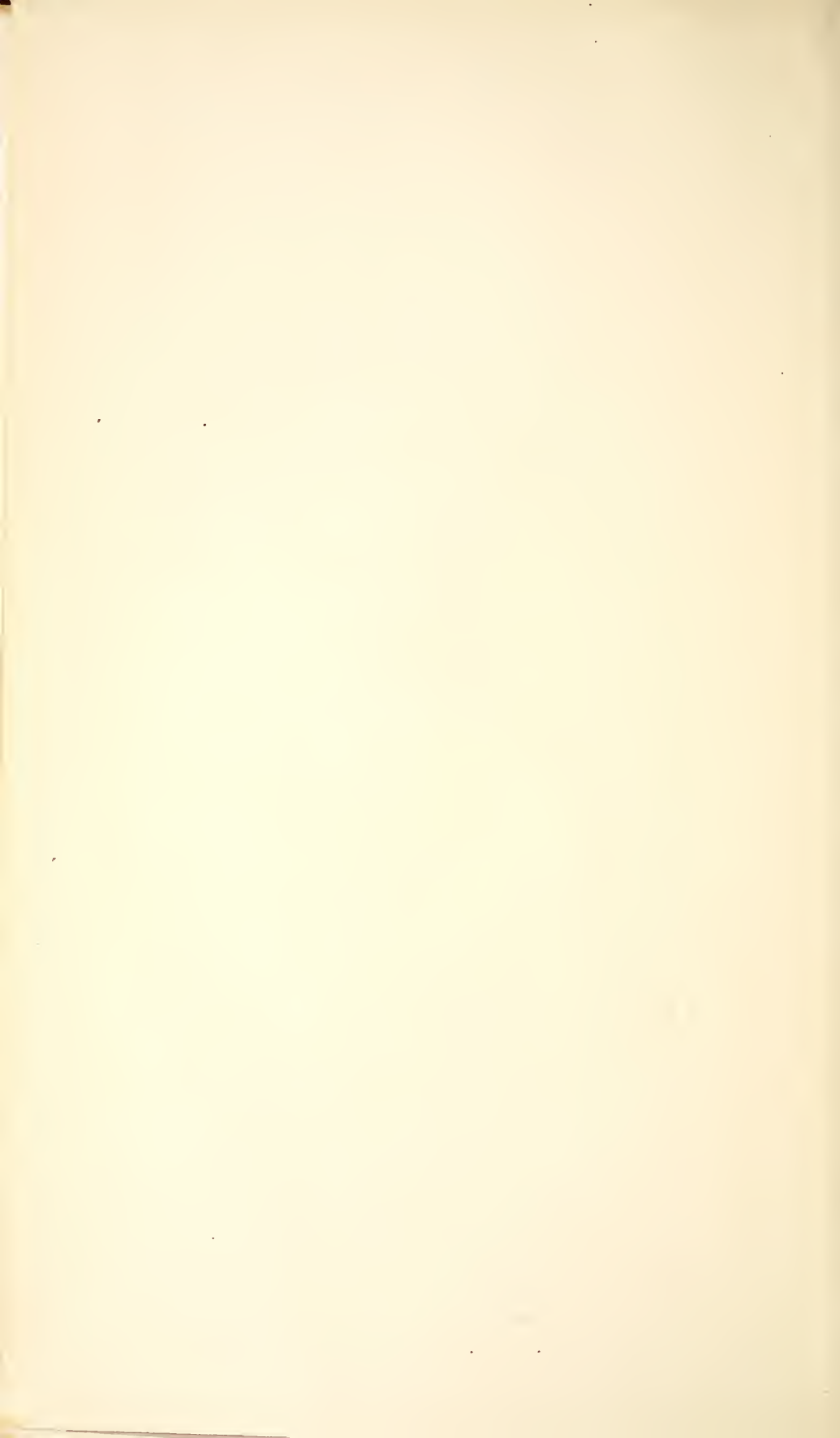




Geo. W. Hipsman




HISTORY
OF THE
TOWN OF HINGHAM,
MASSACHUSETTS.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

VOLUME I. — PART II.

HISTORICAL.



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VOLUME I.—PART II.
HISTORICAL.

PUBLISHED BY THE TOWN.
1893.

University Press :
JOHN WILSON AND SON, CAMBRIDGE.

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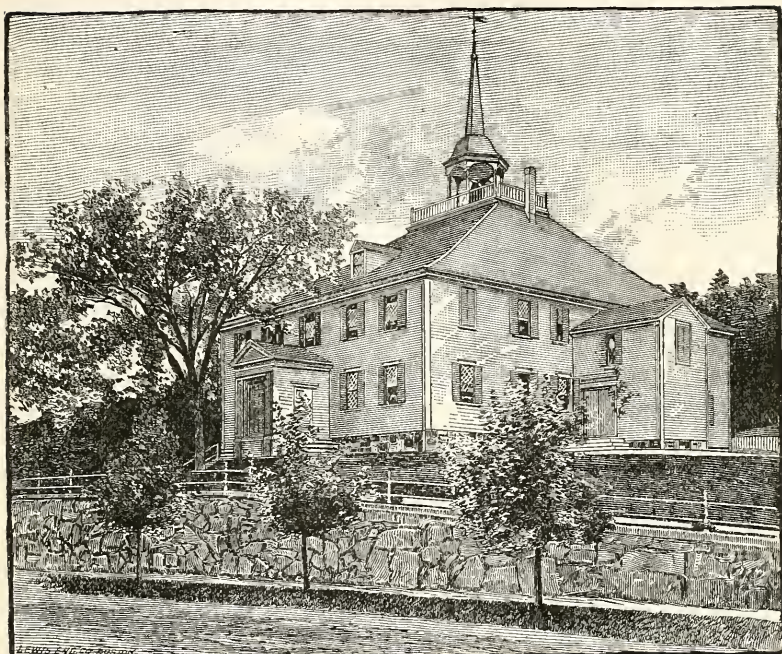
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ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

BY FRANCIS H. LINCOLN.



THE OLD MEETING-HOUSE, HINGHAM. (ERECTED 1681.)

FIRST PARISH.

THE first church in Hingham was formed in September, 1635. Rev. Peter Hobart, of Hingham, in Norfolk, England, came to Charlestown in June, 1635. Mr. Hobart was educated at Magdalene College, Cambridge, where he was graduated in 1625. He declined the invitations of several settlements to become their pastor, preferring to join that at Bare Cove, where many of his fellow-townsmen in the old country were already established. On the second of September, 1635, the name of Bare Cove was changed to Hingham; and on the eighteenth of the same month Mr. Hobart and twenty-nine others drew for house-lots. Here Mr. Hobart gathered the church which was the twelfth in order of time in Massachusetts proper.

During the few years immediately succeeding 1635 settlers came in quite respectable numbers to Hingham; and there is every reason to suppose the church was in a prosperous condition.

Nov. 28, 1638, Mr. Robert Peck was ordained Teacher of the church. In the "Peck Genealogy," by Ira G. Peck, we find the following account of him:—

"Rev. Robert Peck was born at Beccles, Suffolk County, England, in 1580. He was graduated at Magdalene College, Cambridge; the degree of A. B. was conferred upon him in 1599, and that of A. M. in 1603. He was set apart to the ministry, and inducted over the church at Hingham, Norfolk County, England, Jan. 8, 1605, where he remained until 1638, when he fled from the persecutions of the church to this country."

He was a talented and influential clergyman, a zealous preacher, and a non-conformist to the superstitions, ceremonies, and corruptions of the church, for which he was persecuted and driven from the country. Brook, in his "Lives of the Puritans," gives many facts of interest in relation to him. In particular, giving some of the offences for which he and his followers were persecuted, he says:—

"For having catechised his family, and sung a psalm in his own house on a Lord's day evening, when some of his neighbors attended, his lordship (Bishop Harsnet) enjoined all who were present to do penance, requiring them to say, 'I confess my errors,' etc."

Those who refused were immediately excommunicated and required to pay heavy costs. This, Mr. Brook says, appears from the bishop's manuscripts under his own hands. He says: "He was driven from his flock, deprived of his benefice, and forced to seek his bread in a foreign land."

He arrived here in 1638. In relation to his arrival the town clerk of Hingham here says:—

"Mr. Robert Peck, preacher of the gospel in the town of Hingham, in the county of Norfolk, old England, with his wife and two children and two servants, came over the sea and settled in the town of Hingham; and he was a Teacher of the Church."

Mr. Hobart, of Hingham, says in his Diary that he was ordained here Teacher of the church, Nov. 28, 1638. His name frequently appears upon the records of the town. He had lands granted him. His family consisted of nine children. He remained here until the long Parliament, or until the persecutions in England ceased, when he returned and resumed his rectorship at Hingham. Mr. Hobart says he returned Oct. 27, 1641. He died at Hingham, England, and was buried in his churchyard there.

Cotton Mather, in his "Magnalia Christi Americana," has the following:—

"MR. ROBERT PECK. — This light, having been by the persecuting prelates 'put under a bushel,' was, by the good providence of Heaven, fetched away into New England, about the year 1638, where the good people of our Hingham did 'rejoice in the light for a season.' But within two or three years the invitation of his friends at Hingham in England persuaded him to a return unto them; where being, though a great person for *stature*, yet a greater for *spirit*, he was greatly serviceable for the good of the church."

In "Blomefield's Norfolk" is the following: —

"1605, 7 Jan. Robert Peck, A.M. THO. MOOR; by grant of Francis Lovell, Knt., he was 'a man of a very violent schismatical spirit; he pulled down the rails and levelled the altar and the whole chancel a foot below the church, as it remains to this day; but being prosecuted for it by Bishop Wren, he fled the kingdom and went over into *New-England*, with many of his parishioners, who sold their estates for half their value, and conveyed all their effects to that new plantation, erected a town and colony, by the name of HINGHAM, where many of their posterity are still remaining. He promised never to desert them; but hearing that Bishops were deposed, he left them all to shift for themselves, and came back to *Hingham* in the year 1646. After 10 years' voluntary banishment he resumed his rectory, and died in the year 1656.' His funeral sermon was preached by Nathaniel Joceline, A.M., pastor of the church of *Hardingham*, and was published by him, being dedicated to Mr. John Sidley, high-sheriff; *Brampton-Gurdon* and Mr. Day, justices of the peace; Mr. Church, Mr. Barnham, and Mr. Man, aldermen and justices in the city of *Norwich*.

"1638, 25 May. Luke Skippon, A.M., was presented by Sir THOMAS WOODHOUSE, Knt. and Bart., as on Peck's death, he having been absent about two years. And in —

"1640, 11 April, the said Luke was reinstituted, the living being void by lapse, it appearing that Peck was alive since Skippon's first institution; and now two years more being past, and he not appearing, it lapsed to the Crown, as on Peck's death. But in —

"1646, Peck came again, and held it to his death."

A controversy which seriously affected the harmony of the church and town arose in 1644. The cause was insignificant in comparison with the principles it involved. Anthony Eames, who had been Lieutenant, was chosen Captain of the company of militia, and was presented to be commissioned by the Council. Before this was accomplished, dissatisfaction arose, and Bozoan Allen was selected. "Winthrop's Journal" gives a long account of the affair, which is quoted at length in Lincoln's "History of Hingham." Mr. Lincoln's comments are valuable, and he leaves nothing new to be gleaned. The writer of this chapter, with a filial respect for the opinions and industrious research of one whose interest in this town and its history were unceasing, prefers to insert the narrative as given by him rather than to attempt any description of his own.

CONTROVERSY WITH THE MAGISTRATES.

[From the "History of Hingham," by Solomon Lincoln, 1827.]

It does not appear that the harmony of the church or the prosperity of the town was interrupted until the year when the unfortunate occurrence of the military difficulties caused a serious injury to both. The prominent part which Mr. Hobart took in this unpleasant controversy rendered him less popular at home and obnoxious to the government. His friends, however, were much the most numerous and influential party in the church; and his conduct in relation to the minority, although it gave rise to some jealousy, and in a few instances to strong dislike, does not appear to have diminished the attachment which a majority of the citizens had uniformly exhibited towards him. From the severe and burthensome fines and expenses to which he was subjected in consequence of his zeal for popular rights, he appears to have been relieved by the liberality of the people of his charge.

Previously to the difficulties of 1644, we have reason to suppose that the town was flourishing and prosperous. The situation was eligible; the facilities for fishing and for intercourse with other towns by water contributed to enrich it. In 1654 it is described by Johnson, in his "Wonder-Working Providence," in the following manner, viz.:—

"A place nothing inferiour to their Neighbours for scituation; and the people have much profited themselves by transporting Timber, Planke, and Mast for shipping to the town of Boston; as also ceder and Pine-board to supply the wants of other townes, and also to remote parts, even as far as Barbadoes. They want not for fish for themselves and others also. This towne consisted of about sixty families. The forme is somewhat intricate to describe, by reason of the Seas wasting crookes where it beats upon a mouldering shore. Yet have they compleat streetes in some places. The people joyned in Church covenant in this place were much about an hundred soules, but have been lessened by a sad, unbrotherly contention which fell out among them, wasting them every way—continued already for seven yeares' space, to the great grief of all other Churches."

It is this "sad unbrotherly contention" which first attracts our attention in the early history of Hingham. It is to be regretted that most of the writers of the time when these difficulties arose should have been of that class which disapproved of the proceedings of a majority of the citizens of the town, and that no statement by those opposed to them in opinion has been preserved; because, by comparing opposite statements, we should perhaps view the conduct of those of our ancestors who were then considered to be acting in an unjustifiable and disorderly

manner, as the result of principles more consonant to the spirit of the present age than to the feelings of men at the time when they lived.

I am aware, however, that there is justice in the remark of the learned editor of Winthrop, when, in speaking of Governor Winthrop's account of these affairs, he says, "An unusual fairness for a party whose feelings had been so much engaged in the controversy is here shown by our author." These difficulties originated among the members of the military company, gradually enlisted the feelings of the whole town, arrested the attention of the church, were taken cognizance of by the neighbouring churches, and at last required the interposition of the government. A sketch of the rise, progress, and termination of these difficulties will illustrate the principles of our fathers, and give some indication of the spirit and asperity of controversies when the prejudices of religion and of politics were unfortunately blended together. Winthrop, in his *Journal*, vol. ii. p. 221, introduces the subject as follows:—

"1645. This court fell out a troublesome business which took up much time. The town of Hingham, having one Emes their lieutenant seven or eight years, had lately chosen him to be their captain, and had presented him to the standing council for allowance; but before it was accomplished, the greater part of the town took some light occasion of offence against him, and chose one Allen to be their captain, and presented him to the magistrates (in the time of the last general court) to be allowed. But the magistrates, considering the injury that would hereby accrue to Emes (who had been their chief commander so many years, and had deserved well in his place, and that Allen had no other skill but what he learned from Emes), refused to allow of Allen, but willed both sides to return home, and every officer to keep his place until the court should take further order. Upon their return home, the messengers, who came for Allen, called a private meeting of those of their own party, and told them truly what answer they received from the magistrates, and soon after they appointed a training day (without their lieutenant's knowledge), and being assembled, the lieutenant hearing of it came to them, and would have exercised them, as he was wont to do, but those of the other party refused to follow him, except he would show them some order for it. He told them of the magistrates' order about it; the others replied that authority had advised him to go home and lay down his place honourably. Another asked, what the magistrates had to do with them? Another, that it was but three or four of the magistrates, and if they had all been there, it had been nothing, for Mr. Allen had brought more for them from the deputies, than the lieutenant had from the magistrates. Another of them professeth he will die at the sword's point, if he might not have the choice of his own officers. Another (viz. the clerk of the band) stands up above the people, and requires them to vote, whether they would bear them out in what was past and what was to come. This being assented unto, and the tumult continuing, one of the officers (he who had told them that authority had advised the lieutenant to go home and lay down his place) required Allen to take the captain's place; but

he not then accepting it, they put it to the vote, whether he should be their captain. The vote passing for it, he then told the company, it was now past question, and thereupon Allen accepted it, and exercised the company two or three days, only about a third part of them followed the lieutenant. He, having denied in the open field, that authority had advised him to lay down his place, and putting (in some sort) the lie upon those who had so reported, was the next Lord's day called to answer it before the church, and he standing to maintain what he had said, five witnesses were produced to convince him. Some of them affirmed the words, the others explained their meaning to be, that one magistrate had so advised him. He denied both. Whereupon the pastor, one Mr. Hubbert, (brother to three of the principal in this sedition), was very forward to have excommunicated the lieutenant presently, but, upon some opposition, it was put off to the next day. Thereupon the lieutenant and some three or four more of the chief men of the town informed four of the next magistrates of these proceedings, who forthwith met at Boston about it, (viz. the deputy governour, the sergeant major general, the secretary, and Mr. Hibbins). These, considering the case, sent warrant to the constable to attach some of the principal offenders (viz. three of the Hubbards and two more) to appear before them at Boston, to find sureties for their appearance at the next court, &c. Upon the day they came to Boston, but their said brother the minister came before them, and fell to expostulate with the said magistrates about the said cause, complaining against the complainants, as talebearers, &c., taking it very disdainfully that his brethren should be sent for by a constable, with other high speeches, which were so provoking, as some of the magistrates told him, that, were it not for the respect to his ministry, they would commit him. When his brethren and the rest were come in, the matters of the information were laid to their charge, which they denied for the most part. So they were bound over (each for other) to the next court of assistants. After this five others were sent for by summons (these were only for speaking untruths of the magistrates in the church). They came before the deputy governour, when he was alone, and demanded the cause of their sending for, and to know their accusers. The deputy told them so much of the cause as he could remember, and referred them to the secretary for a copy, and for their accusers he told them they knew both the men and the matter, neither was a judge bound to let a criminal offender know his accusers before the day of trial, but only in his own discretion, lest the accuser might be taken off or perverted, &c. Being required to give bond for their appearance, &c., they refused. The deputy laboured to let them see their error, and gave them time to consider of it. About fourteen days after, seeing two of them in the court, (which was kept by those four magistrates for smaller causes), the deputy required them again to enter bond for their appearance, &c., and upon their second refusal committed them in that open court.

"The general court falling out before the court of assistants, the Hubbards and the two which were committed, and others of Hingham, about ninety, (whereof Mr. Hubbert their minister was the first), presented a petition to the general court, to this effect, that whereas some of them had been bound over, and others committed by some of the magistrates for words spoken concerning the power of the general court, and their liberties, and the liberties of the church, &c., they craved that the court would hear the cause, &c. This was first presented to the deputies, who

sent it to the magistrates, desiring their concurrence with them, that the cause might be heard, &c. The magistrates, marvelling that they would grant such a petition, without desiring conference first with themselves, whom it so much concerned, returned answer, that they were willing the cause should be heard, so as the petitioners would name the magistrates whom they intended, and the matters they would lay to their charge, &c. Upon this the deputies demanded of the petitioners' agents (who were then deputies of the court) to have satisfaction in those points, whereupon they singled out the deputy governour, and two of the petitioners undertook the prosecution. Then the petition was returned again to the magistrates for their consent, &c., who being desirous that the deputies might take notice, how prejudicial to authority and the honour of the court it would be to call a magistrate to answer criminally in a cause, wherein nothing of that nature could be laid to his charge, and that without any private examination preceding, did intimate so much to the deputies, (though not directly, yet plainly enough), showing them that nothing criminal &c. was laid to his charge, and that the things objected to were the act of the court &c. yet if they would needs have a hearing, they would join in it. And indeed it was the desire of the deputy, (knowing well how much himself and the other magistrates did suffer in the cause, through the slanderous reports wherewith the deputies and the country about had been possessed), that the cause might receive a public hearing.

"The day appointed being come, the court assembled in the meeting house at Boston. Divers of the elders were present, and a great assembly of people. The deputy governour, coming in with the rest of the magistrates, placed himself beneath within the bar, and so sate uncovered. Some question was in court about his being in that place (for many both of the court and the assembly were grieved at it). But the deputy telling them, that, being criminally accused, he might not sit as judge in that cause, and if he were upon the bench, it would be a great disadvantage to him, for he could not take that liberty, to plead the cause, which he ought to be allowed at the bar, upon this the court was satisfied.

"The petitioners having declared their grievances &c. the deputy craved leave to make answer, which was to this effect, viz. that he accounted it no disgrace, but rather an honour put upon him, to be singled out from his brethren in the defence of a cause so just (as he hoped to make that appear) and of so publick concernment. And although he might have pleaded to the petition, and so have demurred in law, upon three points, 1, in that there is nothing laid to his charge, that is either criminal or unjust; 2, if he had been mistaken either in the law or in the state of the case, yet whether it were such as a judge is to be called in question for as a delinquent, when it doth not appear to be wickedness or wilfulness; for in England many erroneous judgments are reversed, and errors in proceedings rectified, and yet the judges not called in question about them; 3, in that being thus singled out from three other of the magistrates, and to answer by himself for some things, which were the act of a court, he is deprived of the just means of his defence, for many things may be justified as done by four, which are not warrantable if done by one alone, and the records of a court are a full justification of any act, while such record stands in force. But he was willing to waive this plea, and to make answer to the particular charges, to the end that the truth of the case, and of all proceedings thereupon might appear to all men.

"Hereupon the court proceeded to examine the whole cause. The deputy justified all the particulars laid to his charge, as that upon credible information of such a mutinous practice, and open disturbance of the peace, and slighting of authority, the offenders were sent for, the principal by warrant to the constable to bring them, and others by summons, and that some were bound over to the next court of assistants, and others that refused to be bound were committed; and all this according to the equity of the laws here established, and the custom and laws of England, and our constant practice here these fifteen years. And for some speeches he was charged with as spoken to the delinquents, when they came before him at his house, when none were present with him but themselves, first, he appealed to the judgment of the court, whether delinquents may be received as competent witnesses against a magistrate in such a case; then, for the words themselves, some he justified, some he explained so as no advantage could be taken of them, as that he should say, that the magistrates could try some criminal causes without a jury, that he knew no law of God or man, which required a judge to make known to the party his accusers (or rather witnesses) before the cause came to hearing. But two of them charged him to have said that it was against the law of God and man so to do, which had been absurd, for the deputy professed he knew no law against it, only a judge may sometimes, in discretion, conceal their names &c. least they should be tampered with, or conveyed out of the way &c.

"Two of the magistrates and many of the deputies were of opinion that the magistrates exercised too much power, and that the people's liberty was thereby in danger; and other of the deputies (being about half) and all the rest of the magistrates were of a different judgment, and that authority was overmuch slighted, which, if not timely remedied, would endanger the commonwealth, and bring us to a mere democracy. By occasion of this difference, there was not so orderly carriage at the hearing, as was meet, each side striving unseasonably to enforce the evidence, and declaring their judgments thereupon, which should have been reserved to a more private debate (as after it was), so as the best part of two days was spent in this publick agitation and examination of witnesses &c. This being ended, a committee was chosen of magistrates and deputies, who stated the case, as it appeared upon the whole pleading and evidence, though it cost much time, and with great difficulty did the committee come to accord upon it.

"The case being stated and agreed, the magistrates and deputies considered it apart, first the deputies, having spent a whole day, and not attaining to any issue, sent up to the magistrates to have their thoughts about it, who taking it into consideration, (the deputy always withdrawing when that matter came into debate), agreed upon these four points chiefly; 1. that the petition was false and scandalous, 2. that those who were bound over &c. and others that were parties to the disturbance at Hingham, were all offenders, though in different degrees, 3. that they and the petitioners were to be censured, 4. that the deputy governour ought to be acquit and righted &c. This being sent down to the deputies, they spent divers days about it, and made two or three returns to the magistrates, and though they found the petition false and scandalous, and so voted it, yet they would not agree to any censure. The magistrates, on the other side, were resolved for censure, and for the deputy's full acquittal. The deputies being thus hard held to it, and growing weary of the court,

for it began (3) 14, and brake not up (save one week) till (5) 5, were content they should pay the charges of the court. After, they were drawn to consent to some small fines, but in this they would have drawn in lieutenant Emes to have been fined deeply, he being neither plaintiff nor defendant, but an informer only, and had made good all the points of his information, and no offence found in him, other than that which was after adjudged worthy of admonition only; and they would have imposed the charges of the court upon the whole trained band at Hingham, when it was apparent, that divers were innocent, and had no hand in any of these proceedings. The magistrates not consenting to so manifest injustice, they sent to the deputies to desire them to join with them in calling in the help of the elders, (for they were now assembled at Cambridge from all parts of the United Colonies, and divers of them were present when the cause was publickly heard, and declared themselves much grieved to see that the deputy governour should be called forth to answer as a delinquent in such a case as this was, and one of them, in the name of the rest, had written to him to that effect, fearing lest he should apprehend over deeply of the injury &c.) but the deputies would by no means consent thereto, for they knew that many of the elders understood the cause, and were more careful to uphold the honour and power of the magistrates than themselves well liked of, and many of them (at the request of the elder and others of the church of Hingham during this court) had been at Hingham, to see if they could settle peace in the church there, and found the elder and others the petitioners in great fault &c. After this (upon motion of the deputies) it was agreed to refer the cause to arbitrators, according to an order of the court, when the magistrates and deputies cannot agree &c. The magistrates named six of the elders of the next towns, and left it to them to choose any three or four of them, and required them to name six others. The deputies finding themselves now at the wall, and not daring to trust the elders with the cause, they sent to desire that six of themselves might come and confer with the magistrates, which being granted, they came, and at last came to this agreement, viz. the chief petitioners and the rest of the offenders were severally fined, (all their fines not amounting to 50 pounds), the rest of the petitioners to bear equal share to 50 pounds more towards the charges of the court, (two of the principal offenders were the deputies of the town, Joshua Hubbert and Bozone Allen, the first was fined 20 pounds, and the other 5 pounds), lieutenant Emes to be under admonition, the deputy governour to be legally and publickly acquit of all that was laid to his charge.

“According to this agreement, (5) 3, presently after the lecture the magistrates and deputies took their places in the meeting house, and the people being come together, and the deputy governour placing himself within the bar, as at the time of the hearing &c. the governour read the sentence of the court, without speaking any more, for the deputies had (by importunity) obtained a promise of silence from the magistrates. Then was the deputy governour desired by the court to go up and take his place again upon the bench, which he did accordingly, and the court being about to arise, he desired leave for a little speech, which was to this effect.

““I suppose something may be expected from me, upon this charge that is befallen me, which moves me to speak now to you; yet I intend not to intermeddle in the proceedings of the court, or with any of the

persons concerned therein. Only I bless God, that I see an issue of this troublesome business. I also acknowledge the justice of the court, and, for mine own part, I am well satisfied, I was publicly charged, and I am publicly and legally acquitted, which is all I did expect or desire. And though this be sufficient for my justification before men, yet not so before the God, who hath seen so much amiss in my dispensations (and even in this affair) as calls me to be humble. For to be publicly and criminally charged in this court, is matter of humiliation, (and I desire to make a right use of it), notwithstanding I be thus acquitted. If her father had spit in her face, (saith the Lord concerning Miriam), should she not have been ashamed seven days? Shame had lien upon her, whatever the occasion had been. I am unwilling to stay you from your urgent affairs, yet give me leave (upon this special occasion) to speak a little more to this assembly. It may be of some good use, to inform and rectify the judgments of some of the people, and may prevent such distempers as have arisen amongst us. The great questions that have troubled the country, are about the authority of the magistrates and the liberty of the people. It is yourselves who have called us to this office, and being called by you, we have our authority from God, in way of an ordinance, such as hath the image of God eminently stamped upon it, the contempt and violation whereof hath been vindicated with examples of divine vengeance. I entreat you to consider, that when you choose magistrates, you take them from among yourselves, men subject to like passions as you are. Therefore when you see infirmities in us, you should reflect upon your own, and that would make you bear more with us, and not be severe censurers of the failings of your magistrates, when you have continual experience of the like infirmities in yourselves and others. We account him a good servant, who breaks not his covenant. The covenant between you and us is the oath you have taken of us, which is to this purpose, that we shall govern you and judge your causes by the rules of God's laws and our own, according to our best skill. When you agree with a workman to build you a ship or house &c. he undertakes as well for his skill as for his faithfulness, for it is his profession, and you pay him for both. But when you call one to be a magistrate, he doth not profess nor undertake to have sufficient skill for that office, nor can you furnish him with gifts &c. therefore you must run the hazard of his skill and ability. But if he fail in faithfulness, which by his oath he is bound unto, that he must answer for. If it fall out that the case be clear to common apprehension, and the rule clear also, if he transgresses here, the error is not in the skill, but in the evil of the will: it must be required of him. But if the cause be doubtful, or the rule doubtful, to men of such understanding and parts as your magistrates are, if your magistrates should err here, yourselves must bear it.

“For the other point concerning liberty, I observe a great mistake in the country about that. There is a twofold liberty, natural (I mean as our nature is now corrupt) and civil or federal. The first is common to men with beasts and other creatures. By this, man, as he stands in relation to man simply, hath liberty to do what he lists; it is a liberty to evil as well as to good. This liberty is incompatible and inconsistent with authority, and cannot endure the least restraint of the most just authority. The exercise and maintaining of this liberty makes men grow more evil, and in time to be worse than brute beasts; *omnes sumus licentia deteri-*

ores. That is that great enemy of truth and peace, that wild beast, which all the ordinances of God are bent against, to restrain and subdue it. The other kind of liberty I call civil or federal, it may also be termed moral, in reference to the covenant between God and man, in the moral law, and the politic covenants and constitutions amongst men themselves. This liberty is the proper end and object of authority, and cannot subsist without it; and it is a liberty to that only which is good, just, and honest. This liberty you are to stand for, with the hazard (not only of your goods, but) of your lives, if need be. Whatsoever crosseth this, is not authority, but a distemper thereof. This liberty is maintained and exercised in a way of subjection to authority; it is of the same kind of liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free. The woman's own choice makes such a man her husband; yet being so chosen, he is her lord, and she is to be subject to him, yet in a way of liberty, not of bondage; and a true wife accounts her subjection her honour and freedom, and would not think her condition safe and free, but in her subjection to her husband's authority. Such is the liberty of the church under the authority of Christ, her king and husband; his yoke is easy and sweet to her as a bride's ornaments; and if through frowardness or wantonness &c. she shake it off, at any time, she is at no rest in her spirit, until she take it up again; and whether her lord smiles upon her, and embraceth her in his arms, or whether he frowns, or rebukes, or smites her, she apprehends the sweetness of his love in all, and is refreshed, supported, and instructed by every such dispensation of his authority over her. On the other side, ye know who they are that complain of this yoke and say, let us break their bands &c. we will not have this man to rule over us. Even so, brethren, it will be between you and your magistrates. If you stand for your natural corrupt liberties, and will do what is good in your own eyes, you will not endure the least weight of authority, but will murmur, and oppose, and be always striving to shake off that yoke; but if you will be satisfied to enjoy such civil and lawful liberties, such as Christ allows you, then will you quietly and cheerfully submit unto that authority which is set over you, in all the administrations of it, for your good. Wherein, if we fail at any time, we hope we shall be willing (by God's assistance) to hearken to good advice from any of you, or in any other way of God; so shall your liberties be preserved, in upholding the honour and power of authority amongst you."

The following notes of the proceedings of the deputies and magistrates in relation to this affair were collected by Mr. Savage and published in his edition of Winthrop:—

"The *first* order of the magistrates is as follows: 'Fined the persons after named in such sums as hereafter are expressed, having been as moderate and gone as low as they any ways could with the holding up of authority in any measure, and the maintenance of justice, desiring the concurrence of the deputies herein, that at length an end may be put to this long and tedious business.

Joshua Hubbard is fined	£20 00 00
Edmond Hubbard	5 00 00
Thomas Hubbard	2 00 00
Edmond Gold	1 00 00
John Faulshame	20 00 00

John Towers	£5 00 00
Daniel Cushin	2 10 00
William Hersey	10 00 00
Mr. Bozon Allen	10 00 00
Mr. Peter Hubbard, the first that subscribed the petition, 2 00 00	

All the rest of the petitioners being fined 81, out of which number are accepted three; viz., Mr. Peter Hubbard, John Foulshame, and John Towers. The rest, making 78, are fined 20 shillings a piece, the sum of which is — £155 10.

“We have also voted, that, according to the order of the general court, for so long time as their cause hath been in handling, the petitioners shall bear the charge of the general court, the sum of which costs is to be cast up and agreed by the court when the cause is finished.”

“The House of Deputies, having issued the Hingham business before the judgment of our honoured magistrates upon the case came down, they have hereunder expressed their determinate censures upon such as they find delinquent in the case; viz., —

Joshua Hubbard is fined	£20 00 00	} £50
Anthony Eames	5 00 00	
Thomas Hubbard	4 00 00	
Edmond Hubbard	10 00 00	
Daniel Cushan	4 00 00	
William Hersey	4 00 00	
Mr. Allen, beside his proportion with the trainband. 1 00 00		
Edmond Gold	2 00 00	

“The rest of the trainband of Hingham, that have an equal vote allowed them by law for the choice of their military officers, are fined 55 pounds, to be paid by equal proportion; the which said sums of 50 and 55 pounds are laid upon the said delinquents for the satisfying of the charge of the court occasioned by the hearing of the cause, in case the said charge shall arise to the sum of 105 pounds. The deputies desire the consent of the magistrates herein.”

“Several discordant votes passed each branch before the business was brought to its close.”

After giving an account of the proceedings of the court, Winthrop remarks as follows: —

“I should have mentioned the Hingham case, what care and pains many of the elders had taken to reconcile the differences which were grown in that church. Mr. Hubbert, the pastor there, being of a Presbyterian spirit, did manage all affairs without the church's advice; which divers of the congregation not liking of, they were divided in two parts. Lieutenant Emes, &c., having complained to the magistrates, as is before expressed, Mr. Hubbert, &c., would have cast him out of the church, pretending that he told a lie; whereupon they procured the elders to write to the church, and so did some of the magistrates also; whereupon they stayed proceeding against the lieutenant for a day or two. But he and some twelve more of them, perceiving he was resolved to proceed, and finding no way of reconciliation, they withdrew from the church, and openly declared it in the congregation. This course the elders did not approve of. But being present in the court when their petition against the deputy governour was heard, Mr. Hubbert, perceiving the cause was

like to go against him and his party, desired the elders to go to Hingham to mediate a reconciliation (which he would never hearken to before, being earnestly sought by the other party and offered by the elders) in the interim of the court's adjournment for one week. They readily accepted the motion, and went to Hingham and spent two or three days there, and found the pastor and his party in great fault, but could not bring him to any acknowledgment. In their return by water they were kept twenty-four hours in the boat, and were in great danger by occasion of a tempest which arose in the night; but the Lord preserved them."

But the difficulties did not terminate here. The authority of government was resisted when the marshal attempted to levy the fines imposed on the petitioners. The following is Winthrop's account of the matter:—

"1646. 26. (1.)] The governour and council met at Boston to take order about a rescue which they were informed of to have been committed at Hingham upon the marshal, when he went to levy the fines imposed upon Mr. Hubberd their pastor and many others who joined with him in the petition against the magistrates, &c. And having taken the information of the marshal and others, they sent out summons for their appearance at another day; at which time Mr. Hubberd came not, nor sent any excuse, though it was proved that he was at home and that the summons was left at his house. Whereupon he was sent for by attachment directed to the constable, who brought him at the day of the return. And being then charged with joining in the said rescue by animating the offenders and discouraging the officer, questioning the authority of his warrant because it was not in the king's name, and standing upon his allegiance to the crown of England and exemption from such laws as were not agreeable to the laws of England, saying to the marshal that he could never know wherefore he was fined, except it were for petitioning, and, if they were so waspish that they might not be petitioned, he knew not what to say to it, &c. — all the answer he would give was, that, if he had broken any wholesome law not repugnant to the laws of England, he was ready to submit to censure. So he was bound over to the next court of assistants.

"The court being at Boston, Mr. Hubberd appeared, and the marshal's information and other concurrent testimony being read to him and his answer demanded, he desired to know in what state he stood, and what offence he should be charged with, or what wholesome law of the land, not repugnant to the law of England, he had broken. The court told him that the matters he was charged with amounted to a seditious practice, and derogation and contempt of authority. He still pressed to know what law, &c. He was told that the oath which he had taken was a law to him; and, besides, the law of God, which we were to judge by in case of a defect of an express law. He said that the law of God admitted various interpretations, &c. Then he desired to see his accusers. Upon that the marshal was called, who justified his information. Then he desired to be tried by a jury, and to have the witnesses produced *viva voce*. The secretary told him that two were present and the third was sworn to his examination (but in that he was mistaken, for he had not been sworn); but to satisfy him he was sent for and sworn in court. The matters testified against him were his speeches to the marshal before

thirty persons against our authority and government, &c. 1. That we were but as a corporation in England; 2. That by our patent (as he understood it), we could not put any man to death, nor do divers other things which we did; 3. That he knew not wherefore the general court had fined them, except it were for petitioning; and if they were so waspish (or capions) as they might not be petitioned, &c. — and other speeches tending to disparage our authority and proceedings. Accordingly a bill was drawn up, &c., and the jury found that he seemed to be ill affected to this government, and that his speeches tended to sedition and contempt of authority. Whereupon the whole court (except Mr. Bellingham, who judged him to deserve no censure, and desired in open court to have his dissent recorded) adjudged him to pay 20 pounds fine, and to be bound to his good behaviour till the next court of assistants, and then farther if the court should see cause. At this sentence his spirit rose, and he would know what the good behaviour was, and desired the names of the jury and a copy of all the proceedings, which was granted him; and so he was dismissed at present.”

In 1646 the celebrated petition of Dr. Child and six others for the abolition of “the distinctions which were maintained here, both in civil and church estate,” and that the people of this country might be wholly governed by the laws of England, was presented to the House of Deputies. Six of the petitioners were cited before the court and charged with great offences contained in this petition. They appealed to the Parliament of England, and offered security to abide by their sentence; but the court thought proper to sentence the offenders to fine and imprisonment. The petitioners then resolved to lay their case before Parliament; and Dr. Child, Mr. Vassall, and Mr. Fowle went to England for that purpose.¹ But it appears that they met with very ill success in their exertions. Their papers were published at London by Major John Child, brother of Dr. Robert Child, in a tract entitled “New England’s Jonas Cast up at London,” in allusion, probably, to the remark of Mr. Cotton in one of his sermons, “that, if any shall carry any writings or complaints against the people of God in this country to England, it would be as *Jonas in the ship*.” This tract was answered by Mr. Winslow, who was then in England, in another tract, entitled “The Salamander,” “wherein,” says Winthrop, “he cleared the justice of the proceedings” of the government here.

I introduced this notice of the petition of Dr. Child and others for the purpose of correcting an error into which Hutchinson and Neal have fallen in confounding this controversy with that of our military dispute which created so much excitement in the country. It is proper to mention, however, that Mr. Hobart was suspected of “having a hand in it,” and consequently was obliged to suffer another of the mortifications to which the relentless spirit of per-

¹ An amusing account of the superstitious terror of some of the passengers in the vessel in which the petitioners went to England, and of the ill success of their petition, may be found in Neal’s “History of New England.”

secution had subjected him. I give, however, Winthrop's account in his own words:—

“In 1646. (9). 4.] This court the business of Gorton, &c., and of the petitioners Dr. Child, &c., were taken into consideration, and it was thought needful to send some able men to England, with commission and instructions to satisfy the commissioners for plantations about those complaints; and because it was a matter of so great and general concernment, such of the elders as could be had were sent for, to have their advice in the matter. Mr. Hubbard, of Hingham, came with the rest; but the court, being informed that he had an hand in a petition which Mr. Vassall carried into England against the country in general, the governour pronounced that if any elder present had any such hand, &c., he would withdraw himself. Mr. Hubbard sitting still a good space, and no man speaking, one of the deputies informed the court that Mr. Hubbard was the man suspected; whereupon he rose and said that he knew nothing of any such petition. The governour replied, that, seeing he was now named, he must needs deliver his mind about him; which was, that, although they had no proof present about the matter of the petition, and therefore his denial was a sufficient clearing, &c., yet in regard he had so much opposed authority and offered such contempt to it, as for which he had been lately bound to his good behaviour, he thought he would (in discretion) withdraw himself, &c., whereupon he went out. Then the governour put the court in mind of a great miscarriage, in that our secretest counsels were presently known abroad, which could not be but by some among ourselves, and desired them to look at it as a matter of great unfaithfulness, and that our present consultations might be kept in the breast of the court, and not be divulged abroad, as others had been.”

Winthrop then remarks upon a special providence of God (as he terms it), in which he takes it for granted that Mr. Hobart, the people of Hingham, and Dr. Child entertained similar views, if they did not openly combine their efforts to promote them.

“I must here observe a special providence of God, pointing out his displeasure against some profane persons who took part with Dr. Child, &c., against the government and churches here. The court had appointed a general fast, to seek God (as for some other occasions, so) in the trouble which threatened us by the petitioners, &c. The pastor of Hingham, and others of his church (being of their party), made light of it, and some said they would not fast against Dr. Child and against themselves; and there were two of them (one Pitt and Johnson) who, having a great raft of masts and planks (worth forty or fifty pounds) to tow to Boston, would needs set forth about noon the day before (it being impossible they could get to Boston before the fast; but when they came at Castle Island there arose such a tempest, as carried away their raft, and forced them to cut their mast to save their lives. Some of their masts and planks they recovered after, where it had been cast on shore; but when they came with it to the Castle, they were forced back again, and were so oft put back with contrary winds, &c., as it was above a month before they could bring all the remainder to Boston.”

The editor of Winthrop in noticing these remarks very justly observes, that “unless we be always careful to consider the cause

of any special providence, we may fail in our views of the displeasure of God ;” and notices the fact that the clergy, when they came to this town to reduce the church members to sobriety, “were kept twenty-four hours in the boat, and were in great danger by occasion of a tempest.”

The last time at which Mr. Hobart was made to feel the displeasure of the government was in 1647. Winthrop mentions it in the following manner : —

“4. (6). There was a great marriage to be solemnized at Boston. The bridegroom being of Hingham, Mr. Hubbard’s church, he was procured to preach, and came to Boston to that end. But the magistrates, hearing of it, sent to him to forbear. The reasons were, 1. for that his spirit had been discovered to be adverse to our ecclesiastical and civil government, and he was a bold man, and would speak his mind, 2. we were not willing to bring in the English custom of ministers performing the solemnity of marriage, which sermons at such times might induce, but if any minister were present, and would bestow a word of exhortation, &c., it was permitted.”

I have thus gleaned from Winthrop all the facts which his valuable journal contains, relating in any manner to the military difficulties in this town, and to the conduct of the most prominent individuals concerned in them.

The dispassionate reader, while he will give to Winthrop all the credit to which his impartiality entitles him, cannot fail to discover some circumstances which tend to extenuate the criminality of the conduct of a large and respectable portion of the inhabitants of this town. The convictions which the deputy governor entertained of the disorderly and seditious course of Mr. Hobart and his friends were deep and strong ; and in some instances his conduct indicated anything but a charitable spirit towards those whose principal error (if any) consisted in their attachment to more liberal views of government than those generally entertained at that time.

Winthrop acknowledges, that “the great questions that troubled the country were about the authority of the magistrates and the liberty of the people.” “Two of the magistrates and many of the deputies,” esteemed for piety, prudence, and justice, “were of opinion that the magistrates exercised too much power, and that the people’s liberty was thereby in danger,” and the tendency of their principles and conduct was (in the opinion of the deputy governor), to have brought the commonwealth “to a mere democracy.”

Thus we learn that one of the military company here professed “he would die at the sword’s point, if he might not have the choice of his own officers.” Some of the principles and privileges for which our fathers contended, were undoubtedly too liberal and republican for the spirit of the age in which they lived. They were, perhaps, injudicious and indiscreet in their

endeavors to promote their views ; and probably in some instances might not have expressed that respect for the constituted authorities to which their character entitled them. The most superficial reader, however, may discover in the conduct of the deputy governor something of the spirit of bigotry which was, unfortunately, too often allowed to affect the judgments of the wisest and best of men at that time, and which operated very much to the injury of those who entertained more liberal opinions in politics and religion. The deputies, although conscious of the disorder which such principles might cause in the community, did not feel so strong a disregard of the motives of the people of Hingham, which impelled them to the course which they pursued, as to induce them to consent to impose on them heavy fines, without great reluctance.

The deputy governor appears to have been very sensitive on the subject of innovations upon the authority of government, and strongly bent, not only upon punishing, but desirous of publicly disgracing the "profane" people of Hingham. He seems to have "engulphed Bible, Testament, and all, into the common law," as authority for the severe measures which were taken to mortify their feelings and to check the spread of principles so democratic in their tendency, and so dangerous to the interests of the commonwealth. Accordingly, we find that the magistrates sent to Mr. Hobart to forbear delivering a discourse on the occasion of the marriage of one of his church, at Boston, among other reasons, "because he was a bold man, and would speak his mind."

The effect of this controversy does not appear to have been ultimately injurious to the most conspicuous individuals engaged in it. Mr. Hobart, the pastor of Hingham, enjoyed the esteem of his people, and as has been before remarked, was relieved from the severe penalties which he incurred, by the liberality of the people of the town. His brother Joshua was afterwards frequently a deputy, and in 1674 he was honored by an election to the office of Speaker to the House of Deputies.

It is to be admitted that the excitement necessarily caused by the agitation of this business served to retard the growth and prosperity of the town ; and while the effects of the displeasure of the government were operating to its injury, many of the inhabitants removed to other places.

The affairs of the church were apparently in a peaceable and prosperous condition after the conclusion of this troublesome affair. Nothing of importance occurred until the declining strength of the venerable pastor necessitated the settlement of a successor in the person of Mr. John Norton, in 1678. Mr. Hobart was now in his seventy-fifth year, and he had served this people faithfully and with marked ability for over forty-three years.

THE LIFE OF MR. PETER HOBART.

BY COTTON MATHER.

It was a saying of Alphonsus (whom they sir-named "the wise, King of Arragon,") that "among so many things as are by men possessed or pursued in the course of their lives, all the rest are baubles, besides old wood to burn, old wine to drink, old friends to converse with, and old books to read." Now, there having been Protestant and reformed colonies here formed, in a *new* world, and those colonies now growing *old*, it will certainly be no unwise thing for them to converse with some of their *old friends*, among which one was Mr. Peter Hobart, whom therefore a *new book* shall now present unto my readers.

Mr. Peter Hobart was born at or near Hingham, a market town in the county of Norfolk, about the latter end of the year 1604. His parents were eminent for piety, and even from their youth "feared God above many;" wherein their zeal was more conspicuous by the impiety of the neighbourhood, among whom there were but three or four in the whole town that minded serious religion, and these were sufficiently maligned by the irreligious for their Puritanism. These parents of our Hobart were such as had obtained each other from the God of heaven, by Isaac-like prayers unto him, and such as afterwards "besieged Heaven" with a continual importunity for a blessing upon their children, whereof the second was this our Peter. This their son was, like another Samuel, from his infancy dedicated by them unto the ministry, and in order thereunto, sent betimes unto a grammar school; whereto, such was his desire of learning, that he went several miles on foot every morning, and by his early appearance there, still shamed the sloth of others. He went afterwards unto the free-school at Lyn, from whence, when he was by his master judged fit for it, he was admitted into a colledge in the University of Cambridge; where he remained, studied, profited, until he proceeded Batchellor of Arts; giving all along an example of sobriety, gravity, aversion from all vice, and inclination to the service of God.

Retiring then from the university, he taught a grammar school; but he lodged in the house of a conformist minister, who, though he were no friend unto Puritans, yet he employed this our young Hobart sometimes to preach for him; and when asked, "What his opinion of this young man was?" he said, "I do highly approve his abilities; he will make an able preacher, but I fear he will be too precise." When the time for it came he returned unto the university, and proceeded Master of Arts: but the rest of his time in England was attended with much *unsettlement* of his condition. He was employed here and there, as godly people could obtain permission from the parson of the parish, who upon any little disgust would recal that permission: and yet all this while, by the blessing of God upon his own diligence and discretion, and the frugality of his virtuous consort, he lived comfortably. The last place of his residence in England was in the town of Haverhil, where he was a lecturer, laborious and successful in the vineyard of our Lord.

His parents, his brethren, his sisters, had not, without a great affliction to him, embarked for New-England; but some more time after this, the cloud of prelatical impositions and persecutions grew so black upon him,

that the solicitations of his friends obtained from him a resolution for New-England also, where he hoped for a more settled abode, which was most agreeable to his inclination.

Accordingly, in the summer of the year 1635, he took ship, with his wife and four children, and after a voyage by constant sickness rendered very tedious to him, he arrived at Charlestown, where he found his desired relations got safe before him. Several towns now addressed him to become their minister; but he chose with his father's family and some other Christians to form a new plantation, which they called Hingham; and there gathering a church, he continued a faithful pastor and an able preacher for many years. And his old people at Haverhil indeed, in some time after, sent most importunate letters unto him, to invite his return for England; and he had certainly returned, if the letters had not so miscarried, that before his advice to them, there fell out some remarkable and invincible hindrances of his removal.

Not long after this, he had (as his own expression for it was) "his heart rent out of his breast," by the death of his consort; but his Christian, patient, and submissive resignation was rewarded by his marriage to a second, that proved a rich blessing unto him. His house was also edified and beautified with many children, on whom when he looked he would say sometimes with much thankfulness, "Behold, thus shall the man be blessed that feareth the Lord!" and for whom he employed many tears in his prayers to God, that they might be happy, and, like another Job, offered up his daily supplications.

His love to learning made him strive hard that his hopeful sons might not go without a learned education; and accordingly we find four or five of them wearing laurels in the catalogue of our graduates; and several of them are at this day worthy preachers of the gospel in our churches.

He was mostly a morning student, not meriting the name of *Homo Lectissimus*, as he in the witty epigrammatist, from his *long lying a bed*; and yet he would improve the darkness of the evening also for solemn, fixed, and illuminating meditations. He was much admired for *well-studied sermons*; and even in the midst of secular diversions and distractions, his active mind would be busie at providing materials for the composure of them. He much valued that rule, *study standing*; and until old age and weakness compelled him, he rarely would study sitting. . . . And when he had an opportunity to hear a sermon from any other minister, he did it with such a diligent and reverent attention, as made it manifest that he worshipped God in doing of it; and he was very careful to be present still, at the beginning of the exercises, counting it a recreation to sit and wait for the worship of God.

Moreover, his heart was knit in a most sincere and hearty love towards pious men, though they were not in all things of his own perswasion. He would admire the grace of God in good men, though they were of sentiments contrary unto his; and he would say, "I can carry them in my bosome:" nor was he by them otherwise respected.

There was deeply rooted in him a strong antipathy to all *profanities*, whereof he was a faithful reprove, both in publick and in private; and when his reproofs prevailed not, he would "weep in secret places."

Drinking to excess, and mispence of precious *time* in tipling or talking with vain persons, which he saw grown too common, was an evil so extremely offensive to him, that he would call it "sitting at meat in an idol's temple;" and when he saw that vanity grow upon the more high profes-

sors of religion, it was yet more distasteful to him, who in his own behaviour was a great example of temperance.

Pride, expressed in a gaiety and bravery of apparel, would also cause him with much compassion to address the young persons with whom he saw it *budding*, and advise them to correct it, with more care to *adorn their souls* with such things as were of *great price before God*: and here likewise his own example joined *handsomeness* with *gravity*, and a moderation that could not endure a show. But there was no sort of men from whom he more *turned away* than those who, under a pretence of zeal for church discipline, were very pragmatical in *controversies*, and furiously set upon having all things carried *their way*, which they would call "the rule," but at the same time were most insipid creatures, destitute of the "life and power of godliness," and perhaps *immoral* in their conversations. To these he would apply a saying of Mr. Cotton's, "that some men are all church and no Christ."

He was a person that met with many temptations and afflictions, which are better forgotten than remembered, but he was internally and is now eternally a gainer by them. It is remarked of the Patriarch Jacob that when he was a very old man, and much older than the most that lived after him, he complained, "Few and evil have been the days of the years of my life," in which complaint the *few* is explained by the *evil*. His days were *winter-days*, and spent in the *darkness* of sore calamity. Winter-days are twenty-four hours long as well as other days, yea, longer, if the equation of time should be mathematically considered, yet we count them the *shorter days*. Thus, although our Hobart lived unto old age, he might call his days *few*, because they had been *evil*. But "mark this perfect man, and behold this upright one; for the end of this man was peace." In the spring of the year 1670, he was visited with a sickness that seemed the "messenger of death;" but it was his humble desire that, by having his life prolonged a little further, he might see the education of his own younger children perfected, and bestow more labour also upon the conversion of the young people in his congregation. "I have travelled in the ministry in this place thirty-five years, and might it please God so far to lengthen out my days, as to make it up forty, I should not, I think desire any more." Now, the Lord heard this desire of his praying servant, and added no less than *eight* years more unto his days. The most part of which time, except the last three-quarters of a year, he was employed in the publick services of his ministry.

Being recovered from his illness, he proved that he did not flatter with his lips in the vows that he had made for his recovery, for he now set himself with great fervor to gather the *children* of his church under the saving *wings* of the Lord Jesus Christ, and in order thereunto he preached many pungent sermons on Eccl. xi. 9, 10, and Eccl. xii. 1, and used many other successful endeavours.

Though his labours were not without success, yet the success was not so general and notable but that he would complain, "Alas, for the barrenness of my ministry!" And when he found his lungs decay by *old age* and *fever*, he would clap his hands on his breast, and say, "The bellows are burnt, the founder has melted in vain!" At length, infirmities grew so fast upon this painful servant of our Lord, that in the summer of the year 1678 he seemed apace drawing on to his end, but after some revivals he again got abroad; however, he seldom, if ever, preached after it, but only administered the *sacraments*. In this time his *humility*, and consequently

all the other graces which God gives unto the humble, grew exceedingly and observably; and hence he took delight in hearing the commendations of other men, though sometimes they were so unwisely uttered as to carry some *diminutions* unto himself, and he set himself particularly to put all respect and honour upon the ministers that came in the time of his weakness to supply his place. After and under his confinement, the singing of psalms was an exercise wherein he took a particular delight, saying, "That it was the work of heaven, which he was willing to anticipate." But about eight weeks before his expiration, he did with his aged hand ordain a successor; which, when he had performed with much solemnity, he did afterwards with an assembly of ministers and other Christians at his own house, joyfully sing the song of aged Simeon, "Thy servant now lettest thou depart in peace." He had now "nothing to do but to die," and he spent his hours accordingly in assiduous preparations, not without some dark intervals of *temptation*, but at last with "light arising in darkness" unto him. While his *exteriour* was *decaying*, his *interiour* was *renewing* every day, until the twentieth day of January, 1678, when he quietly and silently resigned his holy soul unto its faithful Creator.

EPITAPHIUM

D. PETRI HOBARTI.

*Ossa sub hoc Saxo Latitant, defossa Sepulchro, Spiritus in Cælo,
carcere, missus agit.*

Mr. Savage, the learned editor of "Winthrop's Journal," says of this mention of Mr. Hobart in the "Magnalia":—

"As usual, Mather proves his kindness more than his accuracy; for he speaks of Hobart as having been a minister at Haverhill, in England, and without hesitation affirms that he was earnestly invited to return thither after he had been here some years. Hobart's own journal does not encourage such a representation, and all other old writings in our Hingham uniformly claim the derivation of the pastor and flock from the village of the same name in Norfolk. This is probably a mere blunder, for the ecclesiastical historian, as he has sometimes been absurdly called, has repeated correctly some things,—as that he was born in 1604 and died January, 1678–9. Mather says he took ship in the *summer* of 1635, when we know it was in April; and he adds that, on arriving at Charlestown, 'he found his desired relations got safe there before him.' But his father had been here nearly two years, and two of his brothers, at least, not less than one year, so that he, no doubt, had letters from them before leaving home. From Mather, too, we might be in doubt whether he had 'four, or five' sons in the ministry, though the author had certainly inquired of one of them. Such is the customary laxness of the 'Magnalia.'"

Rev. John Norton, the second minister, was born in Ipswich about 1650, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1671, Chief-Justice Sewall being one of his classmates. He was ordained colleague pastor with Mr. Hobart, Nov. 27, 1678. Of Mr. Norton little is known. His ministry seems to have been for the most part quiet and peaceable. He is described as a man of amiable character, fervent piety, and religious zeal, a faithful and beloved

pastor. Only one of his sermons was printed. This was an Election Sermon, delivered on May 26, 1708. Judge Sewall makes the following entry in his "Diary": —

"Midweek, May 26, 1708. Mr. Jno. Norton preaches a Flattering Sermon as to the Governour."

"May 27. I was with a Committee in the morn. . . . and so by God's good providence absent when Mr. Corwin and Cushing were order'd to Thank Mr. Norton for his sermon and desire a Copy."

Praise of Governor Dudley was distasteful to Judge Sewall, who was opposed to the policy of the Governor.

March 26, 1710, Judge Sewall "went to Hingham to Meeting, heard Mr. Norton from Psal. cxlv. 18. Setting forth the Propitiousness of God."

Mr. Norton died Oct. 3, 1716, in the sixty-sixth year of his age, and the thirty-eighth year of his ministry.

It was during the ministry of Mr. Norton that the first meeting-house became too small for the growing town, and a second house was erected.

The first meeting-house was built shortly after the gathering of the church in 1635. It was on the main street, on a hill in front of the present site of the Derby Academy. It was surrounded by a palisade erected in 1645 "to prevent any danger that may come into this town by any assault of the Indians," and was surmounted by a belfry with a bell. Around it upon the slope of the hill the dead were buried. The hill was removed in 1831, and the remains, which were disinterred by the removal, were buried within the old fort in the Hingham cemetery, and a monument erected over them by the town, bearing the inscription "To the first settlers of Hingham. Erected by the Town, 1839."

The first meeting-house was undoubtedly a rude structure, but there are indications that it was not wholly without ornament. For forty-five years it was the only house for public worship in the town.

Jan. 19, 1679-80, the town agreed to build a new meeting-house "with all convenient speed," and a committee was appointed to view the meeting-houses of other towns, for the purpose of ascertaining the dimensions of a building necessary to accommodate the inhabitants, and the probable expense. This committee were to report to the town at the next town-meeting in May following.

May 3, 1680, the Selectmen were directed to "carry on the business to effect about building a new meeting-house," and it was voted "to have the new meeting-house set up in the place where the old one doth now stand." On this last question the Town Records give the names of thirty-four persons voting in the affirmative, and eleven in the negative.

Aug. 11, 1680, the dimensions of the house were fixed by the town as follows: length, 35 feet; breadth, 45 feet; and height

of the posts "twenty, or one and twenty feet," with galleries on one side and at both ends.

May 2, 1681, the town approved of the action of the Selectmen in relation to the building of the new meeting-house, and the place where it was to be set. Thirty-seven persons dissented from this vote. These transactions were brought to the notice of the Governor, and the authority of the magistrates interposed.

The following are copies of papers in the State archives : —

BOSTON, May 16th, 1681.

The Governo^r and Magistrates having considered the p^rsent motions in Hingham relating to the placing of a New meeting house, and also perceiving by Information of the Hon^d W^m Stoughton and Joseph Dudley Esq^r who were desired to view the place of the present House (which is judged to be inconvenient by them), do therefore hereby disallow of the setting up of a New meeting house either in the old place or in the plaine. And do further order that a new meeting of all persons in the Towne who have right to vote in such cases be speedily ordered at which it may be fairly voted where to place the new meeting house, and the Selectmen are hereby required to make a speedy returne of the number of votes to the Honrd Governo^r.

JN^o. HULL, p^r order.

Superscribed to the Selectmen of Hingham, to be communicated to the Towne.

At a Towne meeting holden at Hingham on the 24th day of May, 1681, Thomas Andrews was Chosen moderator of that meeting, and at the said meeting the vote passed by papers, with seventy-three hands for the new meeting house that is now building in Hingham to be set in the convenientest place in Captaine Hobart's land, next or nearest to Samuell Thaxter's house.

As Attest, DANIELL CUSHING, Towne Clarke.

26 May, 1681.

The magis^{ts} having Considered the Returne of the Selectmen of Hingham in referrenc to the voate for setting the meeting house there, Doe Approove of said vote and Judge meete, all Circumstances considered, that the new meeting house be erected accordingly in the convenientest place in Cap^t Hubbards land neerest to Samuell Thaxte's house.

Past by y^e Council,

EDW^d RAWSON, Secret^y

And so, after a controversy of more than a year the location of the new house was settled. Immediate measures were taken to carry the votes of the town into effect. July 8, 1681, Capt. Joshua Hobart conveyed to the town by deed of gift the site for the meeting-house, which is the same upon which it now stands.

The frame of the meeting-house was raised on the 26th, 27th, and 28th days of July, 1681, and it was opened for public worship Jan. 8, 1681-82. It cost the town £430 and the old house,

the necessary amount being raised by a rate which had been made in October, 1680.

There is a tradition that the site for the house was fixed on the Lower Plain, and that on the night preceding the day appointed for the raising of the frame it was carried to the spot where the house now stands; but there is no record of a vote of the town fixing the site on the Plain, and the story does not have a very plausible foundation.

After the death of Mr. Norton the parish was without a settled minister for a period of twenty months. During this interval Mr. Samuel Fisk and Mr. Thomas Prince were invited to take the office, but neither accepted the invitation. Towards the latter part of the year 1717 Mr. Ebenezer Gay preached as a candidate, and on Dec. 30, 1717, the church and congregation by their unanimous votes invited him to become their minister. Mr. Gay accepted the invitation, and was ordained June 11, 1718.

Mr. Gay was born in Dedham, Aug. 26, 1696.¹ He was graduated from Harvard College in 1714, being one of a class of eleven members, of whom four were from Hingham.

At less than twenty-two years of age this remarkable man began his ministry here. "He was a burning and a shining light," and this people did "rejoice in his light for a season;" his ministry falling short, by a few months only, of seventy years. He died on Sunday morning, March 8, 1787, when he was preparing for the services of the day, in the 91st year of his age. He received the degree of S. T. D. from Harvard College in 1785.

MEMOIR OF THE REV. DR. GAY.

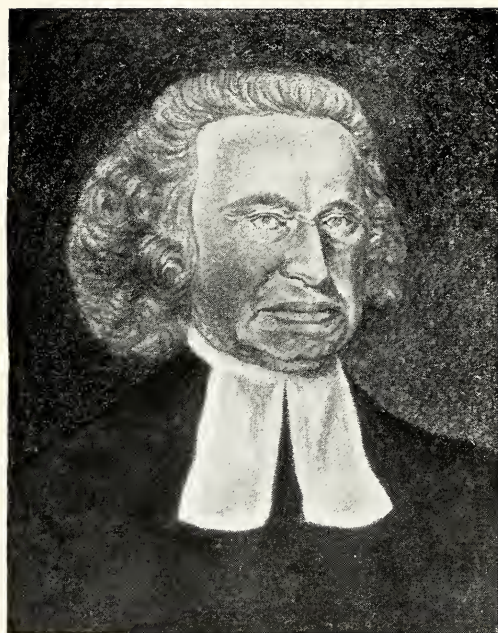
BY SOLOMON LINCOLN.

The Rev. Dr. Gay was the third minister of this my native town, and of the parish in which I was born and nurtured. Though he had passed away before I came upon the stage, I have had a good opportunity of exploring the best sources of information concerning him, and of gathering many traditionary reminiscences illustrative of his character.

Dr. Gay outlived two generations of his parishioners; and not one of those who was a member of the parish at the time of his birth, was living at his decease. Nor can I ascertain that a single individual who was an acting member at the time of his ordination survived him. More than three fourths of a century has elapsed since his decease, yet his memory is preserved fresh in the traditions of the generations who knew him long and well. I have known many persons who recollected him in his old age.

He was of about the middle size, of dignified and patriarchal appearance, and, if we can judge of his features as delineated by the pencil of Hazlitt, they were not particularly handsome. He had, however, in the recollection of those who knew him, a grave, yet benignant expression of

¹ August 15, 1696. — *Dedham Records.*



Ebenezer Gay -

countenance. Those who loved him held him in such affection and reverence that they would not admit that Hazlitt's portrait was not a beautiful picture.

The Hon. Alden Bradford, in his Historical Sketch of Harvard University, published in the American Quarterly Register, in May, 1837, states that he recollected seeing three venerable and learned men, — Dr. Gay, Dr. Chauncy, and Dr. Appleton, — pass through the college yard to the Library. "Dr. Gay and Dr. Chauncy were on a visit to Dr. Appleton, and they walked up to the chapel together, two being nearly ninety years old, and the other, Dr. Chauncy, about eighty-three. It excited great attention at the time." Great intimacy existed between these three patriarchs during their long and useful lives. Chauncy and Gay died in the same year. Appleton's death took place about three years earlier. At the ordination of Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Simeon Howard, as pastor of the West Church, in Boston, Dr. Chauncy preached the Sermon, Dr. Gay gave the Charge, and Dr. Appleton presented the Fellowship of the Churches. They were often associated in similar services.

The earliest sermon of Dr. Gay's which was printed was delivered at the ordination of Rev. Joseph Green, at Barnstable, from Acts xiv. 15, — "We are also men of like passions with you," — which was much admired for its wise lessons, seasonable admonitions, and moving exhortations. His classmate (Foxcroft) accompanied its publication with a Prefatory Address "To the Reader," commending the sermon in the most affectionate terms. Towards the close of this most impressive discourse, we find the following passages in Dr. Gay's peculiar vein. Speaking of the candidate for ordination, Joseph Green, he says: "We trust that he will be a JOSEPH unto his BROTHERS, whom he is to feed with the *Bread of Life*, and that God sendeth him here to preserve their Souls from Perishing. The Lord make him a *fruitful Bough*, even a *fruitful Bough by a well*, grafted into the *Tree of Life*, and always GREEN, and *flourishing in the Courts of our God*."

Dr. Gay was remarkable in the selection and application of the texts of his sermons. Having for a long time been unsuccessful in procuring a well of water on his homestead, he introduced the subject into his prayers, and also preached a sermon from Num. xxi. 17, "Then Israel sang this song, Spring up, O well, sing ye unto it." In 1728 he delivered a lecture in his own pulpit "to bring Lot's wife to remembrance," from the text in Luke xvii. 32, "Remember Lot's wife," and entitled this very able and interesting lecture, "A Pillar of Salt to Season a Corrupt Age." The text of his sermon preached at the instalment of the Rev. Ezra Carpenter, at Keene, in 1753, was from Zech. ii. 1, "I lift up mine eyes again, and looked, and behold a man with a *measuring line* in his hand."

Whatever may have been the theological views entertained by Dr. Gay in the early part of his ministry, it is well understood that he sympathized with the spirit of free inquiry, which gradually wrought a change in the opinions of many eminent divines, commencing about the middle of the last century.

In his Convention Sermon of 1746, he attributes dissensions among the clergy to "ministers so often choosing to insist upon the offensive peculiarities of the party they had espoused, rather than upon the more mighty things in which we are all agreed."

He was opposed to creeds, or written Articles of Faith, proposed by men. He thus expresses himself, in 1751, in his sermon at the ordina-

tion of Rev. Jonathan Dorby, at Scituate : " And 't is pity any man, at his entrance into the ministry, should, in his ordination vows, get a snare to his soul by subscribing, or any ways engaging to preach according to another rule of faith, creed, or confession, which is merely of human prescription or imposition."

He was a warm friend of the celebrated Dr. Mayhew, of Boston, whose biographer thinks the latter was indebted to Dr. Gay for the adoption of the " liberal and rational views " which he embraced.

President John Adams, in a letter to Dr. Morse, dated May 15, 1815, remarks as follows : " Sixty years ago my own minister, Rev. Lemuel Bryant, Dr. Jonathan Mayhew, of the West Church, in Boston, Rev. Mr. Shute, of Hingham, Rev. John Brown, of Cohasset, and perhaps equal to all, if not above all, Rev. Dr. Gay, of Hingham, were Unitarians."

By some, who fully understand the position of Dr. Gay after the middle of the last century, he has been claimed to have been the father of American Unitarianism. This must be conceded, that his discourses will be searched in vain, after that point of time, for any discussions of controversial theology, any advocacy of the peculiar doctrine regarded as orthodox, or the expression of any opinions at variance with those of his distinguished successor in the same pulpit, the Rev. Dr. Ware.

But I cannot leave Dr. Gay without adverting to his political opinions, for our traditionary information concerning them finely illustrates his character. He was opposed to the measures which preceded the American Revolution and Declaration of Independence. His sympathies were not with the Whigs. Yet, such was his discretion that he maintained his position at the head of a large and intelligent parish, comprising all shades of political opinion, but in the main Whigs, without alienating the affection of his people or impairing his usefulness. On one occasion he and his friend and neighbor, Dr. Shute, who was an ardent Whig, were invited to address the people in town-meeting on a political question, and they both succeeded so well that the town gave them a vote of thanks. Still, Dr. Gay's political sentiments were well understood, and were a cause of occasional uneasiness among his parishioners during the period of the Revolution. We have this anecdote from an authentic source : It was a part of the duty of the Committee of Correspondence, Inspection, and Safety to call upon suspected citizens, and those known to be loyalists, to demand a search for arms. It was proposed that the Committee should call upon Dr. Gay and demand his arms, probably not because they supposed he had any of which he would make improper use against the new government, but because the opportunity was a good one to give him a sort of official admonition that he held obnoxious sentiments, in which some of the most influential of his people did not share. That the thing to be done was a little aggravating did not take away the zest of doing it ; it would have been ungenerous also, had there not been a very perfect accord between Dr. Gay and his parish, as pastor and people, on all subjects save politics. The Committee presented themselves before the Doctor, who received them in his study, standing, and with entire calmness and dignity, when he inquired of them, " What do you wish with me, gentlemen ? "

" We have come, sir, in accordance with our duty as the Committee of Safety, to ask you what arms you have in the house."

He looked at them kindly, perhaps a little reproachfully, for a moment or two before answering, and then said, laying his hand upon a large

Bible on the table by which he stood, "There, my friends, are *my* arms, and I trust to find them ever sufficient for me."

The Committee retired with some precipitation, discomfited by the dignified manner and implied rebuke of Dr. Gay, and the chairman was heard to say to his associates, as they passed out of the yard, "The old gentleman is always ready."

Notwithstanding the political opinions entertained by Dr. Gay, he found among the clergy who held opposite views his most ardent friends. The intercourse between him and the Rev. Dr. Shute, of the Second Parish, who was a zealous Whig, was of the most friendly character, and he was on excellent terms with Mr. Smith, of Weymouth, the father of Mrs. John Adams, and Mr. Brown of Cohasset, who, at one time was chaplain to the troops in Nova Scotia, before the Revolution.

Dr. Gay's son, Jotham Gay, was a captain in the same department. The Doctor, in writing to Mr. Brown, says, "I wish you may visit Jotham and minister good instruction to him and his company, and furnish him with suitable sermons in print, or in your own very legible, if not very intelligible manuscripts, to read to his men, who are without a preacher, — in the room of one, constitute Jotham curate."

I think I may safely say that New England could boast of few ministers during the last century who exerted a wider influence than Dr. Gay.

Many amusing and characteristic anecdotes are told of Dr. Gay. The following will illustrate his ready wit and humor.

During the Revolutionary War, a little before the time of the annual Thanksgiving, and when it was generally expected that there would be a great deficiency of the foreign fruits, as raisins, currants, etc., with which that festival had abounded, several English vessels laden with those productions were driven by a storm upon our coast, captured, and brought into Boston. Dr. Gay, who was considered a prudent loyalist, was accustomed on Thanksgiving Days to make mention in his prayer of the special blessings of the year. Such a token of Divine favor did not escape without due notice. Accordingly, in his Thanksgiving prayer, he gratefully acknowledged the unexpected bounty somewhat after this sort: "Oh Lord, who art the infinite Disposer of all things, who rulest the winds and the waves according to thy own good pleasure, we devoutly thank thee for the gracious interposition of thy Providence in wafting upon our shores so many of thy rich bounties, to make glad the dwellings of thy people on this joyful occasion." Shortly after its occurrence, some one repeated the Doctor's ejaculation to Samuel Adams, who, with his usual promptness and decision, exclaimed, "That is trimming with the Almighty."

Dr. Gay had, for some time, missed the hay from his barn, and was satisfied that it was stolen. With a view to detect the thief, Dr. Gay took a dark lantern and stationed himself near his barn. In due time a person whom he knew passed along into the barn, and quickly came out with as large a load of hay as he could carry upon his back. The Doctor, without saying a word, fol-

lowed the thief took the candle out of his dark lantern, stuck it into the bundle of hay, and then retreated. In a moment the hay was in a light blaze, and the fellow, throwing it from him in utter consternation, ran away from his perishing booty. The Doctor kept the affair a secret, even from his own family, and within a day or two the thief came to him in great agitation, and told him he wished to confess to him a grievous sin,—that he had been tempted to steal some of his hay, and as he was carrying it away the Almighty was so angry with him that he had sent fire from heaven, and set it to blazing upon his back. The Doctor agreed to forgive him on condition of his never repeating the offence.

A young minister having preached his first sermon in Dr. Gay's pulpit, and having, as he thought, done it with considerable eloquence, was anxious to obtain the approbation of his learned brother. "Tell me sincerely what you think of this first effort of mine." "I think it sensible and well written," replied Dr. Gay, "but another text would have been more appropriate." "What would you have selected, sir?" "When you preach it again, I would advise you to prefix this text, 'Alas, master, for it was borrowed.'"

On one occasion Dr. Barnes, of Scituate, preached for Dr. Gay, when he was at home to hear him. The manner of Dr. Barnes was exceedingly drawling, and when the services were concluded, and the two clergymen were on their way home, Dr. Gay said: "Dr. Barnes, your discourse was excellent, but you spoil all you say by your manner. Your method of *drawling* out your words is so intolerable that you put nearly all my people to sleep." To which frank testimony Dr. Barnes then and there made no reply. Now it happened that Dr. Gay had an unusually large mouth. In the afternoon Dr. Barnes again occupied the sacred desk, and after going through the preliminary services,—putting the congregation, as usual, to sleep in the long prayer, he came to the sermon. "My text, my brethren," he said, "may be found in the eleventh verse of the fourth chapter of the Book of Exodus, and is in these words,"—he paused, and looking down over the high pulpit into the pew of Dr. Gay beneath, and upon the very top of Dr. Gay's head, he proceeded with a drawl more pronounced than ever, but with a manner most emphatic, "in these words: 'Who—hath—made—man's—mouth.'" Dr. Gay had no occasion then to complain of the drowsiness of his congregation, for they all woke up and audibly tittered.

The old Arminian and Calvinistic clergy, ere the bitter controversy broke out, used to meet and criticise, in a friendly way, each other's theology. In the same association met Dr. Gay and Dr. Dunbar,—the former representing Arminianism, the latter Calvinism. It fell to the lot of Dr. Dunbar to preach before the Association. He felt moved to be very positive, and make a very distinct enunciation of Calvinism. With each of the five points

he would bring down his fist upon the desk, with the exclamation, "This is the gospel!" First, total depravity was depicted, with the emphatic endorsement, "This is the gospel!" Then election and reprobation, then irresistible grace, then effectual calling, and so on to the end; and under each a tremendous sledge blow on the pulpit, with "This is the gospel!" After service the ministers met, and each in turn was asked by the moderator to give his views of the sermon. Dr. Gay had a sly, genial humor, which diffused good-nature through the clerical body he belonged to, and kept out of it the theological odium. His turn came to criticise the sermon, and he delivered himself in this way:—

"The sermon reminded me of the earliest efforts at painting. When the art was in its infancy, and the first rude drawings were made, they wrote the name of an animal under the figure which was drawn, so that the people could be sure to identify it. Under one rude figure you would see written, 'This is a horse;' under another, 'This is an ox;' and so on. When the art is perfected a little, this becomes unnecessary, and the animal is recognized without the underscript. I am greatly obliged to my brother Dunbar, in this infancy of the art, that he helped me in this way to identify the gospel. As I followed him through the five figures which he sketched for us, I must confess that unless he had written under each one of them, in large letters, 'This is the gospel!' I never should have known it."

The following is from an article in the *Massachusetts Gazette*, shortly after his decease:—

"His prudent and obliging conduct rendered him amiable and beloved as a neighbour. His tender feelings for the distressed induced him to afford relief to the poor, according to his ability. His beneficent actions indicated the practical sense he had of the Lord's own words, 'It is more blessed to give than to receive.' The serenity of his mind and evenness of his temper, under the infirmities of advanced years, made him agreeable to his friends, and continued to the last the happiness which had so long subsisted in his family; in which he always presided with great tenderness and dignity."

Dr. Gay retained his mental faculties in a remarkable degree of vigor to the very close of his life. In his celebrated sermon, entitled "The Old Man's Calendar," delivered Aug. 26, 1781, from the text, "And now, lo, I am this day fourscore and five years old" (*Joshua xiv. 10*), in speaking of his parishioners he says, "I retain a grateful sense of the kindness (injuries I remember none) which I have received from them." This sermon was reprinted in England, translated into the Dutch language and published in Holland, and several editions were published in this country.

In a note attached to *Rev. Peter Hobart's Diary*, written by Nehemiah Hobart, we read:—

"The Rev^d Mr. Gay, the third pastor of the town, gave us an excellent sermon, Sept. 17th, 1735, on the conclusion of the first century, from 1 Chron. xxix. 15."

It was during the ministry of Dr. Gay that the East, or Second, Precinct was formed and a church established at Conohasset (now Cohasset).

In 1713 the proprietors of the undivided lands of Hingham gave their consent to the erection of a meeting-house by the inhabitants of Conohasset "on that land called the Plain."

At a town-meeting, March 7, 1714-15, the inhabitants of Conohasset "desired the town that they would be pleased to give their consent that they might be made a precinct, or that they might be allowed something out of the town treasury to help to maintain the worship of God amongst them, or that they might be abated that which they pay to the minister to maintain the worship of God at the *Town*; and the vote of the town passed in the *negative* concerning all the forementioned particulars."

This petition having been rejected, the inhabitants of Conohasset presented their case to the General Court, but the inhabitants of Hingham opposed their petition and a committee was chosen "to give answer to it" at the General Court in June, 1715.

In July, 1715, the town voted to remit to the inhabitants of Conohasset their ministerial taxes, on condition "that they provide an *orthodox* minister among themselves, provided they cheerfully accept of the same;" but the reply was made "that they could not cheerfully accept thereof."

In September, 1715, the town voted to reimburse to the inhabitants of Conohasset, or to those who should afterwards inhabit the first and second divisions of Conohasset uplands and the second part of the Third Division, all their ministerial and school taxes so long as they should maintain an *orthodox* minister among themselves, but this did not give satisfaction; and in March, 1715-16, the town voted to remit to them their ministerial and school taxes for that year, but even this was not satisfactory.

In November, 1716, a committee was chosen by the town to oppose the petition of the inhabitants of Conohasset before the General Court, and again in 1716-17 the town defeated a motion looking to an agreement with the inhabitants of Conohasset about a precinct.

In May, 1717, a committee was appointed by the town to meet the committee of the General Court appointed to view the "lands and dwellings of the inhabitants of Conohasset [or Little Hingham, as it was also called], to see if it be convenient to make them a precinct;" and about this time the desired privileges of a separate parish, for which so long an effort had been made, were obtained, a house of worship was erected, and soon after a minister was settled.

In consequence of the creation of the Second Precinct, the remaining inhabitants of Hingham, not included within the limits of Conohasset, composed the First Parish or Precinct, and organized as such, March 6, 1720-21, succeeding to the parochial rights of the town.

Still another church was formed within the original limits of Hingham during the ministry of Dr. Gay. A meeting-house was erected at what is now South Hingham in 1742. This parish was set off March 25, 1745-46. This church was the "Third Church" until the establishment of Cohasset as a separate town in 1770, since which time it has been styled the "Second Church."

The second and third churches were not formed as separate organizations without the earnest protests of the parent church. Perhaps, like a fond mother, she could not bear the thought of trusting her children alone, separated from her protecting influence. But she could not restrain or control the independent determination of her children, and, in spite of all her opposition, they forced her to accede to their wishes.

Undoubtedly this sentimental view had much influence, but our ancestors were in a great degree matter-of-fact people, and there was a practical side to this opposition to the foundation of new parishes, which had more weight than any sentiment. All real estate within the territorial limits of a parish was in those days taxable for the support of preaching. Much of the real estate lying within the limits of the proposed Conohasset and South Parishes was originally granted to residents of the more thickly settled portion of the town, and had been inherited or purchased by those who would still remain residents of the First Parish; and naturally enough there was strong objection to being taxed for the support of preaching in parishes from which no direct benefit would be derived.

The fourth minister of the First Parish was Rev. Henry Ware. He was born in Sherborn, Mass., April 1, 1764, was graduated at Harvard College in 1785, and was ordained minister of the church and congregation Oct. 24, 1787. In 1805 he was chosen Hollis Professor of Divinity in Harvard University, and his request for a dismissal from his pastorate was granted. He delivered his valedictory discourse May 5, 1805, in the eighteenth year of his ministry. In 1806 he received the degree of S. T. D. from Harvard College. Dr. Ware died July 12, 1845. He was a man of liberal views, admirably adapted to follow up the sentiments of Dr. Gay in religious matters, of logical mind, sound judgment, and large attainments.

After the close of Dr. Ware's ministry, several candidates were heard. A majority of the Parish preferred Rev. Joseph Richardson, and he was invited to become the minister. The call was not

unanimous. "Behold, there ariseth a little cloud, like a man's hand," and soon "the heaven was black with clouds and wind, and there was a great rain." There was great disaffection on the part of a large minority, and an eventual separation of those opposed to Mr. Richardson's settlement. The controversy has been described as the second "sad, unbrotherly contention" in the town; and it is certainly to be regretted that a more conciliatory spirit was not shown on both sides. At this distant day, more than three quarters of a century after this unfortunate event, we may look calmly and without prejudice upon the jealousies and unwise actions of our ancestors. Whether the differing sentiments and opinions of the members of the parish upon matters not pertaining to their spiritual welfare would have ultimately found some other cause for dissension, or whether the season was already ripe for action, of course, it is impossible to say. History, however, deals with facts and not opinions, and the statement of the cause of this unhappy difference must be confined to the fact that a large number of the members of the church and congregation found it impossible to continue their connection with their ancestral religious home under the ministrations of Mr. Richardson. The result was the formation of the "Third Congregational Society," which was incorporated Feb. 27, 1807. The effects of this separation were of long continued duration. The harmony of the town was disturbed in consequence of it. Happily the olive branch of peace was long since held out and accepted and we may well hope that the words of Scripture may find in this town no verification in "visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children, and upon the children's children, unto the third and to the fourth generation."

Rev. Joseph Richardson, the fifth minister, was born in Bille-rica, Feb. 1, 1778. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1802, and was ordained pastor July 2, 1806. During his ministry he filled various public offices. He was a member of the convention for the revision of the State Constitution, in 1820-21. He was a member, by repeated elections, of the Senate and House of Representatives of Massachusetts, and was elected to Congress for the term commencing March 4, 1827, and was re-elected for the term commencing March 4, 1829. He continued to perform his parochial duties until the spring of 1855, when, on account of increasing infirmities of age, his active ministry ceased, and Rev. Calvin Lincoln was, with Mr. Richardson's consent and approval, settled as associate pastor. Mr. Richardson's official connection with the parish ended with his death, Sept. 25, 1871, in the ninety-fourth year of his age, and the sixty-sixth of his ministry. Appropriate services were held in commemoration of the completion of the fiftieth year of his ministry, on which occasion Mr. Richardson delivered a discourse; and on Feb. 1, 1863, a sermon prepared by him was read by the associate pastor, from the text, "And now, lo, I am this day fourscore and five years

old," (Josh. xiv. 10), — the same as that selected by Dr. Gay as the text for his "Old Man's Calendar," preached at the same age from the same pulpit.

When about to build his house in Hingham, Mr. Richardson stipulated with the workmen that at the "raising," and during the building, no liquor should be used, as was the custom, agreeing to pay as much additional money as the cost of the liquor would amount to. From this incident he is spoken of by some as the "original prohibitionist" of the town.

Rev. Calvin Lincoln, the sixth minister, was a native of Hingham, and was born Oct. 27, 1799. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1820, was ordained over the First Parish in Fitchburg June 30, 1824. His pastoral connection was dissolved in Fitchburg May 5, 1855, and he was inducted as associate pastor of the First Parish in Hingham May 27, 1855. After the death of Mr. Richardson, Mr. Lincoln continued as sole pastor until his death, except during the three years 1877 to 1880, when Rev. Edward A. Horton was associate pastor with him.

Mr. Lincoln was a close student, and although he cannot be considered a brilliant pulpit orator, his preaching was marked by sound common-sense, and at times, especially in extempore speaking, he seemed to pour out his whole soul in the earnestness of his appeals. He was not inclined to controversy upon new theological questions, preferring to consider many points as already settled beyond dispute, but he nevertheless kept himself well informed upon all the signs of the times in which he lived. He was a welcome friend to all the denominations in the town, and few of our ministers have possessed in as great a degree as Mr. Lincoln the respect of the people of Hingham, without distinction.

Mr. Lincoln died Sept. 11, 1881, in the eighty-second year of his age, and the twenty-seventh of his ministry here. On Thursday, Sept. 8, 1881, the day appointed by the Governor for prayers for President Garfield, Mr. Lincoln, standing in front of the pulpit in the meeting-house, and while in the act of praying for the recovery of the wounded president, was stricken with paralysis, and died on the following Sunday morning.

Rev. Edward A. Horton, the seventh minister, was born in Springfield, Mass., Sept. 28, 1843. He was ordained at Leominster Oct. 1, 1868, where his pastoral connection was dissolved Oct. 1, 1875. He was installed as associate pastor of this parish April 25, 1877. His pastoral connection was dissolved May 3, 1880, and he was installed pastor of the Second Church, Boston, May 24, 1880.

Rev. H. Price Collier, the eighth minister, was born in Davenport, Iowa, May 25, 1860. He was graduated at the Harvard Divinity School in 1882, and was ordained minister of this parish

Sept. 29, 1882. He resigned his pastorate Nov. 1, 1888, to accept a call from the "Church of the Savior," Brooklyn, N. Y.

March 10, 1890, the parish voted to invite Mr. Eugene R. Shippen, who was graduated at Harvard College in 1887 and at the Harvard Divinity School in 1890, but the invitation was not accepted.

Rev. John W. Day, the ninth and present minister was born in Woburn, Mass., June 13, 1861. He studied theology at the Meadville Theological School in 1881-82 and afterwards at the Harvard Divinity School, where he was graduated in 1885. He was ordained at Newport, Jan. 6, 1886, as minister of the Channing Memorial Church, and remained there until 1887. From 1887 until 1890 he was minister of the First Unitarian Society of Ithaca, N. Y. Oct. 1, 1890, he became minister of this parish, the services of installation taking place Oct. 8, 1890.

DEACONS OF THE CHURCH OF THE FIRST PARISH.

Henry Smith . . .	chosen Jan. 29, 1640.	Removed to Rehoboth.
Ralph Woodward . . .	" " " " d. 1663.	
Thomas Loring . . .	d. 1661	
Thomas Thaxter . . .	d. 1651	
Matthew Cushing . . .	d. 1660 . . .	æt. 71 yrs.
John Fearing . . .	d. 1665	
John Leavitt . . .	d. 1691 . . .	æt. 83 yrs.
John Smith . . .	d. 1695	} Were the deacons when the new meeting-house was erected.
David Hobart . . .	d. 1717 . . .	æt. 66 yrs.
Benjamin Lincoln . . .	d. 1727 . . .	æt. 55 yrs.
Peter Jacob . . .	d. 1753 . . .	æt. 86 yrs.
Joshua Hersey . . .	d. 1740 . . .	æt. 63 yrs.
Solomon Cushing . . .	d. 1769 . . .	æt. 77 yrs.
Thomas Andrews . . .	d. 1784 . . .	æt. 86 yrs.
Josiah Lincoln . . .	d. 1774 . . .	æt. 74 yrs.
Joshua Hersey . . .	d. 1784 . . .	æt. 80 yrs.
Benjamin Lincoln (Gen.)	d. 1810 . . .	æt. 77 yrs.
Joseph Thaxter . . .	d. 1808 . . .	æt. 85 yrs.
Benjamin Cushing . . .	d. 1812 . . .	æt. 87 yrs.
Isaac Cushing . . .	d. 1815 . . .	æt. 69 yrs.
Thomas Fearing . . .	d. 1820 . . .	æt. 70 yrs.
William Cushing . . .	d. 1848 . . .	æt. 94 yrs.
Caleb Hobart * . . .	d. 1846 . . .	æt. 92 yrs.
David Lincoln . . .	d. 1825 . . .	æt. 59 yrs.
Nehemiah Ripley . . .	d. 1863 . . .	æt. 83 yrs.
Caleb Hobart . . .	d. 1865 . . .	æt. 82 yrs.

Chosen before 1737.

Succeeded his father.

Chosen Feb. 15, 1763.

Succeeded his father.

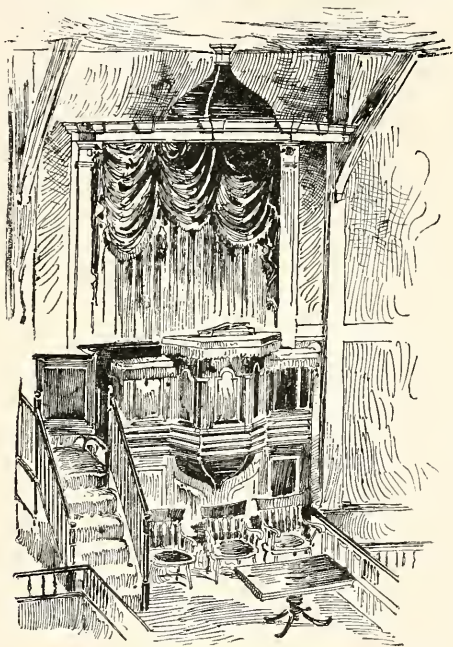
Succeeded his father.

* Succeeded Dea. Wm. Cushing.

Originally a Puritan church, under the influence of Dr. Gay, with his spirit for free inquiry, the opinions of the people became less and less Calvinistic. The Trinitarian became Unitarian. It cannot be said that there was any fixed date of this change; it was gradual. When the Unitarians were acknowledged as a denomination, this parish was confessedly Unitarian and has continued as such to the present time. The same is true of the Cohasset and Second parishes already referred to. The Third Congregational Society is also of the Unitarian denomination. There was

not in this town any division of the churches on denominational lines, as was common in other places in the latter part of the last century.

The meeting-house of the First Parish, or the "Old Meeting-house" as it is now called, was built in 1681. Parts of the first meeting-house were used in the construction of the new one. Its antiquity makes it one of the principal objects of interest in Hingham. No house for public worship exists within the original limits of the United States, which continues to be used for the



OLD MEETING-HOUSE PULPIT, HINGHAM.

purpose for which it was erected, and remaining on the same site where it was built, which is so old as the meeting-house of the First Parish in Hingham.

In 1730 it was enlarged, and again enlarged in 1755. In the latter year the present pulpit was built and placed nearly in its present position. Dr. Gay preached from it for the first time after it was built from Nehemiah viii. 4: "And Ezra the scribe stood upon a pulpit of wood which they had made for the purpose." In the same year the first pews were built, viz.: two rows of square pews all around the house, excepting the spaces occupied by the pulpit and the aisles leading from the porches. There was a pew in front of the pulpit known as the elders' pew or seat, and an enclosed seat or pew in front of the elders' pew, facing

the broad aisle, for the deacons. The two latter pews were removed in 1828. The central space or body of the house was occupied by long oaken seats for the occupancy of males on one side of the broad aisle and of females on the other. These seats were removed from time to time, until the whole space was covered by pews. In 1799 five pews were built in the front of each side gallery, and in 1804 the same number in the rear of those first built, making twenty in all. At subsequent dates all the side gallery pews were removed and new pews built in their places, viz.: eight in the eastern gallery in 1854, the same number in the western gallery in 1855, and in 1857 four were built in the eastern, and four in the western, galleries. In 1859 four pews were built in the front gallery, and in 1868 four more had been built in the same gallery.

In 1822 stoves were introduced for the purpose of heating the house.

In 1869 the present new pews were built on the floor of the house, furnaces were introduced, and extensive repairs were made.

On the occasion of the reopening of the meeting-house, Sept. 8, 1869, appropriate services were held to commemorate the event.

In 1867 an organ was placed in the front gallery. Previously to this date for many years the choir had been accompanied by a flute, bass-viol, and other instruments at various times. In 1869, at the time of the general repairs, the location of the organ was changed to the platform on the easterly side of the pulpit, and in 1870 a new and larger organ was purchased. It is the one now in use.

The parish seal was adopted in 1869. It consists of a picture of the meeting-house in the centre, surrounded by an ornamental circular border, which is encircled by another, leaving a space between the two in which is the following:—

“LET THE WORK OF OUR FATHERS STAND,—1681.”

In 1870 the Parish received from Hon. Albert Fearing the gift of a lot of land adjoining its other land on the southerly side, “being a part of the land granted to Robert Peck, Teacher of the First Church in Hingham, in the year 1638,” as the deed of the same recites.

Aug. 8, 1881, very interesting and impressive exercises were held in the meeting-house in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the building of the house. Mr. Charles Eliot Norton, a lineal descendant of the second minister, during whose ministry it was built, delivered the principal address. At this time a tablet of brass, set in mahogany, was placed upon the wall on the westerly side of the pulpit, containing a list of the ministers, and a statement relating to the building of the meeting-house.

Jan. 8, 1882, a discourse was delivered by Rev. Edward A. Horton, on the occasion of the 200th anniversary of the opening of the meeting-house for public worship.

The Parish House, which stands on Main Street, nearly opposite the meeting-house was completed and dedicated March 20, 1891.

There being no vestry room or chapel connected with the meeting-house, the need had long been felt of a suitable building for the uses of the Sunday-school and other purposes connected with the religious and charitable work and social life of the parish. For fifteen or twenty years efforts had been made by those interested, with good success, to accumulate a fund sufficient for the erection of such a building. The Ladies' Benevolent Society connected with the parish, by means of fairs and entertainments, made substantial contributions to this fund; Rev. Calvin Lincoln, by his will, left to the parish a sum of money which could be used for the purpose; these with other amounts being invested from time to time increased by the accumulations of interest; money was subscribed for the purchase of the lot; and in due time this Parish House was built. Peabody & Stearns were the architects.

SECOND PARISH (COHASSET).



COHASSET MEETING-HOUSE.

The difficulties attending the formation of this parish have already been stated.

In what year a meeting-house was erected in Conohasset does not appear by the records. It was probably in 1713, possibly not until after 1717, but certainly before 1721. Probably there was preaching in it before the settlement of the first pastor. Its dimensions were thirty-five by twenty-five feet, and it was situated on the Plain a little to the south of the present house. May 14, 1713,

it was voted "that the proprietors of the undivided lands give their consent to the inhabitants of Conohasset to erect a meeting-house on that land called 'The Plain.'"

Many facts relating to the history of the Second Parish may be obtained from the valuable and interesting discourses delivered by the Rev. Jacob Flint, on the completion of the first century of its existence.

Mr. Nehemiah Hobart, a grandson of the Rev. Peter Hobart, the first minister of Hingham, preached as a candidate from July 13 to Dec. 13, 1721, on which day he was ordained pastor, the church having been organized the day previous.

After his ordination, Mr. Hobart wrote in his book of records:—

“O my soul, never dare to forget that day and the solemn charge I received therefrom, but be mindful of 2 Tim. iv. 1, 2, — the preacher’s text, — that at the last day I may be able to say as in Acts xx. 26, 27. ‘I take you to record this day, that I am pure from the blood of all men, for I have not shunned to declare unto you all the counsel of God.’”

The new society was weak in numbers, and their meeting-house was built in accordance with their means. It was small and plain.

At the formation of the church, Mr. Hobart drew up a covenant ending in these words:—

“We do, in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, in the presence of God and the holy angels, explicitly and expressly covenant and bind ourselves in manner and form following, namely: We do give up ourselves to God, whose name alone is Jehovah, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. To God the Father, as our chief and only good; and unto our Lord Jesus Christ, as our prophet, priest, and king, and only Mediator of the covenant of grace; and unto the Spirit of God, as our only sanctifier and comforter. And we do give up ourselves one unto another in the Lord, covenanting and promising to walk together as a church of Christ, in all ways, of his own institution, according to the prescriptions of his holy word, promising that with all tenderness and brotherly love, we will, with all faithfulness, watch over each other’s souls, and that we will freely yield up ourselves to the discipline and power of Christ in his church, and attend whatever ordinances Christ hath appointed and declared in his word; and wherein we fail and come short of duty, to wait upon him for pardon and remission, beseeching him to make our spirits steadfast in his covenant, and to own us as his church and covenant people forever. Amen.”

Rev. Nehemiah Hobart was born in Hingham, April 27, 1697, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1714, in the same class with Rev. Ebenezer Gay.

In the call, settlement, and ministry of Mr. Hobart there was perfect harmony. There seems to have been no opposition to him on the part of any one in the parish. He was a “truly devout, enlightened, and liberal divine.” Between him and his neighbor, Dr. Gay, there was a warm sympathy and affection. He died May 31, 1740, in the forty-fourth year of his age, and the nineteenth of his ministry, much lamented by his people.

The parish, says Mr. Flint, “lost no time, after the death of Mr. Hobart, before they took measures suitable to fill his place with another well-educated and respectable pastor; . . . but they did not immediately find one in whom they could unite.” Finally, after

hearing several candidates, Mr. John Fowle, of Charlestown, was ordained, not without a strong opposition, though with the ultimate consent of a number of the parish, Dec. 31, 1741. Mr. Fowle was graduated at Harvard College in 1732, and "was allowed, by good judges, to be a man of considerable genius, and handsome acquirements." He soon, unfortunately, developed "a most irritable nervous temperament, which rendered him unequal in his performances, and at times quite peevish and irregular." The number of those opposed to him increased, and his pastoral connection with the parish was dissolved in the fifth year of his ministry.

At this time the parish had so increased in numbers and material prosperity that the need was felt of a new and more commodious meeting-house. The work of building the same was commenced about the time of Mr. Fowle's dismissal, and in the ensuing year the house now standing was erected, at a cost of £1522 19s. 9d. The building was sixty feet by forty-five. On the northerly end of the roof was a belfry, and two flights of stairs leading to the galleries were on the inside. The front porch and the steeple were added at a later date.

Before the completion of the new meeting-house, several candidates were heard, and with great unanimity Mr. John Brown, a native of Haverhill, was invited to become the pastor. He was a graduate of Harvard College in 1741, and was ordained over the Second Parish Sept. 2, 1747.

The following anecdote is told of his settlement.

It is said there was one opposer only, whom Mr. Brown reconciled by a stroke of good humor. Calling to see the opposer, he inquired the cause of opposition. "I like your person and manners," said the opposer, "but your preaching, sir, I disapprove." "Then," said Mr. Brown, "we are agreed. My preaching I do not like very well myself; but how great the folly for you and I to set up our *opinion* against that of the whole parish." The opposer felt, or thought he felt, the folly, and was no longer opposed.

"The talents of Rev. John Brown were considerably more than ordinary. In a stately person he possessed a mind whose perceptions were quick and clear, and his sentiments were generally the result of just reflection. He thought for himself; and when he had formed his opinions, he uttered them with fearless freedom. Acquainted from childhood with the Holy Scriptures, from them he formed his religious opinions. He believed the Son of God when he said, 'The Father is greater than I;' and although he believed that mankind was sinful, yet he did not attribute their *sins* to his immediate act who is the Author of all *good*. Till advanced in life he was fond of social intercourse, and was able always to make society innocently cheerful." He served in one campaign as chaplain to a colonial regiment in Nova Scotia, and

by his word and example, during the Revolutionary period, encouraged his fellow-citizens to maintain the struggle for liberty. He died in the sixty-seventh year of his age and the forty-fifth of his ministry. He preached until the last Sabbath of his life, and was buried in Cohasset.

It was during the ministry of Mr. Brown that Cohasset was set off from Hingham and incorporated as a town in 1770, and from that time the history of this parish ceases to be a part of the history of Hingham.

THIRD (AFTERWARDS SECOND) PARISH, SOUTH HINGHAM.



SOUTH HINGHAM MEETING-HOUSE.

The Third Parish, in Hingham, was set off March 25, 1745, and a meeting-house had already been erected in 1742. It comprised the southerly portion of the town. There was much opposition in the town to the setting off of this as a separate parish, and bitter controversies arose in consequence; but by persist-

ent efforts the inhabitants of the south part of the town at last succeeded in carrying out their wishes.

On the church record we find : —

“Nov. 20, 1746. The church in the south parish, in Hingham, was embodied by the rev^d Nathanael Eelles, of Scituate, and the rev^d William Smith, of Weymouth.”

And the covenant to which the members assented was the following : —

“We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, apprehending ourselves called of God into a sacred fellowship with one another in the profession and practice of the holy christian religion as a particular Church of the Lord Jesus Christ, do solemnly covenant with God and with one another as follows : —

“In the first place, We avouch the Lord this day to be our God, yielding ourselves to him to be his servants, and chusing him to be our portion forever.

“We give up ourselves unto that God, whose name alone is Jehovah, and is the Father, and the Son, and the holy Ghost, to be his people, to

walk in his ways, and to keep his statutes, and his commandments and his judgments, and to hearken unto his voice. We declare our serious belief of the christian religion, as it is taught in the Bible, which we take for a perfect rule of faith, worship, and manners.

“ We acknowledge the Lord Jesus Christ as the head of his people in the covenant of grace, and accept him as our prophet, priest, and king, and depend on him in the way which he hath prescribed for instruction, pardon, and eternal life.

“ We profess our serious resolution to deny, as the grace of God teacheth us, all ungodliness and worldly lusts, and to live soberly, righteously, and godly in this present world, to endeavor that our conversation may be such as becomes and adorns the gospel.

“ We promise to walk together in all ways of holy communion as brethren in the family of Christ and children of our Father, who is in heaven, to keep the faith and observe the order of the gospel, cheerfully to support and conscientiously to attend the public worship of God in all the instituted duties thereof; and to submit to the discipline of his kingdom, to watch over one another with christian tenderness and circumspection, to avoid sinful stumbling blocks and contentions, and to endeavor our mutual edification in holiness and comfort.

“ Farthermore, We dedicate our offspring, with ourselves, unto the Lord, engaging to bring them up in his nurture and admonition, to serve him with our household, and command them to keep the way of the Lord; and, as far as in us lieth, to transmit the ordinances of Christ pure and entire to them who shall come after us.

“ All this we do in the presence and fear of God, with a deep sense of our unworthiness to be admitted into covenant with him, and to enjoy the privileges of the evangelical Church state, and our own insufficiency to perform the duties of it, and do therefore rely on and pray to the God of grace and peace, who brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus Christ, that great Shepherd of the Sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, to pardon our many sins and to make us perfect in every good work, to do his will, working in us that which is well pleasing in his sight, through Jesus Christ, to whom be glory for ever and ever. Amen.”

The record says : —

“ Decemb^r 10th, 1746. Daniel Shute was ordained Pastor of the third Church of Christ, in Hingham.”

The following letter, sent on the day before the ordination, by Rev. Ebenezer Gay to the Third Church in Hingham, indicates the state of feeling in the town towards the new parish : —

BELOVED BRETHREN : —

I communicated to the Church under my pastoral care the letter you sent to us desiring our presence and assistance at the Ordination you are proceeding to. By withholding the vote of compliance with your request, the greater part of the Brethren by far signified their unwillingness to grant it: whence, and by what I can since learn, 't is plain to me that I cannot attend the ordination of your minister as a Delegate from the Church, it being the mind of the generality of them not to send any. I am sorry that matters are so circumstanced betwixt you and your brethren here that they are not free to countenance and assist you more in the settlement of the Gospel Ministry among you. I meddle not with what has

been in controversy between you and them, being of a civil nature. Therefore shall be ready to serve you all I can in your religious affairs and interest as a Christian neighbour and Gospel Minister. Tho' I now may not in the particular you have desired as the Messenger of a Church — than whom an Elder in an Ecclesiastical Council is nothing more, — since the important affair before you may be as well managed without as with us, I pray you to be content that this Church should not be active in it, and explicitly encouraging of it, since they have not sufficient sight therefor.

I believe it seems hard to you to be refused what you have asked of your mother, . . . but you know it has been a day of temptation and provocation in the town, and angry resentments, whether just or unjust, are not wont soon to be quite laid aside after the strife between contending parties is at an end, and the conquered, when they submit, are not presently so loving friends as afterwards they sometimes prove.

If you patiently and silently pass over the conduct of the Church towards you, I hope there will be a comfortable harmony of affections between you and us. On the walls of a new meeting-house were once engraven these words, "*Build not for faction nor a Party, but for promoting Faith and Repentance in communion with all that love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity.*" May this be verified in the House you have erected for Divine Worship. I wish you God's presence in it at all times, and especially on the morrow at the Ordination of a Pastor over you, and I pray God to make him a great blessing to you and to your children.

I am your sincere and affectionate friend,
and late unworthy Pastor,

E. GAY.

HINGHAM, Decem 9, 1746.

To the Third Church of Christ
in Hingham.

In the face of the facts indicated by the above letter, one can hardly suppress a smile at the very first vote in the records of the first meeting of the church after the ordination of Mr. Shute, on Jan. 13, 1746-7, which is as follows : —

"That the church will choose a committee to request of the First Church, in Hingham, some part of the furniture of their communion table, provided the Rev^d M^r Gay shall think proper to advise to it."

It is almost needless to state that, at a meeting held on the twenty-fifth of the same month, the committee reported "that upon their application to Mr. Gay he did not advise to it."

The principal facts concerning the formation of the Third Church and Parish, and Dr. Shute's ministry, are contained in an excellent memoir prepared by the father of the writer in 1863. It would be an affectation of an ability not possessed by his son to attempt any improvement upon, or addition to his accurate statements relating to the history of affairs in this town, or his estimate of its leading men, and it is a pleasure to be able to give his words as prominent a place as possible in this "History of Hingham." The accomplishment of such a work was his hope, but that hope, though long entertained, he was not destined to see fulfilled.

MEMOIR OF THE REV. DR. SHUTE.

BY SOLOMON LINCOLN.

Daniel Shute, a son of John and Mary (Wayte) Shute, was born in Malden, the residence of his parents, on the 19th of July, 1722. He entered Harvard College in 1739, remained there for the whole term of four years, and was graduated in 1743. Among his classmates were the Hon. Foster Hutchinson, of the Supreme Court of the Province of Massachusetts; Major Samuel Thaxter, of Hingham, a distinguished officer in the war against the French and the Indians; the Hon. James Otis, father of the celebrated Revolutionary patriot and orator; and the Rev. Gad Hitchcock, D.D., a distinguished divine of Pembroke.

Mr. Shute, having chosen the profession of Divinity, was invited in April, 1746, to commence his professional career as a candidate in the South Parish of Malden. In June of the same year he was invited to preach as a candidate in the recently formed Third Parish in Hingham. This Parish was set off from the First Parish (Dr. Gay's) in that town, March 25, 1745, and at that time was designated the Third, as Cohasset, which was the Second Precinct, had not then been incorporated as a separate district or town. This was done in 1770, and the Third Parish of Hingham has since been known as the Second Congregational Parish. The inhabitants composing this Parish, which embraced territorially the south part of the town, had contended zealously for nearly twenty years for separate parochial privileges, which were denied to them. Some alienation of feeling naturally grew out of a controversy so long protracted. Confident of ultimate success in their efforts, the inhabitants of the south part of the town had, in 1742, erected a commodious meeting-house on Glad-Tidings Plain, which is now standing in a good state of preservation.

Mr. Shute declined an invitation to settle in Malden, and in September, 1746, accepted the call at Hingham. In the following November a church was embodied by the Rev. Nathaniel Eelles, of Scituate, and the Rev. William Smith, of Weymouth. Mr. Shute was ordained their pastor, December 10th, 1746. The Rev. Messrs. Eelles of Scituate, Lewis of Pembroke, Emerson of Malden, Bayley and Smith of Weymouth, were invited, with delegates, to form the Ordaining Council. The part performed by each on that occasion is not known. The exercises were not printed. Mr. Gay of the First Church was also invited to be present with delegates, but he declined the invitation in behalf of his church, and did not himself attend. He wrote a very conciliatory letter to the new church. . . .

But a short time elapsed before the most friendly relations were established between the two parishes and their pastors. In May following the settlement of Mr. Shute, he exchanged pulpit services with Dr. Gay, and continued to do so until the death of the latter. Mr. Shute was a frequent guest at the hospitable table of Dr. Gay, and they enjoyed many a frugal repast and rich intellectual feast together.

There was entire harmony in their religious opinions; and it has been said that there was great unanimity of sentiment between all the members of the Association to which they belonged, of which Drs. Gay, Shute, Hitchcock, Barnes, Smith, Brown, Rand, and others were members. At a subsequent period of their lives, Gay and Shute took opposite views of

the great political questions which agitated the country,—the former being a moderate Tory and the latter an ardent Whig. Their political differences, however, caused no interruption to their friendship. During a severe illness of Mr. Shute, Dr. Gay manifested the most anxious solicitude for his recovery, and expressed the warmest feelings of attachment. The first marriage of Mr. Shute was solemnized by Dr. Gay, and at the funeral of the latter, Mr. Shute, in his discourse on that occasion, paid a most affectionate tribute to the memory of his distinguished friend.

The ministry of this venerable man covered more than the last half of the last century. During that period pastors and people were severely tried by the French and Revolutionary wars. In both, Mr. Shute entered warmly into the feelings of the great body of the people, and used an active influence in forming and guiding public opinion. In 1758, he was appointed by Governor Pownall chaplain of a regiment commanded by Col. Joseph Williams, raised “for a general invasion of Canada.”

In 1767 he delivered the Annual Sermon before the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, from the text, Ecclesiastes ix. 18: “Wisdom is better than weapons of war.” In 1768 he preached the Election Sermon from the text, Ezra x. 4: “Arise, for this matter belongeth unto thee; he will also be with thee; be of good courage and do it.” Both these discourses were printed, and bear marks of careful composition, sound views, and strong common sense. His sermon at the funeral of his venerated friend, Dr. Gay, in 1787, was also published, and was a most impressive and fitting memorial of the character of that eminent divine, in whose footsteps he delighted to tread.

No discourse of his has been published which presents any discussion of points of controversial theology. Indeed, tradition informs us that his public performances were remarked for the absence of all such topics; yet it is well understood that he sympathized with those who entertained what were termed “more liberal views” than those entertained by the great body of the clergy. In this respect there was great harmony of opinion in the whole town, and in all the parishes which it then contained.

The sound judgment and knowledge of the human character possessed by him were often called into requisition on Ecclesiastical Councils. From his papers, which have been carefully preserved by his descendants, who hold his memory in veneration, he appears often to have been a peacemaker, and to have aided, by his moderation and discreet advice, in composing unhappy differences in parishes quite remote from his own, but to which his reputation had extended.

His salary was a moderate one. His parish was not large, and was composed chiefly of substantial farmers and mechanics. To procure the means of a more independent support, he took scholars to prepare them for college and the pursuits of business. His pupils being generally sons of wealthy patrons, he derived a considerable income from their board and tuition, whereby he enlarged his library, and acquired a respectable amount of real estate, which is now held by his descendants. Among his scholars are recollected the Hon. Thomas H. Perkins and the Hon. John Welles of Boston, and sons of General Lincoln and Governor Hancock.

In 1780 he was chosen by his townsmen a delegate to the convention to frame a Constitution for the State, — such was the confidence reposed in his abilities and patriotism.

In 1788 he was associated with General Lincoln to represent the town

in the Convention of Massachusetts which ratified the Constitution of the United States, and on this occasion voted and took an active part in favor of adopting the Constitution. In the brief sketches of the debates which have been preserved there is the substance of a speech which he delivered on the subject of a Religious Test, which strikingly illustrates his liberality and good sense. It is characterized by a vigorous and manly tone, taking the ground that to establish such a test as a qualification for offices in the proposed Federal Constitution, would be attended with injurious consequences to some individuals, and with no advantage to the community at large.

After the close of the Revolutionary war, Mr. Shute devoted himself almost entirely to his parochial duties, indulging occasionally, by way of recreation, in agricultural pursuits.

In 1790 he was honored with the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Harvard College.

In November, 1797, on account of the infirmities of age and a failure of his sight, he wrote to his parish, "Whenever it shall become necessary for you to settle and support a colleague with me, I will relinquish my stipulated salary, and I will do it as soon as you shall supply the pulpit after I must resign preaching." In April, 1799, he renewed the proposition in a letter to the parish, in which he remarks: "This relinquishment of my legal right in advanced age, in the fifty-third year of my ministry, I make for the Gospel's sake, — persuading myself that, this embarrassment being removed, you will proceed in the management of your religious concerns with greater unanimity and ardor."

Dr. Shute relinquished his public labors in March, 1799, from which time he retained his pastoral relation until his decease; but gave up his salary, as he had proposed. The Rev. Nicholas Bowes Whitney, a native of Shirley and a graduate of Harvard College in 1793, was ordained as a colleague of Dr. Shute, January 1, 1800. Dr. Shute died August 30, 1802, in the eighty-first year of his age and the fifty-sixth of his ministry. At his funeral a sermon was delivered by the Rev. Henry Ware (senior), the successor of Dr. Gay as pastor of the First Parish. In that sermon Dr. Ware represents him as having enjoyed a distinguished rank among his brethren for talents, respectability, and public usefulness; as having possessed a quick perception and clear discernment, and been capable of tracing a thought in all its various relations; as having aimed in his preaching at enlightening the understanding, impressing the heart, and improving the life; as having framed his discourses in such a manner that they were level to common capacities, while yet they furnished food for the more reflecting and intelligent; as having united great solemnity with great pertinence in his addresses at the throne of grace; as having mingled with his people with great freedom and kindness, and sought to promote their advantage, temporal as well as spiritual, by every means in his power. In short, he represents him as a fine model of a clergyman, and as having enjoyed in an unusual degree the confidence of the community in which he lived. And I may add that tradition is in full accordance with Dr. Ware's statements.

Dr. Shute possessed an excellent constitution, and lived to the age of fourscore years in the enjoyment of an uncommon degree of health until near the close of his life. The partial loss of sight was borne with patience and serenity, and the approach of the end of life did not deprive him of his usual cheerfulness.

Rev. Nicholas Bowes Whitney, the second minister, was born in Shirley, March 21, 1772, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1793. He was ordained colleague pastor Jan. 1, 1800, and after the death of Dr. Shute continued as sole pastor until April 15, 1833, when his connection with the parish was dissolved in the thirty-fourth year of his ministry. He died Nov. 26, 1835.

