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HISTORY
OF THE
TOWN OF HINGHAM,
MASSACHUSETTS.

IN THREE VOLUMES.
VOLUME I.—PART I.
HISTORICAL.

PUBLISHED BY THE TOWN.
1893.

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PREFACE.

IN the year 1827 a HISTORY OF HINGHAM was compiled by Solomon Lincoln, Jr., which was published by Caleb Gill, Jr., and Farmer and Brown, of Hingham. It was a small volume of one hundred and eighty-three pages, the work of private enterprise, and only three hundred copies were printed. Many of the copies have been destroyed or lost, or distributed among the families of persons who have removed from Hingham; collectors of rare books have also contributed to make the work still more scarce, and of greatly enhanced money value; so that it has been difficult to secure information concerning the early annals of the town. Moreover the last half-century has been prolific with changes in our local affairs as important as any in all our previous history. It therefore became a matter of sufficient public interest for the town to take some action in relation to the publication of its history, and at the annual meeting in 1882 a committee was appointed to consider the expediency of publishing a History of Hingham. This committee made a report at the annual town meeting, in 1883, recommending "that the town cause a History of Hingham to be prepared and published, and that a committee be appointed to have entire charge of the publication."

The report was accepted, the recommendations adopted, and the following committee appointed to carry the same into effect, viz. : —

GEORGE LINCOLN.	E. WATERS BURR.	EDMUND HERSEY.
FEARING BURR.	ELIJAH SHUTE.	AMASA WHITING.
JOHN CUSHING.	HENRY STEPHENSON.	JOSEPH O. BURDETT.
FRANCIS H. LINCOLN.	JOHN D. LONG.	WALTER L. BOUVÉ.

Amasa Whiting was unable to serve, and Arthur Lincoln was appointed in his place.

Liberal appropriations have been made by the town from time to time, for the accomplishment of the work.

The first question which confronted the committee was, "Who shall write the History?" It was agreed at once that for the preparation of the Genealogies of Hingham families Mr. George Lincoln was best fitted, on account of the amount of material already in his possession, his many years of research, and his familiarity with the families of the town. He was therefore employed by the committee to furnish that portion of the work. Had there been known to the committee any one person possessing the ability and taste for historical writing, the leisure to devote to it, and familiarity with the history and traditions of our town, he would have given to the work a uniformity of style and continuity of narrative which is very desirable. But no one answering this description appeared to be available, and as assurances of a willingness to write upon special topics were given by several of our citizens, who seemed to be well adapted to such special work, the plan was decided upon which has its fulfilment in the following pages of "Historical" matter. The work of these authors has been without compensation other than

the pleasure and satisfaction gained from the study of the past, and at much cheerful and voluntary sacrifice of time and strength. Many of the illustrations have been procured through the enthusiasm of some of our local amateur photographers.

The work has grown far beyond any original expectation of its magnitude, and, as it is, much has of necessity been omitted which it might be profitable and interesting to preserve; the patience of the town has been taxed through many years of anxious waiting; but it is hoped that the perusal of these pages, with their narratives of past accomplishments, may inspire a patriotic pride among our citizens to maintain an honorable place in the world's history for the Town of Hingham.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

VOLUME I. — PART I.

	PAGE
THE GEOLOGY OF HINGHAM . . . <i>Thomas T. Bowé</i> . . .	1
MINERALOGY “ “ . . .	75
NOTES ON ANIMAL LIFE “ “ . . .	79
THE BOTANY OF HINGHAM “ “ . . .	87
TREES AND SHRUBS OF HINGHAM . <i>Edward T. Bowé</i> . . .	139
ANCIENT LANDMARKS “ “ . . .	157
EARLY SETTLERS <i>John D. Long</i>	201
MILITARY HISTORY <i>Walter L. Bowé</i>	209

ILLUSTRATIONS.

VOLUME I. — PART I.

	PAGE
PORTRAIT OF THOMAS T. BOUVÉ	24
UNION STREET DIKE	34
BEACH STREET DIKE	35
From a drawing by EDWARD T. BOUVÉ.	
DOUBLE DIKE, ROCKY NECK	49
From a drawing by EDWARD T. BOUVÉ.	
POT HOLES, COHASSET	54
POT HOLES, COHASSET	56
KAMES NEAR GREAT HILL	60
BOWLDER, COBB'S BANK	67
From a drawing by EDWARD T. BOUVÉ.	
BOWLDER, DERBY STREET	68
From a photograph by GEORGE E. SIDERS.	
MAIN STREET, HINGHAM	140
From a photograph by FRANCIS H. LINCOLN.	
OLD ELM, EAST STREET	150
From a photograph by FRANCIS A. OSBORN.	
OLD ELM, PROSPECT STREET	156
From a photograph by FRANCIS A. OSBORN.	
TITTLING ROCK	164
Engraved by WALLACE CORTHELL from a photograph by GEORGE E. SIDERS.	
POND ROCK, SCITUATE POND	169
Engraved by WALLACE CORTHELL from a photograph by GEORGE E. SIDERS.	
HOME OF GENERAL LINCOLN	180
MAIN STREET, SOUTH HINGHAM	184
From a photograph by HENRY F. GUILD.	
THAXTER HOUSE	188
From a photograph by WILLIAM HUDSON.	
CORNER OF MAIN AND LEAVITT STREETS	190
From a photograph by FRANCIS A. OSBORN.	

	PAGE
GLAD TIDINGS ROCK	195
Engraved by WALLACE CORTHELL from a photograph by GEORGE E. SIDERS.	
SPRAGUE'S BRIDGE, UNION STREET	196
From a photograph by HENRY F. GUILD.	
PORTRAIT OF JOSEPH BLAKE	256
PORTRAIT OF GENERAL LINCOLN	304
GENERAL LINCOLN'S MONUMENT	306
PORTRAIT OF GOVERNOR ANDREW	342
STATUE OF GOVERNOR ANDREW	368
From a photograph by HENRY F. GUILD.	
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT	371
From a photograph by FRANCIS H. LINCOLN.	

MAPS TO ILLUSTRATE GEOLOGY.

GENERAL MAP OF HINGHAM	4
DISTRICT BETWEEN CROW POINT AND HUIT'S COVE	30
DISTRICT BETWEEN LINCOLN STREET AND BEAL'S COVE	42
ROCKY NECK ON WEIR RIVER.	46
HINGHAM VILLAGE AND WEST HINGHAM.	52

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VOLUME I. — PART I.
HISTORICAL.

HISTORY OF HINGHAM.

THE GEOLOGY OF HINGHAM.

BY THOMAS T. BOUVÉ.

INTRODUCTION.

BOUNDARY LINES.

THE boundary-line of Hingham, commencing on the water-front at Cohasset, near the head of Nantasket Beach, runs west through an elongated inlet of the sea or bay which lies east of the lower waters of Weir River, and from thence follows along this river, and subsequently skirts the coast at the base of the hills known as Planters' and World's End, in a northwesterly direction until it passes the latter, when it turns westerly and crosses outside the harbor of the town and the shores north to the mouth of Weymouth Back River. From there this river forms the boundary between the town and a part of Weymouth to the head of navigation, about three and a half miles. The other boundary-lines are artificial, dividing the town on the west from a part of Weymouth not separated by the river, on the south and southeast from Rockland and Norwell, and on the east from Cohasset. The boundary-line of the harbor leaves exterior to it Bunkin Island, which belongs to Hull, and that of the southern boundary crosses Accord Pond, the beautiful sheet of water from which Hingham draws its abundant supply.

The shore-line of the water-front of the town, as distinct from that of the boundary, is much more extensive, following as it does the numerous indentures of the coast, and embracing the circumference of the islands. Notice should be taken of the distinction between the boundary and shore lines, as they comprise the limits between which the marine forms of life appear that may be hereafter mentioned.

The coast bordering upon the Weir River and Bay is of varied and picturesque character, with its alternating rocky projections and swampy plains. The shore-line, too, from Crow Point west

to the mouth of Weymouth River presents much diversity, and at Huit's Cove, where the rocky cliffs are covered with forest growth, the scenery becomes again quite interesting, and continues so upon the river front to the head of navigation.

THE HARBOR.

The harbor of Hingham, properly so called, is embraced within an extension of land on the east side which rises into hills of considerable magnitude, the outermost of which is World's End, and an opposite shore of less extent, which presents itself partly as a sandy and stony beach, but having towards its extremity some rocky prominences, finally terminating at an elevation of land which received at an early period the name of Crow Point, probably from the great number of crows that congregated there. In the harbor, which is from three fourths of a mile to a mile in width and about one mile and a half in depth, are three beautiful islands, bearing the names respectively of Ragged, Sarah's, and Langlee's; of which the first named is particularly picturesque, from the rugged outline of its coast and the dark savins upon its crags. They are all of moderate elevation, and shrubs of low growth cover their undulating surfaces. Only one deciduous tree is seen, and that a Linden of considerable size, upon the one known as Langlee's.¹ Besides these three islands, there is yet another near the shore of the town, and which from its diminutive size received the name of Button Island. The harbor itself is a charming one when the tide is in, and by no means lacks beauty when this has ebbed. True, the lovely sheet of water has disappeared from view, but the exposed flats are covered everywhere with the dense sea-grass that rests recumbent on their surfaces, and there is seen meandering through its sombre green a silvery channel pleasing to the eye, and which is of sufficient width and depth to admit the steamers and other vessels that approach the town. Other large islands lie off the coast of Hingham, but the town line separates them from its possessions. Particular attention is called to those of the harbor and to the contour of the coast, in order to the better understanding of the geological phenomena to be hereafter presented.

AREA.

The area of Hingham, as given in the Town Report for 1885, p. 76, is 12,973 acres.

The greatest length of the town is that shown by a line from World's End to the southwesterly point at Rockland. This is over eight miles.

¹ Since the above was written young trees set out upon the two islands, Sarah's and Langlee's, by the present proprietor, are becoming conspicuous, and promise to add much to the beauty of their surfaces and of the harbor generally by their growth.

The greatest width across the town, direct east and west, is from where Scituate touches the boundary to Weymouth. This is five miles. Across the northern part of the town, at the point of its junction with Hull and Cohasset, west to Weymouth River, the width is a little over four and a third miles. Between these two measurements it narrows on an east and west line to about three and a third miles.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The topography of Hingham is of such marked character as to make it of exceeding interest to those who are at all acquainted with surface geology. The writer therefore hopes to be able to impart such knowledge of this in later pages devoted to the phenomena of glacial action as will add much to the pleasure of townsmen and strangers alike in travelling over its territory.

The most noticeable features arise from the great number of the beautiful hills belonging to a class called by Irish geologists, Drumlins, signifying long, rounded hills, and by our own countryman, Prof. Charles H. Hitchcock, Lenticular Hills, from their lens-like form. They are distinguished by their oval and symmetrical outlines, by their composition, and by the direction of their longest axes, which in this region is approximately northwest and southeast. They are products of the ice period, in the treatment of which a full account of them will be given. Otis Hill, Turkey Hill, Prospect Hill, Baker's Hill, Squirrel Hill, Great Hill, Planters' Hill, the Hills of World's End, the Hills of Crow Point and neighborhood, and many others of lesser magnitude, are of this character. Of much less prominence, but of not less interest to students of surface geology, are the Kames, so called, consisting of ridges, hills, and hillocks, which occur over a large portion of territory in the western part of the town. These, like the Lenticular Hills, owe their origin to glacial action.

In a very general way it may be said that the settlements of the town rest upon four surfaces of different elevations, namely: one along the harbor and spreading west towards Fort Hill and Weymouth River; Lower Plain, so called, which rises from the first-mentioned, half a mile or more inland; Glad Tidings Plain, a slightly higher level which succeeds the last, three or four miles inland, and which is separated from it by a depression of the land; and finally, Liberty Plain, the highest of all, reaching to the southern boundary.

This statement, however, though true of the several settlements of the town, affords but a very inadequate idea of the diversified character of the whole territory, for even the lowest region has several of the high hills mentioned rising from it, and bordering the second is Turkey Hill, having an altitude of 181 feet, which is only inferior to the highest of all in town.

One of the most prominent of the elevations of the lowest plateau is Otis Hill, which rises quite near the harbor on its western side. The views from this are very fine, and should be seen by all who keenly enjoy an extended prospect. It is said that Daniel Webster ascended the hill whenever opportunity presented itself, feeling amply repaid for the necessary exertion in reaching its summit. On the east, beyond Nantasket Beach and the rocky shore of Cohasset, the open sea spreads itself to the vision until lost in the distant horizon; north, the coast of the opposite side of Massachusetts Bay may be traced until it, too, fades from sight towards Cape Ann; and northwest, the domes and spires of the great city, with the expanse of water gemmed with islands and dotted over with vessels gliding among them, afford an enchanting scene. The height of Otis Hill is about 129 feet. The still higher elevation of the second plateau, Turkey Hill, before mentioned, affords yet grander views. No one who has not been here can appreciate the transcendent beauty of such as may be enjoyed from its summit, in looking towards the west and northwest just as the sun is sinking beneath the horizon, especially when hovering clouds are lit up by its rays and the intervening water is tinted by their reflections.

The highest elevation of all is that of Prospect Hill, and it is worthy the name. This is in the south part of the town, and has a height of $218\frac{4}{16}$ feet. Measurements of other hills give the following results:—

Baker's, 141 feet; Squirrel, 133 feet; Great Hill, 120 feet; Planter's, 118 feet; Old Colony, 70 feet; Liberty Pole, 107 feet; the highest of the World's End hills, 92, the lowest, 66; Crow Point Hill, 81; Pleasant, near Crow Point, 93; Bradley's, 87; Tucker's, between Crow Point and Pleasant, 65.

Much of the remaining territory presents itself in rounded hillocks of various elevations, and in the west part of the town these prevail over a great area. Unfortunately they have to a great extent been denuded of trees. Barren wastes are found, unsightly to the eye where beauty might abound, and where profit might be realized if the surface could be devoted to forest culture. Nothing could be done that would be more advantageous to this almost destitute portion of the town than to cover it with the white pine, as there can be no doubt but that it would be a wise investment of money to do this if proper precautions were taken to protect the growth from destruction by fires.

Independently of the interesting features of the landscape mentioned, there is such variety of surface over the town as to make all parts attractive.

In some portions are miles of rich and rocky woodlands, in other portions swamps impenetrable from forest growth. In places, high cliffs of rock rise from above the general level; in others, green meadows of peaceful beauty stretch far before the

vision. Here may be seen from some elevation tree-clad hills and dales; there, water checkered with islands, and the ocean itself receding in the far distance from sight. Here one may wander along a rock-bound coast, with objects of interest everywhere in view; or he may seek and find, in deep dark woods, sequestered glens as far remote seemingly from all human surroundings and associations as would be to him the recesses in the distant mountains. Few towns, indeed, can present more diversified features.

SWAMPS.

There are numerous swamps in the town, some of which are quite extensive, as Bare Swamp, which extends over a considerable tract of country, from the neighborhood of the West End depot to French Street, near Weymouth; Hemlock Swamp, which lies between Hobart and High streets; and several others southwest of these.

RIVERS.

Excepting Weymouth Back River, which borders a part of the town on the west, and Weir River, there are none worthy the name. Many streams contribute to the latter, the most important of which has its origin in Accord Pond. Others of its tributaries flow from the swamps of the town, which, as before stated, are numerous, especially in its western portions.

PONDS.

Of the ponds of the town delineated on the map, Cushing's, Trip-Hammer, Fulling-Mill, and Thomas', are all artificial. The only natural one of any considerable area, of which any portion is within the borders of Hingham, is Accord Pond. This seems singular, considering the many natural fine sheets of water which are found in the surrounding territory. What Nature has, however, denied, has been in part provided through the enterprise of the inhabitants, who for manufacturing purposes have dammed the streams, spread their waters over surfaces bounded by hills, and thus greatly enhanced the beauty of the scenery in many localities. Cushing's Pond resulted from the damming of one of the tributary streams of Weir River, known as Plymouth River; Trip-hammer Pond, from the damming of another tributary known as Beechwood, or Mill River; Thomas' Pond from the damming of the main stream; and Fulling-Mill Pond from a small stream, sometimes called Cold Spring.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS ON GENERAL GEOLOGY.

ANY account of the Geology of Hingham would necessarily be but of little service to the unscientific reader, unless preceded by some remarks upon the several rock formations of the earth and the periods of their deposition. The advance of knowledge respecting these has been so rapid that the very terms but recently used to designate their relative age are not only obsolete to a considerable degree, but often misleading. For instance, it is not long since the word "primitive" conveyed to all students the idea that the rocks so designated, the granites, were the earliest formed of all the earth's strata; but now it is a well-recognized fact that these have been produced in nearly all periods of geologic time. All ideas based upon views taught in the books of a past generation respecting Primitive, Transition, and Secondary rocks should be dismissed from thought as being now but of little or no significance.

In order that the mind may be receptive of the grand ideas which a knowledge of geological phenomena cannot fail to impart, it is necessary first of all to disabuse it of the narrow conceptions of creation which have too long prevailed among men. It must recognize the sublime truth that the great Power which permeates and controls all matter has been for inconceivable ages evolving from the chaos of things the innumerable worlds that compose the universe; and in fine must look upon the earth we inhabit, with all its multitude of living and ever-changing forms, as the result of the constant and never-ceasing action of creative energy for not only thousands, but for very many millions of years.

The calculations relative to the age of the earth have been based upon several grounds, — one astronomical, by estimates of the time which would be required to reduce the sun from the dimensions embraced within the orbit of the earth to its present size. This Professor Newcomb makes 18,000,000 years. Add to this the time which he concludes might have passed before the temperature of the globe itself would have been reduced so as to allow of the existence of water upon it, 3,845,000 years, and the time estimated by him for the development of the several formations composing the earth's strata, which he embraces within

a period of 10,000,000 years, and we have a total of 31,845,000 years since the globe was separated from the sun in a gaseous condition, and of but 13,845,000 years since the first incrustation of its surface.

Another method of determining the age has been to base estimates upon the internal heat of the globe and the rate of cooling. Sir William Thomson thus concluded that about 80,000,000 years must have elapsed for the globe to cool to its present condition, dating from the first incrustation upon its surface.

Another method has been to base calculations upon the geological changes that have been going on during comparatively recent times, by which sedimentary deposits have been formed at a known rate of thickness within certain periods. Dr. Croll estimates in this way that not less than 60,000,000 years must have elapsed, and probably much more since sedimentation began. Another investigator, Dr. Haughton, on the same basis extends the time to more than 200,000,000 years.

It is unnecessary to add more on this point. It is sufficient to state that no man capable of forming a judgment, and who has duly investigated the question, has been able to come to any other conclusion than that our good mother the earth has been revolving in her orbit, since incrustation and the commencement of sedimentation, for millions of years, and whether these be numbered by tens or hundreds can be but of little moment, when the least mentioned is more than long enough to appall the mind in its contemplation.

It is however desirable, in view of a better understanding of what may follow relative to different periods in the earth's history, to give a table showing the estimated duration of each, assuming the whole length of time since incrustation to be 80,000,000 years, as calculated by Sir William Thomson. Of course, if it should be assumed that the whole period since incrustation was more or less than 80,000,000 years, the time estimated for each period would be proportionately lengthened or shortened. The time ratios of the several periods have been determined by Professor Dana from the relative thickness of the rocky sediments, and of the probable time required for their deposit, and though estimates thus based must necessarily be imperfect, yet by them we can approximate somewhat nearer to the truth than in any other way. The presentation will be useful in impressing on the mind of the reader the remote antiquity of the rocks of Hingham; for if, as generally claimed, the greater portion of them had their origin in Archæan Time, basing their age on Sir William's estimate of the age of the world, they must have been formed more than 30,000,000 years ago. The table is abbreviated from one presented in the very valuable work of Alexander Winchell, LL. D., Professor of Geology and Palæontology in the University of Michigan, called "World Life, or Comparative Geology."

ESTIMATED LENGTH OF GEOLOGICAL PERIODS.

Formations.	Rock Measure. Feet.	Percentage.	Thomson's Basis. Years.
PYROLITHIC TIME	123,200	27.77	22,216,000
ARCHEAN TIME.			
AZOIC AGE	61,600	13.88	11,104,000
EZOIC AGE.			
Laurentian Period	41,200	9.26	7,408,000
Huronian Period	20,400	4.62	3,696,000
PALÆOZOIC TIME.			
SILURIAN AGE.			
Primordial Period	16,400	3.70	2,960,000
Canadian Period	45,400	10.23	8,184,000
Trenton Period	14,700	3.32	2,656,000
Niagara Period	7,100	1.60	1,280,000
Salina Period	2,050	.46	368,000
Lower Helderberg Period	7,500	1.69	1,352,000
DEVONIAN AGE.			
Oriskany Period	720	.17	136,000
Corniferous Period	2,800	.63	504,000
Hamilton Period	6,000	1.35	1,080,000
Chemung Period	4,900	1.11	888,000
Catskill Period	7,544	1.70	1,360,000
CARBONIFEROUS AGE.			
Lower Carboniferous Period	7,560	1.70	1,360,000
Upper Carboniferous Period	14,570	3.28	2,624,000
MESOZOIC TIME.			
Triassic Period	31,540	7.11	5,688,000
Jurassic Period	8,200	1.85	1,480,000
Cretaceous Period	5,620	1.26	1,008,000
CÆNOZOIC TIME.			
TERTIARY AGE	11,735	2.65	2,120,000
POST TERTIARY AGE.			
Glacial Period	1,956	.44	352,000
Post Glacial Period	978	.22	176,000
Total Crust	443,673	100.00	80,000,000

It is proper to state here that investigations within a few years past by Dr. G. Frederick Wright, the author of the "Ice Age in North America," Warren Upham, and other geologists who have made special study of the phenomena of the Glacial Period, have satisfactorily determined that all that has happened on the surface since that period may not have required more than from ten to fifteen thousand years. When the above table was prepared, much less was known of glacial action than now.

A second table is presented, giving a list of the formations; the forms of life that appeared in the several periods; and some general remarks upon the land surfaces, the climatic conditions, and the mountain elevations. Periods not recognized in the first table are presented in this.

Formations.	Life.	General Remarks.
PYROLITHIC TIME.	<p>NOTE. From lack of definite knowledge of the particular periods in which insect forms first appeared, mention of them is only made after the close of remarks upon other life in the several periods of each Age.</p>	Physical condition making life impossible.
ARCHÆAN TIME.	<p>Indications of Marine Plants and of Protozoa, the lowest of the forms of animal life.</p>	<p>The continent in the Eozoic Age was limited to a region mostly within limits of British North America, but embracing, outside, the Adirondack region of N. Y., a region in Mich. south of Lake Superior, a long belt, including the Highlands of N. Y., and the Blue Ridge of Penn. and Va., also areas along the Atlantic Coast in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Eastern Mass.</p>
AZOIC AGE.		<p>Δ long but narrow ridge existed along the line where afterwards were raised the Rocky Mountains. Four-fifths at least of the present surface of the continent were under water.</p>
<p>EZOIC AGE. Laurentian Period. Huronian Period.</p>		PALÆOZOIC TIME.
<p>SILURIAN AGE. Primordial Period.</p>	<p>Age of Invertebrates. Marine only: Plants, sea-weeds. Animals, all invertebrates, Protozoa, Radiata, Mollusca, and Articulata. <i>Trilobites in immense numbers and of many species are found.</i> The largest of these became extinct before the close of this period. <i>Crinoids and Sponges appear.</i></p>	<p>A mild climate certainly prevailed in the Arctic regions during these periods, as proved by the forms of life found in high northern latitudes.</p>
LOWER SILURIAN	Canadian Period.	<p>The Appalachian region, embracing that of the Green Mountains, was one of shallow waters, whilst areas of the rocks of Archæan Time formed islands and reefs. A barrier was thus partially formed, which led the interior continental sea to be comparatively quiet, where flourished crinoids, mollusks, and corals, the detritus of which made up the growing limestone. This period of physical quiet, Dana remarks, was probably as long continued as "all the time that has since elapsed," a remark calculated to impress the mind very forcibly of its duration.</p>
	Trenton Period.	<p>Marine almost entirely. <i>Some late discoveries of land plants have been made in Ohio and Kentucky.</i> Animals all invertebrates.</p>

Formations.	Life.	General Remarks.
UPPER SILURIAN. Niagara Period	Marine only : Plants, sea-weeds. Animals, invertebrates. No evidence yet of fishes or of fresh-water life.	The Niagara Period was one of subsidence of the land over extensive regions.
Salina Period.	Almost destitute of fossils.	The rocks of the Salina Period yield salt from brines contained in them. The subsidence mentioned as occurring during the Niagara Period continued through this.
Lower Helderberg Period.	Fossils of the same generic character generally as in preceding periods, the species distinct. Trilobites common, but with them a new <i>Crustacean</i> appears for the first time, the <i>Eurypterus remipes</i> , a foot or more in length.	The extinction of species during the progress of the Silurian Age was great. Dana says, "There is no evidence that a species existed in the later half of the Upper Silurian that was alive in the later half of the Lower Silurian."
Oriskany Period.	Plants generally marine. <i>One species of Lycopodium (ground pine) has, however, been found.</i> No fishes yet noticed in American beds of this period, but in Europe their remains are met with in the Ludlow rocks, which are equivalent to the Lower Helderberg and Oriskany of America, and are the first vertebrates yet discovered in formations earlier than the Devonian. Of the Class Arachnida: articulated animals having the body generally divided in two parts, as Scorpions, Spiders, Ticks, etc., — <i>the first represented in the earth's formations were found in the Upper Silurian.</i> Three species, all Scorpions. Of the true Insects, one specimen has been found in the Upper Silurian, but the character of this has not been clearly made out. It belongs to one of the orders of the Hexapoda.	
DEVONIAN AGE. Corniferous Period.	Age of Fishes. Marine Plants include a new form, the <i>Spirophyton cauda galli</i> .	The greater part of the continent yet remained under water at the close of the Silurian Age. There is no evidence that the climate, even in high latitudes, had become otherwise than warm and temperate as in the Lower Silurian Periods. During the Corniferous Period, a large part of the continent was covered with shallow seas, in

Formations.	Life	General Remarks.
	<p><i>Land Plants :</i> Lycopods, Ferns, and Conifers. Corals in great numbers, Echinoderms, Trilobites. <i>Fishes, first appearance of in American rocks :</i> Sharks, Ganoids, Placoderms; but no osseous species.</p>	<p>which corals of great variety flourished. The climate was warm, and probably so over the Arctic regions.</p>
Hamilton Period.	<p>Land Plants : Lycopods, Ferns, Equiseta; but as yet no Mosses. The Vertebrates are represented only by Fishes. <i>Goniatites, a group of Cephalopods first appear.</i></p>	<p>In the Hamilton Period, extensive forests of Lycopods, some similar to modern spruces and pines and others widely different from any known family, undoubtedly existed, as shown by the Lepidodendra and Sigillaria found in the strata.</p>
Chemung Period.	<p>Land Plants of like genera as in the preceding period. Trilobites, so abundant in former periods, have become rare.</p>	
Catskill Period.	<p>Remains of life rare. The plants are similar to those of the Chemung Period. The change in life during the Devonian Age was marked by the introduction of many new forms and the extinction of many old ones, as in previous ages.</p> <hr style="width: 10%; margin: 10px auto;"/> <p><i>Articulates of the Myriopoda</i>, a class allied to Insects, worm-like but having many segments and numerous feet, <i>first appear</i> in the Devonian Age. <i>True Insects</i>, of the class <i>Hexapoda</i>, appear in several species.</p>	<p>At the close of the Devonian Age the area of the continent had much increased, and embraced a large part of East Canada and New England, but the greater part of North America yet remained beneath the waters. Neither the Rocky Mountains nor the Appalachians yet existed. The Green Mountains were low hills compared with their present height. Great disturbance seems to have followed the close of the age over the eastern part of the continental area leading to elevation of a great portion of Maine, etc. The occurrence of Devonian species in the Arctics shows, as Dana remarks, that there was but little diversity of climate between the regions now called Temperate and Arctic Zones.</p>

Formations.	Life.	General Remarks.
CARBONIFEROUS AGE. Sub-Carboniferous Period.	Sea-weeds similar to those of the Devonian. Land Plants : Lycopods, Ferns, Conifers and Calamites. The animal life was abundant, as shown by the profusion of the remains of Crinoids. Of Radiates : Polyp Corals. Of Brachiopods : Spirifer Productus. Of Cephalopods : Goniatites, Nautilus. Of Articulates : Trilobites, Orthoceratites, Scorpions, etc. Of Fishes : as in Devonian Age. Of Amphibians : Footprints.	During the Sub-Carboniferous Period a great mediterranean sea, as previously, covered a large area of the interior of the continent, and the temperature being favorable, there was a great development of crinoids, corals, and the many forms of life now found in the strata. Forests and marsh areas were extensive. The period was one of subsidence. The condition of the Arctic regions was yet undoubtedly similar to the more southern portions of the continent, the air being warm and moist.
Carboniferous Period.	Immense development of the coal-forming plants, the Tree-ferns, the Lycopods, Sigillarids, the Equiseta, Conifers, and Cycads. <i>The latter first appeared in this period.</i> No Angiosperms, no Palms, no Mosses yet discovered.	This Period, differing from that of the Sub-Carboniferous, was one of extensive emergence instead of subsidence. As yet the Alleghanies did not exist, but over their area were great marshes, where flourished the coal-making plants of the period.
Permian Period.	Plants similar to those of the Coal Period. Of animal life, Goniatites, which first appeared in the Hamilton Period, and Trilobites, which appeared in the Primordial Period, both had become extinct. Several genera of the Mollusca, as Productus, Orthis, and Murchisonia, are not found later than this period. As might have been expected from the immense development of vegetable life under tropical temperature, the remains of great numbers of insects are found in the deposits of the Carboniferous Age, during which they first appeared. Species of the extinct Order Palæodictyoptera are especially abundant, embracing	The beds of the Permian are marine. Palæozoic Time has now come to an end. Great disturbances followed, leading to the elevation of the Alleghany Mountains and

Formations.	Life.	General Remarks.
<p>MESOZOIC TIME. REPTILIAN AGE. Triassic Period.</p>	<p>ancient types of cockroaches, walking-sticks, May-flies, etc. Other extinct Orders are also represented.</p> <p>Plants: Cycads and new forms of Ferns, Equiseta, Conifers. <i>No species yet met with of Grass or Moss.</i> No Palms. No Angiosperms, the class which includes all our New-England plants having a bark, excepting Conifers, as maples, willows, birches, oaks, etc.</p> <p>Animals: Vertebrates in great numbers and of great size. Fishes, Reptiles, perhaps Birds. <i>First appearance of Mammals.</i></p>	<p>to great changes along the coast of New England, in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and generally over all the surface east of the Mississippi.</p> <p>The forests of this period differed much from those of the Carboniferous in having neither Sigillarids nor Lepidodendrids. Tree-ferns, Conifers, and Cycads were the prevailing forms.</p> <p>There were great disturbances of the surface during the Triassic Period, as shown by the vast ridges of trap rocks which were forced up through the strata in a molten condition, and now form some of the prominent elevations of the eastern part of the continent, as Mounts Tom and Holyoke of Mass., the high hills near New Haven, Conn., the Palisades of the Hudson, etc.</p>
<p>Jurassic Period.</p>	<p>Plants: Similar to those of the Triassic Period.</p> <p>Animals: Gigantic Reptiles, among them flying lizards. Marsupial mammals. <i>First appearance of osseous fishes.</i> Birds.</p>	<p>The Jurassic Beds of Europe embrace those of three epochs,—the Liassic, Oolitic, and Wealden. The first of these have yielded some of the best preserved and finest fossils that are to be found in our collections.</p>
<p>Cretaceous Period.</p>	<p>Plants: <i>First appearance of the Angiosperms.</i> Of the Angiosperms, oaks, beeches, poplars, willows, hickories, and others existed. <i>First appearance of Palms.</i></p> <p>Animals: Reptiles were very numerous and of great size, one genus of which, Mosasaurus, had species varying from forty-five to eighty feet in length, and having been snake-like in form, may well be termed, as by Dana, sea-serpents of the era.</p> <p>— In the deposits of the Periods of the Reptilian Age, first appear insects of the</p>	<p>Cretaceous rocks are common over a considerable portion of Europe, in the southeastern and southern parts of the United States, and in the Rocky Mountains. The well-known chalk composes great beds in England, and is found in France and other parts of Europe.</p> <p>Great changes of level seem to have taken place towards the close of this period, leading to increased height of the land in the northern regions, causing much change in</p>

Formations.	Life	General Remarks.
<p>CÆNOZOIC TIME.</p> <p>TERTIARY AGE.</p> <p>Laramie Period (or Lignitic P.).</p> <p>NOTE. — This period is included by some geologists in the Cretaceous of Mesozoic Time.</p>	<p>Orders Orthoptera, Neuroptera, Hemiptera, Hymenoptera, Coleoptera, Diptera, and Lepidoptera.</p> <p>Plants: The deposits of this period yield great numbers of the leaves of Angiosperms, — species of oak, poplar, maple, hickory, fig, magnolia, and others; also of Conifers and palms. Nuts of some species are common.</p> <p>Animals: Freshwater shells and some marine species. No mammals. Fishes and Reptiles have been found in the Laramie beds.</p>	<p>the climates and a general destruction of the life then existing upon or near the surface in both hemispheres.</p> <p>Estuary deposits in Mississippi, in the region of the Upper Missouri, in the Rocky Mountain region, and at Brandon, Vt. Called the Lignitic Period because of the prevalence of Lignitic beds in the deposits.</p> <p>Great disturbance of the surface in North America at the close of this period, that led to the elevation of mountains in California, which, increased undoubtedly by subsequent movements, are now 4,000 feet high.</p>
<p>Alabama Period (same as Eocene).</p>	<p>Plants: Trees mostly of the same genera as those of the present period. The infusorial deposits near Richmond, Va., yield a large number of species of Diatoms.</p> <p>Animals: The remains, vertebrae, and teeth, in great numbers, of a large animal allied to a whale, called the Zenglodon Cetoides, are found in the deposits of this period in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi, and Alabama. The animal was at least seventy feet in length.</p> <p>In beds of this period in the west are found remains of species similar to those of the present, as the rhinoceros, Mexican wild boar, horse, monkey, and others, among them the earliest of the squirrels. Of the birds, one species from the Eocene of New Mexico was larger than the ostrich.</p>	<p>Further disturbances at the close of this period, raising the borders of the Gulf of Mexico, and probably elevating above the previous height the Rocky Mountain region.</p>

Formations.	Life.	General Remarks.
<p>Yorktown Period. (Miocene.)</p>	<p>Animals : Whales, dolphins, seals, walruses, bones of tapir-like animals, and of new species of horses and of hogs, rhinoceroses of several genera, wolves, lions, beavers, etc.</p>	<p>During this period, and culminating at its close, there is evidence of great disturbances over a large portion of the continent. By great volcanic action, extensive regions of the Pacific slope were overflowed by igneous rocks to the depth of thousands of feet, and the Rocky Mountains raised to their present elevation. Their uprise during the Tertiary Age, according to Dana, could not have been less than 11,000 feet. The height at which the deposits of the Miocene Period are found on the southeast and southern coast, being several hundred feet, shows the extent of the movements.</p>
<p>Sumter Period. (Pliocene.)</p>	<p>Animals : Of Birds : eagles, cranes, and cormorants. Of Mammals : elephants, camels, rhinoceroses, deer, tigers, horses, and the <i>first of the mastodons found in American deposits.</i></p> <hr/> <p>All the Orders of Insects the remains of which are found in the Mesozoic deposits are also represented in the Cenozoic. Great numbers of species have been preserved to us in amber, a fossil gum of the Tertiary Age.</p>	<p>The phosphatic beds of South Carolina are of this period.</p>
<p>QUATERNARY AGE. Glacial Period.</p>	<p>Entire destruction of life over the glaciated North which extended in the eastern part of the United States as far south as Pennsylvania.</p> <p>Animal life : read under next period.</p>	<p>A period generally regarded as one of extreme cold, but there is reason to think the degree of this has been exaggerated. Ice covered Eastern North America to the height of from 2,000 to 6,000 feet.</p>
<p>Champlain Period.</p>	<p>The animal life of the two earlier periods of the Quaternary Age was of remarkable character, especially as shown by the remains of the Mammals found both in Europe and America. These show that the species were of enormous size compared with</p>	<p>The period of the passing away of the ice, and of great floods ; a period, too, of considerable depression of the surface and of extensive alluvial deposits.</p>

Formations.	Life.	General Remarks.
Recent Period.	<p>those of more ancient or of more recent times. In North America, roaming over the surface, were elephants, mastodons, horses much larger than the present, bison, tapirs, beavers of huge size, lions, bears, and others. In South America, massive sloth forms, as the megatherium, mylodon, and megalonyx, were numerous, as were many species of other genera. In England and other countries of Europe, bears, lions, hyenas, rhinoceroses, hippopotamuses, deer, were common.</p> <p><i>Man undoubtedly existed</i> in this period, and probably in the early portion, as his remains and the implements of his hands have been found with the bones of the Champlain animals, as the mastodon and reindeer. There is evidence of man having appeared at a still earlier period, — possibly in the Tertiary Age.</p> <p>The animals of the Champlain Period largely passed away in the early part of this, destroyed undoubtedly by the colder temperature, and species of less size took the places of the huge forms that preceded them. Although man, as previously stated, was in existence, it was not until the modern era of this period that he attained the dominion over all other races since possessed by him.</p>	<p>The deposits of this period are alluvial beds along rivers, drift-sands, deposits of rivers in the ocean, or from the washing and wearing away of the shores, coral-reef formations, shell limestone growth in the ocean or inland waters, bog-iron ore in marshes, stalactitic and stalagmitic formation in caves, deposits from springs, lavas from volcanic action, etc.</p> <p>There was an elevation of the land in the high latitudes in the early portion of this period, which restored its height to about the depression of the Champlain. The temperature of the North, particularly over Asia and Europe, became again extremely cold.</p> <p>The terraces so common around lakes and along river-courses in parts of New England owe their origin to the rise of land after the Champlain Period, and the action of waters.</p>

EXPLANATION OF NAMES OF FORMATIONS, ETC., MENTIONED IN THE TABLES ABOVE.

<p><i>Pyrolithic.</i> From the Greek, fire-stone. <i>Archæan.</i> Ancient; the beginning. <i>Azoic.</i> Without life. <i>Eozoic.</i> Dawn of life. <i>Palaëozoic.</i> Ancient life. <i>Mesozoic.</i> Middle life. <i>Cænozoic.</i> Recent life. <i>Primordial.</i> First in order. <i>Silurian.</i> Geographical, first applied to rocks of Siluria. <i>Devonian.</i> Geographical, first applied to rocks of Devonshire. <i>Carboniferous.</i> Having the great coal fields. <i>Cretaceous.</i> Latin, for chalky. <i>Triassic.</i> Named from a series of three kinds of rocks.</p>	<p><i>Jurassic.</i> Geographical, from rocks of Mt. Jura. <i>Permian.</i> Geographical, from rocks of Permian, an ancient kingdom of Russia. <i>Tertiary.</i> Adopted from old classification, when the terms Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary embraced all the rock formations. <i>Corniferous.</i> From Latin <i>cornu</i>, horn, and <i>fero</i>, I bear, the rocks bearing seams of hornstone. <i>Quaternary.</i> From Latin <i>quatuor</i>, four, applied to strata following Tertiary (third). <i>Salina.</i> From its salt-bearing brines; <i>salina</i>, in Latin, being a place where salt is made.</p>
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Other names geographical of known localities will not need explanation.

PYROLITHIC TIME. — As the name denotes, the Pyrolithic formations were igneous only, for the condition of the molten, but gradually cooling globe admitted of none other. The immense period required for any approach to stability of the surface must have witnessed constant changes upon it, and over and over again must the earlier incrustated portions have been broken up and remelted as they became from time to time, through the shrinking consequent upon refrigeration, submerged in the incandescent sea. At length when consolidation of the surface had increased, rocky masses undoubtedly appeared above the general level, but these were necessarily of a different character from any now known. They were the truly primitive rocks, and it is very doubtful if any trace of them can be found on the earth.

ARCHÆAN TIME. — Previous to the formation of the rocks of Archæan Time, the cooling of the globe had proceeded to a degree allowing the existence of water in the atmosphere and its deposit upon the surface. Of its earlier rocks we can know as little as of those of Pyrolithic Time, for all now recognized appear to be the result of the wearing down of pre-existing formations, the deposit of their débris in the form of sands and clay as sediments in water, and the subsequent crystallization of much of the material into gneisses, mica slates, etc. Other rocks of the time are conglomerates, sandstones, and clay slates.

There is evidence that both vegetable and animal life existed in this early time, but only in its lowest forms.

PALÆOZOIC TIME; SILURIAN AGE; PRIMORDIAL PERIOD. — The rocks of this period were formed from the wearing away of those of Archæan Time, and the reconstruction of the material into new strata. Great interest is felt in these because, so far as clearly shown, they contain impressions of the remains of the first organ-

ized forms of life that have left impressions, the characters of which can be deciphered. All that can be known of the early species, therefore, vegetable or animal, must apparently be learned from what has been, or may yet be discovered in them. The estimated duration of this period, taking Thomson's basis as shown, by the table, is nearly 3,000,000 years. The forms of life preserved by the strata are all of course marine, and consist largely of impressions of Trilobites, — animals that lived in the shallow waters of the coasts, upon the muddy and sandy surfaces below, and finally became entombed in their substance. There were many species of these animals in these and later formations, but they all became extinct before the close of the Carboniferous Period. The fortunate discovery by Prof. Wm. B. Rogers of the remains of some of these in the slate rocks of Braintree, furnished proof that a part at least of the slate of the Boston Basin belongs to the Primordial Period.

We will now pass over the immense time in the history of the earth, numbering many millions of years, during which other rocks of the Silurian and of the Devonian Ages were deposited beneath the sea to the enormous thickness of one hundred thousand feet, all abounding in forms of life, as scarcely more than a mention can be made of any period that has not left mementos of its passage over or about this particular territory.

CARBONIFEROUS AGE. — Of the Carboniferous Age, it may be said that notwithstanding the contrary views hitherto held by geologists, it is yet by no means settled that the Conglomerates and Associated rocks of Hingham are not formations of this age rather than of the Primordial Period of the Silurian Age. However this may be, it is certain that a considerable portion of the rock formations near and south of Hingham, bordering Rhode Island and extending into that State, is made up of the deposits of the Carboniferous Age, embracing not only Conglomerates of like character as those of the Boston Basin, but also large beds of Anthracite with the accompanying shales and fossil plants, demonstrating them to be contemporaneous with those of the great coal-fields of Pennsylvania and other regions of the continent. This fact suggests, what it is well to bear in mind, that the temperature of the region we inhabit, as well as that of the whole North, was then very much warmer than in succeeding ages, sufficiently so to allow the growth of tropical plants of which coal itself is a product, not only in the Alleghany and the western coal regions, but in those of Massachusetts, of Cape Breton, and of the Arctic Circle. It is certainly a striking fact that upon the surface of this town, where in after ages rested for thousands of years ice of great thickness, flourished tree-ferns, and other plants of forms now found only in the torrid zone; but there can be no question that this was the case. The rock formations of the Carboniferous Age measure in thickness about 22,000 feet, and the estimated time for their deposit on Thomson's basis is about 4,000,000

years. It was not until after the close of this age that the Alleghany Mountains were elevated, bearing up with them the Carboniferous matter which now makes up the great body of the coal found in their strata.

To the Carboniferous Age succeeded the Triassic, Jurassic, and the Cretaceous Periods of Mesozoic Time, and the several periods of the Tertiary Age in Cenozoic Time. It was during the Cretaceous Period of the former, and the periods of the latter that deposits were made along the eastern and southern shores of North America, forming strata which by subsequent elevation now compose a considerable part of the middle coast States, and nearly the whole of those that border the Gulf of Mexico, and it was, too, during these periods that a large portion of the strata now composing the Rocky Mountains were formed beneath the waters. These mountains did not attain to their present elevation until near the latter part of the Tertiary Age. The Reptilian and Tertiary Ages passed without leaving any traces now recognizable on the territory of Hingham.

We have now reached a period which has received the name of Glacial, and which calls for particular notice, because nowhere perhaps can results of the extraordinary phenomena attending it be more readily seen than in Hingham. The extent of the change made upon the whole surface of the land north of Pennsylvania can never be fully realized, and it was probably as great over this town as over a like area anywhere. What were the distinguishing characteristics of this period? We have seen that in a preceding age, when the coal of the great coal-fields of the continent was laid down, the climate everywhere north was tropical. We now find it to have changed to one of great cold, and that this continued, if we may rely on the estimate made by Thomson, more than 350,000 years. Life became extinct under its influence, and over nearly the whole land north of Pennsylvania there came to be a covering of ice several thousand feet in thickness, which, governed by the same influences that affect the great bodies of ice in glacial regions at the present time, moved steadily and majestically towards the south, throwing off icebergs where it reached the sea, as is the case with the glaciers of Greenland now, and gradually melting and thinning out as it approached warmer latitudes on the land surface.

Through the investigations of the Rev. G. Frederick Wright, Mr. Warren Upham, and others, we now have certain knowledge of a great part of the boundary line of the glacial sheet over the land, from as far west as Illinois to the Atlantic, this being well-marked by the morainic deposits of the *débris* brought from northern regions in and upon the ice, and deposited at its margin. Want of space will not permit the writer to dwell upon these, but the reader is assured that their character cannot be mistaken. The terminal moraine has a very irregular course east from Illinois, passing through the States of Indiana, Ohio, a part of Ken-

tucky, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, reaching the ocean at Perth Amboy, where it is lost to sight. It is not difficult, however, to trace the limit of the ice sheet east from the land. The evidence by morainic deposits shows its front at one period to have been over Long Island, Martha's Vineyard, and Nantucket, from which it unquestionably extended far out over the ocean in a northeast direction, the shallowness of the waters at the Great Fishing Banks being due to the immense deposits from the glacier.

What brought about the great change that converted a large area of the earth from one teeming with life to one where the silence of death reigned supreme, we may never certainly know. If not due entirely to the elevation of the land in the northern regions of the earth, which occurred in the later Tertiary Age, there can be no doubt but that this was a potent factor, for the Glacial Period was one of high latitude elevation; nor can we fully account for the great subsequent reconversion of the same area, or much of it, to become again the abode of life after long ages of desolation. It is only with the results of the action of the ice upon the surface of the land that we have now to concern ourselves, and it is absolutely necessary to understand these in order to have the slightest appreciation of observed phenomena in Hingham as well as elsewhere over the North, consequent upon the great ice movement during the long period of its domination. One certainly was the bearing forward of a great part of all the loose material beneath its mass formed by the disintegration of the rocks, and redistributing it on the line of its advance south. Hence, a considerable portion of the rocky masses, bowlders, and pebbles, as well as of the gravelly and sandy material in which they are imbedded, now forming the surface upon the hills and fields of New England, have been borne from the North; and whenever such bowlders and pebbles are of marked character, they can generally be traced to the locality of their formation. A good instance of this is seen in the bowlders and pebbles of porphyritic iron ore, found everywhere between Cumberland Hill, R. I., and the shores of Rhode Island, south, all on the line of the ice movement, — the masses, as might be expected, being generally of smaller and smaller size as the distance increases from their source, where a great bed of this peculiar ore exists *in situ*. The quantity of earth-substance moved forward over the surface must have been enormous, as is shown by the fact that many of the hills of the glaciated territory are composed entirely of it, and in the southeast of this State, over a large area, the rocky strata are buried beneath a covering of it to the depth of three hundred feet. Another result of the movement was the wearing down, the planing, so to speak, of the rocky surfaces exposed to the great friction of the detrital material carried forward under the mass of the superincumbent ice. Whenever bowlders such as are seen everywhere in our New England soil, or even large pebbles, were torn off from the places of their origin,

and became imbedded in the substance of the glacier below, they must necessarily have exerted an immense gouging force as they were borne on; and consequently we see everywhere upon the rock-surfaces of New England deep traces of their passage, always showing the direction of the great glacial movement. These generally are found to be not far from south, 40° east, in this region. Many thousands of years have elapsed since these were traced, but still they are distinctly visible.

The Glacial Period of intense cold, of the wearing away by the ice of the rocks over which it passed, of the excavation of valleys by its action, at length came to an end, and was followed by the Champlain Period. This period was of marked contrast with the preceding. It was one of great depression of the whole surface of the North in both hemispheres, and this was probably the cause, partly at least, of the great increase in the temperature which led to the melting away of the ice sheet that had for an immense period covered the earth. Land that now stands at considerable height was below the level of the sea, as shown by forms of marine life found at various elevations in northern New England, where it is evident they lived and died when submerged in the waters. Contrary to views that have been hitherto presented, this depression did not affect the surface to any considerable degree south of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. The occurrence of shells and other marine remains in elevated positions above the sea, often cited as proofs of depression, at Point Shirley near Boston, and at Sancati Head, Nantucket, has been satisfactorily demonstrated to have been the result of the scooping up from the bottom of the adjacent waters by the ice-sheet the material forming the Till Hills, in which such remains have been found. In these hills the shells do not occur, as in Maine and elsewhere north, in beds, showing the places they occupied in life, but scattered indiscriminately throughout the mass of material, and generally in a fragmentary condition.

The degree of subsidence north, as shown by the heights at which remains of marine life have been found, increased with the latitude. On the coast of Maine the highest stated is 217 feet above the sea; at Lake Champlain near 400 feet; on the St. Lawrence near Montreal, 500 feet; about the Bay of Fundy, near 400 feet; on the Labrador coast, from 400 to 500 feet; and at places in the Arctic regions, 1,000 feet. These figures are taken from Dana.

As the glacier melted, great floods poured over and from it, and the stones, sand, and gravel in it were distributed over the land. It was a period of deposition of earthy matter from the ice, and of subsequent redistribution of portions of it by the waters. The direct deposits as now found are not stratified, or but very partially so, and are known as diluvium, while those which followed, the result of the action of the waters in redistributing the material, are known as alluvium. It was in this period that

were formed the terraces so common along the borders of some of the river valleys of New England, and of the kames, so-called, of which notice will be presented hereafter.

Following the passing away of the ice-sheet came another great change over the area which it had so long occupied. The sun's rays again rested upon and warmed the surface of the land, rendering it a fit abode for the manifold forms of vegetables and animals that appeared upon its remodelled hills and plains. The green herb and the fruit-bearing tree sprang up, and adorned the landscape with beauty. Rivers again teemed with life, birds and insects hovered in the air, and beasts small and large trod the earth; while among these last walked with majestic mien *Man*, the crowning glory of all created forms.

The remains of life of this period, and even of the Glacial preceding it, demonstrate the existence of a great number of species of enormous size, such as were not found in either earlier or later eras. Of course, while the ice covered the surface but few forms could maintain life within its area, but it was otherwise south of its margin, and when it had passed away huge monsters roamed over the surface, spreading from more southern regions far towards the Arctic Circle in both hemispheres. In Europe, elephants of great size, gigantic deer, tigers surpassing the Bengal of the present day, horses and oxen proportionally large, and many other beasts occupied the land in vast numbers; while in America there were elephants, mastodons, horses, beavers, and sloths, including the megatherium, the mylodon, and megalonyx,—all of colossal dimensions compared with the animals of like character now living. But of far greater importance than all else, *Man* as stated, undoubtedly appeared. With feeble frame he came among races of gigantic stature and strength; but he came to wield dominion over them, and to subdue and conquer by other power than that hitherto possessed on earth. It is not known precisely when *Man* first appeared, but the evidence is strong that it was in a pre-glacial period, as implements undoubtedly of human construction have been found in transported material from deposits of an anterior date.

Again, a great change in the surface level of the North, and increased cold followed in Europe by a second glacial era, which by its sudden advance carried death to many of the animals that had found a home far north in the warmer Champlain Period. This is shown by the carcasses of elephants, and the perfect preservation of their flesh in Arctic ice. The change must have been not only sudden, but the cold extremely severe to account for these encased remains, and for other phenomena, such as the extension of the range of the reindeer and other Northern species to southern France where their bones have been found abundantly. This, and the advance of ice again over parts of northern Europe gave the name of Reindeer, or Second Glacial Epoch to the early part of the Recent Period. There is no conclusive evidence

of a second advance of the glacier on the American continent, though there is abundant proof of great refrigeration in temperature, which was probably the principal cause of the extinction of most of the large animals, the elephants, mastodons, horses, and other species before mentioned, that roamed over the northern plains.

The modern era of the period, that of the reign of Man, shows that the same causes that have produced changes of level of the surface and of temperature are yet active. There is evidence of the gradual subsidence of Greenland, and that it has been sinking slowly for centuries, and that a like change has been going on along a great part of the eastern coast of the United States. On the other hand it is shown that in other regions there has been a gradual elevation. The formation of rocks still goes on as in former times; the ocean depths receive as in past periods the remains of siliceous and calcareous shells from the multitudinous forms that live in its waters; the coral animals yet build up their reefs to become part of the strata of the dry land of the future; volcanic action continues as of old to add to the surface its lavas, and vegetable life as in earlier ages of the earth's history, by accumulation of peat and other plant structure, contributes something towards future formations.

Having thus by a rather elaborate preliminary essay presented what the writer has deemed essential to an understanding of the Geology of Hingham, by those who have not made the earth's history a study, he proceeds to remark upon the phenomena observable within the town limits, referring to what is exterior only as far as may be necessary for a clearer idea of the subject.

GEOLOGY OF HINGHAM.

THE geology of Hingham, particularly that of the northern part of the town, though interesting, is of too abstruse a character to be even partially understood except by those who have made the rock-formations of the vicinity of Boston a study; and its elucidation will require on the part of the writer much reference to what is exterior to the limits of the town. That of the greater portion of its territory inland is more simple, exhibiting Granite as the prevailing rock, but having some areas of Diorite, and occasionally dikes of Diabase, which cut through the others, and appear at the surface as black or dark-green rocks traceable often for considerable distances, having a width sometimes of but few inches, but frequently of several feet. Petrosilex is also found associated with the granite, but in very limited exposures.

GRANITE.

This has been mentioned as the prevailing rock of a large portion of the town. It seems necessary to first define what is meant by the name before referring to its particular exposures on the surface and its variation in character. Until quite recently geologists called all such rocks as were composed of quartz, feldspar, and mica, granite; using the term "syenite" to distinguish those which had hornblende in the place of mica. When all four minerals were found together, the rock was called hornblendic granite. The advance of the science of lithology has led to more strict definition. Now the use of the name "syenite" is restricted to rocks composed of orthoclase (one of the group of feldspars), or orthoclase and hornblende, or orthoclase and mica; while the essential constituents of granite, as now defined, are quartz and orthoclase. If to these mica is added it is called micaceous granite, and if hornblende, hornblendic granite. Hence the rock of Hingham, as well as of Quincy, is granite, and not syenite, as it is often designated.

Over the whole of South Hingham and the greater part of Hingham Centre, wherever there are exposures of rock above the surface it is granite, excepting only the material of the dikes which are frequently found within it, and which will be hereafter



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mentioned. Granite too underlies the whole of the areas named now covered over by the clays, the sands, and the gravels of the glacial period. It also extends north to the shore on Weir River, and to the coast line of the harbor on the eastern shore, where it is found bordering the channel from near the steamboat landing to Martin's Well, and showing itself prominent upon the adjacent uplands. It appears also within the harbor upon the small island known as Button Island. The rock varies in different localities, being sometimes found composed entirely of quartz and orthoclase, but sometimes with mica added, making it a true micaceous granite. The color varies generally with that of the orthoclase, which is often of a reddish hue. Quartz veins are not infrequent in it, but these rarely furnish crystals; some, however, of fine amethystine tint were obtained a few years since from the rock of Old Colony Hill.

The granite of Hingham is generally too much fissured to afford good blocks for building, though there are locations where, if better situated for cheap transportation of material, stone might be quarried to advantage. Near Long Bridge Lane a quarry was opened and worked for several years by Mr. Israel Whitecomb, and much excellent stone was obtained and made use of for local requirements.

There are many places where fine red granite is found, but the color is not often persistent over any considerable area, and the stone is not sufficiently free from cracks to admit of good blocks being procured, though possibly these might disappear to some extent at a small distance from the surface.

The exposures of granite are very numerous. A few that differ from the rest in general character are here mentioned: —

In Laseil Street, reddish with epidote.

In Central Street, red and flesh-colored from the tint of the orthoclase.

In Union Street, with flesh-colored orthoclase.

In Thayer Street, red, nearly binary.

In French Street, flesh-colored, with mica and hornblende.

In Whiting Street, very fine structure, light-colored and micaceous, with very numerous joints.

In Summer Street, red, mostly binary.

In Emerald Street, red, mostly binary.

In Beechwood Street, decomposing.

In Thaxter Street, finely porphyritic with red orthoclase crystals.

Specimens of these may be found in the collection of the Public Library.

DIORITE.

Diorite, as mentioned, is found within the region generally occupied by the granite rocks, but it nevertheless may be noticed that in Hingham it is not found far from the sedimentary forma-

tions, no exposure of it having been observed in all the region south of Hingham Centre. This rock contains necessarily but one constituent, a triclinic feldspar, usually oligoclase, but it has generally associated with it hornblende. Sometimes mica is also found in it and not infrequently particles of quartz.

In Hingham, when composed of feldspar and hornblende in nearly equal proportions and when the grains of each are clearly perceptible, it appears not unlike granite, but having no quartz as a general constituent it may be readily distinguished. In limited areas it is found almost entirely of feldspar, when it presents itself simply as an impure white rock, its character being consequently more obscure.

One of the best exposures on a highway of the town of typical diorite occurs in Summer Street, on the right side going south from the railroad crossing, and within 100 feet of Kilby Street. It juts into the road from the adjoining field, and presents itself with a smooth, rounded face about twelve feet across, on which the two minerals, feldspar and hornblende, are well defined and plainly visible. Two other exposures may be seen between the one mentioned and Kilby Street, and in the field back from the road are several ridges of it.

Another interesting exposure of diorite on a highway is to be found on the surface at the top of Fort Hill, just front of the cemetery. Here it is cut through by numerous narrow veins of a whitish granite, which by distortion and separation of parts afford an interesting study for the observer. The rock of this locality should not be disturbed, as there is no other known instance in town where granite can be seen so clearly to have been intruded in veins into the diorite. The exposure here, too, is interesting from the glacial striæ which may be plainly seen upon its surface.

Diorite occurs abundantly on East, Kilby, Weir, and Hull streets.

Going northeast from Horticultural Hall on East Street, some rocky elevations appear on the left side of the road which are known as Andrew Heights. The rocks of the slope facing the street are diorite, with the exception of an intervening portion of granite. This last rock also appears on the land opposite the diorite back from the road. Beyond the heights mentioned, all, or nearly all, the rocks of the street and of land contiguous are diorite until Kilby Street is passed.

Intermediate between Andrew Heights and Kilby Street, by a reduction of the level of the road over an elevation, and the necessary excavation of rock, there is left exposed on the left side a cliff of considerable interest. The main body is a dark diorite, but there may be seen by close examination a distorted dike of felsite eight or ten inches in width, and a mass of diabase trap, both of which have been intruded into it. The trap contains an

unusual quantity of sulphide of iron in crystals, as may be seen in specimens from this locality deposited in the general collection of the Public Library.

The diorite of the area of this rock under consideration does not follow on East Street beyond Kilby, as its trend which is northeast and southwest, leads to its development along the latter street which has the same direction, and where it is found showing itself on the road and adjoining lands at various points for more than half a mile. At the junction of East and Kilby streets it follows the curve from the former to the latter directly in the roadway. Passing northeast on Kilby, it may be observed in limited exposures on the left of the road until the crossing of the railroad is reached, where there is a lateral extension of it 300 feet west on the line of the rails, and 150 feet east. About 500 feet from the crossing it again appears on the left side of the street, followed at a short distance by granite. On the right side of the road at 940 feet from the railroad may be seen a rock exposure presenting a face towards the street of about thirty feet, the first portion of which for twenty feet is diorite, the rest being granite. Proceeding 420 feet more along the road there will be seen ledges on the left side back from the street which extend for a further distance of about 270 feet. These are all diorite. After passing these 130 feet, there may be observed on the right of the road, and just beyond the fence which borders it, a face of rock about twenty feet in width, the first portion of which, about one third, is granite, and the rest diorite. The two rocks are separated by a diagonal line having a declination of 45° N. E., thus showing the latter rock as resting somewhat upon the former. Just beyond this exposure granite follows for a distance of about 70 feet. There are no further exposures of diorite on the road towards Rockland Street, the few outcrops of rock observed there being all granite.

Another area of diorite exists near the eastern border of the town towards Cohasset, showing itself extensively on Weir, East, Side Hill, and Hull streets.

On Weir Street going from East Street, there is scarcely any other rock observable for at least one third of a mile. Beyond this, it alternates more or less with granite for about one eighth of a mile, when it gives place entirely to the latter. On the east side of the street, 2,310 feet from East Street, there is an exposure of rock presenting a face to the carriage-way, showing a singular mixture of both diorite and granite.

This will be again and more particularly referred to in remarks to follow upon "mixed rocks," — a name given by Professor Crosby in treating of a like association observed by him at Marblehead and Salem.

As a general fact, it may be stated here that the diorite of Weir Street is not so clearly typical as that of East and Kilby streets before described. A preponderance of the feldspar and partial decomposition, gives it in some cases a dirty white exterior.

On East Street, passing from Side Hill Street towards Cohasset, may be found in the fields adjoining the right side of the road and back from it many extensive ridges of rock. Short of 200 feet a small exposure of granite occurs just within the fence-wall, and a little further on, say twenty or thirty feet, is one of diorite. Back of these about sixty feet is another of diorite. Following the road 310 feet from these, rock appears in patches over the surface for eighty feet, extending some distance back from the fence, which is likewise diorite. Passing beyond these exposures 140 feet, fields of rocks are reached occupying a great part of the surface for at least 700 feet. Some of them are diorite, some granite, while others among them, presenting surfaces of both diorite and granite, are apparently of the singular combination mentioned as mixed rocks. It would, however, be necessary to blast them in order to verify this.

On the left side of the road there are but few exposures, and these are of the same general character as those mentioned.

On Side Hill Street, and in fields adjoining, diorite appears abundantly. At a distance of 310 feet from East Street, a small exposure may be found on the right side of the roadway, and fifty feet beyond this another just within the border fence. Proceeding 300 feet further there is within view on the fields at the right many ridges and smaller rock masses extending over an area of two or three acres, all or nearly all of which are of the same rock. On the left of the road, 620 feet from East Street, a long ledge of rocks skirts the carriage-way, which extends 280 feet. For the first few feet it is diorite, the rest of it is granite. Granite is also the prevailing rock on the high ground of the adjoining field.

When entering Hull Street from East Street, diorite appears on the right side, close to the junction of the two streets, both on the border of the roadway, and within the enclosure of the adjoining estate. Proceeding on Hull across the railroad, a high cliff of rock is seen back from the street, 200 feet or more in length, which exhibits upon some portions surfaces of diorite, upon others granite, — showing it to be probably of the mixed character mentioned in previous cases and to be described hereafter. This is succeeded by granite, and there is no more exposure of diorite on or near the street until about 2,060 feet from the railroad, where a ridge of it appears on the field at the left, not far from 200 feet from the fence; and 300 feet farther some may be seen on both sides of the road. The rock exposures beyond these are all granite, until after passing Canterbury Street between three and four hundred feet, when there may be seen ridges on the fields skirting the left side of the road and extending for a quarter of a mile or more, which are likewise of the mixed diorite and granite. The rocks of the last 300 to 400 feet of the street within the town limits are all granite.

All the exposures of diorite within the territory of the town that may be observed in passing along the streets and lanes have been

mentioned, except a limited one on Central Street, between four and five hundred feet from Elm Street, in a field adjoining the west side of the road, and two others of small area on a field at the corner of Central and Elm streets. Away from usual travel between Fort Hill Street and Weymouth River the rock appears in numerous exposures. Reference to the map will give their location.

MIXED ROCKS.

The rocks so-called by Professor Crosby, though simply composed of a mixture of the two kinds already described, are of such peculiar combination as to seem worthy of notice under a separate heading. There is no appearance among them, as far as observed, of anything like a dike of either penetrating the other. There is found simply a mixture of masses of every size and shape, each single mass being clearly distinctive as granite or diorite, the elements of one in no case coalescing generally with the other. The locations of these rocks have been mentioned in the remarks upon the diorite.

There seems no way of accounting for such mixture except by supposing that at the time of their eruption the rocks existed separately beneath the surface in two contiguous zones, both being in a plastic condition, and that when forced to the surface they were made to intermix so as to present themselves as now found.

PETROSILEX.

The rocks of Hingham hitherto known as porphyry, compact feldspar, and felsite, the writer classes under the name of petrosilex, as with but one or two exceptions to be mentioned, all belong to that division of such rocks as contain over 63 or 64 per cent of silica, and which Phillips and others have designated as petrosilex, retaining the name felsite for those of a more basic character, and having a plagioclase feldspar instead of orthoclase as a constituent.

The name "porphyry" is no longer in use as a substantive by geologists. It was applied by the ancients to rocks generally homogeneous, but which contained crystals, commonly feldspar; and this use continued to modern times. As, however, the rocks so-called differed widely in composition, and it became necessary in the progress of science to define their character more particularly, the name became obsolete. The word "porphyritic," however, remains in common use as an adjective expressing the texture of rocks of a homogeneous base, having crystals disseminated throughout their mass. Thus petrosilex with enclosed crystals is called porphyritic petrosilex, and diabase, the rock of trap dikes with enclosed crystals, is called porphyritic diabase or porphyritic trap.

The writer, in communications to the Boston Society of Natural

History and otherwise, has expressed the opinion that much of the petrosilex of the Boston Basin, and particularly the red rock of Hingham, was derived from conglomerate. This view is not held by others, whose opinions are entitled to respect; but this has not shaken confidence in his own. There is petrosilex, however, in Hingham of quite a different character, but which he claims has another origin. Mention of that will follow some further remarks upon the red variety.

Prof. Edward Hitchcock, in his great report upon the "Geology of Massachusetts," mentions under the head of Porphyry the red rock now under consideration, as occurring in Hingham in ridges a little north of the village. Undoubtedly this accurate observer found such ridges, though but one small exposure can now be found above the surface. This is near the junction of Crow-Point Lane and Downer Avenue. Masses of this beautiful rock may be seen in the stone walls of Lincoln Street near Thaxter, and suggest to the mind that in widening this street for the greater convenience of travel the ridges noticed were destroyed.

