be independent in his action. His sympathies would sometimes induce him to serve a trusted friend at the expense of party discipline. As a lawyer, he was painstaking and persistent. He would never go to the trial or argument of a case if he could avoid it, until he had mastered all the facts and law bearing upon his cause. He argued his cases with perspicuity, skill and force, and conducted the practice of his profession in such a manner as to have the confidence of the courts before which he appeared. He was a man of genial temperament, an entertaining companion, of large sympathy, quick impulses and modest of his own achievements.

About a year before his death his health began to fail, caused in a measure by disease contracted by army life and exposure. In February, 1892, he started for Florida, hoping for improvement, but upon reaching Philadelphia he was prostrated by a fatal sickness and died in that city, April 19, 1892. At the time of his decease he was a member of the American Loyal Legion and a comrade of John A. Andrew Post 15 G. A. R., of Boston. He always took a deep and active interest in these organizations and his comrades in the army were held in high esteem.

He leaves three children, Thomas Wood Andrews, Isabella J. Andrews and Elizabeth A. Andrews.

While Mr. Andrews was not a member of the Hyde Park Historical Society, he was much interested in its work and from time to time made contributions to its library. Like many others who have once resided within her borders, Hyde Park and his friends there always had a warm place in his heart.

THE STRIPED PIG.

No event, taking place within the present territory of Hyde Park, ever achieved as great a notoriety as that connected with the subject of this article. The scene of the incident was the old muster field at Readville (then a part of Dedham) on the southerly side of Milton street, lying between Neponset River and the Providence division of the Old Colony Railroad, afterwards well-known during the rebellion as the site of Camp Meigs, and now divided into lots and forming one of the most pleasant neighborhoods of the town.

Tuesday, September 11, 1838, was the date of the famous muster, and its story is well told by an unknown correspondent in the *Boston Herald* for August 26, 1892, from which the following quotations are taken.

"The Legislature had passed what was known as the 'fifteen-gallon law.' This was looked upon as a death blow to the retail traffic in spirituous liquors, and, indeed, it almost put an end to the drinking saloons in those days, for the law was enforced with rigid impartiality. It prohibited the retailing of any spirituous liquors, except for medicine and for use in the fine arts by apothecaries and physicians specially licensed, in quantities of less than fifteen gallons, and that delivered and carried away all at one time.

"How to procure something to drink other than water at this Dedham muster, by the thousands who visited and took part in it, was the problem of the day. An enterprising and ingenious Yankee struck an idea which he carried into immediate effect. He erected a tent and stored it bountifully with New England rum. A pole was set up near the tent, and flying from it was a banner on which was painted the semblance of a pig, striped red and black. A placard set forth that this natural curiosity could be seen on the payment of fourpence (six and a quarter cents). It met with but little patronage at first, but as soon as it became known that a glass of rum was given to all those who paid for admission, the crowds, to use an expression of to-day, "caught on," the patronage became something extraordinary, and no one went thirsty.

"The fame of the Striped Pig spread and an extract from a letter from New York, published in several of the papers, ran, 'A new beverage called the Striped Pig, is all the go here at this moment at the Astor and all the fashionable hotels.'

"Even this was not all. The stage seized on the incident, and at the National Theatre, Boston, was presented on the evening of Monday, September 24, 1838, 'A new occasional burletta called the Striped Pig.' The same night at the Tremont Theatre, the famous bass singer, William F. Brough, who had been playing an engagement there, took his benefit and among other attractions announced 'A comic song, called the Dedham Muster, or the Striped Pig, written expressly for this occasion by one of our first men, will be sung by Mr. Wills.' 'Our first man' was believed to be the late Thomas Power, at that time clerk of the police court. Wills was an excellent comedian, and a capital singer of comic songs. If my memory is not greatly at fault, he is one of those who perished in Long Island Sound by the burning of the ill-fated steamer Lexington. The song was set to the old air, 'The King and the Countryman,' and I give it entire. It may be said that the song had a great run, and was sung by almost everyone, high and low."

In Dedham just know, they'd a very great muster,
Which collected the people all up in a duster;
And a terrible time, and what do you think,
To find out a way to get something to drink.
 Ri tu, di nu, di nu, di nu,
 Ri tu, di nu, di na.