Rev. Charles Brooks says of him in a funeral sermon after his death: —

“Mr. Whitney had much ill health. Circumstances of constitution led him to struggles which few could have more valiantly sustained. With nerves tenderly strung, and a depression of spirits at times weighing mountain-heavy upon him, he was not fitted to make speedy progress among the sharp angles of life. He was naturally a diffident man. That press-forwardness which offensively pushes itself into public observation, which has no rest till it is seen, acknowledged, and admired, was no part of his character. At a time when many seem striving for office with twice the zeal they strive for heaven, it was comforting to find one who courted neither place nor power. His home and his parish were the centre, however wide the circumference. His ideas were clear, natural, and practical. He loved no warfare. He was willing that others should venture out upon the boisterous sea of controversy and bear the pelting of sectarian storms; and wherever the waves of polemic strife ran high, we found him mooring his bark far up in some quiet haven.”

Rev. Warren Burton, a graduate of Harvard College in 1821, succeeded Mr. Whitney. His ministry extended from May, 1833, to the latter part of 1835.

Rev. John Lewis Russell was the minister for one year, beginning in 1836; from May, 1842, to June, 1849; and rather irregularly in 1853 and 1854. Mr. Russell was born in Salem, Dec. 2, 1808, and died there June 7, 1873. He was a graduate of Harvard College in 1828. He was a man of eminent talents. The various branches of natural history afforded him abundant scope for the gratification of his tastes, and he was widely known among students for his scientific knowledge. He was somewhat eccentric, at times blunt and extremely outspoken, and was distinguished more as a scientist than as a divine. It has been said of him in a memoir by Rev. Edmund B. Willson, of Salem: —

“Mr. Russell’s chosen profession was that of the ministry. Though he did not spend the greater part of his active years in permanent pastoral relations with any religious society, his heart was in this calling. He was interested in theological study, and marked its progress with a keen attention. He had great respect for good learning, and never failed to pay due honor to true scholarship. Though his personal tastes led him persuasively to the study of nature, and his deep moral convictions and humane feelings impelled him strongly to certain forms of philanthropic discourse and action, he set none the less value upon patient research, sound criticism, and the fruits of thorough professional culture.

“Mr. Russell showed marked fondness for botanical observation and

study. Side by side with his ministerial work it held its place in his regard, without, however, causing his earnestness in the minister's work to flag. He was an earnest and uncompromising opponent of American slavery, at a time when slavery had many and powerful apologists in the Northern States. Although a 'hard hitter' in the field of theological controversy, he was no sectarian."

Under Mr. Russell's ministry in the Second Parish the following covenant was adopted July 7, 1844: —

"With a deep sense of our need of improvement and with a desire of performing all our religious duties through the means of grace provided for us in the mission of Jesus Christ, whom we receive as the Messenger of Truth from God, we enter into the communion of his disciples; earnestly praying that by imitating his example, and by imbibing his spirit, we may walk together in the fellowship of the Gospel."

During the interval between the first and second terms of Mr. Russell's ministry, Rev. Mr. Pickering was the settled minister from August to November, 1837, and Rev. Lyman Maynard from April, 1838, to May, 1842.

Rev. John Prince was employed as minister for five months in 1850, and Rev. B. V. Stevenson from April, 1851, to March, 1853.

Rev. William T. Clarke was minister for four years from 1855 to 1859. The Church and Parish were reorganized and united under Mr. Clarke's administration, the following covenant being adopted:

"Acknowledging our dependence upon the Infinite Father and the obligations that rest upon us as rational, moral, and immortal beings, earnestly desiring to perform all our duties and extend the reign of truth and righteousness among men, with Jesus for our teacher and guide, we unite with this church, that by mutual assistance and co-operation in spiritual things we may make that improvement and accomplish that good in the world which as individuals we cannot effect."

Rev. Jedediah J. Brayton was minister for two years ending in 1860, Rev. Robert Hassel for three months, Rev. J. L. Hatch for two years, from 1862 to 1864, Rev. Mr. Sawyer for one year, and Rev. John Savary, a graduate of the Harvard Divinity School in 1860, for two years until 1868.

Rev. Allen G. Jennings was ordained minister of the Parish June 9, 1870, and continued in the office until 1881, a period of eleven years. Mr. Jennings was a faithful and energetic pastor, and was, during the last nine years of his ministry, the Superintendent of the public schools of the town. By his labors in the cause of education the schools of the town were much improved, and he laid the foundation for that further development which has brought them to a high rank among others in the Commonwealth.

Rev. William I. Nichols, a graduate of Harvard College in 1874, was engaged as minister, and took charge of the parish Sept. 4, 1881. After a year's service he was ordained pastor Oct. 4, 1882, and continued as such until Oct. 7, 1883, when he resigned. It was his first settlement. Mr. Nichols had previously been the preceptor of Derby Academy.

Rev. Alfred Cross was the minister from Nov. 1, 1883, to July 31, 1886.

After the pastoral relations of Mr. Cross had been dissolved, the parish was for four years without a settled minister. In the meantime the pulpit of the Third Congregational Society had become vacant, and arrangements were made to settle a minister, who should have both these parishes under his charge, services to be held in the New North Church on Sunday mornings and at South Hingham in the afternoon. This plan was satisfactory to the members of both parishes and Mr. Charles T. Billings became the minister. He was born in Fitchburg, Mass., Feb. 27, 1863, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1884. After teaching two years at the Adams Academy in Quincy, Mass., and studying a year in Europe, he pursued his theological studies at the Harvard Divinity School, where he was graduated in 1890. He was ordained minister of the two parishes July 2, 1890, the ordination services being held in the New North Meeting-house.

He is the present minister.

The meeting-house was raised June 22, 1742, on the lot on Main Street, where it now stands. The parish was set off March 25, 1745. The original front of the building was on the southerly side, having an entrance there, and another entrance to the galleries on the westerly side. The pulpit was on the northerly side, with a sounding-board over it; the floor was occupied by square pews, and long seats were in the galleries.

Extensive repairs were made in 1756, but the house remained substantially as it was built until about 1792, when a porch was built on the westerly side; a tower was built on the easterly side, and additional pews and seats were constructed. In 1793 a bell was placed on the meeting-house. Stoves were introduced in 1822. In 1829-30 the southerly and westerly entrances were abandoned; the tower was widened to the roof; the easterly end under the tower became the main entrance, with two doors; a larger bell was purchased; the old square pews were removed and new long ones took their places; the pulpit was removed to the westerly end.

In 1869 extensive improvements and changes were made. An organ gallery was built in the westerly end in the rear of the pulpit and an organ was placed in it; the pew doors were removed, and the interior was quite generally renovated. In 1881 the clock was placed in the tower.

This parish is of the Unitarian denomination.

THIRD CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY (UNITARIAN).



THE NEW NORTH MEETING-HOUSE, HINGHAM.

The circumstances which gave rise to the formation of the Third Congregational Church and Society in 1806 have already been alluded to. This society was incorporated by an Act of the Legislature, Feb. 27, 1807. The church was organized under the name of the Third Church in Hingham, June 16, 1807. The meeting-house was built, upon the same lot of land on which it now stands, at the time of the formation of the society by the proprietors, who were incorporated by an Act of the Legislature under the name of the New North Meeting-House Corporation, and was dedicated June 17, 1807. The two corporations exist the same to-day.

Rev. Henry Colman, the first minister, was born in Boston, Sept. 12, 1785, and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1805. He was ordained pastor of this society June 17, 1807, and was dismissed, at his request, March 14, 1820, in the thirteenth year of his ministry. He died in Islington, England, Aug. 17, 1849. After leaving Hingham he opened an academy in Brookline, continuing it for a few years, when he became the pastor of the Independent Church in Salem, holding that office from Feb. 16, 1825 to Dec. 7, 1831. He then became almost exclusively a farmer, having purchased a farm at Deerfield, Mass. Influenced by this pursuit and commissioned by the State, he visited Eng-

land, France, and other foreign countries, and fell ill in London, with a fatal disease. Mr. Colman possessed excellent abilities, was very fascinating in person and manners, and is said to have been more hospitably received by the aristocracy of England than any other private American citizen. In a letter in the writer's possession, he says : —

“ I have spent three days at the Duke of Richmond's, at Goodwood, and have now promised positively that I will go to Gordon Castle in September to spend at least a fortnight, when he says he will show me the whole county.”

Lord Hatherton said of him in a letter to a friend in America, after Mr. Colman's death : —

“ I never knew any foreigner so identified with us and our habits and so entirely adopted by the country. And yet there was no lack of independence of thought and action, and he avowed preference of most things both in civil and social life in his own country. Yet he was so candid and true and honest, and so fond of those qualities in others, and with great talents there was so charming a simplicity of character, that he won on everybody he approached. There is no exaggeration in his printed letters, in which he so often spoke of the innumerable solicitations he received from persons in every part of England to visit them. All who had once received him wished a repetition of the pleasure, and their report caused him to be courted by others.”

A monument to his memory stands in Highgate Cemetery, Middlesex, England, which was erected by order of and at the expense of Lady Byron.

Rev. Charles Brooks, the second minister, was born in Medford, Oct. 30, 1795, and was a graduate of Harvard College in 1816. He was ordained pastor Jan. 17, 1821.

The following is an extract from a “Memoir of the Rev. Charles Brooks” by Hon. Solomon Lincoln : —

“ Upon his settlement Mr. Brooks entered at once upon active duty, engaging with great earnestness in all the measures which he thought would be useful to his parish or the community. He established a Sunday School in his society in 1822; a parish reading society; and, during the first year of his ministry, he wrote a Family Prayer Book, intended for his people, which was afterwards published in Hingham. Eighteen editions of it were issued, many having 4,000 copies each.

“ Mr. Brooks took an active interest in the Peace cause, he was an ardent friend of the American Colonization Society, by his influence the Savings Bank was established in Hingham, he was an early advocate of the Temperance cause in the Old Colony, he was the first person to introduce anthracite coal into Hingham, and he started the project of a line of steamboats between Boston and Hingham.

“ Mr. Brooks was an early and constant friend of popular education, serving as a member of the school committees of Hingham and Medford for nearly forty years, and he was also a Trustee of Derby Academy.

"The various employments in which Mr. Brooks engaged with great readiness, and in which he worked with enthusiasm and perseverance, besides the discharge of his parochial duties, bore heavily upon his strength. He sought relief and rest by a change of scenes and occupation. He visited Europe in 1833, and made the acquaintance of many distinguished persons, among them Rogers, Campbell, Wordsworth, Jeffrey, Cousin, Arago, Schlegel, Mrs. Hemans, Miss Martineau, and many others of note.

"It was during the voyage to Europe that he became interested in the Prussian system of education. His room-mate was Dr. Julius, of Hamburg, who was sent to this country by the King of Prussia, to collect information respecting our prisons, hospitals, and schools; so that Mr. Brooks, in a passage of forty-one days, had a fine opportunity of becoming acquainted with the Prussian system, and of enlarging his European correspondence. In 1835 he addressed his people on Thanksgiving Day on the subject of Normal Schools; and from that day forward, on every opportunity, he lectured before conventions to advance the cause into which he had entered with so much enthusiasm. He lectured in nearly one hundred different towns and cities,—in every place where he was invited. By invitation of the legislatures of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, he delivered to crowded assemblies, in each, two or three lectures, besides speaking in most of the capitals between Boston and Washington. The results were the establishment of Boards of Education and Normal Schools. A distinguished educator, who is entirely competent to judge in this matter, says that Mr. Brooks, for his long, disinterested, and unpaid labors in the cause of education, is entitled to be considered, more than any other individual, what he has been called, the 'Father of Normal Schools.'

"The citizens of Plymouth County owe him a debt of gratitude for the influences which he set in motion resulting in the establishment of the Normal School at Bridgewater. It was in 1838 that the celebrated meeting of the 'Plymouth County Association for the Improvement of Common Schools' was held at Hanover, where brilliant speeches were made by Horace Mann, Robert Rantoul, George Putnam, John Quincy Adams, and Daniel Webster, and a powerful impression was made upon the public mind. It was on this occasion that Mr. Adams, after speaking of what monarchs had done to establish Normal Schools through their realms, exclaimed, 'Shall we be outdone by kings?' and closed a very eloquent speech amid the acclamations of the assembly. Mr. Webster spoke also, with his accustomed simplicity, directness, and power. 'If,' said he, 'I had as many sons as old Priam, I would send them all to the public schools.'

"Mr. Brooks was present at this meeting; took the lead in the measures proposed, and was deferred to as the engineer of the work to be done to create a correct public sentiment.

"In 1838 he was elected professor of Natural History in the University of the City of New York, and proposed to visit Europe to qualify himself for the duties of his new office. He accepted the office with the concurrence of his parish, and it adopted resolutions on the dissolution of the connection, expressing gratitude for his past services, and wishes for his future success.

"In 1839 he departed for Europe, where he remained upward of four years. He devoted his time to scientific studies, and such as he deemed

of importance to him in the professorship. On his return to this country the failure of his sight compelled him to resign his professorship, and to retire to private life. Always engaged in some philanthropic object, he turned his attention to the condition of aged and destitute clergymen. He collected statistics, and formed a society for their relief. It has been eminently useful, dispensing its blessing with a liberal hand. He devoted much of his time to Sunday-schools, and was an efficient officer of the Sunday-school Society.

"Mr. Brooks was sincere in his friendship, candid in his judgment, genial, cheerful, and affable. He was averse to all controversy; he avoided theological polemics, and was a peace-maker, adding to a life of practical benevolence the graces of a Christian character."

Mr. Brooks's pastoral connection was dissolved Jan. 1, 1839, after a ministry of a few days less than eighteen years. He died in Medford, July 7, 1872.

The following letter from Mr. Brooks in relation to the introduction of anthracite coal into Hingham is worthy of preservation :

TO HON. SOLOMON LINCOLN:—

My Friend,—Knowing you are the only person who could pardon me for sending a bill of coal,¹ dated Nov. 15th, 1825, I would let my explanation be my apology.

In 1825 all anthracite coal was called *Lehigh coal*. The difficulty of igniting it gave rise to grave objections and nimble wit. One person proposed to bore a hole into the centre of the mine, then to creep in and be perfectly safe in the general conflagration. I read something about the coal and believed it would be just the thing for my study; I therefore purchased of Messrs. Lyman & Ralston, of Boston, a sheet-iron pyramidal stove, lined with fire-brick, and one ton (then 2,000 lbs.) of coal. That good-natured captain, Peter Hersey, Jun., brought the stove and coal to Hingham in his packet, on the 15th day of November, 1825, and arrived about 4 o'clock, P. M., of that day. I have the impression that this was the first piece of anthracite coal introduced into the town, and perhaps into the county.

Like most strangers, on first introductions, my ton of coal met with some singular treatment. The passengers on board the packet interested themselves in handling it; breaking it, or rather in trying to break it; in guessing about its properties; in wondering how heat could be got out of it; and finally in concluding to try to burn some in the open cabin fire-place. The packet had a light head-wind, and therefore the curious and

¹ BOSTON, 15th Nov. 1825.

Mr. Chas. Brooks,

Bought of Lyman & Ralston, 71 Broad Street.

1 small Sheet Iron Stove	\$13.00
1 ton (2,000 lbs.) Lehigh Coal	8.00
Trucking	50
	<hr/>
	\$21.50

Rec'd Pay't, LYMAN & RALSTON,
By S. D. L.—g.

NOTE. — This was the first anthracite coal brought into Hingham; and this stove the first one used for burning it. C. B.

inquisitive passengers had time enough to try their experiment. They took three or four pieces and put them upon the live coals, and expected them to blaze very soon. Fifteen minutes passed, and the coal was as black and almost as cold as ever. The bellows were brought and began to do their best, but no signs of ignition. Another pair of old bellows was pressed into the service, and two strong young men began to blow. The fun now commenced. Out of twenty passengers, half of them at least proposed some new way of setting fire to the queer stuff. Every way that promised the least success was faithfully tried, and yet not the slightest appearance of fire could be discovered in the black masses! The experimenters reasoned rightly about it. They said, if it was capable of ignition, fire would ignite it; and as they had fire enough to melt iron, they could ignite that coal, and several of them resolved to work upon it till they arrived at the wharf; and they did so. The fun which these operations produced was great indeed, and ought to have been saved by some historian as part of the queer triumphal entry of Lehigh coal into Hingham. The tardy packet at last reached its wharf in the Cove, and as the passengers went down to take a last look at the undisturbed blackness of their inexplicable subjects, there was a general verdict against the wisdom of the minister, and as general a desire to see the coal burn, if that phenomenon could ever be witnessed. This matter became a town talk, and was better for Lyman & Ralston than all their advertisements. If those three or four pieces of irresistible Lehigh had been saved, I should certainly put them into the Cambridge Museum.

On the next Monday morning, the tinman came with a few pieces of new funnel, and my stove was properly prepared for the great event. First shavings, then charcoal, then Lehigh and then a match, and the thing was done. In one hour I had my stove full of ignited coal, and I kept it replenished a week without its going out. The news spread, and visitors enough I had; and such laughable exclamations and raw wonder as my experiment elicited were truly refreshing to me. One anxious friend, after examining the fire, lugubriously said, "Those red-hot stones may give out some heat, but I am afraid they'll set fire to your house." A gentleman said, "I'll not take any insurance on your house." Another asked, "Do you think you can cook with your red stones?" A good neighbor said, "We shall not sleep contentedly while we know you have such a fire going all night." A brother minister from another town came to see it, and though he liked it, he could not help saying, "It is lucky for you that you have a good salary; for if you had n't, you'd find that eight dollars a ton for such stuff would empty your purse before April."

Thus, my dear sir, you see what fiery trials I went through! My Lehigh, in the mean time, burnt itself into popularity — and you know the rest.

Hoping to see you at the next meeting of the Historical Society, I am, with kind regards,

Yours,

CHARLES BROOKS.

MEDFORD, March 10th, 1862.

Rev. Oliver Stearns, the third minister, was born in Lunenburg, June 3, 1807, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1826. Mr. Stearns was ordained at Northampton, Nov. 9, 1831, and after short terms of ministerial service in Northampton, New-

buryport, and Boston, was obliged to give up preaching for a time on account of illness. His pastoral connection with the Third Congregational Society in Hingham began July 1, 1839, under an engagement for one year, and he became the settled pastor April 1, 1840. On the first Sunday of April, 1840, he preached a sermon recognizing the permanency of his pastoral relation with the Society, which was the only form of his installation in Hingham. His pastoral relation was dissolved Oct. 1, 1856, in the eighteenth year of his ministry here.

From the time of his leaving Hingham in 1856, to 1863, he was President of the Meadville Theological School, and from 1863 to 1878 he was a Professor in the Harvard Divinity School at Cambridge. He received the degree of S. T. D. from Harvard College in 1857. He died July 18, 1885.

Dr. Stearns was a learned divine and a fine writer. He was not of a rugged constitution. Lack of physical strength and endurance prevented him from undertaking much outside the lines of his pastoral and professional duty, yet by his patient industry and constant application he accomplished a surprisingly large amount of work during his long life. He was of a mild and amiable temperament, a man of positive convictions, a staunch advocate of the abolition of slavery in the United States, and fearless in expressing his opinions. Although the life of Dr. Stearns does not present as many marked characteristics for biographical notice as many others of the clergymen of Hingham, yet the candid critic will credit him with being one of the most scholarly and learned of those who have been settled in the town. Under his ministry the society prospered, and he was much respected.

Rev. Daniel Bowen, the fourth minister, was born in Reading, Vt., Feb. 4, 1831, and was a graduate of the University of Rochester. His theological studies were pursued at the Theological Seminary of Rochester and at the Harvard Divinity School. He was ordained pastor of the Third Congregational Society, Dec. 21, 1859, and this connection was dissolved Sept. 24, 1863. Mr. Bowen discontinued preaching in 1867, and removed to Florida.

Rev. Joshua Young, the fifth minister, was born in Pittston, Maine, Sept. 29, 1823, was a graduate of Bowdoin College in 1845, and of the Harvard Divinity School in 1848. He was pastor of the "New South Church" in Boston from 1849 to 1852, and was settled in Burlington, Vt., from 1852 to 1862. Having preached to the society in Hingham for a short time previously, he began his services under engagement as pastor in April, 1864, and continued in that office until Dec. 20, 1868.

Rev. John Snyder, the sixth minister, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 14, 1842, and was graduated at the Meadville Theologi-

cal School in 1869. He was settled over this parish in September, 1869, and was ordained Jan. 20, 1870. He resigned Dec. 31, 1872, to accept a call from the Church of the Messiah, in St. Louis, Mo.

Rev. William G. Todd, the seventh minister, began his parochial connection with the parish in April, 1873, and resigned in December, 1875.

Rev. Henry A. Miles, D. D., was living in Hingham at the time of Mr. Todd's resignation, and was invited to preach on the first Sunday in January, 1876. He continued for the following Sundays, and received a call to become the settled minister, March 13, 1876. He was installed April 9, 1876, and resigned his active duties Sept. 30, 1882, but continues his parochial connection to the present time as pastor emeritus.

Dr. Miles was born in Grafton, Mass., May 30, 1809. He was graduated at Brown University in 1829, and at the Harvard Divinity School in 1832. He was ordained at Hallowell, Me., Dec. 14, 1832, and was settled there as minister until 1836, when he accepted a call from the Unitarian Society in Lowell, Mass. His ministry in Lowell continued from 1836 to 1853. After varied services in the line of his profession, but without any long continued parochial connection with any religious society, he removed to Hingham, and shortly afterwards became connected with this society as already stated. He received the degree of D. D. from Brown University in 1850.

It is not the part of the historian to be the eulogist of the living, yet the writer cannot forbear to say that Dr. Miles has the affectionate regard and universal respect of the people of his parish and the town.

After the relinquishment of active duties by Dr. Miles, Rev. Alexander T. Bowser, born in Sackville, New Brunswick, Feb. 20, 1848, and a graduate of Harvard College in 1877, received a call to become the minister. Mr. Bowser's first year in the ministry, after graduation from the Harvard Divinity School in 1880, was devoted to mission work in St. Louis, Mo. He was ordained there, in the Church of the Messiah, May 2, 1881, Rev. John Snyder, pastor of that church and a former minister of this society in Hingham, giving him the right hand of fellowship. After two years spent in Evansville, Indiana, as the representative of the American Unitarian Association, he received the call from Hingham, Jan. 24, 1884. He was installed June 11, 1884, and continued as pastor until Jan. 2, 1887, when he resigned to accept the position of pastor of the First Unitarian Congregation of Toronto, Canada.

Rev. Charles T. Billings, the present minister, was ordained minister of this society and the Second Parish, July 2, 1890,

and entered upon his pastorate at that time. A more detailed account of Mr. Billings and his settlement over the two parishes has been given in the history of the Second Parish.

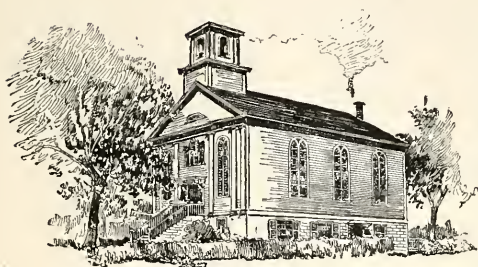
The "New North" meeting-house was erected, as has been stated, in 1807. No material change in the exterior of the building has been made. New pews were placed in the galleries about 1833, at the time of the purchase of an organ. March 18, 1833, John Baker, Jairus B. Lincoln, Martin Lincoln, and Jairus Lincoln were chosen a committee "to purchase a church organ for the society, the expense of which shall not exceed the sum of twelve hundred dollars." This organ was formerly the property of the Handel and Haydn Society in Boston. In 1849 a contract was made with George Stevens for a new organ, to cost twelve hundred dollars. This latter instrument is the one in use at the present time.

In 1852 the appearance of the interior was much changed by the removal of the draperies back of the pulpit, and the painting of the walls and ceilings in fresco, which included upon the wall over the pulpit a tablet bearing the inscription, "Sanctify them through thy truth." A commemorative sermon was preached by Rev. Oliver Stearns, Dec. 12, 1852, on reopening the meeting-house after these expensive repairs and alterations.

In the spring of 1890 still further changes were made in the interior of the meeting-house. The fresco painting gave way to tinted walls and ceiling of a less ornate character, some of the front pews were removed to give additional open space in front of the pulpit, new pulpit stairs were built, a background of drapery was put upon the wall behind the pulpit, and the organ was thoroughly repaired and improved by the addition of new pipes and stops.

The clock, procured by private subscription, was placed in the tower in 1845.

THE FIRST BAPTIST SOCIETY.



BAPTIST MEETING-HOUSE.

here for several succeeding years. A few others subsequently joined them in the same religious belief, and the first prayer-meeting was held at the house of Mr. Davis in 1818. Mr. Asa Wilbur, of Boston, was visiting in town, and was invited to be present at the meeting. He became much interested in the efforts of this small band of worshippers, and was afterwards often present at their meetings. For his earnest labors and financial aid to the Baptists of this town, through many succeeding years, he is held by them in grateful remembrance.

In this same year, 1818, the first sermon by a Baptist was preached in Hingham by Mr. Ensign Lincoln, and a Sunday-school was organized. This was the first Sunday-school in Hingham. Its meetings were held in the schoolhouse which stood on the hill in front of the Derby Academy. It was collected and organized by Nancy Studley, Polly Barnes, Betsey Lincoln (afterwards Mrs. Rufus Lane), and Hannah Kingman, and there was an attendance of ninety scholars on the first Sunday. This school was not under the patronage of any religious society, but was an independent school. The first three named ladies were connected with a few Baptists who held meetings, as before stated, at the house of Mr. Davis. Not long afterwards, Rev. Mr. Richardson of the First Parish, and Rev. Mr. Colman of the Third Congregational Society (both Unitarian), thinking the instruction in the school too evangelical, withdrew the children connected with their parishes and formed schools of their own. The original school continued, however, though with a diminished number of scholars; and when the Baptists, in 1828, became a branch of the Second Baptist Church, of Boston, the school became a Baptist school, and has so continued to the present time.

In 1820 the first baptism took place, making a strong impression upon many of those who witnessed it.

The early struggles of this little band to establish and main-

There is nothing to indicate that any persons professing Baptist sentiments lived in Hingham previously to the year 1814. In that year Mr. Nathaniel T. Davis made this town his place of residence, and he, with his wife and Miss Hannah Beal, were the only Baptists

tain worship according to their faith were great. Services were held at private houses until August, 1823, when a hall was secured for the purpose in the building next south of the blacksmith-shop on North Street, near the harbor. It was a rough room, in strange contrast to the elaborate churches of the present time. The walls were not plastered, the seats were simply boards nailed upon blocks of wood, which together with a small pine table and chair constituted the furniture. In this room meetings were held for nearly a year, and in spite of opposition and disturbance, both outside and inside the building during the services, the worshippers increased in number.

A building was found in a more quiet location, which could be purchased; but on account of the objection likely to arise if it should be known that it was to be sold to the Baptists, it was deemed prudent to obtain the assistance of some person outside the denomination to make the purchase, that the purpose for which it was to be used might not be suspected. Mr. Ebenezer Shute was willing to purchase the building, costing about \$450, provided some individual could be found who would arrange the bargain with discretion. Capt. Laban Hersey, a Unitarian, consented to take the deed in his own name, and subsequently conveyed the property to Mr. Shute. This building was the one now occupied by M. & A. McNeil, near Hobart's Bridge. The upper story was suitably arranged for meetings, and for more than two years afforded a convenient and pleasant place for worship.

Up to this time the pulpit had been supplied by many different ministers, among them Rev. Thomas Conant, who was engaged to come and labor here as often as his other engagements would permit, Deacon Wilbur becoming personally responsible for the expense thus incurred.

As an illustration of how earnest these Baptists were in such days of struggle and sacrifice to maintain preaching, it is related that on learning late on a Saturday that the preacher expected from Boston was unable to come, Aunt Polly Barnes, as she was called, mounted her horse in the early evening and set out for Scituate to engage Mr. Conant for the next day's services. As she went on her way over a lonely road, a man suddenly sprang from the woods, seized her horse by the bridle and demanded her money.

"You must wait until I can get it," she said, "for I have but one hand." (She had lost her left hand by amputation.)

The highwayman released the bridle for a moment, thinking his booty now secure, when she struck her horse a sharp blow; he sprang away, and the rider reached Mr. Conant's house in safety, engaged him to preach the next day, and rode quietly home to Hingham, some six miles, the same evening.

March 9, 1828, twenty persons were publicly recognized as a branch of the Second Baptist Church, of Boston, Mr. Nathaniel T.

Davis receiving the right hand of fellowship in behalf of the Hingham society.

In this year Deacon Caleb S. Hunt removed from Boston to Hingham. He organized and for many years led an efficient choir in this church. March 7, 1829, the society voted to purchase a bass-viol, and made an appropriation of five dollars to pay for it, "if a sufficient sum cannot be otherwise obtained;" and May 10, 1833 it was

"*Voted*, To pay amnt of eighteen dollars for a clarionet, which had been previously purchased by some individual and used in the Baptist Meeting-house, and that the clarionet shall be the property of the church, and shall be under their direction."

Sept. 21, 1828, Rev. Harvey Ball was ordained as an evangelist, and served as pastor of this church for two years. Under his encouraging ministry a house of worship was built. A day of special prayer was set apart that a location might be agreed upon, and soon after the lot upon which the meeting-house now stands, upon Main Street, was purchased for \$500. This was conveyed July 1, 1829, to Asa Wilbur, of Boston, and Quincy Hersey, of Hingham. The meeting-house was erected, costing \$3,300, and dedicated Dec. 3, 1829, amid much rejoicing. In May, 1875, the house and land were conveyed to the deacons of the church and their successors forever, in trust for the benefit of the church and society.

After Mr. Ball's resignation in August, 1830, Mr. Timothy R. Cressey, a student at the Newton Theological Institution, often preached to the society. Mr. Cressey was a graduate of Amherst College in 1828. He was ordained pastor, May 5, 1831, and the church recognized as an independent body with fifty-one members. Mr. Cressey's ministry continued for three years and a half, during which a vestry was built in the basement of the meeting-house, and twenty-eight were received into the church, twenty-one of these by baptism.

Mr. Cressey was born at Pomfret, Conn., Sept. 18, 1800, and died at Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 30, 1870.

For the two succeeding years the church was without a pastor, Rev. John G. Naylor supplying the pulpit much of the time.

Sept. 29, 1836, Mr. Waterman Burlingame was ordained pastor, and continued as such for nearly five years, until Aug. 5, 1840. During his pastorate twenty persons were received into the church, seventeen by baptism.

For an interval of more than two years the church was without a regular pastor. Rev. Charles M. Bowers frequently preached and labored here during this interval.

July 22, 1842, Mr. Sereno Howe accepted a call with the understanding that he was not to enter upon the full discharge of his duties until after the completion of his theological studies; but in order that he might be qualified to administer the ordinances of the church, he was ordained as an evangelist at Charlestown. Sept. 28, 1842, he was installed as pastor of this church, and continued as such for nearly seven years. His resignation took effect July 8, 1849. During his pastorate seventy-five persons were received into the church, fifty-seven of them by baptism.

Again, for a period of more than two years, the church was without a regular pastor, during which their spiritual needs were ministered to by many different clergymen and students from the Newton Theological Institution. Among the latter was Mr. Jonathan Tilson, who first preached here Dec. 22, 1850. May 3, 1851, he received a call to become the minister, which he accepted on the completion of his theological studies in the following August. His labors began September 28, and he was ordained November 5, of the same year.

During the summer of 1851, the meeting-house was moved forward eighteen feet and raised three feet, the vestry removed, and a larger one built with a committee room in the rear of it; the interior was improved, a new pulpit took the place of the former one, and new furniture was procured.

Mr. Tilson's pastorate was the longest in the history of the church, ending Sept. 24, 1876, after a fruitful service of a quarter of a century. He received into the church one hundred and fifty-six persons, of whom one hundred and twenty-five were by baptism. During his long period of service, Mr. Tilson interested himself in the affairs of the town as well as the church, and was much respected.

Rev. A. Stewart McLean, of Charlestown, was installed pastor June 28, 1877, and resigned July 7, 1878. During his pastorate the house was extensively repaired, at a cost of \$1,500, and the church received ten persons, of whom seven were by baptism.

In December, 1878, Rev. Henry M. Dean, of Dayton, Ohio, entered upon the duties of minister, and continued until June 30, 1887. During his pastorate twenty-seven persons were received into the church, of whom twenty-one were by baptism.

In 1886, still further repairs were made upon the meeting-house, and colored glass substituted for the former plain glass windows.

The next minister was Rev. Edward S. Ufford, a graduate of Bates Theological Institute, of Lewiston, Maine. He entered upon his pastorate Nov. 1, 1887, which continued until Nov. 1, 1889. During his pastorate twenty-six persons were admitted to the church, twelve of them by baptism.

Rev. Sylvanus E. Frohock was the next minister. He was graduated from Brown University, in 1889. His first settlement was in Old Warwick, R. I., where he was ordained in 1886. He was pastor of this church from April 6, 1890, to Feb. 14, 1892. During his pastorate, in the winter of 1891-92, extensive improvements were made in the interior of the meeting-house. New pews, a baptistery, and an organ were put in and the interior otherwise made attractive and convenient.

Rev. Irving Eugene Usher entered upon the duties of pastor August 28, 1892. He was graduated at Madison (now Colgate) University, Hamilton, N. Y. in 1887, and took a partial course in the theological seminary there. He was first settled in Charleston, N. Y., where he was ordained in 1887, and remained there two years. From June, 1889, to June, 1892, he was at McGranville, N. Y. Since his settlement here four persons have been admitted to the church, two of them by baptism.

All the settled ministers, with the exception of Mr. McLean, Mr. Ufford, and Mr. Usher, have been graduates of the Newton Theological Institution.

A church library was established as early as 1830.

Deacon Joshua Thayer died Feb. 26, 1874. By his will, he devised his homestead, on Elm Street, near the meeting-house, to the deacons of the church and their successors forever, in trust for the church and society, for the purposes of a parsonage. The first deacons to receive a deed of this property were Joseph Ripley and Levi Hersey.

The first deacons were chosen in 1835. The following persons have held that office: Joshua Thayer, Nicholas Litchfield, Issacher Fuller, Joseph Ripley, Levi Hersey, Walton V. Mead, Martin T. Stoddard, and George W. Horton.

This society has never been large, and its growth has not at any time in its history been rapid, yet an earnest purpose to adhere unswervingly to evangelical truth has always prevailed among its members; and from a small beginning amid opposition which amounted to persecution, the growth has been healthy and full of promise to those who have felt that they were devoutly "contending for the faith once for all delivered to the saints."

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.



METHODIST EPISCOPAL MEETING-HOUSE.

The town of Hingham was included in what was known as the Scituate circuit from 1807 to 1826. From the latter year until 1828 it was included in the Weymouth Society, and in 1828 it became a separate society. In 1807 Rev. Thomas Asbury, on the Scituate circuit, was the first Methodist minister who preached in Hingham. He was an Englishman, said to have been a cousin

of the celebrated Bishop Asbury. He married Rachael Binney of Hull, and subsequently removed to Ohio, purchasing land on the present site of the city of Columbus. In 1809, Moses Tower, of Hingham, married Mary Binney, of Hull, who was a member of the Methodist Church, and their house, and that of Robert Goold, were opened to Methodist meetings for many years. Methodist ministers occasionally preached in these houses. One of the Sabbath appointments for the Scituate circuit was Cohasset, where a house of worship was erected, and where the Methodists of Hingham worshipped until 1826, when they attended church services in Weymouth for about two years.

The following ministers preached occasionally in Hingham before 1828, when, on the formation of a separate society, a regular pastor was stationed here: Thomas Asbury, George Pickering, John Broadhead, Joseph Snelling, Joseph A. Merrill, Benjamin F. Lambord, Stephen Baily, Edward Hyde, Aaron Lummus, Richard Emery, Bradbury Clay, B. Otheman, Orin Roberts, Benjamin Hazelton, Jotham Horton, Isaac Jennison, F. Upham, A. D. Sargent, Stephen Puffer, Benjamin Jones, John Adams, Moses Sanderson, L. R. Sutherland, Samuel Norris, Jared Perkins.

The first class of Methodists was formed in 1818, by Rev. Edward T. Taylor, of Boston (Father Taylor), and consisted of seven members, namely: Robert Goold, Mary Goold, George Lincoln, Abigail Goold Tower, Jane Goold, Mary Goold Pratt, and Isaiah Wilder.

The early meetings of this little band were attended with opposition and disturbances from outside the houses in which they were held, but their number gradually increased. In 1828 Rev. Stephen Puffer, who was a local preacher residing in Hingham, gave funds for the erection of a meeting-house, which was dedicated July 3, 1828, and the lot and building were conveyed to a board of trustees. Mr. Puffer built the house at his own expense, and sold the pews to cover the cost of building and furnishing. The amount expended was \$1,820.

After the meeting-house was built Hingham became a station, and has been supplied by travelling and local preachers down to the present time. The following is a list of the ministers : —

1828 . . Samuel Heath.	1855 . . Paul Townsend.
1828 . . Nathan Spalding.	1856 . . Lyman Leffingwell.
1829 . . Selah Stocking.	1857 . . Amos Binney.
1830 . . Chauncey Richardson.	1858-59 . F. A. Loomis.
1831 . . A. U. Swinerton.	1860-61 . Robert Clark.
1832 . . Stephen Puffer.	1862 . . Edward B. Hinckley.
1833 . . Ralph W. Allen.	1863-65 . William Henry Starr.
1834 . . P. W. Nichols.	1866-68 . George E. Fuller.
1835 . . Apollus Hale.	1869-71 . Merritt P. Alderman.
1836 . . George W. Bates.	1872-73 . James H. Nutting.
1837 . . Daniel Wise.	1874-75 . Charles Hammond.
1838 . . James Mudge.	1876 . . James O. Thompson.
1839 . . Daniel L. McGear.	1877 . . Annie Howard Shaw.
1840 . . Robert Goold.	1878 . . Charles M. Comstock.
1841 . . William Davenport.	1879 . . George H. Huffman.
1842 . . Abel Gardner.	1880 . . Henry M. Cole.
1843-44 . Levi Daggett.	1881 . . Winfield W. Hall.
1845 . . S. C. Cook.	1882 . . Angelo Canol.
1845 . . Geo. W. Rodgers (supply).	1883 . . W. F. Lawford.
1846-47 . Adin H. Newton.	1884 . . Arthur Thompson.
1848 . . Thomas Spilsled.	1885 . . W. D. Woodward.
1849 . . J. Burleigh Hunt.	1886 . . B. F. Jackson.
1850 . . Samuel Beedle.	1887 . . George B. Norton.
1851 . . E. F. Hinks.	1888-89 . John H. Newland.
1852-53 . Daniel Webb.	1890 . . Samuel F. Johnson.
1854 . . F. A. Loomis.	1891-92 . Edwin G. Babcock.

In 1828 the society numbered 30 members.

1829	"	"	59	"
1830	"	"	65	"
1831-32	"	"	70	"

From 1832 to the present time, the society has waned and increased by turns.

In 1841-42 there were 40 members.

1860-61	"	"	70	"
1863	"	"	53	"

The society now numbers about seventy members.

The first record of a Sunday-school is on July 29, 1844, when the school numbered a superintendent, seven teachers, and forty-five scholars, with three hundred and thirty books in the library.

In 1863 there were a superintendent, ten teachers, and seventy scholars, and over six hundred books in the library.

In 1863 Rev. William H. Starr, the pastor, wrote an interesting historical sketch of the society, in which he attempts to account for the slow growth of Methodism in Hingham. It is chiefly a record of the opinions of the author, but his statement of one cause of weakness is so subtle and entertaining, and so complimentary to the attractions of the "devoted sisters," that it is quoted:—

"One more circumstance I will mention which has taken strength from this society

"The following preachers, R. W. Allen, Amos Binney, P. W. Nichols, Francis Messer, J. M. Carroll, William Hambleton, and E. M. Anthony, in some way learned that we had talented and devoted sisters suited to become valuable help-mates in their ministerial labors, and have come once and again and taken those loved and useful sisters from the bosom of this society to other fields of labor and usefulness. May God bless and prosper them wherever they go in their work of love and self-denial. Their sphere of usefulness has been enlarged, and you who were so closely connected with them ought to thank God that you have had daughters and sisters called, I trust, not only by man, but also by the Spirit of God to so glorious a work."

Extensive alterations were made in the meeting-house in 1845, and in 1867 the building was moved back about thirty feet, raised, vestries built, and a new front and spire added, at an expense of nearly \$4,000.

This building stood at the corner of North Street and Marsh's Bridge, facing west.

At the time of the latter extensive repairs, interesting services were held at the laying of the corner-stone, and a box containing many interesting mementos was deposited beneath it.

In 1882 the lot on the opposite side of North Street, at the corner of Thaxter Street, where the meeting-house now stands, was purchased and the building moved to the new location.

In 1883, with the aid of gifts amounting to \$1,000 from Mrs. Stephen Puffer, the widow of Rev. Stephen Puffer, who aided in the original building of the meeting-house, a parsonage was built upon the land belonging to the society, in the rear of the meeting-house, and it was furnished by the exertions of the members of the church.

The record of this church is not one of large membership and numerous accessions, but rather that of an earnest band of Christians, zealously striving for the cultivation and promulgation of those principles which, according to their faith, lead to the salvation of souls.

FIRST UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.



UNIVERSALIST MEETING HOUSE.

On Nov. 1, 1823, there was a meeting of several members of the First Universalist Society, of Scituate, at the house of Capt. Charles W. Cushing, in Hingham. With them also met a number of persons of the Universalist belief, from Hingham, and, under the inspiration

of a mutual sympathy and the desire of spreading their faith, these latter organized as the First Universalist Society of Hingham.

The following was their declaration of faith:—

“We whose names are hereunto subscribed, being sensible of the unchangeable and universal love of God to mankind, exhibited in the Redeemer, and in humble thankfulness to Him for disposing our hearts to unite together in the bonds of Christian love and fellowship, think it our duty, as tending to the good order of society in general, and the improvement and edification of each other in particular, to form ourselves into a church of Christ, which, we conceive, consists of a number of believers united together in the confession of faith of the gospel.”

The meeting-house was erected in 1829, and was the same now occupied by the society, on North Street. The corner-stone was laid May 18, 1829, and the house dedicated to the worship of God Sept. 19, 1829, on which occasion the sermon was preached by Rev. Hosea Ballou.

Chapter 90 of the Acts of the Legislature of 1829 is “An Act to incorporate the Proprietors of the First Universalist Meeting-house in Hingham.” “Moses L. Humphrey, Henry Nye, Marshall Lincoln, Ensign Barnes, Jr., Jairus Thayer and others who have associated or may hereafter associate with them and their successors” were the persons named in the Act as the members of the corporation.

Among the ministers have been the following: Thomas J. Greenwood, Joseph P. Atkinson, Albert A. Folsom, John F. Dyer, Samuel A. Davis, Jeremy H. Farnsworth, Josiah W. Talbot, M. M. Preston, Albert Case, John D. Cargill, Emmons Partridge, John E. Davenport, Phebe A. Hanaford, Daniel P. Livermore, and S. R. H. Biggs.

Mr. Atkinson was born in Gloucester, Mass., Nov. 17, 1809, and died in Boston, Dec. 27, 1888. He studied theology with Rev. Thomas Whittemore, D. D., and was ordained in 1829. He was installed in Hingham April 30, 1830. His pastoral settlements were in Hingham, Dover, N. H., Weare, N. H., Marblehead, Mass., Westbrook, Me., Orleans, Mass., and Orange, Mass. During the last thirty-six years of his life his residence was chiefly in Laconia, N. H. After his retirement from his settled pastorates he administered for a time the affairs of the Universalist Publishing House in Boston with success. His funeral services took place in the Unitarian Church, Laconia, N. H., and were conducted by Rev. A. A. Miner, D. D., of Boston, assisted by several of the local clergymen.

Mr. Folsom's pastorate was of about seven years' duration, and Mr. Livermore was the minister for eleven years.

Mr. Biggs began to preach for the society in September, 1888, having charge of a parish in the neighboring town of Norwell at the same time. After a few months he received a call to become the settled pastor. His services as such began in March, 1889, and continued until July 1, 1891. He was a graduate from the Tufts Divinity School.

From a time almost as early as the formation of the society the ordinance of the Lord's Supper has been administered to all who have felt its helpfulness, and in 1856, during the ministry of Rev. Mr. Cargill, a distinct church was organized, consisting of members who subscribed to the Winchester Confession of Faith.

The installation of Mr. Atkinson, and the ordinations of Rev. John Nichols and Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford have taken place in this meeting-house.

The Sunday-school of this society has been in a flourishing condition during these many years, having had at times a membership of one hundred and twenty-five scholars.

The Universalist denomination has not found in Hingham a very productive field for its growth. Enthusiasm and determination have not been wanting among those of this faith in Hingham, especially in the early days of the society, but the predominant strength of the Unitarians, existing in the older parishes, has given the Universalists less opportunity for increasing their numbers than might have been the case had they found themselves surrounded by other ecclesiastical neighbors.

EVANGELICAL CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY.



EVANGELICAL CONGREGATIONAL MEETING-HOUSE.

The first minister of this church and society was Rev. Ebenezer Porter Dyer. Mr. Dyer was born in South Abington, Aug. 15, 1813, entered Amherst College in 1829, where he remained one year, and was graduated at Brown University in 1833, after which he pursued his theological studies at the Andover Theological Seminary. He was licensed to preach in 1838, at Carlisle, and was ordained by the wayside at Stow, Sept. 25, 1839. He was for

a time pastor of the Evangelical Congregational Church in Stow, from which he was dismissed in March, 1846. He served as city missionary in Boston from February, 1846, to October, 1847. While city missionary, in August, 1847, upon invitation of the Norfolk Conference of Churches, he visited Hingham with a view to establishing Evangelical Congregational preaching here.

Religious services according to this faith had previously been held by Rev. Mr. Loring, in the Town Hall, and in September, 1847, with financial aid from the Norfolk Conference, an engagement was made for Mr. Dyer to preach in the Town Hall for a period of one year. In October of the same year a Sunday-school was organized. Dec. 21, 1847, a church was formed, with eleven members, of which Asa H. Holden was chosen deacon.

In 1848 the present meeting-house was erected, at the junction of Main and Pleasant Streets, and on Jan. 4, 1849, it was dedicated.

At the close of Mr. Dyer's engagement of a year he became the settled minister, and his installation took place on Jan. 4, 1849, the day of the dedication of the meeting-house.

Mr. Dyer was dismissed from his pastorate Nov. 17, 1863, after sixteen years' service, during which he served the church faithfully, and he was a good citizen of the town as well.

The ministers of this church who succeeded Mr. Dyer have been the following:—

Rev. Henry W. Parker, a graduate of Amherst College and

Auburn (N. Y.) Theological Seminary, who supplied the pulpit for over a year, commencing in March, 1864.

Rev. Henry W. Jones, a graduate of Amherst College and Hartford Theological Seminary, who was installed in May, 1866, and dismissed June 7, 1871.

Rev. Austin S. Garver, educated at Pennsylvania College and a graduate of Andover Theological Seminary. He was ordained as pastor Oct. 31, 1872, and his pastorate ended in July, 1875.

Rev. Edward C. Hood, a graduate of Princeton College and Union Theological Seminary, from September, 1875, to September, 1882.

Rev. Edward A. Robinson, a graduate of Harvard College in 1879, and of Union Theological Seminary, who was ordained July 11, 1883. His pastorate ended July 29, 1888.

Rev. Frank L. Goodspeed, acting minister, from June 1, 1889, to June 1, 1890. Mr. Goodspeed was a graduate of the School of Theology, Boston University, and during his year of service in Hingham was pursuing his studies as a member of the senior class in Harvard College, from which he was graduated in 1890.

Rev. Albert H. Wheelock, the present minister, a graduate of Bangor Theological Seminary, in 1888. He was ordained July 3, 1888, as pastor of the Congregational Church in Topsham, Maine, where he remained until he came to this parish in November, 1891.

The deacons of the church have been Asa H. Holden, Caleb S. Hunt, Samuel G. Bayley, Jacob O. Sanborn, Tobias O. Gardner, George E. Kimball, and Charles Bates.

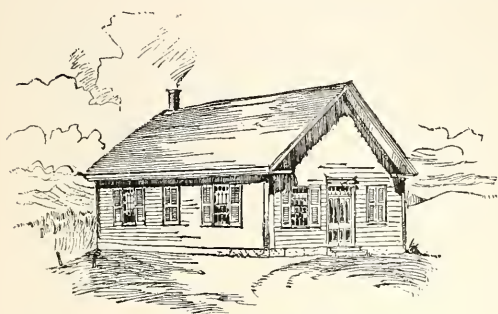
During the pastorate of Mr. Hood the meeting-house was extensively repaired, a new organ purchased and placed by the side of the pulpit, and a piano purchased for use in the vestry. Further alterations and repairs were made in the winter of 1886-87, and stained-glass windows were put in. The clock was placed in the tower and started April 19, 1887.

For about thirty years the church received financial aid from the Home Missionary Society. In 1878 the system of raising money for parish expenses by weekly offerings was adopted. By a vote of the parish, May 17, 1882, self-support was assumed, and it has been self-sustaining since that time.

In another part of this chapter it has been stated that the parishes in Hingham did not divide upon denominational lines, as was common in the latter part of the last century. For nearly two centuries after the settlement of the town there were no other churches within its original limits, except those which became Unitarian. Doubtless the inclination of the sons to follow in the footsteps of their fathers in matters pertaining to religious faith and church allegiance will account for the fact that no earlier effort was made to establish an Evangelical Congregational Society here. The policy of this denomination in Hingham has

not been extremely aggressive, but tolerant of others' opinions, and it is not strange that, in a town but little subject to changes in the characteristics of its inhabitants, it has not grown to a very large membership. It should be credited, however, with an earnest, self-respecting, and constant devotion to the principles of its faith.

THE FREE CHRISTIAN MISSION.



FREE CHRISTIAN MISSION CHAPEL.

This Church and Society was organized Jan. 29, 1873, under the name of "The Free Christian Mission" by those holding the belief in the "Second Advent," and it has continued under the same faith to the present time.

Three years before the organization of the society, a little Sunday-school and meetings were started by two sisters.

Prominent among those who were instrumental in establishing the society, or who have contributed largely for its support, have been John Tuttle, Henry W. Sinclair, William H. Searles, William H. Crockett, Alonzo Manuel, and Joseph H. Hackett. Others also have aided according to their means and ability, with money and work, to keep alive the Christian work in the vicinity of the church. The society has always been self-sustaining, and an independent body in its relations to any denomination, conference, or mission.

The chapel, situated near the junction of High and Ward Streets, was built in 1873 with contributions of money collected by a committee. The following extract from the Town Records will explain the manner in which a permit to build a chapel was obtained from the town:—

"March 4th, 1872. *Voted*, That the report of the Committee to whom was referred the request of John Tuttle and others, to build a Chapel to be used for the purpose of religious worship, at the junction of High and Ward Streets, be amended by striking out the words 'thirty feet,' and 'Selectmen,' and adding 'Road Commissioners,' and as amended be accepted.

REPORT.

To the inhabitants of Hingham, in Town Meeting assembled:—

The Committee to whom was referred "the question of the town granting consent to John Tuttle and others, to build a Chapel to be used for the purpose of Religious worship, on land near the junction of High and Ward

streets, with instructions to take into consideration all the facts in relation thereto," have given to the subject a careful examination and respectfully Report. The advantages which follow an attendance upon public worship are apparent to nearly every candid and thinking person. A community is not only improved in intelligence, virtue, and happiness thereby, but with these characteristics come a more earnest recognition and maintenance of law and order, as well as an increased interest in the prosperity and general welfare of society.

From our local history, we learn that the early settlers of the town were a godly and law-abiding people; and to a considerable extent their characteristics have been sustained by their descendants.

The first church in Hingham was formed in 1635. From it have sprung ten other religious societies, all having places for public worship within the original limits of the town, which included Cohasset. At the present time a number of our fellow citizens desire to establish another church. With their associates they number about one hundred persons, a majority of whom reside on Ward and High Streets, or in that vicinity. They have held meetings during the past year at their residences, and these meetings, we learn, have been well attended. In many instances the house occupied was not sufficiently large to accommodate all who were present.

On account of the interest thus manifested, the erection of a Chapel is contemplated. To this end several hundred dollars have already been pledged or subscribed; but the amount does not at present meet the necessary requirements. By renewed exertions, however, those interested in the movement expect soon to overcome this difficulty.

The piece of land which the petitioners ask the town to permit them to build upon is eligibly situated and well adapted for their purpose. It has laid unimproved for the past fifty years without benefit to any one. Your committee have sought in vain for any title in the premises other than that of the town.

They have corresponded and conferred with people who have been familiar with the locality for the past seventy years.

They have also carefully searched the records of Suffolk County, beginning with the time when the lot was first occupied by James Hayward, and thus far have been unable to find any conveyance of the property, either by will or deed.

In view of these circumstances, and of the benefits which the town may receive from an increase of taxable property in that locality, your committee recommend:—

First. That the town reserve thirty feet of the said lot, fronting on High Street, for widening and otherwise improving that street; and

Second. That the petitioners have liberty to enclose a lot for the purposes of erecting a chapel thereon as requested, within such limits as the Selectmen shall fix and determine upon; and that a plan of the same shall be filed in the Town Clerk's office.

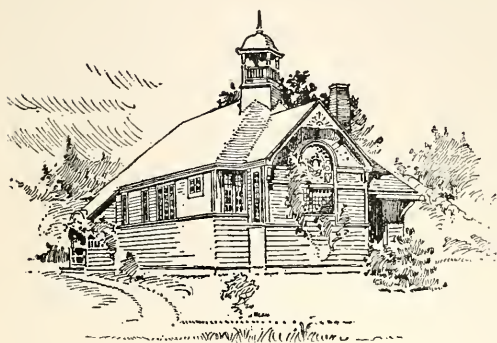
GEORGE LINCOLN, }
CROCKER WILDER, } Committee.
ELIJAH SHUTE, }

HINGHAM, March 4, 1872.

The membership at the present time is thirty, and the usual attendance at the services has been from fifty to one hundred.

Rev. William H. Crockett has been the minister since 1879.

PARISH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST
(PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL).



EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Before the organization of any Episcopal mission or church in Hingham, there had been for many years intermittent services in the town.

In 1824, the first services of the Episcopal Church were held in Hingham, and continued for a time, with good attendance, in a hall

fitted up for the purpose by Mr. Daniel Bassett, an ardent Episcopalian.

The number of those interested for any length of time was so small, however, that no attempt was made to establish a church on a permanent foundation.

From the Hingham Gazette we learn that Rev. Mr. Cutler preached on the Sunday following Christmas, 1827; and from a private letter that the Rt. Rev. Alexander Viets Griswold, S. T. D., Bishop of the Eastern Diocese, preached in Hingham on an evening in June, 1828, which was probably the first visitation of a Bishop to Hingham.

About the year 1841 Rev. Samuel Cutler, of Hanover, held services in Bassett's hall, being assisted by clergymen who chanced to be in the vicinity during the summer season.

The families of Daniel Bassett, Atherton Tilden, and Edward Wilder were the only residents of the town, so far as can be ascertained, at that time identified with the church.

In 1843, services were again held in the same hall by Rev. John P. Robinson, of Quincy. The hall was loaned for the purpose, seats were put in, and prayer-books purchased, which were marked upon the covers, "Episcopal Church, Hingham." Some of these books are now in use. The services were abandoned after a short time, as the number interested in them was small.

Rev. Theodore W. Snow, a missionary in 1844, "visited many places in the Diocese, and among others held one of more services in Hingham."

May 30, 1869, an evening service was held in Loring Hall, and through the following summer continued regularly. The Rt. Rev. Manton Eastburn, S. T. D., LL.D., Bishop of Massachusetts,

preached at one of these evening services, which were conducted mostly by Rev. Mr. Street, of Weymouth. There were occasional services during the summer of 1870 and 1871.

Finally, in 1879, a successful effort was made to establish permanent Episcopal services. July 6, 1879, services were conducted, in Southworth's hall, on Broad Bridge, by Rev. Julius H. Ward, of Boston, and they were continued regularly through the summer, and as often as twice in each month in the following winter, under the charge of Rev. Thaddeus A. Snively, of Quincy, and Rev. George S. Bennett, of Dorchester. In November, 1879, a Sunday-school was organized.

The apostolic rite of Confirmation was administered, for the first time in Hingham, by the Rt. Rev. Benjamin Henry Paddock, S. T. D., Bishop of Massachusetts, June 13, 1880, to six persons.

Through the summer of 1881 the services were in charge of Rev. Percy C. Webber, and during the following winter, of Mr. Sherrard Billings, as lay reader, then a candidate for holy orders, and a student at the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge.

July 1, 1881, a lot of land on Main Street, opposite Water Street, was purchased for \$1,000, and a fund for the erection of a church was started.

At Easter, 1882, a mission was organized; and July 1, 1882, Rev. Charles L. Wells was placed in charge. Mr. Wells was a graduate of Harvard College in 1879.

Services continued in Southworth's hall until 1883.

With the proceeds of a sale, the efforts of the Women's Guild, and amounts subscribed by generous friends, sufficient funds were procured to justify the building of a church on the lot already purchased, and ground was broken for it in November, 1882. Mr. Edgar A. P. Newcomb, of Boston, was the architect, and generously contributed his services. The church was finished and consecrated June 5, 1883, by the Rt. Rev. Benjamin Henry Paddock, S. T. D., Bishop of Massachusetts. The occasion was one of much interest. Over two hundred persons were present at the services of consecration, in which about thirty clergymen assisted.

The dimensions of the church are sixty-four by twenty-four feet, and it has a seating capacity for about one hundred and fifty. Its cost was about \$3,000.

The chancel window was the gift of Miss Blanche Shimmie in memory of her grandmother, Mary George Parkman. The large window in the west end of the church was the gift of Mrs. George S. Glover and Governor John D. Long in memory of Mary Woodward Long, the daughter of Mrs. Glover and wife of Governor Long.

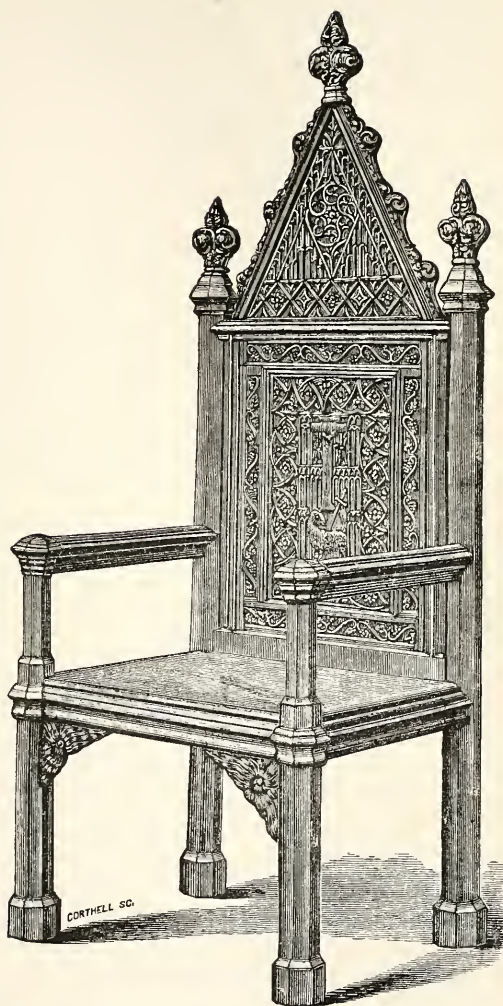
The chancel furniture and font were gifts as well as the organ, the latter presented by St. Paul's Church, of Stockbridge, Mass.

The brass jewelled receiving basin came from London, England, and was also a gift.

The chalice and paten of silver and gilt, engraved and inscribed, enclosed in a case of polished oak, were sent from St. Andrew's Church, of Hingham, England, and still further gifts of a lectern and bishop's chair, of oak, massive and elaborately carved, which had been in use in that ancient church, were sent across the ocean and presented as a sign of Christian brotherhood and intimate church relationship between the old and the new Hingham. The following extracts from "The Hingham Deanery Magazine," of April, 1883, are interesting in connection with these latter gifts from St. Andrew's Church, of Hingham, England:—

"HINGHAM IN AMERICA.—The Rector has received a letter from New York from an American lady, who visited our parish last summer, in the hope of gaining some information concerning an ancestor,

Thomas Joy, 'who left Hingham, England, with a band of Puritans about the year 1630, and after a short stay in Boston, Massachusetts, founded a town near by, which they named Hingham, in tender memory of their English home.' The lady's letter enclosed a letter addressed to herself by the 'Minister in charge of the Mission of St. John the Evangelist,' dated Hingham, March 5, 1883. He gives an account of a small church which is in course of building there, and which it is hoped to open for Divine service in the beginning of May. This church is to cost about £600, and there seems little doubt of the money being forthcoming.



BISHOP'S CHAIR IN THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Alluding to a request for aid which he had heard of having been made a year ago to the Rector of our Hingham, the Minister says: 'I should prefer not to receive money from there, even if he were able and inclined to send it. I will say, however, that a book, or window, or some article of church furniture (if possible something that had been used there) would be a pleasant memorial of our Mother Church. . . . I do not think we ought to receive aid from Hingham, but some token of Christian brotherhood and Church relations would be of inestimable value.' The wish thus expressed will surely find a response. A committee has been formed of three ladies, to consider in what way the Church people of Hingham, Norfolk, can best manifest their sympathy with the Church builders and worshippers of Hingham, Massachusetts."

HINGHAM RECTORY,

ATTLEBOROUGH, March 21, 1883.

DEAR SIR,—I have lately received and read with much interest and pleasure a letter of yours to Mrs. Dyer, in which you give her an account of Church work at Hingham, Mass. I read your letter to-day to a working party of ladies who are employed much in the same way as the Guild that you write of. They will be much pleased to carry out your suggestion and to make some present to your Church which may be a token to you and your people of the interest felt for them by the parishioners of Old Hingham. . . . There is a fine old chair which has stood in our Church a long time, which, if you have room for it, I think we might send you to represent your Bishop's "cathedra."

Yours faithfully,

MAYNARD W. CURRIE.

To Rev. CHARLES L. WELLS.

HINGHAM RECTORY,

ATTLEBOROUGH, April 12, 1883.

MY DEAR SIR,— . . . I think our means would suffice to procure a chalice and paten suitable for your little church,—if that is what your congregation would like. The chair which I offered is large and rather unwieldy, but if you think it worth being carried across the Atlantic, I am sure the church-wardens would be willing to send it. There is a lectern of proportions suitable, I should think, to your church and made of old oak, which would be much at your service. Let me assure you of my appreciation of the sentiments expressed in your letter to Mrs. Dyer, and of the sympathy of the Church people of Old Hingham with you and your people of the new.

I am, my dear sir,

Yours faithfully,

MAYNARD W. CURRIE.

To Rev. CHARLES L. WELLS.

HINGHAM, ATTLEBORO', July 27, 1883.

MY DEAR SIR,— . . . The committee of ladies of which I told you have made a collection among their friends here, to which I hope to be

allowed to make an addition, and I may say that we thus have a sum of £20 (twenty pounds) to be devoted to the procuring of something for your church which would be acceptable to you and your congregation as a token of the sympathy and brotherly regard felt by the Church people of the Old Hingham for the Church people of the new. It occurs to me that a silver chalice and paten would be an appropriate gift to your church, and a durable memorial of the regard which we wish to express. . . . I have not forgotten the wish you expressed to have some furniture that had been in use in the old church. . . . I will write you again about the chair, and if it is not too big for you and you wish to have it, I feel sure our church-wardens will offer no objection to my sending it. . . .

Yours very faithfully,

MAYNARD W. CURRIE.

TO REV. CHARLES L. WELLS.

HINGHAM, MASSACHUSETTS,

August 11th, 1883.

REV. AND DEAR SIR, — Your favor of the 27th ult. is at hand, and I thank you heartily for the kind and cordial feeling which it expresses. We are delighted with the exceedingly generous expressions which it promises us of the brotherly regard of the Church-people of Old Hingham for us of the New. Above all, we thank you for your interest in bringing about a happy result; it will be a joy and an inspiration to us for many years to come. Nor can we conceive of a more desirable, more acceptable, or more appropriate form in which to express the Christian love and Church brotherhood than that which you suggest.

The Chalice and the Paten used in celebrating the memorial of the redeeming Passion of our common Lord will thus serve not only to bring before us our communion with Him and with each other, but also to remind us, continually, in a beautiful and significant manner of our communion with our Mother Church across the sea, "to which," as the preface to our own Prayer Book so truly and so beautifully says, "the Church in these States is indebted under God for her first foundation and long continuance of nursing care and protection." May the union be strong and lasting, ministering to the glory of God and to the prosperity of His Church. . . . Believe me, with the greatest respect and esteem,

Very faithfully yours,

CHARLES L. WELLS.

TO REV. MAYNARD W. CURRIE.

The silver chalice and paten were ordered from Messrs. Keith & Son, Denmark Street, Soho, with the following inscription: "Presented by the Church-people of Hingham, England, to the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Hingham, Massachusetts, U. S. A.," engraved on the under side. On the paten is added the text, "We being many are One Bread and One Body."

April 24, 1883.

MY DEAR SIR, — Before leaving home for a few weeks I ordered the chair and lectern, both of which have stood in our old Parish Church, to be sent to you. . . .

Yours very truly,

MAYNARD W. CURRIE.

To Rev. CHARLES L. WELLS.

HINGHAM RECTORY, ATTLEBOROUGH.

St. Luke's Day, 1883.

MY DEAR SIR, — The enclosed extract from our "Deanery Magazine" will show you that we have acted on your acceptance of the proposal contained in my last letter.

The Chalice and Paten have been on view for the last ten days. It has been suggested that your congregation would like to think that they had been used in the Mother Church, and I propose to use them on Sunday next in the celebration of the Holy Communion. The vessels, in their box, shall then be sent up to London for transmission to Boston. I trust that they will arrive safely, and I know that your people will receive our gift as a token of the brotherly love which we entertain for our kinsmen across the ocean. . . .

I am with kind regard,

Yours faithfully,

MAYNARD W. CURRIE.

To Rev. CHARLES L. WELLS.

Mr. Wells resigned in the autumn of 1884, and during the following winter the Mission was in charge of Mr. Walter E. C. Smith, a candidate for Holy Orders in the Episcopal Theological School, at Cambridge.

Rev. James I. T. Coolidge, D. D., was in charge from 1885 to Nov. 1, 1888, his first sermon being on Whitsunday, 1885. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1838, and received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Hobart College in 1870.

Rev. Alsop Leffingwell, the present rector, was born July 23, 1858, in Fairfield, Conn. He was graduated at Wesleyan University in 1880; entered Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn., in 1886, from which institution he was graduated, in 1889. He was temporarily connected with the parish from June to October, 1889, and since that time he has been regularly in charge.

The organization as a parish took place in June, 1885.

UNITED SOCIAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH HINGHAM.

In the extreme southerly part of the town religious meetings had been held occasionally but not regularly for some years previously to 1890. In the vicinity of Gardner and Whiting Streets there is quite a village. In the spring of 1890, there being no place near enough to that village to enable the inhabitants to attend church, or the children to go to Sunday-school, it occurred to Mrs. Annie Belcher and her sister, Mrs. Sarah Chubbuck, of Gardner Street, that a Sunday-school could be established there. They consulted with the families in the neighborhood, and finding them all in favor of the undertaking, and willing to assist, not only in the formation of a Sunday-school, but also in establishing regular Sunday services, a room was engaged in a building erected by Leonard Gardner for a wooden-ware manufactory, situated on Gardner Street, and the first meeting was held and a Sunday-school organized on the first Sunday in May, 1890, Rev. Jacob Baker, of South Weymouth, officiating, and I. Wilbur Lincoln being Superintendent of the Sunday-school. The meetings continued with unabated interest during the summer and autumn of 1890, the attendance increased, and during the summer fifteen persons were baptized. Upon the approach of winter the meetings were discontinued, as there was no means of heating the room in Mr. Gardner's building, but the Sunday-school was held in different houses during the winter. The enthusiasm which first prompted and had so successfully carried on the good work during the season continued to increase, and the project was then conceived of erecting a building suitable for the wants of the society. In the autumn of 1890 twenty-two persons formed an incorporated organization under the name of the "United Social Society of South Hingham," with the following officers:—

J. Fremont Belcher,	<i>President.</i>
Miss Clara J. Gardner,	<i>Secretary.</i>
Mrs. Lloyd Raymond,	<i>Treasurer.</i>
Charles A. Gardner,	} <i>Standing</i>
Mrs. Charles A. Gardner,	
Mrs. J. Fremont Belcher,	
I. Wilbur Lincoln,	
Mrs. Charles M. Clark,	
	<i>Committee.</i>

It was decided to proceed at once to the erection of a chapel; a building committee was chosen; a lot of land at the junction of Gardner and Derby streets was given to the society by Lewis Gardner, and work upon the building was immediately begun. Owing to the cold winter, however, it was not completed until

the following spring. It is a tasteful building, twenty-two by forty feet, with an alcove for the minister and choir. The total cost, exclusive of labor performed by various members of the society, was over \$800. To a small society of twenty-two members the erection of this chapel seemed quite an undertaking; but friends from Hingham and adjoining towns gave encouragement and substantial aid, which, combined with the persistency and faith of the members of the society from its commencement, completed a building which exceeded the expectations of those directly interested in its construction, and which would be a credit to any community. The chapel was dedicated Sunday, May 16, 1891, with appropriate exercises. At the exercise of dedication an appeal was made to the congregation by one of the visiting speakers, for aid to reduce the debt incurred in building the chapel, and \$151 were contributed. The society is now free from debt. The organ, chairs, and some other furniture were the gift of the sewing society. Services are held every Sunday. There is no settled minister, but clergymen from Hingham and adjoining towns officiate at the services. This society is doing a good work.

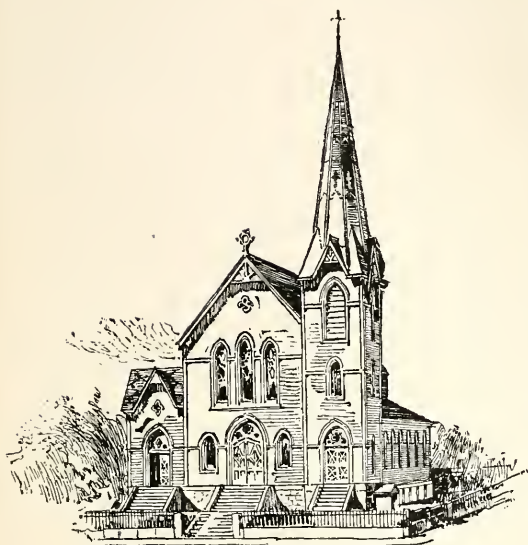
Although the original limits of the South Parish extend to the southern boundary line of the town, yet the natural boundary line of Liberty Pole Hill marks the division between Glad Tidings Plain and Liberty Plain and the adjacent country. The thickly settled portion of extreme South Hingham forms a village quite a distance from the Meeting-house, and partly from this cause and perhaps also from a diversity of opinion there has been a demand for a nearer place of worship.

As has been previously stated there had been occasional religious meetings and Sunday-schools through many years in this part of the town. Beginning some forty years or more before the formation of this society, meetings were held regularly for a number of years in the schoolhouse, which brought together on Sundays a large congregation, not only from this immediate vicinity, but also from Scituate and Hanover. Rev. George Lincoln preached. There was a large Sunday-school connected with these meetings. In 1859-60 there were religious services in Liberty Hall, at which Rev. J. F. Dyer preached.

The formation of the United Social Society of South Hingham is the natural outcome of these earlier efforts to maintain regular religious services.

CHURCH OF ST. PAUL

(ROMAN CATHOLIC).



CATHOLIC CHURCH.

At the time when services of the Roman Catholic Church were first held in Hingham, the town was within the limits of the Quincy parish. This was soon after 1850. Afterwards it was attended from Randolph, then from Abington, until 1867, at which time Weymouth became a separate parish. Hingham was then attached to the Weymouth parish and so continued until it was itself

made a separate parish in 1876. The first organization of Catholics in Hingham was in 1850, when the "Hingham Catholic Association" announced a course of eight weekly lectures, beginning Feb. 5, 1850, upon subjects connected with the history of the Roman Catholic Church, by Rev. Mr. Roddan, of Quincy, "in the Society's rooms near the depot." These lectures were favorably noticed in the "Hingham Journal."

For about twenty years after the first services here, the Catholics of Hingham felt the great need of a suitable edifice in which to worship God after the form of their own religion. During that time their religious services had been held in the Town Hall. Efforts had been made from time to time to erect a church, but no progress was made in that direction until Rev. Hugh P. Smyth, the pastor of the Weymouth parish, which included Hingham, took the matter in hand. Father Smyth determined to have a church in Hingham. He bought a site for it in the commanding position on North Street, opposite Broad Bridge. He labored indefatigably to build a church for his congregation, and on June 12, 1870, the corner-stone was laid with impressive ceremonies. In the absence of the Bishop the Very Rev. P. F. Lyndon, V. G., officiated as celebrant. The dedication sermon

was preached by Rev. Charles Lynch, of North Adams, Mass. The following clergymen also took a part in the ceremonies: Rev. M. Moran, Abington; Rev. Thomas McNulty, North Bridgewater; Rev. James Sullivan, Quincy; Rev. Michael Supple, Charlestown; Rev. Michael Lane, and Rev. F. Dolan, South Boston. The services were conducted in the presence of a large congregation.

The energy of Father Smyth was unceasing in urging on the completion of the church, and it was so far finished as to be dedicated July 23, 1872, a testimony at once of the pastor's zeal and the people's earnestness.

Among the clergymen present at the dedication were the Right Rev. John J. Williams, Bishop of Boston; Rev. James A. Healey, St. James Church, Boston; Rev. Sherwood Healey, rector of the Cathedral; and Rev. Peter A. McKenna, of Marlboro'. A choir under the direction of Mr. Lloyd, of St. James Church, Boston, sang with good effect. The ceremony of dedication was performed by the Right Rev. Bishop according to the ritual, which was followed by the Mass, at which Rev. Sherwood Healey officiated. The sermon was preached by Rev. Peter A. McKenna, of Marlboro'.

The church is of wood and its dimensions are one hundred and eleven by fifty-six feet, with a tower and spire one hundred and twenty-eight feet high. In the basement is a spacious vestry with a number of anterooms connected with it. The interior has a finish of chestnut capped with black walnut. The architect was P. C. Kelley, of Brooklyn, N. Y. It has numerous windows of stained glass, which were contributed by devoted members of the parish.

For some time the pastor, Father Smyth, was assisted in his parish work by Rev. Peter J. Leddy. When Hingham was made a separate parish, Father Leddy was appointed pastor. He was an affable and genial man, respected in the town. He died here, much lamented, Jan. 15, 1880.

Father Leddy was followed by Rev. Gerald Fagan, the present pastor.

During a portion of the time Father Fagan was assisted by Rev. Hugh J. Mulligan.

The church is dedicated to Saint Paul.

This church has a larger membership than any other in the town, and is active in all matters relating to the work of the Roman Catholics.

In reviewing the ecclesiastical history of New England much has been written about the intolerance of our Puritan ancestors,—those “holy and humble men of heart” by whom our Colonies were planted. Mr. Winthrop speaks of them as “sublime exam-

ples of piety, endurance, and heroic valor," and says, "We sometimes assume to sit in judgment on their doings. We often criticise their faults and failings. There is a special proneness of late to deride their superstitions and denounce their intolerance." The church in Hingham began its existence under the spiritual guidance of Rev. Peter Hobart, who was a man of too large and liberal views to be a bigot in religious matters. Quoting again from Mather, "his heart was knit in a most sincere and hearty love towards pious men though they were not in all things of his own persuasion, saying, 'I can carry them in my bosome.'" Under the lead of such a man there appears to have been no unusual intolerance here. Possibly the discipline of the church was no less severe in Hingham than in the neighboring towns, but he who searches our early church records will find no mention of such cases of discipline as are found in the records of many churches.

It may be that the ecclesiastical history of Hingham is very much like that of many other New England towns, but we cannot study it closely without being impressed with one central and pervading principle, — not that of intolerance, but of independence.

That independent spirit which gave the people of this town the courage born of their convictions, the boldness to assert their opinions, the determination to establish and maintain their faith, and the resolute adherence to the right of search after truth according to the dictates of conscience, is manifest throughout all their history.

That independent spirit is seen in our Puritan ancestors, who left their homes, crossed the sea, and settled here to escape persecution; in Peter Hobart, the bold, fearless, resolute man, in his controversy with the magistrates; in Ebenezer Gay, who dared to promulgate broader and more progressive opinions than most of his contemporaries; in the inhabitants of the Second Precinct and South Parish in their determined efforts to secure for themselves independent churches; in the founders of the Third Congregational Society; in the Baptists and Methodists, who struggled and persisted in establishing churches of their own faiths, overcoming opposition amounting almost to persecution; and in the more peaceful, yet none the less loyal efforts of those of other churches, whose history has been told.

Out of all this independence has come logically a spirit of toleration. There can hardly be found in New England a community in which there is so much liberty of religious opinion as in Hingham. Ministers of the various churches have been accustomed to stand in each others' pulpits and deliver their holy messages to appreciative and sympathizing congregations, and in the spirit of true Christianity are always ready to lend a helping hand and speak a consoling word to any who are in trouble, regardless of denominational affiliations. Happily for the welfare of the town,

the members of all churches are at peace with each other. They differ without acrimony, each in his own way endeavoring to "worship the Father in spirit and in truth, for the Father seeketh such to worship Him."

"In pleasant lands have fallen the lines
That bound our goodly heritage;
And safe beneath our sheltering vines
Our youth is blessed, and soothed our age.

"What thanks, O God, to thee are due,
That thou didst plant our fathers here,
And watch and guard them as they grew,
A vineyard to the Planter dear.

"Thy kindness to our fathers shown,
In weal and woe, through all the past,
Their grateful sons, O God! shall own,
While here their name and race shall last."

EDUCATION.

BY FRANCIS H. LINCOLN.

WHERE schools are not vigorously and honourably encouraged, whole *colonies* will sink apace into a degenerate and contemptible condition, and at last become horribly *barbarous*; and the first instance of their *barbarity* will be, that they will be undone for want of men, but not see and own what it is that *undid* them.

Mather's Magnalia.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

It is impossible to determine accurately at what date a school was first kept in Hingham. That one existed very early is certain, for in 1661-62 we find an item in the Selectmen's Records for money "paid to John Stodder and Joseph Church for worke done about the Schoole house." In another place an account will be given of the several schoolhouses built by the town, and it will be shown that the site of the earliest buildings was on the hill formerly in front of the Academy. It was on this hill that the first meeting-house was erected, as we know, but there is no evidence of the date of its erection, as there is none of the erection of a schoolhouse prior to 1661-62. It is natural to suppose that Church and School early received the attention of the first settlers. By a law of 1642 "respecting children and youth," it was ordered:—

"Forasmuch as the good education of children is of singular behoof and benefit to any commonwealth, and whereas many parents and masters are too indulgent and negligent of their duty in that kind:

"It is ordered, that the selectmen of every town, in the several precincts and quarters where they dwell, shall have a vigilant eye over their brethren and neighbors, to see, first that none of them shall suffer so much barbarism in any of their families, as not to endeavor to teach, by themselves or others, their children and apprentices, so much learning, as may enable them perfectly to read the English tongue, and knowledge of the capital laws: upon penalty of twenty shillings for each neglect therein."

In 1647 towns were required by law to maintain a school. The Massachusetts system dates from this act, which was as follows:

"It being one chief project of that old deluder, Satan, to keep men from the knowledge of the scripture, as in former times keeping them in unknown tongues, so in these latter times by persuading from the use of tongues, so that at least the true sense and meaning of the original might be clouded and corrupted with false glosses of deceivers; to the end that learning may not be buried in the graves of our forefathers, in church and commonwealth, the Lord assisting our endeavours;

"It is therefore ordered by this Court and authority thereof; that every township within this jurisdiction, after the Lord hath increased them to the number of fifty householders, shall then forthwith appoint one within their towns to teach all such children as shall resort to him to write and read, whose wages shall be paid either by the parents or masters of such children or by the inhabitants in general, by way of supply, as the major part of those that order the prudentials of the town shall appoint: provided that those who send their children be not oppressed by paying more than they can have them taught for in other towns.

"And it is further ordered that where any town shall increase to the number of one hundred families or householders, they shall set up a grammar school, the master thereof being able to instruct youth so far as they may be fitted for the university: and if any town neglect the performance hereof above one year, then every such town shall pay five pounds per annum to the next such school, till they shall perform this order."

The best evidence which can be gathered confirms the belief that the meeting-house and schoolhouse stood side by side; that the inhabitants of Hingham waited for no law to compel them to regard the education of their youth; but that from the beginning of the settlement, their common-sense led them to see the necessity of "so much learning as may enable them perfectly to read the English tongue."

"It was then," says Mr. Horace Mann, "amid all their privations and dangers, that the Pilgrim Fathers conceived the magnificent idea of a Free and Universal Education of the People; and amid all their poverty, they stinted themselves to a still scantier pittance; amid all their toils, they imposed upon themselves still more burdensome labors; amid all their perils they braved still greater dangers, that they might find the time and the means to reduce their grand conception to practice.

"Two divine ideas filled their great hearts,—their duty to God and to posterity. For the one, they built the church; for the other, they opened the school."

From 1668 to the present time we have definite records which show clearly and distinctly the steady progress and growth of the public schools in this town. Numerous items in the Selectmen's Records show the amounts paid for building a schoolhouse and for wages of teachers; and in many cases the contracts with the teachers are entered in full upon the records. It is interesting to recall the method of making these contracts. We find the following in 1670:—

This Memorandum is to certifie those whom it may Concern, That the Selectmen of Hingham have indented with Henry Smith as followeth; The said Henry Smith engageth that with care and dilligence he will teach and instruct, until a year be expired, in Latin, Greek, & English, in Writting and Arithmetick, such youths of the Inhabitants of Hingham, as shall, for the fore mentioned Sciences, be sent unto their Schooll. And the said Selectmen whose names are subscribed, doe on the behalfe of the Towne of Hingham Promise and Ingage that the fore said Henry Smith for his encouragement & pains, shall have 24 Pounds proportionally paid him at the end of each Quarter of the fore said annual Term, in good merchantable Corne at Price currant. The species are Wheat, Rye, Barley, Pease, & Indian, Whereof a Third or Second is to be indian Corn; The fore said year is to begin on the first of February 1670 & to end on the Last of January @ 1671. The said Henry Smith is to have a fortnight Time a lowed him for a Journey out of the year above said; in witness whereof Both Parties have Interchangably set to our Hands This 12th of January @ 1670.

HENRY SMITH.

Selectmen : JOSHUA HOBART,
JOHN SMITH,
JOHN THAXTER,
MATHEW CUSHING,
THOMAS ANDREWS.

This is a true Copy of the above written agreement,
as attest, JOHN SMITH, *Clerk.*

From the beginning until 1752 only one school was kept in the town, and until 1709 there appears to have been no attempt to change the place of keeping it from the north part of the town. The first mention of a free school is found in a vote of the town in 1709, when it was voted, "that it should be a free school this present year." Before that time the schoolmaster's salary was often paid by those who sent their children to school. We find the rate stated explicitly in a vote passed in 1687: "And it [the salary] is to be paid by those persons in the town, that send their children or servants to the said school, to be taught, who are to pay for every boy that learns Latin, four pence per week, and such as learn English two pence per week, and such as learn to write and cypher, to pay three pence per week." If the scholars did not pay enough to make up the required amount, what was lacking was to be made up by a town rate upon the whole number of inhabitants.

Public sentiment seemed to look with little favor upon marriage as a qualification for a teacher in those early days. In 1690 it was voted, "that the Selectmen of the town shall have a schoolmaster as cheap as they can get one, provided they shall hire a single man, and not a man that have a family."

With the increase and spreading out of the inhabitants it is not strange that many became dissatisfied with a never-changing location, and the necessity of sending their children a long distance to

attend school. We find in 1708 a vote "that the grammar school should be removed from that place where it have been of late kept," but as it was left with the Selectmen "to appoint the places in said Hingham where the said school shall be kept and how long the said school shall be kept at a place," it is not certain that they adopted any change of location, for in 1709 it was voted "that the said school shall be kept at the usiall place the presant year."

It was not until 1721 that a change appears to have been brought about. With the building of a new schoolhouse on the plain "near to Peter Ripley's," it was voted, "that the school should be kept by Peter Ripley six months in one year."

The inhabitants of the Second Precinct, [Cohasset], now began to assert themselves, and in this same year, 1721, they had their proportion of a tax of £40, the amount appropriated for the school, allowed them. Whether they set up a school of their own at this time is not certain, as may appear from later votes, but they were beginning to show a feeling of restlessness which, from this and other causes, culminated in the setting off of Cohasset, some fifty years later, as a separate town. The following vote in the precinct records is of interest in this connection: —

"March 31, 1721, John Farrow, Obediah Lincoln, and Joseph Bate are chosen to take care concerning the school, and to take the money from the town of Hingham and to dispose of it as followeth: one third part of it to be paid to a school dame for teaching the children to read, and two thirds of the money to be disposed of to teach the children to write and to cipher."

For several years after 1721 the school seems to have been kept, one half the time at the schoolhouse in "the town," as the north part was called in distinction from other parts, and one half the time in the schoolhouse near Peter Ripley's on "the plain." March 31, 1724, the Second Precinct voted that "the money that came from the town which is in the hands of John Farrow, Obediah Lincoln and Joseph Bate, should be disposed of to learn the children to read and write in this precinct."

In 1726 the town refused to have the school kept any part of the year in Cohasset; and again, in 1727, the petition of Cohasset to have the school one third of the year, or the proportion of money its inhabitants paid for the school, was refused. In 1728, however, the just demands of the outlying districts seem to have been recognized, and another step in the growth of the system was taken. Cohasset and Great Plain were allowed to draw out of the town treasury their proportion of what they paid towards the £80 raised for the support of schools, provided they "employ the same for and towards the support of a school among themselves and for no other use;" and Great Plain was permitted to

remove the schoolhouse near Peter Ripley's where it should best accommodate them, provided they did it at their own expense.

The further demands of Cohasset received recognition in 1730, for although the town refused to build a schoolhouse there, it allowed Cohasset to draw out of the town treasury the whole of what it paid towards the building of a schoolhouse in 1721-22 (the one near Peter Ripley's, now removed to Great Plain), provided the same should be applied to building a schoolhouse in Cohasset; and in 1734 £10 additional for this purpose was granted to Cohasset.

For a few years following 1730 Cohasset and Great Plain were allowed to draw out their proportion of the school money, but the town did not settle upon a definite arrangement for the keeping of "the school in different portions of the town" until 1734, at the time of the grant of the additional £10 just mentioned to Cohasset. In 1734 it was voted, "to have a school the year ensuing, and but one," and "that the school should be kept in three places in said town the year ensuing, viz. : — at the school-house in the town part so called; at the school-house in the Great Plain; and in the precinct of Cohasset; and the time the school shall be kept in each of those places shall be proportioned according to what the inhabitants and estates in each of those parts pay towards the support of the same." This arrangement continued without essential variation until 1752, the town having refused, in 1738, to have two schools.

In 1752 a still further growth must be noted. Now for the first time two schools were established. It was voted, "to have one grammar and one writing and reading school within the town the year ensuing. The grammar school to be kept in the North school-house the whole of the year, and the writing and reading school to be kept seven months within the said year in the school-house in the east precinct [Cohasset] and four months in the school-house in the south parish."

Continuing upon this plan through this and the three succeeding years, in 1756 Cohasset was permitted "to draw their full proportion of the money raised for the support of schools in lieu of the seven months' time" above-mentioned; and in 1757 the arrangement was further modified by a vote that the schools should be regulated the same as in 1752, "only that there be one kept 5 months in the year on the plain in the north parish, and that each precinct draw their just proportion of money raised for the support of the schools."

No further change from this modified plan was made until 1763, when the following vote was passed :—

"Voted, that the inhabitants of each parish should draw their just proportion of money raised the year ensuing for the use of the schools and improve the same as they shall determine by a major vote of their inhabitants aforesaid, and that the Grammar school should be kept in the north parish."

No further change seems to have been made in this arrangement until 1781, although the records make it somewhat doubtful whether any money was raised for the support of schools for the single year of 1779. It should also be borne in mind at this point that Cohasset was set off and incorporated as a separate town in 1770, at which time of course she dropped out of our school system.

It may also be noted that in 1767 appears the first mention on the records of a school for girls. In that year the town voted to build a schoolhouse "on their land near the North Schoolhouse, to be used for keeping a female school." There is no authentic evidence that such a schoolhouse was built at that time, although the school itself may have been established in some room hired for the purpose. Female teachers are mentioned in the Second Precinct records in 1768 and 1769.

1781 marks another point in the history of our public schools. Apparently there was not entire satisfaction with the existing arrangement. At the March meeting a committee was appointed to "strike out a plan for the regulation of the town schools the year ensuing, to report next May meeting." The committee's report, which was accepted, was as follows:—

"That the town raise a sufficient sum of money to keep three schools the year through, to teach Reading, Writing, and Arithmetick.—One school to be kept in the center of the North Parish the year through; the west end of the North Parish to have six months schooling, and the Plain to have six months schooling; the South Parish to have a school the year through, and to [be] shifted so as to accommodate the Parish, with liberty for the Inhabitants to send their children to either of the schools as shall best accommodate them."

The grammar school, for which an appropriation was refused in 1779 appears not to have been maintained as such from that time until 1782, when it was again provided for.

In 1786 it was voted to keep four schools the year through,—one grammar, and three for reading, writing, and arithmetic.

In 1787 Samuel Norton, Caleb Thaxter, Col. Charles Cushing, and Jacob Leavitt were chosen a committee to assist the Selectmen in taking care of and providing for the schools. This was the first move towards the election of a School Committee, but it does not appear to have been followed up annually thereafter until 1794. From and after that date, however, the town continued annually to elect a School Committee to assist the Selectmen, until the passage of the law in March 1827 (Acts of 1826, chap. 143), by which towns were first required to elect a School Committee with new powers. The records of the School Committee of Hingham begin in 1794, and are unbroken down to the present time.

No further change occurred in the general arrangement until 1794, except that in 1791, 1792, and 1793, the grammar school was

transferred to the Plain and the school formerly on the Plain was transferred to "the center of the North Parish," and wood was provided for by a general tax. Up to this time each scholar had been required to furnish his share of firewood.

With the election of a School Committee in 1794 new life was instilled into the school system.

The whole history of our public schools may easily be divided into periods.

The first period, which has now been covered, extends from the beginning to 1794.

The second period begins in 1794 with an elaborate report of a committee appointed to consult about the regulation of the schools, which was accepted in May, 1794, the principal items of which follow:—

"1. The Grammar School shall be kept on the Plain.

"2. The several masters to be employed in the town schools shall be capable of instructing the English Grammar, — one school to be kept in the center of the North Parish, — one at the west end of the North Parish — and one and one half in the South Parish.

"There shall be five female schools for six months, viz.: — one at the west end of the North Parish; one in the center of said Parish; one on the Plain; half an one at Rocky Nook; and one and one half in the South Parish."

Reading, Spelling, Writing, and Needle-work were the branches to be taught in the female schools.

The masters were to keep three hours in the forenoon and three in the afternoon each day in the week except Saturdays in the afternoon; and were allowed one day at annual March meeting, one half-day at the Derby Lecture, one half-day at annual April meeting, election day, two days for trainings, and four days more at their election.

The second period extends to 1828, when the number of schools had increased to five male and eight female. It is not necessary to follow all the details through these thirty-four years, but it is interesting to notice that the principal feature was the constantly increasing attention paid to the education of girls. With the beginning of this period we have the names of "male" and "female" schools. This designation continued in use until 1849. These names were first adopted to indicate the sex of the scholars, and not of the teachers. As early as 1800, however, girls of twelve years of age and upwards were permitted to attend certain of the "male" schools in the winter months, and boys under nine were permitted to attend certain "female" schools in the summer months. These ages were changed somewhat in subsequent years, the age for the winter privileges for girls being reduced to ten years. It was during this period also that mistresses as well as masters were first employed. In many respects these were years of growth, — but the system was faulty and

inconsistent with the full development of universal education. In these later days, when girls and boys are entitled to equal privileges and are held up to equal requirements in education, it seems humiliating to think that the girls were held in such low esteem by our ancestors, although Hingham was not peculiar in this respect. It is a pleasure to know that they began, in this second period of our school history, to receive some measure of justice, however inadequate and tardy it seems to have been.

When it is stated that "female schools" were first established by the new regulations of 1794, it must not be understood that girls were first educated at public expense at that time. It was then that distinct and special education of girls was first provided for. There is satisfactory evidence that girls received instruction at the public expense in the masters' schools with the boys, but not at so early an age as the boys.

To understand our school system, its growth and development, we must know exactly what was aimed at. It should be kept in mind always that, from the earliest settlement, the object of the school was to fit boys for college, and to give those who could not go to college instruction in the rudiments only; and all that it was proposed to teach the girls was to enable them to read and write. Early instruction in the art of reading was generally begun by the girls at home or in the numerous private schools taught by elderly women and known as the "dame schools." When they were sufficiently advanced, they were sent to the master, by whom they were taught to write, something of grammar, but rarely anything in geography or arithmetic. The girls' schools were first established, not so much to give additional advantages in these branches as to give instruction in needlework and knitting, which useful branches of learning were outside of the qualifications of the master to teach. The order of instruction and discipline in one of these schools has been described by one of its scholars: "The children were seated on benches around three sides of the room, the teacher occupying a position near the other side. The order of exercises was reading, then sewing, with an allotted task to complete before the close of the school, which was ended with an exercise in spelling."

The close of this period, in 1828, found our schools badly arranged, uncomfortably crowded in many cases, and not satisfying the demands of an intelligent and generous community. We can hardly realize how even the first elements of knowledge could have been forced into the minds of the children,—for they certainly did learn much,—when we consider that large numbers were crowded into small rooms, and a large proportion of the girls were deprived of the advantages of the schools for many months in the year. It is not strange that public-spirited men were found in this town who had the courage to grapple with the problem and insist upon a radical change in a system so full of evils.

In 1808 there occurred an event which is thus recorded by the School Committee:—

“Oct. 23. Met for the purpose of making some arrangements for a procession of the scholars of the town to the Meeting-house of the First Parish on Wednesday the 26th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M., to attend a Lecture to be delivered to the Youth of the town by the Rev. Joseph Richardson.

“Six marshals were chosen and the singers of the town were requested to attend the Lecture ‘and that those who play on instruments be requested to attend the procession as well as Lecture.’”

On the appointed day upwards of two hundred and eighty scholars of both sexes formed in procession and marched to the meeting-house, where “a well-adapted and highly pertinent discourse was pronounced to them and a crowded auditory by the Rev. Mr. Richardson, from the 4th chapter of Proverbs, and 13th verse: ‘Take fast hold of Instruction: let her not go: keep her: for she is thy life.’”

Similar “Lectures” were delivered in the same place by Rev. Mr. Richardson in 1809 and 1810.

Before leaving this second period, some of the votes passed by the School Committee will be found interesting:—

1796. “The masters are to observe a uniform system of government in their schools and inculcate in their scholars a decent and respectful deportment towards their superiors out of school and in particular to instruct them not to enter the Gardens, Orchards, or other enclosures of the Inhabitants or in any measure to injure or rob the same.”

1797. “Voted, that the Masters and Mistresses of the several schools be directed to read a chapter in the Bible every morning to their scholars and that those of them, who are far enough advanced in reading, use the Bible as their school book on Saturdays.”

1800. “Voted that the Instructors of the several schools be directed to see that the scholars be each furnished with suitable books, that they be kept clean, that the scholars have clean face and hands and their hair combed when attending school.”

1809. List of Books adopted:—

Primer — Columbian Orthographer.
Child's Assistant.
American Reader.¹
Juvenile Instructor.
Beauties of the Bible.
Constitutions of Massachusetts, United States, &c.

Morse's Geography.
Bible.
Judson's Grammar.
Perry's Dictionary.
Adams's Arithmetic.

The following votes of the town relating to the heating of the schoolhouses indicate the course of popular opinion upon the subject:—

¹ This was the first school reader published which consisted wholly of selections from American authors; and was compiled by Rev. Joseph Richardson, the minister of the First Parish in Hingham.

1799. "Voted to have one stove in one of the school-houses and the selectmen procure it."

1800. "Voted that the article which respects procuring stoves for the schools be left to the judgment of the School Committee."

1806. "Voted that the Selectmen and School Committee be a committee to look into the expediency of removing the stoves in school-houses and report at April meeting."

The report was as follows : —

"Your committee appointed to look into the expediency of removing the stoves in the schoolhouses, report as follows, that they would recommend the use of dry hard wood and the use of an iron dish of water on the stoves. And would further recommend to the Instructors to pay attention to their fires in stoves and see they are not kindled too early in the morning, and admit of fresh air from the upper sashes of the windows."

Report agreed to.

From the fact that a change in the school system was insisted upon, it must not be assumed that public opinion in Hingham differed from that of other towns in Massachusetts. Undoubtedly evils which attracted attention here existed as well elsewhere; and fortunately for the cause of education, the law of 1826, before alluded to, made some changes a necessity. That law was the first to require towns to elect a School Committee who should have "the general charge and superintendence of the public schools." The members of the committee were to be satisfied with the character and qualifications of the teachers, to visit the schools at stated times for the purposes of examination, of seeing to the proper supply of schoolbooks, and of acquainting themselves with the regulation and discipline. They were to direct and determine the books to be used, which were paid for by the parents unless the town assessors were of opinion that any parents were not able to pay for them, in which case a part or the whole of the cost of the same might be abated. A penalty was imposed upon towns neglecting to elect a School Committee. The committee were required to report annually to the Secretary of the Commonwealth the cost of the schools, the number of scholars, and other facts, according to blanks furnished for the purpose.

This law also allowed towns to form within their limits school districts; and the "district system" was in existence in many towns. The district system was never adopted by Hingham, be it said to her credit, so that there is no necessity of entering upon any discussion of this iniquitous feature of the Massachusetts plan. Fortunately, the laws of the Commonwealth have now abolished it. Horace Mann said of it in 1847: "I consider the law of 1789, the germ of which may be found in the Province Law of 8 Geo. I., ch. 1 (Anc. Ch., p. 666), authorizing towns to divide themselves into districts, the most unfortunate law on the subject of common schools ever enacted in the State."

And so those who felt the necessity of a change in this town were stimulated by the law of 1826 (passed March 10, 1827), into action. At the town-meeting on March 10, 1828, the Report of the School Committee was read and accepted, which contained a recommendation of the committee "that the town should choose a committee to take into consideration the subject of an alteration in our present system of schools, agreeable to the present law." That committee presented the following report to the town, which was accepted, and which is given in full because it clearly states the necessities of the case as recognized by those who were thoroughly interested in the schools.

REPORT.

The Committee chosen by the Town in March last to prepare and report a System for the regulation of the Schools have given to the subject a mature and deliberate consideration, and ask leave respectfully to report, that from an examination of our present school system and also of the Law of the Commonwealth passed March 10, 1827, "to provide for the instruction of youth," the Committee think some alteration and improvements of the present arrangement of the Schools are indispensably necessary to advance the cause of good education among us, as well as to comply with the provisions of the law.

The most obvious defects of our present system are too large a number of pupils in our male schools, and their admission to those schools at too early an age, and at a period when female instruction would be more valuable to them and expedient for the town, both on considerations of economy and practical utility. A large number of females are also deprived of the privileges of our free schools for a considerable portion of the year.

The Act before referred to will require this town to be provided with a teacher competent to instruct, in addition to the branches usually taught in our town schools, the History of the United States, book-keeping by single entry, geometry, surveying, and algebra.

To remedy existing evils and to comply with the provisions of the law, the committee are unanimously of opinion that an increase of expenditure for the support of schools is unavoidable.

After much deliberation the committee have voted to recommend to the town the adoption of the following system for the regulation of their schools for the ensuing year, viz.:—

There shall be in the West District, one male school of twelve months', and one female school of twelve months' duration.

In the North District, one male school of twelve months, and one female school of twelve months.

In the Middle District, one male school of twelve months, and one female school of twelve months on the Lower Plain, and one female school of six months at Rocky Neck.

In the North District of the South Ward, one male school of ten months (exclusive of vacations), and one female school of twelve months,—and in the South District of said Ward, one male school of six months and one female school of six months, and in addition to the foregoing, if the School Committee shall determine them to be necessary, another

female school in the North Ward and another in the Middle Ward, at such seasons and for such term of time (not to exceed six months to each) as they may deem expedient and proper.

And in order to comply with the law before referred to, the Committee recommend to the town to authorize and direct the School Committee to provide teachers for the male schools in the West, North, and Middle School Districts, and in the North District of the South Ward, who are competent to instruct in addition to the branches usually taught in our town schools, the History of the United States, book-keeping by single entry, geometry, surveying, and algebra, — the school in the North District of the South Ward to be for the benefit of all such children of said Ward, as the School Committee shall direct.

The ages and qualifications for admission to the male schools to be fixed and determined by the School Committee.

The Committee estimate the sum necessary to be raised by the town to pay the teachers' salaries under the proposed system, provided all the additional female schools are established, and also to provide for any probable increase of the salaries of the male teachers, to be \$2193.

The amount paid for salaries of teachers in the past year was \$1686. and in the year previous \$1856.

All of which is respectfully submitted by order of the Committee.

SOLOMON LINCOLN, JR.,

Chairman.

HINGHAM, April 7th, 1828.

The following rules and regulations were adopted by the School Committee : —

“In the West, North, and Lower Plain Districts no males shall be admitted to the male schools until they are seven years of age; and females may be admitted to those schools at the age of ten years. In the female schools in said districts, no males or females shall be admitted until they are four years of age, and the males shall not be permitted to attend them after they are seven years of age.

“In Rocky Neck District, males and females shall be admitted to the school when four years of age; and males when seven, and females when ten years of age, belonging to said district, may be admitted to the male school on the Lower Plain, on making application for the privilege.

“In the North District of the South Ward, males shall be admitted to the male school of ten months' duration in said ward, at the age of seven years, and females may be admitted at the age of ten years. The regulations for the admission of scholars to the female school in this district shall be the same as in the West, North, and Lower Plain Districts.

“In the South District of the South Ward, males and females shall be admitted to the female school in the district, when four years of age; but males when seven and females when ten years of age, shall enjoy the privilege of attending the male school for the ward, whenever they wish to exercise it.

“The schools shall be kept three hours in the forenoon and three in the afternoon of each day in the week (Sundays and Saturdays, in the afternoon, excepted) allowing five minutes, and no more, each half-day, for an intermission.

“There shall be vacations in all the schools, as follows, viz. : — The first week in July; one week at the annual Thanksgiving; one day at the

annual Town Meeting in March; one day at the annual April Meeting, and one day at the General Election; also four days at the election of the Instructors of the Annual schools, and two days at the election of the Instructors of the Semi-annual schools.

"The studies pursued in the male schools shall be Orthography, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, History of the United States, Book-keeping by single entry, Geometry, Surveying, and Algebra.

"The Instructors of the female schools shall teach Orthography, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, and Needle-work."

There were numerous other regulations concerning morality and discipline.

School districts to regulate the attendance of scholars at the several schools were adopted, and these have been practically unchanged to the present time.

The education of the girls was the principal feature of the second period. The same is true of the third period, beginning in 1828, though in a greater degree. Now for the first time many of the female schools were kept all the year, and the time was fast approaching when girls should have privileges of education on an equality with boys. The only difference at this time was that girls could not go to the masters' schools until they were ten years of age, while boys could attend them at seven. The times were not yet ripe for perfect equality, but it is gratifying to know that public opinion was preparing to recognize women as the intellectual peers of men.

A better equalization of the schools, so far as the number of pupils was concerned, must also be mentioned as a distinguishing characteristic of this period.

The system thus established continued in favor with the School Committee and the town until 1841 without change. The schools kept pace with the demands of the time. The need of a better organization of the educational interests of the Commonwealth brought about, in 1837 (Acts of 1837, chap. 241), the establishment of the Board of Education, "to the end that all children in this Commonwealth, who depend upon common schools for instruction, may have the best education which these schools can be made to impart."

Interest in the cause of education was active throughout the State; and, as in all times of her history, Hingham was mindful of the needs of her children.

In 1841 a modification of the system was adopted, by which the "female schools" in various parts of the town were more carefully graded, and in that year we find for the first time "Primary Schools" established in the West, North, and Middle Districts, and the North District of the South Ward, for the benefit of the youngest children,—the female schools still existing, however, and designated as the "elder" schools in the School Committee's records.

The third period may be considered as ending in 1849, the schools having been conducted upon the system adopted, in its most important parts, in 1828, and with the close of this third period the designation of "male" and "female" schools disappears from our records.

To say that the times had grown to the necessity of another change detracts nothing from the praise justly due to those who inaugurated the system which went into operation in 1828. It was a great advance on that which had preceded it, as that, in its day and generation, was an improvement on the former one. "*Tempora mutantur et nos in illis mutamur.*"

The following extract from a letter signed "A." (supposed to be from Mr. A. B. Alcott) to the "*Hingham Patriot*," July 16, 1847, gives an impression made by our schools at that time:—

"With the schools in Hingham, both public and private, as a whole, I am much pleased. In the first place, I find, with hardly a solitary exception, good schoolhouses. They have been recently built and are spacious, airy, and convenient.

"In teaching, superintending, and visiting schools for about thirty years, I have always taken great pleasure in finding the laws of cleanliness duly regarded. I love to see cleanliness of person, dress, books, furniture, walls, and floors. These I love because they are exceedingly rare—almost as rare as diamonds. They are valuable, moreover, just as diamonds are, in proportion to their scarcity.

"But these precious jewels to which I have alluded abound in Hingham, and I take great pleasure in saying so. I do not indeed, by this affirmation, mean to set the inhabitants of this place over all their neighbors. Many, taking the whole of New England together, are beginning to act nobly in this particular. At present, however, I must say, for truth compels me, I do not recollect to have seen anywhere else such clean schoolhouse walls and floors as in this region."

The fourth period began in 1849. The systematic grading of the schools, which in all its essential details is the plan of to-day, was adopted, and we find in the annual report of the School Committee made in March, 1850, that there were twelve schools supported by the town, viz.: two Primary, four Intermediate, four Grammar, and two Mixed schools. To-day there are three additional Primary schools, which were introduced in those districts where the Intermediate schools had grown uncomfortably large; but no new districts have been formed. The High school has also been added to the number of schools,—making sixteen in all.

As in the former periods, so in this, the town, through its School Committee, has been alive to the best ideas of the best educators; and while a proper spirit of conservatism has always tended to the maintenance of what has been found valuable, by long experience, in methods of teaching, yet with a progressive spirit, the new methods have received their just and adequate consideration. Never a town to be led away by the gloss of "the new" solely because of its newness, it has always been ready to

adopt whatever reason dictated as valuable in modern thought. Uniformly liberal in its appropriations, it has always shown a true appreciation of universal education as the strong foundation of our institutions. It has elected upon its School Committee the men in whom it had confidence, and that confidence has been shown by the annual vote for years past "that the regulation of the schools be referred to the School Committee." Nor has that confidence been abused. With a zealous desire to work for the general good, the members of the School Committee have uniformly endeavored to make the schools an honor to the town.

The past twenty years have been years of great activity in educational matters. Their history is too recent for extended comment, and what has been accomplished for the Hingham schools can be readily ascertained from the printed reports of the School Committee. Posterity must judge of the effects.

Two causes may be mentioned as having a stimulating effect upon the work in our schools during these later years: The establishment of the High School caused increased activity in the lower grades; the appointment of a School Superintendent enabled the committee to carry on the work in all the schools on a more systematic and efficient plan.

For comparison with previous regulations, the hours of school sessions and vacations at the present time are here given.

The school year begins on the first Monday of September and embraces forty weeks of school-keeping.

There are two sessions daily in all the schools except the High School, viz.: from 9 to 12, with a recess of fifteen minutes, and from 1.30 to 3.30, without a recess. There is one session in the High School, from 9 to 2 o'clock.

The vacations are: Thanksgiving Day and the day following; a week at Christmas; Fast Day week; a summer vacation of ten weeks. The holidays are: Saturday of each week; the twenty-second of February; Annual March-Meeting Day; Decoration Day; Labor Day; two days of the Agricultural Fair.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

The School Committee in their Annual Report to the town in March, 1872, made the following statement:—

"Your committee have come to the deliberate conclusion, after giving much thought and discussion to the subject, that the school system of Hingham can never reach its highest efficiency and success without a faithful *Superintendent*. No one member of the committee can afford to give the time and attention to school matters which they constantly demand; and it is a work which can be more advantageously attended to by a single person than when divided among several."

They therefore recommended the appointment of a Public School Superintendent, who should be the executive officer of the School Committee, acting under their direction, and directly responsible to them in all school matters. The School Committee would then, under the statutes, be simply a prudential committee, having the charge of the school property, and an advisory board, serving without pecuniary compensation.

The town adopted the recommendation and chose a School Committee of twelve with authority to employ a superintendent. The following have been elected to that office : —

Rev. JOHN SNYDER	1872-1872
Rev. ALLEN G. JENNINGS	1872-1881
JOHN F. TURGEON	1881-1882
WILLIAM C. BATES	1882-1884
ALLEN P. SOULE	1884-1887
LOUIS P. NASH	1887-

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The term "High School" does not appear in our statutes from the earliest time until the publication of the Public Statutes in 1882, but for many years, by common usage, it has been the designation of those schools which the statutes required to be "kept for the benefit of the whole town."

The act of 1647 required every township of one hundred families to maintain a grammar school, whose master should be qualified to fit boys for the University.

In 1692 the master of this school was to be "well instructed in the tongues."

In 1789 such a school was to be maintained by towns having two hundred families, the master of which was to be "well instructed in the Latin, Greek, and English languages."

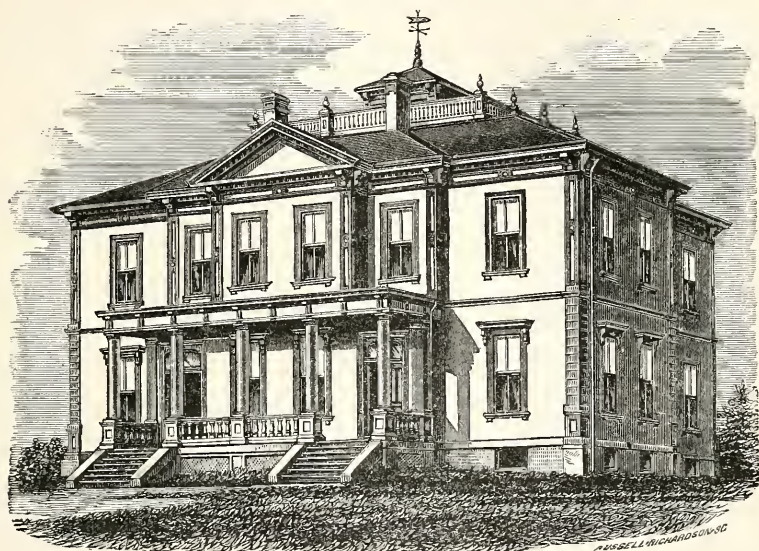
The grammar school of those days must not be confounded with those of the same name at the present time. They were understood to be the schools in which Latin and Greek were taught. The grammar school was the head of the system of gradation in the town-schools, and therefore the type of the High School of to-day.

The act of 1826 established our present system of High Schools. Towns of five hundred families were required to maintain one school of the higher grade, but Latin and Greek were not required to be taught until towns had a population of 4000. The increased number of Academies throughout the Commonwealth afforded facilities for classical instruction, and undoubtedly had the effect of eliminating Latin and Greek from the list of required studies in the advanced schools of the smaller towns.

In 1857 (Acts of 1857, chap. 206) the list of studies required to be taught in all the public schools was revised. Latin and seven-

ral of the sciences were included in those required in the school "for the benefit of the whole town," in towns of 4000 inhabitants. Hingham had grown to this required population, and from this time until the establishment of our High School in 1872, the legal requirements were not carried out.

That no such school, in accordance with the requirements of the later statute, was kept in Hingham until 1872 must not be attributed to any desire of the town to avoid the law. The principal reason for this neglect arose probably from the fact that the branches usually taught in High Schools were taught in the Derby



THE HINGHAM HIGH SCHOOL.

Academy, and in great measure the children of the town were furnished with such instruction as to comply with the spirit of the law. Two unsuccessful efforts were made by the town to make the Academy serve the purpose contemplated by the statute, a more particular account of which will be found in the history of the Academy. But the Academy was not recognized by the Commonwealth as a High School, and the town's portion of the Massachusetts School Fund was consequently withheld. There was no choice for the town. Any inhabitant could demand a free education for his child, such as the law made provision for.

All hope of utilizing the Academy as a High School having disappeared, the town took the necessary action, and in 1872 the Hingham High School became a reality. The school has maintained a high rank from the beginning. Mr. Jacob O. Sanborn has been its principal teacher from the opening of the school to

the present time. To say that this has been fortunate for the town is small measure of praise for one "who has impressed himself upon the youth of the town," in its higher education, with an unfailing attachment of pupils and parents alike.

The school has constantly increased in its annual membership. Beginning with two regular teachers, their number has been increased to four.

The number in attendance at the opening of the school in 1872 was 39
The number in attendance in September, 1891, was 106

The whole course is four years, and the studies are arranged so that a Classical or English course may be pursued at the election of the pupil. There is also a special course arranged for those who desire to fit themselves for college or the higher educational institutions.

For twelve years or more, under the energetic superintendence of Mr. Sanborn, there was an organization of the scholars called the "High School Industrial Society." The sweeping of the schoolrooms was done by the members of this society, for which they were paid by the town. With the money thus earned many articles for the permanent benefit of the school were purchased, and it is largely due to the voluntary exertions of this society that our High School has an excellent and valuable collection of chemical and philosophical apparatus.

Rev. John Lewis Russell, who died in Salem, Mass., June 7, 1873, and who was once the minister of the Second Parish in this town, by his will gave "to the Town of Hingham one thousand dollars as a fund to aid in the support of a public High School in that town." This legacy was to be paid after the decease of his wife and his sister, and became available in the latter part of 1889. At the annual meeting, March 3, 1890, the town passed the following vote:—

Voted, That the legacy from the late Rev. John Lewis Russell be accepted by the town; that the investment and management thereof be entrusted to a board of three, to be known as the Trustees of the John Lewis Russell Fund, said board to consist of the town treasurer, *ex officio*, and two citizens to be chosen annually by the town; the income of said fund to be held at the disposal of the school committee, to be expended by it for the benefit of the High School.