The rock is called above beautiful. Professor Crosby speaks of it as the most beautiful of any in Massachusetts, and it undoubtedly is so. The color is a bright red, with interspersed spots of lighter or darker hue. The variation was caused apparently in some cases from the enclosure of pebbles, which, with the general mass, became more or less fluent. The pebbly structure can be better seen on weathered surfaces than on those caused by recent fracture.

The other variety of petrosilex referred to above, differs essentially from the red, being of different color, rather more glassy in lustre, entirely homogeneous, and presenting no appearance indicating enclosed pebbles. Of the origin of this variety there can be no question. It has the chemical constitution of granite, occurs associated with it, and is undoubtedly the same with granite, excepting that its mineral constituents are not crystallized, the rock being too rapidly cooled to admit of crystallization. This variety is always in Hingham associated with the granite. It may be found with the granite that forms the cliffs of Peck's Pasture, bordering the Home Meadows, and also on Lincoln Street, in the rear of the first house next north of the Unitarian Church which faces Fountain Square. Specimens from these and other localities are in the collection of the Public Library, where may also be seen those of the red variety.

PORPHYRITE.

The name Porphyrite has been given to basic rocks differing but little in composition from Diorite and Diabase. Like them they are composed of a triclinic feldspar with hornblende or augite, but they are not, like them, crystalline granular. They

contain from 56 to 58 per cent of silica. Rocks of this character, of various shades of color, are found at Nantasket, but only one exposure has been noticed in Hingham. This is on the shore of the marsh land that borders Weir River, quite near Rocky Neck. At this place it is of a dark-brown color, similar to that of the brown sandstone commonly used in structures of Boston and New York. It is a heavy, tough rock, and undoubtedly owes its origin to volcanic action, being, like melaphyr, an ancient lava.

DIABASE.

Diabase, like Diorite, is composed partly of a triclinic Feldspar, generally Labradorite, but differs from it otherwise in having Augite associated with it instead of Hornblende. Not unfrequently Mica is found in its composition, and often Pyrite, though these are not essential ingredients. This rock is generally known as Trap, and the dikes which it forms in all parts of the town are called Trap Dikes. The rock as exposed at the surface exhibits more or less the results of decomposition, becoming of a dull green color, from the change of the Augite to Viridite. It has a much higher specific gravity than granite, and is exceedingly tough. The bluish, close-grained masses often found in the soil and called Blue Rocks are of this kind.

Diabase forms dikes alike in the granitic rocks of the town, and in those of the Slates and Conglomerates to be hereafter mentioned.

DIKES.

Having now noticed all the rocks of the Crystalline series found in Hingham, — Granite, Diorite, Petrosilex, and Diabase, — and as each of them is found in dikes within the Boston Basin, two of them at least in Hingham, it seems fitting to present here some special remarks upon the form of structure known under that name, and to give an account of localities where they may be observed.

Dikes are igneous, unstratified rocks, which occupy fissures in the formations, and which have been forced up from beneath the surface of the earth in a liquid or semi-liquid state, into the superincumbent rocks.

This molten material undoubtedly at first spread itself, as does the modern lava of volcanoes, over considerable areas after reaching the surface. As seen in Hingham, the rock of the dikes is usually found only within the walls of the fissure that gave it passage, the decomposition and washing away of the hundreds of feet of solid matter that once formed the surface having generally left for our view only what is now seen within narrow limits. Often, in forcing a passage through the invaded rock, masses of the latter

were torn off and enclosed in the molten matter, and it is not therefore uncommon to find in Hingham instances of the enclosure of granite within the darker trap rock of the dike.

The name Trap has been generally used to designate the dark-green or black rock forming dikes; but as it is now recognized that different rocks of like appearance constitute the invading material, it is necessary to be more definite in scientific description. The dikes of Hingham as far as examined, with two or three exceptions only, are all of Diabase.

In narrow dikes the rock has a homogeneous structure, as the sudden cooling prevented a crystallization of its mineral constituents, but in those of any considerable width where the material cooled more slowly, it is often porphyritic towards the central portion, crystals especially of feldspar being disseminated. Upon the invaded rock the action caused by the introduction of the molten matter is generally more or less perceptible by a change in its structure near the junction of the two rocks, and frequently by the production of minerals along their margins. In Hingham, Epidote is not uncommonly found as the result of this action. Mention will now be made of some of the dikes which have come under the observation of the writer.

MEETING-HOUSE HILL, MAIN STREET, SOUTH HINGHAM. — There is a dike in the granite of this elevation but a few steps north from the church which may be seen on the surface of the rock and traced sixty to seventy feet to the margin of the carriage road. It is from five to six feet in width, and runs in a northwest and southeast direction. Generations of men have come to the temple here to worship, wholly unconscious that their footsteps were over a record of events that took place millions of years before man breathed the breath of life.

LEAVITT STREET AND JONES STREET. — Between these two roads on land of Mr. James Jones is a rocky hillock of granite about equidistant from both, in which may be found three trap dikes not far apart, one of which has the considerable width of ten feet. To readily find these, proceed from the bridge that crosses Weir River 700 feet in a southeasterly direction on Leavitt Street, which will bring one to Mr. Alanson Crosby's house on the left side. By passing to the rear of the house about 300 feet from the road, the rocks will be reached with their enclosed dikes. The most northerly of the three is about two and a half feet in width, the second, eighteen feet from the first, is ten feet wide and exposed for a distance of seventy-five feet. These two show well on the face of the granite cliff which encloses them. The third, forty feet from the last-mentioned, is from three to four feet wide. This will not be readily perceived without close examination, as it is only on a comparatively level spot and obscured somewhat by surface soil. The direction of these dikes is east and west. Two hundred and fifty feet, more or

less, east of these dike exposures occur considerable bodies of trap, but the connection with them is not perceptible.

On Leavitt Street, about a mile and a half from Leavitt's Bridge going east, and less than a quarter of a mile before reaching the town line, a trap dike crosses the road diagonally. It appears first on the right side for a few feet, and the exposure on the left is seventy-five feet from where the first is lost to view. In neither place does it show above the surface more than a few feet, nor can it be traced beyond the two exposures. Its width is about six feet, and it is porphyritic. Its direction is east and west.

LASELL STREET. — Considerable elevations of granite skirt Lasell Street on the left side, some of which approach and border the highway. After passing Free Street 740 feet, one of these is reached, which presents a bold front, having a very interesting dike of about six feet in width. Lichens obscure this somewhat, on the face of the rock as seen from the street, and one needs to climb to the upper surface to study it to advantage. Here it is found extending itself a considerable distance east, showing, away from its margins, a porphyritic character, the crystals of feldspar being quite distinct. Fifty feet south of this is another dike, parallel with the first, but having a width of only thirty-two inches. This does not exhibit crystals of feldspar so perceptibly, its cooling having been too rapid for their favorable development. This dike cannot be seen from the street, as the front face of the rock has retreated from its border. The two dikes have both an east and west direction by compass, as have nearly all that are found in the granite not approximate to the rocks of the sedimentary series.

LONG BRIDGE LANE. — At the granite quarry of Mr. Israel Whitcomb, about a quarter of a mile from Union Street, may be seen two dikes east and west by compass, one about a foot wide, the other twenty-two inches. They are not far from thirty feet apart.

FRIEND STREET. — On the right-hand side of this street, proceeding from Main, and not far from the latter, may be seen two dikes cutting through the granite of the roadway, both having a general direction of east and west, and both of which may be traced for considerable distances. The first is found 330 feet from Main Street, and varies from four to six feet in width. This may be observed in the adjoining field, 80 to 100 feet east from the road, and has been traced west across meadow land in different ledges, nearly 1,000 feet. The second one is about forty feet beyond the first-mentioned, and has a width of about two feet. It appears on both sides of the carriage way in the bordering ledge through which the street was cut, but is not so readily seen on the left as on the right without close observation. This has been traced 120 feet or more.

UNION STREET. — There is a dike on this street, 360 feet from Lasell Street going east, which may be seen in a ridge of granite

which extends along the left side of the road for a distance of about 120 feet. It varies in width from fifteen inches to nearly two feet, and is much distorted. The general direction is, however, east and west. It may be traced nearly the whole length of the ridge.

About 2,000 feet beyond this, going from Lasell Street, another dike occurs which crosses the street diagonally. It may be seen on both sides of the roadway in the granite, and may be traced into the adjoining field on the left seventy-five feet or more from the fence. Its width is about three and a half feet; its direction east and west. See Figure No. 1. The crosses (x x) represent exposures of the granite.

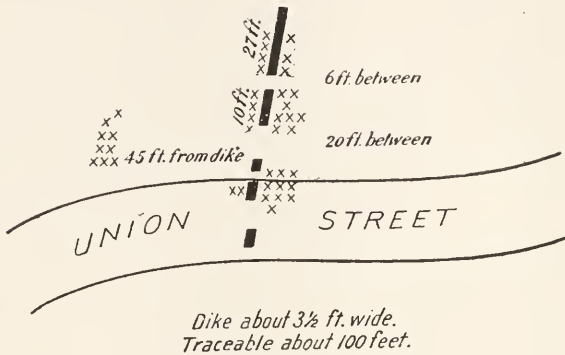


FIGURE No. 1.

OLD COLONY HILL. — Proceeding from the harbor on Summer Street towards and up the slope of Old Colony Hill, there may be seen on the right side just above the surface a small exposure of trap, being part of a dike which passing east is lost to sight by the covering earth, but which again appears just in front of Mr. Bouvé's stone wall, near the corner of Rockland Street. Here it presents a flat face upon which may be observed numerous glacial striae. The distance on the street is about 250 feet. From here the dike is lost to view for 130 feet, but may be found in an east-southeast direction upon the adjoining field, where it continues above ground 85 feet. It then again sinks below the surface, but reappears 190 feet further on in the same direction, and there shows an exposure of about 160 feet before finally disappearing. The whole length as thus presented is 815 feet. The width of the trap as it appears above the soil varies from five to twelve feet.

HULL STREET. — Two trap dikes, one three feet wide, the other over four feet, were observed on this street. Their direction was found to be east and west, but irregular.

WEIR RIVER. — In the granite rocks of the east side of Weir River, north of Rockland Street, may be seen several dikes. One may be found a few hundred feet below the Riverside House, extending from the river bank in an east-southeast direction, having a width of six feet. There are two others not far distant having the same general direction, each about two feet wide. Still another was noticed of less width than either mentioned, having pieces of granite, through which it had cut, enclosed.

BEACH NEAR SUMMER STREET. — On the beach east of Hersey's wharf, near the steamboat landing and about ninety yards from it, may be seen a trap dike running east and west, having a width of nine feet. This dike has veins of epidote.

About twenty-eight yards beyond this there is another east and west dike of the same character, which is somewhat irregular and intermixed with granite, but showing, where distinct, a width of two feet.

Fifty yards farther a dike is reached which crosses the beach in the granite, and which is particularly interesting, because it shows within its body a continuous mass of granite which was torn from the walls of that rock and enclosed in the igneous material, when this was irrupted from beneath in a molten condition. See Figure No. 2.

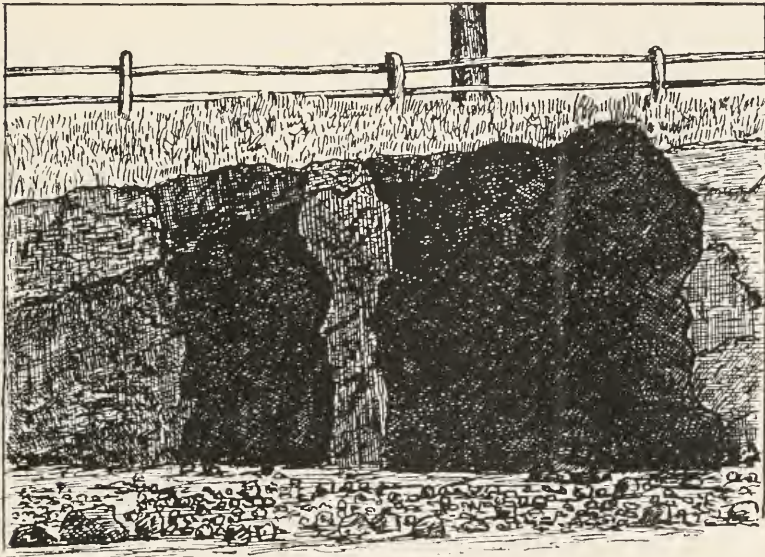


FIGURE NO. 2.

One hundred and twenty-five feet farther east a small cove, called Mansfield's Cove, is reached, where may be seen just at its

entrance a dike six feet in width, of porphyritic texture and partially decomposed, its direction being, like the others, east and west.

The cove is about ninety feet deep, and is bordered on its southerly side by granite, having here and there more or less mixture of trap. Some Melaphyr is also seen in juxtaposition with the granite, and this rock also appears on the adjoining land near, but to a limited extent.

MARTIN'S LANE. — On the right of Martin's Lane and just beyond its termination, a dike may be observed within granite walls, having an east and west direction and traceable 100 feet. Its width is about six feet.

JOINTS.

Joint structure properly finds place here, as all the rocks of the town exhibit it, and none more than the granites.

Probably there can be found no reader of these pages resident in Hingham who has not observed lines of fracture both in the granitic and the sedimentary rocks of the town, as his eyes have rested upon its numerous ledges. To explain these it will be well to give some account of different kinds of joints that occur in rocks, as they vary in character, have an entirely different origin, and give rise to varied structure.

The first to occupy attention, then, are such as arise from the contraction by cooling, as in the case of igneous rocks, or by desiccation, as in the case of sedimentary strata. This contraction results in cracks never parallel or intersecting, and are generally short and not continuous. In some igneous rocks the contraction tends to the formation of polygonal columns, which the joints then surround and embrace. The best exemplification of this structure is seen in the Basalt of the Giants' Causeway in Ireland, where this structure presents the whole rock mass in beautiful prismatic columns, each column separated into blocks having concave and convex surfaces. They vary in dimension and are somewhat irregular, but have been regarded by some as resulting from imperfect crystallization. There is, however, nothing of crystallization in their formation, this being without doubt entirely due to contractive action. Professor Crosby has mentioned a case where the columnar structure was observed by him in the felsite of Needham, but no instances of the kind have been noticed in the rocks of Hingham.

The joints next to be mentioned are such as have now received the name of Joints of Expansion. Almost all rocky masses have, in addition to those of other character, joints, or seams as they are often called, that are approximately horizontal, or nearly parallel with the surface of the ground. They may be observed in any quarry. They divide the rock into layers, and

thus enable the workmen to get out blocks much more easily than would be otherwise possible. The origin of this kind of jointing, as first suggested by Professor Shaler, is now generally admitted by geologists to be due to the effect of the sun's rays upon the surface, leading to a permeation of more or less heat to a considerable depth, with consequent expansion, and finally to a separation of the rock into layers.

The last kind of joints to which attention is called, and the origin of which has been by far the most difficult to explain, are those which are most readily observed upon all the exposed rocks of this town. They may be seen in parallel lines upon their surfaces, sometimes extending for considerable distances, and often intersected by other lines which are also parallel with each other. These joints are approximately vertical and vary much in direction, which, in view of their probable origin, is an important matter of consideration.

Examination of the direction in many localities shows as follows:—

North and south.
North by west and south by east.
North-northwest and south-southeast.
Northwest and southeast.
North-northeast and south-southwest.
Northeast and southwest.
East and west.
East-northeast and west-southwest.
East-southeast and west-northwest.

Others are found varying in direction from all these, but they are not so noticeable.

One of the best localities to observe this joint structure on an extensive scale, although not in this town, will be mentioned here, because it is within a short distance from its boundary and easily observed. It is on Beach Street in Cohasset, very near Sandy Cove, where a large area of rock surface extends from the roadside west on an upward slope, covering a space of several hundred feet. The joints on this surface are particularly well-defined.

The parallel lines under consideration may be observed on almost every exposure of rock, sometimes several feet apart but in other cases only a few inches. At one granite locality on Whiting Street they occur so near each other in some instances as to enable one to pry off pieces not over half an inch thick, specimens of which may be seen in the collection of the Public Library, made to illustrate the geology of the town.

It has always been a source of great astonishment alike to students and casual observers, to find that in the severance of the conglomerate rocks the parts are often found divided as smoothly as if a knife had cut them asunder, and that the very pebbles contained in it are divided with the rest of the mass, instead of

being left intact upon one of the sides of the joint, as would have been judged likely, whatever the force that rent the rock apart.

When two series of the joints under consideration are observable upon any rock surface, those of one series running in a certain direction will be found often to be intersected by those of the other, the result being to separate the rock more or less vertically in rectangular or rhomboidal divisions, and when, as is often the case in slates, there are also joints of expansion, cleavage planes, or planes of stratification, which are more or less transverse to the two mentioned, the rock will break into rectangular or rhomboidal blocks.

Such may be obtained at Huit's Cove or more readily at Slate Island just outside the town limits. Fine specimens may be seen in the town collection of rocks from the former locality.

It remains now to state the probable origin of the vertical intersecting joints. Much study has been given to the subject by several geologists. To Professor W. O. Crosby is certainly due the credit of suggesting and ably advocating a theory that seems to the writer after much consideration, conclusive. The theory is that earthquake action caused the phenomena. Space will not here allow further remarks, but the reader who wishes to learn more of it, is referred to the Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History, vols. xxii. and xxiii.

THE BOSTON BASIN.

The border line of the granitic and dioritic rocks of the town, whether near or far from the coast and however irregular its course, may be regarded approximately as part of the border of a great area which is known by geologists as the Boston Basin, and which embraces a portion of the towns of Cohasset, Hull, Hingham, Weymouth, Quincy, Milton, Hyde Park, Needham, Newton, Brookline, Somerville, Cambridge, Watertown, Malden, Medford, Everett, and the city of Boston, with its harbor east to the outer islands, and possibly a considerable distance beyond, the diameter east-west being not far from twenty-five miles, and having a north-south diameter averaging about twelve miles.

It is absolutely necessary to know much of the history of the formations of the Boston Basin in order to appreciate what may be said of that portion embraced within the limits of Hingham. There has been much discussion carried on over a long period respecting the age and the sequence of its formations. Recent investigations in all parts of it by Professor Crosby have thrown much light upon the subject, changing materially his own views and those of others, who have been informed of his important observations.

One result of his work has been to establish the fact, that instead of there being but one formation of slate, as advocated by himself, there is shown clearly to be two, as claimed by other ob-

servers; and another is to demonstrate that instead of the sedimentary rocks of the basin being of one period, the Primordial, a large portion of them are the deposits of a later age.

Before going further the reader should recognize that in a very early period, probably in Archæan Time, there came to exist over the area of what is now known as the Boston Basin, a great depression of the whole surface, probably largely due to subterranean igneous action, aided perhaps by long continued erosion by the sea. The certainty that in subsequent ages, through perhaps millions of years, the whole area became as it were a great crater, with violent volcanic action at many periods and in many parts of it, during which vast flows of lava were poured into it, forming a considerable portion of its rocks, makes it probable that subterranean action was the chief cause.

Appreciating highly the value of the recent investigations of Professor Crosby referred to above, and agreeing with him generally in his conclusions, the writer believes that he can do no better than to follow him in presenting a summary of the principal events in the history of the formations within the basin before giving a detailed statement of the sedimentary and associated rocks of Hingham.

The formation recognized as the oldest in the basin is that of the primordial slates and accompanying Quartzite, known to be of primordial age by the discovery in the slates of Trilobites of that age. These slates occur at Braintree, where only such fossils have been found, at Weymouth near by, and in numerous places in the northern portion of the basin. As stated by Professor Crosby, they probably underlie a large part of the basin covered by the rocks of a later age.

Subsequent to the deposition of the primordial strata a period of violent volcanic action followed, during which were torn asunder the slates and the quartzite, and vast floods of basic lava, now known as Diorite, were poured in among them and over their surfaces. Following this, there appears to have come a long period of repose and erosion, which was terminated by another of prolonged violent igneous action, bringing to the surface and spreading over it the acid lavas which formed the granite and the petrosilex. As the diorite is found intrusive in the primordial strata, and the granite and petrosilex are alike intrusive in the diorite and the primordial strata, it is clear that the latter are the oldest of these, and that the granite and petrosilex are the most recent. If the granites and allied rocks of eastern Massachusetts are, as has been taught by Dr. T. Sterry Hunt and other geologists, Archæan, it may possibly be that these underlying the primordial and subjected to intense igneous action, became locally fluent, and thus were injected into and over the superincumbent strata. While, therefore, all thus injected and reformed above the primordial may be regarded as more recent, it may not be true of those outside the basin. There is much,

however, that can be said in favor of the view that all the granites and other rocks of the region, hitherto considered Archæan, are more recent than the Primordial, including even those of the well-known Quincy Hills. Indeed, the evidence that this is the case is well-nigh conclusive. Certainly there can be no question but that considerable areas of the granite were fluent and eruptive after the primordial slates were formed. A very valuable and instructive article was published in the Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History in 1881, by Professor M. E. Wadsworth, on the relation of the Quincy granite to the primordial argillite of Braintree, in which he demonstrated that in different localities the granite was eruptive through the slates, as shown by the close welding of both rocks, and by the effect of the contact in altering the character of both near the line of junction.

After the events narrated, the area of the basin became one of slow subsidence that must have continued through a vast period of time, as during its ages the great body of the rocks that form the conglomerate series was formed, — the conglomerates and sandstones near the margins of the coasts, and the slates, the material of which was deposited by the rivers, in the deeper portions. As subsidence continued, the sea encroached more and more upon its shores, the margins of the land became more remote, and the great body of the slate was gradually laid down in the deep waters to a thickness of more than a thousand feet.

Before proceeding further in the history of the basin, the writer will express views long held by him relative to the origin of the pebbles that made up the great body of the conglomerate including the sandstone, which is only rock of the same character formed of finer material, and of the slates.

Of the conglomerate it may be said that the formation of this rock wherever found has generally been regarded as mainly due to the action of water, and its existence in the Boston Basin has been ascribed to the force of the waves beating for countless generations against, and making an inroad upon, the coast, resulting in the wearing down of the rocks, and the formation by attrition of the bowlders and pebbles which subsequently were cemented into compact strata. This view the writer does not concur in, as he judges it impossible that in any number of ages the action of the waves alone on the area of the basin could have led to the production of such a body of bowlders and pebbles as make up the conglomerate. He believes there was a far more potent cause for their origin silently at work moulding them into form long anterior to their submergence in the surging waters. This cause is to be found in the highly corrosive character of the atmosphere in the early ages of the earth's history, by which the hills, originally of course but rock elevations, became under its action rapidly disintegrated. Such elevations of early periods in southern regions yet exist as monuments of this corrosive action, for the

decayed material remains upon them, showing, though but partially, the extent of the corrosion, much of the substance having been washed off the surface by the denuding action of rains.

There is certainly no reason to suppose the general condition of the surface of the land prior to the glacial period was different over the area of the early formations of New England from what prevailed over formations of a like age south of glacial action.

We may therefore picture to ourselves, with good reason, the country everywhere in the neighborhood of Boston covered with hills of considerable altitude, composed of the decayed material of the rocky formations, and having disseminated through it bowlders and pebbles of every size, that had not yet yielded to the decomposing influence. It is well known that corrosive action tends to produce such forms, though of course it is not questioned but that subsequent action of water and attrition had much influence in working a large portion of the pebbles found in the conglomerate into the shapes which they now present.

The subsidence of the area of the basin after the primordial period mentioned, extending the water surface to the base of hills filled with the material for the conglomerate, the igneous action that followed and was active at times during the formation of that rock, causing more or less of oscillation and change of level to the surface, and the subsequent action of the waves upon the cliffs and beaches of coast margin, together, will amply account for the production of the conglomerate, but it will be recognized that the main factor in such view is to be found in the disintegration of the rocky hills long before the action of other forces.

The presentation now made of the origin of the conglomerate of the Boston Basin is greatly strengthened by the fact lately called to the notice of the writer by Professor Crosby, — that no pebbles of the basic rock diorite are found in the conglomerate with those of the acidic rocks. All will agree in the statement that pebbles of the granite, the quartzite, and the petrosilex rocks of the northern border of the basin, have contributed largely to make up the conglomerate; but what became of those of the diorite, a rock quite as abundant in the ancient hills as any of them? Its absence can only be accounted for by the view that it could not like the others withstand the corrosive action, as did partially the others, and therefore not even pebbles were left to help form the newer rock. Respecting the slates, their origin is clear. Simultaneously with the depression of the area of the basin below the sea level, there would commence a deposit of the finer sediment brought down by the rivers. This may well be thought to have been copious considering the character of the country passed through, everywhere composed of the decayed remains of the earlier rocks. Indeed it cannot be doubted that the streams would be turbid with argillaceous matter, and, as well known, this would be immediately precipitated upon coming in contact with salt water. Thus the material for

the slates of the basin must have steadily accumulated through long ages.

The origin of another abundant rock of the basin, associated with the conglomerate, the melaphyr, long continued to be a question of much discussion, but there is now no doubt concerning it. During all the immense time that subsidence continued, and while sedimentary strata were gradually accumulating, the area of the basin remained a great centre of igneous action, and volcanoes here and there within it belched forth from time to time floods of lava which spread itself over the surface. Professor Crosby has made out in the Nantasket region several flows of it, each of which alternates with deposits of conglomerate and sandstone. In such cases the outpouring was probably beneath the surface of the water, where the deposits followed each period of activity. In Hingham the melaphyr is found in very great bodies not separated by deposits of the sedimentary rocks.

One more great event in the history of the basin is yet to be mentioned. Long after the volcanic action that had produced the basic lava, melaphyr, had ceased, and after all the sediments were deposited that produced the rocks known to us as the conglomerates, the sandstones, and the slates, a great disturbance occurred over the whole area of the basin and of the crystalline rocks surrounding it, caused by another manifestation of igneous energy, which changed the whole character of the surface. Within the basin, apparently from immense pressure exerted in north and south directions, the rocky strata were forced up in folds or in broken ridges. Through crystalline rocks and sedimentary strata alike, subterranean action brought to the surface, and probably poured over it, vast quantities of lava of highly basic properties, different from those of the previous eruptions, now known to lithologists as Diabase, an account of which has been given. The great erosion of after ages is undoubtedly the reason why the rock Diabase is not found spread over the surface, as well as within the walls of dikes.

At length the disturbing action ceased, and the earth, which had been shaken from its foundations to its surface, and rent asunder in a thousand localities, once more became quiescent. The effect upon the area of the basin was great, for where the waters had for an immense period spread themselves over the surface, and under which conglomerates and slates had been laid down, *dry land appeared*.

How strange to reflect that in these three words is embraced a fact without which all the stupendous events that have been mentioned, occurring over millions of years, would have remained entirely unknown to mortal man; for with the waters covering the basin, where could a trace of its long history have been found?

The rocks of the Boston Basin as they present themselves in Hingham will now be noticed. Unfortunately the non-occurrence

of fossils in any of them makes it impossible to determine definitely their age. The fact of slates within half a dozen miles of the town containing trilobites, thus showing them to be primordial, has led reasonably to the view that a part at least of those in Hingham might be found to be also primordial. The superposition of the strata, however, and their inclination, as far as these can be studied at their exposures, militate against this view. Nevertheless, considering how much is hidden from observation where the great body of slate lies, towards Weymouth River, and the disturbances to which the formations have been subjected, it is by no means to be regarded as settled that slate of primordial age does not exist in Hingham as in other parts of the basin. It cannot, however, be shown that any is found resting beneath the rocks of the Conglomerate Series. That which occurs alternating with the conglomerate must be regarded as of the same age as the conglomerate itself. The great body of slate referred to above, towards Weymouth River, seems by its dip, as far as this has been determined, to be superior to the strata of the conglomerate series, and therefore a later rock.

This slate, on the maps is designated separately from that of the conglomerate series, as belonging to the Slate Series.

The Conglomerate Series comprises Conglomerates, Sandstones, Slates, and Melaphyr, which have together a thickness of nearly one thousand feet. The great disturbances alluded to, by which all these rocks were rent asunder by faults, and forced into approximately vertical positions, will be more clearly apparent by a glance at the maps than by hours of reading.

THE CONGLOMERATE SERIES.

Conglomerate is formed of pebbles or angular fragments and gravel derived from pre-existing formations, these being cemented together into a compact rock. Sometimes the enclosed masses are of considerable dimensions, being several feet in diameter. When the enclosed stones are pebbles, that is, are rounded, the rock is called Pudding-Stone; when they are angular it is called Breccia. The pebbles or fragments vary much in character, — those of Petrosilex, Quartzite, Granite, and other rocks being often found in close juxtaposition. Such is the case with the conglomerate of Hingham, as may be seen at almost any exposure. When the rock is found made up exclusively of fine material, small gravel, and sand, it becomes a sandstone, and as such occurs in Hingham alternating with the coarser portions.

Conglomerate is the predominant rock over considerable areas of the town. It presents itself prominently in the harbor, composing the strata of the islands known as Sarah's, Langlee's, and Ragged, and its walls face the water along the coast front of Melville Gardens. It crops out upon the surface in great abun-

dance over the hilly region between South and Elm streets, appearing near the former in cliffs of considerable altitude, and it forms, with the amygdaloidal melaphyr, a part of the shore rocks of Rocky Neck that border Weir River, east of Planter's Hill. It also occurs abundantly about and over the high lands contiguous to Huit's Cove.

Away from the coast and the islands in the harbor the most imposing exhibition of this rock may be found in a narrow, private road that runs from Beal Street towards Weymouth River, some distance north of the Hoekley Lane. Soon after entering this road it turns towards the north, winding about the base of some exposures of the conglomerate which lie between it and Beal Street. Following the passage through low ground and through forest growth for the distance of about a quarter of a mile, there suddenly appear high cliffs of the rock partially obscured by trees, rising to the height of forty to fifty feet, and presenting the appearance of having been torn asunder by some convulsion of nature, large masses being found in the foreground. The rocks extend along the road and near it six to seven hundred feet. The exposure here is well worth visiting.

The conglomerate rocks of Hingham were originally deposited upon the more ancient rocks, perhaps much farther inland than is now apparent, and were worn away by the erosion of the surface in after ages. At some localities, however, a partial coating of the conglomerate may be seen upon the granite, occupying depressions in it, showing where it once rested probably in considerable beds.

CLAY SLATE, OR ARGILLITE, OF THE CONGLOMERATE SERIES.

The slate of the conglomerate series in Hingham occurs, as may be seen by the maps, quite abundantly in the northern parts of the town, alternating with the conglomerate. The color of these slates varies considerably, a portion being of the ordinary bluish shade, while other portions are red or reddish. Both these colors are found quite near each other in the same exposure, as in Hersey Street on the left side going from, and not far from, South Street.

The slate of the slate series will be mentioned after notice of melaphyr, which is included in the conglomerate series.

MELAPHYR.

The name Amygdaloid commonly applied to this rock was given because of the frequent occurrence in it of cavities filled with other minerals than those constituting its mass, which are often approxi-

mately almond-shape in their outline. These cavities, however, may be entirely wanting, when of course the name amygdaloid loses its significance. Moreover, rocks of a different composition have sometimes the same amygdaloidal structure. The name now applied to the rock by geologists is Melaphyr, and nowhere does it present itself in its typical and varied characteristics more advantageously for observation and study than in Hingham. The composition is the same as that of Basalt, which has as its essential elements, augite, magnetite, and titaniferous iron, but often containing a triclinic feldspar and other minerals,—the only difference being apparently the result of a change of some of the constituents by decomposition. Here it is found beautifully amygdaloidal over extensive areas, the amygdules being filled with minerals of several species which are sometimes arranged in concentric bands, the most common being epidote, quartz, chlorite, and calcite. At one locality, on land bordering Huit's Cove, there is an exposure of melaphyr, forming an escarpment on the slope of a hill, which is quite dark in color and in portions free from amygdules, and where these occur they are of calcite. This is found in the immediate neighborhood of other melaphyr, full of amygdules containing the various minerals mentioned as common in the rock.

The best exposures for the study of melaphyr may be found at the northeast part of the town along the shore of Rocky Neck, on the northeasterly slope of Squirrel Hill, Lincoln Street, and at Huit's Cove. At all these places the amygdaloidal rock is abundant, and specimens of much beauty can be easily obtained. In the amygdaloidal melaphyrs of Rocky Neck fine red jasper and yellowish white epidote occur, both in nodules and in veins.

CLAY SLATE OF THE SLATE SERIES.

This slate, which forms a great body resting with apparent conformity over the rocks of the conglomerate series, has a thickness of over one thousand feet, and undoubtedly is spread, as indicated on the maps, over a great area of the town toward Weymouth River. Its exposures are, however, not numerous, as the drift of the glacial period covers it from observation. It shows itself on the border of Weymouth River at Beal's Cove, and also at Huit's Cove. At the south side of the latter it forms a point of land which extends into the water. Here it is well-jointed, and the lines of stratification are distinctly perceptible. The dip is westerly, and the inclination about 60°. On the north shore of the cove it appears associated with conglomerate and melaphyr, and portions of it show clearly lines of cleavage which are not often manifest at the exposures of slate in Hingham.

In a region where the rock formations have experienced great disturbance, as in Hingham, the dip of the strata varies very

much at the several localities. In attempting to obtain this, it may be well to admonish the reader, if not a geologist, that in the case of slates and some other rocks, the true lines of deposition by no means correspond with the lines of cleavage. It is owing to the planes of the latter that the rock is serviceable for the uses to which it is put in the arts, as a roofing material, and for other purposes. This kind of cleavage is called SLATY CLEAVAGE, and it is unquestionably due to great lateral pressure of the material of which slates are composed, after its deposition. The fact of such pressure being exerted upon the strata beneath the surface is well-known, and experiments by Sedgwick, Tyndall, and Daubrée, upon clay and other substances, demonstrated that the effect of pressure was to produce lamination.

The writer has thought it well, before closing his remarks upon the rock exposures of the town, to suggest two excursions that may be made to advantage by students interested in them. One of these is through the northern portion of Hersey Street, from South Street to Elm Street. The rocks mentioned rest immediately on or quite near the margin of the road, and may be seen without going any distance from it in the adjoining fields. Since the examination has been made there has been some change on the east side of the street by the erection of a building, and the covering over of a portion of the rocks near; but thus far none that will lessen interest in inspecting those yet undisturbed. The other excursion suggested is that of a visit to Rocky Neck and a walk along its shores, as promising more pleasure and instruction than can be found in any other locality.

HERSEY STREET.

This street, in its northern part, affords a good opportunity to observe a succession of the sedimentary rocks of Hingham with the intrusive trap which is found with them. In ascending the rising ground from South Street, there occurs, on the right side, about 240 feet from the commencement of the road and back from it, an exposure of Conglomerate. It shows itself quite near the house of Mr. Allen A. Lincoln. Its face is parallel with the side of the house and at right angles with the road. On the next estate, 60 feet beyond, there is rock exposure near and facing the street, the first part of which is composed of trap and constitutes a dike six or more feet in width. This is succeeded by conglomerate, with which it makes a close junction. This conglomerate extends about 15 feet and is followed by a reddish slate extending 20 feet, in the centre of which is a second trap dike. Succeeding the slate is more conglomerate, which shows itself 50 feet or more. There is no further exposure on the right side of the road for 1090 feet, and then it is found that the limit of the

GEOLOGY OF HINGHAM. SECTION I.

MAP OF
ROCKY NECK
 ON
WEIR RIVER.

Prepared by W O CROSBY.

Scale 20 Rods or 330 feet = 1 inch

E.L.



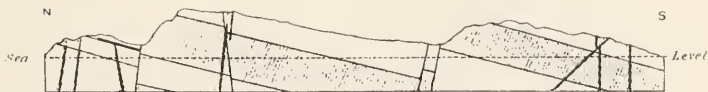
EXPLANATION OF COLORS

	Granite	
Conglomerate Series	Metaphyr	
	Conglomerate	
	Dikes	
	Faults	

SECTION II



SECTION I



Horizontal Scale. 330' = 1"

Vertical Scale 165' = 1"

sedimentary rocks has been passed, as granite now appears. This extends 30 feet and is followed by an exposure of trap. Beyond this trap, which here crosses the street, the rocks are all granite.

On the left side of the street, ascending the hill from South Street and about 310 feet from it, there is an exposure of rocks which present themselves in the following order: conglomerate nine feet, slate six feet, sandstone twenty feet, slate again twelve feet, this last being succeeded by a dike of trap about nine feet in width. Beyond this trap there is no exposure for about 60 feet, at which distance another ledge appears, the first part of which shows blue and red slate six feet, the rest of it being conglomerate, which extends 36 feet. Another space, of 72 feet, without rock follows the conglomerate, when this rock reappears in another ledge, — composing the first part of it for six feet, the rest of it, 45 feet, being blue and red slate. Still another space of about 80 feet occurs without rock, when sandstone appears along the road for the very considerable distance of 110 feet. Trap, partially covered with soil, succeeds the sandstone for about 40 feet, then conglomerate with an exposure of six feet. Beyond this conglomerate, which is the last seen on the road of the sedimentary strata, no other rocks appear on the left side of it for 650 feet. Then appears a considerable elevation of trap rock, which extends along the street about 30 feet and back upon the adjoining fields towards Elm Street. As stated above, when mentioning the portion of this dike exposed on the right side of the road, there are no other rocks beyond it excepting granite.

ROCKY NECK.

East of Planter's Hill, and partially separated from it by a depression of the surface, is an elevation of land forming a promontory, which is bordered by Weir River on its north and easterly shores. The rocks here, finely exposed as they are along the water's edge, and exhibiting well their relation to each other, afford one of the localities the best worth visiting of any within the town. The map of course shows the development over and beneath the surface of the land as made known by the rock exposures; but a statement of what may be readily observed in a walk along the margin of the water will perhaps help visitors to understand what they pass, and thus make such a trip the more interesting.

At low water on the river front of the meadow that lies south of Rocky Neck, may be seen close to the water's edge a small ridge of rocks which the student should especially notice, as they are composed of the basic rock Porphyrite, and no other exposure of this rock is known in Hingham. Following the shore north of the porphyrite and just where the land rises from low and marshy ground, the first rocks which appear above the surface and rest-

ing somewhat back from the beach are conglomerates. Proceeding further a short distance, two dikes of diabase jut upon the beach, and not far inland may be seen to have cut through conglomerate, the line of junction on a facing of one of them towards the water being distinctly perceptible. The first of the dikes is about 450 feet from the porphyrite on the line of the beach, and the second about 40 feet further. The former of these will be more particularly mentioned before the close of these remarks upon Rocky Neck. Beyond the dikes, extending over the beach and along the shore for 350 feet or more, is a confused mixture of melaphyr with other rocks, petrosilex, porphyrite, granite, quartzite, etc. In portions the melaphyr forms with them a conglomerate of which it is by far the larger part. Other portions can hardly be designated as conglomerate, being apparently the result of the intrusion of the melaphyr in a molten state among pebbles and masses unconsolidated, and absorbing them in its substance, each being now found surrounded entirely by the melaphyr.

It is in this portion of the rock of the shore that there is found much good red jasper, affording cabinet specimens of some beauty. The formation of this was clearly due to the chemical action arising from the union of the molten melaphyr with the material invaded. There are some veins of quartz found in the rock and others of an impure, buff-colored epidote.

Following this mixed melaphyr and conglomerate and less than 100 feet from it, is a very typical conglomerate containing pebbles of granite, quartzite, and petrosilex. This extends about 90 feet. The jointing in this may be noticed as north and south.

About 80 feet from the conglomerate, melaphyr appears and extends for the considerable distance of about 500 feet. In it may be seen veins of quartz and also of the yellowish, opaque epidote mentioned above as occurring in the mixed melaphyr and conglomerate, but in far greater abundance. This melaphyr at its termination abuts directly against conglomerate, the line of demarcation being distinct and nearly vertical, though in places this does not clearly appear. There is undoubtedly a fault here. The conglomerate from the junction of the two rocks extends along the coast line about 240 feet. In this conglomerate is an east and west dike four to five feet wide. Melaphyr follows for some 50 feet or more, of a character similar to that before described as mixed with other material.

A bay in the land here occurs, and crossing it westerly on the beach at low tide the visitor finds cliffs of melaphyr which form a jutting point into the water. Crossing this a second bay is reached at a distance of about 100 feet. Here the rock displays the characteristic nodules that lead to its designation as amygdaloid. Indeed a large portion of the melaphyr of Rocky Neck is finely amygdaloidal, and affords good specimens of this variety of the rock. On the beach here there is a protruding flat surface of rock, a yard or so in diameter, on which may be seen glacial

striae, though probably exposed there to the elements for centuries. These lines are northwest and southeast, and south 30° east. Other lines on a neighboring rock are northwest by west and southeast by east. On the westerly side of the bay granite appears in a high cliff towards and extending into the water.

By ascending this cliff, passing over it to its western declivity and descending to the narrow beach at its base, which should be done at low tide, a dike exposure may be seen of much interest. It is what is called a double dike, the molten material having made its way to the surface within two contiguous joints in the granite. The larger portion has a width of about eight feet, the



FIGURE NO. 3.

smaller one about one foot, and they are separated by about one foot of the invaded rock. See Figure No. 3. This double dike slopes to the south from the vertical at an angle of 45°. This is the extreme western end, on Rocky Neck, of the dike first mentioned as appearing on the eastern shore. It does not present there

or generally over the surface of the neck its double character because obscured by the soil. Across the water of the river, on Nantasket where it reappears, it shows itself double.

THE GLACIAL PERIOD.

A pretty full notice of the great glacier that rested over the North, and the phenomena attendant upon its advance and final melting away, has been given in the preliminary remarks. We have now only to treat particularly of the traces left upon the surface of the town by its passage. Those who have attentively read what has been expressed will understand that the decomposed material of early rock formations making up the soil of the territory of Hingham prior to the advent of the ice was largely borne away by its movement, the solid rock foundations being laid bare, whilst a large part of that which now forms the hills and covers the valleys was brought forward by the onward progress of the glacier from more northern localities. The whole of the earth thus disturbed and redistributed is known as Drift. Much of it was materially changed in the transportation. That directly beneath the glacier, and subjected to its enormous pressure and to great friction upon the rock surfaces below, was reduced to fragments, and even to the finest particles. The masses of rock, too, which were borne on beneath the glacier, that escaped destruction, were mostly smoothed, and often striated, like the rocky strata over which they passed. The part of the drift thus subjected to the crushing and grinding action of the glacier is known as Till. The definition of this term "Till," as given by James Geikie, the author of the exceedingly valuable work, "The Great Ice Period," is "a firm, tough, unstratified stony clay, with no very large bowlders, and having stones of a peculiar shape." The stones referred to are such as are oblong without being symmetrical in outline, and which exhibit striæ most often in the direction of the longest axis. Till constitutes the lowest member of the drift deposits. It is the "*moraine profonde*," or "ground moraine" of foreign geologists, the "bowlder clay" of most writers, the "hard pan" of our townsmen. It owes its compact and tough character undoubtedly to the immense pressure of the ice.

A considerable portion of the drift which was borne in the body of the glacial sheet itself, and thus escaped its grinding action, upon the final melting of the ice was spread loosely over the whole surface to a varying depth of from one to ten feet, and in some places to a much greater thickness. It is generally composed of gravel and sand with enclosed pebbles, and often contains an abundance of bowlders of large dimensions. Like the till, this upper drift is unstratified; but neither the bowlders nor pebbles in it are striated, as is the case with part of those of the former.

This is often called the Upper Till. It rests upon the general surface of New England, overlying the true till where the latter exists. It is easily distinguished from it by its somewhat different composition, containing comparatively but little clay, and being much less compact, from not having been subjected to such great pressure. Its color, too, is generally yellowish, arising from the oxidation of the iron contained in it.

There is yet a third glacial deposit to be mentioned; it is known as Modified Drift. This undoubtedly owed its origin generally to the action of rivers, which upon the melting of the ice-sheet swept over it and conveyed the rock masses, gravel, and sand, with which it was laden, to many localities where they are now found.

Having thus given an account of the origin of the drift deposits and their dissemination over the surface of the land, it remains for us to present the views of those who have made a special study of glacial phenomena respecting the peculiar hills that prevail in many sections over which the ice-sheet rested, and which form a predominant feature in the topography of the town; and also of the less elevated summits and ridges known by geologists as Kames, which likewise present themselves prominently over a large part of its territory. The first of these, the peculiar hills referred to, are what have been called by the Irish geologists "Drumlins," a name of Irish derivation, signifying a long, rounded hill,—and by Professor Charles H. Hitchcock they have been called "Lenticular Hills," from their lenslike form. We will first dwell upon these hills, upon the grooving and striation of the rocks over which the glacier advanced, and upon what are known as "pot-holes," as phenomena of the period under consideration; postponing remarks upon the later drift deposits and much other matter connected with the passing away of the ice, which will be presented when treating of the Champlain Period.

DRUMLINS, OR LENTICULAR HILLS.

These remarkable elevations are found in many towns of eastern Massachusetts, but nowhere are seen to form more interesting features of the landscape than in Hingham. Baker's Hill, Otis Hill, Prospect Hill, Great Hill, Turkey Hill, and Pleasant Hill at Crow Point are all elevations of this character. They are composed, wherever found, mainly of the lowest member of the drift, the till, or boulder clay, having generally but a thin deposit on their surface of the gravel and boulders of the upper drift. They vary much in size, sometimes presenting themselves as mere hillocks, but often found half a mile or more in length, and not infrequently over a mile. In form they are generally oval, more or less elongated, having symmetrical, rounded summits, with gentle slopes in the direction of their longest axes and much steeper ones laterally. In height they sometimes exceed two hundred

feet. These hills rest on rock surfaces which have been subjected to glacial action and show striation.

Now when the fact is taken into consideration that all such hills are only to be found in countries which have been covered with the ice-sheet, that their longitudinal axes always coincide, or very nearly coincide, with the direction of the striæ upon the rocks of the regions where they occur, and that they are composed almost entirely of till, no one can reasonably doubt that they were originally formed under and by the action of the ice-sheet itself. How the till could be raised into such hills has been a subject of much question, but there is now a general acquiescence in the view that they had their origin in the gradual and long-continued accumulation of the clay and its accompanying pebbles in certain places favorable for the aggregation of the material, in the same manner that sand-banks are formed in rivers.

GROOVINGS AND STRIATION OF THE ROCKS.

The rock exposures in different parts of the town show clearly the wearing away of the material, causing extensive grooves upon their surfaces, and often fine striæ, which mark unmistakably the course of the glacier over them. The granite, while it exhibits the smooth, rounded outlines and the deep groovings on a grand scale, seldom shows the finer and more delicate markings as seen upon the slate and diabase. Among the localities where the striæ may be clearly discerned are the following:—

FORT HILL. — The diorite on the side of the street next the cemetery very generally exhibits striæ. An examination of these shows their direction to be as follows, — compass measurement (which measurement will be given in all cases):—

East of south 10°
 East of south 12°
 East of south 15°

LASELL STREET. — On the left side of this street, going south, about 1000 feet from Free street, and extending from the carriage-way to the fence, is the flat surface of a dike of diabase, upon which are very numerous striæ. Several of these examined were found to run east of south 10°.

BEAL'S COVE, Weymouth Back River. — There is here a considerable exposure of slate, through which is a large dike of diabase. On both rocks striæ are abundant. Examination showed them to vary in direction as follows:—

East of south 10°,
 East of south 15°,
 East of south 20°,
 East of south 25°, on dike rock.

ROCKY NECK. — On a beach of the northern shore, upon diabase, are glacial striæ showing a direction southeast, and also east of south 30°.

UNION STREET. — On the left side of Union street, 1670 feet from Lasell, and just beyond Long Bridge Lane, is a granite ledge upon which are numerous striæ.

SUMMER AND ROCKLAND STREETS. — Just at the corner of these streets, by the roadside, is an exposure of diabase trap, before mentioned when treating of dikes, upon which are striæ which show variation in direction as follows: —

- East of south 10°
- East of south 12°
- East of south 15°

WEIR STREET. — On the right side of the roadway of this street, a short distance from the railroad-crossing, is an exposure of diorite showing striæ running —

- East of south 5°
- East of south 10°

INDIAN POT-HOLES, OR GIANTS' KETTLES OF FOREIGN WRITERS.

It is well known that wherever there exist waterfalls of any magnitude, pot-holes, so-called, are often found beneath the rushing waters, formed by the friction of stones which have been lodged in the hollows of the rock surface over which the torrent pours, and which, having a somewhat circular motion imparted to them, gradually wear away the rock, with the result of producing these singular objects.

It is not surprising that when these have been found, as has often been the case, where there was nothing to indicate there had ever been a river or running stream, they should have excited alike the wonder and interest of both scientific and unscientific beholders.

It should be borne in mind that the knowledge of a great continental ice-sheet resting over our whole northern region is but a recent acquisition, and that phenomena having their origin under such a condition of things could not possibly be understood previously by the most learned of observers.

The ideas of the unlearned respecting such pot-holes are often ludicrous. With our own people they have been regarded as the work of the Indians, and where found have been called Indian Pot-Holes, from the thought that they had been wrought for and used as cooking vessels. Abroad they have been called Giants' Kettles, undoubtedly from the belief that they were made by giants for their culinary use.

The study of glacial phenomena within a few years has thrown a flood of light upon much that was before obscure, and we now

can well understand how pot-holes may have been formed in localities remote from any water-courses of the present period by rushing torrents through crevasses in the great ice-sheet.

The pot-holes to be mentioned, though not found within the limits of Hingham, are too near its borders, and too interesting as phenomena of the glacial period, not to be noticed here. They are to be found in Little Harbor, Cohasset, on Cooper's Island, so-called, which however is not an island in the sense of being a body of land surrounded with water, but from its being a somewhat elevated land surrounded partly by water and partly by low, marshy ground. There is a border of rocky cliffs on the northern portion of the east coast of this island which end at a beach that separates them from other cliffs farther south; and it is near the termination of those first-mentioned and quite close to the beach that the pot-holes are found. Just before this termination there is a partial separation of the rocky mass by an opening on the water side, which, however, rapidly narrows inland but a few feet from the water. It is on the northern side of this opening, that is, on the rock that slopes towards the south, and very near the water at low tide, that two of the holes, or what remains of them, may be readily seen when the tide is out.

Of the lowest of these, and the best preserved of them, and which is designated as No. 1 in Figure No. 4, there yet remains a pot-

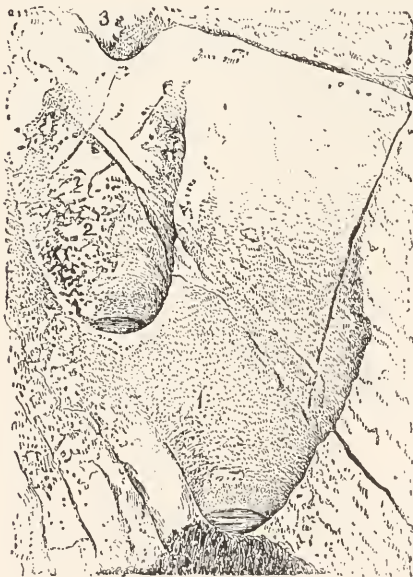


FIGURE NO. 4.

hole in the rock which will hold water to the depth of 1 foot 9 inches, having a well-defined rim just at the surface of the water. The diameter of it at rim is 25½ inches; below the rim 30 inches. Above this rim the whole southern side of what once formed a portion of the pot-hole is gone; but on the northern side there remains, as a concavity in the rock, what formed a part of it, having well-worn marks upon the surface; and these are plainly discernible for a height of four feet. From the rock sloping away rapidly above, it is very probable that even these traces, which prove a depth of six feet, do not give the whole of that of the original vessel when it

was intact. Exterior to this pot-hole the tide sinks below the level of its bottom, but at high tide all is covered.

The second pot-hole has its bottom three feet above that of the lowest one, and a perpendicular line from the centre of each shows the two to be three feet apart. The wall dividing them must have become, while yet action went on within them, very thin, and probably one broke into the other before it ceased altogether. The whole southern side of this second hole, which is marked No. 2 in Figure No. 4, is gone, and water can now stand in its bottom to the depth of only about two inches.

The concavity above this, which formed the northern portion of the hole, exhibiting as it does a well-worn surface of three feet in width, shows that it must have been as large as or larger than the first. This concavity can be discerned to the height of five feet, where further traces are lost; but, as is the case with No. 1, the whole depth of the pot-hole may have been much greater than what is indicated. The slope of what remains of the walls of these holes shows that the flow of water over the rock surfaces was from the northwest. That of No. 2 approximates to 30° from that direction towards the southeast.

Of No. 3, so designated in Figure No. 4, there is but little to be said except that it is small and shallow. It is 4 feet 9 inches above No. 2 in a northwest direction, and there may be traced from it westerly a narrow water channel about six feet in length.

The fourth of the pot-holes to be mentioned is or was the largest of all, and hence has been called by the people near by the "Well." It is designated as No. 4 in Figure No. 5. Passing over the rocky elevation in a northerly direction, it may be found about a hundred feet distant from the others, in front of a cliff which faces an opening in the rocks more immediately near the water. This pot-hole, unlike those previously mentioned, is not found on a sloping portion of rock, but is on a flat surface directly at the base of the cliff. Horizontally, the form of it is oval, and its largest diameter, which is northeast and southwest in direction, is four feet, the narrowest two feet ten inches. The depth at which water is now retained is about a foot.

The cliff rises nine feet high from the margin of the "Well" and ten feet from its bottom. The "Well" itself was probably as deep at least as ten feet, the curvature and wearing of the rock of the cliff above the present hole clearly showing this.

The rocky ridge in which all these pot-holes or kettles are found, has a height of from 20 to 25 feet, and is of granite. Besides the pot-holes of which an account has been given, there are other depressions showing distinctly a commencement of action towards their formation. Two of such may be found 20 feet in a northerly direction from those numbered 1, 2, and 3; that is, between these and the one called the "Well," No. 4. One is shallow, appearing like the bowl of a spoon, about a foot across, showing, extending from it, a water-worn channel sloping easterly to the edge of the rock surface, about ten feet; and on a lower surface of the same rock, another and larger depression just where

water from the first might descend. Moreover, a large portion of the rock surface shows not only glaciation but continued water action.

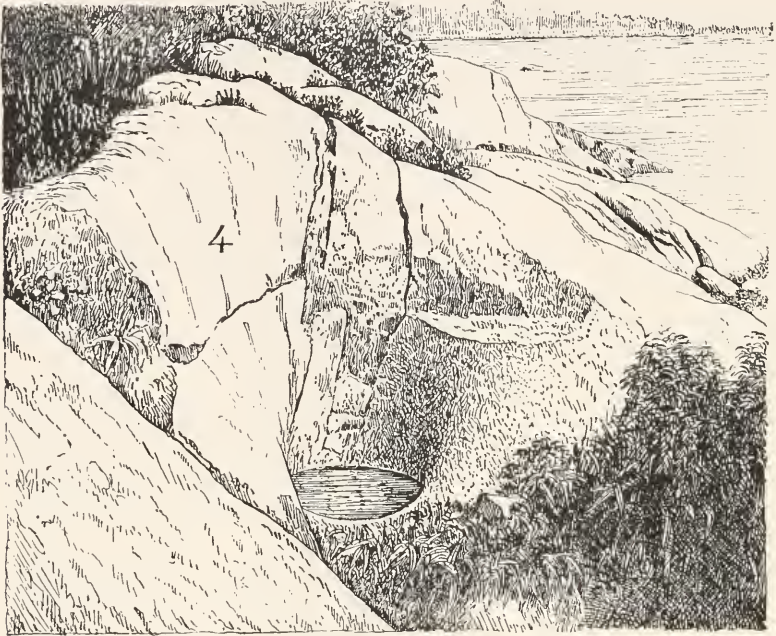


FIGURE NO. 5.

It is very certain that no river has ever existed in the region of the pot-holes at Colhasset to account for their existence. We are forced, therefore, to ascribe their origin to the flowing of water from the great continental glacier.

Considering the shallowness of the portions of the pot-holes described on Cooper's Island remaining for our observation, and the probability that they have been visited by generations of people, both of the Indian and the white man, it is not surprising that nothing is left of their contents in or about them. There is, however, one rounded stone in the possession of Mr. Charles S. Bates, the owner of the estate on which the pot-holes are found, which tradition states to have been taken from the deepest one mentioned. It is elliptical, nearly spherical, in form,— its longest diameter being about four and a half inches, its shortest four inches. Transversely, it is quite circular. It is of granite, not unlike that of the surrounding country. There is no reason to question the truth of the tradition.

To account for the phenomena presented by the pot-holes described, it is necessary to recognize that when the great glacier

lay over the land, many hundreds of feet in depth, during the summer, particularly towards the close of the period, rivers flowed over its surface, as they now do over the glaciers of the Alps. As there, crevasses were formed in the ice, into which the water poured and worked passages to the bottom of the great sheet, discharging itself in torrents, often conveying stones and other moraine matter to the rock surfaces below. Such passages in modern glaciers become somewhat circular in form and are hence called wells. They are also called moulins, the latter name from the noise made by the rushing waters in the ice, being not unlike that of a mill. The water, and the material conveyed by it through such wells of the great glacier of our continent, must have smoothed and worn rapidly away the rock surface on which they impinged, often causing, by the same kind of action as is witnessed under falls of water in some of our rivers, holes in the rocks like those now under consideration. Of course the action of the water and material conveyed by it would be immensely more rapid in forming such holes, falling, as they undoubtedly did, from a great height, and striking upon the rocks below with intense force. This would lead to the abrasion of the rock, by any rotating stones lodged in the hollows, so much more powerful than any action we know under falling waters of the present day as to render estimation of the result incalculable.

It is doubtful, however, to the mind of the writer, if circumstances often favored the formation of pot-holes directly beneath such a fall and where its full force would be felt. He is impressed with the view that if this were the case they would not be found having the form they horizontally present.

It has, indeed, been thought strange that, as the ice moved continuously on, the holes were not found generally elongated in the direction of the movement of the glacier rather than circular. Such thought, however, is only consistent with the presumption that the holes were made just where the water first fell upon the rock surface below. Far more reasonable is it to suppose that the holes were formed somewhat distant from this place, where the masses of rocks borne by the waters found a lodging in some depression, and there by rotation worked out the pot-holes. The ice might move on and the waters descend through the moulin far from where they first fell, yet continue their flow in the same direction as at first, and go on with the work of rotating the contents of the hole through a whole season. In such case there could be, of course, no reason to expect elongation.

The fact that pot-holes have been found in near proximity, and in such positions relative to each other as to show them to be apparently the result of independent falls of water, leads to a consideration of what has been noticed in the Alps. Observation upon the glaciers there shows that as a crevasse is carried forward by the general movement of the ice from where it received the flow of waters in the summer, and winter cuts off the supply,

it closes, leaving only upon the surface of the glacier a mark showing where it had once been. Subsequently, a new one is formed just where in relation to the land at the margin of the glacier, the former one existed; and the waters of the succeeding summer again descend upon the rock surface near where they before fell, but not often, probably, in exactly the same place; and thus other pot-holes are formed contiguous to those of a preceding season, and yet far enough distant to make it evident that they were not produced by the same flow of water.

Respecting the formation of the crevasses in about the same places on the ice-sheet, there can be no question but that this is due to the irregularities of the subglacial surface; and as high ridges transverse to the direction of the glacial flow must favor their formation, it is no wonder that pot-holes are often found in the slopes of such ridges and at their bases, as in the case of those described at Cohasset.

Though lenticular hills, striæ upon the rocks, and pot-holes have been described as phenomena of the Glacial Period, it may be well to add that both pot-holes and striæ upon rocks may in some instances have been formed in the Champlain Period, now to be presented.

CHAMPLAIN PERIOD.

The early part of the Champlain Period was characterized by the final melting away of the glacier. The phenomena attendant upon the great and long continued flooding over the ice-sheet and over the surface of the land were of marked character. Undoubtedly, there is to be ascribed to it the formation of the ridges and hillocks called Kames, and the singular hollows in the lands contiguous to these, known as "kettle-holes." Of these some account will now be given.

KAMES.

There are found extensively over New England as well as in other regions where the great ice-sheet covered the surface, ridges of a peculiar character, which ordinarily run in a direction somewhat approximate to that of the principal striæ on the rock surfaces northwest and southeast. That is to say, the general direction is this, but the variations are common, and often so like those of a stream of water in its course as to have suggested that the many rivers pouring over the glacial sheet during the prolonged period of its subsidence, cutting into its surface and receiving from it a large portion of its burden of rocky, gravelly, and sandy material, somehow led to the formation of these singular elevations which have long excited the interest of beholders. The view is a reasonable one, and if such was the origin of the kames referred to, their general direction and sinuous course is readily

accounted for, as currents of water on the melting glacier would ordinarily run towards the retreating ice front.

From quite a full account of the Kames of New England by the Rev. G. F. Wright, published in the "Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History," Vol. XXII., Part 2, there are several mentioned which had been traced over one hundred miles. These ridges vary in height from a few feet to nearly or quite one hundred, often having very steep slopes and narrow summits. They are composed generally of stones, gravel, and sand.

It is necessary, before proceeding further, to mention that the term "kames" is not now so restrictively used, to signify merely the long ridges of glacial material referred to above, but is made to include the numerous hills and hillocks of the same character, which are found often associated with the ridges, especially towards the termination of the ice-sheet, and, like them, deposited by the melting ice during its retreat from the surface. The material is the same and its origin the same, the only difference consisting in the method of its deposition.

There are frequently found among the kame hills and hillocks, and often along the sides of the ridges, deep depressions of the surface, sometimes many acres in extent, which are known as "kettle-holes" and of which an account will be given further on.

Few, if any, of the towns of the State can show more interesting mementos of the great ice period than Hingham. What with the grand lenticular hills; the kame ridges and kame hills; the glaciated and striated rocks; the large bowlders dropped from the ice and scattered here and there over the surface; the deep kettle-holes where masses of the ice rested,—one could scarcely ask for more.

Besides all this, however, the Indian pot-holes of which a description has been given may be seen by taking a short ride to the town of Cohasset, once a part of Hingham.

KAME RIDGES OF HINGHAM.

One of the most interesting of the kame ridges of the town is to be found on the northern and northeastern borders of Accord Pond. Where the small structures of the Hingham Water Company stand, at the margin of the pond near Whiting Street, the ridge, which was approximately continuous, is no longer so, and here are presented to view two transverse sections separated from each other for a distance of 350 feet. The direction of the kame at this place was about south-southeast, as shown by a line between the two exposed faces. Following this southern portion, it is found to skirt the pond in a somewhat irregular course, varying from east to southeast, and ends just before reaching Hingham Street in Rockland. The northerly part of the kame, commencing

from where it has been dug away at the line of boundary of the land of the water company, follows a somewhat serpentine course, first along the margin of the pond, southeast, and then in a northerly direction towards Whiting Street. After crossing this street it continues in a northerly direction about 150 feet, then changing and running westerly about 320 feet, where it terminates. The whole length of the ridge is somewhat over five eighths of a mile. It is well worth visiting, being a good example of a typical kame ridge, and though generally wooded, is sufficiently open at the summit to allow of free passage to pedestrians.

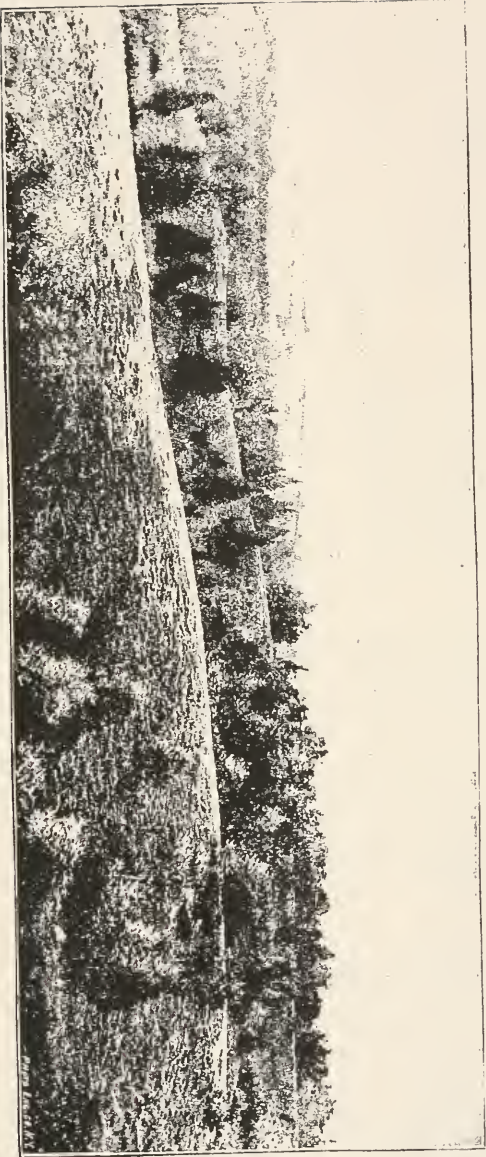
KAMES OF CUSHING STREET. — Proceeding from Whiting Street north, through Cushing Street, the range called Breakneck Hills is at first seen at a considerable distance on the left, but these elevations gradually approach the road, and at about half a mile from Whiting Street terminate quite near to it. No sooner are these passed than there looms up on the right side of the way, in rear of a farmhouse and adjoining fields, a high and very remarkable ridge, which is well worth ascending, not only to study its construction, but because it affords quite an extensive view from its summit of the Breakneck (kame) Hills and other objects. The height of this ridge is about 80 feet, its length about 1200 feet, and the slope from the top, especially on the west side, very steep.

A short distance north from the farmhouse mentioned, a great kame ridge crosses the street, the transverse sections exposed by digging the roadway through, rising high on each side. These show the base of the ridge to be about 200 feet. Its greatest height is about 100 feet. The length is greater than that of any other in Hingham, being about a mile. Its general course is east-southeast and north-northwest, but it is now so closely wooded as to make particular examination difficult. Its southerly termination is quite near Gardner Street.

Proceeding but a short distance further north on Cushing Street, another ridge is found to cross the road, but at a different angle from the first, its course being approximately northwest and southeast. It consequently intersects the other at a point distant five to six hundred feet from the road, and there has its termination. In the angle between the two is a deep kettle-hole depression. This ridge extends northwest from the road between eleven and twelve hundred feet.

Cushing Street passes through another kame deposit, but this is rather a hillock than a ridge, as it extends but a short distance from the road on either side.

