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HYDE PARK

HISTORICAL RECORD.

VOL. III. APRIL, 1903. NO. 1.

WILLIAM A. MOWRY, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED BY

THE HYDE PARK HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
HYDE PARK, MASS.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION:

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FRANK B. RICH.

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Massachusetts.



HYDE PARK PUBLIC LIBRARY
HOME OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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Foreword.

THE HYDE PARK HISTORICAL RECORD was first published as a Quarterly, in 1891 and continued through 1892 and into 1893. It was then discontinued. The time appears to have come when it should be revived, and for the present it will be issued only as a YEAR BOOK. In this form it will contain as much matter as if it appeared quarterly, and will probably be quite as satisfactory to its readers.

The present issue will without doubt be found of considerable interest to the good people of this town. It contains a variety of matter relating to the history of the town and its inhabitants. The Society is growing, its meetings are interesting and vigorous, and its library is considerable. Its present quarters in the Public Library Building are cheerful and inviting. It is hoped that many more of our good people will become members and help to increase its usefulness and the growth and development of our Town.

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The Hyde Park Public Library.

Henry B. Minet.

AT a town meeting held in 1871, a committee of nine was appointed to inaugurate a movement in favor of a Free Public Library for Hyde Park. As the result of their energetic efforts great public interest was aroused and about \$6000 was raised as a Library Fund.

In their report presented at the annual town meeting in 1872, they gave a detailed account of their labors, and recommended that the Board of Selectmen, the School Committee, the Town Treasurer, and the Town Clerk be appointed a committee to nominate a Library Board. In consequence of this action, the following trustees were elected, the majority of whom had been members of the original library committee.

Theodore D. Weld, Rev. Isaac H. Gilbert, Rev. Perley B. Davis, Rev. E. A. Manning, Edmund M. Lancaster, Hobart M. Cable, Rev. W. J. Corcoran, Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, and E. S. Hathaway. Mrs. Hunt declined to serve and C. W. W. Wellington was chosen in her place. Upon them devolved the task of creating a Library, purchasing books, selecting a librarian, and finding suitable quarters.

The first librarian was William E. Foster, then a recent graduate of Brown University, who for many years past has been widely and favorably known as the efficient head of the public library at Providence, R. I., where he has gained credit for his ability and success in making the library available and useful to all, especially to the schools.

Upon his resignation after two years of service, the Library was temporarily in charge of Mr. J. J. Reeves, who was followed later in the same year by Mrs. H. A. B. Thompson, who remained in charge for about twenty years. During her long term of

service she saw the Library, whose interests she had so much at heart, nearly treble its number of volumes and greatly increase its circulation. She was a wide reader, of excellent taste and judgment, who was able to render the trustees valuable assistance in the selection of books, and to give good counsel to such patrons of the Library as consulted her as to their choice of reading.

She was followed in 1896 by Miss Elizabeth Ainsworth, a graduate of Mt. Holyoke, who had been for some years engaged in teaching. She brought to her work great energy and efficiency. Miss Mary A. Hawley was permanently employed as assistant librarian in 1883, and by her uniform courtesy and helpfulness won the regard and good will of everyone who had occasion to use the Library during her term of service which continued until her death, Feb. 23, 1901. As a token of the high esteem in which she was held, the patrons of the Library, by voluntary subscriptions from old and young, caused a bronze tablet to be erected to her memory in the delivery room.

Her place was filled by the election of Miss Nellie A. Stone, who had already had experience in the library at Windsor, Vt.

At the opening of the new building in 1899, Miss Gertrude L. Adams, a graduate of the High School, was placed in charge of the juvenile room, where she has displayed great skill and tact.

The Library was first opened in March, 1874, in the westerly end of the second story of the brick block at the corner of West River Street, and what was then called Hyde Park Avenue, now known as Harvard Avenue. In 1883 it was removed to the westerly end of the second story of the brick block, nearly opposite its first quarters and adjoining the Episcopal Church. These rooms which seemed ample at first were soon outgrown, and the space required for books gradually encroached upon the reading room.

After long and patient effort on the part of the Trustees and others interested in the welfare of the library, the town voted an appropriation of \$25,000 in December, 1898, and instructed the Trustees to erect a building at the corner of Harvard avenue and Winthrop street. Subsequently, the Trustees also received a generous gift of \$10,000 from Mr. Henry S. Grew. Before the building was begun, the town voted \$6,500 for the purchase of

additional land and still later \$2500 for furniture and fixtures. With these sums and the Library fund already in their hands the Committee erected the Library building, which was opened to the public in September, 1899.

This building stands on a lot containing 20,000 square feet which is slightly elevated above the surrounding streets. The land is bounded 200 feet by Harvard avenue, 100 feet by Winthrop street and 100 feet by Everett street. It has been greatly beautified by trees and shrubs, as well as by a hedge which surrounds it.

The foundation is of hammered Deer Isle granite and the walls are of gray Roman brick, with terra cotta trimmings. The inside finish is of oak, with the exception of that in the main reading room.

The outside dimensions of the main building are 43 x 81 feet, with a stack room in the rear 20 x 47 feet. The basement, which is high, well lighted, and free from dampness, has, beside the boiler-room and toilet-room, three large rooms, one of which is used for a work-room, and the other two for storage purposes.

The first floor contains an entrance hall 28 feet in height with a mosaic floor, oak panelling with Tennessee marble base, and an oak staircase; the delivery room, 20 by 40 feet; the juvenile room, 28 x 30 feet; a librarian's room; toilet rooms, and the main reading room, 28 x 40 feet, and 28 feet in height. This room is finished in the colonial style, having Corinthian pillars and entablature with ceiling beams. At one end is a large fireplace, with Sienna marble facings, and an oak mantel surmounted by an oak clock with a marble dial, generously presented by the Historical Society. The walls are surrounded by oak book-cases, five feet in height, containing reference books and magazines for use in the rooms.

The second floor, besides the trustees' room, contains a large room 28 x 40 feet and 18 feet high, which is used at present by the Historical Society. Whenever the increased demands of the library render it necessary, it can be used as an additional reading room. This room the Trustees have called "Weld Hall," in memory of the late Theodore D. Weld, the associate of Phillips, Garrison, Whittier, and others of like high purpose. He was

widely known in his earlier years as an eloquent and fearless friend of the oppressed, while in his declining days, having taken up his residence among us, he endeared himself to his fellow-townsmen as a high-minded, public-spirited citizen, zealous in every good work. To his untiring efforts the Library was greatly indebted in its infancy.

The stack-room, which is detached from the main building, from which it is separated by fireproof doors, is practically a fireproof structure. It contains iron book-stacks of the most approved design. They contain 32,000 volumes, and accommodations for 16,000 more can easily be added whenever occasion demands.

The style of architecture is Grecian Ionic, and great care was taken to have all the proportions and details conform to the requirements of the style adopted.

The cost was as follows :

Building, including architect's fee, heating and ventilating.....	\$26,000 00
Land.....	12,500 00
Bookstacks, furnishing, grading, etc.....	5,995 88
	<hr/>
	\$44,495 88

The building was completed within the amount available, and there was a small balance on hand after paying all bills.

The building committee consisted of Messrs. William H. Alles, Amos H. Brainard, George Fred Gridley, Charles F. Jenney and Henry B. Miner.

The present organization of the Trustees is as follows :

HENRY B. MINER, CHAIRMAN.

EDWARD S. HAYWARD, SEC ETARY.

JAMES B. CORTHELL,

G. FRED GRIDLEY,

FREDERICK L. JOHNSON,

AMOS H. BRAINARD

CHARLES G. CHICK,

JOHN W. GRIFFIN,

CHARLES F. JENNEY.

HYDE PARK HIGH SCHOOL



Hyde Park High School.

Charles G. Chick.

THE Town of Hyde Park was incorporated April 22, 1868, and comprised portions of the Towns of Dedham, Dorchester and Milton. To quote from the first annual report of the School Committee, "there were within what are now its limits eleven public schools. Four of them were in the Town of Dedham, five in Dorchester, and two in Milton." At that time the number of children between five and fifteen years was 592. The number of all ages in the Public Schools was 547. There was no High School within the limits of the new town.

The School Committee however, do not seem to have doubted the need of High School facilities, or to have been lacking in enterprise in bringing the matter before the Town

In the warrant for a Town Meeting, held May 18, 1868, appears Article 10: "To know if the town will establish a High School and maintain the same during the ensuing year."

The Committee failed to secure favorable action, as the clerk's record of the meeting shows. Vote "laid upon the table."

No High School having been provided by the Town, the Committee seem to have let the matter rest until April 5, 1869, when the Town was again asked to provide for High School Instruction, under the following article in a Warrant for a Town Meeting of that date. Art. 9: "Will the Town authorize the School Committee to make arrangements with C. M. Barrows for furnishing High School instruction to such scholars as are prepared for the same.

The Town voted "to authorize the School Committee to make such arrangements for High School instruction as they deemed best."

It seems from an examination of the records and reports of the School Committee that no attempt was made to grade or establish a system of schools for Hyde Park till the autumn of 1868. Examinations appear to have been held at that time and ten pupils were found qualified for High School instruction. After the passage of the vote of April 5, 1869, the committee's report shows that ten pupils were sent to the private school of Mr. C. M. Barrows, at the Town's expense.

The arrangement was short lived. Evidently the Committee was determined to have a High School in Hyde Park.

Article 4 in a warrant for a Town Meeting, held Oct. 14, 1869, reads, "To see if the Town will authorize the School Committee to establish a High School, employ a competent teacher therefor, and furnish the necessary room."

Under this article, voted to authorize the School Committee to establish a High School, employ a competent teacher, and furnish the necessary room."

Again, reference to the School Committee's report shows that in the autumn of 1869, Mr. George M. Fellows, then master of the school on Fairmount Avenue, was given an assistant, and the High School pupils were placed in his charge. This record will give Mr. Fellows the honor of being the first master of Hyde Park's High School.

From the Fairmount Avenue schoolhouse the High School was transferred to what is now Liberty Hall, in 1870 or 1871, and Mr. Samuel Thurber was employed as master, at a salary of \$1,700 per annum. Upon the completion of the Grew School building in 1871, the school was moved to the hall in that building, where it remained until 1874, when by vote of the Town it was placed in what was then known as the Everett Building, occupying the site of the present High School. This building came to Hyde Park with Dorchester's contributions to the new Town. It contained four rooms, arranged for primary and grammar school work, and poorly adapted for High School purposes. Changes were required and repeatedly made in the interior to meet the needs of the rapidly growing school, but, strive as best the committee could, the arrangements were such that the school was constantly hampered for want of room and equipments necessary for

the best results in High School work. In 1889, at an expense of above \$5,000, the building was enlarged by an annex, extending from the rear of the main building. This addition contained three more class rooms, but afforded temporary relief.

In 1893 the subject of increased accommodations was again pressed upon the Town and a new building recommended by the Committee.

The result of this effort secured but another addition to the old structure at an estimated cost of \$10,000. With this expenditure the school was accommodated until 1901, when the building was again over-crowded, and the sanitary condition was very objectionable.

In the spring of 1901, at a Town Meeting held March 28, proper articles having been placed in the warrant, the matter of a new building, to cost \$60,000, was brought before the Town for its action. The School Committee was as a unit in favor of the proposed action, and to their gratification the Town by an almost unanimous vote, appropriated the sum asked, and authorized the School Committee to dispose of the old High School building and erect a new one upon the same site. The members of the School Committee at that time were Edward I. Humphrey, Andrew Washburn, Charles G. Chick, Mrs. Ella F. Boyd, Samuel T. Elliott, Edward S. Fellows, Wilbur H. Powers, Frank F. Courtney, and William. G. Colesworthy.

This committee employed Messrs. Loring & Phipps of Boston as architects, and with these gentlemen arranged the style and plans for the new building. Mr. G. M. Pratt of Weymouth secured the contract and began the excavations for the foundations, June 30, 1901. The work went forward steadily and was completed so that the school assembled in the new building for the first time, Sept. 22, 1902, although it was not finished until Oct. 3, 1902. During the period of construction the school was accommodated at the Grew building. The entire cost of the structure, including heating and architects fees, was \$70,462.51, besides furnishings, which cost about \$6,000.

The new building is designed to accommodate over 500 pupils. It is 146 feet long, 80 feet wide, and three stories high above the basement. The sub-committee having immediate

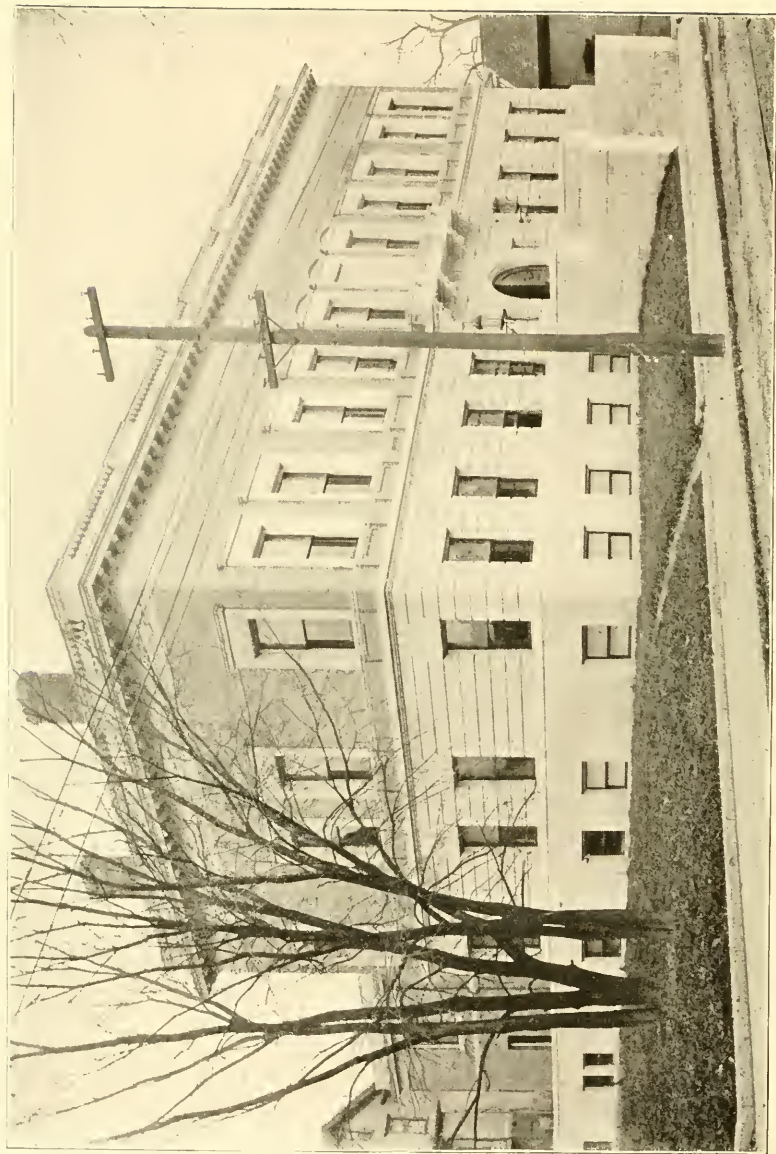
charge of the construction, consisted of Messrs. Powers, Washburn, Chick, Fellows and Colesworthy.

The High School has been well sustained by the Town from its beginning. Its growth has been steady and at times rapid. In 1869 it numbered 16. In 1879, 64. In 1884, 108. In 1890, 169. In 1900, 275, and in 1902, 320.

Since the town voted to establish a High School the following named gentlemen have served as principals: Geo. M. Fellows, autumn of 1869; Samuel Thurber, from 1870, to June, 1872; Frank W. Freeborn, Sept. 1872, to Dec. 1875; W. H. Knight, to June, 1876; John F. Elliot, Sept. 1876, to June, 1889; Jere. M. Hill, Sept. 1889, to April, 1896; Wm. H. Angleton, Sept. 1896, to June, 1899; Merle S. Getchell, from Sept. 1899, to the present time.

In June, 1873, the committee voted to grant High School diplomas. The first diplomas to be issued were given to George W. Rollins, class of 1872, and Misses Agnes S. Adams and Carrie E. Walker, class of '73; these were delivered Nov. 8, 1873.

The course of study has been advanced as the times demanded. At present, pupils have a choice of four distinct courses. A study of the school records of the town will show that Hyde Park has had men in charge of her schools that have spared no pains to enable the youth of the town to become as well fitted for citizenship as it was possible with the means at hand. It can be said, and truthfully, that the Town has been generous to its schools, when all of the necessities of a new and rapidly growing municipality are taken into consideration. If the future shall be as well cared for, then may our people rest securely upon a well educated citizenship.



HYDE PARK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The Young Men's Christian Association.

William A. Mowry.

THE history of this institution is not unlike that of many similar organizations. It has, however, some unique features, and the old adage, "All's well that ends well," which is sometimes a comfort to workers in a good cause during dark days, seems applicable in this instance.

The Hyde Park Association was organized in Association Hall, Feb. 2, 1885, and is, therefore, at the present time, a lusty, healthy, rapidly growing youngster, eighteen years of age. Its first home was in Neponset Block, Everett Square. At the first Anniversary, which was celebrated Feb. 28, 1886, its membership was reported as 95 active and 35 associate members, a total of 130. Even as early as that it was said, "There is a loud call from our young men for a gymnasium, which we earnestly desire to add as soon as our finances will allow."

From the treasurer's report at this first anniversary we learn that during the year they had received moneys as follows:

Donations,	\$151 50
Collections,	36 09
Membership fees,	293 00
Lectures and Entertainments,	130 12
Other sources,	20 06
Total,	<u>\$630 77</u>
Expenditures,	<u>589 64</u>
Cash on hand,	\$41 13

From the first annual report we extract the following as to creed: "As a rule we have no creed, but it has been my pleasure to visit one Association, which was the Association in Newark, N. J., which has the following creed: "No debts, and everyone

welcome, including those with or without a coat, with or without friends, with or without money, with or without faith. Strangers specially welcome and remain as long as they please."

This report also says:—"We are under great obligations to the ladies who have formed an active auxiliary and have given us substantial aid beside presenting us with a fine carpet for our parlors, and otherwise endeavoring to make them attractive.

The officers for the first year were as follows :

President, C. L. ALDEN.

Vice President, C. P. VAUGHAN.

Secretary, I. C. WEBSTER.

Treasurer, JOHN MACKRILL.

It is evident from the brief records that from the first there was a faithful band of Christian workers and the pastors of the several Churches were clear-headed and judicious helpers.

The good work went forward with more or less success and amid many discouragements until the Association obtained a charter and became a corporation in September, 1896. At a meeting held Oct. 6, 1896, a charter having been received from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, articles forming a code of by-laws were adopted and proceedings begun as a corporation.

The following were the officers for the first year (1896-7) as a corporation.

President, GEORGE B. DOWLEY.

Vice President, C. F. LIGHT.

Treasurer, JULIUS A. CARLISLE.