COST OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The following table shows the comparative cost of the public schools. It does not include the amounts paid for the erection of schoolhouses. It must be borne in mind that a considerable number of children in town have always been educated in private schools at private expense, which of course is not included in the table. The amounts have varied somewhat, but dates

are selected to show the tendency of a steadily increasing cost. Spasms of economy occasionally reduced the amount for a year or two:—

1670 . . . £ 24.	1855 . . . \$5,212.50.
1695 . . . 35.	1870 . . . 8,845.33.
1715 . . . 40.	1871 . . . 11,944.10, including music teacher,
1728 . . . 80.	\$1,000.
1760 . . . 90.	1872 . . . 13,961.23, including High School
1765 . . . 100.	one half-year.
1781 . . . 130.	1873 . . . 15,373.25, including High School
1783 . . . 144.	whole year.
1786 . . . 200.	1874-1878 12,710.78, lowest, \$15,028.22, high-
1793 . . . 300.	est.
1828 \$ 2,076.00.	1884 . . . 15,115.69, including schoolbooks
1832 . 2,524.78.	one half-year.
1848 . 3,531.84.	1891 . . . 15,820.72, including schoolbooks
	whole year.

NUMBERS OF PUPILS.

The statute of 1826 was the first to require returns to be made by School Committees to the Commonwealth.

For some ten years previously, the School Committee's records give the numbers on the lists at the several visitations of the Committee during the year. The October visitations show the largest numbers; and in that month, from 1817 to 1827 inclusive, the numbers vary from 457 to 537.

To show how unequally the schools were arranged previously to the new system adopted in 1828, and how impossible it was for a single teacher to accomplish good results, I give the numbers on the lists of a few of the male schools; and it must be remembered that the schoolrooms were much smaller than the smallest in use at the present time.

In 1828 one school had 109 pupils on its list; in 1825 two schools had 87 pupils each; in 1826 five schools had 77, 77, 90, 93, and 99 pupils respectively; in 1827, five schools had 60, 38, 94, 103, and 105 pupils respectively.

The annual returns to the Commonwealth give the following as the numbers belonging to the Public Schools:—

1829 . . . 610.	1870 . . . 640.
1830 . . . 642.	1880 . . . 775.
1849 . . . 664.	1890 . . . 741.
1860 . . . 686.	

In 1890 the average membership of all the schools was 648.7. The per cent of attendance, based on the average number belonging, was 90.6.

Census of children in town May 1, between five and fifteen years:—

1828 . . . 879.	1860 . . . 837.
1838 . . . 995.	1870 . . . 784.
1848 . . . 864.	1880 . . . 696.
1850 . . . 747.	1890 . . . 559.

THE POOR AND SCHOOL FUND.

The following is from the report of the Auditors to the town, April 30, 1879:—

“The foundation of the Poor and School Fund was laid in the action of the proprietors of the undivided lands in Hingham, who, at a meeting held April 9, 1788,

“‘*Voted*, That all the Proprietors’ ways and undivided lands be given up to the town for their use and benefit forever, on the conditions following, viz.: That a highway be laid out, beginning at the Northerly end of the road leading from Thomas Cushing’s house, to extend North 27 degrees West, and four rods in width, till it comes into the town road leading from Great Plain. Also that a road be laid out, beginning at the Northwest corner of the road leading from Elisha Lane’s shop, to extend North 49 degrees West, three rods in width, till it comes into the aforesaid road, and that the land between the two roads aforesaid be reserved for a Burying-place, and that no building be erected upon the said Training-field or Burying-ground.

“‘That the town accept the aforesaid roads and all the Proprietors’ ways, and repair them as other Public roads, if necessary.’

“These lands were held by the town, no part being sold until 1818, when, by a special act of the Legislature, entitled ‘an act to authorize the town of Hingham to sell real estate,’ the inhabitants were empowered at any legal meeting to appoint ‘a committee of three discreet freeholders,’ who should have power to sell and pass deeds of any and all parcels of land held by said inhabitants. The second section of this act is as follows, viz.:—

“‘Be it further enacted that the money which shall be received for the sale of said lands, after deducting all expenses which shall be incurred in the transaction of the business, shall constitute a fund, the interest of which shall be applied exclusively to the support of the Public Schools and the maintenance of the poor of said town. And the Selectmen and Treasurer of said town for the time being shall be trustees of said fund and place the same at interest and apply said interest, as received, to the purposes aforesaid.’

“By an act passed in January, 1819, the provisions of the above-named act were extended ‘to all lands within the said town of Hingham held by the original proprietors in common and undivided,’ and given to the town by the vote above quoted. The last sale was made in 1864, and the amount received for lands sold to that date, after deducting expenses, appears to be \$9,738.70. This sum has been loaned to the town, the trustees holding the Treasurer’s note for the amount, the same bearing interest at 5 per cent.”

There never was a strict compliance with the provisions of the act in devoting the interest directly to the support of the schools and the poor, except in the last year of the existence of the fund, although the town apparently had the benefit of an annual amount of interest credited to the fund. The fact that this interest was annually credited as money received for the purposes named in the act probably did not affect the amount of appropriations for the

schools or poor one way or the other. The fund and its interest were merged into the other money of the town, and the whole affair resolved itself into a matter of book-keeping.

By chapter 11 of the Acts of 1880 the previous acts were abolished, the fund ordered to be paid into the town treasury, and all money received for land sold after the passage of this act was to be paid into the treasury of the town for town purposes. The town accepted this last act March 1, 1880.

REV. CHARLES BROOKS.

The history of education in Hingham would be incomplete were not some mention made of the services and influence of Rev. Charles Brooks, the minister of the Third Congregational Society from 1821 to 1838 inclusive. His efforts to promote the cause of education, and especially his success in establishing Normal Schools are so much a part of his life that a more extended notice of him in this connection will be found in the chapter on Ecclesiastical History.

SCHOOLHOUSES.

The erection of a schoolhouse in Hingham at a given date does not necessarily imply that a school was established at the same time. In many cases schools were kept in rooms or buildings not owned by the town, for which rent was paid. Especially was this the case with the early "female" schools, and the records show that an allowance was often made to the teacher for rent in addition to the regular salary.

The chronological order in which the various schoolhouses in all parts of the town collectively were built, is not followed, as the subject can be presented more clearly if the districts are treated separately.

Let it be remembered that in the earliest days there was the town; later we have the First, Second (Cohasset), and Third (South Hingham) Parishes; and later still, the North, Middle, and South Wards. These divisions were subdivided from time to time.

For the sake of clearness the town is divided into the districts, which are most familiar at the present time, viz.: (1) North, (2) West, (3) Middle, (4) Rocky Nook, (5) North district of the South Ward, and (6) South district of the South Ward.

1. NORTH DISTRICT.

From the beginning until 1720-21 the only schoolhouse for the whole town was within the limits of the present North District. It has been previously stated that the site of the earliest buildings was on the hill formerly in front of the Academy. The evidence for this is as follows: The schoolhouse built in 1806 is well remembered by many now living as the one standing

on this hill and removed in 1830. This was "set where the *old one* now stands" (1806). The "old one" referred to was built in 1743, and was "erected at the north end of the town where the *old one* now stands" (1743). That "old one" was built in 1668, "in the place where the old Pound did stand." Also, there is a record of the appointment of a committee by the town in 1769 "to see whether the old house should be repaired or a new one built," and that committee recommended the building "another *upon the hill near to where this house now stands.*"

That a schoolhouse was standing at an early date is evident from an item in the Selectmen's Records for money paid "for worke done about the schoole house" in 1661-2. The date of its erection, and whether it was built at public expense, cannot be ascertained.

In 1668 the town "agreed that there should be a schoolhouse built." Many items in the Selectmen's Records show payments in 1668, 1669, and 1670, for work and materials for the schoolhouse. That the house was actually built in 1668 there can be no doubt if we consider the custom of the day; for one item in the records of that year is for a sum of money paid "for drinks to them that helped to rayse the school house." What became of that building is not known. It served its purpose for seventy-five years, — a worthy record of honest work. In 1743 a new house was built. This continued in use until 1806. In 1769 a committee reported to the town that it was very much out of repair, and that the expense of putting it in proper condition would be fourteen or fifteen pounds; that it was "too streight for the comfortable reception of the children usually attending this school;" that it "has always been supposed to contain the Grammar scholars, and consequently the inhabitants of the other parts of the town have a right to improve it as such;" and that there was a necessity for its being enlarged. The committee recommended its sale to the "highest bidder," and "that £20 be granted by the town, which, together with the money arising from the sale of the old house" should be used for building a new one, 20 × 22 feet.

This report was not accepted, but £10 were granted for the repair of the old house, and in 1770 £6 additional "towards the schoolhouse in the North Parish" were granted; but in 1771 this last grant of £6 was reconsidered and the town "refused to grant anything additional to what was formerly granted towards the expense of the North School House."

After the building of a new one in 1806, this house, built in 1743, was removed, and now forms the rear part of the store of George Hersey & Co., at West Hingham.

In 1806 another house was built "where the old one now stands" similar to the one lately built in the South Parish near Wilder's Bridge (1801).

In 1819 a house for the "female school" was built. This building is the one now occupied by William Lane & Son as a paint

shop on South Street, and it stands upon its original lot. It continued to be used for the "female school" until the house on Elm Street was enlarged in 1849. In 1840 it was enlarged by an addition of eleven feet to its length. After it was abandoned for the use of a schoolhouse it was let by the town for business purposes, and was finally sold in 1863. It was originally a one-story building.

In 1829 the town voted to build four new schoolhouses, for the "male schools." They were similar in style, the one in North District being larger than the others. The dimensions of the one in this district were 31×40 feet, and 13 feet in height, with accommodations for 125 scholars. This building was opened for a school, July 12, 1830, with appropriate exercises, including an address by Rev. Joseph Richardson.

In 1830 the hill in front of the Academy was removed. The house standing thereon, which was the one built in 1806, was removed to the West District, and fitted up for the "female school." Its subsequent history will be found in that district.

In 1848 the town voted to make an addition to the length of the house in Elm Street (built in 1829-30) and to add another story to its height. This house was rededicated in 1849, Rev. Henry Hersey making an appropriate address on the occasion. It is the large schoolhouse which is now in use there.

In 1878 a new one-story house was built for the Intermediate School upon a lot adjoining the other schoolhouse lot on Elm Street, and is now in use for that purpose.

2. WEST DISTRICT.

The question of building a schoolhouse at the west end of the town for the accommodation of the school came before the town, according to the records, as early as 1774, and again in 1784. But it was not until 1795 that a disposition was shown to supply the want of that section. In 1795 it was voted to build a schoolhouse at the west end of the North Parish. The inhabitants of that district, however, could not agree upon a suitable location. For nearly a year there was controversy upon the subject. One committee after another was appointed to "appoint a spot" and report to the town; and it was not until a committee was appointed in 1796 to confer with the inhabitants of the west part of the town and agree with them, if possible, upon a location, and "if not, to set it where they think proper," that the matter was decided. It was located in the square near Marsh's Bridge, about where the reservoir now is, upon what was then a slight elevation. In 1815 it was moved to the lot near by, just west of where George Hersey & Co.'s store now stands, backing upon the brook. The people of the district had a cupola built upon its roof, and furnished it with a bell, which was regularly rung for school and at other times until about 1822, when it became cracked. The building was of poor material and was sold in 1829 for \$15. Being unfit for removal, it was demolished. Its dimensions were 19×25 feet.

In 1829 one of the four schoolhouses voted to be built was located in the West District. Its dimensions were $31 \times 34\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and 12 feet high, with accommodations for 100 scholars. It was built upon the lot on South Street, where the West Intermediate School now stands, and was for the "male school." It was opened with appropriate exercises Nov. 23, 1829, which included an address by Caleb Gill, Jr.

The present West Intermediate School is the same building, enlarged at a later date.

In 1830 the "male-school" house on the hill in front of the Academy was removed to this same lot in the West District, and fitted up for the "female school." In 1841 it was enlarged by an addition of 10 feet to its length. It was sold in 1857, removed to Thaxter Street, and converted into a dwelling-house, where it now stands, owned by Edward Shea.

In 1857 the present two-story schoolhouse on Thaxter Street was built for the accommodation of the Grammar and Primary Schools. It was dedicated Nov. 5, 1857, an address being delivered by Rev. Calvin Lincoln. In the same year the house on South Street (built in 1829) was entirely remodelled inside for the use of the Intermediate School, though not enlarged at this time, but 15 feet were added to its length in 1882.

At Fort Hill the schoolhouse was built in 1850, and dedicated on the 4th of October in that year. Nathaniel P. Banks delivered an address on that occasion. This is the only schoolhouse which has been built by the town in that part of the West District.

3. MIDDLE DISTRICT.

In 1721 a schoolhouse was erected "near to Peter Ripley's." This was in the vicinity of the junction of Main and Pond Streets. This house was removed in 1728 to "Great Plain," and its subsequent history will be found in the South District.

There appears to have been no other schoolhouse "on the plain" until 1758. The distance was not great to the school in "the town" and it was no great hardship for those who thirsted for knowledge to "resort to" that school. In 1758 a committee appointed for the purpose fixed upon a site for a new schoolhouse in the south-east part of the First Precinct as follows: "A spot of ground in the west part of Daniel Waters' Home lot, near to Jonathan Burr's house in the highway leading to Isaac Lane's." The town accepted the site, but whether the schoolhouse was actually built there is not certain. The site would be very near the entrance to the Cemetery, where Short Street intersects School Street, within the present Cemetery grounds. This building stood on the south side of the Common, near to or upon the site of Mr. John Leavitt's house before 1799. Possibly it was moved there in 1797, for the town voted to build a new schoolhouse "on the Plain in the North Parish," and the School Committee were directed to remove the old schoolhouse and dispose of it to the best advan-

tage after the new one was built. It was not sold at this time. This building seems never to have rested in one place very long. It had found its way, before 1818, to another spot; for the town voted in that year that "the old schoolhouse that stands near the old Alms House, be removed to some suitable place and put in sufficient repair to keep the female school in." It found its way to a point near the present Grammar-school house, though somewhat north of it, within the present limits of the Cemetery. In 1829 it was sold, removed first to Middle Street, then near the steamboat landing, and finally to Cobb's Bank (Green Street), where it was converted into a dwelling-house, and is still standing.

The house built in 1797 for the "male school" stood on the site above described as the "west part of Daniel Waters' Home lot." Its dimensions were 19×27 feet. In 1829 it was removed to the site of the old "female-school" house, sold in the year above-mentioned, and occupied by the "female school." In this same year, 1829, another of the four new schoolhouses in the town was built in the Middle District, upon the spot where the previous house had stood. Its dimensions were $31 \times 34\frac{1}{2}$ feet and 12 feet high, with accommodations for 100 scholars. It was opened with appropriate exercises, including an address by Solomon Lincoln, Jr., Nov. 24, 1829, and was for the "male school."

In 1848 both schoolhouses, being within the burial-ground, were removed to the lot upon which the houses now stand, the "male-school" house (1829) being put upon the site of the present Grammar-school house and the "female-school" house (1797) in the rear.

In 1857 the house built in 1797, which had been enlarged in 1840 by an addition of 10 feet in length, was sold at public auction and removed in two parts to Hobart Street, nearly opposite the Pound, and converted into two small dwelling-houses, which are now standing. The house built in 1829 was moved farther back upon the lot, and subsequently occupied as an armory by the Lincoln Light Infantry.

In this same year, 1857, the present two-story schoolhouse was built for the accommodation of two schools. It was dedicated Nov. 9, 1857, an address being delivered by Henry Edson Hersey.

In 1875 the "Armory" was fitted up for the Intermediate School, and in 1883 it was again altered and enlarged.

4. ROCKY NOOK.

The earliest date at which a schoolhouse in this district was the property of the town was 1821. A school of some description had been kept there many years before, according to the Town Records; for in 1768 "the question was put whether the town would keep the schoolhouse in repair at Rocky Nook; passed in the negative." Provision was also made for a school there in the new arrangement of 1794.

In 1821 the School Committee, under instruction from the town to consider the subject of "a schoolhouse at Rocky Nook," reported the following:—

"The building which has been for some time past used as a schoolhouse is now very much out of repair. It can be purchased for twenty dollars. The probable expense of purchasing, repairing, and moving it to some more central situation for the district would amount to sixty dollars. It would be for the interest of the town to purchase, repair, and move to some more convenient situation the building alluded to than to build a new one."

The report was accepted and the Selectmen directed to carry the same into effect.

The location of this house was in a bend of the road on Weir Street, not far from East Street. It was a small building about twelve or fourteen feet square. After it ceased to be used for a school in 1841, it was sold, removed to the other end of Weir Street, and made into a dwelling-house. A few years after 1850 it disappeared altogether.

In 1841 a new house was built on Hull Street, near the present North Cohasset railroad station. The house and lot were sold in 1859 to James Beal, who with additions converted it into the dwelling-house in which he now resides. It stands on its original location.

In 1857 the town voted to build a new schoolhouse similar to the one at Fort Hill. Its location was the subject of much discussion in town-meeting for nearly a year. It was dedicated May 2, 1859, and was situated on Canterbury Street, named in honor of Cornelius Canterbury, the earliest settler in that part of the town, and an extensive landholder there. The lot contains an acre, which, together with that portion of the street which is between the schoolhouse lot and Hull Street, was presented to the town by David A. Simmons of Roxbury. Rev. Henry Hersey delivered the address at the dedication. It is the same house which is now occupied by the mixed school of that district.

5. NORTH DISTRICT OF THE SOUTH WARD.

In 1728 the town voted "that Great Plain should have liberty to remove the schoolhouse (near Peter Ripley's) where it shall best accommodate them, provided they do the same at their own cost and charge."

This house was moved from the Middle District to "near Theophilus Cushing's," as it is described in 1730. In 1752 allusion is made to it as standing "in the front of Mr. Shute's land," when liberty was granted to remove it "to some more convenient place." The location above mentioned was in the highway near the junction of Main and South Pleasant streets. In 1830 this house was sold and moved to a lot on Main Street a few rods north of High Street, where it became an addition to the rear of a dwelling-house, known as the Isaac Tower house,

lately owned by the High Street Cemetery Association, but now demolished.

In 1801 a new schoolhouse was built on land of Captain Edward Wilder on Friend Street, near to Main Street. In 1830 this house was removed to the lot on Main Street on which "the new schoolhouse now stands," just south of the present schoolhouse lot.

One of the four new schoolhouses ordered to be built in 1829 was in this district. It was $31 \times 34\frac{1}{2}$ feet and 12 feet in height, with accommodations for 100 scholars. Its location was, as just stated, on Main Street. It was opened with appropriate exercises, including an address by Rev. Charles Brooks, Aug. 2, 1830.

These two houses, built in 1801 and 1830 respectively, were sold, after the building of a new one in 1848, to Joseph Jacobs, and converted into dwelling-houses. The earlier one (1801) was subsequently sold and removed to Whiting Street, Hanover, near the line of Rockland, where it now stands, belonging to John Damon. The later one (1830) still stands just south of the present schoolhouse, on its original site, the property of Mrs. Joshua Leavitt.

In 1848 the present house was built. It was the first two-story schoolhouse built in the town, and was originally for the accommodation of two schools. In 1874 it was enlarged for the accommodation of three schools.

6. SOUTH DISTRICT OF THE SOUTH WARD.

In 1781 a schoolhouse was built on the east side of Main Street, where the Widow Solomon Gardner's house now stands. At some time later than 1796 it was sold and moved farther south to the opposite side of Main Street, where it was attached to the dwelling-house now known as the Howard Gardner house, and used as some kind of a workshop.

In 1796 a house was built on the corner of Scotland and Main streets. This house was 19×25 feet. It was sold in 1843 and is now standing and occupied as a dwelling-house on the Isaac Burrill estate at South Hingham.

In 1822 there is mention of "the female school in the South Parish near the Turnpike," and in 1823 the Selectmen agreed with Jeremiah Gardner for the purchase of the "west schoolhouse near the Turnpike for \$85." This was on Gardner Street.

In 1826 the Scotland-Street house was thoroughly repaired. At this time the Gardner-Street house was abandoned for school purposes, and in 1830 it was sold and removed to West Scituate to be made into a dwelling-house.

In 1843 the present schoolhouse on the east side of Main Street at Liberty Plain was built and is occupied by the South Mixed School. It was dedicated Oct. 31, 1843, an address being delivered by Rev. John L. Russell.

COHASSET.

SECOND OR EAST PRECINCT.

It is probable that a schoolhouse was first erected in Cohasset soon after 1730. In that year the town refused to build a schoolhouse there, but it

“*Voted*, That the Inhabitants of the East Precinct be hereby allowed to draw out of the Town Treasury y^e whole of what was by them paid towards the building of a schoolhouse in the year 1721–22, and now stands near Theophilus Cushing’s, provided the same is by them improved towards the building a schoolhouse in s^d Precinct.”

In 1734 £10 were granted to Cohasset, over and above what had already been granted it towards the erecting a schoolhouse in “s^d Precinct.”

Money was paid from the town treasury in 1743 and in 1753 for repairs on the schoolhouse in this district.

Cohasset was incorporated as a separate town in 1770.

The following Second Precinct records confirm the above records of the town:—

“Dec. 30, 1731: It was voted to build a schoolhouse in the second precinct.”

That a schoolhouse was begun but not finished would seem probable, as we find —

“Oct. 7, 1734: *Voted*, To proceed in building a schoolhouse, and that the frame now raised should be continued and finished.”

It is probable, therefore, that 1734 is the year which must be accepted as that in which the first schoolhouse in this precinct was built. It stood on the Plain, according to the Report of the School Committee of Cohasset for 1876–77, “between where the houses of Captain Samuel Hall and Mr. Zenas Lincoln are now located.” There was only one schoolhouse there until 1792.

TEACHERS.

The following list of teachers in the public schools of Hingham contains the names of all those found upon our records. Dates are given to indicate the beginning and end of service, but they must not, in many cases, be understood to be years of continuous service. The earlier records fail to give the names of all the teachers, but from the beginning of the records of the School Committee, in 1794, the list is believed to be very nearly complete.

1670	Henry Smith	1672	1685	Thomas Palmer	1687
1673	James Bate, Sr.	1678	1688	Samuel Shepard	1690
1674	Joseph Andrews	1675	1690	Richard Henchman	1692
1676	Benjamin Bate	1676	1693	Joseph Estabrook	1705
1679	Matthew Hawke	1679	1697	Jedidiah Andrews	1697

1697	Johu Norton	1713	1787	Molly Loring	1787
1705	John Odliu	1706	1787	Mary Gardner	1787
1706	Joseph Marsh	1707	1788	Thomas Loring, 3d	1788
1708	Daniel Lewis	1712	1788	Levi Lincoln	1788
1712	Jonathan Cushing	1713	1788	Abner Lincoln	1788
1714	Job Cushing	1718	1788	James Smith	1788
1717	Samuel Thaxter	1717	1788	Peter Jacob	1788
1717	Adam Cushing	1720	1794	Polly Cushing	1796
1717	Mr. Allen	1718	1794	Hannah Cushing	1794
1718	Cornelius Nye	1745	1794	Thomas Loring	1794
1734	Richard Rand	1734	1794	Rebeckah Hearsey	1796
1735	Samuel Holbrook	1735	1794	Jenny Cushing	1794
1737	Benjamin Pratt	1737	1794	James Warren	1794
1737	Mr. Jommings	1737	1794	Mr. Goold	1794
1742	Isaac Lincoln	1757	1794	Crocker Wilder	1819
1745	James Humphrey	1747	1794	Joseph Jacob	1798
1747	Ambrose Low	1758	1794	John Morse	1798
1747	Jonathan Darby	1749	1794	Mr. Collier	1794
1748	Dea. Lazarus Beal's sone	1748	1796	Polly Simmons	1796
1749	Matthew Cushing	1749	1796	Patty Whiton	1819
1749	Cotton Tufts	1751	1796	Lydia Cushing	1796
1750	Samuel French	1751	1796	William Cushing	1798
1752	Thomas Brown	1752	1796	Jerusha Lincoln	1796
1752	Jonathan Vinal	1754	1796	Elijah Whiton	1796
1753	Samuel Cushing	1754	1796	Joseph Stockbridge	1796
1753	Theophilus Cushing	1753	1796	Gael Tower	1796
1754	Samuel Foxcroft	1754	1796	William Norton	1796
1755	Joseph Stockbridge	1755	1798	Doct. Marsh	1798
1756	Jonathan Gay	1756	1798	Mr. Lincoln	1798
1758	Mr. Bowman	1759	1801	Samuel Heath	1801
1759	Jotham Gay	1759	1805	Abel Cushing	1812
1759	Jotham Lincoln	1759	1805	Jotham Lincoln	1806
1759	David Lincoln	1782	1805	Martin Thaxter	1806
1760	Simeon Howard	1762	1805	Mr. Studley	1806
1761	Joseph Lewis	1778	1809	Artemus Hale	1814
1762	Paul Lewis	1776	1811	Mary Lincoln	1813
1763	Thomas Phipps	1768	1811	Martha Marshall	1811
1766	Thomas Loring, Jr.	1778	1811	Emma Jacob	1811
1768	Asa Dunbar	1768	1811	Polly Barnes	1815
1768	Jacob Cushing	1772	1811	Ann Hersey	1811
1768	Joseph Thaxter	1778	1811	Christiana Cushing	1820
1770	Mr. Fisher	1771	1811	Cynthia Gardner	1811
1771	Hawke Fearing, Jr.	1772	1811	William Brown	1811
1772	Joshua Barker, Jr.	1772	1811	Josiah Bowers	1811
1773	Nathan Rice	1773	1811	Artemus Brown	1811
1781	Bezalel Howard	1782	1811	William Gragg	1811
1781	Caleb Marsh	1788	1811	Silers Armsby	1811
1781	James Lincoln	1782	1811	Jerom Loring	1821
1782	Thomas Loring, 4th	1787	1812	Abel Wilder	1812
1782	Heman Lincoln	1783	1813	John Milton Reed	1813
1782	Thomas Hutchinson	1782	1813	Duncan McB. Thaxter	1817
1782	John Andrews	1782	1813	Lydia Gill	1814
1783	Thomas Loring	1783	1813	Sally Tower	1814
1783	Samuel Gardner	1784	1813	Roxanna Wilder	1815
1784	Ebenezer Bowman	1784	1813	Ruth Marsh	1813
1785	William Cushing	1785	1813	Hannah R. Jacobs	1815
1785	Samuel Marsh	1785	1813	John Chase	1813
1786	George Lane	1788	1814	Benjamin Chamberlain	1815
1786	Henry Lincoln	1787	1814	Lydia Souther	1815
1786	Jairus Beal	1786	1814	Joana Whiton (Whiting)	1815

1815	Mr. Loring	1815	1828	Charles Gordon	1829
1815	Melzar Flagg	1818	1829	Sarah Wilder	1833
1815	Joseph Wilder, Jr.	1828	1829	Rachel Hersey	1829
1815	Martha Whiton (Whiting)	1822	1829	Joseph Tilson	1832
1815	Lucy Lane	1815	1829	I. Pierce	1830
1815	Harriet Wilder	1815	1830	J. Sprague	1830
1817	Henry Hersey	1817	1830	James S. Russell	1831
1817	John Sargent	1817	1830	Susan B. Hersey	1840
1817	Thomas Hobart	1818	1830	T. N. Keith	1831
1817	Deborah Todd	1819	1831	Emeline Cushing	1832
1817	Ophelia Davis	1817	1831	Abigail Gardner	1831
1817	Mary Hapgood	1827	1831	Thomas P. Ryder	1832
1817	Joanna Wilder	1819	1831	Mary F. Hobart	1832
1817	Abigail B. Whiting	1817	1831	Olive Stephenson	1840
1818	Ivory H. Lucas	1821		(See Olive Corbett)	
1818	Nathaniel Clark	1827	1831	J. P. Washburn	1832
1818	Joshua Studley	1818	1832	Emily N. Gray	1832
1818	Abigail T. Bowers	1821	1832	Jason Reed	1832
1818	Martha C. Wilder	1818	1832	Esther F. Sturgis	1832
1818	Deborah Wilder	1819	1832	Thomas S. Harlow	1833
1818	Elizabeth Hersey	1818	1832	Oliver March	1832
1819	Seth Gardner, Jr.	1819	1832	Mary Miles	1833
1819	Lucy Jones	1822	1832	George W. Brown	1833
1819	Mary Whiting	1824	1832	Charles Harris, Jr.	1833
1819	Sabby Woodworth	1819	1832	Ira Warren	1835
1820	Susan Harris	1820	1833	Jairus Lincoln	1835
1820	Hannah H. Wilder	1831	1833	Catherine Gates	1834
1820	Caroline Whiting	1821	1833	Almira S. Seymour	1834
1821	Winslow Turner	1827	1833	Frederick Kingman	1835
1821	P. Southworth	1821	1833	Daniel S. Smalley	1836
1821	Susan Waterman	1821	1833	Mary Hersey	1833
1821	Susan Lincoln	1826	1833	Abigail G. Wilder	1840
1821	Ann C. A. Whitney	1821	1833	Hiram Perkins	1834
1821	Bethia Whiting	1821	1834	Mary L. Hobart	1834
1822	Joseph S. Clark	1822	1834	Susan L. Thaxter	1836
1822	Joshua Flagg	1822	1834	Bertha L. Hobart	1842
1822	Mary Waterman	1822	1834	Benjamin F. Spaulding	1836
1822	Harriet T. Bowers	1824	1835	Daniel French	1836
1822	Matilda Wilder	1822	1835	Adeline Whiton	1839
1822	Harriet Lincoln	1822	1835	Mary F. Wilder	1849
1822	Lavinia Whiton	1822	1835	Quincy Bicknell, Jr.	1840
1823	Seth Gardner	1826	1835	Clark H. Obear	1836
1823	James S. Lewis	1846	1836	I. F. Moore	1837
1824	Wealthy B. Jones	1832	1836	Susan M. Lincoln	1836
1824	Clorina Adams	1824	1836	Angelina H. Tower	1838
1824	Lydia B. Whitney	1830	1836	Benjamin S. Whiting	1844
1824	Sarah Bailey	1825	1836	John E. Dix	1837
1824	Israel Clark	1825	1837	Timothy D. Lincoln	1838
1825	Capt. Malbon	1827	1837	Frederick D. Lincoln	1838
	(See Micajah Malbon)		1837	Ephraim Capen	1838
1825	Miss Shute	1825	1838	Edwin W. Peirce	1839
1827	Theophilus Cushing	1832	1838	Joseph D. Peirce	1839
1827	Lydia M. Hobart	1831	1839	Mary L. Gardner	1843
1827	Catherine Beal	1833	1839	Joel Pierce	1839
1827	Mary Wilder	1823	1839	William F. Dow	1840
1827	Miss L. Whiton	1827	1839	Hosea H. Lincoln	1843
1827	Miss L. Bates	1827	1839	Davis J. Whiting	1840
1828	William C. Grout	1823	1840	Darius A. Dow	1842
1828	John Maynard	1829	1840	Jotham Lincoln, Jr.	1841
1828	Abijah W. Draper	1830	1840	Jane S. Hobart	1843

1840	Helen E. Cushing . . .	1847	1852	Elizabeth Hill . . .	1852
1840	Sidney Sprague . . .	1843	1852	George Pratt . . .	1853
1841	Mary F. Hobart . . .	1841	1852	Miss M. L. Prentiss . . .	1854
1841	Susan F. Wilder . . .	1847	1852	Augusta C. Litchfield . . .	1853
1841	Mary B. Ripley . . .	1843	1852	Samuel A. W. Parker, Jr. . .	1852
1841	Mary R. Tower . . .	1843	1852	William A. Webster . . .	1853
1841	Betsey L. Seymour . . .	1850	1852	Andrew E. Thayer . . .	1853
	(See Elizabeth L. Rogers.)		1852	DeWitt C. Bates . . .	1869
1841	Nathaniel Wales . . .	1843	1852	F. A. French . . .	1853
1842	Mary J. Tower . . .	1842	1853	Francis W. Goodale . . .	1853
1842	Hannah M. Lincoln . . .	1846	1853	Frederick W. Wing . . .	1855
1842	John Kneeland . . .	1847	1853	Thomas F. Leonard . . .	1853
1842	Nathan Lincoln . . .	1843	1853	Hannah E. Emerson . . .	1854
1843	Elizabeth S. Cushing . . .	1844	1853	George Chapin . . .	1854
1843	Betsey Shute . . .	1844	1853	Maria A. Clapp . . .	1854
1843	Sarah A. Howard . . .	1843	1854	Lemuel C. Grosvenor . . .	1855
1843	William B. Tower . . .	1844	1854	Mary S. Litchfield . . .	1854
1843	Micajah Malbon . . .	1845	1854	Joanna K. Howard . . .	1857
	(See Capt. Malbon.)		1854	Sarah L. Cushing . . .	1854
1843	Mary R. Whiton . . .	1844	1854	Franklin Jacobs (1864-65) . . .	1855
1844	George W. Beal . . .	1849	1854	Elizabeth T. Bailey . . .	1856
1844	Richard Edwards, Jr. . .	1846	1855	Francis M. Hodges . . .	1856
1844	Olive Corbett . . .	1849	1855	Daniel E. Damon . . .	1858
	(See Olive Stephenson.)		1855	Henry J. Boyd . . .	1856
1845	Hannah B. Guild . . .	1846	1855	Mrs. A. S. Wakefield . . .	1856
1845	Thomas B. Norton . . .	1845	1855	George Bowers . . .	1856
1845	Alson A. Gilmore . . .	1845	1855	James B. Everett . . .	1856
1845	John A. Goodwin . . .	1846	1856	Ann S. Snow . . .	1857
1845	G. S. Chapin . . .	1846	1856	John W. Willis . . .	1857
1846	H. Chapin . . .	1849	1856	Lois M. Newcomb . . .	1856
1846	William P. Hayward . . .	1850	1856	William H. Mayhew . . .	1858
1847	Mr. Gilmore . . .	1847	1856	Joseph B. Read . . .	1857
1847	Sylvander Hutchinson . . .	1852	1856	Mary H. Tower . . .	1863
1847	Mary E. Nash . . .	1860	1857	Olive M. Hobart . . .	1870
1848	Anna H. Tower . . .	1850	1857	Annie L. White . . .	1858
1848	Mr. Kingman . . .	1848	1857	Susan P. Adams . . .	1858
1848	Rebecca D. Corbett . . .	1851	1857	Adeline V. Wood . . .	1857
1848	Julia A. Muzzey . . .	1852	1857	Ellen M. Davis . . .	1864
1848	George R. Dwelley . . .	1849	1857	George Farwell . . .	1858
1849	Susan H. Cushing . . .	1860	1857	David G. Grosvenor . . .	1857
1849	Paul B. Merritt . . .	1855	1857	Mr. G. S. Webster . . .	1857
	and 1871 to 1879		1857	Emma C. Webster . . .	1859
1849	Perez Turner, 2d . . .	1850	1858	Emily J. Tucker . . .	1862
1849	Mary E. Riddle . . .	1886	1858	Edmund Cottle . . .	1860
1849	Miss A. Waters . . .	1851	1858	Wales B. Thayer . . .	1860
1849	Mr. A. G. Boyden . . .	1850	1858	Benjamin C. Vose . . .	1859
1850	G. C. Smith . . .	1851	1859	Harriet J. Gardner . . .	1868
1850	Miss I. W. Clark . . .	1851	1859	Laura D. Loring . . .	1859
1850	Mr. H. A. Pratt . . .	1850	1859	Susan P. Adams . . .	1859
1850	Ann C. Sprague . . .	1853	1859	George B. Hanna . . .	1860
1850	Samuel Paul . . .	1855	1859	Soreno E. D. Currier . . .	1860
1850	Ira Moore . . .	1850	1860	Mary E. Hobart . . .	1860
1851	Catherine H. Hobart . . .	1881	1860	Ellen Williams . . .	1861
1851	Grace L. Sprague . . .	1853	1860	Mr. J. W. Josselyn . . .	1860
1851	Bradford Tucker . . .	1854	1860	William E. Endicott . . .	1860
1851	Almira G. Paul . . .	1851	1860	Pliny S. Boyd . . .	1862
1851	Thomas H. Barnes . . .	1852	1860	Mariha B. Corthell . . .	1868
1851	Ellen McKendry . . .	1852	1860	Elizabeth L. Rogers . . .	1871
1852	Susan G. Hedge . . .	1855		(See Betsey Seymour.)	
1852	L. L. Paine . . .	1852	1860	Sarah J. Hersey, 1860, 1864, 1865	

1860	Susan L. Hersey	1879	1879	Emma I. Brown	1889
1860	Alfred Bunker	1863	1879	Lucy W. Cain	1882
1861	Eben H. Davis	1862	1879	Alice M. Merrill	1880
1862	Margaret E. Lefler	1862	1879	Edith E. Taggart	1883
1862	Mary A. Bates	1862	1879	Edgar R. Downs	1879
1862	Ellen Lincoln	1875	1879	Viola M. White	1879
1862	Byron Groce	1865	1880	Nelson Freeman	1883
1862	William H. Gurney	1863	1880	Alice Shepard	1880
1863	Hosah G. Goodrich	1879	1880	John F. Turgeon	1881
1863	F. Josephine Randall	1863		(Appointed Superintendent.)	
1863	Arthur S. Lake	1864	1881	Gustavus F. Guild	1883
1864	Mary A. Bates	1864	1881	Lizzie H. Powers	1881
1864	James E. Parker	1864	1881	Mary A. Gage	1882
1864	Jacob O. Sanborn, 1865; and after 1872, High School.		1881	Mrs. Wallace Corthell	1886
1865	Mary S. Stoddard	1866	1882	John S. Emerson	1885
1865	Mehitable W. Seymour	1874	1882	Charles H. Morse	1883
1865	Alonzo Meserve	1865	1882	Susan E. Barker	1883
1866	Charles M. Tucker	1866	1882	Irene I. Lincoln	1885
1866	Nathan T. Soule	1874	1882	Harriet N. Sands	1883
1866	John G. Knight	1869	1883	Willard S. Jones	1885
1867	Abby G. Hersey	1871	1883	James H. Burdett	1885
1868	Mary E. Hobart	1876	1883	Arthur Stauley	1884
1868	L. Webster Bates	1869	1883	Adair F. Bonney	1890
1868	Elizabeth L. Stodder	1886	1883	Mary I. Longfellow	1883
1868	George T. Chandler	1882	1883	Charlotte B. Harden	1885
1869	Joseph O. Burdett	1869	1883	Emma L. Thayer	1890
1869	Simeon J. Dunbar	1870	1883	Martha B. Beale	1888
1870	Thomas H. Treadway	1871	1884	Agnes Peirce	1886
1870	M. Anna Hobart	1876	1884	William H. Furber	1886
1870	Lydia A. LeBaron	1874	1885	Lucy M. Adams	1885
1871	Elisha C. Sprague	1879	1885	E. Harriot Curtis	1889
1871	Esther J. Cushing	1872	1885	Edwin H. Holmes	1888
1871	J. M. W. Pratt	1871	1885	Hugh J. Molloy	1887
1871	Cassia M. Barrows	1871	1885	Louis P. Nash	1887
1871	Anna P. Lane	1873		(Appointed Superintendent.)	
1871	Leonard B. Marshall (music)	1874	1885	Lilian M. Hobart	1889
1872	Ella J. Corthell	1873	1885	Mary W. Bates	1889
1873	Martha F. Bailey	1875	1886	Gracia E. Read	1888
1873	Lydia A. Whiton	1876	1886	Henry H. Williams	1887
1874	Sara A. Hammett	1875	1886	Maud E. Roberts	1891
1874	Joanna W. Penniman	1876	1886	Ida F. Spear	1889
1874	Mary A. Shea	1876	1887	George W. Winslow	1889
1874	Orra B. Hersey	1882	1887	James S. Perkins	1888
1874	Alfred H. Bissell (music)	1886	1887	David B. Chamberlain	1888
1875	Harriet L. Gardner	1876	1887	S. Elizabeth Bates	
1875	Fannie O. Cushing		1887	A. E. Bradford (music).	
1875	Katharine W. Cushing	1879	1887	Helen Howard	
1876	Hannah K. Harden	1879	1888	Harry N. Andrews	1890
1876	Tilson A. Mead	1878	1888	E. Marion Williams	1889
1876	Mary A. Crowe		1888	David Bentley	1888
1877	Mary F. Andrews		1888	Henry B. Winslow	1889
1877	Helen Whiton	1883	1889	Alvan R. Lewis	1890
1877	Lena C. Partridge	1877	1889	Alice M. Ryan	1890
1878	William C. Bates	1882	1889	Ernest H. Leavitt	
	(Appointed Superintendent.)		1889	Charles G. Wetherbee	1890
1878	Abbie G. Gould	1878	1889	Annie Sawyer	1890
1879	Evelyn Smalley	1884	1889	Murray C. Lawrence	1890
1879	Philander A. Gay	1882	1889	Murray H. Ballou	1892
			1889	Priscilla Whiton	1891

1890	J. Quinsy Litchfield.	1891	Alice S. Hatch.
1890	Julian L. Noyes.	1891	Lucy W. Harden.
1890	Katherine D. Jones . . . 1891	1891	Edith L. Easterbrook . . . 1892
1890	Edward H. Delano . . . 1891	1891	Ellen B. Marsh.
1890	Mabel S. Robbins.	1892	Edith H. Wilder.
1890	Lillian M. Kennedy . . . 1891	1892	Edgar W. Farwell . . . 1892
1891	Hannah E. Coughlan.	1892	Charles A. Jenney.
1891	Margaret Hickey.	1893	Gertrude W. Groce.
1891	Helen Peirce.		

DERBY ACADEMY.

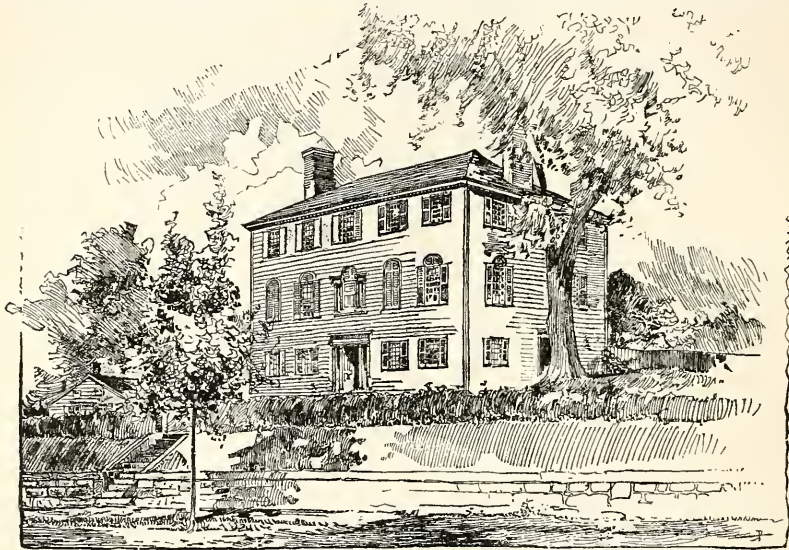
Sarah Langlee (the name being the same as Langle, Langley, Longly, and Longle, on our records), the daughter of John Langlee and Hannah, his wife, was born April 18, 1714.

She is described as being possessed of great beauty, and without the advantages of early education. She was doubtless illiterate, but her lack of education has been exaggerated. It has been said that she could not write her own name. This is not true, for she wrote many letters and signed her own name to them. Her signature may be seen on her will and other papers in the Suffolk County Registry of Probate. Many amusing anecdotes are told to illustrate her peculiarities, but they are founded upon no stronger evidence than tradition and ought not to be related as facts in history. It seems sufficiently evident, however, that it was her beauty which attracted the attention of Dr. Ezekiel Hersey, — a graduate of Harvard College in 1728, and an eminent physician in his native town of Hingham, where he practised his profession for many years, — for she was married to him July 30, 1738. Dr. Hersey died Dec. 9, 1770, and his wife survived him. We can well believe that she was comely, for, although she had reached the age of fifty-seven, another admirer presented himself, and she was married to Richard Derby, of Salem, Oct. 16, 1771. Mr. Derby died Nov. 9, 1783, his wife surviving him. Mrs. Derby died in Hingham June 17, 1790, aged seventy-six, and was buried in Dr. Gay's tomb in the cemetery back of the meeting-house of the First Parish.

Dr. Ezekiel Hersey was a man of means and charitable. It has been said that the Derby Academy was first established by him and placed on a firm foundation by Madam Derby at her death. There is no evidence of such a fact. It is undoubtedly true that the property which enabled Madam Derby to establish the institution was derived from Dr. Hersey, and it would have been a delicate acknowledgment of the fact had she given it the name of "Hersey School;" but there is no substantial evidence to show that the idea originated in any mind but her own. It is fair to presume that the charitable character and education of Dr. Hersey would have led him to suggest to his wife such a disposition of his property after she was done with it. It is quite as probable that Madam Derby, sensible of her own lack of early education, with a worthy motive to relieve others from an experi-

ence like her own in this respect, might herself have conceived of this charity.

Dr. Hersey, by his last will, dated Nov. 29, 1770, gave his wife all his estate on the condition of her paying one thousand pounds to Harvard College, the income of which was to be appropriated towards the support of a Professor of Anatomy and Physics, and thirty-six pounds to the three daughters of Dr. Gay. He made his wife sole executrix, but as no inventory was filed, there is no means of ascertaining the amount of his property. He made no provision for any school by this or any other will. In a prior will, made in 1756, which was in existence many years after his death, but which was revoked by his last will, he devised the lot of land on which the Academy now stands to the town of Hing-



THE DERBY ACADEMY, HINGHAM.

ham, and directed that his executrix should pay to the town two hundred and twenty pounds lawful money for the erection of a workhouse or a house for the use of the poor of the town. This perhaps gave the hint to Madam Derby to appropriate the same lot for public use in another way; but there is nothing else to show cause for her doing it, so far as Dr. Hersey is concerned. From a careful examination of Madam Derby's will it would seem that she intended to leave so much of her property, at her death, as was acquired from her second husband, to his family connections. It can therefore be repeated, with truth, that the Academy was established with property acquired from Dr. Hersey.

The first formal act of Madam Derby for the establishment of a school was the execution by her of a Deed of Bargain and Sale, dated Oct. 20, 1784, and a Deed of Lease and Release, dated Oct. 21, 1784.

DEED OF BARGAIN AND SALE.

THIS INDENTURE made this twentieth day of October in the year of our Lord seventeen hundred and eighty-four and in the eighth year of the Independence of the United States of America by and between Sarah Derby of Hingham in the County of Suffolk & Commonwealth of Massachusetts on the one part and EBENEZER GAY and DANIEL SHUTE Clerks and JOHN THAXTER and BENJAMIN LINCOLN Esquires all of said Hingham and COTTON TUFTS of Weymouth and RICHARD CRANCH of Braintree both in the County aforesaid Esquires and WILLIAM CUSHING and NATHAN CUSHING both of Situate in the County of Plymouth & Commonwealth aforesaid Esquires and JOHN THAXTER of Haverhill in the County of Essex Esquire and BENJAMIN LINCOLN of Boston in the said County of Suffolk Gentleman on the other part WITNESSETH that the said Sarah for and in consideration of the sum of five shillings paid her by the said EBENEZER, DANIEL, JOHN, BENJAMIN, COTTON, RICHARD, WILLIAM, NATHAN, JOHN & BENJAMIN and divers other good causes her thereunto moving hath granted bargained & sold and by these presents doth grant, bargain and sell unto the said EBENEZER, DANIEL, JOHN, BENJAMIN, COTTON, RICHARD, WILLIAM, NATHAN, JOHN and BENJAMIN, their executors or administrators a certain piece of land lying in the north parish of said Hingham containing by estimation one quarter of an acre more or less bounded westerly on the Highway, southerly on land late of Benjamin Loring of said Boston deceased, eastwardly on land of Elisha Leavitt of said Hingham, northerly on other land of said Sarah and separated therefrom by a picked fence with all the buildings standing on the same with all the privileges, easements & appurtenances to the said land and the buildings belonging, To HAVE AND TO HOLD the same to the said EBENEZER, DANIEL, JOHN, BENJAMIN, COTTON, RICHARD, WILLIAM, NATHAN, JOHN and BENJAMIN their Executors or administrators for and during the term of one year next ensuing the date of these presents and then to be fully complete and ended YIELDING AND PAYING therefor the rent of one barley corn at the expiration of said term should it be lawfully demanded. To the end that by virtue of these presents and by force of the Statute for transferring uses into possession the said EBENEZER, DANIEL, JOHN, BENJAMIN, COTTON, RICHARD, WILLIAM, NATHAN, JOHN and BENJAMIN may be in the actual possession of the land and buildings aforesaid with their privileges and appurtenances and be thereby enabled to take a grant and release of the inheritance thereof to their heirs and assigns forever. To and for the uses, trusts, intents and purposes intended to be limited and declared in a certain indenture of Release intended to bear date the day next after the date hereof and made between the same parties as are parties to these presents. IN WITNESS whereof the abovenamed parties to these presents have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered

in presence of us.

BENJ^a CUSHING.

WILLIAM CUSHING.

SARAH DERBY. (Seal.)

DEED OF LEASE AND RELEASE.

THIS INDENTURE made this twenty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, and in the eighth year of the Independence of the United States of America, by and between SARAH DERBY of Hingham, in the County of Suffolk and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Widow, on the one part; and EBENEZER GAY, and DANIEL SHUTE, Clerks, and JOHN THAXTER and BENJAMIN LINCOLN, Esquires, all of said Hingham; COTTON TUFTS of Weymouth, and RICHARD CRANCH, of Braintree, Esquires both in said County of Suffolk; WILLIAM CUSHING and NATHAN CUSHING, both of Scituate in the county of Plymouth and Commonwealth aforesaid, Esquires; JOHN THAXTER of Haverhill, in the County of Essex and Commonwealth aforesaid, Esquire, and BENJAMIN LINCOLN of Boston in the County of Suffolk, Gentleman, on the other part, WITNESSETH, that the said SARAH, for and in consideration of the sum of five shillings, lawful money of the Commonwealth aforesaid, paid her by the said EBENEZER, DANIEL, JOHN, BENJAMIN, COTTON, RICHARD, WILLIAM, NATHAN, JOHN and BENJAMIN, their heirs and assigns, a certain piece of land lying in the north parish of said Hingham, containing by estimation one quarter of an acre, more or less, bounded westerly on the highway, southerly, on land late of BENJAMIN LORING, of said Boston, deceased, eastwardly on land of ELISHA LEAVITT of said Hingham, northerly on other land of said SARAH and separated therefrom by a picked fence; with all the buildings standing on the same, with all the privileges, easements and appurtenances to the said land and buildings belonging; which said land and buildings are now in the actual possession of them the said EBENEZER, DANIEL, JOHN, BENJAMIN, COTTON, RICHARD, WILLIAM, NATHAN, JOHN and BENJAMIN by virtue of a bargain and sale to them thereof made by the said SARAH, for the term of one year, in consideration of five shillings, by Indentures bearing date the day next before the day of the date of these presents, made between the same parties, as are parties to these presents and by force of the statute for transferring uses into possession.

To have and to hold the said land and buildings with all the privileges, easements and appurtenances thereto belonging, to them the said EBENEZER, DANIEL, JOHN, BENJAMIN, COTTON, RICHARD, WILLIAM, NATHAN, JOHN and BENJAMIN, their heirs and assigns forever to the use of the said SARAH during her life, and from and after her decease, then to the use of the said EBENEZER, DANIEL, JOHN, BENJAMIN, COTTON, RICHARD, WILLIAM, NATHAN, JOHN and BENJAMIN, their heirs and assigns forever, upon such trusts, nevertheless, and to and for such intents and purposes as are hereinafter mentioned, expressed and declared of and concerning the said premises, that is to say:

Upon trust and to the intent and purpose that the said EBENEZER, DANIEL, JOHN, BENJAMIN, COTTON, RICHARD, WILLIAM, NATHAN, JOHN and BENJAMIN, as soon as may be after said SARAH's decease, lease out and improve to the best advantage, the said land and buildings, except such parts thereof as are hereafter otherwise appropriated, and appropri-

ate the rents and profits arising therefrom, for and towards the maintenance and support of a School for the teaching of the Youth of the aforesaid north parish of Hingham and others, and all of the age and description hereinafter mentioned, in such arts and branches of literature as are also hereinafter set forth: said School to be subject to such rules, orders and regulations, as the said Trustees, their survivors, or successors may think fit from time to time to prescribe, that is to say:

The said School is to be maintained and supported as aforesaid, for the instruction of all such males as shall be admitted therein, in the Latin, Greek, English and French languages, and in the sciences of the Mathematics and Geography: and all such females as shall be admitted therein, in writing and in the English and French languages, arithmetic, and the art of needlework in general.

And this grant, release and confirmation, is on this further trust, that the said Trustees, their survivors or successors, immediately after said SARAH's decease, elect and appoint a Preceptor for the said School, skilled in the art of writing, in the sciences aforesaid, and in the Latin, Greek and English languages, and the sciences of mathematics and geography, whose business it shall be to teach the females aforesaid, the art of writing; also, the English language and the science of Mathematics; and the males aforesaid, in the Latin, Greek and English languages. And shall also, as soon as may be after said SARAH's decease, elect and appoint a sensible, discreet woman skilled in the art of needle work, whose business it shall be to instruct therein the females that shall be admitted as aforesaid.

And the aforesaid grant, release and confirmation is on this further trust, that the said Trustees, their survivors or successors, admit into the said School all such males of the said north parish from twelve years old and upwards, and all such females from nine years old and upwards, whose parents, guardians or patrons, may desire the same. And at an age under twelve years, when any male is intended for an admission to Harvard College, at the discretion of the said Trustees, their survivors or successors, subject however to the following condition; that is to say, no scholar of either sex or of any description, shall be admitted to any of the advantages of the said School, unless he or she supply for the use thereof, such a proportion of fire-wood, and at such seasons as the said Trustees, their survivors or successors, shall direct. And further, each individual of the said Trustees or their successors, shall forever have a right of sending two scholars to the said School, one of each sex. And this grant, release and confirmation, is also on this trust, that they, their survivors or successors, admit to the said School, such scholars so nominated and sent, provided they be of the age or description mentioned and made of those to be admitted from the parish aforesaid. And also all such males from the south parish of said Hingham, intended for an admission to the College aforesaid, under the age of twelve years, at the discretion of the said Trustees, their survivors or successors, whose parents, guardians or patrons, may desire the same. And also all such males from the said south parish, above twelve years old, as desire to be instructed in the art of surveying, navigation and their attendant branches of the mathematics, at the request of their parents, guardians or patrons.

Provided, however, that such last mentioned scholars and all others that shall ever be admitted to the said School, be subject to the condition above mentioned, with respect to their proportionable supply of firewood.

And no persons except such as are above mentioned and described, shall on any pretence be ever admitted to the said School, unless the number of female scholars in the said School be less than thirty, or the number of males less than forty, in either of which cases, the said Trustees, their survivors or successors, may admit such a number as shall increase the number of female scholars to thirty, and the number of male to forty; preference forever to be given to such poor Orphans whose guardians or patrons shall request their admittance.

And the aforesaid grant, release and confirmation is on this further trust, that the said Trustees, their survivors or successors, appropriate to the use of the scholars aforesaid, the two largest rooms in the dwelling-house standing on the land aforesaid, fronting westerly on the road; the lower room for the use of the males, the upper for the use of the females. But if the said rooms or either, at the time of the said SARAH's decease, shall be unfit or shall afterwards become so through age or any accidents, or shall be totally destroyed, they shall out of the rents and profits aforesaid, rebuild or repair the same, as the case may be, upon the same place if possible, and if not, then they shall provide some other convenient place, provided the same be always central to the said north parish, as near as may be.

And the aforesaid grant, release and confirmation is on this further trust, that the said Trustees, their survivors or successors, annually, after said SARAH's decease, appoint some able minister of the Gospel to deliver in the said north parish, a sermon to the said scholars, for the purpose of inculcating such principles as are suited to form the mind to virtue; for which, from the rents and profits aforesaid, he shall receive the sum of six pounds lawful money.

And the aforesaid grant, release and confirmation is on this further trust, that out of the rents and profits aforesaid, the said Trustees, their survivors or successors, always keep the buildings aforesaid and the fences on the land in good repair, and discharge all taxes that may be assessed thereon; and after such repairs are made, taxes discharged, and all charges that may accrue in the execution of the several trusts aforesaid are paid, the said Trustees, their survivors or successors, shall pay the residue, if the whole should be found necessary, to the Preceptor and Mistress aforesaid, at such times, and in such proportion to each, as said Trustees, their survivors or successors, shall find necessary and convenient; and if any money shall then be found remaining from the rents and profits aforesaid, the same are to be loaned on interest upon good security, at the discretion of the said Trustees, their survivors or successors, and the interest thereof appropriated to such uses and purposes, as in the opinion of said Trustees, their survivors or successors, will most contribute to the interest and most promote the end and design of instituting and founding the School aforesaid.

And further, it shall forever be the duty of said Trustees, their survivors or successors, in case either the said Preceptor or the said Mistress misbehave in the aforesaid employments, or become unequal to their discharge through age, sickness or any infirmity of body or mind, to remove them or either of them, and appoint others in their stead, and so do from time to time, as often as any Preceptor or Mistress shall de cease, misbehave, or become unfit as aforesaid; and also dismiss any scholar of either sex from said School who shall conduct him or herself with impropriety so as to infringe the rules of the School.

And the aforesaid grant, release and confirmation is on this further trust, that whenever one of the said Trustees shall decease, that then the survivors of them shall convey the premises to a new Trustee, such as they shall elect, to hold to him and his heirs, to the use of such new Trustee and the surviving Trustees, their heirs and assigns upon the trusts before mentioned; and so from time to time as often as any one Trustee shall decease.

Provided, however, that never more than four of said Trustees belong to, or be inhabitants of said Hingham. And provided also, that in case either of the aforementioned Trustees should decease before the said SARAH, that then the said uses to the new Trustee and surviving Trustees be limited to take place not until, but immediately after the decease of the said SARAH.

It is however further agreed by all the parties to these presents, that in case the said SARAH should, in her life time, release to the said Trustees her estate for life in the premises, that then the said Trustees shall be immediately seized thereof to the uses, trusts, intents and purposes aforesaid, in as full and as ample a manner as if the said SARAH had in fact deceased.

And to the intent that the trusts aforesaid may the more effectually be carried into execution, and that the said School and its funds, of which it may now or hereafter be possessed, may be placed upon a firmer basis, it is further agreed by and between all the parties to these presents, and the aforesaid grant, release and confirmation is also on this further trust and confidence, that the said Trustees, their survivors or successors, shall, within one year from the day of the date of these presents, apply to and obtain from the Legislature of this said Commonwealth, an act, incorporating them, or their survivors or successors, to be appointed as aforesaid, into a body politic by the name of the Trustees of Derby School, whereby all the lands and buildings aforesaid, with all their privileges, easements and appurtenances, shall be confirmed to the said Trustees in their corporate capacity, and to their successors in trust forever, for the use and purposes, and upon the trusts, which in this said Deed of Lease and Release are mentioned, expressed and declared; and also enabling them, the said Trustees, to receive by gift, grant, bequest or otherwise, any other lands, tenements or other estate, real or personal, to be appropriated according to trusts, intent and design herein before expressed, and further, to do everything whatsoever necessary to carry the trusts aforesaid into execution, according to the true meaning of the same.

Provided always, nevertheless, and it is hereby declared and agreed, by and between all the parties to these presents, and it is their true intent and meaning that it shall and may be lawful for the said SARAH on this condition, but on this only; that if the aforesaid Trustees, their survivors or successors, do not, within the term aforesaid, obtain an Act of Incorporation as aforesaid, at any time during her natural life, at her free will and pleasure, by any writing or writings under her hand and seal, attested by two or more credible witnesses, or by her last will and testament in writing, to be by her signed, sealed and published in the presence of three or more credible witnesses, to revoke, alter, or make void, all and every, and any of the use or uses, estate or estates, trust or trusts hereinbefore limited or declared of or concerning the land and buildings aforesaid, and by the same or any other writing or writings to limit, declare or appoint any new use or uses, trust or trusts of and concerning the same or any

parts thereof, whereof such revocations shall be made: and so from time to time as often as she shall think fit, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

In Witness whereof, the parties to these presents have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and seals, the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered
in presence of us.

SARAH DERBY. (Seal.)

BENJAMIN CUSHING.

WILLIAM CUSHING.

In accordance with the condition in the foregoing deed, the Trustees obtained from the General Court the following Act, which was passed Nov. 11, 1784: —

ACTS OF 1784, CHAP. 32. PASSED NOV. 11, 1784.

An Act for establishing a School in the North Parish of Hingham, by the name of the Derby School, and for appointing and incorporating Trustees of the said School.

WHEREAS the education of youth has ever been considered by the wise and good as an object of the highest consequence to the safety and happiness of a free people: — And whereas SARAH DERBY of Hingham, in the county of Suffolk, Widow, on the 21st of October last past, by a Deed of Lease and Release of that date, legally executed, gave, granted and conveyed to the Rev. EBENEZER GAY, and others therein named, and to their heirs, a certain piece of land with the buildings thereon, situate in the north parish of the said Hingham, and in the said Deed described, to the use and upon the trust, that the rents and profits thereon be appropriated forever to the support of a School in the said north parish of Hingham, for the instruction of such youth in such arts, languages and branches of science as are particularly mentioned, enumerated and described in the said Deed: — And whereas the execution of the generous and important design of instituting the said School will be attended with great embarrassments, unless, by an act of incorporation, the Trustees mentioned in the said Deed, and their successors, shall be authorized to commence and prosecute actions at law, and transact such other matters in their corporate capacity as the interest of the said School shall require:

SEC. 1. *Be it therefore enacted*, by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, that there be, and there hereby is established, in the north parish of Hingham, in the county of Suffolk, a School by the name of Derby School, for the promotion of virtue and instruction of such youth of each sex in such arts, languages and branches of science, as are respectively and severally mentioned, enumerated and described by a Deed of Lease and Release, made and executed on the twenty-first day of October last past, by and between SARAH DERBY, of Hingham aforesaid, Widow, on the one part, and the Rev. EBENEZER GAY, the Rev. DANIEL SHUTE, JOHN THAXTER, Esq., the Hon. BENJAMIN LINCOLN, Esq., all of the said Hingham; the Hon. COTTON TUFTS, of Weymouth and the Hon. RICHARD CRANCH, of Braintree, both in the said county of Suffolk, Esqrs.; the Hon. WILLIAM

CUSHING and the Hon. NATHAN CUSHING, both of Scituate, in the county of Plymouth, Esqrs.; JOHN THAXTER, of Haverhill, in the County of Essex, Esq.; and BENJAMIN LINCOLN, of Boston, in the said county of Suffolk, Gentleman, on the other part.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the aforementioned EBENEZER GAY, DANIEL SHUTE, JOHN THAXTER, BENJAMIN LINCOLN, COTTON TUFTS, RICHARD CRANCH, WILLIAM CUSHING, NATHAN CUSHING, JOHN THAXTER, and BENJAMIN LINCOLN, be, and they hereby are nominated and appointed Trustees of the said School, and they are hereby incorporated into a body politic, by the name of The Trustees of Derby School, and they and their successors shall be and continue a body politic and corporate, by the same name forever.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all the lands and buildings which by the afore-mentioned Deed of Lease and Release, were given, granted and conveyed by the afore-mentioned SARAH DERBY, unto the said EBENEZER GAY, DANIEL SHUTE, JOHN THAXTER, BENJAMIN LINCOLN, COTTON TUFTS, RICHARD CRANCH, WILLIAM CUSHING, NATHAN CUSHING, JOHN THAXTER and BENJAMIN LINCOLN, and to their heirs, be, and they hereby are confirmed to the said EBENEZER GAY and others last named and to their successors, as Trustees of Derby School forever, for the uses, intents and purposes, and upon the trusts which in the said Deed of Lease and Release, are expressed; and the Trustees aforesaid, their successors, and the officers of the said School, are hereby required, in conducting the concerns thereof, and in all matters relating thereto, to regulate themselves conformably to the true design and intention of the said SARAH DERBY, as expressed in the Deed above-mentioned.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said Trustees and their successors shall have one common Seal, which they may make use of in any cause or business that relates to the said office of Trustees of the said School; and they shall have power and authority to break, change and renew the said Seal from time to time, as they shall see fit, and they may sue, and be sued in all actions real, personal and mixed, and prosecute and defend the same to final judgment and execution, by the name of the Trustees of Derby School.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the said EBENEZER GAY and others, the Trustees aforesaid, and their successors, the longest livers and survivors of them, be the true and sole visitors, Trustees, and governors of the said Derby School, in perpetual succession forever to be continued in the way and manner hereafter specified, with full power and authority to elect a President, Secretary and Treasurer, and such officers of the said School as they shall judge necessary and convenient; and to make and ordain such laws, rules and orders, for the good government of the said School, as to them, the Trustees, governors, and visitors aforesaid, and their successors, shall from time to time, according to the various occasions and circumstances, seem most fit and requisite; all of which shall be observed by the officers, scholars and servants of the said School, upon the penalties therein contained.

Provided, notwithstanding, that the said rules, laws and orders, be no ways contrary to the laws of this Commonwealth.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the number of the said Trustees and their successors, shall not at any one time, be more than eleven nor less than nine, five of whom shall constitute a quorum

for transacting business; and a major part of the members present shall decide all questions that shall come before them; that the principal Preceptor for the time being shall be ever one of them; that a major part shall be laymen and respectable freeholders of this Commonwealth, and never more than four of the Trustees or their successors shall belong to, or be inhabitants of, the town of Hingham afore-mentioned.

And to perpetuate the succession of the said Trustees:

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That as often as one or more of the Trustees of Derby School shall die or resign, or, in the judgment of the major part of the said Trustees, be rendered, by age or otherwise, incapable of discharging the duties of his office, then and so often, the Trustees then surviving and remaining, or the major part of them, shall elect one or more persons to supply the vacancy or vacancies.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the Trustees aforesaid, and their successors be, and they hereby are, rendered capable in law to take and receive by gift, grant, devise, bequest, or otherwise, any lands, tenements, or other estate real and personal, provided that the annual income of the said real estate shall not exceed the sum of three hundred pounds, and the annual income of the said personal estate shall not exceed the sum of seven hundred pounds; both sums to be valued in silver at the rate of six shillings and eight pence by the ounce; to have and to hold the same to them, the said Trustees and their successors, on such terms, and under such provisions and limitations, as may be expressed in any deed or instrument of conveyance to them made. Provided always, that neither the said Trustees nor their successors, shall ever hereafter receive any grant or donation, the condition whereof shall require them or any others concerned, to act in any respect counter to the design of the afore-mentioned SARAH DERBY, as expressed in the afore-mentioned Deed, or any prior donation; and all Deeds and instruments which the said Trustees may lawfully make, shall, when made in the name of the said Trustees, and signed and delivered by the Treasurer and sealed with the common seal, bind the said Trustees and their successors, and be valid in law.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the aforesaid Trustees shall have full power and authority to determine at what times and places their meetings shall be holden; and upon the manner of notifying the Trustees to convene at such meetings; and also upon the method of electing or removing Trustees; and the said Trustees shall have full power and authority to ascertain and prescribe, from time to time, the powers and duties of their several officers, and to fix and ascertain the tenures of their respective offices.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That SAMUEL NILES, Esq., be, and he hereby is authorized and empowered to fix the time and place for holding the first meeting of the said Trustees, and to certify them thereof.

Madam Derby's will was dated June 30, 1789, and a codicil to the same was dated June 4, 1790. She died, as is previously stated, June 17, 1790. The portions of the will and codicil relating to the Derby School are here given:—

THAT PART OF SARAH DERBY'S WILL WHICH RELATES TO THE
DERBY SCHOOL.

I, SARAH DERBY, of Hingham, in the county of Suffolk, Widow, this thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, do make and ordain this my last will and testament. . . .

Thirdly.—I bequeath to the Trustees of Derby School twenty-five hundred pounds, in Massachusetts State Notes, in trust however, that they forever appropriate the interest thereof to the use of the Preceptor of the said School for the time being.

And I bequeath to the said Trustees the sum of seven hundred pounds in silver money, in trust, that they rest the same in such good securities on interest, as they shall determine best, and forever appropriate the interest thereof to the use of the Mistress of said School for the time being. . . .

Seventeenthly.—It is my will that my picture and my new clock be placed in the Derby School. . . .

Nineteenthly.—I bequeath to the Trustees of Derby School one hundred pounds in trust, that they rest the same in such good securities on interest as they shall determine best, and forever appropriate the interest thereof to the use and benefit of the Minister of the First Parish in Hingham, in consideration of his preaching a Lecture every year in the month of April, suitable for the youth.

Twentiethly.—The residue of my estate real and personal, I give to the Trustees of Derby School, in trust, that they rest the same in such good securities, on interest, as they shall determine best; the income of which is to be appropriated to the following purposes. In the first place, to the support of Phebe, a negro woman now living with me, during her natural life. The care of said Phebe I recommend to the Rev. DANIEL SHUTE, and it is my will that the said DANIEL shall receive, from time to time, such sum or sums of the aforesaid income, as he and two others of the Trustees shall judge necessary for her comfortable support. And the remainder of said income to be appropriated forever to the repairs of the buildings and fences thereon, to clothing and supplying with school books, such poor scholars in this town, as shall be admitted into said School, as the Trustees in their wisdom shall think fit objects of this charity; and also for the promotion of the good of said School in the manner they shall determine.

Twenty-first.—It is my desire that ABNER LINCOLN be appointed Preceptor to the Derby School as soon as it shall be opened.

Twenty-second.—I hereby constitute JOSEPH ANDREWS and CALEB THAXTER, both of Hingham aforesaid, Executors of this my last will and testament, to which I have set my hand and seal the day and year first above mentioned.

Signed, sealed and declared by the said Sarah to be her last will and testament in presence of us, who signed our names in presence of the Testatrix and of each other.

SARAH DERBY
and Seal.

JOSEPH THAXTER.
BENJAMIN CUSHING.
JOSHUA THAXTER.

CODICIL TO THE ABOVE WILL.

Be it known to all men by these presents, that I, SARAH DERBY, of Hingham, in the county of Suffolk, Widow, have made and declared my last will and testament in writing, bearing date June the thirtieth, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine. I, the said SARAH, by this Codicil, do ratify and confirm my said last will and testament with the following provisions, viz:

First. — That whereas, in the Deed of Lease and Release given to the Trustees of Derby School, I have made provision for a sermon to be preached annually to the youth of said School, it is my will that the nineteenth article of the above will and testament, inasmuch as it is superseded by said provision, be null and void.

Secondly. — That all the estate, real and personal, which in the above will I have given to the Trustees of Derby School, to be by them appropriated to various purposes therein mentioned, be on this condition, viz: That said Trustees shall within one year after my decease, in their corporate capacities, make application to the Legislature of this Commonwealth, that they may have the liberty, in future, of filling up such vacancies as shall from time to time take place in their body, from any part of this State without limitation or restriction. But if they should neglect to comply with this condition; or if the rents and incomes of said funds or estate shall ever for the space of two years together, cease to be appropriated to the purposes for which they were intended, then it is my will that said funds or estate go to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, in trust however, that they forever appropriate the interest thereof to the support of the Professor of Anatomy and Physic.

Thirdly. — It is my will that, from the income of the aforesaid funds, proper entertainment be made for the Trustees at their several meetings.

It is my will that said Trustees do forever relinquish the privilege which by virtue of the Deed of Lease and Release, they possess as Trustees, of sending each of them two scholars, one of each sex to Derby School; and my will is that this Codicil be considered as part of my last will and testament, and that all things therein contained be faithfully performed, and as fully in every respect as if the same were so declared in my said last will and testament. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord seventeen hundred and ninety.

Signed, sealed and declared by the said Sarah to be a Codicil to her last Will and Testament in presence of us, who signed our names in presence of the Testatrix and of each other; the interlineation of the word "School" being first made, and the word "together."

SARAH DERBY,
and Seal.

JOSEPH THAXTER.
BENJAMIN CUSHING.
JOSHUA THAXTER.



Sarah Derby

The legacies were promptly paid, as the following receipts for the same attest:—

HINGHAM, Septemb^r 17, 1790.

Received of Mess^{rs} Joseph Andrews & Caleb Thaxter, Executors of the Last Will & Testament of Mrs. Sarah Derby deceased, the following securities for the purposes specified in said Will:—

Massachusetts State notes—twenty-six hundred and twenty-seven pounds, fourteen shillings and three pence—twenty-five hundred, the interest therefrom, to be for the support of the Preceptor of Derby School, the interest of said notes paid up to August 1st 1788.

Continental Loan Office Certificates—seven hundred dollars, the interest paid up to December 31st 1784. Eight hundred and twenty-five dollars in Hardy's Indents. Two thousand three pounds, five shillings & ten pence in private notes of hand, seven hundred pounds, the interest arising therefrom to be for the support of the Preceptress of Derby School, fifty-eight pounds, nine shillings & seven pence interest due on said notes. Also a clock for the use of said school, with the picture of said deceased, and sundry articles of furniture found in said House designed for the School House, the whole by appraisement thirty-one pounds, eight shillings. I do hereby acknowledge that I have received the foregoing securities and articles, and that I have received for the Trustees the possession of the Real Estate, consisting of about half an acre of Land, more or less, bounded southerly on the land conveyed to the Trustees of Derby School, westerly & northerly on the highway, easterly on the land of the Heirs of Elisha Leavitt, deceased, with all the buildings thereon, consisting of two dwelling-houses, a shop, and outhouses, also a small Barn standing on the Town's land, separated from the land aforesaid by the highway in the northerly bounds thereof; all which the said Sarah Derby gave to the Trustees of Derby School as Residuary Legatees for the purposes specified in said Will.

JOHN THAXTER,

Treas^r to the Trustees of Derby School.

Witnesses :

ANNA THAXTER.

QUINCY THAXTER.

HINGHAM, Decemb^r 23, 1790.

Further received of Mess^{rs} Joseph Andrews & Caleb Thaxter, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Mr^s Sarah Derby deceased, four hundred and twenty-three pounds twelve shillings and one penny in private notes of hand the interest included. Also two hundred and twenty-five dollars in old Continental money.

JOHN THAXTER,

Treas^r to the Trustees of Derby School.

Witnesses :

ANNA THAXTER.

QUINCY THAXTER.

All was now prepared to carry out the trusts and wishes of Madam Derby.

Before entering upon the story of the school itself, it may be interesting to recall the situation and general appearance of the buildings.

By the deed of Madam Derby the trustees acquired about one quarter of an acre of land which lay south of "other land of said Sarah, and separated therefrom by a picked fence," and as residuary legatees under her will, about half an acre lying between the former piece and the highway, now known as South Street. Upon the quarter-acre lot was a large dwelling-house, standing upon the same spot as that upon which the present Academy building stands, and it was in this that the school was first kept. This building was taken down in 1818. In the rear of the lot against the bank, which is in the line of the Cemetery, stood another building, occupied by several families. It was two stories in front and one in the rear. This building was subsequently sold, and moved to the street now known as West Street, but is not now standing. The buildings upon the half-acre lot and across South Street are described in the foregoing receipt of the treasurer of the Trustees. These, with the land, were sold in several different parcels at different times between 1800 and 1818.

It must be borne in mind that the street in front of the Academy was very much changed in 1831. Previously to this date, the street separated into two ways, one "over the hill" on the side of the Academy grounds, and one "under the hill" in front of the land now owned by Mr. Henry C. Harding, the westerly line of the street being much nearer Mr. Harding's house than at present. Between these two ways were buildings, and it was upon this declivity that the first meeting-house was erected and the early settlers were buried.

The following description is given by a correspondent in the "Hingham Journal" in the paper of Sept. 17, 1858:—

"I can just remember the old Academy building. . . . The new edifice was erected in 1818, and before it was a row of flourishing sycamores, or buttonwood-trees, shutting out with their thick and lofty branches the view of the street and forming no mean academic grove. They were said to have been planted and nurtured by Madam Derby's own hand. Little could she have dreamed of the early fate that was to overtake these fine trees, struck suddenly down by an epidemic disease, the origin of which is still disputed, and still remains in doubt, though considered by many as the work of an insect. . . . None of the present race of scholars can remember the hill directly in front of the Academy, on which, at that time, stood two small one-story buildings. One of them was the town schoolhouse, very different, both externally and internally, from the commodious structures of the present day. . . . It was located in dangerous proximity to another school, so that, as might be expected, the two were in almost a perpetual state of war, especially during snowballing time, when pitched battles were of daily occurrence. . . . The other building was occupied by Mr. Thomas Loud, as a hatter's shop and post-office, and by Mr. Samuel Norton, as a watchmaker's shop. The window at which he sat for so many years looked out upon the Broad Bridge, or down town, and before it stood a large Balm-of-Gilead tree. A high railing separated Mr. Norton from the intruding boys, who were fond of going in and enjoying his witticisms, shrewd remarks, and questions, which they

were often puzzled to answer. The distance from the shop to his father's house, at the foot of the hill, was the extent of Mr. Norton's travels, and no man probably ever pursued a more unvaried, noiseless, and peaceful life. He was a man of uncommon natural ability, and had he enjoyed the same advantages, it was thought he would have been as distinguished as his brother, the late Professor Andrews Norton, who, as a Biblical scholar, ranked second to none the country has ever produced. . . . The hill was soon after dug down and levelled to its present condition. The workmen found a large quantity of bones, the remains of the early settlers of the town, who had been buried there. . . . Another building still standing is intimately associated with the history of the Academy, and was one of the institutions of that day. This was Mr. Theodore Cushing's shop, which supplied more than one generation with pencils, pens, writing-books, nuts, candy, and gingerbread. Another small shop was kept in the end of Mr. Elisha Cushing's house, nearest to the Academy, by Miss Abigail Thaxter, and another by Miss Lydia Loring, in the house now occupied by Mr. Caleb B. Marsh. Such was the Academy and its surroundings, when I first knew it, say from thirty to thirty-five years ago."

Another person, who, when a boy, attended school in the old building, has given the writer his personal recollections, as follows:—

"The foundation of the building was about five feet above the level of the street, with a dilapidated fence on a line with it on the upper edge, of a grass bank, inside of which was a row of large buttonwood-trees. The great change in front, since that time, by taking down the hill, makes a vast difference in appearance."

The first meeting of the Trustees was held, according to the records, Dec. 22, 1784. The first business transacted was the choice of officers. William Cushing was chosen President, Benjamin Lincoln, Jr., Secretary, and John Thaxter, Treasurer.

Meetings were held from time to time at which no business of great importance was transacted further than to keep the organization alive, and for the election of Trustees to fill vacancies, until after the death of Madam Derby in 1790.

Aug. 26, 1790, a committee of the Trustees was appointed to draw up a petition to be presented to the General Court at its next session, agreeably to a requisition in the codicil of the late Mrs. Derby's will.

The Trustees, having received their legacies from Madam Derby's executor, took the preliminary steps towards opening the school by passing the following votes:—

"Dec. 20, 1790, *Voted*, To come to the choice of a principal preceptor for Derby School, and Mr. Abner Lincoln was unanimously chosen.

"*Voted*, That Mr. Lincoln be paid one hundred pounds lawful money as his salary, for the services of the first year, his salary to commence at the time of the opening of the school.

"*Voted*, That the school shall be opened on the first Tuesday in April next.

"Voted, To choose by ballot a person to preach a sermon before the trustees and the school on the first Tuesday in April next, at half-past two o'clock P.M.; and the Rev. Dr. Shute was chosen."

April 5, 1791, a sermon was preached by Dr. Shute; the school was formally opened, and at a meeting later in the same month a preceptress was chosen.

The accounts of the treasurer show that Dr. Shute was paid £6 "for preaching a sermon at the opening of the school;" The preceptor and preceptress were each paid their salaries for the quarter beginning in April, 1791.

The school may be considered as established by Madam Derby's deed of Oct. 21, 1784. It was opened April 5, 1791.

There is no satisfactory information as to the number of scholars at the opening of the school, for it was not until 1831 that the Trustees required the teachers to keep a list of scholars. A list of male scholars from 1793 to 1797 gives 115 names. Another list of male scholars, from 1810 to 1826, gives 272 names. The larger portion of these were from Hingham, but many were from other towns in Massachusetts and other States. There were also several Spaniards, probably from Cuba, among the number. It is not important to give the exact number of pupils in attendance during the many years of the existence of the school. The membership has varied with the varying popularity of the teachers from about thirty to eighty, both males and females being included in this enumeration.

The long delay of the town in establishing a High School, which was opened in 1872, caused this school to be the one where, up to that time, almost every boy who was fitted for college in Hingham received much of his classical education, and where nearly all who received any other education than the common schools could give them obtained it. Practically a free school to those from Hingham, who can doubt that Madam Derby, in establishing it, is to be reckoned as one of the benefactors of the town? Undoubtedly, the fact that the town had the benefit of this school delayed a compliance with the law requiring a High School to be kept, and several unsuccessful attempts were made to devise some plan by which the Academy should serve such a purpose; but whether this delay was wise or not, it is a fact of history that for over eighty years the town enjoyed the benefits of a higher education through the munificence of Madam Derby. Let that just tribute be paid to her memory. Whatever the future of the school may be, the past is secure, and many a generation will owe its inherited intellectual advancement to the seed sown in the minds of its ancestors within the walls of Derby Academy.

Besides obtaining the Act of Incorporation, the Trustees had occasion to present petitions to the General Court for further legislation, and all further Acts and Resolves relating to the institution are here given.

Sept. 15, 1790, in the Senate. "Petition of the Trustees of the Derby School for authority to fill such vacancies as may from time to time take place in their body from any part of the State, without limitation or restriction.

"Read and ordered to be referred to the next session of the General Court."

This application being made, the terms of the codicil were complied with, but there seems to have been no further action at the next session of the General Court.

RESOLVES, March, 1793. CLXVII.

Resolve on the petition of Benjamin Lincoln and Christopher Gore, Esquires, Trustees of Derby School in Hingham, March 28, 1793.

On the petition of Benjamin Lincoln, Esq., and Christopher Gore, Esq., two of the Trustees of the Derby School in Hingham; and it appearing that the estate hereinafter mentioned is not returned for the valuation of that town: —

Resolved, That all and singular the lands, buildings, and personal estate, within the said town of Hingham, the income whereof is by a certain deed, and by the last will of the late Mrs. Sarah Derby, appropriated to the use and support of said Derby School, are, and shall remain, during such appropriation, wholly discharged of all public taxes: and the assessors of the said town shall govern themselves accordingly.

The Massachusetts policy of incorporated academies is set forth in the following document: —

"At the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts held on the twenty-fifth day of January, 1797.

"*Ordered*, That the secretary be, and hereby is, directed to cause the report of a committee of both houses on the subject of grants of land to sundry academies within this Commonwealth, to be printed with the resolves which shall pass the General Court at the present session.

"*And be it further ordered*, That the grants of land specified in said report shall be made to the trustees of any association within the respective counties mentioned in said report, where there is no academy at present instituted, who shall first make application to the General Court for that purpose; *provided*, they produce evidence that the sum required in said report is secured to the use of such institution; and *provided*, that the place contemplated for the situation of the academy be approved of by the legislature."

The "Report on the Subject of Academies at Large, Feb. 27, 1797," speaks of "Derby School, which serves all the general purposes of an academy." This report, said to have been written by Nathan Dane, of Beverly, recommends "half a township of six miles square, of the unappropriated lands in the district of Maine, to be granted to each academy having secured to it the private funds of towns and individual donors."

Manifestly the Trustees deemed it for the pecuniary advantage

of the school to have it an incorporated academy, which might secure a grant of land in Maine. Accordingly we find them, with commendable promptness, voting on April 4, 1797, "that General Lincoln be appointed a committee to apply to the General Court in behalf of the trustees, that the style of the Derby School may be changed to that of the Derby Academy, and that it may be entitled to all the privileges which are granted to academies."

ACTS OF 1797, CHAP. 9. Passed June 17, 1797.

An Act to erect Derby School, in the North Parish in Hingham, into an Academy, by the name of Derby Academy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the School established in the North Parish in Hingham, by the name of Derby School, by an Act entitled "An Act for establishing a School in the North Parish in Hingham, by the name of Derby School, and for appointing and incorporating Trustees of said School," passed the eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord seventeen hundred and eighty-four, be, and hereby is made and erected into an Academy; and the Trustees named and incorporated in the Act aforesaid, and their successors forever, shall be bound to perform all the duties required in said Act, of the Trustees of Derby School, and may sue and be sued, and shall hold, enjoy, and exercise all the interests, rights, privileges, and immunities which were, or might have been held, enjoyed, and exercised by, and were secured to, the Trustees of the said School by the aforesaid Act, in the same manner, and to all intents and purposes as they would have, had not the said School been erected into an Academy.

The desired benefit was secured a few years later.

RESOLVES, June, 1803. XXIX.

Resolve on the petition of Benjamin Lincoln, Esq., granting half township of land to Derby Academy at Hingham, June 18, 1803.

On the petition of Benjamin Lincoln, Esq., in behalf of the Trustees of the Derby Academy, in the town of Hingham, praying for the grant of a township of land for the use of said Academy.

Resolved, That there be, and hereby is granted to the Trustees of the Derby Academy, in the town of Hingham, and their successors, one half township of land of six miles square, for said Academy, to be laid out or assigned by the agents or committee for the sale of Eastern lands, in some of the unappropriated lands in the district of Maine, belonging to this Commonwealth, excepting the ten townships lately purchased of the Penobscot Indians, with the reservations and conditions of settlement which have been usually made in cases of similar grants, which tract the said Trustees are hereby empowered to use, sell, or dispose of as they may think most for the interest and benefit of that institution.

ACTS OF 1826, CHAP. 16. Passed June 20, 1826.

An Act in addition to an Act, entitled, "An Act to erect Derby School in the North Parish of Hingham, into an Academy, by the name of Derby Academy."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by authority of the same, That so much of the sixth section of an act, passed on the eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, entitled "An Act for establishing a School in the North Parish of Hingham, by the name of the Derby School," and for appointing and incorporating Trustees of the said school, as provides that the principal preceptor of the said school, for the time being, shall always be one of the said Trustees, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Following the records of the Trustees, we are reminded that physical grace, as well as development of the mind, was recognized as a feature in society to be cultivated; for on April 1, 1794, it was

"Voted, That the Preceptor be authorized to dispense with the attendance at the school, two hours in each week, of such children, whose parents or guardians may desire it in writing, that they may learn the art of dancing, provided, that such absence from the Derby School does not interrupt their improvement there, and so long as this indulgence shall not interfere with the general welfare of the school."

For many years after the opening of the school the male and female departments were entirely distinct. The first building was said to have been built under the supervision of Madam Derby, but whether it was for this express purpose is not known. As early as 1805 the Trustees took action looking towards the erection of a new building "as soon as the state of the funds will admit," and Nov. 12, 1817, it was

"Voted, That a new Academy be built the next season."

A committee was chosen to carry the above vote into effect, and it was

"Voted, That the committee be instructed to build the new Academy near the place of the present, and nearly on the plan which has been exhibited to the Trustees; that they study economy, and make such variations and improvements as they, after due deliberation, and consulting disinterested gentlemen, may think proper.

"May 20, 1818, *Voted,* That all the buildings now owned by the Trustees of the Derby Academy be taken down and the materials disposed of to the best advantage of said Trustees.

"Voted, That the committee for the erection of the new Academy be empowered to make a passage on the south front of the Academy, for entrance into the school, or any other arrangement which they shall think proper.

"*Voted*, That the projection of the new Academy be so constructed that a bell may be placed in it, and that said Academy be painted once and the trimmings twice."

The amount expended for the erection of the new Academy was \$3,930.10.

"Nov. 8, 1820, *Voted*, That Martin Lincoln, Esq., be empowered to procure a bell, weighing about one hundred and fifty pounds, and cause the same to be hung on the Academy.

"Nov. 10, 1841, *Voted*, That the female department be suspended until March 1, for the purpose of making the above alterations [new seats and a new floor].

"November, 1843, *Voted*, That on and after the 1st of June next the male school be discontinued to Dec. 1, and that the treasurer be authorized to make arrangements for the necessary repairs on and about the building.

"June 4, 1849, *Voted*, That the present vacation be extended to Monday, the 11th instant, in order that a doorway uniting the two schools may be opened in the partition-wall dividing them."

The above vote seems to have been the first definite move towards uniting the two departments into one school, which it will appear was effected not long afterwards.

"May 19, 1852, *Voted*, That the schools be closed for one quarter, in order that the following repairs and alterations in the building be made, viz.: Throwing the two school-rooms into one and enlarged by including the back entries therein; enlarging the lower entries so as to give more room for the garments of the scholars to be hung, and for other needful improvements; and placing a furnace in the cellar for warming the school-rooms; and any other incidental improvements that may suggest themselves to the standing committee.

"Aug. 1, 1860, *Voted*, To accept the Report proposing to prepare recitation-rooms in the hall.

"May 30, 1863, *Voted*, That a piano be hired for the ensuing year.

"May 18, 1864, *Voted*, That the treasurer be authorized to purchase of Messrs. Chickering, on the terms proposed by them, the piano now in use in the Academy.

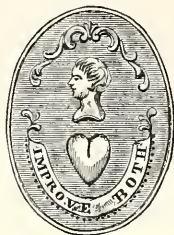
"Dec. 20, 1882, *Voted*, That the Treasurer be authorized to fit up the upper room to make it comfortable for a recitation-room."

This last vote marks the date of a new departure in the Academy; for, at the meeting of June 20, 1883, the matter of a preparatory department was referred to a committee, with power to establish the same if they thought proper. This department was established and it was designed to receive, under the supervision of the Trustees and the Preceptor, pupils at a younger age than could be admitted to the Academy itself, upon payment of a tuition fee. After passing satisfactory examinations the scholars in this department are admitted to the Academy. At the beginning of the fall term of 1885 still younger pupils were received, and the school is virtually a primary school connected with the

Academy, although debarred from the benefits of Madam Derby's bequests in many respects.

The above votes mark all the substantial alterations which have been made in the school-buildings, and indicate many of the changes in the school itself.

On April 5, 1791, the day of the opening of the school, the Trustees appointed Hon. Richard Couch and Hon. Cotton Tufts a committee for the purpose of providing a seal for the Trustees.



SEAL OF DERBY ACADEMY, HINGHAM.

The absence of any public halls for public meetings of all kinds, until recent years, called the Academy into use frequently, — both the old building and the new. More than one religious society held meetings there before the erection of their meeting-houses. The building erected in 1818 gave the north part of the town the only hall of any considerable size until the erection of Loring Hall, in 1852, and it was the usual place for lectures, meetings, and social gatherings.

The Trustees, in 1821, voted to let the hall of the Academy to the town of Hingham for the purpose of holding town-meetings at \$8.00 a meeting, or at \$30.00 a year, the town making good all extra damage. Previously the town-meetings had most frequently been held in the meeting-house of the First Parish. Several private schools were kept in the lower story of the Academy at different times, and in more recent years a room has been occupied by the Second Social Library.

The Derby School and Academy have at times occupied a prominent place in the discussions of the town-meetings, and on more than one occasion action has been taken by the town leading to conferences with the trustees, sometimes of a friendly character, and sometimes, more especially in the earlier years, tempered with ill-feeling.

As early as the March meeting of 1794, a committee was appointed by the town to "examine the privileges the town and parish are entitled to in the Derby School, and whether they are deprived of any privilege which by Mrs. Derby's will, lease, or

charter they are entitled to in said school; and they are to consider what further steps are necessary to be taken respecting the matter." This committee made a report at the following "April meeting." The report recites at length the privileges to which the parish and town are entitled, and states that the "parish and town have not had the benefit that was designed them by the donor of said school." The reasons for the above conclusion are given, which amount in substance to the impression that, while the school was designed as a charity for the benefit of the poor, it was really being conducted in such a manner as to deter poor people from sending their children to it, and that the regulations adopted by the trustees served "only those in affluence and objects of trustee charity, to the exclusion of those in moderate circumstances." The same committee was appointed "to wait upon the Trustees and confer with them about the regulations" of the school. The Trustees made answer and the whole matter was disposed of at the March meeting of 1795, when it was voted to dismiss the article in the warrant respecting the report of the committee on the Derby School.

In 1821 a complaint to the Trustees was made by a committee of the town concerning the teachers and the place in which the annual lecture was delivered. There was a reply by the Trustees, in which they defended themselves and the teachers. This called forth a spirited rejoinder from the town's committee, and the controversy was terminated by the Trustees voting to take no further action. This discussion was so much flavored with the heated prejudices of the time that it would serve no good purpose of history to dwell at length upon it, and it is only alluded to for a record of the fact. The later intercourse between the town and the Trustees was of a more amicable nature.

The town being required to maintain a High School, two unsuccessful attempts were made to devise some plan by which the Academy should serve this purpose and thus, in the interest of economy, secure to the town the advantage of its funds.

The first attempt was made in 1855, when, at a town-meeting in April, the whole subject of the schools in Hingham was referred to a committee, authorizing them "to confer with the Trustees of Derby Academy with a view to ascertain whether that institution can be made in any way to answer the purpose of a High School for the town." The Trustees were desirous of meeting the wishes of the town so far as it was in their power to do so. "They did not feel authorized, however, to make such a change in the character and management of the institution as that proposed, without first obtaining the opinion of counsel, learned in the law, respecting their legal powers and duties under the deed of trust and will of Mrs. Derby and the act of the legislature by which they were incorporated. They therefore consulted Hon. John M. Williams, and obtained from him a written opinion, the substance of which is as follows. The question pro-

posed to Judge Williams was this: 'Can the Trustees either by their own authority, or by virtue of any judicial or legislative interference, depart from the specified directions of the trust, so far as to accommodate the Academy to the requisitions of the law respecting a High School?' The question was thoroughly investigated and an elaborate opinion was given. [This opinion was printed by the Trustees.] The conclusion arrived at was, that the Trustees cannot, either by their own authority, or aided by judicial or legislative interposition, lawfully depart from the specified directions of the trust. The result is, therefore, that the Trustees cannot relinquish the control of the institution to the town, or delegate their powers to the school committee or any other body of men. The Academy must continue to be managed by a board of Trustees, chosen, as vacancies occur, by the remaining members thereof." A report by the committee was submitted to the town in March, 1856, and this attempt to utilize the Academy failed.

A second effort to accomplish the same object, in a somewhat different way, was made in 1870. The Trustees met the town authorities in a friendly and liberal spirit, and were desirous of taking any consistent action which would bring the Academy into "harmony and concert with the town schools." An elaborate report was made to the town in March, 1871, but this second attempt also failed.

In justice to the Trustees, it must be said that they placed no further obstacles in the way of securing to the town the direct benefit of their trust-funds than the legal restrictions imposed upon them compelled. Whether we look at the question from the standpoint of the Academy or the town, we are forced to the conclusion that it is a public misfortune that no successful result followed these attempts, which engaged the careful thought of many of our most intelligent citizens.

The annual sermon to the scholars, for which Madam Derby made provision in her deed of lease and release, has been delivered annually since the opening of the school. It soon became known as the "Derby Lecture." The day of its delivery has also been the occasion of the annual exhibition of the scholars. For many years it was a gala day in the annals of the town. The scholars, teachers, and trustees marched in procession to the place of the delivery of the lecture, and many will recall the white dresses of the girls and the white trousers of the boys, which was the uniform dress until quite recent years. Throngs of people lined the streets as the procession passed. The Rev. Jacob Norton, of Weymouth, in his diary, under date of April 2, 1793, on which day he delivered the lecture, says, "Between eighty and ninety youth belonging to the school, of both sexes, preceded the trustees, in procession to the meeting-house." The services were held in the meeting-house of the First Parish from the beginning until 1807. In that year, owing to the unhappy differences which had arisen

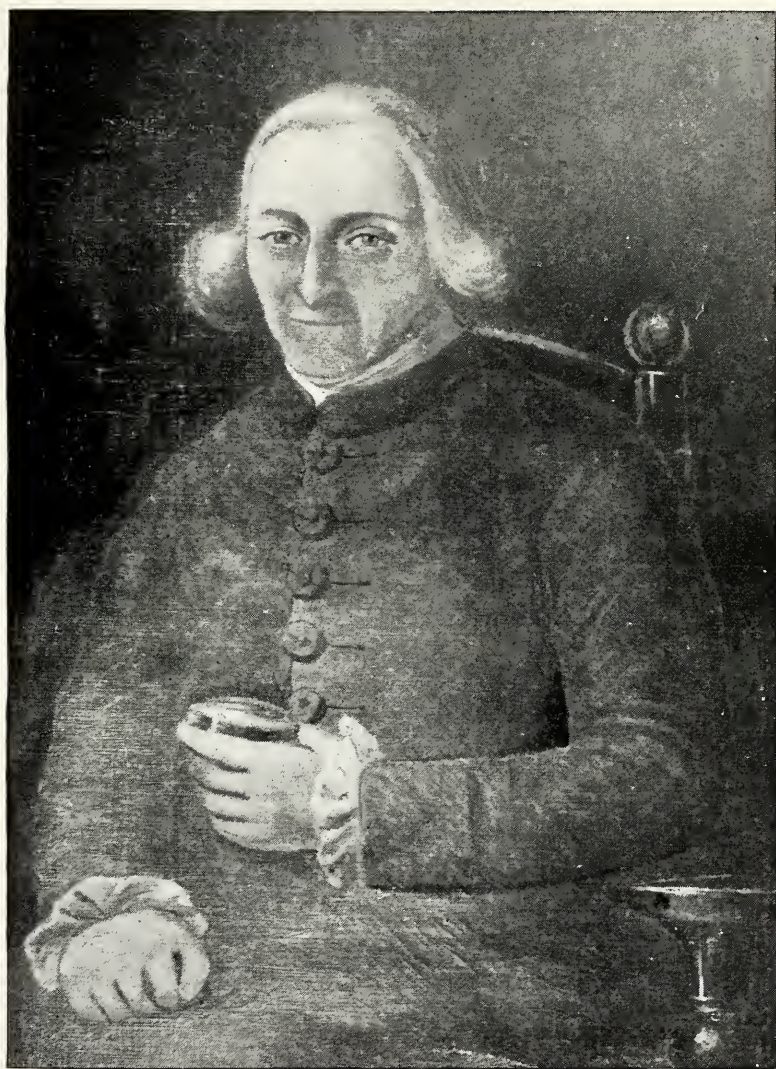
between the religious societies in the north part of the town, the Trustees voted "that the lecture, the present year, be held in the Academy:" and in 1808 they voted "that the lecture be held in the New North Meeting-House," since which time the services have been held in that house, except in the year 1890 when they were held in the Meeting-House of the First Parish, as the New North Meeting-House was then undergoing repairs.

Whatever became of the original portrait of Madam Derby, which she desired by her will should be placed in the Derby School, no one can tell. The portrait now in the Academy is a copy. The following extracts from the "*Hingham Gazette*" show by what means it was obtained. In the paper of May 22, 1835, it is stated that "after the Derby lecture on Wednesday the pupils of the Academy held a fair in the hall; the object of which was to procure funds to enable them to obtain a copy of the portrait of Madam Derby, the founder of the institution. The receipts were \$124.80." And in the paper of June 12, 1835, "We learn that the young ladies of Derby Academy have determined to apply the proceeds of their late fair to obtain a copy of the portrait of the founder of the institution, and we are pleased also that they have selected so accomplished an artist as Mr. Osgood to execute the work." The artist was Samuel Stillman Osgood.

The portrait of Dr. Hersey, now in the Academy, is also a copy. The "*Hingham Patriot*" in its issue of May 14, 1847, contains a notice of a social meeting on the evening of Lecture Day, and says, "The surplus funds are to be devoted to obtain a full portrait of Dr. Hersey, the real founder of the Academy." On May 24, 1848, the Trustees "*Voted*, That the original painting of Dr. Hersey be presented to Widow Jonathan R. Russell, of Milton, a copy thereof being now in the possession of the Trustees."

The Preceptors of the Derby School and Academy have generally been gentlemen of scholarly attainments and of classical training. It is difficult to make special mention of individuals, but as Academies were more marked institutions in the early part of the century than in the latter years, so the Preceptors were more marked men. Their terms of service were as a rule longer than now. For the past forty years they have usually been young men spending a few years after their college graduation in acquiring means for pursuing professional studies, although in some instances they have been men who have made teaching their profession.

The first Preceptor, Mr. Abner Lincoln, selected by Madam Derby herself, was a man admirably adapted to the position. It has been said of him, "Many of his pupils recollect with grateful feelings the amiable qualities, the happy faculty of teaching, and the perseverance with which he devoted himself to the promotion of their good. The connection of teacher and pupil is often productive of agreeable associations in after life, and frequently a tie



Ezekiel Hersey

of friendship is formed between them, which is separated only by death. Mr. Lincoln could number among his numerous pupils many who retained a strong feeling of personal regard for him, and from whom he received the most friendly memorials of their esteem." He continued in the office for fifteen years.

For Rev. Daniel Kimball, who for seventeen years and a half taught the school, his pupils retained an amount of veneration and respect which mark him as a successful preceptor.

Mr. Increase S. Smith was Preceptor for a longer term than any other on the list, filling the office for eighteen years.

On Dec. 23, 1790, the final payment was made by the executors of the will of Madam Derby to the Trustees; and on July 1, 1791, a committee reported that the personal property in the hands of the treasurer was as follows:—

Whole stock	£6,073 8 11.
Productive stock	5,325 16 4.

After the sale of a portion of the real estate, a statement, in July, 1800, shows the amount of personal property to have been \$23,741.29. The sale of lands in Maine, granted to the Trustees in 1803, still further increased the personal property.

In July, 1810, it was valued at	\$36,336.25
In 1820 " "	23,905.44
In 1830 " "	25,528.10
In 1840 " "	26,478.20
In 1850 " "	26,258.00
In 1860 " "	28,850.00
In 1870 " "	31,729.30
In 1880 " "	29,653.21
In 1890 " "	29,204.68

TRUSTEES.

1784 Rev. Ebenezer Gay, D.D., Hingham	1787	1784 Cotton Tufts, Weymouth	1815
1784 Rev. Daniel Shute, D.D. Hingham	1801	1784 Richard Cranch, Braintree	1797
1784 John Thaxter, Hingham	1793	1784 William Cushing, Scituate	1805
1784 Benjamin Lincoln " . . .	1809	1784 Nathan Cushing " "	—
		1784 John Thaxter, Haverhill	1791
		1784 Benjamin Lincoln, Boston	1788

The above were appointed in the deed from Madam Derby.

1790 Rev. Henry Ware, Hingham	—	1801 John Davis	1804
1790 Rev. Jacob Norton, Wey-		1803 Rev. John Allyn, Duxbury	1829
mouth	1825	1804 Thomas Boylston Adams	1818
1791 Christopher Gore	1796	1805 Daniel Shute	1818
1794 John Lowell	1802	1808 Rev. Jacob Flint, Cohasset	1835
1796 Rev. Thaddeus Mason Har-		1809 Rev. Henry Colman, Hing-	
ris	1808	ham	1811
1797 George R. Minot	1801	1810 Robert Thaxter, M.D., Dor-	
1801 Rev. Nicholas Bowes Whit-		chester	1842
ney	1835	1811 Levi Lincoln, M.D. . . .	1829

1813	Rev. Peter Whitney, Quincy	1837	1854	Henry Edson Hersey, Hingham	1863
1815	John Winslow, Hanover	1819			
1818	Martin Lincoln, Hingham	1837	1857	Rev. Calvin Lincoln, Hingham	1877
1818	Cushing Otis, M.D., Scituate	1837	1857	Benjamin Cushing, M.D., Dorchester	1871
1819	James Savage, Boston	1844	1857	Rev. George Leonard, Marshfield	1866
1825	Ezra W. Sampson, Braintree	1829	1861	John A. Andrew	—
1827	Rev. Charles Brooks, Hingham	1840	1861	John Quincy Adams, Quincy	1869
1829	Rev. Samuel Deane, Scituate	1834	1863	Solomon Lincoln, Jr., Salem	1869
1829	Ebenezer Gay, Hingham	1832	1863	Henry A. Clapp, Dorchester	1869
1829	Abel Cushing, Dorchester	1850	1866	Henry C. Harding, Hingham	—
1832	Robert Treat Paine Fiske, M.D., Hingham	1866	1866	Rev. Joshua Young, Hingham	1873
1834	Rev. Edmund Quincy Sewall, Scituate	1848	1866	Charles C. Tower, M.D., Weymouth	1876
1836	Rev. Harrison Gray Otis Phipps, Cohasset	1841	1869	Thomas T. Bouvé, Boston	1873
1836	Daniel Shute, M.D., Hingham	1838	1869	Levi N. Bates, Cohasset	1884
1837	Edward Thaxter, Hingham	1841	1871	John D. Long, Hingham	—
1837	Rev. Samuel J. May, Scituate	1842	1871	Arthur Lincoln	—
1837	Gen. Appleton Howe, M.D., Weymouth	1849	1873	Rev. William L. Chaffin, North Easton	1875
1838	Jairus Lincoln, Hingham	1857	1875	Hosea H. Lincoln, Boston	—
1840	Rev. Oliver Stearns, Hingham	1857	1876	James H. Wilder	1879
1841	Rev. William P. Lunt, Quincy	1857	1877	Rev. Edward A. Horton, Hingham	—
1842	Francis Thomas, M.D., Scituate	—	1877	William I. Nichols, Cambridge	1891
1842	Rev. Joseph Osgood, Cohasset	—	1877	Rev. William H. Fish, South Scituate	1878
1844	Ebenezer Gay, Hingham	1867	1879	Rev. Edmund Q. S. Osgood, Plymouth	1887
1848	Rev. John Lewis Russell, Hingham	—	1879	Rev. Frederick Frothingham, Milton	1891
1849	Increase S. Smith	1866	1884	J. Winthrop Spooner, M.D., Hingham	—
1850	Charles Francis Adams	1861	1889	William C. Bates, Canton	—
1850	Andrew L. Russell	—	1891	James E. Thomas, Rockland	—
1853	Rev. Caleb Stetson, South Scituate	1862	1891	Rev. Henry F. Jenks, Canton	—

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

PRESIDENTS.

1784	William Cushing.	1842	Abel Cushing.
1804	Cotton Tufts.	1850	William P. Lunt.
1815	John Allyn.	1856	Charles Francis Adams.
1828	Peter Whitney.	1859	Increase S. Smith.
1837	Robert Thaxter.	1866	Joseph Osgood.

SECRETARIES.

1784	Benjamin Lincoln, Jr.	1838	Jairus Lincoln.
1790	Henry Ware.	1844	Ebenezer Gay.
1805	Nicholas B. Whitney.	1867	Calvin Lincoln.
1835	Charles Brooks.	1872	Arthur Lincoln.

TREASURERS.

1784	John Thaxter.	1827	Martin Lincoln.
1793	Daniel Shute.	1837	Edward Thaxter.
1796	Benjamin Lincoln.	1841	Robert T. P. Fiske.
1807	Levi Lincoln, Jr.	1866	Henry C. Harding.

PRECEPTORS.

1790	Abner Lincoln . . .	1805	1859	Henry F. Munroe . . .	1867
1806	Andrews Norton . . .	1806	1867	Lewis F. Dupee . . .	1870
1806	James Day . . .		1870	J. Willard Brown . . .	1870
1807	Samuel Merrill . . .		1870	Thomas J. Emery . . .	1871
1808	Daniel Kimball . . .	1826	1871	Frank J. Marsh . . .	1872
1826	Increase S. Smith . . .	1844	1872	Augustine Simmons . . .	1872
Thomas Snow acted for one month in 1826.					
1844	Luther B. Lincoln . . .	1847	1872	J. B. Atwood . . .	1874
1847	James Waldock . . .	1849	1874	William I. Nichols . . .	1876
1849	John S. Brown . . .	1850	1877	Nathan H. Dole . . .	1878
1850	Thomas M. Stetson . . .	1852	1878	Harold Wilder . . .	1878
1852	Ezra W. Gale . . .	1853	1878	Edward Higginson . . .	1880
1853	James I. H. Gregory . . .	1855	1880	James E. Thomas . . .	1885
1855	Joseph Willard, Jr. . . .	1855	1885	Henry M. Wright . . .	1891
1855	James M. Cassety . . .	1859	1891	G. Herbert Chittenden . . .	

Assistants.

1791	Peter Whitney . . .	1794	1797	Elisha Clap
1794	Timothy Alden . . .		1799	Jotham Waterman . . .
1795	Henry Cummings . . .		1845	Nathan Lincoln

PRECEPTRESSES.

1791	Lucy Lane	1796	1852	Mary E. Kendall . . .	1855
1796	Elizabeth Dawes . . .	1804	Mary Young, three months 1853.		
1804	Betsey Cushing . . .	1810	1855	Harriet A. Green . . .	1857
1810	Eliza Robbins . . .	1811	1857	Sarah R. Pearson . . .	1859
1812	Abigail Frothingham . . .	1816	1859	Mary Stearns	1860
1816	Sophia Webber . . .	1817	1860	Lydia C. Dodge . . .	1865
1817	Helen Lincoln (acting) . . .		1865	Sarah A. Brown . . .	1866
1818	Mary Tillinghast . . .	1822	1866	Elizabeth Andrews . . .	1872
1822	Susan Waterman (acting)		1872	Elizabeth Osgood . . .	1875
1822	Ann Heaney	1824	1875	Mary S. Cleveland . . .	1880
1824	Susan Waterman . . .	1830	1881	Esther R. Whiton . . .	1887
1830	Elizabeth C. Norton . . .	1836	1887	Lucy M. Adams . . .	1888
1836	Caroline E. LeBaron . . .	1839	1888	N. Jennie Fuller . . .	1891
1839	Mary H. Lincoln . . .	1843	1891	Bertha I. Barker . . .	
1843	Mary L. Gardner . . .	1844			
1844	Hannan B. Ripley . . .	1852			
Miss Tarr, six months 1851.					

Assistants.

1815	Helen Lincoln	—	1830	Elizabeth L. Waterman . . .	1833
1822	Susan Waterman	—	1833	Mary R. Whiton	1835
1823	Charlotte H. Green . . .	—	1835	Sophia K. Marshall . . .	1838
1824	Susan Waterman	—	1839	Adeline Whiton	1843
1824	Elizabeth C. Norton . . .	—	1844	Mary L. Gardner	1847

Primary Department.

1882	M. Nellie Nye	1885	1886	Irene I. Lincoln	1891
1885	Caroline R. Leverett . . .	1886	1891	Mary Cutler	

DERBY LECTURE.

The annual "Lecture" has been delivered by the following clergymen :—

1791	Rev. Daniel Shute, D.D.	1842	" Oliver Stearns.
1792	" Henry Ware.	1843	" Edward B. Hall.
1793	" Jacob Norton.	1844	" George W. Briggs.
1794	" Simeon Howard, D.D.	1845	" Joseph Osgood.
1795	" Gad Hitchcock, D.D.	1846	" Caleb Stetson.
1796	" David Barnes.	1847	" William H. Furness.
1797	" Jeremy Belknap, D.D.	1848	" John L. Russell.
1798	" Thaddeus M. Harris.	1849	" Ezra S. Gannett, D.D.
1799	" John Allyn.	1850	" Barnas Sears, D.D.
1800	" Joseph Thaxter.	1851	" Andrew P. Peabody.
1801	" John Andrews.	1852	" Theodore Parker.
1802	" Henry Lincoln.	1853	" Samuel Johnson.
1803	" Nicholas Bowes Whitney.	1854	" James Freeman Clarke.
1804	" John Thornton Kirkland, D.D.	1855	" E. Porter Dyer.
1805	" Peter Whitney.	1856	" Frederick D. Huntington, D.D.
1806	" Jacob Flint.	1857	" Cyrus A. Bartol.
1807	" Edward Richmond.	1858	" Stephen G. Bulfinch.
1808	" Perez Lincoln.	1859	" Frederick H. Hedge, D.D.
1809	" William Shaw.	1860	" John H. Morrison, D.D.
1810	" Henry Colman.	1861	" Jonathan Tilson
1811	" Zephaniah Willis.	1862	" Nathaniel Hall.
1812	" Peter Eaton.	1863	" Chandler Robbins, D.D.
1813	" Nicholas Bowes Whitney.	1864	" Daniel Bowen.
1814	" James Kendall.	1865	" William P. Tilden.
1815	" Eliphalet Porter, D.D.	1866	" Joshua Young.
1816	" James Freeman, D.D.	1867	" Joseph B. Marvin.
1817	" John Pierce.	1868	" Henry W. Jones.
1818	Prof. Andrews Norton.	1869	" Rufus Ellis.
1819	Rev. Daniel Kimball.	1870	" John D. Wells.
1820	" Henry Ware, Jr.	1871	" Edward E. Hale.
1821	" Samuel Deane, D.D.	1872	" John Snyder.
1822	" Joseph Tuckerman.	1873	" Henry W. Foote.
1823	" Charles Brooks.	1874	" Edmund B. Willson.
1824	" Henry Ware, D.D.	1875	" William G. Todd.
1825	" James Bowers.	1876	" William L. Chaffin.
1826	" Nathaniel L. Frothingham.	1877	" Henry A. Miles, D.D.
1827	" James Walker.	1878	" Edward A. Horton.
1828	" Convers Francis.	1879	" Allen G. Jennings.
1829	" Francis W. P. Greenwood.	1880	" Frederick Frothingham.
1830	" Morill Allen.	1881	" Howard N. Brown.
1831	" John Brazier.	1882	" William I. Nichols.
1832	" Orville Dewey.	1883	" Edmund Q. S. Osgood.
1833	" John G. Palfrey.	1884	" H. Price Collier.
1834	" Samuel J. May.	1885	" George M. Bodge.
1835	" Calvin Lincoln.	1886	" Alexander T. Bowser.
1836	" Joseph Allen.	1887	" Christopher R. Eliot.
1837	" Edmund Quincy Sewall.	1888	" Brooke Herford.
1838	" George Putnam.	1889	" Charles F. Dole.
1839	" Harrison Gray Otis Phipps.	1890	" Henry F. Jenks.
1840	" Thomas B. Fox.	1891	" Hosea H. Lincoln.
1841	" William P. Lunt.	1892	" Austin S. Garver.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Any enumeration of the private schools in Hingham would be very imperfect, since they have been subjects only of incidental record or personal recollection.