THE KAMES NEAR GREAT HILL. — In passing through New Bridge Street towards Hobart, looking to the right may be seen, on land of Mr. F. W. Brewer, two high parallel ridges near the road, of about equal altitude, and which coalesce with each other about 900 feet from the street, by one of them — the most northerly — abruptly dividing, one branch crossing to the other ridge, the first continuing beyond about 350 feet. The northerly kame crosses the



KAMIES, NEAR GREAT HILL, HINGGAN.

street, and its extreme length is 1825 feet. The height of these ridges is from 30 to 50 feet, with quite narrow summits, and having very sloping sides. Their composition is small stones, mostly shingle, gravel, and sand. As seen from Great Hill, they are striking objects to the view. A view of these is given, which also shows in the distance, at the left, one of the beautifully rounded summits of a drumlin, that of Baker's Hill.

A peculiarity of these kames is the fact that their direction is from west to east, thus being nearly at right angles to all others which have been referred to. This direction would be entirely inconsistent with the view that the great ice front of the glacier continued to present itself, as at an earlier period, along an unbroken line from west to east, for if so, the rivers caused by the melting glacier would have continued to flow south or nearly so. Mr. Upham, in endeavoring to account for deflection in the direction of some of the lenticular hills described by him, makes remarks which are quite applicable to the changed direction of the kames under notice. In writing upon the retreat of the ice-sheet in southeastern Massachusetts, he states:—

“The warmth of the ocean, however, had begun to melt away the ice-fields which encroached upon its depths, more rapidly than they were driven back upon the land, or in the shallow sounds south of New England. At their further departure it seems probable that this cause produced within the Gulf of Maine a great bay in the terminal front of the ice-sheet, so that it entirely melted away east of Massachusetts, while it remained in great depth upon all the territory except its southeast portion. The effect of this unequal rate of retreat would be to leave the ice upon our coast unsupported at the east side, and to cause its motion consequently to be deflected towards the vacant area.”

This view being taken as a correct one, it will be at once recognized that the direction of the ice movement itself would be also approximately that of the rivers that poured over it, and consequently of the kames formed by the débris washed into the riverbeds from the glacier.

There is not wanting other evidence than that here suggested to sustain the view that in eastern Massachusetts the onward movement of the ice changed towards the close of the Glacial Period from the normal southeast direction to one more east, as a second series of striæ are found on some of our rock exposures attesting this.

Another remarkable system of kame ridges exists at the northwest extremity of Hingham, extending more than 3000 feet along the west side of Stoddard's Neck, and across Beal Street near the bridge over Weymouth Back River, from thence southward to a little indentation just north of Beal's Cove. These ridges run in a general north and south direction, although winding and branching considerably south of Beal Street. On Stoddard's Neck the heavily wooded ridge varies from 50 to 75 feet in height; on the west side above it is quite abrupt. South of Beal Street the steep

ridges are about 50 feet high. There is another low ridge on the east side of Stoddard's Neck, and on the south side of Beal Street are several small ridges and kame hills, besides the high serpentine kames.

A kame ridge of considerable length borders the western shore of Fulling-Mill Pond, and another skirts its southern shore. The first-named extended several years ago to the street line, but has been dug away 50 or 60 feet. The direction of this kame is generally north and south, varying in some portions toward the east and west of north, and its length is nearly 2000 feet. Its width at base is some 150 feet, and its highest elevation about 50 feet. Somewhat less than 1500 feet south from its northerly termination another ridge runs west at a right angle from this one, for a distance of 750 feet, having an elevation of 25 feet, in places, and a basal width of 150 feet.

Beyond these ridges, to the southward, are numerous kame hills, so covered by forest growth as to obscure observation. Still further away, especially east and southeast, are hills of this character, of considerable elevation.

THE KAME HILLS AND HILLOCKS OF HINGHAM.

The range called Breakneck Hills, which crosses Whiting Street some distance north of Cushing, and extends southwest half a mile or more, is a great kame deposit, the material of it not differing from that of the kame ridges. The width of the range varies somewhat, but averages perhaps 1000 feet. The average height is about 50 feet. A very considerable depression of the surface exists along the north side of the range, followed by other approximately parallel elevations, with depressions alternating for a considerable distance, of the same general character but less prominent.

The long range of hills lying nearly parallel with, and north of the Old Colony Railroad, between North and East Weymouth, though outside the limits of Hingham, may well be mentioned here, as these hills can hardly fail to attract the attention of travellers by the railroad, as they pass within full sight of them. These are kame elevations, and owe their origin to the great continental glacier. The general direction of this range is west-northwest and east-southeast.

The separate kame hills and hillocks cover a very considerable portion of the surface, especially in the southern and western sections of the town, where they present conspicuous features in the landscape. This is the case on the territory bordering French Street, from Hobart to High, and on High Street west. Here may be seen an area almost entirely covered with hills and hillocks, having many kettle-hole depressions among them. The same may be said of much of the territory bordering Main Street, from Cushing Street to Prospect Street, and some distance beyond. The

road indeed runs through and over hillocks of kame material until reaching Prospect Street, where the surface becomes more level, and so continues until near Whiting Street.

The kame elevations of Hingham are by no means limited to the ridges and the rounded hills that cover so large a portion of its surface. They indeed present themselves sometimes in extensive deposits that can hardly be included under the head of either. One such is of so marked a character, and has such remarkable proportions, as may make particular mention of it desirable. This is to be found southwest from Great Hill, bordering the south side of Hobart Street, along which it extends irregularly. It may properly be designated as table land, being of a height varying from 30 to 50 feet, and having at top a flat surface. It measures in length east and west about half a mile, and has a width of from 500 to 1000 feet. Its sides are very steep, and are thickly covered with trees. At the south side of it is a large kettle-hole, which is partially embraced in the kame limits by an extension of an arm from the main body. As a sketch of the kame, however rough, will give a better idea of its singular contour than any description, one is presented on the map of the town.

The country about this interesting kame is well worth the observation of those who would know of glacial phenomena in Hingham. North is Great Hill, one of the large drumlins, or lenticular hills, and south of it to High Street, and indeed far beyond, the country is covered with kame ridges and hillocks of irregular size and shape.

The effect upon the surface of the town by the distribution of kame material was much greater than that caused simply by its deposit in hills, ridges, and other elevations, for it is likely that all these contain scarcely one half the whole quantity resting over its area. Temporary lakes formed by barriers of ice and other matter, together with the flow of the waters, undoubtedly led to such spread of the gravel and sand as to result in the formation of the extensive plains that form at different levels so large a portion of the territory. This was not all, for great bodies of it were deposited in such depressions of the general surface as to choke up the water-courses. There is no doubt in the mind of the writer that our principal stream, that of Weir River, pursued its way in pre-glacial times through a very different channel from that it now follows, and instead of turning east of north as it does at Hingham Centre just before reaching Leavitt Street, and finally entering the sea between World's End and Hull, it discharged itself directly into Hingham Harbor, which then was open to the spread of its waters but a few hundred feet from where the river takes an eastward course as mentioned.

It is due to Prof. W. O. Crosby to state that he suggested the probability of this to the writer, and that subsequent examination by both revealed to us that an extensive kame deposit here had caused the river, which had flowed for some distance directly north, to make the detour mentioned.

KETTLE-HOLES.

Intimately connected with the kames are depressions in the surface, sometimes of considerable depth, which have received this name. Their origin, formerly a puzzle to students of glacial phenomena is no longer so, as nature has been detected in the very act of their formation. From observations of Dr. G. F. Wright upon the glaciers of Alaska, he found that when a considerable surface of a melting ice-sheet had been covered over to any depth with earth material, rocks, pebbles, and sand, the ice thus prevented from melting beneath remained intact, whilst all more exposed over the field sunk away and finally disappeared. The result of this would be to leave a great mass, sometimes of large area, to settle as the glacier retreated from it, with enormous weight upon the subsoil below. Here it would remain until melted, and it might require the heat of many summers to effect its entire dissolution, protected as it would be from the sun's rays by its earthy covering. As, however, the melting progressed, this covering matter would necessarily slide down around its margin, producing ridges and hillocks of material the forms of which would be more or less modified by the running water from the ice as it dissolved away. With the accumulated quantity of matter thus deposited, the resting-place of the ice mass would be much below the surrounding surface. After knowing the results of Dr. Wright's investigations, it may be confidently stated that there can be no longer any reasonable doubt concerning the origin of these depressions.

THE PASSING AWAY OF THE ICE-SHEET.

Some suggestions respecting the kame ridges, the kame hills, and the kettle-holes may well be presented in remarks upon the passing away of the great ice-sheet that had for ages covered the land. The reality of the ice spread over the whole North, where previously for millions of years a tropical climate had prevailed; its increase until it hid from the sun's rays the summits of all but the highest mountain-peaks; its onward grand movement so fruitful of great results, bearing as it did upon and within it the material of the present hills and valleys; and its final melting away, leaving an entirely remodelled surface, — are no longer questions for discussion. Let us therefore contemplate what the condition of the glacier was, particularly when passing away, first briefly referring to what was probable at an earlier date.

The question sometimes presents itself to mind why, with the onward movement of the ice for many thousands of years, was not all the loose material of the previously decayed rocks borne to its termination long before the change that led to its passing away, thus preventing its spreading over the land in its retreat such immense quantities of material now forming the surface in this

region, and constituting the innumerable kame hills and hillocks that diversify the landscape.

In considering this question, it should be borne in mind that with the gradual increase of the ice in an epoch of intense cold, there could probably have been but little flooding of the elevated regions, and consequently less disturbance of the loose material than in a later age. Consideration of this may result in the view that the glacier during the greater part of its existence had less to do with the transportation of the kame material than when passing away, aided as it then was by the torrents of water that flowed over its surface and swept the hills of all movable matter, as they emerged from the melting ice. The writer is strongly inclined to this view, as it will satisfactorily account for the immense quantity of stones, gravel, and sand borne upon and deposited by the glacier when it finally disappeared from the surface.

Now let us picture to ourselves if we can the probable state of things over and about this town when the ice-sheet had become reduced from possibly thousands of feet in thickness to a few hundred, bearing upon it great quantities of transported material, and having floods of water pouring over it and in its channels such as the world could never before have witnessed. Let us recognize, too, that its water-courses were being gorged with stones, gravel, and sand, and that vast collections of these were protecting great areas of the ice from the sun's rays, often causing the channels of water to deviate from their normal course in seeking new channels. Let us note, too, that the great body of the ice itself had by lessened continuity ceased its onward movement, and we shall find reasons for all we see and wonder at in the marvellous diversity of the present surface over large portions of this territory. Where great areas of the glacier by the protecting débris were kept intact for a long period when that about them had melted away, there would be found about each such area, as before stated in treating of the formation of kettle-holes, hills and hillocks formed by the falling of the gravel and sand from its summit, more or less modified by the melting ice; and when all the ice had melted there would remain a deep depression such as we now know as kettle-holes. Where channels existed of any length, and these became filled with the sand and gravel, there would be formed ridges; and when large areas of the ice first melted away, the material flooded into these areas would form hills and ranges of hills such as we now find occupying a considerable portion of our territory.

It will be readily recognized that, though the course of the channels of the surface and in the glacier was generally the same as that of the movement of the ice-sheet itself, and consequently the ridges formed would be now found having a like direction, yet when, by the clogging of the channel's unequal melting, the water was forced to deviate, the ridges formed would present themselves varying much from the normal direction, as they now do in regions

approximating to the termination of the great ice-sheet. Some of our ridges, notably those of Great Hill, have an east-west direction, such as it is supposed the glacier itself had near its closing period over eastern Massachusetts; but others or portions of others vary so as to be found running in every direction.

BOWLERS.

Boulders are found scattered over all parts of the North within the region occupied by the ice, having been borne by it from more northern positions than those they now occupy. With a knowledge of the direction of the movement of the glacier, they can often be traced to the locality whence they came.

A marked instance, often cited by geologists, and previously mentioned in the preliminary remarks upon the glacial period, is that of boulders found south of Providence, of a character readily recognized, being those of a porphyritic iron ore from a well-known bed at Cumberland, R. I. They exist in the soil or upon the surface for a distance of thirty-five miles or more in the direction mentioned, but are never found in any other. So of all boulders found. If of distinctive character, they are often recognized as belonging to rock formations north, sometimes more than a hundred miles distant.

They vary much in size, from cobble-stones to masses of enormous magnitude, such as it is hard to realize have been transported great distances. There are none in Hingham equal in dimensions to those found elsewhere. One of the largest observed by the writer is in woods bordering Rockland Street, but a few feet from the road upon the right side going east, not far from the foot of Old Colony Hill. It is of granite and measures nineteen feet in length, sixteen in width, and seventeen in height = 5,168 cubic feet. The weight of this must be over 430 tons. Some large masses have become detached from the main body and these are included in the estimate of size and weight. Large as this boulder is, it is small compared with one in the town of Madison, N. H., which measures $75 \times 40 \times 30$ feet = 90,000 cubic feet, and which consequently weighs over 7,500 tons.

Great numbers of boulders are found together in certain localities of this town, the most notable of which is that of the south-western slope of Prospect Hill, where they cover a large portion of the surface.

On the northeast slope of Otis Hill are a few boulders which call for particular notice from the fact that they are of granite and that no rock of this kind occurs north of the hill less than fifteen miles distant. The ice therefore must have transported them at least as far as that and possibly very much farther.

There is a boulder now to be seen in what was once an extensive kame hill known as Cobb's Bank, which is fast disappearing by being dug away. The boulder projects from the face of the cliff

and shows the more from its color contrasting strongly with that of the surrounding material. It is of deep-red granite. Its front face measures about eight feet across horizontally, is six feet high, and the upper surface from the front to the cliff which holds it is six feet. It probably does not extend much farther back into the gravel, as this slopes from the rear to the front so as to give it support without such extension. As boulders of this size are very rarely found in kame deposits, it has much interested geologists. See Figure No. 6.



FIGURE NO. 6.

One of the most interesting boulders to visit in this neighborhood, though just beyond the town limits, may well be mentioned here. It is to be found on the left side of Derby Street, a short distance from the line that divides South Weymouth from Hingham. It is upon a high rock declivity where it was deposited by the ice many thousands of years ago, and where it will remain as

many thousands more in all probability, unless vandal hands of man shall disturb its long repose. See Figure No. 7.

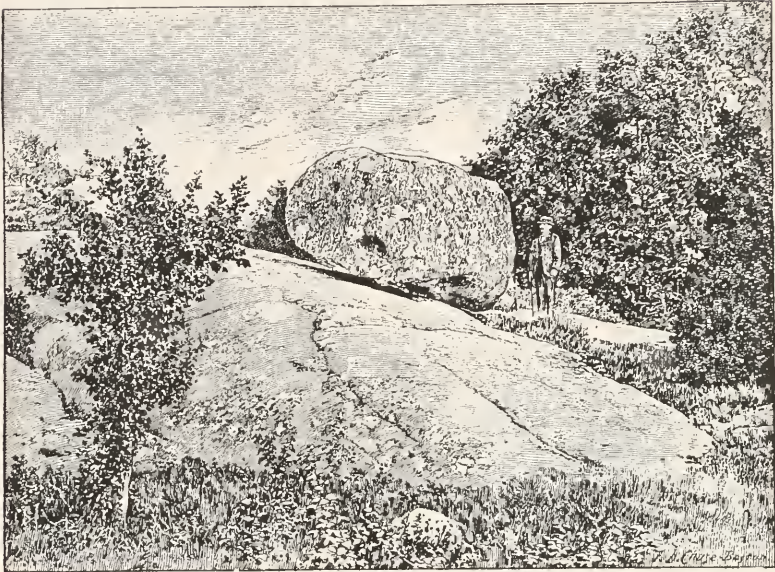


FIGURE NO. 7.

At Huit's Cove, on land formerly belonging to General Benjamin Lincoln, is a large boulder of conglomerate, somewhat rectangular in form, which is about fifteen feet long, eight feet wide, and ten feet high. A measurement around its sides and ends gave a circumference of about 48 feet.

RECENT PERIOD.

Little can be said of the immediate effect of the great change that ushered in the earlier era of this period, a change arising, so far as can be now known, by the re-elevation of the land from the Arctic Circle south to about the latitude of Northern Massachusetts. This rise of the land has been before mentioned, and figures showing the degree of elevation at various points have been given. The magnitude of this was such as to have produced undoubtedly a much colder climate over the country even far south of New England, and to this was probably due the destruction of the huge animals that had for ages roamed over the Continent from its most southern limits to the Arctic region.

In Europe two eras of this period have been recognized, — the first characterized by a second advance of the Glacial sheet,

which led many Arctic species of animals to extend themselves south to the Mediterranean, among them the reindeer, and this era has hence been called the Reindeer Era, while the latter part of the period has been called the Modern Era.

As there has been no evidence produced showing a second advance of the Glacier in America such distinction does not apply here. We will embrace therefore what is further to be said under the heading of the Modern Era.

MODERN ERA.

Before limiting remarks to what appertains alone to the territory of Hingham, it may be well to express a few words here upon changes of the era that have occurred in other regions, and which are of general interest.

Among such changes may be instanced those that have taken place by elevation and depression of the earth's surface. It has been demonstrated by investigations made for the government of Sweden that the coasts of that country and of Finland have been slowly rising for the past one or two centuries. On the other hand, as is well known, a slow subsidence has been going on in Greenland during the past four centuries, for hundreds of miles along the coast, where in places the buildings of the early inhabitants have been found submerged.

The Geologist of New Jersey, Mr. G. H. Cook, became satisfied from his investigations that a slow depression of the surface along the coasts of that State, and also along the coasts of Long Island and Martha's Vineyard, had been in progress since the occupation of the country by the white man.

An immense subsidence has been taking place over a large area of the Pacific Ocean which has carried beneath the waves hundreds of islands to the depth of thousands of feet. These instances are only given as indications of changes that are occurring extensively over perhaps a large portion of the globe.

The extinction of species of life has been going on during this era as in earlier periods, accelerated undoubtedly by the agency of man. The cases of the Dodo and of the Solitaire in the islands of the Indian Ocean, of the *Dinornis* of New Zealand, of the *Aepyornis* of Madagascar, and of the Great Auk of the North Sea, and of the coasts of Labrador, Maine, and Massachusetts, may be cited among birds.

A noted instance of destruction tending fast to extinction is that of the noble animal of the western wilds, the Bison. At the time of the settlement of the country by the white man, immense herds roamed over territory extending from Mexico far north into British America, and from the Rocky Mountains east to the Atlantic, nearly or quite all of which have been annihilated, not so much by the reasonable requirements of civilization as by the

brutality of such as find sport in wanton slaughter of their unresisting victims, that they may boast of the numbers slain by their skill and prowess.

Of vegetable species, some of the noblest are doomed to destruction through the cupidity and recklessness of man. Of the early extinction of that giant of the California forests, the Sequoia, or Redwood, Dr. Asa Gray expressed himself as certain.

We will now dwell upon the phenomena of the Modern Era of the Recent Period as presented in Hingham. At its advent vegetable and animal life had spread over the surface, and the land was again undoubtedly clothed with verdure. In the low and swampy grounds peat-producing plants had extended themselves, while upon all the higher elevations shrubs and trees had sprung up and covered the earth with dense forests, under the shadow of which the gentle deer and other herbivorous species found sustenance and safe retreats, and where, too, carnivorous beasts, the bear, the wolf, and others sought their prey.

Notwithstanding the fact stated that since the re-elevation of the land that ushered in the Recent Period, it has remained very nearly stationary, yet there is much to show change, — mostly, however, caused by irruption of the sea and consequent destruction of barriers that protected the land from the waters. Within the memory of the writer a considerable body of peaty matter, several feet in thickness, rested upon the land below high-water mark in Huit's Cove, which of course was formed there when its whole area was an inland swamp.

Many Hingham people will remember the peat swamp cut through between Weir River Village and Hull Street when Rockland Street was laid out and made, and particularly the huge trunks of trees that were found in the peat, some of which may yet be seen along the margin of the road. This whole territory had long been inundated with salt water at high tide, but it needs no argument to show that this could not have been so when the locality was congenial for the growth and development of the plants that formed the peat and the trees that flourished there.

It would be interesting to fix the time when man first appeared in this locality, but this can never be known. It may be surmised, however, that it was not long after the commencement of the Modern Era, as he certainly existed upon the continent, and primitive man naturally made his home on the borders of rivers and about the inlets of the ocean, because of the nutriment easily obtained from the waters for his subsistence.

The most that can be learned concerning the earliest inhabitants of the territory of Hingham, must be from the relics found in their graves, and from the tools and implements they used, found scattered in the soil, or in shell heaps about their habitations. So far as these have been examined there is no evidence of the existence of any race preceding the one found here when the white man first appeared.

Some account of investigations made to learn more than was known of the Indians of Hingham, and some mention of chance discoveries yielding information concerning the animals that were contemporary with them, will now be given.

REMAINS OF AN EARLY PERIOD FOUND IN
HINGHAM.

In a shell heap on World's End there were found several years since by Professor Spencer F. Baird, Dr. Thomas M. Brewer, Mr. Francis W. Brewer, and others, bones of the

Goose Fish, — *Lophius piscatorius*, Linn.,

Cod, — *Gadus callarius*, Linn.,
with many of unknown fishes.

Birds belonging to several species, large and small, but not recognizable.

Deer, — *Cariacus virginianus* (Bodd), Gray.

Foxes, — *Vulpes vulgaris, pennsylvanicus* (Bodd), Coues.

Otter, — *Lutra canadensis*, Turton.

Red Squirrel, teeth of, — *Sciurus hudsonius*, Pallas.

Beaver, teeth of, — *Castor fiber, canadensis* (Linn.). Allen.

Besides the bones, there were several pieces of pottery ornamented by dots and lines.

One deer bone was finely pointed apparently for use as an awl. The most of these relics were found on beds of charcoal.

As the Indian went no farther for food than he could help, it may reasonably be inferred that the animals whose bones are mentioned were found in the immediate neighborhood.

In 1868 Professor Spencer F. Baird, Professor Jeffries Wyman, Mr. Fearing Burr, Dr. Thomas M. Brewer, and others, including the writer, joined in a party for the purpose of exploration at a known burial-place of the aborigines on the slope of Atlantic Hill near Nantasket Beach. The hill had been much dug away for roadways, and bones had been frequently found there with other relics, such as broken pottery, axes, chisels, etc.

From what had been obtained by previous parties, and from what little was procured by the persons above-mentioned, it was manifest that the burials were comparatively recent. The best evidence that the locality was used as a place of sepulture since the advent of the white man, was the fact that among undoubted specimens of aboriginal art were quite as undoubted specimens of the skill of the European, notably in fragments of brass implements such as kettles or pans. Wishing if possible to examine a burial-field where evidence of greater antiquity would be conclusive, the party proceeded to the slope of a declivity, facing south towards Weir River Bay, where numerous circular depressions on

the surface indicated the ancient graves of the Indian. The writer will confess to a feeling somewhat repulsive as we commenced digging open the resting-places of the dead and exposing their remains to the rude gaze of the alien race that had supplanted them in the land they loved. This feeling did not however last long, after finding that there were but few human remains to be disturbed; for nearly all that had composed their corporeal forms in life, the flesh, the sinews, and the bones, had alike been, for a long period perhaps, resolved into their original elements, leaving but few traces behind. There was not found in the first grave opened a single relic of humanity. Much more care was taken in opening the second, the earth being very thinly scraped away as excavation was made downwards, every ounce being closely examined.

In this one, strange to say, a part of the occiput of a skull was soon disinterred, which, however, was too far gone for preservation, and some inches below, teeth of the body that had been placed here; but not another bone or part of a bone of the whole skeleton. All had disappeared. The burial posture of the dead had been a sitting one, as shown by the fact that at a proper distance from the surface there was found a collection of shells, all of which had been undoubtedly placed about the person in the posture stated.

The investigators had indeed come upon the resting-place, without doubt, of such as had lived and died before, and perhaps long before, the foot of the white man impressed itself upon the soil.

In swampy land brought under cultivation by Mr. John R. Brewer on the margin of Weir River a pair of deer's antlers and several rib bones were dug up. The corrugation on the antlers and the basal ring is perfect; the antlers measure in circumference $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches, and though the tips and prongs are broken off, their length on the outside curve is 11 inches.

At another locality on Mr. Brewer's land not far from the foot of Martin's Lane, there was dug from low meadow-land, formerly a swamp, a pair of antlers attached to a part of the skull.

A pine cone and several stone implements were found in the same ground not far distant.

The writer has thought it well to state what little he has concerning the North American Indian in Hingham, confining himself simply to the fact of his existence upon these shores in the modern era, at a somewhat remote period before the occupancy of the white man, and incidentally mentioning some of the implements used by him in obtaining sustenance, as well as some of the animals that were contemporary with him. What else relates to him, his life in war and in peace, what his association with our fathers, and through what causes he disappeared from the land, — all this belongs to the historian of human events, and it is hoped that he will be able to glean from records of the past much that yet remains unknown.

Let us emphasize to our minds some of the changes in the past that we may the more readily appreciate their surprising character.

Those who have followed the writer in his attempt to portray past events in the history of this locality have been led to contemplate it, at first, only as an undistinguished part of a molten globe wheeling with immense velocity through space about its parent sun, and gradually through countless ages cooling and tending towards consolidation.

A second view, millions of years later, though immensely remote in the past from our own period, presents a very different scene. The earth has become incrustated and the land and the waters divided; the atmosphere is hot and murky by exhalations from the surface: and corrosive rains descend upon the primeval rocks, disintegrating their substance and washing it into the waters, where it is forming the first sedimentary strata of the planet.

There is no life discernible, for conditions favorable to life do not exist on the gradually developing world.

The third striking view in the order of events long after presents the dry land of our territory limited to the area where now are found the granitic rocks, and this land borders waters of an extensive basin, in which is being slowly deposited the sediment of rivers, and upon this sediment, which is of clayey matter may be seen moving forms of life; for the Period is the Primordial, and trilobites abound in great numbers along the coast margin in its shallow waters.

The next view is yet more striking: for the whole surface of the land bordering the basins along the coast of the territory now of Hingham and Nantasket is disturbed by violent igneous action, and volcanoes in active operation are pouring from their craters vast floods of lava over large areas of the surface.

Many, very many millions of years more elapse before another glimpse is vouchsafed of this locality. Its characteristics are not distinctly seen, but by a clear view of the landscape of the neighborhood and over a vast portion of the land, we recognize that they could not differ from those of the other regions. It is in the great Carboniferous Period, and tropical heat prevails even to the Arctic. The air is heavy with carbon, and gigantic trees and other plants, of a character now known only in the Torrid Zone, grow profusely over the surface.

The next view presented is the marvellous one that has been dwelt upon, that of ice covering not only this territory but extending from the Arctic Circle, far south and east, into the waters of the Atlantic, there dropping off icebergs as is now the case from the margins of the great ice-sheet of Greenland.

We take another and a last retrospective view of the locality destined to be our abode. It is in the early part of the present era. Vegetable and animal life have again spread over the territory. The Indian roams in the forests hunting deer and other

animals, and he fishes from his bark canoe in the same waters where are now found the boat and the rod of the white man.

A panorama truly of wonderful scenes, such as well may stagger belief in minds not accustomed to geological research, but which in the main can be as satisfactorily demonstrated as any events in human progress.

If such contemplations incline us to dwell upon the insignificance of Man, we have only to turn our thoughts to his great achievements to be astonished by their grandeur. Compared with the universe of matter, he is indeed, physically, but as a grain of sand, or a mote in the sunbeam, to a revolving world; but as an intellectual and conscious being, he is more than all the material universe, in the great creation of God. Atom as he is on the earth he inhabits, time and space alike yield to him secrets unrevealed, so far as known, to other created intelligence.

He turns over the strata of the earth as leaves of a book; reads the record of thousands and millions of years, and the history of the world he stands on is known to him. He directs his thoughts to the distant spheres in the infinitude of space, he weighs them as in a balance, he measures them, and their weight and size are alike revealed to him. He even asks of them their composition, and lo! they answer in letters of light on an instrument of his handiwork. He studies their motions and the velocities of their movements, and predicts with unerring certainty where in the canopy of the heavens they will be found long after his own mortal being shall have crumbled to dust. Well may he exclaim: "Thou hast indeed made man but little lower than the angels. Feeble and weak though he be, yet as the creature of Thy hand, endowed with power to comprehend something of Thy works, by no means to be despised."

MINERALOGY.

BY THOMAS T. BOUVÉ.

IN view of erroneous ideas prevalent in the minds of many, a few remarks of a general character concerning minerals may not be out of place.

It should be understood that mineral bodies are not limited to those of a stony nature, but that they embrace everything of an inorganic character that is found within or at the surface of the earth. This definition therefore includes not only all Rocks, Pebbles, Sands, and Clays, but even Water, and the Gases that form the atmosphere. Temperature alone determines the condition of inorganic bodies so far as relates to their being Solid, Liquid, or Gaseous; and at a low degree Ice is as much a rock as is Granite or any other solid earthy material. Raise the temperature enough and all matter becomes Liquid or Gaseous. No one but admits Quicksilver to be a metal because at the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere it remains a fluid.

Not an uncommon thing is it to meet persons who think that stones grow like organized beings; and often this view is supposed by them to be fully demonstrated by the statement that after plowing a field and picking out, as they believe, about all the stones in the soil, they find quite as many as they first did when again plowing the same field a few years later. It is difficult sometimes to convince such persons that they are wrong. Of course there is no such thing as inward development of a stone, as is the case with organic life, and there is no possibility of a pebble or other rock mass in the soil adding one atom to its substance. There is often enlargement, where a rock is forming by accretion, as when hot waters containing carbonate of lime deposit it on that already formed, or when mountain rivulets that have taken up iron from decomposing rocks in their course, deposit this from time to time as a bog ore in marshy grounds. So in caverns, waters saturated with carbonate of lime dripping into them from above, form stalactites and stalagmites, slowly constructing the beautiful columns that are seen in the Mammoth, the Luray, and many other caves of our country.

In all these cases it may in a sense be called growth, but there is no relation between it and the growth of animals and plants. It is increase by additions to the surface.

Thus far mineral bodies have been mentioned. The rocks of the earth are generally composed of aggregations of minerals, as Granite, of Quartz, Orthoclase, and Mica; and Diorite, of Oligoclase and Hornblende.

Let us now consider briefly what a mineral species is.

A mineral is a homogeneous, inorganic substance, either simple in containing but one element, as Sulphur, Carbon, Gold, Iron, Copper, Quicksilver, and the other native metals, or a compound of elements which have been united by laws as immutable as those that govern the motions of the planets, or any others that act in the universe. To recognize this clearly is to awaken an interest in inorganic matter that tends to enlarge one's conceptions of the whole material world. The writer will refer to one or two mineral bodies as illustrations of the law of combinations.

Quartz is a compound of two elements, Silicon and Oxygen, united in the proportion of three atoms of Oxygen to one of Silicon, and these proportions never vary. The resultant substance, Quartz, or pure Silica, can and does unite as an acid with very many bases, which in relation to it act as alkalies, forming the greater portion of all known minerals; and these unions are always governed by the law of definite proportions.

Take Carbon. This appears as a native mineral in the Diamond; but it appears also combined with Oxygen, forming Carbonic Acid, in the proportion of one atom of Carbon to two of Oxygen. This Carbonic Acid, in its turn, unites with a large number of basic substances, forming carbonates of Iron, Copper, and very many others, always in definite proportions. Nothing more can be said here of the chemical unions by which minerals are produced; but something must be added relative to the law of crystallization, by which particles of the mineral as formed are drawn together, and led to arrange themselves in crystals such as we see in nature. No one can behold these beautiful objects without admiration, and this is greatly increased in those who know something of the forces which lead to their development. Crystals of the mineral species have been rightly characterized as the flowers of the inorganic world. To have some idea of their formation, let the reader's mind consider the phenomena attending the cooling of a hot saturated solution of any salt. As the water loses its heat, the particles of salt, in forming, will at once by attraction be drawn together, and the molecules will arrange themselves by the law of crystallization in well-defined forms,—if common salt, in cubes; if alum, in octahedrons. If the water contains several salts, one will be found generally to have a tendency to crystallize before the others, and may be thus formed about any substance placed in the solution; and subsequently crys-

tals of the others will form upon the first and adhere to it, and these in turn will have others added to them.

Let us now consider what has been going on in nature. Fissures have been formed, by earthquake action or otherwise, extending upwards through the rocky strata; and the hot waters of thermal springs, holding in solution mineral elements dissolved from the rocks in deep recesses of the earth, have risen upwards, and losing more or less of their heat as they passed through the colder rocks towards the surface, have deposited minerals upon the walls, one species often succeeding another. Thus were deposited the magnificent crystallizations of Quartz, Fluor Spar, Galena, Carbonate of Lime, and other species from Cumberland and Derbyshire in Great Britain, specimens of which may be seen in the Hingham Public Library.

Minerals are not only found to have been produced in liquid solutions containing their elements, but they are also produced whenever a molten condition of matter allows of the free movement of its particles; consequently the elements of an igneous rock, as they cool in coming to the surface, will tend to aggregate themselves according to their chemical affinities, and to arrange themselves in crystals; but the cooling being generally too rapid for this, we have, as in granite, only an aggregation of imperfect crystals.

With these very general remarks upon minerals, intended only as a very partial presentation of the matter, the writer will call attention to the few that are found in Hingham. The larger portion of these have been already mentioned in the Geology of the town as constituents of the rocks, namely, Quartz, Mica, Hornblende, Angite, Orthoclase, and Oligoclase.

Quartz may be otherwise referred to than as a component part of a rock, as it appears forming veins in every part of the town; and in cavities of these veins have been found some beautiful but small crystals of Amethyst, which is a variety of Quartz.

Jasper, another variety of the same mineral species, is found at Rocky Neck, as stated in the Geology of that locality.

Other minerals, not of the Quartz family, are —

Pyrite (Sulphide of Iron), which often appears in small cubic crystals in the Trap rocks.

Chalcopyrite (Sulphide of Copper), which has been found disseminated in a vein of Quartz.

Molybdenite (Sulphide of Molybdenum), observed in small scales in granite blasted from a ledge on the line of the Nantasket Railroad, near Weir River.

Epidote, often found at and near the junction of Trap with Granite, sometimes exhibiting slight crystallization. It also occurs, of an impure character, in veins at Rocky Neck.

Calcite (Carbonate of Lime), found in digging a ditch on the line of and near Burton's Lane, where some rock was blasted

below the surface having veins of Calcite. Specimens may be seen in the Geological Collection of the Public Library. One of them is a good example of vein structure. The rock is a decomposed Diabase. Calcite is also found as pebbles in the Conglomerate rock of Huit's Cove.

Limonite (Bog Iron Ore), which has been dug up in considerable masses from the low land of Mr. Francis W. Brewer, near Great Hill. Specimens of this may be seen in the collection of the Public Library.

It may be confidently stated that there are no indications of mineral deposits in any part of the town that would justify exploration.

NOTES ON ANIMAL LIFE.

BY THOMAS T. BOUVÉ.

THERE was in the minds of many people of the town a desire that not only its geology and botany should be presented in the proposed history, but that an account of its animal life should be given. The full accomplishment of such an undertaking would have required the labor of a large corps of naturalists many years, and the expense would have been enormous. To do this was therefore impracticable.

Inasmuch, however, as considerable changes have been going on in the fauna of the territory within the present century, and more may be expected in the future, the writer, to meet the probable wishes of the living as well as those of future generations who may seek to know what forms of life have been and passed away, has thought it desirable to mention a few that were contemporary with the inhabitants of the town in a past period and are not now to be found, or which were common and are now seldom seen. The rare visits of some species never resident here will also be alluded to.

So far as relates to marine life a few general remarks may not be superfluous before referring to any species that live or have lived in the waters of the harbor.

The encircling arm of Hull as it stretches itself far out in the ocean from the main land, shelters the harbor of the town from the heavy seas that often prevail outside that barrier, and thus exerts a considerable influence upon its fauna and flora, inasmuch as many forms of life, both animal and vegetable, which naturally exist in the sands and upon the exposed rocks of the open sea, find no home in the more placid waters within. While this influence is generally of a character to lessen the number of species of invertebrate animals and of marine plants found on the shores of the town, it may also be said that some few are protected that would perish if exposed to the full action of the storms that strike the outer coast. The results are that very few of the mollusks which strew the beach at Nantasket after a storm have ever been found within the limits of the harbor of Hingham. On the other

hand, without the sheltering protection of the headlands of the harbor on the east, the common clam, which has been of inestimable value alike to savage and civilized man, would have been comparatively unknown. This and other species of the lower forms of life will be more particularly referred to after mentioning some of the higher that are or have been known in the harbor.

Animals living in the water will first be mentioned.

MAMMALS.

Perhaps it may surprise many who read these pages to learn that among the visitors to the harbor which have within quite recent periods entered it, may be included at least three species of the highly organized type of the mammalia, and particularly to be informed that one of these was of that family now so rarely seen west of Cape Cod, the Whale. Yet not many years since, within the memory of the living, one of these huge monsters of the deep, after amusing himself for a day or two just outside the boundary limits of the town, and around Bunkin Island, actually proceeded to enter and to pursue his way up the circuitous channel. No sooner was this observed than a body of hardy citizens, duly prepared for encounter and inspired by a love of adventure, possibly by a desire for spoil, boldly but cautiously, as may well be surmised, ventured to go down the channel and approach him. Appreciating intuitively, no doubt, if he did not fully understand, the maxim of Shakspeare "that the better part of valor is discretion," the whale quietly turned and went to sea.

Another species of the mammalia and one quite common in Massachusetts Bay, the Porpoise, used formerly to frequently enter the harbor and sport in its waters. The effect of steam navigation has led to such visitations becoming rare. The writer has seen from the Hingham steamboat, some fifty years since, on the passage to Boston, a great number of these animals crossing and recrossing before the bows of the vessel, apparently in sport, and this pastime was continued for a considerable time.

The third and last of the three marine mammals referred to as entering our harbor is the Seal, an animal of such highly sensitive organism and superior intelligence as to call for particular notice, especially as many reside with us during all but the severe winter months. They are observed with great interest by the thousands of passengers who pass in the steamers through the islands of the town, resting upon the rocky shores in full confidence that they will not be harmed. When unmolested they will repose themselves not far distant from man, and will not move except upon his quite near approach.

Taken in captivity they become, like a dog, quite attached to those about them, and will not willingly be parted from them.

Kept as pets for a time, individuals have become so fond of persons about them as to manifest great uneasiness upon being restored to their native element, and have been known to work themselves over a considerable surface of land in order to rejoin their captors. A vessel on which was a captured young seal has been known to be followed a great distance by the frantic mother, suffering from the loss of her offspring. Surely, animals with affection and sensibility quite equalling man's, and having the great intelligence which they are known to possess, merit and should receive all the protection which has been accorded to those of their number who have trusted themselves to the hospitality of the neighborhood.

FISHES.

The fishes of Massachusetts Bay have been admirably described and beautifully illustrated by Dr. D. Humphreys Storer in his "History of the Fishes of Massachusetts." It is reasonable to suppose that individuals of very many of the species sometimes enter the harbor. Indeed one of the citizens, Mr. Charles B. Barnes, who has fished in its waters as much perhaps as any one living, and the accuracy of whose observations can be relied upon, has recognized a very large number of fish that have been caught by him and others within the limits of Hingham through the descriptions given in that work.

A few words concerning the Smelt, that the future inhabitants of the town may know how greatly their predecessors were blessed by the abundance of this delicious fish. The number caught by hook and line in the harbor is very large, supplying the tables of most of the inhabitants in the fall months, and furnishing great quantities for the Boston market. During the right season numerous boats are always to be seen with parties engaged in fishing, while on the wharf margins, rows of men and boys may be observed intent upon drawing in the coveted prey. No idea can be given of the number taken during a season.

MOLLUSKS.

The Mollusks of the harbor are few in species, but fortunately for the town, the most highly prized member of them all, the Common Clam (*Mya arenaria*, L.), is exceedingly abundant. There can be no doubt, judging by the clam-shell heaps near the shores, that this species contributed largely towards the sustenance of the Indian when he alone occupied the territory; and if in the present period it is not so absolutely necessary to sustain the life of the white man, it yet affords a luxurious repast for his table, and furnishes the material for hundreds of clam-bakes for the summer parties that daily visit the watering places. The number taken along

the beaches of our coast, including those of the islands, is enormous, and has been estimated at upward of a thousand bushels during a season.

The Razor Fish is mentioned because of its great rarity and the likelihood of its not being much longer found within the harbor. A fine specimen discovered near the shore was recently presented to the writer by Mr. F. W. Brewer.

One other species will be mentioned because formerly found along the shores, although now no longer so, having become extinct within the territory of the town. This is the Scallop Shell (*Pecten concentricus*, Say.). The fact of the shells of this species being objects of beauty has undoubtedly led to the animals being taken wherever found by the clam-diggers, and as they have annually turned over almost every foot of the muddy coast, the extermination of the scallop shell has followed.

CRUSTACEA.

The Crustacea of the harbor until within a few years included the Lobster, but it is now doubtful if any are to be found within its limits. The Common Crab, the Fiddler Crab, the Hermit Crab, and the species known to all visitors to the shores as the Horse Shoe are not uncommon. That most valuable bait for smelt and other fish, the Shrimp, is found in the shallow pools.

To the above brief notes upon some of the forms of life observed in the waters of the town a few will now be given upon species found upon the land.

MAMMALS.

By the bones found in the peat-bogs of the town we know that the Deer was an inhabitant in an early period. How late he remained such is unknown. As where these animals exist Wolves always hover about, it is fair to presume that they also found here an abode. It is certain that Beaver were once numerous along the streams, and there is no reason to doubt that the Bear likewise found a congenial home in the territory. These have probably passed away never to return. There are, however, some wild species of the mammalia, that were common in more recent years, and which after apparently becoming extinct have reappeared, sometimes in considerable numbers. Such has been the case with the Raccoon. This animal, commonly called the Coon, has at times suddenly manifested its presence in localities of the town by depredations where it had not been known for many years.

In 1882 Mr. Jacob Corthell, on Leavitt Street, lost many chickens undoubtedly by this animal, as about the same time four

young coons were treed by his dog, and the parent subsequently shot. Two of the young were kept a year after.

Mr. Charles B. Barnes, to whom the writer is indebted for much information concerning wild animals of the land as well as of fishes, says that when young he trapped a coon in the woods between Old Colony Hill and Weir River, and shot the mate in a high tree near.

In the winter of 1885-86 coons appeared in considerable numbers, and many were killed, especially in Hingham Centre. One was trapped near the house of the writer in the following spring.

Mr. Israel Whitecomb, who is a good observer, and much interested in the animal life of the town, states that raccoons are by no means so rare in the woods between Hingham Centre and Cohasset as generally supposed. He has known more than twenty to be killed in a single season.

Foxes were quite numerous half a century ago. Large parties of hunters with dogs were accustomed once or twice a year to scour the woods in the lower part of the town and drive them toward and beyond Planters' Hill across the bar that connects World's End with it, when, escape being cut off, they were readily killed.

Mr. Francis W. Brewer informs the writer that in the spring of 1882 a fox had a hole in a meadow near his father's house, in which were its young.

There are yet undoubtedly many foxes living in the woods of the eastern and southern sections of the town.

The Mink, a pest of the poultry-yard, is unfortunately quite common, and often manifests its destructive propensities to the great annoyance of and considerable cost to the farmer. In the summer of 1882 five hens were killed in one night in a hen-house on Mr. John R. Brewer's estate, Martin's Lane, by minks, one of which was trapped the following night, and another shot a few days afterwards.

Mr. Israel Whitecomb, of Union Street, also lost during a night of the last season a considerable number of chickens by a visitation of this animal.

The Weasel is another blood-thirsty visitor of the poultry-yard, but is comparatively much more rare than the Mink.

The Otter, now extinct in the town, has not been so more than half a century. Mr. Charles B. Barnes remembers one that years ago frequented the swamp, not far from his home on Summer Street during a season, and he has known of others being seen in Hingham.

The Musk-Rat is yet common in the town, and is found along slow-running streams. Many are yearly trapped in the vicinity of Weir River.

Rabbits are yet frequently met with in the wooded parts of the town, but are less numerous than formerly.

Of the squirrel tribe the little striped one known as the Chipmunk, and the Red Squirrel are very common, the former sometimes being so numerous as to become troublesome. One season, when exceedingly abundant on the farm of the writer, they acquired the habit of burrowing holes in ripe fruit such as melons and pears, to obtain the seeds.

The Red Squirrel is often quite mischievous. Mr. F. W. Brewer mentions that one caused constant vexation during a whole season to a large Newfoundland dog, by descending from trees at every favorable opportunity, and stealing his food. Like the gray squirrel, the red will sometimes rob birds' nests of the eggs and the young.

The Gray Squirrel is often seen in the autumn months gracefully floating, as it were, from tree to tree as he passes through the forest.

The little Flying Squirrel probably yet exists in Hingham, though none have been reported as seen for several years.

BIRDS.

Of birds nothing will be said respecting those that are well known, and usually during a part of the year find a home in the town. Upon some species formerly abundant and now but occasionally seen, and upon the visitation of others rarely found in the region, a few remarks may be interesting.

It is but a few years since there existed in the woods of the low, swampy ground between Old Colony Hill and Weir River an extensive heronry. When first known to the writer the nests of the birds might be seen upon almost every tall tree, high in the air over acres of ground. The species was the Night Heron.

When the forest was cut through that Rockland Street might be laid out, the colony that had perhaps existed there for hundreds of years was disturbed, but not broken up. Attachment to the locality, notwithstanding its exposure to increasing annoyance from gunners and others, kept the birds there for years after, but they finally departed in a body and were seen no more. There are undoubtedly some inhabiting the town, as they are heard uttering the peculiar sound that has led to the common name given them of Qua-birds, when flying at the approach of night towards the shores to obtain their accustomed food.

Of several species of birds now becoming more and more rare, Mr. F. W. Brewer has expressed much in a communication to the

writer which is of interest. He states that the Great Blue Heron used formerly to visit the flats of the harbor, but that he has not seen one for several years, and that the Green Heron, which was often observed there, now appears but seldom. He further stated that this last mentioned bird used to nest in Jacob Loud's woods, and that in 1883 a nest was found back of Mr. Keeshan's house near the foot of Pear-tree hill.

After a violent and long-continued northeast storm in the spring of 1872 a considerable number of Little Auks were driven upon the coast by the severity of the gale. All of them seemed exhausted, and they could easily be knocked down with a stick.

Mr. W. S. Brewer saw them singly and in small flocks of five or six. Several were picked up at different localities dead or in a dying condition. The same gentleman saw two at the edge of the water on Nantasket Beach in 1886, and procured one of them. Thus it appears that this interesting bird may be expected to appear at times on our shores after severe gales from the ocean.

The Wild Pigeon, formerly a visitor in large flocks, is now seldom seen. A pair came into the hen-yard on Mr. J. R. Brewer's farm about four years ago, and not far from that time a small number were seen upon a tree on Summer Street.

The Carolina Pigeon, or Turtle-Dove, is rarely met with in Massachusetts, but it has been seen in Hingham at least twice within two or three years, once by Mr. Israel Whitcomb in the southern part of the town, and once by Mr. W. S. Brewer, near Martin's Lane.

As in the case of the Turtle-Dove, the Indigo Bird, though exceedingly rare, has been seen within a year or two both by Mr. Israel Whitcomb in the southern part of the town, and by Mr. W. S. Brewer at Martin's Well.

The last bird to be noticed is the Scarlet Tanager. Though rarely seen, this very beautiful species unquestionably nests and breeds every year in Hingham. Choosing generally its abode in some deep forest away from the habitations of man, it is but seldom exposed to observation, as its shyness makes it cautious when visitors approach its precincts. There is exception to this when the young first leave the nest. The male then seems to lose all fear for himself in his solicitude to protect and to supply food for the young, which he does with the utmost assiduity. On this point the writer will quote some remarks from Nuttall, the celebrated ornithologist:—

“So attached to his new interesting brood is the Scarlet Tanager that he has been known at all hazards to follow for half a

mile one of his young, submitting to feed it attentively through the bars of a cage, and with a devotion which despair could not damp, roost by it in the branches of the same tree with its prison. So strong, indeed, is this innate and heroic feeling that life itself is less cherished than the desire of aiding and supporting his endearing progeny."

As most of our birds are known to suffer intensely in being deprived of their young, it would seem that the recital of such a case as that given should lead to a feeling of more interest than is always manifested in protecting our native species from cruel molestation.

It is pleasant to add that in the instance mentioned, of the young Tanager followed and tended by the courageous parent, the heart of the person having it in charge was so moved by the exhibition of parental devotion, that the cage was opened after four days, and the young set free. Happily reunited, parent and offspring flew into the deep woods.

The Tanager in some rare instances has been known to build its nest near the residence of man, when this has stood near the border of a forest.

The body of the male is scarlet-red, and the wings and tail are black in the pairing season. In the autumn he becomes, like the female and young, of a dull green color.

The Tanager is but for a short time a resident in the North, arriving about the middle of May, and leaving for his tropical home very early in August.

THE BOTANY OF HINGHAM.

BY THOMAS T. BOUVÉ.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

IN presenting to the public an account of the plants of Hingham, the writer desires to express his great indebtedness to several persons, without whose aid the work of collecting specimens and identifying them could not have been accomplished in the short time allowed for its completion. Especially would he state that without the active co-operation of his esteemed friend Mr. Charles J. Sprague, many plants of our flora would undoubtedly have remained unknown, and certainly no attempt would have been made to include the Grasses or the Carices in the list of species. He gratefully acknowledges his indebtedness to the Misses Ellen and Isabel Lincoln, by whose zeal and intelligent assistance a considerable number of the plants enumerated were discovered within the town limits, and to Mr. Fearing Burr, Mr. I. Wilbur Lincoln, and Mr. Henry C. Cushing also for valuable aid.

It is to be regretted that the botanists of Hingham whose investigations preceded those of the writer, Mr. James S. Lewis, Mr. Fearing Burr, and others, did not prepare and preserve herbaria for their own study, and for the service of those who should follow them. The Rev. John Lewis Russell was the only one who appears to have preserved the plants he obtained; but he made such disposal of his collections, to different parties in distant places, as to make it practically impossible to examine more than a very few of the specimens found by him in Hingham.

The list of plants as presented includes but very few that have not been collected by the writer, or by those referred to who have aided him. Those that have not come under his own eye and study have been admitted on the high authority of the Rev. Mr. Russell and Mr. Fearing Burr. Plants found in the immediate neighboring towns, even but a few feet from the boundary line, but not within it, have been rigorously excluded.

Some reasons why many plants occurring in not far distant localities find no home in Hingham, may be of interest to the reader. Its climatic conditions, compared with those of other towns, particularly those of the North Shore, will account for this in a great degree. Cape Ann has the influence of the cold ocean currents between the Gulf Stream and the land. Hingham, being

situated south of a shallow land-locked bay, loses this influence and has that of the prevalent summer southwest winds which come from the Gulf Stream. Although possessing a considerable sea margin on the north, it has no sand beaches, and therefore several of the peculiar plants of the ocean beaches do not occur upon its shores. These are stony, or have marsh grasses growing to the water's edge. Its ponds, excepting Accord Pond upon which it only partially borders, are all artificial, formed by damming its streams, and are lined with trees and thickets extending to the water, leaving no sandy margins like those of the Plymouth and Weymouth ponds, which afford a home for numerous plants not to be found in Hingham. A large proportion of the town's area has been cultivated for centuries and there remain few localities which have been undisturbed by the hands of man.

It may be asked how thoroughly the task of presenting a full account of the flowering plants of the town has been accomplished, and it will gratify all interested in the subject to be assured that, though it cannot be asserted that every species growing within our borders is included in the list given, yet it may fairly be stated that the omissions can be but few. It embraces not only the trees, the shrubs, and the flowering herbs, including the Grasses and Carices, but also the Equisetaceæ (Horsetail Family), the Filices (Ferns), and the Lycopodiaceæ (Club-moss Family). The Lichens, the Fungi, and other Cryptogamous forms have been necessarily omitted, as they could not have been presented without additional years of investigation by specialists.

In regions where glacial action has not led to a general mixing of the earth derived from various geological formations, and where that from the decayed rocks has been but little disturbed, it is always interesting to note the influence of the several soils upon the growth of species. This is so marked as to enable the student often to recognize the character of the geological formations beneath the surface by the prevalence of certain trees. This of course is not the case in Hingham, yet there is much in the varying character of locations within its limits to influence greatly the kind of species which will find in them healthy development. Some are found only in salt marshes, others only in fresh-water swamps and meadows; some only in dry, sandy, or gravelly localities, others only in rich soils. A large majority open their petals only in sunny exposures, whereas many expand their beauties only under the shade of trees or of sheltering rocks. That nature thus varies her gifts of beauty adds much to the charm of botanical research in Hingham, diversified as its surface is with hills and dales, with marshes and swamps, with extensive woods and rocky elevations; for who can wander over its high lands and its low lands, along its water-courses, and into the romantic recesses of its forest glens, without being impressed by, and gladdened with, the beauty spread before him everywhere?

There are some species that, without any apparent reason, are limited to certain localities, rarely being found elsewhere, notwithstanding circumstances seem equally favorable for their development. As among these are several of exceeding beauty and their extermination in the town would certainly be a calamity, the writer cannot forbear calling attention to the fact that some are fast disappearing, and will soon be no longer found in the town unless care is taken for their preservation. One of these is that rare plant, bearing one of the most lovely of flowers, the Fringed Gentian. Unlike the common Blue Gentian, this delicate species is propagated only by seeds. What, then, must be the result of a general plucking of the flowers when they are in bloom, leaving none to mature? Only extermination. And such plucking has been often done, and bouquets exhibited containing scores of these flowers, when far better taste would have been shown had but few been placed together instead of a multitude. Animals are not alone in danger of extermination by thoughtlessness. The tendency to take plants from their natural habitats and transplant them into gardens where circumstances have been less favorable for their existence, has undoubtedly led to the entire destruction of several species of perennials from our flora. One of these, the *Asclepias tuberosa*, has doubtless met such fate. This plant, one of the most beautiful of all the perennials that adorned the woods, and always rare, there is reason to believe is now extinct except in cultivation, as no specimen has been discovered for several years, after diligent search. It is however given in the list of species, as it certainly grew in at least two localities, and may possibly yet exist. Furthermore there is one plant still living which was transplanted more than twenty years ago from the woods of South Hingham to the grounds now of Mr. Henry C. Cushing, where it yet may be seen yearly displaying a rich profusion of its most charming orange-flowers.

There are several other plants that are found in but one or two localities, which it is hoped may be allowed to remain members of the flora. One of these is the *Sambucus racemosa*, L., the Red-Berried Elder. Another exceedingly rare plant with us is the *Hibiscus Moscheutos*, L. (Swamp Rose Mallow.) This is a tall perennial, with quite large, showy, rose-colored flowers, the corolla being five inches in diameter. It is found near the salt water, and but a single plant is known in Hingham.

Yet another species may be mentioned as observed in only one locality. This is the *Lythrum Salicaria*, L. The beautiful purple flowers of this may be seen upon a clump of the plants just at the edge of the water of Weir River, a short distance below the bridge on Leavitt Street.

It is not only for the preservation of the exceedingly rare plants of the town that the writer would plead. Quite as earnestly would he urge that the transcendent beauty which is often presented along the sides of our roads, especially of those bordered

by forest-growth, may be allowed to display itself and gladden the eyes and heart of the wayfarer. Yearly many of these roads are adorned with flowers of varied hue, charming to every beholder. In the spring the modest Violet, the delicate Anemone, and the showy Buttercup open their petals to the sight. As the summer "sun shoots full perfection through the swelling year," the Wild Rose, the Eglantine (Sweet brier), the Common Elder, and many other species display their loveliness and exhale their fragrance. Then follows autumn, and everywhere there start up to beautify our highways the many Asters and Golden-rods, and it is just when these expand in gorgeous loveliness, outrivalling all that man can produce by the most consummate art, that the destroyer comes and sweeps them away in a day. The writer cannot too strongly express his regret at the custom of mowing down every plant that shows a flower through miles of highway, where this is by no means necessary.

A gentleman of much culture and taste, who had but recently visited and travelled extensively over England, remarked in conversation: "I pined when abroad for the sight of wild flowers along the roads. The bordering grass-plots smoothly shorn to the hedge-rows became monotonous. I longed for the picturesque objects that everywhere attract attention here and which serve so much to interest the mind." The year before this was said, the writer had passed through the Third Division wood-road, where was displayed along its borders a profusion of fall flowers, making the view at many points simply exquisite. Delighted with the prospect of presenting to his friend a scene so in contrast with those mentioned, he was taken through the same road that had been spangled with beauty the previous season, with the hope that there might be a like display, but it was too late. The scythe had done its vandal work, and scarcely a flower was left to meet his eye. There is no desire to criticise in these remarks the work necessarily done for the convenience of wayfarers, whether on foot or in vehicles, but only to urge that what no person of taste would wish to have destroyed may be allowed to live. In the case referred to it is doubtful if ten persons could be found in the town who really would regard the devastation an improvement. Man should not ruthlessly destroy what has been given for his pleasure and refinement.

In the following list of plants native to or occurring in Hingham, the names have been given in accordance with the recent edition of Gray's Manual, 1890. There have been numerous changes since the previous edition of 1848, and the student will therefore find this harmony with the last edition of great service to him in the identification of species.

The names of the introduced species are printed in italics, that they may be thus readily distinguished from those indigenous to the town.

PHÆNOGAMOUS OR FLOWERING PLANTS.

POLYPETALOUS EXOGENS.

1. RANUNCULACEÆ. (CROWFOOT FAMILY.)

THE Ranunculaceæ are mostly natives of cool regions, few being found within the tropics, and these generally in elevated situations.

The leaves are much divided, hence the popular name of crow-foot applied to some of the species. Flowers both regular and irregular, — some exhibiting remarkable forms, as those of the wild Columbine.

Our flora is greatly enriched by plants of this family, and the fields and groves owe much of their beauty to them. Among those most common are the Buttercups, spangling the grass with their golden petals; the Marsh Marigold of the swamps and wet meadows; the Clematis, or Virgin's Bower, gracefully climbing over bushes in shady thickets, displaying in profusion its beautiful cymes of flowers; the Wood Anemone, with its delicate white petals, often tinged with purple; and the showy wild Columbine, delighting by its varied hues the visitor to its rocky recesses.

The Peony, so commonly cultivated in the gardens, belongs to this family.

Most of the species contain a very acrid juice, rendering them highly injurious as food, in a fresh state. Fortunately, heat and dryness deprive the plants of their poisonous character; otherwise the cattle would suffer from its effects in partaking of hay from the pastures. Cooked or dried the species of this town are harmless. There are genera, however, having exceedingly poisonous properties, — such as the Helleborus, the Aconitum, and the Delphinium. As species of these are common in gardens under the names Monkshood, Wolfsbane, Larkspur, and Hellebore, care should be taken that children do not carry the flowers in their mouths.

Clematis, L.

Virginiana, L. Virgin's Bower.

Anemone, Tourn.

cylindrica, Gray. Long-fruited Anemone.

Virginiana, L. Virginian Anemone.

nemorosa, L. Wind-flower. Wood Anemone.

- Hepatica**, Dill.
triloba, Chaix. Round-lobed Hepatica.
- Anemonella**, Spach.
thalictroides, Spach. Rue Anemone.
- Thalictrum**, Tourn.
dioicum, L. Early Meadow-rue.
purpurascens, L. Purplish Meadow-rue.
polygamum, Muhl. Tall Meadow-rue.
- Ranunculus**, Tourn.
aquatilis, L. *var.* *trichophyllus*, Gray. White Water-crowfoot.
Cymbalaria, Pursh. Seaside Crowfoot.
abortivus, L. Small-flowered Crowfoot.
abortivus, L. *var.* *micranthus*, Gray.
sceleratus, L. Cursed Crowfoot.
Pennsylvanicus, L. f. Bristling Crowfoot.
fascicularis, Muhl. Early Crowfoot.
repens, L. Creeping Crowfoot.
bulbosus, L. Bulbous Buttercup.
acris, L. Tall Buttercup.
Ficaria, L.
- Caltha**, L.
palustris, L. Marsh Marigold.
- Coptis**, Salisb.
trifolia, Salisb. Goldthread.
- Aquilegia**, Tourn.
Canadensis, L. Columbine.
- Actæa**, L.
alba, Bigel. White Baneberry.

2. BERBERIDACEÆ. (BARBERRY FAMILY.)

The only plant of this order found within the borders of Hingham is the well known beautiful shrub, the Barberry, introduced from Europe. The stamens of the flowers are peculiarly sensitive, springing back against the pistil on being lightly touched. The fruit is extensively used as a preserve, and boiled with sugar produces an excellent jelly.

- Berberis**, L.
vulgaris, L. Barberry.

3. NYMPHÆACEÆ. (WATER-LILY FAMILY.)

An aquatic order, one species of which is the beautiful and sweet-scented Water-lily of our ponds.

- Brasenia**, Schreb.
peltata, Pursh. Water-shield.
- Nymphæa**, Tourn.
odorata, Ait. Water-lily.
- Nuphar**, Smith.
advena, Ait. f. Yellow Water-lily.

4. **SARRACENIACEÆ.** (PITCHER-PLANT FAMILY.)

The only Hingham species is the Side-saddle Flower. The leaves are singularly formed in a swollen tube and are generally more or less filled with water, containing drowned insects.

Sarracenia, Tourn.

purpurea, L. Pitcher-plant.

5. **PAPAVERACEÆ.** (POPPY FAMILY.)

Three species only are found in this town, and but one of these is indigenous, — the beautiful Blood-root, so called from the color of its juice. This, if taken into the stomach, acts as an emetic and a purgative. The juice of some of the species has highly narcotic properties, — that of the *Papaver somniferum*, dried in the sun, forming the Opium of commerce.

Argemone, L.

Mexicana, L. Prickly Poppy. Waste places. Rare.

Chelidonium, L.

majus, L. Celandine.

Sanguinaria, Dill.

Canadensis, L. Blood-root.

6. **FUMARIACEÆ.** (FUMITORY FAMILY.)

An order containing many beautiful plants which have a watery juice. The flowers are irregular. But two species are found in Hingham.

Corydalis, Vent.

glauca, Pursh. Pale Corydalis.

Fumaria, Tourn.

officinalis, L. Fumitory.

7. **CRUCIFERÆ.** (MUSTARD FAMILY.)

An exceedingly useful family to man, furnishing many of the vegetables which he uses for food or as condiments, such as Turnips, Cabbages, Radishes, Cauliflowers, Cress, and Mustard. They all contain nitrogen, hence their highly nutritious qualities. Many of them have also an essential oil containing sulphur. Though acrid and pungent to the taste, none of them are poisonous. Plants of this family are easily recognized by their having four petals, which are regular and placed opposite to each other in pairs, forming a cross. This has given them the name of Cruciferæ.

Nasturtium, R. Br.

officinale, R. Br. Water-cress.

palustre, D C. Marsh-cress.

A Armoracia, Fries, Horse-radish.

Cardamine, Tourn.

hirsuta, L. Bitter Cress.

hirsuta, var. *sylvatica*, Gray.

- Arabis**, L.
Canadensis, L. Sickle-pod.
- Barbarea**, R. Br.
vulgaris, R. Br. Winter Cress.
- Sisymbrium**, Tourn.
officinale, Scop. Hedge Mustard.
- Brassica**, Tourn.
nigra, Koch. Black Mustard.
campestris, L. Rutabaga.
- Capsella**, Medic.
Bursa-pastoris, Mænoch. Shepherd's Purse.
- Thlaspi**, Tourn.
arvense, L. Field Penny Cress. Rare.
- Lepidium**, Tourn.
Virginicum, L. Peppergrass.
ruderale, L.
campestre, L. Field Pepper Grass. Rare.
- Cakile**, Tourn.
Americana, Nutt. Sea-Rocket.
- Raphanus**, Tourn.
Raphanistrum, L. Wild Radish.

8. CISTACEÆ. (ROCK-ROSE FAMILY.)

Low, shrubby plants with regular flowers, possessed of no marked properties.

- Helianthemum**, Tourn.
Canadense, Mx. Rock-rose. Frost Weed.
- Lechea**, Kalm.
major, L. Pin Weed.
thymifolia, Mx.
minor, L.
minor, L., *var. maritima*, Gray in herb.
tenuifolia, Mx.

9. VIOLACEÆ. (VIOLET FAMILY.)

A family well known by the profusion of flowers of several species found everywhere within the town. Only one genus is represented in Hingham,—the *Viola*. All its species here are stemless, with a single exception. The Pansy and the great Purple Violet of the gardens belong to this order. The roots generally possess an acrid, sometimes an emetic property, which has led to their use in medicine.

- Viola**, Tourn.
lanceolata, L. Lance-leaved Violet.
primulæfolia, L. Primrose-leaved Violet.
blanda, Willd. Sweet White Violet.
palmata, L. Common Blue Violet.
palmata, L., *var. cucullata*, Gray. Rolled leafed Violet.
sagittata, Ait. Arrow-leaved Violet.

pedata, L. Bird-foot Violet.

canina, L., var. Muhlenbergii, Gray. Dog Violet.

10. CARYOPHYLLACEÆ. (PINK FAMILY.)

Herbs with entire, opposite leaves, except that the upper ones are sometimes alternate, and with regular, symmetrical flowers. The stems are usually swollen at the joints. They are all harmless in their properties.

Dianthus, L.

Armeria, L. Deptford Pink.

deltoides, L. Maiden Pink.

Saponaria, L.

officinalis, L. Soapwort.

Vaccaria, L.

Silene, L.

cucubalus, *Wibel*. Bladder Champion.

Armeria, L. Sweet-William Catch-fly.

antirrhina, L. Sleepy Catch-fly.

noctiflora, L. Night-flowering Catch-fly.

Lychnis, Tourn.

vespertina, *Sibth*. Rare.

Githago, *Lam*. Corn Cockle. Rare.

Arenaria, L.

serpyllifolia, L. Thyme-leaved Sandwort.

lateriflora, L.

Stellaria, L.

media, *Smith*. Chickweed.

longifolia, *Muhl*. Long-leaved Chickweed.

uliginosa, *Murr*. Swamp Chickweed.

graminea, L.

Cerastium, L.

rulyatum, L. Mouse-ear Chickweed.

arvense, L.

Sagina, L.

procumbens, L. Pearlwort.

Buda, Adans.

rubra, *Dumort*. Sandwort.

marina, *Dumort*. Sea-shore Sandwort.

Spergula, L.

arvensis, L. Corn Spurrey.