A Yankee came in with the real nutmeg brand,
Who has sold wooden clocks throughout all the land,
And he hit on a plan a little bit slicker
By which he could furnish the soldiers with liquor.

They would not allow him to sell by the mug
Unless he could furnish a fifteen-gallon jug,
And as folks wouldn't drink in a measure so big
He got out a license to show a striped pig.

He thought he'd go snacks with the four-legged brute
That belongs to the genus that knows how to root.
This fellow was taught, no doubt, by the devil
The way to get at the root of all evil.

In the sham fight there was a very great slaughter,
 And them that survived it they couldn't get water,
 For them that had wells for a quart ax'd a quarter,
 Which was a great sight more than they ever had orter.

A doctor who wanted some patients to rob,
 Looked into the tent in search of a job;
 Disease in the optics he could descry,
 For each one that went in had a sty in his eye.

A sailor came up under full sail,
 Who said he chawed oakum in many a gale;
 He gave the porker a boisterous hail,
 And ax'd for a quid of his pig tail.

A wealthy distiller next looked in,
 To see how they turned their grain into gin;
 He dryly remarked after drinking his fill
 That was a queer way of working the worm of the still.

A farmer rode by on his long-tailed steed,
 To ask what they would give him for feed;
 Said he'd a good stock of the Fifield breed,
 But such a striped pig he never had seed.

The sign at the tent was Striped Pig to be seen,
 The wonder of Dedham, this four-legged thing;
 A four-penny bit they paid to get in,
 Which Piggy paid back in his brandy and gin.

The temperance men they felt rather sore,
 They thought the Striped Pig was a very great bore,
 But they told the keeper they'd no longer rail
 If he'd rig out his pig with a temperance tail.

The folks at the muster they all agreed
 That this was the pig for crossing the breed,
 For he left his mark on every biped
 That went in sober, but came out striped.

"That the force of the line 'For them that had wells for a quart ax'd a quarter,' may be thoroughly appreciated, the following from an editorial in the *Boston Times* two days after the muster, is extracted: 'The Dedhamites, of course, looked upon the occasion as one intended to line their pockets, and their extortions would have been unendurable on a less patriotic occasion. In many cases twenty-five cents were extorted for a glass of water. A murrain on the fifteen-gallon law if such is its effects in raising the cost of the temperance element.' "

The event was at once seized upon, not alone as subject for amusement, but by those interested in temperance, for comment and moral lessons. The illustration given is an exact reproduction upon a reduced scale from a very rare colored lithograph published in 1839 by Whipple & Damrell, No. 9, Cornhill, Boston, and speaks for itself. The original is in the possession of the Hyde Park Historical Society and is a gift to it from Mr. James R. Corthell, of Readville.

William S. Damrell, one of the publishers, then resided at Readville in the handsome cottage near the entrance to Fairview Cemetery and now occupied by E. A. Fiske.

In the library of the Dedham Historical Society, is a little volume, entitled "A History of the Striped Pig," published by Whipple and Damrell, in 1838, from which, by the permission of that Society, the following account of the incident is quoted :

"The last 'muster' field at Dedham, in Norfolk County, will be long remembered, as remarkable for having produced two rare monsters of the swinish race;—the one a quadruped hog, 'ring-streaked' and striped, like the kine of old Laban, — and the other a biped brute, a rum-seller, acting in his trade under the appropriate banner and in the appropriate company of the 'striped pig' aforesaid. The partnership thus openly established and avowed, however long it may have subsisted, has heretofore been a dormant and secret one, both parties apparently ashamed to publish their connexion and affinity. The world heard a thousand years ago, of *evil spirits* entering into swine, but not till 1838 have the venders of evil spirits—the 'masters of the spell' of alcohol—come boldly forth as a swinish confederacy, with the name, 'image, and superscription' of the four-footed member of the firm inscribed on their sign,—with an honest exhibition of 'the mark of the beast on their foreheads.'

"On that memorable day there appeared, high raised aloft among the tents and booths which checkered the military parade ground, the banner of the rum-seller, bearing thereon as a proper heraldic device, not a *hogshead* merely, but a '*whole hog*,'—a hog, not in its simple and natural state, but a hog '*disguised*' with paint, (or liquor.) This curious and aptly chosen emblem was accompanied by a false advertisement, that in the tent below might be found a great natural curiosity, by any person disposed to invest his fourpence-halfpenny in sight-seeing. This lying

program, not less than the device which it accompanied, was a fair manifestation of that spirit which is 'a mocker' and a deceiver.