Among the buildings of the town, however, well known and often spoken of, was Willard Academy. This was upon Main Street, between the Old Meeting-house and the present dwelling-house of Mr. Henry Siders. It was built in 1831 by an association of thirteen gentlemen for the special purpose of providing accommodations for the private school kept by Rev. Samuel Willard, D. D., and Mr. Luther B. Lincoln. The building may be seen at the left of one of the engravings of the Old Meeting-house drawn by Mr. William Hudson. According to the records of the proprietors, it seems to have been occupied for private schools some six or seven years, after which it was occupied for mechanical and mercantile purposes. The records of the proprietors end in 1841. The Hingham Patriot gives the following account of the burning of the building:—

“Last Monday evening [Jan. 18, 1847], at 10 o'clock P. M., Willard Hall was burned. It was owned by J. Baker & Sons and Capt. Barnabas Lincoln, and was occupied, in the lower story as a box factory, planing, sawing, and turning steam-mill, by Capt. Job S. Whiton, and in the upper as a weaving-room connected with the establishment of Baker & Sons. The building in the rear, owned and occupied by J. Baker & Sons, used to twist their long cords in, was also consumed. The houses of Mr. Siders and Mr. Marsh were in great danger, also the Old Meeting-house.”

Some of the persons who kept schools in this building were Messrs. Willard and Lincoln, Mr. Claudius Bradford, Miss Harriet Topliff, Misses Martha Ann and Mary H. Lincoln, and Miss Deborah H. Wilder.

The building originally built for an engine house on South Street, a few rods west of Thaxter's Bridge, was occupied for some thirty years, beginning about 1851, for a private school, and the number of children who began their education there is very large. The ladies who taught there or in the immediate vicinity successfully and successively were Lucy P. Scarborough, M. Adelaide Price, Adeline Whiton, and Elizabeth D. Bronsdon.

Among others who have kept private schools in Hingham may be mentioned as worthy of notice, Mrs. Butler, from about 1797 to 1800; Misses Elizabeth and Margaret Cushing, for many years in the early part of this century, their school being a boarding-school of considerable renown, for young ladies from out of town; Mr. Winslow Turner, about 1827 to 1828; Miss Sophia Cushing about 1830 and later; and in more recent years, Miss Mabel Hobart, in the north part of the town; Miss Mary W. Bates at Hingham Centre; and Mrs. J. W. Dukes of the “Keble School.”

Many others are equally worthy of notice, but the writer is unable to gather anything more than scattered and fragmentary accounts of them, and they must live in the memories and traditions of the town only.

The influence of these private schools must not be underestimated. They have played an important part in the early education of our children, and it is a matter of regret that no perfect record of them can be handed down.

LIBRARIES.

Benjamin Franklin says that the Philadelphia Library Company, which he was largely instrumental in founding in 1730, was the "mother of all the North American subscription libraries. These libraries have improved the general conversation of the Americans, made the common tradesmen and farmers as intelligent as most gentlemen from other countries, and perhaps have contributed in some degree to the stand so generally made throughout the colonies in defence of their privileges."

Aside from the college libraries and those connected with institutions of learning and instruction, the chief means of literary culture open to our people in Massachusetts a hundred or more years ago were a social library at Salem, one at Leominster, two at Hingham, and one at Andover.

The object of these social or association libraries was to procure for each member the advantage of a number of books such as only the owners of large private libraries could enjoy.

The establishment of free public libraries has in many towns diminished the need for the social libraries, and Hingham is no exception to the prevailing tendency of recent years, when "many social libraries which had sometimes been flourishing, but more frequently had languished, were merged into the new, more permanent town libraries, where private benevolence co-operated with town legislation to make a substantial basis for these popular institutions."

Among the earliest of the social libraries in Massachusetts were two in Hingham.

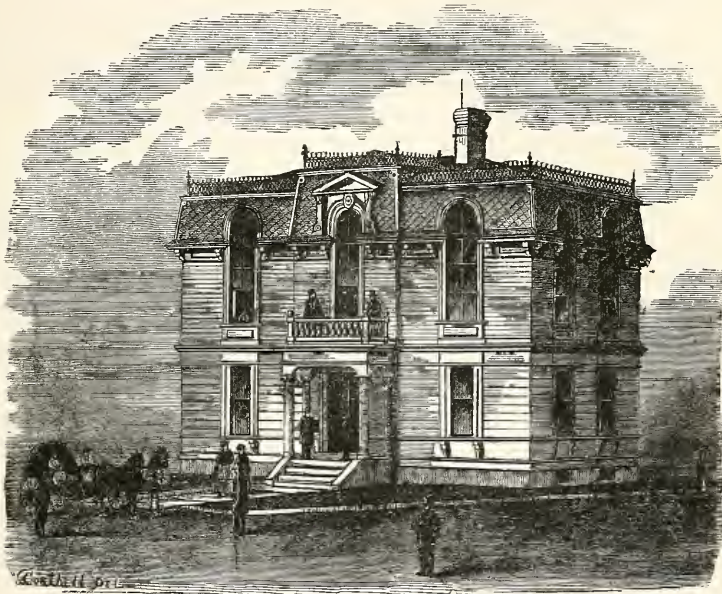
The First Social Library was formed in 1771, and was located at Hingham Centre. It continued in operation until the opening of the Hingham Public Library in 1869. The proprietors then gave their collection of books to the Public Library, and most of them, together with the records, were burned in the fire of Jan. 3, 1879.

The Second Social Library was formed in 1773. According to the first page of its records, which are presumed to be from its foundation, it was established "for the Promotion of Knowledge, Religion, and Virtue, — the three grand Ornaments of human

Nature." It continued in operation until 1891, when the proprietors gave their books to the Hingham Public Library.

Both of these libraries were small as compared with collections of the present day, but the books were well selected for the purposes of miscellaneous reading rather than for reference.

Other small libraries have existed in town from time to time, such as masonic, circulating, agricultural, and Sunday School libraries, and all have served to elevate the tone of Society and disseminate information. They have been valuable aids to the general education of the community through many generations.



THE HINGHAM PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Destroyed by fire, Jan. 3, 1879.

But valuable as these early and smaller libraries were in their day and generation, the founding of the Hingham Public Library presents itself to our notice as a more important and permanent benefit to the town. Its history has been told in two printed pamphlets and there is little need of extended remarks upon its usefulness beyond a record of the facts herewith presented.

At the annual town-meeting held March 7, 1870, the following communication was presented to the town by order of the Trustees:—

To the Inhabitants of Hingham, in Town Meeting assembled:

The Trustees of the Hingham Public Library avail themselves of the first annual meeting for the transaction of business relating to Town

affairs held since the establishment of the Library, to make an official statement of its history for the information of the Town.

In pursuance of a design long entertained by Hon. Albert Fearing of establishing a Free Library for the use of the inhabitants of his native town, he purchased, in 1868, two adjoining lots of land situated on Main street, which were deemed by him eligible for a suitable location for the Library, and caused to be erected thereon a beautiful and commodious edifice for its reception, and conveniently furnished for the purposes of such an institution. He also made provision for opening the Library to the public as soon as practicable, paying the salary of the Librarian to March 1, 1870, and providing a fund for its maintenance of five thousand dollars. The aggregate of expenditures by Mr. Fearing, for the purposes before mentioned, exceed the sum of twenty-one thousand dollars.

On the Fourth (Fifth) of July, 1869, the building for the Library was publicly dedicated to the objects of its erection by an eloquent address delivered by Hon. Thomas Russell, and other appropriate ceremonies, with strong demonstrations of public interest.

On the same day, a deed of the property was delivered by Mr. Fearing to Trustees selected by him to carry out his designs. The following were the Trustees then selected, viz.: Calvin Lincoln, Solomon Lincoln, Ezra Stephenson, Fearing Burr, Jonathan Tilson, Henry W. Jones, Quincy Bicknell, George Hersey, Junior, Elijah Shute, Amasa Whiting, William Fearing 2d, Arthur Lincoln, and Lincoln Fearing, all of Hingham, and David Whiton and Thomas T. Bouvé, of Boston.

The persons thus selected, it will be seen, are located in different sections of the town, and represent various callings in the community.

The deed is in trust, for the purpose of carrying into effect the designs of the founder of the Library, as set forth in indentures which accompanied it, and which were duly executed by the parties thereto, and by which the several persons named as Trustees accepted the trust.

The Deed and Indentures are laid before the town herewith for information. Authentic copies of both instruments will be lodged with the Town Clerk as soon as they are printed.

Books for the Library were contributed by the proprietors of other social libraries, associations, institutions, and individuals, including the founder. The Library now contains upwards of four thousand volumes of books in the various departments of science, history, art, and literature, with many works for consultation and reference, which are regarded as of great value to the community. Since the Library was opened, it has been enriched by numerous and valuable donations of books and works of art. The Smithsonian Institution has honored us by the gift of the entire series of their publications for the Library. And we have the assurance of other donations of books from persons, not residents of the Town, but who take a deep interest in its welfare.

It is a subject of congratulation that the value of the Library has been justly appreciated by the citizens who have availed themselves of its privileges. Hundreds have taken tickets for books, from all sections of the town, even from the most extreme parts. The exact number of tickets taken during the eight months for which the Library has been opened, has been six hundred and seventy, and the number of volumes taken from the Library during the same period, has been nine thousand five hundred.

The Trustees respectfully submit this brief history of the Library from

its origin for the information of the inhabitants, and that a proper record may be made of this noble benefaction, and such other action be had thereon as the Town may think appropriate upon a transaction which constitutes so interesting a feature in its history.

All which is respectfully submitted, by order of the Trustees,
SOLOMON LINCOLN,
President.

HINGHAM, March 7, 1870.

Upon the presentation of the foregoing paper, the following resolutions were adopted:—

WHEREAS a communication has this day been received by the inhabitants of the Town of Hingham, in town-meeting assembled, from the Trustees of the Public Library, founded by the Honorable Albert Fearing for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of said town, therefore,

Resolved, That in this munificent gift, the inhabitants of the Town of Hingham recognize another instance of the repeated acts of liberality of Mr. Fearing to contribute of his means for the improvement and benefit of the community in which he was born, and where his earlier years were spent, and where in his advanced life he has again taken up his residence, bringing the labors of an industrious and successful life to share the cares and burdens of our civil community with his fellow-townsmen; and in accepting this gift we gratefully tender our thanks to Mr. Fearing for this generous benefaction to his fellow-citizens, cherishing the belief that this is but the commencement of an institution which will confer incalculable advantages, not only upon the present but upon all future generations.

Resolved, That the communication of the Trustees be entered on the records of the Town, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mr. Fearing and the Trustees.

The following communication was also presented to the town at the same meeting:—

To the Inhabitants of Hingham, in Town Meeting assembled:

The Trustees of the Hingham Public Library respectfully represent that in order to give to the citizens of the Town the greatest advantages of the Library, and to maintain it in full efficiency according to the design of its founder, an appropriation of five hundred dollars would be eminently useful, and indispensable in order to make its advantages as available as the highest interests of the community require.

The facts connected with the history of the Library have been laid before the Town and the Trustees beg leave to refer to them as evidence of the character and objects of the institution. The Trustees therefore ask the Town to make such an appropriation for the maintenance and support of the Public Library as may increase its efficiency and usefulness.

By order of the Trustees,
SOLOMON LINCOLN,
President.

HINGHAM, March 7, 1870.

At said meeting, after the foregoing communication had been read, it was voted that the sum of five hundred dollars be granted to the Trustees for the purposes set forth in their communication.

A similar appropriation of five hundred dollars was made by the town in 1871.

DEED

From the Hon. Albert Fearing to the Trustees of the Hingham Public Library, of the land and building.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I, ALBERT FEARING, of Hingham, in the County of Plymouth, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Merchant,

In consideration of one dollar and other good and valuable considerations to me paid by Calvin Lincoln, Solomon Lincoln, Ezra Stephenson, Fearing Burr, Jonathan Tilson, Henry W. Jones, Quincy Bicknell, George Hersey, Junior, Elijah Shute, Amasa Whiting, William Fearing 2d, Arthur Lincoln, and Lincoln Fearing, all of said Hingham, and David Whiton and Thomas T. Bouvé, both of Boston, in the County of Suffolk and Commonwealth aforesaid, Trustees under an INDENTURE made by and between the parties hereto and of even date herewith, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby convey, remise, release and forever quit claim unto the said Calvin Lincoln, Solomon Lincoln, Ezra Stephenson, Fearing Burr, Jonathan Tilson, Henry W. Jones, Quincy Bicknell, George Hersey, Junior, Elijah Shute, Amasa Whiting, William Fearing 2d, Arthur Lincoln, Lincoln Fearing, David Whiton, and Thomas T. Bouvé, Trustees as aforesaid, the following described real estate situated on Main street, in said Hingham, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:—

Beginning at a point on the Easterly side of Main Street, bearing North nine degrees West from the North-Westerly corner of the underpinning of the dwelling-house of Abner L. Leavitt, and distant therefrom two rods twenty-one and one-fourth links, thence from said point running North-erly on Main Street seven rods sixteen and a half links, then turning and running Easterly on the highway one rod and three links, then turning and running on Middle Street seven rods four links and a half to a way forty feet wide, then turning and running Westerly on said way four rods and eight links to the point of departure on Main Street, with the Building thereon; the premises being the same which were conveyed to the said Albert Fearing in two parts, viz.: one part thereof by John Leavitt, by deed dated June 2, 1868, and recorded in the Plymouth Registry of Deeds, Book 352, page 84, and the other part thereof by Abner L. Leavitt, by deed dated July 18, 1868, and recorded as aforesaid, Book 352, pages 84 and 85.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the above released premises, with all the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging, to the said Calvin Lincoln, Solomon Lincoln, Ezra Stephenson, Fearing Burr, Jonathan Tilson, Henry W. Jones, Quincy Bicknell, George Hersey, Junior, Elijah Shute, Amasa Whiting, William Fearing, 2d, Arthur Lincoln, and Lincoln Fearing, David Whiton, and Thomas T. Bouvé, and the survivors and the survivor of them, and the heirs and assigns of such survivor, but to the uses and upon the trusts as in said Indenture is set forth.



Albert Herring

J. H. Daniels. Pr.

And I, the said Albert Fearing, for myself and my heirs, executors, and administrators, do covenant with the said Calvin Lincoln, Solomon Lincoln, Ezra Stephenson, Fearing Burr, Jonathan Tilson, Henry W. Jones, Quincy Bicknell, George Hersey, Junior, Elijah Shute, Amasa Whiting, William Fearing, 2d, Arthur Lincoln, Lincoln Fearing, David Whiton and Thomas T. Bouvé, their heirs and assigns that the premises are free from all incumbrances made or suffered by me, and that I will, and my heirs, executors, and administrators shall warrant and defend the same to the said Calvin Lincoln, Solomon Lincoln, Ezra Stephenson, Fearing Burr, Jonathan Tilson, Henry W. Jones, Quincy Bicknell, George Hersey, Junior, Elijah Shute, Amasa Whiting, William Fearing, 2d, Arthur Lincoln, Lincoln Fearing, David Whiton, and Thomas T. Bouvé, their heirs and assigns forever, against the lawful claims and demands of all persons claiming by, through, or under me, but against none other.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I, the said Albert Fearing and Catharine C. Fearing, wife of said Albert Fearing, who joins in this deed in token of her release of all right and title of or to both dower and homestead in the granted premises, have hereunto set our hands and seals this fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

ALBERT FEARING, [L.S.]
CATHARINE C. FEARING, [L.S.]

Signed, sealed, and delivered }
in presence of
JENNIE DONEGIE,
ANNIE DONEGIE. }

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PLYMOUTH SS.

June 15th, 1869.

Then personally appeared the above named Albert Fearing, and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be his free act and deed,

Before me,

CHARLES W. SEYMOUR,
Justice of the Peace.

INDENTURE

Between the Hon. Albert Fearing and the Trustees of the Library, setting forth the terms and conditions of the Trust.

THIS INDENTURE, in two parts, made this fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, by and between Albert Fearing, of Hingham, in the County of Plymouth, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Merchant, of the first part, and Calvin Lincoln, Solomon Lincoln, Ezra Stephenson, Fearing Burr, Jonathan Tilson, Henry W. Jones, Quincy Bicknell, George Hersey, Junior, Elijah Shute, Amasa Whiting, William Fearing, 2d, Arthur Lincoln, and Lincoln Fearing, all of said Hingham, and David Whiton and Thomas T. Bouvé, both of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, and Commonwealth aforesaid, of the second part,

Witnesseth, That whereas the said Albert Fearing is desirous of founding a Library for the use of the inhabitants of the said Town of Hingham,

to be called the Hingham Public Library, and has requested the persons, parties of the second part, to act as Trustees thereof, and has by his deed of even date herewith conveyed to them certain land situated in said Hingham, with the building which he has caused to be erected thereon, and has also transferred and paid over to them five six per cent first mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, of one thousand dollars each, interest and principal payable in gold* (\$5,000) to have and to hold to them and their successors to and for the following uses and purposes, viz.:—

First. To collect the income of said personal estate and also of the real estate if any part of the same is leased or occupied so as to produce any income, and after paying the necessary expenses, to apply said income as hereinafter provided.

Second. To apply the income aforesaid to the repair and preservation of the Library Building, to the enlargement and rebuilding of the same, if deemed necessary by the Trustees, to the care of the grounds about the same, to the payment of premiums of insurance on said Building, Library, and Furniture therein, to the purchase of furniture for the same and repairs thereof, to the purchase of such books, maps, charts, pamphlets, periodicals, and other publications as the trustees may think proper for the Library, and to any other expenditures which they may deem a proper charge upon the fund.

Third. The said Trustees shall have full power to make by-laws for their own government, and also such Rules and Regulations for the use, management, preservation, and increase of the Library as they may deem suitable, and to change the same from time to time, also to appoint a Librarian and such other officers and agents as they may think best.

Fourth. Upon the death or resignation of any one of the Trustees, a majority of the surviving Trustees shall elect some suitable person to fill the vacancy, and the person so elected shall be a Trustee with all the powers of trustees hereinbefore named. If, however, upon the death or resignation of any Trustee, a majority of the surviving Trustees shall vote that it is inexpedient to fill such vacancy, they may omit to do so, but may at any time afterwards reconsider such vote and fill such vacancy; provided, however, that in no case shall the number of Trustees be less than ten nor more than fifteen.

Fifth. The said Trustees may, at any time they see fit, and if they deem it expedient, apply to the legislature for an act of incorporation and may transfer to said corporation the real and personal estate of which the fund may then consist, including the Library and Furniture. The Trustees shall be under no obligation to apply for such an act, and neither the Trustees nor such corporation, if established, shall sell the said real estate, nor purchase nor erect a building elsewhere, unless the same becomes absolutely necessary in the judgment of and by a formal vote of not less than three-fourths of the whole number of Trustees.

Sixth. It shall be the duty of the Trustees to keep the funds committed to them safely invested, and they shall have the power to change the investments thereof from time to time as they may deem expedient.

Now, in consideration of the premises, the said persons, parties of the second part, hereby signify and declare their acceptance of the real and

* On the delivery of the deed and indenture, Mr. Fearing paid to the Trustees Five Thousand Dollars in cash, which was accepted in lieu of the Bonds before mentioned.

personal estate aforesaid, including the Library and Furniture, and do hereby engage to hold and manage the same upon the trusts and for the uses hereinbefore mentioned.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have hereunto set our hands and seals interchangeably the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed, and delivered)	ALBERT FEARING. [L. S.]
in presence of)	CALVIN LINCOLN. "
HENRY SIDERS.)	SOLOMON LINCOLN. "
	EZRA STEPHENSON. "
	FEARING BURR. "
	JONATHAN TILSON. "
	HENRY W. JONES. "
	QUINCY BICKNELL. "
	GEORGE HERSEY, Jr. "
	ELIJAH SHUTE. "
	AMASA WHITING. "
	WILLIAM FEARING, 2d. "
[Stamp, cancelled.]	ARTHUR LINCOLN. "
	LINCOLN FEARING. "
	DAVID WHITON. "
	THOS. T. BOUVÉ. "

GIFT OF \$10,000.

At a special meeting of the Trustees, held May 10, 1871, a communication was received from Hon. Albert Fearing, announcing a Gift, in addition to his previous donations, of the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, to be added to the Trust Funds of the Library, for the purpose of enlarging its usefulness, and upon the terms set forth in his communication, which was as follows : —

HINGHAM PUBLIC LIBRARY.

WHEREAS, I Albert Fearing, of Hingham, in the County of Plymouth, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, by my deed, dated the fifteenth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, conveyed certain land and the building thereon, situated in said Hingham, and more particularly described in said deed, to Calvin Lincoln and others, Trustees therein named, for the purposes of a Library for the Inhabitants of said Hingham, to be called the Hingham Public Library ; and whereas, I, the said Albert Fearing, paid to said Trustees the sum of Five Thousand Dollars in money, in addition to the gift of land and building, for the uses, support and maintenance of said Library, according to the provisions of Indentures between the said Fearing and Calvin Lincoln and others, Trustees therein named, which Indentures bear even date with said deed and are to be construed in connection therewith ; and now being desirous of increasing the means of said Trustees for enlarging the usefulness of said Library, I have this day paid to William Fearing, 2d, Treasurer of said Trustees, the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, to be by them used and applied for the same purposes to which, by the Indentures aforesaid, my original

gift of the sum of Five Thousand Dollars was required to be used and applied by them, and also upon these further requests and considerations.

The town of Hingham having granted the sum of Five Hundred Dollars for two successive years for the maintenance and support of the Library, and the Inhabitants of said town having, in town meeting assembled, expressed by formal vote their approval of the objects which I had in view in the establishment of a Library for their use, I request as follows : —

First. That the Trustees in filling any future vacancy or vacancies in the Board of Trustees, shall, at their discretion, select for such vacancy or vacancies whenever they determine to fill the same, according to the provisions of the Indentures aforesaid, the person or persons who may at the time of filling the said vacancy or vacancies, be Town Clerk or Town Treasurer of Hingham, if either or both of them are not at the time members of the Board of Trustees.

Second. I also request the Trustees to permit as an act of courtesy and good neighborhood, the Inhabitants of the adjoining towns of Hull, Cohasset, Scituate, South Scituate, Abington, and Weymouth, to visit the Library for the purposes of reference, reading, study, and consultation of the books therein, in conformity to the rules and regulations of the Trustees. I make this request with the hope that the value of Public Libraries may be better known and appreciated, and especially that their useful influence may be extended to all those towns with which the inhabitants of Hingham have the most friendly associations.

Third. I request the Trustees by a formal vote to act upon the acceptance of this additional gift and the trust hereby created.

Dated at Hingham, this eighth day of May, 1871.

ALBERT FEARING.

Executed in presence of

CHAS. L. RIDDLE,

CHAS. H. FLETCHER.

Upon the reading of the foregoing communication, it was

Voted, That the Trustees accept with gratitude the munificent gift of the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars by Hon. Albert Fearing, to be added to their funds for the purposes and upon the conditions set forth in his communication ; and that it will be their desire and intention so to administer the affairs of the Library as to conform to his wishes, and to promote the highest interests of the community for whose benefit this noble benefaction was conferred.

Voted, That the Secretary be directed to communicate a copy of the foregoing vote to Hon. Mr. Fearing, and to express the grateful acknowledgments of the Trustees for his numerous and large donations and expenditures to establish and improve the Library, which in the aggregate exceed the sum of Thirty-one Thousand Dollars.

In addition to his previous gifts, Mr. Fearing made further provision for the uses of the Library, at his death in 1875, by a legacy in his will of \$10,000, making the entire amount of his expenditures and donations exceed the sum of \$41,000.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

AN ACT

TO INCORPORATE THE HINGHAM PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

SECTION 1. CALVIN LINCOLN, SOLOMON LINCOLN, EZRA STEPHENSON, FEARING BURR, JONATHAN TILSON, QUINCY BICKNELL, GEORGE HERSEY, WILLIAM FEARING, 2d, ELIJAH SHUTE, AMASA WHITING, DAVID WHITON, ARTHUR LINCOLN, THOMAS S. [T.] BOUVÉ, ALBERT FEARING, LINCOLN FEARING, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the Hingham Public Library, for the purpose of maintaining a public library in Hingham ; with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties, restrictions and liabilities set forth in all general laws which now are or hereafter may be in force applicable to such corporations.

SECT. 2. Said corporation may hold real and personal estate for the purposes aforesaid to an amount not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, exclusive of books, papers, collections in natural history, and works of art.

SECT. 3. The members of said corporation shall not be less than ten or more than fifteen in number, and all vacancies occurring therein may be filled at such times and in such manner as the corporation may determine.

SECT. 4. Said corporation may receive and hold for the purposes aforesaid, any grants, donations, or bequests, under such conditions and rules as may be prescribed in such grants, donations, or bequests ; *provided*, the same are not inconsistent with the provisions of law.

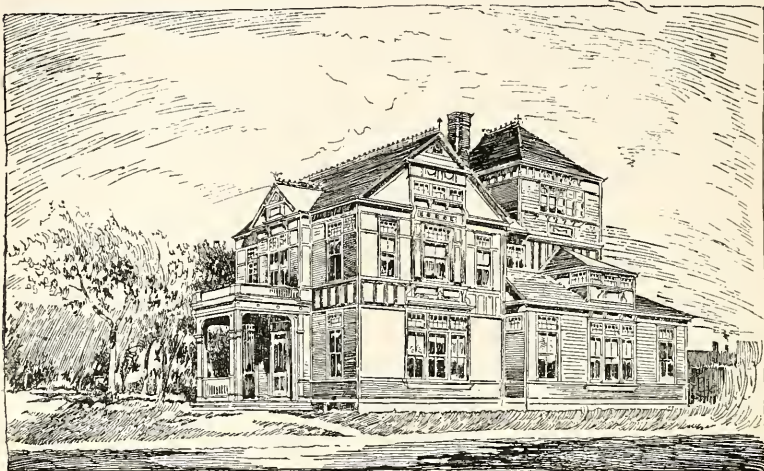
SECT. 5. Said corporation shall have power to adopt proper regulations for the use and management of the Library, and so long as it shall allow the inhabitants of Hingham free access to and use of its library, said town may annually appropriate and pay to said corporation money to aid in supporting the same.

SECT. 6. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

From the purchase of books through the gift of Mr. Fearing, and from donations by other public-spirited citizens several thousand volumes were collected together. The building and its contents, including the early records of the Trustees, were totally destroyed by fire January 3, 1879. The present more commodious building was immediately erected upon the same site, and opened to the public April 5, 1880. Its shelves are well filled with standard literature, books of reference, and popular works.

Among other valuable donations to the library, since the erection of the new building, may be mentioned one of one thousand

dollars for the purchase of books, by Ebed L. Ripley, E. Waters Burr, John R. Brewer, and Charles B. Barnes; the fitting and furnishing of an art gallery by the late Amasa Whiting; a mineralogical collection, consisting of a general collection of minerals



THE NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY, HINGHAM.

of the world, a geological collection, embracing specimens of all the rocks of Hingham, and a paleontological collection, all by Thomas T. Bouvé.

The present number of volumes is about 7,000.

The architect of the first Public Library building was Nathaniel J. Bradlee, and of the second, Carl Fehmer. Both buildings were built by Justin Ripley.

TRUSTEES.

CALVIN LINCOLN.*	DAVID WHITON.*
SOLOMON LINCOLN.*	THOMAS T. BOUVÉ.
EZRA STEPHENSON.*	ALBERT FEARING.*
FEARING BURR.	AUSTIN S. GARVER.*
JONATHAN TILSON.*	HAWKES FEARING.
HENRY W. JONES.*	JOHN D. LONG.
QUINCY BICKNELL.	E. WATERS BURR.
GEORGE HERSEY, JR.*	EDWARD C. HOOD.*
ELIJAH SHUTE.	EBED L. RIPLEY.
AMASA WHITING.*	J. WINTHROP SPOONER.
WILLIAM FEARING, 2D.	JACOB O. SANBORN.
ARTHUR LINCOLN.	FREDERIC M. HERSEY.
LINCOLN FEARING.	HENRY W. CUSHING.

* Deceased or resigned.

LIBRARIANS.

1869 HENRY SIDERS . . 1874 1875 DANIEL WING . . 1875
1875 HAWKES FEARING.

MANUFACTURES AND COMMERCE.

BY GEORGE LINCOLN.

THE first notice of the establishment of a corn-mill in Hingham is in 1643, when on June 12 of that year Anthony Eames, Samuel Ward, and Bozoan Allen had leave from the town to set up a corn-mill near the cove. In November, 1645, Gowan Wilson was removed from the office of miller. There are on record numerous conveyances of mill sites and privileges near the cove, the dates of which extend from the early days of the settlement of the town to recent years. The present mill at the Cove, operated by Benjamin Andrews, represents the location of one of these mills; the other stood nearly in the rear of the blacksmith's shop now occupied by Daniel Hickey, on North Street, near the Mill Pond.

Mills were undoubtedly erected at Strait's Pond soon after 1679, when on the 17th of May of that year permission was "granted to certain petitioners, inhabitants of Hull, and others of Hingham, as may see fit to join them, to erect a Dam and Mill at the Straits Pond." From 1700 to 1725 there were many transfers of ownership among the Cushing families in Hingham of "the Grist Mill and Saw Mill, with the upland, meadow, and housing thereunto belonging, lying partly in Hingham and partly in Hull." These mills passed through various ownerships, and tradition says that the grist-mill at Strait's Pond was in operation until it was destroyed by fire about 1800, and that the mill house, which stood at the corner of Jerusalem Road and Hull Street, was removed soon after the fire, and became the westerly end of the old Lincoln House on Jerusalem Road.

There was formerly a small mill for grinding corn on the stream above Cushing's Bridge, which had a history dating back before the Revolution, and covering a period of some sixty years or more. It was erected by Captains Stephen and Peter Cushing, and at the close of its career was owned by the late Deacon Ned Cushing, the youngest son of Captain Peter. It was for many years in charge of Daniel Burrell, a well-known "miller" and resident of this locality. The last person employed at this mill was the late Cornelius Lincoln, Sr., who died in 1883 at the age of ninety-three years. It was demolished prior to 1820.

Thomas Andrews and Joshua Bate were the proprietors of a saw-mill in the second precinct of the town (Cohasset), probably at or near Gannett's Corner. The tax lists for the year 1737 show that Thomas Andrews and Joshua Bate were each taxed for one half a saw-mill, and Aaron Pratt was afterwards the proprietor of one half a saw-mill in this locality. In 1737 Isaac Lincoln was taxed for one half a corn-mill at Cohasset, and in 1754 Isaac Lincoln and his brother Jacob were taxed as the owners of this mill. Twenty-five years previously it was taxed to Mordecai Lincoln, the father of Isaac and Jacob.

There was a saw-mill at Saw-mill Pond (now known as Trip-hammer Pond) at the commencement of the last century. The exact date of its erection, however, is uncertain; but as Matthew Cushing, the original proprietor, who was born 1665 and died 1715, was the owner of a large estate, I conclude that the mill was established shortly before 1700. Boards, clapboards, and shingles were prepared here for market from trees grown in the vicinity, and the property was improved for the same or similar purposes, and in the same locality, for many years. Jacob Cushing, the oldest son of Matthew, came next into possession, and in the town rates for 1737 he is taxed for "1 sawmill, £6-00-00." His son Jacob and grandson Jacob were probably the successive owners or part owners of this mill, which was destroyed by fire about the year 1823. A new mill was afterwards erected on the same spot, probably by Benjamin Thomas, Sr., for the manufacture of ship-chandlery work, including windlasses, etc. Reuben Thomas and Moses Jones carried on the business, and to facilitate production a trip-hammer was purchased for the mill; hence the present name of "Trip-hammer Pond," from which source the power for this industry was acquired. The mill building has since been sold and removed. It is now a farm building on Union Street.

The mill at Shingle-mill Pond (next above Trip-hammer Pond) was probably erected by Isaac Cushing at or about 1800. It is recorded in Suffolk Deeds, vol. xcii., p. 253, that, Oct. 8, 1799, Charles Cushing sold to his brother Isaac his privilege in the old mill stream, etc. Charles and Isaac were sons of Jacob and grandsons of Matthew, previously mentioned as the early proprietor of the mill at Saw-mill Pond. John Leavitt, who married Isaac Cushing's daughter Sally, afterwards occupied the older part of this mill as a grist-mill; but at the time box-making was a prominent industry here, the work at the mill was principally sawing shingles, box-bottoms, and headings for hoop-boxes. More recently, John and Thomas Leavitt, sons of John, manufactured ships' pumps and other articles of marine merchandise. Thomas J. Leavitt, the present occupant of the old mill, is still engaged in the pursuits followed by his father and grandfather.

A saw-mill, formerly known as the Stockbridge Mill, on or near Union Street, is still in working order near the boundary line between Hingham and Norwell.

Capt. John Jacob was the owner of a saw-mill and a fulling-mill on Crooked Meadow River, South Hingham, at a very early period of our history. At his decease, in 1693, his sons Peter and Samuel came into possession; but another change of ownership took place shortly after, owing to the decease of Samuel in 1695. Capt. Theophilus Cushing followed the Jacobs as proprietor of the saw-mill, and afterwards added to his purchase by erecting a grist-mill on his ten-acre lot at what is now Cushing's Pond. His tax on the saw-mill in 1737 was £10; in 1752 it was for a saw-mill £2, for a grist-mill £10. These mills at Cushing's Pond continued in the ownership of the last-named family until about 1850, and were owned successively by Captain Theophilus, Brigadier-General Theophilus, and Colonel Washington Cushing. Robert D. Gardner was the last person permanently employed here as "miller."

Early in the last century Capt. Abel Cushing was the owner of a fulling-mill and other buildings connected therewith for the fulling and dyeing of cloth at "Fulling-mill Pond," on South Pleasant Street. He was an older brother of Capt. Theophilus Cushing, previously mentioned as the proprietor of a saw-mill and grist-mill. Abel served an apprenticeship with Peter Jacob, the clothier and fuller, and subsequently married his daughter Mary, so that the mill business at the south part of the town was, for a while, virtually controlled by the members of one family. Abel died in 1750, and was succeeded by his son Abel, who, however, survived his father but a few years. In 1764 Benjamin Lincoln, Jr., as guardian of Hannah, daughter of the late Abel Cushing, made a transfer of her portion of this property. May 23, 1778, Hannah Cushing, widow, conveyed to Colonel David Cushing her interest in the fulling-mill and pond, with half an acre of land. Among the later transfers are the following: Oct. 7, 1785, David Cushing, of Hingham, "gentleman," conveys to "my son David Cushing, Jr., clothier, my clothiers shop and all the tools thereunto belonging, with the Fulling Mill and pond and Dam, with all the land it flows round or over when it is full of water, and the brook below running from the said mill. Also the fulling mill standing at Beechwood River so called, with the whole stream through my land, and a privilege to pass to and from said mill over my land with teams." In 1792, David Cushing, Jr., makes a conveyance of his mills to his brother Hosea Cushing.

Laban Cushing, a son of Hosea, was the last owner and occupant of the one prominent building left of this mill property to carry on the business for which it was originally intended. It finally became a factory for the manufacture of shoe-pegs, and was destroyed by fire March 7, 1845.

Iron works were established in Hingham at an early date, as the following abstracts of agreements show:—

May 27, 1703. Agreement by Thomas Andrews, Daniel Lincoln, Aaron Pratt, Gershom Ewell, Mordecai Lincoln, Josiah Litchfield, Jr., and Thomas James, reciting that they had entered into an agreement to set up a forge or iron works upon a stream in Thomas Andrews's lot in the third division in Conahasset; and, sensible that they shall have occasion to make use of some of his land, do appoint Captain Chitenton and Lieutenant Briggs, both of Scituate, and Samuel Thaxter, of Hingham, to award the difference in value of said Andrews's land that the referees have viewed upon the day of the date hereof, being Gershom Ewell's and Daniel Lincoln's land lying adjoining said Andrews's on the southeast side of the said stream or river, called "Ganits River," in the third division, etc. There were also iron works on the stream above Pratt's mill in Cohasset.

Jan. 13, 1703-4. Agreement reciting that Thomas Andrews, Daniel Lincoln, Thomas James, Aaron Pratt, all of Hingham, and Mordecai Lincoln, Gershom Ewell, and Josiah Litchfield, Jr., of Scituate, have a piece of land in common amongst them in the third division upon which they have erected a dam across a stream in the same; also iron works and other buildings, also a dwelling-house on a piece of land Mordecai Lincoln aforesaid gave to the owners of said works, to be held in joint tenancy for twenty years, to do what the major part of the said owners of the property shall think fit, etc. The iron works here referred to appear to have been taxed in Hingham for a number of years after the dates previously given.

In December, 1828, the building at Thomas's Pond, in Weir River, containing the furnace for the casting of iron ware, belonging to Benjamin Thomas, was consumed by fire. The building was nearly new, having been built but a few years (after 1824), and the loss was a serious one to the owner as well as to the town. Another and much larger building was erected in the same locality soon after by Mr. Thomas, and the business was greatly increased.

The Hingham Malleable Iron Company erected a brick building on the foundry lot, near the pond, about 1840; and during the few years of its existence as a corporation, its projectors held an interest in the foundry plant. Among its officers connected with Hingham were Albert Fearing, Benjamin Thomas, Luther Stephenson, Charles Howard, and Reuben Thomas; Asa H. Holden was its superintendent. The malleable iron business did not prove to be a success, and the foundry again came into the sole control of Mr. Thomas. He was succeeded by his sons Reuben and David. After the decease of the latter, in 1869, there were several important changes in the management within a few years. William Thomas was the next person to carry on the business. He soon admitted Col. Thomas Weston into a partnership, and they were succeeded by the firm of Weston & Walker. This connection was

of short duration, and Colonel Weston continued as sole proprietor until the second fire occurred on this spot, which was on the morning of Sept. 8, 1876, when the large foundry building, with the carpenter's shop and pattern-shop, were all destroyed. Colonel Weston afterwards erected another large building upon the same spot, 95 feet by 45, with an annex 25 feet square, which on May 16, 1888, met the fate of its predecessors. It was occupied at the time by J. E. Sherry & Co. for the purpose of scouring and cleansing wool, and with its valuable contents of stock and machinery was totally destroyed. The business was then giving employment to about twenty-five men.

On Friday evening, Feb. 20, 1846, the Eagle Iron Foundry, situated on Summer Street, at the harbor, was entirely consumed by fire with its contents, consisting of the steam-engine, castings, moulds, patterns, tools, etc. The loss was estimated at about \$6,000, which was partly covered by insurance. The foundry was owned and occupied by Asa H. Holden & Co.,— Charles Howard, Sr., James and Luther Stephenson, with Mr. Holden constituting the firm,— and was erected in the autumn and spring of 1844–45. By this occurrence from twenty to thirty hands were thrown out of employment.

The enterprising proprietors immediately commenced the work of rebuilding the foundry, which is the present structure.

Since February, 1853, the foundry building, pattern shop, smith shop, and sheds have been owned by Charles Howard, who for many years made castings for furnaces, window-weights, caboose-stoves, etc. Owing to competition in the business, and to unsatisfactory prices, the buildings have been closed, and the manufacture discontinued for several years.

Joseph Jacobs commenced the manufacture of hammers in the rear of his residence on Main Street, South Hingham, about the year 1836, the work being then done principally by hand. During the year following, however, horse-power was introduced, both to facilitate production and to improve the manufacture by the process of grinding and polishing. Some eight or ten years later (about 1846), a steam engine was purchased to take the place of horse-power, and the business was extended so as to include the manufacture of hatchets and other edge-tools. In 1850 the business had increased to such an extent that it was found necessary to procure a larger engine, and to employ from twenty-five to thirty hands. The manufactured goods, which at first were sold only in Boston and New York, soon found a ready market in all the principal cities of the United States, and also in Australia and South America.

In 1860 Joseph Jacobs, Jr., became a partner with his father, and the works were removed to Wilder's mill at Cushing's Pond, where additional facilities and power were furnished. Mr. Jacobs, the founder of the industry in Hingham, retired in 1875, and the business was continued by his two sons, Joseph, Jr., and Freder-

ick S., under the firm name of Joseph Jacobs' Sons. Upon the withdrawal of Joseph, Jr., from the firm in 1878, his younger brother, Frederick S., assumed the control of the business as manager and proprietor until 1883, when he sold the entire plant to the Underhill Edge Tool Company of Nashua, N. H., and the business was removed from Hingham.

Charles Whiting manufactured axes and hatchets at Accord Pond for a number of years, commencing about 1845, giving steady employment to eight or ten hands. The product of his factory was sold principally in Boston. His successor was Amasa Whiting, who afterwards sold out to John Hart and John Scully. The hatchet factory at Accord Pond was destroyed by fire in January, 1870.

The establishment of a copper and brass foundry in Hingham was among the possibilities of the year 1827. The industry was commenced on North Street, near the harbor, during the summer of that year, with Moses Pattingall as superintendent, who announced through the columns of the "*Hingham Gazette*," that he would furnish "rudder-braces, hinges, spikes, and all kinds of ship-work of the best quality and upon the most reasonable terms." Owing to insufficient patronage the project was soon abandoned.

Nails were manufactured several years in Hingham near the Weymouth line, on Fort Hill Street, by the Weymouth Iron Company. For the year ending June 1, 1855, the product was 240,000 lbs., the value of which was \$10,000. The machines in use gave employment to eight hands. In July, 1868, the water privilege, land, and buildings, including a blacksmith's-shop in Hingham, near the Weymouth line, were advertised for sale.

Wrought spikes were made in a building previously occupied as a cooper's-shop, at the head of Long Wharf, by William Thomas, before 1850, and for a few years afterwards.

Guns or fowling-pieces were manufactured by Benjamin Thomas, Jr., at his shop on Leavitt, near Main Street. The number manufactured during the year ending April 1, 1845, was fifty.

Scales and balances were manufactured on Main Street, Hingham Centre, by Stephenson, Howard, & Davis, and afterwards by L. Stephenson & Co. They manufactured the "Dearborn Patent Balance," well and favorably known throughout the country, especially in the cotton districts. The business continued for many years, Henry Stephenson being the last of the family, so long identified with it, to manage it. After the death of Mr. Stephenson, in 1887, George A. Loring carried on the business for a short time. The shop stood nearly opposite the Public Library.

Shortly after the close of the Revolution, Gen. Benjamin Lincoln and his son Theodore established a flour and grain mill at Weir River. Wheat and corn were ground here, then put into barrels and shipped in vessels to Boston and other markets. The mill was located at or near what is now the westerly terminus of

Weir Street. Connected with it was a cooper's-shop, a smith's-shop and other buildings. Upon the removal of Theodore Lincoln to the State of Maine, Martin Lincoln, another son of the general, accepted the vacant position, and the firm name of Benjamin Lincoln & Son was continued. The head miller employed by the firm for a number of years was Isaac Smith. Some idea of the nature of the business carried on at this establishment may be gained by an entry copied from the day book of Messrs. Leavitt & Rice, merchants of Hingham, as follows: "1785. Benj. Lincoln & Son Cr. by 128 bbls. Flour, and 4 bbls. Naval Stores."

After the death of General Lincoln in 1810, the main building was converted into a woollen factory, and in 1812 a company was formed, with David Andrews, Jr., as agent. James Hall was employed to superintend the manufacture. At the annual meeting of the proprietors, held April 20, 1813, Ebenezer Gay, Martin Lincoln, Thomas Thaxter, 3d, Henry Sigourney, and John Souther were chosen directors. The business was continued under the same management until April, 1816, after which Henry Hapgood became the proprietor and manager. Improved machinery was introduced for the manufacture of cassimeres and satinets; a dye-house was established, and there was a ready sale for the goods in Boston and New York. Mr. Hall remained as superintendent of the mill, and the business was said to be prosperous. On Saturday night, May 16, 1829, the woollen factory, dwelling-house, and outbuildings of Henry Hapgood at Weir River were destroyed by fire. It was the most destructive fire in Hingham for many years.

The manufacture of upholstery trimmings, cords, tassels, etc., was begun in Hingham in 1836 at the corner of North and Main streets (now Thayer's Building) by John Baker and Barnabas Lincoln. Nov. 13, 1841, Abner L. Baker was admitted a member of the firm, which continued under the name of Baker, Lincoln, & Co. until 1846, when Captain Lincoln withdrew. Other changes of membership in the firm and location of the business took place prior to or soon after the date last mentioned. Willard Hall, which was owned by J. Baker & Son and Capt. Barnabas Lincoln, was destroyed by fire Jan. 17, 1847, as also was the long building in the rear, which was used for making cord. The second story of Willard Hall was occupied by the Bakers for their weaving rooms. These buildings were soon replaced by two others, one being erected in the same lot, and the other on the opposite side of the street. E. Waters Burr of Hingham and Benj. F. Brown of Boston became partners in the firm, January 1, 1853.

On Oct. 1, 1855, the firm of J. Baker & Son, consisting of John Baker, James L. Baker, John O. Baker, E. Waters Burr, and Benj. F. Brown, was dissolved by mutual consent. A copartnership was then formed by James L. Baker, E. Waters Burr, Benj. F. Brown, and Edwin Fearing, "under the style of Burr, Brown, & Co., for the purpose of manufacturing upholstery, carriage and

military trimmings, and to carry on the same business as pursued by the late firm of J. Baker & Son."

Messrs. Baker and Fearing have since deceased, and John O. Remington has become a member of the firm. The firm name remains the same. The spacious structure which the firm now occupy on Cottage Street was erected in 1865, and was dedicated Jan. 15, 1866.

The establishment of this industry in Hingham has been a public benefit from its inception. Its continuance through more than half a century has given steady employment to a host of operatives, and many deserving families have been assisted thereby. It would have been well for the town if other manufacturing interests in times past had been as firmly established as the one here referred to.

A manufactory of silk and worsted fringes, gimps, cords, tassels, etc. was commenced about 1846 in the Welcome Lincoln Building, lately David Cain's, on South Street, by the new firm of Lincoln, Bampton & Co., which, upon the retirement of Mr. Bampton was succeeded, May 31, 1847, by Lincoln, Leavitt, & Mayhew. After the dissolution of this copartnership, the firms which followed were Lincoln & Leavitt, and Lincoln, Wilder, & Co. Shortly after the death of Capt. Barnabas Lincoln, May 13, 1850, the business was removed to Cazneau's Building, and on Dec. 6, 1850, the remaining members of the firm of Lincoln, Wilder, & Co. dissolved their copartnership. Farrar & Company, of Boston, were the next proprietors. They sold out to J. Sprague & Co., who were located on the original site of the industry at the corner of North and Main streets. Their successors were Leach & Nesmith. The business was afterwards disposed of to Messrs. Burr, Brown, & Co., and the industry, which at first looked so promising as an activity for the west part of the town, entered into the history of the past.

R. & W. Bampton were manufacturers of silk fringes and ladies' dress-trimmings in the Thaxter (now Thayer) Building at the corner of North and Main streets in 1857. As a firm, they remained in Hingham but a short time.

Sewing-silk was manufactured at Hingham Centre in 1843, and perhaps later, by Lincoln Jacob. It was spun from cocoons which Mr. Jacob raised. His plantation of mulberry trees from which the worms were fed, was on the northerly side of Main near Pleasant Street, and the silk which he produced was said to be fully equal to the imported article. Owing to the uncertainty of the mulberry tree in this locality, and the limited encouragement which the industry received, the project here as well as elsewhere throughout New England was abandoned.

A manufactory of woollen and knit goods was commenced in December, 1868, by Washington Brown and Frederick Long, in the building owned by George Bassett, which had formerly been one of the factory buildings of J. Baker & Son, and afterwards of

Burr, Brown, & Co. on the southerly side of Main Street. This copartnership, under the firm name of Frederick Long & Co., continued until March 22, 1870, when Mr. Brown withdrew. Mr. Long subsequently carried on the business here until his new factory building on Elm Street was completed, which was in the spring of 1873. Feb. 9, 1874, the business was organized as the Hingham Manufacturing Co., with David Whiton as its president, and Andrew C. Cushing as treasurer. This company had but a brief existence. Dec. 30, 1875, the factory building belonging to the "Hingham Woollen Co." on Elm Street, occupied by Frederick Long, was sold at auction to Whittemore, Cabot, & Co., of Boston. The purchasing firm dealt largely in wool and knit-wool goods, so that the product of the Hingham factory, which they carried on for a while, was in their line of business. A few years later, however, the building was again closed. Subsequently Charles E. Stevens bought the factory and rented it to Henry C. Lahee, and afterwards to Lahee & Eady. They adopted the name of "South Shore Mills," introduced new machinery, and manufactured cardigan jackets, leggins, and underwear. This firm gave up business in 1888, and the machinery was sold.

The factory remained vacant again until August, 1891. At that time the Shawmut Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of leatherette, moved its machinery to Hingham, and established its works in this building. This company had been for fifteen years in business at Turner's Falls, Mass., before moving to Hingham. It continues here at the present time (1893).

For more than two centuries after Hingham was first settled, the products of its various coopering industries were widely known and extensively used. As a local specialty the business in its different departments gave employment to a larger number of persons than did any other mechanical pursuit in the town. The ware was usually collected by our local traders and shipped by them, in the small vessels belonging here, to Boston, or other distributing points along the seaboard, even as far south sometimes as the West India Islands. Not infrequently the small trader or producer made an occasional land trip to Boston with a load of ware, especially in the winter season, when his stock was accumulating too rapidly. It was frequently disposed of, however, along the road in exchange for corn, flour, and other staple commodities which were salable at home. In fact, the "Hingham Bucket" was a necessity throughout New England. So also were the large and small tubs, the hoop and nest boxes, the dumb-bettys, wash-tubs, keelers, piggins, etc. It was not until about 1840 that these were sold in unbroken lots at the wholesale stores in Boston. Previously, for nearly forty years, purchases at wholesale as well as at retail were made from on board the Hingham Station Packets at Long Wharf, and this in a great measure superseded the earlier plan of shipment. To give a full account of

this industry, of those who were engaged in it, and of the many little workshops once so plentifully scattered through the town, would fill a volume.

Among the persons early engaged in this pursuit, were Thomas Lincoln the "Cooper" and his grandson John, Cornelius Cattlebury, Edward Gold, "pail-maker," Josiah Leavitt and his son Josiah, John Leavitt, "set-work cooper," and his son John, John Smith, Samuel Tower, Jacob Stodder, Matthew Whiton, and his son Isaac, Abraham Leavitt, Elisha Burr, Isaiah Stodder, "pail-maker."

With the exception of barrel coopers, who are noticed under the head of Fisheries, some of the larger manufacturers of this ware since 1830 have been Crocker Wilder, Sr., on Friend near Main Street; C. & A. Wilder, also at South Hingham, who made the first pails with brass hoops and a brass bail (probably about 1834); and C. Wilder & Son and Anthony J. Sprague at Cushing's Pond. Peter Hobart and Jacob Hersey were copartners and manufacturers of buckets and boxes for many years on Main near Hersey Street. Elijah Whiton manufactured buckets for a few years at the entrance of Hersey, near Hobart Street. His factory was destroyed by fire Oct. 23, 1855. Edmund Hersey commenced the manufacture of boxes on Hersey Street in 1850, by hand. Steam was afterwards introduced, and from machinery of his own invention he has prepared and sent to market a million and a half of strawberry, salt, and fig boxes in a single year. Mr. Hersey was succeeded by Seymour & Cain. Cotton Hersey was a manufacturer of wooden toy ware on Hersey Street, and Samuel Hersey now follows this pursuit on the same street. William S. Tower carries on quite an extensive business in the manufacture of wooden toy ware at his factory near Cushing's Pond. Nelson Corthell also manufactures tubs, pails, etc., on Hersey Street.

The coopering industry, however, as a local pursuit in Hingham, seems to be rapidly declining in importance from year to year, and the prospect of its future continuance is far from promising. What it has been in the past is shown by the following: Value of all wooden ware manufactured in Hingham for the year ending April 1, 1837, \$30,000; number of hands employed eighty. For the year ending April 1, 1845, value \$25,066; employed, eighty-four. For the year ending June 1, 1855, value \$35,100; employed, sixty-five.

Until the present century, the conveniences which are now enjoyed in the department of housekeeping, known as cabinet ware, were quite limited. Most families in comfortable circumstances, however, had their hand-made chairs, tables, bureaus, chests of drawers, etc., of hard wood, which in many instances are still held as heirlooms by their descendants. These were manufactured by the local cabinet or chair makers who made a specialty of this kind of work. They were skilfully wrought, and not infrequently

of elaborate design. Among the persons who followed this pursuit in Hingham before the introduction of modern machinery, were Caleb Andrews, Jacob Beal, John Beal, Elisha Cushing and his son Theodore, Jerom Cushing, Ned Cushing, Abner Hersey, Caleb Hobart, Seth Kingman, Caleb Lincoln, Lot Lincoln, Peter Lincoln, Jared Jernegan, Joshua Thayer, and probably others.

After improved methods and power were introduced, and the furniture dealers of Boston became wholesale purchasers, enabling them to supply distant markets, the demand for a greater production increased, and several manufactories were established here. The best known of these were carried on by Caleb Hobart, Jr. and his son Seth L. Hobart, on South Street, West Hingham; Nehemiah Ripley, Jr., afterwards N. Ripley, Jr., & Co., on South Street near Thaxter's Bridge, and later on Fountain Square; Mead & Vose, at the corner of North and Main Streets; Ripley & Newhall, near Hobart's Bridge; Abner L. Leavitt, at Hingham Centre; Samuel Bronsdon, at Hobart's Bridge; George Studley, Josiah L. Goold, and Augustus L. Hudson.

In 1837, Hingham had three manufactories of chairs and cabinet ware. In 1845 there were four, and in 1855 but two. The latter, however, gave employment to thirty-four persons. Manufacturing in this line, to any extent, is now among the past industries of the town.

Doors, blinds, and sashes were manufactured for more than thirty years at the sawing, turning, and mortising mill of Benjamin Parker on South Street, near Thaxter's Bridge. Mr. Parker's sons Benjamin and Rufus L. succeeded to the business, which was quite a successful industry before their removal from town. The mill was supplied with steam power, and from six to eight hands were employed.

The business of planing, sawing, and turning was carried on for a while in the building formerly known as the Willard Academy on Main Street near the Old Meeting-house, by Walton V. Mead, by Jesse Churchill, and afterwards by Job S. Whiton. This was between 1843 and 1847.

Thomas J. Leavitt has also followed this pursuit for many years at Shingle-mill Pond.

Carriages and chaises were imported from the mother country before the Revolution, and but little was done here in the way of manufacturing in this line of business, until a more recent period, except, perhaps, in the making of horse and ox carts, sleighs, and sleds. In 1749 there were three residents of the town who owned vehicles called chairs. They were Capt. Ebenezer Beal, Dr. Ezekiel Hersey, and Major Samuel Thaxter. Two chaises were also owned at the same time, probably with square tops and wooden springs; one by Col. Benjamin Lincoln, the other by Dr. Hersey. There is a tradition which says Rev. Henry Colman owned the first four-wheel wagon in Hingham, which he after-

wards sold to Hawkes Fearing; and that Mr. Fearing subsequently bought another, which was the second four-wheel wagon in the town.

Wheelwrights, however, are known to have pursued their vocation here soon after the first settlement in 1635; and among those who followed this early industry were Matthew Cushing and his nephew Matthew Cushing, John Low, Andrew Lane, and Stephen Stodder of the second precinct. Then came Jacob Leavitt and his son Ezra Leavitt; Bela Cushing at South Hingham; and later still, Charles Howard. Carriage-makers frequently do the work of wheelwrights, and are included among the following: C. & L. Hunt, William Sprague, Bela H. Whiton, Demerick Marble, George A. Tower, James A. Robertson, Our & Stodder.

For the year ending April 1, 1845, there were in Hingham three establishments for the manufacture of carriages; hands employed, seven. In 1855 there was but one; hands employed, four.

It was not until the present century that any considerable amount of business was carried on here in the manufacture of leather, or in any of its dependent branches. Tanning and currying as an individual industry to supply the demand of the local cordwainer, was generally done in connection with some other pursuit. It was necessarily confined to the number of hides and skins which the near-by farmer or butcher could supply; and not until a comparatively recent date were these imported, or steam and improved machinery introduced. Among those who have carried on tanning and currying in Hingham were George Bramhall and his son Joshua, John Leavitt,¹ Solomon Cushing, his son Joseph, and grandson Joseph, John Wheelwright, Thomas Hersey, his son Laban, and grandson Laban, David Hobart and his son David, Job Loring, his sons Job and Elpalet, and grandson Alfred,² John and Abel Fearing, "over the river," Seth Lincoln, Nehemiah Cushing,³ Laban Stodder, and perhaps others.

Henry Thaxter was known in early life as a "leather dresser." His tan vats were on the easterly side of the town brook, near Broad Bridge. He also was a copartner with Abner Loring. They were manufacturers of leather breeches, which were extensively worn here before the present century. Silas H. Sherman was for several years, and until quite recently, a manufacturer of shoe stock on Gardner Street; so also was William Cooper, on French Street.

Currying, as a specialty, was carried on by Benjamin King, Jerom Leavitt, and Daniel Sprague, in the Middle Ward; also for

¹ Hingham valuations for the year 1754 show that "18 acres of land by Leavitt's Tan Yard" were taxed by the assessors.

² The last and by far the most extensive of these establishments was that of Alfred Loring, on Main Street, South Hingham. Here all the modern improvements for hastening production were in use, and the industry in its different departments, including currying, gave employment to about twenty men.

³ Nehemiah Cushing's tannery was located over Liberty Pole Hill. He was succeeded by Laban Stodder, who afterwards removed his business to the old Lewis place on Main Street, near Tower's Bridge.

several years by Robert W. Lincoln & Co., in the brick building on West Street; and by Douglas Easton, in the store formerly occupied by Capt. Seth S. Hersey, on Main Street, South Hingham.

The manufacture of boots and shoes has never proved to be a successful industry in Hingham. It may have been from a want of local encouragement, or from various other causes known to those who have had experience in the business. No citizen of the town, however, who has its welfare and prosperity in view, can regret this more than the permanent resident, whether he be a mechanic, trader, landowner, or laborer; for it is to the credit of this industry that other local pursuits are benefited wherever it is established; that houses and lands which have diminished in value return to their former or increased rates; and that to the rising generation it offers greater opportunities for employment. It also stimulates to new growth and activity in every community where it is permanently located.

There have been many enterprising residents of the town since its settlement in 1635 who were known in olden times as "cordwainers." Their names, with their occupation given in most instances, appear in Volumes II. and III. of this history.

Of those who were manufacturers for Boston, New York, and more distant markets, the first firm in the North Ward was Hudson & Humphrey, located on South Street, West Hingham. They were in the business about seventeen years, but were obliged to yield to the pressure of the hard times in 1837, and the year following their factory and store was closed. Mr. Hudson afterwards followed the pursuit for a while in the same locality. Other persons and firms whose manufactories were at West Hingham were L. & W. D. Stodder, Brant & Lincoln, James S. Lincoln, Martin Wilder, Melzar and Martin Stodder, Robert Clark, E. F. Tirrell, George Adams, and Mead & Whiton. Whiton & Bullard and Alfred Hill & Co. were in the building next north of the Universalist Church. John A. Hollis was also a manufacturer of boots in this locality. George A. Wolfe was in the business for several years on Lincoln Street. Gardner & Abbott were manufacturers of ladies' and children's boots and shoes at No. 7 Central Row, Broad Bridge (near the corner of Main and South streets). After this copartnership was dissolved, Mr. Abbott continued the pursuit in the same building in connection with other business.

At Hingham Centre, William O. Nash, of Weymouth, and William Whiton, of Hingham, commenced manufacturing boots and shoes on Main Street, in 1841, under the firm name of Whiton & Nash, which continued until 1848, when Mr. Whiton withdrew, and a new firm consisting of Mr. Nash and Joseph H. French was formed, under the style of Nash, French, & Co. In 1854 the business was sold to George H. French, who carried on the manufacture until his decease in 1869. Others who were in the same business at the Centre were George H. Pratt, Wight & Sprague, Sprague, Dayton, & Co., Hutchings & Cloudman from 1861 to 1870,

followed by M. C. Cloudman, who afterwards sold out to Peter N. Sprague. John M. Mayhew manufactured boots and shoes for a while on Hersey Street.

In the South Ward there were engaged in this industry as manufacturers, Hersey & Lane, Hersey & Cushing, Caleb Hersey, at Queen Ann's Corner; Aaron Swan, Solomon Gardner,—— Belcher, on Gardner Street; Whitcomb & Bates, who were on Friend, near Main Street, ten years. They were succeeded by Whitman, Whitcomb, & Co. Edmund French also carried on the business to some extent in connection with other pursuits.

Among those who have been engaged in the manufacture of saddlery, harnesses, and trunks in Hingham were Thomas Loring and his grandson Thomas, both of whom were known as saddlers. They were located where now stands Agricultural Hall, at the corner of East and Leavitt streets. Joshua Loring, son of the last-named Thomas, was a harness maker; and Zenas Loring, a son of Joshua, was best known as a saddler, although he probably followed to some extent the special vocation of his father. Joshua Sprague, who lived on Main Street, nearly opposite the spot where stands the Public Library, was a chaise and harness maker. Josiah Siders was a manufacturer of trunks in the North Ward; he also repaired harnesses and other leather goods. David A. Hersey made a specialty of the manufacture of harnesses at his shop on Main Street, Hingham Centre, following the pursuit for more than sixty years. William D. Stodder carried on this industry on Fort Hill Street, as did Isaiah G. Tower, and Reuben Tower, Jr., near Hobart's Bridge.

At the present time (1893) Henry Cushing, on Main Street, near Pear Tree Hill, and James Nelson, on Water Street, near the harbor, are the only practical manufacturers and repairers of saddlery and harnesses in town.

According to the statistics of Massachusetts for the year ending June 1, 1855, there were tanneries in Hingham, 2; hides tanned, 10,100; value, \$47,000. Currying establishments, 3; value of leather curried, \$86,000; hands employed, 19. Boots made, 300 pairs; shoes made, 69,317 pairs; value of boots and shoes made, \$95,480; males employed, 205; females, 31. Manufacturers of saddles, harnesses, and trunks, 4; hands employed, 7.

Hingham records furnish but little concerning the early history of ship building; but from this source, from old diaries and private account-books, the following is gathered:—

Thomas Turner probably built vessels on land granted him by the town in 1637, at Goose Point, on the westerly side of the harbor. He removed to Boston about ten years after, where, in 1650, he completed a contract for building a "barke."

William Pitt had liberty to build ships here as early as 1675.

The selectmen of the town under date of May 3, 1680, voted to allow Joshua Hobart, of Hingham, mariner, an abatement on his

tax, "out of ye 4 single Country rates as his part, to be repaid him for the rating of his Shippe."

In 1693, Joseph Blaney was granted permission to build a vessel or two near the mill at the cove. That he accepted the grant is shown by the following:—

Sept. 7, 1696. Ephraim Marsh of Hingham conveys to Ephraim Lincoln of Hingham, for £30 — a $\frac{1}{4}$ part of my sloop Tryall of Hingham, lately *built by Joseph Blaney*, together with $\frac{1}{4}$ of her mast, boom, boltsprit, sailes, Riggin, cables, Ankors, connoo taikling and Apparrell, and all other Appurtinances whatsoever to the s^d quarter part Belonging, etc.

Witnesses :

Samuel Eells.

John Beale.

(signed) EPHRAIM MARSH

SEAL.

Ebenezer Orton, whose death by drowning on the 7th of August, 1694, is mentioned on the records of the town, had that morning signed a contract at Boston for building a "barque" in Hingham.

June 7, 1708, "A committee was chosen by the Town to appoint a place where Joseph Souter may build a vessel at Ship Cove, in Conahasset," which was then the Second Precinct of Hingham.

James Stetson and James Hall were also early shipwrights of the Second Precinct.

John Langlee and his son John were early engaged in this business near the mill at the harbor, in connection with other pursuits.

During the middle and latter part of the last century, Capt. Francis Barker, and, afterwards, his son Capt. Francis, built vessels at the foot of Ship Street. Capt. Francis, last named, was succeeded by John Souther, whose sons, John and Leavitt, also built square-rigged vessels as well as schooners and sloops in this locality. Following the Southers in succession at this yard were Curtis & Barstow, Barnes & Litchfield, William Hall, who subsequently removed to the easterly side of the harbor, and George Bassett, who was the last occupant of this yard and built his last vessel, the schooner "Northern Light," here.

Early in the last century Jeremiah Stodder was a master shipwright. He was located on Weir River, at Canterbury's Island, and also on the bend of the river, near what is now Rockland Street. He was succeeded by his son Jeremiah. James, another member of the family, was established in the same business at Cohasset, when it was known as the Second Precinct of Hingham. On Nov. 10, 1859, A. Hodgman & Co. launched the ship "Solferino" from their yard near the Wheelock place, at Weir River. She was of 775 tons burden, and the largest ship ever launched here.

Otis Lincoln built vessels at Broad Cove prior to 1800. His workshop was on "Crow Point Lane," now Lincoln Street.

Capt. Joseph Bassett established a shipyard at what is now

Bassett's Wharf, on "Cove Street," soon after the Revolution. His launching ways were attached to the wharf, or slip, and when all was ready the vessel was pulled off by two lines, and dropped into the water. Captain Bassett was succeeded by his son Daniel.

From 1832 to 1836 inclusive, there was a shipyard on the western side of the cove, within a short distance from the spot where Hon. John D. Long resides. It was occupied by Charles Keen for about two years, and afterwards by Barnes & Jenkins. Before commencing work at this place, Keen had built the schooners "Henry Clay" and "Banner" at Davis's, near Commercial Wharf, on Summer Street. Lawler, of Chelsea, also built a clipper yacht at Davis's, which was launched May 1, 1853. She was afterwards known as the "Olata."

William Hall, previously mentioned, carried on a large business at shipbuilding on the easterly side of the harbor, about midway between Barnes's Rocks and the present steamboat landing. The "Waldron," built by Mr. Hall in 1844, was the largest ship ever launched in Hingham harbor.

The early settlers of Hingham were principally farmers and mechanics. Their former homes in Norfolk County, England, were more than thirty miles from the sea, and in the midst of an agricultural community. Upon their arrival in the Massachusetts Bay, there were but eleven places that preceded the one which was to be their new home. These were all within a comparatively short distance from Boston; hence the settlement at Bare Cove was not on account of its nearness to the fishing grounds, but rather from its easy approach by water to the port of entry and large market place, Boston.

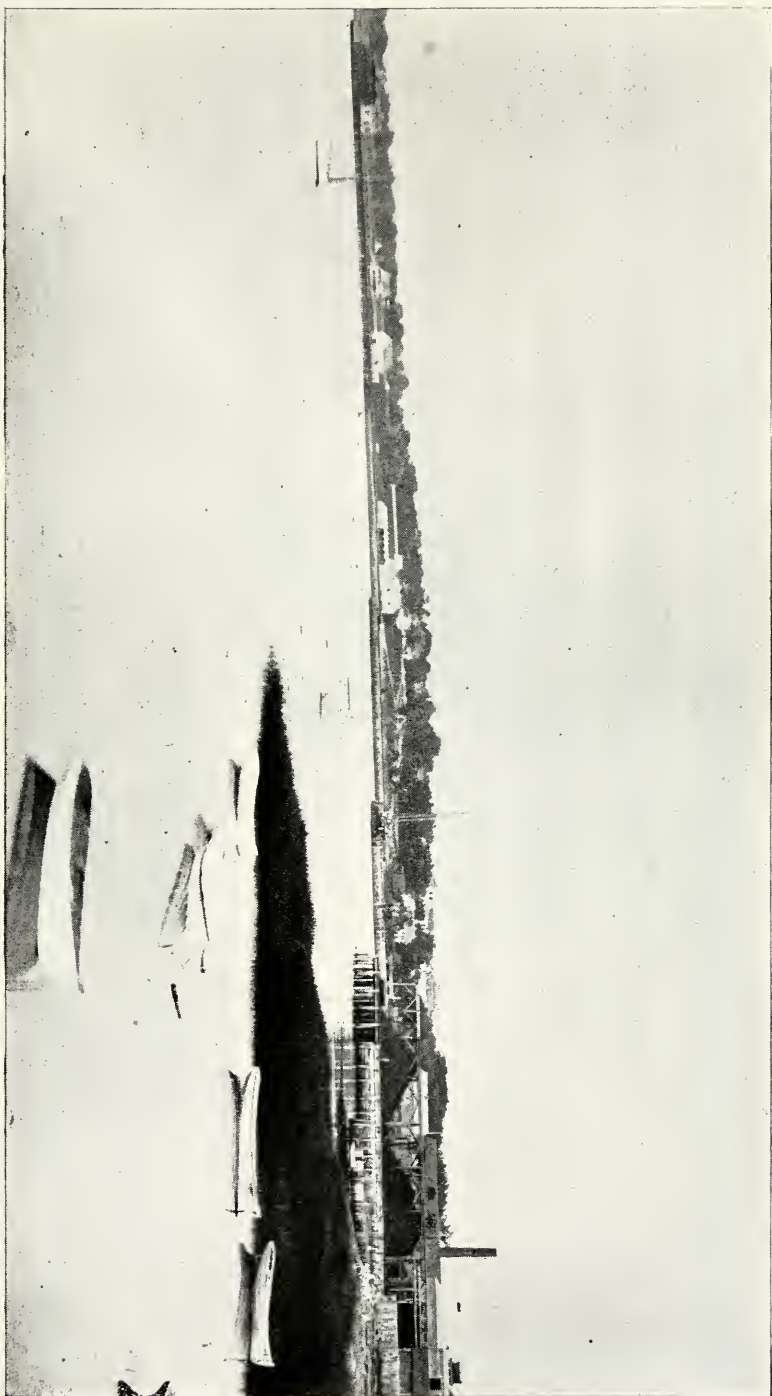
For more than a century after the town was incorporated, fishing, except around the islands and inlets lying between Hingham and Hull, or from the more venturesome haunts which skirt the rocky coast from Nantasket to the Glades, was, in most instances, a pastime rather than a permanent occupation. This is shown by wills and conveyances as well as by our local records.

At the expiration of a century, which usually covers about three generations, Hingham valuations give the tonnage of vessels and the names of their owners, as follows:—

1737 : Y ^e burden of sundry vessels, viz. —	Tons.
John Stephens ¹	24
Canterbury Stodder	18
Rodger nichols	15
Thos Humphry	80
David Bate	7
Nathaniel nichols	4
Jeremiah Stodder, Junr., one	16
another	12

¹ Should probably read "Stephenson."

HINGHAM HARBOR.



John Chubbuck, Junr.	6
John Stowel	15
Samuel Thaxter, Esqr.	18
Joseph Lewis	12
Elisha Beal	09
William Humphrey	09

The ratable estate of Hingham, taken by Act of the General Court, March 28, 1749, gives the following:—

“Tons of vessels engaged in foreign trade, 240; otherwise, 116 tons of decked vessels, 107 tons of open-decked vessels.”

It will be seen by the foregoing that the amount of tonnage engaged in foreign trade had increased in a greater ratio than did that of the smaller or fishing craft, and this comparative difference continued for some years.

According to old account-books, it was seldom that any one dealer in town recorded the sale of more than five or ten barrels of mackerel in a season before the middle of the last century.

After Capt. Francis Barker came to Hingham (about 1750) and established a shipyard at the foot of Ship Street, the fishing business began to assume some importance. In 1753 Hezekiah Leavitt built a warehouse near the shipyard for the convenience of his lumber, shipping, and fishing business. Deacon Solomon Cushing also owned another warehouse, and tradition says that Major Samuel Thaxter soon after erected another at or near his wharf at Broad Cove. March 16, 1752, a fishing company was formed, consisting of Capt. John Thaxter, Dr. Ezekiel Hersey, Elisha Leavitt, Capt. Francis Barker, and Deacon Solomon Cushing. The “shallop” and “dog’s body” were to some extent soon superseded by larger craft, and the business probably gave satisfactory returns until it was brought to a close by the war of the Revolution. In 1768 there were 30 vessels owned in the Second Precinct (Cohasset), aggregating 305 tons; the smallest of these was 4 tons, and the largest 35 tons burden.

When peace was restored the fishing industry was again revived. At this period, the firm of Leavitt & Rice appear as large owners of vessels engaged in the cod, hake, and mackerel fisheries. Among their fleet of new schooners built between 1783 and 1788, were the “Betsey,” “Two Friends,” “Hingham,” “Good Hope,” “Atlantic,” “Greyhound,” “Success,” and “Phoenix.” Thomas Loring owned the new schooners “Fox,” “Junior,” “Ranger,” and “Sophia,” also the sloop “Friendship.” Other owners of vessels from 1788 to 1812 were Peter Cushing, Jacob Leavitt, Martin Lincoln, Ezra Hudson, Joseph Lovis, Luther Lincoln, Reuben Stoddard, John Souther, Thomas Thaxter, Wilson Whiton, Elijah Lewis, Joseph Bassett, Jotham Lincoln, Elijah Whiton, Benjamin Jones, Moses Whiton, Jr., Abel Lincoln, Matthew Burr & Co., and Elijah Beal.

During the last war with England several Hingham vessels were captured and burned; but nearly all those which hailed from here

were either hauled up in the town dock or safely moored out of the enemy's reach at Broad Cove. Owing to frequent excursion parties from the enemy's cruisers, which lay just outside of Boston Light, there was but little traffic between here and Boston by water. Occasionally, however, when a favoring breeze offered, one or two of our fast-sailing packets would accept these chances, and they were always successful. The new sloop "Washington," afterwards a packet, was hauled off the ways before being completed for fear of what might happen. She was taken up Weymouth Back River after dark and concealed in one of its numerous inlets.

After the contention for "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights" with the mother country had been satisfactorily adjusted, the fishing business again received attention; and from the fourteen vessels employed here during the year 1815 the number was increased in 1830 to sixty-five. During the latter year, 45,376 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels of mackerel were packed; but in 1831, with sixty-one vessels, the catch was 52,663 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels. From this time the business began slowly to decline. The small *high quarter-deck* and *pink stern* schooners with three sails, and carrying from eight to ten hands, were gradually replaced by more modern-built vessels having five or six sails, and crews of from twelve to sixteen men. This of itself, however, had but little to do with the decline, which, it is more than probable, resulted from the decease of those who had for years been prominent in the business; also from the larger amount of capital required in comparison with former periods, and from the greater risks and uncertainties attending the pursuit.

In 1836, fifty vessels, aggregating 2,984 tons, took 14,436 barrels of mackerel and 2,900 quintals of codfish; 450 men were employed. For 1841, the catch of mackerel was 7,130 barrels. In 1844, twenty-eight vessels, aggregating 1,639 tons and employing 311 men, packed 9,341 barrels of mackerel. Thirty-four vessels were engaged in the pursuit in 1847, landing 19,931 $\frac{1}{4}$ barrels of mackerel. For 1852, thirty-seven vessels were employed. In 1854, twenty vessels took of mackerel 5,415 barrels, and of codfish 1,250 quintals; the tonnage of these vessels was 1,495, and the number of hands employed 264. In 1858, there was a gain in the catch, 7,920 $\frac{5}{8}$ barrels having been packed at the harbor.

After 1814, and until the business was discontinued, the persons and firms most prominently interested in the fisheries were, Beal & Thaxter; Lincoln & Gardner; Thomas Loring & Son; Ensign Barnes; Scarlet Hudson; Gardner & Sprague; John Bassett; Ezra Whiton; Whiton & Fearing; Moses L. Humphrey; Whittemore & Loring; Lincoln & Souther; Francis G. Ford; E. & L. J. Barnes; L. J. & I. Barnes; Lincoln & Whiton; Ford, Bassett, & Nye; H. & J. Nye; R. & C. Lane; Ford & Thomas; Ford, Thomas, & Hobart; George Lincoln; Nye, Beal, & Bassett; Marsh & May-

hew; Caleb B. Marsh; Rufus Lane, Jr.; Peter L. Whiton; Atkinson Nye.

Fish-flakes for "curing" cod and hake were established at Major's Wharf; also nearly opposite the Hingham landing or loading place, which was in the vicinity, and west of the present Steamboat Wharf.

There are records in Hingham which show that some of the residents of this town were interested in the whaling business during the last century. Very little, however, is known about the industry here, either as to how many persons there were who followed the pursuit, or who gave financial encouragement to it. Two illustrations given below will throw some light upon the subject:—

"Apr: 1738. Jno: Marble of this Place Died suddenly att Cape Cod a Whaling, anno *Ætatis* 4-?" (Record of Rev. Nehemiah Hobart, of the Second Precinct.)

[Abstract.] "Isral" Nichols, mariner, Thomas Andrews, yeoman, and Elisha Leavitt, blacksmith, all of Hingham, charter "the sloop 'Betty & Ruth,' of 50 tons burden, as she now lyes in Boston, for a Whaling Voyage on the Banks to the Southward for to catch Whales for three or four months more or less." This agreement, which was dated Feb. 17, 1743-44, permits the vessel "to go into Cape Cod or any other harbor suitable to try out oyle which they may gett on the voyage." The "Betty & Ruth" belonged to "Israel Nichols & Comp'y,"—Timothy and Ebenezer Prout, of Boston, being part owners.

Masts and spars were made in Hingham, up to 1820 and after, by the local shipwrights, principally from trees grown in this town, or its vicinity.

The pump and block business was also a local industry, John Leavitt having been engaged in the pursuit at Hingham Centre before the close of the last century. Other workers of wood, wheelwrights, coopers, etc., had previously made this specialty a part of their employment.

William Davis came here in 1829 and located as a manufacturer of masts and spars as well as of pumps and blocks. His wharf and shop were on Summer Street.

Charles Howard manufactured bait-mills at Hingham Centre. He was succeeded by his brother, Waters Howard.

Abner L. Leavitt also manufactured ships' wheels for Boston market on Main Street, Hingham Centre.

Barrel-coopering was carried on principally at the head of, or near all the wharves at the cove where mackerel were landed and packed. It was carried on with but few exceptions for the special accommodation of those who owned or occupied the wharves. As a pursuit, it was dependent somewhat upon the success of the fisheries; but from fifteen to twenty hands were usually given steady employment in the shops during the greater part of the

year.¹ M. L. & C. Humphrey, in addition to barrel-coopering, were also large manufacturers of fish-kits. This industry, which was commenced at the harbor about 1840, was afterwards removed to Concord, N. H.

Sail-making, as an industry connected with the maritime interests of the town, has an interesting history covering a period of more than a century. In addition to the local demand, there were frequent calls at the lofts to have sails made or repaired for vessels belonging in Boston, Weymouth, Hull, and elsewhere. Among those who have been prominently engaged in this pursuit at the harbor, were William Lovis, Melzar Gardner, George Lincoln, Caleb B. Marsh, Leavitt Hobart, John M. Mayhew, Benjamin F. Palmer, and Henry Nye.

In 1748 there were eighteen hundred superficial feet of wharf owned in Hingham. The owners of this property were taxed in 1754 as follows:—

Hezekiah Leavitt, 1 wharf	£9-00-00
Samuel Bate, of the second precinct, 1 wharf	£3-00-00
Elisha Leavitt, $\frac{1}{2}$ a wharf	£3-00-00
Capt. Francis Barker, $\frac{1}{2}$ a wharf	£3-00-00

Several persons were also taxed about this time for a right in the flats.

In 1792 Loring & Thaxter, "merchants," and Jacob Leavitt, and the company of Andrews & Loring, "merchants," and Jotham Lincoln, "mariner," and Beza Lincoln, "mariner," and Reuben Stodder, Jr., "shipwright," and Elijah Waters, Jr., "gentleman," enjoy in common a certain wharf at the town cove known by the name of the *new wharf*, which ownership they agree among themselves to divide. Said wharf is bounded S.E. on the road; N.E. on the cove; N.W. by Jairus Leavitt's wharf partly, and partly by the cove; S.W. on land belonging to heirs of Elisha Leavitt.

Down to 1850 the wharves in Hingham, other than those previously mentioned, were known as Major's,² Souther's,² Long,² Nye's,² Bassett's, Humphrey's, Union (or Barnes's), Central, Packet, Mill (or Town), Jackson, Commercial, Davis's, Foundry, Lane's, and Hersey's; also the steamboat piers at Barnes's Rocks;² and at Loring's² near the entrance to Mansfield's cove.

The manufacture of salt in Hingham was commenced by R. & C. Lane at Broad Cove, near "Major's Wharf," probably soon after the close of the last war with England. In 1825 the fishing business had so far increased in importance that other works were

¹ The names of the master workmen who followed barrel-coopering as an occupation are given in Vols. II. and III. of this History.

² Since gone to decay.

erected by M. & F. Burr upon their land on the northerly side of Mansfield's Cove, nearly opposite the old steamboat landing. Subsequently other works were built by Scarlet Hudson on the west-erly side of the harbor, between Goose Point and the entrance to Broad Cove. Hudson's salt works were afterwards sold to Orin Sears, who was the last person engaged in the manufacture of salt here. The product of the three establishments in 1836 was 20,077 bushels; but owing to the subsequent decline of the fish-eries and the increased importation of salt, the two which re-mained in 1854 produced only 1,500 bushels.

The manufacture of cordage in Hingham was commenced be-fore the close of the last century by Hawkes Fearing. A vessel from Copenhagen loaded with hemp had been wrecked on Long Beach (Nantasket), and as the cargo came ashore in fair condition it was sold, as it was landed, to Mr. Fearing. The venture proved to be a successful one, and was the prime cause of establishing this industry in Hingham Centre. At first the process of work-ing this hemp into cordage was performed in the open air. Mr. Fearing's journal, however, shows the exact date in which he erected the first building for manufacturing cordage here as follows: "1794, October 11. Raised 50 feet of my Rope Walk."

After Mr. Fearing's decease the business was carried on by his sons, Hawkes, David, Morris, and Albert; other additions were afterwards made to the buildings, and the production was greatly increased. The statistics of Massachusetts for the year ending April 1, 1845, show that there was one manufactory of cordage in Hingham; that its product was 150 tons, valued at \$28,000, and that the amount of capital invested in the pursuit was \$10,000; the number of hands employed was twenty-two.

The Hingham Cordage Company was incorporated May 25, 1853, its principal stockholders being members of the Fearing and Whiton families of this town, who had previously been inter-ested in the business here. The continued prosperity of the com-pany down to the present time is owing to the foresight, business energy, and enterprise of the late David Whiton, who was for many years its president.

On Sunday, June 4, 1865, the works of the Hingham Cordage Company, embracing the rope-walk, about one thousand feet long, together with the storehouse containing a large quantity of Manilla hemp, was entirely destroyed by fire. The brick building, con-taining the spinning and engine rooms, and most of the machin-ery, however, was but partially burned. In the storehouse there was hemp valued at over \$30,000, which was all consumed. About one hundred barrels of tar were destroyed. The buildings, stock, and machinery were insured for about \$70,000, but this amount did not cover the whole loss. About eighty hands were thrown out of employment. A new ropewalk was soon erected where the former one stood, and for some years afterwards the steam-

whistle sounded its daily call to work, and the hustle and hum of business activity was again established. For the past ten years the factory has not been in active operation, owing to the peculiar condition of affairs in the cordage manufacturing business, but the buildings have been kept in good repair and the machinery in perfect order, ready at any moment to be started again whenever the business conditions make it expedient.

The goods manufactured by this company have always been of the best quality, and the selling agents from the incorporation of the company have been the successive firms doing business in Boston with which the Whitons of this town have been connected, the present firm being M. F. Whiton & Co.

Other manufacturers of twine and cordage on a smaller scale have been Nicholas Wall, Henry Wall, James Dower, and James Graham, all of whom obtained much of their experience in the employ of the Hingham Cordage Company, and then established small ropewalks of their own.

The Hingham Jute and Bagging Company was incorporated Oct. 23, 1869, with a capital of \$25,000, afterwards increased to \$27,000, for the purpose, according to the Articles of Agreement, "of manufacturing cordage, bagging, and other textile fabrics" in the town of Hingham. The articles were signed by David Whiton, Thomas F. Whiton, Albert Fearing, Morris Fearing, John Rider, L. C. Whiton, and Lincoln Fearing. The company purchased land at Hingham Centre, near the Hingham Cordage Company's rope-walk, in the rear of Main Street, and also one of the factory buildings formerly occupied by Burr, Brown, & Co., which was removed to Hingham Centre, and with additions became the factory of this company. Here the manufacture of jute bagging was carried on for a few years, but was soon given up. The corporation was legally dissolved in May, 1879.

The manufacture of umbrellas and parasols was established in Hingham prior to 1818 by Benjamin S. Williams, on South Street near Hobart's Bridge, and gave steady employment to a large number of hands. It was incorporated as the Hingham Umbrella Manufacturing Company in 1825. The manufactured stock was sold principally in Boston.

Edward Cazneau succeeded Mr. Williams as the proprietor, and on June 13, 1828, gave public notice, by an advertisement in the "Hingham Gazette," that "all Umbrellas or Parasols sold here by retail will be kept in repair twelve months, gratis." The coverings used in the manufacture were of silk, oiled linen, and English gingham, in brown, blue, and green. There are several umbrellas now (1893) in use which were made at this manufactory, all of seventy years ago. The industry was discontinued here in 1842. For the year ending April 1, 1837, the number of

umbrellas and parasols manufactured was 18,600; these were valued at \$39,500. The number of hands employed was, males, twenty; females, fifty-three.

The first clock of Hingham manufacture of which there is any record was made by Dr. Josiah Leavitt. It was placed in the attic story of the Old Meeting-House in 1772 or 1773, and the dial appeared in the dormer-window facing the street, so that it was visible to the public. Dr. Leavitt afterwards removed to Boston, where he became somewhat noted as an organ-builder.

Capt. Joseph Lovis was a clock and watch maker or repairer and buckle-maker, on South Street, near where the Water-works building stands.

There is a clock at Hingham Centre which has in the back of the case the following inscription:—

THIS CLOCK WAS
MADE IN
1808.
THE RUNNING PARTS
WERE MADE [IN F. BURR
& Co's STORE] BY
JOSEPH BAYLEY.
THE CASE WAS MADE BY
THEODORE CUSHING,
1808.

The Joseph Bayley referred to was probably from Hanover, where some of this family were well-known clock-makers. Several of the tall, old-fashioned timekeepers made by John and Calvin Bailey, with a full-moon or swinging ship on the face, are still seen in the dwellings of some of the older families in Hingham.

Joshua Wilder (known as Quaker Wilder) manufactured and repaired clocks, timepieces, and watches for many years on Main Street, near Wilder's Bridge, South Hingham. He was succeeded by his son Ezra. Reuben Tower was also in the same line of business on Main, near High Street. There are several repairers of clocks and watches in Hingham at the present time, but none that manufacture.

Loring Bailey, a native of Hull, came to Hingham about 1780 or soon after, and located as a silversmith and buckle-maker at "Broad Bridge." The silverware, spoons, etc., which he manufactured had his name stamped upon them. He died in Hingham, Jan. 3, 1814, aged seventy-four years. Among his apprentices were Caleb Gill, Leavitt Gill, and Samuel Norton, both of whom were clock and watch repairers, as well as silversmiths. The Messrs. Gill established their business on South Street, at the west part of the town. Mr. Norton's shop was on the rising ground, about where the middle of the road is now, in front of the Derby Academy. Elijah Lincoln, who served an apprenticeship in Boston at the trade of silversmith, returned to Hingham

about 1818, and established himself at his trade on South Street, about where the northerly corner of the West Schoolhouse yard is now. He followed the business until about 1833. Joseph B. Thaxter was the last person who carried on this pursuit here. He continued in it for a longer time than did any of his predecessors. His shop was on the northwesterly side of South Street, between Broad Bridge and Magoon's Bridge. His specialty was in the manufacture of spectacles for the Boston market. Silver spoons, of various sizes, made by Mr. Thaxter, and having his name stamped upon them, are still in use here. A large proportion of these bear the inscription, "Pure coin."

Hat-manufacturers in olden times were usually called "felt-makers," and their business, being principally local, was carried on without much outside help. They felted the material used, and shaped the bodies over blocks in accordance with the prevailing fashion of the day. After the last war with England the business of hat-making in Hingham began to assume some importance. It was carried on quite extensively in the north part of the town by Thomas Loud, and later by Atherton Tilden and Elijah L. Whiton; and in South Hingham by Andrew and Laban Cushing, at the corner of Main and Friend streets. The statistical tables relating to this industry in Hingham for the year ending April 1, 1837, furnish the following: number of hat-manufactories, 4; number of hats manufactured, 3,422; males employed, 7; females employed, 5. In 1845 there were three manufactories, employing twenty-three hands. The number of hats and caps made was 11,916, valued at \$26,500. This industry was discontinued here more than twenty years ago.

In the early history of the country the limited number of books in circulation were bound principally in London, England. The covers were of wood covered with paper, or pasteboard covered with leather. A majority of those published in the present century are cloth-covered. The business of book-binding in Hingham was carried on to a considerable extent between 1800 and 1870: first by John Cushing, on South Street; then by Elisha Cushing, at the corner of Main and South streets; and afterwards by Caleb Gill (1827), on Main Street at Broad Bridge, who was succeeded by C. and E. B. Gill (1829); afterwards by Elijah B. Gill (1839), in Tilden's Building, opposite the post-office; and lastly by Dixon L. Gill at the corner of South Street and Central Row.

On April 13, 1827, Caleb Beal announced through the columns of the "Hingham Gazette" that he "has taken the stand formerly occupied by T. A. Davis, near the harbor, where he intends to manufacture and keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of Tin Ware. Also Sheet Iron Stoves and Funnel manufactured to order," etc. At a later period Enos Loring was taken in

copartnership, and the firm name was Beal & Loring. The persons and firms who have since been manufacturers of tin-ware here in connection with the stove business are as follows: Enos Loring, Wilder & Stodder, Charles Gill, E. & I. W. Loring, Isaiah W. Loring, Rich & Marble.

Ploughs were manufactured by Charles Howard at Hingham Centre for about twenty-five years. At first they were of wood, but afterwards of cast-iron. That they were regarded as an improvement over other ploughs at the time they were in use, both as to the quality of work performed and to the saving of manual and team labor, is shown by the numerous published notices relating thereto, and especially to the improvements Mr. Howard afterwards made on his own early invention. At the ploughing match of the Plymouth County Cattle Show, held Oct. 2, 1833, when but four premiums were awarded, the *first* was to Charles Howard of Hingham for his plough, — Charles Fearing, ploughman; Joseph Cushing, driver. Also the *second* to Charles Howard of Hingham for his self-governing plough, — Nehemiah Ripley, ploughman and driver. The statistical tables of the State show that for the year ending April 1, 1837, the number of ploughs manufactured here was eight hundred; the value of these was estimated at \$10,000. Four hands were employed.

After 1840 the business began to decrease, and in 1854 the number manufactured was but twenty-five.

The early settlers of Hingham had obtained a good education before leaving the mother country. They were a well-to-do people, for that period, and upon their arrival here were in comfortable circumstances. They were industrious, persevering, frugal; and these traits were inherited in a great measure by their descendants. They brought with them from their former inland homes in Hingham, England, and its vicinity, a practical knowledge of agriculture and the mechanical arts. In many instances both callings were followed in the same family. As the population became greater the demand for skilled labor in the workshop increased, and special departments of industry came into prominence. And so for two centuries or more after the settlement of the town its manufacturing interests were not unlike those of other towns similarly situated and having about the same number of inhabitants. Its artisans were skilful and progressive, nor was capital wanting to encourage every worthy enterprise. Although the colonists were hampered by the restrictions of the home government upon the export of manufactured articles, the establishment of the independent government of the United States changed the laws of trade and commerce, and after the Revolution, even before the commencement of the present century, a more extended and flourishing business was inaugurated.

The preceding pages will indicate the many branches of manufactures and commerce which have had a substantial footing in Hingham in former years. Fate seems to have put her seal of disapproval, however, upon the town as a permanent manufacturing or commercial centre. The past fifty years have witnessed a decline and discontinuance of nearly all those interests, and Hingham seems destined to be a residential suburb of the neighboring city. Efforts have been made from time to time to encourage the introduction of manufactories, and committees have been appointed by the town to see what measures could be taken to establish them here, without substantial success. There seems to be nothing wanting in the situation of the town to render it a favorable spot for manufacturing industries. The means of transportation by land and water are good, yet only a few factories remain. When and by what means encouragement shall come to the manufacturer to settle again in Hingham cannot be foretold. Let us hope the future historian may look back with that satisfaction and pride upon a period of honest work by honest hands, in larger measure, with which we look back upon what was accomplished in the days of smaller things.

AGRICULTURE.

BY EDMUND HERSEY

APPEARANCE OF THE COUNTRY WHEN FIRST SETTLED.

THE first settlers of Eastern Massachusetts did not find the country covered with an unbroken forest; but from early writers we learn that there were large tracts of land entirely clear of trees and bushes, and that on the high lands, where any trees grew, in many places they stood at such distances apart that the grass grew very luxuriantly between them.

Mr. Grus, of Salem, wrote in 1627, "The country is very beautiful. Open lands, mixed in goodly woods, and again open plains, in some places five hundred acres, some more and some less. . . . Not much troublesome to clear for the plough. The grass and weeds grow up to a man's face. In the low lands, and by fresh rivers, there are large meadows without a tree or bush."

The burning of the grass and leaves by the Indians is mentioned by Morton in 1632. He says: "The savages burn over the country that it may not be overgrown with underwood." He also says: "It scorches the older trees, and hinders their growth. The trees grow here and there, as in English parks, and make the country very beautiful."

Wood, in 1634, said: "In many places divers acres are cleared, so that one may ride a hunting in most places of the land. There is no underwood, — save in the swamps and low grounds, — for it being the custom of the Indians to burn the woods in November, when the grass is withered and leaves dried." He also says: "There is good fodder in the woods where the trees are thin; and in the spring grass grows rapidly on the burnt land."

Thus it is evident that the first settlers of this town did not have to cut down the forest to clear the land before they could plant their crops; but they evidently found enough cleared to plant as many acres as they desired, and have enough left for pastures and mowing-fields.

CROPS GROWN.

The first settlers, copying from the Indians, planted as their principal crop, Indian corn. Wood says, "The first planters, for want of oxen, were compelled to dig up the land with the hoe." At a very early period it was found necessary to grow other crops besides Indian corn. Pumpkins were among the first of garden crops; these were followed by the parsnip, carrot, turnip, onion, beet, and cabbage. Potatoes were not introduced into New England until 1719; so the early settlers had to eat their meat and make their clam chowders without potatoes. It was not until a trifle more than a hundred years ago that the potato came into general use. Indian corn was the leading crop until the early part of the present century. In 1749 the number of bushels of corn grown in town was 11,693. One farmer raised 225 bushels, another 200, and there were twenty-six farmers that produced a hundred bushels or more each.

Other field crops grown were wheat, rye, oats, barley, beans, flax, and hemp. The two last named were grown and used for making clothing for the family for nearly two hundred years.

Apples were introduced at a very early period; large orchards existed as early as 1675. This fruit was not grown for the table, but for cider, which for more than a century and a half appears to have been the favorite beverage of all classes, — a single family often consuming a dozen barrels of cider in a year. Pear-trees were introduced soon after the town was settled; but most of the fruit was unfit to eat, and it was carried to the cider-mill, where the juice was pressed out, and permitted to ferment. This made a drink that many preferred to the best of cider.

Early in the present century peaches were grown in considerable quantities and quite successfully; the trees being grown from the seed, and not budded, became quite hardy. But when the practice of budding from choice fruit became general, the trees became less hardy, the blossom-buds were winter-killed, and many of the trees died of the yellows. During the past twenty-five years it has been very difficult to grow the peach in this town, except under the most favorable conditions.

The cultivation of improved varieties of the grape was not commenced until the beginning of the second quarter of the present century; but our ancestors found the native grape growing in great abundance, some varieties of which were very palatable.

The cultivation of the strawberry was commenced nearly a hundred years ago; but for a period of fifty years it found its way in but very few gardens, and in those few to only a limited extent. Since that period it has been more generally cultivated; a few cultivators have grown it for the market, but, with the exception of one or two years, not to an extent sufficient to supply the home market.

The tomato was introduced about fifty years ago under the name of the "love apple," and as a curiosity, rather than as an article of food.

One of the most important crops grown by the farmer from the settlement of the town to the present period (1893) has been the hay crop. At first, nearly all the hay that the farmer had to feed to his stock was salt hay and fresh meadow hay; and this was harvested so late in the season that its quality was very poor, compared with what it is to-day, so the stock came out in the spring very thin in flesh.

In the year 1773 there were grown 1,735 pounds of flax in town, and there were kept 177 yoke of oxen, 836 cows, 179 horses; there were 670 acres of land under tillage, 2,051 acres of mowing land, and 7,313 acres of pasture land. In 1749 there were kept in town 3,162 sheep.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL AND CULTIVATION OF CROPS.

The Indians in preparing the soil for a crop of Indian corn dug it up a few inches deep, and fertilized it by placing in each hill three little fishes (probably herring). This practice they taught the first settlers, who followed it until oxen were introduced, when the plough and ox labor were used instead of the hoe and hand labor, and the manure of the cattle was used instead of fish.

For two centuries the farmers prepared the soil for hoed crops by ploughing in the coarser portion of the barn-yard manure, and using the finer portion in the hills, where the seed-corn was dropped. Within fifty years it was almost the universal custom to plant all annual crops that were grown in hills on land in the same condition as the plough left it, except that a single furrow was made every four feet with a small one-horse plough; in this furrow, at distances of about four feet, was dropped the fine manure, upon which the seed was planted. Thus the crop, as it started to grow, was surrounded by earth that was hard and unfertilized, except what was at the bottom of the furrow. Under such unfavorable circumstances it is not surprising that the crops were small, when compared with those grown at the present day.

About fifty years ago some of the more intelligent farmers began to prepare the land for the growth of crops by spreading the manure broadcast, and mixing it with the soil by harrowing the surface until it became loose and fine; this was found to secure better crops than the old practice of ploughing in a portion and placing the remainder in the hill.

In the year 1840 a small quantity of guano was brought into this town, and being of a good quality, it was found to produce wonderful results when used in small quantities; but in a few years the quality deteriorated so much that the farmers bought

very little. About this time coarse ground bone was introduced and carefully tried, to test its value; for rye it was found to be better than barn manure. But commercial fertilizers were used very sparingly by the farmers of this town until within a period of twenty years. To-day they are very generally used by both the large and small gardeners.

The old method of cultivation was quite different from the present. Formerly the horse plough and hand hoe were the only implements used for cultivating hoed crops; but now the harrow and cultivator, with the aid of the horse, are made to do nearly all of the work of cultivating most of the annual crops. The old method of hilling up corn and potatoes has been almost entirely abandoned and level culture adopted; and the more intelligent cultivators stir the surface of the soil often to keep it not only free from weeds, but loose and light, especially in dry weather, as it is found that if an inch of the surface be kept loose and fine it will prevent the crop on most soils from suffering from drought.

THE PRICE OF PRODUCE.

It is very difficult to ascertain the real cash value of farm produce during the first century after the town was settled. There was so little money in circulation that one article was exchanged for another; and it is not much more than a century ago that if the farmer wanted a box or a bucket, he paid for the box or bucket by filling it with corn, that being considered a fair price for it. Whatever the farmer wanted at the country store was paid for in corn, wheat, butter, eggs, etc.

In the year 1688 the State Treasurer issued to the constables of this town a warrant for the collection of taxes, which he stated could be paid in current money, or grain at the following prices: wheat, two shillings ninepence per bushel; rye, two shillings; oats, tenpence; malt and barley, two shillings sixpence; Indian corn, fourteenpence per bushel.

These prices may be considered as a fair cash value of these products at that time.

THE PRICE OF LAND.

The prices of land have varied so much in different parts of the town, and at different periods, that it is difficult, if not impossible, to make any brief statement that will give a clear understanding of the subject; but from careful reading of the old wills and deeds, it is evident that farm lands were not very valuable until after the close of the second war with England.

From 1815 to 1825 there was a constantly increasing demand for tillage land, and also wood land. This raised the price to such a point that in some instances common tillage land was sold

for more than a hundred dollars per acre; and fifty dollars was not considered an exorbitant price for tillage land near home, and thirty-five to forty dollars for pasture land several miles from home.

Wood land was much sought for during the last quarter of the eighteenth century and the first quarter of the nineteenth, and commanded a price much above what it will now bring.

THE FARMER'S HOME.

During a period of more than a hundred years after the town was incorporated the records of the doings of the farmers are so meagre that it is impossible to give more than a faint idea of their everyday life, and the condition of their homes, without drawing too much on the imagination; but by picking up here and there historical facts, and carefully considering them, individually and collectively, we may draw conclusions that will give some idea of the lives of the early settlers.

For more than a hundred and fifty years the farm-houses were unpainted, both outside and in; the floors were uncarpeted, and in many houses the walls were unplastered, and a fire in an open fireplace was the only means of heating the cold, uninviting rooms occupied by the farmer's family. The windows were small, and few in number; the furniture, most of it of rude structure, was made by the farmer himself. Some of the farmers, whose condition would permit it, imported furniture from the old country; and nearly all had a few pieces bought of some one who had become an expert in the business, or inherited from their ancestors.

For more than a hundred and fifty years after the settlement of the town every farm-house was a manufactory, and almost every manufactory was a farm-house. The farmer's wife and daughters carded the wool, prepared the flax and hemp, spun the yarn, wove the cloth, and made it into clothing to clothe the inmates of the household.

The farmer built his farm buildings, and made and repaired most of his farm implements; he also made and repaired the shoes for his family. Thus the farmer's family was fed and clothed without going beyond his own farm, except for a very few things. In years of good crops he had an abundance of food; but when the crops failed, as they sometimes did, want, if not starvation, stared him in the face. Very few of them had any money to buy food; and if they had, so small a portion of the country was settled that when crops were short in one part of the country they were in all other parts. Fear of a famine was so firmly implanted in the minds of the early settlers that it was handed down from parents to children to a period of less than fifty years ago.

FARM IMPROVEMENTS.

It is doubtful if any great improvements were made on the farms during the first fifty or seventy-five years; but when the annual Indian fires were stopped, the whole country rapidly became covered with bushes, and in a few years with trees, except where cultivation was maintained; so quite early in the eighteenth century the farmer was compelled to enter in earnest upon the work of clearing the land. When the trees were removed, he found it necessary to dig out the rocks, and inclose each field cleared with a stone wall. Most of the stone walls that are now seen in the eastern and southern and a portion of the western part of the town were probably built between 1725 and 1825. Many of the farmers who lived during this period had what at that time were considered comfortable homes, and kept a large stock of cattle; so they were in a condition to improve their farms by clearing them of trees and rocks, and inclosing them with stone walls. During the latter part of the last century and the first part of the present, the work of draining some of the low lands commenced. This work was done on small meadows by individual efforts, and on large meadows, where there were many owners, by organized efforts.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Very few realize how rudely constructed were the farm implements which the first settlers had to use. The hoe was a heavy piece of iron, roughly forged out, and probably weighed as much as four of the hoes used at the present time. The shovel and spade were forged out of iron with, in some cases, a small piece of steel welded to the cutting edge. The manure-fork had tines much heavier than the tines of our present garden-forks, and the pitchforks had short tines, almost as large as one's finger. The old scythe used by the first settlers was forged out of iron, with a strip of steel welded on the edge; but as early as 1649 Joseph Jenks invented a new form of scythe by welding a thick piece of iron to a thin piece of steel, and in 1656 got a patent for it. But for nearly two hundred years the scythe was a heavy and a rudely constructed implement, weighing from two to three times what it will weigh to-day. The scythe-snath was little more than a crooked stick, cut in the woods by the farmer, and smoothed by taking the bark off. The rake was made by the farmer, and was twice as heavy as the hand-rakes of the present time. The axe was heavy and roughly forged.

The plough was but little more than a crooked stick, with an iron on the point, for nearly two hundred years after the town was settled. The first cast-iron ploughs were unknown to the Hingham farmer until the beginning of the present century. Four-

wheeled wagons did not come into use by the farmers of this town until after the beginning of the present century; before that period the crops were moved on rudely constructed two-wheel carts, which, with the exception of the wheels and axles, were made on the farm by the farmer himself, who sometimes called to his assistance a neighbor more expert with mechanical tools than the average farmer. The corn was carried to mill on the backs of horses, and the farmer and his wife, having no carriage, rode on the same horse to market, or to church.

Not only has there been a wonderful improvement in the structure of the hand-tools of the farm, but there has been a wonderful improvement in the method of doing farm-work. Now, instead of doing the work with his own muscular power, the farmer has improved machines by which he can do the work with his horses, while he rides on the machines to guide them. Farming one or two centuries ago meant hard muscular labor, with tools ill adapted to the work required of them, while the farming of to-day, if success is to be attained, means high intelligence to keep in order and guide the machines that have been carefully constructed on principles best adapted to perform the work required of them.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

In February, 1813, the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture sent out circulars recommending as the best means for receiving and communicating information on affairs of husbandry, that the inhabitants of one or two of the neighboring towns should form themselves into a society for improvement in agriculture. One of these circulars was laid before the town at a meeting held in May following, and a committee of sixteen persons was chosen to consider the subject, and report at a future meeting.

At a meeting held in March, 1814, the committee reported, recommending the formation of a society to be called "Agricultural Society of Hingham," and that seventeen persons be chosen by the town to act as its first members. The following persons were chosen:—

Samuel Norton, Esq.
Hawkes Fearing, Esq.
Thomas Fearing.
Solomon Lincoln.
Martin Lincoln.
Charles W. Cushing.
Benjamin Thomas.
James Stephenson.
Joseph Cushing.

Dr. Daniel Shute.
Dr. Levi Lincoln.
Perez Whiton.
Job Loring.
Solomon Jones, Esq.
Thomas Andrews.
Laban Hersey.
Jerome Cushing.

The first officers of the society were Samuel Norton, Esq., *President*; Hawkes Fearing, Esq., *Vice-President*; Jerome Cushing, *Secretary*; Solomon Jones, *Treasurer*.

The society held meetings once in three months. The records do not show that any lectures were given at the meetings, or any discussions on agricultural subjects maintained; but the principal business appears by the records to have been the letting out of the books of the society to the highest bidder. It is fair to presume that such intelligent men as were members of this society could not have regularly met together without entering into some discussion on farm topics in at least an informal way, thus gaining something beyond what they obtained from the books let out.

The following copy of the record of one of the meetings is a fair sample of the others found in the record book:—

HINGHAM, June 25, 1819.

Voted, That the fine for not returning pamphlets shall be no more than ten cents.

The books were let out as follows:—

Agricultural Repository, Vol. 1, Benjamin Thomas	. . . . .	6 cents.
“ “ “ 2, James Stephenson	. . . . .	6 “
“ “ “ 3, Ezra Leavitt	. . . . .	10 “
“ “ “ 4, John Beal	. . . . .	10 “
Foresythe on Fruit Trees, Ezra Leavitt	. . . . .	2 “
Lowells' Address, Jerome Cushing	. . . . .	2 “
Sinclares Code of Agriculture, Joseph Cushing	. . . . .	21 “
		<hr/>
		57 “

The last meeting of the society was held March 31, 1831. It existed seventeen years and held fifty-four meetings. Eighteen new members were by vote added to the seventeen original members.

The record book of the society is chiefly in the handwriting of John Beal, who was secretary during most of the time the society existed. This book was given by his son John to the Hingham Agricultural and Horticultural Society, and is now deposited in the library of the society. It was from this book that the above information was obtained.

THE HINGHAM AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

On the 12th of October, 1858, about twenty friends of agriculture met in the Town Hall in answer to a public notice given for a meeting to consider the expediency of forming an agricultural society. James S. Lewis, Esq., called the meeting to order, Charles W. Cushing, Esq., was chosen chairman, and Edmund Hersey secretary.

Fearing Burr, Jr., stated the object of the meeting, and after a full discussion a committee was chosen to make the necessary arrangements for organizing a society.

November 10 a society under the name of “The Hingham

Agricultural and Horticultural Society " was fully organized. The following is a list of the first officers : —

<i>President</i>	Albert Fearing.
<i>Vice-Presidents</i>	{ Solomon Lincoln, Charles W. Cushing, David Whiton.
<i>Recording Secretary</i>	
<i>Corresponding Secretary</i>	
<i>Treasurer</i>	Edmund Hersey. Thomas T. Bouvé. Joseph H. French.

Directors.

Albert Whiton,	Elijah Leavitt,	John Lincoln,
Seth Sprague,	Henry Ripley,	Warren A. Hersey,
Henry Cushing,	Morris Fearing,	John R. Brewer,
John Stephenson,	Amos Bates,	Thomas Whiton.

During the first year after the society was organized meetings were held in different parts of the town ; but before the close of the year the armory of the Lincoln Light Infantry was hired as a permanent place for holding the meetings. In this building most of the meetings of the society were held until the present Agricultural Hall was built, where they have since held their meetings.

The meetings of this society from its organization to the present time (1893) have been held for lectures and discussions on subjects relating to the cultivation of crops and the improvement of the home, and for the exhibition of the products of the orchard and garden, so that those who attended them might have an opportunity of seeing the best products grown, and of learning from the growers their methods of culture.

The lectures and discussions, together with the exhibitions at the meetings, have done much to improve the condition of the growers of fruit, flowers, and vegetables.

The first annual exhibition of the society was held September 28 and 29, 1859. The cattle were exhibited on the land of Royal Whiton and Thomas D. Blossom, on Main Street, near the present residence of William Fearing, 2d ; and the fruits, flowers, and vegetables, in the Town Hall, which was located on Main Street, on land where now stands the residence of George Bayley.

For the exhibition of cattle the second year several acres of land were rented of Moses Whiton, located in the rear of the present residence of Hon. Starkes Whiton ; and this land continued to be used for the exhibition of cattle, and the Town Hall for the exhibition of fruits, flowers, and fancy articles, until the present exhibition grounds were purchased. The vegetables were exhibited in an annex built on the south side of the Town Hall ; this being principally of canvas was kept up only during exhibition week.

In the year 1864 the success of the society had become so fully established that it was deemed expedient to form a corporation under the provision of the General Statutes; this was done November 2. Under the direction of this organization a committee solicited stock subscriptions to raise money to purchase grounds, and to build suitable buildings to accommodate the annual exhibitions. More than fifteen thousand dollars were subscribed, — the three largest subscribers being Albert Fearing, David Whiton, and John R. Brewer.

To secure to the society all the advantages given by the State to incorporated agricultural societies, and to obtain authority to hold the desired amount of real and personal estate, a special act of incorporation was petitioned for, and was granted by the Legislature March 27, 1867. Under this act the society has continued its work to the present time (1890).

During the early part of the year 1867 a lot of land, corner of East and Leavitt Streets, containing about sixteen acres, was purchased, which has proved to be admirably adapted for the uses of the society. Upon this lot a spacious building was erected, which measures one hundred feet in length by sixty in width, containing a cook-room in the basement, a large exhibition-hall on the first floor; also a dining-room of the same size on the second floor. In this five hundred persons can be seated at the tables. A fire-proof room has recently been built on the northwest corner of the building for the safe keeping of the town books. The building is well finished and furnished. Hon. Albert Fearing presented to the society sufficient crockeryware to dine six hundred persons; also plates enough in which to exhibit the fruit.

The grounds are well graded, and ornamented with shade-trees. The plan adopted was to let each member, who desired to, set one tree, and see that it was well cared for, — each tree being numbered and recorded on a plan, together with the name of the person who set it.

The land, buildings, cattle-pens, and other property of the society, have cost upwards of thirty thousand dollars; all of which has been paid for — except about two thousand dollars, which the society now owes — by stock subscriptions, profits of a fair, lectures, annual exhibitions, rent of hall, and voluntary subscriptions of money.

The annual exhibitions and the monthly meetings of the society have brought together those living in different sections of the town, making them better acquainted with each other, and better friends. Regular monthly, and often semi-monthly, meetings have been held since the society was organized. At these meetings papers have been read touching various agricultural subjects, followed by discussions which were often highly interesting and instructive.

During the summer season prizes have sometimes been offered

for meritorious exhibits of fruits, flowers, and vegetables. These displays have often been quite large, and of a high order.

When the society was first organized the price of life membership was fixed at five dollars, and annual membership at one dollar. A few years after the price of life membership was raised to ten dollars, but in 1890 it was reduced to the price first established.

The membership of the society has, from its organization to the present time, been quite large, being composed of men, women, and children.

The meetings of the society have always been very harmonious, and the officers have usually been chosen by unanimous votes.

Albert Fearing, the first President, occupied the position seventeen years, until his death, when Solomon Lincoln was chosen. After serving one year failing health compelled Mr. Lincoln to resign, and Edmund Hersey was chosen. Mr. Hersey occupied the position five years, and declined re-election. Ebed L. Ripley was then chosen, and still holds the position.

At the annual exhibitions the cattle-pens have been filled with cattle equal to any exhibited in any portion of the State; and the exhibition in the hall of fruit, flowers, vegetables, useful and fancy articles, and works of art, have not only been of a quality to secure the highest praise from the visitors, but they have been so well arranged by the committees that the society has become noted for its good order and good management.

The outside entertainments have been of a character to meet the approbation of every friend to good order and pure morals.

THE PAST AND PRESENT.

The life of the farmer has been so gradually changed for the better that very few realize how great has been the improvement. Not only are he and his family better housed, better clothed, better fed, and better educated, but his labors on the farm have been very much lightened by the introduction of improved machinery, the markets for his produce have been greatly extended, and the returns for the same are in money instead of store-goods. The farmer's wife and daughters no longer have to work from early morn until late at night to manufacture the wool, flax, and hemp into cloth for clothing to keep the family warm, but the spinning-jenny, the power-loom, and the co-operative butter and cheese factories have lifted them out of daily toils but little better than slavery.

The farmer's sons no longer have to be kept from school and put to hard labor on the farm to help feed and clothe the family, but many of them receive just as good education as those who are to follow other occupations,—the State having established an agricultural college with eighty free scholarships.

A portion of the above history has been gathered from books of history and records in the State Library, the Hingham Public Library, the library of the Hingham Agricultural Society, town records, and from papers read before the Hingham Agricultural and Horticultural Society by Quincy Bicknell and George Lincoln.

PUBLICATIONS.

BY FEARING BURR.

IN presenting the following notices relating to the authors and publications connected with the History of Hingham, it may be proper to state that no merit for completeness or originality is claimed.

The field for research in this direction is one which has not hitherto had the attention of the historian, and it has been found necessary to devote much time and careful examination to the subject. The prominent libraries of the city of Boston have been visited, and collectors of rare books interviewed with the hope of adding to the interest and perfection of the chapter. The earlier publications from which quotations of title-pages are given have received personal examination, and notices of those of more recent date have in many instances had their authors' approval.