Gypsophila, L.

muralis, L.

11. PORTULACACEÆ. (PURSLANE FAMILY.)

Succulent low herbs with regular but unsymmetrical flowers. The *Claytonia*, justly called the Spring Beauty, belongs to this family. The common Purslane is our only species, and this springs up abundantly in cultivated and waste grounds. It does not appear to be generally known as a very palatable food. Cooked

as "greens," and properly served, it vies with the best in furnishing an attractive dish. The plants should not be too old. None of the species are harmful. The beautiful *Portulaca* of the gardens is of this Family.

Portulaca, Tournef.

oleracea, L. Common Purslane.

12. HYPERICACEÆ. (ST. JOHN'S-WORT FAMILY.)

The plants of this family are all herbs in Hingham, though found as shrubs and even trees in other regions. They have opposite, dotted leaves, and an astringent, resinous juice, which in some species is very acrid, as in the *H. perforatum*. This is sometimes used as a gargle, and internally in dysenteric cases.

Hypericum, Tournef.

ellipticum, Hook.

perforatum, L. St. John's-wort.

maculatum, Walt.

mutilum, L.

Canadense, L.

nudicaule, Walt.

Elodes, Adans.

campanulata, Pursh. Marsh St. John's-wort.

13. MALVACEÆ. (MALLOWS FAMILY.)

The plants of this family native within the town are all herbs. Elsewhere they are found as shrubs, and sometimes as trees. They form a very natural order. The species all have regular flowers and alternate leaves, and all abound in a mucilaginous substance, which is found in great quantity, particularly in the roots of many. This is much used in medicine as an emollient.

None of the plants have deleterious properties. The young foliage of some has been used to boil as a vegetable.

Cultivated species of several of the genera are seen in gardens: as the *Althea* and *Hollyhock*.

Malva, L.

sylvestris, L.

rotundifolia, L. Mallow.

Abutilon, Tournef.

Avicennæ, Gærtn. Velvet Leaf. Rare.

Hibiscus, L.

Moscheutos, L. Swamp Rose-Mallow. Very rare.

14. TILIACEÆ. (LINDEN FAMILY.)

Trees and shrubs, mostly natives of tropical regions. Like the *Malvaceæ*, they all possess mucilaginous properties of wholesome character.

The *Tilia Americana*, the well-known Linden or Bass-wood, is native of the town, being generally found near the shore. The species of this family commonly set out as an ornamental tree, is the European Linden.

The inner bark of the trees of this family is very fibrous and strong. The jute of commerce is the product of one species.

Tilia, Tourn.

Americana, L. Linden. Basswood.

15. LINACEÆ. (FLAX FAMILY.)

An order of mostly herbaceous plants with regular and symmetrical flowers. The genus *Linum*, the only one represented in Hingham, has a bark of exceedingly tenacious fibre, from one species of which is formed the Linen Thread and Cloth in common use. The same plant also furnishes seeds which yield the well-known Linseed Oil, Linseed Cake, etc. The seeds are used extensively in medicine, possessing as they do abundant mucilage, which is extracted by boiling water, producing thus Flax-seed tea. There are several other uses which the products of the plants serve, and it may perhaps be said that no one, not furnishing food, is more serviceable to man. There is but one species of the genus indigenous in our limits, the *L. Virginianum*. The other is the Common Flax, found sometimes springing up in fields from scattered seeds. Some species are mildly cathartic.

Linum, Tourn.

Virginianum, L. Wild Flax.

usitatissimum, L. Flax. Not common.

16. GERANIACEÆ. (GERANIUM FAMILY.)

Chiefly herbs, with perfect but not always symmetrical flowers. The beauty of our gardens is largely due to plants of this family; especially to the species of *Pelargonium* introduced from the Cape of Good Hope, where they are native, and to hybrid varieties.

The plants generally have an astringent property, and many have a disagreeable odor. The Herb Robert, not uncommon with us, affords a marked instance of this. There are, however, species which give out an aromatic and agreeable fragrance.

Some plants of the order have edible tubers, and others have leaves which are used as food, being pleasantly acid.

The *G. maculatum*, common in every part of the town, has very astringent roots. An infusion of them is used as a gargle.

Geranium, Tourn.

maculatum, L. Wild Geranium.

Carolinianum, L. Carolina Geranium.

Robertianum, L. Herb Robert.

Impatiens, L.

fulva, Nutt. Touch-me-not.

Oxalis, L.corniculata, L., *var. stricta*, Sav. Wood-Sorrel.**17. ILICINEÆ. (HOLLY FAMILY.)**

Trees and shrubs. Interesting to us as containing the Holly, the *Nemopanthes*, and the several species of *Ilex*, all contributors to the beauty of the forests and swamps. It is one of the species of *Ilex* which displays, late in the autumn and early winter a profusion of bright red berries, that never fail to attract the attention and admiration of beholders.

There is an astringent property in the bark and leaves of the Holly, and of other species of *Ilex*. The berries are purgative, and used medicinally.

Ilex, L.

opaca, Ait. Holly.

verticillata, Gray. Black Alder.

lævigata, Gray. Smooth Alder. Rare.

glabra, Gray. Inkberry. Not common.

Nemopanthes, Raf.

fascicularis, Raf. Mountain Holly. Rare.

18. CELASTRACEÆ. (STAFF-TREE FAMILY.)

Shrubs, rarely trees. One species only known to our flora, — the *Celastrus scandens*, or Waxwork.

The fruit of this, with its orange and scarlet hues, is very attractive in autumn, as displayed among the foliage of the shrubs or trees upon which it climbs.

The plants of this family have generally acid and bitter properties, sometimes emetic.

Celastrus, L.

scandens, L. Waxwork.

19. RHAMNACEÆ. (BUCKTHORN FAMILY.)

Shrubs and small trees, represented in Hingham by the *Rhamnus catharticus*, the Buckthorn, and by the *Ceanothus Americanus*, New-Jersey Tea.

The berries and bark of the Buckthorn are cathartic, and have been used in medicine. The leaves of the *Ceanothus Americanus* were much used during the American Revolution, by infusion, as a tea; hence the common name.

Rhamnus, Tourn.*cathartica*, L. Buckthorn. Not common.**Ceanothus, L.***Americanus*, L. New-Jersey Tea.

20. VITACEÆ. (VINE FAMILY.)

Climbing shrubs, represented in Hingham by two genera, — *Vitis*, the Grape, and *Ampelopsis*, the Virginia Creeper or Woodbine. The estimable products of the vine are well known; and, alas! the effects of misuse of them too much so. The beauty of the *Ampelopsis*, as it climbs upon trees within its reach, especially when its deeply tinted leaves in autumn contrast with the dark-green foliage of the *Savin*, affords a great charm to every observant eye.

Vitis, Tourn.

Labrusca, L. Fox Grape.
æstivalis, Mx. Summer Grape.

Ampelopsis, Mx.

quinquefolia, Mx. Virginia Creeper. Woodbine.

21. SAPINDACEÆ. (MAPLE FAMILY.)

Trees, shrubs, and herbs. This order enriches our flora with the Sugar Maple and the Red Maple. Among those introduced for ornamental purposes are the Horse Chestnut, several species of the Buckeye, and the *Negundo* or Ash-leaved Maple.

Narcotic and poisonous properties are found in some of the plants of the order; yet bread is made from the seeds of one species. The nuts of the common Horse Chestnut contain a large proportion of starch, which renders them a very valuable food for cattle, swine, sheep, and horses. They are thus used extensively abroad, while here they are allowed to rot upon the ground. This is a matter worthy the consideration of those who have these trees upon their premises.

It is stated that the fruit and leaves of the Buckeye of Ohio, the *Æsculus glabra*, are quite poisonous. As this tree is found in cultivation with us, care should be taken not to confound the fruit with that of the common Horse Chestnut.

The bark of several species is bitter and astringent, sometimes used for tanning and dyeing, and also in medicine, as a substitute for Peruvian bark.

Acer, Tourn.

saccharinum, Wang. Sugar Maple.
rubrum, L. Red Maple.

22. ANACARDIACEÆ. (SUMACH FAMILY.)

Trees or shrubs, with alternate leaves and inconspicuous flowers, having a resinous juice, which is acrid and sometimes poisonous. Some bear wholesome fruits; others furnish valuable varnishes. We have in Hingham but one genus, — the *Rhus*.

This includes the species best known to us as poisonous. One of them, *Rhus venenata*, or Poison Sumach, often called the Poison Dogwood, is found in nearly all our swamps. It is poisonous alike to the touch and taste, and at times imparts its noxious qualities to the atmosphere about it so as to cause persons inhaling it to be seriously affected. Common as this small tree is in Hingham, but few recognize it readily, and as it is particularly beautiful when colored by the tints of autumn, it is often collected, much to the suffering of those who handle it. It differs from the *Rhus typhina* and the *Rhus glabra* in having no serratures on the leaflets.

Another species of the same genus common with us is the *Rhus toxicodendron*, known generally as the Poison Ivy. This is also a very pernicious plant to handle, though upon many persons it seems to have no effect. Undoubtedly both the species are more dangerous at times than at others, and something probably depends on the condition of the individual. This is certainly true, and it should be a strong incentive for precaution that when a person has once been poisoned, the system is ever after more susceptible to the noxious influence than before.

Rhus, L.

- typhina*, L. Stag-horn Sumach.
- glabra*, L. Smooth Sumach.
- copallina*, L. Dwarf Sumach.
- venenata*, D C. Poison Dogwood.
- Toxicodendron*, L. Poison Ivy.

23. POLYGALACEÆ. (MILKWORT FAMILY.)

Herbaceous plants, one genus of which only occurs in Hingham, — the *Polygala*. The name “milkwort” was given from the supposed influence of the plants in increasing the secretion of milk in the animal system. The roots of several species are used medicinally, and those of one, the *P. Senega*, are found very serviceable in many affections. These are known to us as the Senega root or Snake root.

Polygala, Tourn.

- sanguinea*, L.
- cruciata*, L.
- verticillata*, L.
- verticillata*, *var. ambigua*. Nutt.
- polygama*, Walt.

24. LEGUMINOSÆ. (PULSE FAMILY.)

A very large family, six or seven thousand species being known. It embraces trees, shrubs, and herbs. The most of the plants have papilionaceous flowers, so called from their fancied resemblance to butterflies. All the native species found in Hing-

ham have such flowers, except those of the genus *Cassia*. The fruit is always a legume or true pod; but it varies, — being simple, as in the *Pea*, or lobed, as in *Desmodium*. Within our borders this great family is represented only by herbs, except in one introduced species, which has become naturalized, — the *Robinia Pseudacacia*, common *Locust-tree*.

Other trees and shrubs of the family occur that have been set out for ornamental purposes, as the *Gleditchia* or *Three-thorned Acacia*, the *Red-bud* or *Judas-tree*, the *Laburnum*, *Wistaria*, etc.

The *Leguminosæ* stand high among the families of the vegetable kingdom in their usefulness to man, furnishing as they do much of the food used by him and his domestic animals, many of the resins, and a large portion of the dyes used in the arts. Among food products are *Peas*, *Beans*, and *Clover*; among medicines, *Liquorice*, *Senna*, *Balsams*, and *Gums*; among those used in the arts, *Gums Senegal*, *Tragacanth*, and *Arabic*; *Indigo*, *Brazil-wood*, *Logwood*, and *Red Sandal-wood*. But few of the plants have injurious properties. The indigo of our households is very poisonous. This is mentioned because of the danger of its being handled by children.

The leaves of our *Cassia Marilandica* can be used as a substitute for *senna*, having similar properties.

Lupinus, Tourn.

perennis, L. *Lupine*.

Crotalaria, L.

sagittalis, L. *Rattle-box*. Not common.

Trifolium, Tourn.

arvense, L. *Rabbit-foot Clover*.

pratense, L. *Red Clover*.

hybridum, L. *Dutch Clover*.

repens, L. *White Clover*.

agrarium, L. *Yellow Clover*.

procumbens, L. *Low Hop Clover*.

Melilotus, Tourn.

officinalis, Willd. *Yellow Melilot*.

alba, Lam. *White Melilot*.

Medicago, Tourn.

sativa, L.

lupulina, L. *Black Medick*.

Robinia, L.

pseudacacia, L. *Locust*.

Tephrosia, Pers.

Virginiana, Pers. *Goat's Rue*.

Desmodium, Desv.

nudiflorum, D C.

acuminatum, D C.

Canadense, D C.

Marilandicum, Boott.

rigidum, D C.

Lespedeza, Mx.

- procumbens, Mx.
 reticulata, Pers. Bush Clover.
 Stuvei, Nutt., *var.* *intermedia*, Watson.
 polystachya, Mx.
 capitata, Mx.

Vicia, Tourn.

- sativa*, L. Vetch.
tetrasperma, Loisel.
hirsuta, Koch.
 Cracca, L.

Lathyrus, Tourn.

- maritimus*, Big. Beach-pea.
palustris, L. Marsh-pea.

Apios, Boerh.

- tuberosa*, Mœnch. Ground-nut.

Strophostyles, Ell.

- angulosa*, Ell. Kidney Bean.

Amphicarpæa, Ell.

- monoica*, Nutt. Hog Pea-nut.

Baptisia, Vent.

- tinctoria*, R. Br. Wild Indigo.

Cassia, Tourn.

- Marilandica*, L. Wild Senna.
Chamæcrista, L. Partridge Pea.
nicitans, L. Wild Sensitive Plant.

25. ROSACEÆ. (ROSE FAMILY.)

This family, comprising trees, shrubs, and herbs, is an exceedingly valuable one to man, supplying him as it does with delicious fruits, and with flowers that delight his eye with their beauty and enchant him with their fragrance. Who can think of the Rose, of the Meadow Sweet, and of the many other shrubs and herbs that open their petals and exhale their fragrance to the surrounding air; of the gorgeous blossoming of the Apple and the Pear, the Cherry and the Plum, or of the fruits of these which follow, in due season, without having his heart warmed with gratitude towards the great Giver of all good? These all belong to this family, as do most of the berries we use for food, as the Strawberry, the Blackberry, and the Raspberry.

But few plants of the order have injurious properties, though some, as the Almond and the Peach, contain Prussic Acid, which is a deadly poison. It is found mostly in the seeds, but not to an injurious degree, as partaken of by us.

Prunus, Tourn.

- maritima*, Wang. Beach Plum.
Pennsylvanica, L. f. Red Cherry.
Virginiana, L. Choke Cherry.
serotina, Ehrhart. Black Cherry.
spinosa, L. *var.* *insititia*, sloc. Bullace Plum.

- Spiræa**, L.
salicifolia, L. Meadow-sweet.
tomentosa, L. Hardhack.
- Agrimonia**, Tourn.
Eupatoria, L. Agrimony.
- Geum**, L.
album, Gmelin. Avens.
- Potentilla**, L.
Norvegica, L. Five-finger.
Canadensis, L. Low Five-finger.
argentea, L. Silvery Five-finger.
Anserina, L. Marsh Five-finger.
- Fragaria**, Tourn.
Virginiana, Mill. Strawberry.
vesca, L.
- Rubus**, Tourn.
strigosus, Mx. Raspberry.
occidentalis, L. Thimbleberry.
villosus, Ait. High Blackberry.
Canadensis, L. Low Blackberry.
hispidus, L. Swamp Blackberry.
- Rosa**, Tourn.
Carolina, L. Swamp Rose.
lucida, Ehrh.
ruginosa, L. Sweet-brier.
- Cratægus**, L.
coccinea, L. Scarlet Thorn.
- Pyrus**, L.
arbutifolia, L. f. Choke Berry.
aucuparia, Gart. European Mountain Ash.
- Amelanchier**, Medic.
Canadensis, Torr. & Gr. Shad-bush.

26. SAXIFRAGACEÆ. (SAXIFRAGE FAMILY.)

This family is interesting to us as containing a considerable number of our cultivated plants rather than of indigenous ones, of which we have but few representatives. The most important one is the Gooseberry. None of them are harmful. The Hydrangea, frequent in cultivation, and the Red Currant belong here.

- Ribes**, L.
oxyacanthoides, L. Gooseberry.
- Saxifraga**, L.
Virginiana, Mx. Early Saxifrage.
Pennsylvanica, L. Swamp Saxifrage.
- Chrysosplenium**, Tourn.
Americanum. Schwein. Golden Saxifrage.

27. **CRASSULACEÆ.** (STONE-CROP FAMILY.)

Herbs, represented in Hingham by two genera,—*Penthorum* and *Sedum*. The plants of the latter are very succulent. The Houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum*, well known by its thick, fleshy leaves, belongs to this order. None of the species have noxious qualities.

Penthorum, Gronov.

sedoides, L. Stone-crop.

Sedum, Tourn.

acre, L. Mossy Stone-crop.

Telephium, L. Live-forever.

28. **DROSERACEÆ.** (SUNDEW FAMILY.)

Delicate, small plants occurring in boggy grounds, and generally covered with glandular hairs. One species of this family, the *Dionæa muscipula*, a native of North Carolina, is the celebrated Venus's Flytrap, which has glands that exude a secretion of a character to attract flies. As soon as one alights upon the lobes of the leaf, which has projecting processes, they close upon the unfortunate insect.

Excepting a slight bitterness, the plants of this family have no marked qualities.

Drosera, L.

rotundifolia, L. Round-leaved Sundew.

intermedia, Hayne, *var.* *Americana*, D C.

29. **HAMAMELIDEÆ.** (WITCH-HAZEL FAMILY.)

Trees and shrubs. The well-known tree, the Witch Hazel, is common in our damp woods. It is peculiar in blossoming late in autumn, when the wintry winds betoken early death to the flowers, and in not maturing its fruit until the succeeding summer. The divining rods of those who seek metals or water in the earth through their agency are formed from the small branches of this tree; hence the common name. The plants of the family are harmless. An extract of one species is much used as a medicine externally, and sometimes internally, with reputed advantage.

Hamamelis, L.

Virginiana, L. Witch-Hazel.

30. **HALORAGÆ.** (WATER-MILFOIL FAMILY.)

Water and swamp plants, with inconspicuous flowers, having no noticeable properties.

Myriophyllum, Vaill.

ambiguum, Nutt. Water Milfoil.

ambiguum, Nutt., *var.* *limosum*, Torr.

- Proserpinaca**, L.
palustris, L. Mermaid-weed.
pectinacea, Lam.
Callitriche, L.
verna, L. Water Starwort.

31. MELASTOMACEÆ. (MELASTOMA FAMILY.)

A tropical family, one genus only being found in temperate regions, and of this genus one species is a native of Hingham. It is strikingly beautiful, and fully worthy of the name it bears, — the Meadow Beauty.

- Rhexia**, L.
Virginica, L. Meadow Beauty.

32. LYTHRACEÆ. (LOOSESTRIFE FAMILY.)

This family is represented in Hingham by two genera, the species of which are found in marshes or swamps. The plants are all astringent.

- Lythrum**, L.
Hyssopifolia L. Loosestrife.
Salicaria, L. Spiked Loosestrife. Very rare.
Decodon, Gmel.
verticillatus, Ell. Swamp Loosestrife.

33. ONAGRACEÆ. (EVENING PRIMROSE FAMILY.)

Herbs with perfect and symmetrical flowers. The most showy plants in Hingham belonging to this family are the Primroses, and the Willow Herb. The cultivated ornamental plants belonging here are the Fuchsias, natives of South America and southern North America. All are harmless.

- Circæa**, Tourn.
Lutetiana, L. Enchanter's Nightshade.
Epilobium, L.
angustifolium, L. Willow-herb.
lineare, Muhl.
coloratum, Muhl.
Oenothera, L.
biennis, L. Evening Primrose.
fruticosa, L. Very rare.
pumila, L.
Ludwigia, L.
alternifolia, L. Seed-box. Not common.
palustris, Ell. Water Purslane.

34. CUCURBITACEÆ. (GOURD FAMILY.)

Succulent herbs that creep or twine by tendrils. This family, which yields in cultivation several highly-valued vegetables, —

the Cucumber, Squash, Watermelon and Muskmelon, — is known to the Hingham flora only by two introduced weeds.

Sicyos, L.

angulatus, L. Star Cucumber.

Echinocystis, Torr. & Gr.

lobata, Torr. & Gr. Wild Balsam-apple.

35. FICOIDEÆ.

An order separated from the Caryophyllaceæ. Represented here by an insignificant weed having no important properties.

Mollugo, L.

verticillata, L. Carpet-weed.

36. UMBELLIFERÆ. (PARSLEY FAMILY.)

Herbs. Flowers, except in very rare cases and these not of Hingham species, in umbels. The genera and the species of the order are very numerous, and vary much in their properties. They are generally aromatic, some being harmless, while many are very noxious. Of the latter, the *Cicuta maculata* (Water Hemlock), the *Cicuta bulbifera* (narrow-leaved Hemlock), the *Æthusa cynapium* (Fool's Parsley), and the *Sium lineare* (Water Parsnip) are all deadly poisons when taken into the system.

The seeds are stated to be always harmless, and many of them are in common use, as Anise, Carraway, Dill, and Coriander. The roots and herbage of several yield wholesome food, as the Carrot and Parsnip.

Hydrocotyle, Tourn.

Americana, L. Pennywort.

Sanicula, Tourn.

Marylandica, L. Sanicle.

Marylandica, var. Canadensis, Torr.

Daucus, Tourn.

Carota, L. Carrot.

Heracleum, L.

lanatum, Mx. Cow-parsnip.

Pastinaca, L.

sativa, L. Parsnip.

Angelica, L.

atropurpurea, L. Great Angelica.

Cœlopleurum, Ledeb.

Gmelini, Ledeb. Coast Angelica.

Æthusa, L.

Cynapium, L. Fool's Parsley.

Ligusticum, L.

Scoticum, L. Lovage.

Thaspium, Nutt.

aureum, Nutt. Meadow Parsnip. Rare.

- Cicuta*, L.
 maculata, L. Water Hemlock.
 bulbifera, L. Narrow-leaved Hemlock.
- Sium*, Tourn.
 cicutæfolium, Gmel. Water Parsnip.
- Osmorrhiza*, Raf.
 longistylis, D C. Sweet Cicely.

37. **ARALIACEÆ.** (GINSENG FAMILY.)

The properties of the plants of this family are much the same generally as in those of the Umbelliferæ. Some species furnish valuable medicines, as Ginseng, Sarsaparilla, and Spikenard. The order is represented in Hingham by one genus only.

- Aralia*, Tourn.
 racemosa, L. Spikenard.
 hispida, Vent. Bristly Sarsaparilla. Rare.
 nudicaulis, L. Wild Sarsaparilla.
 trifolia, Decsne & Planch. Dwarf Ginseng.

38. **CORNACEÆ.** (DOGWOOD FAMILY.)

Trees and shrubs, very rarely herbs. There are two genera in Hingham, — *Cornus* and *Nyssa*. Of the former a number of species are common in all parts of the town. The bark is very astringent and that of the *C. florida* is used sometimes medicinally as a tonic. The *Nyssa* is represented by the tree known as Tupelo, which in autumn adorns our forests with its bright crimson foliage.

- Cornus*, Tourn.
 Canadensis, L. Bunch-berry.
 florida, L. Flowering Dogwood.
 circinata, L'Her. Round-leaved Dogwood.
 sericea, L. Silky Dogwood.
 paniculata, L'Her. Panicked Dogwood.
 alternifolia, Lf. Alternate-leaved Dogwood.
- Nyssa*, L.
 sylvatica, Marsh. Tupelo.

GAMOPETALOUS EXOGENS.

39. **CAPRIFOLIACEÆ.** (HONEYSUCKLE FAMILY.)

Mostly shrubs, often twining, and rarely herbs. All have opposite leaves. The fine genus *Viburnum* enriches our flora with several species of great beauty. Some of the plants are used medicinally, as emetic and cathartic properties prevail in many. *Triosteum perfoliatum*, Fever-wort, has much reputation for effects similar to those of *Ipecac*.

Sambucus, Tourn.

- Canadensis, L. Elder.
 racemosa, L. Red-berried Elder.

Viburnum, L.

- acerifolium, L. Maple-leaved Arrow-wood.
 dentatum, L. Toothed Arrow-wood.
 cassinoides, L. Withe-rod.
 Lentago, L. Sweet Arrow-wood.

Triosteum, L.

- perfoliatum, L. Fever-wort.

Lonicera, L.

- sempervirens, Ait. Trumpet-Honeysuckle.

Diervilla, Tourn.

- trifida, Mœnch. Bush-Honeysuckle. Very rare.

40. RUBIACEÆ. (MADDER FAMILY.)

Trees, shrubs, and herbs. Represented in Hingham but by a single shrub, the Button-bush, and by a few herbs, but among these last is one of rare beauty, far too little appreciated, the *Mitchella repens*, Partridge berry. This sweet little plant adorned with fragrant twin flowers, bright polished evergreen leaves, and showy scarlet berries is worthy of much more notice than is given it.

Though our species do not furnish products of noticeable value, the family includes plants of great importance to man. Madder, so serviceable in the arts, is from the root of one of the species. Others furnish some of our most-highly prized medicines, as Peruvian Bark, Quinine, Cinchona, Ipecacuana, etc. Coffee, the common luxury of our tables, is the product of a tree of this family.

Houstonia, L.

- carulea, L. Bluets.
 purpurea, L., *var. longifolia*, Gray.

Cephalanthus, L.

- occidentalis, L. Button-bush.

Mitchella, L.

- repens, L. Partridge-berry.

Galium, L.

- Aparine, L. Cleavers.
 circæzans, Mx. Wild Liquorice.
 trifidum, L. Small Bedstraw.
 asprellum, Mx. Rough Bedstraw.
 triflorum, Mx. Sweet-scented Bedstraw.

41. COMPOSITÆ. (COMPOSITE FAMILY.)

The compound flowers of early botanists. The plants of this order are readily recognized by their flowers being grouped in

numbers upon a common receptacle, the enlarged head of the flower stalk, and by the anthers of the stamens cohering in a tube. The marginal flowers generally have strap-shaped corollas, which, extending as rays around the receptacle, are often very showy, while the interior ones of the disk having only tubular corollas are comparatively insignificant. This gives the impression to observers unfamiliar with botanical details that only a single flower is seen where many are aggregated.

Take the Sunflower, so called, for an example; the very name of which implies it is one flower. In this case each of the yellow rays surrounding the whole receptacle is the corolla of a single marginal flower, those of the disk having no such rays. The greater portion of the Compositæ of our town are of this character. The flowers of some have the corollas all strap-shaped or ligulate, as this form is called, as may be seen in the Dandelion and many others.

The Compositæ, considering the vast number of species, do not furnish many useful products to man. A few supply food, as the Artichoke, Salsify, and Lettuce. The root of the Chickory is used extensively as a substitute for coffee. From the seeds of the Sunflower and some others an oil is expressed which is valuable. A bitter principle, found in several species, combined with other properties, has led to the use of many of them medicinally, particularly Wormwood, Camomile, Arnica, Artemisia, and Elecampane. Some are quite poisonous, as Arnica.

As objects of beauty many of the cultivated species of the order surpass those of any other in the autumnal season. How greatly should we feel the loss of the Asters, the Chrysanthemums, the Dahlias, and the varieties of *Coreopsis* from our flower gardens when nearly all their earlier companions "are faded and gone."

Vernonia, Schreb.

noveboracensis, Willd. Iron Weed. Rare.

Mikania, Willd.

scandens, L. Hemp Weed.

Eupatorium, Tourn.

purpureum, L. Trumpet Weed.

teucrifolium, Willd.

sessilifolium, L. Boneset.

perfoliatum, L. Thoroughwort.

Solidago, L.

cæsia, L. Golden Rod.

latifolia, L.

bicolor, L.

sempervirens, L.

puberula, Nutt.

odora, Ait.

speciosa, Nutt.

rugosa, Mill.

Elliottii, Torr. & Gr.

- neglecta, Torr. & Gr.
 neglecta, Torr. & Gr., *var. linoides*, Gray.
 juncea, Ait.
 serotina, Ait.
 serotina, *var. gigantea*, Gray.
 Canadensis, L.
 nemoralis, Ait.
 lanceolata, L.
 tenuifolia, Pursh.
- Sericocarpus**, Nees.
- solidagineus, Nees. White-topped Aster.
 conyzoides, Nees.
- Aster**, L.
- corymbosus, Ait.
 macrophyllus, L.
 Nova-Angliæ, L.
 patens, Ait.
 undulatus, L.
 cordifolius, L.
 lævis, L.
 ericoides, L.
 multiflorus, Ait.
 dumosus, L.
 vimineus, Lam.
 diffusus, Ait.
 paniculatus, Lam.
 salicifolius, Ait.
 Novi-Belgii, L.
 Novi-Belgii, *var. litoreus*, Gray.
 puniceus, L.
 umbellatus, Mill.
 linariifolius, L.
 acuminatus, Mx.
 subulatus, Mx.
- Erigeron**, L.
- bellidifolius, Muhl. Robin's Plantain.
 Philadelphicus, L. Fleabane.
 annuus, Pers.
 strigosus, Muhl. Daisy Fleabane.
 Canadensis, L. Horse-weed.
- Pluchea**, Cass.
- camphorata, D C. Marsh Fleabane.
- Antennaria**, Gært.
- plantaginifolia, Hook. Plantain-leaved Everlasting.
- Anaphalis**, D C.
- margaritacea, Benth. & Hook. Pearly Everlasting.
- Gnaphalium**, L.
- polycephalum, Mx. Everlasting.
 uliginosum, L. Cudweed.
- Inula**, L.
- Helenium*, L. Elecampane. Rare.

- Iva**, L.
frutescens, L. Marsh Elder.
- Ambrosia**, Tourn.
artemisiæfolia, L. Roman Wormwood.
- Xanthium**, Tourn.
Canadense, Mill. *var. echinatum*, Gray. Cockle-bur.
- Rudbeckia**, L.
hirta, L. Cone-flower.
- Helianthus**, L.
annuus, L. Sunflower.
divaricatus, L.
strumosus, L.
decapetalus, L.
tuberosus, L. Jerusalem Artichoke.
- Coreopsis**, L.
tinctoria, Nutt. Not common.
- Bidens**, L.
frondosa, L. Beggar-ticks.
connata, Muhl. Swamp-ticks.
cernua, L. Smaller Swamp-ticks.
chrysanthemoides, Mx. Larger Swamp-ticks.
- Anthemis**, L.
Cotula, D C. May-weed.
arvensis, L. Corn Chamomile. Rare.
- Achillea**, L.
Millefolium, L. Yarrow.
Parnica, L. Sneeze-wort. Rare.
- Chrysanthemum**, Tourn.
Leucanthemum, L. Daisy. White-weed.
- Tanacetum**, L.
vulgare, L. Tansy.
- Artemisia**, L.
vulgaris, L. Mugwort.
- Senecio**, Tourn.
aureus, L. Golden Rag-wort.
vulgaris, L. Groundsel.
- Erechtites**, Raf.
hieracifolia, Raf. Fire-weed.
- Arctium**, L.
Lappa, L., *var. minus*, Gray. Burdock.
- Cnicus**, Tourn.
arvensis, Hoffm. Canada Thistle.
lanceolatus, Hoffm. Common Thistle.
pumilus, Torr. Pasture Thistle.
altissimus, Willd., *var. discolor*, Gray. Tall Thistle.
muticus, Pursh. Swamp Thistle.
horridulus, Pursh. Yellow Thistle.
- Onopordon**, Vaill.
Acanthium, L. Cotton Thistle.

- Centaurea**, L.
nigra, L. Knapweed.
- Krigia**, Schreb.
Virginica, Willd. Dwarf Dandelion.
- Cichorium**, Tourn.
litybus, L. Chiccory.
- Leontodon**, L.
autumnalis, L. Hawkbit. Fall Dandelion.
- Hieracium**, Tourn.
Canadense, Mx. Canada Hawkweed.
paniculatum, L. Paniced Hawkweed.
venosum, L. Rattle-snake Hawkweed.
scabrum, Mx. Rough Hawkweed.
- Prenanthes**, Vail.
altissima, L.
serpentaria, Pursh.
- Taraxacum**, Hall.
officinale, Weber. Dandelion.
- Lactuca**, Tourn.
Canadensis, L. Wild Lettuce.
integrifolia, Bigel.
leucophæa, Gray. Blue Lettuce. Rare.
- Sonchus**, L.
oleraceus, L. Sow-Thistle.
asper, Vill. Spiny-leaved Thistle.

42. LOBELIACEÆ. (LOBELIA FAMILY.)

Herbs with a milky juice. All the species are poisonous. One of them, the Indian Tobacco, *Lobelia inflata*, a common plant of our town, is very much so, and has been used too freely in charlatan practice, — many deaths having resulted from such use. One of the most beautiful and showy plants of our wet meadows is the *Lobelia Cardinalis*, which exhibits its large and bright scarlet flowers in the summer and early autumn.

- Lobelia**, L.
cardinalis, L. Cardinal-flower.
Dortmanna, L. Water Lobelia.
spicata, Lam.
inflata, L. Indian Tobacco.

43. CAMPANULACEÆ. (BELLWORT FAMILY.)

Like the Lobeliaceæ, the plants of this family are herbs with a milky juice, but unlike them, they are harmless. Indeed, the roots and young leaves of some of them are eaten for food.

The flowers are generally blue. They are so in our two species.

Specularia, Heist.

perfoliata, A. D C. Venus's Looking-glass.

Campanula, Tourn.

rapunculoides, L. Bell-flower. Escaped from gardens.

44 **ERICACEÆ.** (HEATH FAMILY.)

Shrubby and Herbaceous plants, — dear to us for the luxuries furnished in our rural walks and upon our tables; for what would a season be to us without Huckleberries, Blueberries of many species, and Cranberries!

As objects of beauty and fragrance, how could we spare the Trailing Arbutus, the Cassandra, the Andromeda, the Clethra, the Rhododendron, and the Kalmia, in our wanderings. All these and many others of our flora make fragrant the air with the odors they exhale, or charm the eye by their beauty.

With but few exceptions the plants of this family are entirely innocuous.

The leaves of the Rhododendron and the Kalmia, however, contain a narcotic principle which sometimes renders them poisonous.

Some of the species, as the Bearberry and the Chimaphila, are used medicinally, — infusions of the leaves being found serviceable.

Gaylussacia, H. B. K.

froudosa, Torr. & Gr. Dangleberry.

resinosa, Torr. & Gr. Black Huckleberry.

Vaccinium, L.

Pennsylvanicum, Lam. Dwarf Blueberry.

vacillans, Solander. Low Blueberry.

corymbosum, L. Tall Blueberry.

macrocarpon, Ait. Cranberry.

Chiogenes, Salis.

serpyllifolia, Salis. Creeping Snowberry. Very Rare.

Arctostaphylos, Adan.

Uva-ursi, Spreng. Bearberry.

Epigæa, L.

repens, L. Mayflower.

Gaultheria, Kalm.

procumbens, L. Checkerberry.

Andromeda, L.

ligustrina, Muhl.

Leucothoë, Don.

racemosa, Gray.

Cassandra, Don.

calyculata, Don. Leather-leaf.

Kalmia, L.

latifolia, L. Mountain Laurel.

angustifolia, L. Sheep Laurel.

Rhododendron, L.

viscosum, Torr. Swamp Honeysuckle.

Rhodora, Don. Rhodora.

- Clethra**, Gronov.
alnifolia, L. White Alder.
- Chimaphila**, Pursh.
umbellata, Nutt. Prince's Pine.
maculata, Pursh. Spotted Wintergreen.
- Pyrola**, Tourn.
secunda, L. Wintergreen.
chlorantha, Swartz.
elliptica, Nutt.
rotundifolia, L.
- Monotropa**, L.
uniflora, L. Indian Pipe.
Hypopitys, L. Pine-sap.

45. PLUMBAGINACEÆ. (LEADWORT FAMILY.)

Seaside plants. Our species, the Sea Lavender or Marsh Rosemary, is very common along our shores. The root is very astringent, and is much used in medicine, especially in cases of inflammation and ulceration of the throat.

- Statice**, Tourn.
Limonium, L. Marsh Rosemary.

46. PRIMULACEÆ. (PRIMROSE FAMILY.)

None of the plants of this family serve important useful purposes, but all are harmless. The species are few in our flora, but they differ much in appearance and habits. The *Trientalis* is one of the most delicate of them and is often seen nestling in the thickets with its companions, the *Anemones*, bearing its beautiful star-shaped flowers; while in contrast may be found in the wet swamps and stagnant waters, the *Hottonia*, a coarse plant with large inflated stems, interesting more from its peculiar characteristics than from its beauty.

- Hottonia**, L.
inflata, Ell. Featherfoil.
- Trientalis**, L.
Americana, Pursh. Star-flower.
- Lysimachia**, Tourn.
quadrifolia, L. Loosestrife.
stricta, Ait.
nummularia, L. Moneywort.
- Steironema**, Raf.
lanceolatum, Gray.
- Anagallis**, Tourn.
arvensis, L. Pimpernel.
- Samolus**, Tourn.
Valerandi, L. *var.* *Americanus*, Gray. Brookweed.

47. **OLEACEÆ** (OLIVE FAMILY.)

Trees and shrubs. Though possessing bitter and astringent properties they are harmless. The Olive tree is one of the best known of the family, as its fruit and the oil it produces are eaten throughout the civilized world. Among the cultivated plants are the Common and Persian Lilacs, the Virginia Fringe tree, and the Jessamine. The species native to our flora are the White, Red, and Black Ash. The Privet is extensively naturalized in all parts of the town.

Ligustrum, Tourn.

vulgare, L. Privet.

Fraxinus, Tourn.

Americana, L. White Ash.

pubescens, Lam. Red Ash.

sambucifolia, Lam. Black Ash.

48. **APOCYNACEÆ** (DOGBANE FAMILY.)**Apocynum**, Tourn.

androsæmifolium, L. Dogbane.

cannabinum, L. Indian Hemp.

49. **ASCLEPIADACEÆ** (MILKWEED FAMILY.)

Herbs and shrubs; but in Hingham, herbs only which belong to the genus *Asclepias*, and all bear umbels of flowers. Like the Apocynaceæ, they have a milky juice, but the properties of this as well as the other parts of the plants are much less noxious. One of the most beautiful plants of New England is the *A. tuberosa*, which is exceedingly rare, if indeed it is yet to be found wild within the town limits.

Asclepias, L.

tuberosa, L. Butterfly-weed.

incarnata, L. Swamp Milkweed.

Cornuti, Decaisne. Hedge Milkweed.

obtusifolia, Mx.

phytolaccoides, Pursh. Poke Milkweed.

quadrifolia, L. Four-leaved Milkweed.

verticillata, L. Whorled Milkweed.

50. **GENTIANACEÆ** (GENTIAN FAMILY.)

Herbs. This family has furnished us with one of the most beautiful and interesting of the plants of our flora, the Fringed Gentian, and care should be taken to prevent its extermination, now seriously threatened. The only way to prevent this is to leave at least a portion of the flowers to mature and drop their seeds, it being an annual and propagated only in this way. All

the plants of the family have pervading them a very bitter principle, which, affording a good tonic, has led to the extensive use of several of the species medicinally.

Gentiana, Tourn.

crinita, Fræl. Fringed Gentian.

Andrewsii, Griseb. Closed Gentian.

Bartonia, Muhl.

tenella, Muhl.

Menyanthes, Tourn.

trifoliata, L. Buckbean. Not common.

51. **BORRAGINACEÆ.** (BORAGE FAMILY.)

Mostly herbs. All our species are such, and all bristly or hairy. They are mucilaginous and harmless.

Myosotis, Dill.

arvensis, Hoffm.

verna, Nutt.

laxa, Lehm.

palustris, With. Forget-me-not.

Symphytum, Tourn.

officinale, L. Comfrey. Rare.

Echium, Tourn.

vulgare, L. Blue-weed. Rare.

Echinosperrum, Lehm.

Lappula, Lehm. Stick-seed. Rare.

Lythospermum, Tourn.

arvense, L. Corn Gromwell.

52. **CONVOLVULACEÆ.** (CONVOLVULUS FAMILY.)

Mostly herbs, twining about other plants; always so with those of our town. Two of these of the genus *Cuscuta* are parasitic upon the bark of the herbs or shrubs they climb upon. Some species are very ornamental in cultivation, as the Morning Glory and the Cypress vine.

The roots of the plants have generally a milky juice which is used in medicine as a purgative. The Sweet Potato is a valuable product of a plant of this family, native to the East Indies, but now cultivated in all tropical and semi-tropical regions, and even to a considerable extent within the temperate zone. It will flourish well in Hingham and yield good-sized tubers, but they lack the sweetness of such as come from the Carolinas.

Convolvulus, Tourn.

sepium, L. Hedge Bindweed.

arvensis, L. Smaller Bindweed.

Cuscuta, Tourn.

Gronovii, Willd. Dodder.

compacta, Juss. Rare.

53. SOLANACEÆ. (NIGHTSHADE FAMILY.)

Herbs with us; sometimes shrubs in other regions. This family furnishes that most valuable tuber, the potato; and also the nutritious and wholesome fruit of the Tomato and Egg plant. A narcotic alkaloid, however, pervades the species, rendering many noxious and some violently poisonous. Even the herbage of the potato and its raw fruit (not the tubers) contain too much of the alkaloid to be safe for food.

Tobacco, one of the most potent of all the enemies that man puts into his mouth, is a product of the *Nicotiana Tabacum*, a native of Central America.

Our wild species are all more or less poisonous, — the *Datura tatula*, or Thorn-apple, being the most so.

As might be supposed from the active narcotic character of the plants of this family, many furnish useful medicines.

Solanum, Tourn.

Dulcamara, L. Nightshade.
nigrum, L. Black Nightshade.

Physalis, L.

Virginiana, Mill. Ground Cherry. Rare.

Nicandra, Adans.

physaloides, Gært. Apple of Peru. Rare.

Datura, L.

Tatula, L. Purple Thorn-apple.

54. SCROPHULARIACEÆ. (FIGWORT FAMILY.)

Mostly herbs. A very large family of plants, inhabitants alike of cold and warm climates, and though properly classed together by natural affinities, yet exhibiting great diversity of character. One, a native of Japan, is a tree forty feet in height, and having a trunk two to three feet in diameter, yet bearing clusters of blossoms similar to those of the common Foxglove. We may contrast with this the *Limosella*, a plant from one to two inches in height, which grows in the tidal mud of the shores. The family is well represented in Hingham by the *Gerardias*, the *Veronicas*, and other well-known genera.

The properties of the plants are not such as to inspire the loving feelings towards them that are excited by the *Rosaceæ*, the *Labiataæ*, and some others, for they are acrimonious and deleterious. One of them, a commonly cultivated species of the genus *Digitalis*, the Foxglove, is violently poisonous. This and several others of kindred nature afford to man some compensation for their noxious qualities by furnishing medicines of great value. Many of the species are highly ornamental.

Verbascum, L.*Thapsus, L.* Mullein.*Blattaria, L.* Moth Mullein.**Linaria, L.***Canadensis, Dumont.* Toad-Flax.*vulgaris, Mill.* Butter-and-Eggs.**Scrophularia, Tourn.***nodosa, L. var. Marilandica, Gray.* Figwort. Rare.**Chelone, Tourn.***glabra, L.* Snake-head.**Mimulus, L.***ringens, L.* Monkey-flower.**Gratiola, L.***aurea, Muhl.* Hedge Hyssop.**Ilysanthes, Raf.***riparia, Raf.* False Pimpernel.**Veronica, L.***Anagallis, L.* Water Speedwell.*scutellata, L.* Marsh Speedwell.*serpyllifolia, L.* Thyme-leaved Speedwell.*peregrina, L.* Purslane Speedwell.*arvensis, L.* Corn Speedwell.*agrestis, L.* Field Speedwell.**Gerardia, L.***pedicularia, L.* Gerardia.*flava, L.* Downy Gerardia.*quercifolia, Pursh.* Oak-leaved Gerardia.*purpurea, L.* Purple Gerardia.*maritima, Raf.* Seaside Gerardia.*tenuifolia, Vahl.* Slender Gerardia.**Pedicularis, Tourn.***Canadensis, L.* Louse-wort.**Melampyrum, Tourn.***Americanum, Mx.* Cow-wheat.**55. OROBANCHACEÆ. (BROOM-RAPE FAMILY.)**

Plants without leaves; low, fleshy, and of a reddish-brown or yellowish-brown color. All parasites upon the roots of other plants. There are in Hingham but two species, one of which exists upon the roots of the Beech and is consequently found only under the shade of this tree. The plants are astringent and bitter.

Aphyllon, Mitch.*uniflorum, Torr. & Gr.* Cancer-root.**Epiphegus, Nutt.***Virginiana, Bart.* Beech-drops.

56. **LENTIBULARIACEÆ.** (BLADDERWORT FAMILY.)

Aquatic herbs. Represented in Hingham by one genus, the *Utricularia*. The species are generally immersed, sometimes deeply, and have leaves much dissected, having upon them little bladders which being filled with air cause the plant to bear the flowers above the water. One species, the *U. gibba* has been found rooted in the marginal mud of a pond.

The plants have no noxious properties.

Utricularia, L.

inflata, Walt. Inflated Bladderwort.

vulgaris, L. Greater Bladderwort.

gibba, L. Dwarf Bladderwort.

intermedia, Hayne.

57. **VERBENACEÆ.** (VERVAIN FAMILY.)

Trees, shrubs, and herbs; with us, herbs only, and confined to two species. The plants of this family are harmless and differ but little from those of the next in general characteristics; but they lack the aromatic fragrance that makes the *Labiatae* attractive.

The Teak wood of India, so renowned for its durability, is the product of a tree of this order, of large dimensions, having a height of about one hundred feet.

Verbena, Tourn.

hastata, L. Blue Vervain.

urticæfolia, L. White Vervain.

58. **LABIATÆ.** (MINT FAMILY.)

A family of pleasing and useful herbs; pleasing by the aroma they exhale and useful in many ways to man. No species is harmful or, as the botanist Wood states, even suspicious. To it belong the Peppermint, Spearmint, Pennyroyal, Sage, Thyme, Lavender, Hoarhound, Catnip, and other well-known herbs.

The foliage has small glands which secrete a volatile oil that yields the fragrance so marked in most of the species.

Trichostema, L.

dichotomum, L. Blue Curls.

Teucrium, Tourn.

Canadense, L. Germander.

Mentha, Tourn.

viridis, L. Spearmint.

piperita, L. Peppermint.

Canadensis, L. Wild Mint.

- Lycopus**, Tourn.
Virginicus, L. Bugle-weed.
sinuatus, Ell. Cut-leaved Bugle-weed.
- Pycnanthemum**, Mx.
muticum, Pers. Mountain Mint.
linifolium, Pursh. Narrow-leaved Mint.
- Origanum**, Tourn.
vulgare, L. Wild Marjoram. Rare.
- Hedeoma**, Pers.
pulegioides, Pers. Pennyroyal.
- Monarda**, L.
fistulosa, L. Wild Bergamot.
- Nepeta**, L.
Cataria, L. Catnip.
Glechoma, Benth. Ground Ivy.
- Scutellaria**, L.
lateriflora, L. Scull-cap.
galericulata, L.
- Brunella**, Tourn.
vulgaris, L. Self-heal.
- Ballota**, L.
nigra, L. Black Horehound.
- Lecnurus**, L.
Cardiaca, L. Motherwort.
- Galeopsis**, L. Hemp-Nettle.
Tetrahit, L.
- Stachys**, Tourn.
arvensis, L. Woundwort. Rare.
- Lamium**, L.
amplexicaule, L. Dead-Nettle.
intermedium, Fr. Rare.

59. PLANTAGINACEÆ. (PLANTAIN FAMILY.)

Stemless herbs without properties of any importance. The Plantago major, one of the species, is so common about our dwellings as to have given rise to the saying that wherever the white man puts his feet the Plantain is sure to spring up.

- Plantago**, Tourn.
major, L. Plantain.
Rugelii, Decaisne.
decipiens, Barneoud. Marsh Plantain.
lanceolata, L. Ribgrass.
Patagonica, Jacq., *var. aristata*, Gray. Rare.

60. ILLECEBRACEÆ. (WHITLOWWORT FAMILY.)

There are but two plants in Hingham belonging to this new order, separated from the Caryophyllaceæ. Their properties are unimportant.

- Anychia**, Mx.
capillacea, Nutt. Forked Chickweed.
- Scleranthus**, L.
annuus, L. Knawel.

APETALOUS EXOGENS.

61. **AMARANTACEÆ.** (AMARANTH FAMILY.)

An order containing some shrubs, but mostly herbaceous plants, and found to some extent in temperate regions, although principally natives of the tropics. Medicinal properties are ascribed to some species, and one at least produces edible seeds. The Cockscomb, one of the Prince's Feathers, and other species, are common annuals in our gardens.

- Amarantus**, Tourn.
paniculatus, L. Prince's Feather. Rare.
albus, L. Amaranth.
retroflexus, L.

62. **CHENOPODIACEÆ.** (GOOSEFOOT FAMILY.)

A family of herbs or undershrubs, found all over the world, but chiefly natives of northern Europe and Asia. The Beet, Mangel-wurtzel, Spinach, and other edible plants, are of this order. Some species have medicinal value, and an oil is extracted from one. The ashes of several of them yield soda.

- Chenopodium**, Tourn.
album, L. Pigweed.
glaucum, L. Oak-leaved Goosefoot.
urbicum, L.
hybridum, L. Maple-leaved Goosefoot.
capitatum, Wats. Strawberry Blite. Rare.

- Atriplex**, Tourn.
patulum, L. Orache.
arenarium, Nutt. Seaside Orache.

- Salicornia**, Tourn.
herbacea, L. Samphire.
mucronata, Big.
ambigua, Mx.

- Suaeda**, Forsk.
linearis, Moq. Sea Blite.

- Salsola**, L.
Kali, L. Saltwort.

63. PHYTOLACCACEÆ. (POKEWEED FAMILY.)

A small family of herbs or undershrubs, chiefly natives of the tropics. We have only one species, — the Garget or Pokeberry, *the root of which is poisonous.*

Phytolacca, Tourn.

decandra, L. Poke.

64. POLYGONACEÆ. (BUCKWHEAT FAMILY.)

This order includes a few trees and shrubs, but is almost entirely composed of herbaceous plants, principally natives of the north temperate zones, but found in nearly all parts of the world. Some species are medicinal, some furnish dyes, and to the food supply of the earth the order contributes Buckwheat, Rhubarb (the stalks of which are edible, the leaves containing so much oxalic acid as to be poisonous), and the fruits of some East and West Indian species.

Polygonum, Tourn.

orientale, L. Prince's Feather.
Pennsylvanicum, L.
lapathifolium, L., *var. incarnatum*, Watson.
Persicaria, L. Lady's Thumb.
 Hydropiper, L. Smartweed.
 acre, H. B. K. Water Smartweed.
 hydropiperoides, Mx. Mild Smartweed.
Muhlenbergii, Watson. Water Persicaria.
aviculare, L. Knotgrass.
erectum, L. Rare.
ramosissimum, Mx.
tenue, Mx.
arifolium, L. Halberd-leaved Tear-thumb.
sagittatum, L. Arrow-leaved Tear-thumb.
Convolvulus, L. Bindweed.
dumetorum, L., *var. scandens*, Gray.
cilinode, Mx.

Fagopyrum, Tourn.

esculentum, *Mench.* Buckwheat. Rare.

Rumex, L.

salicifolius, Weinmann. White Dock.
crispus, L. Curled Dock.
obtusifolius, L. Bitter Dock.
sanguineus, L. Bloody-veined Dock. Rare.
Acetosella, L. Sorrel.

65. LAURACEÆ. (LAUREL FAMILY.)

A very important order of trees and shrubs, natives of America, Europe (one species), and Asia, but mostly tropical.

The character pervading the order is a pleasant aroma, and

among the products are Cinnamon, Camphor, Cassia, and other medicinal barks, and a number of aromatic fruits and oils. The timber of some species is valuable.

Sassafras, Nees.
officinale, Nees.

Lindera, Thunb.
Benzoin, Blume. Spice Bush.

66. SANTALACEÆ. (SANDAL-WOOD FAMILY.)

An order of trees, shrubs, and herbs, natives of Europe, America, Australia, and the East Indies. The European and North American species are herbaceous, while the trees occur in the East Indies and South Sea Islands. The celebrated Sandal-wood is a product of several species of this order. The family has medicinal properties, and a tea is made from the leaves of one species, while another (the Buffalo-tree or Oil Nut) yields an oil. Represented in Hingham by one insignificant species.

Comandra, Nutt.
umbellata, Nutt. Toad-flax.

67. EUPHORBIACEÆ. (SPURGE FAMILY.)

A family of about 2,500 species, comprising trees, shrubs, and herbs, natives chiefly of warm countries, especially tropical America. The few Northern species are herbaceous. The plants of this order abound in an acrid juice, which, in nearly all of them, is poisonous. Many are valuable in medicine, furnishing Croton Oil, Castor Oil, Cascarilla Bark, etc. The fruits and seeds of some, and the starch of others (yielding Tapioca, etc.), are edible. The timber of some trees is valuable,—African Teak, for example. Caoutchouc is the product of several South American plants of this order. Some species yield various dyes and many are cultivated for their beauty.

Euphorbia, L.
maculata, L. Spurge.
Preslii, Guss.
Cyparissias, L.

Acalypha, L.
Virginica, L. Three-seeded Mercury.

68. URTICACEÆ. (NETTLE FAMILY.)

A large and interesting order, embracing trees, shrubs, and herbs, principally natives of the tropics, although the temperate zones contain a considerable number.

The trees and shrubs have generally a milky juice, the herbs a watery one. This juice in some of the sub-orders is acrid and poisonous. The celebrated Bohon Upas, one of the deadliest

poisons known, is the concrete juice of one species found in the islands of the Indian Ocean. The hairs on the leaves of the nettles are proverbial for their stinging qualities. Notwithstanding the poisonous properties of the sap of some species, the celebrated Cow-tree of South America supplies a milky juice which is wholesome and valuable as food or drink. This order also produces the Fig, Breadfruit, Mulberry, and other fruits, besides the Hop. Hemp, and Fustic, are also products of this family, as is Gum-lac. The famous Banyan-tree is one of the species.

Ulmus, L.

Americana, L. Elm.

Celtis, Tourn.

occidentalis, L. Hack-berry.

Urtica, Tourn.

gracilis, Ait. Nettle.

dioica, L.

urens, L.

Pilea, Lindl.

pumila, Gray. Richweed.

Bœhmeria, Jacq.

cylindrica, Willd. False Nettle.

Cannabis, Tourn.

sativa, L.

Parietaria, Tourn.

Pennsylvanica, Muhl. Pellitory. Rare.

69. PLATANACEÆ. (PLANE-TREE FAMILY.)

An order of trees and shrubs, natives of the Levant, Barbary, and North America. The trees of this family are immense; specimens of our only species having been found in the West, thirteen feet in diameter. A tree of the Oriental Plane (*P. orientalis*) standing on the bank of the Bosphorus, is 141 feet in circumference and believed to be 2,000 years old. The wood of the trees of this order is used in the arts.

Platanus, L.

occidentalis, L. Buttonwood.

70. JUGLANDACEÆ. (WALNUT FAMILY.)

An important family, of about thirty species, principally inhabiting North America. It comprises trees of large size and imposing appearance, which are very useful in the arts; furnishing valuable timber, besides affording a dye-stuff made from the husks and roots. Sugar similar to maple sugar is obtained from the sap, and the leaves and bark of some species are used in medicine. The fruit of many trees of this order is highly esteemed.

Carya, Nutt.

- alba, Nutt. Shag-bark Hickory.
- tomentosa, Nutt. Mocker-nut Hickory.
- porcina, Nutt. Pig-nut Hickory.
- amara, Nutt. Bitter-nut Hickory.

71. MYRICACEÆ. (SWEET GALE FAMILY.)

A small family, inhabiting the temperate parts of North America, India, South Africa, and Europe. The fruit of the Bayberry affords a wax sometimes used in making candles.

Myrica, L.

- cerifera, L. Bayberry.
- asplenifolia, Endl. Sweet Fern.

72. CUPULIFERÆ. (OAK FAMILY.)

This noble order comprises the Birch, Alder, Hornbeam, Hazel, Oak, Chestnut, and Beech. It inhabits principally the north temperate zone; but species are common as far south as the mountainous districts of the tropics. It contains trees of magnificent size and grandeur, and low shrubs.

Its importance to man, both in the arts and in medicine, and as furnishing food, is well known.

Betula, Tourn.

- lenta, L. Black Birch.
- lutea, Mx. f. Yellow Birch.
- populifolia, Ait. White Birch.
- papyrifera, Marsh. Canoe Birch. Rare.

Alnus, Tourn.

- incana, Willd. Alder.
- serrulata, Willd. Smooth Alder.

Carpinus, L.

- Caroliniana, Walt. Hornbeam.

Ostrya, Micheli.

- Virginica, Willd. Hop Hornbeam.

Corylus, Tourn.

- Americana, Walt. Hazel.
- rostrata, Ait. Beaked Hazel.

Quercus, L.

- alba, L. White Oak.
- bicolor, Willd. Swamp Oak.
- Prinus, L. Chestnut Oak.
- Muhlenbergii, Engel. Yellow Chestnut Oak.
- prinoides, Willd. Chinquapin Oak.
- ilicifolia, Wang. Bear Oak.
- coccinea, Wang. Scarlet Oak.
- tinctoria, Bartram. Black Oak.
- rubra, L. Red Oak.

Castanea, Tourn.

sativa, Mill., *var. Americana*. Chestnut.

Fagus, Tourn.

ferruginea, Ait. Beech.

73. SALICACEÆ. (WILLOW FAMILY.)

This family, comprising the Willows and Poplars, is found almost entirely in the temperate and frigid zones. Two species are the most northern woody plants known. The order embraces trees and shrubs; some trees reaching a height of eighty feet, and certain species of the shrubs, in alpine and arctic regions, rising scarcely more than an inch from the ground. The family is variously useful in the arts and valuable in medicine, and the leaves and young shoots furnish fodder for cattle in some countries.

Salix, Tourn.

alba, L., *var. vitellina*, Koch. White Willow.

tristis, Ait. Dwarf Gray Willow.

humilis, Marsh.

discolor, Muhl. Glaucous Willow.

sericea, Marsh. Silky Willow.

petiolaris, Smith. Petioled Willow.

rostrata, Richard. Livid Willow.

lucida, Muhl. Shining Willow.

nigra, Marsh. Black Willow.

myrtilloides, L. Myrtle Willow.

Populus, Tourn.

tremuloides, Mx. American Aspen.

grandidentata, Mx. Large-toothed Poplar.

balsamifera, L., *var. candicans*, Gray. Balm of Gilead.

74. CERATOPHYLLACEÆ. (HORNWORT FAMILY.)

Aquatic plants growing in slow streams and ponds.

Ceratophyllum, L.

demersum, L. Hornwort.

75. CONIFERÆ. (PINE FAMILY.)

An order of evergreen trees and shrubs, common to the temperate and torrid zones, but more extensive in the former regions. The tropical species differ entirely from those existing in cold climates. The family embraces both low shrubs and some of the tallest trees in the world; the gigantic Pines and Redwoods of California. It is of great importance to man, furnishing timber, turpentine, tar, pitch, and resin, besides certain oils. The seeds of some species are esculent, and the order is of value in medicine.

Chamæcyparis, Spach.
 sphaeroidea, Spach. White Cedar.

Juniperus, L.
 communis, L. Juniper.
 Virginiana, L. Red Cedar.

Pinus, Tourn.
 rigida, Miller. Pitch Pine.
 strobus, L. White Pine.

Picea, Link.
 nigra, Link. Black Spruce.

Tsuga, Carr.
 Canadensis, Carr. Hemlock.

MONOCOTYLEDONOUS PLANTS: ENDOGENS.

76. ORCHIDACEÆ. (ORCHIS FAMILY.)

A vast family of mostly herbaceous plants, although some in the tropics are shrubs. Many of the orchids are epiphytes; plants growing on living or dead trees, but drawing sustenance from the air. They are natives of all parts of the world, but most numerous in the tropical forests of America, and are remarkable for the extreme beauty and odd structure of their flowers, as well as for the grotesque character of the stems and roots of many species. The root tubercles of a few species furnish the ingredients of a nutritious article of food. Vanilla is a product of a climbing shrub belonging to the order. Only a few species grow in the United States.

Corallorhiza, Haller.
 multiflora, Nutt. Coral-root.

Spiranthes, Rich.
 cernua, Rich. Ladies' Tresses.
 gracilis, Big.

Goodyera, R. Br.
 repens, R. Br. Rattlesnake Plantain.
 pubescens, R. Br.

Arethusa, Gronov.
 bulbosa, L.

Calopogon, R. Br.
 pulchellus, R. Br.

Pogonia, Juss.
 ophioglossoides, Nutt.

Habenaria, Willd.
 tridentata, Hook.
 blephariglottis, Torr. White Fringed Orchis.
 virescens, Spreng.
 lacera, R. Br. Ragged Orchis.
 psycodes, Gray. Fringed Orchis.
 fimbriata, R. Br. Large Fringed Orchis.

Cypripedium, L.
 acaule, Ait. Ladies' slipper.

77. IRIDACEÆ. (IRIS FAMILY.)

Herbaceous plants, with tuberous roots, natives of the Cape of Good Hope, Central Europe, and North America. They are celebrated more for their beauty than for use, although some are medicinal and the root-stocks of a few are edible. Saffron is the product of one species.

The Flower-de-Luce, Crocus, and Gladiolus are of this family.

Iris, Tourn.

versicolor, L. Blue Flag.

prismatica, Pursh. Slender Flag.

Sisyrinchium, L.

anceps, Cav. Blue-eyed Grass.

angustifolium, Mill.

78. AMARYLLIDACEÆ. (AMARYLLIS FAMILY.)

Generally bulbous herbs, mostly tropical, furnishing our gardens with some of their most splendid flowers. A few species have poisonous properties. The celebrated Mexican drink, pulque, is made from the Agave.

Hypoxis, L.

erecta, L. Star-grass.

79. LILIACEÆ. (LILY FAMILY.)

A large family of principally herbaceous plants, with generally bulbiferous roots, found mostly in the warmer portions of the temperate zones. A few tropical species are trees or shrubs. The order embraces many of our most beautiful wild and cultivated plants. Some species are useful in medicine, furnishing squills, aloes, etc. A few such as Onion, Garlic, Asparagus, are edible. Some are used in the arts.

Smilax, Tourn.

rotundifolia, L. Greenbrier.

glauca, Walt. Rare.

herbacea, L. Carrion-flower.

Asparagus, Tourn.

officinalis, L.

Polygonatum, Tourn.

biflorum, Ell. Solomon's Seal.

Smilacina, Desf.

racemosa, Desf.

stellata, Desf.

Maianthemum, Wigg.

Canadense, Desf. Low Solomon's Seal.

Hemerocallis, L.

fulva, L. Day Lily.

- Allium**, L.
vineale, L. Garlic.
Canadense, Kalm.
- Muscari**, Tourn.
botryoides, Mill. Grape Hyacinth. Rare.
- Ornithogalum**, Tourn.
umbellatum, L. Star of Bethlehem.
- Lilium**, L.
Philadelphicum, L. Orange Lily.
Canadense, L. Yellow Lily.
- Erythronium**, L.
Americanum, Ker. Dog-toothed Violet.
- Oakesia**, Watson.
sessilifolia, Watson. Bellwort.
- Clintonia**, Raf.
borealis, Raf. Rare.
- Medeola**, Gronov.
Virginiana, L. Cucumber-root.
- Trillium**, L.
cernuum, L. Nodding Trillium.
- Veratrum**, Tourn.
viride, Ait. Hellebore.

80. PONTEDERIACEÆ. (PICKEREL-WEED FAMILY.)

Aquatic herbs, natives of America and tropical Asia and Africa, growing in shallow water.

- Pontederia**, L.
cordata, L. Pickerel-weed.

81. XYRIDACEÆ. (YELLOW-EYED GRASS FAMILY.)

Sedge-like herbs, natives of the tropics, with few species indigenous northward.

- Xyris**, Gronov.
flexuosa, Muhl. Yellow-eyed Grass.

82. JUNCACEÆ. (RUSH FAMILY.)

Grassy or Sedgy herbs, generally natives of temperate zones, growing in dry or marshy grounds.

- Luzula**, D C.
campestris, D C. Wood Rush.
- Juncus**, Tourn.
effusus, L. Bulrush.
Balticus, Dethard, *var. littoralis*, Engel.
bufonius, L.

Gerardi, Loisel. Black Grass.
 tenuis, Willd.
 Greenii, Oakes & Tuck.
 pelocarpus, E. Meyer.
 acuminatus, Mx.
 scirpoides, Lam.
 Canadensis, J. Gay.
 Canadensis *var.* longicaudatus, Engel.

83. TYPHACEÆ. (CAT-TAIL FAMILY.)

An order of marsh herbs common to all portions of the earth. The young shoots of some species are edible. The pollen is inflammable, and used in fireworks. The flags, or leaves, are made into chair-seats. One of the species is the Cat-o'-nine-tails.

Typha, Tourn.

latifolia, L. Cat-tail.

Sparganium, Tourn.

simplex, Hudson. Bur-reed.

simplex, Huds., *var.* androcladum, Engel.

84. ARACEÆ. (ARUM FAMILY.)

A large family, principally inhabiting the tropics. They are mostly herbaceous, though some tropical species are shrubby. Certain plants of the order are esculent, and others medicinal. Some species are very poisonous, if eaten.

Arisæma, Mart.

triphylllum; Torr. Indian Turnip.

Peltandra, Raf.

undulata, Raf. Arrow Arum.

Calla, L.

palustris, L. Water Arum.

Symplocarpus, Salis.

foetidus, Salis. Skunk Cabbage.

Acorus, L.

Calamus, L. Sweet Flag.

85. LEMNACEÆ. (DUCK-WEED FAMILY.)

These are the simplest, and some species are the smallest, of flowering plants. They float free on the top of the water, having no stems.

Lemna, L.

trisulca, L. Duck-weed.

minor, L.

Spirodela, Schleid.

polyrrhiza, Schleid.

86. **ALISMACEÆ.** (WATER PLANTAIN FAMILY.)

An order of marsh or water plants, chiefly natives of northern latitudes. The root-stock of one species is esculent; otherwise the family is of no use to man.

Sagittaria, L.
variabilis, Englm. Arrow-head.

87. **NAIADACEÆ.** (PONDWEED FAMILY.)

Aquatic plants found in both salt and fresh waters in all countries.