"Within the tent below stood the worthy couple already described,—the 'striped pig' and his associate,—surrounded by all those elements and implements of intoxication which have brought so much woe and death into the world, prepared for the use and enjoyment of customers.

"At first but a few individuals were tempted to enter this den of iniquity. A shrewd Yankee pauses long before he will pay his money to see a pig, or any other beast, whose exact picture is before his very eyes without a fee. But one or two did straggle in, and multitudes gathered about the tent and stared at the sign, and discussed its merits and wondered at its meaning.

"It was not long before the earliest visitors came out of the tent, looking considerably less silly than when they went in, and winking their eyes most knowingly and smacking their lips with as great apparent satisfaction as if they had been discussing a pork steak, instead of a striped pig. Inquiries were made, whispers were exchanged, curiosity gained a sudden access of energy, the tide of visitors began to flow and ebb very strongly, the noise of laughter, the jingling of glasses, and the astonished grumbling of the pig, were heard in the booth; and ere long it was known all over the parade ground, that the enlightened spirit of inquiry which carried visitors to the pig, was abundantly rewarded by dividends and donations of 'grog,' in whatever form was most desired.

"A strange monster to be seen for six cents, and a glass of rum *gratis*! What tippler could resist the attraction? *Similis simili gaudet*! Many a toper now yielded to his sympathies, and moved off *hog-ward* with rapid steps, attracted by animal magnetism or fellow-feeling, and acting in obedience to that law which leads animals of the same species to herd together. Hundreds went and looked and drank, and went and looked and drank again, until in some instances they acquired such surprising *clairvoyance*—such strength and clearness of vision—that they actually saw double, and beheld two striped pigs, and were so strangely excited by the revelations of the spirit thus acting within them, that they reeled and capered and danced like a company of ranters, or a crowd of the disciples of St. Vitus or St. Simon,—

and in some cases, it is said, they imagined themselves transformed into pigs, (a supposition not far from correct,) covered with stripes, and equally entitled with their prototype to the admiration of standers-by. Nay, so far did these delusions extend, that more than one (on dit) of those who called most frequently on the pig, actually came out at last on all fours, grunting vociferously, and affording to the crowd one of the most edifying illustrations that could be desired of the fraternal relations between the drunkard and the swine.

“All this was considered a capital joke by the ‘striped pig party;’ for old Norfolk has for several years been a thorough temperance county, and no licenses for the *sale* of spirits have recently been granted. But the pig’s partner found no difficulty in obtaining from the selectmen of Dedham a license to exhibit his striped monster and himself (*par nobile fratrum*) on the day of the muster, and the *gift* of a glass of grog was regarded as an admirable evasion of the ‘oppressive law,’ and an equally admirable expedient to bring the pig into notice.

“We can readily imagine the reflections of the pig-exhibiter which preceded and those which followed his ingenious speculation. Let us look into his heart for a moment.

“As the muster-day approached, the rum-dealer, whose ‘occupation,’ like that of Othello, had ‘gone’ some years ago, under the operation of the old ‘arbitrary’ 28 gallon license law, as administered by the temperance commissioners for Norfolk County, stood leaning listlessly against the side of his ‘piggery,’ meditating sadly upon departed profits, — now and then roused from his reveries by a neighborly *grunt* or a querulous squeal from the sty, and now and then, possibly, remembering, and striving to forget, the sad face and abundant tears of the poor wife of some drunken husband who bought of him his daily drams, — pleading with the hard-hearted retailer to have mercy on herself and her suffering children, — or starting impatiently away from some other reminiscence of the miseries produced by his accursed traffic. Thus musing, he remembers that ‘Muster,’ — the great carnival of drunkenness in former times, — is now approaching, and in his heart he curses the temperance party, the temperance County Commissioners, and the ‘tyrannical’ law which has deprived him of the ‘homebred fireside right’ of corrupting virtue, and hardening and confirming vice. But midst

his muttered imprecations, a bright thought, inspired perhaps by his recent dram, and perhaps by his porcellian neighbors the swine, flashes upon his mind, and he turns towards the sty with a cheerful countenance and a hearty expression of satisfaction.

“That is the very thing,” says he, “and if I don’t “come the paddy” over these self-styled temperance folks, I’m mistaken!”