The literary labors of those who by virtue of long-continued residence in Hingham have gained citizenship here have been justly added in full. The occasional addresses, orations, and published discourses given by those neither residents nor natives of the town could not be set aside, including as they do many valuable facts immediately connected with our local history. A few notes and brief biographical sketches have been added where it was thought they would afford information concerning the personal history of an author, thereby enhancing the value and usefulness of the work. Biographical notices of native or resident clergymen, lawyers, and physicians will be found in the Ecclesiastical History, and chapters having special reference to their professions. Should important omissions be discovered, no one will regret their occurrence more than the writer.

JOHN G. ADAMS.

Sermon at the Ordination and Installation of Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford, as Pastor of the First Universalist Church in Hingham, Mass., Feb. 19, 1868. Published with services of the occasion. Boston. C. C. Roberts, Printer, 1870. 12mo. cloth, pp. 71. (See OLYMPIA BROWN.)

JOHN ALBION ANDREW.

Oration delivered before the Athenæan Society of Bowdoin College, September, 1844. pp. 27. (See *Memoirs and Reminiscences of Governor Andrew*, by Peleg W. Chandler.)

Address at the close of the School Year of the Maine Female Seminary. Gorham, July, 1859. pp. 40. (See *Memoirs and Reminiscences of Governor Andrew*, by Peleg W. Chandler.)

Argument on behalf of Thaddeus Hyatt, brought before the Senate of the United States on a charge of Contempt for refusing to appear as a witness before the Harper's Ferry Committee. Samuel E. Sewall and John A. Andrew, counsel. Pamphlet. pp. 20. (Not dated) 1860?

Speeches at Hingham and Boston, with his testimony before the Harper's Ferry Committee of the Senate in relation to John Brown, Sept. 24, 1860. Pamphlet. 8vo. pp. 16. Boston. 1860.

Address of His Excellency John A. Andrew to the Two Branches of the Legislature of Massachusetts, Jan. 5, 1861. Boston. William White, Printer to the State. pp. 48. (Senate Doc., No. 2.)

The Blue Book containing the Acts and Resolves passed by the General Court of Massachusetts, published by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, has in addition to the Inaugural Address of Jan. 5, 1861, an Address to the Senate and House of Representatives in Convention, dated Jan. 26, 1861, on the reception by His Excellency of two Revolutionary fire-arms from the executors of the will of the late Rev. Theodore Parker. pp. 7.

Special Messages contained in the Acts and Resolves during the Session ending April 11, 1861. pp. 15.

Address at the extra session, ending May 14, 1861. 8vo. pp. 24. (Senate Doc., No. 1.)

Address at the second session, approved May 23, 1861. pp. 14.

Address upon "the Grave Responsibilities which have fallen, in the Providence of God, upon the Government and the People." May 25, 1861. pp. 14.

Thanksgiving Proclamation (Broadside), Nov. 21, 1861.

Annual Address before the Legislature, Jan. 3, 1862. pp. 42.

Special Messages, from Jan. 18 to April 22, inc., 1862. pp. 39.

Correspondence between Governor Andrew and Major-General Butler. Boston. Published by John J. Dyer. 1862. 8vo. pp. 86.

Speech of Governor Andrew (and others), delivered at a Mass Meeting in aid of recruiting, held on the Common under the auspices of the committee of one hundred and fifty, on Wednesday, Aug. 27, 1862. Printed in a pamphlet with other Addresses. Boston. J. E. Farwell, and Company, City Printers, No. 27 Congress Street.

Fast Proclamation, dated March 11, 1862.

Thanksgiving Proclamation, dated Oct. 27, 1862.

Annual Address of His Excellency John A. Andrew to the Two Branches of the Legislature, Jan. 9, 1863. Boston. Wright and Potter, State Printers, No. 4 Spring Lane.

Special Messages to the Legislature, January 20 to April 10, 1863.

Letter to S. F. Wetmore, Esq., Indianapolis, Indiana: on the number of soldiers furnished by Massachusetts. Executive Department, Boston, Feb. 3, 1863. 8vo. pp. 8.

Address at the Inauguration of Thomas Hill, as President of Harvard

- College, Wednesday, March 4, 1863. Cambridge. Sever and Francis, Booksellers to the University.
- Special Message to the Legislature, Nov. 11, 1863. Extra Session. 8vo. pp. 24.
- Proclamation relating to Bounties, Nov. 18, 1863. 8vo. pp. 11.
- Fast Proclamation, appointing April 30, 1863.
- Thanksgiving Proclamation, dated Oct. 1, 1863.
- Annual Address to the Legislature of Massachusetts, together with accompanying documents, Jan. 8, 1864. Wright and Potter, State Printers. pp. 110.
- An Address to the Graduating Class of the Medical School in the University at Cambridge, on Wednesday, March 9, 1864. By John A. Andrew, LL.D., President (ex officio) of the Board of Overseers. Boston. Ticknor and Fields. 1864. Pamphlet. pp. 28.
- Letter to the President of the United States on the payment of colored soldiers. Broadside. May 13, 1864.
- Address before the New England Agricultural Society at Springfield, September 9, 1864.
- Fast Proclamation, dated July 28, 1864.
- Thanksgiving Proclamation, dated Oct. 31, 1864.
- Annual Address before the Legislature, Jan. 6, 1865. pp. 53.
- Special Messages, Jan. 9, to May 17, 1865, inclusive. pp. 32.
- The importance of relying on the efforts of the People, instead of the machinery of a Bureau. Correspondence concerning the System of recruiting volunteers now prescribed by the U. S. Provost-Marshal-General. Boston. Wright and Potter, Printers. 1865. 8vo. pp. 23.
- Address to the Legislature on the Reception of the News of the Occupation of Richmond by General Grant. April 4, 1865. Boston. 1865. 8vo. pp. 3 (Senate Doc., No. 173).
- An Address on the occasion of Dedication the Monument to Ladd and Whitney, members of the Sixth Regiment M. V. M., killed at Baltimore, Maryland, April 19, 1861, delivered at Lowell, Massachusetts, June 17, 1865. By John A. Andrew, Governor of the Commonwealth. Boston. Wright and Potter, State Printers, No. 4 Spring Lane. 1865. Pamphlet. pp. 31.
- Two Letters to Rev. Edward E. Hale, dated Oct. 7 and 11, declining the Presidency of Antioch College. Boston. 1865. 16mo. pp. 3.
- Opinion in the case of Edward W. Green. 1865. 4to. pp. 20.
- Fast Proclamation. Broadside. Dated March 1, 1865.
- Fast Proclamation. Special. Dated May 5, 1865.
- Thanksgiving Proclamation, dated Nov. 8, 1865.
- Special Message, Jan. 3, 1866, with accompanying documents. pp. 34.
- Special Messages to the Senate, January 3, to January 5, 1866, inc. pp. 19. [Blue Book.]
- Valedictory Address of His Excellency, John A. Andrew, to the Two Branches of the Legislature of Massachusetts, upon retiring from the office of Governor of the Commonwealth, Jan. 4, 1866. (Senate Doc., No. 2.) pp. 21. (See also Memoir of Governor Andrew, by Peleg W. Chandler.)
- An Address delivered at Brattleborough, Vermont, by invitation of the Agricultural Society of Vermont, at the Fair held by that Society and the Agricultural Society of New England, Sept. 7, 1866. Boston. Wright and Potter, Printers, No. 4 Spring Lane. Pamphlet. pp. 44.

The Errors of Prohibition. An argument delivered in the Representative's Hall, Boston, April 3, 1867. Before a Joint Special Committee of the General Court of Massachusetts. Boston. Ticknor and Fields. 1867. Pamphlet. pp. 148.

An Address delivered before the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, at the annual meeting held in Boston, Mass., Jan. 2, 1867. By John A. Andrew, LL.D., President of the Society. To which is added a report of the proceedings of said meeting. Printed by David Clapp and Son. 1867. Pamphlet. pp. 12.

The Election Sermon of Rev. Dr. A. H. Quint, in January, 1866, contains many eloquent references to the five years' term of service of John A. Andrew as Governor of Massachusetts. He says: "In such a term of service there is manifest completeness. It began when the clouds were lowering, it ends with the skies clear. The work accomplished was one work; it covers a great period in history."

References to the life and quotations from the literary work of Governor Andrew are found in nearly all the prominent libraries of Boston. From such of these publications as have come to the notice of the writer the subjoined extracts are made:—

A conspiracy to defame John A. Andrew, being a review of the proceedings of Joel Parker, Linus Child, and Leverett Saltonstall, at the People's Convention (so-called), held in Boston, Oct. 7, 1862. By "Warrington." (See Pen Portraits by Mrs. W. L. Robinson.) Boston. Wright and Potter, Printers, 4 Spring Lane. 1862. Pamphlet. pp. 16.

Circular, dated Feb. 6, 1865, proposing Gov. Andrew for a seat in the Cabinet, by G. L. Stearns. Boston. 1865.

Eulogy on John Albion Andrew delivered by Edwin P. Whipple, with an appendix containing the Proceedings of the City Council, and an account of the Proceedings in Music Hall, Boston. Alfred Mudge and Son, City Printers, 34 School Street. 1867. pp. 36.

Success and its conditions. By E. P. Whipple. Quotations from the address before the City Council of Boston. Nov. 26, 1867.

Union League Club of New York. Proceedings in reference to the death of Governor John A. Andrew, Nov. 11, 1867. Club House, Union Square, No. 29 East Seventeenth Street, 1867. Pamphlet. pp. 36.

Reference to the death of John Albion Andrew in the Annual Address of His Excellency, Alexander H. Bullock, Jan. 3, 1868.

Discourse delivered before the New-England Historic-Genealogical Society, Boston, April 2, 1868, on the Life and Character of the Hon. John Albion Andrew, LL.D., late president of the Society, with proceedings and appendix. By Rev. Elias Nason, M.A., member of the Society. Boston, New England Historic-Genealogical Society, MDCCCLXVIII. Bound vol., 76 pp. 8vo. Geo. C. Rand and Avery, Printers.

Sketch of the official life of John A. Andrew as Governor of Massachusetts, to which is added the Valedictory Address of Governor Andrew, delivered upon retiring from office, Jan. 5, 1866, on the subject of reconstruction of the States recently in rebellion. New York. Published by Hurd and Houghton, Cambridge: Riverside Press, 1868. Entered according to Act of Congress, etc., 1868, by A. G. Browne, Jr.

- A History of Massachusetts in the Civil War**, by William Schouler, late adjutant-general of the Commonwealth. Boston. E. P. Dutton & Co., publishers, 135 Washington Street. 1868. Quotations from the official addresses, correspondence, etc., of Governor Andrew.
- New England Historical and Genealogical Register**. January, 1869. Tribute to the memory of John Albion Andrew, by Samuel Burnham, A.M. pp. 1 to 12, inc.
- Ceremonials at the unveiling of the statue of Gov. John A. Andrew**, at the State House, Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1871. Boston. Wright and Potter, State Printers, 79 Milk Street. 1871. Pamphlet. 29 pp.
- Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe has a sketch of Governor Andrew, occupying 20 pages in her "Lives and Deeds of our Self-made men." Bound volume, 1872.
- "Warrington" Pen Portraits: a collection of Personal and Political Reminiscences from 1848 to 1876, from the writings of William S. Robinson, with memoir and extracts from Diary and Letters never before published. Boston. Edited and Published by Mrs. W. S. Robinson, 41-45 Franklin Street, Boston. References to Governor Andrew occur on pp. 93, 94, 95, 110, 230, 274, 339, 340, 406, and 521.
- The Town of Hingham in the late Civil War**. Prepared by Fearing Burr and George Lincoln. 8vo. pp. 455. Published by order of the town, 1876. For Biographical sketch of John Albion Andrew, see pp. 317-321, inc., communicated by John D. Long.
- A Memorial Volume containing the exercises at the Dedication of the Statue of John A. Andrew at Hingham, Oct. 8, 1875**, together with an account of the organization and proceedings of the John A. Andrew Monument Association. Boston. Published by the Association, MDCCCLXXVIII. Quarto. 55 pp.
- Memorial and Biographical Sketches of John Albion Andrew**. By James Freeman Clarke. Boston. Houghton, Osgood, and Company. The Riverside Press, Cambridge. 1878. pp. 65.
- History of the Flag of the United States of America**. By Geo. Henry Preble, rear admiral U. S. N. Published by A. Williams and Company, Boston, 1880. Extracts from the Addresses, etc. of Governor Andrew. See pp. 465, 466, 545-548, 554, 556, 579. Also his speech on receiving the flags of the Massachusetts regiments, pp. 547, 548.
- Memoir of the Hon. John Albion Andrew, LL.D.** By Peleg W. Chandler, reprinted from the proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society for April, 1880. Cambridge, John Wilson and Son, University Press. 1880. Pamphlet. 32 pp.
- Memoir of Governor Andrew**, with personal reminiscences, by Peleg W. Chandler, to which are added two hitherto unpublished Literary Discourses and the Valedictory Address. Boston. Roberts Brothers, 1880. University Press, John Wilson and Son, Cambridge. Bound volume. pp. 298.
- The Eve of War**. From Governor Andrew's Address to the Legislature of Massachusetts, Jan. 5, 1861. pp. 8. The Old South Leaflets, Second Series, 1884, No. 8.

CATHARINE N. BADGER.

Martha Whiting was a daughter of Enoch and Martha Whiting, and was born in Hingham, Feb. 27, 1795. She commenced teach-

ing here when seventeen or eighteen years of age, and had charge of one of the schools in the Centre District for nearly ten years.

In 1823 Miss Whiting left Hingham for Charlestown, Mass., where she established a private school, and where, in May, 1831, she became the founder of the Charlestown Female Seminary, a school in the interest of the Baptists, of which denomination she was a devoted and conscientious member. She died in Hingham, Aug. 22, 1853, aged 58 years and 6 months.

The Teacher's last Lesson; a Memoir of Martha Whiting, late of the Charlestown Female Seminary. Consisting chiefly of Extracts from her Journal, interspersed with Reminiscences and suggestive Reflections, by Catharine N. Badger, an associate Teacher. 284 pp. 12mo, with portrait. Boston. Gould and Lincoln. 1855.

JAMES LORING BAKER.

The Washingtonian Reform. An Address delivered before the Hingham Total Abstinence Society, June 16, 1844. Hingham. Jedidiah Farmer, Printer.

A Review of the Tariff of 1846, in its effects upon the business and industry of the country, in a series of articles contributed to the Evening Transcript over the signature of "Profit and Loss," with a Table showing the annual amount of our foreign imports and exports for the last ten years. Boston. Redding and Company, 1855. Pamphlet.

Men and Things, or Short Essays on various subjects, including Free Trade. Boston. Crosby, Nichols, and Company. 1858. Bound vol. 12mo.

Exports and Imports, as showing the Relative Advancement of Every Nation in Wealth, Strength, and Independence. [In a series of articles contributed to the Boston Transcript.] Printed by order of the committee of correspondence appointed under the resolutions of a meeting on the 15th of June, 1858, of the friends of protection to domestic industry. Philadelphia. 1859. Pamphlet.

Slavery, by the author of "Exports and Imports," "Men and Things," etc. Philadelphia. John A. Norton. 1860. Pamphlet.

DAVID BARNES.

A Discourse on Education, delivered before the Trustees of the Derby Academy, at Hingham, April 5, 1796. Also at the South Parish in Scituate. "Education forms the common mind." Published by desire. Boston. Printed by Manning and Loring. 1803.

SOLOMON J. BEAL.

John Beal of Hingham and One Line of His Descendants. Genealogical. Pamphlet. pp. 16. Boston. Wright and Potter, printers, No. 4 Spring Lane. 1867.

WILLIAM BENTLEY.

Pastor of the Second Church in Salem.

A Sermon delivered July 2, 1806, at the Ordination of Mr. Joseph Richardson, A.M., to the pastoral care of the Church and Congregation of the First Parish in Hingham. Boston. Printed by Hosea Sprague.

QUINCY BICKNELL.

A brief family story. By Quincy Bicknell. Family Historian. From "The Bicknells and the Family Reunion at Weymouth, Massachusetts, September 22, 1880." pp. 26-36, inc. Boston. / New England Publishing Co., Printers. 1880.

Sketch By a Parishioner. See pp. 53-66, inc., in the pamphlet having upon its title-page "Reverend Calvin Lincoln. Sermon preached in the Old Meeting-House, Hingham, Sunday, September 18, 1881. By Rev. Rufus P. Stebbins, D.D., also Services at the Funeral, and Sketch by a Parishioner."

Mr. Bicknell recently published a very full and carefully prepared history of John Tower, Senior, of Hingham, and his descendants. The work will furnish much valuable information concerning the families belonging to Hingham and Cohasset, as well as a complete record of those who bear the surname "Tower" throughout the United States; and its value in an historical, genealogical way cannot be overestimated.

AMOS BINNEY.

Mr. Binney was for two years pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Hingham. He married here for his first wife, July 14, 1824, Caroline, daughter of Isaiah and Susa (Leavitt) Wilder. Some years ago he published a "Theological Compend," which has been translated into nearly every language by missionaries, and just before his decease, in 1878, he completed his last work, entitled "The People's Commentary." He was a native of Hull.

Poetic Essays to aid the Devotions of Pious People. Boston. Printed by Lincoln and Edmands. 1822. Pamphlet. pp. 48.

THOMAS TRACY BOUVÉ.

Notes on Gems. From the Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History, Vol. XXIII., Jan. 2, 1884. Monograph pamphlet.

Historical Sketch of the Boston Society of Natural History, with a Notice of the Linnæan Society which preceded it. Published by the Society. 1880. Quarto. pp. 250, with Portraits.

DANIEL BOWEN.

Assumed Authority. A Review of Rev. Dr. Hedge's Address, entitled "Anti-Supernaturalism in the Pulpit." Boston. Walker, Wise, and Company. 1864. Pamphlet.

JEDEDIAH J. BRAYTON.

Our Duty in relation to Southern Slavery. A Discourse delivered at South Hingham, Jan. 29, 1860. Boston. Printed by Prentiss and Sawyer, No. 19 Water Street. 1860. Pamphlet. 8vo. pp. 16.

J. M. BREWSTER.

Fidelity and Usefulness. Life of William Burr, Dover, N. H. F. Baptist Printing establishment. Boston. D. Lothrop & Co. 1871. 208 pp. 12mo. cloth, with portrait.

CHARLES BROOKS.

A Family Prayer-book: containing Forms of morning and evening Prayers for a fortnight. With those for Religious Societies and Individuals. Cambridge. Printed by Hilliard and Metcalf. 1821.

The name of the author does not appear in any part of the volume. In a preparatory note it is addressed as follows:—

To the Families composing the Third Church and Society in Hingham:

MY FRIENDS AND PEOPLE.—It is equally the dictate of duty and inclination, in your Pastor, to dedicate to you the volume of prayers composed and selected for your benefit. As I have prepared it during the last month, amidst all the duties of my office, I must ask from you that candour on which I have so often relied. Accept it as a part of my ministerial labours, and as an expression of my earnest wish to advance the spirit of true devotion and pure Christianity.

HINGHAM, August, 1821.

Solomon Lincoln, in his "Memoir" of Mr. Brooks, says,—

"During the first year of his ministry (1821) he wrote a Family Prayer Book, intended for his people, which was afterwards published in Hingham. It soon went to a second edition, and the demand for it was so great that in 1833 he rewrote the whole work, made a large addition to it, and the first stereotype edition was published. Eighteen editions have been issued, many having 4,000 copies each. A wealthy merchant of Boston gave away 20,000 copies, for which he paid Mr. Brooks a liberal price."

A Discourse delivered in Cohasset, on Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1835. At the Interment of the Rev. Jacob Flint, Pastor of the First Church in that Town. Published by request of the hearers. Hingham. Jedidiah Farmer. 1835.

Mr. Brooks also published a "History of Medford," "The Daily Monitor," and a large number of other books and pamphlets. "He was quite a voluminous writer."

JOHN BROWN.

In what Sense the Heart is Deceitful and Wicked. A Discourse from Jer. xvii. 9. By John Brown, A.M., Pastor of the Second Church in Hingham. Published at the General Request and Expense of his Parishioners. 12mo. pp. 22. "Boston. Printed by Fowle in Queen Street. 1754."

A Discourse delivered at the West-Church in Boston, Aug. 24, 1766, six weeks after the death of the Reverend Dr. Mayhew. By John Brown, A.M., Pastor of the Second Church in Hingham. "The Lord Reigneth."

King David. "None can stay his Hand, or say unto Him, What dost Thou?" Prophet Daniel. Boston. Printed by R. and S. Draper, in Newbury-Street; Edes and Gill in Queen-Street; and T. and J. Fleet in Cornhill. 1766.

A Discourse delivered on the Day of the Annual Provincial Thanksgiving, Dec. 6, 1770. By John Brown, A.M., Pastor of the Church in Cohasset. 12mo. pp. 15. Boston, New England. Printed by Thomas Fleet, MDCCLXXI.

OLYMPIA BROWN.

Sermon at the Ordination and Installation of Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford as Pastor of the First Universalist Church in Hingham, Mass., Feb. 19, 1868. Published with services of the occasion. Boston. C. C. Roberts, Printer. 1870. 12mo. 71 pp. See John G. Adams.

STEPHEN G. BULFINCH.

A Good Old Age. A Sermon preached at the Church at Harrison Square, Dorchester, on Sunday, Feb. 2, 1862, on occasion of the decease of Mrs. Sarah Cushing, wife of Hon. Abel Cushing. Samuel P. Brown, Printer. Randolph Book Office. 1862.

"The lady whose decease occasioned this sermon was the daughter of Moses and Martha (Lincoln) Whiton, and was born in Hingham, Jan. 11, 1783. In 1811 she became the wife of Hon. Abel Cushing, who with their four sons, survives her. She died at her home in Dorchester, Jan. 27, 1862. This tribute to her worth is printed, by request of her family, for private distribution."

FEARING BURR, JR.

The Field and Garden Vegetables of America. Illustrated. 674 pp. 8vo. Boston. Crosby and Nichols. 1863. A second edition, with additional illustrations, was published in 1865, by J. E. Tilton and Company. Boston. Now out of print.

Garden Vegetables, and how to cultivate them. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston. J. E. Tilton and Company. 1865.

By Fearing Burr and George Lincoln, associates:—

The Town of Hingham in the late Civil War, with sketches of its Soldiers and Sailors. Also the Address and other Exercises at the Dedication of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument. Published by order of the Town. 1876. 455 pp. 8vo.

H. PRICE COLLIER.

Doubtful Experiments in Rhyme. By the author of "Better things than these, etc." Hingham. Press of Fred. H. Miller. 1888.

Sermons. New York. E. P. Dutton & Co. 1892.

Included in this volume are eighteen of the author's prominent discourses, one of which was preached to the First Corps of Cadets, Sunday, July 14, 1892, while in camp in Hingham.

HENRY COLMAN.

Some of his published works as a minister, which have a local interest, are:—

A Discourse delivered in the Chapel Church, Boston, before the Humane Society of Massachusetts, 9 June, 1812. Published by request of

the Society. Boston. Printed by John Eliot, Jan. 1812, with an Appendix.

The Divine Providence. A sermon preached in Hingham and Quincy 20th August, 1812, the day of the National Fast on account of the War with Great Britain. Boston. Printed by Joshua Belcher. 1812.

A Discourse addressed to the Plymouth and Norfolk Bible Society, at their First Annual Meeting in Hanover, 11 September, 1816. Published by request. Boston. Printed by John Eliot. 1816.

Catechisms for Children and Young Persons. In two parts: Part I., containing a Catechism for Children; Part II., containing a Catechism for Young Persons. Boston. Printed by John Eliot. 1817. Pamphlet.

A Sermon preached in Hingham 17 December, 1817, at the Ordination of the Rev. Daniel Kimball, A.M., Preceptor of Derby Academy, as an Evangelist. Published by request. Boston. Printed by John Eliot. 1818.

A Discourse delivered before the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company in Boston, 1 June, 1818. Published by request of the Company. Boston. Printed by John Eliot. 1818.

A Sermon preached at the Installation of the Rev. James Flint in the East Church in Salem. Boston. Published by Thomas B. Wait. 1821. (In an appended note it is stated that the Installation took place on the 20th September, A.D. 1821. The exercises on the occasion are briefly given.)

A Discourse on Pastoral Duty, addressed to the Ministers of the Bay Association at their Meeting in Hingham, August 21, 1822. Published at the request of the Association. Boston. Published by Cummings and Hilliard. 1822.

Discourse at the Opening of the Independent Congregational Church in Barton Square, Salem, 7 Dec., 1824. 8vo.

In addition to his Reports on the Agriculture of Massachusetts, his larger published works include, —

The Agriculture and Rural Economy of France, Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland; from personal observation. Boston, Mass. Arthur D. Phelps. 1848. 304 pp. 8vo. cloth.

European Life and Manners. 1849. 2 vols. 12mo.

European Agriculture and Rural Economy. 2 vols. 8vo. 4th edition. 1851.

WARD COTTON.

“Ministers must make Full Proof of their Ministry.” A sermon preached at the Ordination of the Reverend Mr. John Brown, Pastor of the Second Church of Christ in Hingham. By Ward Cotton, A.M., Pastor of the first Church of Christ in Hampton, in the Province of New Hampshire. “Published at the Desire and Expence of the Reverend Ministers and other Gentlemen who heard it.” Col. iv. 17. “And say to Archippus, Take Heed to the Ministry which thou hast received in the Lord that thou fulfill it.” 12mo. pp. 30. Boston. Printed for D. Gookin, over against the Old South Meeting-House. 1747.

ABEL CUSHING.

Historical Letters on the First Charter of Massachusetts Government. 1839. Small 12mo. 204 pp. cloth. Originally written for a news-

paper, and afterwards published in the volume above described for private distribution.

He also wrote many political essays.

SAMUEL DOWNER.

Address delivered in the Pavilion at Downer Landing, Sunday, Aug. 14, 1881. Hingham. Printed by request. 1881.

SAMUEL DUNBAR.

True Faith makes the best Soldier. A Sermon Preached before the Ancient and Honourable Artillery-Company, on their Anniversary Meeting, for the Election of Officers, June 6, 1748. Boston. Printed for D. Henchman. in Cornhill. 1748.

Brotherly Love the Duty and Mark of Christians. A sermon at Medfield, Nov. 6, 1748, after the sitting of a Council there. 8vo. pp. 28. Boston. 1749.

Righteousness by the Law subversive of Christianity. Sermon at Thursday Lecture, Boston, May 9, 1751. 8vo. pp. 27. Boston. 1751.

Duty of Ministers to testify the Gospel of the Grace of God, a sermon at Braintree, Dec. 13, 1753, a day for Humiliation and Prayer for Divine Direction in the Choice of a Minister. 8vo. pp. 20. Boston. 1754.

The Presence of God with his People, their only Safety and Happiness. Election Sermon, May 28, 1760. Text, 2 Chronicles xv. 1, 2. 8vo. pp. 37. Boston. 1760.

The Ministers of Christ should be careful that they do not in their ministry corrupt the word of God. Sermon preached in Scituate, April 20, 1763, at the ordination of Rev. Ebenezer Grosvenor. pp. 27. Boston. 1763.

The Duty of Christ's Ministers to be Spiritual Laborers. Sermon at Dorchester, April 29, 1774. A day set apart by the Church and Congregation there for Solemn Humiliation. pp. 28. Boston. 1775.

E. PORTER DYER.

Oration delivered at the Celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth Anniversary of the Incorporation of Abington, Massachusetts, June 10, 1862, and published in connection with other exercises of the occasion. Boston. Wright and Potter. 1862.

Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress in verse. 12mo. pp. 290. Boston. Lee and Shepard. 1869.

CONVERS FRANCIS.

Errors in Education. A Discourse delivered at the Anniversary of the Derby Academy in Hingham, May 21, 1828. Luke i. 66. "What manner of child shall this be." Published by request. Hingham. Farmer and Brown. 1828.

WILLIAM H. FURNESS.

Doing before Believing. A Discourse delivered at the Anniversary of the Derby Academy, in Hingham, May 19, 1847. Published by request. New York. W. S. Dorr, Printer. 1847.

EBENEZER GAY.

Ministers Men of like Passions with Others. From Acts xiv. 15. "We also are men of like passions with you." Preached at Barnstable, at the Ordination of the Rev. Joseph Green, 1725.

The Transcendent Glory of the Gospel. 2 Cor. iii. 10. "For even that which was made glorious had no glory in this respect, by reason of the glory that excelleth." Preached at the Lecture in Hingham, 1728.

A Pillar of Salt to season a Corrupt Age. Luke xxii. 32. "Remember Lot's wife." Lecture in Hingham, 1728.

Zechariah's Vision of Christ's Martial Glory. Zech. i. 8. "I saw by night, and, behold, a man riding upon a red horse, and he stood among the myrtle trees that were in the bottom; and behind him there were red horses, speckled, and white." Before the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company, 1728.

The Duty of People to Pray for and Praise their Rulers. Ps. lxxii. 15. "Prayer also shall be made for him continually, and daily shall he be praised." Lecture in Hingham, on occasion of the arrival of His Excellency, Jonathan Belcher, Esq., to his government, 1730.

Well-accomplished Soldiers a Glory to their King, and Defence to their Country. 2 Chron. xvii. 18. "And next him was Jehozabad, and with him an hundred and fourscore thousand, ready prepared for war." Before several Military Companies in Hingham, 1738.

Ministers' Insufficiency for their Important and Difficult Work. 2 Cor. ii. 16. "To the one we are the savour of death unto death, and to the other the savour of life unto life; and who is sufficient for these things." At Suffield, at the Ordination of the Rev. Ebenezer Gay, Jan. 1741-42.

The untimely Death of a Man of God lamented. 1 Kings xiii. 30. "And they mourned over him, saying, Alas, my brother." At the Funeral of the Rev. John Hancock, Braintree, 1744.

The Character and Work of a Good Ruler, and the Duty of an Obligated People. 2 Sam. xxi. 17. "Then the men of David sware unto him, saying, Thou shalt go no more out with us to battle, that thou quench not the light of Israel." An Election Sermon, 1745.

The true Spirit of a Gospel Minister. John i. 32. "And John bare record, saying, I saw the Spirit descending from heaven like a dove, and it abode upon him." At the Annual Convention in Boston, 1746.

The Alienation of Affections from Ministers. Gal. iv. 13, 14, 15, 16. "Ye know how through infirmity of the flesh I preached the gospel unto you at the first. And my temptation which was in the flesh ye despised not, nor rejected; but received me as an angel of God, even as Christ Jesus. When is then the blessedness ye spake of? For I bear you record, that if it had been possible, ye would have plucked out your own eyes, and have given them to me. Am I therefore become your enemy because I tell you the truth?" In Boston at the Ordination of the Rev. Jonathan Mayhew, 1747.

The Mystery of the Seven Stars in Christ's Right Hand. Rev. i. 16. "And he had in his right hand seven stars." In Scituate at the Ordination of the Rev. John [Jonathan] Dorby, 1751.

Jesus Christ the wise Master Builder of his Church. Zech. ii. 1. "I lifted up mine eyes again, and looked, and, behold a man with a measur-

ing line in his hand." In Keene, at the Installment of the Rev. Ezra Carpenter, 1753.

The Levite not to be forsaken. Deut. xii. 19. "Take heed to thyself, that thou forsake not the Levite, as long as thou livest upon the earth." In Yarmouth, at the Installment of the Rev. Grindall Rawson, 1755.

Natural Religion as distinguished from Revealed. Rom. ii. 14, 15. "For when the gentiles, which have not the law, do by nature the things contained in the law, these, having not the law, are a law unto themselves," etc. At the Dudleian Lecture, 1759.

A beloved Disciple of Jesus Christ characterized. John xxi. 20. "The Disciple whom Jesus loved." On the decease of the Rev. Dr. Mayhew, of Boston, 1766.

St. John's Vision of the Woman clothed with the Sun, etc. Rev. xii. 1-5. "And there appeared a great wonder in heaven, a woman clothed with the sun, and the moon under her feet, and upon her head a crown of twelve stars," etc. In Boston, on the decease of the Rev. Dr. Mayhew, 1766.

A Call from Macedonia. Acts xvi. 9, 10. "And a vision appeared to Paul in the night; there stood a man of Macedonia, and prayed him, saying, come over into Macedonia, and help us. And after he had seen the vision, immediately we endeavored to go into Macedonia, assuredly gathering that the Lord had called us for to preach the Gospel unto them." In Hingham, at the Ordination of the Rev. Caleb Gannett over a church in Nova Scotia, 1768.

The Devotions of God's People adjusted to the Dispensations of his Providence. Jer. xxxi. 7. "For thus saith the Lord, sing with gladness for Jacob, and shout among the chief of the nations: publish ye, praise ye, and say, O Lord, save thy people, and the remnant of Israel." Thanksgiving sermon, Hingham, 1770.

The Old Man's Calendar. A discourse delivered in Hingham, Aug. 26, 1781, the birth-day of the author. Joshua, xiv. 10. "And now, lo, I am this day fourscore and five years old." Boston. Printed by John Boyle in Marlborough Street, MDCCLXXXI.

This discourse has been twice reprinted, first at Salem, Mass., by John D. Cushing and Brothers, in 1822; and again in Hingham by Jedidiah Farmer, in May, 1846. In a prefatory note to the edition published at Salem it is said that the Discourse "met with so much favor from the public, that it was reprinted not only in this country, but also in England and Holland, being translated into the Dutch language."

Copies of the Discourses of Dr. Gay are all scarce and desirable. No one of the number can be considered as being abundant. Though specimens of each have severally been examined in the preparation of the list, a complete series has been found but in two or three instances, and these in public institutions. The number of private individuals in possession of an unbroken collection must be very limited.

SYDNEY HOWARD GAY.

Born in Hingham, May 22, 1814; educated at Derby Academy and Harvard College; lecturing-agent of the American Anti-Slavery

Society, 1843-44; editor of "The National Anti-Slavery Standard," New York, from 1844 to 1858; editorial writer on "The New York Tribune," 1858-62; managing-editor of "The New York Tribune," 1862-66; managing-editor of "The Chicago Tribune," 1868-71; on the editorial staff of "The New York Evening Post," 1872-74. Contributed articles and reviews to the "New York Critic," "New York Times," "London Spectator," "Atlantic Monthly," and other standard periodicals, chiefly of late years on historical subjects; also to our local newspaper in 1842-43. Besides his anti-slavery speeches Mr. Gay delivered several lectures, among them one on Toussaint L'Ouverture, and one on Landscape Gardening. Died in New Brighton, Staten Island, June 25, 1888.

His published works include, —

Our Old Burial Grounds.

A church-yard
Besprinkled o'er with green and countless graves
And mossy tombs of unambitious pomp,
Decaying into dust again. — *R. Montgomery.*

Hingham. Published for the Cemetery Fair, held Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1842. S. N. Dickinson, Printer, Washington Street, Boston. Contains Plan of the Burying Place sold by Joshua Tucker to persons therein named. (Copies are rare.)

During the winter, after the great fire of October, 1871, Mr. Gay acted with the Chicago Relief Committee and in the following spring wrote a report of their great work of the preceding six months, which with certain additions by another hand bringing it up to date, formed the octavo volume entitled, —

Report of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society of the disbursement of Contributions for the Sufferers by the Chicago Fire. Printed for the Chicago Aid and Relief Society, at the Riverside Press. 1874.

A Popular History of the United States, from the first discovery of the Western Hemisphere by the Northmen to the end of the Civil War. Preceded by a sketch of the Pre-historic Period and the Age of the Mound-Builders. By William Cullen Bryant and Sydney Howard Gay. New York. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1881. 4 vols. Royal octavo. Fully illustrated.

Mr. Gay was invited to undertake this work at the request of Mr. Bryant, who gave it the sanction of his name and his careful perusal before publication, besides contributing the "Introduction" to Vol. I. He died after the completion of Vol. II., and Mr. Gay became thereafter solely responsible for the book. He received able assistance from well-known writers whom he mentions in his "Preface" to Vol. II. and his "Introductory" to Vol. IV.; but the authorship was mainly his, and he edited the whole.

James Madison. For the American Statesman Series, edited by John T. Morse, Jr. Boston. Houghton, Mifflin, and Company. New York. The Riverside Press, Cambridge. 1884.

Chapter on Amerigo Vespucci for Vol. II. (copyright 1886) of the Narrative and Critical History of America; edited by Justin Winsor, Librarian of Harvard University, Corresponding Secretary Massachusetts Historical Society. Boston and New York. Houghton, Mifflin, and Company. The Riverside Press, Cambridge. 1889. In seven volumes, royal octavo.

Mr. Gay wrote constantly for the press for nearly forty years. To this work he brought good judgment, delicate discrimination, and nice taste, giving a high literary quality to his articles not distinctively journalistic. The same conscientiousness which formed the manner decided the matter of his writings. Their moral purpose was the service he did for his day and generation. Debarred from pursuing his chosen profession, that of the law, from his unwillingness to take the oath supporting a Constitution which recognized slavery, he threw himself with enthusiasm, while still young, into the anti-slavery cause under the leadership of Garrison. The love of freedom and moral courage which induced this step directed his course later as managing editor of "The New York Tribune." Henry Wilson said of him, "The man deserved well of his country who kept 'The Tribune' a war paper in spite of Greeley."

Mr. Gay came naturally by his radical turn of thought, by his independence, courage, strong moral convictions, and good fighting qualities; for in his veins ran the blood of John Cotton and the Mathers, Nehemiah Walter and Ebenezer Gay, among the divines of Colonial New England, and Governor Bradford and James Otis among those who shaped her political fortunes.

MARTIN GAY.

He was born in Boston, Feb. 11, 1803. His father, Hon. Ebenezer Gay, moved to Hingham when Martin was very young, and many years of his life were spent in Hingham. He was distinguished as a chemist, and his reputation was established in Europe as well as in this country. The family have in their possession a genuine Etruscan vase which was presented to him by the Pope's librarian, Medici Spada. Dr. Gay died in Boston, May 15, 1850.

A Statement of the Claims of Charles T. Jackson to the Discovery of the Applicability of Sulphuric Ether to the Prevention of pain in Surgical Operations. Boston. Printed by David Clapp. 1847. Pamphlet. 29 pp. and an Appendix.

BENJAMIN GLEASON.

An Oration pronounced before the Republican Citizens of the Town of Hingham, in commemoration of American Independence, July 4, 1807. Boston. Printed by Hosea Sprague. 1807. (Copies are rare.)

EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

Sermon at the Installation of Rev. Edward Augustus Horton as associate Pastor with Rev. Calvin Lincoln, of the First Parish in Hingham, April 25, 1877. Included in the pamphlet, "Services at the Installation." Hingham. Published by the Parish. 1877.

JAMES HALL.

Born in Hingham, September 12, 1811, and attended the grammar school at Hingham Centre, James S. Lewis being at the time teacher. The course of action pursued by the young scholar foreshadowed the man. His only way to success was through personal effort. During one of the winters an evening school was established in the village, which he obtained the means to attend by manual labor between school hours and on Saturday afternoons. Determined on an education, he went to Troy, N. Y., and there entered the Rensselaer school, graduating in 1832. He remained in this institution as assistant professor of chemistry and natural science until 1836, when he was made professor of geology. The same year he was appointed assistant geologist for the survey of the second district of the State of New York, and in 1837 was made State geologist in charge of the fourth district. Retaining the title of State geologist, he was placed in charge of the palaeontological part of the work. His results have been embodied in five volumes, which were given to the public, 1847-79. His researches have been extended westward to the Rocky Mountains. Professor Hall also held the appointments of State geologist of Iowa in 1855 and of Wisconsin in 1857. The examination and description of the specimens collected for the government have been frequently assigned to him. In 1866 he was appointed director of the New York State Museum, which place, in addition to that of State geologist, he still holds. In connection with this office he has made each year in his annual reports valuable contributions to science.

He received the degree of A. M. from Union and that of LL.D. from Hamilton in 1863, and from McGill in 1884, and from Harvard in 1886. Professor Hall received the quinquennial grand prize of \$1,000 awarded in 1884 by the Boston Society of Natural History. In 1856 he was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and in 1878 was one of the vice-presidents of the international congress of geologists held in Paris; also at Bologna in 1881 and in Berlin in 1885. He was elected one of the fifty foreign members of the Geological Society of London in 1848, and in 1858 was awarded the Wollaston medal. In 1884 he was elected correspondent of the Academy of Sciences in Paris. He also is a member of many other scientific societies at home and abroad.

His more prominent publications include, —

- Geology of New York. Part IV., comprising the survey of the Fourth Geological District. pp. 682. Maps and plates. Albany. 1843. 4to.
- Frémont's Exploring Expedition. Appendix A. Geological formations. pp. 295-303. B. Organic Remains. pp. 304-310. 4 Plates. Washington. 1845. 8vo.
- Palaeontology of New York. Vol. I. pp. xxiii, 338. Plates, 100. Albany. 1847. 4to.
- Report on the Geology of the Lake Superior Land District. By J. W. Foster and J. D. Whitney. Lower Silurian System. Chapter 9. pp. 140-151. Washington. 1851. 8vo. Upper Silurian and Devonian Series. Ibid. Chapter 10. pp. 152-166. Descriptions of New and Rare Species of Fossils from the Palaeozoic Series. Ibid. Chapter 13. pp. 203-231. Parallelism of the Palaeozoic Deposits of Europe and America. Ibid. Chapter 18. pp. 285-318.
- Stansbury's Expedition to the Great Salt Lake. Geology and Palaeontology. pp. 401-414. Philadelphia. 1852. 8vo.
- Palaeontology of New York. Vol. II. pp. viii, 362. 104 plates. Albany. 1852. 4to.
- United States and Mexican Boundary Survey (Emory). Geology and Palaeontology of the Boundary. pp. 103, 140. 20 plates. Washington. 1857. 4to. Also published in American Journal of Science, 2d Ser. See vol. 24. pp. 72-86. New Haven. 1857.
- Geological Survey of the State of Iowa. Vol. I., Part I. Hall and Whitney. General Geology. Chapter II. pp. 35-44.
- Geology of Iowa. General Reconnaissance. Chapter III. pp. 45, 46. Part II. Palaeontology of Iowa. Chapter VIII. pp. 473-724. 29 plates. Albany. 1858. 4to.
- Contributions to the Palaeontology of Iowa, being descriptions of new species of Crinoidea and other fossils (supplement to Vol. I., Part II. of the Geological Report of Iowa). pp. 1-92. 3 plates. Albany. 1859.
- Iowa Geological Survey. Supplement to Vol. I., Part II. pp. 1-4. 1859. 4to.
- Palaeontology of New York. Vol. III., Part I., text. pp. xii, 522. Albany. 1859. 4to.
- Supplement to Vol. I. Published in Palaeontology of New York. Vol. III. pp. 495-529. Albany. 1859. 4to.
- Palaeontology of New York. Vol. III., Part II. 141 plates, and explanations. Albany. 1861. 4to.
- Report on the Geological Survey of the State of Wisconsin. Vol. I. James Hall and J. D. Whitney. Madison. 1862. 8vo. Chapter I. Physical Geography and General Geology. pp. 1-72. Chapter IX. Palaeontology of Wisconsin. pp. 425-448.
- Geological Survey of Canada. Figures and Descriptions of Canadian Organic Remains. Decade II. Graptolites of the Quebec Group. 151 pages. 23 plates. Montreal. 1865. 8vo. and 4to.
- Palaeontology of New York. Vol. IV., Part I. pp. xi, 428. 69 plates. Albany. 1867. 4to.
- Geological Survey of the State of Wisconsin, 1859-1863. Palaeontology. Part III. Organic Remains of the Niagara Group and Associated Limestones. pp. 1-94. 18 plates. Albany. 1871. 4to.
- Geological Survey of Ohio. Vol. II. Geology and Palaeontology. Part II. Palaeontology. Columbus. 1875. 8vo.

- Descriptions of Silurian Fossils. James Hall and R. P. Whitfield. Ibid. pp. 65-161. Descriptions of Crinoidea from the Waverly Group. James Hall and R. P. Whitfield. Ibid. pp. 162-179.
- Illustrations of Devonian Fossils. 7 pages. 133 plates, with interleaved descriptions. Albany. 1876. 4to.
- United States Geological Exploration of the Fortieth Parallel. Clarence King. Vol. IV. Ornithology and Palaeontology. Part II. Palaeontology. James Hall and R. P. Whitfield. pp. 199-302. 7 plates. Washington. 1877. 4to.
- Palaeontology of New York. Vol. V., Part II. Text, pp. xx, 492. Plates 120. Albany. 1879. 4to.

In addition to these volumes, more than two hundred and fifty scientific papers have been published in reports, transactions of societies, journals, and magazines by this distinguished author, — an amount of scientific labor believed to be unparalleled, if equalled, by any other American scientist. A vigorous constitution, long life, strict economy of time, and persistent effort have won for him a degree of success and worthy distinction, for the attaining of which every citizen of his native town will join in cordial congratulation.

PHEBE A. HANAFORD.

- The Reciprocal Duties of Pastor and People. Sermon delivered in the First Universalist Church, Hingham, Mass., March 10, 1867. Published by request. Boston. Printed by S. O. Thayer. 1867.

ALONZO HILL.

- A Discourse delivered in the ancient Meeting-house of the First Congregational Society in Hingham, on Sunday, Sept. 8, 1850. Boston. William Crosby and H. P. Nichols. 1850.

TIMOTHY HILLIARD.

Pastor of the First Church in Cambridge, Mass.

- A Sermon preached Oct. 24, 1787, at the Ordination of the Rev. Henry Ware to the Pastoral Care of the First Church in Hingham, including "the Charge, by the Rev. Mr. Brown, of Cohasset, and the Right Hand of Fellowship, by the Rev. Mr. Shute, of Hingham." Salem. Printed by Dabney and Cushing. 1788.

NOAH HOBART.

- A Sermon delivered at the ordination of the Rev. Mr. Noah Welles at Stanford, Dec. 31, 1746. Printed at Boston. 1747.

There is authority for other published discourses and addresses.

EDWARD C. HOOD.

- Christmas Sermon preached in the Congregational Church, Hingham Centre, Dec. 26, 1880. Text, Matthew ii. 9. "And lo, the star which they saw in the east went before them, till it came and stood over where the young child was."

EDWARD AUGUSTUS HORTON.

Services at the Installation of Rev. Edward Augustus Horton as Associate Pastor with Rev. Calvin Lincoln, of the First Parish in Hingham, April 25, 1877. With sermon of Rev. Edward Everett Hale. Hingham. Published by the Parish, 1877.

Sermon before the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, by Rev. Edward A. Horton of Hingham, June 2, 1879. "The Law of Fulfilment:" "I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil." Matt. v. 17. Published with the Anniversary Proceedings, and the Two Hundred and Forty-first annual record of the company. 1878-79.

Address of Rev. Edward A. Horton of the Second Church in Boston at the commemorative services of the First Parish in Hingham on the Two Hundredth Anniversary of The Building of its Meeting-House, Monday, Aug. 8, 1881. pp. 67 to 68, incl. Hingham. Published by the Parish. 1882.

Address at the Funeral Services of Rev. Calvin Lincoln, Sept. 18, 1881. Our Martyred President. Lessons from the Life of James A. Garfield. A sermon preached in the Second Church, Boston, Sunday, Sept. 25, 1881, by the Minister, Rev. Edward A. Horton.

Discourse delivered to the First Parish in Hingham on the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the opening of its Meeting-house for Public Worship. Sunday, Jan. 8, 1882. By Rev. Edward Augustus Horton. With an Appendix. Hingham. Published by the Parish. 1882.

The following sermons and addresses by Mr. Horton were delivered prior to his settlement in Hingham:—

From Shore to Shore. A Sermon preached at the First Congregational (Unitarian) Church. Leominster, Feb. 27, 1870. By Edward A. Horton, Minister of the Society. Printed by request. Fitchburg. 1870.

Discourse preached at the Funeral Services of Captain Lucien A. Cook, Co. K Leominster Light Infantry. On Sunday, March 16, 1873, at Leominster, Mass. Printed at Fitchburg.

Address delivered by Rev. E. A. Horton, of Leominster, at Brookfield, Memorial Day, May 30, 1873. Springfield, Mass.

An Historical Address. Commemorating the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the Dedication of the First Congregational Meeting-House, in Leominster. Delivered Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1873. By E. A. Horton, Pastor of the First Congregational (Unitarian) Society. Published by a vote of the Parish.

Seven Years in Leominster. A Sermon commemorating the termination of a seven years' Pastorate Oct. 1, 1875, over the Unitarian Church (First Parish) in Leominster, most affectionately dedicated to his former Parishioners, whose unfailling kindness the following tribute but partially recognizes. By E. A. Horton. Published by request.

SERENO HOWE.

View of Zion. A Sermon preached on the last Sabbath of his Pastoral Connection with the First Baptist Church and Society in Hingham, Mass. Published by request. Boston. J. Howe, Printer. 1850.

WILLIAM ASBURY KENYON.

William A. Kenyon was a son of John Kingman. He died at South Hingham, Jan. 25, 1862, æt. 44 years. The adopted name was sanctioned by legal enactment.

Poetry of Observation and other Poems. Boston. Wm. Crosby and H. P. Nichols. 1851. 104 pp. 12mo.

The Poetry of Observation. Part Second, and other Poems. By William Asbury Kenyon, a Massachusetts Mechanic. Boston. Wm. Crosby and H. P. Nichols. 1853. 12mo. 104 pp.

DANIEL KIMBALL.

A Sermon delivered before the Hingham Peace Society, Dec. 2, 1819. Pamphlet. 8vo. pp. 12. Boston. 1819.

Thoughts on Unitarian Christianity. A Sermon preached Sept. 27, 1829. before the First Unitarian Society in Milton. Pamphlet. 8vo. pp. 16. Dedham. 1829. See HENRY COLMAN.

JOHN KINGMAN.

Letters written while on a Tour to Illinois and Wisconsin in the summer of 1838. Hingham. Jedidiah Farmer, Printer. 1842. Pamphlet. 48 pp.

S. R. KOEHLER.

Biographical Memoir of the late Mr. Joseph Andrews, Engraver. Published by the Boston Art Club, May 17, 1873. Pamphlet. 8vo. pp. 21.

DANIEL LEWIS.

Among his published discourses are the two following : —

Of taking Heed to and Fulfilling the Ministry. Sermon preached in Plymouth, Nov. 2, 1720, at the Ordination of Rev. Joseph Stacy. [Preface by Rev. Ephraim Little.] pp. 32. Boston. 1720.

Good Rulers the Fathers of their People. Election Sermon, 1748. Text, Isaiah xxii. 21. pp. 29. Boston. 1748.

BARNABAS LINCOLN.

Narrative of the Capture, Suffering, and Escape of Captain Barnabas Lincoln and his crew, who were taken by a piratical schooner, December, 1821, off Key Largo, together with Facts illustrating the character of those piratical cruisers. Written by himself. Boston. Printed by Ezra Lincoln, No. 4 Suffolk Building, Congress Street. 1822. Pamphlet. pp. 40. (Scarce.)

MAJOR-GENERAL BENJAMIN LINCOLN.

Journal of a Treaty held in 1793 with the Indian Tribes northwest of the Ohio. Mass. Historical Collection Vol. V. 3d Series. Also same, Vol. IV. 1st Series ; and Vol. III. 2d Series.

General Lincoln also wrote several articles for periodicals, which were printed.

CALVIN LINCOLN.

- A Sermon preached on the morning of the Annual Fast, April 3, 1834. Published by request.
- A Sermon to Young Men, delivered at Fitchburg, Feb. 22, 1835. Published by request.
- Evils of Sectarianism. A Sermon preached at Fitchburg, Sunday April 9, 1843. Printed by request. Fitchburg. Published by Charles Shepley. 1843.
- A Sermon preached in the Meeting-house of the First Parish in Hingham, Jan. 8, 1865, the Sunday after the Funeral of Mrs. Elizabeth Andrews Harding. Hingham. Blossom and Easterbrook. 1865. N. B. The deceased was an only daughter of the Pastor.
- A Discourse on the Life and Character of Rev. Ezra Stiles Gannett, D.D., delivered in the Meeting-house of the First Parish in Hingham, on Sunday, Sept. 3, 1871. Printed by request. Boston. 1871. Barker, Cotter & Co., Printers.
- Discourse delivered to the First Parish in Hingham, Sept. 8, 1869, on the Re-opening of their Meeting-house, with an Appendix. Hingham. Published by the Parish. 1873.

GEORGE LINCOLN (born 1797).

- The Pilgrims' Songs in the Wilderness. A book of Hymns. By George Lincoln, Jr. Published for the author, April, 1821. 16mo. pp. 32. Copies are rare.

GEORGE LINCOLN (born 1822).

- A Genealogical Record of the Families of Hingham, beginning with the settlement of the town, Sept. 2, 1635. In two volumes. 8vo. (Volumes II. and III. of this History.)

By George Lincoln and Fearing Burr, associates:—

- The Town of Hingham in the late Civil War, with Sketches of its Soldiers and Sailors. Also the Address and other Exercises at the Dedication of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument. Published by order of the Town. 1876. 8vo. pp. 455.

HENRY LINCOLN.

- A Sermon preached at the Ordination of the Rev. Nymphas Hatch to the Pastoral Care of the First Church and Society in Tisbury (Martha's Vineyard), Oct. 7, 1801. Boston. January, 1802.
- A Sermon delivered, Sept. 14, 1806, at the Interment of Mrs. Rachel Smith. 8vo. pp. 19. Boston. 1806.

LEVI LINCOLN.

A son of Enoch and Rachel (Fearing) Lincoln. He was born in Hingham, May 15, 1749. After graduating at Harvard College, in 1772, he settled at Worcester, Mass., where he soon became distinguished as a lawyer and judge; was later a member of Congress, acting Governor, etc. "A Farmer's Letters," written by him, and published in 1800 and 1801, were widely circulated, and

busied the press of that period with efforts to answer their arguments. Addressed "To The People," and issued by numbers, with prefatory remarks, but without the author's name.

SOLOMON LINCOLN (born 1804).

Solomon Lincoln, Jr. (born in Hingham, Feb. 28, 1804) was a son of Solomon, who died Dec. 21, 1831. The "junior" therefore was discontinued after the last-named date. Mr. Lincoln was a man of large mental endowments, and a ready writer. For many years he made valuable contributions to the columns of our local newspaper, and during its earlier years was the real editor. His interest in this direction was maintained to the last of his life. He died Dec. 1, 1881.

As a historian and genealogist he was regarded as the highest authority. His numerous obituary notices, especially, bear testimony to a degree of biographical information possessed by few individuals.

An Oration delivered before the Citizens of Hingham, on the Fourth of July, 1826. By Solomon Lincoln, Jr. Hingham. Published by Caleb Gill, Jr., Crocker and Brewster, Printers. 1826.

History of the Town of Hingham, Plymouth County, Mass. By Solomon Lincoln, Jr. Hingham. Caleb Gill, Jr., and Farmer and Brown. 1827. (Long out of print and valuable.)

Sketch of Nantasket (now called Hull), in the County of Plymouth. 16mo. pp. 16. Hingham. 1830.

An Oration pronounced at Plymouth at the request of the Young Men of that town on the Centennial Anniversary of the Birth Day of George Washington. Plymouth, Mass. Printed by Allen Danforth. 1832.

An Oration delivered before the Citizens of the town of Quincy, on the Fourth of July, 1835, the fifty-ninth anniversary of the Independence of the United States of America. Hingham. Jedidiah Farmer. 1835.

An Address delivered before the Citizens of the Town of Hingham, on the 28th of September, 1835, being the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Settlement of the Town. Hingham. Jedidiah Farmer. 1835. Pamphlet. 63 pp. Supplement, with valuable Historical Notes, and an Appendix, containing the names of Committees, Marshals, and other particulars connected with the occasion. (Copies are rare.)

Notes of the Lincoln Families of Massachusetts, with some account of the Family of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States. Reprint from the Historical and Genealogical Register for October, 1865. Boston. David Clapp and Son, printers. Pamphlet.

Memoir of the Rev. Charles Brooks. Reprinted from the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society. [With portrait.] 1880. Cambridge. John Wilson and Son. University Press.

SOLOMON LINCOLN (born 1838).

Oration delivered at the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the settlement of the Town of Hingham, Mass., Sept. 15, 1885. pp. 40 to 72, inclusive. Published with the Exercises of the occasion by the Committee of Arrangements. Hingham. 1885. 8vo. pp. 134.

HENRY MAURICE LISLE.

An Oration delivered at Hingham in compliance with the request of a number of the inhabitants, on Saturday, Feb. 22, 1800, the anniversary of the birth, and the day appointed by the Government of the United States for Public National Mourning for the death of the father of his country and friend of mankind, General George Washington. Boston. Printed by John Russell. 1800. This oration was delivered in Derby Hall, and was addressed to "My much respected friends and fellow-townsmen." Pamphlet. pp. 22. 8vo. It contains three appropriate illustrations. (Scarce.)

An oration before the Union Lodge, Dorchester, June 24, 1807. Pamphlet. pp. 15.

An Address delivered before the Roxbury Charitable Societies, Sept. 19, 1808. Pamphlet. pp. 18.

JOHN DAVIS LONG.

"Bites of a Cherry." Boston. Lee and Shepard. 1872. 12mo. pp. 74. Poems. Published for private distribution.

The Aeneid of Virgil. Translated into English. Boston. Lockwood, Brooks & Co. 1879. And a second edition, 1881. pp. 431.

Address of His Excellency, John D. Long, to the Two Branches of the Legislature of Massachusetts, Jan. 7, 1880. Boston. Rand, Avery, & Co., Printers to the Commonwealth, 117 Franklin Street. 1880. 8vo. pp. 40. (Senate Doc. No. 1.)

Annual Address before the Legislature of Massachusetts, Jan. 6. 1881. 8vo. pp. 58. Rand, Avery, & Co., Printers. (Senate Doc. No. 1.)

Oration of Gov. John D. Long before the Grand Army Posts of Suffolk County, at Tremont Temple, Memorial Day, May 30, 1881. With Ode by Col. Thomas W. Higginson. Boston. Lockwood, Brooks, & Co. 1881. 8vo. pp. 28.

Annual Address before the Legislature, Jan. 5, 1882. 8vo. pp. 36. Rand, Avery, & Co., Printers. (Senate Doc. No. 1.)

Memorial Day Exercises at Riverside Cemetery, Winchendon, including the Oration of His Excellency John D. Long, May 30, 1882. 8vo. pp. 25.

Oration delivered before the City Council and Citizens of Boston, July 4, 1882. By His Excellency, John D. Long. Boston. Printed by order of the City Council. MDCCCLXXXII. 8vo. pp. 43.

"The Whiskey Tax." Speech by Hon. John D. Long, of Massachusetts, in the House of Representatives at Washington, D. C., Tuesday, March 25, 1884. Pamphlet. 8vo. pp. 8.

"Interstate Commerce." Speech of Hon. John D. Long of Massachusetts in the House of Representatives, Dec. 3, 1884. Washington, D. C. 1884. Pamphlet. 8vo. pp. 16.

"Songs of the Pilgrims." Speech of Hon. John D. Long (and others) at the sixty-ninth Annual Festival of the New England Society of New York, Monday evening, Dec. 22, 1884, at Delmonico's, Madison Square. 8vo. pp. 23 to 32, inclusive.

Address at the Dedication of the Wallace Library and Art Building, July 1, 1885, Fitchburg, Mass. Bound volume.

Address of Hon. John D. Long, President, at the Celebration of the Two

- Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Settlement of the Town of Hingham, Mass., Sept. 15, 1885. Published by the Committee of Arrangements. pp. 76 to 82, inclusive.
- Oration delivered in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Malden, at the Dedication of the Converse Memorial Building, Oct. 1, 1885, with other Exercises. Boston. Alfred Mudge and Son, Printers, 24 Franklin Street. 1886. 8vo.
- "No Distinction of Sex in the Right to Vote." Address delivered at Melrose, Oct. 20, 1885. Pamphlet. pp. 4. Double column.
- Address at Middletown, Conn., Oct. 22, 1885.
- Speech on Silver Coinage, delivered in the House of Representatives by Hon. John D. Long of Massachusetts. Washington, D. C., March 27, 1886. Government Printing Office. 1886. 8vo. pp. 10.
- "Use and Abuse of the Veto Power." *The Forum*. Nov. 1887.
- Address on presentation of the portraits of ex-Speakers Sedgwick, Varnum, and Banks in the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., Jan. 19, 1888. Published by order of Congress.
- Young People's History of the United States. For chapters written by Hon. John D. Long, see JOHN ADAMS, RUTHERFORD HAYES, and MILLARD FILMORE. 1888.
- Speech on the French Spoliation Claim in the House of Representatives at Washington, Aug. 4, 1888. By Hon. John D. Long, of Massachusetts.
- Address of Hon. John D. Long, President of the Republican State Convention of Massachusetts, at Tremont Temple, Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1888. Boston. Press of Emery and Hughes, 146 Oliver Street. Pamphlet. 8vo. pp. 15.
- Address at the Harvard Republican meeting, held at Tremont Temple, Boston, Friday evening, Nov. 2, 1888.
- Address of Hon. John D. Long, ex-Governor of Massachusetts, M. C., at the Eighth Annual Meeting of the Law and Order Society of the city of Philadelphia, held in the Academy of Music, Feb. 21, 1889.

Mr. Long has delivered a great number of addresses, orations, and speeches which are not included among the foregoing, besides being a frequent contributor to the press upon topics of national interest, or of political or local importance.

JEROME LORING.

Jerome Loring, son of Jonathan, was born in Hingham, Oct. 20, 1792, and graduated at Brown University in 1813. He taught in one of the schools at Hingham Centre for some years, about 1820, and afterwards went South, — Mr. Lincoln, in his *History of Hingham*, says to Delaware, — and died early. As a teacher, he was eminently successful, and greatly esteemed.

An Oration pronounced at Hingham, July 4, 1815, in Commemoration of American Independence. Boston. Printed by Rowe and Hooper at the Yankee Office. 1815. (Rare.)

An Address delivered in Hingham, Jan. 12, A. L. 5821, at the Installation of the Officers of Old Colony Lodge.

In Faith and Hope the world will disagree;
But all mankind's concern is charity.

Published at the request of the Lodge. Boston: Printed by J. T. Buckingham. 1821. (Rare.)

THOMAS LORING.

Speech in the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, March 20, 1839, upon the Bill granting further aid in the construction of the Western Railroad. Published by request of the Committee of the Stockholders of the Western Railroad. Boston. Printed by Ezra Lincoln. 1839.

SAMUEL J. MAY.

Minister of the Second Parish in Scituate, Mass.

A Sermon preached at Hingham, March 19, 1837, being the Sunday after the death of Mrs. Cecilia Brooks. Printed by request, not published. Hingham. Press of J. Farmer. 1837. A prefatory note states that "this sermon is not published. Its author and Mr. Brooks have consented, not without great hesitation, to the printing of a few copies."

The deceased was wife of the Rev. Charles Brooks, Pastor of the Third Congregational Society in Hingham. A brief sketch of her family history is appended. (Rare.)

HENRY ADOLPHUS MILES.

Natural theology as a Study in Schools. (Amer. Inst. of Instruction. Lectures.) 1839.

Fidelity to our political idea our best national defence. Discourse before the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, June 5, 1843. Boston. 1843. 8vo. pp. 24.

A Thanksgiving Discourse preached in the South Congregational Church, Lowell, Nov. 30, 1843.

Lowell as it was and as it is. pp. 234. 16mo. Lowell. 1845.

God's Commandments and Man's Tradition. 1846.

Ireland's Wants. A Sermon preached at Lowell, Feb. 21, 1847.

The Gospel Narratives. Their Origin, Peculiarities, and Transmission. Boston. 1848. 12mo. pp. 118.

Life and Character of Rev. Joseph C. Smith. A Discourse delivered in Channing Church, Newton, Sunday, March 28, 1858.

Traces of Picture Writing in the Bible. 1870. pp. 185. 12mo. Cloth. Grains of Gold. Compiled from Dr. Bartol's writings.

Words of a Friend, on the Foundation, Difficulties, Helps, and Triumphs of a Religious Life. 1870. 12mo. pp. 210. Boston. Nichols and Noyes. A collection of twenty sermons.

Birth of Jesus. 12mo. pp. 211. Boston. Lockwood and Company. 1878.

Thoughts Selected from the Writings of the Rev. William E. Channing, D.D. Boston. Fourteenth thousand. 1880.

Altar at Home.

MARY MILES.

"Charles Liston, or Self Denial. A Tale for Youth." Hingham. C. and E. B. Gill. 1834. Jedidiah Farmer, Printer. 12mo. pp. 36. The author's name does not appear on the title-page. See notice in the "Hingham Gazette" of May 9, 1834.

JOHN F. MOORS.

A Discourse preached at the funeral of Mr. Luther B. Lincoln in the Unitarian Church in Deerfield, May 13, 1855. By John F. Moors, Pastor.

ANDREWS NORTON.

His published works are numerous and important, and include:—

A Discourse on Religious Education, at Derby Academy, Hingham, 1818. Inaugural Address delivered before the University in Cambridge, Aug. 10, 1819.

Thoughts on True and False Religion, 1820.

Address at the funeral of Levi Frisbie, 1822.

Memoir of Levi Frisbie, 1823.

Review of Trustees' Address, 1823.

Speech before the Overseers of Harvard College, 1825, and others.

He edited the "Miscellaneous Writings of Charles Eliot," 1814; "The Poems of Mrs. Hemans," 1826; and "The General Repository and Review," 1812-13, four volumes in all. He was also connected with the "Select Journal of Foreign Periodical Literature," and a contributor to the "Literary Miscellany," Cambridge, 1804-05, "Monthly Anthology," "Christian Disciple," "North American Review," and "Christian Examiner."

A Statement of Reasons for not believing the Doctrines of Trinitarians concerning the Nature of God, and the Person of Christ. 1833. First edition.

The thirteenth edition, with Additions and a Biographical Notice of the author was published, in 1882, by the American Unitarian Association.

The Evidences of the Genuineness of the Gospels. First volume issued in 1837.

In 1844 appeared the second and third volumes of this great work, "completing the important and laborious investigation which had occupied him for many years."

"With the exception of his volume 'Tracts on Christianity,' composed chiefly of the larger essays and discourses which had before appeared in a separate form, this was his last published book."

An abridged edition of "The Evidences of the Genuineness of the Gospels," in one volume, was published in 1880, by the American Unitarian Association. 12mo. cloth. pp. 584.

This work was pronounced "a magnificent monument of erudition, logic, and taste; one of the noblest specimens of scholarship and elegance of composition to be found in our youthful literature." An edition was also published in London.

On the Latest Forms of Infidelity, Annual Discourse before the Alumni of the Divinity School, Cambridge, 1839.

Tracts Concerning Christianity. 8vo. Cambridge. 1852.

A Translation of the Gospels, with Notes. 1855. 2 vols. 8vo. Posthumous. Edited from the Author's Manuscript by his son.

The Internal Evidence of the Genuineness of the Gospels; in two parts. Part Second: Portions of an unfinished work. Boston. 1855. 8vo. Posthumous.

He was also the author of the well-known "Lines written after a Summer Shower," which have been pronounced among the most beautiful in the language, "and of several hymns, favorites in our churches, among which may be mentioned the hymn of resignation, beginning with the words, —

‘My God! I thank thee; may no thought
E’er deem thy chastisements severe,’

and another, to a friend in bereavement, beginning, —

‘O, stay thy tears; for they are blest
Whose days are passed, whose toil is done,’

in a like spirit, and similar beauty.”

“The few poems of Mr. Norton, in point of exquisite finish, are unsurpassed and almost unequalled.”

CHARLES ELIOT NORTON.

Address at the Commemoration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the building of the Meeting-house of the First Parish in Hingham, Monday, Aug. 8, 1881. See published volume Commemorative Services.

JOHN NORTON.

An Essay Tending to Promote Reformation, By a Brief Sermon Preached before His Excellency the Governour, the Honorable Council, & Representatives of the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay in N. E. On May 26, 1708, which was the Anniversary for election of Her Majesties Council of this province. By John Norton, Pastor of the Church of Christ in Hingham. Jer. xiii. 15, 16. Hear ye, and give ear be not proud; for the Lord hath spoken. Give glory to the Lord your God, before he cause darkness, and before your feet stumble upon the dark mountains, and, while ye look for light, he turn it into the shadow or death, and make it gross darkness. Jer. iii. 1, 7, 12. Thou hast played the harlot with many lovers; yet return to me, saith the Lord. And I said after she had done all these things, Turn thou unto me. But she returned not. And her treacherous sister saw it. Go and proclaim these words toward the north, and say, Return, thou backsliding Israel, saith the Lord; and I will not cause mine anger to fall upon you: for I am merciful. Mal. iii. 7. Return unto me, and I will return unto you, saith the Lord of hosts. But ye said, Wherein shall we return? Boston.

Printed by B. Green. Sold by Benj. Eliot at his Shop under the Town-House. 1708. Pamphlet. pp. 29.

Extremely rare. Indeed, copies of this early election sermon are among those which are the most difficult to obtain, as not more than one or two issues are found in the libraries of Boston.

JOHN G. PALFREY.

A Discourse on the Life and Character of the Reverend Henry Ware, D.D., A. A. S., late Hollis Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge; pronounced in the First Church in Cambridge, Sept. 28, 1845, with an Appendix. Boston. Wm. Crosby and H. P. Nichols, January, 1846.

The discourse contains a biographical sketch, and interesting particulars relating to Dr. Ware's pastorate in Hingham.

SAMUEL PRESBURY.

A Sketch of the Evils of Intemperance. A Discourse delivered before the First Parish in Hingham, on Thursday, April 8, 1830, the Day of Public Fast. Hingham. C. and E. B. Gill. 1830.

Rev. Samuel Presbury was supplying the pulpit during the temporary absence of the pastor.

JOSEPH RICHARDSON.

A Discourse addressed to the First Parish in Hingham on the Day of Fasting, April 5, 1810. Published at the request of the Hearers. Boston. Printed for Ebenezer French. 1810.

The American Reader. A Selection of Lessons for Reading and Speaking, wholly from American Authors. Designed for the Use of Schools. pp. 192. 12mo. Boston. 1811.

A second edition followed, and in 1823 a third. The last was printed and published in Boston by Lincoln and Edmands.

The Young Ladies' Selection of Elegant Extracts from the writings of Illustrious Females and some of the best Authors of the other sex. Designed for Academies and Schools. Boston. Printed by John Eliot, Jr. 1811. pp. 204. 12mo. One edition only.

An Oration pronounced July 4, 1812, before the citizens of the County of Plymouth, on the Anniversary of American Independence. Boston. True and Rowe, Printers. (Delivered at Hanover, Mass.)

The Christian Patriot Encouraged. A Discourse delivered before the First Parish in Hingham, on Fast Day, April 8, 1813. Boston. Published by Joshua Belcher. 1813.

Christian Catechism for Children and Young Persons. Boston. Lincoln and Edmands. 1818. Small pamphlet.

A Discourse delivered April 3, 1814, occasioned by the death of Mrs. Hannah Gill. Boston. Printed by Lincoln and Edmands.

The Progress of Christianity retarded by its Friends. A Sermon delivered to the First Parish in Hingham, Lord's Day, Aug. 1, 1824. Part Second delivered Oct. 17, 1824. Two Sermons, one pamphlet. Published by request. Boston. J. P. Orcutt. 1824.

- An Oration delivered in the South Parish in Weymouth, July 4, 1828, being the Fifty-second Anniversary of American Independence. Published by request of the Committee of Arrangements. Hingham. Press of Farmer and Brown. 1828.
- A Sermon on Conversion, delivered to the First Parish in Hingham, Lord's Day, July 20, 1828. Published by request. Hingham. Caleb Gill, Jr. 1828.
- The Christian Catechism, containing Answers in Scripture Language to many Important Questions; with Prayers and Hymns for Sunday Schools. By a Friend to Youth. Hingham. Farmer and Brown, Printers. 1829. Small pamphlet.
- A Complaint against the Clergy of the Bay Association, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. Boston. Printed by Parmenter and Norton. 1818.
- A Discourse delivered at Dedham before Constellation Lodge at the Festival of St. John the Baptist, June 24, A. L. 5820. Dedham. Printed by H. and W. H. Mann. 1820.
- An Address delivered at the Consecration and Installation of Mount Zion Royal Arch Chapter, in Stoughton, Mass., August 22, A. L. 5821. Boston. True and Green. 1821.
- A Sermon on the Manifestation of God; delivered on Lord's Day, Dec. 8, 1822, in the First Parish in Hingham. Published by request. Boston. Printed by Ezra Lincoln. 1823.
- A Sermon on the Duty and Dignity of Woman; delivered April 22, 1832. Hingham. Jedidiah Farmer, Printer. 1833.
- Duty of Minister and People. A Sermon delivered March 6, 1836, to the First Parish in Hingham. Published by request. Hingham. Press of J. Farmer. 1836.
- A Sermon preached in Hingham, Mass., May 14, 1841, the Day of the National Fast, occasioned by the Death of William Henry Harrison, President of the United States. Published by request. Hingham. Jedidiah Farmer, Printer. 1841.
- Letter of Rev. Joseph Richardson, Pastor of the First Parish in Hingham, to his Parish, on the subject of Exchanges of Pulpit Services with the Ministers of the other Religious Societies in said town. The Reports of a Committee and the record of the votes of the First Parish thereon; and a Correspondence with four of the other Religious Societies in said Town. Printed for the use of the First Parish. Hingham. Jedidiah Farmer, Printer. 1847.
- Christian Obedience to Civil Government. A Sermon, preached in the First Parish Church, in Hingham, Feb. 2, 1851. Published by request. J. Farmer, Printer. 1851.
- Address at the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Incorporation of Billerica, Massachusetts, May 29, 1855. Published in Proceedings of the occasion. 1855.
- A Sermon, in Two Parts, delivered on the Sabbath, June 28, 1856. The close of the Fiftieth year of his Ministry, as Pastor of the First Church and Parish in Hingham. Published by request. Hingham. J. Farmer, Printer. 1856.
- A Sermon, Feb. 1, 1863, on his Eighty-sixth Birthday, by the Senior Pastor of the First Parish in Hingham, Joseph Richardson. Joshua xiv. 10. "And now, lo, I am this day four score and five years old."

This sermon was written by the author, senior pastor of the First Parish in Hingham, Mass., in the last week of his eighty-

fifth year. In consequence of the failure of sight, at his request it was read to the congregation, in a very impressive manner, by the junior pastor, Rev. Calvin Lincoln.

EDWARD RICHMOND.

Minister of Stoughton.

A Sermon preached April 15, 1807, to the Scholars of Derby Academy in Hingham at a Lecture founded by Madam Derby. Boston. Printed by Munroe and Francis. 1807.

CHANDLER ROBBINS.

"A sermon preached after the funeral of Noah Lincoln, who died in Boston July 31, 1856, aged eighty-four," with added "Genealogical and Biographical Notes." Boston. Printed by John Wilson and Son, 22 School Street. 1856. 8vo. pp. 49.

Noah Lincoln was a son of David and Elizabeth (Fearing) Lincoln, and born in Hingham, Aug. 23, 1772.

JAMES HENRY ROBBINS.

Address before the Massachusetts Medical Society at the Annual Meeting, June 14, 1882, on "American Dyspepsia."

MARY CAROLINE ROBBINS.

Romance of an Honest Woman, by Victor Cherbuliez. Translation.

The Old Masters of Belgium and Holland, by Eugène Fromentin. Translation.

Eugène Fromentin, Painter and Writer, by M. Louis Gonse, editor of the "Gazette des Beaux Arts." Translation. Boston. James R. Osgood and Company. 1883. Small quarto. pp. 280, with illustrations.

Count Xavier, by Henry Gréville. Translation. Boston. Ticknor and Company. 1887. 12mo. pp. 278.

The Rescue of an Old Place. Boston and New York. Houghton, Mifflin, and Company. 1892. 12mo. pp. 289.

Also the author of several short tales and poems published in "Harper's Magazine," the "Atlantic Monthly," "Lippincott's Magazine," and "Putnam's Magazine."

JOHN LEWIS RUSSELL.

Address before the Essex Agricultural Society. Published by order of the Society, December, 1860.

THOMAS RUSSELL.

Oration at the Centennial Anniversary of the Town of Cohasset, May 7, 1870, with other proceedings. Pamphlet. Boston. Wright and Potter, Printers, 79 Milk Street. 1870. pp. 69.

Address delivered at the Dedication of the Hingham Public Library, July 5, 1869, with an Appendix. Hingham. Published by the Trustees of the Library. 1871.

ALMIRA SEYMOUR.

Home the Basis of the State. pp. 95. 12mo. Boston. A. Williams and Company.

“Miss Seymour was long and favorably known as a teacher in Boston, and has written hymns and poems for various occasions, which entitle her to be numbered among the women poets of the century.”

DANIEL SHUTE.

A Sermon preached to the Ancient and Honorable Company in Boston, New-England, June 1, 1767. Being the Anniversary of their Election of Officers. Boston, N. E. Printed and Sold by Edes and Gill in Queen-Street. MDCCLXVII.

A Sermon preached before his Excellency Francis Bernard, Esqr., Governor, His Honor Thomas Hutchinson, Esqr., Lieutenant-Governor, the Honourable His Majesty's Council, and the Honourable House of Representatives of the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, in New England, May 25th, 1768. Being the Anniversary for the Election of His Majesty's Council for said Province. Boston, New-England. Printed by Richard Draper, Printer to His Excellency the Governor, and the Honourable His Majesty's Council. MDCCLXVIII. (Very scarce.)

A Sermon delivered at the Meeting-house in the First Parish in Hingham, March 23, 1787, at the Interment of the Rev. Ebenezer Gay, D. D., Pastor of the First Church in Hingham, who died March 18, 1787. Numbers xxiii. 10. “Let me die the death of the Righteous, and let my last end be like his.” Salem. Printed by Dabney and Cushing. MDCCLXXXVIII.

By Daniel Shute and Henry Ware, associates : —

A Compendious and Plain Catechism, designed for the Benefit of the Rising Generation, and Recommended to the attentive Use of Heads of Families in the Education of their Children, as adapted to improve them in Piety and Virtue. Printed by Samuel Hall, No. 53 Cornhill, Boston. 1794. Addressed “to the Respectable Inhabitants of Hingham.” Preface signed by Daniel Shute and Henry Ware.

JOHN SNYDER.

Christian and Worldly Contentment. A Sermon delivered in the church of the Third Parish in Hingham on the Sunday following the Death of Mr. Thomas F. Whiton, June 9, 1872, by the Pastor. Printed for private distribution only. Hingham. Joseph Easterbrook. 1872.

HENRY E. SPALDING.

Homœopathy as we see it, as the public sees it, as allopathy sees and uses it. President's Address to the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, April, 1884. Reprinted from the Society's Transactions. Boston. Franklin Press. Rand, Avery, and Company. 1885.

JOHN WINTHROP SPOONER.

Address before the Plymouth District Medical Society, at the Annual Meeting, 1882. “The Relation of the Members of the Massachusetts Medical Society to Homœopathy and the Homœopaths.” Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, Vol. CVII. No. 4.

HOSEA SPRAGUE.

The Genealogy of the Spragues in Hingham, arranged in Chronological order, to the Fourth Generation, counting from William Sprague, one of the first Planters in Massachusetts, who arrived at Naumekeag from England, in the year 1628. To which is prefixed a short account of the first settlement of this country before the arrival of the Old Charter in 1630. Hingham. Published by Hosea Sprague. 1828. Additions to the first edition: Ralph Sprague, in Charlestown in 1628, and his four sons, John, Richard, Phineas, and Samuel, and his daughter Mary. (Scarce.)

Register and Meteorological Journal in Hingham, Massachusetts, 1830 to 1837, inclusive. Printed at Hingham. Published 1837. Small pamphlet.

"Hosea Sprague's Chronicle." A small newspaper. Nos. 1 to 5. inclusive. 1842 and 1843. (Complete sets are rare.)

ISAAC SPRAGUE.

Son of Isaac and Mary (Burr) Sprague, was born in Hingham, Sept. 5, 1811. He early displayed a decided taste and talent for drawing, and attracted the notice of Audubon the naturalist, who availed himself of his services in the preparation of his great work.

Afterwards associated with Prof. Asa Gray, he furnished to a large extent the sketches for the numerous plates and wood-cuts which appear in his several botanical publications. Many of the plants selected as specimens for illustration were gathered in Hingham. In some instances not only were the drawings made, but the plates were cut by his own hands.

The plates illustrating the two large octavo volumes of "The Genera of the Plants of the United States" were all sketched from Nature by Mr. Sprague, and are models of neatness and scientific accuracy.

George B. Emerson, in his introduction to the third edition of his "Trees and Shrubs of Massachusetts," illustrated with colored plates, says that the success of the edition, if it should succeed, would be at least as much due to the artistic skill and exquisite taste of his friend Isaac Sprague as to anything he himself had done.

His published works include, —

The Genera of the Plants of the United States. Illustrated by Figures and Analyses from Nature by Isaac Sprague, member of the Boston Natural History Society. Superintended, and with Descriptions, &c., by Asa Gray, M.D. Two volumes. Royal 8vo. With numerous Plates. Boston. James Munroe and Company. New York and London. John Wiley. 1848.

The plates were destroyed by fire before the edition was all struck off, and the work is now rare and valuable.

- Wild Flowers of America, with Fifty colored Plates from original Drawings by Isaac Sprague. Text by George L. Goodale, M.D., Professor of Botany in Harvard University. Boston. S. E. Cassino, Publisher. 1882. Large quarto. pp. 210.
- Flowers of the Field and Forest, from original Water-color Drawings after Nature, by Isaac Sprague. Descriptive text by Rev. A. B. Hervey, with extracts from Longfellow, Lowell, Bryant, Emerson, and others. Boston. S. E. Cassino and D. Lothrop & Co. 1882. Large quarto. pp. 154.
- Beautiful Wild Flowers of America, from original Water-color Drawings after Nature, by Isaac Sprague. Descriptive text by Rev. A. B. Hervey, with extracts from Longfellow, Whittier, Bryant, Holmes, and others. Boston. S. E. Cassino, Publisher. 1882. pp. 156. Large quarto.

OLIVER STEARNS.

- The Duty of Moral Reflection with particular reference to the Texas Question. A Sermon preached to the Third Congregational Society of Hingham, on Sunday, Nov. 16, 1845. Hingham. J. Farmer. 1845.
- Peace through Conflict. A Sermon. Boston. Leonard C. Bowles. 1851.
- The Gospel applied to the Fugitive Slave Law. A Sermon preached to the Third Congregational Society of Hingham, on Sunday, March 2, 1851. Published by request. Boston. Wm. Crosby and H. P. Nichols. 1851.
- Knowledge: Its Relation to the Progress of Mankind. An Address delivered at the Dedication of Loring Hall, in Hingham, Thursday, Oct. 14, 1852. Hingham. Published by Jedidiah Farmer. 1852.
- The House of the Lord. A Sermon preached to the Third Congregational Society in Hingham, Sunday, Dec. 12, 1852, on re-opening their Meeting-house. Boston. Leonard C. Bowles. 1853. Printed by John Wilson and Son.
- The Incarnation. A Sermon preached at the Ordination of Rev. Calvin S. Locke over the Unitarian Church and Society in West Dedham, Wednesday, Dec. 6, 1854. With the Charge, Right Hand of Fellowship, and Address to the People. Boston. Crosby, Nichols, and Company. 1855.
- The Preacher. A Sermon preached at the Ordination of Frederick Frothingham as Pastor of the Park Street Church in Portland, Me., April 9, 1856. Published by George R. Davis.
- A Farewell Sermon preached Sept. 28, 1856. Printed for the Use of the Society. Boston. Leonard C. Bowles. 1856.
- Rationalism in Religion, an Address delivered before the Alumni of the Theological School, Cambridge, July 19, 1853, and The Written Word, or the Christian Consciousness, an Address delivered before the Ministerial Conference in Bedford Street Chapel, May 28, 1855, were published in the "Christian Examiner."
- A Lecture on the "Aim and Hope of Jesus," — being one of a course on "Christianity and Modern Thought," — delivered in the Hollis Street Church and King's Chapel, December, 1871. Published by the American Unitarian Association in a volume with the above title.
- A Brief History of the Harvard Divinity School, its past Professors, was published in the "Harvard Book."

RUFUS P. STEBBINS.

Reverend Calvin Lincoln. Sermon preached in the Old Meeting-house, Hingham, Sunday, Sept. 18, 1881. Also Services at the Funeral, and Sketch by Quincy Bicknell, a Parishioner. Hingham. Published by the Parish. 1882.

LUTHER STEPHENSON, JR.

Report of the Chief Detective of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the year ending Dec. 31, 1876, including the result of the Inspection of Factories and Public Buildings.

Report of the Chief of State Detective Force of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the year ending Dec. 31, 1877.

Addresses and Papers. Printed for Private use. Togus, Me. 1885. pp. 71. 8vo.

RICHARD HENRY STODDARD.

Born in Hingham, 1825. Early moved to New York, where he has since resided. A favorite American poet.

His published works are numerous, and include, —

Foot-prints, a volume of verse. 1849.

Poems. 1852.

Adventures in Fairy Land. 1853.

Songs of Summer. 1857.

Town and Country. 1857.

Life of Alexander Von Humboldt. 1859.

Loves and Heroines of the Poets. 1860.

The King's Bell. 1863.

The Story of Little Red Riding Hood. 1864.

Under Green Leaves. 1865.

Late English Poets. 1865.

Melodies and Madrigals, mostly from the Old English Poets. 1865.

The Children in the Wood. 1866.

Putnam, the Brave. 1869.

The Book of the East, and other Poems. 1871.

Memoir of Edgar Allan Poe. 1875.

Poems. 1880.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. 1882.

In addition to his original works, Mr. Stoddard edited new editions of Griswold's Male and Female Poets of America, 1873 and 1874; The Bric-a-Brac, and Sans Souci Series, 1874 and 1875; A Century After, Picturesque Glimpses of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, 1876; and more recently a number of volumes relating to English literary history and memorabilia. He was more recently the literary editor of the "New York Mail and Express."

Mr. Stoddard has been styled "one of the poets of whom America may well be proud." Among the best known of his

poems are, "A Hymn to the Beautiful;" "A Household Dirge;" "Leonatus;" "The Burden of Unrest;" "Invocation to Sleep;" "Spring;" "Autumn;" and "The Two Brides."

"The volume on which his fame will rest is his 'Poetical Works.' It contains some of the most beautiful lyrics and blank-verse ever written in America, — some of the most beautiful written anywhere during the poet's lifetime."

CHARLES W. UPHAM.

Junior pastor of the First Church in Salem.

A Discourse delivered on the anniversary of the Association of the First Parish in Hingham, auxiliary to the American Unitarian Association, July 8, 1832. Pamphlet. pp. 22. Hingham. Jedidiah Farmer, Printer. 1832.

HENRY WARE (born 1764).

Letters to Trinitarians and Calvinists. Occasioned by Dr. Leonard Woods'

Letters to Unitarians. 3 ed. 1820. 12mo.

Answer to Dr. Woods' Reply. Cambridge. 1822. 8vo. Postscript to Answer. 1823. 8vo.

Inquiry into the Foundation, Evidences, and Truth of Religion. 1842. 2 vol. 8vo. London, 1842. 2 vol. 12mo. And others.

His printed discourses, which are numerous, include the following, viz. : —

The Continuance of Peace and increasing Prosperity a Source of Consolation and just Cause of Gratitude to the Inhabitants of the United States.

A Sermon, delivered Feb. 19, 1795, being a day set apart by the President for Thanksgiving and Prayer through the United States. Printed by Samuel Hall, Boston. 1795.

A Sermon Occasioned by the Death of George Washington, Supreme Commander of the American Forces during the Revolutionary War; First President, and late Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States of America; who departed this Life at Mount Vernon, Dec. 14, 1799, in the 68th Year of his Age. Delivered in Hingham, by Request of the Inhabitants, Jan. 6, 1800. "And Elijah went up into Heaven." 2 Kings ii. 11. "The spirit of Elijah doth rest on Elisha." *Ibid.* 15. Printed by Samuel Hall, No. 53 Cornhill, Boston. 1800.

A Sermon delivered Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1802, at the Interment of the Rev. Daniel Shute, D.D., senior Pastor of the Second Church in Hingham, who departed this Life Aug. 30, 1802, in the 81st year of his Age, and the 56th of his Ministry. Published by request of the Parish. Boston. Printed by E. Lincoln, Water Street. 1802.

The Service of God, as inculcated in the Bible, our reasonable Choice. A Sermon, delivered at Scituate, Oct. 31, 1804. Published by request. Boston. Printed by E. Lincoln, Water Street. 1804.

A Sermon delivered at Hingham, Lord's day, May 5, 1805. Occasioned by the Dissolution of his Pastoral Relation to the First Church of Christ

in Hingham and Removal to the Office of Professor of Divinity in the University at Cambridge. Together with an Address from the Church on the occasion, and his Answer. The whole printed by the General Request of the Society. Boston. Printed by E. Lincoln, Water Street. 1805.

An Eulogy pronounced July 20, 1810, at the Interment of the Rev. Samuel Webber, D.D., President of Harvard University, who expired suddenly on the evening of July 17, in the fifty-first year of his age. Cambridge. Printed by Hollis and Metcalf. 1810.

A Sermon delivered before the Convention of Congregational Ministers of Massachusetts at their Annual Meeting in Boston, May 28, 1818. Boston. Printed by Wells and Lilly. 1818.

A Sermon delivered Oct. 12, 1820, at the Ordination of the Rev. William B. O. Peabody to the Pastoral Charge of the Third Congregational Church in Springfield. Springfield. A. G. Tannatt & Co., Printers. 1820.

A Sermon delivered Jan. 17, 1821, at the Ordination of the Rev. Charles Brooks to the Pastoral Charge of the Third Church and Parish in Hingham. Boston. Printed by Ezra Lincoln. 1821.

A Sermon delivered Dec. 13, 1821, at the Ordination of the Rev. William Ware to the Pastoral Charge of the First Congregational Church in New York, by his father, Henry Ware, D.D., Hollis Professor of Divinity in the University in Cambridge, Mass., together with the Charge and Right Hand of Fellowship. Published at the request of the Congregation by the Library and Tract Society of the First Congregational Church. 1821.

Use and Meaning of the Phrase "Holy Spirit."

By Henry Ware and Daniel Shute, associates : —

A Compendious and Plain Catechism, designed for the Benefit of the Rising Generation, and Recommended to the attentive Use of Heads of Families in the Education of their Children, as adapted to improve them in Piety and Virtue. Printed by Samuel Hall, No. 53 Cornhill, Boston. 1794. Addressed "to the Respectable Inhabitants of Hingham." Preface signed by Daniel Shute and Henry Ware.

HENRY WARE, Jr. (born 1794).

His published works, which are numerous, include, —

A Poem on the Celebration of Peace. Cambridge. 1815. 8vo.

The Vision of Liberty; recited before the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Harvard University, Aug. 27, 1824. Published by request. Boston. Oliver Everett, 13 Cornhill. 1824. In a brief prefatory note the author says that the poem is not a poetical invention, but is based on an experience given by an English lady who resided in Hingham about the year 1794. (A scarce pamphlet.)

Hints on Extemporaneous Preaching. 1824. 18mo. Published in London, 1830, and in Edinburgh, 1836.

Recollections of Jotham Anderson. 1824.

Discourses on the Offices and Character of Jesus Christ. Boston. 1825. 12mo. Second edition. 1826. London. 1831.

- Sermons on Small Sins. Boston. 1827. 12mo.
 On the Formation of Christian Character. Cambridge. 1831. 12mo.
 Numerous editions in America and Great Britain. One American edition with the Progress of the Christian Life in one volume. This work has had a wide circulation.
 The Life of the Saviour. 1832. The seventh edition was published in 1884 by the American Unitarian Association. pp. 271. 12mo. Published also in London.
 The Feast of the Tabernacle. A Poem. Cambridge. 1837.
 Scenes and Characters Illustrating Christian Truth. Edited. Boston. 18mo. Published also in London in 2 vols.
 The Life of Noah Worcester, D.D. 12mo. Boston. Munroe and Company.
 Life of Joseph Priestley, LL.D. 12mo. Boston. Munroe and Company.
 Memoir of Oberlin. 16mo. Boston. Munroe and Company.
 Memoirs of the Rev. Noah Worcester, D.D., with a Preface, Notes, and a concluding Chapter, by Samuel Worcester. Boston. James Munroe and Company. 1844. 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 155.
 The Duty of promoting Christianity by the circulation of Books. Boston. James Munroe & Co. July, 1838. Printed for the American Unitarian Association.
 How to Spend a day. In two Chapters. Boston. James Munroe & Co. October, 1839.
 A Sermon delivered at Dorchester, before the Evangelical Missionary Society in Massachusetts, at their Annual Meeting, June 7, 1820. Boston. Published by J. W. Burditt.
 Outline of the Testimony of Scripture against the Trinity. Boston. Taken from an Address delivered in 1827, before the Unitarian Association of York County, Me.
 The Law of Honor. A Discourse occasioned by the recent Duel in Washington; delivered March 4, 1838, in the Chapel of Harvard University, and in the West Church, Boston. Published by request. Cambridge. Folsom, Wells, and Thurston, Printers to the University. 1838.

Additional publications, most of them in pamphlet form, are as follows : —

- The Faith once delivered to the Saints.
 Three Important Questions answered.
 Sober Thoughts on the State of the Times.
 Nature, Reality, and Power of Christian Faith.
 Thoughts for the New Year.
 How to Spend Holy Time.
 A Selection from his works was published by Chandler Robbins. Boston. 1846, 47. 4 vols. 8vo.

JOHN WARE.

Born in Hingham, 1795. Graduated at Harvard College 1813, and M.D. 1816. Became adjunct professor 1832, and professor, 1836, of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in Harvard College. Resigned 1858; died 1864.

His published works relating to the Science of Medicine are numerous and “regarded as standard authority.” A volume en-

titled "Discourses on Medical Education and on the Medical Profession," 8vo., was issued in 1847.

Success in the Medical Profession, 8vo., 1851, and others of a more strictly professional character were issued prior and subsequently to this time. He gave occasional medical lectures and addresses, reports, &c., on Peace, Temperance, and incidental subjects.

He edited the "New England Medical Journal," and contributed to the "American Journal of Medical Science" and other periodicals, including the "North American Review," in which was published his Phi Beta Kappa Poem.

He also wrote a biography of his brother, Henry Ware, Jr.

WILLIAM WARE.

Letters of Lucius M. Piso, from Palmyra, to his Friend Marcus Curtius, at Rome. New York, 1837. 2 vols. 12mo. Also London. Zenobia, or the Fall of Palmyra, was the title afterwards adopted by the author, and under this name a number of editions were printed in New York and London. A historical romance.

Probus; or Rome in the Third Century; in Letters from Lucius M. Piso, from Rome, to Fausta, the Daughter of Gracchus, at Palmyra. New York. 1838. 2 vols. 12mo. A sequel to Zenobia. It was subsequently republished in London, also in New York as Aurelian; or Rome in the the Third Century. Rome and the Early Christians. 1868. 8vo.

Julian; or Scenes in Judea. New York. 1841. 2 vols. 12mo. Also London. 1842. Third edition. New York. 1856.

"These romances of Mr. Ware have passed through many editions in Great Britain, and have been translated into German and other languages on the continent."

Sketches of European Capitals. Boston. 1851. 12mo. Also London. 8vo. Published again as Pictures of European Capitals. 1852. 12mo. Lectures on the Works and Genius of Washington Allston. Boston. 1852. 12mo. pp. 162.

"He published some occasional sermons and four numbers of a religious miscellany called 'The Unitarian;' contributed a Memoir of Nathaniel Bacon to Sparks's 'American Biography,' and papers to other standard periodicals. Delivered lectures on Art and Literary Topics, and edited the 'American Unitarian Biography;' also 'Memoirs of Individuals who have been distinguished by their Writings, Character, and Efforts in the Cause of Liberal Christianity.'" Boston. 1850. 2 vols. 12mo.

ROBERT C. WATERSTON.

Remarks on the life and character of Joseph Andrews at the memorial meeting of the Boston Art Club, May 17, 1873. Published in connection with the Proceedings of the meeting.

HENRY AUSTIN WHITNEY.

Early Settlers of Hingham, New England; including extracts from the minutes of Daniel Cushing of Hingham, with a photograph of his manuscript. Printed for private distribution. Boston. Press of John Wilson and Son. 1865. Large quarto pamphlet. Only fifty copies published.

NICHOLAS BOWES WHITNEY.

A Sermon delivered Sept. 16, 1821; occasioned by the death of Josiah Lane, Jun., in the nineteenth year of his age, who was drowned from on board the schooner "Ida." Boston. Printed by Ezra Lincoln. 1821.

PETER WHITNEY.

Sermon at the Ordination of Rev. Perez Lincoln, Gloucester, Aug. 7, 1805. 8vo. pp. 30. Boston. 1805. The pamphlet also includes the Charge by Rev. Manasseh Cutler, D.D., and the Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Abiel Abbot, D.D.

Rev. Perez Lincoln was a native of Hingham.

PHINEAS WHITNEY.

A Sermon delivered Jan. 1, 1800, at the Ordination of his Son, the Rev. Nicholas Bowes Whitney, to the care of the Second Church and Society in Hingham, as a Colleague Pastor with the Rev. Daniel Shute, D.D. Boston. Printed by Manning and Loring, near the Old South Meeting-house. 1800. The pamphlet also includes the Charge by Rev. David Barnes, D.D., of Scituate, and the Right Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. Henry Ware, of Hingham.

JAMES HUMPHREY WILDER.

An Oration delivered at the request of the young men of Hingham, on the Fourth of July, 1832. Hingham. Jedidiah Farmer. 1832.

An Address delivered before the Sunday School of the First Parish, in Forest Sanctuary, Hingham, Aug. 25, 1840. Hingham. J. Farmer, Printer. Small pamphlet.

JOSHUA WILDER.

A Plea for Liberty of Conscience and Personal Freedom from Military Conscription. In Letters to Thomas Loring, Esqr. A place for every member in the body, and also in the body politic — and every member in its place. Hingham. Printed by J. Farmer. 1840. Small pamphlet. (Scarce.)

SAMUEL WILLARD.

Collection of Hymns, adopted, while in manuscript, by the Third Congregational Society in Hingham. Boston. Leonard C. Bowles. 1830. Press of Minot Pratt, Hingham. Bound volume. pp. 360.

Rhetoric, or the principles of Elocution, by Samuel Willard, D.D., A.A.S. Boston. Leonard C. Bowles. 1830. Hingham. Press of Minot Pratt. Bound volume. 10mo. pp. 198.

EDWARD J. YOUNG.

The Early Religious Customs of New England. An Address delivered at the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the building of the Meeting-house in Hingham, Mass., Aug. 8, 1881. Cambridge. University Press. 1882.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"A Narrative of the Proceedings in the North Parish of Hingham, from the time of Rev. Dr. Ware's leaving it to the Ordination of the Rev. Joseph Richardson over the First Church and Congregation, and of Mr. Henry Colman over the Third Church and Society in the North Parish. By an Inhabitant." pp. 85. 1807. Signed, Thomas Thaxter.

An Appendix of fifty pages follows, in reply to a pamphlet entitled "A Vindication," which the publication of the "Narrative" called out. This supplement has the signatures of Benj. Lincoln, Nathan Rice, Samuel Norton, Thomas Loring, Abner Lincoln, Levi Lincoln, Robert Thaxter, Jerom Cushing, and William Cushing. Printed at Salem by Joshua Cushing. (Copies are extremely rare.)

"A Vindication of the Proceedings of the First Church and Parish in Hingham in settling the Rev. Joseph Richardson, A.M., as their Gospel Minister." Signed, Jacob Beal, Isaac Cushing, M. Fearing, Joseph Basset, Seth Lincoln, Caleb Hobart, Jotham Lincoln, Jacob Leavitt, Hawkes Fearing, Laban Hersey, Solomon Jones, Charles Lincoln, Jedediah Lincoln, Solomon Lincoln, Duncan M'B. Thaxter, and James Stephenson, Committee. pp. 80. Printed at Boston. 1807.

This pamphlet was published in reply to the "Narrative of the Proceedings in the North Parish," which was issued the same year. Copies in good condition will be found, like specimens of the "Narrative," extremely rare.

Discourse delivered to the First Parish in Hingham, Sept. 8, 1869, on the Re-opening of their Meeting-house, by Rev. Calvin Lincoln, Sixth Pastor of the Parish, with an Appendix. Hingham. Published by the Parish, 1873.

The Appendix, which occupies the larger part of this publication, contains a great amount of valuable historical matter relating to the history of the meeting-house.

The Commemorative Services of the First Parish in Hingham on the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Building of its Meeting-house, with the Address of Mr. Charles Eliot Norton, Monday, Aug. 8, 1881. 8vo. Cloth. pp. 169. Hingham. Published by the Parish. 1882.

Discourse delivered to the First Parish in Hingham on the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Opening of its Meeting-House for Public Worship, Sunday, Jan. 8, 1882. By Rev. Edward Augustus Horton. With an Appendix. Hingham. Published by the Parish. 1882. Appendix includes Order of Services; description of the Church in Hingham, England; biographical sketch of Robert Peck; and the articles comprising the Communion Service, when and by whom donated. 8vo. pp. 58.

Declaration and Covenant of the Baptist Church, Hingham, Mass. 1853. Small pamphlet.

Services at the Ordination and Installation of Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford as Pastor of the First Universalist Church in Hingham, Mass., Feb. 19, 1868. Sermons by Rev. John G. Adams and Rev. Olympia Brown. Printed at Boston. 1870. Contains Historical Sketch of the Society. 8vo. Cloth. pp. 71.

- Jefferson Debating Society. The Inaugural Address of President Jefferson, Constitution and Rules of the Jefferson Debating Society, and the Names of the Members. Hingham. Farmer and Brown, Printers. 1828. Small pamphlet. pp. 23.
- Report made to the Stockholders of the Hingham Bank, July 2, 1842, by a committee appointed to examine the state of the Bank, &c. Signed, Solomon Lincoln, William James, Edward P. Little, David Harding, Abraham H. Tower. Pamphlet. 8vo. pp. 16. Hingham. Jedidiah Farmer, Printer. 1842.
- Derby Academy. Rules and Regulations established by the Trustees of the Derby Academy; also the Deed of Lease and Release from Sarah Derby to the said Trustees. Also her Will and the Codicil thereto; the Act of Incorporation; and the Act for erecting the Derby School into an Academy. Also the professional Opinion of the Hon. John M. Williams. Hingham. J. Farmer, Printer. 1856. Pamphlet. pp. 36.
- Annual Catalogue and Circular of Derby Academy, Hingham, Mass. 1869. J. Frank Farmer, Printer, 18 Exchange Street, Boston. Pamphlet. pp. 8.
- The Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Settlement of the Town of Hingham, Sept. 28, 1835, containing the Address of Mr. Solomon Lincoln and valuable Historical Notes. Pamphlet. pp. 63. Hingham. Jedidiah Farmer. 1835.
- The Celebration of the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Settlement of the Town of Hingham, Mass., Sept. 15, 1885, including Oration by Mr. Solomon Lincoln. 8vo. Cloth. pp. 134. Published by the Committee of Arrangements, and prepared for publication by Francis H. Lincoln. 1885.

HINGHAM PUBLIC LIBRARY.

- Address delivered at the Dedication of the Hingham Public Library, July 5, 1869, by the Hon. Thomas Russell. With an Appendix. Hingham. Published by the Trustees of the Library. 1871. 8vo. pp. 37.
- Annual Reports of the Trustees to the Town of Hingham for the years 1871, 1872, and 1873; Declaration of Trust by Hon. Albert Fearing on presenting an additional sum to the fund of ten thousand dollars; By-laws of the Trustees; Rules and Regulations for the use of the Library, and list of its officers. 1873. Hingham. Published by the Trustees. One pamphlet.

The foregoing are the only publications relating to the Public Library issued prior to 1885. Both of the editions were small. Copies had been given out in a limited way, and only such have been preserved. The remainder, and the larger portion, were lost in the burning of the building. These pamphlets are, and must continue to be rare.

HINGHAM AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This society was organized in 1858, and its first annual exhibition was held in the autumn of 1859. The first of the "Transactions" was published in 1861. The volume was compiled by Rev. E. Porter Dyer,

and includes the History of the formation of the Society, By-laws, Reports of the various Committees at the Annual Exhibitions, and List of Members, from October, 1858, to March, 1861. 8vo. pp. 192. Boston. Wright and Potter, Printers. 1861.

The next issue bears date of 1868, giving the Transactions of the Society for 1867, with full Reports of the Committees on the Annual Exhibition of that year, also a list of "The Native Trees and Shrubs of Hingham," prepared by James S. Lewis and Fearing Burr.

The Introduction contains a brief history of the Society up to 1868. Prepared for publication by Solomon Lincoln. Hingham. Blossom and Easterbrook, Printers. pp. 95. This number has especial interest from the fact that it contains a Description of the new Hall, Exercises at the Dedication, Articles deposited under the corner-stone, etc.

During the time of the Civil War — 1861 to 1866 — the publication of the "Transactions" in pamphlet form was suspended. The Reports of Committees at the Annual Exhibitions, with the doings of the Society at the regular meetings for these years, were prepared for the press by the Secretary, Edmund Hersey, and will be found in the columns of our local newspaper.

The third number of the Transactions was issued in 1869 for the year 1868. Prepared for publication by Fearing Burr. pp. 101. Hingham. Blossom and Easterbrook, Printers.

For 1869. Contains Dr. Thomas M. Brewer's paper on "The Value of Birds." Prepared for the press by Fearing Burr and George Lincoln. pp. 72. Hingham. Blossom and Easterbrook, Printers. 1870.

For 1870. Contains list of members. Prepared for publication by Fearing Burr. pp. 65. Hingham. Blossom and Easterbrook, Printers. 1871.

For 1871. Contains list of members. Prepared for the press by George Lincoln. pp. 85. Hingham. Blossom and Easterbrook, Printers. 1872.

For 1872. Contains an Essay on "Education and Agriculture," read before the Society by Hosah G. Goodrich. Also list of members and the By-laws as amended in November, 1872. Prepared for the press by Solomon Lincoln. pp. 73. Hingham. Joseph Easterbrook, Printer. 1873. (Copies are rare.)

For 1873. pp. 66. Hingham. Joseph Easterbrook, Printer. 1874.

For 1874. Title-page illustrated for the first time by an engraving, — a gleaner bearing a sheaf upon her head. Hingham. Prepared for the press by George Lincoln. pp. 63. Joseph Easterbrook, Printer. 1875.

For 1875. Prepared for publication by Hosah G. Goodrich. pp. 55. Joseph Easterbrook, Printer. 1876.

For 1876. Prepared for the press by Hosah G. Goodrich. Hingham. Joseph Easterbrook, Printer. 1877.

A new feature in the form of a "Centennial Department" was added to the attractions of the annual exhibition in September of this year, and a pamphlet entitled "Catalogue of Antique Articles shown in the Centennial Department at the eighteenth Annual Exhibition" was published by the Society. This was prepared for the press by George Lincoln. It is neatly printed on fine paper, and was intended more especially for distribution among those who were contributors, and was given as a substitute for the amount usually awarded in prizes or gratuities. The historian and antiquary will find the volume of peculiar

- value and interest. pp. 23. Limited edition. Hingham. Joseph Easterbrook, Printer. 1876. (Scarce.)
- For 1877. Contains List of Members and reprint of the By-laws as amended March 22, 1875. Partially illustrated. Prepared for the press by Hosah G. Goodrich. Hingham. Joseph Easterbrook, Printer. 1878. pp. 68.
- For 1878. Prepared for the press by Hosah G. Goodrich. Hingham. Joseph Easterbrook, Printer. 1879. pp. 44.
- For 1879. Prepared for the press by Francis H. Lincoln, Corresponding Secretary of the Society. Hingham. Fred H. Miller, Printer. 1880. pp. 44.
- For 1880. Prepared for the press by Francis H. Lincoln, Corresponding Secretary of the Society. pp. 38. Fred H. Miller, Printer. 1881.
- For 1881. Contains abstracts from Lectures before the Society by George P. Chapin, Luther Stephenson, George Lincoln, Israel Whitcomb, Fear- ing Burr, and Melzar W. Clark. pp. 108. Fred H. Miller, Printer. 1882. Prepared for the press by Francis H. Lincoln, Corresponding Secretary of the Society.
- For 1882. Contains Lectures before the Society by James E. Thomas, Jacob O. Sanborn, and Gustavus L. Simmons, M.D., of Sacramento, Cal. Prepared for the press by Francis H. Lincoln, Corresponding Secretary of the Society. pp. 88. Press of Alfred Mudge and Son, Boston. 1883.
- For 1883. Contains Lectures by Edward T. Bouvé on "The Oaks of Hingham," and Luther Stephenson on "Forests." Also a List of Mem- bers. Prepared for the press by William C. Bates. pp. 91. Press of Alfred Mudge and Son, Boston. 1884.
- For 1884. Contains Lectures by Israel Whitcomb, Francis W. Brewer, George Lincoln, and J. H. Robbins. Prepared for the press by Francis H. Lincoln, Corresponding Secretary of the Society. pp. 97. Press of Alfred Mudge and Son, Boston. 1885.
- For 1885. Includes Lectures by Allen P. Soule and Louis P. Nash. Edited for the press of Alfred Mudge and Son, by Marshall Cushing. pp. 63.
- For 1886. Contains Lectures by J. O. Sanborn, on "The Value of For- ests," and by Arthur W. Young on "Commercial Floriculture." Edited for the press of Fred H. Miller, by Marshall Cushing. pp. 86.
- For 1887. Includes a Lecture by Edmund Hersey on "The Intelligent Use of Commercial Fertilisers." Edited for the press of Fred H. Miller, by Louis P. Nash. pp. 78.
- For 1888. Contains Lectures by J. O. Sanborn on "Home and its Surroundings," and Samuel L. Pratt on "The Importance of Agricul- ture." Also List of Members. Edited for the press of Fred H. Miller, by Louis P. Nash. pp. 100.
- For 1889. Contains Lectures by M. B. Faxon on "Garden Vegetables," and by Starkes Whiton on "Poultry." Edited for the press of Fred H. Miller, by Louis P. Nash. pp. 92.
- For 1890. Edited for the press of Fred H. Miller, by Louis P. Nash. pp. 70.
- For 1891. Contains a Lecture by J. Quinsy Litchfield on "The Gypsy Moth." Edited for the press of Fred H. Miller, by J. Quinsy Litch- field. pp. 78.
- For 1892. Contains a List of Members. Edited for the press of Fred H. Miller, by J. Quinsy Litchfield. pp. 90.

TOWN REPORTS.

1833. The first of the "Town Reports" was issued in 1833. At the Annual Meeting in March of this year it was voted, "To commit the Report of the Selectmen respecting the Receipts and Expenditures of the Town, the past year; the Report of the Overseers of the Poor, in regard to Pauper Expenses; the Report of the Trustees of the Hingham Poor and School Fund; the Report of the Almshouse Building Committee, etc., to a Committee whose duty it shall be to examine the same, to classify and arrange the various receipts and expenditures of the last year, for all purposes, with an exhibit of the present Debt and resources of the Town." . . . Jedediah Lincoln, Solomon Lincoln, and Thomas Loring, were chosen to carry the vote of the town into effect. The pamphlet embraces 28 pages, and was printed in Hingham by Jedediah Farmer. Copies in good condition are rare.
1844. Nothing further was published by the town until this year, when a small pamphlet of sixteen pages was printed, entitled "Contract and Specifications for building a Town Hall for the Inhabitants of the Town of Hingham," A.D. 1844. Jedediah Farmer, Printer. Signed Samuel G. Bayley, contractor; James S. Lewis, John Leavitt, on the part of the town. The number of copies issued must have been small, and they are extremely rare, though now of little interest.
1849. For the year ending February 1. The Second of the Financial Reports of the Town was published this year. It was prepared for the press under the direction of Ned Cushing, Hosea J. Gardner, Oliver Cushing, and Solomon Lincoln, whose names are appended. In addition to the Financial Report, the Report of the School Committee; List of Town Property; Proceedings of the Annual March meeting; Highway Districts; Names of Streets, Lanes, Plains, and Bridges, and a list of Town Officers are embraced. pp. 47. Jedediah Farmer, Printer. 1849. Rare and valuable.
1850. The Report of the School Committee is the only publication of the town for 1850. Made March 4. Henry Hersey, Chairman. J. Farmer, Printer. pp. 8.
- 1850-53. From 1850 to 1853, inclusive, the Report of the School Committee was published annually. Henry Hersey, Chairman. No financial report was issued for four years. Copies of these School Committee reports are scarce. In some instances they are more difficult to obtain than the Financial reports immediately preceding or following.
1854. Report of the Committee on the Financial Affairs of the Town for the year ending February 1, 1854, including the Report of the School Committee. Prepared by the Selectmen, Town Treasurer, and Chairman of the School Committee. J. Farmer, Printer. pp. 32.
1855. Report of the School Committee, made March 5, 1855. Henry Hersey, Chairman. pp. 23. No financial report this year.
1856. The publications of the town for 1856 were —
 First, the Financial Report of the Selectmen for the year ending February 1. J. Farmer, Printer. pp. 24.
 Second, Report of the School Committee, submitted March 3. Prepared by E. Porter Dyer. Blossom and Easterbrook, Printers. pp. 15.
 Third, Report of the Committee chosen at the town meeting in April, 1855, to whom was referred the subject of the Schools, submitted at the Annual Town Meeting held March 3, 1856. J. Farmer, Printer. pp. 16.