Clerk, WILLIAM D. WARD.

The directors were :

GEORGE B. DOWLEY,
CHARLES F. LIGHT,
WILLIAM D. WARD,
JULIUS A. CARLISLE,
J. ROLAND CORTHELL,

CHARLES L. ALDEN,
IRVING C. WEBSTER
ALEX MILLER,
EDWARD S. FELLOWS,
CHARLES W. EMERSON,
ALVAH L. McINTYRE.
GEORGE W. LOCKWOOD.
SAMUEL T. ELLIOTT,
W. FAYETTE BARTHOLOMEW.

During all these years the Association labored under great disadvantages for want of proper accommodations. It leased such rooms as it could find, but unfortunately these were never suitable for carrying on successfully the needed work of the Association.

A movement was begun several years ago looking toward a new building with the necessary equipment for the varied work of the Association. A very desirable lot of sufficient size and well located was found on East River Street, corner of Winthrop. Some friends of the Association immediately bonded the lot, and efforts at once began, looking to the raising of the necessary funds to pay for it. By personal subscriptions, entertainments, and a very successful bazar over six thousand dollars in cash was raised, the lot was purchased, paid for, and the deed recorded.

This complete success was largely due to the energy, enterprise, and perseverance of the ladies, both of the Auxiliary, and other societies, and of many acting in their individual capacity. Then and always since the efforts of the ladies of Hyde Park have been constant and efficient in behalf of the Association. From the time when the land was purchased, it has always been understood that whenever the Association should succeed and get their new building, ladies should have access to its advantages.

From 1897 to 1899 the affairs of the Association were at a low ebb. Many good, Christian people felt that it was not accomplishing the work that might be expected of such an Association, and not a few began to feel that an equal amount of work in the Churches would produce better results. On the other hand a small but faithful band stood by the Association and clearly

perceived that what was needed was a new building with proper facilities to carry on the work, a well-equipped gymnasium, a swimming pool, proper reading rooms, and game rooms, class rooms, hall for lectures and other facilities, and the work for young men and young women in this community would be specially successful and important. About this time the friends of the Association for many months considered very carefully the constitution and by-laws of this and other Associations. It was remembered that fully half a century had elapsed since the first Christian Associations were formed in this country, and that at that time the denominational fences were much higher than at present. Then the denominational spirit was much more potent in the Churches than now. Besides, Church creeds, Church thought and Church work have decidedly changed. To-day a broader, more tolerant, less pharisaical spirit pervades the minds and actions of good Christian people of all denominations. Shibboleths and definitions have somewhat changed. There is a growing regard for the views of others, and a feeling that all truth may not be on our side. Sometimes we hear the definition that "Orthodoxy is my-doxo, and heterodoxy is your-doxo."

Moreover, it is, doubtless, true that creeds have to a considerable extent lost something of the power which they formerly had, and that Christian living, daily deeds and active charity or benevolence, the application of the golden rule, must be taken into the account in estimating Christian character, and not intellectual belief alone. It was further observed that it seemed a singular thing that an Association designed exclusively for young men, as we find them, and intended to help them upward and onward towards the Christian Church and Christian living should not admit them to full membership until they had become full members of some Christian Church. There were two principles embodied in the by-laws of the Christian Associations, as follows :

1. "Any man above the age of sixteen years who is a member in good standing of any Evangelical Church may become an active member by the payment in advance of the annual dues. Active members and they only shall have the right to vote and hold office."

The other was as follows :

2. "The officers of the Association shall be * * * * active members of the Association and members in good standing of the Evangelical Churches in Hyde Park."

After careful study and a full consideration of the whole subject these two sections of the by-laws were changed to read as follows :

1. "Any man over sixteen years of age, of good moral character, may become a member of this Association by the payment in advance of the annual dues."

2. "The officers of the Association, etc. * * * * Each of the said officers and directors shall be a member of the Association and of some Christian Church in Hyde Park."

The changed by-laws were, after discussion, unanimously adopted by the Board of Directors and unanimously adopted by the Association. It is further provided that the Board of Directors shall consist of not less than fifteen nor more than twenty-one members and that "not more than five members of the Board of Directors shall be of any one denomination."

These changed by-laws having been recommended by the Board of Directors were, on the 22nd of March, 1899, "unanimously adopted" by the Association, at a regular meeting of the Association. Some minor changes have been made since that date.

A full account of these important changes has here been given in the interest of the historical side of the question, as, so far as known, this is the first Association in our country to make the changes herein enumerated.

Some time after this a gift of five thousand dollars was received toward the new building from an unknown donor, and thus encouraged, the directors of the Association pushed forward as rapidly as possible plans for further efforts. Soon after, the same benevolent gentleman, who desired to remain unknown, came forward and generously contributed \$25,000 in cash for the erection of the building.

With a suitable location, bought and paid for, and with the sum of about \$31,000 in the bank, the directors appointed a

building committee and left the matter in their hands. This committee included members of the Board of Directors and several well-known gentlemen in town, outside of the Association. Three leading architects in Boston, one in Providence, R. I., and one in New York City were invited to furnish plans in competition. After careful study the building committee, by unanimous vote, accepted the plans of the New York architect, Mr. Thomas Rowe. The plans thus approved by the committee were unanimously adopted by the Board of Directors, and the building committee was authorized to go forward, make contracts and build the building.

The following constituted the Building Committee :

GEORGE B. DOWLEY, *President.*

REV. S. G. BABCOCK, *Vice President.*

WILLIAM A. MOWRY,

HON. F. J. HUTCHINSON,

FRANK H. DEAN,

HENRY B. MINER,

JOHN S. McLEAN,

F. W. DARLING.

The benevolent gentleman who had already given, at first \$5,000, and later \$25,000, now said to the President, "I don't want you to build a barn, a building plain and severe, but one which will be an ornament to the town. It should be in all respects in good taste. Make the first story of granite and the second of the best faced brick. Let the principal story be finished in hardwood. Here is \$10,000 to meet these extra demands." His wishes were carried out, and the building itself cost fully \$40,000 and is certainly an ornament and every way creditable to the town. This noble patron has since died, and it is now known that we are indebted solely to Edward Ingersoll Brown, Esq., for this noble structure.

The new building being completed was dedicated on Wednesday evening, Sept. 24, 1902. The exercises were held in the gymnasium, and were listened to by a very large audience. They were as follows :

1. Words of Welcome.
2. Delivery of Keys by the Building Committee to the Association.
3. Reading of the Scriptures by Rev. Henry N. Hoyt, D. D.
4. Prayer of Dedication, led by Rev. S. G. Babcock.
5. Memorial Address—Life and character of the late Edward Ingersoll Browne, by Rev. E. Winchester Donald, D. D., LL. D.
6. Dedicatory Hymn—Charles Sturtevant, M. D.
7. Short Addresses by the Pastors of the Churches in Hyde Park. General Theme, "The Young Man—His Needs."
8. Address by Rev. William G. Puddefoot.

Benediction.

The building was open for inspection by the public, on Thursday evening, September 25th, from 7 30 to 10.00 o'clock.

The building is a substantial one, built of granite and brick, finished in the most thorough manner, and after the most modern fashion. The front portion is 43 x 83 feet, two stories and basement. The rear part—the gymnasium—is of equal height, 40 x 60, with the bowling alleys outside of that. The first floor contains a large reception room, parlor, reading rooms, game room, boys' room, and office room for the general secretary. In combination with other features the broad, granite steps and generous open doorway form an attractive entrance and give the building an imposing appearance.

On the second floor are located the lecture-room, ladies' tea-room, committee and class-rooms, and over the gymnasium twelve attractive dormitory rooms for young men.

The basement contains the gymnasium, bowling alleys, swimming pool, nearly 500 separate lockers, and the heating apparatus. The swimming pool is 16 x 30 feet in size, and is supplied with hot and cold water. A series of shower and spray baths completes this arrangement. The gymnasium occupies the basement and first story of the rear building, and is fully equipped and first-class in all respects.

This Association was formed and is maintained expressly for young men. It aims to benefit them in every possible way,—physically, mentally, morally, spiritually. It is not a church, and

does not propose to do the work of the churches, but its purpose is to aid all the churches in lifting up young men, and preparing them for Christian life and usefulness.

It is not to be supported entirely by the churches or the church members. It is expected that such will do their share as they do in all good work, but the Association is for the town of Hyde Park, the whole town, the town officers, the business men, the fathers and the mothers and all classes. The young men of to-day will be the leaders and managers of to-morrow.

Careful estimates have been made of the cost of carrying on the work vigorously, and of the receipts therefor. These estimates have been made in the light of experience of similar Associations in other places, and the directors are convinced that the ordinary means usually employed in such cases—memberships, gymnasium fees, rent of dormitories, sustaining memberships, and ordinary donations and subscriptions—will be sufficient, year by year, to defray the necessary expenses.

At the present time there are over five hundred members in all the departments. More than two hundred men pay \$10.00 a year each, more than two hundred others, seniors and juniors, are women, and pay \$5.00 a year each.

When the building was completed the ladies, one society after another, the boys, and the young men, all went to work with a will to do their utmost for its equipment.

The Current Events club nobly undertook to furnish the gymnasium complete, and right royally they accomplished their purpose. They raised something over \$1300 for the purpose.

The Ladies' Auxiliary determined to buy the very best furniture for the spacious parlor, and that was accomplished at an expense of \$500 or more.

The Willing Helpers furnished complete the ladies' tea room at an expense of \$200. The boys of the Association undertook to pay for the bowling alleys and the lockers. The former has been paid by them at an expense of about \$500. The original lockers cost some \$700 and the additional number about \$500 more. The boys' job is not yet completed.

Mr. George B. Dowley was elected president of the Associ-

ation Dec. 22, 1894, and he has stood as standard-bearer ever since that date. Right royal service he has rendered through all these years. To him, more than to any one else, is due the present successful outlook of the Association. Through good report and in discouraging times, he has labored persistently and wisely, with a fixed determination that the Association should not fail. He now has the satisfaction of witnessing the great success of the undertaking. Few know, however, what a laborious and often apparently thankless task has been his during all these years.

OFFICERS FOR YEAR 1902-3.

GEORGE B. DOWLEY, *President*.
 REV. S. G. BABCOCK, *Vice President*.
 J. A. CARLISLE, *Treasurer*.
 W. F. BARTHOLOMEW, *Clerk*.
 A. G. FOGG, *General Secretary*.

 DIRECTORS.

Term expires 1903.

C. G. NORRIS,
 E. W. BROWN,
 ROBERT GRAY,

F. W. DARLING.
 J. A. CARLISLE,
 GEO. B. DOWLEY.

Term expires 1904.

W. A. MOWRY,
 FRANK H. DEAN,
 E. E. BADGER,

J. J. RAFTER,
 REV. W. G. McDONALD,
 W. F. BARTHOLOMEW.

Term expires 1905.

JOHN S. McLEAN,
 DR. S. F. ELLIOTT,
 H. A. NORRIS,

REV. S. G. BABCOCK.
 REV. WM. F. DUSSEAUT,
 GILBERT BALKAM.

 WOMEN'S AUXILIARY.

Officers for 1903.

MRS. SAMUEL ALBEE, *President*.
 " GEO. B. DOWLEY, *Vice President*.
 " S. B. BALKAM, " "
 " FRANK RADFORD, " "
 " J. W. GRIFFIN, " "
 " GEO. A. LONG, " "
 " C. U. MEIGGS, " "
 " W. J. MACDONALD, " "
 " FRANK H. DEAN, *Secretary*.
 " K. W. DODGE, *Treasurer*.

Stephen Brewer Balkam.

William A. Mowry.

BY the demise of Stephen B. Balkam, Hyde Park lost one of its most honored citizens, and the Historical Society one of its most useful members. Mr. Balkam was a native of Maine, that State which has furnished to the old Bay State and to the nation so many men of high character and great deeds. His birthplace was Robbinston, a town in Washington County, at the very southeastern corner of the Dirigo State. He was born Oct. 4, 1842. He died at his home in Hyde Park on Saturday, Feb. 23, 1901. He had passed a busy and a successful life.

At the early age of seventeen he entered the employ of George Harris & Company of Columbia Falls, where he remained about two years. He came to Boston in 1861, and accepted a position with William Pope & Sons, lumber merchants. On the 11th of May, 1868, he married Miss Alice B. Crandon of Columbia Falls, Me., and established his home in Jamaica Plain. In 1874 he commenced business in Hyde Park, managing it for the old firm, but three years later he bought out the entire plant and stock and began business in his own name. In 1882 the firm became S. B. Balkam & Co. He moved his family from Jamaica Plain to this town in 1874, and from that time till his death, for more than a quarter of a century, he was one of the foremost men of Hyde Park, trusted and honored by everybody. He was a public-spirited citizen, alive to every interest of the town. He was a member of the Board of Selectmen for eight years, between 1879 and 1893, and was chairman of the board two years. One who knew him well says of him, "As a public official he was conscientious, courteous and dignified; as a private citizen, simple and unassuming, and in all his relations he commanded in a marked degree the respect, confidence and esteem of



STEPHEN B. BALKAM

his fellow-citizens." He was a man of good, practical judgment, what Dr. Johnson called "large, round-about common-sense." For more than twenty-five years he was at the head of a large business in coal and lumber, always honest, and always successful. He was a devoted husband, a kind and affectionate father, a good neighbor, an upright citizen, and a genial Christian gentleman.

Mr. Balkam was an honored and faithful member of the Congregational Church. He served the church as a teacher in the Sunday-school, a deacon and a member of its prudential committee.

At the memorial service held in the church after his death, it was said, "Nor did he confine the manifestations of his Christian life to this church, nor circumscribe it within the limits of these walls. He carried the principles for which the church stands into all his daily life and associations. Whether in business or public relations, or the realm of personal friendship, the same characteristics of a loyal Christian manhood stood pre-eminent. The path of right once presenting itself to him, he never swerved to the right or to the left therefrom." He was prominent in the Masonic Fraternity, a Knight Templar, a vice president of the Hyde Park Historical Society, an officer in the Hyde Park Savings Bank and in the Hyde Park Co-operative Bank.

He was a lover of good music and his happiest moments were spent at his home with his family, indulging his fine musical taste, assisting in the singing or accompanying on the cello.

Such in brief was the character of Mr. Balkam, and such his life in this town. If an "honest man" be "the noblest work of God," surely we cannot fail to speak well of him, and we ought to cherish his memory as that of a marked man, an upright character, a model for all to imitate.

Memorial of John S. Bleakie.

Adopted by the Historical Society.

ON the twentieth day of May, 1902, occurred the death of John S. Bleakie, who for many years has been actively identified with the interests of this community. Although of late years his residence has been elsewhere, his connection with the woolen mills, water company, and savings bank, together with his extensive real estate holdings, has made this town a centre of his business activities. He was a son of the late John Bleakie, who was the pioneer in the weaving of fancy woolens in this country. He was born in Harwick, Roxburghshire, Scotland, Dec. 11, 1846, and came to this country as an infant in 1847. His father, who had made for himself a high reputation as an expert weaver and manufacturer, being engaged in Scotland to assume the supervision of the weaving department in the woolen mills located at Amesbury, Mass. The boyhood of John S. Bleakie was passed at Amesbury and Providence, in which latter place his school education was obtained. In 1862 he came with his father to Hyde Park, and entered the woolen mill, making himself thoroughly proficient in each process of manufacture until 1873, when he went to Sabattus, Maine, to start up the mills in that place, in connection with his brother, Robert. There the foundation was laid for the extensive manufacturing business in which he has been a large owner and prominent factor for nearly a third of a century.

During this time he has held a representative position among woolen manufacturers and has been recognized as a master in his profession. In his personality he was genial and companionable and his friendships of earlier days were retained and cherished until the last. His home life was ideal and his bereaved wife and children will sadly miss the loving husband and father, who has so



JOHN S. BLAICKIE

suddenly been taken from them. Although his health has been somewhat impaired of late years by the strain of business, his friends had no reason to believe that he would not be spared to them for many years, and his death came most unexpectedly. Cut off in the prime of his manhood, his life has been an object lesson ; the success which he had attained being the sequence of industry, energy and perseverance.

The Hyde Park Historical Society places upon its records this tribute to his sterling worth.

HENRY S. BUNTON,
FREDERICK N. TIRRELL,
SAMUEL R. MOSELEY,

Committee.

Wallace Dean Lovell.

Charles G. Chick.

THE history of Hyde Park's Historical Society would be incomplete without a sketch of Wallace Dean Lovell, who served as its treasurer with great fidelity from its organization in 1887 till the date of his death, a period of twelve years.

The subject of this sketch was born in Osterville, Barnstable County, Mass., April 24, 1848. He was the son of Captain Austin Lovell and Sarah (Wing) Lovell. Captain Lovell was a seafaring man and held a captain's berth for forty years.

The son inherited from the father a love for salt-water sailing and whenever opportunity offered it was a great delight for him to obtain a sailboat with a company of intimate friends for his companions and "try his hand at the tiller." It was upon an occasion of this kind that his spirits were at their best. After completing his education in the schools of his native town he decided to seek employment in Boston.

His first engagement was in the counting-room of the shoe concern of S. S. Holton, Pearl street. Later he held a similar position with the firm of Harvey, Spaulding & Co., also shoe dealers. When this last-named firm dissolved Mr. Lovell became a partner with Mr. Spaulding, the firm name being Spaulding & Lovell.

On June 3, 1869, Mr. Lovell married Miss Sarah A. Porter of East Boston, and in 1871 he came to Hyde Park, where he built a house for his home on Sunnyside street, nearly opposite the residence of Mr. Robert Bleakie.

The results of his partnership venture not meeting his expectations, he withdrew from the firm and for several years engaged as an accountant with various Boston houses.

In 1885 he entered the Hyde Park office of Robert Bleakie



WALLACE D. LOVELL

& Co., and continued with this firm until 1895, when he resigned to accept the position of assistant treasurer of the Boston University, in which he served to the great acceptance of the trustees of that institution till the date of his death, Jan. 26, 1899.

Mr. Lovell's genial disposition and correct habits rapidly won for him a wide circle of social and business friends and as a result he rose rapidly in public esteem and confidence.

He was elected to the board of auditors of the town of Hyde Park in March, 1882, and annually thereafter till March, 1897, when he declined further election.

He served for several terms as financial reporter of the Hyde Park Lodge No. 437, Knights of Honor. For several years he served as one of the trustees of the Methodist Church in Hyde Park, and also rendered much valuable service as chairman of the music committee of the church. Wherever neatness and accuracy were needed either in records or accounts Mr. Lovell's services were sure to be in demand.

As has been said, when the Hyde Park Historical Society was organized in 1887, Mr. Lovell, being a member, was chosen treasurer, a position to which he was elected each year until his death. A fortunate selection for the society, as much of its early success can be credited to the courteous and careful administration of the treasurer's office. As treasurer he became, ex-officio, a member of the board of curators, and in both capacities he rendered faithful service. If a duty required effort or sacrifice of time he was always ready. This was true of him in general matters, and it can be said that in any cause engaging his interest he could be relied upon to do his best. Always prompt and accurate, his actions and statements were reliable.