Triglochin, L.
maritima, L. Arrow-grass.

Potamogeton, Tourn.
natans, L. Pondweed.
Pennsylvanicus, Cham.
hybridus, Mx.
pulcher, Tuck.
pauciflorus, Pursh.
pucillus, L.

Zostera, L.
marina, L. Eel-grass.

Ruppia, L.
maritima. Ditch-grass.

88. **ERIOCAULEÆ.** (PIPEWORT FAMILY.)

An order of plants growing in or contiguous to water, and mostly natives of South America. But one species has been found in Hingham. This grows on the borders of ponds, only a few inches high; but in deep water the stem attains a length of several feet.

Eriocaulon, L.
septangulare, With. Pipewort.

89. **CYPERACEÆ.** (SEDGE FAMILY.)

An order of plants akin to the Grasses, which occur in all zones. They are generally of low growth, although some species, as the Bulrush and Papyrus, reach a respectable size. The family is of little importance as compared with the Grasses, although the Egyptian Papyrus was of great value for a number of purposes in ancient times, and the Bulrush and Cotton Grass are now used in the arts. A few species are esculent or medicinal.

Cyperus, Tourn.
diandrus, Torr.
Nuttallii, Torr.

dentatus, Torr.
 esculentus, L.
 strigosus, L.
 filiculmis, Vahl.

Dulichium, Pers.
 spathaceum, Pers.

Eleocharis, R. Br.
 ovata, R. Br.
 palustris, R. Br.
 tenuis, Schult.
 acicularis, R. Br.

Fimbristylis, Vahl.
 autumnalis, Rœm. & Schult.
 capillaris, Gray.

Scirpus, Tourn.
 subterminalis, Torr. Club-Rush.
 pungens, Vahl.
 lacustris, L.
 maritimus, L.
 atrovirens, Muhl.

Eriophorum, L.
 cyperinum, L.
 Virginicum, L. Cotton-grass.
 polystachyon, L.

Rhynchospora, Vahl.
 alba, Vahl. Beak-Rush.
 glomerata, Vahl.

Carex, L.
 folliculata, L.
 intumescens, Rudge.
 lupulina, Muhl.
 lurida, Vahl.
 Pseudo-Cyperus, L. *var.* Americana Hochst.
 scabrata, Schw.
 vestita, Willd.
 riparia, W. Curtis.
 filiformis, L. *var.* latifolia, Boeckl.
 stricta, Lam. *var.* angustata, Bailey.
 stricta, Lam. *var.* decora, Bailey.
 crinita, Lam.
 virescens, Muhl.
 debilis, Mx. *var.* Rudgei, Bailey.
 gracillima, Schw.
 flava, L.
 pallescens, L.
 conoidea, Schk.
 laxiflora, Lam.
 laxiflora, Lam. *var.* patulifolia, Carey.
 laxiflora, Lam. *var.* striatula, Carey.
 platyphylla, Carey.

panicea, L.
Pennsylvanica, Lam.
varia, Muhl.
stipata, Muhl.
vulpinoidea, Mx.
rosea, Schk.
muricata, L.
Muhlenbergii, Sekh.
echinata, Murr. *var. cephalantha*, Bailey.
echinata, Murr. *var. microstachys*, Boeckl.
canescens, L.
trisperma, Dewey.
bromoides, Schk.
scoparia, Schk.
silicea, Olney.
straminea, Willd. *var. aperta*, Boott.
straminea, Willd. *var. fœnea*, Torr.

90. GRAMINEÆ. (GRASS FAMILY.)

An order of plants growing all over the world, but most prevalent in the temperate zones, where they cover the ground with a low turf. In the tropics they rise to the stature of trees, as in the bamboos, and grow in an isolated manner, never forming a turf. This family, of about four thousand species, is of all the orders of plants the most useful to man. It comprehends all the grains, the farinaceous seeds of which form a chief part of human food, and the grasses furnish a very great proportion of the fodder upon which cattle live. Sugar is the product of a grass. The malt, and many spirituous liquors are made from fruit of some of the species. Many are used in the arts and a few yield oil.

Only one species has been supposed to be poisonous, and the best authorities consider the supposition erroneous.

Paspalum, L.
setaceum, Mx.

Panicum, L.
filiforme, L.
glabrum, Gaudin.
sanguinale, L. Crab-grass.
agrostoides, Muhl.
proliferum, Lam.
capillare, L.
virgatum, L.
latifolium, L.
clandestinum, L.
dichotomum, L.
 numerous varieties.
depauperatum, Muhl.
Crus-galli, L. Barn-yard Grass.

- Setaria**, Beauv.
glauca, Beauv. Foxtail.
viridis, Beauv. Bottle Grass.
- Cenchrus**, L.
tribuloides, L. Hedgehog-Grass.
- Spartina**, Schreb.
cynosuroides, Willd. Marsh Grass.
juncea, Willd.
stricta, Roth. *var. glabra*, Gray.
- Zizania**, Gronov.
aquatica, L. Wild Rice.
- Leersia**, Swartz.
oryzoides, Sw. White Grass.
- Andropogon**, Royen.
furcatus, Muhl. Beard Grass.
scoparius, Mx.
macrourus, Mx. Rare.
- Chrysopogon**, Trin.
nutans, Benth. Broom Corn.
- Anthoxanthum**, L.
odoratum, L. Sweet Vernal Grass.
- Hierochloa**, Gmel.
borealis, Rœm. & Schult. Holy Grass.
- Alopecurus**, L.
pratensis, L. Meadow Foxtail.
geniculatus, L. Floating Foxtail.
geniculatus var. aristulatus, Mx.
- Aristida**, L. Poverty Grass.
dichotoma, Mx.
gracilis, Ell.
purpurascens, Poir. Rare.
- Oryzopsis**, Mx.
asperifolia, Mx. Mountain Rice.
- Muhlenbergia**, Schreb.
capillaris, Kunth. Hair Grass. Rare.
- Brachyelytrum**, Beauv.
aristatum, Beauv.
- Phleum**, L.
pratense, L. Herd's Grass.
- Sporobolus**, R. Br.
asper, Kunth. Rush Grass.
vaginæflorus, Vasey.
serotinus, Gray. Drop-seed Grass.
- Agrostis**, L.
perennans, Tuck. Thin Bent Grass.
scabra, Willd. Hair Grass.
alba, L. White Bent Grass.
alba, L., *var. vulgaris*, Thurb. Red Top.

- Calamagrostis**, Adans.
Canadensis, Beauv. Blue Joint Grass.
Nuttalliana, Steud.
- Ammophila**, Host.
arundinacea, Host. Sea Sand Reed.
- Cinna**, L.
arundinacea, L. Wood Reed Grass.
- Deschampsia**, Beauv.
flexuosa, Trin. Hair Grass.
- Holcus**, L.
lanatus, L. Velvet Grass.
- Danthonia**, D C.
spicata, Beauv. Oat Grass.
compressa, Austin.
- Eragrostis**, Beauv.
minor, Host.
pectinacea, Gr. *var. spectabilis*, Gray.
- Triodia**, R. Br.
purpurea, Hack. Sand Grass.
- Phragmites**, Trin.
communis, Trin. Reed.
- Briza**, L.
media, L.
- Dactylis**, L.
glomerata, L. Orchard Grass.
- Distichlis**, Raf.
maritima, Raf. Spike Grass.
- Poa**, L.
annua, L. Low Spear Grass.
compressa, L. Wire Grass.
serotina, Ehrhart. Fowl-meadow Grass.
pratensis, L. Kentucky Blue Grass.
trivialis, L. Rough Blue Grass.
- Glyceria**, R. Br.
Canadensis, Trin. Rattlesnake Grass.
obtusata, Trin.
nervata, Trin.
pallida, Trin.
fluitans, R. Br.
acutiflora, Torr.
- Puccinellia**, Parl.
distans, Parl.
maritima, Parl.
- Festuca**, L.
tenella, Willd. Fescue Grass.
ovina, L. Sheep's Grass.
elatior, L. *var. pratensis*, Gray. Tall Grass.
nutans, Willd. Nodding Grass.

Bromus, L.

- secalinus, L.* Chess.
mollis, L. Soft Chess.
ciliatus, L.
tectorum, L. Rare.

Agropyrum, Gært.

- repens, Beauv.* Quitch Grass.

Elymus, L.

- Virginicus, L.* Lyme Grass.
striatus, Willd.

Lolium, L.

- perenne, Ray* or Rye Grass.

CRYPTOGAMOUS OR FLOWERLESS PLANTS.

91. Equisetaceæ. (HORSETAIL FAMILY.)

A family of one genus, growing on wet or low grounds. The fossil remains found in coal deposits, show that these plants were once of enormous size, and formed a large part of the original plant life of the globe; but the few species which exist now comprise low, simple, or in some cases branched plants, leafless, and having jointed hollow stems. They abound in silex, and are used somewhat in the arts.

Equisetum, L.

- arvense, L.* Horsetail.
sylvaticum, L.

92. Filices. (FERNS.)

One of our most beautiful orders of plants which, in the early history of the globe, formed a very considerable part of its flora. They were of great size, and our vast coal-fields are largely composed of the fossil remains of ferns. With us they are low and slender, but in warmer regions they attain the size of small trees.

Polypodium, L.

- vulgare, L.* Polypody.

Pteris, L.

- aquilina, L.* Brake.

Woodwardia, Smith.

- Virginica, Smith.* Chain Fern.
angustifolia, Smith.

Asplenium, L.

- Trichomanes, L.* Spleen-wort.
ebeneum, Ait.
Felix-fœmina, Bernh.

Phegopteris, Fée.

hexagonoptera, Fée. Beech Fern.

Aspidium, Sw.

Thelypteris, Swartz. Shield Fern.

Novboracense, Swartz.

spinulosum, Swartz.

cristatum, Swartz.

marginale, Swartz.

acrostichoides, Swartz.

Cystopteris, Bernh.

fragilis, Bernh. Bladder Fern.

Onoclea, L.

sensibilis, L. Sensitive Fern.

Dicksonia, L'Hér.

pilosiuscula, Willd.

Osmunda, L.

regalis, L. Flowering Fern.

Claytoniana, L.

cinnamomea, L. Cinnamon Fern.

93. OPHIOGLOSSACEÆ. (ADDER'S-TONGUE FAMILY.)

The plants of this order have the general characters of the Filices, but differ in some structural peculiarities, for which they have been placed in a separate order. The *Botrichium ternatum* is a beautiful species.

Botrichium, Sw.

ternatum, Sw. Moonwort.

several varieties.

Ophioglossum, L.

vulgatum, L. Adder's Tongue.

94. LYCOPODIACEÆ. (CLUB-MOSS FAMILY.)

An order of low, creeping, moss-like, evergreen plants; but in the early ages of the world this family contained many of gigantic size. Some species are emetic, but otherwise their properties are unimportant. The powder (spores) contained in the spore-cases is highly inflammable and is used in the manufacture of fireworks.

Lycopodium, L.

lucidulum, Mx. Club-moss.

obscurum, L. Ground Pine.

clavatum, L. Club-moss.

complanatum, L. Spreading-moss.

annotinum, L.

95. SELAGINELLACEÆ.

Low, leafy, moss-like or marsh plants, differing from the club-mosses in having two kinds of spores.

Selaginella, Beauv.
 rupestris, Spring.

THE TREES AND SHRUBS OF HINGHAM.

BY EDWARD T. BOUVÉ.

THE beauty of the natural scenery of Hingham, extremely diversified as it is by hill and valley, pond and stream, and by its long and varied coast-line, is greatly enhanced by the extent and variety of its woodlands.

Standing on some of the highest hills, the picture spread out to the view in various directions is that of a sea of verdure, stretching to the far horizon, as impenetrable to the vision as the virgin forest that covered the land like a shadow when the pilgrims first set foot on the darkly wooded shore of this county.

These woodlands are rich in the number of species, and add a corresponding variety to the landscape at all seasons. In winter and early spring the purplish-gray masses form a picturesque background to the snowy fields, except where these are fringed by dark evergreens. They vary in their summer dress from the black-green of the savins to the brilliancy of the oaks that reflect the flashes of sunbeams from their polished foliage. In autumn they light up the hillsides with colors of fire.

But not alone do the continuous woods interest the observer. Individual trees remarkable for size and symmetry are not rare; and the wild hedge-rows along fences or old stone-walls, as well as the clumps and thickets in the fields, are made up of shrubs and woody plants whose very existence, conspicuous as many of these are in their flower, fruit, or foliage, is no more recognized than is their beauty appreciated by the great majority of people who spend a lifetime side by side with them.

A series of rambles over the hills, through the woods, by the meadow-bordered streams and along the seashores of Hingham, will always well repay

“him who in the love of Nature holds
Communion with her visible forms.”

The woody plants of New England embrace nearly two hundred and fifty species. Of these, there are indigenous to Hingham about half that number.

BERBERIDACEÆ.

In all parts of the town grows that always beautiful shrub, the BARBERRY (*Berberis vulgaris*, L.).

It prefers the hillsides, although very fine specimens are found in rough, swampy land. Its delicate racemes of fragrant yellow flowers in the spring-time, its rich foliage through the summer, and brilliant clusters of scarlet fruit in autumn, make it at all seasons one of the most ornamental wild shrubs.

TILIACEÆ.

The AMERICAN LINDEN (*Tilia Americana*, L.) grows all along the water line of Hingham from Weymouth River and Huit's Cove, where there are many fine specimens, at intervals on the shores of the inner harbor, and plentifully on the borders of the pretty inlets and coves of Weir River Bay. Although also found inland, it much prefers the immediate neighborhood of the sea.

ILICINEÆ.

The AMERICAN HOLLY (*Ilex opaca*, Ait.) grows most plentifully in the woods of the eastern part of Hingham, although it occurs also elsewhere occasionally, notably at Turkey Hill and near Old Colony Hill. This tree is always brilliant, its shining, polished leaves, armed with spines, being even more noticeable in the winter woods than they are when new and fresh in summer. The small, white flowers are not showy, but the scarlet berries form a striking contrast to the evergreen foliage in the winter.

The BLACK ALDER (*Ilex verticillata*, Gray). This plant grows everywhere in Hingham, preferring low, wet lands. Its flowers, small and white, are in crowded clusters in the axils of leaves. The brilliant scarlet fruit is the cause of the beautiful display which this shrub makes, all along roadsides in low grounds, and in swamps, through the fall and early winter.

The SINGLE-BERRY BLACK ALDER (*Ilex lewigata*, Gray) grows in Hingham in the deep swamps of the southern borders of the town. It differs from the *I. verticillata* in having more slender and delicate leaves, and larger, scarcer, and more orange-colored berries. The sterile flowers are on long peduncles.

The INK BERRY (*Ilex glabra*, Gray) is found on the high lands of Union Street, Third Division woods, and rarely in the southern woods of the town. It is one of the most elegant of shrubs: and is from two to six feet in height, having brightly polished, narrow, evergreen leaves, and shining, black berries. The flowers are white, small, and inconspicuous, as in the other species of *Ilex*.

MOUNTAIN HOLLY (*Nemopanthes fascicularis*, Raf.). An elegant shrub, with bluish-green leaves on purple or crimson leaf-stalks. The flowers are white, the fruit crimson-red berries on long red peduncles. It grows in the deeply wooded swamps of South Hingham, and at Turkey Hill and Lasell Street woods.

VIEW ON MAIN STREET, BIRMINGHAM.



CELASTRACEÆ.

NATURE'S WAXWORK (*Celastrus scandens*, L.) is common in many parts of the town, although it seems to prefer the approximate neighborhood of the sea. It is a pretty climber, deriving its popular name from the brilliant and artificial character of its red and yellow fruit.

RHAMNACEÆ.

The BUCKTHORN (*Rhamnus cathartica*, L.) grows sparingly in Hingham. It may be found at Turkey Hill and Third Division woods, possibly elsewhere growing wild, besides being cultivated somewhat for hedges.

JERSEY TEA (*Ceanothus Americanus*, L.). This pretty little shrub occurs in Lincoln Street woods, toward Huit's Cove, in the woods southeast of Old Colony Hill, at Peck's Pasture, Stoddard's Neck, and probably elsewhere. The plant has a special interest, from having been used as tea during the Revolutionary war.

VITACEÆ.

The WILD GRAPE is represented in Hingham by two species, the Common or Fox Grape (*Vitis labrusca*, L.), and the more delicate Summer Grape (*Vitis aestivalis*, Michx.) with its compact bunches of very small berries. This is more rare than the *labrusca*, occurring in the woods between Old Colony Hill and Weir River, as well as in Third Division, Union Street, and Lasell Street woods, and probably elsewhere in town. But the *labrusca* is found everywhere, and with its rapid growth covers the swampy woods with a tropical luxuriance of rich foliage, while its small and inconspicuous flowers in the spring, and dark purple or amber clusters of fruit in autumn fill the air with delicious fragrance.

The WOODBINE (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*, Michx.) grows in every part of the township. Finest among our climbing vines, in summer covering in careless profusion of foliage the gray rock, or hanging in delicate festoons from tall trees, its strongly individual leaves, resembling somewhat an irregular, five-pointed star, render it conspicuous. But in the fall, flung with Nature's inimitable grace like a scarlet mantle around the cone of a savin, its younger sprays fringing here and there the flame-colored masses, there is no more striking contrast in the woodlands than its brilliancy and the black-green of the cedar. The deep blue of its corymbed berries adds variety to the picture.

SAPINDACEÆ.

The MAPLE family is represented in Hingham by the RED MAPLE (*Acer rubrum*, L.), which grows everywhere in low and

swampy lands, while it also flourishes on uplands. It is a handsome tree, conspicuous in the fall through the bright uniform red of its leaves.

The SUGAR MAPLE (*Acer saccharinum*, Wang.) is also indigenous to this region, although the fact of its being so is not generally known. It grows, and specimens of large size are now standing, near the Cohasset line. This species, which is cultivated everywhere in town as an ornamental tree, is always one of our most beautiful shade-trees. Bright and healthy in foliage all through the summer, in autumn nothing can exceed its beauty, the leaves turning red, scarlet, and yellow, these colors often mingling in patches with the bright green on individual leaves. The forests in the North, when made up mainly of the Sugar Maple, exhibit a splendor unparalleled elsewhere in the world.

ANACARDIACEÆ.

The plants of the RHUS family are very common all over the township, and on one or two of the islands. The STAGHORN SUMAC (*Rhus typhina*, L.), its leaves coarser, and like the branchlets and deep crimson fruit, very velvety-hairy, and the SMOOTH SUMAC (*Rhus glabra*, L.) with leaves, branches, and scarlet fruit smooth, are found everywhere. The smaller and more delicate DWARF SUMAC (*Rhus copallina*, L.) grows east of the Old Colony Hill and in various other localities. It is a beautiful species, by no means so common as the preceding.

The POISON DOGWOOD (*Rhus venenata*, D C), a delicate low tree, is common in swamps everywhere; and the POISON IVY (*Rhus Toxicodendron*, L.) grows in great profusion. No family of woody plants presents a more showy beauty of foliage at all seasons than this. In the gorgeous apparel of autumn, the Rhus is particularly conspicuous, and of all the species, the most brilliant is the dangerous Poison Dogwood.

LEGUMINOSÆ.

This order has but one representative among our woody plants: the COMMON LOCUST (*Robinia pseudacacia*, L.). The Locust grows on Lincoln Street, Kilby Street, at Rocky Nook, and elsewhere. Its delicate foliage and long racemes of fragrant white flowers would make it one of the most desirable of our ornamental trees but for the ravages of the worm which honeycombs its very hard and tough wood, and often destroys its beauty at an early age.

ROSACEÆ.

This large order in its subdivisions is very fully represented in Hingham.

The BEACH PLUM (*Prunus maritima*, Wang.) still exists on

the westerly slope of Peck's Pasture, near the water, and probably grew formerly all along our beaches and shores. It may possibly be found now in some such localities, although it has become very rare. The best specimen known to have been lately standing, was growing a few years since near the steamboat-landing on Summer Street. It has unfortunately been destroyed.

The AMERICAN RED CHERRY (*Prunus Pennsylvanica*, L.f.) grows in nearly every part of the town. It is a low tree, distinguished by its red bark, small, red, translucent fruit, and narrow leaves, the two semi-blades of which double toward one another, forming an angle with the midrib. The flowers of this species in favorable locations are very large and showy, and their beauty ought to lead to its cultivation as an ornamental tree.

BULLACE PLUM (*Prunus spinosa*, L. var. *insititia*). This is a variety of the Sloe or Black Thorn, being a shrub with thorny branches, sharply serrate, ovate-lanceolate, somewhat pubescent leaves. It is very rare in Hingham, having been found on Weir River Lane.

The CHOKE CHERRY (*Prunus Virginiana*, L.) is also common. It is a shrub or low tree, distinguishable from the Black Cherry by the peculiar serratures of the leaf, which are fine, sharp, and bend forward toward the apex. Its flowers also, are larger and more showy, and the very astringent property of its conspicuous and handsome fruit is familiar to every one.

The BLACK CHERRY (*Prunus serotina*, Ehrh.) is found everywhere in Hingham as a low shrub, as well as among our largest and finest trees. It grows to an immense size, although the wholesale destruction of our forests and individual trees has unhappily left but very few specimens of even respectable dimensions in this region.

Of the Spiræas, the MEADOW SWEET (*Spiræa salicifolia*, L.) and HARDHACK or STEEPLE BUSH (*Spiræa tomentosa*, L.) are beautiful denizens of our meadows. The Meadow Sweet grows sometimes to the height of six feet, and its fragrant white or rose-tinted blossoms and pretty delicate foliage make it an ever welcome midsummer and fall flower. Its cousin, the Hardhack, is one of our most common plants in low grounds, its tapering spike, covered with rose-colored bloom, showing all along fence-rows and on hummocks in the meadows.

WILD RED RASPBERRY (*Rubus strigosus*, Michx.). Common at rocky roadsides and in clefts of rocks. A plant hard to distinguish from the Thimbleberry, except when in fruit.

THIMBLEBERRY (*Rubus occidentalis*, L.). Common everywhere in fence-rows and thickets. The fruit purplish-black, while that of the Raspberry is red. The stems are covered with a heavier (bluish-white) bloom than those of the Raspberry.

COMMON HIGH BLACKBERRY (*Rubus villosus*, Ait.). This plant is very common, the coarse, thorny stems reaching a height of

eight or nine feet in favorable situations, such as damp ditches by roadsides. The white blossoms are very conspicuous. The fruit is firm, close-grained, sometimes hardly edible.

LOW BLACKBERRY (*Rubus Canadensis*, L.). This is a trailing, thorny vine, growing in rough fields where the soil is sandy, and on hillsides in all parts of the town. The fruit is juicy and agreeable.

RUNNING SWAMP BLACKBERRY (*Rubus hispidus*, L.). A delicate, pretty species, with shining leaves, found in marshes and damp woods. The fruit is sour, and of a red or purple color. Quite common.

THE SWAMP ROSE (*Rosa Carolina*, L.). This is the common wild rose of our swampy lands. It is often, in wet places, a very tall plant, rising sometimes to the height of seven or eight feet. The deeply pink flowers grow in corymbs, and the fruit, scarlet and bristly, is very brilliant in the fall. The leaflets are dull above and pale beneath.

THE DWARF WILD ROSE (*Rosa lucida*, Ehrhart) is common, but on higher grounds, or the border of meadows, growing usually about two feet in height. The leaves are shining above and sharply serrate.

The "SWEET BRIER" of song and story (*Rosa rubiginosa*, L.). This beautiful rose, its branches thickly set with hooked bristles and thorns, grows all through Hingham, mostly in neglected pastures or quiet woods. Its flowers, smaller and paler than those of the *Carolina*, and the sweetness of its foliage, which fills the air about it with fragrance, are its distinguishing characteristics.

THE CHOKE BERRY (*Pyrus arbutifolia*, L.), which grows almost everywhere in the swamps and low lands, is a beautiful shrub. The bright, shining, finely serrate leaves, the white and pink fragrant flowers, and the clusters of dark crimson fruit (tasting very much more astringent than the Choke Cherry) mark this plant at all seasons.

THE WHITE or SCARLET-FRUITED THORN (*Crataegus coccinea*, L.). This handsome shrub or small tree grows in the fields and woods bordering Lincoln Street, especially north of Thaxter Street, at Stoddard's Neck, at Peck's Pasture, and elsewhere. It is conspicuous for its bright, shining leaves, rusty-spotted from a fungus which attacks them early in the season, its fragrant white flowers, brilliant, scarlet, pear-shaped fruit, a little larger than a cranberry, and its sharp, rigid thorns.

THE SHAD BUSH (*Amelanchier Canadensis*, Torrey & Gray), in its two varieties, the small tree and the low shrub, grows in all our woods and along walls and fences. Its showy white, fragrant flowers, appearing just as the leaves are starting, in May, cover the branches so densely as to make it appear at a distance as if loaded with snow. A propensity of the tall variety is to grow close to larger trees, supported by them. It rarely appears standing alone and perfectly erect.

SAXIFRAGACEÆ.

GOOSEBERRY (*Ribes oxycanthoides*, L.). This species grows in moist places, along fences and by walls or rocks, everywhere.

HAMAMELIDEÆ.

The WITCH HAZEL (*Hamamelis Virginiana*, L.) is with us a shrub or low tree rarely exceeding twenty-five feet in height. Straggling and irregular as it generally is, it is unique among our woody plants from the fact of its blooming and ripening its fruit at the same time. The peculiar yellow blossoms are an agreeable surprise to the rambler in the woods in October and November, latest reminders as they are, with asters and golden rods, of the season of flowers.

CORNACEÆ.

The CORNELL family is well represented in Hingham, every species common to New England growing freely in town, excepting, probably, *C. stolonifera*.

The DWARF CORNELL (*Cornus Canadensis*, L.), a little plant four to eight inches high, is not properly ranked among the woody plants, but having a woody root, although neither shrub nor tree, it is here included. It has its leaves in a whorl of four or six. At the apex is a cluster of small, greenish flowers surrounded by a large, four-leaved, showy, white involuere. The fruit is red. This species grows at Third Division woods and elsewhere.

The FLOWERING DOGWOOD (*Cornus florida*, L.) occurs in the woods between the Old Colony Hill, Martin's Well Lane, and Weir River, in Third Division and Turkey Hill woods, and elsewhere. The showy beauty of this small tree when in bloom in June is well known to all who are familiar with woodcraft. The large white involuere, or floral envelope, which surrounds the true flowers, makes it conspicuous for a long distance. Further south, where this species fruits more fully, its brilliant scarlet berries have the appearance of coral beads hung from the twigs.

The ROUND-LEAVED CORNELL (*Cornus circinata*, L'Heritier), a pretty shrub, occurs in the Martin's Well woods, and at Stoddard's Neck, and Hoekley. The leaves are large and almost round in their general shape; the flowers in white spreading cymes with no involuere. The fruit is light blue.

The SILKY CORNELL (*Cornus sericea*, L.), a large shrub, is found everywhere in low grounds. The silky down upon the under side of the leaves and young shoots, and their rusty color, as well as the purple tint of the branches, mark it plainly. The flowers and fruit are similar to those of the *circinata*.

The RED OSIER DOGWOOD (*Cornus stolonifera*, Michx.) has not been certainly identified in Hingham by the writer, although it may yet be found within the town limits.

The PANICLED CORNEL (*Cornus paniculata*, L'Heritier) grows at Hockley, Stoddard's Neck, and on Lincoln Street. Its leaves, finer and darker than in any other of our species, and its more delicate growth, plainly distinguish it. The white flowers are somewhat panicleed, and the fruit white.

The leaves of the preceding species are all opposite. Those of the ALTERNATE-LEAVED CORNEL (*Cornus alternifolia*, L. f.) are mostly alternate, and crowded at the ends of the branches, which are also alternate, that is, not opposite each other on the trunk or limbs. This is a shrub or small tree, of a very elegant appearance, growing in all parts of Hingham. The white flowers are in broad cymes, the fruit deep blue.

The TUPELO (*Nyssa sylvatica*, Marsh.) is very common. It is in every way beautiful, its brilliant polished foliage, dark-green in summer and of a rich red in autumn, rendering it conspicuous. Either growing singly or in clumps, it is very noticeable, especially after the fall of the leaves, for its peculiarity in having the numerous branches start from the main trunk or limbs at a right angle, and tend more or less downward.

CAPRIFOLIACEÆ.

The TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera sempervirens*, Ait.), so much cultivated for its beauty, grows wild in the woods on the easterly slope of Old Colony Hill, and elsewhere, although it has probably been introduced from more southern localities.

COMMON ELDER (*Sambucus Canadensis*, L.). This plant grows everywhere in low grounds. Its large cymes of white fragrant flowers are conspicuous in early summer, and later in the season the blackish-purple fruit is no less showy in its way.

The RED-BERRIED ELDER (*Sambucus racemosa*, L.), a beautiful plant, is very rare in Hingham. The white flowers of this species are in panicles, and are replaced by bright red berries.

SWEET VIBURNUM (*Viburnum Lentago*, L.). This plant has been found everywhere in damp situations and swampy woodlands. It is, like all the viburnums, a beautiful shrub, with its bright green finely serrate leaves, fragrant white flowers, and sweet edible fruit. A specimen growing east of Old Colony Hill has attained a diameter of trunk of five to six inches.

WITHE-ROD (*Viburnum cassinoides*, L.). This shrub grows in the woody swamps of the south and west parts of Hingham, particularly in Lasell and Gardner streets, and is found also more sparingly in other localities. This species is distinguished from the other viburnums by having entire leaves, with wavy or revolute edges, the others all having sharply serrate leaves.

ARROW-WOOD (*Viburnum dentatum*, L.). The Arrow-wood is common in low grounds everywhere. Its very deeply toothed leaves and long straight stalks distinguish it. The Indians were said to use its twigs for arrows; hence the name.

MAPLE-LEAVED ARROW-WOOD (*Viburnum acerifolium*, L.). This pretty little shrub is the smallest of our viburnums, although it occasionally grows to a height of six feet and upwards. The white blossom is very delicate. Its leaves, excepting those at the apex of the stalks, are so like those of the red maple that close examination is often necessary to distinguish them. The maple leaves, however, are smooth, while these are somewhat woolly on the under side.

All the viburnums turn in the fall to a very brilliant crimson color.

BUSH-HONEYSUCKLE (*Diervilla trifida*, Moench). This low, elegant, but rather inconspicuous shrub is very rare in Hingham, occurring at Hop-Pole Hill, and possibly in the western part of the town.

RUBIACEÆ.

BUTTON-BUSH (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*, L.). This shrub grows along water-courses and on the banks of ponds in all parts of the town. Its peculiar spherical heads of white flowers, very thickly set, render it conspicuous at time of blooming.

The little trailing PARTRIDGE BERRY (*Mitchella repens*, L.), with its fragrant white flowers, single or in pairs, and bright scarlet berries and evergreen leaves, grows in the Rockland Street and Cedar Street woods, as well as in a few other places. Although but a little vine, running upon rocks or the ground, it belongs to the woody plants.

ERICACEÆ.

DANGLEBERRY (*Gaylussacia frondosa*, T. & G.). This shrub is not very common, although observed in several localities, notably in the woods between Old Colony Hill and Weir River. It is two to five feet high with us, having long, oval leaves, greenish flowers, and dark-blue sweet berries in loose racemes.

The HUCKLEBERRY (*Gaylussacia resinosa*, T. & G.) grows everywhere, preferring rough pasture-lands and rocky hillsides. It may be distinguished by the resinous deposit on the under surface of the leaves, which is much greater in this species than in any other; and by its jet-black, shining fruit. Very rarely the fruit is found white. The flower is reddish.

DWARF BLUEBERRY (*Vaccinium Pennsylvanicum*, Lamarek). This pretty little blueberry grows in South Hingham, in the woods east of Old Colony Hill, and doubtless elsewhere. It is a very low shrub, with small, finely serrate leaves, and furnishes the earliest blueberries found in the city markets.

LOW BLUEBERRY (*Vaccinium vacillans*, Solander). This little straggling, low bush is one of our blueberries. It may be distinguished by the color of the twigs and branches, which is green, instead of dark, like that of the other species. It is rather common, existing at South Hingham, Weir River woods east of Old Colony Hill, and elsewhere.

COMMON or SWAMP BLUEBERRY (*Vaccinium corymbosum*, L.) This, a high-bush whortleberry, has a number of varieties formerly considered as separate species. It varies greatly in our woods and swamps, where it grows freely. Its bell-like white blossom is, in some varieties and in certain favorable locations, quite large, and in other cases very small. The foliage also differs according to locality.

LARGE or AMERICAN CRANBERRY (*Vaccinium macrocarpon*, Aiton). The Cranberry grows quite commonly in our swamps and bogs, its delicate sprays being quite easily found when loaded with its white flowers or crimson fruit.

MOUNTAIN PARTRIDGE BERRY (*Chiogenes serpyllifolia*, Salis.). A pretty, evergreen, creeping plant, very rare, but existing in swamps in the extreme southerly part of the town. The bell-shaped white flowers are like those of the checkerberry, and a resemblance to this shrub is also found in the flavor of its white berries.

BEARBERRY (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*, Sprengel). This pretty and rare little shrub, which grows in beds in the woods, has been found by the writer between Old Colony Hill and Weir River, at Martin's Lane, and at Liberty Plain. Its stem trails under the dead leaves and leaf mould, sending up shoots some six inches high, clothed with bright, polished, thick evergreen leaves. The flowers are white, at the ends of the branches. The fruit is a red berry.

TRAILING ARBUTUS, MAYFLOWER (*Epigaea repens*, L.). The well-known Mayflower grows in the woods near the Weymouth line and in the extreme south part of the town. Efforts made to domesticate it nearer the seashore have been unsuccessful, as it is a very wild plant and does not take well to cultivation.

CREeping WINTERGREEN, CHECKERBERRY (*Gaultheria procumbens*, L.). The Checkerberry is very common in our woods. Its bright evergreen leaves, sweet white flowers, and scarlet aromatic berries are well known to all.

ANDROMEDA (*Andromeda ligustrina*, Muhl.). This shrub is common everywhere in low grounds. Its very full panicles of small, globular, white flowers in July are replaced later by corresponding clusters of the seed-vessels, which hang on for a year or more. This plant can be distinguished at all seasons by its thin outer layer of light, cinnamon-colored bark, which seems always just ready to peel off.

LEUCOTHOE (*Leucothoe racemosa*, Gray). This beautiful shrub is rare in Hingham and but little known. It is found in the woods east of Old Colony Hill, in Cushing Street, in Leavitt Street woods, and probably grows elsewhere in the south part of the town. It is from six to ten feet in height, has rather straggling branches, and elliptical leaves, and long one-sided racemes of white, bell-like flowers, exquisite in beauty and fragrance. This raceme is generally branched once, and the flowers all hang

downward in a regular row. Their peculiar honey-like sweetness is unequalled by the perfume of any other of our plants.

LEATHER-LEAF (*Cassandra calyculata*, Don). The Cassandra or Leather-leaf grows in the swamps near Weir River west of Union Street and at South Hingham. It is a bright, pretty shrub, two to five feet high, and has racemes of white sweet flowers much like those of the *Leucothoë*, but smaller. The fruit, as in many plants of the Heath family, is very persistent.

MOUNTAIN LAUREL (*Kalmia latifolia*, L.). The Mountain Laurel, exquisite in its beauty, is found in great quantities just over the borders of Hingham, but within the limits of the township it is rare. It grows in one locality at least in the woods near Gardner Street, in Cushing Street woods, and perhaps may be found elsewhere.

SHEEP LAUREL (*Kalmia angustifolia*, L.). This plant, the blossom of which is not less beautiful, if less conspicuous, than the preceding species, is common all through Hingham.

The CLAMMY AZALEA or WHITE SWAMP HONEYSUCKLE (*Rhododendron viscosum*, Torr.) grows in the wet woods of Summer Street, Martin's Lane, Lasell Street, and Turkey Hill, and is found also in other localities. Its pretty, white, very fragrant, and somewhat sticky flowers appear in conspicuous clusters and are of that trumpet-like shape common to the azalea tribe.

RHODORA (*Rhododendron Rhodora*, Dow). This beautiful plant is very rare in this region, being found only in a peaty bog at the west end, and possibly occurring in the swamps of the south part of Hingham. Its delicate, rose-colored blossoms, appearing very early, are among the most exquisite of our wild flowers.

WHITE ALDER (*Clethra alnifolia*, L.). The *Clethra* inhabits all our swampy woods, and is well known from its upright racemes of white fragrant flowers, which are conspicuous from the latter part of July even into October.

OLEACEÆ.

PRIVET or PRIM (*Ligustrum vulgare*, L.). This shrub, much used for hedges, grows wild at Martin's Lane, Lincoln Street woods, Huit's Cove, Turkey Hill, and Stoddard's Neck. Its fine, fresh-looking foliage, white flowers, and black berries are familiar to all observers.

WHITE ASH (*Fraxinus Americana*, L.). This noble tree is common in the swampy woods, and as an ornamental tree all over town. One of the noblest specimens in this State was standing until 1869 in the field on the corner of Summer and East streets, opposite the residence of the late Deacon Gorham Lincoln. This tree was mentioned by Emerson in the "Report on the Trees and Shrubs of Massachusetts." It measured when he described it, in 1839, four feet two inches in diameter at four and a half feet from the ground. A tornado, in September, 1869, destroyed it.

RED ASH (*Fraxinus pubescens*, Lam.). The Red Ash, more rare than the white, is found in swamps on Rockland Street and probably grows elsewhere in town. It may be distinguished from the other species by its pubescence and its narrower leaves and sharper keys or seed-vessels.

BLACK ASH (*Fraxinus sambucifolia*, Lam.). This tree, rare in Hingham, occurs in swamps in Cushing Street and south of the Old Colony Hill. It grows very tall and slender, and the buds are conspicuously black.

LAURACEÆ.

SASSAFRAS (*Sassafras officinale*, Nees.). The pleasant aromatic Sassafras is very common. It is a fine tree, with peculiar leaves, some being regularly lobed, others formed like a mitten, with a sort of extra lobe on one side. Its green blossoms are not showy. The leaves, bark, and especially the root, are highly spicy.

SPICE-BUSH (*Lindera benzoin*, Meisner). This plant grows near water-courses and in low lands in various parts of the town. It is a beautiful shrub, with a handsome bark, and brilliant shining leaves which exhale a pungent, spicy odor on being crushed. The small yellow blossom is followed by the bright scarlet fruit, something like a small cranberry in shape.

URTICACEÆ.

The WHITE ELM (*Ulmus Americana*, L.) is one of our noblest trees, and grows in all kinds of soil, everywhere, but prefers swamps. Among the finest specimens in town are the elm at Rocky Nook, a magnificent and very symmetrical tree, the noble Cushing elm on Main Street a few rods south of Broad Bridge, and the tree in front of the Gay estate at West Hingham. The variety of growth in trees standing alone on wet meadows, leading to their being called "wine-glass elms," is extremely beautiful and graceful. Some of these may be seen on the river banks at Rocky Nook.

The NETTLE TREE (*Celtis occidentalis*, L.) grows on the turn-pike on the westerly slope of Baker's Hill and at Stoddard's Neck; also near New Bridge and Cross streets. It is rare. The very singular twisted and gnarled habit of growth which some specimens exhibit is peculiar to the species. Its flower is very inconspicuous; the fruit a small olive-green berry on a long stem.

PLATANACEÆ.

BUTTONWOOD or SYCAMORE (*Platanus occidentalis*, L.). This tree grows sparingly in all parts of the town. Its ragged, flaky bark, its large leaves, and the rigid character of its growth strongly mark it. Some very imposing specimens of this species.



OLD ELM, EAST STREET.

stand in various localities, although the injury sustained by the Buttonwoods some forty years ago, generally ascribed to the severity of a winter, has caused an apparent feebleness in these trees. For many years they bore no fruit, but of late they have matured the curious spherical balls of seed vessels, which, some inch and a half in diameter, hang from the twigs on stems three to six inches long. One of the finest trees in town stands at the junction of Main and Leavitt streets on the Lower Plain.

JUGLANDACEÆ.

The HICKORIES are well represented in Hingham.

The SHAGBARK (*Carya alba*, Nutt.) is quite common, being met with in nearly all our woods. Its ragged, shaggy bark gives the species its name, while its rich, meaty nuts have been sought by the schoolboy from time immemorial. The MOCKERNUT (*Carya tomentosa*, Nutt.) is a fine tree, found everywhere in the woods, as is also the PIGNUT (*Carya porcina*, Nutt.), the outline of the husk of the nut of which has a not inapt resemblance to a pig's head. The BITTERNUT (*Carya amara*, Nutt.) is more rare. It grows at Crow Point, Planter's Hill, and Union Street, possibly elsewhere. Its yellow buds and finer foliage, as well as the thinness of the husk of the nut, distinguish it from the other hickories.

MYRICACEÆ.

BAYBERRY, WAX MYRTLE (*Myrica cerifera*, L.). This beautiful shrub, from two to ten feet high, is very common. The delicious aromatic odor of its crushed leaves, and in the fall the crowded masses of round, small, waxy fruit, clinging to the twigs, are its peculiarities.

SWEET FERN (*Myrica asplenifolia*, Endl.). This pretty, low shrub is very common on dry hillsides and in oak woods. It has long, narrow, regularly and deeply cut leaves, resembling the fronds of a fern. These are very aromatic when crushed.

CUPULIFERÆ.

The BLACK or SWEET BIRCH (*Betula lenta*, L.) grows in all our Hingham woods, being rarely met with in open fields. The bark of its twigs is very aromatic. The leaves are thin and ovate, and sharply serrate. The bark is dark and ragged.

The YELLOW BIRCH (*Betula lutea*, Michx. f.) is rare in Hingham. It grows on the border near Cohasset and in Third Division woods. Its leaves are hardly to be distinguished from those of the black birch. The bark of the young shoots is slightly aromatic. The outer bark of the trunk is greenish-yellow, shining, and always peeling off in thin layers. The catkins, or male blossoms of all the birches are extremely showy and grace-

ful, loaded as they are when ripe with golden pollen. Those of this species are especially conspicuous.

AMERICAN WHITE BIRCH (*Betula populifolia*, Ait.). This, the common White or Little Gray birch of our woods and fields, is a slender, sometimes rather tall tree, with thin, white, peeling, outer bark and very small branches, merely twigs in fact, covering the tree with their growth. It generally grows in clumps, from old roots, and the trunk is short lived for this reason; but upon its being cut or blown down new shoots at once succeed it. The leaves are small, shining, and triangular.

CANOE BIRCH (*Betula papyrifera*, Marsh.). This tree is rare now, growing only along the shores of the bay near Crow Point, at Huit's Cove, and at Broad Cove. Its leaves are thicker and coarser than those of the other species. The outer bark peels off in large sheets, is chalky white on the outside layers, the inner ones pinkish. It was used by the Indians for their canoes. This is a large and strongly branched tree.

THE SPECKLED ALDER (*Alnus incana*, Willd.) grows in clumps along Weir River near Turkey Hill, at South Hingham, and elsewhere in wet places. It is a tall shrub with speckled bark, and serrate and deeply cut dark-green leaves.

THE COMMON ALDER (*Alnus serrulata*, Ait.) is present everywhere on wet lands. It is a high shrub, growing in clumps. The leaves are shining, roundish, and finely serrate. The male flowers of the Alders are graceful catkins, generally several together, and appear very early in spring. The scales open and show at maturity beautiful golden flowers.

AMERICAN HORNBEAM (*Carpinus Caroliniana*, Walt.). This tree, the leaves of which are almost exactly like those of the preceding species, is common in town, preferring low, wet grounds. It is found at Rocky Nook, Turkey Hill, Lasell Street, and elsewhere.

THE HOP HORNBEAM (*Ostrya Virginica*, Willd.) grows at Old Colony Hill, Cushing Street, Huit's Cove, and at many other points. Its fruit resembles that of the Hop Vine. The wood is very hard and the trunk often twisted in appearance.

COMMON HAZEL (*Corylus Americana*, Walt.). This plant, generally growing in shrubby bunches, is found everywhere. It is one of the first of our shrubs to blossom, putting forth its delicate catkins in early spring, together with the very small and beautiful female flowers, scattered along the twigs like scarlet stars. Its nuts are much like those of the Filbert imported for the market.

THE BEAKED HAZEL (*Corylus rostrata*, Ait.) is occasionally met with in Hingham, growing in Third Division woods, on Kilby Street, and elsewhere. The leaves and manner of growth are hardly distinguishable from those of the Common Hazel. It derives its name from the curved beak or long point which projects from the husk which encloses the nut.

The OAK tribe is very fully represented in all the woods and fields of the township.

The WHITE OAK (*Quercus alba*, L.) is a noble tree, very common, some of the finest specimens being found on the easterly slopes of Old Colony Hill and thereabouts. Its light bark, the bluish-green of its round-lobed leaves, and the purplish crimson of their fall colors easily distinguish it.

The SWAMP WHITE OAK (*Quercus bicolor*, Willd.), seraggy branched, and with a deep rich green leaf with rounded lobes, grows everywhere in swamps and low lands.

The CHESTNUT OAK (*Quercus prinus*, L.). This tree, with its variety the Rock Chestnut Oak (a separate species with some botanists), is very rare, growing only in Third Division woods. It is a fine tree, although not so large or imposing in appearance as others of the family. Its leaves resemble those of the Chestnut, hence its name.

CHINQUAPIN OAK (*Quercus prinoides*, Willd.). This little shrub, the smallest of the family, rarely reaches five feet in height. It grows on the bank at Broad Cove, and on the border of the salt meadow on Otis Street south of Broad Cove, and is also found on the sandy bank on the northerly border of that portion of the mill-pond which lies east of Water Street. Its leaves are round-lobed, very irregular, and its small acorns are beautifully striped with black.

The BEAR OAK (*Quercus illicifolia*, Wang.), a shrub usually five to ten feet high, rarely becomes a small tree of fifteen feet in height. It grows east of the Old Colony Hill, on Lasell Street, in the woods near Weymouth, in the south part of Hingham, and in some other localities. It has leaves with not very prominent sharply pointed lobes terminated with bristles. The acorns are quite small and symmetrical.

The SCARLET OAK (*Quercus coccinea*, Wang.) grows in all parts of the town. This species probably crosses with the Black Oak, in many cases, the typical Black Oak leaf being often found upon the Scarlet, and that of the Scarlet (which is much more deeply cut and more highly polished) very often appears upon Black Oak trees. The only certain way of determining the species in many cases is to cut into the bark. The inner bark of the Scarlet is pinkish. That of the Black is bright orange or yellow. The Scarlet is not one of our largest oaks, but is an elegant tree, its delicate, shining, sharply lobed leaves, often cut almost down to the midrib, turning brilliant red or scarlet in autumn.

The BLACK OR YELLOW-BARKED OAK (*Quercus tinctoria*, Bartram) is a noble, sturdy tree, growing everywhere in Hingham. The crevices in its bark are black, which gives it the name. The leaves, sharp-lobed and more or less deeply cut, turn red or crimson in the fall.

The RED OAK (*Quercus rubra*, L.) is quite common with us. Some of the noblest trees of this species growing in New England

stand on East Street opposite Kilby Street. They are monuments to the owners of the estate upon which they stand, who have shown themselves capable of appreciating the magnificence of these superb monarchs of the forest. It is to be devoutly hoped that the vandalism which has destroyed so many fine trees in Hingham may never appear near the locality where these trees stand in their sturdy grandeur.

The Red Oak leaves are more regular and less deeply cut than those of the Black or Scarlet. They are sharp-lobed and turn dull-red in autumn. The acorn is very large. The inner bark is reddish.

CHESTNUT (*Castanea sativa*, Mill. *var. Americana*). This beautiful tree is rare in Hingham, growing in but two or three localities, at Beechwoods and elsewhere. A noble specimen formerly standing on Hersey Street was ruthlessly destroyed a few years since.

AMERICAN BEECH (*Fagus ferruginea*, Ait.). This fine tree grows in many localities in Hingham. Its light-colored bark, sharp-pointed, rigid leaves, dense habit of growth, and delicately beautiful pendulous blossoms easily mark it.

SALICACEÆ.

The DWARF GRAY WILLOW (*Salix tristis*, Ait.) may be found in Third Division woods, on the roadside. It is a small shrub, hardly two feet in height.

The PRAIRIE WILLOW (*Salix humilis*, Marsh.) is a shrub about ten feet high, often much less. It grows in Hingham on Derby Street and Cushing Street, very likely elsewhere.

GLAUCOUS WILLOW (*Salix discolor*, Muhl.). This shrub or small tree grows everywhere in low grounds. It is our most common willow. Its blossoms expand from the bud in early spring, first into what the children call "pussy willows," little gray furry bunches; then as the season advances, they become long, graceful catkins, covered with fragrant flowers golden with pollen. There often are cones at the end of the twigs, composed of leaves abortively developed, and crowded closely one upon another.

SILKY WILLOW (*Salix sericea*, Marsh.). This is a beautiful shrub, growing on Lincoln Street and at many other localities. The leaves and young branches are covered with a silky down, which gives this species its distinctive name.

PETIOLED WILLOW (*Salix petiolaris*, Smith). This shrub, strongly resembling the previous species, grows on Lincoln Street, and has been found elsewhere. It is somewhat silky, but its specific name is derived from its long petioles, or leaf-stalks.

LIVID WILLOW (*Salix rostrata*, Richardson). A shrub or small tree growing on Old Colony Hill, Lincoln Street, on the bank of the pond at West Hingham, Lasell Street, and perhaps elsewhere. It has a rough, dark, thick leaf, whitish underneath.

SHINING WILLOW (*Salix lucida*, Muhl.). The beautiful shrub grows on Lincoln Street and elsewhere in town. The leaf is large, pointed, bright, and shining.

BLACK WILLOW (*Salix nigra*, Marsh.). This graceful tree, with its very narrow and delicate leaves, grows on Gardner Street. It is very rare in Hingham.

The MYRTLE WILLOW (*Salix myrtilloides*, L.) grows in Hingham, although very rare. It is a shrub, from one to three feet in height.

The AMERICAN ASPEN (*Populus tremuloides*, Michx.) grows in all the woods of Hingham. It is not a large tree. The small, bright-green leaves, light underneath, keep up a continual tremulous motion in the wind. The trunk is light-ash colored, and smooth in young trees.

The LARGE POPLAR (*Populus grandidentata*, Michx.) is found in low lands in all parts of the town. Its leaves are deeply toothed, and the catkins are very large and coarse.

BALM-OF-GILEAD (*Populus balsamifera*, L. *var. canadensis*, Gray). This tree is quite common in Hingham. Its large, very rigid and sharp buds are covered with a sticky, highly aromatic balsam, which has been used in medicine.

CONIFERÆ.

The WHITE CEDAR (*Chamaecyparis spherioidea*, Spach.) is a beautiful and very useful tree, growing thickly in swamps near the Weymouth line and at South Hingham, in several localities. It is distinguishable from the Red Cedar by the comparative smoothness of its trunk, smaller branches, the flatness of its scaly leaves, and the angular character of its fruit.

The JUNIPER (*Juniperus communis*, L.) is a low, spreading shrub, growing in a dense mass, with foliage very similar to that of the Savin. It is found at West Hingham, Huit's Cove, and sparingly in a few other localities.

The RED CEDAR OR SAVIN (*Juniperus Virginiana*, L.) occurs everywhere, by roadsides and in hilly pastures. When growing alone, and left to itself, its perfect conical form makes it a very beautiful tree, either in its dark-green foliage, or in the fruiting season, having the green intermingled with heavy masses of blue, from the great quantities of berries which it matures.

The PITCH PINE (*Pinus rigida*, Miller). This rather stiff and ungraceful tree is quite common, growing at Hoekley, South Hingham, and in many other places. It is a small species here, specimens not averaging thirty feet in height. Its leaves are in threes.

The WHITE PINE (*Pinus strobus*, L.) is very common, forming heavy forests in localities in Hingham. It is one of our noblest trees,— a specimen on Lasell Street, although now shattered by the storms of perhaps hundreds of winters, showing a majesty even in

its decay which well befits a tree which unquestionably was mature in aboriginal days. Would that the axe had spared more such! The White Pine has its leaves in fives.

The BLACK SPRUCE (*Picea nigra*, Link.) This tree grows in a swamp east of High Street, and probably nowhere else wild in Hingham, although cultivated here as an ornamental tree.

The HEMLOCK SPRUCE (*Tsuga Canadensis*, Carrière) grows in the woods in nearly every part of the town. It is a large, handsome species, with feathery, delicate foliage, and is much cultivated for ornamental purposes.

LILIACEÆ.

The GREENBRIER, HORSEBRIER (*Smilax rotundifolia*, L.). This vine is very common. There is considerable beauty to it, the bright-green leaves always fresh and shining, and the clusters of small greenish flowers and blue-black berries in autumn quite interesting. The plant is however a disagreeable one to meet with in summer rambles, the thick sharp thorns making it a barrier almost impassable.

The CARRION FLOWER (*Smilax herbacea*, L.). This is a handsome plant, and although a vine, it often stands alone in a leaning position without support. The leaves are rounded-oblong, thinner than those of the Greenbrier, and the fruit is a very compact bunch of black berries. The greenish masses of flowers are carrion-scented.

The SMILAX GLAUCA (Walt.) strongly resembles the *rotundifolia* but is much more rare, being found only lately, and in the South Hingham woods.

MEASUREMENTS OF SOME NOTABLE TREES.

The GAY ELM on South Street, opposite the depot at the west end, measured in 1859 18 feet 6 inches, surpassing in circumference of trunk all other trees in town. Torn asunder some years since by a gale, the portion of the trunk remaining uninjured measured in 1889 a little over 20 feet.

The beautiful ROCKY NOOK ELM on East Street measured in 1887 15 feet 4½ inches, with a spread of foliage of 90 feet. The CUSUNG ELM, corner of Main and South streets, measured in 1889 15 feet. The SEYMOUR ELM, on Main Street, had a girth, in 1889, of 16 feet 3 inches. The ELM on Prospect Street, in front of Mr. Bernard Cooney's house, measured in 1889 14 feet 6 inches.

Of the noble RED OAKS on East, opposite Kilby, Street, one measured in 1887 13 feet 10 inches, and another 13 feet 9½ inches. The BUTTONWOOD on the corner of Main and Leavitt streets had a girth, in 1889, of 13 feet 4½ inches, with a spread of 100 feet.

A large SAVIN on land of Mr. Samuel Burr, at Martin's Lane, measured in 1890 9 feet 8 inches.

The great WHITE PINE on Lazell Street measured 14 feet in 1887.

All the above measurements of circumference of trunk were taken at 4½ feet from the ground.



OLD ELM, PROSPECT STREET.

ANCIENT LANDMARKS.

BY EDWARD T. BOUVÉ.

IN the following description of the ancient landmarks of Hingham and Cohasset, it will be understood that the term includes both natural objects which have been adopted as bounds from the earliest settlement of the country, such as hills, rocks, waters, etc., and those artificial creations which come in time to be recognized as landmarks, as roads, bridges, mill-dams, and certain buildings.

The sources of the information from which the facts in this chapter are derived are largely traditional, although old deeds have furnished much material.

It would be improper and ungracious for the writer to omit the expression of his acknowledgments to those who have aided in his researches; and he takes great pleasure in owning his indebtedness to that interesting and valuable work, the "History of Hingham," by the late Hon. Solomon Lincoln, as well as to the "Centennial Address" and unpublished historical notes of the same gentleman.

At Hingham and Cohasset, on the south shore of Massachusetts Bay, the most delightful month of the year is October. The heats and drought of summer are past, the blustering rain-storms of September have gone, leaving as their legacy a renewed greenness and freshness to the hillsides. The forests, spreading far and wide, glow with the exquisite brilliancy of the American autumn, and the ocean stretches in blue length along the shores and up into the little bays, its ripples plashing as lazily as if they would never rise into great green waves that in December will shatter themselves in foam and spray on the mighty ledges of Cohasset. The very winds seem to sleep, in their hammock of gauzy haze, that hangs, thin and graceful, over sea and shore. Nature is taking a siesta, in restful preparation for her grim struggle with winter's tempests, fierce and furious as they are on this coast.

I invite you to spend a few of these bright October days in seeking out the ancient landmarks of this old Puritan town of

Hingham (including Cohasset, which until 1770 formed a part of it); and to do this most thoroughly and enjoyably a tramp will be necessary, although at times it will be agreeable to take to the saddle; and a boat will twice or thrice be indispensable, especially at the outset. For we will start, if you please, at the extreme easterly point, and take some of the ledges which lie off shore. Many of these are nearer to Scituate Beach, but the rest, including the most noted of all, Minot's, are opposite Cohasset harbor and beaches.

MINOT'S LEDGE is the outermost of those awful rocks, upon which many a ship has met her doom; and unnumbered men, ay, and women and children too, have vanished in the foam of those breakers which lash the ledges unceasingly when the east wind vexes the sea.

But on this hazy morning the ocean is calm enough. Only a ground swell, smooth as glass, rolls languidly in, and we can lie off the grim Minot's Ledge and examine the proportions of the great granite tower at our ease. This tower was built by the government to take the place of the wooden lighthouse, elevated on iron posts, that was washed away, together with its keepers, in the terrible storm of April, 1851.

Leaving Minot's outer and inner ledges, we come to an archipelago of rocks, many of which are submerged at high water. The principal ones between Minot's and the Cohasset shore are, the EAST and WEST HOGSHEAD ROCKS, the EAST and WEST SHAG, the GRAMPUSES, ENOS LEDGE, BRUSH LEDGE, BARREL ROCK, SHEPARD'S LEDGE, GULL LEDGE, SUTTON ROCKS and QUAMINO ROCK.

At the westerly entrance to Cohasset harbor is a high, wooded, rocky promontory called WHITEHEAD. During the last war with England earthworks were erected there and garrisoned. In June, 1814, a British man-of-war came to destroy the shipping at Cohasset, but the commander, upon reconnoitring these fortifications, deemed them too strong to be attacked, and withdrew. On the west side of the harbor is GULF ISLAND, and south of it SUPPER, or SUPER, ISLAND. We leave "the Glades" (in Scituate) on our left in entering Cohasset harbor. On the south side of the harbor, and close on the main land, is DOANE'S ISLAND, now GOVERNMENT ISLAND. Here for several years the work of cutting and shaping the rock sections to be used in building Minot's Lighthouse was carried on.

BARSON'S BEACH, northeast of Doane's Island, extends to Scituate Beach. In the palmy days of the fisheries on this shore there were several acres of flakes there, and fishing-vessels were fitted out at this spot. Several Cohasset vessels, loaded with fish here, were captured in the Mediterranean during the Bonapartist wars, and many Cohasset people are to this day among those interested in the French spoliation claims.

Let us land at the head of the harbor, and take the road, skirting the shore, Border Street. A little stream called JAMES'S

RIVER, which flows through the town, crossing South Main Street not far from the depot, empties into the cove.

The OLD SHIPYARD was on Border Street. This road passes between the water and high elevations on the inner side, called DEACON KENT'S ROCKS, from which is an extremely fine prospect. The body of water between Doane's Island and the main land is THE GULF or THE GULF STREAM. The entrance from the harbor is narrow and jagged, and the rushing tide, foaming and seething in resistless volume in its ebb and flow, is a picturesque and beautiful sight. A bridge crosses the stream, and just below, where there was formerly a rocky dam, stood the old GULF MILL, which is now a thing of the past. A new mill, however, stands near the site of the old one.

CONOHASSET RIVER, or BOUND BROOK (CONOHASSET RIVULET of Hutchinson's History), flows into the harbor on the south side, emptying through the Gulf. Anciently it formed the boundary line between Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay Colonies.

Retracing our way, we will take Elm Street (the SHIP-COVE LANE of early days), pass around the head of COHASSET HARBOR, which narrows into a pretty little landlocked bit of water at this point, and take the road which follows the shore as nearly as possible over the isthmus between the harbor and Little Harbor, the narrowest portion of which is known as GREAT NECK. After going a few score rods in a direction generally northeasterly, the road turns sharply to the north. At this point, extending down the harbor, and in fact forming its northerly shore for some distance, is DEACON BOURNE'S ISLAND, now the site of a fine private estate, the property of a distinguished actor. These "islands," in the nomenclature of our ancestors, were frequently pieces of land divided from the mainland only by a narrow creek or waterway but a foot or two in width, or even high lands in swamps or on beaches.

Beyond the little inlet and marshes north of this island, is HOMINY POINT, a beautifully wooded locality extending out along the water. There were formerly wharves at Hominy Point. The road strikes across through thick woods and a very picturesque country, coming near the water again at SANDY COVE, a slight indentation north of the promontory previously mentioned, and finally turning west, pursues its winding way through thickets gorgeous with the red and yellow of sumacs and the scarlet of maples and woodbine, by rocky precipices dark with lichens, coming upon delightful vistas of wood-bordered meadows and lovely bits of water-views which break in here and there unexpectedly, until it suddenly enters Cohasset village at THE PLAIN.

THE PUNCH BOWL, a singular depression about one hundred feet in diameter and twenty-five feet in depth, with apple trees now growing in it, is on the north side of Tower's Lane, a short distance from the corner. THE DEVIL'S ARMCHAIR, composed of slight depressions in the granite, probably of glacial origin, is a

few rods east of the highest point of the rocks on the south side of this lane near the Plain.

Scattered here and there, in the thick natural shrubbery on the water side, are the pretty, quaint cottages of those who spend their summers by the sea. All along this shore formerly, from Whitehead to Pleasant Beach, were SALTWORKS, — among them PARSON FLINT'S SALTWORKS.

Beach Street, which we have been following, is the old TOWER'S LANE. We will retrace our course over it, to the private way which leads to CUBA DAM, where now is the bridge flung across the waterway which divides the territory over which we have been passing from BEACH ISLAND. Here one might well linger for hours to watch the rushing waters which foam and swirl through this narrow, rocky inlet, which lets the sea into the otherwise completely landlocked, most picturesque, and exquisitely beautiful sheet of water called in early days LITTEL HARBOUR (Little Harbor) or OLD HARBOUR.

WHALE'S VALLEY is near Cuba Dam, in Old Harbor. A whale is said to have once gone up the inlet into this harbor.

This inland bay, with its greatly diversified shores, "The Ridge Road" along the precipitous bank at the west, wooded hills on points making out into it here and there, low sandy beaches and Beach Island dividing it from the sea: and containing COOPER'S ISLAND, RICE'S ISLAND, and LITTLE ROCK within its waters, is a fascinating locality for the admirers of fine scenery.

On Cooper's Island are THE INDIAN POT and THE INDIAN WELL. The former is a curious excavation, round, smooth, and regular, having a capacity of about a dozen pails. The Indian Well is another excavation near the first one described. From the bottom it is elliptical to the height of about four feet. The remainder is semicircular, opening to the east.

These excavations are glacial pot-holes, but may have been used by the Indians for various purposes; and from the fact of hatchets and other aboriginal implements having been found in the ground near by, the early settlers supposed them to have been the work of the Indians.

CUBA DAM derived its name from there having been a dam built by a company of Hingham and Cohasset people about the beginning of the century, across the inlet, to shut out the sea, and enable them to reclaim the LITTLE HARBOUR, which it was thought would eventually become very profitable as hay fields. This was all very well until the great storm of April, 1851, which left nothing intact upon the shores which the sea could possibly destroy, tore this dam to pieces: and it has never, happily for the scenery, been rebuilt. In the old days vessels were built at Little Harbor.

The bridge across the inlet at Cuba Dam leads to BEACH ISLAND, a partly wooded eminence rising from the beach, surrounding it, and as romantic a spot for the fine seaside residences situated on the easterly slope as could be desired.

Next beyond this is SANDY BEACH, aptly so called, while off shore are BLACK LEDGE, — ominous name, — and BRUSH ISLAND. At the end of this beach are higher lands, very rocky, and with great ledges extending out into the sea. Here is KIMBALL'S, a pleasantly situated tavern, celebrated for its fish and game fare, somewhat as Taft's upon the north shore has been, for many years. From here extend the stony beaches, picturesquely varied with sea-worn ledges, known collectively as PLEASANT BEACH, which terminates at WALNUT ANGLE, as the northwest corner of the Second Division was denominated, at the east end of Cohasset Rocks.

Now let us turn about, and taking the road by which we have just come in reverse, return to Cohasset Harbor again. Thence going west over the old SHIP-COVE LANE (now Elm Street) we before long reach South Main Street.

South Main Street leads southeast to the Scituate line, at BOUND BROOK, which was the CONOHASSET RIVULET of Hutchinson's History. Here, over the brook, was the old dam, a wide roadway now, whereon stood the OLD MILL. About half-way over the dam, and presumably at the middle of the stream as it was at the time, the PATENT LINE was established. BOUND ROCK was at this point. It is now represented by a hewn granite stone, set up to mark the spot, by Captain Martin Lincoln, of Cohasset, more than half a century ago.

When the Indian chiefs, Wompatuck and his brothers, gave a deed of the territory of Hingham to the English in 1665, there was also embraced in this instrument a tract of "threescore acres of salt marsh" which lay on the further side of the Conohasset Rivulet, in Scituate, in the Plymouth Colony. These lowlands were known as THE CONOHASSET MEADOWS.

The Patent Line at Bound Rock was the base line north of which the First, Second, Third, and Second Part of the Third Divisions were directly or remotely laid out.

It will be necessary to explain the significance of the term "division," which often recurs in any description of the topography of Hingham and Cohasset.

When the Rev. Peter Hobart first came with his little band of colonists to "Bare Cove," in 1635, he found several of his friends who had settled there as early as 1633. "Bare Cove" was assessed in 1634. The "plantation" was erected in July, 1635, and on September 2nd, following, the name of the town was changed to Hingham by authority of the General Court. There are but eleven towns in the State, and only one in the county of Plymouth, which are older than Hingham.

On the 18th of September, 1635, Mr. Hobart and twenty-nine others drew for houselots, and received grants of pasture and tillage lands. This year specific grants of land were made to upwards of fifty persons, and this method was followed for many years; but as the colony increased in size, and the people spread

along the shore, it was deemed advisable by the proprietors to survey and lay out the unappropriated portions of the township, to be divided among the settlers in proportion to the number of acres which they had in their houselots.

This led to the establishment of numerous landmarks, many of which are recognized up to the present time, and their names, often very quaint, will be handed down to posterity long after their significance is forgotten.

It may be of interest to state here that the houselots drawn for on the 18th of September, 1635, were upon Town, now North street. This year, also, the settlements extended to Broad Cove, now Lincoln Street. In 1636 houselots were granted upon the other part of Town Street, since re-named South Street, and on the northerly part of "Bachelor's Rowe," now Main Street.