1857. Report of the Selectmen on the Financial affairs of the Town for the year ending Feb. 2, 1857, including the report of the School Committee. First publication of marriages and deaths. Davis and Farmer, Printers, 18 Exchange Street, Boston. pp. 54.
1858. The same. Bazin and Chandler, Printers, 37 Cornhill, Boston. pp. 55.
1859. The same. Davis and Farmer, Printers. Boston. pp. 46.
- 1860-67, inclusive. Financial Report of the Selectmen, embracing Report of the School Committee, published annually, in one pamphlet. Blossom and Easterbrook, Printers.
1868. Same as last year, with addition of Births in 1867, to records of Marriages and Deaths. pp. 62.
1869. The same. pp. 54.
1870. Same, with names of parents given with the births of children. pp. 64.
1871. The same. Includes the Report of the Committee chosen to consider the School System of the town.
1872. Financial and School Committee. Joseph Easterbrook, Printer.
1873. The same, with Report of Road Commissioners.
1874. Financial and School Committee. Includes the names of Streets, Lanes, Plains, and Bridges as established by the Town May 7, 1827, and since that time; also Schedule of the Town's property.
1875. Financial and School Committee. Copies of the Annual Report of the School Committee for 1875 and each subsequent year have been issued in separate pamphlets.
1876. The same. One pamphlet. Contains the number of polls and valuation of Real and Personal Estates from 1834 to 1875, inclusive. Also Report of the Committee on Hingham Water Works, together with the Report of William Wheeler, Engineer of the same. pp. 146. Joseph Easterbrook, Printer.
1877. Financial and School Committee. One pamphlet. Auditor's Report. Year ending February 1.
- 1878, 1879. The same. J. Easterbrook, Printer.
1880. The same. Includes the names of Streets, Lanes, and Bridges, Report of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and Auditor's Report for the year ending February 2. pp. 139. Fred H. Miller, Printer.
1881. Financial and School Committee. Financial Year ending Dec. 31, 1881.
- 1882, 1883. The same.
1884. The same, with the "Names of the Legal Voters of the Town of Hingham, as contained on the Voting-list for the Election in November, 1884."
1885. Financial and School Committee, with High School Course of Study.
1886. Financial and School Committee, with Course of Study pursued in the Public Schools. The births, marriages, and deaths in this number follow the proceedings at Town meetings, instead of the Town Clerk's Report, as heretofore given, and the Title page is illustrated for the first time with an engraving of the Town Seal. pp. 144.
1887. Same. pp. 135.
1888. Same. With alphabetical list of persons qualified to vote in the November Election, as made out by the registrars, third of October, 1888. pp. 172.

1889. Financial and School Committee, with Course of Study in the Public Schools. pp. 200.
 1890. Valuation of Real Estate in the Town of Hingham, as assessed for the year 1890. pp. 241.
 1890, 1891. Financial and School Committee.
 1892. The same, with Names of the Legal Voters of the Town of Hingham as contained on the Voting-list for the Election in November, 1892, and Reports of Committees on Electric Lighting and School-houses. pp. 234.

Copies of the early Town Reports are becoming scarce. This is especially true with regard to such as are in a good state of preservation. The Reports of our School Committee for the years 1850 to 1853, inclusive, seem to have been esteemed of little importance, and have not been generally preserved. Those for the year 1850 are particularly rare. A complete series of these publications, in good condition, is something which the possessor may well prize. Such collections, though found in the hands of some of our citizens, are limited in number, and are yearly becoming more difficult to obtain. Of their value it is unnecessary to speak. Our local historians and genealogists, however, find them almost indispensable as a convenient source for reference concerning the various proceedings of the town and the action of its committees during the past thirty or forty years.

LOCAL NEWSPAPERS.

"HINGHAM GAZETTE."

- The "Hingham Gazette" was the first newspaper printed in Hingham. It contained twenty columns, and was published weekly every Friday morning, at Loring's Building, corner of Main and South streets, now the site of Lincoln's Building, with the motto, "Let all the ends thou aimest at be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's." Jedidiah Farmer and Simon Brown, under the firm of Farmer and Brown, were editors and proprietors. In their address to patrons they state that "the Gazette will be devoted to Political Intelligence, Literature, Religion, Agricultural and Scientific Improvements . . . Free from the political shackles of party feeling, its aim shall constantly be, Publick Good — not men nor measures." The first number was issued January 5, 1827.
1828. No change.
- 1829, April 10. With this number the motto, "the Liberty of the Press and the Liberty of the People must stand or fall together," was substituted in place of the original. September 25th, notice was given that Simon Brown had transferred his interest in this paper to Jedidiah Farmer, who assumed the management, and was announced as publisher.
1830. No change.
1831. The title heretofore in Roman letters appeared in German text. The motto was stricken out. In other respects the same.
- 1832 to 1835, inclusive, no changes.
- 1835, October 2. An Extra was issued in the form of a "broadside," exclusively devoted to the Exercises connected with the celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the settlement of the town, on Monday, September 28th. Copies are scarce.
1836. Removed to Ford's Building, North Street.

1837. Printed by Thomas D. Blossom.

1838. Published by Thomas D. Blossom. With the last number in March the publication of the "Hingham Gazette" was discontinued.

"HINGHAM PATRIOT."

The first number of the "Hingham Patriot" appeared July 2, 1838, and from this time to Oct. 18, 1839, there were two weekly newspapers published in Hingham: the "Hingham Patriot," and the "Gospel Witness and Old Colony Reporter."

The "Hingham Patriot" was but the "Hingham Gazette" continued, with change of title, and enlarged columns. Jedidiah Farmer was publisher, and it was issued on Saturdays from Ford's Building.

From 1838 to 1840, inclusive, no change.

In 1841, with the commencement of the volume in July, Jedidiah Farmer transferred his interest in the paper to William W. Wilder and John Gill, and the publication was continued by them under the firm of Wilder and Gill.

1842. With the expiration of the volume, June 25, John Gill retired and William W. Wilder assumed the management. Issued on Saturdays.

1843. Same as last year up to July, when the time of publication was changed to Friday evening. Styled "A Family Paper, devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Literature, and News."

1844. At the close of the volume in June, William W. Wilder retired. After omitting the issue of one week, John Gill became editor and publisher.

1845 and 1846, inclusive, no changes.

1847. Same as last year to the close of the volume in June. July 2 the paper was enlarged by the addition of another column to the page. New type throughout, and a new press with modern improvements, followed a change of proprietorship, J. Franklin Farmer becoming associate with John Gill.

1848. Published every Friday evening at Ford's Building, North Street. J. Franklin Farmer and John Gill, proprietors. John Gill, editor. At the close of the year, Mr. Gill withdrew from the paper in consequence of ill health, and Mr. Farmer not being disposed to assume the responsibility of publisher, it was suspended.

1849. No paper was published in town.

"HINGHAM JOURNAL AND SOUTH SHORE ADVERTISER."

1850. With the commencement of this year, our local paper appeared under a double title and new management, — James H. Wilder being editor and proprietor; Thomas D. Blossom and Albert Whiton, printers. Published Friday afternoons at Ford's Building.

1851. The same. No number issued the first week in January. Year commences January 10.

1852. Again change of management. Joseph D. Clark associated with Thomas D. Blossom, publishers, under the firm of Blossom and Clark.

1853. No change.

1854. Paper enlarged. With the commencement of the year Mr. Clark retired. Joseph Easterbrook formed a connection with Mr. Blossom, and the firm of Blossom and Easterbrook became editors and proprietors. New type, and new press. Ford's Building. Issued Friday

- afternoons. "A neutral paper, devoted to Morals, Education, Agriculture, News, and General Intelligence."
1855. The same. No change, except the withdrawal from the head of the sheet that the paper is "neutral."
- 1856-58, inclusive. No changes.
1859. Published Friday mornings. Typographical change in heading.
- 1860-63, inclusive. No changes.
1864. No change, except in terms of subscription, which was advanced in September from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per annum.
- 1865-68. No changes.
1869. New type, and paper much enlarged.
1870. No change.
1871. The same, until April 28, when Mr. Blossom retired, and Joseph Easterbrook became publisher.
- 1872-78. No important alterations.
1879. Mr. Easterbrook died on the 8th of May, and the paper was published for the proprietors by Fred H. Miller from May 9 until August 29, when he assumed the sole management.
1893. With the exception of the months of April, May, and June, 1838, and the year 1849, our local newspaper has been regularly printed from the time it was established, in January, 1827, to the present time, 1893, a total of more than sixty years, including an aggregate of 3,500 copies. Complete files are indeed rare. A bound series, in fine condition, was lost at the burning of the Public Library in 1879. Copies of volumes have from time to time been contributed by our citizens, and the set has been nearly restored. Four or five additional full collections are all that are now known to remain, and the loss of one must necessarily add value to the already limited and diminishing list. These volumes include a vast amount of facts pertaining to our town's history not to be found elsewhere, and they must increase in interest and importance with the progress of time.

"GOSPEL WITNESS AND OLD COLONY REPORTER."

Immediately following the withdrawal of the "Gazette" in March, 1838, appeared the "Gospel Witness and Old Colony Reporter." It was published weekly, on Fridays, from the old office in Ford's Building. The first number bears date of April 6, 1838. Thomas D. Blossom, proprietor. Albert A. Folsom, editor.

This paper was printed in the interest of the Old Colony Association of Universalists, and devoted to the welfare of the "cause of heavenly truth" in the territory over which this body held jurisdiction; "a publication which the Association could properly call its own, the religious matter being of the character everywhere distinguished by the name of 'Universalism.'"

A department of the newly established paper, bearing the title "Hingham Gazette," was devoted to town topics of intelligence and general interest. The "Gospel Witness" was published for one year and about six months, or until Oct. 18, 1839, when it was discontinued. Copies do not appear to have been generally preserved, and unbroken files are exceedingly rare.

PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.

BY FRANCIS H. LINCOLN.

THE avenues for transportation of people and merchandise from Hingham to the neighboring country have been two-fold. The boat by water and the beast by land have conveyed to the desired destination the inhabitants and the products of their industry. By water, first shallops, then the larger packets, and finally the steamboats; by land, oxen, horses with the saddle and pillion, then wagons and stage-coaches, and finally the railroad, represent the evolution.

Public highways were established as increasing necessity for communication between towns required them. Other roads were made and streams bridged over by private enterprise when public works did not supply the need of short routes. These were the turnpike roads.

The establishment of stage lines for public travel came about gradually. In the early days the people travelled as they could; then the more affluent neighbor's horse and chaise were borrowed or hired, until the increasing desire to go abroad demanded greater accommodation, and better roads made it possible to travel with heavier vehicles and larger loads.

In a work entitled "Wonder Working Providence of Sion's Saviour, in New-England," published in London, 1634, said to have been written by Capt. Edward Johnson, Hingham is described as "a place nothing inferiour to their Neighbour's for scituation, and the people have much profited themselves by transporting Timber, Planke and Mast for shipping to the Town of Boston, as also ceder and Pine-board to supply the wants of other townes, and also to remote parts, even as far as Barbadoes." Naturally, as the town was on the sea-coast and there were no roads, the earliest method of transportation for people and merchandise was by water. Rev. Peter Hobart, the first minister, came to Hingham by water, and landed where Ship Street now joins North Street, probably coming into the cove as far as the depth of water made it navigable. In considering the means of transportation, therefore, we take first in order the water routes.

PACKETS.

It is of course very difficult to ascertain when the first vessels were in service as public conveyances; in fact, it is doubtful if there were any regular lines of packets until the latter part of the last century.

There is an entry of money paid by the town to Sergt. Daniel Lincoln and Nathaniel Beal "for carrying soldiers to Boston" in 1671; but this service was probably performed with the private boats which the thrifty owners were willing to use for turning an "honest penny."

About the middle of the last century Capt. Andrew Todd was master of the sloop "Susanna," which was a packet, and in 1754 the "Sharp-pen" was here as a packet.

All the packets hereafter mentioned, except one, were sloops of from 30 to 45 tons. In 1790 the "Hingham Packet," Capt. Jotham Lincoln, was the only regular packet running between Hingham and Boston. The "Lincoln" was soon afterwards built, probably in 1793; "Fairplay" in 1794; "Union" in 1797; "Harmony" in 1800, and "Friendship" in 1801, for Matthew Burr and others. All these were built in Hingham, and all by John Souther, except the "Hingham Packet," which was built by Joseph Bassett. In 1802 there were five or six packets running regularly, and in 1815 seven or eight.

In the early part of this century, when political party feelings ran to extremes, there were two lines of packets, known as the *Republican* and *Federal* lines.

Republican Line.

HARMONY	Capt. Matthew Burr.
FRIENDSHIP	Capt. John Lincoln.
FAIRPLAY	Capt. Elijah Lewis.
RUSSELL	Capt. Hubbard Smith.

Federal Line.

EXPERIMENT	Capt. Wilson Whiton.
LIBERTY	Capt. Caleb Sprague.
INDUSTRY	Capt. Elijah Whiton.
TRAVELLER	Capt. David Whiton.

Probably these packets did not run here at one time, as the "Traveller" was not built until 1805. She was commanded shortly afterwards by Capt. Elijah Whiton, and the "Liberty" closed her career about 1810. The "Experiment" was built at the "Lime Kiln," Weir River. The "Rapid" was built by Daniel Bassett, in 1811, for Caleb Sprague, and launched off Bassett's Wharf. She was the first vessel built by Mr. Bassett. When Captain Sprague was asked what color she should be painted, he

answered very forcibly, "True blue." Her captains were Caleb Sprague, Calvin Gardner, Isaiah Whiton, and Nathaniel French. The "Washington" was built by John Souther, in 1812. Her captains were Wilson Whiton, Ezra Whiton, George Thaxter, and Peter Hersey. The "Brilliant" was built at Middletown, Conn., in 1820. Her captains were John Lincoln, Leavitt Lincoln, and Elijah Beal. The "Rapid" and "Brilliant" ran on the Republican line, and the "Traveller" and "Washington" on the Federal line. The "Escort" was built at Piermont, N. Y., in 1849. Her captains were Elijah Beal, William Beal, Alexander G. Rich and Alexander Olson.

Long after the names "Republican" and "Federal" had ceased to be the designations of the lines the "Washington" and "Escort" continued as packets. The "Washington" was broken up in October, 1872, and the "Escort," the last of the Hingham packets, was sold in November, 1881.

The schooner "Bell," Capt. Joshua Higgins, ran about the time of the "Washington" and "Escort," for one season, from Nye's Wharf.

The packets were occasionally in the coasting trade, and made trips here and there as freights offered. For many years they were the favorite means of transportation to Boston. Passengers and freight came from the neighboring inland towns, as well as from Hingham, and competition was often very active. Representatives of the Republican and Federal lines would station themselves on Broad Bridge and solicit patronage from the wagons as they came into town with their passengers and merchandise from the neighboring towns.

The trips were sometimes long, when there was a calm, and sociability was a distinguishing feature of them. Timorous old ladies thought it necessary to be seasick when crossing "Brantley" Bay, and were much disappointed when the captain omitted to tell them that they were in that dreaded locality. Often at low tide the passengers were landed at Crow Point, necessitating a long tramp home.

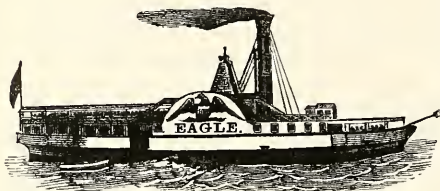
The Hingham "Station Packets," which lay on the south side of Long Wharf, at the head of the dock, where State Street Block now stands, were for many years a well-known institution. They were usually old vessels, housed over, kept as a sort of consignment station for buckets, eggs, knit woollen stockings, and other products of the industry of residents of the South Shore. Berths were let and frequently occupied by South-Shore people who remained in Boston over night, and meals were furnished to packetmen and others. In short, they were a sort of floating hotel. The Republican and Federal lines both had "Station Packets." The "Friendship" and "Russell," and afterwards a schooner, "John Moulton," were used for a number of years for this purpose. The "Genet" was the last of the station packets. She lay latterly at the foot of State Street Block. She was formerly a sloop,

commanded by Capt. Barnabas Lincoln, in the coasting trade, carrying passengers and freight. She was larger than the others, and had a large cabin and good accommodations. She was finally towed to South Boston flats, where she sunk.

The schooner "General Lincoln" was once used for this purpose. There were two "Station Packets" before the war of 1812.

STEAMBOATS.

The "Eagle" was the first steamboat which ran between Boston and Hingham. She made a number of excursion trips to



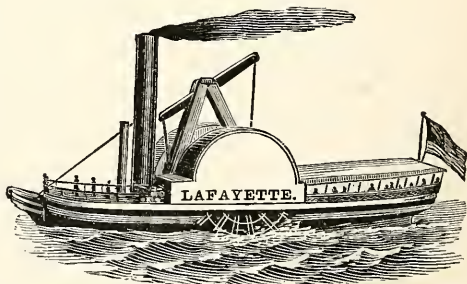
Hingham in 1818, but in 1819 and 1820 she ran regular trips, when she was commanded by Capt. Clark and Capt. James Moorfield, and afterwards by Capt. Barnabas Lincoln. She was a sidewheel boat, with "comfortable accommoda-

tions for about two hundred passengers." Between the morning and evening trips to and from Boston she made regular trips to Nahant and other places, during a portion of the time in which she was on the Hingham route. Her passengers were landed at Union Wharf at high tide, and sometimes up by Souther's ship-yard, but at Barnes's Rocks at low tide, where at one time there was a wire bridge, which was blown over and destroyed in 1819. For one winter at least this boat was hauled up in the creek at Broad Cove. In 1821 the "Eagle" was probably taken off the Hingham route, as no reference to her occurs in any advertisements, although she was advertised to run to Salem. The "Eagle" was a sufficiently large and stanch boat to make occasional outside trips to Portland and elsewhere.

In 1822 there are no notices or advertisements of steamboats.

In the early days of steamboats excursion trips were made here by the "Tom Thumb," "Connecticut," "Massachusetts," and probably others.

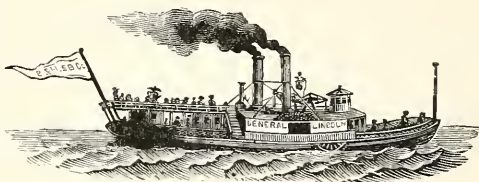
The "Lafayette," formerly called "Hamilton," which name always remained on her stern, made her first trips between Hingham and Boston in the autumn of 1829. Capt. George Thaxter commanded her until August, 1830, when Capt.



George Beal took charge, and so continued until she was sold in the spring of 1832 to go to Eastport, Me. She was a much smaller boat than the "Eagle," with but one deck, the after part of which was raised. Her engine was "on the low-pressure principle," and she made the passage in about two hours. With a good stiff breeze the sailing sloop packets from Hingham could sail faster than this steamboat. On one occasion when she had gone as far as the Castle a fresh "nor'wester" set in, and Capt. Thaxter had to put her about and return to Hingham. The fare for the trip was $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents. An advertisement in the Hingham Gazette, May 21, 1830, states that "the proprietors have erected a pier at Barnes's Rocks, from which the boat can start any time of tide."

The Boston and Hingham Steam Boat Company was incorporated June 10, 1831, and early steps were taken towards building a new boat and erecting a hotel in Hingham. The boat was built and named "General Lincoln," making her first trip to Boston June 16, 1832, under the command of Capt.

George Beal, who was her only commander during her service on this route. This boat was built in Philadelphia. She had two boilers and two en-



gines, burnt wood, like her predecessors, and made the trip to Boston in an hour and a half. The fare was $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents until 1844, when it was reduced to 25 cents. This has been the *usual* fare ever since. She was advertised as "ready to tow vessels in Boston Harbor between her regular trips." This boat was sold early in 1845, and the "Danin" took her place on the route for a short time before the "Mayflower" arrived here.

The hotel which the company decided to build was the Old Colony House. It was opened June 4, 1832, and was built on "Neck Gate Hill." The hill then became known as "Old Colony Hill."

The house was an unprofitable investment, and in 1837 the Company voted to sell the whole property, — steamboat and Old Colony House. This was done March 28, 1837. A new company with new by-laws was subsequently formed under the same name, and the steamboat continued to be one of Hingham's institutions. The hotel subsequently passed into private ownership, and after varying fortunes as a summer resort was burned Oct. 7, 1872.

In connection with the Steamboat Company and Old Colony House was the Old Colony Grove on Summer Street, southeast of the hotel, which was for many years used as a place of resort for picnics and excursions by steamer.

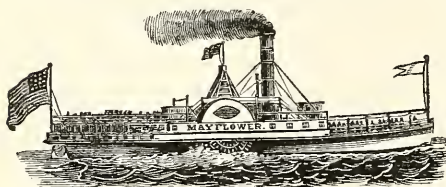
After the Steamboat Company had driven piles for a wharf opposite the bend in the channel, about 1832, they intended to make

a short route for foot-passengers across Mansfield's Cove to the road which Capt. Laban Hersey laid out at Barnes's Rocks, by building a floating bridge and securing it to each shore.

The wharf for which piles were driven could be approached by carriages only by way of Martin's Lane, and foot passengers would have to make quite a circuit to shorten the distance. The owners of the land on the south side of the cove objected to having the floating bridge secured to their land, and an entry in the day-book of Capt. Laban Hersey, June 21, 1832, states that he forbade anything being put across from his premises to Mr. Burr's, "Capt. James Harris & Capt. Charles Shute, witnesses."

The floating bridge was built, however, and secured as had been proposed. A watch was kept over it night and day by employees of the Steamboat Company, but it was cut adrift one night and floated off near Pine Hill. Large quantities of pine wood used to be piled on this wharf and up to the wind-mill near by, which was used for pumping water. The "General Lincoln" used to take in wood and water here. The floating bridge was never brought back to connect this wharf with the passageway leading to Barnes's Rocks.

The "Mayflower" was built in New York expressly for this company, and arrived in Hingham July 5, 1845, when she began



her regular trips for the season. Her commanders were Capt. George Beal, 1845-50; Capt. Elijah Beal, 1851-1855; Capt. Alfred L. Rouell, 1856. Her average time in making the trip to Boston was an hour and a quarter.

The (Nahant) steamer "Nelly Baker," Capt. Rouell, took the place of the "Mayflower" for a few days in June, 1854.

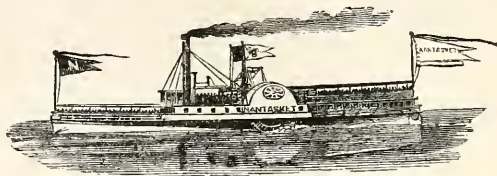
The company having decided to build a new boat, the "Mayflower" was sold, to go to New York, and made her last trip from Hingham Dec. 3, 1856.

Capt. George Beal was pilot for the boats of the company for many years after he ceased to be in command. His steamboat service on Hingham boats dates from the days of the "Eagle" to the "Rose Standish," a period of over fifty years. His reputation as a pilot was so great that many passengers would have considered it unsafe to make the trip unless he was at the wheel.

In 1846 a new pier was built on Beach Street on the same site which has continued to be the steamboat-landing to the present time (1893).

In 1857 the "Nantasket" succeeded the "Mayflower," making her first trip May 21, 1857. She was built for the company in New York under the supervision of Capt. Alfred L. Rouell, who commanded her while she ran here. Her average time on

the trip was one hour, and she was considered the fastest boat in Boston Harbor. The rivalry between the "Nantasket" and "Nelly Baker," the Nahant boat, was very great. Both boats left on their afternoon trip at the same hour through the summer months, and brushes between these boats, as far as Deer Island, were frequent. The writer, on one occasion, was on board the "Nantasket" when she was running so closely alongside the "Nelly Baker," both boats being at full speed, that a deck-hand of the "Nantasket" jumped aboard the "Nelly Baker" and back again. Those who deprecate racing in these later days hardly realize how spirited were the contests then.



In the "Mayflower" and "Nantasket" days there was much sociability and enjoyment on the trips among the passengers. It was a daily meeting of intimate acquaintances and friends. The merry jest went round and stories were told, giving life and animation to the trip. In later days, with more people and more boats, each one feels less obligation to his neighbor, and it is more common to see the man of business absorbed in his daily newspaper.

The landing in Hingham, until 1869, was the common centre for all the neighboring towns, as well as Hingham, and it was no uncommon sight, on the arrival of the boat, to see the pier crowded with vehicles, which stretched away almost up to the head of the wharf. The bustle was great as the South Scituate and Rockland House stages and the other public and private carriages rolled off, loaded with their merry companies of passengers.

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In 1862 the "Nantasket" was in government employ in the South, and during a part of that season the company put upon the route the steamers "Gilpin" and "Halifax," the latter a "stern-wheeler." The "Nantasket" resumed her trips in the autumn of 1862, for a short time, when she was sold to the United States, to be used as a transport steamer during the war of the Rebellion. Another new boat was then built for the company, at Brooklyn, N. Y., and named "Rose Standish." She had a saloon on the upper deck, where her predecessors had been open. She arrived in Hingham July 11, 1863, and began her regular trips July 13. She was commanded by the following: —

- 1863 — Capt. Alfred L. Rouell.
- 1864 — Capt. A. W. Calden.
- Capt. H. C. Mapes.
- 1865 — Capt. Samuel Easterbrook.
- 1866 — Capt. George F. Brown.
- 1867-68 — Capt. Charles E. Good.
- And others in later years.

July 10, 1864, she was impressed into the United States government service for about twelve days, for war purposes, when she made a trip to Alexandria, Va.

In 1869 the company established a route to Nantasket Beach, and after that time the fleet of boats belonging to the company gradually increased. For several seasons the "Rose Standish" made the spring and fall trips from Hingham. Later on she was rebuilt and finally sold for service in the vicinity of Eastport, Me.

For thirty-six years — from 1831 to 1867 — the Boston and Hingham Steam Boat Company was the only one running boats between Hingham and Boston. This company was the child of Hingham enterprise, and largely of Hingham capital, and it is not to be wondered at that any invasion of its territory should be looked upon with uneasy feelings by its managers and stockholders.

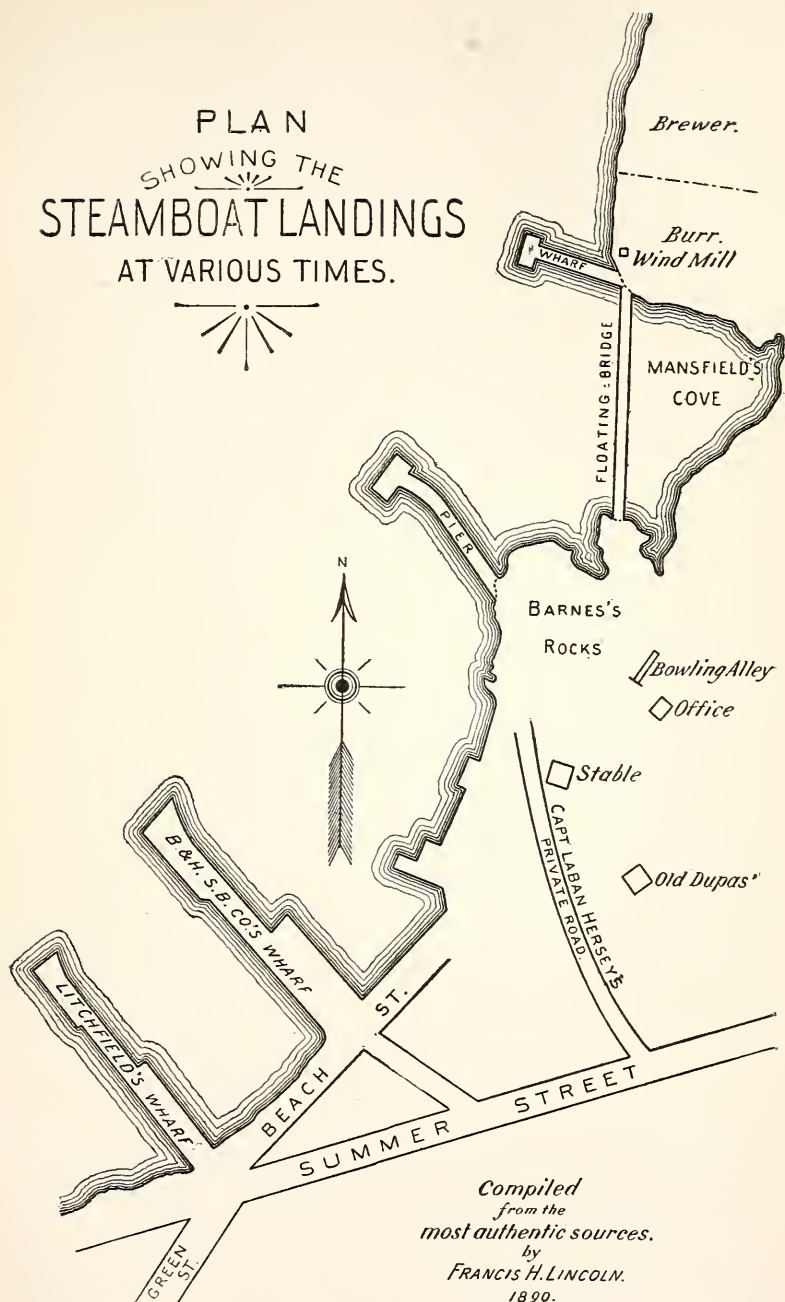
In 1867 the "People's Independent Line" advertised to run steamboats between Hingham and Boston. This company was under the management of Harvey T. Litchfield, who had purchased the wharf next west of the old company's pier, in Hingham, formerly occupied as a lumber wharf and known as Cushing's Wharf. A pier was extended from this wharf, and a channel dredged to it. The steamer "Emeline," formerly the "Nantasket" already spoken of, began her trips for this company, under command of Capt. Alfred L. Rouell, June 24, 1867. In the same month the "Wm. Harrison," Capt. Rouell, came to the route, the "Emeline" being transferred to a route between Boston, Hull, and Strawberry Hill, where a wharf had been built. It may be mentioned that Hull had always been an intermediate landing for boats of the old company.

The "Wm. Harrison" was built in Keyport, N. Y., in 1865. The fare on both lines during the season of 1867 was 25 cents, except for a short time in the beginning of the season, when it was 30 cents on the old line.

In 1868 the "Rose Standish" ran from Hingham for the Boston and Hingham Steam Boat Company, and the "Wm. Harrison," Capt. E. S. Young, with the "Emeline," Capt. A. F. Doane, a part of the summer, for the People's Line, with the fare at 25 cents.

In 1869 the Boston and Hingham Steam Boat Company purchased the very fast steamer "John Romer" in New York, and she made her first trip May 20. She was commanded by Capt. Charles E. Good. Fares on this line were reduced to ten cents during a portion of the season. The "Rose Standish" was put upon the beach route. The "Wm. Harrison," Capt. E. S. Young, was the boat of the People's Line, with fares at twenty-five, ten, and five cents, as competition increased and excitement ran high. In this year Litchfield's Grove was opened for picnics and pleasure parties in connection with the People's Line. This grove was southeast of the Old Colony House station of the railroad, on Summer Street.

PLAN
SHOWING THE
STEAMBOAT LANDINGS
AT VARIOUS TIMES.



Compiled
from the
most authentic sources.
by
FRANCIS H. LINCOLN.
1890.

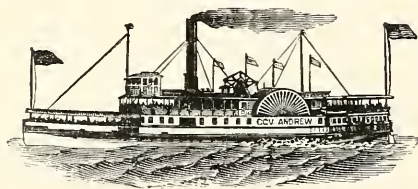
1870 was another exciting year in steamboat matters. Fares on both lines were ten cents the greater part of the season. October 1st the "Wm. Harrison" was taken off the route for the season, when the fare on the old line was raised to 25 cents. This brought out the "Wm. Harrison" again on October 18th, with a ten-cent fare, and from this time until the "Wm. Harrison" was withdrawn for the season (October 31st) the old line carried passengers free of charge, then restoring the fare to 25 cents for the month of November, and closing the season December 1.

During 1871 and 1872 competition continued, fares varied from 10 to 25 cents, and there was no change in boats, Capt. Wesley Collins being commander of the "John Romer." After 1872 the People's Line seems to have abandoned Hingham and given its entire attention to the Strawberry Hill route. This line having passed into new hands, became absorbed into the Boston and Hingham Steam Boat Company in 1888.

The large tract of land known as "Crow Point" had been for some years owned by Mr. Samuel Downer and others. It was Mr. Downer's original intention to establish his oil-works there, but later he conceived the idea of making it a summer resort. The result was that "Crow Point" was transformed into "Downer Landing." Mr. Downer put a large amount of capital into the enterprise, and, what was equally essential, a large amount of energy. He laid out house-lots, made roads, and built a number of summer cottages and other buildings, including a hotel, the "Rose Standish House." He also opened pleasure grounds well fitted with all the necessary accessories for the amusement of picnic and pleasure parties during the summer season, to which he gave the name of "Melville Gardens." He also built a wharf for a steamboat landing. The whole transformation was rapid and wonderful. All this was in 1871. The "Wm. Harrison," of the People's Line, had the sole privilege of landing there during this season. In 1872 Mr. Downer had built two additional wharves, one for freight vessels and one for the landing of the boats of the Boston and Hingham Steam Boat Company. This

has since been one of the landing-places for the boats on their trips to and from Hingham.

In 1874 the steamer "Gov. Andrew" was built for the Boston and Hingham Steam Boat Company, and made her first trip June 30, 1874.



Capt. George F. Brown was her commander for this and many succeeding seasons.

The People's Line having abandoned the Hingham route, the field was occupied without competition, and the "Gov. Andrew"

was the Hingham boat, and so continued for a series of years. The fleet of the Boston and Hingham Steam Boat Company had been increased to three boats. A fourth, the new "Nantasket," built for the company in Chelsea in 1878, was added in that year.

In 1881 the control of the company passed from its former owners, and the new management gave its special attention to the accommodation of travel to Nantasket Beach. Intimately connected with the boats was the Nantasket Beach Railroad, which had been opened in 1880. In this year the Old Colony and Hingham Steamboat Company was incorporated under the general law. Its stockholders were principally those who had formerly been in control of the Boston and Hingham Steam Boat Company. They sold their interest in the old company and purchased the steamer "Gov. Andrew," with certain privileges of landing at Hull, Downer Landing, and Hingham. The "Gov. Andrew" continued her regular trips to Hingham, and the Boston and Hingham Steam Boat Company discontinued trips to Hingham. The name of the Old Colony and Hingham Steamboat Company was changed by an Act of the Legislature, March 16, 1882, to the Hingham, Hull, and Downer Landing Steamboat Company.

In 1884 the Hingham, Hull, and Downer Landing Steamboat Company purchased the steamer "Nahant," built in Chelsea in 1878, made improvements upon her and changed her name to "Gen. Lincoln," and placed Capt. Charles E. Good in command of her. These two boats — the "Gov. Andrew" and "Gen. Lincoln" — continued to be the boats for Hingham for several succeeding years.

In 1888 the Hingham, Hull, and Downer Landing Steamboat Company increased its capital, bought the property and franchises of the Boston and Hingham Steam Boat Company, and the former owners again regained control of all the routes between Boston, Hull, Strawberry Hill, Nantasket Beach, Downer Landing, and Hingham.

In 1890 the name of the company was changed to the Nantasket Beach Steamboat Company.

In 1891 the steamer "Mayflower" was built in Chelsea for this company, and made her first trip June 27th, with Capt. George F. Brown as her commander. Her capacity is for two thousand passengers.

In the foregoing account of the steamboats no attempt has been made to give a history of the steamboat companies or boats except as they have been connected with Hingham.

STAGE-COACHES.

There was no regular stage communication between Hingham and Boston until near the close of the last century. The "Massachusetts Register" publishes for the first time in 1802 a list of

stage-lines running out of Boston. It states that the Plymouth stage started from King's Inn, and adds the following note: "N. B. Plymouth stage passes through Bridgewater every Wednesday and Thursday, and through Hingham all the other regular days." There are similar notes in 1803 and 1804. The time of leaving was five or six o'clock in the morning, according to the season of the year. In 1805 the announcement is, "Plymouth mail stage (through Hingham and Hanover) sets off from Mrs. King's Inn every Tuesday and Friday at 5 o'clock in the morning. Leaves Plymouth every Monday and Thursday." The Plymouth stage continued for many years to run through Hingham certain days in the week, and was the regular afternoon stage to Boston, and the morning stage from Boston.

Hingham as a line by itself first appears in the "Register" in 1815, when the stages were announced to leave Boston "from Boyden's, Dock Square, Mon. Thur. Sat. 4 P. M."

Three days in the week was the arrangement until 1826, when it ran five days, and in 1827 Abiel Wilder advertised that his stage would leave his house every day, except Sundays, at 6 o'clock A. M., and Capt. Riley's, No. 9 Elm Street, Boston, at 4 o'clock P. M. Mr. Wilder's was the regular Hingham stage, apparently without competition, until the autumn of 1828.

The following list of stage lines and proprietors, which is as complete as can be ascertained, will show the stage arrangements in and after 1828 in a convenient form. Possibly the list is incomplete, but there continued to be a regular stage to Boston until about the time of the opening of the railroad in 1849.

1828. Abiel Wilder. Scituate & Boston Accommodation, Amos H. Hunt. Marshfield, Scituate, Cohasset, and Hingham Mail, Jedediah Little and Co., through Hingham three times a week.

1828-1832. Little & Morey.

1832. Moses Pattangall — winter of 1832-33.

1833. A. & B. Wilder. Little & Morey.

1834. A. & B. Wilder.

1835. A. Wilder, Agt.

1836. A. Wilder, Agt.

1836-1842. Little & Morey.

1842-1843. Hersey & Hichborn.

1844. Warren A. Hersey, proprietor; Wm. Hichborn, driver. J. W. Thayer, winter of 1844-45.

1845. W. Hichborn, driver.

1846. "Railroad Line," connecting with Old Colony Railroad at Quincy; Wm. Hichborn, driver. "Old Line," Reuben Gardner, — Hingham to Boston.

1847-48. P. Jones & Co. "will run a stage through Hingham."

The last insertion of the stage-coach advertisement was in the "Hingham Patriot," Aug. 11, 1848.

The fare was at first \$1.00. In 1830 Little and Morey reduced it to 75 cents, and in 1841 to 50 cents. Other lines adopted the same rate.

It is no fancy of memory to say that the teams were of the very best. The crack of the whip and dash of the horse was not wanting, and the same pride on the part of the drivers to come into town in good style, which is the tradition of old staging days, was felt here in Hingham as elsewhere. There are many anecdotes of the brilliant exhibitions of the drivers' skill. One venerable resident has told the writer how well he remembers the usual sight as the Plymouth stage came down by the Old Meeting-house, where the driver would crack his whip, the horses dash into a full gallop, and be brought gracefully to a full stop at the Post Office, which, in those days, stood on the hill in front of the Academy; and also the ringing sound of the horn in the west part of the town in the early morning, announcing the arrival of the mail in town, hurrying the postmaster to his station to receive it.

Among the popular drivers "Ben" Bates and "Jake" Sprague, of the Plymouth line; "Bill" Furgerson, of the Scituate line; and "Tom" Morey and "Bill" Hichborn, of the Hingham line, are well remembered by the older residents and patrons.

The team was usually four horses, and a stop was made on the way at Quincy, for rest and "refreshment."

The steamboat landing was for many years the terminus of lines from the neighboring towns, and there has been no lack of local accommodation in later years. The fine four-horse "Steamboat Coach," owned and driven by Joseph Haskell, to connect with the steamer "Gen. Lincoln," in 1834, and other years about that time, was the admiration of the town. It was for local accommodation.

RAILROADS.

The Old Colony Railroad was opened from Boston to Plymouth Nov. 10, 1845. The route was through Quincy, Braintree, and Abington. The distance from Hingham to Quincy was about six miles, and to Braintree about ten miles. Naturally the question of a railroad through Hingham to connect with the Old Colony soon began to be agitated. There was much discussion about the location of the road, opinions differing widely as to the most desirable route; but it was settled by the charter of the South Shore Railroad Company, which was granted March 26, 1846, the location being somewhat changed by a subsequent Act. This road was a branch from the Old Colony from North Braintree to Cohasset, passing through Hingham between North and South streets. The road was opened for travel Jan. 1, 1849, with stations in Hingham at the corner of West and South streets, called "West Hingham;" on North Street between Thaxter's Bridge and Broad Bridge, called "Hingham;" on Summer Street, called "Old Colony House;" and on East Street, near the Cohasset line, called "Nantasket," and afterwards "North Cohasset."

Until Oct. 1, 1852, the road was leased and operated by the

Old Colony. For a number of years after that date it had its own equipment of engines and cars, the engines running to Braintree only, where the cars were attached to trains on the main line. In September, 1871, the Old Colony bought the controlling interest in the South Shore, and Oct. 1, 1876, it was consolidated with the Old Colony.

It was largely owing to the enterprise and energy of Mr. Alfred C. Hersey, a native of Hingham, that the South Shore railroad was established, and he was elected its first president. There was great rejoicing in Hingham, as well as in the other towns on the route, on the day of opening the road, and a salute was fired from Powder House Hill.

The following account of the opening day's proceedings appeared in "The Chronotype," a Boston daily paper, edited by Elizur Wright, in the issue of Jan. 2, 1849:—

SOUTH-SHORE RAILROAD.

After infinite palaver, as Carlyle would say, the South-Shore Road has got itself located and opened. Is not this a proof of the feasibility of republics? The people in the one hundred and one coves and inlets of our many-sided Boston Harbor are somewhat like frogs,—the grant of a railroad for them caused any amount of clack. Should it be here, or there? One would have said, with such pulling and hauling, it would be nowhere. We can testify it is *there*.

Yesterday was one of the brightest possible winter days, and at 12 o'clock an immense, long train waited half an hour for the City Government, and then started, rolled on over the Calf Pasture by Dorchester, Neponset, Quincy, and Braintree, and gracefully curved off upon the new road, which the glorious amphibious people of North Braintree, Weymouth, Hingham, and Cohasset have built for themselves.

It passes through a populous and thriving country, where the children are abundant, living off from both the land and the sea. They seem to have curved the road a good deal, to suit as many as possible. Passing through the ancient hive of Hingham, the folks made us promise to come back and take supper. Arrived at Cohasset about half-past-two.

Cohasset is of itself no small place. It has considerable ground to stand upon, besides the water beyond it. We saw two churches, many snug houses, multitudes of people. Probably some, by permission of their mothers, came from Hull.

At Cohasset is a spacious Car House, some two or three hundred feet long, the whole of which was converted into a summery sort of bower, with evergreens for foliage and red and white bunting for blossoms. Two long tables were bountifully spread, and the crowd passed in without let or hindrance. We should guess there were at least one thousand, perhaps more. After an air from the fine Weymouth Brass Band and the invocation of a blessing, the eatables were attended to.

We must not forget to mention that besides a most bountiful and various cold collation, with hot coffee, there was a hogshead or two of chowder, piping hot, ladled out. As Daniel Webster was not on hand for the responsible service of superintending the chowder-pot, our friend John Wright, of Exchange Street, had performed that duty. This does not

argue that Cohasset people do not themselves make chowder. They look as if they did.

The President of the road, Mr. Alfred C. Hersey, opened the speech-making very handsomely in a brief address, and Mr. Johnson read the first toast to the Old Colony Road, which called forth Mr. Derby, its President. He complimented very justly the ladies of Cohasset for the fine appearance of the Hall, and the bountiful supply of the tables, and ended with a toast for Boston, which was responded to by three cheers for Ex-Mayor Quincy.

A toast to the good old Commonwealth of Massachusetts was responded to by Mr. Amasa Walker, who is truly as much the embodiment of Massachusetts spirit as any man. He gave in few words a striking view of what Massachusetts has done for railroads, and what they have done for her.

Mr. Degrand, of Boston, in his inimitable manner, demonstrated that the South-Shore Railroad had cost \$100,000 less than nothing. It had raised the value of land for a mile on each side of it on an average \$50 an acre. *Sic vos non vobis*, the stockholders might say, but Mr. Degrand did not mind that. He went on to advocate a road to San Francisco, and to prove in the same way that it would cost less than nothing.

When the City Government was toasted, our friends Kimball and Woodman did the honors, with an unction which showed how well they deserve their seats in that honorable body. Moses related how a certain roaring "Bull of Bashan" opposed the mortgaging of the State for the Worcester Railroad, and how another common but dangerous bull of Worcester County opposed to his cost the progress of the first locomotive which traversed that county. And then he drew a parallel, which brought down the house, between the one bull and the other; at last letting the ignorant know that the Bull of Bashan was B. F. Hallett.

The Press being toasted, unfortunately the only thing in the shape of an editor was the Ishmaelite of the Chronotype, who, alluding to the remarkable fact that though Hull belonged exclusively to the Courier he had some interest in Cohasset, having partly educated one of its Parsons, and gave for a toast: "The People of Cohasset. From the liberty with which they have used their ladles to-day, they deserve to dwell on the brim of the great chowder-pot of the world."

Time would fail us even to name all the good things that were said and toasted. At the hour of four the immense throng piled themselves into the cars, and returned to Hingham, where, in one of the most beautiful station buildings in the country, they were invited to another "light repast." It was *light* in regard to the illumination, but quite substantial as to the amount of sponge cake and coffee, — nothing stronger. Indeed the whole jollification was on temperance principles, and the very wittiest men used nothing but cold water. At seven o'clock, the whole party having enjoyed the best possible time of it, — a brand new edition of toasts, jokes, and compliments being got out at Hingham, — returned to Boston by eight.

It was a capital sentiment offered by Mr. David Kimball, brother of the Museum man: "*The improvement of travelling and collations*, — the former with steam and the latter without." Such grand railroad doings without liquor speak well for Massachusetts. God bless her!

The Duxbury and Cohasset Railroad, chartered in 1867, and an extension of the South Shore, running from Cohasset through

Scituate and Marshfield to Duxbury, was opened in the summer of 1871. This road was extended to Kingston, where it connected with the Old Colony, and opened June 21, 1874. Thus Hingham came into more direct communication with the shire town of its county. The Duxbury and Cohasset Road was consolidated with the Old Colony Oct. 1, 1878.

The Nantasket Beach railroad was chartered and opened in 1880. This road connected with the Old Colony at "Old Colony House" Station, and ran to the head of Nantasket Beach, in Hull, and thence to Windmill Point, just beyond Hull Village, making close connection with the steamboats at Nantasket Beach and Hull. After several seasons of experience in running as an independent road, it was finally leased to the Old Colony in 1888, on such terms as to make it virtually a part of that road.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

BY FRANCIS H. LINCOLN.

OUR ancestors early endeavored to protect themselves from losses by fire. In the Selectmen's First Book of Records are the following orders:—

HINGHAM, 1662. It is ordered by the Selectmen of this Town that Euery house holder shall have a sufficient Ladder proportionable to ye height of his house always in Redyness in case of Danger & such as are found defective herein or weake after the publication of this order shall pay five shillings for Euery weeke that he or they continue in this Defect as a fine to ye vse of ye towne and any one of the Selectmen are hereby impowered to execute this order.

HINGHAM, 1663. It is ordered by the Selectmen that if any person shall take away the Ladder belonging vnto the Meeting-house except it be in case of present Danger of fire, and then not to keepe it above four and twenty houers, shall pay as a fine to the vse of the Town the sum of ten shillings. Edmund Pitts is to execute this order.

Regulations of a like nature to the above were made, according to the records, at later dates.

There is little of interest relating to the means of putting out fires for many years. Fire Wards were appointed according to law, whose badge of office was a red staff surmounted with a brass spike or spear, and such precautions as naturally suggested themselves were taken by private individuals.

At the beginning of the present century there was a movement to procure fire-engines. They were not purchased and owned by the town, but by private individuals as "proprietors." The town provided houses to keep them in, and in 1802 one hundred and sixty dollars were paid by the Selectmen "for building 2 Engine Houses." These were for the "Precedent, No. 1," and "Centre, No. 2." There was a rivalry—when was there not rivalry in fire-engine matters?—between those inhabitants "on the Plain" and those "down town," who had decided to procure these engines, as to which should be completed first. The one for "the Plain" was built there with the exception of the copper work, which was done by Hunneman & Co. of Boston. James Stephen-son and Benjamin Thomas did the iron work. Peter Sprague

built the tub and Ezra Leavitt made the wheels. The one for "down town" was made by Hunneman & Co. of Boston.

The engine for "the Plain" was completed first, and for that reason was named the "Precedent." It was located about where the public scales now are (1893), adjoining the Hingham Centre Post Office. The earliest records are dated May 4, 1819, and show Moses Sprague to have been elected Master or Director. The records continue through 1841.

The other engine was called the "Centre." Both were completed in 1802, and were "bucket tubs" without suction attachments, and had to be filled by hand. The water was then forced through the hose and pipe.

If one were to imagine a fire in those days he would see a company of perhaps fifteen men at work upon the brakes and attending to the hose and pipe, while a line of men and women stretched away to the nearest water, which they passed from hand to hand in buckets, emptying it into the tub, passing the empty buckets back by another line to be filled again.

The house for the "Centre" stood at first about where the North Street end of Ford's Building now is (1893). It was afterwards moved to Thaxter's Bridge on the southerly side of the Town Brook, where the Anthes Building now stands. Here the old "Centre" remained until she ceased to be used, except for the last few years of her stay in Hingham, when she was kept in the barns of Norton Q. Thaxter and Thomas L. Hobart. When her former owners had all passed away, deserted, and no longer fit for duty, she was taken to Crow Point and put on board a vessel bound for Miramichi. A list of the original proprietors of the "Centre" engine, dated Feb. 20, 1802, gives 124 names, of which 12 were women. Dea. David Lincoln was the first captain of the "Centre." A meeting of the proprietors was called for April 5, 1851, "to see what disposition they will make of the engine," which will give some indication of how long she remained in town.

After the "Precedent, No. 1," and "Centre, No. 2," came the "Constitution, No. 3." She was located near the Meeting-house at South Hingham, and was owned, like the others, by proprietors. The town paid for the building in which she was kept, according to the Selectmen's Records: "1805, Paid for building an Engine House in the South Parish, \$95." She was also a bucket tub, smaller than No. 1 and No. 2. Her brakes ran "athwartships," and not "fore and aft," as was the later fashion.

The "Torrent, No. 4," was purchased by citizens of West Hingham in 1826. Isaac Little was elected the first captain Feb. 21, 1826. The town paid for her house \$141.

June 16, 1830, the first suction engine, "Hingham, No. 5," was brought into town, being built by Stephen Thayer of Boston, and purchased like her predecessors by citizens of the lower part of the town, more especially around the harbor, at a cost of about \$600. Luther J. Barnes was her first foreman. In addition to

the private subscription the town paid \$100 for a suction apparatus and \$40 for a hose carriage, and built a new engine-house which cost \$185.75.

Sept. 13, 1826, there was a grand parade of the Fire Companies of Hingham with their engines, for exercise and practice. This was the first exhibition of fire companies in Hingham.

At a town-meeting Nov. 14, 1843, an article in the warrant, "Will the town adopt any measures for the formation of regular companies for the several engines in town?" was referred to a committee, which reported at a meeting Nov. 27, 1843, as follows: "Your Committee recommend that companies consisting of 20 members each be raised and attached to engines No. 1, 'Precedent;' No. 2, 'Centre;' No. 3, 'Torrent;' and No. 4, 'Constitution;' and a company of 40 members for Engine No. 5, 'Hingham;' and that individuals composing said companies be allowed the amount of their poll tax." Companies were very soon formed for the several engines.

At the annual town meeting in 1846, a committee was chosen to see what could be done to secure better protection to the property of the town from fire. This committee reported at the April meeting, recommending that the town purchase four new suction engines, one to be the "Hingham, No. 5," if satisfactory arrangements could be made with the proprietors. This the town voted to do, and appointed a committee to purchase the engines, stipulating that they should be all alike, to avoid rivalry. This committee purchased the "Hingham" of its proprietors, and three new ones of Hunneman & Co. The "Hingham" remained at the harbor, and was called No. 1. No. 2 was stationed at West Hingham, and like the former one was named "Torrent." No. 3 was stationed at Hingham Centre, and named "Niagara," and No. 4 was stationed at South Hingham, and named for her predecessor, "Constitution." These engines were manned by volunteer companies, without pay, and the fire department has been so made up to the present time. The first foremen for the new engines were the following:—

Torrent — William Jones.

Niagara — John Lincoln.

Constitution — Joseph Jacobs.

In February, 1852, the town purchased a new engine of Howard and Davis, to take the place of the "Hingham," which had proved unsatisfactory, and located it at the harbor. This engine was named "Extinguisher, No. 1," and her first foreman was John K. Corbett.

In 1874 a hook and ladder truck was built for the town by Whiton and Marble, of Hingham, which was stationed at Hingham Centre, in the house with Engine No. 3. A company was organized March 21, 1874, of which J. Edwards Ripley was the foreman.

In 1879 the town voted to place the Fire Department in charge of a Board of Engineers, who took control May 1, 1879. George Cushing was elected chief engineer, and has continued in that office to the present time (1893). After the introduction of Accord Pond water there was gravity pressure enough to throw water over the highest buildings. There was no further need of engines, except perhaps at the south and west parts of the town, in streets to which the water pipes did not extend. The town voted to take water from the Hingham Water Company and set fifty hydrants, — which number has since been increased, — and purchased a new horse hose-carriage, capable of carrying 1200 feet of hose, which was stationed at the junction of North and South streets, and named "Isaac Little." It was built by Abbott, Downing, & Co., of Concord, N. H., and cost the town \$670. Hiram Howard was chosen foreman.

In 1881 Engines 1 and 3 were put out of commission and the companies disbanded. Hose companies were formed to have charge of the hose-carriages belonging to those engines. A new four-wheeled hand hose-carriage was purchased, with a capacity for 850 feet of hose, which was placed in the house of Engine No. 3, at Hingham Centre. Its cost was \$550, and it was named for the engine "Niagara."

In 1883 a new four-wheeled hose-carriage was purchased, at a cost of \$585, which was placed in the house of Engine No. 4, at South Hingham, — the engine being still retained, ready for use, but out of commission.

In this same year "Extinguisher," Engine No. 1, was sold to the town of Proctorsville, Vt., for \$245, and her hose company was disbanded.

In 1884 "Niagara," Engine No. 3, was sold to the town of Needham, Mass., for \$250.

In 1887 the hook-and-ladder truck, being much out of repair, was sold for \$25, and a new one purchased of Abbott, Downing, & Co. for \$1000. It was named "Volunteer."

In 1889 the Gamewell System of Fire Alarm Telegraph was introduced into the town, at a cost of \$3000, and first put into use on the evening of Oct. 27, 1889.

In 1891 a wagon known as "Hose 2" was purchased. It was built in Concord, N. H., and cost \$500. It is equipped with all the modern appliances, can be run by hand or horses, and has a capacity for one thousand feet of hose.

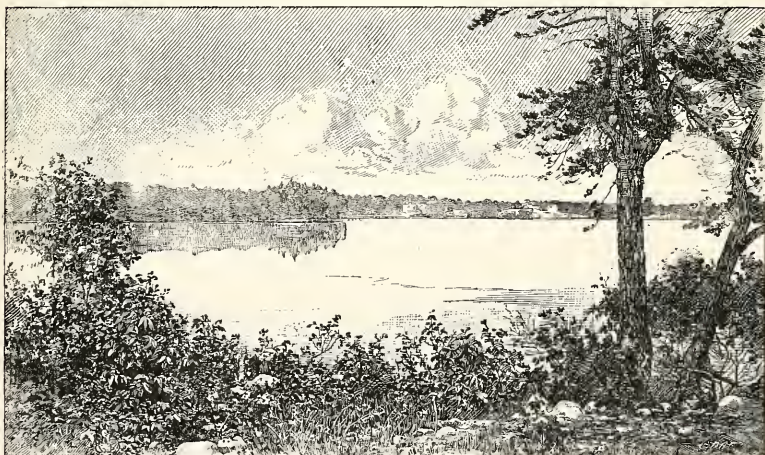
In 1892 the two carriages formerly attached to "Torrent" and "Constitution" were placed at the harbor and East Hingham, and designated as "Hose A" and "Hose B."

The force of the Department in 1893 consists of a Chief Engineer; four Assistant-Engineers; Superintendent of Fire Alarm; Hose Companies 1, 2, 3, and 4, fifteen men each; Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, twenty men.

WATER-WORKS.

BY CHARLES W. S. SEYMOUR.

THE Hingham Water Company, although a private corporation, is so essentially a Hingham institution that the history of the town would be incomplete without an account of the formation of the company and the building of the works,—an undertaking which has resulted in the promotion of the health and consequent happiness of the citizens of the town, in the preservation of public and private grounds from the effects of drought, and in the protection of property from destruction by fire.



ACCORD POND.

The idea of introducing a supply of pure soft water for domestic and other purposes into the town, from Accord Pond, began to impress the minds of some of the progressive citizens of Hingham early in the year 1870. At this time Plymouth was the only town in the county that had introduced water, and the success of the works in that place greatly encouraged the first movers for a similar system in Hingham ; and at a town meeting

held Nov. 7, 1871, a committee consisting of Quincy Bicknell, George P. Hayward, Alfred Loring, Alden Wilder, and Edmund Hersey, was chosen "to cause a survey of Accord Pond to ascertain its capacity for supplying the inhabitants of Hingham with water; also to cause estimates to be made of the probable cost of laying pipes, &c., and report thereon at some future meeting."

Mr. Bicknell, for the committee, presented an able report at the annual town-meeting, March 8, 1875, in which he says:—

A free and ready supply of pure water has of late years attracted more or less of public attention in our various municipalities, not only as a luxury and comfort, but as an essential element in the maintenance of the public health, and this supply has been sought for and found beyond their own limits.

It is matter of tradition that the fathers made their first settlement here with reference to a ready supply of pure water, which they found in the springs where the upland met the meadow. But as the town has extended itself by growth in various directions out of this valley, it has been found difficult in many localities to procure a sufficient supply of water, and in seasons of drought serious inconvenience, if not suffering, has attended the scarcity of water.

The means of supplying the house with water are either the open well or the well furnished with a pump, the tubular well—a late invention—being used to a limited extent. These wells are liable to be affected by the various causes in operation in growing and compact villages, and by the presence of barnyards and stables in close proximity to the wells, and by the quite too general neglect of suitable drainage around our houses. The very means we employ to make our homesteads attractive, by enriching the soil, tend to unfit that soil for properly filtrating the surface water which falls upon it, and which finally, permeating the earth, finds passage to the well.

That the scarcity of water, and at times its impurity, affect and often determine the condition of the health of a community, and affect the longevity of the people, have been made so apparent as to remain unquestioned; but whether our condition is very much as yet affected by these circumstances cannot so readily be determined. We cannot, however, take ourselves out of the operation of general laws, and so long as any of the causes exist which are detrimental to health and longevity, we must either endure the penalty or remove the cause. No one doubts that in cities and compact villages the introduction of pure and abundant water has tended to add to the length of human life, and to make that life more efficient during its existence; but what the exact money value of the added and more efficient years may be is not so readily determined.

We may, however, suppose for illustration that in an average life of forty years one year may be added to each life, and that added year would be the most efficient one of the whole life; and taking the average production of men and women at the most efficient year of a life of labor, we may assume that this year is worth in productive capacity at least five hundred dollars to each one. Apply the result to a community of four thousand and five hundred lives, and you have a gain in a period of forty years of \$2,225,000,—more than sufficient to pay the cost of our proposed water-works, with all the interest thereon compounded for the whole forty years.

These water-works have other elements of value in the saving of labor which is now spent in the raising of the water from the well and, in many cases, in the transportation of it, which considered in the several individual instances are comparatively insignificant, but from their incessant repetition aggregate in time and in expenditure of force to no trifling amount. We will suppose that, for the one thousand families or thereabout in town, it requires for this service, daily, on an average, fifteen minutes to each family; this would give two hundred and fifty hours' work each day, or 91,250 hours for each year; and estimating the value of this service at ten cents per hour, it amounts to \$9,125, a sum sufficient to pay the annual interest on the whole outlay for the proposed works.

Other elements of value will be seen when we come to consider these proposed works in their use in the extinguishing of fires. In this respect their value is too obvious to need anything more than the statement. More than once the more thickly settled portions of our town have been in imminent peril from a spreading conflagration arising from a scarcity of water. With engines and other apparatus more numerous and costly than most towns of our population and wealth, and with a department and companies well organized and competent, yet we fail to derive the full value of this large expenditure and organization by our constant neglect to make proper provision for a sufficient supply of water.

These proposed works have a value in their relation to insurance, and would tend to reduce the present rates or to prevent an increase in those rates. Many other considerations could readily be presented to show how these works could be made to subserve the material interests of the town and its inhabitants in other directions; and outside of any direct pecuniary gain, they would also add to the comfort and enjoyment of all the people, beautifying and adorning our commons and squares with fountains, and making our old town more attractive to those seeking desirable homes.

The committee employed Messrs. Walter L. Bouvé, of Hingham, and Henry M. Wightman, of Boston, to make preliminary surveys and furnish approximate estimates of the cost of building works of sufficient capacity to supply the town. Mr. Bouvé reported that an analysis of the water of Accord Pond by Prof. William R. Nichols, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, showed it to be unusually free from animal contamination, and remarkably pure. Mr. Wightman also reported that in his opinion the pond "could be safely relied upon as a source of supply for Hingham." In concluding their report to the town the committee say:—

The capacity of the pond to afford an adequate supply both for the present and the future probable wants of the town, is shown, so far as the character of the examination would allow, to be ample. . . . The estimated cost for suitable works is about \$131,000.

With this statement of the facts in the case, the question presents itself to the consideration of the inhabitants of the town whether their necessities or the advantages to be gained, or both, are of sufficient magnitude to warrant so large an expenditure.

Are we ready to tax ourselves to the extent of some \$8,000 or \$9,000 per year, in addition to our already large annual taxation, and hand down to a succeeding generation so large a burden of debt? Already is the question agitating our legislators whether some limit shall not be assigned beyond which city and town may not go in assuming obligations in the future; and as wise and reasonable citizens we should carefully consider and be able to fix a limit for ourselves, independent of any legislative coercion.

As was to have been expected in a conservative community like Hingham, the report created considerable adverse feeling.

The statement and estimates submitted were severely criticised. It was doubted if the water could be made to flow over Liberty Pole Hill, or if there was water enough to fill the main pipes, if they should ever be laid: the water was full of snakes and all kinds of impurities, and the pond was so shallow that a two-inch pipe would drain it in a very short time if allowed to run continually.

These, and other doubts and objections to the scheme, were met by Mr. George P. Hayward in an able address, in which he reviewed the report of the committee, and read communications from gentlemen connected with the Plymouth Water Works giving the practical working of the scheme in that place since the building of the works in 1854.

The report was duly accepted, and the committee discharged. Hon. Solomon Lincoln then moved —

That a new committee be chosen, to cause an estimate to be made of the expense of procuring water from Accord Pond for the use of the inhabitants of the town, and to recommend in what streets the pipes should be laid; that the committee cause a thorough and accurate survey to be made, by a competent engineer, of the pond and of the limits to be supplied, and to report to the town at a future meeting; also, that the committee be instructed to petition the Legislature for authority to take water from Accord Pond for the use of the inhabitants of the town.

Mr. Luther Stephenson seconded the motion, and moved as an amendment that the committee be appointed by the moderator, Hon. John D. Long. E. Waters Burr, Andrew C. Cushing, Ebed L. Ripley, Geo. P. Hayward, Arthur Lincoln, Luther Stephenson, Jr., and Walter L. Bouvé were appointed the committee, to which Mr. Long was added.

This committee procured the passage of an act by the Legislature of 1876, authorizing the town of Hingham to take and hold the waters of Accord Pond and the waters that flow into and from the same, for the purpose of supplying itself and its inhabitants with pure water for domestic and other uses; and their report to the town, made September 12, 1876, concludes as follows: —

Therefore, believing no town ever had so favorable an opportunity as that now offered to us for a full and free supply of water, having the

experience of many towns to guide us, and as material, labor, and money can now be obtained at unusually low rates, we earnestly recommend the adoption of such means as will with judicious economy carry on to completion the proposed water-works, thus furnishing three fourths of our citizens with a constant flow of pure water, and be a means of protecting our town from the devastating effects of fire and drought.

The report was accepted, and the thanks of the town were tendered to the committee for the able manner in which the duties assigned them had been performed.

Upon a vote being taken, the meeting refused to accept the provisions of the act entitled "An Act to supply the town of Hingham with pure water," — one hundred and thirty voting in the affirmative, and one hundred and forty-one in the negative.

A second meeting was called, October 3, 1876. At this meeting the question was again decided in the negative, written ballots and the check-list being used, with a result of one hundred and forty-three yeas and one hundred and sixty-six nays.

At the annual town meeting, March 5, 1877, action on the same question was "indefinitely postponed."

The question was twice submitted to the people in the year 1878, with the following results : on August 19, nays, two hundred and eighty-five ; yeas, two hundred and forty-nine ; and on September 2, nays, three hundred and twenty-three ; yeas, one hundred and eighty-two.

This concluded the efforts of those interested to induce the voters of the town to avail themselves of the privileges of an act which would give them control of one of the finest sources of water supply in the State, and which would have secured to them, and their successors for all time, an ample supply of pure water. Subsequent events have proved the estimates of the engineers, and the conclusions of those who advocated the scheme, to be practically correct, and that the citizens of the town made a mistake when they so persistently refused what experience has shown to be a blessing.

The Hingham Water Company was incorporated by act of the Legislature, approved March 21, 1879, the corporate members being John D. Long, Samuel Downer, Charles B. Barnes, E. Waters Burr, David Cushing, Junior, William J. Nelson, George P. Hayward, Ebed L. Ripley, Starkes Whiton, Elijah Shute, Edmund Hersey, and George Cushing.

The act of incorporation gave the company the right to take and hold the waters of Accord Pond and the waters which flow into and from the same, with any water rights connected therewith, to convey said waters into and through the town of Hingham, or any part thereof, and to supply that part of Hull called Nantasket and Nantasket Beach, whenever the voters of Hull should accept the provisions of the act applicable to them.

Provision was also made for the taking and holding of necessary real estate, for the settlement of land and water damages and for the purchase by the town, at any time, of the corporate property, and all the rights and privileges of the company at the actual cost of the same, with interest not exceeding 10 % per annum, said cost to include all actual loss or damage paid or suffered by said company for injury to persons or property, deducting from said cost any and all dividends which may have been paid by the corporation.

Authority was given the corporation to make sale, and the town to purchase, on condition that the same is assented to by a two-thirds vote at any legal meeting of the town called for the purpose.

The first meeting of the persons named in the act was held at Loring Hall, on Saturday evening, August 9, 1879. Hon. John D. Long presided, and Mr. Starkes Whiton was chosen Secretary. The act of incorporation was read and accepted and a committee chosen to draft by-laws, nominate a board of directors and other officers, and solicit subscriptions to the capital stock, which was fixed at \$80,000.

A communication was read from Messrs. Goodhue and Birnie, of Springfield, in which they agreed to build the proposed works for the sum of \$70,000, and Mr. Goodhue being present explained the manner of making and laying the pipes, and other matters of interest.

The first share of stock paid for was disposed of at a church fair, in one dollar subscriptions, and was awarded by lot, to one of the summer residents of the town. Subscriptions came in quite rapidly, and at an adjourned meeting held August 16, at which Mr. Ebed L. Ripley presided, it was announced that about \$37,000 of the stock had been subscribed for, which, with what Messrs. Goodhue and Birnie had agreed to take, left only about \$8,000 to be placed.

The original subscribers for stock were as follows : —

	SHARES.		SHARES.
Goodhue & Birnie	250	Morris F. Whiton	10
Charles B. Barnes	50	John P. Spaulding, Boston . . .	10
Ebed L. Ripley	50	Charles Siders	10
Samuel Downer	50	John De Wolf, Brookline . . .	10
Hingham Mutual Fire Ins. Co. .	50	Herbert C. Nash, Boston . . .	10
Henry L. Dalton	30	Starkes Whiton	5
Charles Blake	25	Wm. Fearing, 2d	5
Burr, Brown, & Co.	25	Arthur Lincoln	5
Charles F. Shimmie	25	H. M. Clark	5
John R. Brewer	20	E. J. Andrews	5
William B. Merrill	20	J. A. Ordway	5
James S. Hayward, Boston . . .	20	Henry C. Harding	5
Andrew S. Briggs "	20	E. W. Hayward	5
John S. Hooper	10	J. F. Clement	5
George P. Hayward	10	Martin Hayes	5
Francis W. Brewer	10	David Cushing, 2d	5

SHARES.		SHARES.	
John D. Long	3	George P. Cushing	1
Penelope R. Walbach, Boston	3	John C. Hollis	1
Sarah C. Williams	3	George Cushing	1
C. H. Alden	3	William C. Wilder	1
Fannie M. Pray, Boston	3	Alonzo Cushing	1
Charles Howard	3	Joseph Jacobs, Jr.	1
Benjamin Andrews	2	L. J. B. Lincoln	1
Fearing Burr & Co.	2	William J. Nelson	1
Francis Overton	2	Isaac Hersey	1
Edmund Hersey, 2d	2	Charles C. Melcher	1
Charles A. Lovett	2	Elihu Thayer	1

The Company was organized Saturday, August 23, 1879, by the choice of the following officers: *Clerk*, Starkes Whiton. *Directors*: Ebed L. Ripley, Starkes Whiton, George P. Hayward, Charles B. Barnes, E. Waters Burr, Samuel Downer, Charles L. Goodhue, Arthur Lincoln, and William J. Nelson. *Auditors*: Henry C. Harding, Charles Siders.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors Ebed L. Ripley was elected *President*, and Starkes Whiton, *Treasurer*.

A Building Committee, consisting of the President and Treasurer, with Messrs. George P. Hayward and William J. Nelson, was afterwards chosen.

On the following Monday Messrs. Ripley and Hayward met Messrs. Goodhue and Birnie, water-works contractors of Springfield, Mass., at the office of Charles B. Barnes, in Boston, to confer with them in regard to material and method of construction.

The result of this conference was the acceptance of an offer made by them to construct and complete the works on or before July 4, 1880. Telegraphic orders were at once forwarded for shipment of material, and thus the work was practically commenced within forty-eight hours after the organization of the company. This action was afterwards confirmed by the Building Committee, and a contract was made by them with Messrs. Goodhue and Birnie to build the works according to specifications drawn by Mr. M. M. Tidd of Boston, who was employed as engineer.

On the morning of Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1879, work was commenced on Otis Street, in front of the residence of Hon. John D. Long, then Lieut.-Governor of the State, who with others was present at the ceremony of breaking ground, which at the request of Mr. Goodhue was performed by Mr. George P. Hayward, whose enthusiasm on the water question, and whose untiring efforts to push the undertaking to a satisfactory conclusion made it particularly fitting that he should commence the actual work which was to crown those efforts with success.

On receiving the proper tools Mr. Hayward said:—

I congratulate you, kind friends, on the commencement of measures for furnishing you with an abundant supply of pure water. I congratulate the workmen of Hingham, who have been selected by special

agreement to assist in the construction of these works, that they are to have steady employment for many weeks. Mr. Goodhue is a working-man, and he will expect you to do your part faithfully. God speed and bless this good work.

Mr. Hayward then removed his coat and closed the exercises with a short but vigorous use of the pick and shovel.

At night six hundred feet of trench had been dug. The work was rapidly forwarded, and the first pipe was laid on Otis Street on Saturday, Sept. 13, 1879.

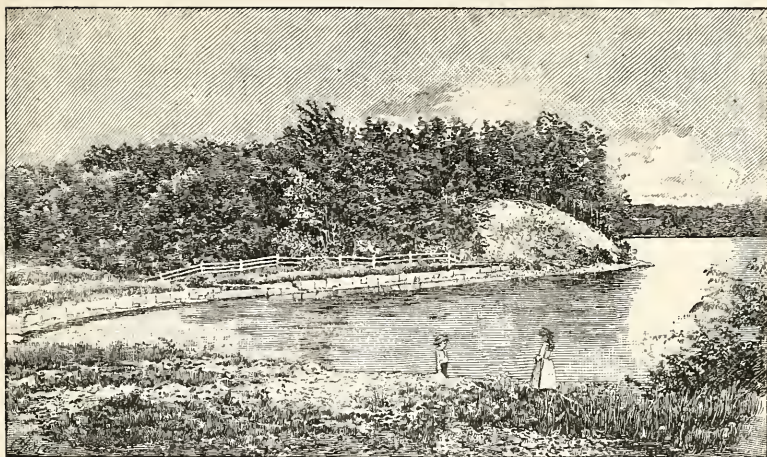
Near the junction of Otis Street and Downer Avenue a ledge was encountered, and at this point occurred the only serious accident which happened during the building of the works, — Dennis Scully, a ledgeman engaged in blasting, being instantly killed by a flying stone.

Work was commenced at the Pond, Oct. 9, 1879. A temporary dam of earth and wood nearly one hundred feet long was thrown across the little bay at the north end, the water was drawn out through the old mill-flume, and a sixteen-inch conduit laid into the pond some seventy feet from the gate-chamber, which was built just within the old dam. The last pipe was laid, November 25, during a heavy southwest gale which threw the spray over the coffer dam, drenching the workmen and giving rise to serious apprehensions as to the safety of the temporary structure. No accident occurred, however, and the conduit was finished, the temporary dam removed, and the permanent one repaired and strengthened by a core wall of concrete, which was subsequently extended easterly along the base of the ridge five hundred feet to cut off leakage.

Work was suspended during the winter, and commenced again in April, 1880; and on June 23, at eight o'clock in the evening, the main gate in the screen well at Accord Pond was partly opened by the gentleman who had so enthusiastically broken ground for the commencement of the work some nine months before; and in about two hours the fourteen-inch main was filled as far as the gate opposite Liberty Hall. On the evening of June 25 the pipes were filled to the gate opposite the South Meeting-House. Mr. John Cushing was the first customer to receive water from his house faucet, and the first fire stream was thrown from the hydrant near his house about ten o'clock.

The remainder of the twelve-inch pipe was slowly filled. Several hydrants proved defective, and one leak was caused by the failure of a plug in the branch for Pleasant Street. These repairs delayed the work of letting on the water until June 30, when at two o'clock in the morning the first stream was thrown from the hydrant near the Railroad Station.

On the following Monday, July 5, the hydrant service was tested by the fire department, and seven effective streams were thrown at the same time in the vicinity of Broad Bridge.



ACCORD POND.

In 1881 the Company, under authority of an act of the Legislature, extended the pipes to Nantasket Beach and along the Jerusalem Road in Cohasset, and in 1882 to Hull village. An iron stand-pipe forty feet in diameter and forty-two feet in height was erected on Strawberry Hill on land given for the purpose by the owners of the premises.

The supply by gravity proving insufficient for the demand of the high service in Hull and on the Jerusalem Road, a pumping station was erected at Weir River, on land purchased of Celia B. Barnes, in 1884, and a Deane pumping-engine with a capacity of a million gallons in twenty-four hours was connected with the Rockland Street main to increase the pressure on the Hull and Cohasset systems. A conduit was also laid from the Foundry Pond, on land of Thomas Weston, to the pumping station as an auxiliary supply in case of emergency.

In 1886 the consumption at the seashore having increased to such an extent as to seriously affect the pressure on the Hingham system, and the supply from the Foundry Pond being at times objectionable, the Company purchased the Fulling Mill Pond on South Pleasant Street, under authority of an act of the Legislature passed March 22, 1866, and a twelve-inch conduit was laid by Messrs. Goodhue and Birnie from this pond through private lands to the pumping station, thus furnishing an independent supply for the pump, and greatly increasing the efficiency of the whole plant.

The cost of the works to July 1, 1891, including land and water damages, was \$276,930. The main pipes extend from Fulling Mill Pond to the pumping station, and from Accord Pond through

the principal streets to Downer Landing, to Windmill Point in Hull, and to Pleasant Beach in Cohasset, — a total length of 43 miles. Protection from fire is given by 187 hydrants, and water is supplied to 1,336 customers, including all the hotels, steamboats, railroads, street-watering carts, and public drinking-fountains, as well as private dwellings for domestic, lawn, and other uses.

It is fortunate for those who are thus benefited that prompt measures were taken to secure Accord Pond to Hingham, there being no other available source of supply within the limits of the town. The increase in the assessed valuation of property in Hingham for the 10 years preceding the introduction of water was \$193,342; the increase for the same number of years since the works were constructed has been, as shown by the Assessors' books, \$542,573.

The present government of the company is as follows : —

Ebed L. Ripley, *President* ; Starkes Whiton, *Secretary* and *Treasurer* ; Geo. P. Hayward, E. Waters Burr, Ebed L. Ripley, Starkes Whiton, Charles B. Barnes, William J. Nelson, Arthur Lincoln, Morris F. Whiton, and Charles L. Goodhue, *Directors* ; Charles W. S. Seymour, *Superintendent*.

The Board of Directors are nearly all Hingham men. With the exception of a small part of the capital stock which was taken by the contractors to show their confidence in the enterprise, both capital stock and bonds were subscribed for and are now held by residents of Hingham and their immediate personal friends, and the citizens of the town may be congratulated on the success of an undertaking so closely identified with Hingham interests.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

BY FRANCIS H. LINCOLN.

HINGHAM MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Hingham Mutual Fire Insurance Company was incorporated March 4, 1826. By the Act of Incorporation the persons named therein and their associates were made a corporation for twenty-eight years, with authority, when the sum subscribed by the associates to be insured should amount to fifty thousand dollars, "to insure for the term of one to seven years, any dwelling-house or other building in the town of Hingham."

The first meeting of the Corporation was held April 12, 1826, when officers were elected and a committee chosen to "report a code of By-Laws," which were adopted May 16, 1826.

The objects of the Company are thus stated:—

We, the subscribers, owners of Buildings within the town of Hingham, anticipating the advantages which may arise to us from having our Houses and Buildings secured against Fire, upon the only just principles of Insurance; and as an Act of the General Court has been passed, incorporating a Company by the name of the "Hingham Mutual Fire Insurance Company," which provides that funds shall be raised from among the members, to be distributed among those whose Houses or Buildings should be consumed or injured by Fire, originating in any other cause except that of design in the Insured, do hereby subscribe our names as members of the same, and do bind ourselves, our Heirs, and assigns, to observe the following articles, and such other Rules as may be adopted by said Company.

The By-Laws provided that "each policy shall be for the term of seven years." By an additional Act passed Feb. 3, 1827, the Company was "authorized to insure for any term of time not less than one year, nor more than seven years, on any dwelling-house or other building, and on household furniture in the County of Plymouth," which was accepted by the Company "so far as regards buildings."

An additional Act was passed June 8, 1831, granting permission to insure "in any part of the Commonwealth." April 4, 1833, the Directors voted to insure household furniture as well as buildings, and in the same year "that no one risk be taken which shall exceed \$3500, on any building, including furniture." This limit

was increased to \$5000 in 1866, which amount has continued to be the limit on any one risk to the present time (1893).

By additional Acts of the Legislature March 23, 1847, the charter was renewed for twenty-eight years from 1854; and Feb. 5, 1875, the charter was extended indefinitely.

In 1881 the By laws were amended so that each policy should be written for a period of five years, and in 1889, so that policies could be written for periods or terms not exceeding five years. In 1888 the By-Laws were further amended so that the Directors, who had previously all been chosen annually, should be chosen for terms of one, two, and three years, and thereafter for three years, one third of the Board being chosen each year.

Good fortune has favored the Company from the beginning of its history. Eighty-six policies had been written on April 1, 1827, insuring property to the amount of \$78,533. No losses occurred under policies issued by the Company for nine years from its beginning. The first losses occurred in April and July, 1835, one in East Bridgewater and one in North Bridgewater, together amounting to \$1100. The first loss in Hingham occurred Oct. 29, 1842, when Mr. Quincy Bicknell's barn was burned, making a loss of \$187.

The management has always been conservative, and the property insured has been confined, in the words of the By-Laws now in force, to "dwelling-houses and other buildings not considered by the Directors extra hazardous. They may also insure household furniture, wearing apparel, books, and such other articles as are kept in dwelling-houses for the pleasure and comfort of domestic life."

Its standing is, as it always has been, among the very best of the Mutual Companies in the State. To the prudent, careful management of Mr. David Harding, the first Secretary, who held that office for nearly forty-eight years, much of the success of the Company is due. Supported by safe advisers, his administration of the Company's business leaves a record worthy of all praise.

It should be remembered that fire insurance was not so common a thing in the early days of the Company as now, and Mr. Harding saw the business increase to the amount of \$18,120,211.00 at risk, while he was Secretary. The amount at risk April 1, 1892, was \$25,457,628.00.

Mr. Harding's place of business, when the Company was started, was on North Street, near the harbor, and the office of the Company, in its early years, was in the same place. During the first year the meetings of the Company were held at the "Selectmen's Room," "at the Schoolhouse near the Post Office," and "at the Schoolhouse on the Plain." The Directors' meetings were held at the Selectmen's Room, Whiton and Fearing's store, and J. Lincoln's store. April 7, 1827, the Directors "met at office."

At the beginning of 1844, the offices of the Insurance Company and the Savings Institution, of which Mr. Harding was treasurer, were moved to the second floor of the building at the junction

of North and South streets, where the Isaac Little Hose Company is now located.

In 1859 a committee was appointed to confer with the Savings Institution, in reference to the purchase of a lot and the erection of a building for offices.

The lot on Main Street where the building now stands was purchased, and a contract made with Mr. David Leavitt, of Hingham, for the building, which was completed, accepted, and occupied Sept. 4, 1860.

The officers of the Company have been the following :—

Presidents.

1826	Jotham Lincoln	1842	1864	Seth S. Hersey	1871
1842	John Beal	1846	1871	Amos Bates	
1846	Solomon Lincoln	1864			

Secretaries.

1826	David Harding	1874	1874	Calvin A. Lincoln . .	1877
1874	Henry C. Harding . .	1874	1877	Henry W. Cushing . .	

Treasurers.

1826	David Whiton	1833	1860	John Leavitt	1867
1833	Jotham Lincoln	1840	1867	David Harding	1874
1840	Francis G. Ford	1842	1874	Henry C. Harding . .	1874
1842	Rufus Lane	1860	1874	Sidney Sprague	

Directors.

1826	Elijah D. Wild	1832	1857	Caleb Gill	1870
1826	Thomas Loud	1833	1860	Amos Bates	
1826	Moses Sprague, Jr. . . .	1832	1863	Atherton Tilden . . .	1867
1826	Benjamin Thomas	1833	1867	Crocker Wilder . . .	1876
1826	Seth Cushing	1827	1870	Warren A. Hersey . . .	1880
1826	Edward Wilder	1827	1871	Demerick Marble . . .	
1827	Ezekiel Fearing	1839	1871	Quincy Bicknell . . .	1876
1827	John Beal	1855	1871	Joshua Tower	1884
1832	Francis G. Ford	1842	1871	Rufus P. Kingman, Brockton	
1832	Anson Robbins, Scituate	1867	1876	Enos Loring	
1832	David Oldham, Jr., Pembroke	1841	1876	Alonzo Cushing . . .	
1832	Benjamin Kingman, North		1876	Eliel Bates	1885
	Bridgewater	1870	1876	Ebenezer T. Fogg, South	
1833	Solomon Lincoln	1864		Scituate	1885
1833	David Whiton	1843	1876	Geo. W. Merritt, Scituate	1877
1839	Jacob H. Loud, Plymouth	1880	1876	Arthur Lincoln . . .	
1839	Seth S. Hersey	1871	1877	Henry C. Harding . . .	
1842	Charles Gill	1856	1884	William Fearing, 2d . .	
1842	Rufus Lane	1860	1885	William C. Wilder . . .	1891
1855	John Leavitt	1871	1891	Edmund Hersey, 2d . .	
1856	William Foster	1871			

HINGHAM BANK.

March 25, 1833, David Whiton, Leavitt Souther, Luther J. Barnes, Nathaniel Whittemore, and Moses L. Humphrey, their associates, successors, and assigns were created a corporation by the name of "The President, Directors, and Company of the Hingham Bank," to be established in Hingham, and to continue until Oct. 1, 1851, with a capital of \$100,000, divided into shares of \$100 each.

The first meeting was held April 12, 1833, at the Old Colony

House. Ebenezer Gay was chosen president, and John O. Lovett, cashier. The bank went into operation the same year, having its office in the Derby Academy.

March 31, 1836, an increase of the capital to \$150,000, in shares of \$100 each, and Feb. 19, 1844, a reduction to \$105,000 by changing the par value of the shares from \$100 to \$70, and refunding the difference to shareholders, were authorized by the Legislature.

May 2, 1849, the charter was renewed until Jan. 1, 1875, and May 25, 1853, the Legislature authorized an addition to the capital of \$35,000, in shares of \$70 each. The bank continued as a State bank until 1865.

The Act of Congress authorizing the establishment of national banks was passed in 1864, and April 25, 1865, the "HINGHAM NATIONAL BANK" was chartered with a capital of \$200,000 in shares of \$100 each.

In October, 1873, the capital was reduced to \$140,000 by changing the par value of the shares from \$100 to \$70. The charter has been extended to April 24, 1905.

Presidents.

1833	Ebenezer Gay	1842	1875	Daniel Bassett, <i>pro tem.</i> . .	1876
1842	Nathaniel Richards . . .	1862	1876	Charles Siders	1876
1862	David Lincoln	1867	1876	Joseph Jacobs, Jr. . .	
1867	Crocker Wilder	1875			

Cashiers.

1833	John O. Lovett	1873	1883	Frank R. Hilliard . . .	1885
1873	James S. Tileston	1883	1885	Benj. Arthur Robinson .	

Directors.

1833	David Whiton	1843	1843	Robert T. P. Fiske . . .	1866
1833	Ebenezer Gay	1842	1844	Daniel Bassett	1845
1833	Rufus Lane	1834	1844	Ebenezer Gay	1861
1833	Luther J. Barnes	1855	1845	David Lincoln	1867
1833	Benjamin Thomas	1834	1845	Jedediah Lincoln	1847
1833	Nathaniel Whittemore . .	1835	1847	Barnabas Lincoln	1849
1833	Seth S. Hersey	1835	1849	Rufus Lane, Jr. . . .	1861
1833	Francis G. Ford	1842	1855	Alfred Loring	1875
1833	Leavitt Souther	1834	1855	Crocker Wilder	1875
1833	Thomas Hobart, Hanson .	1836	1861	Peter L. Whiton	1870
1833	James C. Doane, Cohasset	1844	1861	Thomas F. Whiton	1868
1833	John Beal, Scituate . . .	1844	1862	William Fearing, 2d . . .	1872
1834	Ebenezer T. Fogg, Scituate	1838	1866	E. Waters Burr	1870
1834	Edward Cagneau	1837	1867	Ephraim Snow, Cohasset .	1873
1834	David Fearing	1845	1868	Enos Loring	1871
1835	Edward Thaxter	1841	1870	William Whiton	1875
1836	Thomas Loring	1841	1870	Atkinson Nye	1874
1836	Caleb Gill, Jr. . . .	1837	1871	Peter L. Whiton, re-elected	1874
1837	George Lincoln	1867	1872	Charles Howard	1874
1837	Nathaniel Richards . . .	1862	1873	Abraham H. Tower, Jr., Cohasset	
1838	Henry Hersey	1842	1874	Charles Siders	
1841	Rufus Lane, re-elected . .	1844	1874	Joseph Jacobs, Jr. . . .	
1841	Thomas Loud	1855	1874	Daniel Bassett	1890
1842	Royal Whiton	1866	1875	Edmund Hersey, 2d . . .	
1842	William James, Scituate .	1844	1876	Atkinson Nye, re-elected	
1842	Abraham H. Tower, Cohasset	1844	1875	William C. Wilder . . .	1891

HINGHAM INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS.

This institution was incorporated April 2, 1834, its object being, as stated in the by-laws, "to receive and securely invest the savings of persons in moderate circumstances, who have not the means or opportunity of making investments for themselves."

The institution was organized Nov. 8, 1834, when by-laws were adopted and the following officers elected : —

David Whiton, <i>President.</i>	
Benjamin Thomas,	} <i>Vice Presidents.</i>
Edward Thaxter,	
David Harding, <i>Treasurer.</i>	

Trustees.

David Andrews, Jr.	Caleb Gill, Jr.,
Thomas Loring,	Ezekiel Fearing,
Charles Lane,	Daniel Bassett,
Marshall Lincoln,	Zadock Hersey,
William Hudson,	George Lincoln,
James C. Doane, Cohasset,	John Beal, Scituate

One dollar was the smallest deposit received, and five dollars the lowest sum put upon interest.

A notice of the organization in the Hingham Gazette of Dec. 19, 1834, says : —

We believe that savings institutions are admitted to be among the most useful which have been devised for the protection of the interests of the frugal and industrious who wish to make provision for times of need. Parents, by making their children depositors, can teach them the advantages of saving habits, and inculcate lessons of economy which may be remembered through life. Seamen particularly, who wish to invest their earnings where they will be secure in their absence, will find a great advantage in institutions of this kind. We believe that the gentlemen who have consented to manage the affairs of the institution here, from their practical experience and knowledge of the affairs of our community, are exceedingly well qualified to discharge their trust in a manner which will be highly satisfactory to all who are interested.

How well this prophecy has been verified the history of the institution testifies. The first deposit was received Dec. 24, 1834. The amount of deposits, at the end of the first year, Jan. 1, 1836, was \$30,113.54. Of the 57 deposits received to draw interest from Jan. 1, 1835, three remained in 1893, and of the 264 accounts opened during the first year, eleven were still open in 1893.

The growth of the institution has doubtless exceeded the anticipation of its founders, and its usefulness has been fully proven. A single example will serve as an illustration.

One hundred dollars deposited at the opening of the institution would have amounted, at the end of fifty years (1885), to \$1,708.64, showing an average annual gain of \$32.17.

The following list of deposits serves to show the steady growth of the institution :—

Jan. 1840.	\$101,999.79.	Jan. 1870.	983,236.37.
1845.	179,041.91.	1875.	1,409,583.85.
1850.	243,220.51.	1880.	1,563,347.05.
1855.	419,032.77.	1885.	1,782,021.40.
1860.	558,140.14.	1890.	1,970,022.15.
1865.	795,347.20.		

To the faithful services of those who have been intrusted with the interests of the depositors, the success of the institution is due. Mr. David Harding, the father, and Mr. Henry C. Harding, the son, have been the only treasurers from the beginning. For over twenty-eight years Mr. David Harding performed his duties with such integrity as to inspire universal confidence, and much of the early prosperity of the institution was due to his care and faithfulness. He laid the foundation upon which the structure grew. On the occasion of his retirement in 1863, he was presented by the Trustees with a valuable piece of plate, appropriately inscribed, as a testimonial to the value of his services.

It is but simple justice to say, also, that the interests of the depositors have been promoted by vigilant Trustees and careful and judicious Boards of Investment.

The following announcement is in the "Hingham Gazette" of Dec. 19, 1834 :—

HINGHAM INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS.

The organization of the above Institution having been completed, notice is hereby given that the Treasurer will attend at the Hingham Bank on the *last* Saturday of every month, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, to receive deposits, and transact other business. Persons wishing to make deposits on any other day can do so by calling on the Treasurer at the office of the Insurance Company.

The office was on North Street, near the harbor. The annual meetings were held at the Hingham Bank until January, 1845, and afterwards at the Treasurer's office. The first meeting of the Trustees was held at the Hingham Bank, Nov. 24, 1834, and their meetings continued to be held there until January, 1838. After that date the January meetings only were held at that place.

January, 1836, it was "Voted, That the Board of Investment provide an office for the use of the Institution which shall be the place for transacting business on the regular deposit days." This office was with that of the Insurance Company on North Street, near the harbor, until both were moved in January, 1824, to the second floor of the building at the junction of North and South streets, now occupied (1893) by the Isaac Little Hose Company.

Sept. 4, 1860, the office was moved to the new building on Main Street, which had been built for the purpose, in connection with the Insurance Company, where it has since remained. The following have been the officers of the Institution :—

Presidents.

1834	David Whiton	1843	1868	Isaac Barnes	1873
1843	Daniel Bassett	1848	1873	Daniel Bassett	1890
1849	David Fearing	1863	1890	Joseph Sprague	1893
1863	Atherton Tilden	1868	1893	Enos Loring	

Treasurers.

1834	David Harding	1863	1863	Henry C. Harding . . .	
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Trustees.

1834	David Andrews, Jr. . . .	1839	1856	Charles B. W. Lane . . .	1888
1834	Caleb Gill, Jr.	1837	1857	David H. Abbott	1860
1834	Thomas Loring	1846	1859	Caleb Gill, re-elected . .	1869
1834	Ezekiel Fearing	1844	1860	Norton Q. Thaxter . . .	1861
1834	Charles Lane	1854	1861	John Leavitt	1870
1834	Daniel Bassett	1848	1862	Anson Nickerson	1876
1834	Marshal Lincoln	1844	1863	Enos Loring	
1834	Zadock Hersey	1852	1867	Joseph Jacobs, Jr. . . .	1889
1834	William Hudson	1837	1867	Elijah Shute	
1834	George Lincoln	1867	1868	Joseph Sprague	1893
1834	James C. Doane	1840	1870	William Whiton	1876
1834	John Beal	1840	1870	Calvin A. Lincoln	1877
1838	Royal Whiton	1873	1873	Edmund Hersey, 2d . . .	
1838	Caleb Bailey	1851	1874	Charles Siders	
1839	Rufus Lane	1859	1875	John Todd	
1840	Atherton Tilden, Jr. . . .	1868	1876	Joseph Ripley	
1840	Isaac Barnes	1873	1877	Demerick Marble	
1842	David Fearing	1863	1878	Edmund Hersey	1888
1843	Martin Fearing	1862	1883	Charles W. S. Seymour . .	1884
1844	David Lincoln	1867	1884	Francis W. Brewer	
1844	Caleb B. Marsh	1875	1888	John C. Hollis	1889
1846	John Baker	1852	1888	J. Winthrop Spooner . .	
1849	Daniel Bassett	1890	1889	Josiah Lane	
1851	Welcome Lincoln	1857	1889	William Fearing, 2d . . .	
1852	Nathaniel Whittemore . . .	1855	1890	Walter W. Hersey	
1852	Rufus Lane, Jr.	1889	1891	Alonzo Cushing	
1855	Amos Bates	1883	1893	Francis H. Lincoln	

HINGHAM CO-OPERATIVE BANK.

In the spring of 1889, a number of young men of Hingham, learning of the success of the Massachusetts co-operative banks, their almost absolute safety for depositors, the advantage of and encouragement to saving offered by their system of monthly deposits, ranging from one dollar to twenty-five, according to the desire of each shareholder, the immediate participation of every dollar, as soon as paid, in an equal share of the profits of the institution with every other dollar, their advantage to borrowers by giving them the opportunity to repay their loan in regular monthly payments together with a small ultimate cost for interest, and

their benefit to the community where located by encouraging saving, home-building, and home-owning, — determined to organize one here and call it the Hingham Co-operative Bank.

The interest of some older men, who are always ready to encourage any project for the good of the town and its people, was secured, and on Wednesday evening, April 17, 1889, a public meeting was held at Grand Army Memorial Hall, when Hon. Starkes Whiton delivered an address on "The advantage of a co-operative bank to a community and their business methods." Mr. Whiton, whose duties as one of the commissioners of Savings Banks for the Commonwealth had made him familiar with the co-operative bank system, also delivered the address at a public meeting, preliminary to organization, at Loring Hall, Saturday evening, April 20, 1889.

On Tuesday evening, May 28, 1889, a meeting for organization was held at Grand Army Memorial Hall. By-laws were adopted and the following officers elected: —

President — Ebed L. Ripley.

Vice President — Arthur L. Jacob.

Secretary — Walter B. Foster.

Treasurer — William B. Fearing.

Directors.

E. Waters Burr,	Wm. Fearing, 2d,
Edmund Hersey,	Thomas Howe,
Edward W. Bartlett,	Francis M. Ripley,
George Price,	Edward G. Tinsley,
Edgar M. Lane,	Harry N. Andrews,
Charles W. Burr,	Waite W. Simmons,
C. Sumner Henderson,	Eugene F. Skinner,

Arthur M. Bibby.

Auditors — William L. Foster, David Breen, Jr., Edward B. Pratt.

June 1, 1889, The Hingham Co-operative Bank was granted a charter by the Commonwealth, and on the evening of the fifth was opened for business in Loring Hall.

Lieut. Governor Brackett, who was to have made the opening address, being unable to be present, the address was delivered by Horace G. Wadlin, Chief of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics. D. Eldredge, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Pioneer Co-operative Bank of Boston, — the first co-operative bank organized under the laws of Massachusetts, — also of the Homestead and Guardian Co-operative Banks of Boston, followed Mr. Wadlin, and explained the system. Four hundred and seven shares were sold at this meeting, and \$400 was sold to a borrower at five cents premium. Joseph O. Burdett was appointed the bank's attorney at this meeting.

On the 31st of December, 1892, there had been 2,790 shares issued in eight series, of which 2,517 shares are now in force. The real estate loans amount to \$55,050.00; the share loans

amount to \$2,850.00; and the total assets amount to \$59,493.43. Since organization there had been paid to withdrawing shareholders \$4,074.25. Forty-one of the members are now paying for their homes through the bank.

The present officers of the bank are:—

President — Ebed L. Ripley.

Vice-President — C. Sumner Cushing.

Secretary and Treasurer — Walter B. Foster.

Finance Committee — Wm. Fearing, 2d, George Price, Eugene F. Skinner.

Security Committee — E. Waters Burr, Edward W. Bartlett, Francis M. Ripley, C. Sumner Cushing, Stetson Foster.

Directors.

The above named officers and committees and

Thomas Howe,

Waite W. Simmons,

Edward G. Tinsley,

C. Sumner Henderson,

Arthur M. Bibby,

John C. Hollis,

Edwin J. Pierce,

George R. Turner.

Auditors — William H. Thomas, Charles W. S. Seymour, Louis P. Nash.

Attorney — Edward B. Pratt.

LORING HALL.

In May, 1845, a public meeting of ladies was held for the purpose of ascertaining how many were disposed to co-operate in "a vigorous effort" to supply the want of "a commodious and suitable building for Lectures, Picnics, and Social Meetings of all kinds." At this meeting it was determined by the ladies to hold "a fair to aid in building a Lyceum Hall," and a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the attainment of the object. The ladies composing this committee, and who persevered to the end, were —

Mrs. Rufus W. Lincoln,

" Caleb B. Marsh,

" Job S. Whiton,

" Royal Whiton,

Mrs. David Harding,

" Joseph Sprague,

" John P. Hersey,

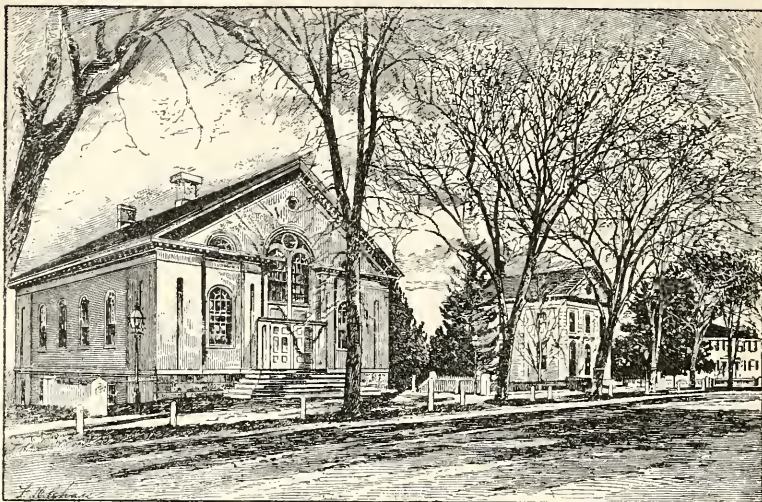
" John Gill,

Miss Susan Lincoln.

By means of a Fair, a Concert, a Social Party, etc., the committee, with the aid of many others who felt an interest in the undertaking, succeeded in obtaining the sum of \$659.56, which was deposited in the Hingham Institution for Savings, until withdrawn to be applied to the object for which it was designed. The fund had accumulated, when thus applied, to the amount of \$926.77.

In 1851, by the kind suggestion of a lady who took a deep interest in the project, the wants of this community were made known to Col. Benjamin Loring, of Boston. He immediately offered to supply the funds necessary for the erection of a suitable building.

Col. Benjamin Loring¹ was born in Hingham, Dec. 17, 1775, and died in Boston, Dec. 24, 1859. His affection for his native



LORING HALL; INSURANCE COMPANY AND SAVINGS-BANK BUILDING.

town had caused in him a desire to do something which might be a permanent memorial of that sentiment, and this project seemed to afford him such an opportunity.

In July, 1851, the committee of ladies had appointed Robert T. P. Fiske, Caleb B. Marsh, Ebenezer Gay, and Solomon Lincoln to purchase a site for the Hall. A lot was purchased of Thomas Loring, situated on Main Street, near the Old Meeting-house, and the funds of the ladies were expended in paying for the lot and in preparing a foundation for the Hall.

To carry his design into effect, Colonel Loring appointed a building committee, which as finally constituted consisted of the following persons : —

Solomon Lincoln,	Robert T. P. Fiske,
Marshall Lincoln,	Caleb B. Marsh,
Hersey Stowell,	Atherton Tilden,
Joseph Sprague.	

The ladies appointed the same committee to cause the lot to be prepared and the foundation to be laid.

The plans, drawings, and specifications for the building were made by Ammi B. Young, of Boston. A contract for its erection was made Oct. 31, 1851, with Samuel Virgin, of Boston.

¹ See Vol. III. p. 35.

The building was built with reference to commodiousness and utility, and contains on the lower floor a hall, kitchen, and dressing-rooms, and on the main floor a hall with a seating capacity of from four to five hundred persons. The dimensions of the building are 45 by 68 feet.

Upon the completion of the building, Mrs. Elijah Loring, of Boston, and her daughters, Miss Abby M. Loring and Mrs. Cornelia W. Thompson, generously contributed the means for purchasing settees, chandeliers, lamps, mirrors, sofa, tables, carpets, chairs, and other appropriate furniture for the various rooms, at an expense of \$619.93. Col. Loring also contributed a further sum of \$372.77, for the cost of a furnace, extra work, etc., making the amount expended by him as follows :—

Cost of superstructure	\$4,062.80
Furnace, etc.,	372.77
	<hr/>
	\$4,435.57

Mrs. Thomas Wigglesworth, of Boston, also gave \$25, which was expended in grading the lot.

The money contributed was—

Lyceum Hall (Ladies) Committee . . .	\$984.24
Col. Benjamin Loring	4,435.57
Mrs. Elijah Loring and daughters . . .	619.93
Mrs. Thomas Wigglesworth	25.00
	<hr/>
	\$6,064.74

The building was dedicated by appropriate services Oct. 14, 1852. On that occasion there were remarks by Solomon Lincoln, who gave a brief history of the undertaking, and read Colonel Loring's deed of trust, and by Colonel Loring, who addressed the audience at considerable length, giving an interesting sketch of his early life, a concise statement of his motives in causing the hall to be built, and an explanation of the trust deed. At the close of his remarks he delivered the deed to Marshall Lincoln, who received it in behalf of the Trustees, and stated that it would be their endeavor to fulfil the wishes of the generous donor in accordance with the spirit and letter of the deed; and that the Trustees had voted at their first meeting to give to the edifice the name of LORING HALL. After singing, an appropriate prayer was offered by Rev. Joseph Richardson; then a Hymn of Dedication, composed for the occasion by James Humphrey Wilder, was read by Rev. Albert Case, and sung with fine effect.

An address was delivered by Rev. Oliver Stearns, of which the subject was "Knowledge: Its Relation to the Progress of Mankind;" and the exercises were closed by singing.

The singing was acceptably performed by a select choir, under the direction of Nathan Lincoln.

After the conclusion of the services, Col. Loring and his friends and other invited guests, together with the several committees of ladies and gentlemen who had been concerned in the preparatory arrangements for the occasion, repaired to the lower hall, where they partook of an elegant and bountiful repast, and passed an hour or more very agreeably in the interchange of congratulations and other pleasant social intercourse.

Solomon Lincoln presided at the entertainment. He called upon George S. Hillard and Joseph Andrews of Boston (the former once a resident and the latter a native of Hingham), both of whom responded in very interesting and agreeable speeches. Thomas Loring also favored the assembly with a sketch of the fortunes of the brothers Loring, and of their eminent success in life.

The festivities of the occasion were closed by a ball in the evening, which was attended by several hundred ladies and gentlemen. Col. Loring visited the hall in the evening, and was received by the managers in presence of the large company in a manner expressive of their deep sense of his munificence to the inhabitants of Hingham.

DEED OF TRUST.

TO ALL MEN to whom these Presents shall come, Benjamin Loring, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, stationer, sends greeting :

WHEREAS a certain lot of land, hereinafter described, in the town of Hingham, in the county of Plymouth and State of Massachusetts, was heretofore purchased for the sum of five hundred dollars by certain ladies of the said town of Hingham, and the foundation for a hall was built thereupon by them ; and whereas the said lot of land, with the said foundation, was conveyed to me by Thomas Loring, of said Hingham, by deed dated August 14th, A. D. 1851, and recorded with the records of deeds in Plymouth county, Lib. 245, fol. 264, with the understanding and agreement that I should cause to be erected thereupon, at my own charge, a building or hall, to be used for the purposes hereinafter set forth ; and whereas the said hall has been built and I am now desirous of making such conveyance of the said premises as shall carry into effect my purposes and wishes in the erection of said hall ;

NOW KNOW YE that I, the said Benjamin Loring, in consideration of the premises, hereby give, grant, release and assign unto Marshal Lincoln, mason, Robert Treat Paine Fiske, physician, Joseph Sprague, merchant, Joseph B. Thaxter, jun., optician, Solomon Lincoln, Esquire, Caleb B. Marsh, sail-maker, and George Studley, cabinet-maker, all of Hingham aforesaid, a lot of land, with the building thereon, lying on Main street in said Hingham, bounded and described as follows : Beginning at the easterly corner thereof, against land of John Baker, and running south forty-one degrees west, one hundred and seven feet and nine inches ; then turning and running north forty-nine degrees west, seventy-one feet ; then turning and running north forty-one degrees east, one hundred and four feet and nine

inches to Main street; and then southeasterly by Main street to the corner first started from. With all rights and privileges to the premises belonging.

To have and to hold the aforegranted premises to them the said Marshal Lincoln, Robert Treat Paine Fiske, Joseph Sprague, Joseph B. Thaxter, jun., Solomon Lincoln, Caleb B. Marsh and George Studley, and to the survivor of them and to the heirs and assigns of such survivor forever, as joint-tenants and not as tenants in common, but to the uses and upon the special trust and confidence as hereinafter provided, and none other.

This conveyance is made in token of my interest in my native town, and my wish to promote the happiness and improvement of its inhabitants, and is made upon the trust that the aforesaid trustees and their successors forever, shall hold the said premises for the specific use and benefit of the inhabitants of that part of Hingham which was comprised in the territory of the Old North parish of the said town; not intending hereby to exclude the inhabitants of the other parts of Hingham from such benefit of this grant as may be consistent with the special use herein before declared.

The said Trustees and their successors shall allow the said hall to be used and opened for religious, moral, philanthropic, literary, scientific and political meetings and discussions, and also for social entertainments and all forms of lawful amusement, at such times, upon such conditions, under such regulations and upon such terms, as the said trustees and their successors shall in their discretion prescribe.

The said Trustees shall always be seven in number, and shall be chosen from the inhabitants of the said parochial territory of North Hingham; and in case that any trustee shall remove his residence from said parochial territory, such removal shall vacate his said office of trustee. And in case of the death, resignation, or removal of any trustee, the remaining or surviving trustees shall forthwith, by a majority of votes of their whole number, elect a new trustee, and the said surviving trustees, in case the said vacancy shall have happened by death, or the resigning or removing trustee in case the said vacancy shall have happened by resignation or removal, shall make and deliver to the newly-elected trustee, such conveyance as shall vest in him a legal title to one undivided seventh part of the said estate. And I impose no restrictions on the said trustees as to the election of their successors, but it is my desire that they shall discharge this trust in a conscientious manner, and choose worthy, discreet and upright men, and not be swayed by prejudice or partiality, having regard to the spirit of their trust and the good of all concerned.

The said trustees shall keep the premises hereby conveyed insured against fire, in good condition and proper repair, and shall provide for their due superintendence, oversight, and care; and for these purposes, they are and shall be authorized to charge such amount for the use of the same or any part thereof as shall defray the expenses requisite for the aforesaid purposes, and all taxes lawfully assessed on said estate; and they may in their discretion charge such further sum therefor as shall defray, in whole or in part, the expenses of any course of lectures which they may deem it advisable to have delivered in the hall.

And in case the conditions of this trust shall not be complied with, this gift shall be void, and the property shall be disposed of in such a manner as may be ordered in my last will and testament.

In witness whereof, I the said Benjamin Loring have hereunto set my hand and seal this seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

BENJAMIN LORING. [Seal.]

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, }
Suffolk, ss. Boston, June 7, 1852. }

Personally appeared the above-named Benjamin Loring, and acknowledged the foregoing instrument by him subscribed to be his free act and deed.

Before me, GEORGE S. HILLARD,
Justice of the Peace.

In addition to the amount expended, as stated above, by Col. Loring, he gave by his will "to the Trustees of 'the Loring Hall,' in Hingham, the sum of one thousand dollars, to be kept invested on interest, and the income applied to the upholding, repairing, and embellishing the building."

Having made a provision in the deed of trust that in case the conditions of the trust should not be complied with, the said grant and gift should be void, he made further provision in his will in case of such a violation of the conditions, as follows: —

I do devise and bequeath to the Corporation known as "Derby Academy," in said Hingham, and to their successors forever all my right, title, and interest in the lands, Hall, and premises described and referred to in said Deed of Trust.

The following persons have been trustees: —

Marshall Lincoln,*	Robert T. P. Fiske,*
Joseph Sprague,*	Joseph B. Thaxter,
Solomon Lincoln,*	Caleb B. Marsh,*
George Studley,†	Levi Hersey,‡
Caleb S. Hersey,	Isaac Hersey,*
Benjamin Andrews,	Francis H. Lincoln,
Charles W. S. Seymour,	Morris F. Whiton.

In 1887 Mr. Charles Loring Young, of Boston, gave to the Trustees a portrait of Colonel Loring, his great-uncle, in trust, to be placed and kept in the hall. It is an excellent copy, by Otto Grundman, of the original, in Mr. Young's possession, painted by Chester Harding.

* Deceased.

† Removed from Hingham.

‡ Resigned.

WILDER MEMORIAL.

Martin Wilder¹ was born in Hingham Nov. 16, 1790, and died in Boston March 26, 1854. He was a descendant of Edward Wilder, who settled in Hingham in 1637. Martin was one of that remarkable family of twenty-one brothers and sisters, seventeen of whom lived to maturity, fifteen of them being married. He was a "carriage-smith by profession," as his will states, and early in life he moved away from his native town, but always retained a strong affection for it. In his will, which was admitted to probate in Suffolk County, April 24, 1854, are several legacies, among them one giving to the "shareholders of the Third or Social Library, so called, in Hingham, situated in the South Parish thereof, my library . . . and book-case in which said books are deposited." The "residue" of his property, both real and personal, he gave to Crocker Wilder, James S. Beal, and Andrew Cushing, in trust, to form and establish a fund to be called "The Wilder Charitable Fund," for the purpose of making loans of money from \$100 to \$300, to such young men, residents of the South Parish, in Hingham, as had served a regular apprenticeship at some mechanical business, with which to purchase tools and stock, when they commenced business for themselves; to maintain an evening school for boys in said South Parish; and to purchase wood and coal for the comfort of the poor and destitute in said South Parish, — all under certain conditions imposed by the testator.

The amount received by the trustees, according to the inventory, Aug. 20, 1855, was \$8,357.50, in real and personal property.

The trustees, finding it undesirable and impracticable to carry out all the wishes of Mr. Wilder in the manner prescribed by the will, especially those relating to the maintenance of an evening school, sought relief from the Supreme Judicial Court, and the cause being heard, a decree was issued by Mr. Justice Endicott, in 1878, which contains certain orders relating to the Fund, one clause of which is the following: —

Third. That this cause be referred to Jonathan White, of Brockton, in the County of Plymouth, Counsellor at Law, as a special master, to hear the parties and such evidence as may be offered and report to this Court a scheme by which the residue of the income of said Trust property, including one-half of the income of said fund of one thousand dollars, and the surplus of income now in the hands of said Trustees not herein designated to be applied to the poor, can be used for educational purposes under the will aforesaid, in a manner most beneficial to the inhabitants within the precincts named in the will.

Testimony was taken, the matter was considered by Mr. White, and his report was filed Nov. 20, 1878, whereupon the following decree was issued: —

¹ See Vol. III. p. 317.

PLYMOUTH ss.

Supreme Judicial Court
At Chambers, Boston, April 15th, 1879.

James S. Beal et al vs. Roxanna Gross et als.

DECREE.

The report of the master to whom it was referred, by a decree entered in this cause, to report a scheme, by which a certain fund, being the accumulation of income referred to in the will, and held by the plaintiffs as Trustees, under the will of Martin Wilder, late of Hingham, deceased, can be used for educational purposes, under the will, in a manner most beneficial to the inhabitants of that portion of the town of Hingham, designated in the will, as the South Parish, and in a manner not inconsistent with the objects named in said will, having come in and been filed in this cause, November 20th, 1878, and no exception having been taken thereto,

It is ordered, adjudged, and decreed, that the plaintiffs, Trustees as aforesaid, shall appropriate and expend from out the said fund, together with additions thereto, from accruing income mentioned in the third clause of the former decree entered in this cause, and from accruing income from the same source, within one year from the filing of this decree, a sum not exceeding six thousand dollars, in the erection of a building in the vicinity of the Meeting-house in said Parish, for the use and benefit of the inhabitants aforesaid, under such rules and regulations as the Trustees shall from time to time establish under the authority conferred by this decree.

And the said Trustees may upon the erection and completion of said building, expend from year to year, all that portion of the annual income, after the expiration of one year from the entry of this decree, accruing to them from the trust fund, applicable to educational purposes, and any such sums received for the use of the Lecture-Room, as hereinafter provided, in keeping said building insured and in proper repair, and in furnishing, heating, and taking proper care of the same, and also in providing books and papers for the Reading-Room and Library, and in procuring from time to time lectures to be given on such literary, scientific, or historical subjects, as shall be best adapted to the instruction and improvement of such inhabitants.

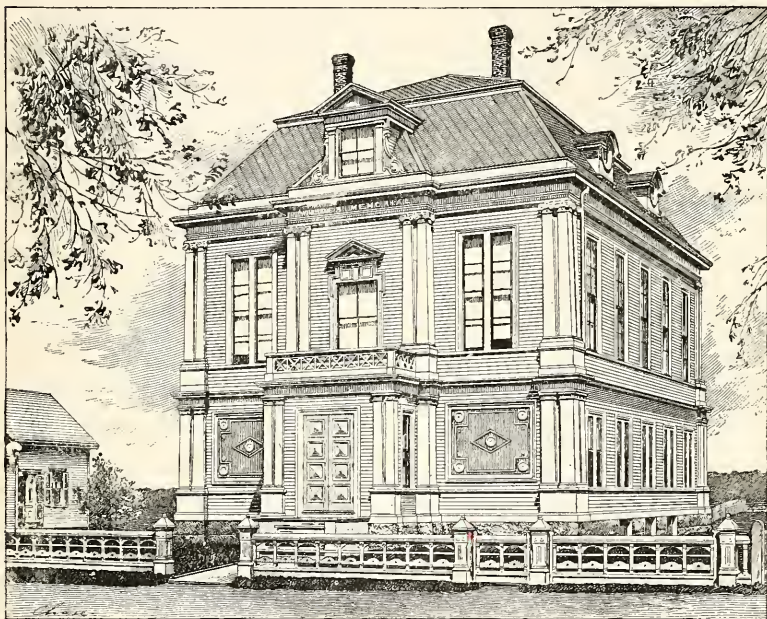
The said Trustees may, under the rules and regulations to be established by them, allow the Lecture-Room to be used by other persons for hire or gratuitously, as the Trustees may determine in each case, for educational and other purposes, not inconsistent with the terms and objects intended to be accomplished by this decree.