Mr. Lovell was a person of pleasing manners and high character. There was always a charm in his presence and conversation that made him a welcome member of any party or society, and gained for him a wide circle of friends, both in Hyde Park and Boston.

In the autumn of 1898 he was stricken with a fatal disease, from which no medical or surgical skill could save him. His death was keenly felt by the community in which he had been so

prominent and so valuable a member ; and coming to him as it did in the prime of his life and when avenues of usefulness were opening before him added sadness to the event.

As a just tribute to him and to his memory the members of the Historical Society by contribution secured a fine portrait of Mr. Lovell, which was duly presented and now occupies a prominent place in the library room of the society. To those of us who knew and loved him for what he was his example is an inspiration to faithful endeavor and serves to impress the maxim, "that whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well."

Benjamin F. Radford.

Memorial Tribute by the Historical Society.

IN the death of Mr. Benjamin F. Radford we are called upon to halt and think, for his passing away from our midst is not an everyday occurrence.

In losing him, we have lost a leader, and an original thinker. One whose life was always of that aggressive kind that is born of sincere conviction, and from an honest, earnest desire to better the community in which he lived.

He was not a man who opened his heart to every passer-by; in fact, many times he would say things which would cut to the quick, but with true kindness he was ever ready to heal a wound that an unguarded word had made. Some considered him a rough diamond, but to those who knew him best he was a gem of the purest water, whose brilliance drew around him loving hearts that to-day think only of his true, sterling worth.

The early history of our town can hardly be written without the name of Benjamin F. Radford appearing upon its first pages. He was at that time in the full vigor of manhood, and his efforts were untiring in securing a charter for our town, and serving as one of its first selectmen.

The duties that fell to our first board of selectmen were of a kind to require more than ordinary ability.

A new government had to be organized on a firm foundation, and here Mr. Radford's abilities were pre-eminent.

The early start which the town received under the guiding hands of Mr. Radford and his associates, gave it a position that has built up a community vieing with any of our suburban towns.

When a savings bank appeared to be a necessity in our town, his influence and labor were given to its establishment, and he was for many years one of its vice-presidents and active

trustees. When the demand for waterworks made it desirable that steps be taken towards securing them, he became one of the active associates who attended to the manifold duties and endless detail involved in their construction.

Much of the success of the water company is due to his giving freely the engineering ability with which nature had endowed him. His services here were keenly appreciated by those with whom he was associated.

But the principal monument he has left in Hyde Park is the American Tool & Machine Co.'s works.

The credit of planting this enterprise is entirely his own, and the happy homes that it helps to maintain are simply offshoots from earnest labors, in the interest of our town.

Much might be said as we linger and think of the past, but the following sentiment fairly expresses a thought which our close intimacy with the deceased inspires.

Give me a man whose kindly part
What e'er the clime from which he came,
Is faithful index of the heart;—
He needs no boon of wealth or fame.
To such a man, just meed I give,
Nor would I every action scan:—
Assured, that long as we may live,
We ne'er shall find a perfect man.

ROBERT BLEAKIE,
WILLIAM STUART,
HENRY S. BUNTON.

Albert G. Worden.

From the Records of the Society.

BY the death of our late member and fellow-citizen, Albert G. Worden, the Hyde Park Historical Society has lost an esteemed member, and our Town, a most public-spirited and kind-hearted citizen, who for thirteen years past has been one of its most honored and respected merchants. This society desires to place upon its records its appreciation of the qualities of mind and heart that have made him so universally respected and loved. It joins with all our citizens in the universal feeling of sorrow at his decease, but rejoices that the influence of his life in business, social and religious circles, and in the home, will live after him ; and it extends to those bereft of the tender care of a husband and father its most sincere sympathy.

CHARLES F. JENNEY,
GEORGE E. WHITING,
EDWARD S. HATHAWAY.

Editorial.

Local Historical Societies.

AMONG the favorable signs of the times must be reckoned the constantly increasing attention to the study of historical matters. If our path is upward and onward our feet must be guided by "the lamp of experience." It may not—and in most cases had better not—be our own experience. The great lessons of life are best learned by careful consideration of the accounts which have come down to us from the recent, more remote, and even the most distant past.

Advancing civilization, therefore, welcomes a rapidly increasing study of history. Indeed, this growing study is in a sense an indication of the forward movement of civilized life. The present age is distinguished by a more logically unfolding of the facts of the past and the rapid evolution of the science of history. History is not merely a chronological presentation of what has taken place in past years or past ages, but it is a logical statement of what has happened and that with due regard to cause and effect.

The history of no other country in the world is so interesting to an American or so valuable to the student as the history of our own land. In the far distant future, when the historian looks back upon the present age and the generations which have preceded it he will find the doings of to-day of greater worth than of any preceding period. This is owing to the rapid development in science, invention and thought, which has characterized our time.

It becomes a matter of the first importance, therefore, that we preserve for the generations to come concise and clear accounts of what goes on in the daily life of to-day. Hence it is that historical societies hold an important place among the organi-

zations of our day. These institutions are doing two things for the benefit of the coming time. 1. They collect and preserve in a reliable way the records of the past. 2. They set in order, also in a trustworthy manner what of importance is going on to-day. Nor is this value confined to the great national and state associations. The smaller and more restricted societies of cities and towns are doing a work of great value, both for our time and the generations which shall follow us. The men who now live, or have recently closed their active life, the deeds they have done, the discoveries, the inventions, the progress of the industrial arts, the improvement in matters of education, new buildings, libraries, reading rooms, hospitals, homes for children, and in short all matters relating to the onward movement of society and the progress of civilization should be written and preserved by those who come after us. These local historical societies come closer to the people, their business interests, their enjoyments, their progress than the broader and more general organizations can possibly do.

William McKinley.

By Charles Sturtevant, M. D.

We are walking in the shadow of an awful crime to-day;
This whole nation lifts its heart to God, while fervently we pray
That we may patiently endure this hateful sin and shame,
Which has struck our foremost citizen at the summit of his fame!

If an enemy had done this on a field of carnage red,
Or a known and hunted rebel with a price upon his head,
It would then have been a mystery to every loyal heart.
And a national affliction in which each would bear a part.

But when the best-beloved of this noble, western land
Left every sign of power and state to take the outstretched hand
Of the simplest and the greatest—of the rich and poor alike—
Oh what dastardly disloyalty at such a heart to strike!

We have brought this awful evil on ourselves, my fellow-men;
Let us pause, and well consider, lest it come about again,
Lest love of place, and thirst for power, and greed for sordid wealth
Shall undermine our Nation's life, and drain away her health.

For when Liberty grows License, and "free speech" sedition's yell
'Tis time for all true-hearted men to stop and ponder well,
And sweep with one great cleansing wave from all this broad domain,
With the besom of destruction, this foul and deadly stain!

From Alaska's untrod solitudes in grandeur cold and still,
To the sacred field of Concord, and the shaft of Bunker Hill,
From our farthest northern limit to the sunny, southern lands
Where new possessions wait us with open hearts and hands;

Where'er that sacred symbol floats, the old "red, white and blue,"
Men must and shall be in their hearts to that blest emblem true!
This is no haunt for traitors—no rallying-place for crime,
But our doors are open, and our hearts to true men all the time.

Oh, Columbia! Oh, my Country! sitting bowed with humbled head!
Scenes like these awaken memories of other loved and honored dead.

Thrice within a generation has the foul assassin's hand
Cast the shadow of a causeless crime o'er our beloved land !

It shall be so no longer ! Oh ! arise in all thy might ;
Not in childish spite or temper, but with power that comes from right,
Break and crush this noisome parasite on the land of Freedom's birth,
Nor in mistaken kindness shield the off-scourings of the earth !

Strike with a might that shall appal each slinking anarchist
And grind e'en into atoms the man who dares resist !
All this people wait such action, and will fortify thy strength,
With thy new leader—brighter hopes—to nobler deeds at length !

HYDE PARK, Sept. 14, 1901.

A Review of the Proceedings of the Society since 1892.

Fred. L. Johnson.

THE last issue of the Hyde Park Historical Record was dated January, 1893. This outline will take up the proceedings of the society at that point and bring the review down to the present year. It is not intended to give a detailed account of the society's meetings, but to present to the reader the main facts in its history, record its action on prominent questions, and give a clear idea of what it has accomplished in the last ten years. It is proper to remark here that the growth and condition of the library will be treated in a separate paper.

1893.

The regular annual meeting of the society was held Feb. 26, in Knights of Honor Hall, President Chick in the chair.

After the reading of the regular reports, the committee on nominations for officers for the ensuing year made its report as follows, and the candidates were duly elected :

President, CHARLES G. CHICK,
Recording Secretary, FRED. L. JOHNSON,
Treasurer, WALLACE D. LOVELL

Curators.

AMOS H. BRAINARD,
GEORGE L. RICHARDSON,
E. I. HUMPHREY,

ORIN T. GRAY,
EDMUND DAVIS,
J. KING KNIGHT,

CHARLES F. JENNEY.

Vice Presidents.

JAMES E. COTTER,
WILLIAM J. STUART,

ROBERT BLEAKIE,
J. B. BACHELDER,

WILLARD S. EVERETT,
F. W. TEWKSBURY,
E. J. HICKEY,
THEODORE D. WELD,
HENRY A. RICH,
J. D. McAVOY,
ISAAC BULLARD,
HENRY S. BUNTON,

PERLEY B. DAVIS,
STEPHEN B. BALKAM,
I. J. BROWN,
DAVID L. DAVIS,
DAVID HIGGINS,
DAVID PERKINS,
HENRY S. GREW,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

The lecturer for the evening was the Rev. Dr. H. F. Jenks of Canton, Mass., whose subject was "The Historic Origin of Popular Words and Sayings"

A committee to draft resolutions on the death of Mr. Sidney C. Putnam, one of our vice-presidents, and a valued and influential member of the society, was appointed by President Chick: Messrs. Henry S. Bunton, Edmund Davis, and William J. Stuart.

The society celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the town and held its regular quarterly meeting April 22d, 1893, in Waverly Hall. The exercises consisted of a reception and banquet. Lieutenant Governor Roger Wolcott was present to represent the State, Governor William E. Russell being unable to attend. The president of the society with Mrs. Chick, Lieutenant Governor Wolcott, Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Humphrey, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Davis, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Bunton, received a company of about two hundred prominent citizens and their wives. After the banquet which followed, President Chick referred to Hyde Park's great growth in twenty-five years, and spoke of the pioneer work of its early citizens. Mr. E. I. Humphrey acted as toast-master. The list of speakers included Lieutenant Governor Wolcott, Mrs. Louise M. Wood of the school committee, Mr. Orin T. Gray, Mr. John J. Enneking, Hon. F. D. Ely, of Dedham, ex-Representative Wilbur H. Powers, Mr. James E. Cotter, Representative Frank W. Darling, Mr. Stephen B. Balkam, and Gen. Henry B. Carrington. Letters were received from Governor William E. Russell, Gen. E. F. Draper, Senator Henry C. Lodge, and Rev. Perley B. Davis.

Music was furnished throughout the evening by Dickinson's Orchestra, and the Æolian Quartette.

It was felt by all present that the society had carried out

successfully a most entertaining programme, and that the whole affair was very creditable to the officers and committee.

A special meeting of the society, May 2d, 1893, was devoted to a paper by Mr. Charles F. Jenney, entitled "A Readville Farm."

Mr. Jenney is thoroughly posted on the old farms and estates in the town limits and is a very interesting talker. His paper is a valuable contribution to the records of local history, and we hope to be allowed to print it in some future issue of the "Record."

1894.

The annual meeting of the society was held Jan. 18th, in the new rooms of the corporation in Plummer Block. The acquisition of these rooms is a great improvement over the old quarters in the Everett House, and gives the society a pleasant and commodious place in which to meet, a chance for the library to expand, more space to display our pictures and curios, and gives the public a better idea of the spirit and permanence of our organization.

President Chick opened the meeting with an address, and after the usual routine business, the officers of the society for the year 1894 were elected.

The only changes in the list were Warren F. McIntyre, and Henry B. Carrington elected curators, vice Edmund Davis and J. King Knight, retired; and Edmund Davis elected vice-president, vice Rev. Perley B. Davis, retired.

The lecturer for this meeting was Mr. W. H. Badlam of Dorchester, Mass., who told in a very graphic and interesting manner the history of the famous war vessels, "Kearsarge," and "Alabama," up to and including their final duel. Mr. Badlam was an officer on the Kearsarge and well acquainted with the facts of the fight.

Mr. Thomas Lawton and Mr. George W. Sanborn, both of Hyde Park, and Mr. John Stackpole, who were of the "Kearsarge" crew, were present at this meeting.

A flag of the "Kearsarge" was brought out by Mr. Badlam, and shown to those present. Thanks were voted to the lecturer.

On April 26th, 1894, there was held at the rooms of the society an "Aunt Dinah's Quilting Party."

Old-fashioned quilting frames were prepared with half-finished quilts, which were completed during the evening by the ladies and gentlemen present.

An old time choir led by Mr. E. S. Hathaway, furnished appropriate music, the accompaniments being played on the old melodeon loaned by Curator A. H. Brainard. Mr. S. B. Balkam assisted with his violoncello.

A poem by Curator E. I. Humphrey was read by Mrs. Louise M. Wood.

"Aunt Dinah's Quilting Party."

"Do you happen to remember, years and years and years ago,
In the bleak and dreary winter, when the ground was thick with snow;
How the country lads and lassies, hand in hand with hearts aglow,
How the village squire and lady, just discreetly, sweet and slow,
Used to walk beneath the starlight, through the country road and lane;
While the snow, so crisp and icy, gleamed and sparkled back again;
Do you catch the rustic's laughter, as you near the journey's end;
While the merriment grows swifter, and with sounds of music blend?
Do you hear the merry dancing to the fiddler's mad refrain;
Where the older and the younger looked love's story o'er again?
'T was 'Aunt Dinah's Quilting Party.' How the swift-winged evening flew,
Where the joyous of all ages in their spic and span and new
Met to join in merry-making; while the fire with ruddy glow
Went roaring up the chimney with songs of long ago.
The old ladies nimbly quilted—tongues and needles flying fast,
And the grandsires sat beside them; just to make the quilting last.
Gossip, anecdote, and story ran along each rushing thread;
Till the wonder-seeking stomach got miraculously fed.
In the kitchen, Copenhagen held the young folks on a rope;
Bashful beau and winsome creature trembled 'twixt their fear and hope.
There was many an awkward lover and many a bashful maid,
Who kept within the circle, till the forfeits all were paid,
Ezra chased the fair Priscilla, and John caught sweet Sarah Jane,
Mary Ann just feigned to struggle, so Joe should kiss again;
While demure and plain Amanda dangled fingers on the string;
Hoping that some quiet fellow would best lead her to the ring.
In the kitchen and the parlor, on the stairs and through the hall,
Through the broad, capacious chambers came the merry, joyous call
Of old and youthful voices, commingling, as they sped,
Into every nook and corner, where the tide of blessing led.

The sound of jingling sleigh-bells, drifting through the icy air,
 The star-besprinkled heavens and the crescent moon so fair
 Typified the household pleasure and the bright and sparkling eyes
 Till the heaven of life was brighter than the shining from the skies.
 The later days have brought us more of fashion and display;
 Just a trifle more of glitter to illumine life's rough way;
 But I question if we're wiser, or have found more heart delight
 Than 'Aunt Dinah's Quilling Party' gave us on that winter's night."

Miss Gertrude Beebe, Miss S. A. Teel, and Miss Plummer gave readings. From 6.30 to 8 o'clock an old-fashioned supper was served in A. O. H. Hall; and at the close of the exercises an auction was held and the quilts were sold to the highest bidder. Mr. S. B. Balkam and Mr. Charles G. Chick secured them.

Many were dressed in old costumes, which were genuine relics of the old days, and this feature of the affair lent a variety and interest to the scene which was very appropriate.

Mr. Robert H. Vivian presented to the society a piece of a window frame from the old North Church of Boston.

The following were elected to membership:

Miss JENNIE S. HAMMOND,
 Miss HELEN A. PERRY,
 MRS. I. H. WHITING,
 MR. J. R. CORTHELL,
 MR. S. T. ELLIOTT,
 MR. JOHN G. RAY,
 MR. T. A. SWEET.

All of Hyde Park.

A meeting of the society was held Dec. 13, 1894, with an attendance of about thirty people. President Chick in his opening remarks referred to the loss of the society in the death of Mr. B. F. Radford, and Mr. A. G. Worden. Committees on resolutions were appointed as follows:

On death of Mr. B. F. Radford, Messrs. Robert Bleakie, W. J. Stuart, Henry S. Bunton.

On death of Mr. A. G. Worden: Messrs. Charles F. Jenney, Geo. E. Whiting, Edward S. Hathaway.

Mrs. M. E. Warren donated a portrait of Mr. Daniel Warren, one of the earliest residents of the town.

The lecturer for the evening was the Rev. Henry F. Jenks of Canton, Mass., who read a very interesting paper on "The Early Colonial Governors of Massachusetts." A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Jenks for his interesting paper.

1895.

The annual meeting for the election of officers was held Jan. 22, 1895, with an attendance of about forty members and their friends.

After opening remarks by President Chick a committee was appointed to draft resolutions on the death of Col. J. B. Bachelder, a vice-president of the society, and a man of national fame, as the designer of the well-known picture of the battle of Gettysburg. The chair appointed Gen. Henry B. Carrington, Messrs. John J. Enneking, and George M. Harding.

The committee on resolutions on the death of Mr. Benj. F. Radford presented their report, which was accepted, and directed to be spread upon the records, and a copy sent to the family of the deceased.

The same action was taken with the report presented by the committee on the death of Mr. A. G. Worden.

The election of officers resulted in only two changes from last year's list.

Mr. George M. Harding was elected curator, vice Gen. Henry B. Carrington resigned, and Mr. John J. Enneking was elected vice-president, vice Col. J. B. Bachelder deceased. Mr. E. S. Hathaway made a donation of books, pamphlets and pictures to the society. The following were elected to membership:

MR. GEORGE S. CABOT,
MR. EMMONS M. CUNDALL,
MR. J. B. STEPHENS,
GEN. T. H. DUNHAM.

All of Hyde Park.

General T. H. Dunham, the lecturer for the evening, gave a highly interesting review of his experiences in the civil war. A vote of thanks to Gen. Dunham was passed.

This record will be continued in the next number of the Review.

A Sketch of the Historical Society.

By Charles G. Chick, Esq., President of the Society.

THE Hyde Park Historical Society was formed March 15, 1887, as the result of a call signed by Theodore D. Weld, Robert Bleakie, Charles F. Jenney, Edmund Davis and Henry A. Rich. At the first meeting Amos H. Brainard was elected president, and 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. T. 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 F. Gray, and Henry S. Bunton. A constitution was adopted, defining the objects of the society.