“The cause of this sudden exclamation is the plan of exhibiting a striped pig ‘for a consideration,’ and of giving away his liquor. It is true he felt rather ashamed to take a hog into such intimate relations with himself, but for money he will ‘go the whole.’ It is true that he felt some fears that his evasion of the law might not quite save him from the penalties of the offence, and that possibly some malicious individual might get him indicted for obtaining money by false pretences, but these risks of being treated as a criminal and a swindler were trifles in comparison with the certain profits of the speculation.

“So he resolved to apply to the selectmen of Dedham for a license to exhibit his extraordinary pig. Meantime he takes one of his boys, a lad of fifteen years old, whose young mind is ready to admire and imitate his father’s *honesty*, and with a pot of paint proceeds to the hog-pen. His first obstacle is the reluctance of the porkers to become parties to this transaction. With a delicacy of conscience which ought to have made him blush, and a firmness of purpose worthy of a good cause, and a voice of protestation, loud and long and eloquent, each swine applied to, refused to join in the proposed partnership of iniquity. But their resistance was vain, for by great effort the father and son contrived to secure, pinion, shear and paint, zebra-like, one of these scrupulous disciples of the trough, and put him in trim for the projected exhibition.

“And now the muster-day has closed—the tent has been taken down—the sign is folded up and laid aside—the pig and his partner have returned home, weary and spirit-worn, the one to his ‘wallowing in the mire,’ and the other to his *social altar*, to count up his ill-gotten gains. The swine, at least, is none the worse for his liquor, for he has abstained from intoxication. Can as much be said of his master?

“As the man sums up his filthy gains, counting out, one by one, the battered bits of silver, or the soiled rags which he has taken from the poor, the debased, the beastly, his memory

presents to him a long catalogue of hideous faces—bloated, red-eyed, expressionless, brutal—a phalanx of ragged forms, of trembling hands, and staggering limbs,—and coupled with these come also (for they are all familiar to his eye) a multitude of others, the sad and sorrowful countenances of parents and wives and friends near and dear, upon whom the drunken customer has brought disgrace, and sorrow, and want and disease. But no, we will not believe that the miserable wretch who could thus trifle with law, and offend against decency, has any conscience left to trouble him. We will rather suppose that he goes to his heavy sleep rejoicing in his earnings,—remembering with delight that customers were driven to his net by the exorbitant prices charged for cold water by the owners of wells in the vicinity of the parade ground,—and to dream, perhaps, that he and his ‘striped pig’ are deified by the rum-selling craft, and placed as constellations in the celestial system of the tippler.

“We regard the striped pig as the dram-seller’s genius, or spirit, incarnate,—as the bodily manifestation of that afflatus of the infernal regions which animates and inspires the dealers in drunkenness—the traffickers in the essence of death.

“Until the Dedham ‘Muster,’ the pig himself had not made his appearance bodily; but the invisible spirit of the pig had, for many a long and sad year, been wandering up and down in the world, on its evil errand.

“It is a curious fact that the advent of the striped pig at Dedham became at once almost universally known, and everywhere celebrated by a certain class of people. From Maine to Kentucky, almost as one man, the tippler and the vender of tippie, adopted the ‘critter’ into favor, bestowed his name upon their sign-boards, and rallied around him as the type of their whole brood and generation. His portrait is hung in one of our most popular drinking saloons;—it is mounted over many a ‘groggery’ in our own country;—it is even astonishing the cockneys in the purlieus of Billingsgate and St. Giles. Newspapers have been christened after him, and a numerous party are threatening to carry him to the polls at our next election.”

The remainder of the volume is largely devoted to moralizing and an interesting discussion of the temperance cause with the incident used as a text.

October 1, 1838, a little four-page sheet, entitled the “Striped

Pig," appeared, apparently for the purpose of ridiculing the temperance movement of that day as exemplified in the fifteen gallon law. It is not known that more than one number was ever issued. A copy of this very rare paper is also to be found in the library of the Dedham Historical Society, and the illustration at the end of this article appeared at the head of its first page and is reproduced by the courtesy of that society.