Provided however, if at any time it shall be necessary or expedient to establish such schools as provided for in the will, it shall be the duty of the Trustees to establish the same, and conduct them in the building aforesaid, and defray the expense of the same from the income of the said fund applicable to educational purposes, before any of said income shall be appropriated to papers, books, and lectures, for the use and benefit of said inhabitants, as hereinbefore provided.

WM. C. ENDICOTT, Justice.

Acting under the authority thus obtained, the trustees caused a building to be erected on the easterly side of Main Street, near the

Meeting-house of the South Parish, to which they gave the name of WILDER MEMORIAL. It was completed and dedicated Dec. 18, 1879. The exercises of dedication consisted of singing; a short historical account of Martin Wilder, by Rev. Allen G. Jennings; a prayer by Rev. Henry A. Miles, D. D.; an address by Rev. Edward A. Horton, upon the spirit of our New England institutions, which produced such men as Martin Wilder; and other addresses by prominent citizens and clergymen.



WILDER MEMORIAL.

The building contains a dining-room, kitchen, reading-room, and ante-rooms on the first floor; and a large hall on the second floor. It is conveniently planned and admirably adapted to the purposes for which it is designed to be used,—an ornament to the town and a fitting memorial of the liberality of its founder.

Public halls for meetings, lectures, and other purposes connected with the social life of a community are a necessity. Loring Hall and Wilder Memorial afford good accommodation to those sections of the town in which they stand. To the generosity of their donors the people of Hingham owe many an hour of pleasure and profit; and they may well serve the purpose of

suggesting future gifts for the promotion of the intellectual and social welfare of the town.

In this connection it may be interesting to mention other buildings which have been used for similar purposes.

Before the erection of Loring Hall in the north part of the town, the hall of the Derby Academy was frequently used for gatherings of various kinds. Wilder's Hall on Lincoln Street, Little's Hall in the Union Hotel, and Willard Hall on Main Street, were also the scenes of many meetings and social gatherings. In later years Agricultural Hall, at Hingham Centre, has been the largest public hall in Hingham, and the Grand Army Hall and Niagara Hall, both at Hingham Centre, afford accommodation for that section of the town. The Town Hall, which was also at Hingham Centre, was the largest hall in town before the erection of Loring Hall, and for ten or fifteen years was often used; but after Loring Hall was built it was seldom used for any purpose except town-meetings.

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

BY FRANCIS H. LINCOLN.

It would be impossible to give a complete list of all the social organizations which have existed in Hingham. Many have been short lived and confined to limited circles, and it is difficult to estimate their influence in the community. The present age seems especially productive of a spirit for organization, and almost every department of social and industrial life has its central body for the promotion of its peculiar interests. The most that can be undertaken is to call attention to some which have been specially prominent in the town's history, with an incidental mention of others which have come to the writer's notice. If any are omitted which should have been mentioned it is not because their importance has been underestimated, but because of the great difficulty in obtaining knowledge of records which are either lost or carefully hidden from view in the security of private possession.

OLD COLONY LODGE OF ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

UPON the petition of John Young, Adams Bailey, George Little, James Lewis, Charles Turner, Jr., David Jacobs, Jr., and William Curtis, Jr., all Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts granted a charter to them to hold meetings and work in the town of Hanover, Mass. This charter was issued Dec. 10, 1792, and was signed by the following named Grand Officers: John Cutler, *Grand Master*, Josiah Bartlett, *S. G. Warden*, Mungo Mackey, *J. G. Warden*, Thomas Farrington, *Grand Secretary*.

The first regular communication of the lodge was held Dec. 24, 1792, at the house of Atherton Wales, innholder, in the town of Hanover. The weather being unfavorable, there were only three brethren present, and the meeting was adjourned to Thursday,

Dec. 27, at four o'clock P. M. At this meeting John Young was chosen *W. Master*, William Curtis, Jr. *S. Warden*, George Little, *J. Warden*, Adams Bailey, *Treasurer*, Charles Turner, Jr., *Secretary*. David Jacobs, Jr., served as *Tyler*. At this meeting Atherton Wales was made an entered apprentice, and was the first person to receive this degree of Masonry in Old Colony Lodge. Charles Turner, Jr., was the first person raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason.

The Lodge agreed with Bro. Wales to give him 1 s. 6 d. per night for the use of his room, adjacent room and closet, for one quarter, and also agreed with him to procure firewood and candles.

On the 3d Monday in January, 1793, it was voted that "in consideration of the service performed for the Lodge by Brothers Charles Turner, Jr. and David Jacobs, Jr., the Lodge will not exact of them the usual compensation fixed on by the by-laws for being raised to Master Masons." On the 3d Monday in March, 1793, Samuel Barker was chosen *S. Deacon*, Seth Foster *J. Deacon*, and David Jacobs, Jr., *Steward*. On the 3d Monday in June, 1793, Charles Turner was chosen and installed *W. Master*.

June 24, 1793, St. John's day, was observed by services held in Rev. John Mellen's meeting-house, "he delivering a well adapted Discourse," which was followed by a Masonic oration given by Bro. Josiah Hussey, after which a dinner was served by Bro. Atherton Wales. There were present the following named brethren: Charles Turner, Jr., *W. M.*; Samuel Barker, *S. W.*; George Little, *J. W.*; Adams Bailey, *Treas.*; Seth Foster, *Sec'y*; Josiah Hussey, *S. D.*; James Little, *J. D.*; David Jacobs, *S. S.*; William Collamore, *J. S.*; Atherton Wales, *Tyler*; John Young, William Curtis, Jr., James Clapp, Abijah Otis, Elisha Tilden, Joshua Barstow, Judah Alden, Nathan Rice, Jotham Lovering, Luther Lincoln, William Cushing, Gridley Thaxter, William Torrey, Silas Morton, Charles Collamore, Henry Thaxter, John N. Mallory, Gamaliel Bradford.

Sept. 30, 1793, it was voted "that Bros. Abijah Otis, Charles Turner, Josiah Hussey, Elisha Tilden, and Adams Bailey be a committee to confer and agree with Bro. Morton in regard to building the proposed Hall, and procure an obligation for the Lodge security, the work to be prosecuted as fast as possible, and the Treasurer to borrow what money should be wanted to carry on the building of the Hall." Nov. 18, 1793, "voted that Bro. Paul Revere, Jr., represent Old Colony Lodge in the Grand Lodge at Boston until superseded by another." June 16, 1794, the officers were installed into office by the officers of the Most Wor. Grand Lodge: John Cutler, *Grand Master*; Samuel Dunn, *D. D. G. M.*; Mungo Mackey, *G. S. Warden*; Samuel Parkman, *G. J. Warden*; William Shaw, *G. Treas.*; Benjamin Russell, *G. Sec'y*; James Hall, *G. S. Deacon*; Elisha Doan, *G. J. Deacon*; Robert Gardner, *G. Marshal*. This was the first communication held in the New Lodge Room, called Old Colony Hall.

January 19, 1800, "*Voted*, To convene at the Lodge on the 22d inst. to hear a Eulogie to be delivered by Bro. Charles Turner in memory of our illustrious brother, George Washington." The Lodge met according to the vote, and marched in procession to the Rev. John Mellen's meeting-house, where the service was rendered in presence of forty brethren and a large congregation.

At a meeting of the Lodge held Oct. 26, 1801, Henry Thaxter was a visitor to the Lodge when Caleb Bates and Ezra Lewis were made entered apprentice and fellow craft, Bro. Caleb Bates being the first resident of Hingham to receive the degrees of Masonry in Old Colony Lodge. In August, 1803, Bro. Jotham Lincoln, Jr., made his first visit to the Lodge, and in Oct., 1803, John Leavitt, D. McB. Thaxter, Jotham Lincoln, Jr., Moses Sprague, and James Stephenson were recorded as visitors to the Lodge. April 12, 1805, Jotham Lincoln, Jr., was *W. Master P. G.*, and Caleb Bates, *S. Warden P. G.* May 25, 1807, Bros. Ichabod R. Jacobs, Paul Eustis, and Thomas Hatch were chosen a committee to confer with the brethren of Hingham in reference to the removal of the Lodge to their town. Sept. 14, 1807, the Grand Lodge of Mass. granted the petition to remove Old Colony Lodge from Hanover to Hingham, Mass. Oct. 16, 1807, Bros. Jotham Lincoln, Jr., Benjamin Beal, John Leavitt, Duncan McB. Thaxter, James Stephenson, Moses Humphrey, and Welcome Lincoln, Jr., were made members of the Lodge.

Dec. 11, 1807, the Lodge held its first regular communication in Hingham, Barnabas Lincoln, Jr. acting as *Tyler*, and the following named brethren were elected to office: Jotham Lincoln, Jr., *W. Master*; James Stephenson, *S. Warden*; Ichabod R. Jacobs, *J. Warden*; Charles Bailey, *Treas.*; John Leavitt, *Sec'y*; Duncan McB. Thaxter, *S. Deacon*; Thomas Hatch, *J. Deacon*; Benjamin Beal, *S. Steward*; Caleb Bates, *J. Steward*.

March 4, 1808, Bro. James Stephenson was authorized to procure a new Seal for the Lodge. Oct. 28, 1808, Rev. Bro. Joseph Richardson was a visitor. Dec. 9, 1808, Bro. James Stephenson installed Bro. Jotham Lincoln, Jr., *W. Master*, and he installed the other officers. Bro. Jotham Lincoln, Jr., continued as Master until 1819. Bro. Caleb Bates was then elected and served for two years, when Bro. Jotham Lincoln was again chosen and served one year. Bro. Marshall Lincoln served for the two years 1822 and 1823, Bro. Fearing Loring for the three years, 1824, 1825, and 1826, Bro. Charles Fearing through 1827, 1828, and 1829, and Bro. Charles Gill from December, 1830, until the Lodge returned its charter to the Grand Lodge, Dec. 31, 1832. The reasons for the return of the charter were set forth in a public communication signed by Jotham Lincoln, Charles Gill, David Harding, and Solomon Lincoln, a committee of the Lodge.

Oct. 8, 1813, Bro. Artemus Hale acted as *Sec'y pro tem*. Dec. 13, 1816, Bro. John Leavitt, having served nine years as *Sec'y*, retired, and Bro. Jedediah Lincoln was chosen to fill the vacancy.

Jan. 7, 1820, Bro. Jared Lincoln, of Boston, was made a Proxy to the Grand Lodge, and continued for several years. Jan. 12, 1821, Wor. Bro. Jotham Lincoln installed Bro. Caleb Bates *W. Master*, — Rev. Bro. Joseph Richardson acting as chaplain. Bro. Jerom Loring delivered an appropriate address, there being a large number of visiting brethren present. Feb. 10, 1821, Bros. Jerom Loring, Jotham Lincoln, and Jedediah Lincoln were chosen a committee to arrange for a Masonic Library in the Lodge. Dec. 27, 1822, Bro. David Harding was chosen *Sec'y*, and continued to hold the office until the charter was returned, Dec. 31, 1832. Nov. 12, 1824, Rev. Bro. Joseph Richardson, as *D. D. G. Master*, made an official visit to the Lodge and delivered an address. Dec. 30, 1824, the Lodge, with visiting brethren, proceeded to the Old Meeting-house at half-past five o'clock for the public installation of the officers. After singing by the choir and prayer by Rev. Bro. Joseph Richardson, Wor. P. M. Marshall Lincoln installed Bro. Fearing Loring *W. Master*, and he installed the subordinate officers; after which a sermon adapted to the occasion was delivered by Rev. Bro. Calvin Wolcott of Hanover. May 27, 1825, by invitation of the Grand Lodge it was voted to attend the laying of the corner stone of the contemplated monument on Bunker Hill. Bros. Jotham Lincoln, David Harding, and Samuel Hobart, with the stewards, were chosen a committee to make all necessary arrangements.

Dec. 27, 1811, "*Voted*, That the Lodge be holden for the year ensuing at Bro. Jotham Lincoln's hall, the price being ten dollars for the year." The Lodge continued to occupy this hall, afterwards owned by Bro. Royal Whiton, until it surrendered the charter Dec. 31, 1832, and also after the return of the charter until April 11, 1855. After that date meetings were held in Chilton Hall over C. & L. Hunt's store until January 13, 1860, when the rooms in Lincoln's Building were consecrated and dedicated to Masonic purposes, which have been in constant use by the Lodge until the present time (1892).

Oct. 21, 1851, nearly twenty years after the return of the charter to the Grand Lodge, a meeting of some of the members of the fraternity was convened at the Union House to take into consideration the reopening of the Lodge. There were present Bros. Marshall Lincoln, Royal Whiton, Alvah Raymond, John P. Lovell, Lovell Bicknell, Bela Whiton, and P. Adams Ames. Dec. 17, 1851, the committee, Bros. Marshall Lincoln, P. Adams Ames, Royal Whiton, and John Basset, Jr., reported that they had secured the return of the original charter and other papers to the Lodge, and the following named brothers were elected to office: Marshall Lincoln, *W. Master*; Bela Whiton, *S. Warden*; Dean Randall, *J. Warden*; John P. Lovell, *S. Deacon*; Warren A. Hersey, *J. Deacon*; Royal Whiton, *Treas.*; John Bassett, Jr., *Sec'y*; Lovell Bicknell, *S. Steward*; Alvah Raymond, *J. Steward*; Joseph Richardson and Stephen Puffer, *Chaplains*. Feb. 23, 1852,

the brethren met at Bro. Royal Whiton's house and proceeded to the New North Meeting-house, where the officers were publicly installed by D. D. G. M. Albert Case, in the presence of a large audience. Dec. 18, 1855, W. P. M. Marshall Lincoln installed Bro. Bela Whiton *W. Master*. Oct. 7, 1856, 28 members of the Lodge withdrew to become affiliated with Orphan's Hope Lodge, Weymouth, to which the original charter had just been returned. Jan. 9, 1857, the Lodge attended the funeral of Wor. Bro. Marshall Lincoln and rendered the Masonic burial service. Feb. 9, 1857, W. Bro. Bela Whiton was for the second time installed as *W. Master* at a public service in the New North Church by D. D. G. M. Albert Case. After the installation of officers an address was given by Rev. Bro. William R. Alger, of Boston. June 17, 1857, the Lodge participated, by invitation of the Grand Lodge, in the inauguration of the Gen. Warren statue at Bunker Hill, and procured the present banner of the Lodge for the occasion. Dec. 22, 1857, W. P. M. Bela Whiton installed Bro. Bela Lincoln *W. Master*, and the following named brothers have filled the office since: Enos Loring 1859 and 1860; Warren A. Hersey 1861; Edwin Wilder 1862 and 1863; E. Waters Burr 1864, 1865, and 1866; Charles N. Marsh 1867, 1868, and 1869; Henry Stephenson 1870, 1871, and 1872; Jason Whitney 1873; Charles W. S. Seymour 1874, 1875, and 1876; Charles T. Burr 1877, 1878, and 1879; John M. Trussell 1880 and 1881; Stetson Foster 1882 and 1883; A. Willis Lincoln 1884; Stetson Foster 1885; Arthur L. Whiton 1886 and 1887; Wallace Corthell 1887 and 1888; William F. Harden 1889 and 1890; Charles H. Marble 1891 and 1892. April 23, 1861, the Lodge gave the use of its rooms to the committee for furnishing aid to the soldiers. August 1, 1889, the Lodge, by invitation of the Grand Lodge of Mass., attended the dedication of Pilgrim Monument at Plymouth, Mass.

The one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the Lodge was celebrated Dec. 9, 1892, at Agricultural Hall. There were literary exercises in the afternoon, when an Historical Address was delivered by Rev. Bro. Joshua Young, D.D., a former chaplain of the Lodge. There were also addresses by W. Master Charles H. Marble, and Most Wor. Grand Master Samuel Wells, of the Grand Lodge; a prayer by Bro. Edmund Hersey, Chaplain; and original hymns, sung by the Apollo Quartet. A banquet followed at which over four hundred ladies and gentlemen were present. In the evening there was a ball. The occasion was in every way worthy of the high character of this ancient institution.

The above sketch was prepared by Mr. Edwin Wilder.

OLD COLONY LODGE, I. O. O. F.

OLD COLONY LODGE, No. 108, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was first instituted in Hingham January 13, 1846. Its charter, which is now in the possession of its successor, bearing the same name, contains the signatures of N. A. Thompson, *Most Worthy Grand Master*; E. M. P. Wells, *Right Worthy Deputy Grand Master*; William H. Jones, *Right Worthy Grand Secretary*; J. M. Usher, *Worthy Grand Warden*; and Hezekiah Pierce, *Grand Treasurer*. At the institution of this Lodge the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts had had but three Past Grand Masters: Daniel Hersey, E. H. Chapin, and Thomas H. Norris.

For several years Old Colony Lodge had a vigorous existence with a large membership, but later, in 1852, internal dissensions arose which reduced the membership, and on April 6, 1853, the last meeting was held, and the charter subsequently surrendered to the Grand Lodge.

The charter remained inoperative for twenty-nine years, or until 1882, when in the spring of that year Fred H. Miller, Herbert O. Hardy, and Horace J. Allen, resident Odd Fellows, succeeded in interesting a sufficient number to request a return of the charter and the formation of a new Lodge. This was granted, and on the 8th of September the Lodge was reinstituted by the officers of the Grand Lodge. The petitioners for the return of the charter were Henry Siders, of the original Lodge; Fred H. Miller, Herbert O. Hardy, Horace J. Allen, and David O. Wade, of Crescent Lodge No. 82, East Weymouth; and Henry A. Tibbitts, of Mystic Lodge No. 51, Chelsea. On the night of reinstitution there were twenty-seven candidates initiated.

The new Lodge took up quarters in John A. Andrew Hall, Whiton building, where they have since remained. The present membership (in 1893) is seventy-five. The officers are as follows:

Noble Grand, — Arthur M. Bibby.

Vice-Grand, — Eben H. Cain.

Secretary, — Herbert O. Hardy.

Permanent Secretary, — Walter W. Hersey.

Treasurer, — Frank W. Nash.

Warden, — Edward Cowing.

Conductor, — C. Stuart Groves.

Inside Guardian, — Bertram L. Blanchard.

Outside Guardian, — William H. Leavitt.

R. S. Noble Grand, — Arthur F. Hersey.

L. S. Noble Grand, — Charles B. Whiton.

R. S. Vice-Grand, — Fred H. Miller.

L. S. Vice-Grand, — Barzillai Lincoln.

R. S. S., — Alfred J. Clapp.

L. S. S., — Fred S. Wilder.

Chaplain, — Hiram T. Howard.

Sitting Past Grand, — C. Sumner Henderson.

Trustees, — Hiram T. Howard, Barzillai Lincoln, Arthur F. Hersey.

The following is a list of the Past Grands of the Lodge since 1882:—

Horace J. Allen, Fred H. Miller, Barzillai Lincoln, Edward F. Wilder, Walter W. Hersey, Henry Siders, Arthur F. Hersey, Hiram T. Howard, Eugene F. Skinner, Herbert O. Hardy, Frank W. Nash, Edward Cowing, Henry Jones, Martin L. Stodder, Isaiah P. Pratt, John H. Stoddard, 2d, Charles L. Davis, C. Sumner Henderson, Arthur M. Bibby.

WOMPATUCK ENCAMPMENT, No. 18, I. O. O. F.

This Encampment was instituted at Hingham Sept. 7, 1846, and had among its members, during its existence here, some of our most respected citizens. It continued in Hingham but a short time, yet it succeeded in making itself a thorn in the flesh to its superior power and became the object of severe discipline from the Grand Encampment.

The difficulty came about in this way: In May, 1848, the Grand Encampment had imposed a tax on the subordinate encampments, which Wompatuck Encampment demurred at. There was no objection to paying all proper assessments which could be shown to be in accordance with the constitutional requirements of the Order, and a communication to this effect was made to the Grand Encampment, to which the Grand Patriarch made a reply, in which he presented arguments at length for the propriety of the tax. In an official communication, in language which was characterized as "offensive," the Grand Patriarch was informed that "what was wanted was a constitutional reason for the tax, and not advice." Thereupon the Grand Patriarch visited Hingham, and "suspended the Encampment during the pleasure of the Grand Patriarch and the Grand Encampment." Subsequently, a committee of the Grand Encampment was appointed to consider the whole matter, and reported in favor of confirming the action of the Grand Patriarch, which report was accepted, but recommending that if all due taxes were paid and the members expressed a willingness to show proper respect to the superior power in future, the Encampment should be reinstituted. It does not appear that all the members were willing to comply with these conditions, but in the latter part of 1849 some of the members petitioned to be reinstituted. The Grand Encampment would not, however, reinstitute part of the Encampment. Aug. 1, 1849, the Grand Patriarch reported to the Grand Encampment that Wompatuck Encampment had complied with the terms imposed, and had been reinstituted at East Weymouth.

This, however, was not the end of the trouble, for some of the members had continued the Encampment at Hingham, and had requested the Grand Encampment to install the officers duly

elected, which request was of course refused. But the books and papers were not surrendered to the East Weymouth Encampment, and it was recommended by the Grand Encampment that the East Weymouth Encampment institute proceedings against the Hingham usurpers for the recovery of the records. Whether there was any attempt to do so does not appear, but if there was it did not prove successful.

The Encampment continued at East Weymouth until Feb. 2, 1851, when the charter was surrendered to the Grand Encampment. Oct. 27, 1875, the Encampment was reinstituted at East Weymouth, where it has been in a flourishing condition ever since.

The Chief Patriarchs from the time of its institution, in 1846, until its suspension, in 1848, were Bela Whiton, Henry Siders, and Robert T. P. Fiske.

JOHN A. ANDREW LODGE No. 1665, KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

THE ORDER OF KNIGHTS OF HONOR is a secret benevolent society, composed of a Supreme, Grand, and Subordinate Lodges. It was established in June, 1873, by persons who believed that an Order organized with the purpose of paying a death benefit as one of its objects would meet with approval and success. Its astonishing growth has proved their wisdom. The objects of the Order are stated briefly by the Supreme Lodge, as follows:—

1. To unite fraternally all acceptable white men of every profession, business, or occupation.

2. To give all moral and material aid in its power to members of the Order, by holding moral, instructive, and scientific lectures, by encouraging each other in business, and by assisting one another to obtain employment.

3. To promote benevolence and charity, by establishing a Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Fund, from which a sum not exceeding \$2,000 shall be paid, at the death of a member, to his family, or to any one related to him by the ties of blood or marriage, and dependent on him for support.

4. To provide for the relief of the sick and distressed members.

5. To ameliorate the condition of humanity in every possible manner.

John A. Andrew Lodge, No. 1665, was organized in Hingham, June 30, 1879, with seventeen charter members. It meets regularly on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month.

CORNER-STONE LODGE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS dates its birth from the year 1851, in the State of New York, and crystallizing the best features of former organizations, it was welcomed for its systematic effort, thorough discipline, grand object, and just belief that women should enjoy equal rights and privileges with men. It is represented in every civilized country, and makes no distinction in race, sex, or color.

Its object is, by moral and religious precepts, to teach men, women, and children the evils of intoxication. By social ties, oratory, song, debate, and various exercises to enlighten and amuse, and make the Lodge Room and the Temple interesting. It seeks to reclaim those fallen by means of strong drink, and to prevent others from falling. By all ways in which the home is made valuable, it strives to make the Lodge-Room, its fraternal home, attractive.

Its platform is total abstinence for the individual, and prohibition for the State; and it endeavors to arouse men to the importance of the ballot-box in the destruction of the dram-shop and the protection of the family, home, and country.

Every person of good character is welcomed to the privileges of the Order.

Corner-Stone Lodge No. 13, of Hingham, was instituted Jan. 22, 1881. Its meetings were held for one year in Abbott's Building, on South Street, near Thaxter's Bridge, then for seven years in Thayer's Building, corner of Broad Bridge and North Street. In October, 1889, the Lodge took a lease of the upper story of Abbott's Building, next west of the first place of meeting, formerly called "Oasis Hall," and dedicated it as "Good Templars' Hall."

The Lodge is in a flourishing condition.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

THE HINGHAM TEMPERANCE SOCIETY was in existence about 1830. May 2, 1836, the male citizens who believed in the principles of Total Abstinence organized themselves into the YOUNG MEN'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY. None of the members of the original committee, who drafted its Constitution, or of its long list of Vice-Presidents, are now living. March 7, 1842, the name of the organization was changed to the HINGHAM TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

THE COLD WATER ARMY had an organization here in 1842, and in 1844 the WOMEN'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY advertised its meetings.

In April, 1852, CORNER STONE DIVISION OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE was formed, but after an existence of about fifteen years it surrendered its charter.

In 1868 there was a Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars instituted in Hingham, which existed for a few years only, but another charter was granted to the "Corner-Stone" Lodge already mentioned.

In the winter of 1875-76 a great amount of Temperance work was done here, and many who had been habitual drinkers signed the pledge. Meetings were held in all sections of the town, and March 27, 1876, the HINGHAM CENTENNIAL REFORM CLUB was organized, which has held regular meetings to the present time (1893).

May 24, 1876, through the efforts of this Reform Club, the WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION was organized.

CLUB OF GENEROUS UNDERTAKERS.

Among the papers of Dr. Joshua Barker, of Hingham, there is a manuscript entitled "Proceedings of the Club," containing "The Laws, Votes, and Orders of the Club of Generous Undertakers," which was founded Aug. 20, 1772.

PREAMBLE.

As a Cultivation of the Faculties wherewith we are vested by the Supreme Author of our Nature is not only commendable but highly incumbent; and as Improvements in the Art of Speaking hold the first Place in the Catalogue of Acquisitions, we the Subscribers, fir'd with a noble Desire of rendering Ourselves suitable Members of Society, and of more extensive Use to Mankind, chearfully engage to form a Society by the Name of the Club of Generous Undertakers, to meet statedly for the Purpose of Improvement in the Art of Speaking, and promise to subject ourselves to the following Laws.

JOSEPH LORING.
JOTHAM LORING.
SAMUEL THAXTER.
FRANCIS BARKER, JUN.
JOSIAH LEAVITT.
JOHN SOWDEN COLE.

JOSHUA BARKER, JR.
JOS. LEWIS.
MARTIN LEAVETT.
JOHN THAXTER.
THO. LORING.

Several meetings were held, and the members spoke original or selected pieces. The last minutes of proceedings are recorded in February, 1773.

JEFFERSON DEBATING SOCIETY.

THIS institution was formed in 1823 by those young men of Hingham who were attached to the political principles of Thomas Jefferson, for the purpose of acquiring "general and political information." Monthly meetings were held for the discussion of questions proposed by the government of the Society. The anniversary of its institution was celebrated every year by a public address, and addresses by members of the Society were delivered every quarter. The preamble to the constitution contains the following:—

"The Republican young men of Hingham who adhere to the political principles of that venerated statesman and ardent patriot, Thomas Jefferson, desirous of increasing the ardour of their patriotism by the warmth of their social affections, and of qualifying themselves to judge of the conduct of their rulers by a knowledge of their own duties and rights, have agreed and do hereby associate themselves. . . ."

There are one hundred and one names subscribed to the constitution.

A great variety of subjects relating to politics and society were discussed at the meetings. The records are very full, and the society was one of the prominent institutions of the town in its day. The last record is dated May 4, 1831.

HINGHAM DEBATING SOCIETY.

Formed Feb. 9, 1844.

At its meetings the usual range of subjects were discussed, and the organization continued with more or less interest among its members for two or three winters.

MONDAY NIGHT CLUB.

This club was formed in 1877, and its membership was limited to about twenty-five. It was formed by gentlemen who felt that it would be agreeable and profitable to meet together for the discussion of subjects of general interest. For the sake of harmony, political and religious subjects were the only ones prohibited, as the club admitted its members without regard to their political or religious convictions. The club met during the winters at the houses of its members in turn. The host read a paper upon some timely topic, which was followed by a discussion of the subject, after which a supper served to send the members home in good humor. These meetings extended through eight winters. The last meeting of the club was held in the spring of 1885.

GLAD TIDINGS LITERARY UNION.

This organization was formed in October, 1888, at South Hingham, and still continues in existence for the study of modern scientific subjects and moral questions. Its average membership is fifteen. Its meetings are held weekly, during the winter, in "Wilder Memorial."

SOUTH HINGHAM CORNET BAND.

This band was organized Oct. 8, 1866, with fifteen members. The president and leader was Joshua Jacobs, Jr. The band dissolved Feb. 10, 1872. During its existence its leaders were Joshua Jacobs, Jr., Nelson Groce, and Ira Wales, of Rockland.

HINGHAM BRASS BAND.

In 1866 Chas. W. S. Seymour, Wm. H. Thomas, Horace F. Reed, Wm. M. Gilman, John B. Lewis, and Horace Peare, members of Corner-Stone Div. S. of T., decided to organize a brass band, procured instruments, and commenced rehearsals, which were kept up through the year.

In the spring of 1867 new members were taken in, and the band was reorganized under the name of the Hingham Brass Band, with the following instrumentation:—

Horace Peare, 1st E \flat cornet; C. W. S. Seymour, 2d E \flat cornet; Geo. L. Gardner, solo B \flat cornet; Leavitt Sprague, 1st B \flat cornet; Wm. M. Gilman and Wm. B. Sprague, 2d B \flat cornets; W. H. Thomas, solo alto; Joseph H. Lincoln, 1st alto; Horace F. Reed, 1st tenor; L. O. Cain, 2d tenor; John B. Lewis, B \flat bass; Joshua Morse and D. W. Sprague, E \flat basses; Chas. H. F. Stoddard, side drum; James B. Prouty, bass drum; Sidney W. Sprague, cymbals.

During the summer of 1867 Mr. Wm. F. Harden had charge of the band. He retired from the band in November, 1867, and from that time until September, 1869, Horace Peare acted as leader. The band then hired Mr. Wm. E. White, of Quincy, as leader. Mr. White led the band until January, 1875, when he moved to Providence, R. I., and was obliged to give up the leadership. At this time the band was very fortunate in securing the services of Mr. T. J. Evans, of East Weymouth. He proved to be a fine player and a good musician. Under his direction the band did some very good work.

The band furnished music for the Hingham Agricultural & Horticultural Society for 14 years, Post 104 G. A. R. 10 years, at Derby Lecture for several years, and at the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the settlement of Hingham in 1885.

In the summer of 1886 the band suspended rehearsals, as many of the members had moved away from town. The organization is still kept up by holding the annual meeting each year at the usual time.

The following citizens of Hingham and adjoining towns have been members of the band at various times : —

Waldo F. Bates, Fred. H. Hobart, Edwin Hersey, E. C. Blossom, Halah Harden, James Ballentine, A. L. Leavitt, Jr., C. Edgar Tirrell, E. H. Cushing, Calvin H. Young, Oren A. Beal, Geo. L. Cudworth, Daniel W. Stoddard, John H. Tower, Arthur S. Fearing, T. C. Fearing, Herbert Wilder, Geo. R. Reed, Herbert Mead, A. L. Stephenson, John Cartwright, Frank Clark, of Boston, C. S. Burr, Wm. B. Fearing, Elmer E. Pratt, Walter Pratt, John French, Walter Tuttle, J. Anthony Sprague, Frank Young, E. H. Cain.

Two of the original members belong to the organization at the present time (1893), namely : C. W. S. Seymour and Horace Peare.

THE NATIONAL BRASS BAND.

This band is of recent origin and is composed of young men with headquarters at Hingham Centre. It has already made its appearance on a few public occasions, and is earnestly at work to acquire a satisfactory proficiency. Leader, Fred L. Lane.

THE HINGHAM PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA.

This orchestra was organized Nov. 14, 1881, and the first rehearsal was held on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 20, 1881, at the residence of Mr. E. Waters Burr, at Hingham Centre. During its active existence its list of members embraced those who played upon the following instruments, first and second violins, viola, violoncello, contra bass, flute, clarinets, cornets, trombone, drums, triangle, etc.

Regular rehearsals were held every Sunday afternoon at Mr. Burr's house. All the members gave their services except one or two members from other towns, whose services were indispensable for the proper formation of an orchestra. The expenses were paid by giving public rehearsals, concerts, and furnishing music for entertainments, school exhibitions, etc. The orchestra kept together for about five years, until the formation of the Hingham Choral Society. As most of the members joined its orchestra, that society gradually took the place of the Philharmonic, and since the death of Mr. Joseph T. Sprague, the president of the Philharmonic Orchestra from the time of its formation in 1888, it has had no regular rehearsals, although the organization has never been disbanded.

THE CLARION ORCHESTRA.

This orchestra was formed at South Hingham, June 1, 1884, with six members, and is still in a flourishing condition, prepared to furnish music for any occasion.

HINGHAM MUSICAL EDUCATION SOCIETY.

This society was organized Feb. 5, 1848, "for the purpose of improvement in music," with the following officers:—

President, David A. Hersey.

Vice-Presidents, John K. Corbett, Bela Whiton.

Secretary and Treasurer, Luther Sprague, Jr.

Executive Committee, Samuel Bronsdon, David Souther, Walton V. Mead, Charles Howard, Jr., Joseph T. Sprague.

Conductor and Teacher, Nathan Lincoln.

In the notice for the first meeting members were requested to be provided with copies of the "Carmina Sacra" and members of the orchestra to bring their instruments. The society consisted of about eighty members, and practice was mostly in anthems and choruses. The orchestra was composed of violins, viola, violoncello, double bass, and flutes.

Its progress was apparently satisfactory during its first season, and in the following autumn they resumed their meetings for another winter's practice.

THE HINGHAM CHORAL SOCIETY.

This society was formed Oct. 6, 1869, and held its rehearsals at the "Armory" at Hingham Centre, and once or twice in the hall over the store of Alonzo Cushing, at South Hingham. From various causes it was short-lived, being dissolved in March, 1870. Its records show that the cantata of "Daniel" was creditably performed in Loring Hall, Feb. 1, 1870, and that "in the opinion of all the audience the concert was an entire success."

HINGHAM CHORAL SOCIETY.

This society was organized in 1885 for the purpose of the study and practice of oratorios and other sacred music. Its rehearsals have been held on Sunday evenings, in Loring Hall, from November to May, and they have been profitable and satisfactory to its members in making them better acquainted with music of a high order. The chorus has numbered about fifty, and the orchestra from fifteen to twenty.

Edward E. Tower, of Cohasset, was conductor during the first season, and Morris F. Whiton of Hingham 1886-1892, and Albert E. Bradford has been conductor since that time. The musical works to which attention has been principally given are Ballard's "ninety-first Psalm," Gaul's "Holy City," Farmer's "Mass in B flat," Mendelssohn's "Athalie," Haydn's "Creation," Costa's "Eli," and Mendelssohn's "Elijah," interspersed with other vocal and instrumental compositions.

The public have been admitted to rehearsals, and on many occasions the hall has been filled with an interested and appreciative audience.

Other musical organizations have existed in the town, mostly for brief periods and with limited membership, such as the HINGHAM GLEE CLUB in the 20's, HINGHAM UNION SINGING SOCIETY in the 40's, FIFE AND DRUM CORPS in the 30's and HINGHAM DRUM CORPS from 1888 to 1890.

PHŒNIX CLUB.

As early as 1849 some of the lads of Hingham Centre formed a club which met at various places in that village for social enjoyment. On the 27th day of November, 1851, it adopted as its name "G. I. A. of Scribes and Pharisees," adopted a constitution and by-laws, and hired the room over the store of Messrs. F. Burr & Co. in which to hold its meetings. These were held monthly, with a special meeting on the afternoon of the annual Thanksgiving Day.

Nov. 24, 1853, the name was changed to "United Associates," and under this name it was continued until March 7, 1856, when the room was given up; but on the same day it was reorganized under the name of the "Phoenix Club," by which title it is still known, meetings having been held as often as once in each year, sometimes in this town but more frequently in Boston. Of the twenty-two original members all but seven are still living, but resignations in the early years of the club's existence reduced the membership so that the number in 1862 was only fourteen; of this number nine are now living and have all been able to attend the meetings of the Club for the past ten years.

The Directors chosen in 1856, when the present name was adopted, were Ebed L. Ripley, Starkes Whiton, and Edwin Fearing. Mr. Fearing at his decease was succeeded by Henry Stephenson, who died in 1887, and he was succeeded by Wm. Fearing 2d; Messrs. Ripley and Whiton have held office continually since their first election.

In the earlier years of its existence, and under its several titles this club did much towards furnishing enjoyment to the people of the town by arranging for sociables, fancy-dress balls, and 4th of July parades.

SOCIETY OF MUTUAL AID.



Hingham...Press of J. Farmer...1847.

Rules and Regulations
OF THE
SOCIETY OF MUTUAL AID
FOR
DETECTING THIEVES,
IN HINGHAM.
FORMED IN 1819.



The illustration above is taken from the heading of a broadside, which indicates the purpose for which the society was formed in 1819, but which is more fully explained in the preamble which follows:—

The practice of stealing has become so prevalent that it becomes necessary for the well disposed to unite in the most effectual measures for protecting their property against the depredations of the unprincipled, and of mutually aiding each other in bringing such offenders to the punishment they may deserve, and as provided by the just laws of our country.

We, the subscribers, do therefore associate ourselves together, for the above purpose, and also the more effectually to recover any property that may at any time be stolen from a member of this Society; and engage to comply with the following Rules and Regulations.

The Rules provide for the election of a Treasurer who should also be Clerk, a Standing Committee, and a Pursuing Committee.

In 1822, the society voted unanimously that the widows of deceased members should be entitled to all privileges, and be con-

sidered members of the society, "so long as they continue such widows."

A list of members in 1847 contains eighty-five names.

The Society existed until 1864, a period of forty-five years, and Mr. David Andrews was its Clerk and Treasurer from the time of its foundation until his death, which occurred Oct. 7, 1863.

At the annual meeting held Jan. 5, 1864, a resolution of respect to the memory of Mr. Andrews was adopted, Mr. Daniel Bassett was chosen Clerk and Treasurer, and the meeting adjourned to Feb. 2, 1864, when it was voted that the society be dissolved and the funds divided equally among the members.

THE HINGHAM MUTUAL FIRE SOCIETY.

This society was formed in 1803. A pamphlet, printed by Hosea Sprague, West Street, Boston, 1804, contains its constitution with the following preamble: —

We whose names are underwritten, in order to draw close together the bond of union, that our friendship may be perpetuated by our posterity to the remotest ages, to aid and assist each other through this gloomy world, to promote and encourage social virtue, to provide for and wrest our property from that devouring element fire, do constitute a society and have denominated ourselves the HINGHAM MUTUAL FIRE SOCIETY, and for ourselves and those who hereafter may be admitted as members do ordain and establish the following Constitution.

The edition of the constitution printed in 1809 contains the following revised preamble, as if the former one were not emphatic enough in stating the objects of the society: —

In large and increasing cities and towns, no societies have proved more beneficial than those established for the purpose of rendering assistance in the hour of peril, as well to the public in general as to their individual members, under circumstances which have laid them in ashes and devastation. To cement, therefore, the bonds of UNION, promote harmony in a social circle, and thereby associate those sensations of mind, which serve to beautify society; with a view to usefulness which should be the primary motive in the formation of every institution; and more particularly for the purpose of protecting our own and the property of our friends and neighbors from the ravages of that all-devouring and destructive element FIRE, — we the subscribers have formed ourselves into a society, under the name of the HINGHAM MUTUAL FIRE SOCIETY.

Article VI. of the constitution was as follows: —

Each member shall provide at his own expense two leather buckets to be painted sky blue, the inside red, with the name of the society, and two hands link'd together; and also one strong bag one yard and a half long and the same bigness round, with a suitable line so fix'd as to draw

the same together, and the owner's name on the outside. The buckets shall be kept hung in a conspicuous place at the house of each member, with the bag inside one of them, and shall not be used at any time but at a fire; and should any member lose any of the above utensils at a fire and not be able to find the same after making diligent search and advertising the same, the loss shall be made good by the society at large.

The society disappeared from public view with the advent of fire engines. Many of the old buckets are preserved in town as interesting relics.

THE HOME DRAMATIC CLUB, the THESPIAN CLUB, and CATHOLIC DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION, all organized within the past ten years, have given local dramatic entertainments with success. The CROQUET CLUB at Hingham Centre, which disbanded a few years since, was for ten or fifteen years a prominent feature in the life at Hingham Centre. This with a TENNIS CLUB and numerous BASE BALL clubs of recent and variable terms of existence represent the interest in athletic sports. The SOCIAL CLUB and OWL CLUB are composed of young men for purely social purposes.

There have been and are numerous clubs for literary improvement such as are found in every community, which are so much of a private nature that the present work seems hardly to include them.

NATIVE AND RESIDENT PHYSICIANS.

BY GEORGE LINCOLN.

IN most of the older towns of eastern Massachusetts, the earlier ministers were practising physicians as well as pastors. This was undoubtedly the case in Hingham from the time Rev. Peter Hobart and his company arrived, in September, 1635, until his decease in 1679. He had received a liberal education at Magdalene College, England, where he took his degree of Bachelor in 1625, and of Master of Arts in 1629. He undoubtedly was qualified to fill any professional position; and after nine years of experience as a preacher at old Hingham, came with his followers and settled in our Hingham. During his active ministry here of nearly forty-four years he kept a record, in chronological order, giving most of the births, baptisms, marriages, and deaths which occurred in this parish, and from which the two following entries are inserted (surname omitted) as an illustration:—

“January 19, 1670–71, Joshua ——’s son borne.”

“January 29, 1670–71, Peter, son of Joshua ——, baptized.”

From the large number of births thus recorded in “Hobart’s Diary,” it would seem that he must have been present in the capacity of physician to have been able to make the record chronologically and accurately. Moreover, it was not until after his decease that the town or county records began to refer to any payments made to physicians, or to their conveyances here as grantors or grantees. In 1702 Cotton Mather wrote as follows:—

“Ever since the days of Luke, the Evangelist, skill in physic has been frequently professed and practised by persons whose most declared business was the study of divinity.”

Referring to the Colonial period, a writer in the “New England Historical and Genealogical Register” says:—

“The training received by young physicians was very irregular. Degrees of Doctor of Medicine were possessed by only a few, who had studied abroad. . . . The few eminent physicians trained in the Colonies were to a great extent followers of a natural gift and tendency. Young men who desired to become physicians practised under the instruction of the established physicians down to the middle of the eighteenth century. After college courses of medical lectures were organized, a license from the faculty was given, which served instead of the subsequent diploma,” etc.

From the foregoing it will be seen that "Hobart's Diary" is the only reliable authority from which to obtain a record of the earlier births in Hingham; that neither our town nor the county records furnish any evidence of a located physician here prior to the decease of Mr. Hobart; and that during the colonial period there was no medical school in Massachusetts to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon young physicians.

The names of those natives and residents of the town who have practised medicine as a profession are subjoined in alphabetical order, as it was found to be almost impossible to give the exact year of the earlier settlements or removals.

JOSHUA BARKER, son of Capt. Francis and Hannah (Thaxter) Barker, was born in Hingham March 24, 1753, and was graduated at Harvard University, 1772, in the class with William Eustis, Samuel Tenney, Levi Lincoln, and others. After a regular course of preparatory study with Dr. Danforth, of Boston, he settled as a physician in this his native town, and was contemporary with Dr. Thomas Thaxter. Here he had a large acquaintance, and he received a share of the public patronage. Possessing a general knowledge of business in addition to the requirements of his profession, he was frequently called upon to serve in other departments of active duty, — to give legal advice, or to act as guardian to the children of deceased parents. He was a man of culture and refinement, of broad views and liberal sentiments; and to these commendable qualifications were added an easy politeness, a cheerful hospitality, and a patriotic pride for his native town. He married, Oct. 17, 1779, Susanna, daughter of Benjamin Thaxter. They had two children, a son and a daughter. The son died in infancy, and Susan, the daughter, married Rev. Samuel Willard. Dr. Barker died in Hingham, the 2nd of April, 1800, aged 47 years. He resided on Main Street, opposite the old meeting-house. He was early a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

LAZARUS BEAL, born in Hingham, second precinct, April 6, 1725, was a son of Deacon Lazarus and Ruth (Andrews) Beal, and a descendant in the fifth generation of John Beal, one of the early settlers of Hingham. After receiving an education such as the public schools of the town afforded, he removed to Newton, Mass., where, as tradition says, he studied medicine with Dr. Samuel Wheat. He subsequently married Dr. Wheat's daughter Lydia, and had children born at Newton, in Hingham, and at Cohasset. In 1748 he was employed a part of the year by the Selectmen of Hingham to teach in the school of the second precinct; but after his marriage, in 1749, he located at Newton, remaining there until 1763 or 1764, when he returned to his native town. Hingham tax-lists show that he was quite an extensive farmer as well as a physician. In 1768 he improved fifty acres of land, kept four cows, a flock of sheep, etc., besides having other interests in real estate. His professional calling, however, was not neglected, as the records of the town show that he received a share of patronage up to the

time Cohasset was set off from Hingham. He probably removed, at or near the time of the Revolution, to Weymouth, where some of his descendants still reside.

JOSEPH BOSSUET, for several years a physician in Hingham, was a native of the city of Paris, France. He was educated at the Hôtel Dieu, the medical college in Paris, where he practised his profession until France made common cause with the United States, when he came to America as a surgeon and physician in the War of the Revolution. During the war he was not only captured by the British, but he also met with many other reverses and pecuniary losses. At the commencement of the present century he located in Hingham, and resided, first, on North Street, near the harbor, in the house now owned and occupied by Leonard W. Litchfield. He afterwards lived in the Abiel Wilder house on Lincoln Street. Dr. Bossuet was a thorough master of his profession. Having had a long and varied experience, and possessing excellent judgment, his advice was frequently sought in difficult cases by our local physicians as well as by those from the neighboring towns. Late in life he removed with his family to Boston, where he died 13 October, 1827, aged 81 years; and his widow, Mrs. Catharine Rumpfort de Vous Doncour Bossuet, died at Roxbury, Mass., in June, 1830, aged 52 years. Dr. Bossuet joined the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1821.

DR. BOYLSTON is supposed to have been located here as a physician in 1722 and 1723, as his name appears among those to whom money was paid at that time by the Selectmen.

ROBERT CAPEN announced through the columns of the local newspaper, dated Hingham, Dec. 21, 1838, that he "has taken the house of the late Joseph J. Whiting, at Queen Ann's Corner, so called, where he may be found by those who desire his professional services." It is said that he came from Plymouth. He remained in Hingham about two years. In 1838 he was elected a Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

DAVID COGGIN received his degree of M.D. in 1868 from the Harvard Medical School, and is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society. In 1869 he came to Hingham and practised in his profession for about two years. Owing to impaired health, however, he removed, in 1871, to St. Louis, Mo. He afterwards returned east, and is now located at Salem, Mass., where he makes a specialty of diseases of the eye.

CHARLES HENRY COLBURN, who succeeded Dr. Ezra Stephenson, was a son of Charles H. and Martha A. (Barnes) Colburn, and a native of Philadelphia, Penn. In early life he came to Boston to reside, and several years later was connected with some of the prominent musical organizations of the city. During the Civil War he joined the Sixth Regimental Band, and while in this service acquired that practical information which proved of great value to him in the profession he afterwards decided to follow. Upon returning to Boston he devoted the greater part of his leisure to

the study of medicine under the tutorship of one of the most distinguished physicians in the city. He entered the Harvard Medical School in 1870, and in 1874 received his degree of M. D. Soon after the decease of Dr. Stephenson, in 1874, he received and accepted an invitation to settle in Hingham, locating near the former residence of his predecessor on Main Street, Hingham Centre. Here he met with a successful patronage, and was highly esteemed, not only for his skill as a physician and surgeon, but also for his social qualities and his recognized musical talents. He died of malignant diphtheria, contracted in the course of professional duty, the 15th of May, 1880, aged 37 years. He left a widow and one son.

BENJAMIN CUSHING, born May 9, 1822, and the only son of Jerom and Mary (Thaxter) Cushing, of Hingham, was for several terms a pupil at the Derby Academy. He was graduated at Harvard University in 1842, received his degree of M. D. in 1846, and is a practising physician in the city of Boston.

JOHN CUTLER, who called himself "a Dutchman," and whose name appears as such upon conveyances and other legal documents, was a practising physician in Hingham for about twenty years. Very little which relates to him, however, can be ascertained at this late day, either as to his educational advantages or to his professional career. At the time of Philip's War, and for several succeeding years, he resided on Town (South) Street, near Thaxter's Bridge; but he may have removed at a later date to the west part of the town, judging from the following conveyance (S. R. of D. vol. 13, p. 22, abstract): Ephraim Nichols of Hingham, "seaman," and Abigail his wife, in consideration of £135, sell to Doctor John Cutler, "Dutchman," of Hingham, "our house lot of five acres, which we lately purchased of Moses Collier, with a dwelling-house, barn," etc. This estate was bounded by the Town Street, east, and by land of Thomas Lincoln, the husbandman, south. Deed dated 12 March, 1682-83, and recorded the 18th of September following. Dr. Cutler removed with his family to Boston before 1700. He married in Hingham, Jan. 4, 1674-75, Mary Cowell, of Boston. The names of his children, with their dates of birth, are given in Vol. II. p. 150 of this history.

JOHN DIXON married Elizabeth, the daughter of George and Lucy Vickery, of Hull. She survived him and married secondly Joseph Lewis, widower, of Hingham. Caty, a granddaughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Vickery) (Dixon) Lewis, married Elijah Beal, Jr., and their daughter Caty married Caleb Gill. Hence we have had in the present century two heads of families born in Hingham, father and son, bearing the ancestral names of Dixon Lewis Gill. Concerning the professional career of Dr. Dixon, but little is known. He died in this town, and a gravestone erected to his memory in the Hingham Cemetery bears the following inscription:—

Here lies buried ye Body of
Doct. John Dixon
Deceased Feb. y^e 14, 1717.
In y^e 36th year
of his age.

CHARLES ALONZO DORR, who succeeded Dr. Harlow as a physician at the south part of the town, is a son of Samuel A. and Mary M. (Wedgewood) Dorr, and was born at Sandwich, N. H., Feb. 12, 1851. He entered Dummer Academy, at Newbury, Mass., in 1868; Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, Me., in 1871; attended the Maine Medical School three years; received his degree of M. D. from Dartmouth Medical College in 1877, and the same year commenced the practice of medicine at Richmond, Me. In 1880 he removed to Hingham, and in 1885 became a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society. His present residence is on Main Street near the meeting-house at South Hingham.

ROBERT THAXTER EDES, a graduate of Harvard University, 1858, M. D. 1861, and more recently a Professor in the Harvard Medical School, is a son of Rev. Richard S. and Mary (Cushing) Edes. He came to Hingham soon after the decease of Dr. Fiske in 1866, and located as a physician, remaining for about two years, when he removed to Boston. While a resident of Hingham he married at Boston, April 30, 1867, Elizabeth T., daughter of Calvin W. Clark. They resided in Hingham on Main, near Water Street, in the house built and occupied by his great-grandfather, Dr. Thomas Thaxter. See Genealogical Record, Vol. II. p. 209.

ROBERT TREAT PAINE FISKE was born at Worcester, Mass., Jan. 1, 1800. He was graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1818. After the usual term of medical study, and a brief practice of his profession elsewhere, he, in 1822, came to Hingham and located as a physician and surgeon. Here he soon commanded a large and lucrative patronage, which he continued to hold up to the time of his decease. During this forty-four years of active professional service in Hingham his duties were often arduous and exacting. He was frequently called upon to attend the sick in the adjoining villages as well as at home, and his oft-repeated visits to Hull, over Long Beach, especially in the winter season, or during severe storms, were, in many instances, far from what is termed poetical. Throughout the entire period of his practice here, the length of which has been exceeded in but one or two instances, he held the respect and confidence of the community. Enterprising, influential, and public-spirited in every movement relating to local improvements, he devoted what leisure hours he could command to rural pursuits. He was one of the early proprietors of the Hingham Cemetery Corporation, and for many years its acting Superintendent; and it was largely through his excellent judgment and good taste that improvements were commenced upon this now beautiful and historic burial-place. He also was a director of the Hingham Bank, and held other positions of trust and responsibility. Dr. Fiske joined the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1839.

He married for his first wife Mary Otis, daughter of Ebenezer Gay. She died 8 August, 1852, aged 51 years. He married secondly, Oct. 16, 1854, Anna L., daughter of John Baker, and died the 8th of May, 1866, aged 66 years. He resided on North Street opposite Fountain Square. See Genealogical Record, Vol. II. p. 230.

DANIEL FRENCH, whose family record will be found in Vol. II. p. 236 of this history, was probably a native of Hingham and born about 1720. During his early practice as a physician he resided at the west part of the town, near Weymouth line, until his first wife died, which was Aug. 6, 1742, — three days after her infant babe was born. Our records show that he was not without patronage; but being located at a considerable distance from the more thickly settled parts of the town, he no doubt saw a better opening for his professional services in the neighboring village of East Weymouth, whither he shortly after removed, and where all but one of his ten children were born. Several of his daughters, however, married residents of Hingham, and this town was afterwards their home. Dr. French died suddenly in Weymouth, at fifty-five years of age.

HENRY F. GARDNER, a native of Hingham, and born Feb. 13, 1812, was the second son of Melzar and Silence (Gardner) Gardner. In early life he learned the trade of blacksmith with Charles Howard, and later was in the employ of the Messrs. Stephenson at Hingham Centre. He afterwards removed to Hartford, Conn., and thence to Springfield, Mass. Upon leaving Hingham he abandoned his former calling to become an *eclectic physician*. From Springfield he removed to Boston, and for a number of years was the landlord of a hotel at the corner of Beach Street and Harrison Avenue. About 1870 he assumed the position of Superintendent of the Pavilion estate, which he managed with great success and to the satisfaction of the trustees. Dr. Gardner was one of the early advocates of Spiritualism, and the first person to lecture upon this subject in Hingham, as well as at Boston. Possessed of more than ordinary talents, and of an active, sanguine temperament, he made many warm friends, especially among those who held views similar to his own. He died at Boston the 6th of December, 1878, in his 67th year.

CHARLES GORDON, born in Hingham, Nov. 17, 1809, was the second son of Dr. William and Helen (Gilchrist) Gordon, of this town. He was graduated at Brunswick College, 1829, and received his degree of M. D. from the Harvard Medical School in 1832. The following notice was published in the Hingham Gazette dated June 7, 1833. "Dr. William Gordon informs the inhabitants of Hingham and vicinity that he has connected with him in his Professional Business his son Charles Gordon, M. D." The same year (1833) he was elected a Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, being at that time a resident of Lowell, Mass. He died at Boston, March 1, 1872, aged 62 years.

WILLIAM GORDON was for more than 30 years a practising physician in Hingham. He was educated at Exeter Academy,

and afterwards studied medicine with Dr. Thomas Kittredge of Andover. He first entered upon the practice of his profession at St. Andrews, but upon the invitation of several prominent citizens of Hingham, he came and established himself here in 1807, remaining until the autumn of 1838, when he removed to Boston. He afterwards settled at Taunton, and there passed the closing days of his life in the midst of his children. He joined the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1828. During his long residence in Hingham his practice was extensive and oftentimes arduous and perplexing, — embracing a large circuit and requiring the utmost activity and perseverance in the discharge of professional duty. He was eminently successful, however, both as a physician and surgeon. An easy politeness in addition to a cheerful speech and agreeable manners always made his presence in the sick room pleasant to the invalid, and his removal from this town was deeply regretted. He died suddenly from an affection of the heart, to which he had been subject for several years, and at his special request his remains were brought here and buried in the Hingham Cemetery. A tablet has since been erected at his grave, upon which is the following inscription:

"In Memory of
Dr. William Gordon.
Born at Newbury,
May 17, 1783.
Died at Taunton
June 17, 1851.

From 1808 to 1838
a devoted physician in this town."

WILLIAM ALEXANDER GORDON, the oldest son of Dr. William and Helen (Gilchrist) Gordon, was a native of Newburyport, Mass., and born March 17, 1808. His early education was obtained at the schools in Hingham. He afterwards entered Harvard University and was graduated in 1826, in the class with Hon. Robert Rantoul, Rev. Oliver Stearns, and others, and in 1829 received his degree of M.D. For a short time only he was located as a physician in Hingham, having for his office a room in the second story of Loring's Building, Broad Bridge. In 1834 he was elected a Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, being at that time a resident of Taunton, Mass. He died at New Bedford, Feb. 1887, in the 79th year of his age.

The "Christian Register" says of the late Dr. Gordon: —

"Dr. William A. Gordon, who died suddenly at his late home in New Bedford, was of Scotch ancestry, and was a son of Dr. William Gordon, who at the time of William A. Gordon's birth, March 17, 1808, was a resident of Newburyport. Dr. Gordon was a lineal descendant of Alexander Gordon, a scion of the loyal Gordon family in the Highlands of Scotland. When William A. Gordon was two months old his parents moved to Hingham. He was prepared for college at Derby Academy in that town, and was graduated at Harvard in the class of 1826, when but eighteen years old. He at once commenced the study of medicine with

his father, and was graduated at the Harvard Medical School in 1829. In his death, another refined, cultivated Christian gentleman of the "old school" has gone from among us. Those who for years were blessed with his presence in sickness have felt the magnetic charm of his personality. An eminent physician with a large practice, he was yet ever ready to help the most needy patient. Goodness and strength seemed to emanate from him. Truth and uprightness were his lifelong habit, and gentleness and sweetness blending with great strength and firmness made an almost perfect character."

DANIEL GREENLEAF was for a number of years a practising physician in Hingham, and probably contemporary with Dr. James Hayward. In his professional capacity he was frequently called upon to administer to those needy residents who were sick, and to some extent cared for by the selectmen of the town. It is also fair to judge that he received a respectable patronage from other sources. He married in Hingham, July 18, 1726, Mrs. Silence (Nichols) Marsh. They had three children born in Hingham. He probably removed from here with his family about 1732. His record in the genealogical portion of this work is given on p. 279 of Vol. II.

NATHANIEL HALL, son of John of Yarmouth, was a practising physician in Hingham early in the last century. He probably succeeded Dr. John Cutler, who removed from here before 1700. He had been a captain under Church in the Indian War at the East, "and fought with great bravery," says Mr. Savage, "in defence of Falmouth, Sept. 21, 1689." His wife was Ann Thornton, a daughter of Rev. Thomas Thornton. In Feb. 1708-09, he, with Ann, his wife, and sixty other inhabitants of Hingham, testified to the best of their knowledge and belief that the widow Mehitabel Warren (a daughter of Edward Wilder, and born here 1664) was not guilty of the sin of being a witch, as she was reported to be; but that "she has bene a woman of great affliction by reason of Many distempers of Body; and that God hath given a Sanctified improvement of his afflictive hand to her." In 1713 he sold his home-place in Hingham (between South Street and the meeting-house of the First Parish), containing about six acres, with dwelling-house, shop, and outbuildings thereon, to Joshua Tucker. He may have resided for a short time at the west part of the town. Our tax-lists show that he was styled "Captain" by the assessors. After leaving Hingham he removed to the Delaware River. He left no issue.

JONATHAN EDWARDS HARLOW, who succeeded Dr. Jonas Underwood in 1850, was a resident physician of Hingham for about thirty years. He was a son of Stephen and Patience (Ellis) Harlow, and born at Middleboro', Mass., May 1, 1824. After completing his early education, and graduating at the Bridgewater Normal School, he was for one or two years a teacher. He subsequently entered the Harvard Medical School, and in 1848 received his degree of M.D. The year following he studied medicine and surgery with Dr. Jacob Bigelow of Boston, with

whom he acquired additional knowledge in the profession he had chosen. He then went to North Bridgewater (Brockton) to establish himself as a physician, but in 1850 he settled permanently in Hingham. Here he was cordially welcomed by the former patrons of his predecessor; and as his skill and real worth became known, a more extended field of professional duty opened before him. Good health, however, although it may to some extent be an inheritance, is not always assured even to the physician; and this was true in the case of Dr. Harlow, for his physical system became impaired several years before his decease. He died of Bright's disease the 29th of May, 1880, aged 56 years. He was twice married, and a son and two daughters survived him. His family record is found on p. 290, Vol. II. of this History.

BYRON R. HARMON came to Hingham soon after the decease of Dr. Fiske, in 1866, to establish himself as a physician. His office was at the "Union Hotel." He remained only a few months.

JAMES HAYWARD, whose name appears among the heads of families in Vol. II. p. 295, was a practising physician in Hingham for eight or ten years. He resided on North Street near the harbor; and his home-place included a large part of the land which lies between the harbor and the estates bounded by North and Ship streets. He probably removed about 1730 to Weymouth, where several years later he died, and March 3 (27?), 1739, his brother Nehemiah, of Hingham, was appointed to administer upon his estate. He had three children born in Hingham and one at Weymouth.

DR. HEARD, whose death on the 28th of November, 1675, is recorded in Hobart's Diary, may have been a non-resident friend or medical adviser of Mr. Hobart, rather than a physician of Hingham. And this seems more than probable from the fact that no other reference to his name occurs upon our records, nor does tradition furnish any information relating to such a person as having been a physician in this town.

ABNER HERSEY, the youngest son of James and Mary (Hawke) Hersey, was born in Hingham, Oct. 22, 1721. He settled as a physician at Barnstable, Mass., where he acquired a large practice, and is said to have been eminent in his profession. He died at Barnstable the 9th of January, 1787, aged 65 years. He was one of the earlier members of the Massachusetts Medical Society. In his will he bequeathed to Harvard University the sum of £500 towards the establishment of a professorship of the theory and practice of physic; also an equal amount, which, for good reasons was diverted from the purposes mentioned in the legacy, and distributed among the churches of Barnstable County in accordance with the consent of his heirs. A stone erected to his memory, and to his brother James, stands in the cemetery near the Unitarian Church at Barnstable.

EZEKIEL HERSEY, the eldest son of James and Mary (Hawke) Hersey, was born in Hingham, Sept. 21, 1709, and was graduated

at Harvard University in 1728. He settled in his native town as a physician, probably succeeding Dr. Daniel Greenleaf. He became eminent in his profession. "In the controversy between the colonies and the mother country, he espoused the cause of the former, and his opinions had a most favorable effect on the community in which he lived. His charities were extensive, as his means were adequate to do much good. He was among the benefactors of Harvard University. In his will, executed Nov. 29, 1770, he directs his executrix to pay to the corporation of that University, £1000, 'the interest thereof to be by them appropriated towards the support of a professor of anatomy and physic.' His widow gave the same sum for the same purpose. A professorship was established on this foundation, entitled the Hersey Professorship of Anatomy and Surgery." * Dr. Hersey died Dec. 9, 1770, leaving a widow, but no children. He resided on South Street, near the present R. R. station at West Hingham.

JAMES HERSEY, second son of James and Mary (Hawke) Hersey, and brother of Dr. Ezekiel Hersey, was born in Hingham Dec. 21, 1716. He was a physician, and resided at Barnstable, Mass., where he died the 22d of July, 1741, in the 25th year of his age.

NATHAN HERSEY, born in Hingham January 28, 1743-44, was the oldest son of Elijah and Achsah Hersey. He was a physician at Leicester, Mass.

ALEXANDER HITCHBORN, a native of Hingham, and born in 1822, was the second son of Alexander H. and Cinderilla (Gardner) Hitchborn. His early education was acquired in the public schools of this town, in which he was an apt as well as a brilliant scholar. About the year 1854 he removed to North Bridgewater (Brockton) to establish himself as a physician. Here he met with sufficient encouragement to warrant a permanent settlement, and his ready conversational powers, added to a kind and obliging disposition, won for him many friends. At the commencement of the Civil War he enlisted in the Twelfth Regiment Mass. Vol. Infantry, and was commissioned captain. The year following he was appointed assistant-surgeon of the Seventh Infantry of the regular army. He was killed at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., in May, 1863, aged 41 years.

PETER HOBART was contemporary with Dr. Daniel Shute, and both were graduated the same year (1775) at Harvard University. He was a son of Deacon Peter and Lucretia (Gill) Hobart, and was born in Hingham July 31, 1750. After his early schooling was completed he began his business life as an apprentice to Jeremiah Lincoln, a blacksmith, whose shop was in the square near the present Torrent engine-house, West Hingham; but having a taste for classical studies, he fitted for college, and was graduated in 1775, as stated above. He afterwards studied medicine, and for six months or more was a surgeon in the War of the Revolution. His wife, whom he married in Hingham Nov. 16, 1779,

* Lincoln's History of Hingham.

was Mary Cushing, daughter of Elisha and Mary (Lincoln) Cushing. She was a granddaughter of Col. Benjamin Lincoln, father of General Lincoln. About 1783 Dr. Hobart settled as a physician in Hanover, where he died in 1793. His widow, it is said, removed to the State of New York and died there.

JOHN G. LAMBRIGHT, a resident physician at South Hingham some ten or twelve years, was probably a native of Germany, or perhaps of German descent. He was not only a bright and intelligent representative of that nationality, but in his profession he was original and skilful in his ways and methods. He first located here on Main Street near the meeting-house of the South Parish; but several years later removed to Prospect Street, occupying a part of the Joshua Hersey house. His wife, Mrs. Martha Lambright, was from Fayette, Me. She died in Hingham 23 Nov. 1840, aged 44 years. Dr. Lambright removed to Boston shortly after the decease of his wife.

JOSIAH LEAVITT was for a number of years a practising physician in Hingham. He also was somewhat of a mechanical genius, and of an inventive turn of mind. Prior to the war of the Revolution he constructed a clock for the old meeting-house, "the dial of which appeared in the dormer-window on the southwesterly slope of the roof, and was thus visible to the public." Tradition says that he built a church organ and set it up in the old meeting-house, where it stood for a while, and that it was eventually sold to go to Portland, Me. I find no record, however, to verify this tradition; but that several years later he was a professional organ builder at Boston is certain. In 1773 he built and resided in the house now owned and occupied by heirs of George Bassett on Main, corner of Elm Street. This dwelling he sold in 1777 to Joseph Blake, and soon after removed to Boston. The Selectmen's Book of Records, Vol. II., show that as a physician he received a fair share of the patronage of the town, as no doubt he did from the public. His inventive perceptions, however, led him to seek other fields of employment. He was the son of Hezekiah and Grace (Hatch) Leavitt, and was born in Hingham Oct. 21, 1744. The Christian name of his wife was Azubah. She died at Boston Nov., 1803, aged 40 years. He died March, 1804, aged 59 years.

MARTIN LEAVITT, son of Elisha and Ruth (Marsh) Leavitt, was born in Hingham March 20, 1755. He was graduated at Harvard University in 1773,—Colonel Nathan Rice, who for many years was a resident here, and brother-in-law of Martin, being one of his classmates. Dr. Leavitt was for some time surgeon on an armed ship during the War of the Revolution. His professional career in Hingham, however, was brief. He was drowned the 27th of Nov. 1785, aged 30 years. He was unmarried.

BELA LINCOLN, son of Hon. Benjamin and Elizabeth (Thaxter) Lincoln, and a younger brother of Major-General Benjamin Lincoln, was born in Hingham March 11, 1733–34. He was graduated at Harvard University 1754, in the class with Rev. Samuel

Foxcroft, Gov. John Hancock, and others, and for nearly twenty years after was a practising physician in Hingham. During this time "he visited Europe for the purpose of obtaining professional information, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Aberdeen." In 1768 he purchased of Ambrose Low a lot of land on Town Street (corner of North and Cottage), and in 1769-70 erected thereon the building now known as the "Cushing House," and where he resided during the few remaining years of his life. He died 16 July, 1773, aged 39 years, leaving a widow, but no children.

LEVI LINCOLN, the only son of Capt. Levi and Elizabeth (Norton) Lincoln, was born in Hingham Dec. 12, 1767. After receiving his preparatory education in Hingham, he entered Harvard University, and was graduated in the class of 1789, with George and Francis Blake, Cushing Otis, Cotton Tufts, and others. He subsequently settled as a physician in this his native town, and resided on South Street, near what is now the West Hingham Station of the South Shore Railroad. Here he had many influential friends; his professional charges were reasonable, and he received a liberal share of the public patronage. Dr. Lincoln was a man of talent and refinement. He was frequently called upon to discharge duties other than those belonging to his profession. He was a lover of rural pursuits, and an original member of the first Agricultural Society of Hingham. He died the 24th of May, 1829, aged 61 years, leaving a widow and three married daughters. In 1810 he was elected a Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society. (See p. 483, Vol. II. of this History for his family record.)

CALEB MARSH may have had some practice in Hingham as a physician, but it does not appear that he was located here permanently. He was in Hanover, and at Scituate, several years, and in the history of these towns his name is given on the lists of physicians. His name also occurs as the teacher of a grammar school in Hingham soon after the Revolution. Dr. Marsh was a son of Stephen and Mercy (Beal) Marsh, and was born in Hingham Dec. 1, 1759. Tradition says that he was a person of delicate constitution, and unable to withstand the exposures which those who follow this profession are so often called upon to endure. He died in Hingham the 20th of August, 1799, in the 40th year of his age.

ISRAEL NICHOLS was for many years a practising physician of Hingham (sec. pre.) and Cohasset. But few particulars, however, in regard to his educational advantages or professional career can now be ascertained. He was a son of Daniel and Abigail (Beal) Nichols, and was born in Hingham Sept. 7, 1746. He was twice married, first to Anna, daughter of Peter Humphrey; and, secondly, to Mrs. Hannah (Foster) Stowell. Dr. Nichols died at Cohasset the 11th of August, 1808, in his 62d year. His son, Dr. Paul Lewis Nichols, settled as a physician at Kingston, Mass. For the family record of Dr. Nichols see Vol. III. p. 89.

FRANKLIN NICKERSON is a practising physician at Lowell, Mass. He was born in Hingham Sept. 8, 1838, and is a son of the late Capt. Anson and Sally A. (Downs) Nickerson. He was graduated at Harvard University in the class of 1860, and at the Harvard Medical School in 1863, where he received his degree of M.D. Dr. Nickerson married in Hingham Nov. 14, 1866, Mary W., daughter of David and Hannah (Souther) Lincoln.

PHILIP J. NUJENT, a native of Ireland, practised medicine for a short time in Hingham about the year 1877. He resided on North, near Ship Street, but removed from town after being here a few months.

DANIEL O'REARDON, from Belfast, Ire., was located at the harbor in 1870-71, and practised medicine. He had a good education and a considerable experience. He went away in 1871 and did not return. It is said that he died at New York. His wife, who was Rose M. Hyslop before marriage, and a native of Belfast, Ire., died in Hingham the 11th of Oct. 1872, aged 32 years. They had one child, Mary, born here May 1, 1871.

THOMAS PHIPPS (sometimes written Phips on the receipts of the Town Treasurer) appears to have been located as a physician in Hingham from 1765 to 1769 inclusive. But little is known concerning his history or professional career except that he had patients in the second precinct as well as in other parts of the town. He was a fine penman, and undoubtedly well educated. Tradition, which may or may not be correct, says he was a teacher as well as physician here.

JAMES HENRY ROBBINS was born at Calais, Me., July 22, 1839. He is the eldest son of James and Mary Augusta (Parkman) Robbins, who, in 1835, removed from Concord, Mass., to Calais. He received his degree of A. B. at Amherst College in 1862, and that of M. D. at the Harvard Medical School in 1867. The same year he began the practice of medicine at Machias, Me., where he remained until February, 1876, when, his family being broken up by the death of his wife, he returned to Calais, and there continued in the practice of his profession until the month of June, 1880, when he was called to Hingham. While a resident of Maine he was a member of the Maine Medical Association. Since locating in Hingham he has held several honorary positions among his associates. Dr. Robbins has been president of the "Medical and Surgical Association," and in 1887 and 1888 was chosen president of the South Norfolk District Medical Society. Resides on Main Street, near Pear Tree Hill.

CHARLES R. ROGERS came from Wareham, Mass., in May, 1883, to establish himself as a homœopathic physician in Hingham. He occupied a house on Cottage St., but after remaining about four months removed to Ware, Mass.

EDWARD COIT ROGERS, a native of New London, Conn., was for several years a resident homœopathic physician in Hingham. He died here the 11th of November, 1860, aged 44 yrs. and 9

months. His family record is given in Vol. III. p. 141, of this History.

IGNATIUS SARGENT was located in Hingham as a homœopathic physician for a number of years. He was born at Gloucester, Mass., Feb. 14, 1807, and is the son of Abimelech and Mary (Allen) Sargent. His mother, Mrs. Mary Sargent, died here the 28th of Feb., 1867, at the great age of 98 yrs. and 5 months. Dr. Sargent commenced the study of his profession with Dr. Paine of Belfast, Me. His first wife, whom he married in Hingham, Sept. 12, 1828, was Sally Gilkey, daughter of Isaac and Polly (King) Gilkey. After her decease he married for his second wife, Susan S. Barnard. During the practice of his profession in Hingham, he resided on North, near Ship Street. He removed from here to Woburn, and from thence to Methuen, Mass., where he continued in practice as a physician. Having relinquished this calling on account of advancing years, he returned to Hingham, residing on Pond Street. Aug. 7, 1891, he died at Cummington, Mass., æt. 84 years.

DANIEL SHUTE, born in Hingham, Jan. 30, 1756, was the only son of Rev. Daniel, D. D., and Mary (Cushing) Shute. He received a liberal education, having been graduated at Harvard University in 1775. During the War of the Revolution, his activity, patriotism, and zeal for the public good were conspicuous. He served as surgeon in the Continental army, in several military organizations under Major-General Benjamin Lincoln's command; was present at the siege of Yorktown; and subsequently was on duty at various hospitals. In 1783 he appears to have located as a physician at Weymouth; but the year following, 1784, he returned to Hingham and established himself permanently in his profession. In 1808 he was a Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and later, one of its councillors. Tradition says that he was a faithful and courteous practitioner; and judging from the 1274 entries of attendance at births, which are recorded in his account books, his business was quite extensive and perhaps lucrative. He married, Dec. 31, 1789, Betsey, the eldest daughter of Major Isaiah Cushing, of Hingham. She died 4th of Oct., 1818, aged 50 years. He died 19th of August, 1829, in the 74th year of his age. They resided on Main, at the corner of South Pleasant St., and had seven children. See Vol. III. p. 147.

DANIEL SHUTE, the oldest son of the preceding, was born in Hingham, July 23, 1793. He fitted for college at the Derby Academy, and was graduated at Harvard University in 1812, being the third of the name, father, son, and grandson, who were graduates of this institution. He subsequently studied medicine at the Harvard Medical School under the supervision of Dr. John C. Warren, and succeeded to his father's practice in Hingham. He married, Dec. 22, 1816, Hannah Lincoln, daughter of Deacon Robert Cushing. They resided on Main Street, opposite the meeting-house at South Hingham, and had nine children. Dr. Shute

was a good classical scholar, and very methodical and cautious in his practice. He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He was especially fond of horticultural pursuits, devoting a large share of the limited leisure he could command to the cultivation of fruits and flowers, and was one of the original members of the first Agricultural Society of Hingham, founded in 1813 by the recommendation of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture. He died the 26th of June, 1838, in the 45th year of his age. His family record appears in Vol. III., p. 147, of this History.

GUSTAVUS L. SIMMONS, the only son of Samuel and Priscilla (Lincoln) Simmons, was born in Hingham, March 13, 1832. He was graduated at the Harvard Medical School, 1856, in the class with Robert Ware, Conrad Wesselhoeft, and others, and is now an established physician and surgeon of large practice at Sacramento, Cal. He married, in 1862, Celia, daughter of Rev. Peter Crocker, of Barnstable, Mass., and has children, Gustavus, Carrie, Celia, and Samuel.

HENRY E. SPALDING⁸ (Edward Page⁷, Henry⁶, Samuel⁵, Henry⁴, Henry³, Andrew², Edward¹) was born among the hills of New Hampshire. His boyhood was spent on the farm which his father carried on in connection with his business as dealer in cattle. His early educational advantages were only such as the district afforded, and an additional few weeks of instruction during the winter, when his father would supplement the school term by hiring a teacher for his boys at home. At the age of fourteen he left home for a student's life in Appleton Academy (now McCollom Institute), Mt. Vernon, N. H. Here, with the exception of a short time at Francestown Academy, he pursued a course of study preparatory to entering college. The winter months he spent in teaching, as a means of earning a part of the money required to pay his expenses during the remainder of the year. The breaking out of the Civil War found him just completing his college preparatory course of study, and with it came the question of duty that so deeply stirred the hearts of millions. Should he respond to his country's call for men which, not mentioning all other possible sacrifices and losses, meant for him the unavoidable giving up of the long-coveted collegiate course of study for which he had been working four or five years? The decision was soon made, and in the fall of 1862, together with about twenty of his classmates and friends, he was enrolled a soldier in the 13th Reg. N. H. Vols. The following spring, however, he was discharged for disability. After his health had become sufficiently restored he commenced the study of medicine, most of the time under the tutorship of J. H. Woodbury, M. D., of Boston. He attended lectures at Harvard Medical School, and afterwards at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, from which latter institution he graduated in 1866, and at once located in this town. Of the positions of honor to which he has been

called in his profession are the presidency of the Boston Homœopathic Medical Society, also of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, and lecturer at Boston University School of Medicine.

SAMUEL HOPKINS SPALDING was born at Wilton, N. H., Aug. 31, 1856. He is the son of John H. and Mary L. (Hopkins) Spalding. After completing his early education in the public schools of his native town, he entered Phillips Andover Academy, in 1870, and was graduated there in 1873, ranking third in his class. During the next two years he was employed in the store of Macullar, Williams, & Parker, Boston. He then decided to study medicine, and in the autumn of 1876 he joined the middle class of Phillips Exeter Academy. In June, 1879, he became a student at Harvard College, and was graduated there in 1881. In the following autumn he entered the Boston University School of Medicine, from which he was graduated in 1884, serving during the last two years as House Surgeon in the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital. He was a member of the Hahnemann Society. After graduating from the School of Medicine he was in the practice of his profession for three years in Arredonda, Florida. Jan. 6, 1888, he came to Hingham, and has since been in practice here as a physician and surgeon; first as assistant, and later as partner with Dr. Henry E. Spalding, under the firm name of Drs. Spalding and Spalding. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society. He married, Dec. 17, 1891, Ella Elizabeth Drew, of Boston.

JOHN WINTHROP SPOONER commenced the practice of medicine in Hingham in 1871. He is a son of John P. and Abby Elizabeth (Tuckerman) Spooner, and was born at Dorchester, Mass., Sept. 20, 1845; was educated in the public schools of Dorchester; fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H.; was graduated at Harvard University in 1867, and received his degree of M. D. in 1871, being elected a Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society in the same year. He was House Physician at the Boston City Hospital for one year. He has served three years as censor of the Plymouth District Medical Society; was for several years chairman of the board of censors of the Norfolk South Society, and later one of its councillors. He holds positions of trust and responsibility in several local institutions. In April, 1886, he was appointed by the Governor a Medical Examiner for Plymouth County. Resides on Main St., near the Old Meeting-house. See, also, genealogical record in Vol. III., p. 163, of this History.

EZRA STEPHENSON was born in Hingham, Oct. 13, 1805. He was a son of James and Desire (Sprague) Stephenson. His earlier education was acquired at the public schools, and in the Derby Academy. He subsequently worked for a short time at the trade of carpenter, but soon abandoned the occupation to enter the medical school of Harvard University, from which institution he, in 1832, received the degree of M. D., and in 1836

was elected a Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He commenced the practice of his profession at Barnstable, Mass., and for six years devoted himself with marked success to the labors of his chosen calling. Upon the retirement of his immediate predecessor in Hingham, Dr. William Gordon, he returned here to establish himself for the remainder of his life. His office and residence were on Main St., at Pear Tree Hill. As a physician and surgeon he was trusted and respected by those whom he visited, and he was highly esteemed by his associates of the profession. He died the 20th of May, 1874, aged 69 years. Of his family, a widow and two sons survive. See his family record in Vol. III., p. 188, of this History.

GEORGE GROSVENOR TARBELL (Har. Coll. 1862), located in Hingham for the practice of medicine and surgery in 1866, and received sufficient encouragement to have remained here; but a larger field for his professional services having presented itself at Boston, he accepted the opportunity and removed thither. While in Hingham he resided on Lincoln Street.

THOMAS THAXTER, second son of Major Samuel and Abigail (Smith) Thaxter, was born in Hingham, Aug. 25, 1748. After completing his early education at the public schools, and his subsequent term of medical pupillage, he commenced the practice of medicine and surgery in his native town, succeeding Dr. Bela Lincoln. He had many influential friends and connections to encourage him; his charges were moderate; and his successful treatment in difficult cases, especially of the then prevailing throat distemper, won for him more than a local reputation. He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society. While visiting the sick in town he usually rode on horseback, although when the patient resided at a distance his square-topped chaise was brought into use. During the later years of his life he and his son Robert rode out together daily on horseback to visit the sick, each having his saddle-bags, and riding upon opposite sides of the road. Dr. Thaxter superintended the education of a number of medical students, several of whom were from other places. He was the proprietor of a drug store, the attendant being his sister, Miss Abigail Thaxter. He also gave a portion of his time to agricultural pursuits and the improvement of farm stock. His first wife, whom he married Jan. 8, 1773, died the 2d of March following. His second wife was Mary Barker, daughter of Capt. Francis and Hannah (Thaxter) Barker, and sister of Dr. Joshua Barker. They had five children. He built and resided in the house now owned by Arthur Lincoln, on Main, near Water St., in which he died, the 20th of June, 1813, aged 65 yrs. His family record is given in Vol. III., p. 237, of this History.

EZEKIEL THAXTER, fifth son of Major Samuel and Abigail (Smith) Thaxter was born in Hingham, May 15, 1758. Concerning his professional life and place of residence but little is known in Hingham, except that tradition says he removed to

Nova Scotia, and that towards the close of the Revolution he was surgeon on a privateer.

GRIDLEY THAXTER, fourth son of Major Samuel and Abigail (Smith) Thaxter, was born in Hingham, April 9, 1756. He studied medicine with his brother Thomas, and was for some time surgeon on an armed vessel during the War of the Revolution. About the year 1780 he was settled in Abington; and as a physician for more than half a century, enjoyed a very extensive practice. "He probably rode more miles and visited more patients," says his biographer, "than any other physician who ever resided in the County of Plymouth." In 1809 he was elected a Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society. His first wife, whom he married July 13, 1783, was Sarah Lincoln, a daughter of General Benjamin and Mary (Cushing) Lincoln. He died the 10th of Feb., 1845, aged nearly 89 years. Dr. Ezekiel Thaxter, of Abington (Harvard University, 1812), was his son.

ROBERT THAXTER, born in Hingham, Oct. 21, 1776, was the oldest son of Dr. Thomas and Mary (Barker) Thaxter. He was graduated at Harvard College in the class of 1798, with Dr. Wm. E. Channing, Judge Story, Rev. Perez Lincoln and others, who at a later period were distinguished for their eminent services. After graduating, he studied medicine with his father, and for nearly ten years was a practising physician in Hingham. In 1808 he joined the Massachusetts Medical Society, and in 1842 was elected its vice-president. In 1809 he removed to Dorchester, Mass. There he published the following:—

NOTICE: Doct. Robert Thaxter informs the Inhabitants of Dorchester that he has taken lodgings at the residence of Mr. William Richards, where he will be ready at all times to attend to his profession. He will inoculate with kine Pox, free of expense, all persons who feel themselves unable to pay. — *Columbian Centinel*, July 22, 1809.

Dr. Thaxter was an accomplished physician, and highly appreciated in a widely extended circle. Gentlemanly and kind to all, and especially charitable to the needy, "he was indeed the beloved physician." He contracted a ship disease while in the discharge of his professional duties, from which he died the 9th of Feb. 1852, aged 75 yrs. He never married.

JONAS UNDERWOOD, who succeeded Dr. Daniel Shute, announced to the public of Hingham and vicinity, through the columns of the local newspaper of April 5, 1839, "that in compliance with an invitation of a committee of the Parish of South Hingham, he has taken rooms at the house of the late Bela Tower, and respectfully tenders to the public his services in the several branches of his profession."

Dr. Underwood was a native of Hudson, N. H. Receiving his early education in his native town, and in the academy at Exeter, he afterwards entered Harvard University, and was graduated in 1815, in the class with Appleton Howe, William Sweetzer, John Jeffries, and others, who in later years be-

came distinguished as physicians. He subsequently was employed as teacher in a school at Philadelphia, Pa., and in 1822 received his medical diploma from the university of that State. After participating in the advantages of hospital and dispensary practice under the most distinguished professors of Philadelphia, he commenced the practice of his profession at Andover, Mass. He joined the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1837, and resigned his membership in 1849. In 1839 he removed to Hingham, as previously stated. Here he was highly esteemed as a physician and citizen by his many patrons, up to the time of his decease. He was unostentatious and of sound judgment, possessing many excellent qualities of mind and heart, and his patients found in him at all times a warm and sincere friend. He died in Hingham, the 26th of Feb., 1850, in the 62d year of his age. The record of his family is given in Vol. III., p. 271, of this History.

JOHN WARE, the second son of Rev. Henry and Mary (Clark) Ware, was born in Hingham, Dec. 19, 1795, and when a lad of about ten years, removed with his parents to Cambridge, Mass. He was graduated at Harvard University in 1813; received his degree of M. D. in 1816; was early elected a Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, in which organization he held many important offices, and was its president for a number of years. He resided at Boston, and died in 1864, in the 69th year of his age. Dr. Ware married in Hingham, April 22, 1822, Helen, daughter of Dr. Levi Lincoln of this town. She died at Boston, 25th Jan., 1858, aged 59 years.

JAMES WILDE, the only son of Elijah D. and Lucy (Beal) Wilde, was born in Hingham, Nov. 29, 1812. His early education was acquired in the public schools and at the Derby Academy. He subsequently entered Harvard College and was graduated in the class of 1832; received his degree of M. D. from the Harvard Medical School in 1835; and shortly after settled in the practice of his profession at Duxbury, Mass., where he continued to reside until his decease, which occurred the 15th of Oct., 1887. In 1839 he was elected a Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

The permanently located physicians of Hingham have been among the most useful, devoted and respected citizens of the town. Wherever duty called, or in whatsoever positions they were chosen or delegated to fill for the public good, a prompt and willing service has been given. Educated in most instances at the best medical institutions, they have been qualified to impart information upon a variety of subjects; to hold offices of trust; to act as counsellors; and to assist in all local or public improvements.

It would be singular, indeed, if among the large number of physicians noticed in the foregoing sketches, there were not some

circumstances or individual traits preserved by record or tradition which would remind us of their peculiarities and the conditions under which they were placed. Did space permit the insertion of such notices in this connection they would in many instances, no doubt, furnish interesting reading to those who have a love for the curious, or a taste for the study of the methods and proceedings of the past. The following are illustrations.

Among the disbursements recorded by the Selectmen in 1794, are the following:—

To Ebed Hearsey for keeping & nursing Elijah Hearsey from the time his leg was taken off, 13 weeks, 5 sh. per week, and 7 sh. per week for nurse for him	£7. 16. 0
To Doct ^r Barker, as per account	£8. 7. 6
To Doct ^r Thaxter, as per account	£11. 15. 5

Probably Doctors Barker and Thaxter were both present, professionally, at the amputation referred to; but we get no information from the account rendered as to how much was charged per visit in surgical operations, as at that time other subjects of the town were under a physician's care, and for the payment of these services the town was responsible. Ordinarily, the charges of these physicians was one shilling per visit.

Many years ago a venerable gentleman of this town said to the writer: "It was an agreeable picture to see Dr. Tom Thaxter and his son Robert riding along together horseback, each occupying opposite sides of the road, with their saddle-bags, to visit the sick. Usually they were very jolly, laughing and joking together like school-boys. Occasionally, when Dr. Tom was alone, he rode in a square-topped chaise which had wooden springs."

The wages for a nurse, in ordinary cases, at the commencement of the present century, were seventy-five cents per week.

Dr. William Gordon, who came here about the time Dr. Robert Thaxter removed to Dorchester, was a very popular young man. At first he rode in a sulky when visiting his patients. His charges then were fifty cents per visit, but before removing to Boston his price was raised to one dollar.

Isaiah Cushing, s. of Major Isaiah (Vol. II. p. 163: 36), studied medicine with Dr. Thomas Thaxter, and settled in the State of Maine. He died in 1819, æt. 42 years.

The life of a physician is one of incessant anxiety and toil. It does not have the freedom and liberty which is enjoyed in other pursuits, nor, in a pecuniary point of view, do statistics show that it brings to a majority in the profession great wealth. It has been to the writer, however, a pleasant task to recall the virtues of those who have engaged here in this calling; to know that their lives have been given to the relief of sickness and distress, and to feel assured that such services in our midst have met the approval of this community.

NATIVE AND RESIDENT LAWYERS.

BY FRANCIS H. LINCOLN.

IN the following sketches the attempt has been made to include all those lawyers who have practised their profession in Hingham, whether native or resident, and also those natives who went from here to other places. It has been necessary to confine the notices for the most part to facts, but it is a record of men of ability, and did space permit, there would be ample opportunity to enlarge upon their worth as members of an honorable profession.

JOHN A. ANDREW [II. 10] was born in Windham, Maine, May 31, 1818. His early education was in the public schools, and he was fitted for college at the Bridgton (Me.) Academy, which he entered in 1831. He is described while in the Academy as "a well behaved boy, and a general favorite with the village people. He had a kindly heart, but an indomitable will, which firmly contended against wrong and oppression." He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1837, and in the same year he entered the law-office of Henry W. Fuller, Esq., of Boston. For more than twenty years afterwards he practised law in Boston, without interruption to the regular duties of his profession. In December, 1848, he was married to Eliza Jones Hersey, of Hingham, and from that date his home was for a great part of the time at Hingham. While living here he was nominated for State senator, but defeated. In 1860 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, when Abraham Lincoln was first nominated for the presidency. In the same year Mr. Andrew was elected governor of Massachusetts, and filled that office for the five years from 1861 to 1865, during the stormy period of the War of the Rebellion. After the close of the war he resumed the practice of his profession in Boston. He died in Boston Oct. 30, 1867.

There is no need to recount at length in this connection the marvellous capacity of the great "War Governor" for the exigency which brought forth his powers. That is a part of the military history of the time. Nor need his anti-slavery sentiments through life be more than alluded to. It is with satisfaction that we remember that he lies buried in one of our cemeteries, in accordance with his expressed desire, and that his statue stands there to remind the young and old of his nobility of character and his unswerving loyalty to principle.

JOHN F. ANDREW [II. 10], the son of Hon. John A. Andrew, was born in Hingham Nov. 26, 1850. His early education was obtained in Boston, and he was graduated from Harvard College in 1872. He studied law in the Harvard Law School, and received the degree of LL.B. in 1875, after which he continued his legal studies in the office of Brooks, Ball, and Storey, in Boston, and was admitted to the bar of Suffolk County in 1875. Mr. Andrew was representative to the General Court from the Ninth Suffolk District in 1880, 1881, and 1882, and was State senator in 1884. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1884, and during the presidential campaign of that year was president of the Young Men's Republican and Independent Organization of the city of Boston. He was Democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts in 1886, and was a member of the 51st and 52d Congresses, being first elected in 1888. He is a member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society.

SHEARJASHUB BOURNE was the first person who practised law in Hingham. He came from Barnstable, and was here for a few years, probably between 1794 and 1800. His office was in a building on the northeast side of Broad Bridge, where the railroad track now is. He afterwards removed to Boston, and was a practising lawyer there until his death.

WALTER L. BOUVÉ [II. 89], the son of Thomas T. and Emily G. (Lincoln) Bouvé, was born in Boston, Oct. 28, 1849. His education was obtained at schools in Hingham and Boston, and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he was fitted for the profession of a civil engineer. From 1868 to 1870 he was engaged in Illinois as division engineer of the Toledo, Wabash, and Western Railroad, and in other railroad surveys. He was also engaged in engineering in Massachusetts and Rhode Island from 1870 to 1872. He subsequently studied law at the Harvard Law School, where he was graduated in 1879. He was admitted to the bar Nov. 13, 1880, and began practice with offices in Boston and Hingham. He was appointed special justice of the Second District Court of Plymouth County April 1, 1885, and assistant district attorney for the Southeastern District of Massachusetts in February, 1890. He was commissioned first lieutenant in the First Corps of Cadets, M. V. M., in February, 1889.

JOSEPH O. BURDETT [II. 99] was born in South Reading (since Wakefield), Mass., Oct. 30, 1848. His early education was obtained in the public schools of his native town, and he was graduated at Tufts College in 1871. He was supported and educated by his own earnings from the age of twelve years. He taught school at intervals while in college, and during the winter of 1868-69 he taught the Centre Grammar School in Hingham. After graduation he studied law with John W. Hammond, Esq. (afterwards Judge Hammond of the Superior Court), of Cambridge, and in the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the bar in Middlesex County April 19, 1873, and practised law one year with Mr. Hammond. Since that time he has been in practice by himself,

with offices in Hingham and Boston. He was elected a member of the school committee of Hingham in 1876, and chairman of the board in 1880, which office he has held to the present time (1893). He was representative to the General Court from the First Plymouth District in 1884 and 1885, chairman of the Republican State Committee in 1889, and has been re-elected to the same office in 1890 and in 1891.

THOMAS H. BUTTIMER [II. 113] was born in Hingham, March 17, 1868. His early education was in the Hingham public schools. He was fitted for college in the Hingham High School, and after the full course of four years he was graduated at Harvard College in 1890. He studied law in the office of Child & Powers, Boston, and at the Boston University Law School, where he received the degree of LL.B. in 1892. He was admitted to the bar July 26, 1892, and practises his profession with offices in Boston and Hingham.

ABEL CUSHING [II. 161], the son of Abel Cushing, was born in Hingham March 13, 1785. He taught school in Hingham in 1805 and in later years. He was graduated at Brown University in 1810, and studied law with Hon. Ebenezer Gay, in Hingham, afterwards removing to Dorchester, where he practised his profession. He was representative to the General Court from Dorchester for three years, and also a senator from Norfolk County. He was appointed a justice of the Police Court in Boston, which office he held until a short time before his death. He died in Dorchester May 19, 1866.

EBENEZER GAY [II. 266] was the son of Martin and Ruth (Atkins) Gay, and was baptized in Boston Feb. 24, 1771. He was the grandson of Rev. Ebenezer Gay, D. D., so long the minister of the First Parish in Hingham. Mr. Gay was fitted for college at the Boston Latin School, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1789. He studied law in the office of Christopher Gore, who was an eminent statesman of that day, and afterwards governor of Massachusetts. He was admitted to practice at the Court of Common Pleas in 1793, in the County of Suffolk, opened an office in Scollay's Building, where he soon acquired a lucrative practice in a day of small fees. Attracted by early associations he removed to Hingham in 1805, where he opened an office, continuing his office in Boston also for some time after he came here. After the death of his father, in 1809, he gave up his Boston office. Soon after coming to Hingham he was offered by Governor Gore the appointment of judge of the Court of Common Pleas, but declined it, and he continued the practice of his profession here until his death, which occurred Feb. 11, 1842. He was State senator for two successive years, president of the Hingham Bank from its establishment in 1833 until his death, and filled other important offices of trust. His counsel and professional services were much sought by the people of Hingham and other neighboring towns, and his practice was large. Deeds and other instruments in his handwriting are familiar sights to all

whose researches lead them to examine transactions here in the earlier years of this century. Many young men studied law in his office,—among them Abner Loring, Abel Cushing, Jerome Loring, John Thaxter, Jacob H. Loud, Solomon Lincoln, Benjamin B. Fessenden, James H. Wilder, James L. Baker, and Ebenezer Gay, Jr. Mr. Gay was a man of decided opinions, fearless in expressing them, and commanded the respect of his clients for his professional abilities.

“He was of that valuable class of the profession who, without possessing the rare gift of eloquence, or the more common talent for the conflicts of the bar, are yet able, by their learning and integrity, to pay the debt which every lawyer justly owes to his profession. His clients, and among them many widows and orphans who resorted to him for advice, always found in him a friend as well as a counsellor. Through life Mr. Gay exhibited a unity of character, which was always marked with usefulness, without ostentation or display. In politics he belonged to the old Federal school, claiming Washington for their model and leader.”

EBENEZER GAY [II. 266], the son of Ebenezer and Mary Allyne (Otis) Gay, was born in Hingham March 27, 1818. He was a pupil at Derby Academy in early life, and studied law in the office of his father in Hingham, and at the Harvard Law School, where he received the degree of LL.B. in 1841. He began practice in Hingham, and later opened an office also in Boston. He was a member of the school committee of Hingham, a trustee of Derby Academy, a director in the Hingham Bank, and State senator in 1862. For several years he has held a position in the Suffolk Registry of Probate.

JOHN GILMAN [II. 275] was born in Hingham, England, and was the son of Edward Gilman, who came here from Hingham, in England, in 1638. This family afterwards settled in Exeter. John Gilman probably went to Exeter before 1650, as the earliest mention of his name noticed upon the town records there is an order “by the freemen and some others chosen for ordering the affairs of the town,” dated June 19, 1650, signed by him and five others. Nov. 9, 1652, he was again chosen one of the selectmen, and in October, 1653, one of a committee “to carry on the meeting-house.” He was elected “townsman” for many years between 1654 and 1678, and probably afterwards. He was commissioner for small causes in 1665, 1666, and 1668. He held many other offices, and was evidently one of the prominent citizens of the place, often chosen or appointed to positions of trust. In 1678 and 1679 he was elected one of the associate judges of the County Court of the old County of Norfolk. He was named, in President Cutt’s Commission in 1679, one of the Council of the Province, and also in Gov. Cranfield’s Commission in 1682, and was appointed one of the justices of the Court of Pleas. In 1683, being obnoxious to Gov. Cranfield, he was removed from the Council.

Upon the establishment of the new Provincial government in New Hampshire in 1692, Capt. Gilman was elected a delegate to

the Assembly, and was speaker of the House, and in 1697 he was again a delegate. He died July 24, 1708.

HENRY EDSON HERSEY [II. 321] was born in Hingham May 28, 1830, and was the son of Capt. Stephen and Maria (Lincoln) Hersey. He gave early indications of a scholarly taste, and after going through the customary course of instruction in the public schools of Hingham, he was fitted for college at the Derby Academy under the charge of Mr. Luther B. Lincoln. He entered the sophomore class of Harvard College in 1847, and was graduated in 1850. His college rank was very high, and at Commencement the salutatory oration was assigned to him. After leaving college he was a private tutor in Charlestown, N. H., studying law at the same time in the office of Hon. Edmund L. Cushing. His professional studies were afterwards continued in Boston in the offices of Hon. Peleg W. Chandler and Judge John P. Putnam. He was admitted to the Suffolk Bar in September, 1854, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession, having offices in Boston and Hingham. He was a member of the school committee of Hingham, one of the trustees of Derby Academy, and for several years superintendent of the First Parish Sunday-school.

In the fall of 1861, when he was just entering upon what promised to be a successful practice, his health began to fail. He sought relief in Spain and the south of France, but after a few months' absence he returned to Hingham, his health not being materially improved. He subsequently spent a few months in New Hampshire, but the slow wasting of consumption continued to exhaust his vital energies, and after returning again to Hingham, he died Feb. 24, 1863.

"He was gentle, quiet, modest, and unobtrusive, yet very social and genial in his nature. He was refined in his tastes, diligent and methodical in his habits, and upright in all his dealings. Strictly conscientious, he aimed, in all the relations of life, to act according to his convictions of duty and right. In everything he undertook he was industrious, painstaking, faithful,—and he met with that success, that approval and respect, which industry and fidelity will always command. His was a turn of mind eminently calculated to inspire confidence; his manners and habitual deportment were such as would commend any one to favorable regard; and his prevailing spirit was of a cast in which men feel that reliance may be placed. He was discriminating, careful, patient, calm, conciliating, and even-tempered,—qualifications so essential to one who is to act as an adviser and administrator in the affairs of others, sure to be appreciated, and ultimately meet their reward."

SEWALL HENRY HOOPER [II. 352], son of John S. and Maria L. (Barnes) Hooper, was born in Boston, July 29, 1853. His early education was obtained in private schools in Boston, and he was graduated at Harvard College in 1875. He studied law at the Harvard Law School and in the office of Brooks, Ball, and Storey, and

was admitted to the bar in Suffolk County, Oct. 15, 1880, soon after which he opened an office in Boston. He is a citizen of Hingham, where he has his residence during a large portion of the year.

ARTHUR LINCOLN [II. 474], the son of Solomon and Mehitabel (Lincoln) Lincoln, was born in Hingham, Feb. 16, 1842. He attended private and public schools in Hingham, the Derby Academy, and was fitted for college by his cousin, Henry Edson Hersey, Esq., in Hingham. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1863, and at the Harvard Law School in 1865. Jan. 1, 1866, he entered the law office of Lothrop and Bishop, Boston, having been admitted to the bar June 16, 1865. In January, 1867, he opened an office in Boston, and remained by himself until Nov. 23, 1867, when he became a partner with Lothrop and Bishop, the firm name being Lothrop, Bishop, and Lincoln. He continued a member of this firm until its dissolution in 1879, and since that time he has been in practice by himself, in Boston.

He delivered the Address on Memorial Day in Hingham, in 1876.

He was representative to the General Court, from the First Plymouth District in 1879 and 1880.

July 30, 1877, he was commissioned judge-advocate, with the rank of captain, on the staff of Brigadier-General Eben Sutton, commanding the Second Brigade, M. V. M., and March 3, 1882, resigned and was discharged.

He has been a manager, secretary, and treasurer of the Boston Dispensary; treasurer of the Industrial School for Girls at Dorchester; clerk and treasurer of the Proprietors of the Social Law Library in Boston; trustee of the Derby Academy; trustee and president of the Hingham Public Library; trustee of the Massachusetts State Library; director of the Hingham Mutual Fire Insurance Company; and director and secretary of the Alumni Association of Harvard College.

BENJAMIN LINCOLN [III. 10], son of General Benjamin Lincoln, was born in Hingham, Nov. 1, 1756, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1777. He held a distinguished position in a class containing many men of more than average ability. He studied law with Lieut.-Gov. Levi Lincoln, at Worcester, and commenced practice in Boston. He acquired an honorable reputation at the bar, but the hopes of later distinction which were entertained from his promising beginning were destroyed by his death, at the early age of thirty-two, in 1788.

JOTHAM LINCOLN [II. 456], the son of Jotham and Meriel (Hobart) Lincoln, was born in Hingham, Nov. 7, 1815. He was educated in the public schools of Hingham, and the Derby Academy, under the preceptorship of Mr. Increase S. Smith. Subsequently he attended the private school of Mr. Luther B. Lincoln, and entered the sophomore class of Brown University in 1833, and was graduated in 1836. He studied law in the office of Hon. Solomon Lincoln, in Hingham, and was admitted to the bar in

1839. He spent some time in teaching, and in 1841, when Hon. Solomon Lincoln was appointed United States marshal, he succeeded to his law office in Hingham. In 1847 he was elected a representative to the General Court. After the adjournment of the General Court his bodily health was impaired and his mind diseased. On his recovery he went to Colorado, having a brother in Denver. He located upon a claim which he had taken up about forty miles from Denver, under the shadow of the Rocky Mountains. On Sept. 4, 1868, Mr. Lincoln was binding oats in his field, with another man, when three Indians appeared. His man ran for the house, but Mr. Lincoln would not run. The Indians broke down the fence and rode up to him. One of them attacked him with a sabre and the other two fired upon him, killing him instantly.

LEVI LINCOLN [II. 466] was the son of Enoch and Rachel (Fearing) Lincoln, and was born in Hingham, May 15, 1749. His father was a farmer and a man of decided opinions, frequently appointed on important committees of the town during the Revolution, and a representative to the General Court. He was a man of limited means, and not wishing to give to one of his children advantages he could not offer to all, he placed his son Levi, at the usual age, as an apprentice to an ironsmith. The son soon manifested a love of literary pursuits, and devoted much of his time to the study of Greek and Latin, in which he was assisted by Mr. Joseph Lewis, a teacher for many years in Hingham, and also by Dr. Gay, his minister. With his fondness for books it is not strange that he soon acquired a distaste for his occupation. "His books were his companions day and night. He generally appeared as if in deep thought, and by some was considered reserved and distant in his manners."

He soon abandoned his trade, and after six months' preparation he entered Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1772. After graduation he studied law with Hawley, and commenced practice in Worcester, Mass., in 1775. He rapidly rose to a distinguished position at the bar, and was the acknowledged head of his profession in Worcester County.

He was appointed clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in 1775, and in 1776, judge of probate for Worcester County. In 1781 he was elected a delegate to Congress under the Confederation, and in 1787 he was re-appointed a delegate, but declined the office. In 1797 he was State senator, and in 1800 he was chosen to represent the Worcester district in Congress. He took his seat March 4, 1801, and the next day was appointed, by President Jefferson, attorney-general of the United States. He resigned in 1805. He discharged the duties of secretary of state, under President Jefferson, until the arrival of Mr. Madison in Washington. He had the affection and esteem of Mr. Jefferson in a great degree, and received from him a warm tribute to his character and abilities on leaving the Cabinet. In 1807 Mr. Lincoln was elected

lieut.-governor of Massachusetts, and re-elected in 1808, when, in consequence of Governor Sullivan's death, he became acting-governor. In 1810 he was elected a member of the Executive Council of this Commonwealth, and in 1811 he was appointed an associate-justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, which office he declined, and soon after retired to private life.

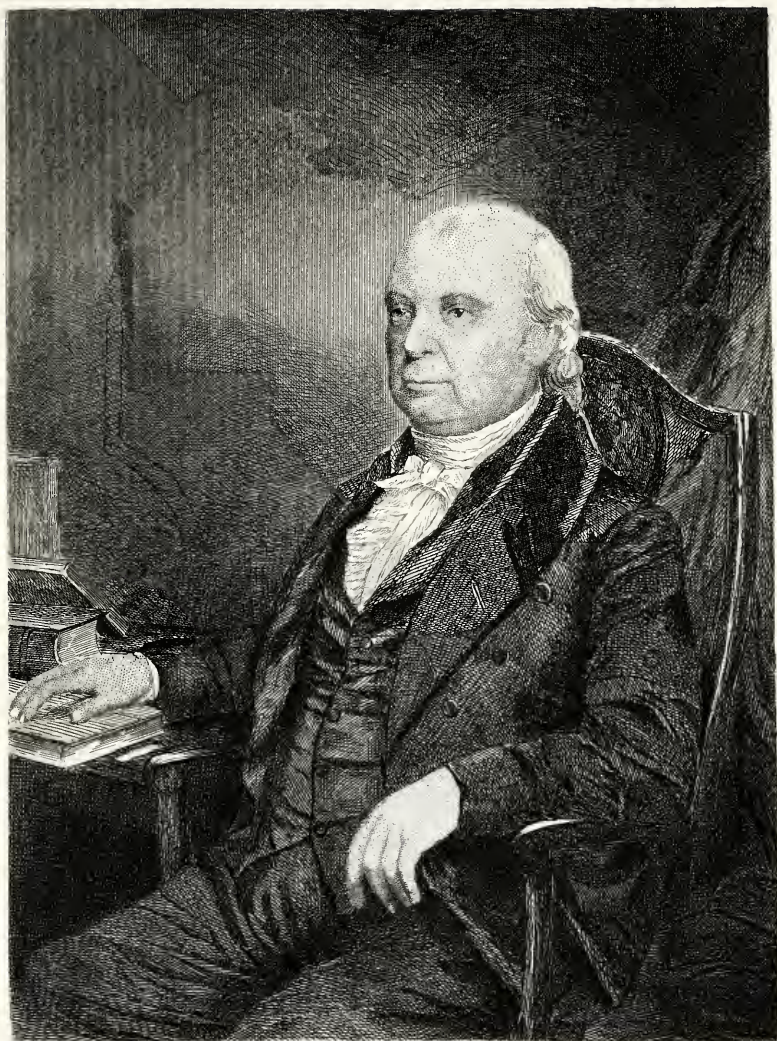
"He was learned in his profession, and in his addresses to a jury, eloquent, and sometimes irresistible. As a statesman he was fearless and independent, and obtained respect by his energy and decision of character, and not by the practice of any arts to secure popular favor and public admiration."

He died April 14, 1820, and in a review of his character and services a few days after his death was the following:—

"Few of our lawyers and divines are acquainted with the fact that the arbitrary encroachments of the Royalist clergymen, in 1776, were first successfully resisted here (Worcester), and that too by Mr. Lincoln,—that it probably was his exertions that first defined and settled the often conflicting interests of minister, church, and parish. How few of our rising politicians have been taught that the first practical comment on the introductory clause of the Bill of Rights was first given by a Worcester jury,—that it was here first shown, by the irresistible eloquence of Lincoln, that '*all men were in truth born free and equal*,' and that a court sitting under the authority of our Constitution, *could not* admit as a justification for an assault, the principle of *master and slave*,—that it was the memorable verdict obtained upon this trial which first broke the fetters of negro slavery in Massachusetts and let the oppressed free! This deed of Judge Lincoln, even if it stood alone, ought to consecrate his memory with every freeman."

SOLOMON LINCOLN [II. 474], the son of Solomon and Lydia (Bates) Lincoln, was born in Hingham, Feb. 28, 1804. After attending private and public schools in Hingham, he was admitted to Derby Academy, Nov. 2, 1813, of which Rev. Daniel Kimball was preceptor. In April, 1819, he left the Academy to pursue a course of classical studies under the tuition of Rev. Joseph Richardson, of Hingham, and in September following, when but fifteen years old, he entered the sophomore class of Brown University, and was graduated there in 1822.

From Oct. 28, 1822, to Nov. 15, 1823, he taught private and public schools in Falmouth, Mass. From Nov. 21, 1823, to Nov. 18, 1826, he studied law in the office of Hon. Ebenezer Gay, of Hingham. Nov. 21, 1826, he was admitted to practice as an attorney at the Court of Common Pleas, in Plymouth, Mass. Oct. 21, 1829, he was admitted as an attorney at the Supreme Judicial Court, in Plymouth; and Oct. 26, 1831, he was admitted as counsellor by the Supreme Judicial Court, in Plymouth. Under the laws then in force three years of study were required for admission to practice in the Court of Common Pleas, two years of practice in that court as preliminary to practice in the Supreme Judicial Court, and two years more of practice before admission as a counsellor-at-law.



From Painting by W^m S. Lincoln in possession of Mrs J. W. Wetmorell.

J.H. Daniels. Boston.

Levi Lincoln

He continued in practice as a lawyer in Hingham, with some interruptions, until 1853.

He was elected a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1829, and again in 1830, but in the latter year occupied his seat for a few days only, having been elected to the Massachusetts Senate in the session of that year, by the Legislature, there being no choice by the people. He was also elected to the Senate in 1831, and served through the short session, after which he declined being a candidate. He was also elected representative in 1840.

In December, 1840, he was appointed messenger to carry to Washington the electoral vote of Massachusetts for William Henry Harrison.

March 10, 1841, he was appointed by President Harrison marshal for the District of Massachusetts and entered upon the duties of that office March 18, 1841, serving until December, 1844.

He was a master in chancery for the County of Plymouth, which office he resigned March 10, 1843.

Oct. 2, 1849, he was appointed by Governor Briggs bank-commissioner, — George S. Boutwell and Joseph S. Cabot being the other commissioners appointed. May 14, 1851, the board having been established on a new basis, Governor Boutwell appointed as bank-commissioners Solomon Lincoln for one year, Peter T. Homer for two years, and Samuel Phillips for three years, and in 1852, Mr. Lincoln was re-appointed for three years. He resigned in 1853, on his election to the office of cashier of the Webster Bank in Boston, after which he gave up the active practice of the law. He continued as cashier of the Webster Bank until 1869, when he was elected its president, which office he held until his resignation in January, 1876, and retirement from active business.

Among the numerous offices which he held and societies of which he was a member were the following: —

Director of the Hingham Mutual Fire Insurance Company, 1833–1864.

President of the same, 1846–1864.

President of the Trustees of the Hingham Public Library, 1869–1874.

“ “ Hingham Cemetery for many years, resigning in 1881.

“ “ Trustees of Loring Hall, 1852–1881.

Vice-President of the Hingham Agricultural and Horticultural Society, 1858–1875, and President, 1875.

Trustee of Thayer Academy (Braintree) 1872–1881.

Member of the American Antiquarian Society.

“ “ New England Historic-Genealogical Society.

“ “ Massachusetts Historical Society.

“ “ Bunker Hill Monument Association.

Corresponding Member of the Essex Institute, 1857–1881.

Member of Old Colony Lodge of Freemasons, 1827.

Clerk of the First Parish in Hingham, 1829–1834.

Member of the School Committee of Hingham.

He was nominated for Representative to Congress, but declined the nomination.

His interest in all matters relating to the history of his native town was very great, and at the early age of twenty-three he wrote and published the "History of Hingham." This is the only history of the town which has heretofore been published. The book, although small, contains much valuable information, and is a monument of careful research and accuracy. It was published in 1827. A list of Mr. Lincoln's published writings and addresses appears in the chapter on "Publications," but the following contains also many of his writings not published:—

- 1826, March 4. Address before the Jefferson Debating Society, Hingham.
- 1826, July 4. Oration before the Citizens of Hingham.
- 1827. History of Hingham.
- 1829, Nov. 24. Address at the Dedication of the Schoolhouse in the Middle Ward, Hingham.
- 1830. Historical Sketch of Nantasket.
- 1830, July 18. Address before the Sunday School of the First Parish, Hingham.
- 1832, Feb. 22. Oration before the Young Men of Plymouth, Mass., on the Centennial Anniversary of the birth of George Washington.
- 1832, March 8. Lecture on "Fisheries" in the House of Representatives, Boston. [Repeated before the Boston Society of Natural History, Dec. 11, 1832.]
- 1833, March 20. Lecture in Hingham, "The Mutual Connection and Dependence of the Various Pursuits of Human Life." [Repeated at South Hingham, Jan. 14, 1834.]
- 1833, Nov. 10. Address before the Sunday School of the First Parish, Hingham.
- 1835, July 4. Oration before the Citizens of Quincy, Mass.
- 1835, Sept. 1. Address before the Philermenian Society, Brown University.
- 1835, Sept. 28. Address at the 200th Anniversary of the Settlement of Hingham.
- 183—. Address before the Plymouth County Agricultural Society.
- 1846, Sept. 16. Address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, Brown University.
- 1865. Notes on the Lincoln Families of Massachusetts.
- 1867, Sept. 25. Address at the Dedication of the Hall of the Hingham Agricultural and Horticultural Society.
- 1870, June 17. Address at the Dedication of the Soldiers' Monument, Hingham.
- 1880. Memoir of Rev. Charles Brooks.