The first grants of land in Cohasset (variously called "Cohasset," "Conihast," "Comessett,") were mentioned in the Hingham town records in 1647. The first settlements are said to have been at Rocky Nook and on the Jerusalem Road.

All these specific grants of land were for many years from territory yet belonging properly to the Indians; but on the 4th of July, 1665, a deed of all the tract of land now comprising the towns of Hingham and Cohasset, together with "three score acres of salt marsh" on the Scituate side of the river, which divides Hingham from Scituate, was obtained from the chiefs Wompatuck, Squmuck, and Ahahden, sons of the great sachem Chickatabut, who lived on the banks of Neponset river, and who probably permitted the first settlers to locate at Hingham, which was in his realm. He ruled over the principal portion of the territory now comprised in Plymouth and Norfolk counties.

The system of surveying and allotting certain districts led to their being designated by the general name of "divisions;" as "First Division," "Second Division," etc. There were six of these divisions made. The first, second, and third were in 1670.

The **FIRST DIVISION**, entirely in Cohasset, starts at the "Patent Line," which runs from **BOUND ROCK**, on the milldam, across **BOUND BROOK** in a straight line southwest by west, five miles eighty rods. The coast line of the First Division follows the course of Bound Brook northward to the harbor, then strikes into **MEETING-HOUSE ROAD** (now South Main Street), crosses Great Neck, extends along this road to Deer Hill Lane opposite the southwest side of Little Harbor, then runs along this lane southwesterly to King Street, thence follows a line through the centre of Scituate Pond southeasterly to the patent line.

The base line of the easterly part of the **SECOND DIVISION** is the northwest boundary of the First Division (Deer Hill Lane). On the southeast, the line starts at the corner of the First Division on Little Harbor, and follows the westerly side of the Ridge Road, skirts Peck's Meadow on the west, returns to the Ridge Road and runs to Walnut Angle (westerly end of Pleasant Beach) on the

shore, which it follows to Strait's Pond, thence in a general south-westerly direction to "Breadencheese Tree," and from there south-easterly over Lambert's Lane and King Street to the northwest corner of the First Division on King Street.

Supper Island and Gulf Island in the harbor, the promontory east of Great Neck, and Beach Island, and the other so-called "islands" and high lands along the beaches east and north of Little Harbor, are also in this portion of the Second Division.

The westerly part of the Second Division lies on the west side of Lambert's Lane and King Street. The easterly boundary stretches from "Breadencheese Tree" to Scituate Pond, along the west side of the east part of the Second Division, and of the First on King Street. The northwesterly boundary line runs from "Breadencheese Tree" irregularly southwest, passing around and excluding Smith's Island to a cart path running southeasterly, which it follows to a point where it turns and runs easterly to the First Division line, north of Scituate Pond.

The Second Division is entirely in Cohasset.

The THIRD DIVISION is partly in Cohasset, but mostly in Hingham, the northwesterly boundary starting at the northwest angle of the Second Division and running rather irregularly southwest till it strikes the patent line not far from Prospect Hill. The southwesterly boundary starts at the southwest corner of the Second Division and runs to the patent line in a direction generally parallel to the northwesterly boundary line.

The SECOND PART OF THE THIRD DIVISION is partly in Hingham, mostly in Cohasset, and lies south of the Third Division and the westerly portion of the Second, between them and the patent line, and west of the First. It includes about half of Scituate Pond.

The FOURTH DIVISION was made of the tract lying along the extreme southwest boundary of Hingham on the Weymouth border.

The FIFTH and SIXTH DIVISIONS were of detached portions of lands remaining from the former divisions (excluding specific grants). Nutty Hill was included in the Fifth, and certain of the westerly and northerly meadow lands in both the Fifth and Sixth.

The Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Divisions of lands were made a few years previous to the middle of the eighteenth century.

We will return over South Main Street, passing, just before we reach the road leading to the depot, the long old house, once CHRISTOPHER JAMES'S TAVERN. A short distance further north, on THE PLAIN, stands the OLD CHURCH, erected in 1747,—the first MEETING-HOUSE having been built here in 1713.

About an eighth of a mile further on, Winter Street runs southwest over DEER HILL. This street was the old DEER HILL LANE. Just beyond the corner of the lane with North Main Street, there begins, on the right, the renowned JERUSALEM ROAD, also called

the RIDGE ROAD, or THE RIDGES. It runs north for some distance along a high bank, or ridge, beneath which lies Little Harbor, on the east side. The scenery in this direction is beautiful. The little inland bay exhibits all its variety of outline from this point, with its picturesque rocks, wooded headlands, and islands.

In a field west of the road, and quite a distance from it, is a huge boulder balanced, apparently, so delicately upon a point that it seems as if it could be easily dislodged from its position upon a ledge where it lies. This has long been known as TITTLING ROCK.



TITTLING ROCK.

The road soon slopes downward on to a lower level and enters woods, but still skirts Little Harbor. Winding along the edge of a rocky descent, it crosses a salt marsh by a dike. On the left is a jagged precipice, clothed partly with trees. This is STEEP ROCKS. Around the marsh's edge and skirting the foot of the rocks is an old road, Bow Street, which was once the principal highway, and was used again after the great storm of April, 1851, which washed away the dike, until this latter was rebuilt.

Beyond the marsh the road rises rapidly, and winds along over abrupt rocky hills, well wooded, and having fine private estates on each hand. A pretty meadow on the west side, at the foot of a steep descent, has been known from earliest times as PECK'S MEADOW; "THE STEPPEN STONES" used to be, in old days, the only thoroughfare across the water here. The road still winds on, reaching, before long, Pleasant Beach, and the east end of COHASSET ROCKS; and here it bends abruptly westward and rises, turning on to the crest of the cliff above these celebrated rocks, along which it runs for their entire length, from Pleasant Beach to Greenhill Beach.

As wild a stretch of iron-bound shore as could be wished for are these cliffs. Woe to the ship that, escaping the awful ledges to the eastward, drives on here before a northeast gale. The Jerusalem Road along their upper edge, but a few years since was a rough, picturesque way, bordered by stunted cedars "blown into" a peculiar shape of growth *away from* the storm winds, so to speak, that prevail from the north and northeast. Within the past twenty years wealth and fashion have taken possession of the lands on these hills, and the elegant villas of summer residents are to be seen on every hand, while the roadway has been smoothed and "improved," fancy fences or elaborate stone-walls built, and the storm-shapen cedars cut down or trimmed into artificial forms, thus in a measure destroying the picturesque character of the surroundings.

The town of Cohasset should never have permitted the sea side of this road to be owned by private individuals, but should have kept it as a public ocean park, accessible to the people.

Near the point where the road takes up its course to the west, there is, not far above the level of the breakers, and down among the rocks, a little basin of clear, cool water which bubbles out from the precipitous, weather-beaten ledges, known as COLD SPRING.

Following the road along, a superb view presents itself. To the east are Minot's Light and The Ledges. Beyond them, and losing itself at the horizon, is the broad Atlantic. Here, in front, to the northward, is the blue expanse of Massachusetts Bay, the north shore in the dim distance hanging upon the verge of vision like a cloud; to the northwest, the great stretch of sands known as Nantasket Long Beach, Point Allerton at its extreme end, and Boston Light beyond on the Outer Brewster.

After descending a hill we come to the BLACK-ROCK HOUSE, on a slight rise, close beside the sea, whose waves drench it with spray in great gales.

The picture spread out before one along this road in wintry storms is magnificent, presenting as it does the wild grandeur of the conflict between the seas, driven before the gale, and the stubborn granite lines of these mighty ledges.

Just off GREENHILL BEACH, which is at the end of Cohasset

Rocks, lies BLACK ROCK, a long, jagged, wave-worn mass, a few hundred feet off shore. At the west end of this beach (a pebbly isthmus, joining Cohasset to Greenhill in the precincts of Hull) begins STRAIT'S POND, a beautiful sheet of salt water lying along the westerly part of Jerusalem Road, and between it and the beaches of Hull north of it. After passing through a rocky gorge bordered by misshapen savins, we come upon a low, long, ancient, one-story house on the left of the road, which is one of the oldest buildings in Cohasset. It belonged to a branch of the Lincoln family, and was built in 1709, having been originally constructed on Greenhill, in Hull, and moved across the ice of Strait's Pond in winter. The roadway formerly lay on the south side of it.

As the neighborhood is being rapidly overrun by fashion, which cares nothing for old landmarks, this house will probably disappear very soon, to make way for modern "improvements."

In the next hollow RATTLESNAKE RUN, on its way from Great Swamp, crosses under the road to empty into Strait's Pond. In the pretty canal, flowing among trees and shrubs in the private grounds on the south side of the road, one would fail to recognize the old run as it was before its metamorphosis.

Beyond this point the road bends round a steep, rocky ledge on the south side. This is JOY'S ROCKS, and the bend was the old JOY'S CORNER, — an angle of the Second Division.

FOLSOM'S ISLAND (originally JONES ISLAND) is in Strait's Pond, near Nantasket Neck.

The Jerusalem Road continues along the border of Strait's Pond until it ends at Hull Street, on the Hingham line.

Turning to the left, Hull Street (which here divides Hingham from Cohasset; the east side being Cohasset, the west Hingham) leads in a generally southerly direction, crossing Turkey-Hill Run at the foot of the first slight rise. Nearly half a mile further on, after going up a hill and winding somewhat to the left, LAMBERT'S LANE, or BREADENCHEESE TREE LANE, is found opposite Canterbury Street, in Hingham, and leading in an easterly direction into Cohasset woodlands. It soon crosses Turkey-Hill Run, and at the spot where it intersects the western boundary line of the Second Division, stood, in 1670, the celebrated BREADENCHEESE TREE. The surveyors, who laid out the First, Second, and Third Divisions at that time, were evidently of a waggish turn of mind, and chose to name certain points or angles from which they "took their bearings" according to the composition of the lunch which they had for the day. Thus the northeasterly angle of the First Division they named PIE CORNER.

When they arrived under a certain large tree, they sat down and ate their bread and cheese; and BREAD-AND-CHEESE TREE, or BREADENCHEESE TREE, became a landmark from that hour on, through these last two centuries and more.

The MAYPOLE was a tree at an angle a short distance southwest

of Breadencheese Tree, on the line of the Second Division. SMITH'S ISLAND was on this line further to the southwest.

A half-mile or so from Turkey-Hill Run, the lane crosses RAT-TLESNAKE RUN, which, starting in Purgatory Swamp, we encountered upon Jerusalem Road, where it empties into Strait's Pond. Lambert's Lane, running through thick woods almost all the way, passes over BREADENCHEESE TREE PLAIN; and here was HUMPHREY'S, or, as commonly called in the old days, AT HUMPHREY'S.

Lambert's Lane eventually emerges at the modern Forest Avenue, and at this point there was in the early part of the century a dairy farm belonging to General Lincoln. Nearly all of these tillage and pasture lands of earlier times are now overgrown by thick forest. WALNUT HILL is in this vicinity. PURGATORY SWAMP is northwest of Walnut Hill.

Passing south over Forest Avenue, we come soon to North Main Street, and turning into this, we almost immediately strike off diagonally to the right into Cedar Street, now a deserted way, but a beautifully winding and wooded one, formerly the OLD COHASSET ROAD, over which, in early times, people journeyed from Hingham to Cohasset. It leads over hill and dale, bisects a superb fancy farm at TURKEY MEADOWS and passing by a quiet little graveyard at a turn to the northward, comes out on Hull Street.

In order to reach most expeditiously the next locality which it is desirable to visit, it will be best to proceed through Hull Street to East Street, Hingham, and thence through this town by the way of the old Side-Hill road, over Turkey Hill (a most delightful ride, especially at this season), through Leavitt, Spring, Pleasant, and Union streets, until Beechwood Street is reached, which leads from Union Street to Cohasset. This street at first winds through beautiful and wild woodlands, largely composed of beeches, with many holly-trees here and there, their exquisite foliage reflecting the sunbeams, and the bright scarlet berries forming a brilliant contrast to the rigid leaves' polished green.

Here is the part of Cohasset called BEECHWOODS, or in old deeds THE BEECHES, deriving the name from the trees which form so large a part of the woods of this district. STONY BROOK is the name of a little stream which crosses Beechwood Street, flowing through a pretty meadow bordered by trees and bright with wild flowers in their season, near the village called PRATT'S CORNER.

Hard by is BARN HILL, made almost an island by this Stony Brook. The locality known as KINGO is comprised in this neighborhood, taking its name from a former inhabitant who lived near, in a stone house in the woods.

A short distance further on, Doane Street enters Beechwood Street on the north side. Doane Street is a continuation in Cohasset of Leavitt Street in Hingham, which leads through Third Division woods.

On the north side of Beechwood Street, and about a third of a mile east of Doane Street, is RATTLESNAKE ROCK, or RATTLESNAKE DEN, formerly a haunt of these reptiles, although they are undoubtedly extinct there now.

SOUTHER'S HILL is a short distance east of Doane Street, and JOY'S HILL, or CAPTAIN PRATT'S HILL, is on the south side of Beechwood Street. There is a fine view from this hill. About a mile east of Doane Street, on the north side of Beechwood Street is a great ledge, having a large boulder on it, which is called MOUNT PISGAH. TURTLE ISLAND is near Beechwood Street where it crosses a branch of Bound Brook. The old IRON WORKS stood here.

PRATT'S ROCKS form a ledge near the road, nearly two miles from Doane Street. On the south side of Beechwood Street, near King Street, is WIDOW'S ROCK, which is shaped like a haystack. The property about this rock was once sold for exactly one thousand dollars. When the deed came to be passed, and payment made, the buyer offered the seller a one-thousand-dollar bill, which was contemptuously refused. "What," cried the seller, "I sell my land for one little bit of paper like that! No sir! I will have a good pile of bills for it." And the buyer had to give him a sufficient quantity of small bills to the amount of \$1000 to make the transaction look "big" to him. A short distance east of Widow's Rock is GOVERNOR'S HILL. The name has no special significance in this connection, however.

We will turn northwest into King Street, and proceed along this ancient road, the original boundary of the First and Third Divisions, and the dividing line which separates the Second into two parts. It is a hilly and pleasantly wooded road in places, and borders SCITUATE POND, also called 'KIAH TOWER'S POND, of late years sometimes LILY POND. It was named Scituate Pond by the first settlers because it was on the road to Scituate; and 'Kiah Tower's Pond afterwards because land about it was owned by a Mr. Hezekiah Tower. This land, or a portion of it is still held by his descendants. By the latter name the pond is known in the country adjacent. It is a very beautiful sheet of water, its banks being composed of both high and low lands, and heavy woods, always such an indispensable adjunct of fine scenery, covering a large proportion of its shores.

How exquisite it is now, in the quiet afternoon sunlight, its unruffled waters reflecting a white feathery cloud lazily drifting across the deep blue sky, and the scarlet and yellow forests about it contrasting so brilliantly with those rich, deep-green, pine woodlands!

That great rounded gray ledge rising out of its bosom, POND ROCK, has looked the same to every race of men which has dwelt about these shores or fished in their waters, since the melting away of the great glacier first let in upon it, as it is now, the light of day. It echoed the war-whoop of the red man

when he first shrieked it in the forests of the hills around, and gave back its latest faint reverberation when it despairingly died away for the last time on the western wind. Its lichen-clad granite slopes flung back a quick response to the sharp crack of the pale-faced pioneer's firelock, when it imperiously announced to those solitudes that the reign of the wolf and the Algonquin must give place to that of the Anglo-Saxon. The dawn will touch the old rock with its earliest rosy beam, and the last ray of sunset linger upon it in yellow light, when that Anglo-Saxon, with his mighty works, shall have vanished forever, and the history of his existence remain only as a myth.



POND ROCK, SCITUATE POND.

King Street runs along the eastern slope of SCITUATE HILL, which lies east of Turkey Hill. The name was applied to it by the early settlers because it was on the way to Scituate.

After crossing the railroad, King Street ends at North Main Street. This road winds pleasantly through the beautiful COHASSET WOODS and crosses the northern portion of GREAT SWAMP, which extends far to the southward, covering a large tract of country. North Main Street enters Hingham as East Street, at the Homesteads.

Now turning about, we will ride eastwards again, and strike into King Street. Upon reaching Winter Street, we will turn off to the east over this road, which is the old DEER HILL LANE. It crosses DEER HILL, a smooth, rather high hill, and comes out on North Main Street, nearly opposite the cemetery.

Southeast of Deer Hill, is BARE HILL (BEAR HILL), now called JOINER'S HILL, where the water reservoir is.

A huge and steep ledge lying opposite the westerly end of Summer Street is known as SUNSET ROCK.

But the fair October sunset itself has faded into twilight, leaving a beautiful afterglow that promises another fine day for tomorrow. If the promise is fulfilled, we will start in the early morning to visit the Hingham landmarks.

A morning like that of yesterday, "so cool, so calm, so bright," ushers in a second perfect autumn day, of all times in the year the finest for rambles in the saddle. Let us take up our subject this morning at the point where three townships meet.

The Jerusalem Road ends at the Hingham line, where the towns of Cohasset, Hingham, and Hull form a junction. To the right, northerly, lies Nantasket Beach, about half a mile distant. A few rods to the north, the road to the beach crosses the old MILL LANE BRIDGE, which separates Strait's Pond from the little estuary called LYFORD'S LIKING, or Weir River. This, however, is not the river itself, but merely an extension of the bay into which Weir river empties. The origin of this quaint name, *Lyford's Liking*, is buried in obscurity. In 1642, however, in Suffolk Deeds, Vol. I., the names of Ruth Leyford, John Leyford her father, and Mordecai Leyford her brother, appear; and in 1649 an old deed speaks of "four Acres meadow, more or less, at *Laiford's Likeing*."

The road coming from the south, on the left hand, Hull Street, divides Hingham from Cohasset, and winds through the rocky village known as TUGMANUG, an old Indian name of the locality. Until within thirty-odd years, this was the only road from Hingham to Nantasket Beach.

Rockland Street runs west along the marshes for nearly a mile, skirting a range of higher and rocky table land lying to the south, which is known as CANTERBURY. It was probably included in a grant to Cornelius Canterbury, who settled in Hingham before 1649.

In the ditch by the side of this street, where it runs through the salt marsh, are the stumps of gigantic trees, which were dug out of the roadway here when the street was made, about the year 1855. These trees were unquestionably members of a forest which lived and flourished here untold ages ago. The lands where it existed were probably low, and near the then coast line; and through some gradual subsidence of the land, or sudden convulsion of nature, there was a breaking in of the sea, with consequent destruction of the forest. All through the period of submergence of this locality these stumps were preserved, being under salt water, and now, perhaps a thousand years after the catastrophe that ended their lives, the relics of the trunks of these old trees are mouldering to decay in the rays of the same sunshine that caused their buds to break into leafy beauty in the last springtime of their existence.

North of Rockland Street, just before it reaches the rising ground, and perhaps a quarter of a mile or so out over the marshes, upon Lyford's Liking, is BARNES'S ISLAND, formerly SPRAGUE'S ISLAND. From the road it has the appearance of a slight rise, well wooded.

A short distance further west the road crosses WEIR RIVER, here a pretty stream about to empty into WEIR RIVER BAY, a quarter of a mile northward. Tide water comes up beyond the bridge at this point, to the falls at the dam a few score rods south, where THOMAS'S POND is, and where THOMAS'S FOUNDRY stood until within a few years.

Along the river bank on the east side, for some distance, is a range of high rocky cliffs, beautifully wooded, and very picturesque. Down from this savin-clothed height comes the little WOODCOCK'S RUN, or LYFORD'S LIKING RUN, a small brook hardly distinguishable in the dry months.

There was in early times across Weir River, not far from the bridge now spanning it at Rockland street, a log, upon which people could cross the stream, and also a landing where timber and firewood were loaded upon vessels bound for Boston and elsewhere. This place was called THE LOG, or AT THE LOG. LOG LANE led to this spot, from Weir River Lane.

Down the river about a quarter of a mile, and at the point where it broadens into a wide estuary, there was, nearly a century since, a woollen mill, owned by and carried on in the interest of General Benjamin Lincoln, who seems to have been interested in many enterprises. There was afterwards a flour mill here, and the place was subsequently occupied by the small-pox hospital. THE LIME KILN was near by, and the neck of land opposite, situated between the river and the cove which makes up on the west side of this neck, is terminated by BASS POINT.

Crossing Weir River by the Rockland Street bridge, we are upon higher ground, included in PLAIN NECK, which comprehends all the country south and west of this bridge (as well as northward as far as Cushing's Neck), which can be comprised in the territory bordered on the east and south by Weir River, and upon the west by the harbor, and probably extending as far as Chamberlain's Run. The limits are indefinite, but old deeds show that they are about as described.

A short distance west of the river Rockland Street passes through a thickly wooded swamp, which was for many years, until 1855, THE HERONRY. Here were the homes of the night herons, their nests being visible in the woods on every side. They were driven away when the road was laid out through their haunts.

NECK GATE HILL, now OLD COLONY HILL, at the junction of Rockland Street, Summer Street, and Martin's Lane, is a pleasantly located hill, having fine woodlands and beautiful country about it. The view from the summit in every direction is charm-

ing. For many years the OLD COLONY HOUSE, a favorite summer resort, stood here. It was built in 1832, and burned in 1872.

But now before going on to Hingham harbor, let us turn down MARTIN'S LANE, to the right, and northward. This is a narrow road, formerly having the NECK GATE across it, at the hill. It slopes gradually downward, and is bordered by trees, with masses of tangled woodlands upon the right, now exquisite in the glory of autumn. Wild hidden ravines, picturesque rocky precipices, clothed with vines, ferns, and savins, are upon the east side. The trouble of searching them out will be well repaid in learning what scenery generally thought peculiar to mountain districts is here under our very eyes, but almost unknown.

On the west, the land lies in beautifully rolling fields, dotted here and there with fine trees, down to the water. The road finally winds over a slight rise, between shrubby woods and through a noble private estate till it reaches, nearly a mile from Neck Gate Hill, MARTIN'S WELL, formerly ABRAHAM'S WELL, the remains of which are still visible in the field to the right, near by where the lane ends. There is a pretty cove, or indentation, at this point.

Abraham Martin was one of the early settlers who came with Rev. Peter Hobart in 1635. He owned land in this locality and built this well.

This land is embraced in the strip between the harbor and Weir River to the eastward, called CUSHING'S NECK, — large tracts having been owned here early by a branch of that family, which has furnished, in peace and war, so many celebrated Americans. Hingham was the home of the family in America. Lands at Cushing's Neck are still in possession of one of the descendants.

The road which crosses the head of this cove goes over the heavy stone dam (MARTIN'S WELL DAM) which shuts out the sea from the fertile meadows lying east of it. These formed one of the DAMME MEDDOWES, so often referred to in old deeds. The east end of these meadows is also dammed at Weir River Bay.

Passing through a gate, we come to PINE HILL, a little eminence overlooking the harbor, now a smooth, rounded hill, with a few trees upon its summit. North of this is the fine PLANTER'S HILL, also smooth and oval in outline, like all the Hingham hills. There is a noble view from its top, extending all around the horizon, — of the Blue Hills of Milton, in the far distance, the town lying close by, Third Division woods southward, the harbor to the west, and broad ocean to the north and east beyond Nantasket Beach.

At the foot of the northerly slope of Planter's Hill is a short, low isthmus, a few rods in length, and very narrow at high tide, — WORLD'S END BAR. A generation ago the fox hunters used to beat the country at South Hingham and drive the game northward through the woods and fields of the township till it arrived at the peninsula bounded by Weir River and the harbor. After

reaching that point, there was no escape for the unhappy foxes, whose flight led them inevitably to World's End Bar, upon which, or on the next hill, they atoned with their lives for "crimes done in the flesh."

There is a curiously stunted elm-tree growing on the very top of Planter's Hill. It is evidently dwarfed by having grown up wedged among large rocks. It is of great age, early records referring to it soon after the settlement of the country, and apparently has not increased in size during the two past centuries. It is, indeed, an "ancient landmark."

The doubly rounded eminence north of this bar is WORLD'S END, a peninsula surrounded by water on all sides excepting where this bar connects it with Planter's Hill. The harbor is on the west, Weir River Bay upon the east side.

Following the shore of Weir River Bay, we come to a little cove upon the east side of Planter's Hill, and then an extremely picturesque locality, having high rocks and precipices along its water front, and great ledges cropping out all over it. This is known as ROCKY NECK.

Up the little bay, to the eastward, lies Nantasket Beach, and north of it, the point of land stretching out into the harbor, is White Head. These localities are in Hull.

The rough and broken easterly shore line of Rocky Neck finally crosses a little meadow and beach, and beyond these is a narrow passage between great masses of craggy rocks, which are called LINCOLN'S ROCKS. Through this passage comes the current of Weir River. Close here, too, is the great rock in the water which has been known from early times as THE RINGBOLT ROCK, from the huge iron ring let into its surface for the accommodation of vessels hauling up the river. At "The Limekiln," in the upper part of Weir River Bay, there were, in old times, vessels built. The last one was the ship "Solferino," of about 800 tons, launched in the year 1859, the largest vessel ever built in Hingham.

The water here is the westerly portion of the inlet which extends easterly to the dam at Strait's Pond, and which we met with there under the ancient name of Lyford's Liking.

Let us go down the river again to Rocky Neck and cross OLD PLANTER'S FIELDS, lying on the southeasterly slopes of Planter's and Pine hills, and on over the "Damde Meddowes" to Martin's Lane, which we will cross at the cove, and proceed along the shore skirting the beautiful tract of country between Martin's Lane and the harbor, called, anciently, MANSFIELD'S, to MANSFIELD'S COVE, a slight indentation at the head of the harbor, bounded on the west by a ledge making out into the water, called BARNES'S ROCKS, upon and over which the old steamboat pier and hanging wire bridge used to be. This ledge extends out under the channel, interfering with navigation at low water. The United States government has expended considerable sums of

money in not entirely successful attempts to remove it by submarine blasting.

There were formerly SALT WORKS east of Mansfield's Cove.

A few rods farther on is HERSEY'S WHARF, at the present time as stanch a structure as it was when it was constructed. Upon this wharf, and on the beach west of it, were built several fine ships, besides numerous barks, brigs, and schooners; for this was HALL'S SHIPYARD. West of this wharf is the steamboat pier. Upon Summer Street, on the hill just above Hersey's wharf, is a large white house at the south side of the road, now the mansion of a private estate. This was, in former times, one of the old inns, and was known as the WOMPATUCK HOUSE.

After crossing another stone wharf, now disused, we find this beach extending along toward a line of wharves at THE COVE at the head of the harbor. The earliest settlers at the harbor called the place BARE COVE, from the fact that the receding tide leaves the flats bare; and by this name the settlement was designated and assessed, until later it received the name of Hingham.

Previous to the building of Summer Street, the only highway leading from the cove to the village lying between the disused wharf above referred to and Neck Gate Hill, was along the upper edge of this beach; people and teams going down into the dock below the mill-dam at the Cove, at low tide, crossing the mill stream and passing along the beach on their way east. Summer Street here was constructed from material taken from WARD'S HILL, a high knoll of sand and gravel rising south from the beach, now known as COBB'S BANK, which in early times extended several hundred feet to the eastward. It is fast disappearing under the demand for sand and gravel for filling purposes.

Along the water side north of Ward's Hill there were also vessels built.

The low land lying between Summer Street and the railroad track, and east of Ward's Hill, was formerly WAKELY'S MEADOW, or BRIGADIER'S MEADOW. Within a very few years this meadow was salt, and the owner, wishing to reclaim it, caused it to be drained into the harbor, the pipes passing under Summer Street. In digging beneath this street at the old sea-level, the contractor unearched old piles and the stone retaining walls of wharves, thus proving the early existence of landing places for vessels far within the limits where it is now possible for them to come.

The meadow belonged early to Thomas Wakely. It afterwards was the property of Brigadier-General Theophilus Cushing, and received its later name in this connection. Thomas Wakely was an early settler with Rev. Mr. Hobart, in 1635.

The high land south of Wakely's Meadow, beyond the railroad track, is PECK'S PASTURE. Robert and Joseph Peck came to this country in 1638.

Following the ancient water line from the harbor up through the mill-dam, we reach THE MILL-POND. Here stood the CORN

MILL, and also the SAW MILL, erected, probably, in 1643 or 1644. The present grist mill stands upon or near the same spot.

The body of water connected with the mill-pond through the water-way which exists under the junction of the railroad with Water Street, affords, east of this street when the full tide is in, some of the finest scenery about Hingham, taken in connection with the beautifully wooded uplands on the marshes, called ANDREWS or SASSAFRAS ISLAND, and the high rocks and precipices jutting out from thick oak woods along the eastern bank. The brilliant colors of the foliage contrasting with the gray of the rocks, the blue of the water, and bright green of the meadows go to make up a picture worthy the brush of an artist.

These salt marshes, extending south to Pear Tree Hill, are known as the HOME MEADOWS.

But to return to the mill-pond. This body of water lies between North and Water Streets and the maple-bordered and beautiful shades of the cemetery lying to the south. The railroad skirts its southern bank. The mill-pond was anciently a little cove, and the Rev. Peter Hobart, with his band of settlers, landed near the head of this cove where now is the foot of Ship Street. Here the first religious services were held, near a magnificent elm, which, standing in all its majesty up to a dozen or so years ago, an ornament to the street and town, was barbarously cut down by the authorities on the wretched pretext that it was in the way of pedestrians on the sidewalk. At the time of its destruction two cannon balls were found imbedded among its roots, which were undoubtedly left there by the early settlers. These are now in the possession of a zealous antiquarian and local historian.

The TOWN BROOK empties into the western extremity of the mill-pond.

With the idea of following the harbor line from the mill-pond north, we will avail ourselves of the ancient private way which runs along by the heads of the old wharves, some of which are yet used for the reception from a few coasters of such lumber and coal as are required for use in the town; some have fallen into decay, and with the old rotting warehouses upon the landward side of this little way, are sad reminders of the maritime glories of this once active locality. For Hingham formerly sent a large and well-appointed fishing fleet to sea. Along her shores we have visited some, and shall come across more of the shipyards where numerous ships and smaller craft were built and launched, and the sea captains, sons of her stanch old families, sailed to all quarters of the world.

At the end of this old private way, and where it connects with Otis Street, was formerly SOUTHER'S, earlier BARKER'S, SHIPYARD. Here, where now are pretty seaside villas, the keel of many a fine vessel was laid, and the plunge of these into their destined element was made in a direction toward GOOSE POINT, a small, low,

marshy promontory, forming the northerly arm of the little cove here. On the west side of this cove was KEEN'S SHIPYARD.

Following along Otis Street over a salt meadow, we come to a few summer residences scattered along by the bay, some being near the former edge of the sand cliff which was cut away when this road was laid out. Here were, a generation ago, extensive SALT WORKS, having their windmills upon the beach; for, in earlier days large quantities of salt were required in packing mackerel taken by the fishing fleet, and much of it was of home production. A few score rods further to the north, and we are at BROAD COVE, an estuary extending in westward as far as Lincoln Street, and then northward as much farther. As our plan is to follow the shore, we will proceed along the southerly bank of this cove. The first locality of interest is at the south side of the entrance from the harbor. Here stood MAJOR'S WHARF and the warehouse adjoining it on the edge of the sand cliff. The writer remembers the old well which was at the foot of the cliff near or under where the building stood. At this wharf were rigged the vessels which were built at the head of Broad Cove at Lincoln Street. The wharf and property in the vicinity belonged, in the latter part of the last century, to Major Thaxter, of the old Provincial army. This gentleman was an officer in the regiment raised in this vicinity which formed part of the garrison at Fort William Henry, which surrendered to Montcalm and his French and Indian forces after a protracted siege in the old French war. He came very near being one of the victims of the subsequent massacre, being taken prisoner and tied to a tree by the Indians, who lighted a fire around him. A French officer rescued him, and he subsequently escaped or was exchanged.

The land lying south of this cove adjoining (and perhaps including) the present camp-grounds belonging to the First Corps of Cadets of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, was formerly known as JOHN'S NECK.

Upon the south bank of the cove were, in early days SALT WORKS.

At the Lincoln Street end of Broad Cove was a SHIPYARD, where numerous vessels were built. An old lady in conversation with the writer a few years since, spoke of having seen four vessels at a time upon the stocks there in the early part of this century.

Broad Cove divides into two creeks which extend northward and westward for about a quarter of a mile. Over these creeks, from Lincoln Street to Crow Point, ran CROW POINT LANE, crossing the creeks by bridges. These were landmarks a century ago, the territory hereabouts being known as "AT Y^E BRIDGES."

PLANTER'S FIELDS LANE led from Crow Point Lane to Planter's Fields.

From "Y Bridges" northwestward toward Weymouth River for a considerable distance lay the SHIP LOTS.

Returning by the northerly shore of Broad Cove to the harbor again, we skirt the foot of OTIS HILL, very steep upon its western slope, and from this cause known to the early settlers, in their quaintly expressive nomenclature, as WEARY-ALL HILL. The southeastern extremity of this hill, stretching out into low land at the north side of the entrance to Broad Cove, is PAUL'S POINT.

The hill takes its name from John Otis, an early settler with Rev. Peter Hobart, in 1635, and who received a grant of land here. He was the ancestor of the celebrated Otis family in America.

The view from Otis Hill, like that from all the high hills of Hingham and Cohasset, is exquisite. The waters of the bay, and of Hingham harbor, with its picturesque islands, lie at one's feet. To the northeast and east, is the deep blue expanse of ocean, beyond the long, narrow neck of Nantasket Beach, which connects the peninsular town of Hull with the mainland. Beyond Windmill Point, Hull, the granite bastions of Fort Warren reflect the light in the afternoon sun. Ships and steamers on their course lend life to the ocean view. The north shore melts to haze in the distance. Islands dot the waters of Boston Bay, the white towers of lighthouses surmounting some of them. To the northwest looms the city, crowned with its golden dome. The Blue Hills of Milton, the Mas-sa-chu-setts,

“rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun,”

rise against the western horizon. Fields and heavy woodlands lie from the southwest to the southeast, interspersed with towns and villages scattered here and there.

Daniel Webster greatly admired Otis Hill with its view, and often visited it on his way to Marshfield. It is said that he had a great desire to buy it and make his home there, but feared that as it was so near the city he could not hope for the seclusion which a more distant spot would afford.

At the north end of Otis Hill is WALTON'S COVE, or WAMPUM COVE, a slight indentation westward from the harbor, with very pretty scenery about it, having a high rocky shore on one side and fine trees all about it. An early settler of 1635, William Walton, owned land here, hence its name.

Beyond Walton's Cove is CROW POINT, a rounded hill extending like a cape into the harbor. It was the first ancient landmark sighted by the early explorers who sailed into Hingham Harbor, and probably the first spot landed upon.

Before leaving this neighborhood, it will be well to take a look at the islands. The tide is high, and a row about the bay will be a fine thing this bright fall afternoon.

Taking a boat, then, at Crow Point, we will pull over first to RAGGED ISLAND, the westernmost of the group lying next the shore. This island, well-named, is a very picturesque mass of

rock, and the scarlet and yellow of the sumacs, and other wild shrubs, form a fiery contrast to the deep olive green of the savins here and there among the ledges. At half-tide, the rusty underwater coloring of the rocks of these islands, supplemented by the dark, yellowish-russet tints of the rockweed, which only grows submerged on the ledges, is very interesting in an artistic point of view.

East of this lies SARAH'S (SAILOR'S, or SAYLES'S) ISLAND. This is also the summit of a great rocky ledge rising up from the water, and clothed with sumacs and other shrubs.

Towards the head of the harbor, hardly a mile south, lies BUTTON ISLAND. This little heap of rock and gravel, bearing no trees nor shrubs and but little grass, is not worth visiting. But one other remains to be noticed, LANGLEE'S ISLAND (in early days IBROOK'S), which is a beautiful spot. Steep ledges surround it, except for small intervals, where there are gravelly beaches, upon one of which stands a fine linden. Shrubs abound upon the uplands. It will be, in a few years, yet more beautiful than now, thanks to the enlightened taste of the gentleman who owns it. He has planted many small trees, which will eventually cover it with forest growth, as was originally the case when the country was settled, and restore it to the condition in which all the islands of Boston harbor should be. Had they been kept so for the past two centuries, the forces of erosion would not have succeeded in practically sweeping some of them from the face of the earth, and destroying the contour of all. Richard Ibrook, who probably owned this island very early, came in 1635.

As we row ashore again, those few light clouds in the west are taking upon themselves from the declining sunbeams colors yet more gorgeous than those of the fall foliage, and we have a fine opportunity of admiring one of those superb sunsets for which Hingham harbor is justly celebrated. Glowing, as it does, over the waters of the bay and across the western hills, it presents a splendor which no locality in the world can surpass.

Although twilight is short at this season, there is yet time for a ride around the shore before the gloaming is upon us; and as we left our horses here, let us mount at once and follow the road around the north side of Crow Point, and then the beach along the foot of the fine hill next west of it, the bank of which is bordered by a heavy growth of Lindens, Canoe Birches (very rare hereabouts), and other trees. This is PLEASANT HILL. Beyond it are PLANTER'S FIELDS, or PLANILS, and another of those DANDE MEDDOWS which our ancestors rescued from the inroads of the sea wherever they could do so to advantage. Between the southerly slopes of Crow Point and Pleasant Hill, and Walton's Cove on the south, is a slight eminence called TUCKER'S or TUCKER'S HILL. John Tucker was an early settler, coming in 1635.

The beach west of Pleasant Hill is GARDNER'S or GARNETT'S (GARNER'S) BEACH.

Beyond Pleasant Hill is the mouth of WEYMOUTH BACK RIVER, here an arm of the sea. At this point is HUET'S (HEWITT'S) COVE, which with the land in its vicinity, including the localities formerly known as THE WIGWAM and THE CAPTAIN'S TENT, is a beautiful and romantic spot. The cove itself is an indentation formed by a low rocky point making out to the westward, the opposite shore being a steep ledge or precipice, the upper part covered with canoe birches, oaks, and other forest trees in profusion. The rolling contour of the country here, embracing pretty open fields, alternating with savin and linden thickets extending to the verge of the beaches, gives a charming variety to the landscape, while the water view is all that could be desired.

During the siege of Boston by Washington, the English found themselves in sore straits for forage. Learning of some barns well filled with hay upon Grape Island, which lies off Huet's Cove, the British commander ordered a foraging party to proceed in boats to the island and secure the supplies. The expedition, however, was discovered, and the militia of Hingham and vicinity were soon on the march down Lincoln Street to Huet's Cove, it being feared that the enemy intended landing there. Finding, however, that their objective point was Grape Island, a detachment was sent off which set the barns on fire before the English could land. Being disappointed in their object, the enemy returned to Boston without attempting a landing.

Among the fields at Huet's Cove is a small tract formerly known as PATIENCE'S GARDEN. Patience Pometick, the last Indian squaw living in Hingham, used to gather roots and herbs here, and sell them to the townspeople. In later days, and early in this century, an eccentric colored woman called "Black Patty" used to visit Patience's Garden, and haunt the territory adjoining Huet's Cove. Upon one occasion Patty was collecting herbs there, when, happening to glance seaward, attracted by a peculiar and unaccustomed sound, the poor wretch's blood was frozen by what she saw. A dark, uncouth looking monster was rapidly approaching over the water, snorting black smoke with a spiteful sound, the waves of the bay foaming behind it, and sparks of fire mingling with the smoke which it belched forth. Patty waited to see no more, but rushed over the fields and into the first house that she could reach, screaming that the Fiend himself was close behind her. The monster which poor Patty had taken for the Enemy of Souls was the *first Hingham steamboat* coming into the harbor!

Farther up Weymouth River, and just before reaching the bridge over which the Hingham and Quincy turnpike ran, there is a high, partly wooded promontory, which until within a year or two belonged to the town, and is known as STODDARD'S (STODDARD'S) NECK.

The old building nearest the bridge, on the north side of the road was, in the days of the turnpike, the TOLL HOUSE. From

here a sharp ride over Lincoln Street will take us into the village about dusk. Until within twenty years this street only extended west a short distance beyond Crow-Point Lane, and the first settlers who laid it out called it BROAD-COVE STREET. It runs along the northerly base of SQUIRREL HILL, near its junction with Crow-Point Lane. The view from this hill almost equals that from Otis Hill. At the foot of Squirrel Hill were formerly CLAY PITS, where there were brick kilns.

The name of Broad-Cove Street was changed to Lincoln Street in honor of Major-General Benjamin Lincoln, of the army of the Revolution. The GENERAL LINCOLN MANSION, on the corner of this and North Streets, is still occupied by his descendants. A portion of it is upwards of two hundred and twenty years old.

About a dozen years since it became necessary to construct a sewer on Main Street, to relieve the part of the road south of the Old Meeting-House of surplus surface water. The line of this sewer was laid out so as to run along in front of the hill upon which stands the Derby Academy; a part of which hill, as elsewhere stated, was cut down, and the roadway lowered to the present level. The rising ground thus removed was originally part of the burial-hill, and Main Street here passes over where the edge of the slope originally was.

Upon digging to build this sewer several skeletons were unearthed, which were identified as those of the Acadian prisoners who died in Hingham; for a number of those unhappy exiles were sent here after their expatriation. Some of them lived for a time in a small one-story house which stood on Broad-Cove Street, on land which is now the southeast corner of Lincoln Street and Burditt Avenue. In this house also were quartered, early in the Revolutionary War, Lieutenant Haswell and his young daughter, who was afterwards the celebrated Mrs. Rowson. Mr. Haswell was a British officer, and collector of the customs at Hull, for the King. He was for some time a prisoner-of-war in Hingham and elsewhere.

On Lincoln Street, at the easterly side of the road, and at the summit of the hill north of Fountain Square, stands a large, old-fashioned house which was, sixty years since, WILDER'S TAVERN, and yet earlier, THE ANDREWS TAVERN. There used to be a post in front of the porch, on which was a large golden ball.

Another crisp, bright October morning,—

“ when the quiet light
Succeeds the keen and frosty night; ”

and what could be finer than this for further explorations among the landmarks? Let us start, therefore, in the direction of the WEST END. The house next west of the General Lincoln mansion was in old times SETH CUSHING'S INN. Going up North



HOME OF GEN. BENJAMIN LINCOLN.

Street, we are all the time moving parallel with the TOWN BROOK, which rises in Bare Swamp and flows down, crossing South Street at the West Hingham depot, thence easterly through the centre of THE SWAMP, — a fresh meadow bounded by North, West, and South Streets, and probably extending originally to the cove which is now the mill pond, — to its outlet in the last-named locality. The bridge across the brook, connecting North and South Streets at the point near the Methodist church, is known as GOOLD'S BRIDGE. That one where these two streets approach each other at the east end of The Swamp, is MARSH'S BRIDGE. A short distance further west an old way called BURTON'S LANE runs north from North Street toward Squirrel Hill.

At the last bend of North Street is a small hill, a spur of Baker's Hill, known as MARS HILL. One of the oldest houses in Hingham stands upon it.

After turning into Beal Street, BAKER'S HILL rises on the right hand. It is one of the largest and highest hills in town, and there is a superb view from the top. It derived its name from the residence, at its foot, of Nicholas Baker, who with his brother Nathaniel came with Rev. Peter Hobart in 1635.

Beal Street, formerly THE TURNPIKE between Hingham and Quincy, and the direct road to Boston until Lincoln Street was cut through, was in early times GOOLD'S (GOLD'S) LANE, and ran north until it reached the first hill. Then it divided into three blind lanes. One led westward to Great Lots; one northwestward to the same locality; and one was SQUIRREL-HILL LANE, which runs from Beal Street, north of Baker's Hill, to Squirrel Hill. Edward Gold, from whom this lane took its name, was an early settler. He was known as "the pailmaker."

A few rods from the junction of Beal with North Street, HOCKLEY LANE runs west from Beal Street to HOCKLEY. Where this lane begins is HOCKLEY CORNER (another Hockley Corner is on Fort-Hill Street). Hockley is an extensive district, consisting of hundreds of acres of rolling country, embracing fine meadows, woodlands, and a beautiful water front on Weymouth Back River. It is one of the most attractive localities in Hingham. TUCKER'S SWAMP is situated north of Hockley Lane. In former days the cutting and drying of peat for fuel was quite an industry at this place. There were about twenty-five buildings then standing in the vicinity, used for the storage of dried peat.

Near the foot of the lane is HOCKLEY RUN, which empties into the river at BEAL'S COVE, a pretty indentation here. Two other small runs flow into the river near by. The old crossing known in early days as LONDON BRIDGE was not far distant.

The territory north, about Lincoln and Beal streets, including the ALMSHOUSE and TOWN FARM, was formerly denominated GREAT LOTS. STOWELL'S HILL is on Weymouth River, near the Alms House.

Returning to Beal Street, and crossing the head of the Swamp,

over West Street, we turn to the right into Fort-Hill Street, which passes over FORT HILL, about a quarter of a mile farther southwest. The old name was NICHOLS'S HILL, until, in the time of King Philip's War, a fort was built upon it for protection against Indian attacks, and the name was changed to Fort Hill. When the top of the hill was cut off, the lines of the old fort were obliterated. Near the end of this street, and close to the Weymouth line, is FRESH RIVER, a little stream rising in Bare Swamp and emptying into Weymouth Back River. A small branch of this flows from the neighborhood of Nutty Hill across Hobart Street. The bridge across Fresh River at Fort-Hill Street is WEST BRIDGE. The one over it on French Street is FRENCH'S BRIDGE. At the corner of Fort Hill and French streets is a small sheet of water through which this little stream flows, called ROUND POND.

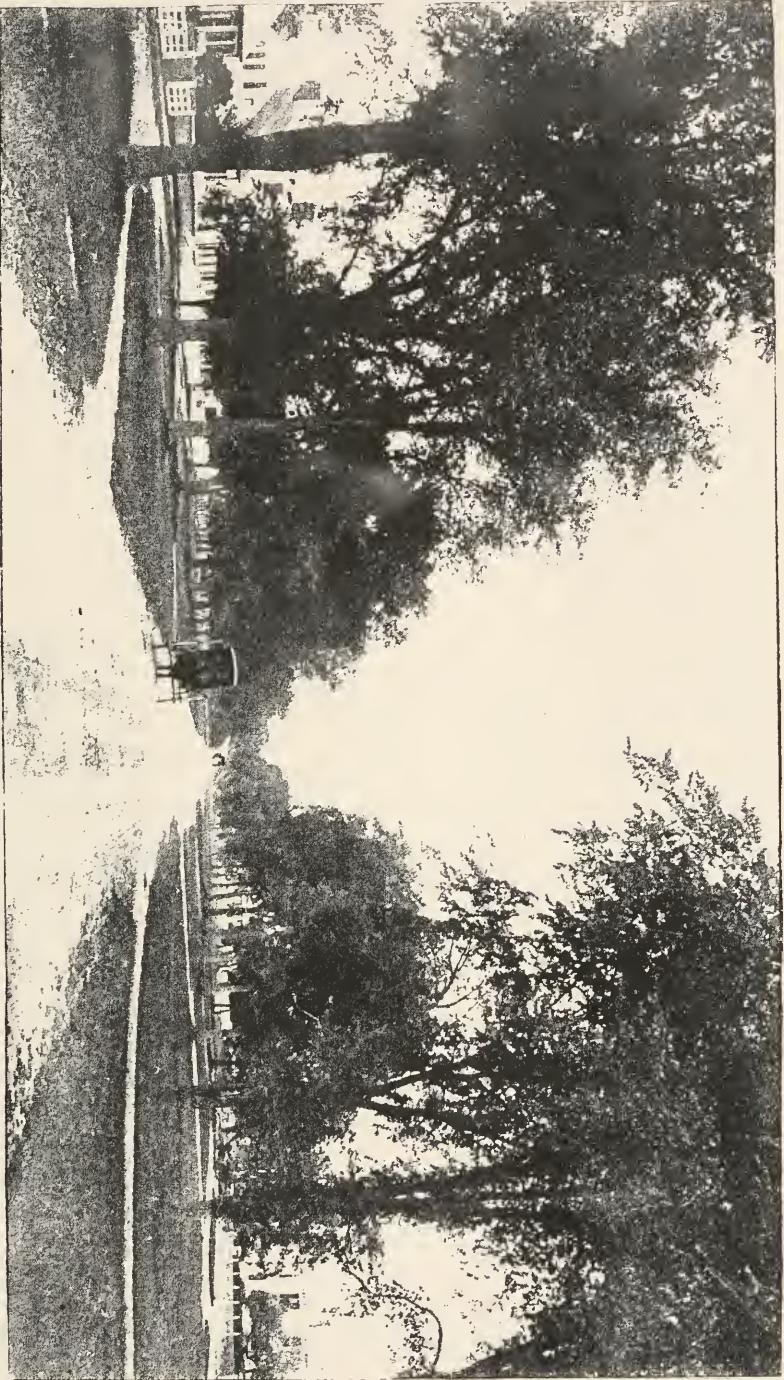
New Bridge Street, which runs in a southerly direction from Fort-Hill Street, crosses Fresh River, passes through BARE SWAMP, and skirts the easterly side of GREAT HILL, which lies between it and Hobart Street. Bare Swamp was, like all meadows found already cleared of forest by the early settlers, very valuable to them, for the reason that such lands afforded forage for their cattle. In their system of valuation meadow property was rated highest, corn lands next, and woodlands least. How the present estimate would reverse this if a portion of the magnificent primeval forest which they found were yet standing! Bare Swamp, when they came, was found to have been cleared by the beavers, and received its name from its being bare of trees. Those animals, evidently plenty up to that time, had by their dams across the watercourses, overflowed the vicinity. This had, perhaps, been the case for centuries, at least for so long a period that the trees had died out and fallen, and meadow land was the natural consequence.

Great Hill is rather a barren height, as are most of the small eminences about it; but interspersed among these are various little green and fertile meadows. Some of them are under cultivation, others growing up to woods, which it is to be hoped will advance up the slopes of the hills, thus increasing their value and enhancing their beauty. The neighborhood is of great interest to the geologist, exhibiting as it does, remarkable traces of the occupancy of this region by the great glacier. PIGEON PLAIN is a sandy tract of land between the Great Hill district and High Street. It was in early days a haunt of the wild pigeons.

South of Hobart Street, and between it and High Street, lies HEMLOCK SWAMP. At the corner of French and High streets is NUTTY (OR NUTTER'S) HILL, so called because the early settlers found walnuts there in great abundance.

Beyond High Street is Ward Street. The portion of this road, OLD WARD STREET, which used to be a highway running nearly

VIEW ON MAIN STREET, SOUTH BINGHAM.



due south to Queen Ann's Turnpike, is discontinued, although even now it is a delightful bridle path through the thick woods. Where it crosses a small branch of Plymouth River is a peculiarly shaped field always known as OX-BOW MEADOW. The present part of Ward Street between its junction with Old Ward Street and Cushing Street, used to be called FOX LANE. ROOT'S BRIDGE and ROOT'S HILL are near the junction referred to.

Riding through the pleasant old deserted Ward Street, we reach Whiting Street, formerly QUEEN ANN'S TURNPIKE (or "Queen" Ann's Turnpike). This name, sad to say, was not bestowed in honor of good Queen Anne, but was derived from the sobriquet of a far less reputable individual, who kept a tavern of unsavory reputation upon it in former days.

This street enters Hingham from Weymouth, and makes its exit at QUEEN ANN'S CORNER, just east of Accord Pond, at the point where it meets Main Street. On Whiting Street, near the Weymouth line, is a rocky ridge across the street, called THE DEVIL'S BACK. It is said that whatever may be done in the way of covering this ridge, or lowering it by blasting, it always in time reappears. Whether the inhabitants of an earlier generation considered this peculiarity as evincing undue activity on the part of Satan in making travel in that vicinity more laborious, or whether they surmised that the "Ward Witches" had a hand in the mischief, instigated thereto by the Evil One, they bestowed upon the ridge this unsanctified name. The territory certainly must have been within the jurisdiction of these "Ward Witches," who were lady members of a family which formerly dwelt in a part of the town not very far away, and who were popularly believed to practise the Black Art.

Passing southeast over this old turnpike we come to a deep ravine through which flows, in a northerly direction, an active little stream called PLYMOUTH RIVER. Further on, a branch of the same crosses the road. This "river," now but a brook in size, received its name from the fact of its being on the way to Plymouth, as it crossed the OLD INDIAN PATH which was in this vicinity, and which was the only road which the early settlers had between Boston and Plymouth.

It must be noted that the little streams called "rivers" in Hingham, were doubtless in aboriginal days much wider and deeper than now. The denudation of the country by the extirpation of the heavy forests, with the consequent desiccation of lands which then held in their sponge-like soils, mulched by thousands of generations of fallen leaves, volumes of water vastly in excess of what falls upon or remains in them now, has resulted in the dwarfing of the once good-sized streams, and the diminution of the annual rainfall; and the dry and starveling woodlands (as compared with the primeval forest), cannot retain the moisture necessary to the formation of rivers of any size.

A short distance southeast of the easterly branch of Plymouth

River, on Whiting Street, we come upon Cushing Street, crossing the old turnpike. We will turn to the right and proceed a few rods until we strike Derby Street, which leads from the intersection of Gardner with Whiting Street, westward into Weymouth. This country is all in the old **FOURTH DIVISION**. Ancient landmarks are plentiful in this corner of Hingham, although many of them can with difficulty be distinguished, owing to the country being now extensively covered with woods where formerly were farms. Consequently, in most cases their location merely can be pointed out.

South of Derby, and immediately west of Gardner Street, lies **HUCKLEBERRY PLAIN**, famous for the abundance of the fruit from which it derives its name. West of this, and south of Derby Street are the **FARM HILLS**. Between Derby and Abington Street and Rockland, is **MAST SWAMP**, where formerly grew very large pines, suitable for masts of vessels. North of Derby Street, and between it and Whiting Street, are the **SMOOTH HILLS**. To the south again are the **THREE HUNDRED ACRES**, a tract once belonging to Madam Derby. Derby Street was named in honor of this lady. Just before this street enters Weymouth, it passes through **MUSQUITO PLAIN**, so called from the supposed superabundance of these insects.

Retracing our course over Derby Street, we will turn into Cushing Street and proceed almost due north. Between this street, Whiting Street, and Plymouth River, is **BREAKNECK HILL**, now not a specially perilous descent where it invades the highway, however steep it may formerly have been. East of Cushing Street, at this point, is **HOOP-POLE HILL**, where great quantities of trees were cut in the days when the mackerel fishery was in its prime, to furnish hoops for the barrels made at the harbor for packing the fish. Woods now cover nearly all the hills in this romantic and almost deserted portion of the town. A branch of Plymouth River crosses and recrosses the road along the base of these hills six times. The next point of interest is **MULLEIN HILL**, a sharp ridge lying on the east side of the road. The extensive growth of mullein in this locality in past days gave this hill its name. The somewhat abrupt ranges next crossed, and extending west of the road, are those of the **HIGH HILLS**.

The country all about here has a peculiarly broken surface, and the woods covering it are principally oak.

WHITE-OAK NECK lies between Plymouth River, just before it enters Cushing's Pond, and **EEL RIVER**, a little stream which flows north, crossing Cushing Street, and also emptying into this pond. The road turns abruptly to the eastward here, and crosses the southerly extremity of **CUSHING'S POND**, a pretty sheet of water lying among wooded hills, upon the banks of which have been carried on some of the most noted industries of the town. Here is the **BUCKET FACTORY**, where for generations were made the celebrated "Hingham buckets" which were sold, far and

wide, all over the country. It is proper to state, however, that it was the manufacture of buckets by hand, at little shops elsewhere in town, earlier than the establishment of this factory, that had procured for Hingham the sobriquet of "Bucket Town." Here also were made the "Jacobs Hatchets" esteemed for their excellence and exported all over the world in days gone by. Alas, alas! how the mercantile, manufacturing, and maritime enterprises of Hingham have faded away, never to reappear. The Thomas Iron Foundry at Thomas's Pond on Weir River, the Eagle Foundry at the harbor, the Bucket Factory and Hatchet Works at Cushing's Pond, the Cordage Factory, the Iron Works and Factory at Trip-Hammer Pond, — the productions of all these various industries were justly appreciated both in this country and abroad, and none more so than those of the Stephenson Scale Works. The shipyards of Hingham — Hall's, Souther's, and others — launched as noble vessels as sailed under the flag. The fishing interests of the town employed a large fleet of fine schooners, well commanded and manned by hundreds of her stalwart young men. These interests built up more than one fortune, large for those days.

The house near Main Street was one of the old inns of earlier days. It was known as BRIGADIER CUSHING'S TAVERN. Reaching Main Street, we will turn to the right. The first hill on the road, going south, was in early days called MAYSE'S or MAY'S, now LIBERTY POLE HILL. The country south of this locality, to the town line, is called LIBERTY PLAIN.

At the foot of the southerly slope of this hill, a blind lane leads west through the woods, towards Eel River. This is EEL-RIVER LANE. The gradual rise on Main Street from this point, south, is called DIG-AWAY HILL (in some old papers DIDGEWAY). Further on, to the west of the road, at Gardner Street, is WHITE-OAK PLAIN. Half-way between Gardner Street and the town line, at GARDNER'S BRIDGE, Main Street crosses BEECHWOODS RIVER, sometimes called MILL RIVER, the little stream flowing northeast from Accord Pond, which unites with others near the centre of the township to form WEIR RIVER.

On the town line where Main Street meets "Queen Ann's Turnpike," now Whiting Street, is QUEEN ANN'S CORNER, and a few rods to the west is ACCORD POND, from which Hingham draws its water supply. It is a beautiful sheet of water, of about three-fourths of a mile in length, lying within the limits of three towns, — Hingham, Rockland, and Norwell (formerly South Scituate). The easterly shore is bordered by open country, the west side generally heavily wooded. The forest in this vicinity is largely composed of the Scarlet Oak, and at this season is in a blaze of brilliant coloring.

It is a singular fact that of all the ponds of any considerable size in Hingham, but one is a natural pond. All the rest, — Cushing's, Fulling-Mill, Trip-Hammer, Thomas's, and the Mill-

pond, are artificial. According to one tradition Accord Pond received its name from the following circumstances.

A treaty with the Indians was about to be concluded by the inhabitants of the adjacent country, and it was decided to assemble for the purpose at the point where the three towns of Abington, Scituate, and Hingham at that time met, somewhere near the middle of the pond which lay within the limits of these three townships. The conference was held in winter, on the ice, and was entirely successful, the questions at issue being settled amicably. On account of the happy accord which manifested itself between the contracting parties, the sheet of water received from that time the name of Accord Pond.

There are other traditions of similar import, but this one seems the most interesting.

One other large natural pond was within the original limits of Hingham, — Scituate Pond; but it lies in Cohasset, which town, as previously stated, was set off from Hingham in 1770.

A small stream called SLOUGH RIVER flows from the Farm Hills across Gardner Street, and empties into the northern extremity of Accord Pond.

On Main Street, a long house, almost the last building in Hingham before reaching the town line, was in the early part of the century *SIVVER'S TAVERN*. The old country taverns in those days were vastly more numerous than they are now, when the railroads covering the country have rendered them superfluous.

And now that bright yellow sunset over there, beyond the Blue Hills, indicates a fine day for to-morrow.

This bright morning follows appropriately in the wake of the past few perfect days; and now let us start for a stroll at the old cove itself. From the Mill bridge, passing west through North Street (the old *TOWN STREET* of the early settlers) we come within a few rods to where the road bends slightly to the right. Here, where the millpond contracts to half its previous width, there was in the early days of the town, a second mill, and mill-dam across to the cemetery hill. A short distance farther west is Ship Street on the right, in old times *FISH STREET*. At this spot the early settlers with Rev. Peter Hobart landed from their boats.

The old houses on either corner of Ship and North Streets were formerly the *WATERS TAVERNS*. An old house next to the one of these two on the westerly corner, was the *NYE TAVERN*. Here is where certain British officers, quartered in town as prisoners of war during the Revolution, were brought for their meals. The old house next west of the Nye Tavern, standing on rising ground, with many trees about it, the *GAY MANSION*, was the home of the

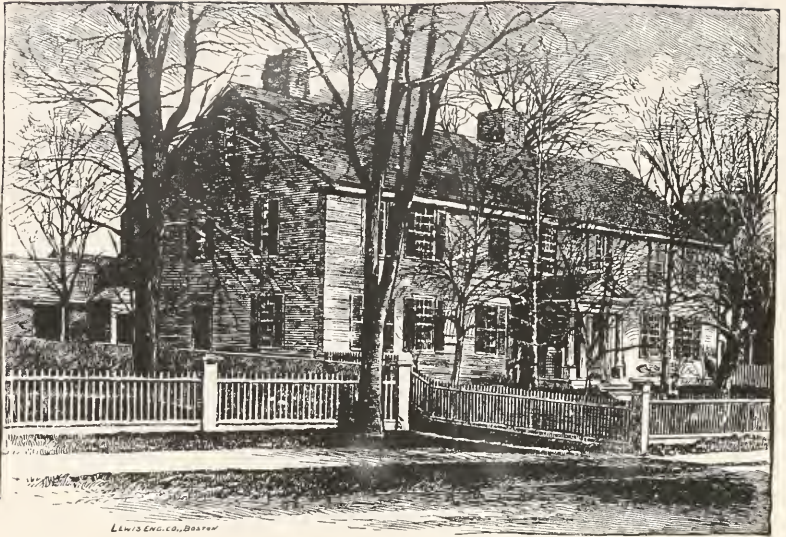
Rev. Dr. Gay, long the celebrated pastor of the First Parish. Immediately west of this stands a building which, now enlarged and rebuilt, was in its original condition the home of the Rev. John Norton, the second pastor of the First Parish.

Opposite this spot, South Street enters North Street diagonally. This road also was termed TOWN STREET when laid out by the first settlers. At its very beginning it crosses the Town Brook by MAGOON'S BRIDGE.

Passing on a few rods more, we come to Main Street, which runs south from the railroad depot. On the easterly corner of Cottage Street, which enters North Street opposite Main, stands the Cushing House, formerly the UNION HOTEL, and earlier yet, LITTLE & MOREY'S TAVERN. This was a noted old inn in its day. Next east of it is a very old house, which was one of the "GARRISON-HOUSES" of the time of King Philip's War.

Main Street crosses the Town Brook by BROAD BRIDGE. The old bridge, notwithstanding its name, was formerly hardly wide enough for two teams to pass abreast, and a watering place for horses and cattle existed by the roadside where it crossed the brook. It is related that a worthy citizen, hurrying in a violent thunder storm to fetch the doctor, was obliged to wait for a flash of lightning to show him the bridge, which in the darkness was quite invisible. There is no locality in Hingham of which the name has a more familiar sound than that of the "Broad Bridge." Very near it, on both sides of the road, stood many of the shops where the town wits and celebrities used in the old times to gather in the winter evenings to talk over news and politics, crack jokes, and tell stories, some of which have come down to posterity with all their pristine savor. Pertinent to this subject may be a little circumstance which took place at a fine colonial mansion hard by, where dwelt in former days a gentleman of the old Hingham school, Squire Blank. Some French officers who had served with General Lincoln under Washington, were traveling in this country, and came to Hingham to pay their respects to the old general. Squire Blank gave a *soirée* in their honor, and considered himself in courtesy bound to converse in French instead of the vernacular. Consequently, after welcoming his foreign guests, he launched into a general conversation with the most prominent Frenchman, who stood gracefully bowing and smiling, and using the most agonized endeavors to comprehend the Squire's French. At last, in despair of coming at his entertainer's meaning, he broke out deprecatingly but vigorously, and in the Squire's mother tongue, "For Heaven's sake, Mr. Blank, speak English *if you can!*"

On North Street, facing Broad Bridge, where the Catholic Church now is, there stood until recently a fine old colonial mansion, having tapestried halls, and with some of the door-panels decorated by sketches painted by the celebrated Madam



THE THAXTER HOUSE,

Which stood on North Street opposite Broad Bridge.

Derby, — the old THAXTER HOUSE. At the time of the Revolution it was owned and occupied by a Mr. Elisha Leavitt, who was a bitter Tory. It was thought by the patriots that he suggested to the British commander, during the siege of Boston, the sending of the expedition to Grape Island for the purpose of securing forage. To punish him for this, a mob assembled and started for his house, with the idea, perhaps, of destroying the mansion, or possibly, even, of offering him personal violence. He got wind of their coming, however, and had a barrel of rum rolled out of his cellar in front of the house, with other refreshments, such as crackers and cheese, for the rank and file of the mob, while cake and wine were provided in the house for the gentlemen leading the populace. Upon the arrival of the crowd, they were invited to help themselves to the refreshments, while the gentlemen aforesaid were received by Mrs. Leavitt in elegant dress, and urged to walk in and partake of the wine. This unexpected and politic courtesy disarmed the fury of the Whigs, and the threatened violence was drowned in good cheer.

Just beyond South Street the road formerly divided. The principal roadway came over the low hill upon which the DERBY ACADEMY stands, the westerly portion of which has since been cut down. The other road ran along the foot of this hill. Between the two roads on the high land stood the post-office, and one or two other buildings. Several old gravestones also were

there, as the slope had been in the early days a part of the burial ground, and the FIRST MEETING-HOUSE of the early settlers with Rev. Peter Hobart stood in front of the present site of the Derby Academy. It was probably a log house, and there was a belfry upon it, containing a bell. It was fortified by palisades.

When the street was lowered to the present level by cutting down the hill and removing the buildings upon it, many graves were found in and about the roadway, containing the bones of some of the first settlers. These were reverently gathered together and reinterred within the breastworks of the OLD FORT, which is a circular earthwork on the summit of the burial hill, back of the Academy. This fort was built to command the approach by water, either of Indians in their canoes during King Philip's War, or in anticipation of a possible attack at the time of the troubles with the Dutch at New York. It is kept in a fine state of preservation, and a plain granite shaft in the centre was erected by the town to the memory of the first settlers. Around its outer slope are set many very quaint and ancient gravestones, unearthed here and there in the process of repairs or improvement of this beautiful cemetery. In the arrangement and adornment of this resting-place of the dead, the taste displayed and the great work done by Dr. R. T. P. Fiske and Mr. John Todd, the gentlemen who have had it in charge during the past fifty years, have been in the highest degree creditable and honorable to them.