The following account of the muster is from the *Columbian Centinel* of September 15, 1838:

"The Independent Companies of the First Division of Massachusetts Militia, under command of Major-General Bradley, were reviewed by his Excellency the Governor, at Dedham, on Tuesday last. The place selected for the occasion was a large plain near the Dedham Branch of the Boston & Providence Railroad, about eight miles from Boston. There were present two companies of Dragoons, six or seven companies of Artillery, and some twenty companies of Light Infantry and Riflemen, each company being in uniform and generally with full ranks.

"About two o'clock, His Excellency, the commander-in-chief and suite, were escorted by the Divisionary corps, the Independent Cadets, under Colonel Lowell, from his quarters, to a temporary platform on the field where, after having rode round the lines in a Barouche drawn by four horses, His Excellency reviewed the several companies, as they passed. The troops all appeared remarkably well. The review having finished, His Excellency and suite, Major-General Bradley, Brigadier-General Winthrop and their suites were escorted as before to the presence of the Major-General, and partook of a sumptuous collation. Towards evening, there was a sham fight by the companies of the Division, and a very spirited contest was waged for nearly two hours. The weather of Tuesday was dry and warm, and favorable for the service. On the whole, the parade at Dedham was agreeable, and highly honorable to the character of the Division."

The muster was of the three brigades from Norfolk and Suffolk counties, comprising the first division of the militia of the state. Major-General Edward W. Bradley of Roxbury was in command. The first brigade was commanded by Brigadier-General Appleton Howe of Weymouth and was comprised of companies mainly from Roxbury, Dorchester, Quincy, Hingham and Weymouth. The second brigade was from the western part of Norfolk

County, including, among other towns, Dedham, Walpole, Franklin, Bellingham, Needham and Wrentham, and was under the command of Brigadier-General Harvey H. Sumner of Foxborough. The third brigade, Brigadier-General Grenville T. Winthrop, was from Boston.

The *Boston Times*, in the editorial before quoted, says of the muster:—"The cars were crowded to excess and every vehicle that could be chartered raised its full share of dust upon the highroad to Dedham."

As a matter of justice, it should be stated that the Dedham paper of that date states that the amount of intoxication at this muster was much less than was usually seen at such gatherings, and that everything was quiet and orderly.

The story of the striped pig has often been told and the event very frequently said to have taken place in other localities. The late George William Curtis once used it to point a moral in an Easy Chair essay upon "Temperance Legislation," but erroneously stated that the event occurred in Maine.



EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS OF THE SCHOOL
COMMITTEE OF DORCHESTER RELATING
TO SCHOOLS NOW IN HYDE PARK.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 37.]

"The Register of the Hyde Park School for the Summer term, was consumed with the building when that was burned." April 1, 1862.

"The Hyde Park School has passed from the hands of its former teacher into those of Miss Mary H. Clough, its present teacher, December 26, 1862.

"From the necessities of the case, it remains as yet an ungraded school. The time is not far distant, probably, when the number of children in that thriving village, claiming the benefit of our public schools, will require the appointment of a head Master and Assistant. In the mean time, Miss Clough has labored with zeal, earnestness, and marked success, to bring the school into a good condition. The committee, however, are not forgetful of the great fidelity and the other good qualities belonging to her profession, which were manifested by Miss Sarah E. Johnson, the first teacher of this school." March 31, 1863.

"BUTLER SCHOOL, RIVER STREET. Highly satisfactory." March 31, 1863.

"In the report of 1860, the attention of the town was called to the growing wants of Hyde Park. It was suggested that it might be necessary in a few years, to establish a grammar school in that vicinity, and that, if the true spot for the schoolhouse could be foreseen, it might be good policy for the town to secure an ample piece of land in advance. The time has come when something must be done. The present accommodations are altogether inadequate. The hall now used for a schoolroom, is crowded to excess. The furniture, though good for this day, is not of the most approved style. There is no play-ground except the public street, and no rear yard appropriate for a large and mixed school.

"Two plans have been suggested for supplying these wants. One is to enlarge the hall, put in sufficient furniture, and keep the school where it is. It is understood, however, that this enlargement will not be made, unless the town will take a lease of the hall for five years. To lease, for so long a time, a place so destitute as this is, of one of the most essential requisites of a

well-managed school—a retired and ample play-ground—seems of doubtful expediency.

“The other plan is, to purchase a lot of land, put up a cheap schoolhouse of two or three rooms, sufficient to meet the growing wants, for some five or more years to come, and leave the arrangements for the more distant future to be made when that future shall arrive.