For about three years the Society existed as an association, and gave annually one social and literary entertainment of high character. In this way it invited the attention of the people and secured many members. In 1890 Mr. Brainard declined further election as President. Charles G. Chick was elected, and has since held that office. April 14, 1890, a charter was obtained and a small room was rented in the Everett House, and furnished by the members. Through the efforts of Corresponding Secretary, Charles F. Jenney, many Historical and Genealogical books and pamphlets were collected and arranged in cases, and the room was formally opened about May of that year.

When once begun the progress of the real work of the

Society was rapid. At the end of three years the room had become inadequate for the purposes of the Society and new and larger quarters were demanded.

About this time Plummer's Block at the corner of West River street and Hyde Park avenue was building and the curators were able to secure two large rooms well arranged for the use of the Society. In December, 1893, the collections were removed, and here the work took on new life and continued to prosper. Additional cases were secured for books and were all soon filled.

The publication of two volumes of the Hyde Park Historical Record preserved much valuable matter and added to the efficiency and reputation of the organization both at home and abroad.

In 1893, the Society initiated the program for the proper celebration of the Town's twenty-fifth anniversary.

On Friday, April 21st, exercises of an interesting and appropriate character were held in the Public Schools, and were largely attended by our citizens.

Saturday, April 22, was begun with a salute by the Farrington Cannoneers. The day was substantially a holiday. In the evening a banquet was held in Waverly Hall, where two hundred and fifty of the leading citizens were present, Lieutenant Governor Wolcott being the special guest of the evening. The president of the society presided, and E. I. Humphrey acted as toast-master.

Lieutenant Governor Wolcott spoke for the Commonwealth; Hon. Frederick D. Ely, for Dedham; Mrs. Louise M. Wood, for the Public Schools; Wilbur H. Powers, for our guests; James E. Cotter, for the legal fraternity; Francis W. Darling, for Hyde Park; and Gen. H. B. Carrington, for the military power of the Republic. Letters were read from Governor Russell, Congressman Draper, and Rev. Perley B. Davis. Benjamin W. McKendry contributed a poem.

The lieutenant governor was received at the railroad station by Representative Darling, and escorted to the hall by the Hyde Park High School battalion.

On Sunday, the 23d, fitting services for the time were held in

all of the Churches. The commemoration was successful in every way and gained for the society much credit.

The four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus was observed by a lecture in the Methodist Church, where, upon the Society's invitation, the Rev. William J. Heath spoke to a large audience in terms appropriate for the occasion.

The rooms in Plummer's Block were very unsafe and far from secure against fire, and as the value of the collections increased efforts were made to secure more substantial quarters.

In 1899 the Public Library Building was completed, and the Society was able to secure the use of Weld Hall for its work. The annual meeting of 1900 was held in that hall, although incomplete, and without furnishings. Books and other collections were in a chaotic condition about the room.

The Society greatly encouraged by the possession of this fine hall in a building almost fire-proof, immediately entered upon the task of equipping the room properly for its work. Members generously contributed about \$500, and suitable cases and other furnishings were soon in position. Under the supervision of Librarian General H. B. Carrington a list catalogue of all books and periodicals was made, portraits put in place, and the home of the Society became convenient, secure and attractive.

In April, 1900, the hall was opened to the public for the first time at the celebration of the Town's birthday.

Rev. Perley B. Davis, for twenty-five years pastor of the Congregational Church, gave the address of the evening. It was full of incidents connected with the early days of the Town and was enjoyed by a large audience, the hall being filled.

In October, 1900, Mr. Frank B. Rich, as executor of the will of Henry A. Rich, presented the Society with a large and valuable collection of photographs; newspaper clippings of interest to our people; programs, etc., all accurately catalogued and secured in a beautiful oak cabinet. At the same time a portrait of Henry A. Rich was presented by Mrs. Rich, his widow.

The exercises at this meeting were in the nature of a memorial to Mr. Rich, whose services in the interest of the society

had been untiring, and these donations from his estate were received with appropriate remarks from the officers, and accepted by vote of the Society. This collection is of immense value, as it places in our possession matter of great usefulness to the future historian, and inhabitants of our Town.

The work of the Society has been steady and well sustained. Much has been accomplished in the way of collecting an historical and genealogical library, that is and will be of great value to any who love antiquarian research.

Many portraits of prominent, leading citizens, in the events of the first decade of the Town's existence have been secured and find appropriate places in the Society's room. Resolutions drawn by competent members, sketching the lives and characters of those active in the shaping of the Town's affairs, have been placed among the archives of the Society, and in the study of them, future generations may learn of the men whose efforts have done much to build and establish our Town and bring it to its present thriving and prosperous condition.

Last spring the citizens in Town meeting assembled, gave evidence of their appreciation and interest in the work of the Society by unanimously voting to authorize the trustees of the Public Library to grant it the use of Weld Hall for a nominal rental.

This generous act of the Town will enable the Society to print and preserve its proceedings and other matters of value to the generations which shall come after us, and enable the future historian to know what manner of men have peopled and developed the Town of Hyde Park.

History of Stony Brook.

Address delivered by Mr. Geo. L. Richardson before the Society,
Thursday Evening, May 2, 1901.

THE history of Stony Brook in Boston and Hyde Park before the advent of civilized man would be soon told, I suppose. For ages the tides ebbcd and flowed through its lower part, which was then a broad estuary extending far up into Roxbury, sometimes flooding the marshes adjoining.

In 1851 the marsh and creek were partly filled in, leaving a narrow conduit for the brook. This filling in was the cause of much trouble and expense in after years. Above tide level, in Roxbury and Hyde Park, the brook and the low lands adjacent to it were subject to alternate flood and drought; but the waters found their way into the main channel and its tributaries much more slowly than now. Such, no doubt, was the regimen of Stony Brook in prehistoric times.

Stony Brook had a beginning, of course, like everything else. Some time since the age of ice we may presume that it began to acquire a permanent location with a permanent drainage area; possibly the upper part, as far as its first tributary, Muddy Pond brook, might have once drained into the Neponset river, 14 feet below, through where Cleveland street now is.

Stony Brook rises in a small swamp in the northwest part of the town of Hyde Park. From thence it flows in a southeasterly direction and then northeasterly through the town of Hyde Park into Boston; thence through Mt. Hope, Forest Hills, Jamaica Plain, Roxbury, and the Back Bay park pond into the Charles river. It has nine tributaries and its drainage area is about fourteen square miles or 8960 acres, of which 690 acres are or were meadows.

The eventful history of Stony Brook begins with the settlement of Boston. The growth of cities is accompanied by the alteration of large waterways and the disappearance of small ones, the functions of the latter being performed by street gutters and drains. Smelt Brook in Roxbury is an example of the latter. Its outlet was in the Back Bay, near that of Stony Brook. It once formed, in part, the boundary line between Boston and Roxbury, just south of Chickering's factory. It was also the boundary of some private estates; but it would be hard to find a trace of it now. Smelt Brook is mentioned in Drake's history of Roxbury as having disappeared.

About the first event affecting the regimen of Stony Brook was the construction of a dam for Waitt's mill in Roxbury. The following account is from Drake's history of Roxbury:

'Near the corner of Tremont and Roxbury streets, and making it quite a centre of business, there was from the earliest days a grist mill, the water from Stony Brook, which was dammed, furnishing the power. Here, in 1633, the first mill was built in Roxbury by Richard Dummer. For more than a century the Pierpont family were the proprietors, and as quite a settlement grew up around it the locality acquired the name of Pierpont's village. Early in the century it was known as Waitt's mill. Aaron Gay, father of the well-known stationer, used the mill for woolen manufacturing. Later, it was a morocco factory. These old buildings, together with the dam, were removed in 1870.'

Mr. Samuel Dudley of Lexington says: "The old Waitt mill and house were sold to Mr. Richard White, who was the last proprietor of the mill. The dam was taken away when the car stables were built about 1858. The building that Roesslee used to make lager beer in, in 1855, was Mr. Gay's old wool factory."

I saw the mill pond myself in 1860—what was left of it. I think there was no dam at that time. The gate house, constructed in 1888, and which in its turn has been removed, was about five hundred feet above the site of Waitt's mill dam, and about seven hundred feet above the Tremont street crossing of the Providence railroad. Above this point in the valley of Stony Brook there were

corn fields and gardens, prior to the year 1634. The cultivation and draining of the lands, the removal of trees and bushes hastened the flow of surface water, increasing the rate at which the water reached the brook, causing it to overflow its banks at certain seasons.

In 1816, Mr. Seaver, father of Jacob W. Seaver of Forest Hills, built a dam across Stony Brook, a little below where Forest Hills station now is, or a little below Morton street—then called Scarton lane—and near the Norfolk and Bristol turnpike, now Washington street. The dam was only three feet high and was constructed, not for power, but to raise the water for use in Mr. Seaver's tannery adjoining.

There was a mill pond at the junction of Stony Brook and its first tributary, Muddy Pond brook. It is shown on a plan of land made by Mather Withington in 1822. The dam was probably a little above where Beaver street now is. Mr. Edmund Baker said that the meadow or bed of the former pond was afterwards used for cutting peat. Peat was used for fuel about 1840. This meadow is now included in the Stony Brook reservation.

Across the first tributary of Stony Brook, six hundred feet from Muddy pond, and on the boundary line between Boston and Hyde Park, there was a dam evidently intended to raise the water in Muddy pond or to control the discharge of water therefrom. The late Henry Grew was the last owner of the land enclosing the outlet of Muddy pond. If I remember right, he said that the Boston Belting Company once wanted to buy this land to control the outlet of the pond, but he refused to sell, thinking that the pond might be needed some time as a water supply. Muddy pond is about one hundred and thirty feet above mean sea level, the Neponset river forty, and the Hyde Park reservoir two hundred and fifty-four. The Boston Belting Company's works are on the corner of Elmwood and Park streets, near Tremont, in Roxbury, on the original channel of Stony Brook, upon which the company have a legal claim.

The outlet of Stony Brook in the Back Bay was originally

subject to the ebb and flow of the tides, as they came up Charles river. In 1821 the Back Bay was enclosed as a mill pond by the Boston and Roxbury Mill Corporation. This mill pond or full basin received and retained the waters of the incoming tide as well as those of Stony Brook, Muddy river and Smelt brook until they found their way through tide-mills into the receiving basin or empty basin and from thence at low tide into the Charles river. The full basin is now the Back Bay park pond and fens, and the flow of Stony Brook is there regulated by gates. The receiving basin has been filled in and built over.

King's Handbook of Boston says: "The mill dam extends across the western bay and is about 1 1-2 miles long and 70 feet wide. It originally enclosed about 600 acres of flats, over which the tide flowed from 7 to 10 feet deep. A partition dam divided this enclosure and formed, by the aid of flood and ebb gates, a full and a receiving basin, thereby exerting a vast hydraulic power for the propulsion of machinery. The cross dam also formed a fine avenue from the mill dam into Roxbury."

In 1859 I saw six of those tide mills in operation; a saw mill, spike foundry and grist mill, belonging to the Boston Water Power Co.; two mills belonging to the Boston Hemp Co., and a grist mill belonging to the Boston Iron Co. One of these mills was still standing in 1890, on the corner of Parker and Haviland streets. It is now used as a tenement house.

F. L. Hassam of Hyde Park says: "The Boston and Roxbury Mill Corporation was chartered in 1814. The Milldam, or Western avenue, was commenced in 1818 by Uriah Cotting and was finished in 1822. Col. Loammi Baldwin, a well-known engineer, had the honor of finishing the work and making the milldam a success. He built the dam four feet higher than any tidal mark existed at that time. Still it was not too high, as the great easterly gale of 1851 covered it."

The Memorial history of Boston contains a summary of Back Bay history, including the transfer of business from the original Boston and Roxbury Mill Corporation to the Boston Water

Power Co. in 1832 ; their conversion into land companies in 1852 ; the filling in of the lands on sanitary grounds and the final division of the land between the state, the city of Boston and the Water Power Co.

The Boston and Providence railroad was incorporated in 1831, and laid out across the water basins of the Water Power Co. and thence up through the valley of Stony Brook, crossing that brook four times. New streets were being built across it, acting to some extent as dams.

Thus far we have seen Stony Brook dealt with by private parties and corporations. Since 1850 it has been subject to municipal action at public expense. The towns of Roxbury and West Roxbury and the city of Boston have dealt with it in turn, but not concurrently until the annexation of the former to Boston. The work done in Roxbury filling in the creek tended to check and the improvement in West Roxbury in 1884 to hasten its flow. The upper portion of the brook was widened, straightened and deepened and the lower part was confined to a narrow conduit.

The first considerable freshet which occurred after the improvement of the upper channel came in February, 1886. Rain began to fall at 7.45 a. m. on the 10th and continued falling till 2.45 p. m. of the 13th.

The total precipitation as deduced from the records taken in the vicinity was 5.86 inches, to which must be added about two inches for melted snow and ice. The new channel proved entirely inadequate for removing this amount of water, and all the meadows about the main and tributary streams were flooded, in some cases up to six or more feet in depth. The water entered 191 dwellings and other buildings, most of them being within the limits of West Roxbury. About 500 cubic feet of water a second flowed through the Pyncheon street culverts in Roxbury. This was much more than the covered channel below Elmwood street was able to care for. . . The water, therefore, rose and overflowed about sixty-three acres of low territory in the vicinity of and below Elmwood street, flooding yards, buildings and streets. The inspector of

buildings reported that 1437 buildings in this district, occupied by 3090 families, were affected. The Boston papers had views of people floating on rafts near Madison square, half a mile from the brook, in Stony Brook water, some of it coming from Hyde Park.

A commission was appointed by Hugh O'Brien, mayor of Boston, "to examine the whole subject and see if a plan can be devised for preventing such floods in the future." The commissioners, Messrs. Francis, Clark and Hershell, civil engineers, made their report July 27, 1886. It is contained in City Document 159-1886, and is entitled "Prevention of Floods in the valley of Stony Brook." This report is partly historical, states the causes of floods and provides a remedy, with estimates of cost. It contains a map of the watershed of Stony Brook, also much technical and scientific matter. The commissioners recommended:

1. To prevent floods in Roxbury . . . we recommend the construction of a new channel . . . from a point 700 feet above the Tremont street crossing of the Boston & Providence railroad to the pond of the Back Bay park. . . . We estimate the cost of this section of the conduit to be about \$593,880.

2. Whenever it shall be decided to do away with the danger of flooding in West Roxbury, we recommend that the lower section of conduit just mentioned be extended up to the junction of Bussey park brook, above Forest Hills station. . . . We estimate its cost (excluding land damages) to be about \$1,319,851. Above the point indicated the new channel may be continued to the Hyde Park line . . . at an estimated cost of \$575,475.

3. At some time in the distant future, should West Roxbury be solidly built up . . . we recommend that a conduit, chiefly in tunnel, be built from the confluence of the main stream and the Franklin park branch . . . to Neponset river. This we estimate will cost, at present prices, about \$1,000,000."

Cost of lower conduit,	\$ 593,880
Extension to Bussey Park brook, . . .	1,319,851
Extension to Hyde Park line, . . .	575,475
Diversion to Neponset river, . . .	1,000,000

\$3,489,206

The first recommendation of the commission—for preventing floods in Roxbury—was carried out. That conduit was constructed between October, 1887, and December, 1888. It diverged from the brook at a point 700 feet south of Roxbury crossing, at the Stony Brook gate house, and thence went north, partly through solid rock, to the Back Bay park. Where it diverged from the original brook, at the Stony Brook gate house, there was a drop of twelve feet, but the waters continued to follow the old channel at first, only overflowing into the new conduit in times of freshets. The Boston Belting Co., whose works are on the old channel, required the water. Henry H. Carter gives a full description of this work in the *Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies*, Vol. XI, No. 10, with illustrations. It is also illustrated in City Document 81-1888, and in 36-1892.

Mr. Carter says the cost of this conduit in Roxbury was \$650,000, and that the previous municipal expenditure had been \$406,900 since 1884.

According to the Boston *Transcript* of Sept. 22, 1900, the cost of subsequent improvements above the Roxbury conduit from 1887 to 1900 has been half a million.

Cost of conduit (Carter)	\$650,000
Expenditure of above conduit, previous to flood	
(Carter)	406,000
From 1887 to 1900, above Roxbury conduit	
(<i>Transcript</i>)	500,000
	<hr/>
	\$1,556,000

These three amounts make over a million and a half already expended from 1884 to 1900.

Now to see what Stony Brook will have cost first and last when the recommendations of the commission are all carried out, we will go back to their estimate of work to be done subsequent to 1886, which was \$3,489,206. Add to that Mr. Carter's statement of actual cost previous to flood in West Roxbury, \$406,000, and we have :

Whole estimate of commission,	.	.	\$3,489,209
Carter statement, before the freshet,	.	.	406,000
			<hr/>
			\$3,895,206

The damages due to freshet in Roxbury are not included in this amount. There may be some West Roxbury and Hyde Park damages included in Carter's statement. Neither do we know the expense of walling in the brook in Roxbury in 1851, nor the cost of diverting the brook in 1865. If we knew what these items were we should add them to the sum already obtained, which is \$3,895,206.

Damages for the flood of 1886 were paid to the Real Estate & Building Co., the Metropolitan Land Co., the People's Land Co., and the Clifton Manufacturing Company in Hyde Park, and the city having finally lowered the brook as far as the Hyde Park line, the land companies continued the grade to Clarendon Hills, lowering the brook between two and three feet by 1896.

The Boston *Herald* of Dec. 23, 1897, said that the board of health had called attention to the unsanitary condition of the Back Bay pond on account of an old sewer that discharged into it. This "old sewer" is nothing else than the original covered way of Stony Brook, still kept open by law for the use of the Boston Belting Company. It is perhaps used as a sewer below their works. The water flowing through this old channel is not Stony Brook water now, but aqueduct water. All Stony Brook water now flows through the new conduit at a lower grade. I believe the city furnishes aqueduct water for the Boston Belting Co.

If the improvements of Stony Brook were all to do over again with our present lights, its story would doubtless be very different. It would be a Metropolitan scheme. Instead of treating it as a nuisance and contesting its right of way, and finally conducting it through solid rock, it would have been given plenty of room. Perhaps it would have been enclosed in a parkway from Dedham to Charles river.

We live and learn, not only as individuals, but as communities and nations. History is our teacher. The function of historical societies is to preserve a record of the present that it may be of use in the future.

The Trescott Family of Dorchester and Milton.

Charles F. Jenney.