In this cemetery are interred some of the most distinguished of Americans, as well as those men who came from over the sea to make Hingham their home. Here sleep the long line of eminent pastors of the First Parish, who preached in the Old Meeting-house yonder, — Hobart, Gay, Norton, Ware, Richardson, Lincoln. Many families whose members have attained to high position in the political, military, professional, or business circles of the republic bring their dead here to the home of their ancestors, to slumber in the beautifully wooded hills or valleys of this lovely spot.

Many a soldier, from the general commanding an army to the riflemen who stood shoulder to shoulder in the line of battle, awaits the last reveille here. Many a sailor, who fought under "Old Glory" behind the cannon on the high seas, is ready to start up from this ground when "All hands on deck!" is piped for the last time. The tomb of Major-General Benjamin Lincoln, of the Revolutionary Army, is here. John Albion Andrew, the "great war governor" of Massachusetts during the Rebellion, rests here by his monument. The shaft to those who died by land or sea in the war for the Union crowns one of these beautiful heights.

On Main Street, in front of the entrance to the cemetery and on a height above the road, the handsome retaining wall of which is draped with ampelopsis, now beautiful in autumn coloring, is THE OLD MEETING-HOUSE of the First Parish, now in the two hundred and eighth year of its existence. Standing far apart from and

above all other buildings, and embowered in fine trees, it is too well known to need description here. In simple, homely grandeur it towers there, a century older than the republic itself. If it could speak so as to be heard by mortal ears, what might it not reveal of the dead and of the living, of the story of the past! But to those who love Hingham and her history, it has a thousand tongues which are never silent.

Main Street, as far as PEAR-TREE HILL, which is the steep bluff at the beginning of the Lower Plain, was, in the earliest times, known as BACHELOR'S ROWE, or BACHELOR STREET.

The salt marshes east of the road, below Pear-Tree Hill, are the HOME MEADOWS.

Having surmounted Pear-Tree Hill, we are upon the LOWER PLAIN, which is a tract of mainly level country extending south as far as Tower's Bridge, on Main Street. But we will leave this street and take Leavitt Street eastward. A large, low building on the corner, under a noble buttonwood-tree, was, in former days, LEWIS'S INN. The large, old-fashioned building east of it was once the old ALMSHOUSE.

Leaving the Agricultural Hall upon the left, we soon come to Weir River, here crossed by LEAVITT'S BRIDGE. A short distance further on, a way is reached winding off to the right and south, which is POPE'S LANE, or POPE'S HOLE. At the first turn on this lane are the CLUMP BARS, known also to the boys of past generations as PLUMB BARS. This is evidently a corruption, as they derived the name from being, in former times, near a clump of trees when there were but few trees in the vicinity. The country thereabouts had not then grown up to woodlands, but was devoted to tillage or pasturage. Between this lane and Weir River lies ROCKY MEADOW. Turning to the eastward, the way leads into thick woods, in a rocky, rolling country, and among these, on the right side of the lane, is the wild and romantic ledge known as INDIAN ROCK.

Nearly opposite this rock is CHUBBUCK'S WELL, and the cellar of CHUBBUCK'S HOUSE, which house itself was demolished in 1759. This old well, now filled to the brim with leaves and débris, yet shows the carefully built wall, as good now as when constructed by Thomas Chubbuck, who was an early settler in 1634.

Further down the lane there is a rocky place in the woods called THE HOGPEN.

The lane, turning westward, crosses TRIP-HAMMER POND by a causeway. This pond is formed by Weir River, which flows through it. There were formerly iron works here, with a trip-hammer, and also a shingle factory.

Returning to Leavitt Street (the part of which leading into Third Division Woods was the old THIRD DIVISION LANE) we will stop to look into JAMES LANE, now so overgrown with woods that it cannot be distinguished, except by its location, from other cartways into the forest. It leads to JAMES HILL, in Cohasset.

CORNER OF MAIN AND LEVITT STREETS



Near its junction with Leavitt Street is PINE-LOG HILL. The IRON MINE (so called) is here at the corner of the lane, although indistinguishable in the undergrowth. It is hard to say now what gave this name to the locality. Near it is BLACK SNAKE HILL. DISMAL SWAMP is northeast of the Iron Mine, and extends into Cohasset. Close by is, or rather was, the famous FOREST SANCTUARY. This was an open grove of noble pines, the growth of centuries, — the ground beneath them being carpeted with a thick layer of fragrant pine needles, with gray and mossy rocks here and there. The name was a fitting one, and well expressed the quiet grandeur of the natural beauty of this remote spot. But it was deemed desirable to sweep away these superb trees in order to

“coin their blood for drachmas,”

and Forest Sanctuary has accordingly long been a thing of the past.

We are now in the THIRD DIVISION WOODS, which extend far and wide, over hill, dale, and swamp, and form probably the nearest approach to the primeval wilderness which can be found within fifteen miles of Boston. They spread over into Cohasset, and far southward. The deciduous part of these woodlands is largely composed of various species of the oak family; the evergreen portion principally of the white pine, although many other species of both classes of trees abound. At the side of the old Third Division Road, on the line between Hingham and Cohasset, is a mark which was called the STONE BOUNDS. When the selectmen of the two towns “make their rounds,” they are popularly and mysteriously supposed to reach this mark at high noon, and according to the ancient custom “crack a bottle” against it. Other landmarks in Third Division Woods are JOSH LEAVITT’S BARS, on the right side of the way near the road to Beechwoods. Near by is THORPH. BURR’S HILL, so called from a Mr. Burr, who owned land at its foot. GLASS ROCK was on the line of the Third Division, far south.

Now let us return again to Leavitt Street, and, retracing our former course, turn to the eastward into TURKEY HILL LANE, which leads up over three quite elevated eminences, until we reach the principal height of TURKEY HILL. It is nearly a mile to this summit. At the first bend, to the right of the lane, are the remains of what was once a ledge, or enormous boulder, about twelve feet high, with a rounded top sloping off smoothly to the south. This was GREAT ROCK. Upon this smooth surface an eccentric individual had chiselled in large letters this odd inscription: —

“When wild in woods the naked savage ran,
Lazell, Low, Loring, Lane, Lewis, Lincoln,
Hersey, Leavitt, Jacobs, King, Jones and Sprague,
Stemmed the wild torrent of a barbarous age,
And were the first invaders of this country
From the Island of Great Britain, in 1635.”

A few feet away from the above, was also cut the following: —

“THIS INSCRIPTION
WAS WROUGHT BY HOSEA SPRAGUE,
A NATIVE OF HINGHAM,
WHO WAS A TRAVELLER HERE
JULY 4th, 1828.”

It was regarded as a great curiosity, and would have been more and more interesting as time passed on. But, unhappily, in the year 1833 certain persons considered that the only value in the great rock was the handful of dollars which it would bring for building purposes, and it was blown to pieces and sold for a pittance.

As one mounts higher and higher upon this hill, or rather upon this series of heights, the view in all directions grows more and more beautiful, until, when the top of Turkey Hill is reached, it may be called sublime.

Look at it now in this red October sunset! To the east on the horizon lies the deep blue line of the broad Atlantic, which sweeps round toward the north. North and northwest are the headlands and islands of the bay. In the extreme distance in this last direction the sun's rays flame upon the roofs and towers of the city. In the nearer space they are reflected in golden light from the placid waters of the harbor. Weir River shines between the green meadows, almost at our feet, like a silver thread. The Blue Hills are misty in the far west. Villages and houses speck the landscape here and there. That great hill to the southeast is SCITUATE HILL.

Now turn southwards. There are brilliant woodlands in the other directions, but what a glory of scarlet, yellow, and green from the painted forests that stretch away to the southern horizon's edge here! This surpasses any other Hingham view.

In the War of 1812 people came to this hill on a sorrowful June day to see a famous naval duel. The British frigate “Shannon” had been cruising off Boston harbor, and the captain sent a challenge in to Captain Lawrence, who commanded the frigate “Chesapeake,” then lying at the navy yard, her crew having been paid off. The American officer gathered as good a crew as could be obtained from the sailors in port, and hurriedly set sail to meet the enemy. The encounter was off Scituate, and was very sanguinary. In the midst of it the brave Lawrence fell, mortally wounded. As they carried him below he cried, “Don't give up the ship!” But with his fall, the Americans lost heart, and after a hopeless struggle they were forced to surrender. A sad and wretched pageant for the spectators on Turkey Hill and along the shore!

Turkey Hill lies mostly in Hingham, but a part is in Cohasset. Its name was bestowed on account of the early abundance of wild turkeys there.

In descending the hill at the easterly end, we leave the old way and pass over a private road, which has been laid out through the dark pine woods, winding beautifully down the slope till it reaches *SIDE-HILL ROAD*, following which, northward, we come out of these charming woods upon *East Street*, which we will turn into and proceed toward *Cohasset*. *THE BATTERY PASTURE*, or *THE BATTERY*, was near *Side-Hill road*. The origin of the name is obscure. There is a very singular tongue of *Hingham territory* which extends over half a mile into *Cohasset*, and is known as *THE HOMESTEADS*. It is only a few rods in width, and tapers off to nothing at the railroad crossing at its east end. "The Homesteads" were the home lands of certain of the inhabitants, who, soon after *Cohasset* was laid off from *Hingham*, petitioned to be allowed to have their lands here re-annexed to *Hingham*. On the north side of *East Street* are the *TURKEY MEADOWS*, and the little stream which crosses the road from the south and eventually flows under *Lambert's Lane*, emptying finally into *Lyford's Liking River*, is *TURKEY-HILL RUN*.

Retracing our course, we come back to where *Side-Hill Road* ends on *East Street*. Near this junction once stood the *BLACK-HORSE TAVERN*, a famous resort for gunners and persons on their way to or from *Hull*. *Ebenezer Beal* was the old-time host of this inn.

Hull Street leads north from this point to *Nantasket Beach*. From the extreme northwesterly part of "The Homesteads" it forms the boundary line between *Hingham* and *Cohasset*. About half a mile from the railroad crossing, *Canterbury Street* leads away on the left, through the district called *CANTERBURY*.

The village on *Hull Street*, extending from *Canterbury Street* to *Jerusalem road*, is known by the singular name of *TUGMANUG*, and it used to be one of the most quaint and interesting localities along the shore. Its odd little houses, many of them having the front door painted in most gorgeous hues, the rough and rocky road, the queer little nooks and corners here and there, and the salty savor which pervaded the whole place, and the inhabitants, whose characteristics were in some respects peculiar to a village on the *New England coast* where wrecks were not uncommon, lent a picturesque glamour to the hamlet and its people. Alas! all this is gone now, and the charm which once hung over this mysterious locality is fled forever. All is now "spick and span," tidy and humdrum.

This day, which will be the last of our wanderings among the ancient landmarks, is far colder than the lovely Indian-summer days which have been granted us until this morning, and sharp riding will be necessary in order to keep comfortably warm.

We will turn back again to *East Street* and make our way westward. That little road, crossing the railroad track and winding

through a rocky, shrubby country and over high lands toward Rockland Street, is Weir Street, once the old WEIR-RIVER LANE. It affords one of the beautiful and sequestered rides for which Hingham and Cohasset are famed. The tract of high land lying east of it, now largely overgrown by woods, used to be GREAT PASTURE.

A little further on, around a bend in the road, we come to CUSHING'S BRIDGE, across Weir River. Many fine "wine-glass elms" are scattered here and there in the meadow by the river's banks, and by the roadside, across the stream, is the magnificent OLD ELM, which was transplanted to this spot in 1729, three years before the birth of Washington. It is justly celebrated for its size and symmetry. All the territory in this vicinity, from Hull Street to Summer Street, has always been known as ROCKY NOOK.

The road, after passing a row of sturdy red oaks on the left, which must have been old trees when the Pilgrims landed, reaches a descent cut through a rough ledge and known as ROCKY HILL. Just beyond the high lands to the right is CHAMBERLIN'S SWAMP, and the little stream running through the meadow, parallel with the road and crossing it at last, to empty into Weir River at the foot of the Agricultural Society's grounds, is CHAMBERLIN'S RUN. It is nearly dry in summer. The large white house between it and the Agricultural Hall, now a private residence, was, in the old days, a tavern.

East Street ends at Leavitt Street, passing over which west to Main Street, we find ourselves in the middle of the village of "Hingham Centre," upon LOWER PLAIN, which extends from Pear-Tree Hill to Tower's Bridge, as generally understood, although the town book giving the "names of streets, lanes, plains, and bridges, as established by the town May 7, 1827, and since," gives the boundaries of Lower Plain, "Pleasant Street to Pear-Tree Hill."

Main Street runs through the village, passing THE COMMON, lying east of the public library, and on the west side of the road at this point a fine old-fashioned residence, which was in earlier days a tavern. A short distance beyond, opposite the Grand Army Hall, is a deep depression on the north side of the road, containing a small sheet of water, now hardly more than a puddle, which was often referred to in old deeds as BULL'S POND. An ALMSHOUSE formerly stood on the site of the Grand Army Hall.

After a turn to the westward, about a quarter of a mile further on, the street turns abruptly south at COLD CORNER, and a few rods beyond is entered by Hobart Street, near the corner of which was the old TOWN POUND, where stray cattle were impounded. Half a mile or so beyond, the road crosses a little stream by TOWER'S BRIDGE. From this bridge to the south line of the town, the country bears the general title of GREAT PLAIN,



GLAD-TIDINGS ROCK.

although particular portions are more specially designated. The road winds up a slight rise from Tower's Bridge, and High Street, a few rods beyond, runs west to Weymouth. Just off this street is WHITE-HORSE POND. Free Street is opposite to High, on Main Street, and runs east to Lasell Street. Just north of Free Street is a small conical height called CROW HILL, formerly a famous resort for the birds of that feather. Near by is CROW-HILL SWAMP.

A short distance further south Main Street crosses the stream coming from Cushing's Pond by WILDER'S BRIDGE. From this bridge to Mayse's (Liberty Pole) Hill, is GLAD-TIDINGS PLAIN. After surmounting another rise in the road, we find on the west side the church of the Second Parish.

This village is South Hingham, and the street is very wide and straight for a long distance, running between extensive bordering lawns and fine rows of trees. Back of the houses on the east side is a high granite ledge, known as GLAD-TIDINGS ROCK.

In King Philip's War, a famous hunter, John Jacob by name, went out to shoot deer near where the church now stands. He is said to have frequently declared that he never would allow himself to be taken alive by the Indians if he encountered them. They ambushed and shot him dead near this rock, and one tradition says that his friends, overjoyed to find that he had been killed outright and not captured to be tortured to death by the savages, called it Glad-Tidings Rock. Another tradition recounts that a woman, lost by her friends, was discovered by them from the top of the rock, and that from this circumstance the ledge received its name.

We will turn eastward into South Pleasant Street, on the corner of which is a notable mansion, the home of the celebrated Rev. Daniel Shute, D. D., the first pastor of the Second Parish. The house is inhabited at the present day by one of his lineal descendants.

South Pleasant Street is shaded by noble elms, set out by a former member of the old Cushing family; whose lands, for generations, have extended far and wide in this section, and do still, for hereabouts the population is largely composed of Cushings.

FULLING-MILL POND is on the right of the road, and at its outlet, which is a little stream called FULLING-MILL BROOK, once stood the FULLING MILL. The bridge across this brook is PAGE'S BRIDGE. Between Page's Bridge and Lasell Street, on the south side of the road, is LITTLE POND. This is a sluice-way of clear water which never freezes, and is on a piece of land of about three acres in extent, which was leased by the town to the Rev. Dr. Shute for nine hundred and ninety-nine years! The hill beyond Page's Bridge is rightly named STONY HILL.

Now we will strike off into Lasell Street, a wild and pretty road, winding mostly through woods and between shrubby waysides.

On the easterly side of this street, about one eighth of a mile from Free Street, and just north of a rocky rise, there is in a thickly overgrown and woody field, the OLD LASELL PINE.

It seems probable that this ancient giant may be one of the few mighty trees yet remaining of the primeval forest. The shattered branches, rent by the storms of ages, would themselves form large trees, and the vast trunk, standing grimly amid its own ruins, presents but a picturesque suggestion of the old pine's earlier majesty.

ROCKY RUN is a little stream flowing under the street.

Entering Union Street, we find that FEARING'S BRIDGE crosses Weir River a short distance further northward, where it flows among willows. Now, turning about, we will keep to the southward over this street. At the first bend to the east, on rising ground, there is a gateway, through which a cart road leads to TRIP-HAMMER POND. A short distance beyond this gateway LONG-BRIDGE LANE runs eastward from Union Street, winding through woods to granite quarries, and then crosses Beechwoods River. Near the entrance to this lane is COAL-PIT HILL. A few rods further south the road crosses Beechwoods River at SPRAGUE'S BRIDGE, and then passing the place where South Pleasant Street enters it, rises on to high land, and over what is called THE MOUNTAIN, or MOUNT BLUE ROAD, Mount Blue being in Norwell across the line.

The view west and south from this vicinity is very fine, and the drive over this road, thence over Beechwood Street into Cohasset, is a most delightful one.

SPRAGUE'S BRIDGE, UNION STREET.



Beechwoods is a very sparsely settled district, mostly heavily wooded with beech and oak, and with much of the beautiful holly growing at intervals. That rare and delicate shrub, the ink-berry, is not uncommon on the open roadsides of Union Street.

Retracing our way, and taking South Pleasant Street, we will turn south into Charles Street by Stony Hill. Here is MAST-BRIDGE PLAIN, where formerly fine masts were cut from the forest to equip the vessels building at the harbor. MAST-BRIDGE MEADOWS lie along Beechwoods River. This little stream is crossed by HERSEY'S BRIDGE. The noble height to the east is PROSPECT HILL, the highest in Hingham. The view from the summit is very extensive.

After crossing Hersey's Bridge the road turns southward. To the westward is THE WIGWAM, a most interesting locality. Here dwelt the Indians in considerable numbers, and the stone fire-places of their wigwams were standing within the remembrance of persons now living. Many of their implements of domestic use and of the chase have been found here.

There remains but one part of Hingham which has not been explored for the landmarks. To cover that, we will start at Cold Corner and take Central Street, a road laid out within a few years, which near the Ropewalks runs over a marsh which was once known as CHRISTMAS POND. No trace now remains, however, which would indicate that a pond had ever existed here. Turning west into Elm Street, we soon pass over rising ground, the portion of which on the right, between Elm and Hersey streets, was called POWDER-HOUSE HILL. A red POWDER HOUSE formerly stood upon it, in which was stored a supply of gunpowder. It was moved here from the hill just north of the New North Church, on Lincoln Street.

Near the corner of Elm and Hersey streets, there stood until within a few years a beautiful wood, known as TRANQUILLITY GROVE. It was long made use of for picnics and various other sorts of gatherings, social, political, and religious. The early abolitionists used it for some of their stirring meetings.

The lower part of Hersey Street, from Elm to South streets was in early times AUSTIN'S LANE, taking its name from Jonas Austin, one of the first settlers in 1636, who had his homestead granted on Town Street (now South) at the north end of this lane.

South Street, which was, like North Street, first called TOWN STREET, begins at North Street opposite the old Gay mansion, immediately crosses Magoon's Bridge, and runs west. After crossing Main Street, and just before Lafayette Avenue is reached, it until within three years passed by a homely old provincial building, which was in the last century the ANCHOR TAVERN. General Lafayette once lodged in it when he had occasion to pass the night in Hingham, during the Revolutionary War. It was the

country home of John A. Andrew, the war governor of Massachusetts, for one summer during the great rebellion. The short street which connects South with North Street, immediately west of the railroad depot, crosses the town brook, and is known as THAXTER'S BRIDGE. In the old days the WHIPPING POST was located here. About a quarter of a mile further on, and a few rods east of AUSTIN'S LANE (now Hersey Street), formerly stood the old PINE-TREE TAVERN. On the site of it there now stands a large white house which was built by General Lincoln for his son-in-law and private secretary, Mr. Abner Lincoln. The road runs west and enters Fort-Hill Street after crossing the Town Brook at DERBY'S BRIDGE. On the south side of the street at this point formerly stood the mansion of Madam Derby, who applied the property left for the purpose by her first husband, Dr. Ezekiel Hersey, to founding Derby Academy. Many stories are told of this able but eccentric woman. Among others is this one, applicable to her home.

She had a rustic seat arranged among the branches of one of the trees near her house, from which she could observe her laborers in the fields. She was upon one occasion sitting there decidedly in dishabille, when she saw a carriage some distance off, containing visitors whom she had expected to arrive later in the day, but with whom she was not well acquainted. She jumped down from her perch, ran round to the back of the house, caught a brace of chickens on the way, twisted their necks and flung them to the cook with orders to broil them for dinner at once, ran through the house, and (her house servants not being at home) received the guests, who did not know her in her rôle of servant, showed them to their rooms, and hastening to her own, dressed and descended to the parlor to welcome them as Madam Derby; and they did not recognize the servant who had ushered them to their apartments in the lady of the mansion who received them in state.

When the money for the endowment of Derby Academy was brought from Salem to Hingham by Nathan Lincoln and his wife (he was a nephew of Dr. Ezekiel Hersey), it was concealed in a bucket which stood on the floor of a chaise, between Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln. Madam Derby caused stones in the cellar wall of her house to be removed, and the money, enclosed in woollen bags, was built into the wall, for concealment and safety.

When this old mansion was burned, in the early part of this century, there had been living in it people whose habits of life were far from being such as invited the approval of the neighbors. And certain old women who were gathered together watching its destruction, averred that they saw fiends and witches ascending in the smoke and dancing in the flames.

The nineteenth century would appear to be a little subsequent to the era of unseemly performances on the part of individuals

of that ilk ; but the old ladies who witnessed their antics at the fire aforementioned were wives of respectable citizens of the West End, and their statements are not to be lightly called in question by the incredulous.

You have now been with me among the landmarks of these old towns, from the grim ledges off the eastern shore, where the surf beats itself incessantly to foam and spray on Cohasset rocks, to the singular rolling gravel mounds at the west end of Hingham, where the glacier of the last ice-period has left such indisputable proofs of its former presence, — from the pretty landlocked harbor at the north, the ancient “Bare Cove.” to the secluded woodlands which cover the greater part of the southern portion of these townships ; and where the ponds, those scarcely ruffled sheets of blue water, lie among green meadows and forests like sapphires among emeralds, — through old streets and lanes full of points of interest to the antiquarian, and over beautiful hills, whose graceful contour forms the background of every landscape.

We maritime New Englanders breathe a double inspiration from our surroundings, for, dwelling by the ocean, upon which our people have proved themselves worthy descendants of the Northmen, we are at the same time practically mountaineers. Our rocky hills are the foot-hills of the mountain ranges a few miles west and north of us, which on the coast of Maine actually invade the realm of the sea. Even upon Boston Bay, look at those Blue Hills of Milton, whose tops are sometimes above the clouds. A short distance inland, and Wachusett and Monadnock show their heads, while Mount Washington itself is visible from the sea-coast.

In the atmosphere of such surroundings, what wonder is it that upon rolls containing the Hingham and Cohasset names of Lincoln, Cushing, Hobart, Tower, Gay, Thaxter, Shute, Sprague, Pratt, Hersey, Stoddard, Fearing, and others, should be found many which have adorned the professions of the ministry, law, and medicine ; which have become eminent as those of poets, *literati*, artists ; of men who have achieved the fortune and practised the liberality of merchant princes ; who in the battle line by land and sea have, from sailors at their guns and soldiers in the ranks to great generals, shed lustre upon the Colony and the Republic ; who have, as deputies, or congressmen, or governors, or ambassadors, reaped honorable laurels in this and in foreign lands ; or lastly, in the presidential chair itself, won a simple, homely, but illustrious fame which will through all our future history go hand in hand with that of Washington !

Even as the Ancient Landmarks of Hingham and Cohasset tell a story of the existence and physical progress of the race and community of which those families were the type, so have

the lives and deeds of the leading spirits of those families served as landmarks in the annals of the Great Republic; which is herself the brightest landmark in the present, as we devoutly hope she will be for the ages of the future, in the history of mankind.

EARLY SETTLERS.

BY JOHN D. LONG.

HINGHAM is one of the oldest towns in Massachusetts. There were settlers here as early as 1633. Its first name was Bearcove or Barecove, more likely the latter, in view of the exposure of almost its entire harbor at low tide, and as appears also in the spelling of the name in the order of the General Court referred to below. So far as it had any legislative incorporation, it was incorporated, and this has been the usual statement of writers, Sept. 2, 1635, only eleven towns having in that respect an earlier date. Perhaps, however, the term incorporation is not appropriate in this connection, the brief order which the General Court, consisting of the Governor, assistants, and deputies, adopted and entered on that day being as follows, — a form used before, and afterwards, in the case of several other towns: — “The name of Barecove is changed and hereafter to be called Hingham.”

Who was the first settler, or at what exact date he came, it is impossible to say. Mr. Solomon Lincoln, the historian of the town in 1827, gives the following interesting facts:—

•• The exact date at which any individual came here to reside cannot be ascertained. Among the papers of Mr. Cushing, there is a ‘list of the names of such persons as came out of the town of Hingham, and towns adjacent, in the County of Norfolk, in the Kingdom of England, into New England, and settled in Hingham.’ From this list we are led to believe there were inhabitants here as early as 1633, and among them Ralph Smith, Nicholas Jacob with his family, Thomas Lincoln, weaver, Edmund Hobart and his wife, from Hingham, and Thomas Hobart with his family, from Windham, in Norfolk, England. During the same year Theophilus Cushing, Edmund Hobart, senior, Joshua Hobart, and Henry Gibbs, all of Hingham, England, came to this country. Cushing lived some years at Mr. Haines’s farm, and subsequently removed to Hingham. The others settled at Charlestown, and in 1635 removed to this place. In 1634 there were other settlers here, and among them Thomas Chubbuck; Bare Cove was assessed in that year. In 1635, at the May court, Joseph Andrews

was sworn as constable of the place. There was a considerable increase of the number of settlers, and in that year grants of land were made to upwards of fifty individuals, of which a record is preserved. It was in June of that year that Rev. Peter Hobart arrived at Charlestown, and soon after settled in this place.

"I here subjoin the names of those who settled or received grants of land here, in the respective years mentioned. Possibly there may be some names omitted, which have escaped my observation, and those of others inserted to whom lands were granted, but who never settled here. The list is as perfect, however, as long, careful, and patient examination of public and private records can make it.

"In 1635, in addition to those before-mentioned (namely: Joseph Andrews, Thomas Chubbuck, Henry Gibbs, Edmund Hobart, Sen., Edmund Hobart, Jr., Joshua Hobart, Rev. Peter Hobart, Thomas Hobart, Nicholas Jacob, Thomas Lincoln, weaver, Ralph Smith), were Jonas Austin, Nicholas Baker, Clement Bates, Richard Betscome, Benjamin Bozworth, William Buckland, James Cade, Anthony Cooper, John Cutler, John Farrow, Daniel Fop, Jarvice Gould, Wm. Hersey, Nicholas Hodsdin, Thos. Johnson, Andrew Lane, Wm. Large, Thomas Loring, George Ludkin, Jeremy Morse, William Nulton, John Otis, David Phippeny, John Palmer, John Porter, Henry Rust, John Smart, Francis Smith (or Smyth), John Strong, Henry Tuttil, William Walton, Thomas Andrews, William Arnall, George Bacon, Nathaniel Baker, Thomas Collier, George Lane, George Marsh, Abraham Martin, Nathaniel Peck, Richard Osborn, Thomas Wakely, Thomas Gill, Richard Ibrook, William Cockerum, William Cockerill, John Fearing, John Tucker.

"In 1636, John Beal, senior, Anthony Eames, Thomas Hammond, Joseph Hull, Richard Jones, Nicholas Lobdin, Richard Langer, John Leavitt, Thomas Lincoln, Jr., miller, Thomas Lincoln, cooper, Adam Mott, Thomas Minard, John Parker, George Russell, William Sprague, George Strange, Thomas Underwood, Samuel Ward, Ralph Woodward, John Winchester, William Walker.

"In 1637, Thomas Barnes, Josiah Cobbit, Thomas Chaffe, Thomas Clapp, William Carlslye (or Carsly), Thomas Dimock, Vinton Dreuce, Thomas Hett, Thomas Joshlin, Aaron Ludkin, John Morrick, Thomas Nichols, Thomas Paynter, Edmund Pitts, Joseph Phippeny, Thomas Shave, Ralph Smith, Thomas Turner, John Tower, Joseph Underwood, William Ludkin, Jonathan Bozworth.

"In 1638 there was a considerable increase of the number of settlers. Among them were, Mr. Robert Peck, Joseph Peck, Edward Gilman, John Foulsham, Henry Chamberlain, Stephen Gates, George Knights, Thomas Cooper, Matthew Cushing, John Beal, Jr., Francis James, Philip James, James Buck, Stephen Payne, William Pitts, Edward Michell, John Sutton, Stephen Lincoln, Samuel Parker, Thomas Lincoln, Jeremiah Moore, Mr. Henry Smith, Bozoan Allen, Matthew Hawke, William Ripley.

"All of those preceding, who came to this country in 1638, took passage in the ship 'Diligent,' of Ipswich, John Martin, master. In addition to these, the following named persons received grants of land in the year 1638, viz.: John Buck, John Benson, Thomas Jones, Thomas Lawrence, John Stephens, John Stodder, Widow Martha Wilder, Thomas Thaxter.

"In 1639 Anthony Hilliard and John Prince received grants of land. The name of Hewett (Huet) and Liford, are mentioned in Hobart's Diary,

in that year, and in the Diary the following names are first found in the respective years mentioned; in 1646, Burr, in 1647, James Whiton; in 1649, John Lazell, Samuel Stowell; in 1653, Garnett and Canterbury.

“The number of persons who came over in the ship ‘Diligent,’ of Ipswich, in the year 1638, and settled in Hingham, was one hundred and thirty-three. All that came before were forty-two, making in all one hundred and seventy-five. The whole number that came out of Norfolk (chiefly from Hingham, and its vicinity) from 1633 to 1639, and settled in this Hingham, was two hundred and six. This statement, on the authority of the third town clerk of Hingham, must be reconciled with the fact that there was a much larger number of settlers here in 1639 than would appear from his estimate. They undoubtedly came in from other places, and I am inclined to believe that there may be some omissions in Mr. Cushing’s list. It may be remarked here, that many of the names mentioned in the previous pages are now scattered in various parts of the country. Many of the first settlers removed to other places during the militia difficulties which occurred within a few years after the settlement of the town; and a considerable number had previously obtained lands at Rehoboth.

“The earliest record to be found of the proceedings of the town in relation to the disposition of the lands is in 1635. In June of that year grants were made to a considerable number of individuals, and on the 18th of September, as has been before stated, thirty of the inhabitants drew for house-lots, and received grants of other lands for the purposes of pasture, tillage, etc.

“It was in July, 1635, that a plantation was erected here; and on the 2d of September following that, the town was incorporated by the name of Hingham, from which it appears that there are but eleven towns in this State, and but one in the county of Plymouth, older than Hingham. I cannot ascertain satisfactorily when the first meeting for civil purposes was held. It is stated by Mr. Flint in his century discourses, to have been on the 18th of September, 1635. There is as much evidence in our town records, and in those of Cushing’s MSS. which I have examined, that the first town-meeting was held in June of that year, as in September. The statements in the same discourses, that the inhabitants of Hingham arrived in 1635, and that they obtained deeds of land from the natives to form the town previously to holding the first town-meeting, are unquestionably erroneous, being at variance with our town records, Cushing’s MSS., and the Indian deed itself.

“The house-lots drawn on the 18th of September, 1635, were situated on the ‘Town street,’ the same which is now called North Street. During that year the settlement was extended to ‘Broad Cove Street,’ recently named Lincoln Street. In the year following, house-lots were granted in the street now called South Street, and in the northerly part of ‘Bachelor Street,’ now Main Street.

“Some idea of the relative wealth of several towns in 1635 may be estimated from the following apportionment of the public rate for that year. Newton and Dorchester were assessed each £26 5; Boston, £25 10; Salem, £16; Hingham, £6; Weymouth, £4, etc. In 1637 the number of men furnished by this town to make up the number of one hundred and sixty to prosecute the war against the Pequods, were six; Boston furnished twenty-six; Salem, eighteen; Weymouth, five; Medford, three; Marblehead, three. The assessment upon this town at the General Court in Au-

gust following, was £8 10; the least, except that of Weymouth, which was £6 16. Property and population appear to have been unequally distributed and often fluctuating. In 1637 we find the first record of the choice of a town clerk. Joseph Andrews was chosen, and in 1638 the first record of the choice of assessors."

The following is a literal copy of the deed of the township of Hingham, given by the Indians in 1665:—

"WHEREAS divers Englishmen did formerly come (into the Massachusetts now called by the Englishmen New England) to inhabit in the dayes of Chickatabut our father who was the Cheife Sachem of the sayd Massachusetts on the Southward side of Charles River, and by the free Consent of our sayd father did set downe upon his land and in the yeare of our Lord God one thousand six hundred thirty and four divers Englishmen did set downe and inhabit upon part of the land that was formerly our sayd fathers land, which land the Englishmen call by the name of Hingham, which sayd Englishmen they and their heires and assosiats have ever since had quiet and peaceable possession of their Towneshippe of Hingham by our likeing and Consent which we desire they may still quietly possess and injoy and because ther have not yet bin any legall conveyance in writing passed from us to them concerning their land which may in future time occasion difference between them and us all which to prevent— Know all men by these presents that we Wompatuck called by the English Josiah now Cheife Sachem of the Massachusetts aforesayd and sonne and heire to the aforesayd Chickatabut; and Squmuck all called by the English Daniel sonne of the aforesayd Chickatabut and Ahahden— Indians: for a valueable consideration to us in hand payd by Captaine Joshua Hubberd and Ensigne John Thaxter, of Hingham aforesayd wherewith wee doe acknowledge our selves fully satisfied contented and payd and thereof and of every part and percell thereof doe exonerate acquitt and discharge the sayd Joshua Hubberd and John Thaxter their heires executors and Administrators and every of them forever by these presents have given granted bargained sold enfeoffed and confirmed and by these presents doe give grant bargain sell Enfeoffe and confirme unto the sayd Joshua Hubberd and John Thaxter on the behalfe and to the use of the inhabitants of the Towne of Hingham aforesayd that is to say all such as are the present owners and proprietors of the present house lotts as they have bin from time to time granted and layd out by the Towne; All That Tract of land which is the Towneshippe of Hingham aforesayd as it is now bounded with the sea northward and with the River called by the Englishmen weymoth River westward which River flow from the sea; and the line that devide betwene the sayd Hingham and Weymoth as it is now layd out and marked until it come to the line that devide betwene the colony of the Massachusetts and the colony of New Plimoth and from thence to the middle of accord pond and from the middle of accord pond to bound Brooke to the flowing of the salt water and so along by the same River that devide betwene Scittiate and the said Hingham untill it come to the sea northward; And also threescore acres of salt marsh on the other side of the River that is to say on Scittiate side according as it was agreed upon by the commissioners of the Massachusetts colony and the commissioners of Plimoth colony Together with all the Harbours Rivers Creekes Coves Islands fresh water brookes and ponds and all marshes unto

the sayd Townshippe of Hingham belonging or any wayes app'taincing with all and singular thapp'tenences unto the p'misses or any part of them belonging or any wayes app'taineing : And all our right title and interest of and into the sayd p'misses with their app'tenences and every part and p'cell thereof to have and to hold All the aforesayd Tract of land which is the Townshippe of Hingham aforesayd and is bounded as aforesayd with all the Harbours Rivers Creekes Coves Islands fresh water brookes and ponds and all marshes ther unto belonging with the threescore acres of salt marsh on the other side of the River (viz.) on Scittiate side with all and singular thapp'tenences to the sayd p'misses or any of them belonging unto the sayd Joshua Hubberd and John Thaxter on the behalfe and to the use of the sayd inhabitants who are the present owners and proprietors of the present house lotts in hingham their heires and assignes from the before-named time in the yeare of our Lord God one thousand six hundred thirty and four for ever And unto the only proper use and behoofe of the (the) sayd Joshua hubberd and John Thaxter and the inhabitants of the Towne of hingham who are the present owners and proprietors of the present house lotts in the Towne of Hingham their heires and assignes for ever. And the said Wompatuck Squmuck and Ahahden doe hereby covenant promise and grant to and with the sayd Joshua hubberd and John Thaxter on the behalfe of the inhabitants of hingham as aforesayd that they the sayd Wompatuck Squmuck and Ahahdun — are the true and proper owners of the sayd bargained p'misses with their app'tenances at the time of the bargaine and sale thereof and that the said bargained p'misses are free and cleare and freely and clearely exonerated acquitted and discharged of and from all and all maner of former bargaines sales guifts grants titles mortgages suits attachments actions Judgements extents executions dowers title of dowers and all other incumbrances whatsoever from the begining of the world untill the time of the bargaine and sale thereof and that the sayd Joshua hubberd and John Thaxter with the rest of the sayd inhabitants who are the present owners and proprietors of the present house lotts in hingham they their heires and Assignes the p'misses and every part and parcell thereof shall quietly have hold use occupy possese and injoy without the let suit trouble deniall or molestation of them the sayd Wompatuck : Squmuck and Ahadun their heires and assignes : and Lastly the sayd Wompatuck : Squmuck and Ahadun for themselves their heires executors administrators and assignes doe hereby covenant promise and grant the p'misses above demised with all the libertys previledges and app'tenences thereto or in any wise belonging or appertaincing unto the sayd Joshua Hubberd John Thaxter and the rest of the sayd inhabitants of Hingham who are the present owners and proprietors of the present house lotts their heires and assignes to warrant acquitt and defend forever against all and all maner of right title and Interest claime or demand of all and every person or persons whatsoever. And that it shall and may be lawfull to and for the sayd Joshua Hubberd and John Thaxter their heires and assignes to record and enroll or cause to be recorded and enrolled the title and tenour of these p'sents according to the usuall order and maner of recording and enrolling deeds and evedences in such case made and p'vided in witnes whereof we the aforesayd Wompatuck called by the English Josiah sachem : and Squmuck called by the English Daniell and Ahahdun Indians : have heere unto set our hands and seales the fourth day of July in the yeare of our Lord God one thousand six hundred sixty and five and in the seaventeenth yeare of the raigne of our soveraigne Lord Charles the second by the grace of God

of Great Brittanie France and Ireland King defender of the faith &c.
1665. — — —

Signed sealed and delivered
In the presence of us :

JOB NOESHTEANS Indian the marke of W WILLIAM MAN- ANANIANUT Indian the marke of B ROBERT MAMUN- TAIGIN Indian JOHN HUES MATTIAS Q BRIGGS the marke of F JOB JUDKINS	}	the marke JO of (L. S.) WOMPAT- TUCK called by the English JOSIAH cheif sachem. the marke A of SQUMUCK (L. S.) called by the English DANIELL sonne of Chickatabut. the marke III of AHAHDEN (L.S.)
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Josiah Wompatuck Squmuck Aahden Indians appeared p'sonally the
19th of may 1668 and acknowledged this instrum't of writing to be theyr
act and deed freely and voluntary without compulsion, acknowledged
before

JNO. LEVERETT, *Ast.*

It needs but a glance at the names of the early settlers of Hingham, as given above by Mr. Lincoln, to recognize the founders of some of the most respectable and influential families of Massachusetts. Few names are more distinguished in the annals of the Commonwealth or nation than that of Cushing. There is reason to believe that Abraham Lincoln was one of the many descendants from Hingham stock who have made it illustrious in American history. Nearly all of the names in the foregoing lists are still familiar in this generation. These first settlers were men of character and force, of good English blood, whose enterprise and vigor were evident in the very spirit of adventure and push which prompted their outset from the fatherland and their settlement in the new country. They were of the Puritan order which followed Winthrop rather than of the Pilgrim element that settled at Plymouth a few years earlier. The distinction between the two is now well understood. The Pilgrims were Brownists or Separatists, later called Independents, opposed to the national church, insisting on separation from it, and reducing the religious system to the simplest form of independent church societies.

Indeed it was natural that the spirit that led to reform and greater simplicity in church methods and organization, which was the aim of the Puritans, should go still further and demand entire separation and independence, which was Separatism, and of which the most illustrious type is found in the Pilgrims who sailed in the "Mayflower," and settled in Plymouth in 1620. It is to be noticed that those who thus went to the extreme of ecclesiastical independence were consistent in granting the same liberty to others which they claimed for themselves; and it is true that the Pilgrims were more tolerant than the Puritans. Lying on the border-line between the jurisdictions of Plymouth and the Massachusetts Bay, the first settlers of Hingham are not to be too closely identified with either. They were within the outer limits of the

Puritan colony, but from an early day they manifested a good deal of independence of the Boston magnates; and Peter Hobart's defiant attitude towards Governor Winthrop is one of the picturesque features of that early time. There is sometimes, undoubtedly, an inclination to exaggerate the religious element in the early settlements of New England. It was a mixed purpose that animated our forefathers. There was in them the genius of adventure and enterprise which in later days has peopled our own West with their descendants; there was the search for fortune in new countries over the sea; there was the spirit of trade and mercantile investment; there was the hope of new homes, and the ardor of new scenes, all clustering around what was unquestionably the central impulse to find a larger religious freedom than the restrictions, legal or traditional, of the old country afforded. This is evident from the fact that while the population of Massachusetts grew rapidly by accessions from England till the execution of Charles the First, yet, as soon as that event happened, the republic of Cromwell and the supremacy of Puritanism during his Protectorate were accompanied by a practical suspension of immigration to New England. For the next two hundred years it had little other growth than that which sprung from its own loins.

In these first settlements the ministers were the leaders. Their influence was supreme. They gave tone to the time, and color to history; and the communities which they largely moulded seem, as we look back upon them, to be toned by the ecclesiastical atmosphere which the clergy gave to them. But with all this there was still all the time an immense deal of human nature. The picture of the early time, if it could be reproduced, would present a body of men and women engaged in the ordinary activities of life, cultivating the farms, ploughing the seas, trading with foreign lands and among themselves, engaged in near and remote fisheries, maintaining the school, the train-band, and the church, holding their town-meetings, — a people not without humor, not altogether innocent of a modicum of quarrel and greed and heart-burning, yet warm with the kind and neighborly spirit of a common and interdependent fellowship. The Massachusetts settlers indulged in no mere dream of founding a Utopia or a Saints' Rest. They were neither visionary philosophers nor religious fanatics. Their early records deal with every-day details of farm and lot, of domestic affairs, of straying cattle and swine, of runaway apprentices and scolding wives, of barter with the Indians, of whippings and stocks and fines for all sorts of naughtinesses, of boundaries and suits, of debt and legal process and probate, of elections and petty offices civil and military, and now and then the alarum of war and the inevitable assessment of taxes. They smack very much more of the concerns, and the common concerns, of this world than of concern for the next. They are the memoranda of a hard, practical life; and if the name of Hingham now and then appears in them during the first half-dozen years of its existence, it is in

connection with a fine for bad roads, or leave to make hay in Conihasset meadows, or permission to use its meeting-house for a watch-house, or the appointment of a committee to settle its difficulties with Nantasket, or something of equally homely import. There is in these records no cant nor sniffing, none of that pretentious sanctimoniousness which is so flippantly charged upon the Puritans. There is less reference to theology than to ways and means; and the practical question, for instance, of restraining the liquor-traffic and evil, seems to have taxed the ingenuity and attention of their law-makers and magistrates very much as it does in the case of their descendants. There is no waste of words in the grim sentences, but a plain, wholesome dealing with the material needs of the colony. One cannot read them and not feel the sense of justice and righteousness that inspired the leaders of the settlement, and that sought, rigorously indeed but honestly, to institute and maintain a commonwealth which should be animated by virtue, thrift, education, the sanctity and sweetness of home, fear of God, and fair dealing among men. They were developing that sturdy, educating, self-reliant New England town life which till forty or fifty years ago was so unique, but which since then has gradually been disintegrated and changed by the tremendous influence of the transportations of the railroad, the wide scattering of the New England seed, the influx of foreign elements, the rapid growth of large cities, the drain on rural sources, and the general change from diffusion to consolidation, and from the simplest and most meagre to the most profuse and complex material resources.

MILITARY HISTORY.

BY WALTER L. BOUVÉ.

THE story of the settlement of Hingham and of the struggles, employments, and daily life of her first inhabitants, is one differing but little from that of many other of the older sea-coast towns of New England. Alike in their origin, their religion, and their opinions, similar in their pursuits and experiences, menaced by a common danger, and, with the exception of the Plymouth Colony communities, influenced by the same hopes and purposes and governed by the same laws, it was natural that in their growth and development the little hamlets forming a frequently broken thread from the Merrimac to Buzzard's Bay, should, for a considerable period, bear a strong resemblance to one another. Yet each, from the first, possessed those peculiar characteristics which differences of wealth, the impress of particular families, and the influence of vigorous leaders inevitably create. This individualism was enhanced by the effects of time, of situation, and of interest, and in each grew up the legends, traditions, and local history peculiar to itself.

If those of our own town are devoid of the dramatic and tragic incidents which light up the chronicles of Salem, of Deerfield, of Hadley, and of Merry Mount; if no Myles Standish with his martial figure, no Eliot with the gentle saintly spirit, and no Endicott with fiery speech and commanding will, grace our story, and if no battle-banner like that of a Lexington, a Concord, or a Bunker Hill, wreathes about us the halo of a patriotic struggle, there is nevertheless within the pages of our modest records not a little to awaken the absorbing interest which the tales of the grandfather always bear to those of the younger generations. And the local colorings, if not of unusual brilliancy, still glow for us with all the warmth of the home-hearth, and to the quaint pictures of the olden time the mellowing of change and of years only adds a hallowing light. The chapters, of which this is one, treating of the forefathers and their descendants, from the religious, industrial, social, educational, and public relations in which we find them, are mainly for ourselves and our children, for our and their use and pleasure, prepared with little ambition other than to preserve and transmit a fairly accurate account of the birth and growth of our native town, — one which even to this day is typical

of those modern democracies which form the distinguishing characteristic of New England. We cannot however isolate ours from the other settlements which already, two hundred and fifty years ago, formed, like it, parts of a complete commonwealth, with established customs, diverse interests, and self-reliant spirit.

It is interesting to observe these sturdy and half independent plantations, bound together as they were by the common laws and necessities, re-enacting, each within its own limits, much of the complex life of the province at large. They were truly miniature commonwealths, and the claims of the State and the claims of the Church received as well the consideration of the people of the village as of the deputies at the capital; and the various commercial, religious, and social interests made themselves felt alike in the town meetings and in the legislative and council chambers.

In each town, too, was the military organization and establishment, demanding and receiving from nearly every citizen active participation in its exacting and stern requirements. Like the civil authority it was, it is true, regulated and controlled largely by the central government, but it nevertheless possessed, from very necessity, much local independence.

To the story of its part in the life of Hingham this article is devoted. And here it may not be inopportune to consider briefly a phase in the history and policy of the colony, and indeed of the other colonies as well, which has perhaps not at all times been accorded its full value, and which is well illustrated in the record and experience of our own town. From their situation and surroundings the North American colonies were necessarily little less than military provinces, whose armed forces were their own citizens. Of them Massachusetts was the most prominent, and her usual condition was that of an armed peace, with many of the incidents of martial law, not infrequently broken by open hostilities with her Indian and French neighbors. For more than one hundred years succeeding the organization of the government, a large portion of the legislative enactments pertained to the arming and disciplining of the inhabitants, to the erection of forts, the purchase of military stores, and to other measures of defence and offence; and no inconsiderable part of her expenditure was for the raising and equipping of troops, and for expeditions against the Indians and against Canada. The laws on these subjects were frequent, minute in their details, and often severe in their requirements; and they affected not only the individual citizen, but reached the towns in their corporate capacity and prescribed their duties as well.

These enactments, with frequent experience in actual service, produced not only a hardy, disciplined, trained citizen soldiery ready for the emergency of the hour, but, continued as they were through the legislation of a century, they created the military tradition, knowledge, and discipline which were of such inestimable

value in the opening days of the Revolution; and into that struggle sprang, not alone the embattled farmer, but with a value far greater to the cause, the alert minute-man who had been at the taking of Louisburg, the trained-band men who, like their able officers, had threaded the forests around Fort William Henry and Frontenac, and the sturdy regiments whose leaders had climbed the heights of Quebec with Wolfe, and seen the fall of Montcalm. It is well for us not to forget that the troops of Great Britain were met in 1776, not by undisciplined levies, but by an American army, whose great commander was a soldier of many years' invaluable experience in that best of military schools, service in the field; that the hard lessons learned by the young colonel of twenty-one at Fort Necessity and Braddock's defeat made possible the general of Valley Forge, Trenton, and Yorktown; that Putnam, with his English commission, attacking the Spaniards in 1762 was preparing for the sturdy old Continental commander of 1776; that Stark, the intrepid leader at Bennington, was but the Stark of 1756, grown a little older and more experienced; or that old Seth Pomeroy, fighting in the ranks, and old Richard Gridley, pushing on with his artillery at Bunker Hill, had both heard the roar of French guns in the campaigns which made them veterans. These, with scores and hundreds of others, both officers and privates, now enlisted in the ranks of liberty, gave to a large force the true character and discipline of an army.

One of the earlier of the settlements, situated upon the very border of the Colony and adjoining the frontier of that of Plymouth, Hingham was peculiarly liable to suffer from the differences which might at any time arise between the governments of either province and their Indian neighbors. A realization of this danger, and consequent thorough preparation, probably accounts for the remarkable immunity from attack and depredation which was so long the good fortune of the town, notwithstanding the fact that the Indian trail to Plymouth led directly through its southern part along the shores of Accord Pond.

The Indians of Hingham formed a part of that great division among the red men known as the Algonquins. This mighty race comprised many powerful tribes, and occupied nearly the whole territory of the northeastern United States. The strength of the New England, and especially the Massachusetts nations had been greatly reduced by a great pestilence shortly before the settlement of Plymouth. For this the good King James was duly thankful, and he gratefully says in his charter —

“that he had been given certainly to knowe that within these late years there hath by God's visitation reigned a wonderful plague together with many horrible slaughters and murders committed amongst the savages and brutish people there heretofore inhabiting in a manner to the utter destruction devastation and depopulation of that whole territorye so that there is not left for many leagnes together in a manner any that doe claim or challenge any kind of interests therein.”

These disasters were probably in 1617 or thereabouts. Only a little earlier, in 1614, Smith says: "The sea-coast as you pass shows you all along large corn-fields and great troupes of well proportioned people." Others computed the number of warriors at from eight thousand to twenty-five thousand. They were divided into a number of nations, and these again into tribes. Of the former, some of the principal were the Wampanoags, ruled over by Massasoit, a life-long friend of the English, and whose dominion lay between Cape Cod and Narragansett Bay; the Narragansetts, who lived in Rhode Island upon the western coast of the bay of that name, and whose chiefs were Canonicus and Miantonomo; the Pequods, under Sassacus, whose territory lay between the Mystic and the Thames, then the Pequod River, in Connecticut; and the Massachusetts, under Chickatabut, who occupied the territory to the south of Boston and extending as far as Duxbury. In 1633 Chickatabut was succeeded by Josiah Wompatuck. In addition to the above there were the Pawtuckets north of the Charles River, and the Chur-Churs and Tarantines in Maine. All played a part more or less important in the history of the New England settlements. Hingham, it will have been noted, lay within the land ruled, until just about the time the first settlements were made here, by Chickatabut; and it was his son and successor, Wompatuck, together with Squumek and Ahahden, who joined in 1668 in conveying to the English the territory now comprised in the towns of Hingham and Cohasset. For many years the intercourse between our forefathers and their red neighbors seems to have been peaceable and agreeable.

The earliest known settlement of Hingham was made sometime in the year 1633, and the first houses were probably located upon what is now North Street, and near the bay which the erection of tide gates has converted into the Mill Pond. This little arm of the sea although fordable at low tide was still of sufficient depth to float craft of a size considered respectable in those days; and many a fishing smack has ridden out in safety the gales of winter under the lee of the protecting hills which surrounded it, and upon whose sunny southern slopes were perhaps the first cleared lands in the town.

Up it, too, sailed one day in the summer or early autumn of 1635, the Rev. Peter Hobart and his company; they landed, as we are told, on the northerly shore about opposite to where Ship and North streets intersect, and here in the open air, the first public religious services were held. Not far from this spot, and but a few rods in front of where Derby Academy now stands, and upon a part of the hill long since removed, was erected the first meeting-house. This was a plain square building, low and small as compared with modern churches, but constructed of hewn logs and undoubtedly very substantial. It was surmounted by a belfry containing a bell, and around was a palisade for defence against the Indians.

Here then our Military History commences, and the church erected for the worship of Almighty God was in truth a fortress of the Lord against the heathen enemies of the body, as well as against the beguilers of the soul. Nor was the worthy pastor apparently less fitted to command in a temporal than to lead in a spiritual capacity. Of its actual use as a defensive post we have no lack of evidence. In June, 1639, according to the "Records of the Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay in New England" (from which the authority for much here given is derived), "Hingham had liberty to use their meeting house for a watch house;" and again, December 1640, "Hingham Meeting house for the present is allowed for their watch house." Already, in 1636, the delegates in General Court had ordered "that the military men in Hingham [with other towns] be formed into a regiment of which John Winthrop, Sen. Esq., be Colonel, and Thomas Dudley, Lieut.-Colonel." This indicates the existence here at a very early period of at least a part of a company, and our ancestors certainly had eminent commanders in two such remarkable men as Governor Winthrop and Governor Dudley. Among the interesting orders from the central authority about this time was one providing that captains be maintained from the treasury, and not from their companies; it was evidently passed for the purpose of giving greater independence to the officers, and was manifestly in the interest of the strict discipline towards which all legislation constantly tended. It was also enacted that musket-balls of full bore should pass current for a farthing apiece; which, although pertaining to the finances and currency rather than to the military, is a fact of sufficient interest to justify its mention in this connection. In 1635 it was ordered that no dwelling-house be built above half a mile from the meeting-house, and in this order Hingham had the honor of being specially included by name; indicating perhaps that she had already shown a tendency to exceed that limit and to stretch herself out along the main street, towards the neighboring colony with which her people had later so much in common.

Acts passed in 1634, 1635, and 1636 required towns to provide at their own charge a place in which to keep such powder and ammunition as the military authorities should order them to take from Boston, and fixed a penalty for neglect; commanded all persons to go armed with muskets, powder, and ball, to all public assemblies, and forbade any one going unarmed at any time above a mile from his dwelling-house; and specifically directed "that the military officers in every town shall provide that the watches be duly kept in places most fit for common safety, and also a ward on the Lord's day, the same to begin before the end of the first month and to be continued until the end of September, and that every person above the age of eighteen years (except magistrates and elders of the churches) shall be compellable to this

service either in person or by some substitute to be allowed by him that hath the charge of the watch or warde for that time, with punishment for disobedience." The settlement of 1633, then called Bare Cove, was in July, 1635, erected into a plantation, which carried the right of sending deputies to the General Court; and in September of the latter year the name was changed to Hingham.

House lots were granted to some fifty individuals in June and September, and other lands for the purposes of pasturage and tillage. The former were situated mainly upon Town, now North Street, but during the year the settlement was extended to Broad Cove Lane, now Lincoln Street, and in 1636 the grants were upon what is now South Street and upon Bachelors Row, now the northerly part of Main street. And these early beginnings of our modern streets comprised the whole of the little town, with its two hundred odd inhabitants, when in 1637 it first became a duty to furnish a quota of her sons for the public defence.

It was the second year of the Pequod War, and Massachusetts — which had already been acting with Connecticut — was to raise an additional force of one hundred and twenty men, to be placed under the command of Capt. Israel Stoughton; this number was subsequently increased to one hundred and seventy. Of these, six were men from our town. We unfortunately know the names of none of them, but we can follow in imagination the toilsome march of the little army of which our forefathers formed a small part, as it slowly and painfully made its way through the virgin thickets, almost impenetrable with the stiff, unbending, knarled scrub oak, the matted masses of luxuriant-growing and lacerating horse-brier, beautiful in its polished green, and the almost tropically developed poison-sumae, seductive in its graceful form and rich coloring; through the great forests, dark with the uncut forms of the towering pines; and through the swamps of the country around Narragansett Bay, with the rich, black soil of the bottoms, and the majestic white cedars rising, like great sentries of the red man, far into the air; and thence up towards the Mystic, spreading widely over the country between. We need not rehearse the details too minutely here; we know the story, — the Indians defeated, their tribe destroyed, and a day of thanksgiving appointed; this time October 12, when it was also ordered that the various towns should "feast" their soldiers, — an injunction doubtless faithfully obeyed, here at least.

From the time of the Pequod War, apprehensions of renewed trouble with the natives, and the necessary precautions against it, continually grew throughout the colony. Among the enactments was one passed March 13, 1638, directing "that Hingham have a barrel of powder, to be paid for by the town," and from 1640 to 1644 frequent orders regulated the time for training the trainbands, and prescribed punishments for neglect. In the former of

these years, an interesting town record informs us that the following vote was passed, "That from the date hereof thenceforth there shall be no tree or trees cut or felled upon the highway upon the pain of twenty shillings to be levied for the use of the town because all good trees are to be preserved for the shading of cattle in the summer time and for the exercising of the military." The desirability of preserving the trees "for the exercising of the military" arose from the benefit to be derived from training the latter in the practical methods of Indian warfare, wherein every savage placed the protecting trunk of a tree between himself and the enemy; a situation giving him a distinct advantage over troops in regular order. It was ignorance or neglect of this fact that led to the destruction of the brave Capt. Pierce of Scituate and his company in 1676 and to the defeat of Braddock nearly eighty years later. "Garrison houses," so-called, which for the most part were probably private dwellings of unusual size and adaptability for defence, were constructed, and stringent laws passed for the enforcement of military discipline. The location and appearance of such of the former as were then or afterwards erected in Hingham, it is not possible to fully determine. Among them, however, was what is now known as the Perez Lincoln house standing on North, and a little east from Cottage Street. It was erected by Joseph Andrews, probably in 1640. He was the first constable and first town clerk of Hingham. From him it passed for a nominal consideration, in 1665, to his son Capt. Thomas Andrews, and was then known as the Andrews house. It is the best authenticated "garrison house" that we have. Doubtless during many an alarm its massive timbers and thick log walls gave a sense of security to the settlers who, with their wives and children, had gathered within. A peculiarity of this building, now perhaps the oldest in town, is that, excepting its first transfer, it has never been conveyed by deed, but has continuously passed by will or simple inheritance for some two hundred and twenty-five years from one owner to another. Although now clapboarded and plastered, it is still one of the most interesting of the old landmarks, and its sound old ribs as seen within seem capable of defying the inroads of another century. Another of these primitive defences stood near what is now the easterly corner of Hersey and South streets, and on the site of the Cazneau house,—formerly belonging to Matthew Lincoln. Another was the house of Capt. John Smith, on the Lower Plain, about where the store of Mr. Fearing Burr now is. John Tower's house near Tower's Bridge was also a garrison house: and yet another, at South Hingham, was Capt. John Jacob's house, situated in the pass between Massachusetts and Plymouth. There were doubtless others, of which the record is lost.

In 1642 military officers were empowered to punish neglect

and insubordination by fine, imprisonment, corporal punishment, the stocks, etc., and every town was obliged to provide a place for retreat for their wives and children, and in which to store ammunition. The meeting-house answered for this double purpose in Hingham, although the military stores were often distributed among the commissioned officers of the town, thus securing greater safety and availability in case of surprise. Every smith was directed to lay aside all other work, and "with all speed attend the repairing of the ammunition of the several towns, fitting them for any sudden occasion, and shall receive country pay for it." In every town there was a council of war, consisting doubtless of the military officers, the selectmen, — generally including in their number these same officers, — and perhaps other prominent citizens. This council seems to have had certain advisory powers, and perhaps even of direction in emergencies, but in the event of its failure to act, the commander of the company was specially authorized to use his own discretion both for defence and offence. The General Court directed, too, the manner in which alarms might be given in case of danger. Any inhabitant was empowered to distinctly discharge three muskets, to continually beat the drum in the night, or to fire the beacon, or to discharge a piece of ordnance, or to send messengers to adjoining towns; and every soldier was to respond at once, under a penalty of five pounds. The captains of the three towns nearest that in which the enemy should be discovered were to proceed thither with their companies. The watches throughout the country were posted at sunset at the beat of the drum, and discharged at sunrise drumbeat. From this arose the custom of payments which we find made to many individuals through a long series of years for "maintaining the drum." Thus among the "disbursements paid out of the Towne rate for the Towne's use" in 1662, are the following: —

"To Joshua Beals for maintenance of ye drum, £01 00 00.

"To Steven Lincoln for maintenance of ye drum, £00 10 00."

And again, — besides many other similar disbursements, — "John Lincoln to be paid ten shillings a year for drumming, he to buy his own drum:" this in 1690.

Increasing rumors of Indian conspiracies induced greater vigilance and more careful preparation from year to year. In 1643 the military officers were placed in charge of the arms brought to public meetings, and the care of ammunition in the farmhouses was given to them; and in 1644 all inhabitants were compelled to keep arms ready for service in their houses. At a town meeting, June 24, 1645, it was voted to erect a palisade around the meeting-house "to prevent any danger that may come into this town by any assault of the Indians." Previous to 1645 Hingham appears to have had no captain, and it is probable that for purposes of military organization and discipline the soldiers of Hull and Weymouth were joined with our own in forming a company,

and that they were commanded by a captain residing in the latter place. Winthrop says that in 1645 Hingham chose Lieutenant Eames, who had been the chief commander for the previous seven or eight years, to be captain, and presented him to the council for confirmation. For some reason not now known, the town became offended with Eames before his new commission could be issued, and a new election was held, or attempted to be held, at which Bozoan Allen was chosen captain; whom, however, the council refused to confirm. A bitter controversy lasting several years ensued. The town became divided into partisans of the two officers, and the quarrel occupied much of the time of the deputies and magistrates until 1648. In it the Rev. Peter Hobart, together with many leading citizens, became deeply involved, and the issues soon came to relate to civil and religious, rather than to military interests. The details of this most unfortunate affair, which cost the town many of its best families and much of its prosperity, would seem to belong more properly to the chapter on ecclesiastical history, and there they may be found at length.

Lieut. Anthony Eames, the first local commander of the town, was one of the first settlers, coming here in 1636, in which year a house lot was granted him on the lower plain. He seems to have been an able officer and a leading and trusted citizen, being a deputy in 1637, 1638, and 1643, and frequently holding positions of responsibility and honor in the town. Together with Allen, Joshua Hobart, and others, he was chosen to represent the town's interests in Nantasket lands, and in 1643 he with Allen and Samuel Ward had leave from the town to set up a corn mill near the cove. From Lieutenant Eames, through his three daughters, — Milicent who married William Sprague, Elizabeth who married Edward Wilder, and Marjory who married Capt. John Jacobs, — many of the people of Hingham are descended. Pending the settlement of the trouble in the company, the General Court ordered, August 12, 1645, that "Lieutenant Tory shall be chief military officer in Hingham, and act according as other military officers till the court shall take further orders." Lieutenant Tory was from Weymouth, and was undoubtedly appointed as a disinterested party to the controversy. He was succeeded in the care of the company in May, 1646, by Maj. Edward Gibbons. The same day that Lieutenant Tory was assigned to the charge of the company an important order was passed by the General Court to the effect that the commander of every company should select thirty men out of every hundred in their command who should be ready for service at half an hour's notice; and further provided for the thorough arming and equipping of every man, with penalties for neglect. Provision was also made at the May session of the General Court for the training of youth between the ages of ten and sixteen years of age, by experi-

enced officers, in the use of arms "as small guns, pikes, bows and arrows" but excepting such as parents forbade. This order was renewed in nearly the same form in 1647. Another order provided that any man not having arms might be excused from the usual penalty by bringing to the company clerk corn to one-fifth greater value than the cost of the articles in which he was deficient. "But if any person shall not be able to provide himself arms and ammunition through mere poverty, if he be single and under thirty years of age, he shall be put to service by some; if he be married or above thirty the constable shall provide him arms, and shall appoint him with whom to earn it out." How indicative are all these orders, both of the constant dangers which necessitated them, and of the efficient and untiring provisions against surprise and ruin. The distaste for temporary officers from other towns, and the danger from farther delay apparently led the people to seek a settlement of the military trouble, and we find in the State archives the following petition:—

The Humble Petition of the Soldiers of Hingham to the Honorable Court now sitting in Boston. Sheweth That we acknowledge ourselves thankful to you for many favors: especially considering how little we have deserved them, either from the Lord or you his instruments. Yet your bounty does encourage us and our own necessities forces us to crave help from you that so we may be provided for the defense of ourselves, wives, children, and liberties, against all oppressors. Therefore we crave this liberty, as the rest of our neighbors have which we take to be our due, to choose our own officers, which if granted it will be a great refreshment. But if we be not worthy of such a favor for present as your allowance herein, then that you would be pleased to set us in a way that we may be able to do you servis and provide for our own safety and not be in such an uncomfortable and unsafe condition as we do. So praying for the presence of our Lord with you, we are yours as he enables us and you command us.

In answer to this it was ordered that Bozoan Allen be lieutenant, and Joshua Hobart, ensign. Three years later at the request of the town both these officers were promoted, and Allen obtained at last the rank for which he had vainly striven six years before. He was a man of much force and considerable pugnacity. On at least one, and probably two occasions he was compelled to humbly beg pardon for disrespectful words spoken of Governor Dudley, and in 1647 he was dismissed from the General Court for the session. He held, however, many positions of honor in Hingham, being repeatedly elected a deputy, serving often with his friend Joshua Hobart. He came to Hingham in 1638, and as already mentioned was, with Lieutenant Eames, one of the owners of the mill. He removed to Boston in 1652 and died the same year. Joshua Hobart, a brother of the Rev. Peter Hobart, succeeded to the command of the company in 1653. He was a man of great

strength of character and one of the most distinguished citizens the town has had. In 1641 he was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company, — then a military organization, — was a deputy more than twenty-five times, serving with Allen, Lieutenant Houchin of Boston, — who, according to the custom of the time, on several occasions served on behalf of Hingham, — and with other prominent citizens. In 1670 he was on a committee to revise the laws, and in 1673 was chosen to audit the accounts of the treasurer of the colony. In 1672 Captain Hobart and Lieutenant Fisher presented their report upon the boundary line between the colonies of Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth which they had been appointed commissioners to determine. In 1674 he was speaker of the House of Deputies. He was frequently a selectman and held other town offices. Besides holding the position of commander of the military of Hingham during many years when unwearied vigilance, strict discipline, and constant preparation were of the first importance to the welfare and preservation of the town, — for it must be remembered that suspicion, fear, and at times open war succeeded the defeat of the Pequods, and that at no time was the danger of destruction absent from the minds of the colonists, — Captain Hobart is said to have commanded a company in active service in Philip's War. His house lot was on Main Street and included the spot upon which stands the Old Meeting-house, and here, in 1682, after having been Hingham's chief officer for nearly thirty years, he died full of honors, at the age of sixty-seven years. Notwithstanding the uneasiness succeeding the Pequod War, peace generally prevailed between the colonists and the Indians for a quarter of a century thereafter; settlements multiplied and the older towns not only grew in numbers, but began to prosper with the development of agriculture, the pursuits of the fisheries, the birth of manufactures, the trade in lumber, and the commerce which was already springing up with the West India islands. In the general prosperity Hingham shared, although her growth was not rapid, and, as has been said, the military and ecclesiastical dissensions at one time led to a serious loss in population, and consequent injury to the material advance.