Mr. Lincoln always lived in Hingham, where he died Dec. 1, 1881.

SOLOMON LINCOLN [II. 474], the son of Solomon and Mehitabel (Lincoln) Lincoln was born in Hingham, Aug. 14, 1838. After attending private schools in Hingham and the Derby Academy, he was fitted for college at the private school of Mr. David B. Tower, in Boston, under the tuition of Mr. Ephraim W. Gurney, subsequently a professor and member of the Corporation of Harvard College. He entered the sophomore class of Harvard College in 1854 and was graduated in 1857.



Solomon Lincoln

In February, 1858, he was appointed a tutor in Harvard College. This position he occupied until July, 1863, having been first a tutor in Greek and Latin, then in Greek, and finally in Mathematics. During the last year of his tutorship he attended the Harvard Law School, and received the degree of LL.B. in 1864.

Jan. 26, 1864, he entered the law office of Stephen B. Ives, Jr., in Salem, Mass. He was admitted to the bar Oct. 20, 1864, and remained in Mr. Ives's office until July, 1865, when he was received by that gentleman as his partner.

The firm of Ives and Lincoln was engaged in business in Salem until Jan. 1, 1867. At that time they opened an office in Boston and continued practice in both places until Feb. 1, 1882, when the firm was dissolved. Mr. George L. Huntress was a partner during the last four years, the firm name being Ives, Lincoln, and Huntress.

Until 1881 Mr. Lincoln's residence was in Salem. Since that time he has been a resident of Boston. While in Salem he was a member of the School Committee.

Mr. Lincoln was aide-de-camp to Governor Talbot, with the rank of colonel, in 1874, and aid and chief of staff to the same in 1879. He was an overseer of Harvard College from 1882 to 1889; re-elected in 1890, and since 1890 president of the board.

In 1879 he was appointed by Governor Talbot a commissioner to represent Massachusetts at a meeting of the governors of the original thirteen States, at Yorktown, Va. In 1881 he attended the Centennial Celebration at Yorktown, Va., as commissioner, in the suite of Governor Long, who was also one of his college classmates.

He delivered an address at the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the settlement of Hingham, Sept. 15, 1885.

He is a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the American Antiquarian Society, and a trustee of Derby Academy.

HENRY M. LISLE [III. 22] studied law in the office of Shearjashub Bourne, in Hingham, and remained here after Mr. Bourne removed to Boston, practising law for five or six years, and then removed to Milton, and finally to Boston. But little is known of him, and there is a tradition that he went to the West Indies. He delivered an oration before the inhabitants of Hingham on the death of Washington, Feb. 22, 1800. His office was at first in Mr. Bourne's old office, on the northeast side of Broad Bridge, and afterwards in Loring's building, on the opposite side.

JOHN D. LONG [III. 25], the son of Zadoc and Julia Temple (Davis) Long, was born in Buckfield, Me., Oct. 27, 1838. His early education was in the common schools of his native town, and at Hebron (Maine) Academy, where he fitted for college.

He was graduated at Harvard College in 1857, with high rank, in a class containing more than the usual number of good scholars. After graduating he was principal of the Westford (Mass.) Academy for two years. He has since been a trustee of that academy, and president of the board of trustees.

In the fall of 1859 he entered the law office of Sidney Bartlett, Esq., in Boston. In the fall of 1860 he entered the Harvard Law School, and remained there until May, 1861. Returning to Maine, he studied law in Buckfield. During that year for a short time he occupied the position of usher in the Boston Latin School. In the spring of 1862 he opened a law office in Buckfield, Me. In the fall of that year he came to Boston and spent the winter in the offices of Peleg W. Chandler and Charles Levi Woodbury. In May, 1863, he went into the office of Stillman B. Allen, Esq., and in 1867 became his partner, the firm name being Allen and Long. This partnership with Mr. Allen continued until Mr. Long became lieutenant-governor in 1879. In the summers of 1867 and 1868 he lived in Hingham, and in 1869 he made Hingham his permanent residence. He has been a member of the School Committee, a trustee of Derby Academy, and of the Hingham Public Library.

He was representative to the General Court from the First Plymouth District in 1875, 1876, 1877, and 1878, and during the last three of those years was speaker of the House of Representatives. He was lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts in 1879, and governor in 1880, 1881, and 1882. He represented the Second Massachusetts Congressional District in the 48th, 49th, and 50th Congresses, being first elected in 1882.

He is a member of numerous societies and clubs, including the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, and many others.

He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard University in 1880. His publications are enumerated in the chapter on "Publications." His pen has never been idle, and a list of all his numerous orations and addresses would of itself fill a volume. Mr. Long's public life and services are too well known to need any eulogium in this history. In 1889 he resumed the practice of his profession in Boston, returning to an association with his former partners, under the firm name of Allen, Long, and Hemenway.

ABNER LORING [III. 36], son of Peter Loring, was born in Hingham July 21, 1786, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1807. He studied law in the office of Hon. Ebenezer Gay in Hingham, and commenced practice in Dorchester, Mass. Mr. Loring was possessed of an unexceptionable character for fairness and integrity. The hopes of his becoming distinguished in his profession were cut off by his early death, July 18, 1814. His death occurred "when his diligence in the pursuit of knowledge and his integrity and skill in his professional duties had gained universal respect and confidence, and opened the fairest prospect of an honorable and lucrative establishment" in his profession.

JACOB H. LOUD [III. 42] was born in Hingham, Feb. 5, 1802, and was the son of Thomas and Lydia (Hersey) Loud. He fitted for college at the Derby Academy under Rev. Daniel Kimball. He entered Brown University in 1818, and was graduated in 1822. He studied law in Hingham with Hon. Ebenezer Gay,



John S. Long

and was admitted to the bar in 1825. He commenced practice in Plymouth, Mass., Sept. 1, 1825. June 7, 1830, he was appointed register of probate, which office he held until 1852. He was State treasurer from 1853 to 1855, and from 1866 to 1871; representative from Plymouth in 1863, and State senator in 1864 and 1865; president of Old Colony Bank, Plymouth, 1855-1865; president of the Plymouth Savings Bank, 1872-1880; director of the Old Colony Railroad Company; actuary of the New England Trust Company, Boston, 1870-1879. He delivered an oration in Hingham, July 4, 1823. He died in Boston Feb. 2, 1880. Mr. Loud was uniformly courteous in manner, a kind-hearted counselor, a faithful custodian of private trusts, and a man of rectitude, industry, and conscientious fidelity in all the positions in which he was placed.

JOHN OTIS [III. 102] was born in Hingham in 1657. He moved to Barnstable in 1686, where he died Sept. 23, 1727. He was a distinguished lawyer, for eighteen years a colonel of militia, twenty years representative, twenty-one years a member of the Council, and for thirteen years chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas and judge of probate.

He was the father of James Otis, and grandfather of James Otis "the patriot," both well known in connection with the history of the country.

BENJAMIN PRATT [III. 116], son of Aaron Pratt, was born March 13, 1710-11, in that part of Hingham now included within the limits of Cohasset. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1737. He studied law with Auchmuty or Gridley, or both, and commenced practice in Boston. For several years he was one of the Boston representatives in the General Court, and was fearless and independent in support of those measures he thought to be just. He was a man of strong intellect and decided traits of character, qualities which made him conspicuous at the bar. He gained the friendship of Governor Pownall, and by his influence was appointed chief justice of the Supreme Court of New York. On the occasion of his separation from the Suffolk Bar, the members sent him an address, which spoke in affectionate terms of his worth as a man and a lawyer.

Chief Justice Pratt hoped to spend the closing years of his life in New England, for he was possessed of all the pride of being a New England man, but death came to him ere he realized this fond anticipation. He died in New York Jan. 5, 1763.

His talents were unquestioned. He was a man of great learning, and wrote much in prose and poetry in a classical and scholarly style. He made an extensive collection of rare documents relating to the history of New England, and hoped to write its history, but that hope he did not live to see fulfilled.

EDWARD B. PRATT, son of Samuel L. and Mary L. (Bigley) Pratt, was born in Boston, Dec. 22, 1866. The family moved to Hingham in 1879. He attended the public schools, and was fitted for college in the Hingham High School; took the full course of

four years at Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1888; studied law in the office of Richardson & Hale, Boston, and at the Boston University Law School, where he received the degree of LL.B. in 1891; was admitted to the bar Jan. 17, 1891, and has offices in Hingham and Boston.

DAVID THAXTER [III. 237] was the son of Joseph B. and Sally (Gill) Thaxter, and was born in Hingham March 24, 1824. He was educated in the schools of this town, and learned the trade of a silversmith in his father's shop; but pursued his studies, partly under the tuition of Preceptor Luther B. Lincoln, and afterwards at the Harvard Law School. He obtained his legal education by his own exertions, and with the aid of his brothers, and entered the office of Sidney Bartlett, Esq., the eminent lawyer of Boston. His office was in connection with Mr. Bartlett's during his entire professional career, until his death, which occurred June 10, 1878. Mr. Thaxter never sought or held public office. His life was unostentatious and somewhat retired. His reading was extensive and varied, and he was a man of broad and liberal views. In professional ability and character he commanded the entire respect of the members of the bar, and had the confidence of his clients as a barrister of perfect integrity.

JOHN THAXTER [III. 233] was born in Hingham July 5, 1755, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1774. He studied law with (President) John Adams, in Braintree, and in 1776 was appointed deputy secretary to Congress. Afterwards, in the absence of Mr. Thompson, he performed the duties of secretary. In 1779, when Mr. Adams was appointed minister to make a treaty of peace with Great Britain, Mr. Thaxter went with him to Europe, as his private secretary, and with Mr. Adams resided in France and Holland. His integrity and fidelity won for him the greatest confidence of Mr. Adams. After peace was confirmed in 1783, the commissioners sent him to America with the charge of presenting the definitive treaty to Congress.

In 1784 he commenced the practice of law in Haverhill, Mass., where he died at an early age.

"As a lawyer, Mr. Thaxter was eminently respected for those qualifications the want of which, in some of the profession, has brought a degree of odium upon the whole 'order.' A nervous system, too delicate by nature to withstand the imperious taunts of overbearing arrogance, and still more debilitated by disease, disappointed the expectations which his strong, manly style of sentiment had created, and unhappily rendered him less useful as an advocate at the bar than as a counsellor in his chamber. But he was rich in the less glaring virtues,—honor, integrity, fidelity, and love of peace. These gained him the esteem and confidence of all."

JOHN THAXTER [III. 235] was the son of Quincy Thaxter, and was born in Hingham Nov. 4, 1793. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1814, read law in the office of Hon. Ebenezer Gay, of Hingham, and settled in Scituate, where he died in 1825.

NATIVE MINISTERS.

BY FRANCIS H. LINCOLN.

THE following biographical sketches are of those natives of Hingham who became ministers and were settled in other places. The list is as complete as our records have enabled the writer to make it, and it is hoped no important omissions have been made. There are also sketches of a few who, though not born here, are sufficiently identified with the town to entitle them to notice. Ministers who have been settled here are noticed, in connection with their parishes, in the chapter on Ecclesiastical History.

JEDIDIAH ANDREWS [II. 12], son of Thomas Andrews, was born in Hingham, July 7, 1674, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1695. He taught school in Hingham in 1697, and was ordained in Philadelphia in the autumn of 1701. He appears to have performed a good deal of missionary labor in other places, as his record of baptisms shows that he ministered in Hopewell, Gloucester, Burlington, Amboy, and Staten Island. He was the Recording Clerk of the Presbytery and of the Synod as long as he lived. He conducted most of their correspondence, especially with New England, and was considered to be particularly gifted in bringing to a successful termination any disputes, both in congregations and among individuals. He died, after a long ministry, in 1747. Benjamin Franklin speaks of him thus:—

“Though I seldom attended any public worship, I had still an opinion of its propriety, and of its utility when rightly conducted, and I regularly paid my annual subscription for the support of the only Presbyterian minister or meeting we had in Philadelphia. He used to visit me sometimes as a friend, and admonish me to attend his administrations; and I was now and then prevailed on to do so, — once for five Sundays successively. Had he been in my opinion a good preacher, perhaps I might have continued, notwithstanding the occasion I had for the Sunday’s leisure in my course of study; but his discourses were chiefly either polemic arguments or explications of the peculiar doctrines of our sect, and were all to me very dry, uninteresting, and unedifying; since not a single moral principle was inculcated or enforced, — their aim seeming to be rather to make us *Presbyterians* than

good citizens. At length he took for his text that verse of the fourth chapter to the Philippians: 'Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, honest, just, pure, lovely, or of good report, if there be any virtue, or any praise, think on these things,' and I imagined, in a sermon on such a text, we could not miss of having some morality. But he confined himself to five points only, as meant by the apostle: 1. Keeping holy the Sabbath Day; 2. Being diligent in reading the holy Scriptures; 3. Attending duly the public worship; 4. Partaking of the Sacrament; 5. Paying a due respect to God's ministers. These might be all good things; but as they were not the kind of good things that I expected from that text, I despaired of ever meeting with them from any other, was disgusted, and attended his preaching no more."

JOHN ANDREWS [II. 13] was the son of Joseph and Hannah (Richmond) Andrews, and was born in Hingham, March 3, 1764. When quite a lad he was apprenticed to a Mr. Fleet, a printer in Boston; but his earnest desire to obtain a liberal education induced his father to consent to his leaving Mr. Fleet at the end of the second year of his apprenticeship. He was fitted for college with Dr. Howard, afterwards of Springfield, but at that time a teacher in Hingham. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1786, studied theology at Cambridge, and resided for two years in the family of Chief Justice Dana. He soon accepted a call to settle as colleague with the Rev. Thomas Cary over the First Church in Newburyport, and was ordained Dec. 10, 1788. Mr. Cary died Nov. 24, 1808, and Mr. Andrews retained the sole charge of the parish until May 1, 1830, when he resigned his office.

After his resignation he preached occasionally to one or two societies in the vicinity of Newburyport. His death took place Aug. 17, 1845, in his eighty-second year. In 1824 he received the degree of S. T. D. from Harvard University. Dr. Andrews, in his opinions, would be classed among those known as Unitarians. He abhorred all exclusiveness, and owned no creed but the Bible. Until the close of his professional life he freely exchanged pulpit services with all the Congregational ministers in Newburyport and its vicinity. He seldom touched upon controverted subjects, preferring to confine himself to those of a more practical nature. He preached the Dudleian Lecture, and several of his occasional discourses were published. For fifty years he was a trustee of Dummer Academy and for half that time its faithful treasurer. He was one of the delegates in the convention for revising the constitution of Massachusetts.

NICHOLAS BAKER [II. 17] came to Hingham in 1635, and was one of those who had grants of house-lots in that year. He was a delegate to the General Court in 1636 and in 1638. He left Hingham at an early date, and after living in Hull for several years, was ordained as pastor of the church in Scituate, in 1660. He died Aug. 22, 1678. Cotton Mather, in his "Magnalia," speaks of him as "honest Nicholas Baker; who, though he had but a private education, yet being a pious and zealous man, or, as Dr.

Arrowsmith expresses it, so good a logician that he could offer up to God a reasonable service; so good an arithmetician that he could wisely number his days; and so good an orator that he persuaded himself to be a good Christian, and being also one of good natural parts, especially of a strong memory, was chosen pastor of the church there; and in the pastoral charge of that church he continued about eighteen years."

SAMUEL M. BEAL [II. 75], the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Souther) Beal, was born in Hingham Oct. 23, 1839. His education was obtained in the public schools of Hingham, Wilbraham Academy, and the theological department of Boston University. He became a Methodist minister, and has been stationed as follows:—

- 1870-72. North Bridgewater, West Church.
- 1873-74. Fall River, Quarry Street.
- 1875. Somerset.
- 1876-78. Edgartown.
- 1879-80. West Dennis.
- 1881-82. Wellfleet.
- 1883. Hebronville and Dodgeville.
- 1884-86. Sandwich.
- 1887. Westerly.
- 1888-89. Nantucket.
- 1890. Vineyard Haven.
- 1891-92. Centralville, R. I.

JOHN A. CROWE [II. 148] was born in Hingham, Nov. 17, 1860. His early education was in the public schools of Hingham. He entered Boston College, an educational institution under the direction of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, in February, 1878, and was graduated therefrom in June, 1880. In the following September he began his immediate preparation for the priesthood at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Md., where, after completing the course of prescribed study, he received the degree of Bachelor of Theology. He was ordained to the orders of deaconship and priesthood at St. Michael's Cathedral, Springfield, Mass., by the Rt. Rev. P. T. O'Reilly, Dec. 22, 1883. His first appointment was in connection with St. Jerome's Church, Holyoke, Mass., where he remained one year. In June, 1885, he was transferred to Concord, Mass., where, in addition to assisting in parochial work, he is the Roman Catholic chaplain to the Massachusetts Reformatory.

JEREMIAH CUSHING [II. 151], son of Daniel Cushing, was born in Hingham July 3, 1654, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1676. He was educated for the ministry, under Rev. Mr. Norton, of Hingham, but did not settle immediately over any parish. He received an invitation to settle in Haverhill in 1682, which he declined, but afterwards was invited to become the pastor of the First Church in Scituate, which invitation he accepted. He was ordained May 27, 1691. All the church records of his time are

lost, and there is little material from which to form an estimate of his ministry. He was the pastor of the church in Scituate until his death, which occurred March 22, 1705.

JOB CUSHING [II. 153], son of Matthew Cushing, was born in Hingham July 19, 1694, and graduated at Harvard College in 1714. He was the first minister of Shrewsbury, Mass., where he was ordained Dec. 4, 1723. In 1731 a question arose respecting the expediency in church government of having ruling elders in the church. This and matters growing out of it engaged the attention of the church for ten years or more. Church meetings were frequent, and there was much correspondence between this church and that of Framingham. This disclosed a controversy between the churches of Framingham and Hopkinton. In all this Mr. Cushing necessarily took a prominent part. He died Aug. 6, 1760.

JONATHAN CUSHING [II. 152], the son of Peter and Hannah (Hawke) Cushing, was born in Hingham Dec. 20, 1689. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1712. He afterwards taught school in Hingham, and was ordained as minister of the First Parish in Dover, N. H., Sept. 18, 1717. He "sustained the character of a grave and sound preacher, a kind, peaceable, prudent and judicious pastor, a wise and faithful friend." He died March 25, 1769.

Rev. Jeremy Belknap was ordained as colleague pastor with Mr. Cushing Feb. 18, 1767.

SAMUEL DUNBAR [II. 197] was the son of Peter and Sarah (Thaxter) Dunbar, and was born in Hingham May 11, 1704. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1723, and was ordained pastor of the First Parish of Stoughton in 1727, where he remained in faithful service for fifty-five years, until his death, June 15, 1783. There was no other religious society in all the territory of the First Parish of Stoughton, being that territory now included in and forming the town of Canton.

Paul Revere, at the age of twenty-one, accompanied Col. Gridley to Crown Point in 1755-56, and assisted in the struggle then going on. Rev. Mr. Dunbar accompanied them on this distant and perilous journey, returning to his parochial duties in December, 1755.

NATHANIEL EELLS [II. 210] was born in 1678, and was the son of Samuel Eells, who removed to Hingham from Connecticut about 1689, when Nathaniel was eleven years old. His father's residence was in Hingham until his death, in 1709. Nathaniel was graduated from Harvard College in 1699. The first mention of him in Scituate, according to Mr. Deane, is Jan. 12, 1702-3, when "the church and society chose a committee to discourse with Mr. Eells concerning his settling with us in the work of the ministry." Again, in 1703, "The agents before chosen are directed to apply themselves to Mr. Eells, at his return to Hingham, concerning his settlement in the work of the ministry." He was ordained in

Scituate June 14, 1704. He was a leader among the neighboring clergy, — well acquainted with the constitution and usages of the churches, weighty in counsel, and often called to distant parts of the State and to other States on ecclesiastical councils. He assisted in the embodiment of the church in the South Parish in Hingham, Nov. 20, 1746. As a preacher there is reason to believe that he did not so much excel as in his dignity of character and soundness of understanding. He preached the election sermon in 1743. His sentiments were the moderate Calvinism of that day, closely bordering on Arminianism, though in the latter part of his life he continued to speak of Arminian free-will as an error, but with no asperity. He died August 25, 1750.

SAMUEL FRENCH [II. 235], son of Samuel and Bathsheba (Beal) French, was born in Hingham, July 13, 1729. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1748, and studied divinity. He is represented as an excellent scholar and an amiable man. He died May 21, 1752, in the twenty-third year of his age.

CALVIN GARDNER [II. 251] was the son of Samuel and Chloe (Whiton) Gardner, and was born in Hingham, Aug. 29, 1798. He did not receive a college education, but was a good scholar, and esteemed for ability and integrity. He was first settled in the ministry over the Universalist church in Charlestown, Mass., in June, 1825, and he remained there until December, 1826. After two short settlements in other places he became the pastor of the Universalist church in Waterville, Me., in 1833, and for twenty years, until 1853, he held that position. He was twice married, — first, to Mary Whiting [III. 301], of Hingham, Dec. 26, 1825. She died Sept. 2, 1832. He married for his second wife Julia Ann Hasty, of Waterville, Me., June 30, 1834. Mr. Gardner was a man of fine character, who will always be affectionately remembered in Waterville. He died there March 22, 1865.

HENRY HERSEY [II. 313] was the son of Capt. Laban and Celia (Barnes) Hersey, and was born in Hingham, Aug. 16, 1796. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Hingham and in Derby Academy. He fitted for college under the tuition of Rev. Joseph Richardson of this town, and was graduated at Brown University in 1820. He pursued his theological studies at the Harvard Divinity School, where he spent the usual term of three years to qualify himself for the ministry, receiving his degree in 1823. In 1824 Mr. Hersey received a call to settle as pastor of the Congregational Church and Society in the East Precinct of Barnstable, which he accepted, and was ordained Oct. 6, 1824. There he remained in the faithful discharge of his duty for nearly eleven years, when the state of his health compelled him to ask for his dismissal, which was granted. He left Barnstable in May, 1835. On leaving the ministry, which he did not again resume, he retired to his home in this town, where he spent the remainder of his days. He served as chairman of the school committee here for several years, with a warm interest in the

prosperity of the schools and in the character of his native town. His reports were well written, judicious, and practical. He was a delegate to the convention in 1853 for revising the constitution of Massachusetts. Of his ministry at Barnstable it has been said: "It was marked by sobriety and an earnest desire to do good. He was a good preacher and pastor, and had many deeply attached friends. He was a fluent and easy writer, and his sermons were such as to commend themselves to his hearers." Mr. Hersey died in Hingham Sept. 23, 1877.

GERSHOM HOBART [II. 335], son of Rev. Peter Hobart, was born in Hingham, December, 1645. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1667, in the same class with his brothers Japhet and Nehemiah. After graduation he lived for a while in Hingham. "Hobart accompanied, or soon followed, the settlers who, after the destruction of Groton by the Indians in 1676, returned in the spring of 1678," and he was ordained minister there Nov. 26, 1679, as successor to Rev. Samuel Willard. His ministry was not harmonious. About the year 1689 he appears to have left the town, the dissensions having become so great. Although calls had been made to others, he was, in 1690, and again in 1693, asked to return, and he did so before 1694. When the Indians attacked Groton in 1694, Mr. Hobart was preserved from falling into their hands, although they took two of his children, killing one of them. He preached in Groton until 1705, and resided there till his death, Dec. 19, 1707.

JEREMIAH HOBART [II. 335], the second son of Rev. Peter Hobart, was born in England in 1631. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1650, in the class with his brother Joshua. After preaching at Bass River, now Beverly, and at other places, he was ordained at Topsfield, Mass., Oct. 2, 1672. His ministry there "was far from being a smooth one," and he was dismissed Sept. 21, 1680. In 1683 he was called to Hempstead, Long Island, and was installed Oct. 17, 1683. His labors were satisfactory, but finding it difficult to collect his salary of £70, he settled in Haddam, Conn., in 1691. Here again he found himself in the midst of difficulties and controversies, arising from various causes, and his ministry seems to have been far from "smooth." In 1714 Mr. Phineas Fish was settled as his colleague, and "Nov. 6, 1715, being the Lord's Day, he attended public worship in the forenoon, and received the sacrament; and during the intermission expired, sitting in his chair."

JOSHUA HOBART [II. 335] was the eldest son of Rev. Peter Hobart, the first minister of Hingham, and came to Hingham with his father in 1635. He was born in England in 1628, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1650. His brother Jeremiah was of the same class. The two brothers probably continued at the college till December, 1651. They were employed successively as preachers at Bass River, now Beverly, Mass. July 16, 1655, Joshua sailed for Barbadoes, whence, having married, he went to London. He

subsequently returned to Boston, and "in 1672, after the death of Rev. John Youngs, the first minister of Southold, Long Island, previously minister at Hingham in England, the inhabitants sent an agent to Boston for 'an honest and godly minister;' whereupon Joshua Hobart went to them, and was ordained Oct. 7, 1674." He died at Southold Feb. 28, 1716-17, "near ninety years of age, and yet preached publickly within a few months before his decease." "He was an eminent physician, civilian, and divine, and every way a great, learned, pious man."

NEHEMIAH HOBART [II. 335], son of Rev. Peter Hobart, was baptized in Hingham Nov. 20, 1648. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1667, in the class with his brothers Gershom and Japhet. He began to preach at Newton in June, 1672, and was ordained there Dec. 23, 1674, having given "this bereaved flock a rich blessing," in healing, even before his ordination, the dissensions which followed the death of the former minister, John Eliot. He was a Fellow of Harvard College. Leverett's Diary states that "He was a great blessing and an Ornam^t to the Society. Upwards of 40 years God blessed Newton with his Ministry. A few days before his death, in his Last Sickness he observed to Mr Brattle & the Presid^t who made him a visit, that upon his Return from the Last Comencem^t he Remark'd that he had bin at 49 Comencm^{ts} never having miss'd one from the very first time he had waited on that Solemnity, and that God onely knew whether he sh^d attain to the 50th" He died Aug. 25, 1712. He is spoken of as "an excellent scholar, in the *Latin*, *Greek*, and *Hebrew*, sometime a vice-president of the college, a most pious, humble, prudent, and benevolent man."

NOAH HOBART [II. 338] was the son of David, and brother of Nehemiah Hobart, the first minister of Cohasset. He was born in Hingham, Jan. 2, 1705-6, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1724. He was ordained pastor of the First Church in Fairfield, Conn., Feb. 7, 1732-3. There he continued in the able and faithful discharge of the duties of his office for over forty years. The Sabbath immediately preceding his death he preached twice, and with more than his accustomed animation. He continued in his usual health until the evening of the Tuesday following, when he was attacked with a disease which, before the next Sabbath, closed his earthly existence. He died Dec. 6, 1773.

"He possessed high intellectual and moral distinction. He had a mind of great acuteness and discernment; was a laborious student; was extremely learned, especially in History and Theology; advanced the doctrine which he professed by an exemplary life; and was holden in high veneration for his wisdom and virtue."

DANIEL KIMBALL [II. 406] was the son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Tenny) Kimball, and was born in Bradford, Mass., July 3, 1778. He worked on his father's farm in summer and attended the district school in winter to the age of sixteen. He fitted for college with Mr. John Vose, for many years preceptor of Atkinson Acad-

emy. Mr. Kimball was graduated at Harvard College in 1800. After graduation he taught in the Sandwich Academy for a year, and in Bradford for six months, when he returned to Cambridge as a theological student. He was approbated and commenced preaching in 1803, and in the same year was appointed tutor in Latin, which office he held for two years. He then spent some time in preaching, writing, and study. He was preceptor of Derby Academy from 1808 to 1826, and was ordained in Hingham as an evangelist, Dec. 17, 1817. After leaving the Academy, he removed to Needham, Mass., where he kept a boarding-school for both sexes until 1848. Mr. Kimball died in Needham, Jan. 17, 1862.

DANIEL LEWIS [II. 441], the son of John and Hannah (Lincoln) Lewis, was born in Hingham Sept. 29, 1685. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1707, taught school in Hingham from 1708 to 1712, and was ordained the first minister of the First Parish in Pembroke, Dec. 3, 1712. His peaceful ministry continued there for nearly forty years. He died June 29, 1753, his wife having died two weeks before him, both of a fever of less than a fortnight's duration.

ISAIAH LEWIS [II. 441], the son of John and Hannah (Lincoln) Lewis, was born in Hingham, June 10, 1703, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1723. He was ordained in 1730 as minister of that part of Eastham, Mass., which was soon afterwards Wellfleet. Up to the time of his ordination the church over which he was settled had not been organized, and the council which was called for the ordination organized it. He continued in the faithful discharge of his duty for many years. In 1779 Mr. Lewis became old and feeble, and was unable to perform all the labors of his ministry, and it was voted that he should be dismissed; but after a consultation with him it was agreed that he should relinquish his claim upon the town for his salary, and continue his pastoral connection. Twenty pounds were allowed for his maintenance, and a committee appointed to procure a minister. He continued in the ministry at Wellfleet fifty-five years. "He possessed a strong mind, and a heart devoted to the work of the gospel, in which he labored diligently and with success." He died in 1786.

GEORGE LINCOLN [II. 457], the son of George and Sarah (French) Lincoln, was born in Hingham, June 9, 1797. At the age of fourteen he went to Boston to learn the sail-maker's trade, and was soon after converted in the Bennet-Street Church. He returned to Hingham and continued in the occupation of sail-making, having also other business interests. He was one of the seven members of the first Methodist class formed in Hingham in 1818, and spared no labor to promote its welfare. He spent much of the time which he could spare from his business in educating himself for the work of the ministry. He was licensed and ordained a local preacher, and for fifty years or more preached as he had opportunity. His longest terms of service were at North

Cohasset, South Hingham, and East Abington. He felt specially called to go out into the by-ways and hedges, and there was no neighborhood, however isolated, within many miles of his home in which he had not preached the "word of life."

He died in Hingham, Jan. 2, 1868, in the seventy-first year of his age.

HENRY LINCOLN [II. 467], the son of William and Mary (Otis) Lincoln, was born in Hingham, Nov. 3, 1765. He fitted for college with Eleazer James, teacher of a school in Hingham, and had some assistance from Dr. Joshua Barker. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1786. He studied theology with Mr. Shaw, of Marshfield, and was ordained pastor of the church at Falmouth, Mass., Feb. 3, 1790. This was his only settlement in the ministry. The pastoral connection between Mr. Lincoln and his parish was dissolved by mutual consent Nov. 26, 1823. He then removed to Nantucket, and the remainder of his life was spent there in the home of his daughter, who was the wife of Dr. Elisha P. Fearing. He died in Nantucket, May 28, 1857, and was buried in Falmouth.

PEREZ LINCOLN [II. 478], son of David Lincoln, was born Jan. 21, 1777, and graduated at Harvard College in 1798. He studied divinity with Dr. Barnes of Scituate, and was settled in the ministry at Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 3, 1805. He was a talented and promising divine, but his constitution was feeble, and after a few years of devoted labor he died in Hingham, June 13, 1811.

WILLIAM G. MARSH [III. 63], son of Samuel W. Marsh, was born in Hingham, Feb. 28, 1841. He received his education in the schools of Hingham and was for a time engaged in business in the employ of the Woonsocket (R. I.) Print Works. In December 1868, he went to Melbourne, Australia, and in 1873 he was appointed secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in that city. In 1885 he resigned his position as secretary, and since that time he has been engaged in missionary service in Australia. He is an Episcopal clergyman.

ANDREWS NORTON [III. 94], the youngest child of Samuel and Jane (Andrews) Norton, was born in Hingham, Dec. 31, 1786. He was a lineal descendant of Rev. John Norton, the second minister of the First Parish. He was fitted for college at Derby Academy under Preceptor Abner Lincoln, and in 1801 entered the Sophomore class in Harvard College. He was graduated in 1804. He was grave and studious from his childhood, and in college he held a high character for scholarship and moral worth. After graduation he spent four years in theological study. For a short time, in 1806, he was preceptor of Derby Academy. In 1809 he accepted an invitation to supply the pulpit in Augusta, Me.; but, after preaching there a few Sundays he accepted the position of Tutor in Bowdoin College and entered immediately on its duties. Here he remained a year and then removed to Cambridge.

In 1811 he was appointed tutor in mathematics in Harvard College and remained in this position for a year. In 1812 he established the publication, "The General Repository and Review," which continued for two years. It was very earnest in defence of Unitarianism, and was conducted with great ability. In 1813 he was appointed librarian of Harvard College Library and held the office for eight years. In the same year, 1813, he was also appointed lecturer on the Criticism and Interpretation of the Scriptures in the college. In 1819 he was elected Dexter Professor of Sacred Literature in the Harvard Divinity School. In 1830 he resigned his professorship, but still continued to devote himself to literary and theological pursuits.

In 1849 he suffered from a severe illness, from which he never fully recovered. He passed the summer of 1850 in Newport, by the advice of his physician, and his sojourn there was attended with such beneficial results that he made it his subsequent residence. In the summer of 1853 it was apparent that his strength was declining, and he died Sept. 18, 1853. Professor Norton was a learned writer on theological questions. He was a frequent contributor to periodicals, and many of his essays and discourses were published. Of his more elaborate works, that on "The Evidences of the Genuineness of the Gospels" is regarded as "one of the most important contributions which this country has made to theological literature." "To him, also, with Mr. Buckminster, Professor Stuart, and a few others, we are indebted for that impulse given to Biblical study in New England early in the present century, which has been of incalculable benefit to all denominations."

DAVID SPRAGUE [III. 166], son of David Sprague, was born in Hingham, April 12, 1707. The following is taken from a "History of the Exeter (R. I.) Baptist Church," by T. A. Hall.

"Elder David Sprague, who was the founder and first pastor of the Exeter Baptist Church, was a native of Hingham, Mass., from whence he removed to Scituate, R. I., where he was converted and received as a member of the Six Principle Baptist Church in that town, then under the ministry of Rev. Samuel Fiske. Here he commenced preaching with great acceptance, but, not holding Arminian views, was soon a little unpopular. He next removed to North Kingstown, united with the church in that town, and was ordained in 1737 as colleague to Rev. Richard Sweet, but finally left that church on account of its free-will notions, as he was Calvinistic in his views, and went to South Kingstown and preached to the church in that place, but soon left them, and for the same reason, and removed to Exeter, where in the autumn of 1750 he founded the church made up largely of what were then termed New Lights.

"There were two large gatherings of the New Light Churches of New England with the Exeter Church. The first, representing twenty-five churches, was on the 23d of May, 1753; the second, representing twelve churches, was on the second Tuesday in September, 1754, to settle terms of fellowship and communion at the Lord's table.

"Of this last meeting, David Sprague was chosen Moderator, and Isaac Backus, Clerk. At the first meeting Elder Sprague was chosen in company with Elders Weeden, Lee, and Beck, to visit Middleborough, Mass., and sit in council on the troubles there, in the church of Mr. Backus. The decisions of these two councils in Exeter were in favor of open communion. Elder Sprague, being a strict Baptist in his views, shortly after left not only the New Lights, but the pastorate of the Exeter church.

"The first record which we have been able to find is of a meeting Sept. 17, 1757, at the meeting-house, to hear from their pastor, Elder Sprague, the reasons for his long absence; he not being present, the church adjourned to Oct. 1, 1757. At this meeting, at the desire of Elder Sprague, the proceedings of a council, held at the meeting-house July 15, 1757, were read, after which he 'read an epistle in which he laid down many reasons for his not meeting with us for a long time, and also enjoined many things for the church to remove, confess, and retract before he could walk with us.' Deacon Joseph Rogers attempted some reply, which Elder Sprague would not hear, and abruptly left the house. On the 19th of November following the church next met, and after reading the result of a council held on the 3d of November, which advised and entreated them to withdraw from their pastor, they proceeded to read a letter of withdrawal, which Deacons Joseph Rogers and Philip Jenkins had previously prepared, which was adopted, and messengers appointed to carry it to him.

"Soon after, Deacon Philip Jenkins felt it to be his duty to preach the gospel and take the watchcare of the church, but the church not being agreed on this matter, he left it, together with a number of those who were attached to him. Deacon Joseph Rogers about the same time had a grievous difficulty with another brother, in consequence of which Rogers also left the church. From this time, 1759, until 1763, it appears that no business meetings of the church were held.

"The records again commence May 21, 1763, with Solomon Sprague for Moderator. Soon after this the church unanimously voted that they felt that he was the man to lead them on and take the watchcare of the church; but his mind as yet was not clear on that point. In July, 1766, David Sprague, their former pastor, returned, and was cordially received to their membership. He also in the same meeting offered himself and his gifts to the church to lead them on as a pastor; but they declined the offered service as evidently showing that their minds were fixed upon the son as their choice for a leader. During his absence from the church he had preached for a season at New London, Conn., and on Block Island. After his return the church were evidently in accord with their former pastor on those points which once divided them, they having adopted his views, viz., that scriptural baptism was prerequisite to communion. He died in Exeter, in 1777, after a ministry of forty years. He was a man of pure character, superior abilities, happy address, and winning spirit."

JOSEPH THAXTER [III. 233] was the son of Deacon Joseph Thaxter, and was born in Hingham, April 23, 1744. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1768, after which he taught school for some time in Hingham. When the Revolutionary War broke out, in 1775, he was preaching as a candidate for the ministry at Westford, but on the advance of the British towards Lexington he mounted a horse and rode to Concord, armed with a brace of

pistols, and was present at the engagement at Concord Bridge. He was afterwards appointed a chaplain in the army, attached to Colonel Prescott's regiment, and was present at the Battle of Bunker Hill. During the war he was elected a representative to the General Court, but resigned to assume more active duties in the army. After independence was acknowledged he settled in the ministry at Edgartown, where he lived a long, uneventful, and devoted life, dying July 18, 1827. He was present at the laying of the corner stone of the Bunker Hill Monument, June 17, 1825, being at that time the only surviving chaplain of the Revolutionary Army, and offered an impressive prayer on that occasion, having then passed his eightieth year.

WILLIAM WALTON [III. 274] came to Hingham in 1635, and had a grant of land in the first distribution of lots. He was educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge, England, where he took his degrees in 1621 and 1625. He remained but a short time in Hingham. "Mr. Walton" had a grant of land in Marblehead, Oct. 14, 1638. This was Rev. William Walton, who was then preaching there. This is the first mention of his name in the records, and it is probable that he began the work of his ministry there in that year. Through his endeavors, with the assistance of others, a meeting-house was erected, and regular Sunday services were established.

Mr. Roads, in his "History and Traditions of Marblehead," says :—

"In October, 1668, William Walton, the faithful and zealous missionary, died, after having served his Master and the poor people of Marblehead for a period of thirty years. Coming to them as a missionary to preach the gospel, he became, without ordination as a clergyman, a loving pastor, a faithful friend, and a wise and prudent counsellor. His advice was sought on all matters of public or private importance, and when obtained was usually followed without question. That his loss was felt as a public bereavement by the entire community, there can be little doubt."

HENRY WARE, JR. [III. 277], the son of Rev. Henry Ware, the fourth minister of the First Parish, was born in Hingham, April 21, 1794. His early education was obtained partly at home and partly in the public and private schools of his native town. He fitted for college with Rev. Dr. Allyn, of Duxbury, Mr. Ashur Ware, his cousin, Mr. Samuel Merrill, and finally at Phillips Academy, Andover. He entered Harvard College in 1808 and was graduated in 1812. Immediately on leaving college he became assistant-teacher in Phillips Academy, Exeter, which position he occupied for two years, studying theology at the same time. His theological studies were completed in Cambridge. He received a certificate of approbation as a preacher July 31, 1815. He was ordained and installed as pastor of the Second Church in Boston, Jan. 1, 1817, the ordination sermon being preached by his father. His health became somewhat impaired

in 1828, and he was desirous of being relieved from the arduous labors demanded by a pastoral charge. At the same time a professorship in the Divinity School at Cambridge was offered him, and he resigned his pastorate. His parish refused to accept his resignation, but proposed that he should retain his pastoral connection with the assistance of Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson as a colleague, who was ordained March 11, 1829. Mr. Ware had by this time accepted the professorship at Cambridge, but before entering upon his duties he made an extended visit to Europe, hoping for an improvement in health and strength. He returned home in August, 1830, and again requested his dismissal from his parish, which was granted, and he soon afterwards entered upon the duties of the professorship of Pulpit Eloquence and the Pastoral Care, in the Divinity School, at Cambridge. He received the degree of S.T.D. from Harvard University in 1834. Dr. Ware's health was so essentially impaired in 1841 that he found great difficulty in performing his duties, and he resigned his professorship early in 1842. During that year he removed to Framingham, Mass., where he died Sept. 22, 1843.

Dr. Ware was a Unitarian. He was a voluminous writer and author of numerous publications. His fame is too well known to call for extended comment on his abilities as a scholar, writer, or preacher.

WILLIAM WARE [III. 277], son of Rev. Henry Ware, was born in Hingham, Aug. 3, 1797. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1816, and at the Harvard Divinity School in 1819. He began preaching in 1820, his first public service being at Northborough, Mass., and for some time was engaged in preaching in various places, principally in Brooklyn, Burlington, Vt., and the city of New York. He was ordained pastor of the First Congregational Church in the City of New York, which was the first Unitarian Church established in that city, Dec. 18, 1821. His labors in New York were very arduous, as there was no Unitarian clergyman in the city or in the immediate neighborhood from whom he could receive assistance. In June, 1837, he removed to Waltham, Mass., having accepted an invitation from the Second Congregational Church in that place to supply their pulpit. Here he continued until April, 1838, when the church was united with the elder church in that place. Mr. Ware then removed to Jamaica Plain, and about the same time became proprietor and editor of the "Christian Examiner," which remained in his hands until 1844. In January, 1844, he terminated his connection with the "Christian Examiner" and accepted an invitation to become the pastor of the Unitarian Church in West Cambridge. He was soon after taken ill and resigned in July, 1845. In November, 1845, he removed to Cambridge, and after this, his health having improved considerably, in 1847 he engaged in the ministry at large, in Boston, and continued in this employment for about a year. In 1848 he went to Europe, where he remained more

than a year, principally in Italy, and on his return he delivered a course of lectures on European Travel. He published under the title of "Zenobia, or the Fall of Palmyra," vivid representations of ancient life and manners, which had previously appeared in magazines as "Letters from Palmyra." He also wrote and published many other works.

He died in Cambridge, Feb. 19, 1852. As a preacher he was somewhat dry and lacking in oratorical effect, and distrustful of his own powers, so that he was sometimes thought to be distant and reserved, but his writings show a force and ability very far above the average.

SAMUEL WILLARD [III. 329] was the son of William and Catherine (Wilder) Willard, and was born in Petersham, Mass., April 18, 1776. He was fitted for college principally by Rev. Nathaniel Thayer, D.D., of Lancaster, Mass., and was graduated at Harvard College in 1803. After leaving college he was a teacher in Phillips (Exeter) Academy, and a tutor in Bowdoin College, preparing himself for the ministry meanwhile. In 1805 he returned to Cambridge to finish his theological studies. He was licensed to preach by the Cambridge Association and preached his first sermon in Deerfield, Mass., March 15, 1807. He was invited to settle there and accepted. Aug. 12, 1807, was the day first appointed for his ordination, and a council assembled composed principally of those entertaining the Calvinistic belief. It was about the time when a separation of the Calvinistic churches from the Arminian was taking place, and after a rigid examination in a session of two days duration, the council refused to ordain Mr. Willard. Another council was called, and he was ordained Sept. 23, 1807. "From that time Mr. Willard became a pioneer in the cause of liberal Christianity." His ministry was faithful and acceptable. He was a musician and the author of the "Deerfield Collection of Sacred Music." In 1819 his sight became very much impaired, and in September, 1829, he resigned his pastoral charge. For the last forty years of his life he was blind. After the loss of his sight, he accustomed himself to commit to memory the Scriptures, his hymns, and other writings which were read to him, and the amount of matter which he could accurately repeat was prodigious. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and in 1826 the degree of S.T.D. was conferred upon him by Harvard College. He was the founder of Willard Academy in Hingham, of which mention is made in the chapter on "Education" of this History.

Dr. Willard died in Deerfield, Oct. 8, 1859.

BURIAL-GROUNDS.

BY GEORGE LINCOLN.

INDIAN BURIALS.

THERE are several localities in Hingham where the rude implements of Indian warfare, of fishing and hunting, of husbandry, and of household use have been unearthed, which were occupied as burial-grounds by the aborigines prior to the settlement of the town by Englishmen. These burial-places were principally near the seashore. They have been found at Downer Landing, at Old Planters' Hill, at the head of Weir River, and at or near Cuba Dam or Little Harbor in Cohasset, which was originally a part of Hingham. From these localities have been taken at short distances below the surface of the earth stone hatchets, axes, gouges, spear and arrow heads, sinkers, corn-crushers, pestles, copper trinkets, pottery, etc., which in most instances were near human bones; and, although no record has come down to us relating thereto, they indicate unmistakably where some of the Indians who preceded the English, probably of the tribe of Wompatuck, were buried.

BURIAL-GROUND OF THE EARLY SETTLERS.

The first spot of land in Hingham consecrated to burial purposes by the emigrants from England was that which adjoined the first meeting-house. It was situated on rising ground in front of what is now the Derby Academy lot, and for fifty years or more was the only burial-place for the inhabitants of the town. A narrow roadway skirted its northern and southern boundaries, while on the east and west the ground sloped down in conformity to its surroundings. Several stately trees beautified its westerly declivity, and a single tomb facing southward, used probably for winter interments, is still remembered by persons who are now living. Here, with few exceptions, most of the early settlers were buried. If the monuments which were erected to their memory had been preserved, rough and unartistic as they were, they would have

served as a more forcible reminder of the noble men and women who first settled here, and overcame the difficulties and hardships which the early planters of the Colony were obliged to encounter, than can any written record, however carefully preserved, which is rarely seen or brought to the notice of the people.

Occasional interments were probably made in this ground after the sale of burial-lots had been commenced elsewhere; but just when they were discontinued is uncertain. Tradition says that one of the Acadians (French Neutrals) was the last person buried here. This would have occurred from 1760 to 1763; but Hingham Records furnish nothing by which to verify this statement.

After the locality had been abandoned as a burial-place, several buildings were erected on its northerly margin. One of these was owned successively by Joseph Loring and Solomon Blake, and used as a cooper's shop. Later it was rented for various purposes. At one time it was the residence of John Murphy and his wife Jane. Next west was the district schoolhouse; and beyond this stood a shop, the easterly part of which was last occupied by Thomas Loud for the manufacture of hats, and the westerly end by Samuel Norton, Jr., a repairer of watches and silverware.

The hill was lowered to its present condition by a vote of the town in 1831, and the remains which were unearthed at that time were by the same vote reinterred in the Hingham Cemetery. The shop of Messrs. Norton and Loud was taken to South Street, near Magoon's Bridge, where it was rented to different tenants for several years. It was afterwards removed again, and is now occupied as a dwelling-house on Thayer Street.

The schoolhouse was taken to the west part of the town and there used for some time as it had been. It has since undergone another change, and at the present writing is located as a dwelling-house on Thaxter Street.

Human remains were found in this locality, in front of the estates of Caleb B. Marsh and John Siders, as late as 1877, when the drain leading to Broad Bridge was constructed. They were placed with those previously reburied.

BEECHWOOD CEMETERY.

In 1737 Aaron Pratt and Isaac Bates, "yeomen," both of Hingham, second precinct, in consideration of £7, current money, . . . conveyed to Jonathan Pratt, Israel Whitcomb, Stephen Stoddard, Jr., Prince Joy, Ebenezer Kent, and Joshua Bates, Jr., all of Hingham, . . . a tract of land containing eighteen rods, . . . situated "in front of our house lots where we now dwell in the Township of Hingham," and bounded as follows: S. by the way or road; E. with the land of Isaac Bates; N. partly with the land of said Bates and partly with the land of Aaron Pratt; and W. with said Pratt "as the same is now staked out." The deed of

conveyance shows that each of these purchasers was to have and hold a lot one half-rod in width by six rods in length "after the following manner, that is to say : " Beginning W., the first lot to Jonathan Pratt ; the second to Israel Whitcomb, etc. Then follow the usual conditions of a warranty deed. Acknowledged Dec. 5, 1737, before Benjamin Lincoln, Justice of the Peace.

The tract of land thus conveyed for burial purposes is the older part of the present Beechwood Cemetery. Additions to this purchase have been made at different times since, so that the grounds now embrace about one and a half acres. It is situated on Beechwood and Doane streets, and is accessible from both streets. Within the past fifteen years it has been greatly improved and beautified in various ways. Two substantial iron entrance-gates have been erected, upon which the name of the cemetery and date of its incorporation (1874) are wrought, and its tablets and monuments are creditable specimens of the sculptor's art.

Among the older and noticeable inscriptions in this ground are the following : —

Jsrael Whitcom,
son of Mr
Jsrael & M^{rs}
Hannah Whitcom,
who Died
March y^e 29
1737 Aged
10 Weks.

Elizabeth Whitcom
Daughter of Mr
Jsrael & M^{rs}
Hannah Whitcom
Died March y^e 26
1737 Aged
3 years

Job Whitcom
son of Mr Jsrael
& M^{rs} Hannah Whitcom
Died March y^e 27 1737
In y^e 6th year
of his age

CATHOLIC CEMETERY.

The ground upon which this burial-place is located was purchased of Mrs. Catherine Roche, widow of John A. Roche, March 3, 1877, by the Most Reverend John J. Williams, Archbishop of Boston. Rev. Peter J. Leddy was at that time pastor of St. Paul's Catholic Church in Hingham, and through him the land was secured. It was consecrated the 13th of November following. The lot contains about three acres, and is approached by an avenue leading from Hersey Street. Situated as it is on high table

ground, it commands the most extensive as well as diversified views of any of our local cemeteries. Its walks and paths are conveniently arranged; its memorials are tastefully conceived, and the inscriptions thereon are noticeable for their explicit and appropriate wording.

A large granite monument in the form of a cross is one of the many features of attraction which meet the eye upon entering this cemetery. It consists of a massive granite plinth, surmounted with a well proportioned base; this is succeeded by a die, above which rises the cross-shaped shaft. The inscription on the die reads as follows:—

FIDELIUM ANIMAE PER MISERICORDIAM DEI

REQUIESCANT IN PACE.

Upon the larger monuments, many of which are quite attractive, are the surnames Burns, Carr, Casey, Corbett, Cronin, Crowe, Daley, Fagan, Farrell, Fee, Foley, Halley, Hayes, Keating, Loden, Moore, Quinn, and Tully.

Over the door of the receiving tomb are the figures "1881."

What the future may reveal in the way of further improvements in this hallowed ground cannot be known or prophesied. But if the rapid strides and marked progress which have been made here within the past ten years are any criterion to judge by, it will soon rival in attractiveness many of the older burial-grounds.

CEDAR STREET CEMETERY.

On the old road leading from Hull Street to the present thoroughfare between Hingham and Cohasset is a small burying-ground of perhaps a quarter of an acre in extent, in which lie the remains of several families whose surnames are found among the earlier settlers of Hingham. The spot has been occupied as a place of interment for the fathers, mothers, and children of those whose homes were in this vicinity for a century and a half or more, and contains all that was mortal of many who were pioneers of this locality. It is a sequestered spot yet easy of access, and the surroundings are quiet and picturesque.

Several tombs, monuments, and tablets, of modern construction have been erected upon the grounds within the last half-century, but many of the more ancient headstones are rough, moss-covered, and unintelligible. The surnames most noticeable upon these memorials are Beal, Freeman, Humphrey, Litchfield, Lothrop, Nichols, Phinney, and Stoddard. Among the older inscriptions are the following:—

Here lies buried
ye Body of M^{rs} Sybil
Beal, y^e wife of M^r
Obadiah Beal. She
Died May 4, 1760.
Aged 25 years.

Here lye the
remains of M^{rs} Anna
Beal, wife of Cap^t
Ebenezer Beal,
who Departed this
life Sept 5 (25 ?)
1768, in ye 35th
year of her age.

Here lies the
remains of M^r
Thomas Humprey
who Died Sept.
10, 1770. Aged
83 years.

COHASSET CENTRAL CEMETERY.

This conveniently located burial-place, situated at the corner of North Main Street and Joy Place, in Cohasset, did not include more than half the ground it does now when the town was legally known as the Second Precinct of Hingham. The row of antique tombs toward the street was then the front boundary line; and just below the knoll on the opposite side was the rear line. Before the middle of the present century the land lying between the range of tombs and North Main Street, upon which had been a small dwelling, with its adjoining garden, and a schoolhouse, was added to the cemetery grounds. But even with this increase of territory the demand for burial-lots was found to exceed the supply. Accordingly an association was formed in May, 1867, and on the 3d of September following a piece of land containing one and three-eighths acres, adjoining the cemetery in the rear, was purchased and added thereto, so that the area of the inclosed ground at the present time is about four acres.

Concerning the early history of the original site but little can be said, for it undoubtedly dates back to the commencement of the last century, when the locality was settled by the sons of the first planters in Hingham, and the burials as well as the transactions of that period are nearly all involved in obscurity. As seen from our modern standpoint, this early occupied ground looks rough and untidy. Its tombs show evidences of neglect as well as of decay, and many of its memorials are moss-covered and unintelligible. With a comparatively trifling expenditure of time and money, however, this ancient landmark would be a source of

great attraction to many persons ; for much valuable information lies partially concealed here, which is not accessible elsewhere. Of the surnames more noticeable upon the older stones are Bates, Beal, Kent, Lincoln, Nichols, Pratt, Tower, etc. ; the most ancient of these having been erected to the memory of Sarah Pratt, wife to Aaron Pratt, who died July 22, 1706, aged 42 years.

There also are two well preserved memorial stones in this old ground which attract attention from an historical point of view. They bear the following inscriptions : —

M^{rs} LYDIA HOBART
WIFE OF Y^e REV^d
NEHEMIAH HOBART
OBIT FEBRUARY 12th
173⁸ ANNO
ÆTATIS 32.

Here Lyeth y^e Body
of y^e Rev^d mr
Nehemiah Hobart
first pastor of y^e
Church of Christ
in this place died
May 31st an 1740
in y^e 44 year of
his Age & 12th of
his pastorate.

The first addition, in which “old Corpy’s” (Corporal Beal) house previously referred to stood, has a front entrance on North Main Street, which affords easy access to this portion of the ground.

The later acquisition is approached from Joy Place. It has the waters of Little Harbor near by, which are dotted with picturesque island views, and the strong contrast between the new and the more antique place of sepulchre is made especially noticeable from its close connection with the latter. Its avenues and walks are conveniently arranged ; the grounds and copings are well kept ; its monuments and memorials are of modern design, and evince good taste in their selection. They are all of recent construction, are finely executed, and pleasing to the eye. At its organization in 1867 the following officers were chosen : George Beal, Jr., *President* ; Edward Tower, *Secretary* ; Levi N. Bates, *Treasurer* ; Edward E. Tower, John Bates, Philander Bates, *Directors*.

The officers chosen at the annual meeting of the proprietors in 1892 were: Charles A. Gross, *President* ; Newcomb B. Tower, *Secretary* ; Caleb Lothrop, *Treasurer* ; Edward E. Ellms, Philander Bates, *Directors*. The President, Secretary, and Treasurer are also Directors *ex officio*.

FORT HILL CEMETERY.

The Fort Hill Cemetery, as it was used for more than a century, consisted of less than a half-acre of ground lying on the southeasterly side of the road leading from the westerly part of Hingham to Weymouth. This small piece of land was probably one of the many pieces not granted by the original proprietors, and like many of these pieces was taken possession of and occupied without the formality of a grant.

When the Proprietors gave their remaining undivided lands to the town, in 1788, this burial-place passed to the town and thus became one of the two public burial-places in the town. It seems to have been used by a few families residing in the vicinity, namely: Ward, Waterman, French, Beal, Lincoln, and a few others. Most of these family names have now ceased to have representatives in this locality.

The part of the highway now Fort Hill Street, bordering upon this burial-place was discontinued and enclosed and became a part of it, but from its rocky character it is of little benefit. On this portion, and near the southeasterly line of the old road, three tombs were erected about the year 1825, and since that time others have been built. These now occupy nearly the whole extent of the older portion of the road.

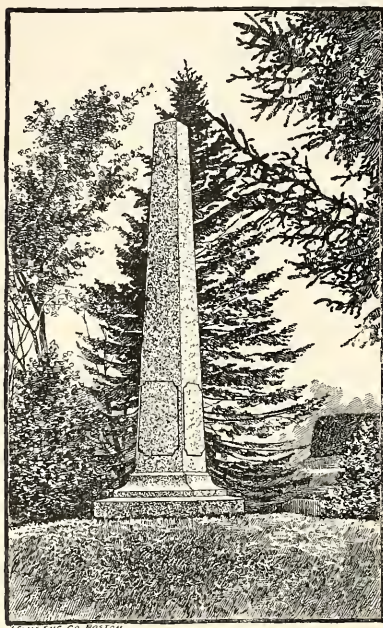
For many years few interments had been made in the old ground and the few memorial stones had become displaced and broken, as well as moss-grown; and the stray cattle disputed possession of such scanty herbage as struggled for growth amid thorns and briers, while the old neglected ground was waiting the advent of the spirit of some "Old Mortality" to redeem it from waste and desecration.

This came at last, as so many excellent things do come, from the devotion and labor of woman. The women of this vicinity, who by organized effort and well-directed labor, had obtained sufficient funds to warrant the beginning of a work of improvement, caused a meeting of those interested in the burying-ground to be called in November, 1851.

This meeting was well attended, and out of it came the organization of the Fort Hill Cemetery Corporation the same year. This was immediately followed by the purchase of about three acres of land in the rear and to the west of the old ground, the laying out of the land into lots, the grading and sale of a portion of the same, the fencing of the land, the planting of trees and hedges and the general work pertaining to a well ordered cemetery, and this has been continued to the present time.

In the meantime the ladies continued their well-directed efforts, holding a fair each year for the sale of the products of their labor, the results from which have been sufficient to meet the

quite large expenditures required. In 1884 they had paid into the treasury of the corporation \$4,482.67, \$286.67 of which was



EARLY SETTLERS' MONUMENT, FORT HILL CEMETERY.

appropriated for placing in the "old ground" a granite monument commemorative of the "Early Settlers of the West part of Hingham." In addition to the sum of \$4,482.67, contributed by the ladies, who are now organized under the statutes as "The Ladies Fort Hill Sewing Circle in Hingham," they have given to the proprietors of the cemetery \$2,000, to be held as a fund, the income of which is to be devoted to the care of the cemetery. In 1890 a chapel similar in form to the one in the Hingham cemetery, but of smaller size, was erected. The contractor was J. F. Vinal of Weymouth.

In 1866, the proprietors purchased of the estate of David Brown about one acre of land on the northwesterly side of Fort Hill Street, for the material to be used in filling and grading lots; the ledges under-

lying much of the cemetery ground requiring large filling to fit the lots for burial purposes.

The town by vote have given the proprietors the care and management of the "Old Burying Ground," reserving therein a lot for the burial of such as may have no one to provide for them; and the town also appropriated \$75 towards building the fence on the line of the cemetery and the schoolhouse lot.

Since the proprietors organized in 1851 they have sold one hundred and forty lots.

The officers of the Fort Hill Cemetery Corporation since it organized have been as follows:—

Presidents: David Stoddard, 1851-52; Marshall Lincoln, 1852-54; Martin B. Stoddard, 1854-55; Joseph A. Newhall, 1855-68; William Lincoln, 1868-79; Henry L. Fletcher, 1879, and in successive years following.

Secretary: Quincy Bicknell, Jr., 1851 to 1856; now Quincy Bicknell, and annually re-elected to the present time.

Treasurers: Thomas W. Stoddard, 1851-81; Isaac W. Our, 1881, and to the present time.

Directors: Warren A. Hersey, 1851-52; Ezra Bicknell, 1851-

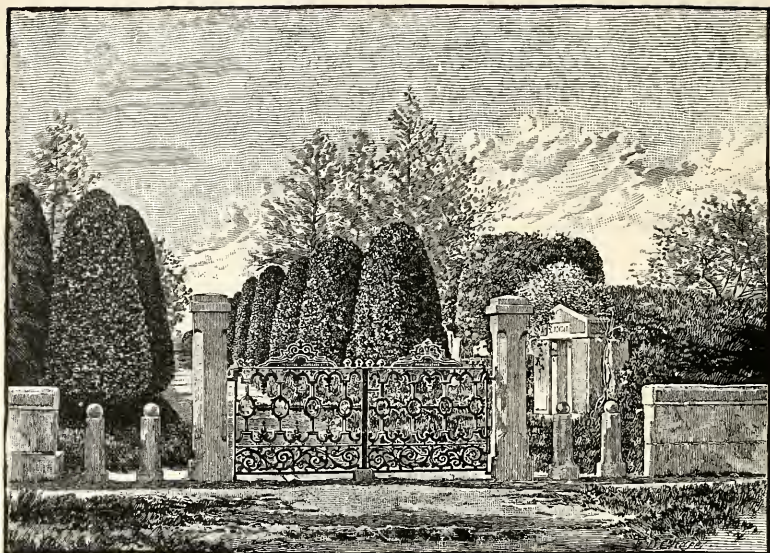
55; Ebed S. Stoddar, 1852-54; Daniel Lincoln, 1854-55; Robert W. Lincoln, 1855-59; Stephen Stowell, 1855-58; David Cain, 1858-59; Charles Spring, 1859-60; Stephen Stowell, 1859-63; David Cain, 1860-67; Andrew J. Gardner, 1863-68; Ezra Bicknell, 1867-79; Henry Binney, 1868-72; Ebed S. Stoddar, 1872-73; Andrew J. Gardner, 1873-81; Alphonso Cain, 1879, and annually re-elected since; Henry Binney, 1881-82; Lewis Stoddard, 1882-88; Eben W. Cain, 1888. The President, Secretary and Treasurer are also Directors, *ex officio*.

Superintendents: Ezra Bicknell, 1874-79; Andrew J. Gardner, 1879-81; Alphonso Cain, 1881, and annually since.

HIGH STREET CEMETERY.

This well kept and conveniently located burial-place for the inhabitants of the south part of the town has been enlarged twice, and within the past twenty years has been greatly improved and beautified. But as is the case with all our ancient graveyards, its early history is somewhat obscure. Tradition says that it was originally used as a burial-place by Indians; and in support of this theory it is said that Indian remains, rolled up in blankets and lying face downward, were exhumed here at the time of its first general renovation. By others it is claimed that these remains were in *tarred* blankets,—that they were of persons who died of small-pox in Hingham soon after the war of the Revolution; but as the Indians had neither blankets nor tar to use before the locality was inhabited by Englishmen, the reliability of the tradition is questioned. In neither instance, however, do these statements detract from the antiquity of this cemetery, for there were families bearing the surnames Bacon, Chubbuck, Dunbar, Jacob, Russell, Tower, Whiton, Wilder, etc., residing here several years before 1681, when the new meeting-house was erected; and without doubt these families found it more convenient to have a burial-ground in their locality than to put up with the inconvenience of conveying their dead a distance of three or four miles. The oldest stone in this yard from which any information can be gained was designed and is inscribed as follows:—

HERE LIETH
BURIED Y^e BODY
OF JANE RUSSELL
WIFE TO GEORGE
RUSSELL AGED
ABought 83 YEars
DIED FEBRUARY
Y 23, 1688



ENTRANCE TO HIGH STREET CEMETERY.

Other inscriptions prior to 1700 are :—

HERE LYETH YE
BODY OF M^{rs} MARY
IACOB Y^e WIFE
OF CAPT IOHN IACOB
SHE DIED OCT^r 2 1691.

HERE LYETH Y^e
Body of Capt
JOHN JACOB
Aged A^{bout} 63
Dyed September y^e 19,
1693.

HERE LYETH
BURIED Y^e BODY
of GEORGE
RUSSELL
AGED 99 YEARS
Died y^e 26th
of MAY
1694.

MARY IACOB Y^e
DAVGTER of IOSEPH^h
IACOB AGED
8 YE^{ars} 6 M^o
6 Dayes DYED
MARCH Y^e 22
1694¹.

HERE LYETH BVRIED
Y^e BODY of SAMUEL
IACOB AGED NERE
24 YEARS DYED
OCTOBER y^e 29
1695.

MARY
CUSHING
AGED 9
YEARS DIED
AVGVST
y^e 8 1699.

RACHEL
CUSHING
AGED 2
YEARE
DIED SEPTEM
y^e 9. 1699.

From 1797 to 1855 this cemetery was controlled and supported by the Parish, and, singular as it may now appear, the records show that from 1806 to 1811, inclusive — certain income was received from letting the same annually to the highest bidder for a sheep and calf pasture. Land was purchased and annexed to the original site in 1804, and again in 1866. In 1885 it was incorporated as the “High Street Cemetery Association.” The present officers of the association are as follows: *President*, Arthur R. Whitcomb; *Secretary*, Loring H. Cushing; *Treasurer*, Alonzo Cushing; *Directors*, Webster Hersey, Alfred Cushing, David Cushing, 2d, William Cushing, and the *President, Secretary, and Treasurer, ex officio*; *Superintendent*, Christopher B. Hill.

The association has a trust fund for the care of lots, of which Arthur R. Whitcomb is trustee. It is in a flourishing condition, and additional improvements are contemplated in the near future.

HINGHAM CEMETERY.

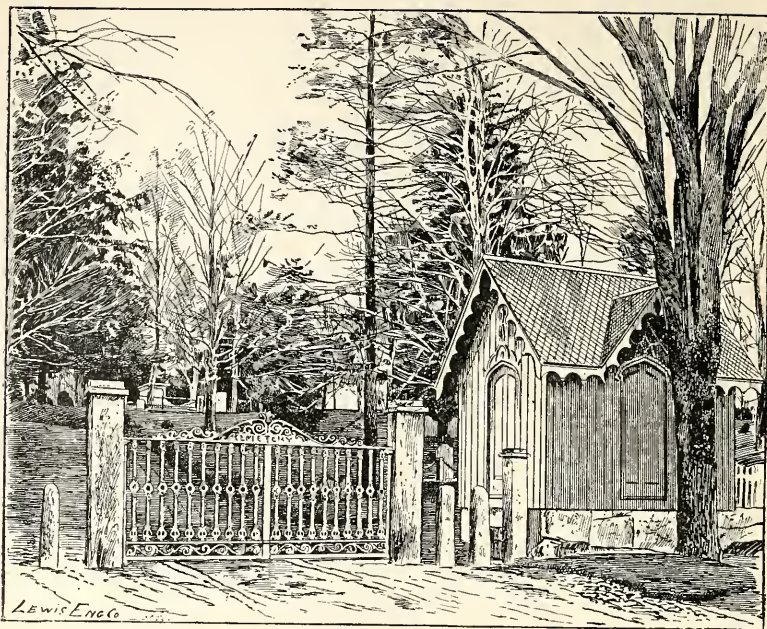
The year in which the older part of this cemetery was first used for burials is uncertain. It probably was not far from the time the new meeting-house was erected, in 1681; as it had been a custom in old Hingham, England, for several generations before the early planters came here, to bury the dead in the grounds adjoining the church, or even antedating that period, when their ancestors buried in the grounds around the old monastery which stood where the famous old (St. Andrew) church, of Hingham, England, which was rebuilt in 1316, does now. Some light, however, upon the question of the earlier burials in this cemetery may be gained by the following conveyances: —

I.

S. R. of D., Vol. 22, p. 172 (abstract): John Coombs of Hing. “Taylor” and Elizabeth his w., in consideration of £120, sell to Nathaniel Hall of Hing. “Physician,” home lot of ab. 6 acres situated near the meeting-house with a dwelling-house, etc. thereon; bounded on the highway or common land S. W. and W. and N. W.; Samuel Thaxter on the E. “and some of it towards the N. E. and part of the front of which lyeth towards the burying place.” This conveyance was recorded in 1703.

II.

S. R. of D., Vol. 27, p. 79 (abstract): Nathaniel Hall of Hing. “Physician” and Anna his w., for £125, sell to Joshua Tucker of sd. Hing., all that their home lot of 6 acres (as previously described and bounded) “and part of the front lying towards the burying-place, and southerly upon a square rode of land bounded upon the front fence by the *grave of Josiah Loring*, deceased, and upon a square rode of land bounded upon the front fence by the *grave of Rachel Fearing* and upon the graves at the south corner of said land,” etc. This deed was acknowledged the 28th of March, 1713.



ENTRANCE TO HINGHAM CEMETERY.

III.

(Abstract.) In a deed dated at Hing. June 17, 1718, Joshua Tucker (before-mentioned) conveys to sundry persons hereinafter named, for a burying-place, lots of from one-half to one rod each, at the rate of 10s. per square rod. The boundaries of the said burying-place are described as follows: "towards the S. E. with the land of Samuel Thaxter as the fence now standeth; S. W. with the Common behind the meeting-house as the fence now standeth; and N. E. and N. W. with the residue of my^sd lot."

The persons to whom lots were sold and the quantities purchased by each, were as follows:—

		rod.			rod.
No. 1.	To several persons was granted by Doct. Hall to bury their relations here.		No. 7.	Heirs of Ephraim Lane, dec ^d	$\frac{1}{2}$
" 2.	Luke Lincoln	1	" 8.	Joshua Hersey	1
" 3.	John Fearing	1	" 9.	Heirs of Samuel Hobart, dec ^d	$\frac{1}{2}$
" 4.			" 10.	James Hearsey, Jun. . . .	1
" 5.	Samuel Gill	$\frac{1}{2}$	" 11.	David Lincoln	1
" 6.	Heirs of Josiah Loring	$\frac{1}{2}$	" 12.	James Hearsey, Sen. . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$
			" 13.	James Lincoln	$\frac{1}{2}$
			" 14.	Ambrose Low	1

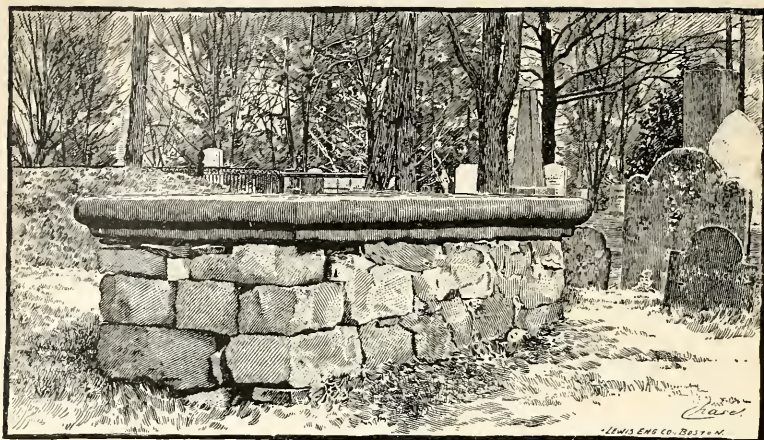
	rod.		rod.
No. 15. Josiah Lane	1	No. 23. Isaac, and Jonathan	
" 16. Lieut. Thos. Andrews	1	Lane	1
" 17. Thomas Joy	1	" 24. Heirs of John Mans-	
" 18. John Langlee	1	field, dec ^d	$\frac{1}{2}$
" 19. John Lewis	1	" 25. Benjamin Lincoln . .	1
" 20. Caleb Beal	1	" 26. Heirs of Jacob Beal,	
" 21. John Beal, Jun. . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	dec ^d	1
" 22. Nehemiah Lincoln . .	$\frac{1}{2}$		

The six-acre lot of land mentioned in the foregoing deeds, was originally granted to Thomas Gill, one of the early settlers of this town.

During the last and the early part of the present century the successive owners of this ground sold grave-lots to various individuals for what would now be considered a very trifling sum. These sales were usually recorded in the private account-books of the proprietors. They were made not only by Joshua Tucker, but also by Elisha Leavitt, Colonel Nathan Rice, and other successive owners, Thomas Loud being the last person who sold grave-lots here in this way. As an illustration of the small compensation received from these sales before the present century, I copy from the day-book of Col. Rice the following: "Jan. 7, 1793. Rufus Lane, Dr. To half a rod of land for a burying-ground, 8 shillings" (\$1.33). It should be remembered in this connection, however, that these grounds were in a rough, unkept condition, without avenues, paths, or shrubbery, and that they were frequently used as common pasturage for cattle, and also as a playground by children who resided in the vicinity.

In 1832 an article appeared in the Hingham Gazette, suggesting "that some measures be taken to render the north burial-grounds more respectable in the eyes of strangers, more worthy of our own character as citizens, and more creditable to the feelings of respect entertained for those who have left the stage of human action forever."

On the 9th of March, 1837, Adam W. Thaxter, of Boston, who was a native of Hingham, purchased of Thomas Loud the burying-ground lot in the rear of the old meeting-house, and adjoining the estate of Rev. Charles Brooks on the east. By act of the Legislature the Hingham Cemetery was incorporated Feb. 28, 1838, and by gift of Mr. Thaxter, dated Jan. 1, 1839, his purchase became the property of certain persons named in the act of incorporation, and of all who should afterwards purchase lots and thereby become proprietors. Mr. Thaxter made a second gift to the proprietors of a lot of land which he purchased May 21, 1838, of Jacob H. Loud. This adjoined a part of his first purchase, and extended to the mill-pond. Nov. 15, 1848, he bought of Atherton Tilden a tract of land which soon became the third gift of Mr. Thaxter to the cemetery corporation.

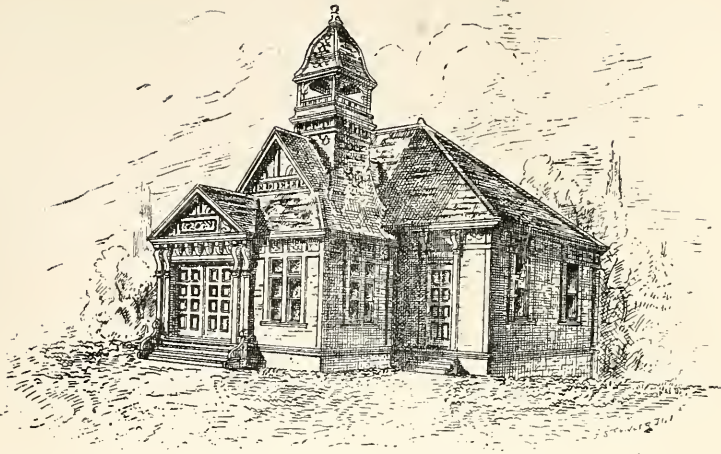


TOMB OF REV. EBENEZER GAY, D.D.

Other additions were afterwards made as follows: The proprietors bought of Jacob H. Loud, April 28, 1865, the orchard and garden spot, extending to South Street, which had previously belonged to his father, Thomas Loud. August 22, 1870, a lot in the rear of the easterly part of the First Parish grounds and of the estate of Mrs. Ezekiel Lincoln was presented to the proprietors by Hon. Albert Fearing; and April 16, 1877, an additional tract of land became the property of the corporation by the generous gift of the sightly eminence overlooking the harbor from the heirs of Isaac Hinckley, deceased. This extended to Water Street and gave a third entrance, so that all parts of the ground are now easily accessible from the public thoroughfares in this vicinity.

A liberal sum of money for the improvement of the cemetery has been received from Fairs held in the years 1839, 1842, 1859, and 1866. From these sources upwards of five thousand dollars was raised, which, with the funds derived from the sale of burial-lots, has been expended in terracing the hillsides, filling up hollows, constructing avenues and paths, planting ornamental trees and shrubs, and in many other ways beautifying this historic spot.

The grounds now comprise about seventeen acres. They are agreeably diversified by hill and dale, and many elaborately-wrought monuments and headstones of marble and granite add to its various attractions. Here lie the remains of Rev. Peter Hobart (reinterred from the first burial-ground), the first minister of Hingham, and his successors, Revs. John Norton and Ebenezer Gay; also of Rev. Joseph Richardson and Rev. Calvin Lincoln. Here also are the remains of Col. Samuel Thaxter, Col. Benjamin Lincoln, and his son Maj.-Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, Gov. John A.



HINGHAM CEMETERY CHAPEL.

Andrew, and many others who have been eminent in public as well as in private life.

A beautiful gothic chapel, designed by J. Sumner Fowler, was erected on North Avenue during the summer and autumn of 1886. It is situated near the South Street entrance-gate, and is easily approached from several directions. It has a spacious auditorium in which to hold funeral services, convenient ante-rooms, and in many other respects affords those indispensable accommodations for a large and well-kept cemetery which are so much needed by the public at the present time.

The oldest gravestone now standing in this ground was originally erected in the first graveyard to the memory of Thomas Barnes, who had a grant of land here in 1637, and was the ancestor of all who have borne this surname in Hingham and vicinity. It bears the following inscription:—

THOMAS BARNES
AGED 70 YEARES
DYED YE 29 DAY OF
NOUEMBER, 1672.

The next oldest headstone is that of Capt. John Thaxter, who, while a boy, came to Hingham with his father, Thomas. It was undoubtedly placed over the grave of Mr. Thaxter in the first graveyard, and had been removed thence when that burying-place was allowed to fall into decay. The inscription reads:—

Here lyes Buried
ye Body of Capt John
Thaxter. Aged 61 years,
Died March ye 14th, 1686-7.

The earliest headstone erected in this cemetery, although no doubt there were other burials here previously, has upon it the following:—

Here Lies ye
Body of Ephraim
Marsh Aged 24
Years Died
Jan'y ye 2. 1708

Of the historic monuments of the present century are the sarcophagus bearing an inscription to the memory of Maj.-Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, the monument "To the First Settlers of Hingham, Erected by the Town, 1839," the soldiers' and sailors' monument, and the statue of Governor Andrew.

Since the Act of Incorporation the officers of this cemetery have been as follows:—

Presidents: Adam W. Thaxter, 1838-53; Solomon Lincoln, 1853-55; John Bassett, 1855-70; Solomon Lincoln, 1870-81; Henry C. Harding, 1882.

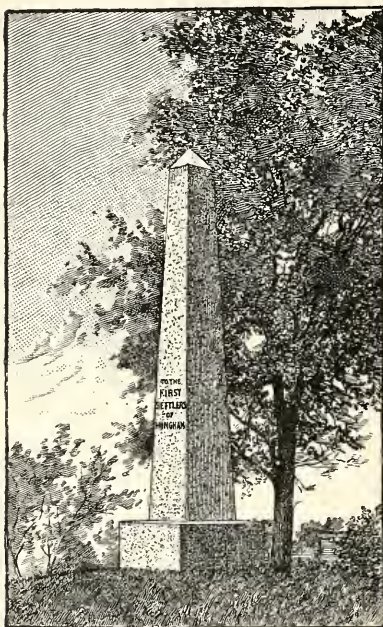
Secretaries: Jairus Lincoln, 1838-44; Robert T. P. Fiske, 1844-66; Elijah L. Whiton, 1866-70; George Lincoln, 1870-79; Charles B. W. Lane, 1879-88; Charles A. Lane, 1888.

Treasurers: Up to 1870 the office of Treasurer was held by the Secretary; since then it has been separate duty. Elijah L. Whiton, 1870-81; Enos Loring, 1881.

Directors: Adam W. Thaxter, 1838-53; Jairus Lincoln, 1838-44;

Jotham Lincoln, 1838-41; Edward Thaxter, 1838-42; Solomon Lincoln, 1838-55; Robert T. P. Fiske, 1838-66; Rufus Lane, 1838-41; Charles Lane, 1841-54; Royal Whiton, 1841-65; Charles W. Seymour, 1842-51; John Todd, 1844—has been annually re-elected since; Bela Whiton, 1851-70; Amos Bates, 1853-54; Joseph Sprague, 1854-55; Rufus Lane, Jr., 1854-63; John Bassett, 1855-70; Elijah L. Whiton, 1855-81; George M. Soule, 1863-68; Enos Loring, 1865, and annually re-elected since; Isaac Barnes, 1866-70; Daniel Bassett, 1868-70; Solomon Lincoln, 1870-81; George Lincoln, 1870-79; Samuel Easterbrook, 1870-83; Albert Fearing, 1871-75; David Whiton, 1875-77; John D. Long, 1877; Joseph Sprague, 1882; Charles W. S. Seymour, 1883; John C. Hollis, 1887; Henry Stephenson, 1887, died same year; Charles B. Barnes, 1888.

Committee on Improvements: Jairus Lincoln, 1838-42; Rufus Lane, 1838-39; Robert T. P. Fiske, 1838-66; Solomon Lincoln, 1839-42;



FIRST SETTLERS' MONUMENT,
HINGHAM CEMETERY.

Royal Whiton, 1842-53; Charles Lane, 1842-48; Charles W. Seymour, 1848-53; Bela Whiton, 1853-67; John Todd, 1853-67; Elijah L. Whiton, 1855-67; Enos Loring, 1866-67.

In 1867 the Directors voted not to choose a Committee on Improvements, but in place thereof to create the office of *Superintendent*, to which office John Todd was elected. Mr. Todd still holds this position, having been re-elected annually since the date of its adoption.

HINGHAM CENTRE CEMETERY.

The older part of this centrally located, well-kept, and easily approached cemetery was probably first occupied for burial purposes as early as 1700. Its ancient memorials are numerous, well preserved, and carefully arranged; and they afford much valuable information in the way of names and dates to the antiquary and genealogist. In the absence of any record by which to fix the precise time when burials were first made here, the inscription upon the oldest stone originally erected here (which corresponds in date with that first erected in the Hingham Cemetery) will throw some light upon its early occupancy. The inscription reads thus:—

ERECTED
In Memory of
Hezekiah Leauitt
Who Died
April the 20th
1708 Aged 71
Years & 7
Months

There is, however, another stone in this inclosure of still greater antiquity, which originally stood in the first burial-ground where the early settlers were buried; but which within the present century was taken to Hingham Centre and re-erected in this cemetery. It bears the following inscription:—

HERE LYES Y^e BODY
OF MATHEW HAWKE
AGED 74 YEARS
DEC^r DECEMBER Y^e
11th. 1684.

Concerning the early history of this burial-place but little information can be obtained. It was undoubtedly rough, unfenced, and almost uncared for until after the Revolution. But with the establishment of our National Independence there seems to have come a desire for improvement, and this was made manifest both by individual and corporative acts.

From an authentic source dating back a century ago I copy the following:—

"At a legal meeting of the Proprietors of the common and undivided land in Hingham held on the first Monday in April 1788, it was

"*Voted*, That all the Proprietors ways and undivided land be given up to the Town for their use and benefit forever on the following conditions, viz: That a highway be laid out beginning at the northerly end of the road leading from Tho: Cushing's house to extend North 27° west, and 4 rods in width 'till it comes into the road leading from Great Plain. Also that a road be laid out beginning at the northwest corner of the road leading from Elisha Lane's shop, to extend north 49° west, 3 rods in width 'till it comes into the aforesaid town road; and that the land between the two roads aforesaid be reserved for a training field; and that the land to the eastward of the said ways be reserved for a burying-place; and that no building be erected upon the said training field, or burying-ground; that the town accept of the aforesaid roads, and all the Proprietors ways and repair them as other public roads [are] if necessary."

At a legal town meeting held on the first Monday in April, 1788, it was

"*Voted*, To accept of the Proprietors' ways, and of the Proprietors' land, not before disposed of, which they at a meeting held this present day made a grant to the town of Hingham."

Report of a committee made April 4, 1796:—

"Whereas several persons have requested leave of the town to set up a fence in front of the burying-ground on the Plain, the committee appointed to take their request into consideration have examined the ground and report that the petitioners have leave to set up a fence beginning at the southeasterly corner of Elijah Waters' land, and to run northerly in a direct line until it strikes twelve feet westward of the monument of — Fearing's tomb; thence northwardly until it strikes the town garden; to make a proper gate to pass and repass to and from the town's barn, with cart, etc.; and that the town reserve the right to direct said fence to be removed; and that the said burying-ground to be laid common whenever they shall see fit."

This report was amended, and then accepted. The amendment reads thus:—

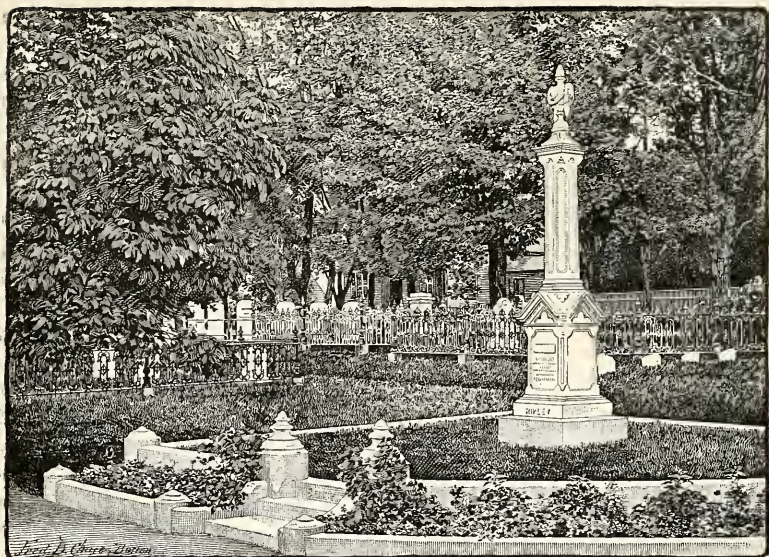
"The town shall be at the expense of fencing out a way to their barn, or removing said barn from their land." [Signed] David Cushing, per order.

At a town meeting held May 1st, 1820, it was

"*Voted*, That the people who occupy the burying-ground on the Plain have leave to appoint a committee to regulate said burying-ground, and that Hawkes Fearing, Esqr., be authorized and requested to notify a meeting for the purpose."

May 12, 1848, the town, after several previous applications which had been ineffectual:—

"*Voted*, To remove the two School Houses from the burial-ground on lower plain to the adjoining land purchased of Samuel Waters."



VIEW IN HINGHAM CENTRE CEMETERY.

An Act of Incorporation was granted to the proprietors, May 21, 1849, by the Legislature, and at the annual meeting, in May, 1850, the following officers were chosen, viz.: Luther Stephenson, *President*; Thomas Cushing, 2d, *Secretary*; Martin Fearing, John Leavitt, Robert Burr, David Whiton, and Hawkes Fearing, Jr., *Directors*.

To enlarge and improve the grounds of this cemetery, purchases have been made as follows:—

June 1, 1849. The President and Directors bought from the estates of Robert Burr, Pyam C. Burr, and Justin Ripley, Jr., land to straighten the cemetery line.

June 2, 1849. The town sold to the President, Directors, and Company of this cemetery a piece of land containing one acre and twenty rods, bounded northerly on land of Robert Burr, Pyam C. Burr, and Justin Ripley, Jr., easterly on Back [now Spring] Street, southerly on land of the grantors occupied for schoolhouses, and westerly on the old burying-ground.

The affairs of this cemetery are now in a very satisfactory condition. It has a trust fund, contributed by sundry individuals, the income of which is devoted to the care of their lots. The grounds, which embrace about three acres, are agreeably diversified with a variety of trees and shrubs; the avenues and paths are conveniently arranged and in good order; and many excellent specimens of the sculptor's art, which beautify and add attractiveness to the place, have recently been erected.

At the annual meeting in 1892, the following officers were chosen, viz.: Ebed L. Ripley, *President*; Joseph H. French, *Secretary and Treasurer*; John K. Corthell, William Thomas, Justin Ripley, William Fearing, 2d, and Hawkes Fearing, *Directors*; William Thomas, *Superintendent of Grounds*.

JERUSALEM ROAD CEMETERY.

On the southeast side of Jerusalem Road, a short distance from Hull Street, is a picturesque driveway leading to elevated ground, on the left-hand side of which the old burial-place on Jerusalem Road is located. It takes in a most charming ocean, lake, and landscape view, and nearly all the summer residences of this neighborhood are brought vividly into prominence, and add greatly to the effect and beauty of the scene. The cemetery of itself, however, receives but little care, and therefore presents but few attractions. It needs to be judiciously modernized and embellished by a skilful hand to be in keeping with its surroundings and with the spirit of the age. The part originally used as a burial-ground was undoubtedly consecrated to this purpose more than one hundred and fifty years ago, or soon after the locality was settled and a mill erected. Its improvement, therefore, should interest all who reside in this vicinity, even if no higher motive be considered than to adorn, and beautify, and preserve it for its antiquity, as well as for the hallowed memories which cluster around it.

The inscriptions upon the older stones are as follows:—

HERE LIES THE BODY
of M^{rs} MARTHA HUDSON
Wife to M^r JOSEPH
HUDSON DIED NOV^r 13
1755 in the 58th
YEAR of HER AGE.

IN MEMORY OF M^{rs}
MARY HUDSON
Wife of M^r Heze-
kiah HUDSON
Who Died Dec
ember 5 1763
in y^e 22^d year
of Her Age.

IN MEMORY OF
M^r ANDREW BEAL
he Died Jan^y y^e 10
1762 Aged
77 Years.

IN MEMORY OF M^{rs}
RACHEL Widow of
M^r Andrew Beal. She
Died Nov y^e 20th 1780
Aged 84 yrs.

IN MEMORY OF M^{rs}
DEBORAH Wife of
M^r ABEL BEAL She
Died June y^e 15. 1788
In her 54th year.

Several years since, additional land adjoining the original ground was purchased, thereby increasing its area to about two acres. Its present proprietors were granted an Act of Incorporation as the Nantasket Cemetery Association, April 22, 1879. The officers of this association are, Joseph Hicks, *President*; Walter S. Beal, *Secretary*.

Further along on the right, or southeast side of Jerusalem Road, near the little stream known as "Rattle Snake Run," is a small, uncared-for burial-place, which probably belonged to the Nichols family. It contains some ten or twelve ancient gravestones which mark the last resting-place principally of the children of parents who early settled in this locality. The oldest stone bears the following inscription:—

HERE LYETH Y^e BODY
of SOLOMON NICHOLS
Son of M^r ISRAEL
NICHOLS Who Dyed
March y^e 2^d in 1697
Aged 2 Years.

LIBERTY PLAIN CEMETERY.

On the 28th of February, 1755, David Garnett, in consideration of £1 12s. conveyed to "Samuel Garnett, Samuel Dunbar, Samuel Garnett, Jr., Enoch Whiton, Benjamin Garnett, Jr., Stephen Garnett, Thomas Garnett, Solomon Loring, Jr., David Garnett, Jr., Nathaniel Garnett, Samuel Wyton, Jr., Daniel Wyton, Jeremiah Chubbuck, Nehemiah Sprague, Robert Dunbar, Hannah Dunbar, and David Farrow, all of Hingham, in the County of Suffolk, and Benjamin Dunbar, Hezekiah Stodder, Benjamin Tower, John Corthell, and Jacob Whiton, of Scituate, in the County of Plymouth, and Robert Corthell and Benjamin Whiting, of Abington, one quarter acre of land in the Great Plain, so called, now used and appropriated for a burying-place."

Although the foregoing conveyance was not made until 1755, yet for sixteen years previously the land had been used for burial purposes as will be seen by the following:—

"August the 29th 1739 Seth Cushings Dafter Deborah Died at 10 months old—and was the fust that was Buryed in the new Burying-plafe wich was purched of David Garnet by the pepell at the Sout End of the town."—*Extract from Samuel Garnet's Diary.*

The original ground contained twenty-five lots, with a walk the entire length on the north side. Within these lots lie the remains of the earlier settlers of "ye Great Plain," so called; and the surnames Whiton, Garnett or Garnet, and Dunbar are the more numerous ones upon the ancient gravestones. With but few exceptions, there were not many early residents of Liberty Plain who reached their "three score years and ten," a large percentage having passed away between the ages of forty-five and sixty, as is shown by the inscriptions upon some of the ancient gravestones.

The oldest person buried in this cemetery was Mrs. Sarah Pratt. The inscription upon her gravestone reads thus:—

HERE LIES BURIED Y^e
 BODY OF SARAH PRATT
 WHO DIED OCT. 22nd
 1761 IN Y^e 101st YEAR
 OF HER AGE LATELY
 YE WIFE OF LIEUT JOHN
 PRATT* BUT FORMERLY
 YE WIFE OF ^{Mr} STEPHEN
 GARNET BY HIM SHE HAD
 A NUMEROUS POSTERITY
 RUNNING TO Y^e 5th GEN
 ERATION IN NUMBERS
 187

Other ancient inscriptions here are as follows:—

HERE LIES Y^e BODY
 OF OBADIAH GROSS
 WHO DIED FEB^{ry} Y^e 28
 1750 IN Y^e 49th YEAR
 OF HIS AGE

HERE LYES THE BODY
 OF MR PETER DUNBAR
 WHO DIED MARCH Y^E
 16th 17 50/51
 IN Y^e 51st YEAR
 OF HIS AGE

In memory of
 Mr Daniel Whiton
 who died September
 15th 1768 in y^e 45th
 Year of his age.

IN MEMORY
 OF CAPT ENOCH
 WHITON WHO DEPARTED
 THIS LIFE JUNE THE
 21st 1778 IN y^e
 43rd YEAR
 OF HIS
 AGE

For a period of more than half a century the little burial-ground was large enough for the requirements of this section of the town; and it was not until 1817-18 that additional land was needed or secured. The loss of all records prior to this date renders it impossible, therefore, to furnish the names of persons who were connected with its supervision or management.

In 1844 James Gardner, William Young, Samuel W. Loring, and others, organized as a corporation, their first meeting being

* Lieut. John Pratt, of Weymouth, and Sarah Garnet were married Nov. 15, 1737, he being at that time seventy-four years old; and if the age given upon her grave-stone at her decease is correct, Mrs. Garnet must have been seventy-seven years old at the time of her marriage with Lieutenant Pratt.

called by James S. Lewis, Esq., Justice of the Peace, and interest was again revived in this ancient burial-ground.

The present "Liberty Plain Cemetery Association" was incorporated in 1866; since when there has been a steady and continued improvement each year in and around the cemetery. Additional land has been obtained and tastefully laid out in lots; driveways and walks have been constructed, and the old burying-place has put on a more cheerful and modern aspect. The officers of the association are Seth Sprague, *President and Treasurer*, and John C. Gardner, *Secretary*.

A few of the earlier residents of this village had, as was customary in olden times, private tombs on their own premises; but there were none of earlier origin than the burying-ground. These have all been removed, and the remains which they contained were placed in the Liberty Plain and High Street cemeteries.

THE BIER AND HEARSE.

Prior to the year 1824, the dead were carried to the grave upon a bier, the handles of which were placed on the shoulders of the friends or neighbors who had been selected as "under-bearers." Where the distance was great, two and sometimes three sets of "bearers" officiated by turns for the purpose of relieving those who first started with the body. Many of our elderly people remember this method of burial.

Another singular feature in connection with the old-time interments, as viewed from our modern standpoint, is, that up to the present century it was customary to distribute gifts among the relatives or near friends of the deceased at funerals, such as handkerchiefs, gloves, neckwear, and even ornamental trinkets; also refreshments, including a bountiful supply of liquors, the latter being freely furnished to all who entered the house of mourning.

Before the Revolution the price of a coffin lined with cambric and cotton, and having one stationary square of glass at the top, was from 8 to 9 shillings. A winding sheet cost about 3s. or 3s. and 4d. For tolling the bell, including a passing bell, two shillings; and for digging a grave, four shillings was the current price.

A hearse was first used in Hingham at the burial of Miss Martha Thaxter, who died the 6th of Sept. 1824. She was to have been buried the 8th, but, owing to a slight disagreement upon some minor point between the "bearers" and others, the interment did not take place until the 9th, when a hearse was borrowed for the occasion from Weymouth. Shortly after, a meeting of the citizens residing within the limits of the North Parish was held (Sept. 11 and 15) at the north male school-

house, at which a committee was appointed to procure a funeral car and harness, at a cost not exceeding one hundred and seventy dollars. A building was then erected near the present entrance gate of the Hingham Cemetery, near the old meeting-house, in which the car, or hearse, was kept, until it was removed to Elm Street.

The hearse with its equipments was owned by proprietors, and there were about three hundred shareholders to the capital stock. Single shares were placed at \$1 each, and were transferable. This hearse was completed Dec. 18, 1824, and was first used at the burial of Mrs. Martha S., wife of Benjamin S. Williams. She died the 21st of Dec., 1824.

After more than forty years of service the old hearse became somewhat antiquated, as well as out of repair, and unsuited to the solemnities of a funeral occasion. The committee, therefore, who had charge of the same issued the following notice:—

At a meeting of the Proprietors of the "Funeral Car" in this town, held Wednesday evening, Jan. 25th, it was

Voted, To procure a new Funeral Car.

Voted, To assess old proprietors \$1-.

Voted, That all persons who have paid \$1- for the use of said Car may become proprietors by notifying either of the Committee chosen for that purpose and paying \$1- within thirty days from the time of holding this meeting, to Henry Siders, Joseph Ripley, or Bela H. Whiton.

Voted, That new proprietors pay \$2- per share.

Voted, That Henry Siders, Joseph Ripley and Bela H. Whiton, be a Committee to procure a new Funeral Car, etc.

(Signed) JOHN TODD, *Clerk*.

HINGHAM, Feb. 3, 1865.

The new "Car" was completed in April, 1865, at a cost of about \$300. It was first brought into use at the funeral of Capt. Thomas Andrews, April 14, 1865; and five days later (April 19, 1865), was drawn by four white horses in the procession at the funeral solemnities of President Abraham Lincoln.

Within the memory of many of our citizens the inhabitants of South Hingham were dependent upon the hearse located at the north part of the town for the means of transporting their dead to a place of burial. This method of conveyance, with an occasional use of the bier, was kept up until 1843, when a hearse was purchased, and the present hearse-house near the church was erected in which to keep it.

In 1870 a new hearse, to replace the one first used, was procured, and, as in the case of its predecessor, was paid for by subscription.

The proprietors at their last election chose the following officers, viz.: Elijah Shute, *President*; William Cushing, *Clerk*; Charles Q. Cushing, *Treasurer*.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

BY FRANCIS H. LINCOLN.

COUNTY RELATIONS.

HINGHAM is in the County of Plymouth, but was never a part of the Plymouth Colony. It was a part of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay.

May 10, 1643, the Colony of Massachusetts Bay was divided into four counties, namely, Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk, and Norfolk. The last was composed of the towns of Haverhill, Salisbury, Hampton, Exeter, Dover, and Strawberry Bank (Portsmouth). The four last-named towns having been "taken off" upon the separation of New Hampshire from Massachusetts in 1680, the others were set back to Essex Feb. 4, 1680, and the original County of Norfolk ceased to exist. Hingham and Hull were in Suffolk, — Cohasset being until 1770 a part of Hingham.

The County of Norfolk, as incorporated March 26, 1793, included all the original territory of Suffolk except the towns of Boston and Chelsea. Hingham, Hull, and Cohasset, therefore, were to become a part of the new County of Norfolk, but before the new county went into operation as such, the act establishing it was repealed "so far as it respects the towns of Hingham and Hull," June 20, 1793.

Hingham and Hull therefore remained in Suffolk until June 13, 1803, when they were set off from Suffolk and annexed to the County of Plymouth.

POPULATION.

The following table shows the population of Hingham, according to all the official censuses which have ever been taken: —

1765. Colonial Census (including Cohasset)	2467	1850. United States Census	3980
1776. ¹ Colonial Census	2087	1855. State Census	4257
1790. United States Census	2085	1860. United States Census	4351
1800. " "	2112	1865. State Census	4176
1810. " "	2382	1870. United States Census	4422
1820. " "	2857	1875. State Census	4654
1830. " "	3387	1880. United States Census	4485
1840. " "	3564	1885. State Census	4375
		1890. United States Census	4564

¹ 1776, Cohasset, 754.

ALMSHOUSES AND WORKHOUSES.

There were two classes of people whose condition affected the general welfare, to which the colonists gave early consideration; and the same classes exist to-day as they always have and always will in society. They comprise, in the words of the early laws and the later statutes, those who are "poor and indigent and want means to employ themselves," and those "who neglect and refuse to exercise any lawful calling or business to support themselves." In other words, society recognizes the justice of helping those who would work but cannot, and of compelling those to work who can but will not.

A colony law of 1639 gives authority to certain magistrates to dispose of poor persons in "such towns as they shall judge to be most fit for the maintenance and employment of such persons and families for the ease of this country."

Further colony and province laws relating to the care of the poor were passed in 1659, 1674, 1675, and 1720, and one in 1692, providing for the compulsory employment of "idle persons and loiterers."

In 1743 [17 George II. Ch. 2] there was passed "an Act for erecting work-houses for the reception and employment of the idle and indigent." This was the first general law authorizing towns to erect such houses, and it was essentially the same as the Massachusetts Act of 1788, Chapter 30, which has been practically in force to the present time, being modified from time to time as advancing civilization required.

This is so well-known a department of our social system that it is not necessary to recite the details of the laws relating to it. It is sufficient to say that the common law of humanity prompts all Christian people to lend a willing, helping hand to the helpless, and the exact and inexorable law of justice demands that every able-bodied member of the human race should perform his part in maintaining and promoting general prosperity.

Until 1785 the poor of Hingham were boarded out in private families at the town's expense.

In 1784, or early in 1785, "the House for the poor of the town" was erected. The building, which is now private property, stands on its original site, on the westerly side of Short Street, and the account rendered by the committee, dated March 3, 1786, shows that it cost, including the well, £373 17s. 2d. Among the disbursements in 1786 authorized by the selectmen is one of £14 14s., paid to Joshua Loring "for Overseeing the Poor." He was the first keeper of the Almshouse. The Selectmen's Records for the annual town-meeting, March 6, 1786, show amounts paid to John Cushing for carting goods to the workhouse, and to Charles

Cushing for wood for the workhouse. It seems probable that this house was first occupied in 1785.

The second house was a brick structure which stood on the triangle of land bounded by Main, Pond, and Pleasant streets, and was built in 1817. It was destroyed by fire Nov. 19, 1831. The following account of the fire is from the Hingham Gazette:—

“Our village was alarmed on Saturday morning last, at about one o'clock, by the cry of fire in the Almshouse. The fire had advanced so far when discovered that the few individuals who were on the spot, after an ineffectual attempt to extinguish it, thought it most prudent to remove immediately all the inmates of the house, the town paupers, records, furniture, etc., in which they were successful. The engine companies were on the ground promptly with their engines, but the progress of the flames was so rapid that they could do nothing more than protect other property which was exposed. Within two hours from the time they arrived the building was consumed and its brick walls fell in. By this calamity the town sustains a loss estimated from \$4,000 to \$5,000, and at a season of the year when it will be impracticable to repair the loss. The Overseers of the Poor have caused the dwelling-house belonging to the town, on the Almshouse lot, to be fitted up for the reception of a considerable portion of the poor, which, together with the accommodations hospitably tendered by the overseers of some of the neighboring towns and the kindness of friends, will enable them to place them all in a comfortable situation during the winter.”

Steps were taken by the town to supply the place of the Almshouse thus destroyed, and at a town-meeting held Feb. 14, 1832, a committee made a detailed report in relation to the site and kind of a building proposed to be erected. This committee recommended to the town “the purchase of a tract of land lying upon Weymouth Back River, adjoining the Hingham and Quincy turnpike, containing about 43 acres, consisting of tillage, mowing, pasture, woodland, and salt marsh, at an estimated cost of \$2,000, and the erection of a brick building 70 feet in length, three stories in height (including the basement), with a projection in front, and two brick partition-walls separating the centre from the wings, at an estimated cost of \$4,749.02.” The report was accepted and the recommendations adopted. The land was purchased, since known as the “Town Farm,” and contracts were made for the building which was erected in 1832. It was the same building which has since been in use as an almshouse and workhouse.

The entire cost of the “Almshouse Establishment,” according to the published reports of the town, which include land, almshouse, well, pump, yard to house, shed and other outbuildings, barn, cholera-house, and cells, amounted to \$10,839.94.

As these houses were established mainly in the interest of industry, it would be interesting to know how the inmates were

employed before the purchase of the farm. The farm gives those inmates who are willing to work an opportunity to do so, and compels those who are naturally idle to contribute something towards their support. The products not consumed on the premises are sold, and the income thus produced decreases somewhat the annual expense to the town. These houses were also retreats for the insane, whose condition was greatly changed for the better upon their removal to the Town Farm. Instead of being confined as they had been, it was found that the policy of giving them greater freedom operated favorably, and it proved in many cases that a considerable amount of labor could be performed by them.

A liberal sum has always been appropriated yearly by the town for the support of the poor both in and out of the house, and it is with pride that we point to the comparatively small amount of actual poverty in the town.

TOWN HOUSE.

All the town-meetings were held in the Old Meeting-house from January, 1681-2, to October, 1780. After that date, to accommodate the voters residing in the south part of the town, some of the meetings were held in the meeting-house of the Second Parish.

March 13, 1827, the First Parish voted "that no more Town meetings shall be held in the meeting-house of the First Parish, from and after the last day of February next." After that date meetings were held in the hall of the Derby Academy, or in the meeting-house of the Second Parish until the erection of a Town House.

May 7, 1844, a contract was made by a building committee, appointed by the town, with Samuel G. Bayley, in which Mr. Bayley agreed that he would "on or before the first day of November next, erect, build, and complete, on a lot of land situated on Main Street, in said Hingham, being the premises purchased by the said Inhabitants of the Town of Hingham, for that purpose, of John Loring, a Town Hall" for the sum of \$3,400. It stood on Main Street, opposite the present site of the Evangelical Congregational Church.

The building was never very satisfactory and finally proved to be inadequate for the needs of the town. In 1872 the town took a lease of the parts of Agricultural Hall which had been prepared for its use, for fifteen years from Oct. 1, 1872, at an annual rent of \$700. The lease was renewed for fifteen years from Oct. 1, 1887, at an annual rent of \$750, — the Agricultural Society having constructed a fire-proof brick vault for the purpose of preserving the papers and documents of the town, and granting a more general use of the building than under the former lease.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS.

The 200th anniversary of the settlement of the town was celebrated Sept. 28, 1835, with fitting ceremonies. The day was ushered in with the ringing of bells, and at an early hour the gathering commenced from various parts of the town. There was a procession escorted by the Hingham Rifle Company, Capt. Corbett, and the Washington Guards, Capt. Cazneau. Among the distinguished guests were Lieut.-Governor Armstrong, Hon. John Quincy Adams, and Col. Robert C. Winthrop.

In the forenoon there were exercises in the Old Meeting-house, including an address by Hon. Solomon Lincoln. In the afternoon there was a dinner in a pavilion erected for the occasion near the Old Colony House, at which Hon. Ebenezer Gay presided, followed by addresses from the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Peleg Sprague, Mr. Adams, and others. There was also a ladies' collation in Willard Hall. The celebration was in all respects satisfactory, and highly honorable to the town.

In like manner the 250th anniversary of the settlement of the town was celebrated Sept. 15, 1885. There was ringing of the bells, a national salute of thirty-eight guns, a procession, exercises in the Old Meeting-house, with an address by Mr. Solomon Lincoln, son of the former orator, a dinner in Agricultural Hall, and illuminations. Governor Robinson, escorted by the First Corps of Cadets, M. V. M., commanded by Lieut.-Col. Edmands, was the chief guest. Hon. John D. Long was president of the day, and there were many interesting addresses at the dinner.

A full account of each of these celebrations is in print, and both occasions were marked by general rejoicing and festivity throughout the town.

POST OFFICES.

The records of the Post Office Department at Washington give the following:—

OFFICE.	POSTMASTER.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
Hingham, Mass. . . .	Levi Lincoln	Apr. 1, 1795
	Thomas Thaxter	Apr. 1, 1797
	Elisha Cushing	Feb. 13, 1809
	Thomas Loud	Sept. 15, 1815
	John Kingman	Mar. 2, 1839
	Rufus W. Lincoln	May 11, 1842
	Charles B. W. Lane	Feb. 19, 1853
	Hosea J. Gardner	Jan. 7, 1854
	Charles Siders	Feb. 24, 1857
	Abigail W. Gardner	Mar. 15, 1858
	Edwin Wilder, 2d	Oct. 29, 1863
	George M. Hudson	Oct. 13, 1866
	Edwin Wilder, 2d (reappointed) .	May 27, 1868

OFFICE.	POSTMASTER.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
Hingham, Mass. . . .	Edwin Wilder (reappointed) . . .	June 29, 1883
	George Cushing	Feb. 28, 1888
South Hingham	Quincy Lane	Mar. 28, 1833
	Seth S. Hersey	Aug. 25, 1849
	Ezekiel Fearing	Aug. 27, 1853
	Ebenezer C. Fearing	Oct. 28, 1853
	Edmund French	June 6, 1854
	Andrew Cushing	Jan. 25, 1855
	Josiah Lane	June 18, 1867
	Alonzo Cushing	Jan. 17, 1872
Hingham Centre	William Cushing	June 29, 1881
	Henry Siders	July 15, 1869
	Daniel Wing	Dec. 21, 1874
	Hawkes Fearing	Dec. 28, 1875
	Peter N. Sprague	Mar. 22, 1880
	Seth Sprague, 2d	Nov. 20, 1888
West Hingham	Bela F. Lincoln	June 25, 1881

The above list was furnished, in March, 1890, by Mr. Marshall Cushing [II. 180], private secretary to Postmaster-General Wanamaker. Of the above-named, George M. Hudson, Ezekiel Fearing, and Ebenezer C. Fearing do not appear to have qualified themselves to act.

The Hingham post-office has always been kept within a stone's throw of Broad Bridge.

Thomas Thaxter kept it in Loring's Building, on the westerly side of Main Street, at Broad Bridge, where the Federalists used to assemble and discuss the affairs of the town. Elisha Cushing kept it in the building which formerly stood on the southeasterly corner of Main and South streets.

Thomas Loud kept it in his hatter's-shop on the hill in front of the Academy until the hill was removed, after which he kept it in Loring's Building. Here it was kept also by John Kingman and Rufus W. Lincoln until the latter removed it to the central part of Ford's Building, across Thaxter's Bridge. In 1853 Charles B. W. Lane removed it to his store at the junction of North and South streets, which is now the Isaac Little Hose house.

Hosea J. Gardner moved it to the building at the northeasterly corner of Main and South streets. Here it was kept for a time by Mr. Gardner, Mr. Siders, and Miss Gardner, and then removed to South Street in the new Lincoln Building, nearly on the same site as that occupied by previous postmasters in the Loring Building. It remained continuously in the Lincoln Building until George Cushing's appointment, when he removed it to the building on the northwest side of South Street, just east of Main Street.

The South Hingham post-office was first kept by Quincy Lane in his store on the east side of Main Street. Seth S. Hersey moved it farther north to the building next to his dwelling-house. Edmund French kept it near the present residence of Charles W. Cushing. Andrew Cushing kept it in the southerly end of his house. Josiah Lane moved it to his store, which was its original

location under Quincy Lane, and it has been kept in that place ever since.

The Hingham Centre post-office was kept in the Public Library Building until the appointment of Capt. Peter N. Sprague when it was removed to the building at the junction of Main and School streets, where it has since remained.

The West Hingham post-office has been from its establishment in the West Hingham railroad station.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

In 1831 Hingham became "a port of delivery in the District of Boston and Charlestown," with a deputy-collector. From the official correspondence on file at the Boston Custom-House it seems evident that the port was established Feb. 23, 1831, and continued to be such for forty-five years. For many years the records of the office give evidence of quite an amount of commerce here, but gradually the vessels diminished in number until at last there was little left for the deputy to do, and the office was abolished.

The following is a list of the deputy-collectors of Hingham:—

John Lane	appointed	Feb. 23, 1831.
Jedediah Lincoln	"	Feb. 28, 1835.
Henry Thaxter	"	April 1, 1839.
Edward Cazneau	"	May 8, 1846.
John K. Corbett	"	May 4, 1849.
Henry C. Wilder	"	June 21, 1853.
Isaac Winslow	"	Sept. 16, 1861.

Office abolished Aug. 31, 1876.

From May 26, 1840, John K. Corbett appears to have acted, during the administration of Henry Thaxter, in granting licenses or enrolment, probably as inspector, and at other times inspectors have signed the record for the deputy.

HINGHAM AND QUINCY BRIDGE AND TURNPIKE CORPORATION.

The Act of Incorporation was dated March 5, 1808. The bridges and turnpike were built and completed, as appears by a report of the committee provided by the Act of 1808, and by them duly accepted Nov. 19, 1812, but they had been used for public travel before that date. The first meeting of the proprietors for the purpose of organization was held in Quincy, Feb. 3, 1812. The final meeting was held in Hingham, July 15, 1863. The Act dissolving the corporation was passed April 30, 1862, and the bridges were made free July 4, 1864.

The amount of orders drawn on the Treasurer for expenditures in building the bridges, etc., as reported Jan. 18, 1813, was	\$22,798.98
Allowances to directors, treasurer, and clerk	972.83
	<u>\$23,771.81</u>

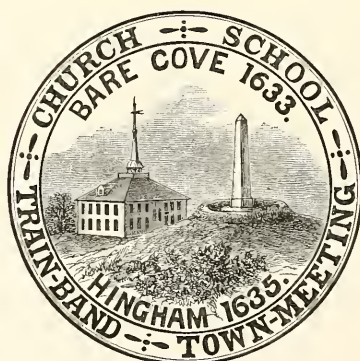
There were additional expenditures and subsequent assessments to pay the cost of the bridges, and expenses of various petitioners for the Act of Incorporation.

The amount received from the counties of Norfolk and Plymouth on the final dissolution of the corporation, including the expenses of commissioners, was \$17,810.15. Lemuel Brackett, of Quincy, was clerk of the corporation from 1813 until his resignation in 1855, when his son Jeffrey R. Brackett, was chosen and re-elected during the remainder of the existence of the corporation. Martin Fearing, of Hingham, was president of the directors from 1820 until the corporation ceased to exist. Thomas Cushing was toll-gatherer from 1818 until 1862, and was retained by the selectmen having the care of the bridges afterwards.

A history of the Corporation was published in the Quincy Patriot of Feb. 27, 1864, and there was an account of a celebration, on the bridges becoming free, published in the Quincy Patriot of July 9, 1864.

TOWN SEAL.

ADOPTED MARCH 8, 1886.



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- [NOTE. — The surnames, Whiten, Whiting, Whitten, Whiton, and Whitton, which often refer to one person in the Military chapter, are all indexed Whiton; it being by far the most numerous spelling of the descendants of James Whiton found in this history.]
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