“The committee present this subject to the town. It deserves serious consideration. It ought to be looked at in all its bearings. Immediate economy is a very important object to be secured; but this is not the only one to be aimed at. So far as it can be made to harmonize with the best interests of the school, so far let it be pursued most earnestly. Nay; it may sometimes refuse to furnish what the school may be very desirous of having, provided the thing refused be not essential to its welfare.

“The committee have not the means of determining in advance, which plan would, in the end, be the more economical. The school would undoubtedly be more benefited by the adoption of the latter plan.

“One thing the committee would urge upon the town with great earnestness. *If the town purchase a schoolhouse lot, whether it be built upon immediately or in the distant future, let it be a lot of ample dimensions.*” March 31, 1863.

“In the Hyde Park district, a tasteful and commodious building has been erected, adapted to meet the present and future wants of that rapidly-increasing section of the town. It was also found necessary to appoint a male teacher to take charge of this school.” March 7, 1864.

“BUTLER SCHOOL. This school, though comparatively small, is an interesting one—containing many excellent scholars, and reflecting much credit on the patient fidelity of the teacher.

“HYDE PARK SCHOOL. This is the latest-born of our family—but a vigorous and promising youth, growing so fast as to be seriously incommoded in the quarters at present provided. The tables are rather turned, as it becomes the duty of the Principal, who has so often sat in judgment on other teachers, to hear what the Committee have to say of him; but he has no reason to fear. Though hindered by inevitable embarrassments in the present location, he is doing, in his own favorite phrase, ‘excellently well.’ His accomplished assistant, who for much of the year had

the sole charge of the school, deserves also the approbation of the Committee; and when permitted to reorganize and classify the pupils, in the beautiful building which is just completed, these teachers will have, it is confidently believed, the fullest success." March 7, 1864.

"The BUTLER SCHOOL. This school is under the charge of Miss E. H. Page, who is entitled to be classed among the most successful teachers in town, and deserves more than a passing notice. The united testimony of our board is to her credit. In geography, spelling and reading, the report is 'very good;' in arithmetic, 'excellent;' in grammar, 'extremely satisfactory;' and in history, 'she leads all the rest.' 'The Committee deem it but justice to them to say so much for the encouragement of a very worthy teacher, and a valuable though humble public servant."

"The HYDE PARK SCHOOL closes the list. With a teacher of great practical experience, whose heart is wholly devoted to the cause, the condition of the Grammar department is not what we could desire. But there are controlling circumstances which may have produced this result. It is comparatively a new school in a new location. It is imperfectly graded; the scholars are frequently changing, and are inconstant in their attendance. The Committee feel confident that the same efforts used here would have produced very different results in any other school in town. The Primary department, under Miss Clough, is in a very satisfactory condition. The Committee have received with regret the announcement that Miss Clough intends to retire from her post at the end of the present term and take pleasure in bearing their testimony to the rare ability and diligence with which she has discharged her arduous duties." March 6, 1865.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

HYDE PARK BIRTHS.

COMMUNICATED BY EDWIN C. JENNEY.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 40.]

1871.

- June 1. Bridget Rooney, d. Edward and Bridget, both b. Ireland.
“ 2. Elizabeth A. Crosby, d. Adin B., b. Dedham, and Catherine A., b. P. E. I.
“ 6. Mary Hurley, d. Michael and Mary, both b. Ireland.
“ 7. — Corson, s. Reuben, b. W. Waterville, Me., and Clara b. Pocassett.
“ 13. Florence E. Kenny, d. Patrick and Ann, both b. Ireland.
“ 17. James H. Thacher, s. William T., b. Attleboro, and Annie, b. Providence, R. I.
“ 17. Herbert C. Timson, s. Thomas J., b. Newfane, Vt., and Susan C., b. Vinal Haven, Me.
“ 18. William J. Cunningham, b. Clappville, s. John and Rose, both b. Ireland.
“ 19. Lillian M. Harlow, d. Philander, b. Cornish, N. H., and Susan, b. Charlestown.
“ 20. Philan Dion, s. Julius and Virginia, both b. Canada.
“ 22. Alberta A. Cutler, b. Chicago, d. Charles A., b. New Brunswick, and Carrie F., b. Dorchester.
“ 22. Caroline F. Wheeler, d. Thomas S., b. England, and Caroline, b. Cleveland, O.
“ 26. James Jordan, s. Edward and Margaret, both b. Ireland.
“ 27. Eleanor C. Edwards, d. Charles L. and Eleanor J., both b. England.
“ — Agnes Littlefield, b. Boston, s. Charles G. and Nellie B., both b. Maine.
“ — Mabel G. Hunt, d. Herbert E., b. E. Douglass, and Nettie A., b. Boston.
- July 1. Marion H. Murray, d. Thomas and Annie, both b. Ireland.
“ 2. Halcione D. Shaw, b. Great Falls, N. H., d. Edward P., b. Bath, Me., and Ocella B., b. Salem.
“ 4. Alice Elizabeth Jones, d. Benjamin H., b. Boston, and Louise E., b. Baltimore, Md.
“ 5. Willie Slocomb, s. Edwin L., b. Maine, and Sarah C., b. Hardwick, Mass.
“ 10. Agatha V. Cogley, d. James and Annie, both b. Nova Scotia.
“ 10. Lydia G. Rouillard, d. Edwin R., b. Chelmsford, Mass., and Eliza A., b. Acton.