ON the twenty-eighth day of March, 1901, the town of Hyde Park voted to build a new school house in the East River Street neighborhood, and appointed a committee consisting of Edward I. Humphrey, Charles G. Chick, Samuel T. Elliott, Frank O. Draper, and John G. Ray, to procure plans and estimates and investigate as to a site for the same. On the twenty-seventh day of May, 1901, the committee reported. Seventeen thousand dollars were appropriated for the purchase of land and the erection of a building. The same committee was appointed to have charge of the construction of the building, with the exception that the name of James F. Pring was substituted for that of Charles G. Chick, Mr. Chick being moderator of the meeting and not desiring to serve upon the committee. On the eighteenth day of October, 1902, the School Committee voted that the school should be called the "Trescott School." The use of the building was commenced on the twenty-seventh day of the same month, the school being formally opened by singing by the scholars, and appropriate remarks by Fred J. Hutchinson of the School Committee, who also raised the American flag over the building.

As the name is not now, and has not been for many years, represented in the territory now comprising Hyde Park, it is timely to gather together what is known concerning the family and in particular its connection with our own territory.

William Trescott, the first of the name in Dorchester, was not one of the original settlers of the town. He was admitted a freeman May 10, 1643; was a constable in 1657-1659, and performed the duties of a collector of taxes. In 1659, a warrant was

given him by the selectmen to gather together of those "Parents and Maisters that send their children ore servants to the free scole those sums that are in his list." In 1665, he was one of a committee to lay out a cartway between Milton and Squantum. He was a tithing-man in 1679, and again in 1683 and 1685.

In 1672, he became a tenant of the ministerial lands in Milton, belonging to the town of Dorchester, and situated on the scutherly side of the Neponset river, on both sides of the Brush Hill Road, between Mattapan and the Smith Road. In 1676, he had a house, on these lands, near the Brush Hill Road, and in 1677 he sought an abatement of his rent for 1675 and 1676, because of the troubles of the war, "whereby he deserted his place at Brush Hill," and the town authorized the selectmen to take such action as they saw fit in the matter. In 1681, he was discharged from his lease and the town paid him five pounds and released him from unpaid rent of twenty-two pounds, as a consideration for the transfer to it of his buildings upon the land, and also authorized him to take therefrom twenty cords of wood.

The entry in Sewall's Diary, December 17, 1685, "One Trescot, an ancient woman of Dorchester, riding over the Neck, Tide being high her Horse drowned and she hardly saved: question whether she may live or not," undoubtedly refers to Elizabeth, wife of William Trescott. The good lady, however, survived the incident nearly fourteen years.

John Trescott, the first of the family to reside in what is now Hyde Park, was born in Dorchester, October 21, 1651. He took the oath of allegiance in April, 1679, and was admitted a freeman, February 7, 1683. He served in King Philip's war, but his service was of but short duration. May 15, 1677, he was granted liberty to get clapboards from the common swamp; in February, 1678, he was authorized to take a load or two of shingles, or bolts to make so many; and in November of the same year, he was granted "libertie to get 4 or 5 load of timber out of the comons towards the building him a dwelling-hous." In June, 1679, he was permitted to take more clapboards. These entries point to 1679 as

the year of the completion of his house. In 1684 he was granted a small piece of land, at the west end of his house, upon which he had already placed his shop.

Where was this house situated? A map of the common land known as the "Five Hundred Acres," copies of which are still extant, shows the original grants in this locality.* One of these is to Daniel Elder, and includes a narrow strip between the street and the river, just where the paper mill now stands, and a part of his land was also on the opposite side of the street, where now stands what is sometimes called the paper mill block.

The grant to Elder was made in 1673, and in 1687, when its bounds were settled, one line began at a rock before John Trescott's door. This locates the Trescott residence on the westerly side of River street, about opposite where the old Sumner house stood.

Trescott acquired considerable land in this vicinity. He owned many other lots besides those herein referred to. In 1686, he purchased of Gov. William Stoughton, twenty-five acres on the northerly corner of River street and Wood avenue, and also twenty-five acres on Clapboard Hill, extending from Stony Brook to the Roxbury line. Until recent years, Wood avenue was known as Back street. The second parcel is now a part of the Grew estate, and is situated a short distance northerly of where West street now is. In 1698, he purchased the original grant to Daniel Elder, and had granted to him by the town, between seven and eight acres on River street, adjoining the land he bought of Gov. Stoughton, and about forty acres on Back street, in the rear of the land purchased of Elder, and of his original grant. The bounds of his farm as established under these purchases and grants, can readily be pointed out on the ground. The new Trescott School is not situated on land at any time in the ownership of the Trescott family, and is located on Rosemont street, about three hun-

*George L. Richardson, one of the curators of this Society, has copied this plan for it. It will probably be reproduced in connection with an article on the Five Hundred Acres.

dred feet northeasterly from the smaller parcel granted to John Trescott by Dorchester, in 1698.

He was a carpenter. In 1677, the town paid him five shillings for a coffin. In 1684 he was one of the tithing-men, and the same year he had a grant of a mill privilege on the Neponset river. As the mill built was the first in what is now Hyde Park, the action of the town is given at length.

"March: 11: 84 at a generall towne meeting at the Request of John Trescote for liberty to set vp a saw mill there was a Committee Chosen to Veiw the place and it was left to them to determine as they se Cause p'uided he take in none as partners with him that are not inhabetants of this towne: the Comittee Chosen was Capt. Capen, Mr. Mather and Henery Leadbetter: who were allso to veiw the land that he did Request for: by the Riuer side for to accomadate that worke: and to determine aboute it:"

The report of the Committee was as follows:

"Dor: 15: march: 83-4: wee whose names are subscribed being appointed by the towne of dorchester to veiw a place vpon Naponset Riuer aboue the house of Daniel Eldars at the little Island in the Riuer to set a sawmill vpon; with aboute: 40: Rod in length by the Riuers side to make a trench for the water of the Riuer to come to the mill and aboute halfe an acre of land against the Island to lay theire timber vpon: wee see no Cause to deny there Request p'uided theire damme be not so high as to preiudis the mills below by stoping the water aboue: and vpon Condisson the person petitioneng goe on with the designe to Erect a saw mill vpon these Condissoins wee grant theire Request as iudging it not preiudiciall to the towne."

The grant to Daniel Elder has been already located, and it fixes the location of the mill privilege as just above the present paper mill dam. It is worthy of note that, when the water of the river is drawn down, the little island appears. The writer was so informed by Miss Helen L. Crane, now deceased, who for many years lived in the old Sumner house.

The mill was actually built. In 1635, Trescott deeded to

John Breck an eighth of the saw mill "which the said Triskit lately buelt in dorchester nigh Daniell Elders vpon neponset riuer, with the eight part of all yron work as well as timber with dams, Boomes, floome." This deed is not recorded but is given as above in Vol. II N. E. Hist. & Gen. Register, page 257. In the partition of Gov. Stoughton's estate, in 1704, there is included his interest in a new saw mill erected in Dorchester by John Trescott. The deed to Breck clearly establishes that Trescott built at once under the grant of 1684. It is not certain how long the mill was in operation, probably not many years. It is not mentioned in any other Trescott deeds that have been found, nor in the probate of any Trescott estate.

Trescott afterwards built a saw mill on Stony Brook near where the brook crosses Beaver street. The pond, formed by overflowing the meadows above, was referred to as the Saw Mill Pond in 1733, and the will of Benjamin Merrifield, made in 1744, refers to this mill as the "*Old Saw Mill.*" This mill seems not to have been long used. In 1754, the meadow is referred to as the "meadow or meadow bottom where was heretofore the pond called the Saw Mill Pond." In 1761, a deed of land in this vicinity bounds on the "Saw Mill Pond." It is not known when this mill was discontinued, but it certainly was considerably over an hundred years ago.

In 1694, John Trescott entered into a contract with the town of Dorchester, through its selectmen, to build for it a new school house. According to the agreement, it was to be twenty feet in length, and nineteen feet in width, with ground and chamber floors, one pair of stairs, and a chimney, boarded within and out, filled between the studs, clapboarded, and roof shingled. It was to be completed on or before September 29, 1694, and for his compensation the builder was to receive the glass, lock and key, hooks and hinges of the old school house, and twenty-two pounds current money of New England, on or before January 1, 1695. This building was erected on Meeting House Hill in Dorchester, and the smooth face of a large rock made the principal part of the north end

and formed the back of the fireplace. The History of Dorchester, (1859) says that, according to tradition, it was on what is now Winter street, and that the large perpendicular rock still remains.

Trescott abandoned his first residence and built the house shown on the accompanying engraving, on the twenty-five acre lot that he had purchased of Gov. Stoughton in 1686. Nothing has been found tending to show even approximately the time when he erected the new house. It was probably prior to 1732, for early in that year he conveyed his land, fifty acres in all, on the southerly corner of River and Back streets, to his son Zachariah, and the deed contains no mention of any buildings. This is not conclusive, but the custom was more uniform in those days than it is now, to mention in conveyances the existence of buildings. Zachariah evidently built upon this lot. A mortgage given by him in December, 1733, refers to a dwelling house thereon, and when in 1739 he sold the same parcel to Capt. John Homans, described in the deed as a "mariner," the deed refers to "the mansion house" thereon.

John Trescott, in 1739, conveyed to his son, John Trescott, Jr., his land on the northerly corner of River and Back streets, together with his dwelling house and barn thereon. The deed recites that he had become blind. He died January 22, 1741, in his ninety-first year.

The most distinguished member of the family was Lemuel Trescott, who probably was born at the old homestead, near the northerly corner of River and Back streets. A sketch of his life, by the present writer, under the title of "A Revolutionary Hero," may be found in the Hyde Park Historical Record, Vol. I, page 59, and still another in William H. Kilby's History of Eastport and Passamaquoddy. The town of Trescott, Maine, is named for him. The following, quoted from James M. Bugbee's Memorials of the Society of the Cincinnati (Boston, 1890) gives the principal events of his career, but additional information may be found in the sketches above referred to.

"He served his time with Hopestill Capen, a carpenter in

Boston, and was orderly-sergeant of Captain Joseph Pierce's Co. of Boston 'Grenadiers,' and with Lieut. Henry (afterward Gen.) Knox, brought it to a high degree of proficiency. He was Capt. in Jonathan Brewer's regiment at Bunker Hill; was commanding major of Henry Jackson's (16th) regiment, 20 May, 1788, and served through the war with the reputation of an excellent disciplinarian, and an active and vigilant officer. On 3 Oct. 1781, he with 100 men crossed the Sound to Long Island, surprised Fort Slongo, and brought off its garrison with a quantity of arms, ammunition, clothing, etc. He commanded a battalion of light infantry under Lafayette, enjoyed the confidence of Washington, and was an upright, humane and patriotic man. In 1783 he was in Brooks' regiment; appointed major 2d U. S. infantry, 4 March; resigned 28 Dec. 1791; appointed colonel of infantry, 9 April, 1812, declined; Collector U. S. Revenue for Machias, Me., 1808-11, and of Passamaquoddy, Me., 1812-18."

As we have seen, John Trescott, in 1739, conveyed his dwelling house to his son John. On the death of the son, in 1767, he devised his real estate to his sons, John and Ebenezer. In 1789, John conveyed his undivided half of this real estate to his brother Ebenezer, who owned and occupied it until his death in 1805. In 1806, dower was assigned to his widow, Deborah Trescott, in the dwelling house, and about sixteen acres of land on the corner of the two streets before mentioned. His son Ebenezer purchased the interest of the other heirs in the parts of the homestead not included in the widow's dower, and in 1820 the same became the property of Joseph Morton. In 1838, Morton conveyed a part of the land acquired by him, adjoining River street, to Sargent Blake. The heirs of said Morton still own the rear part of the land. The dower lot, including the dwelling house, was occupied by William Trescott, son of the last named Ebenezer, who acquired all the interests of the other heirs therein, except one-seventh. After his death, in 1824, it was sold (1826) by administrator's sale to Edmund Baker of Dorchester, who three years later acquired the outstanding undivided interest therein. While Baker owned

the house, it was occupied at various times by tenants until he sold it to Franklin Stone. For its description, and sketch of its last occupants, see the articles by Miss Elma A. Stone, daughter of said Franklin Stone, printed herewith. The house was never occupied after Mr. Stone sold it, and was taken down in 1871.

The following genealogical notes may serve as a basis for further investigations.

1. William Trescott, died in Dorchester, Sept. 11, 1699, aged 84 years, 8 months. He married in Dorchester, Elizabeth, daughter of George Dyer. She died July 31, 1699. See sketch of his life hereinbefore given. According to Savage (Genealogical Dictionary) his wife was aged 74 at the time of her death. If this is correct, she would have been only 60 years of age when she met with her accident on Boston Neck, and Sewall would hardly have been justified in describing her as an "ancient woman."

Children of William and Elizabeth, born in Dorchester :

2. i. Samuel, b. Nov. 4, 1646.
ii. Mary, b. April 23, 1649; m. Oct. 6, 1685, John Hemenway, and lived in Roxbury.
 3. iii. John, b. Oct. 21, 1651.
iv. Patience, b. May 7, 1653; m. Jan. 1, 1685, Noah Beman of Dorchester.
v. Abigail, b. Nov. 5, 1656; m. (1) March 2, 1681-2, Amiel Weeks, b. Sept. 15, 1652, s. of Amiel and Elizabeth; m. (2) Jeremiah Rogers of Salem.
vi. Martha, b. Jan. 8, 1661, m. (1) Feb. 24, 1681, Jacob Hewins of Dorchester; m. (2) Henry Adams of Boston.
vii. Sarah, b. Sept. 13, 1662; m. Ebenezer Mawdesley, or Moseley, of Dorchester.
viii. Elizabeth, b. June 24, 1665 (probably did not survive her father. She did not join in a deed from his heirs made very soon after his death.)
 4. ix. Joseph, bapt. July 19, 1668.
2. Samuel Trescott, (William), a farmer, was born in Dorchester, Nov. 4, 1646; took the oath of allegiance in April, 1679; died in Milton, July 30, 1730; dismissed from church in Dorchester to church in Milton, Aug. 7, 1687; joined the church in Milton, Aug. 21, 1687; married Margaret — who died March 19, 1742, in her 89th year. He served in King Philip's war, but his service was short. His residence was in Milton on the east side of the Brush Hill road, opposite the driveway to the Robbins place; traces of his cellar still remain; and his well near by is in use. "Samuel

Trescott, born Nov. 4, 1646, is by God's Mercy an active man in feb. 1728-9."—*Dorchester Church Records*. He was interested in a grist mill on the Neponset River, at Mattapan, in 1710.

Children of Samuel and Margaret, born in Dorchester, except the last five, who were born in Milton:

- i. Dyer, bapt. in Dorchester with his brothers Samuel, Jeremiah and Ebenezer, and sister Elizabeth, Aug. 27, 1682. No subsequent reference to him is found. He probably died before his father.
- ii. Samuel, b. April 27, 1675; probably died before his father.
- iii. Jeremiah, b. Oct. 6, 1676; d. Oct. 16, 1697, in Milton.
- iv. Abiah, b. Oct. 31, 1678; d. Feb. 20, 1679, in Dorchester.
5. v. Ebenezer, b. April 20, 1680.
- vi. Elizabeth, b. Jan. 19, 1682.
- vii. Sarah, b. March 5, 1683; m. May 8, 1729, Ichabod Maxfield, of Dorchester.
- viii. Abiah, b. Feb. 3, 1684; d. Feb. 11, 1691, in Milton.
- ix. Ezekiel, bapt. Aug. 1, 1686; probably died before his father.
- x. Jehosaphat, b. March 14, 1689-90, d. May 24, 1729, in Milton.
- xi. Reform, b. Dec. 24, 1694; m. (1) Jan. 12, 1716, Benjamin Jewett of Ipswich; m. (2) prior to July, 1734, Nathaniel Knowlton of Ipswich.
- xii. Hope, d. Feb. 2, 1698, in Milton, age unknown.
- xiii. Hannah, b. March 27, 1698; m. Feb. 8, 1716, Samuel Tapley, or Topliff, of Dorchester.
- xiv. Abigail, d. Feb. 24, 1710, in Milton, age unknown.

In addition to the foregoing, Savage (*Genealogical Dictionary*) says that Samuel had also Thankful, b. Feb. 22, 1680-1, who probably died soon. I am unable to find any evidence as to this child. Samuel's will, dated April 20, 1730, mentions only wife Margaret, daughters Elizabeth, Sarah, Reform, and Hannah, and son Ebenezer.

3. John Trescott (William) was born in Dorchester, Oct. 21, 1651. He married Rebecca ———. He died Jan. 22, 1742, in his 91st year. His wife died Aug. 1, 1741, in her 90th year. See sketch of his life, *ante*.

Children of John and Rebecca, born in Dorchester:

- i. William, b. Feb. 1, 1679; d. Sept. 28, 1679, in Dorchester.
6. ii. William, b. July 18, 1680.
7. iii. Zachariah, b. May 12, 1682.
- iv. Rebecca, b. Oct. 24, 1684; d. Oct. 21, 1711, in Dorchester.
8. v. John, b. March 30, 1687.
- vi. Sarah, joined Milton church with her sister Rebecca, June 4, 1710; m. May 7, 1711, William Field of Dorchester.
- vii. Mary, b. March 17, 1691-2; m. Dec. 24, 1712, Timothy Crehore of Milton. See A. F. Crehore's *Crehore's Family*, (1887), page 10.

viii. Elizabeth, b. May 22, 1694, d. Oct. 6, 1735, in Dorchester.

4. Joseph Trescott (William) was baptized July 19, 1668, in Dorchester; married Miriam ——. He was a drummer in Capt. John Withington's Company in the unfortunate expedition to Canada, in 1690. Out of 75 in this company, 47 never returned, most of them supposed to have been lost at sea. The Dorchester Church Records state: "Joseph & Meriam ye Children of Joseph & Merriam Trescot baptized ye 25 October 1691 ther mother owned ye Covenant & ther father went to Canada and not returned." In 1735, the General Court granted to the survivors of that expedition, and to the heirs of those who were lost, a township in Worcester County, then known as Dorchester Canada, but now the town of Ashburnham. Joseph Trescott's right in this township was the property of his son Joseph.

Children of Joseph and Miriam, born in Dorchester :

9. i. Joseph, b. March 21, 1688-9.
- ii. Miriam, b. Feb. 19, 1691; d. March 24, 1698-9, in Dorchester.

5. Ebenezer Trescott (Samuel, William) was born in Dorchester, April 20, 1680. He removed to Mansfield, Conn., and married there Feb. 12, 1713, Bridget ——. She died June 5, 1744.

Children of Ebenezer and Bridget, born in Mansfield, Conn. :

- i. Abiel, b. Jan. 13, 1714; m. April 17, 1738, in Mansfield, William Smith.
- ii. Samuel, b. Aug. 31, 1715.
- iii. Bridget, b. May 14, 1717.
- iv. Hannah, b. April 27, 1719.
- v. Margaret, b. April 18, 1721; m. Nov. 5, 1738, in Mansfield, John Balch.
- vi. Ebenezer, b. Feb. 11, 1723.
10. vii. Jeremiah, b. April 24, 1725.
- viii. Experience, b. Dec. 4, 1727.
- ix. Dorothy, b. June 28, 1730 (Dimock's Mansfield Records give the birth as June 28, 1731, and the bapt. as Aug. 9, 1730.)
- x. Mehitabel, b. Dec. 11, 1732.