- July 10. John J. O'Merrow, s. Dennis, b. St. Johns, Newfoundland, and Margaret A., b. New Jersey.
- " 11. — Rooney, d. John and Mary, both b. Ireland.
- " 12. George H. Hawkins, b. Wollaston (Quincy), s. Zadore J., b. Nova Scotia, and Mary E., b. Newfoundland.
- " 12. Edna F. Walker, d. Edwin R., b. West Cambridge, and Eunice A., b. Augusta, Me.
- " 14. James Glispin, s. Charles, b. England, and Elizabeth, b. Ireland.
- " 17. Catherine J. Lyons, d. Morris and Hannah, both b. Ireland.
- " 17. Joseph H. Degan, s. John and Mary, both b. Ireland.
- " 20. Jeremiah Gleason, s. Jeremiah and Mary Ann, both b. Ireland.
- " 20. Mary F. Gurney, b. Woburn, d. Bradley F. and Mary F., both b. Norway, Me.
- " 24. George F. Bailey, s. George G., b. Boston, and Annie E., (Libby) b. Weld, Me.
- " 24. Francis McKenna, s. Edward and Frances, both b. Ireland.
- " 30. Florence W. Davis, d. Perley B., b. New Ipswich, N. H., and Mary F. (Vining), b. E. Randolph (Holbrook).
- " 31. Edith K. Yallop, b. England, d. Charles and Alice, both b. England.
- " 31. George Bonner, s. William and Bridget, both b. Ireland.
- " 31. Margaret Savage, d. James, b. Scotland, and Mary, b. Ireland.
- " — Jennie Oswald, d. John and Mary, both b. Scotland.
- " — Mary A. Gilman, d. Charles H., b. — and Helen, b. Boston.
- Aug. 2. David Driscoll, s. Dennis, b. Ireland, and Annie, b. England.
- " 6. Margaret Coughlan, d. Jeremiah and Hannah, both b. Ireland.
- " 9. Margaret. C. Cripps, d. Matthew A. and Mary, both b. Nova Scotia.
- " 11. — Bonner, s. William A., b. South Abington, and Martha, b. Windon, Ct.
- " 12. Cornelius P. Mead, s. Garret and Mary, both b. Ireland.
- " 14. — Laws, s. William D., b. Monson, Me., and Eliza A., b. Elliott, Me.
- " 14. Gracie L. Wood, b. Walpole, d. Nehemiah S. and Abbie W., both b. Nova Scotia.
- " 15. Mary E. Ansby, d. William and Ellen, both b. Ireland.
- " 19. Ellen McG. Campbell, d. John and Agnes (Bleakie), both b. Scotland.
- " 24. Harriet C. Morse, d. George W., b. Ohio, and Clara R., b. Newton.