6. William Trescott (John, William,) was born in Dorchester, July 18, 1680; married Mehitabel ——. Administration was granted on his estate July 15, 1728, to his son-in-law, Benjamin Davis. His wife died Oct. 2, 1727. The probate papers give his occupation as millwright, but in deeds his occupation is given as carpenter. In 1722, he lived near what is now West street, Hyde Park, and westerly of Stony Brook, where he had land as early as 1708.

Children of William and Mehitable, born in Dorchester :

- i. Patience, b. Oct. 26, 1706; d. May 9, 1707, in Dorchester.
- ii. Mehitable, b. April 8, 1708; m. April 5, 1726, Benjamin Davis of Dorchester.
- iii. William, b. Aug. 8, 1709; d. Dec. 29, 1709, in Dorchester.
- iv. Charity, b. Oct. 8, 1710.
- v. Samuel, b. June 19, 1712; d. Oct. 28, 1713, in Dorchester.
- vi. Rebecca, b. Sept. 26, 1713; d. Nov. 26, 1717, in Dorchester.

7. Zachariah Trescott (John, William) was born in Dorchester May 12, 1682. He was a carpenter. He lived from about 1708 to about 1733 in Boston, and afterwards removed to Dorchester and lived on River street, Hyde Park, about opposite the paper mill. He sold this property Oct. 30, 1739, to John Homans of Boston. "Mariner," and it was leased back to him for term of three years. He moved away before 1750, as the property was then occupied by a Mr. Ellis. Nothing definite has been found as to what became of him or his family. He married Jan. 19, 1709, Mary, widow of Bernard Jenkinson and daughter of Ephraim Savage. He died prior to 1767. In that year a deed bounds on land formerly of Zachariah Trescott, deceased.

Child of Zachariah and Mary, born in Boston :

- i. Savage, b. Feb. 22, 1717; int. m. Jan. 5, 1749, with Mary Merritt; Probably removed to Connecticut. See vol. ix coll. Conn. His. Soc.
8. John Trescott (John, William) was born in Dorchester March 30, 1687, probably within limits of Hyde Park and at his father's residence opposite the paper mill. He lived in the old Trescott house on easterly side of Back street; married April 5, 1722, Sarah, daughter of Elder Samuel Topliff. He died April 27, 1767. She died April 17, 1784, in her 86th year.

Children of John and Sarah, born in Dorchester :

- i. Patience, b. March 20, 1723; m. Feb. 1, 1743, William, son of Joshua and Mary (Cooke) Seaver, of Dorchester; d. March 15, 1799.
11. ii. John, b. Sept 25, 1724.
- iii. Rebecca, b. Aug. 25, 1728; d. Aug. 4, 1747, in Dorchester.
- iv. Samuel, b. Sept. 13, 1730; d. Sept. 17, 1747, in Dorchester.
12. v. Ebenezer, b. Dec. 21, 1732.
- vi. Sarah, b. Feb. 2, 1736; m. Sept. 2, 1755, John Gulliver of Milton. d. Oct. 1, 1799, in Milton.
- vii. Waitstill, b. April 11, 1738; d. Sept. 19, 1823, in Milton. She was a "tailoress."
- viii. William, b. Nov. 15, 1740; d. Jan. 7, 1758, in Dorchester.

9. Joseph Trescott (Joseph, William) was born in Dorchester March 21, 1689; married (1) Jan. 20, 1714, Joanna or Johanna, daughter of Thomas Lyon. She died March 19, 1715-6 in Dorchester. He married (2) Feb. 19, 1719, in Roxbury, Abigail Bugbee. She died March 1, 1760. He died Feb. 24, 1760. (According to the probate records, Feb. 22, 1760.) He was a weaver. His will, dated Feb. 22, 1760, mentions his sons Joseph and Jonathan, and daughters Mary, Abigail, Johanna, Elizabeth and Miriam, all as unmarried.

Children of Joseph and Joanna, born in Dorchester :

- i. Joseph, b. Jan. 24, 1715; d. March 29, 1715, in Dorchester.
- ii. Joanna, b. March 12, 1715-6; d. April 1, 1716, in Dorchester.

Children of Joseph and Abigail, born in Dorchester :

- iii. Mary, b. Feb. 14, 1720.
- iv. Abigail, b. Oct. 17, 1721.
- v. Silence, bapt. June 23, 1723.
- vi. Joseph, b. April 6, 1724; d. Nov. 15, 1728, in Dorchester.
- vii. Joanna, b. July 4, 1726.
- viii. Elizabeth, b. March 12, 1728; d. March —, 1773, in Dorchester.
- ix. Miriam, b. April 21, 1731; d. March 24, 1799.
- 13. x. Joseph, b. Sept. 26, 1733.
- 14. xi. Jonathan, b. Jan. 16, 1736.

10. Jeremiah Trescott (Ebenezer, Samuel, William) was born April 24, 1725, in Mansfield, Conn.; married June 2, 1748, in Needham, Mass., Abigail Hunting.

Children of Jeremiah and Abigail, born in said Mansfield :

- i. Jeremiah, b. April 4, 1749.
- ii. Solomon, b. April 6, 1752.
- iii. Daniel, b. Feb. 10, 1754; d. June 5, 1762.
- iv. Hemertae (dau.), b. May 6, 1756.
- v. Experience (son), b. Dec. 5, 1757.
- vi. Abigail, b. April 22, 1760.
- vii. Hopestill, b. July 28, 1762.
- viii. Israel, b. July 9, 1764.

11. John Trescott (John, John, William) was born in Dorchester, Sept. 25, 1724; married Sept. 7, 1749, Sarah, dau. of Elisha and Rachel (Carle) Davenport; died April 28, 1804, in Dorchester. His wife died Nov. 7 or 8, 1798, in Milton. He resided in early life and again in later years, in the part of Dorchester now Hyde Park. He conveyed his interest in the property on the corner of River and Back streets to his brother Ebenezer in 1789, and in 1798 his said brother conveyed to him about 15 acres of land on both sides of River street near West street, on which there

was a house and barn on the westerly side of the street. He lived there at the time of his death. About 1751 he resided in Milton and is described as a "victualler." In 1789 he was of Dorchester and described as "yeoman."

Children of John and Sarah, i. and ii. born in Dorchester, and iii. and iv. born in Milton :

- i. Samuel, b. Oct. 29, 1749.
- ii. Lemuel, b. March 23, 1751; d. Lubec, Me., Aug. 10, 1826; m. (1) ———, who d. July 14, 1804, aged 50; m. (2) Rebecca ———, who d. Lubec, Me., April 21, 1836. He left no issue. See sketch of his life, *ante*.
- iii. Rebecca, b. Sept. 27, 1753.
- iv. Sarah, b. Dec. 12, 1755; d. Nov. 8, 1792, in Dorchester.

12. Ebenezer Trescott (John, John, William) was born Dec. 21, 1732, in Dorchester; married (1) Jan. 10, 1759, Tabitha Hastings of Dedham; she died March 14, 1775; married (2) June 19, 1777, Deborah Bent of Roxbury; died September, 1805. His wife was alive in 1823. He lived on the old homestead, corner of River and Back streets.

Children of Ebenezer and Tabitha, born in Dorchester :

- i. William, b. June 11, 1759; d. before April, 1781.
- ii. John, b. Feb. 24, 1761; m. Phebe———; lived in Wrentham, Mass., and removed to Willington, Conn., before May, 1806. He was a baker. The Willington records give no births, marriages or deaths of the name.
- iii. Mary, b. July 24, 1763; d. Feb. 1, 1786, in Dorchester.
- iv. Betsey, b. Oct. 29, 1767; m. Oliver Farrington, and lived in Wrentham, Mass.
- v. Sarah, b. Aug. 27, 1772; d. Feb. 27, 1773.

Children of Ebenezer and Deborah, born in Dorchester :

15. vi. Ebenezer, b. Jan. 21, 1778.
- vii. Lemuel, b. May 21, 1779; m. May 18, 1809, in Boston, Caroline Lewis; resided in Boston; was admr. of his father's estate.
16. viii. William, b. April 8, 1781.
17. ix. Elijah, b. March 21, 1783.
 - x. Sally, b. Dec. 21, 1786; m. April 28, 1807, William Fox of Dorchester. He d. Dec. 24, 1820, aged 39. She was alive in 1844.
13. Joseph Trescott (Joseph, Samuel, William) was born in Dorchester Sept. 26, 1733; married June 3, 1762, in Dorchester, Mary, dau. of Preserved and Martha (Harrington) Baker, b. June 25, 1740. He died Oct. 22, 1775, in Dorchester; and she died in the same place, Oct. 19, 1809. He was a cordwainer.

HISTORICAL RECORD.

Child of Joseph and Mary, born in Dorchester :

- i. Mary, b. March 9, 1764; m. Nov. 18, 1788, Isaac, s. of Isaac and Maria (Davenport) Fenno, of Dorchester.

14. Jonathan Trescott (Joseph, Samuel, William) was born Jan. 16, 1736, in Dorchester, m. Sarah ———; d. in Dorchester, Sept. 19, 1800. His wife died Nov. 10, 1800. His will, dated April 10, 1789, mentions his wife Sarah and daughters Sarah and Lydia. It was not filed in the probate office until April 12, 1900, and has never been proved.

Children of Jonathan and Sarah, born in Dorchester :

- i. James Trott, b. Sept. 1, 1762; d. March 11, 1773, in Dorchester.
- ii. Sarah, b. Dec. 9, 1766; m. April 7, 1791, Samuel Payson, Jr.; d. May 16, 1797, in Dorchester.
- iii. Samuel, b. Aug. 19, 1771; d. Nov. 26, 1772, in Dorchester.
- iv. Lydia, b. Sept. 22, 1778; m. Samuel Payson, Jr., April 11, 1799; d. Sept. 13, 1811, in Dorchester.

15. Ebenezer Trescott (Ebenezer, John, John, William) was born in Dorchester Jan. 21, 1778; married Dec. 14, 1806, in Dorchester, Jerusha Bent; died May 21, 1850, in Boston. His widow died in Boston June 3, 1854, aged 74 y. 10 m. 16 d. He was in business in Boston in company with his brother Lemuel, 1807-1809, as dealer in W. I. Goods; resided in Boston the latter year; returned to Dorchester, but again took up his residence in Boston; was a constable of Boston 1826-1850, and at the time of his death a Crier in the Courts.

Children of Ebenezer and Jerusha, born in Dorchester :

- i. Caroline Jerusha, b. October, 1807.
 - ii. Helen (Ellen) Maria, b. April 10, 1813; m. Feb. 6, 1832, Zibeon Southard, of Boston.
 - iii. Emeline Frances, b. July 17, 1815; d. May 5, 1874, in Boston, unmarried.
 - iv. Sarah Elizabeth, bapt. Dec. 16, 1819; d. Oct. 24, 1873, in Boston, unmarried.
 - v. George Henry, b. Dec. 28, 1820; d. May 19, 1849, in Boston.
 - vi. Eliza Waitstill (See will of Waitstill Trescott of Milton, 1823.)
16. William Trescott (Ebenezer, John, John, William) was born in Dorchester, April 8, 1781; married Dec. 14, 1809, Lois, dau. of Richard and Sarah Hall; d. Dec. 17, 1824. His widow died Oct. 2, 1855, aged 71 y. 4 m. 22 d. The probate papers of estate of Lois Trescott recite that William was the only heir.
- Children of William and Lois, born in Dorchester :
18. i. William, b. March 16, 1811.
 - ii. Mary Tolman, b. June 13, 1813; d. Jan. 8, 1829, in Dorchester.

17. Elijah Trescott (Ebenezer, John, John, William) was born in Dorchester March 21, 1783; married April 19, 1810, Nancy, daughter of Reuben and Catharine Guild of Dedham; died Dec. 18, 1859, in Dedham. Administration was granted on the estate of his widow, April 21, 1866. He resided in Dorchester, Dedham, and Boston.

Children of Elijah and Nancy, i. and ii. born in Dorchester, iii. probably born in Dedham:

19. i. Elijah, b. April 7, 1811.
 ii. Reuben Guild, b. Aug. 22, 1815; d. in Dedham April 26, 1844, aged 29, and unmarried.
 iii. Nancy Catherine, b. Jan. 18, 1822; bapt. in Dedham March 13, 1832; m. int. March 7, 1845, with Holly K. Pope of Boston.
18. William Trescott (William, Ebenezer, John, John, William) was born in Dorchester, March 16, 1811; married Aug. 1, 1839, Mary (Maria) Hinckley of Milton. He died in Sharon, Mass., March 5, 1880. His wife died in Sharon, March 10, 1868, aged 50 y. 5 m. 2 d. He was a cabinet maker.

Children of William and Maria, i. to iv. born in Dorchester, v to viii. born in Sharon:

- i. ———, d. March 25, 1840, in Dorchester.
 ii. Mary Tolman, b. Oct. 8, 1843; d. Jan. 1, 1875, unmarried, in Somerville.
 iii. William Elijah, b. March 16, 1846; d. Nov. 23, 1864, in Sharon.
 iv. Lois, b. 1849; m. Nov. 25, 1890, Daniel J. Wood, in East Bridgewater, Mass.
 v. Charles Hinckley, b. Sept. 10, 1850; was living in Baltimore, Md., in 1880.
 vi. Grace Simmons, b. Feb. 21, 1853; d. April 30, 1867, in Sharon.
 vii. Reuben Henry, b. June 27, 1855; d. April 6, 1874, in Sharon.
 viii. James Augustus, b. Jan. 14, 1858; d. July 19, 1873, in Sharon.
19. Elijah (Elijah, Ebenezer, John, John, William) was born in Dorchester, March 11, 1811, according to the family Bible, but according to the town records April 7, 1811; married in Roxbury, Dec. 3, 1835, Hannah Atwood; died March 9, 1875, in Boston (Roxbury). His wife was born in Wellfleet, Mass., October 1812, and died in Boston, Oct. 28, 1899. He was for a long time in the retail shoe business in Boston. His home was for many years in Roxbury. Sometime between 1837 and 1842 he resided in Columbus, O. Mrs. John W. Griffin of Hyde Park has his christening robe, embroidered by his mother, and other articles of interest relating to this branch of the Trescott family.

Children of Elijah and Hannah :

- i. Almena Augusta, b. in Roxbury, July 10, 1837; d. Jan. 12, 1841, in Dedham.
- ii. Catherine Whiting, b. Nov. 9, 1839, in Columbus, O.; d. July 12 1841, in Columbus.
- iii. Edward Whiting, b. Aug. 27, 1843, in Roxbury; m. April 25, 1883 in N. Y. City, Eliza Hamel Fosdick, widow; d. July 6, 1896, in N. Y. City, without issue. He was in Lawrence, Kan., in the early days of its history; served in the 44th Mass. Volunteers, and travelled abroad extensively. In the latter part of his life he was in the dry goods business in N. Y. City.



THE TRESCOTT HOUSE
(Taken in 1871)



FRANKLIN STONE
(Taken in 1871)



MARY A. (GRISWOLD) STONE
(Taken in 1891)

Franklin Stone.

Elma A. Stone.

FRANKLIN STONE was born in Chesterfield, N. H., November 17, 1803, and died in Hyde Park, Mass., September 1, 1881.

He came of good New England ancestry, being a descendant in the seventh generation from Simon Stone, who in 1635 came from Boxted, England, to this country and settled on the bank of the Charles River, in Watertown, Mass., where he built a fine house, which stood till 1845, when it was destroyed by fire. His large estate included the present Cambridge Cemetery and a part of Mount Auburn, and a pear tree set out by him, in 1635, is still standing in the former, and bears fruit. Another ancestor, Simon Stone 3rd. was one of the original proprietors of Groton, Mass., and was awarded a tract of land in Templeton, Mass. for services in King Philip's War. Franklin Stone's grandfather, Peter Stone, served in the Revolutionary War.

Franklin was the youngest son of Joel and Sally (Snow) Stone, having three brothers and one sister; he was left without parents when very young and brought up in his grandfather's family. He came to Boston in 1825 and learned the box-making trade, and often spoke of having seen the cows pasturing on Boston Common, burdocks growing near the State House, and the very high tides washing across Boston Neck, it was so narrow, and he always called Tremont street, Tremont *Road*. Before the Boston and Albany R. R. was completed and the gravel trains were bringing in gravel, he with other young men, after their day's work was done, used to ride out to Newton on empty cars and then walk back to Boston, just for the fun of riding on the cars.

Later he worked in a stall in Faneuil Hall Market. In 1842, he married Mary A. Griswold of Bellows Falls, Vt. She was a descendant of the Griswolds of Chicopee Mass., and her grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier. Sometime previous to his marriage,

he went to New York City and out as far as Niagara Falls, traveling through New York State over the Erie Canal, passing through Rochester, N. Y. about the time Sam Patch was making his famous leaps over the falls at that city. Mr. and Mrs. Stone made their home in Brookline, Mass., at the beginning of their married life, and from the windows of their house they could look across to Boston Common and see the drilling of the soldiers, nothing intervening to break the view.

They removed to Cambridge, Mass., and in 1847, to Dorchester, having bought the Trescott place in the western part of the town in 1845. Here he carried on the business of raising fruits and vegetables for the Boston market. He attended the Baptist church at East Dedham, and later, the Baptist church at Neponset, four miles from his home. When in September, 1858, the First Baptist church of Hyde Park was formed, Mr. and Mrs. Stone were constituent members, and always gave to it their loyal support. He had strong convictions of right and wrong, and held steadily to them, in spite of any opposition; he was keen, and quick-witted, always ready with an answer, correct in his estimate of people, helpful to any one in distress; he had an excellent memory of persons, places and facts, and delighted in reminiscences. In his politics, he was a Republican, and earlier belonged to the Whig party, and sympathized with the anti-slavery and temperance movements. He lived to see great changes in the development of a farming community into a growing town.

In 1871, he sold a part of the farm and moved to West Acton, Mass., where he lived nearly five years. Returning to Hyde Park he bought, in 1877, the estate at 16 Lincoln street and there he enjoyed the last years of his life, until his death at the age of seventy-two years and nine months.

His wife lived in quiet placid enjoyment, to the good old age of eighty-four years and seven months, when she passed away on October 23, 1901.

Of the four children born to them, the two sons died in infancy.

The Old Trescott House.

Elma A. Stone.

THE old Trescott place, in Dorchester, Mass., consisting of house, small barn and sixteen and one-half acres of land, at the corner of River street and Back street, now Wood avenue, was deeded on October 31, 1845, to Mr. Franklin Stone, of Cambridge, Mass., who came there with his family to live in February, 1847. The house was an unpainted, one-story building containing eight rooms, six on the lower floor and two chambers above, with one very large chimney, in the centre of the house and a cellar under most of the rooms.

The frame was of oak, and the timbers were sound till the house was taken down in 1871, and so hard and close-grained that it was almost impossible to drive a nail into one of them.

It faced south-east, and stood near Back street, and about twenty rods from, and looking towards River street, on the exact spot where now stands Mr. Junius Townsend's house. That part of Back street bordering the place was called "the lane."

The front door was in the middle of the house, and was of one solid piece of oak, with an iron latch and large lock, the key of which was five or six inches long. The entrance was over a large flat stone, for a door-step, through this doorway into a small entry, perhaps six feet long by four feet wide. A door opposite the front door opened upon the steep, winding stairway, which led to the chambers above. Turning to the left from the front door, we entered the parlor, a room about sixteen feet by eighteen, with two windows on the front, and one on the west side and a small closet under the stairs. There was a large fireplace which, in later years, was closed, in summer, by a frame, covered with paper

such as was on the walls of the room ; this was removed when cool weather came and a fire was needed. The old brass andirons used here are still in existence. This papered frame was afterward replaced with a large piece of sheet iron, and a stove was set up, the stove-pipe passing through a hole cut in the sheet iron, and the smoke went through the fireplace up the chimney.

Over this fireplace was a long mantel, about six inches wide, and as much as five feet from the floor. Back of the parlor, opening out of it, was the best "bedroom," about eight feet square, with one window towards Back street. On the same side of the parlor, another door led into the kitchen. On the opposite side of the entry from the parlor, was the "east room," which had sometime been made smaller than the parlor by a change of partitions, throwing more space into the kitchen. This room had two windows on the front, and one to the east, a large fireplace and high mantel like those in the west room. In both these rooms were large oak posts in the two front corners, extending from floor to ceiling, and projecting into the room. The kitchen extended across the house to the wall of the west bedroom, one window toward the east and one to the north. A door by the side of this last window led into the well room, over the well, the water of which, pure and cold, was never known to fail. This well is still in use.

The back door opened out from this room, and a pantry was on the east side. One small window admitted light, and near the back door was the cat-hole, made for the entrance and exit of the family cat. Another door led from the kitchen into the large "east bedroom" with one window to the east. The kitchen had also a large fireplace with a mantel and a little closet at the end above the mantel. At the back of the fireplace was the large brick oven, out of which many a pot of beans and loaf of bread and pies were taken. To prepare it for use, the fire was kindled in the oven, and a whole bundle of fagots was put in at once. When it was sufficiently heated, the coals and ashes were brushed out, the pies and cake and bread were baked and taken out, then

the beans and big Indian pudding were put in and left over night, to come out in the morning done just right. In the fireplace swung the crane and the pot-hooks on which the kettles for cooking were hung, one big brass kettle being used on washday, in which to boil the clothes. A closet was over the cellar stairway, and from the kitchen, the door led down cellar, in the different divisions of which were the barrels of apples, and of pork, the piles of vegetables and the stores of pickles and preserves for winter's use, all safe, for nothing ever froze in that cellar.

Between the eastern and western parts of the cellar was a wide passage, walled on each side, and arched with brick overhead, which supported the great chimney. Little recesses were built into the walls. A big bulkhead gave access to the cellar from outside. From the front entry, the winding stairs led to the chambers above. The one on the east was a good-sized room, sloping roof, one window, a fireplace, a closet under the eaves, and a little door on the back led out to the unfinished part under the eaves.

Over the parlor and west bedroom were originally two rooms, a partition dividing the one window, so that each room could be lighted. These two rooms were afterwards made into one room, with a closet on one side, on the other side the roof sloped to the floor. The rest was unfinished space, used for storage for such things as are usually found in old attics. The entry up stairs was lighted by a "scuttle" window in the roof.

There were iron latches on all the doors of the house, the windows had twelve panes of glass in each; no weights nor fastenings—window sticks were used to hold the window when raised, or fasten it down, when closed. The small barn on the place in 1847, was torn down later, and a large barn with big wood-shed and wagon-shed was built on the site of the house now occupied by Mr. Chaffee. A cellar extended under the barn.

It was up Back street, past the old house that General Washington's men went on the night when they gathered the fascines to fortify Dorchester Heights. In the years when Franklin

Stone lived in the house, it was covered with blossoming vines, great beautiful prairie roses, trumpet vines, sweet honeysuckle and jessamine running away up on the roof, while in the garden were growing in great abundance the old fashioned shrubs and flowers whose sweet odors were wafted through the open windows of the old house.

Ah! truly

“We may build more splendid habitations

Fill our rooms with paintings and with sculptures ;

But we cannot

Buy with gold the old associations.”

Our Public Streets.

For whom they were named.

Address delivered before the Historical Society by Frank B. Rich,
Esq., Monday Evening, May 2, 1895.

IN selecting a subject for my remarks this evening, I have chosen one which I believe has never been brought to the attention of this society. We often hear inquiries as to the origin of the names of our streets. Looking over the reports of the meetings of this society, and the historical articles which have appeared from time to time in our papers, this chapter in local history seems to be missing. So I have chosen for my subject this evening, "The Streets of Hyde Park; by whom and for whom they were named." In the index of the last issue of the Hyde Park directory, 1897, are the names of 172 streets, avenues, roads and courts, and this number has been materially increased during the past year by the enterprise of our new suburbs of Holmfield, Pinehurst and Rugby, so that to-day it is estimated that we have in Hyde Park about 200 streets, public and private. A private way becomes a public way by a vote of the town, and Hyde Park has ever been ready to assume these new responsibilities when public necessity seemed to require; and now after thirty years of municipal life we find the town with 79 streets accepted in whole or in part. Six of these were added last year. The total length of the accepted streets is estimated at 40 miles. Time will not permit me to review the history of all these streets, so I will select my subjects from the oldest and most familiar names. Going back to the commencement of the settlement at Fairmount, in 1856, we find that at that time within the area of what is now Hyde Park, the only streets of any importance were River, West, Readville and

Milton streets, and Wood avenue, formerly Back street, and they were all rudely constructed and little more than farm roads.

In 1856 the Twenty Associates and Fairmount Land Company, the new owners of Fairmount, mapped out that section into streets and lots, and you will observe a regularity was followed in laying out and naming. With the exception of Williams avenue and Pond street, which are curved, the streets in Fairmount are straight and cross each other at right angles ; those running from the Neponset river toward Milton, were called avenues, while those running parallel to the river were called streets. The Twenty Associates held several meetings to select names for them, and great care was taken to have appropriate ones. After it was decided to call the village Fairmount (the honor of being the one who suggested this name is in dispute) they voted that the main thoroughfare from the river to Brush Hill road, should be called for the settlement, Fairmount avenue. I will now consider the streets separately.

WARREN AVENUE extends from the Neponset river to the Milton line ; it was first built in 1856-57, and named Warren in honor of Hon. Daniel Warren, treasurer of the Twenty Associates. He moved to Fairmount from Boston, where he was quite prominent in politics ; he represented a part of that city as a member of the Massachusetts Senate of 1855. He built the house on Fairmount avenue, now numbered 215, where he moved with his family in the fall of 1856. A few weeks after, Nov. 30, 1856, his son James was born ; the first baby born in the new Fairmount settlement. Mr. Warren organized the Fairmount Sunday-school June 28, 1857, and was its first superintendent. For several years it met in the parlor of his house ; it was afterwards consolidated with the Methodist Sunday-school. Mr. Warren died May 26, 1867, aged 47 years. His widow is still a resident of Hyde Park.

DANA AVENUE was first laid out about 1860 from Water street to Summit ; several years later it was extended to Brush Hill Road. It was named Dana Avenue in honor of the late Dana Tucker, who fifty years ago, was a prominent farmer on the

Brush Hill Road in Milton, and whose farm formerly included the land bordering on the street.

WATER STREET, runs parallel to the Neponset; it was named by the Land Company Water street on account of the location near the river.

SUMMIT STREET, at the top of Fairmount Hill, was named by the Land Company Summit street by reason of its elevated location.

PROSPECT STREET, on Fairmount Hill, near the Milton line; the name Prospect was chosen on account of its location, from which the landscape view is one of the best in town.

MT. PLEASANT STREET, from Pond street to Summit, was laid out about 1870 by the late Jarius Pratt, he owning most of the land through which the street was built. He selected the name Mt. Pleasant as one thought most appropriate to its location. Mr. Pratt was a member of the Board of Assessors of Hyde Park in 1872. He died in East Boston, in April, 1883.

WILLIAMS AVENUE extends from Water street to the Brush Hill Road. It was built in 1857 and named Williams in honor of John Williams, one of the Twenty Associates. He built the house now 281 Fairmount Avenue, where he lived for a number of years. It is now the home of Mr. B. H. Leseur. Mr. Williams removed from Hyde Park to Connecticut about thirty years ago.

LORING STREET. This street was staked out in 1856 and built in 1860. It was first laid out from Williams to Dana avenue; it has since extended to Tyler street. It was named Loring street in honor of Mr. A. M. Loring, a carpenter who came with the early Fairmount settlers and who built one of the first houses on Williams avenue, now numbered 37, and occupied by Mr. Timothy Clark; here Mr. Loring and family lived for several years. They removed from Hyde Park just before the organization of the town.

NEPONSET AVENUE extends from Water street to the Milton line. It was built about 1860 and named by the Real Estate & Building Company, Neponset, on account of being near the river of that name.

RICHHOOD STREET in the directory is Richwood street, which should read Richhood street. It is in Fairmount and leads from Summit street. It was named Richhood as a combination of the names A. J. Rich and John Hood, who lived on the street.

FOSTER STREET, from Water street to the Milton line, was named Foster street for Mr. Alfred Foster, one of our prominent citizens. For many years he has been a director and large stockholder in the Real Estate & Building Company.

EASTON AVENUE, leading from Bridge street and running parallel to the Neponset river, was named Easton avenue, for the Easton Bros., Douglas M., and Fergus A., who 25 years ago were prominent in town affairs, and carried on an extensive tannery business at the corner of Easton avenue and Bridge street, in the building now called Ward's block, and occupied by families.

POND STREET was laid out in 1856; it originally extended from Warren avenue across Fairmount avenue, on a curve, to Williams avenue, near the Fairmount school. The name of a portion of this street has since been changed to Highland street. The name Pond street was given it on account of a pond of about half an acre, at the corner of Fairmount avenue, on the land now owned by the Putnam and Weld families. About the year 1865 the pond was filled up. The material was brought from the cellar and grading when Whipple's block was built.

BEACON STREET was formerly a part of Water street. About 25 years ago, on petition of its residents, the name was changed to Beacon street.

ERIE STREET is in the Fairmount district, on the banks of the Neponset river, near the N. E. R. R. bridge. It was named Erie on account of being near the railroad, which was then called Boston, Hartford and Erie.

ALBION STREET. This street extends from Highland street to Beacon street. It was named Albion by the late Thomas Hammond, formerly postmaster of Hyde Park, who, about thirty years ago, purchased a block of land in that locality, built the street, constructed several houses on it, and gave the name Albion street.

MILTON AVENUE runs from Beacon street to the Milton line. It was named before the organization of Hyde Park, when Fairmount was a part of the town of Milton. It was named in honor of the old town of Milton. Milton street and Milton square were also named for the town.

VOSE AVENUE, in the Fairmount district, near the Milton line, was named Vose for the Vose families of Brush Hill road, who formerly owned the land through which the street was built.

METROPOLITAN AVENUE was laid out from the Brush Hill road to West Roxbury, across the entire length of the town. The avenue is now in three separate parts, the proposed bridges over the two railroads never having been built. The name was selected by the Land Company as an appropriate one for an avenue which they expected would be a great thoroughfare.

RAILROAD AVENUE was originally laid out to extend from Fairmount avenue to Metropolitan avenue, but has been discontinued beyond Water street. It was named Railroad avenue because for most of its length it was to run parallel to and adjoining the railroad.

OAK, MAPLE, PINE AND WALNUT STREETS form a group of streets on and around Mt. Neponset, and were a part of section 2 on the old plan of the Land Company. They were laid out in 1858, and were accepted by the town the first year of incorporation — 1868. The names were selected by the directors of the Real Estate and Building Company, from the various kinds of trees found in that locality.

WEBSTER, CLAY, EVERETT, WINTHROP, AND LINCOLN STREETS form another group of streets near the centre of the town. They were named about 1860 by the Land Company in honor of the noted men of those days.

PIERCE STREET, from Fairmount avenue to Arlington street, was named Pierce in honor of the Pierce Bros., Chas. H., George and John, who formerly owned most of the land and built several houses on the street. Chas. H. Pierce came to Hyde Park in 1867 and died in 1875. George Pierce moved here in 1856. He

was one of the original members of the Baptist Church and a war veteran. He died in 1895. Mr John Pierce is now a resident of Hyde Park. George street, near the River street station was named for George Pierce.

DAVISON STREET. This street runs parallel to Pierce street, It was named Davison by Mr. Gordon H. Nott in honor of a Mr. Davison, who formerly owned most of the land on which the street is located,

PAGE STREET, leading from Arlington street to Central Avenue was named by the late Benjamin Chipman for Chas. J. Page, a resident of Boston. Mr. Page for the past twenty-five years has been the treasurer of the Real Estate & Building Company, owners of the land in the vicinity of this street.

HILTON STREET extends from West to Arlington streets. It was named in honor of the Hilton family, the father Isaac, and the sons Warren, William and James, being large land owners in that locality and prominent builders.

THATCHER STREET, which extends from Hyde Park avenue to Bradley street, was named for the late William T. Thatcher, one of the early settlers, who came to Hyde Park in 1858. At one time he was a director in the Real Estate & Building Company and one of its agents. He was a prominent member of Christ Church, and treasurer of the parish in 1865. He was one of the incorporators of the Hyde Park Savings Bank. He served in a Rhode Island regiment in the Civil War. He died in Boston in 1884.

GREENWOOD AVENUE from Central square to the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. was named in honor of the Greenwood family, who were living here before the settlement of Fairmount. Elihu Greenwood died in 1871. His sons Frank and Herbert, and a daughter now live in Hyde Park.

SAFFORD STREET, near the Greenwood school, was so named for the late Aaron H. Safford, who was one of the firm of Safford, Nute & Wilson, woolen goods merchants of Boston. He resided in Cambridge. Some years ago he purchased several acres of land

near the Greenwood school and laid out the street called for him, Safford street.

HUBBARD STREET running parallel to Safford street on the other side of the Greenwood school, was named for George Hubbard, who formerly lived at the corner of Metropolitan avenue and Thatcher street

COLLINS STREET, from the Clarendon Hills square to the high rock, was named in honor of James H. Collins of Boston, who for more than twenty-five years has been president of the Real Estate & Building Company.

BRADLEE STREET from Thatcher street to the Boston line, was named for the late John D. Bradlee of Milton, who was formerly a large stockholder in the Land Company and built many houses in that vicinity.

HUNTINGTON AVENUE. This avenue extends from East River street to the Boston line, a part of which was accepted last year by the town. It was named Huntington avenue in honor of Lynde A. Huntington, one of the original trustees of the Real Estate & Building Company, and one of the largest stockholders. He was a prominent merchant tailor in Boston. He died about fifteen years ago.

BLAKE STREET, near River street station, was named for Sargent Blake who formerly owned a farm in that locality. He died in 1870.

PARROTT STREET, from Austin to Summer street, was named for the late George B. Parrott. He settled in Fairmount in 1857. As a civil engineer he surveyed and laid out many of the first streets and building lots in town. He was on the Board of Assessors of Hyde Park in 1870 and at one time chief engineer of the fire department. In March, 1882, at the age of sixty-three, he died in the house he had lived in for many years at the corner of Austin and Parrott streets.

PROVIDENCE STREET. This street, on the old maps, extends from the central fire station parallel to and adjoining the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., to the Boston line at Clarendon Hills. The

street was never completed, and the only part now in use is from West street to Clarendon Hills station. It was named Providence for the railroad then called Boston & Providence R. R.

BARRY STREET, runs from River street to Business street. It was formerly called Barry Place, and was named for Michael Barry, who moved to Hyde Park before the settlement at Fairmount. He died in 1892.

PERKINS AVENUE, which runs from River street to Childs street, was named for the late Ezra G. Perkins, a contractor, who built and occupied the house corner of Childs street and Perkins avenue, now the residence of James E. Cotter, Esq. Mr. Perkins was a member of the Board of Selectmen in 1874. He died a number of years ago.

BRAINARD STREET, in the Sunnyside district, was named in honor of Mr. Amos H. Brainard, one of our prominent citizens. He has been a resident of Hyde Park for 40 years, and has held many public offices. For many years he has been one of the trustees of the public library and an officer of the Hyde Park Savings Bank. He has the distinction of having served on the Board of Selectmen more years than any other citizen of our town. At the organization of this historical society in 1887, he was chosen its first president.

ELLIS STREET near the cotton mill, runs through what was formerly a part of the Ellis farm. Charles Ellis died at the old homestead in 1872.

GORDON AVENUE was named for Gordon H. Nott, who formerly resided in Hyde Park. He was one of the prominent citizens in the early days of the town and a large land owner in the Sunnyside section. Nott street off Fairmount Avenue, was also named for him.

THOMPSON STREET in Sunnyside, was so named in honor of Mr. B. F. Thompson, a prominent builder, who moved to Hyde Park in 1864. He built and occupied the house corner of Glenwood avenue and Sunnyside street, where he died in 1874.

CHURCH STREET, in the Sunnyside district, was so named be-

cause part of the land on the street was formerly owned by a church in Dorchester and the land was known as the church lot.

AUSTIN STREET extends from Gordon avenue to West street. It was named for the late Charles Austin White, who was a large land owner in that vicinity. He was prominent in the movement for the organization of the town and active in all public affairs. His home for many years was the stone house corner of Austin street and Gordon avenue, afterwards occupied by the late Col. Batchelder. It is one of the old landmarks of the town. Charles Austin White died in 1883. Charles street in Readville, now known as Damon street, was also named for Mr. White.

CHILDS STREET in Sunnyside, was named for Charles T. Child of Providence, who owned land in that section. It was originally called Child street. Custom has made it Childs by adding the s.

SHEPARD COURT, in the Sunnyside district, was named for Nathaniel Shepard, who was an extensive land owner and prominent builder in that vicinity. In 1874 he served on the Board of Selectmen. He now resides in Dedham.

SANFORD AVENUE in the Readville district, was named for our townsman, Oliver S. Sanford, a large land owner in that section.

READVILLE STREET is one of the oldest streets in town. The name Read is for the late James Read, who was at one time a part owner in the cotton mills. The section of the town has been called Readville since about 1850.

WOLCOTT STREET in Readville, was named in honor of the Governor of the Commonwealth, Roger Wolcott.

MASON STREET extending from Hyde Park avenue to the Neponset river, near Glenwood avenue, was named for William A. Mason, who at one time owned considerable land bordering on the street and was the first to build there. He was a veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars. He moved to California several years ago.