- Aug. 27. Orrin C. Nute, s. James R. and Margaret J., both b. New Hampshire.
- " 28. Franklin A. Ray, s. George H. and Annie L., both b. Boston.
- " 29. Andrew Bloom, s. Julius R. and Anna S., both b. Sweden.
- " — Allen, s. John and Margaret, both b. Ireland.
- Sept. 1. Elizabeth Brady, b. Nova Scotia, d. James, b. Nova Scotia, and Mary, b. New Brunswick.
- " 4. George T. Hanchett, s. George W., b. Mass., and Augusta, b. Michigan.
- " 5. Charles L. Kelleher, s. Daniel, b. Worcester, and Mary, b. England.
- " 9. — Peeperd, d. James F., Nova Scotia, and Mary B., b. Cranston, R. I.
- " 9. Nicholas Burger, s. Antoine, b. Germany, and Elizabeth, b. Maine.
- " 10. Frederick L. Wiley, s. Joseph and Angie, both b. Maine.
- " 11. Robert G. Elkins, s. Robert G. and Abbie, both b. Maine.
- " 15. Warren A. Oliver, s. Edward N., b. East Stoughton and Fannie R., b. East Bridgewater.
- " 15. Georgia Bonnell, d. John B., b. Digby, N. S., and Helen M., b. Maine.
- " 16. Daniel Quinn, s. Richard, b. Ireland, and Sarah A., b. Maine.
- " 17. James P. Shea, s. James and Annie, both b. Ireland.
- " 18. Everett Alverson, d. William and Anna, both b. Rhode Island.
- " 18. — Fowler, s. William W., b. Dedham, and Sarah J., b. West Bridgewater.
- " 19. Edward Swan, s. Bartholomew and Mary, both b. Ireland.
- " 23. John Toole, s. Patrick and Mary, both b. Ireland.
- " 23. George L. Gibson, s. Thomas E., b. England and Mary b. St. John, N. B.
- " 24. William E. Bullard, s. Isaac, b. Dedham, and Frances E. (Davis), b. Canton.
- " 24. Mary E. Kimball, d. Oliver D. and Mary E., both b. Boston.
- " 26. George Moffatt, s. Elijah W., b. Scotland, and Lucy, b. —
- " 30. John Haley, s. Patrick and Margaret, both b. Ireland.
- " — Annie Butler, d. Patrick and — both b. Ireland.
- " — Mildred Durell, d. James M., b. Newmarket, N. H., and Baslire T., b. Charlestown.
- " — — Rogers, d. — b. Maine, and — b. Mass.
- " — Ansel A. Stahl, s. John H., b. Attleboro, and Maria A., b. Milton.
- Oct. 6. Winifred Kendall, d. Edward A. and Tilly H., both b. Mass.

- Oct. 7. — Price, s. Fitz J., b. Boston, and Mary b. Maine.
- “ 8. Walter E. Piper, s. Samuel N., b. Walpole, and Abbie F., b. Warren, R. I.
- “ 8. Frederick W. Blasdale, s. Henry, b. France, and Fanny W., b. Maine.
- “ 8. Marion T. Raynes, d. John J., b. Deer Isle, and Martha A., b. Weymouth.
- “ 12. Marion M. Perkins, d. G. Henry, b. No. Brookfield, and Eliza J., b. New Hampshire.
- “ 12. Agnes S. Scott, d. Albert E. and Annie, both b. Nova Scotia.
- “ 12. John M. Norris, b. E. Boston, s. Josiah, b. Exeter, N. H., and Eliza, b. E. Boston.
- “ 14. Margaret L. Bower, d. Edward and Catherine S., both b. Nova Scotia.
- “ 19. Florence L. Gridley, d. G. Fred, b. Boston, and Nannie S., b. Maine.
- “ 20. — Ames, d. Jedithur W., b. N. H., and Nellie E., b. Maine.
- “ 24. Thomas F. Mahoney, s. John F. and Margaret, both b. Ireland.
- “ 27. John W. O'Leary, s. Cornelius and Mary, both b. Ireland.
- “ 27. Rosanna Rogers, d. Michael, b. Ireland, and Hannah, b. Baltimore, Md.
- “ 27. Georgia E. Roehl, d. Edward E., b. Europe, and Ella F. (Perkins), b. So. Reading.
- “ 29. Nellie Riley, d. Joseph and Margaret, both b. Ireland.
- “ 30. Benjamin Wesley Taber, s. Joseph S., b. Fairhaven, and Eliza F., b. Provincetown.
- “ 31. Ellen Welch, d. Richard and Elizabeth, both b. Ireland.
- “ — Lillie Mountain, d. George and Ellen, both b. England.
- “ — John Cullen, s. Thomas and Ann, both b. Ireland.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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