ALLEN STREET from Hyde Park avenue to Winter street,

where the bridge is being built over the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. was named for Allen Bros., Thomas and John, who for many years lived in that locality.

MCKENNA STREET off Hyde Park avenue near Glenwood avenue was named for the late Edward McKenna, who for many years kept a grocery store and market in the block at the corner of the street.

HYDE PARK AVENUE as originally laid out was from the centre of the town to Forest Hills. It was named by Alpheus P. Blake the founder of the town. Mr. Blake was president of the Twenty Associates and the Fairmount Land Company, and was also a director and general manager of the Real Estate and Building Company, since its organization forty years ago. The names of most of the streets laid out in the early settlement over the lands of these companies, were suggested by him and adopted by the companies. Mr. Blake is now a resident of Revere.

We have now considered over sixty streets and briefly reviewed their history and the traditions handed down to this generation. The Commonwealth's policy of state highways, metropolitan boulevards and park roads may in time take from the town the direct control of some of our streets. Should that policy be adopted, may the old names continue, that we may hand down to future generations these local remembrances of those who were identified with and helped make the early history of Hyde Park.

Hyde Park Births.

Communicated by Edwin C. Jenney.

[CONTINUED FROM VOL. I, NO. 4.]

1872.

February 7. George H. Roundy, born in Fitchburg, son of William E., born in Dorchester, and Clara E., born in New Hampshire.

February 11. Catherine M. Phelan, daughter of James and Susan, both born in Halifax, N. S.

February 11. Carrie H. Wood, born in Brookline, daughter of James M., born in Dedham, and Maria A., born in Maine.

February 14. — Foley, daughter of Cornelius and Honora, both born in Ireland.

February 22. — Cameron, — Joseph and Lavinia, both born in Maine.

February 23. Margaret Clark, daughter of Thomas and Bridget, both born in Ireland.

February 29. George T. Cummings, born in Boston, son of Michael A., born in South Boston, and Mary E., born in Boston.

February 29. Kate Barry, daughter of Patrick and Kate, both born in Ireland.

February 29. Annie Hollis, daughter of Charles H., born in South Boston, and Annie M., born in Randolph.

February —. Maggie King, daughter of Martin and Mary, both born in Ireland.

March 3. Josephine Mahon, daughter of Joseph, born in England, and Eliza, born in Ireland.

March 5. Mary E. Currier, daughter of Elbridge, born in Methuen, and Mary E. G., born in Nova Scotia.

March 6. William E. Darling, son of William H., born in Rhode Island, and Annie M., born in Maine.

March 8. M. Gertrude Perry, daughter of Charles H. and Eleanor, both born in Nova Scotia.

March 8. John P. Conroy, son of Michael and Bridget; both born in Ireland.

March 9. Mary Ann McClellan, daughter of Edward and Mary; both born in Ireland.

March 9. — Meister, son of Gustave A. and Caroline E., both born in Germany.

March 11. Joanna Shea, daughter of Edward and Eliza, both born in Ireland.

March 14. Charles W. Hutchinson, son of Charles W., born in Boston and Mary A., born in England.

March 16. Percy M. Lufkin, son of Joseph V., and Mary E., both born in Deer Isle, Maine.

March 17. Archibald R. Peters, son of Bruno and Agnes; both born in Prince Edward Island.

March 17. — Sweeney, daughter of William Graham, born — and Lizzie Sweeney, born in Boston.

March 20. Mary Loftus, daughter of Michael and Joanne, both born in Ireland.

March 21. Mary Holt, daughter of John and Eliza, both born in England.

March 22. Agnes McGrath, daughter of William and Rosa, both born in Ireland.

March 22. — Boot, daughter of Samuel and Sarah, both born in England.

March 23. Mary A. Collins, daughter of James and Mary Ann, both born in Ireland.

March 24. — Goodwin, daughter of George F., born —, and — born —.

March 27. Anna Dolan, daughter of Thomas and Hannah, both born in Ireland.

March 30. Maggie Foley, daughter of James and Hannah, both born in Ireland.

March —. John William Leary, son of John B. and Mary, both born in Ireland.

March 30. Hugh Williams, son of F. C., born in Boston, and Mary, born in Bolton.

March 31. — Scott, daughter of D. B., born in Needham, and Fannie C., born in Maine.

April 3. Charles A. Barr, son of John, born in St. John, and Mary A., born in Roxbury.

April 4. Bertha M. Wright, daughter of Windsor C., born in Worcester, and Eliza H., born in Cambridge.

April 7. Gracie Elwood, daughter of Delaney L., born in Nova Scotia, and Bridget, born in Ireland.

April 6. Patrick K. Dolan, son of Patrick and Catherine, both born in Ireland.

April 9. George L. Tacey, son of George, born in Canada, and Mary, born in Boston.

April 10. William Robinson, son of Andrew, born in Halifax, N. S., and Bridget, born in Ireland.

April 11. Ida A. Washington, daughter of Henry, born in Taunton, and Emily F., born in Plympton.

April 14. Minnie S. Nickerson, daughter of Franklin S., born in Dartmouth, and Annie E., born in Needham.

April 16. George H. Radford, son of Benjamin F., born in Portland, Me., and Anna, born in Stillwater, Me.

April 17. Emma F. Fisk, born in Boston, daughter of Samuel N., born in Dedham, and Carrie, born in —.

April 20. John J. Glispin, Jr., son of James, born in Massachusetts, and Margaret, born in Nova Scotia.

April 21. Jane Crankshaw, daughter of David S. and Lydia, both born in England.

April 28. Thomas Dunn, son of James and Bridget, both born in Ireland.

May 1. Laura L. Hatton, daughter of Frank E., born —, Massachusetts, and Emma L., born in Maine.

May 4. Earnest L. Small, daughter of Thomas F., and Eliza J., both born in Deer Isle, Maine.

May 4. — Vigers, son of Joseph and Sarah A., both born in England.

May 5. John A. Golding, son of Martin, born in Boston, and Ellen, born in Ireland.

May 6. John G. Ray, born in Boston, son of John G., born in Maine, and Emma J., born in St. John, N. B.

May 10. Mary Ellen O'Brien, daughter of John and Johanna, both born in Ireland.

May 11. Mary Barnwell, daughter of John and Mary A., both born in Ireland.

May 11. Rosa M. Morrell, daughter of Melville P., and Delia F., both born in Maine.

May 11. Mary A. Foley, born in Boston, daughter of Mark, born in New Brunswick, and Hannah, born in South Boston.

May 11. George E. Lane, son of Edward, born in East Boston, and Evalin, born in Provincetown.

May 12. Ina May Blaisdell, daughter Oliver P., born in Maine, and Martha A., born in New Hampshire.

May 12. Timothy J. Burns, son of Timothy and Hannah, both born in Ireland,

May 15. Robert E. Mayo, son of Charles H., and Harriett M., both born in Boston.

May 25. Elizabeth A. Hardaere, born in Slaterville, Pa., daughter of Charles and Ann H., both born in England.

May 25. Carrie Whittier, daughter of A. J., born in New Hampshire, and Sarah, born in Maine.

May 29. Arthur W. Cook, son of Oliver A., born in Brighton, and Emily A., born in Boston.

May 29. Mary Burns, daughter of Christopher, born in Ireland, and Elizabeth, born in Scotland.

May 29. John McGowen, son of Andrew and Mary, both born in Ireland.

May 31. Ethel Hamilton, daughter of William, born in Indiana, and Sarah G., born in Belleville, N. J.

May —. Cate Cleary, daughter of Timothy and Cate, both born in Ireland.

May —. Mary Lannon, daughter of Matthew, born in —, and Bridget, born in Ireland.

June 1. Josie O. Williams, daughter of J. D. and Emma A., both born in Maine.

June 2. Michael H. Mullen, son of Thomas and Ann, both born in Ireland.

June 3. Annie Kirwan, daughter of Thomas and Annie, both born in Prince Edward Island.

June 3. George S. Brady, son of John, born in Ireland, and Ellen, born in Cape Ann.

June 4. Samuel H. Fennell, son of William and Anna, both born in Ireland.

June 6. — Hamilton, daughter of Robert and Elmira, both born in Nova Scotia.

June 7. William O'Hearn, son of James and Eliza, both born in Ireland.

June 8. — Small, daughter of Francis A., and Caroline A., both born in Maine.

June 10. Frank Mercer, son of George and Emily, both born in England.

June 12. Charles Nuell Small, son of Greeley F., born in Deer Isle, Maine, and Sarah E., born in Searsport, Maine.

June 14. Thomas J. Brady, born in Canton, son of John B. and Ellen, born in Ireland.

June 15. Florence C. McClellan, son of Thomas, born in Scotland, and Margaret, born in England.

June 15. Georgiana R. Hawes, born in South Boston, daughter of Benjamin, born in Boston, and Nellie C. Castine, Maine.

June 20. Catherine McDonough, daughter of Martin and Margaret, both born in Ireland.

June 21. Sarah C. Holmes, daughter of William and Sarah, both born in Ireland.

June 24. John Downey, son of John and Ann, both born in Ireland.

June 24. Ellen Haunafey, daughter of James and Mary, both born in Ireland.

June 25. Clifford Estes, son of Gardner F. and Nellie S., both born in Maine.

July 6. Louisa Mulcahy, daughter of Michael, born in Ireland, and Isabella, born in Cambridge.

July 6. Susie A. Evans, daughter of Samuel S., born in East India, and Ellen, born in Australia.

June 14. — Easton, son of Fergus A., born in Scotland, and Mary E., born in Boston.

June 15. Bertram P. Huggins, son of Charles E., born in Boston, and Fannie L., born in New Hampshire.

June 15. Mabel Dorety, born in Roxbury, daughter of Joseph, born in Roxbury, and Rose E., born in Ohio.

June 15. James O'Brien, son of Daniel and Margaret, both born in Ireland.

June 17. Ruth Ratfern, daughter of James, born in Fall River, and Harriet, born in England.

June 17. — Shutt, son of Benjamin and Ruth, both born in England.

June 18. Mary E. Fallon, daughter of Peter and Mary, both born in Ireland.

June 21. James Rooney, son of Patrick J. and Annie, both born in Ireland.

June 22. Catherine McGlynn, daughter of Thomas and Hannah, both born in Ireland.

July 24. Thomas Waldron, son of Thomas and Bridget, both born in Ireland.

July 27. Charles W. Tupper, son of Albert R., born in Connecticut, and Alveretta W., born in Rhode Island.

July 29. Frederick Fox, son of Owen and Catherine, both born in Ireland.

July 31. Mary Lynch, born in Newton, daughter of Christopher, born in Connecticut, and Margaret, born in Ireland.

August 1. Mabell L. Whiting, daughter of George W., born in Hingham, and Sarah E., born in Fall River.

August 1. Mary Gill, daughter of John and Brilget, both born in Ireland.

August 3. Eliza F. Whitney, born in Boston, daughter of Josiah, born in Dedham, and Elizabeth, born in Dorchester.

August 3. Thomas F. Rooney, son of Edward and Bridget, both born in Ireland.

August 6. Peter Goodroc, son of Peter and Phebe, both born in Canada.

August 9. Bartholomew Ryan, son of Martin and Nora E., both born in Ireland.

August 10. Edgar W. Whitemore, son of P. B., born in Foxboro, and Malinda C., born in Cookshire, Prince Edward Island.

August 10. Maggie McDonald, daughter of Patrick and Bridget, both born in Ireland.

August 11. Clara Machaie, daughter of Henry and Jose, both born in France.

August 17. Michael Pendergrass, twin, son of Patrick and Kate, both born in Ireland.

August 17. Kate Pendergrass, twin, daughter of Patrick and Kate both born in Ireland.

August 18. Alice W. Stone, daughter Samuel and Ann, both born in St. John, N. B.

August 19. Frederick A. Pine, son of James H. and Ellen S., both born in Maine.

August 20. John J. Murray, son of Thomas and Bridget, both born in Ireland.

August 22. Margaret M. Maloney, daughter of Thomas and Margaret, both born in Ireland.

August 27. William Corbett, son of Jeremiah, born in Ireland, and Ellen, born in Connecticut.

August 29. — Sumner, son of Edmund and Jane, both born in Massachusetts.

August 29. Harriet Straton, daughter of Douglass, born in Scotland, and Ellen, born in England.

August —. — Martin, — James G., born in New Hampshire, and Annie E., born in Nova Scotia.

August —. Harry B. Thayer, son of George D., born in Roxbury, and Florence, born in Brookline.

September. 3. Margaret T. Galvin, daughter of John, born in Ireland, and Catherine, born in Boston.

September 5. — Robinson, daughter of John H., born in New Haven, Conn., and Martha A., born in Maine.

September 7. Susie J. Tirrell, daughter of Nathan T., born in Weymouth, and Carrie, born in Southbridge.

September 9. Nellie Norling, daughter of C. G. and Augusta W., both born in Sweden.

September 12. Annie S. Rich, daughter of Andrew J., born in Hardwick, and Martha L., born in Boston.

September 13. Mary E. Boonen, daughter of Andrew and Mary, both born in Ireland.

September 14. William Dowd, son of John and Mary, both born in Ireland.

September 16. — Hamblin, daughter of Ralph W., born in East Boston, and Ella A., born in Worcester.

September 17. Edward H. Cullen, son of Nichola and Catherine, both born in Ireland.

September 28. Mary T. Cramshaw, born in Lewiston, Me., daughter of John M. and Hellen T., both born in Rhode Island.

September 28. — Morse, daughter of George W., born in Ohio, and Clara R., born in Newton.

October 2. Ellen Sullivan, daughter of Michael, born in Ireland, and Mary, born in New Hampshire.

October 5. — Haynes born in Biddeford, Me., son of Charles O., born in Roxbury, and Hannah E., born in Biddeford, Me.

October 6. Mertie A. Dalrymple, daughter of Archibald and Jane, both born in Nova Scotia.

October 7. William Jordan, son of Matthew, born in Ireland, and Ellen, born in Brookline.

October 11. — Thompson, son of George W., born in Buffalo, New York, and Mary E., born in New Hampshire.

October 13. Walter Welch, son of Patrick, born in Prince Edward Island, and Catherine, born in East Boston.

October 13. Harry W. Campbell, son of Josiah, born in New Brunswick, and Carrie, born in Maine.

October 17. Emily F. Sturtevant, daughter of Charles, born in Wrentham, and Bethia H., born in Rochester.

October 20. — Irvin, daughter of William and Sarah, both born in Nova Scotia.

October 21. Harry Dwyer, son of Michael, born in St. John, N. B., and Catherine, born in Charlestown.

October 26. Charles F. Lowey, son of John, born in Ireland, and Eliza, born in Dedham.

October 27. Jessie Turnbull, daughter of John and Jane, both born in Scotland.

October 27. Michael H. Kelley, son of Thomas and Elten, both born in Ireland.

October 28. Percy W. Hamblin, son of Joseph G., born in East Boston, and Carrie, born in Ohio.

October 28. George E. Roebrel, son of Edward, born in Illinois, and Ella, born in South Reading.

October —. — Clancy, daughter of John E., and Rose, both born in Ireland.

November 1. Elizabeth Sweeney, daughter of Patrick and Catherine S., both born in Ireland.

November 2. Eva Mary Crosby, daughter of George F., born in Yarmouth. N. S., and Caroline, born in Nova Scotia.

October 6. Livinia Butler, daughter of John F., born in Boston, and Bridget, born in Milton.

October 8. Lottie M. Hubbard, daughter of George W., born in Maine, and Eliza F., born in Lynn.

October 9. John F. Rooney, born in Bridgeport, Conn., son of Edward D., and Bridget, both born in Ireland.

October 9. — Vaughn, daughter of Earl, born in Vermont, and Lela M., born in New Hampshire.

October 9. — Rooney, daughter of Patrick and Catherine, both born in Ireland.

November 11. Ada E. Hill, daughter of David V., born in Connecticut, and Martha E., born in New York.

November 13. Catherine Dailey, daughter of John and Ann, both born in Ireland.

November 13. Willie Kenney, twin, son of Thomas and Maria, both born in Ireland.

November 13. Lizzie Kenney, twin, daughter of Thomas and Maria, both born in Ireland.

November 13. Ethel L. Jones, daughter of Benjamin H., born in Boston, and Elizabeth, born in Baltimore, Md.

November 15. Mary W. Edwards, daughter of Charles L. and Eleanora J., both born in England.

November 18. Elbridge Grant, son of Edward L., born in Vermont, and Julia A., born in Maine.

November 20. — Booth, son of Charles, born in England, and Bridget, born in St. John, N. B.

November 24. — Martin, daughter of Richard F., born in Howard, N. S., and Rubie A., born in Nova Scotia.

November 24. Hattie E. Dawson, daughter of Sylvester, born in England, and Hattie E., born in Maine.

November 26. Charles Woodbury Whittier, son of Albert R., born in Monroe, Me., and Carrie A., born in Boston.

November 27. Mary E. McDevitt, daughter of John and Ellen, both born in Ireland.

November 27. Wallace L. Ray, son of George R., born in Boston, and Mary E., born in East Holliston.

November 28. Henry T. Middleton, son of James J., born in Boston, and Margaret, born in Scotland.

November 29. Mary E. Dolan, daughter of John F. and Rosanna, both born in Ireland.

November 29. Henry L. Bent, son of George W., born in Nova Scotia, and Kittie, born in Boston.

November —. Mary B. McQuay, daughter of Thomas R., and Rosanna, both born in Ireland.

December 3. Benjamin E. Phillips, son of Benjamin E., born in Providence, R. I., and Mary V., born in Wrentham.

December 4. Fannie L. Preston, daughter of Albert D., and Dora A., both born in Maine.

December 5. Margaret M. Dunn, born in Boston, daughter of Bruce, born in —.

December 6. — Richardson, daughter of William, born in Ireland, and Mary J., born in New Brunswick.

December 6. Mary J. Flynn, daughter of John and Mary, both born in Ireland.

December 6. Stephen Hamrock, son of Henry and Ann, both born in Ireland.

December 8. Miles Cahill, son of John and Mary, both born in Ireland.

December 11. Mary E. Cripps, daughter of George M., born in New Brunswick, and Catherine, born in Ireland.

December 12. Eugenia Slocumb, daughter of Edwin L., born in Maine, and Sarah E., born in Hardwick.

December 13. Henry M. Chamberlain, son of Henry C., born in Southboro, and Mary S., born in —.

December 16. — Scott, son of Norman W., born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, and Mary, born in Nova Scotia.

December 21. Mary Agnes Monahan, daughter of Martin and Mary, both born in Ireland.

December 25. — Dillingham, son of Perley, born in Maine, and Ida J., born in Pennsylvania.

December 26. Henry Sawtelle, Jr., son of Henry, born in Massachusetts, and Mary, born in Boston.

December 27. David L. Luce, son of David W., born in New Bedford, and Clara A , born in Boston.

December 29. Catherine A. Kingston, daughter of Thomas and Bridget, both born in Ireland.

December 30. Wesley E. Adams son of W. -