The soil was however fair and in many places rich, and its successful cultivation led to the rapid increase in the number and area of the "planting fields" which were granted from time to time. Our almost circular harbor surrounded and protected on all sides by hills clothed with a noble growth of oak, pine, and cedar, and guarded at its entrance by the three beautiful islands which like faithful sentinels stood as bulwarks against the storms of the open ocean, early turned attention to Hingham as an advantageous point for the construction of craft of various description and size, and the development of a prosperous foreign trade.

Shipyards and wharves soon dotted the shore and multiplied with astonishing rapidity; and many a stately vessel received her baptism and commenced her perilous life in the little bay which washes our coast. The commerce which subsequently was one of the chief sources of local wealth began, too, almost with the birth of the town, and in 1679 we read of the loss at sea of a vessel in which Joshua Hobart, one of Hingham's stalwart mariners, was a part owner. Before this Winthrop mentions the overturning off Paddock's Island of a small shallop of ten tons, in which was John Palmer, whose house lot was on Broad Cove, and two others. This was in 1639, and the shallop was perhaps one of the fishing smacks forming the advance guard of the fleet which lined our wharves and enriched many of our citizens, and which only finally disappeared within a very few years past. But while this town and her sisters grew and prospered and pursued their peaceful vocations, the shadow of a coming struggle lengthened, and the inevitable contest between the white race and the red race neared yearly and daily its culmination. In 1665 the town "Lyd out for powder, bullets, and match, £11." — a very considerable sum for the time, and indeed a very large proportion of the total expenditures for the year. The following quaint order passed July 20, 1668, is interesting because of the glimpse it affords of the customs and vigilance of the period: —

It is ordered by the Selectmen of the town that all such p's as are app^t & warned to watch on the constables watch shall from time to time appear at the meeting house half an hour after sunset to receive their charge; and the constable is hereby ordered to meet them there at the said time or soon after to give them their charge according to law; and we do also order that after the new watch is come about as far as the meeting house that then the 2 constables shall take their watches to give the watch in charge, that is, one constable 1 watch & the other another & so by turns till the time is expired which the law sets for the keeping up the sd watch.

A generation had reached manhood since the extermination of the Pequods; the town and the colony alike had attained to strength and confidence born of prosperity, and a feeling of security resulting from unceasing vigilance and preparation pervaded the settlements. Nevertheless fear of the French, jealousy of the Dutch, and suspicion of the Indian kept the weapons of preparation bright. A rumor now and again of some forest outrage, an actual barbarity, and possibly a self-consciousness of not being without wrong on their own part, kept the colonists alert and active. The military enactments of the General Court grew more specific, more frequent, and more stern: the co-operation of the towns and their own watchfulness became more marked. A successful expedition against the French on the Penobscot in 1653, and another to Niantick to suppress a Narragansett conspir-

acy in 1654, afforded valuable experience, although accompanied by little or no bloodshed. Suddenly the long anticipated conflict opened. An Indian was found drowned in Assawanset Pond near Middleborough. He was a friend of the whites; three Wampanoags were arrested, tried, and executed for the murder. On the 20th day of June, 1675, several houses were burned at Swansea, and the greatest of New England's native warriors opened the first of the two campaigns which only ended with the death of Philip at Mt. Hope August 12, 1676, sealing on that day the fate of a mighty race, and after the most extreme suffering and cruelty on both sides.

Thirteen towns had been wholly destroyed, and many more sustained severe loss, while six hundred of the colonists lay dead upon the battle-field. On the other hand, the power of the red man was at an end in New England. Their wigwags had been burned, their wives and children sold into slavery, their warriors slain, and the tribes almost swept out of existence. The history is not a pleasant nor a wholly creditable one; its detailed relation fortunately belongs elsewhere. Into the struggle, however, the men of Hingham entered bravely, and within her borders at least one incident in the great tragedy was enacted. Before telling the story of her contributions in men and money, the honorable part she took, and the loss she sustained, let us make a sketch of the old town as it appeared in the summer of 1675, relocate and repeople at least some of the houses, remap the old roads, glance at the occupations and characteristics and appearance of the inhabitants, and catch as we may in the gloaming some tracery of the homes and the lives of our forefathers.

Away back in 1645 a dam had narrowed the entrance to the inner bay, then a beautiful sheet of water, undivided by the street connecting Main Street and the harbor. Tide-gates had finally closed the passage, and the friends Eames and Allen had set in motion the busy wheels which now for two hundred and fifty odd years, in the self-same spot, have sung their music in the starry midnight and the merry sunlight alike, grinding the corn and the grain of the settlers and their descendants for eight generations. Here, then, in this opening year of King Philip's war the little mill stood as now, not far from the public landing-place at the Cove. Built of stout logs and hewn planks, with jolly John Langlee, the miller, in the doorway, the rush of a foaming stream beneath, a gleam of blue waters to the north, and in front the dancing ripples of the glassy pond reflecting in the morning light the giants of the forest which clothed the surrounding hills and crept down to the very water's edge, it was indeed a pleasant place; and here the farmer with the heavy ox-cart or pack-laden horse, the sailor back from some West Indian port, the bright-eyed school-boy, the idler from the town, the squire, the captain, and now and again even Parson Hobart him-

self, might have been seen watching the hot meal as it poured from the stones, while hearing and telling what each might of news and rumor and gossip. Here the forebodings of the forest, the startling stories of Indian devastation and cruelty, the tales from over seas, the crop prospects, and the latest talk of the village whiled away many an idle hour, and doubtless, too, lost little in their later relation by the home firesides. To the eastward and westward of the mill stream, and sloping towards each other until meeting beneath its bubbling waters, rose two noble hills, their tops crowned with the oak and the pine, and their oceanward sides scantily protected by wind-twisted and stunted cedars. In Cobb's Bank, earlier known as Ward's Hill, we have, bare and unsightly, the little that remains of the first of these, which then, rounded and green, stretched away for several hundred feet along the harbor, and gradually descending, finally disappeared in Wakeley's meadows. Through these last coursed a tiny run, which emptied into the sea by the "landing-place" of a subsequent period, — now a grass-covered wharf, long since disused for commercial purposes. An easy ford at the town dock enabled those having occasion, to reach the beaches along the base of the eminence, and thence, after crossing the run, to ascend the hill near the steamboat landing, and through the fields and woods reach Neck Gate Hill, Martin's Lane, and the planting lots beyond. The hill west of the stream also skirted the harbor for some distance, and then, drifting inland, continued far towards the western extremity of the town; it remains materially unaltered to this day. Old Town Street, with its name changed to North, follows now as in the early days its graceful, curving course along the base of the hill at whose foot it lies. Here and there its lines have been moved a trifle, this way or that, but from the harbor to West Street it is the same old road, bordering the pond, the brook, and the swamp, as in the days when the Lincolns, the Andrews, and the Hobarts built their one-storied, thatched huts along its grassy ruts.

From the Cove, where the mill, the town dock, and the ford crowd in neighborly friendship together, to the further extremity of the "Swamp," this, the first of Hingham's highways, has few spots uncelebrated in her history. Yet almost the whole interest is confined to the northern or upper side; for not only was its other boundary fixed so as to border upon the brook, but in fact the land on that side of the travelled way was generally too swampy to admit of its use for dwellings. Consequently we find that scarcely a building stood upon the southerly side of the street, and probably the only exception was the house of Samuel Lincoln and his son, occupying a site nearly opposite the present location of the New North Church. A very few years later, however, in 1683 or thereabouts, another mill was built upon the water side, and almost exactly where is now the little red

blacksmith-shop; parts of the dam may still be seen projecting from either shore of the pond. Starting at the Cove and going westward, we should have seen at this early period the charred remains of the houses of John Otis and Thomas Loring. But little was left, however; for the fire that destroyed them was an old story many years back, and now had become little more than a tradition. Nevertheless, from a spot nearly opposite the smithy, their owners had looked out many a bright morning on the pretty scene before them. A few steps further, and near the corner of Ship Street. — or Fish Street, as formerly known, and which perhaps was a lane at even this early time, — was the home of Peter Barnes, the ancestor of the present family of that name; and close by, for a neighbor, lived John Langlee, the miller, who was also a shipwright, and later an innkeeper on the same spot. Now, however, he must go a-soldiering, and a-soldiering he went, and not over willingly, we may presume; for not only do we know that he left a wife and one or two babies to fare as the fates should will, but we learn that he was impressed into the service. However, he shared with many a fellow-townsmen in the glory of the brave and unfortunate Captain Johnson and his company, and was one of the two men from Hingham who were wounded in the great battle. He was the owner of the island originally granted to Richard Ibrook, now known as Langley's Island, and from him descended Madam Derby. The house of Charles A. Lane stands on the spot where lived Joseph Church, brother of the famous Capt. Benjamin Church, the final conqueror of Philip; and just beyond was the garrison house of Capt. Thomas Andrews, now occupied by the Misses Lincoln. With Captain Andrews lived his father, Joseph, the first town clerk, at this time one of the old men of the settlement. A hundred feet or so to the south, bubbling and rippling as it danced along, flowed the cool waters of the town brook, crossed a trifle higher up by a bridge, and broadened at that point into a drinking-pond for cattle and horses. Lincoln Building covers the spot from which the little pond long since disappeared. Captain Andrews' next neighbor to the westward was Capt. John Thaxter, who had served with distinction against the Dutch, and who was at this eventful period a selectman and one of the foremost citizens. His family was a large one, and a son — later known as Capt. Thomas Thaxter — served at Martha's Vineyard under Captain Church. The old Thaxter house was known twenty-five years since, and for many years before, as the Leavitt house. The fine old mansion has given place to St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church. In the rear, "Ensign Thaxter's Hill" formed the northerly boundary of a wide training-field, which lay between it and the houses on the street. Next beyond, and just at the bend of the road, was the home of old Edmond Pitts, — Goodman Pitts, as he was called, — a weaver, sexton of the

church, and a man of no little consequence. The house in its modernized form still remains, and is the first one west of St. Paul's Church. Directly in its front is Thaxter's Bridge, spanning the brook, and diagonally across the street, as already mentioned, was the abode of Samuel Lincoln, weaver and mariner, and of his son Samuel, who served in the war as a cornet of cavalry. Opposite the General Lincoln place, Broad Cove Lane, now Lincoln Street, branched off, passed a low, marshy thicket, which, cleared and filled, has become Fountain Square, climbed the gentle slope beyond, and then descended again until it reached the broad, and then deep arm of the sea from which the lane was named. Beyond this point it continued for perhaps half a mile, and terminated in pastures and planting fields beyond. From it another lane running nearly at right angles led, as does the wide avenue which has succeeded, to the deep water at Crow Point and to Weary-all-Hill, since called Otis Hill, where, through other lanes and by deep ruts and numerous bars the rich lands granted as planting lots were reached. Upon Lincoln Street were located the homes of the Chubbucks, of John Tucker, and perhaps a few others; and on the corner, and fronting on Town Street, we should have found Benjamin Lincoln, great-grandfather of General Lincoln. He was a farmer, with a young family, and on his lot stood the malt-house given him by his father, Thomas Lincoln, the cooper; here was carried on one of the primitive breweries of our ancestors, and here doubtless was enjoyed many a glass of flip. Mr. Lincoln's next neighbors to the westward were his brothers-in-law John and Israel Fearing, who occupied the family homestead nearly opposite to the site of the Universalist Church; while just beyond, and extending for a long distance up towards the West End, were the domains of the Hobarts, a very prominent family at the time. Here was Edmund the younger, but now a venerable man of seventy-two years, a weaver by trade, prominent in town affairs, and a twin brother of the minister. His house was near Hobart's Bridge, where with him lived his son Daniel, who followed his father's occupation and succeeded to his influence. John and Samuel, elder sons, and both just married, had their homes with or near their father, while just beyond, and opposite Goold's Bridge, the Rev. Peter Hobart occupied the parsonage, which for forty years had been the centre of social and intellectual life in the town. It may be well to mention here that the brook, which in general occupies nearly its original bed for the greater part of its length, has had its course materially altered in recent years between the site of John and Israel Fearing's house and Hobart's Bridge. It formerly flowed quite up to, and in places even into the present location of North Street between these points; and the line of the sweep of the marsh and old Town Street is clearly indicated by the segment of a circle upon which the houses from

Mr. David Cushing's to the Andrews' are now built. Rev. Peter Hobart's neighbors to the westward were Thomas Gill and his sons, Lieut. Thomas, and Samuel, and his son-in-law, Josiah Lane; and beyond them were Thomas and Ephraim Marsh, one or both of whom lived in the paternal homestead which came from George Marsh, their grandfather, and which bounded westerly on Burton's Lane. On the further side of this passage-way the brothers Ephraim Lane, who served in Captain Johnson's company, and John Lane, the carpenter, occupied their father's place, while near them was George Lane, an uncle. On Mars Hill, Thomas Lincoln, the cooper, one of the old men of the village, and ancestor of the Benjamin Lincoln family, occupied the spot which has been the home of his descendants to the present time. Jacob Beale lived near by, but the exact spot is not easily located. Apparently Thomas Hobart was the sole inhabitant of West Street at this period, although Caleb Lincoln's house was on the corner, but probably facing Fort Hill Street. The latter's twin brother Joshua, and their father, Thomas Lincoln, the husbandman, were close by, as were Sergeant Daniel Lincoln and his son Daniel, Thomas and Ephraim Nicolls, Moses Collier, and Thomas Lincoln, the carpenter, Henry Ward, Robert Waterman, Samuel Stowell and his sons John and David, Joshua Beale, who maintained the drum, and his brother Caleb, at this time a constable; all were located on Fort Hill Street. Here also, and probably on the crown of the hill, and within a very few feet of the street to which it gave its name, was erected at this time one of the three forts which formed a part of the defences against the Indians. The location was admirable, the eminence overlooking and commanding the fertile fields on its several sides, as well as the village clustered around its base, while the road to Weymouth, much of the water supply, and a wide range of country were within the protecting fire of its guns; while signals by day or a beacon light at night would carry an alarm to distant points. Leaving this locality and proceeding along what is now South Street, we should have found on the Gay estate of a later day William Hersey, and near him John and James and William Hersey the younger, and Widow Hewitt and her brother-in-law, Timothy Hewitt. On the westerly corner of Austin's Lane, now Hersey Street, were John Beale, and John his son, while on the easterly corner another garrison house formed the connecting defence between the fort at West Hingham and Captain Andrews' garrison house at Broad Bridge. The house belonged to Steven Lincoln, and the Cazneau cottage stands nearly upon its site. In the immediate vicinity were Simon Gross, Joshua Lincoln, Richard Wood, and Samuel Bate, who had a daughter born April 12, 1676, "in the garrison," — not improbably the garrison house of Steven Lincoln, which was undoubtedly already occupied as a place of refuge in consequence of the alarm pre-

ceding the attack of a few days after in the south part of the town. Other neighbors were Dr. Cutler, known as "the Dutchman," and Arthur Caine; while Joseph Bate's house stood where Mr. William O. Lincoln, who is of the eighth generation occupying the same spot, now resides,—Clement Bate, the father of Joseph, being the first. Next east lived Nathaniel Beal, Senior, cordwainer and constable, and who had formerly been chosen by the selectmen to keep an ordinary to sell sack and strong waters, and who may still have been engaged in the same pursuits. His ordinary and home was about opposite Thaxter's bridge. Across the travelled way, and on the lot occupied by the building in which the District Court holds its sessions, were the stocks,—conveniently near the place where the strong waters, which perhaps frequently led to their occupaney, were dispensed. The street now so beautiful in all its long course from Broad Bridge to Queen Anne's Corner, is the street of the old days which we are picturing, and has undergone little change of location. Its northerly part was known however at that time as Bachelor's Row. We must recollect, however, that the hill upon which Derby Academy stands then extended over the present Main Street, sloping down nearly to the houses on the west, and that going south it fell away to about the present level of the street in front of Loring Hall, when the ascent again commenced, terminating in quite a little eminence opposite the Bassett house, but which has largely disappeared through the cutting off of the crown and the filling of the swampy tract beyond,—a process which, repeated a short distance south, in the vicinity of Water Street, has also modified the appearance of Main Street quite materially at that point. The old road was in fact a succession of ascents and descents almost continuously, until after reaching the level above Pear-tree Hill. The first meeting-house stood upon the part of the hill near Broad Bridge, which has been removed, and probably not far from, and a few rods in front of, the site of Derby Academy. It has already been described. Over the hill, and probably to the eastward of the Meeting-house ran a road, and around the base was another, doubtless more easy to travel. These two commencing at the same point near the bridge, soon united into one again at or near where Loring Hall stands. On the slopes of the hill and around the meeting-house our fathers were buried, and there they doubtless thought to sleep undisturbed forever. Their remains now rest in the old fort in the cemetery, of which in life they were the garrison,—a most fitting sepulchre for the sturdy old soldiers. This fort, still in an admirable state of preservation, was probably erected in 1675 or early in 1676, and was the main defence of the inhabitants. It overlooked and commanded most of the village and the main approaches thereto, and in connection with the palisaded Meeting-house and the garrison house across the brook, provided

ample protection to the settlement. The two latter completely covered the stream for a long distance, making it impossible for the Indians to deprive the townspeople of its sweet waters. Nearly every house on the lower part of Main Street was within range, and under the protection of the guns of the fort, which also commanded an unobstructed view of the whole territory between Captain Andrews' and the harbor, whose blue waters, framed in their bright setting of green, then as now made a beautiful and peaceful picture, as seen from its ramparts. The present appearance of the fort is outwardly that of a circular, sodded embankment, two or three feet in height, upon which are planted several of the oldest of the gravestones; but from within, the earth walls appear to be considerably higher, and the excavation is rectangular, with sides about forty feet in length. In the centre, from the summit of a mound, there rises a plain granite shaft, inscribed upon the southwesterly and northeasterly sides respectively as follows:—

TO THE	ERECTED
FIRST SETTLERS	BY THE
OF	TOWN,
HINGHAM,	1839.

The late Hon. Solomon Lincoln, in his "History of Hingham," mentions in a foot-note a tradition related to him as coming from Dr. Gay, to the effect that "this fort was built from the fear of invasion by the sea, by the Dutch, etc." There can be no doubt that the tradition referred to another fortification, also in the cemetery, probably built for defence against the Dutch or the Spanish, the remains of which were discovered a few years since while constructing a road in that part of the burying-ground towards Water Street, by Mr. Todd, the superintendent. The location, as described by him, was on the northerly side of the hill formerly owned by Isaac Hinckley, whose family lot is upon its crown, the situation entirely commanding the harbor and its approaches, and affording a magnificent view, and a valuable outlook for military purposes. The defence was probably in the nature of a stone battery, upon which it was intended to mount a gun or guns, and the remains consisted of several tiers of large stones, placed regularly together and backed by earth. Unfortunately they have been removed.

On Bachelor's Row, and near where Elm Street now intersects the main highway, Daniel and Samuel Stodder, brothers, and each with a numerous family, occupied neighboring houses. Daniel attained a greater age than has any other person in Hingham, finally dying at one hundred and four years. A few rods south, Ensign Joseph Joy, by occupation a carpenter, bore them company; and on the opposite side of the street, and not far from where the Old Meeting-house now is, was the home of blacksmith and lieutenant Jeremiah Beale, with his family of seven children. Close by, for

a neighbor, was the famous Captain of the Trainband, Joshua Hobart, the most prominent of the townspeople, excepting his brother, the minister. As already said, his lot included the land upon which the meeting-house of 1681 stands.

Here too, then, or a little later, we should have found probably the only gathering-place outside the Meeting-house, for the matrons of these early times in our history; for here Dame Ellen, the worthy wife of the Captain, kept a little shop, in which were sold the gloves and ribbons, the laces and pins and needles and thread, and possibly even, now and then a piece of dress goods of foreign make, and all the little knick-knacks as dear and as necessary to our great-great-grandmothers as to the wives and sisters of the present day. Upon the homestead of his father on the easterly side of the street, lived Samuel Thaxter, a cordwainer, and ancestor of Joseph B. Thaxter, who occupies the same spot; while a little south, and about opposite the head of Water Street, Andrew Lane, a wheelwright, settled upon a lot of some four acres, with John Mayo near by. A little beyond, and very near to where Winter Street intersects Main, John Prince, a soldier of the war, made his home. At this point also we should have seen the tannery of the Cushings, stretching for a considerable distance along the street, as tanneries almost always do, with the sides of leather drying in the sun, the bits scattered here and there, the piles of red bark, and the inevitable tan entrance and driveway; all making the air redolent with an odor by no means disagreeable.

Upon the lot now occupied by Dr. Robbins at the foot of Pear-tree Hill, a few rods north of his residence, Matthew Cushing, who died in 1660 at seventy-one years of age, the progenitor, probably, of all the families of that name in the United States, had established the home which remained uninterruptedly in the family until 1887: and here still lived his wife, who died subsequently to the war, aged ninety-six, his son Daniel, then and until his death town clerk, and one of the wealthy men of the period, and Matthew a grandson, afterwards lieutenant and captain. Not far away Matthew Cushing senior's daughter Deborah lived with her husband, Matthias Briggs, while on the opposite side of the street, at what is now the Keeshan place, Daniel the younger, a weaver by trade, established a home and reared a numerous family. The Cushings were shopkeepers in addition to their other occupations, and probably the little end shop built onto the dwelling on either side of the street contained articles of sale and barter, — produce and pelts and West India goods and ammunition. We may suppose that these small centres of trade, together with the tannery in the immediate vicinity, gave quite a little air of business to the neighborhood, — forming indeed the primitive exchange of the period.

Not far from where Mr. Fearing Burr's store now is, Lieut. John Smith, Captain Hobart's able second in rank, had a home and a fort combined, being one of the "garrison houses" whose wise

location probably saved the town from a general attack. Lieutenant Smith is stated to have been in active service during the war, and to have commanded a fort. He was a man of marked ability, holding many positions of public trust, representing the town in the General Court and succeeding to the command of the foot company in 1683, after the death of Captain Hobart. He was also one of the wealthiest of Hingham's inhabitants, leaving property valued at upwards of £1100, a considerable sum for the time. Commencing at his house and thence extending south to the present location of Pleasant Street and east to that of Spring Street and bounded north by Leavitt, and west by Main Street, was a large common or training-field in which, probably not far from where is now the Public Library, was Hingham's third fort, doubtless under the immediate charge of Lieutenant Smith; and which in connection with his garrison house, provided a fair means of defence to most of the houses on the plain. Around this field were the lots of many of the first settlers, and the homes of their descendants formed at this time quite a village. Among them on Main Street was that of Matthew Hawke, afterwards the third town clerk. From him is descended Col. Hawkes Fearing, whose house is upon the same spot. Matthew, one of the first settlers, was by occupation a schoolmaster. His granddaughter married John Fearing, Colonel Fearing's paternal ancestor. James Hawke, son of Matthew, also resided at Hingham centre and probably with his father, — he too becoming town clerk in 1700, succeeding Daniel Cushing; and was himself succeeded in the same office by his son James, also a resident of this part of the town, and with whom the name ceased. He left two daughters, one becoming the mother of John Hancock. Next them was Francis James, and but a short distance further south, about where Mr. David Hersey's house now is, was the homestead of the Ripleys, and on or near it were located John Ripley and John junior and his brother Joshua. Their nearest neighbor, John Bull, "Goodman Bull," was the progenitor of many of the present inhabitants of the town. Bull's Pond, a small bit of water opposite Grand Army Hall, takes its name from the old settler, and marks the location of his property. On Leavitt Street Deacon John Leavitt, tailor, and the father of thirteen children, had the grant of a house lot. He appears, however, to have made his home as far from the centre as he well could, as his residence was in that part of the town known as "over the Delaware." He was not only one of the deacons of the church, but a trusted and leading citizen and officer, representing the town for many years in the General Court. His two sons, Josiah the cooper and farmer, and Israel the husbandman, lived on the same street. Nathaniel Baker, a farmer, large landowner, and a selectman in 1676, and a soldier in the war, was conveniently located at the junction of Leavitt and East streets. Nevertheless we find under date of Dec. 18, 1676 the following: —

To the Constable of Hingham. You are hereby required in his majestys name forthwith at the sight hereof to destrainte upon the goods or chattels of Nathaniell Baker of this Town to the value of twenty shillings for his entertaining a Indian or Indians contrary to a Town order which fine is to be delivered to the selectmen for the use of the Town. Hereof you are not to fail. Benjamin Bate in the name of & by the order of the rest of the Selectmen of Hingham.

This is a true copy of the warrant as attest Moses Collier Constable of Hingham.

The fine imposed upon Mr. Baker was in consequence of his disobedience of an order passed by the town forbidding the employment or entertainment of an Indian by any person. It was almost immediately followed by petitions from Baker, John Jacobs, and others to the General Court asking that they be permitted to retain their Indian servants, and it appears from the State Archives that the following similar request had already been granted. It is of added interest for its illustration of the conduct of the war and the standard of the times.

John Thaxter petitions the Hon. Gov. and Council now sitting in Boston &c. that his son Thomas Thaxter was in service under the command of Capt. Benj^m Church at Martha's Vineyard and Islands adjoining where they made many captives and brought them to Plymouth; and Captain Church gave ye petitioner's son an Indian boy of abt nine years old and the selectmen having made an order that no Inhabitant shall keep any Indians in his family, &c. — hence the petition — Granted Jan. 11, 1676.

From the residence of Nathaniel Baker, going east, there were few, if any, houses until reaching the vicinity of Weir river on East Street, then a little travelled lane. Here, however, we should have come upon the farm of John Farrow with whom lived his sons John and Nathan, while beyond and near if not upon the very spot where the Misses Beale now live, was the last residence of Sergeant Jeremiah Beale; and near him his friend and neighbor Purthee McFarlin, the Scotchman, found himself blessed with nine bonny lassies and three sturdy laddies. Beyond, in what is now Cohasset, then known as the Second Precinct, there were a few settlements whose story seems properly to belong to that of our sister town. On the farther side of the common before referred to, Simon Burr the farmer, and his son Simon, a cooper, located on a lane which has since become School Street; and not far off, Cornelius Cattleberry, John Mansfield, and his son John, and perhaps a few others made homes for themselves. On the corner of Union Street Captain Eames had lived, and it was in that part of the town known then as now as "over the river," and where Israel Whitcomb grows his beautiful asters in such profusion, that Millicent Eames, daughter of Capt. Anthony, went to live with her husband William Sprague, the first of a long line of descendants

many of whom have become celebrated ; and here in this exciting period was a little settlement almost by itself, of which Antony and William Sprague, the younger, Robert Jones, then quite an old man, his son Joseph with his family, and the Lazells, John and his sons Joshua and Stephen, formed the greater part. From the Lazells the street bearing their name was called, and probably their homes were upon it. Leaving the common with its fort in easy reach of all the surrounding houses, and following the general direction of Main street as it now lies, we should have come at Cold Corner to the lot allotted John Tower. Upon it he built his house, which was admirably located for defence from Indian attack, and commanded not only a considerable portion of the highway, but also a long line of the river and no inconsiderable part of the country in its vicinity. Tower was a resolute man, who determined to take advantage of his position and defend his home untrammelled by the behests of the town authorities. To this end he petitioned as follows : —

To the Honored Gov. & Council convened in Boston, March 10, 1675, John Tower Senior of Hingham is bold to inform your Honors that he hath at his own proper charge fortified his house & to begg your fflavor that his four sonnns & one or two persons more that he may hire at his own cost may be allowed to him for garrisoning his house; and may not be called off by the Committee of the Town for to come into any other garrison, my sonnns having deserted their own dwellings and brought their goods into my fortification. I shall thankfully acknowledge your Honors fflavor herein & be thereby further obliged to pray for a blessing on your Counsels.

Your humble Servant

J. TOWER, SENIOR.

Ibrook Tower, one of his sons, probably lived near his father, and together with John Jr., Jeremiah, and Benjamin, constituted the "four sonnns" of which his garrison was to mainly consist. John Tower was not only a brave man, but a diplomatic one also, and is said to have possessed no little influence with the red men. There is a tradition that even during the war, and while lurking in the vicinity, the Indians permitted him to get water from the river without molestation.

Edward Wilder, Jr., ancestor of all the Hingham Wilders and husband of Elizabeth Eames, owned at one time all the land between Tower's and Wilder's bridges and resided between High and Friend streets, on Main. He was a soldier in the war against Philip. With him lived his son Jabez and in the immediate vicinity several more of his children, including Ephraim and John. The region about the meeting-house at South Hingham was occupied largely at this time by the Jacobs, a wealthy and influential family. Foremost among them was Capt. John Jacob, a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, probably one of its officers and perhaps at one time its commander, and an able

and trusted officer in the war against Philip. Captain Jacob succeeded to the command of Captain Johnson's company after that officer's death, and directed the defences at Medfield when that town was attacked and partially destroyed Feb. 21, 1676. On this occasion there were with him Lieutenant Oakes and twenty troopers, besides his own foot company of about eighty men. The only Hingham name upon the roll at this time of which there is reasonable certainty, besides his own, is that of Nathaniel Beal. With Captain Wadsworth, Captain Jacob was engaged during the winter in guarding the frontiers from Milton to the Plymouth colony bounds, — Weymouth, Hingham, and Hull, being specially assigned to the latter. The service was an important and arduous one, and these towns were fortunate in having so able an officer assigned to their protection; it may well be that to this is to be ascribed the small loss sustained from attack by any of them during the two eventful years. He was among the moneyed men of the town, his estate being appraised at £1298. He owned a saw-mill and a fulling mill, besides much land and considerable personal property. He too was a son-in-law of Captain Eames, having married his daughter Marjery. Their son John, a young man of twenty-two years and who had served in the war, was perhaps the only inhabitant of Hingham ever killed in the course of military hostilities upon her own soil. Preceding the descent upon the southern part of the town, to be hereafter spoken of, he was slain near his father's house April 19, 1676. Joseph, a brother of Captain Jacob, was also a resident of this part of the town, and Samuel Bacon, who married Mary Jacob, and Peter Bacon were near neighbors. At Liberty Plain, Humphrey Johnson, who had been turned out of Scituate, set up the house which he removed from that town, but only on condition that he should remove it out of Hingham on short warning, as he was a troublesome man. Later he was admonished to accept a fence line quietly. He, however, in part atoned for his short-comings by serving his country in the conflict then going on. His son Benjamin, a blacksmith and afterwards proprietor of Pine Tree Tavern, doubtless resided with his father at this time. Other residents of Liberty Plain were James Whiton, whose house was burned by the Indians, and his son James who lived near by, and William Hiliard. On Scotland Street a Scotchman, Robert Dunbar by name, made his home, and from him have descended the Dunbars of the present time. Nathaniel Chubbuck, also one of those whose houses were destroyed on the 20th of April, lived not far away, and probably near or upon Accord Pond.

On the 25th of February, 1675, it was ordered, on request of Capt. John Jacob, "that his house standing in the pass between this colony and Plymouth be forthwith garrisoned, and such as are his nearest neighbors are to joyne therein." This was the last of the defences of the town of which we have any knowledge,

although it is more than probable that there were other garrison houses in the small hamlets, like that "over the river" or the one in the vicinity of Weir River. The "pass" where Captain Jacob's garrison house was situated is somewhat uncertain. It may have meant simply the street leading toward Plymouth Colony, or possibly the Indian trail near Accord Pond was so denominated.

This, then, was the Hingham of 1675, and these, with perhaps a few more whose names the kindly and gentle hand of time has shadowed into the great oblivion, were the heads of families in this olden time, — a little town consisting of perhaps one hundred and twenty homes, divided among several small villages and a few nearly isolated settlements; a half-dozen or so streets, of which Town, or North, Fort Hill Street, South, Bachelor's Row, a part of Leavitt, what is now School, and the part of Main from Bachelor's Row proper to the extreme southern boundary, were the principal. These streets, however, were mere grassy lanes, almost unimproved, whose deep-cut ruts were strangers to any other vehicles than the heavy, lumbering teams which served as farm wagons two centuries ago. Here and there it is probable that necessity or the public spirit of an individual, or perhaps the combination of several, had resulted in trifling attempts at road making, and in some of the swampy sections bits of corduroy were constructed. One such, at least, was upon the low approaches to the brook at Broad Bridge, and some of its remains were found several years since, and even yet lie in the bottom of its bed. Road surveyors and superintendents and working out of taxes, and even taxes themselves, were for the most part blessings of a later period. There were no sidewalks either, and along the little side paths leading from house to house and farm to farm, the blue violet blossomed in the early days of May as now, and the white violet scented the air with its delicate fragrance, while the wild rose and the golden rod in their season made the ways bright with their beauty. The chipmunk, his cheeks filled with the yellow Indian maize stolen from the adjoining field, sat saucily upon the fresh-cut stump and chipped at the passer, while the golden-winged woodpecker tapped for insects in the tree overhead, the kingfisher flashed his steel-blue breast across the waters of the bay and uttered his shrill cry, and the robin and the cat-bird danced along with their familiar friendliness before the settlers' feet. On either hand, and nestling near together for mutual protection, were the low log or hewn-board thatched-roofed homes of the people, in most of which glazed windows were unknown, the light entering through oiled-paper panes and the opened door. Heavy board shutters added something to the warmth and much to the safety of the interior after dark. The rooms were few in number, unplastered and not always sheathed inside, while a single chimney, with a great open fireplace and a crane, served as oven and furnace alike. Here and there, how-

ever, more pretentious, and in one or two cases perhaps, even stately edifices had been erected. Some of these had a second story, overhanging slightly the first, and this added greatly to the power of resisting an attack. A few had glass windows, and here and there a little shop protruded from one end. Besides these the three forts, the garrison houses, and the meeting-house gave a certain diversity and rough picturesqueness to the landscape. Fine tracts of wood covered a large part of the territory, but numerous planting fields had been granted from time to time, and the axe of the settler during forty years had made no inconsiderable mark, and the clearings had been industriously cultivated from Otis, or Weary-all-Hill, to World's End. The soil was new and fairly good, and prosperity had lightened the lot of not a few, so that while certainly far from rich as wealth is measured in these days, the appraisal of some estates indicates the accumulation of the means of considerable comfort and influence. The people were for the most part sturdy, industrious, English farmers with a fair proportion of carpenters, blacksmiths, and coopers, more, probably, than the necessary number of inn-keepers with their free sale of strong-water and malt, a few mariners, several mill owners and millers, two or three brewers, not a larger number of shop-keepers, a tailor, a tanner perhaps, one or two "gentlemen," a schoolmaster, and last, and on many accounts most important of all, the parson. As already said, the inhabitants were for the most part English, but a large proportion of the younger generation was native born, and there was also a small sprinkling of Scotch. In addition there remained a few Indians, whose wigwams were pitched outside the settlement, besides a small number employed as servants in the houses of several of the whites; and in the same capacity a negro might here and there have been found. From a people mainly composed at first of the British middle-class, impelled to emigrate and settle rather from an ambition to improve their worldly lot than from any deep-seated dissatisfaction, either with the government or institutions of home, or even from especially intense religious aspirations, there had developed a sober, industrious, earnest, self-sustaining community, whose energy was already laying the foundations for the commerce with the West Indies which afterwards became extensive, and for the varied manufactures which for so many years gave employment to our people. A few small shallops too were owned here, and some of the inhabitants had an interest in one or two vessels of larger size; but fishing, which subsequently became a great industry, had scarcely begun at this period. The real business of the settlement as yet was farming. The families of the day were not small, and year by year added to their proportions; Rev. Peter Hobart himself was father to no less than eighteen children while others were hardly less numerous. Men and women alike were commonly dressed in homespun, and un-

doubtedly the style of their garments was that so often seen in the pictures of the period. Can we not, for the moment, people our streets with them once more? — the men in their tall-crowned, broad-brimmed hats, the short coat close-belted, with broad buckle in front, the knee breeches, long stockings and buckled shoes varied by the better protection of long boots worn by others, especially in winter, and in this latter season the long cape hanging gracefully from the shoulders; the women in their becoming hoods, faced it may be with fur, the straight, rather short skirts, and the long enveloping cloaks, with gloves or mittens in cold weather.

The costumes were picturesque if the materials were not of the finest, but we have no reason to suppose an utter absence of more elegant fabrics when occasion demanded, and not a few are the traditions of silks which would stand alone, carefully treasured as their chief pride by our great-great-grandmothers, while doubtless velvet coats and knee-breeches, with famous paste or silver buckles, and perhaps even a bit of gold lace, about this time forbidden by the General Court to all but certain excepted classes, found proud and dignified wearers on days of importance among the town fathers and military commanders. We read, too, of the bequest of swords in some of the wills of the period, and it is not unlikely that they were at least occasionally worn by the grandees of the town, as well as by the trainband officers, on ceremonious occasions. Nor must it be forgotten that from necessity, as well as by mandate of law, the musket had become so constant a companion that, though strictly not an article of dress, it may at least be considered as a part of the costume of the men; it was upon their shoulders in the street, it rested against the nearest tree when the farmer toiled, it went with him to meeting on the Sabbath, and leaned, ready loaded, in the corner at the house when he was at home.

The heavy cloud which had so long threatened Plymouth, and which finally burst upon Swansea in June, was extending over Massachusetts also. The border towns were immediately upon the defensive. Hingham, with her boundary upon that of the Plymouth Colony, and peculiarly bound to it by neighborhood, by frequent marriages between her families and those of the Pilgrim settlements, and by the removal of some of their people to live among hers, may well have benefited by the kindly influences of the sister colony, and imbibed a liberalism and imagination not common among the Puritans. At all events, no persecution for conscience' sake mars the records of the old town, which a little later loyally followed for more than half a century the teachings of Dr. Gay, with his broad and embracing Christianity. Now, with sympathy for her friends and apprehension for herself, the town quietly, soberly, grimly prepared for the contest, and awaited the call for duty.

Under Captain Hobart's direction the three forts were erected, the garrison houses provisioned, and the careful watch and strict discipline maintained. The summer slipped away, the people pursuing their usual vocations. The drum-beat at sunrise relieved the weary sentinel, called to life the sleeping town, and put in motion the industries of the field, the shop, and the home. And while the men labored at their various vocations, the women were equally industrious; for not only were the children and the homes and the dairies to be cared for, but the very clothes must be woven and made in the kitchen of every house. Probably the mill, the inns, and the malt-houses were favorite places of gathering for the men during their leisure moments, while Mrs. Hobart's shop formed the ladies' exchange of the period, and many a confidence and bit of gossip were here whispered, only to reach the goodman's ears a few hours later.

On the Sabbath-day all attended meeting, and after the services — probably several hours long — lingered around the porch to exchange greetings and make inquiries about friends and relations too scattered to visit during the week.

An occasional sail whitened the placid bosom of the little circular harbor, whose outlet was nearly hidden by the three islands with their dark cedar foliage. Grand old trees here mirrored themselves, and again in the waters of the inner bay and the beautiful pond, which belonged to Plymouth and Massachusetts alike, while fields of maize ripened and yellowed on the hillsides.

The sharp stroke of the axe, the occasional report of a musket, the voice of the plowman talking to his cattle, the grinding of the mill wheels, the music of the anvil, the merry splash of the bounding stream, the whirl of the partridge, the not distant howl of the wolf, the stamp of the startled deer, the crackling of dry boughs beneath the foot of an Indian, whose swarthy form flitted silently and ominously along the trail to the sister colony, — these were the every-day sights and sounds of the summer of 1675.

The weeks following the attack on Swansea had seen the uprising of tribe after tribe, allies of Philip, the destruction of town after town in various parts of the colony, and the ambuscade and defeat of various bodies of troops under brave and able officers. United action on the part of Plymouth, Massachusetts, and Connecticut became necessary. Governor Winslow was appointed commander-in-chief, and additional companies were raised by the three colonies. Among these was one commanded by Captain Johnson, of Roxbury, already a distinguished officer, who had led a company of Praying Indians in the earlier days of the conflict. He was known as the brave Captain Johnson, and in his command it was the good fortune of a part of the men from our town to serve. The following quaint report marks Hingham's entry into the struggle, and indicates also the names of those who served her in the field: —

TO THE HON^{OR}D COUNSELL NOW SITTING IN BOSTON :

In persuance of an order from the Hon. Major Thomas Clarke bearing date of the 29 of y^e 9 m 1675, we have accordingly by the constables given notice to our souldiers impressed for the countrys service to appear as expressed in the sayd order and find those that appear completely furnished for the service. Others we are informed [are] to be at Boston making provision for the sayd service. So as we [be able] they will be completely furnished according to sayd order.

The names of these souldiers are as follows, Benjⁿ Bates, John Jacob, John Langlee, Edward Wilder, Thomas Thaxter, Ebenezer Lane, Sammerwell Lincoln Jun^r, Ephraim Lane, John Lazell, John Bull, William Woodcock, William Hersey Jun^r, Francis Gardner, Nathaniel Beal Jun^r, Nathaniel Nicols, Humphrey Johnson.

JOSHUA HOBART, *Captain*.
JOHN SMITH, *Sergt*.

HINGHAM, Dec. 1, 1675.

Upon inquiry 4 of the above souldiers are found to want coats which we hope will be taken at Boston to supply. J. H.

William Woodcock was missing when the time came to march, but he subsequently appeared and served.

In addition to the above, the New England Historical and Genealogical Register gives the names of the following as in service from Hingham : Henry Chamberlin, William Chamberlin, Joseph Benson, Christ. Wheaton, Isaac Prince, Isaac Cole, Samuel Nicholson, John Dunbarr, Paul Gilford, Richard Francis, John Chamberlin, and Dr. John Cutler. Dr. Cutler, known as "the Dutchman," was one of the surgeons attached to the Massachusetts regiment under Major Appleton at the great battle with the Narragansetts. In his professional capacity, the care of John Langlee and John Faxon, wounded fellow-townsmen, fell doubtless to him. A note also says that Josiah the Sagamore went to fight against the Mohawks. A report of Capt. John Holbrooke, of Weymouth, shows that he had upon his rolls six men and four horses, and two men from Hingham, but that among the "defects" were Jno. Feres and Arthur Sherman from our town. From the town records we get the names of many individuals paid for arms and coats lost in the war. Among them are Samuel Stodder, a sergeant, James Whiton, Andrew Lane, Ephraim Wilder, and Simon Brown. By the same authority we learn that Nathaniel Baker helped fill the town's quota. The following petition from the State archives adds two soldiers to our list : —

To the much hon^d Gouverneur and the rest of y^e Hon^d Magistrates now sitting in Council, the petition of James Bate of Hingham, Humbly sheweth, that whereas your petitioner having now for the space of more than two months had two sons prest into the service against the Indians whereby many inconveniencies and great Damages have been sustained by us for want of my Eldest Son who hath house and land and cattle of his own adjoining to mine being a mile from the Town and therefore nobody to look after them in his absence, and whereas there are many in

our Town that have many sons that were never yet in this Service who have also declared their willingness to take their Turns and seing God hath been pleased hitherto to spare their Lives, If he should now take them away before I doe again see them (upon several considerations) I know not how I should beare it. My humble request therefore to your Honours is that you would be pleased to consider our Condition and grant them a Release from their Long service. So shall you as he is in duty bound for your Honours prosperity pray and remain yours to serve in what he is able.

JAMES BATE.

These sons were probably Joseph and Benjamin. Besides these, Cushing tells us in his diary that on October 28, 1675, his son Theophilus was pressed for a soldier, and marched to Mendon, and that on December 11 he returned home.

In 1725 seven townships were granted to the officers and soldiers living, and the heirs of those deceased, who were in the war of 1675; one of these townships was Bedford, and among the grantees were a number from Hingham. Besides including part of the names already given as in the service during this eventful period, we find those of Joseph Thorn and Samuel Gill, then still living. Cornelius Cattlebury's heirs, John Arnold's heirs, and Israel Vickery for his father. In this connection it may be interesting to add that on June 6, 1733, a meeting of the proprietors of Bedford was held on Boston Common, and that Col. Samuel Thaxter presided, and that subsequently he, with others, was appointed on a committee to lay out the town. Including Capt. John Jacob, we are thus enabled to furnish the names of some forty-five men who served from Hingham in the war against the great Indian warrior. Besides these there were the six or eight in Captain Holbrooke's company, and doubtless very many others whose names the imperfect lists have failed to preserve to us. Indeed, if the tradition that Captain Hobart commanded a company in active service is well founded, the probability is very strong that it was largely, if not entirely, composed of Hingham men.

The day after the draft for Captain Johnson's company was observed as a "solemn day of prayer and humiliation, to supplicate the Lord's pardoning mercy and compassion towards his poor people, and for success in the endeavors for repelling the rage of the enemy."

On the 20th of December, after a night spent in the open air without covering, and a toilsome march through deep snow, the combined troops of Massachusetts, Plymouth, and Connecticut arrived before the great fort of the Narragansetts, near Pocasset, in Rhode Island. At about one o'clock the little army moved to the attack, the advance led by Captain Johnson, who was killed at the first fire, as was Captain Davenport, who followed him. Before gaining the final victory, six captains were

lost, and over one hundred and ninety of the English were killed or wounded, of whom over one hundred belonged to Massachusetts, out of a total of about five hundred and forty.

In the "great Narragansett fight" the men of Hingham, under their unfortunate captain, led the way. We must regret having but little record of their individual experiences. We know, however, that the retreat from the Narragansett country was one series of hardship and suffering, and that besides the death of many of the wounded on the way, that the unharmed nearly perished from exposure and hunger; so that when General Winslow reached his headquarters four hundred of his little army, besides the wounded, were unfit for duty. On the 24th of February, Weymouth was attacked and seven houses destroyed, and by March the Indians had become so aggressive that Massachusetts ordered garrisons to be established in each town, and a select number of minute-men were to spread the alarm upon the first approach of the savages.

That the three forts, and perhaps all of the garrison houses were occupied permanently at this time there can be little doubt. Lieutenant Smith, as has been said, is known to have commanded a fort,—more than probably that near his residence upon the Lower Plain; while Captain Hobart, though exercising general supervision of all the defences, took immediate personal charge of the one in the cemetery, directing, we may presume, the garrison of the fortification at Fort Hill to obey the orders of Ensign John Thaxter, then the third officer of the company.

The Town Records have the following:—

“At a meeting of the freemen of Hingham on the 18th day of October, 1675, on complaint made against Joseph the Indian and his family, who were in the town contrary to the views of most of the inhabitants. and on suspicion that he will run away to the enemy to our prejudice, therefore the freemen at the said Town meeting passed a clear vote that the constable forthwith seize the said Indian and his family, and carry them up to Boston to be disposed of by the Governor and Council as they shall see cause.”

October 13, 1675, Hingham was ordered to pay £30 toward carrying on the war. Besides this tax, the selectmen's records show many allowances for arms lost, for money allowed the soldiers, and sums voted for transporting them to Boston, and various other military purposes, including an allowance for "lick-ars" for the committee having some duty connected with the war.

In February, 1676, the selectmen forbade, under a penalty of twenty shillings for each offence, any person from harboring or entertaining any Indian within the limits of the town.

Early in February the little army of Massachusetts returned to Boston, and the men were dismissed to their homes. But the vigorous prosecution of the campaign by Philip in the very first

days of spring, his successful attack on one place after another, together with the destruction of Captain Pierce, of Scituate, and nearly all his command, while in pursuit of a body of Indians near Seekonk, the burning of Marlborough, and the murders at Long Meadow, all on March 26th, imperatively called for the speedy reassemblage of the troops, and for vigorous measures by the three colonies. It would not be easy to overestimate the anxiety and alarm at this time. Various plans were proposed, and among them was that of building a continuous stockade from Charles River to the Merrimac. This was only negatived because of its magnitude. In the various towns the forts and garrison houses were constantly occupied, and the utmost precaution taken against surprise. May we venture, for the sake of the better understanding of the time, to attempt one more sketch, outlined by the recorded facts and the bits of tradition, but shaded and filled in rather by the assistance of our general knowledge of the people, the times, and the situation, than by any particulars of the especial day?

It is the 16th of April, and the Sabbath-day; a bright, crisp morning, but the sun is already softening the surface of the quiet pools thinly skimmed, perhaps for the last time in the earlier hours; the frost coming out of the ground makes moist the paths; the brook at the foot of the meeting-house hill is dancing with its swollen flood and sparkling in the sunlight, while over and along it the pussy-willows are already nodding, and the red maple's blossoms go sailing and tossing in the pools and eddies. A little further up the stream the ever-graceful elms are beginning to look fresh and feathery in their swelling and opening buds, while on the slopes rising up from the valley the blossoms of the wild cherry and the dogwood gleam white among the dark trunks and branches of the oaks and the sombre shadows of the evergreens. In the warm nooks the blue, and in the swamper meadow the white violet breathes out the same faint sweetness which in the same spots, two hundred years later, will delight the school-children of another age, while above them the red berries of the alder and the seed-vessels of last year's wild roses give brightness and color to the shrubbery not yet awakened to its new life; the bluebird, the song sparrow, and the robin twitter in the branches, while a great black crow lazily flaps his way across to the horizon; possibly here and there, in some shaded and protected places, the melting remnants of a late snow linger yet, but in the clearings elsewhere the young grass has already veiled the earth in fresh green. The furrows of the planting fields show that the farmer has already commenced his preparation for the spring sowing, but some of the more distant lots tell of the universal apprehension, for last autumn's stubble in them still stands unmolested. The quiet of the Puritan Sabbath has no fears for his highness the barnyard cock, whose clarion and

cheery notes are heard far and near, while faint columns and blue wreaths of smoke rising here and there each mark the home of a settler. Hours since, with the rising sun, Steven Lincoln has beaten the drum, and the tired and half-frozen sentry has been relieved and replaced by the "warde for the Lord's day;" the quaint, palisaded log building, with its belfry, which had served so long as a house of worship, of a meeting place for public conference, of refuge in alarm, of storage for ammunition, of defence from danger, and which is getting old and must soon be deserted, still stands overlooking the village, its doors wide open for the nine o'clock service, and the clanging of its little bell bidding the living to "remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," while to them under the little green mounds on the slope between the two roads it tolls a requiem. Goodman Pitts, the venerable sexton, still restrains with his watchful eye the small boy and awes him into a temporary quiet, while the people move decorously into their allotted places, the men and the women each into their own parts of the house. See them as they come picking out the best and dryest places between the deep ruts and along the paths, now two or three abreast, and now in single file, stretching along the ways leading to the meeting-house. How sturdy the men look, with their belted coats and broad-brimmed hats, and the inevitable musket, which each places against the building or some neighboring tree before entering! How cheery the goodwives seem, even in the midst of the general anxiety, as they greet each other and pause for a word of inquiry about the children — by no means few in number — who are trailing along after; and how sweet the Puritan maidens seem to us as they glance shyly at the great rough lads, whom danger and responsibility have so quickly transformed into manly young soldiers. Here from the Plain comes John Bull, and his young wife, Goodman Pitts's daughter, bringing perhaps a message and report to Captain Hobart from Lieutenant Smith, whose watchful care for the fort keeps him away to-day. Indeed, many a one is forced by the threatening peril to an unusual absence, and the attendance will be strangely small. Still, most of the people from the lower part of the town are on their way, though with anxious hearts, and many a thought will wander from the long sermon of the day to the little home, and every sound from without will strain again the already weary ears. There, crossing the bridge by the corduroy road, is John Langlee, leading his little daughter Sarah, and talking by the way to young Peter Barnes; while close behind come Sergeant Thomas Andrews, with his wife and six children; and a few rods further back we see Mr. Samuel Lincoln and Mrs. Lincoln, with their straight young son Samuel, whose title of cornet is well deserved, and who is not only the pride of his parents, but one of the heroes of the town for his gallant part in the great Narragansett fight; there, too, are his

brothers, and two or three of his little sisters, following as solemnly as youth and a bright day will permit. Just stepping out of his door is Benjamin Lincoln, whose wife, Sarah, with her little son John and six-years-old Margaret, are stopping to greet their uncles, John and Israel Fearing, who live next door. Rounding the corner of Bachelor's Row, with a brisk stride and erect carriage, we see Ensign John Thaxter, who has come down from the fort on Fort Hill, where all seems tranquil, leaving Sergeant Daniel Lincoln in charge while he attends meeting and holds a council of war with Captain Hobart. On his way we presume he stopped at the garrison house at Austin's Lane to speak a word of warning and make a kindly inquiry for Mrs. Bate and the four-days-old girl; and only a moment ago we saw a sterner look as he sharply inquired of the luckless inmate of the stocks what folly had made him a victim on this Sabbath morning. Near a large tree upon the hill, and against whose broad trunk rest half a dozen muskets, quietly awaiting Ensign Thaxter, stands one of Hingham's two foremost citizens, the late speaker of the House of Deputies and captain of the town forces. Captain Hobart is sixty-two years of age, and among the darker locks the gray hairs are thickly scattered, yet in his well-knit figure there is little sign of age; a strong, able, brave, wise man, loaded with all the honors in the gift of his townsmen, faithful for many years in their service, he is crowning his work by a care and watchfulness which will save those whose confidence is so well reposed in him from the horrors which have devastated so many sister communities. Even now he might have been seen coming along the path among the trees that runs between the meeting-house and the central fort, the garrison of which latter he has in part relieved for the services of the day.

As the soldier in long boots, short-belted coat and sword, with his alert military air waits, we note the similarity and yet the dissimilarity between him and the slightly bent and older figure which in long cloak and buckled shoes is rather slowly mounting the hill, though declining the proffered arm of Ensign Thaxter. It is Parson Hobart himself, ten years the senior of his distinguished brother, and in disposition scarcely less a soldier. His long ministry is drawing near its close, but there is little diminution in the sparkle of his eye or the vigor of his manner. We can almost see the grave salute with which the Captain greets the Elder, and the equal gravity with which it is returned; we seem to hear the brief inquiry and reply, after which the one passes into the presence of his assembling congregation, while the other remains for a short interview with his subordinate.

Within the house are the Hobarts, brothers and nephews of the old parson, the Beals, Dr. Cutler, Joseph Church, Daniel and Samuel Stodder, with numerous members of their large families, Joseph Joy, Samuel Thaxter, and many others. Even now we

can almost feel the uneasy restlessness which pervades the worshippers. Many of the friends, usually so regular in their attendance, are away in the forts and garrison houses, and all through the sermon, probably several hours long, the thoughts of the listeners wander, and the strained ears catch with apprehension every unusual noise from without. We imagine, too, that when at last Captain Hobart and Ensign Thaxter enter to join in the service, neither will take their accustomed seats, but more likely will remain near the door, and where perhaps the keen eye of the commander can keep within view the muskets without, and occasionally catch a glimpse of the "warde," moving from one point of vantage to another. Meanwhile the latter, not perhaps sorry to be in the open air this April morning, keeps eye and ear alert for sign or sound of the wily foe. From the summit almost the whole of the lower village can be seen. Across the glassy waters of the inner bay, which, stretching away from his very feet, are broken into several shady coves and dotted with islands, he is following with ill-pleased attention a canoe paddled by an Indian, who a moment later may be seen climbing the cliffs on the eastern shore and losing himself in the forest paths which lead toward Neck Gate Hill, from behind which a faint blue smoke rises and fades slowly away. There on the southeastern slope, and nearly at the foot of the hill, are the wigwams of the little-trusted countrymen of Philip who yet remain in the vicinity. This spot, by tradition said to have been the last camping-place of the Indian in Hingham, is comprehended in the property now owned by Mr. T. T. Bouvé, and called, from the fact and the configuration of the land, "Indian Hollow." The smooth lawn of the present day shows no sign, but the plow would reveal a long and broad line of disintegrating clam-shells, doubtless a shell-heap of the former inhabitants, and several implements have been picked up in the immediate vicinity which were formerly in use by them. However, beyond a mental growl of dissatisfaction at what he termed the folly of allowing the encampment to remain, our sentry of 1676 could do nothing; so, turning towards the blue waters of the harbor, his eye falls upon the ship-yard of William Pitts, the first one established in Hingham. He watches, too, for a few moments the white sails of a West Indian as she passes between Nantasket and George's Island and thence towards Boston. Then he walks slowly over to the new fort, and carefully scans the country in every direction as far as the eye can reach and the forests permit. And so the long hours pass away until the close of the service brings the uneasy officers out of the meeting, first of all for a conference with the watch, who, however, has little to report. And now the worshippers are wending their way homeward, singly and in groups, some discussing the weather, and others, it is probable, commenting, like their descendants of later generations, upon

the sermon which they have just heard, while we may be sure all are thankful to return once more to undespoiled homes. Others, who come from a great distance, meet together and eat the frugal luncheon between the morning and afternoon service, while a few, husband and wife, mount pillion fashion the horses which have been awaiting the close of the services under the trees, and ride to their homes.

As the rich glow of the setting sun crimsons the glassy harbor and turns to gold the fleecy clouds of April, while the shadows creep up from the valleys, the tap-tap and rattle and roll of Steven Lincoln's drum sings the vespers of the Puritans, and the Sabbath is over. Then comes the new watch, who being properly instructed and posted begins his hours of vigil. The garrisons are carefully looked to; the orders for the night issued. The poor victim of the stocks, if not before released, is now given liberty. The restraints upon the children are relaxed, and during the brief period of twilight secular pursuits are resumed; the cattle are seen to, the wood brought in, and the wide old-fashioned fireplaces blaze and crackle with the long sticks, while above the kettle hisses and sings and its cover rises and falls and rattles. Here and there the tallow dip assists in its poor faint way "the busy housewife ply her evening care," and then an hour later, the low thatched-roof cottages are wrapped in darkness, and the stars shine out upon the town at rest. Only the half-chilled, weary soldier on guard watches for the beacon, or listens for the signal guns which shall call the men of Hingham to the aid of Nantasket or Scituate or Weymouth, or awaken them to the defence of their own wives and children and homes.

What a dreary duty it is, too, this waiting and fearing for the dreaded warwhoop of the Indian in the still and lonesome hours of the night. How the eye grows strained peering into the darkness and the ear weary listening, and with what a nervous start each new sound, each before unnoticed shadow is noted by the young sentry moving among the aisles of the great trees on the height overlooking the village! What a relief, though all too brief, is the visit of Captain Hobart, whose vigilance causes many a restless and wakeful hour in these trying days; and how doubly appalling seems the solitude as the sound of the Captain's retreating steps die away in the distance, leaving the long hours until dawn to be counted away alone, before whose coming the sentry's breath shall more than once stop, while he hears the beating of his own heart, at the imagined creeping form of an Indian.

The defences of Hingham and the preparation for the protection of her inhabitants have already been described. Even in the absence of other evidence, the comparative immunity of the settlement from serious loss and the total failure on the part of the Indians, almost constantly lurking in the vicinity, to effect anything like a general surprise, would in themselves be strong

indications of the ability and watchfulness of those responsible for the safety of the town. The incidents attending the several attempts upon it, and the intelligent location of the forts and garrison houses, with their garrisons at this time made permanent, the mutual support which they afforded each other, and the fact that scarcely a house from Fort Hill to Broad Bridge, and thence to South Hingham, was beyond the range of fire of one or more of them, added to the vigilance which anticipated and forestalled panic when the hour of peril and trial at last came, furnish indubitable proof of the military instinct, knowledge, foresight, and faithfulness of Joshua Hobart, John Smith, and John Thaxter. Beyond question it is to this due that the two known attempts against the town met with comparative failure; of others, contemplated but abandoned, owing to the thorough dispositions for meeting them, we of course know little.

In this connection we recall the old tradition that Philip himself was at one time concealed within our borders and awaiting perhaps a favorable opportunity to make a descent. As the story runs, he lay somewhere in the region known as the swamp, which in those days extended with scarcely a break from Broad Bridge to near the Weymouth line, and included the location of Round Pond and the district known as Bear Swamp. The sagacious chief probably concluded that the chance of success was too small and the risk of severe loss too great to justify a movement against the lower part of the town, and therefore prudently withdrew. No amount of caution, however, could insure individual life or the safety of isolated farms against the silence and celerity of the Indian war parties. One of these, having perhaps eluded Captain Jacob, whose small force could hardly hope to cover the long frontier assigned to its care, was moderately successful at South Hingham in bringing the terror and horrors of the war home to our own firesides.

On Wednesday, the 19th of April, young John Jacob, who, as it will be recalled, had served against Philip the previous autumn, and had seen his brave captain fall before the fort of the Narragansetts, took his gun and went out to shoot the deer that had been trespassing upon a field of buckwheat near his father's house and not far from the site of the present Great Plain Meeting-house. He was a famous hunter and of a fighting stock, and he had been heard to declare that he would never be taken alive by the Indians. Little did he dream that spring morning that his would be the only blood ever shed by a public enemy upon the soil of his native town.

The simple and brief accounts, with a little assistance perhaps of the imagination, bring like a living panorama before us the events, the homes, and the actors of that and the following day in the far away time when our prosaic town was making a part of the history which has become one of the romantic chapters of New

England's story. On this 19th of April, then, of the year 1676, and shortly after the disappearance of Jacob, the sound of a musket breaking the stillness and echoing against the great solitary rock that stands like a mighty monument in the field not far from the travelled way, momentarily attracts the attention of the neighbors whose habits of industry have overcome the general prudence, and who had been enticed to a little early planting on the home lot. Beyond the fleeting thought of their friend's success in his efforts to chastise the mischievous destroyers of the winter wheat, the incident attracts no attention, and soon passes from the minds of the workers. With the lapse of considerable time, however, and the continued absence of the hunter, there arises a feeling of strained uneasiness; finally a search is made, and there beside his gun, which has been battered to pieces, the young soldier lies dead. The terrifying truth flashes across the searchers as they tenderly and hastily bear their neighbor to his father's home. The Indians are in Hingham and have been lying concealed during the night near the wheat-field, and almost close to the homes of the settlers! And now in an instant and from every side, out of the calm and quiet of the village street there starts the life, the uncontrolled excitement, the panic and terror of the community, above and about whom the threatening horror of the tomahawk and scalping-knife already seems to gleam, and before whose fevered imagination come all too readily pictures of cruelty and torture. The blanched faces of men and women alike, the clinging fear of the children, the hurrying to the nearest garrison houses of those not already therein, the exaggerated stories and rumors, the cry "The Indians! the Indians!" rising above all other sounds, repeated again and again, carrying consternation from the Great Plain to the harbor, and falling upon the startled ear of the farmer in the field and the wife in the kitchen, —how the sights and the sounds of that day thrill us through these passed centuries!

And soon we hear the sharp clanging of the little bell on the meeting-house, the beat and roll and rattle of the drum, the sharp reports of the three alarm muskets, and into the forts, the palisaded church, and the garrison houses come the streaming, hurrying throng. We fancy we can see brave Joshua Hobart making, calmly and sternly, his dispositions for defence, and even personally visiting and instructing each sentry and urging to unceasing vigilance; or brilliant John Thaxter ably seconding his chief, and inspiring with confidence the garrisons at Austin's Lane and Fort Hill; or John Smith cheering the people as they flock into the protecting works on the common field. And there come before us, too, sturdy John Tower and his sons and "one or two more persons," as his petition reads, holding his little fort and covering a long section of the river and the homes of his neighbors with his muskets, while he checks the panic with his plain,

strong words. Nor is it possible to overlook the figure in the long cloak, moving more slowly, it is true, than when speaking his mind to the magistrates, but still with considerable vigor and the natural grace of a man of superior mind and strong will; everyone recognizes immediately the venerable minister, and many a word of hope and many an admonition to duty he speaks as he passes among his people exerting his quieting influence upon them. With our knowledge of his younger days, we cannot help thinking that he had moments of impatience in the reflection that his age and calling prevented a more active participation in the movements against the enemy; nor would it surprise us to learn that Parson Hobart more than once thought, and even said, that if he were Captain Hobart the military operations would be conducted with more reference to an offensive policy. Be that as it may, the latter's dispositions saved the town and the lives of those whose safety was committed to his care.

Succeeding the first alarm there followed many weary hours of anxiety and waiting. The day, with its exciting rumors and exaggerated stories, wore away, and a night of watchfulness, with a terror hanging over the people huddled together in their strange quarters difficult to picture, seemed interminable. Nor was the dawn much more reassuring, for soon the smoke from the burning homes of Joseph Jones and Anthony Sprague "over the river," and of Israel Hobart, Nathaniel Chubbuck, and James Whiton rose into view from widely separated points on the southern horizon, and added fresh consternation to the anxious watchers. These fires, however, were the last acts of the Indians, who abandoned the attack. The second visit was just one month later, being the 20th of May. It was even more fruitless, and the savages soon passed into Scituate, which they largely destroyed.

Oct. 12, 1676, the General Court ordered "That Hingham be allowed and abated out of their last tax rates towards their losses by the enemy the sum of ten pounds."

The soldiers from Hingham appear to have been engaged in some of the most arduous service of the war, for besides leading the van in the great Narragansett fight, as already stated, we find them serving under the immediate command of their old townsman, the brave Captain Church, on Martha's Vineyard and the adjacent islands; and it need not be said that service under that officer was of the most active kind.

August the 12th Philip was killed at Mt. Hope and the war closed, but the military preparations of the colony rather increased than otherwise, and the towns as a necessary consequence participated in the general activity. In 1679 a petition for leave to form a small troop of horse in Hingham, Weymouth, and Hull, signed by Captain Hobart and others, was granted, and in June of the following year Ensign John Thaxter, whom we have already seen as one of Captain Hobart's company officers,

and who earlier, in 1664, had served with such distinction in the expedition against the Dutch in New York as to be "preferred for," as the phrase runs, under orders of Cromwell, was commissioned to its command, with Samuel White, probably of Weymouth, as lieutenant, and Matthew Cushing as cornet, "so as the said Matthew Cushing take the oath of freedom," which he appears to have done. The same year Jacob Nash was appointed quartermaster, and the new troop together with the rest of the military in the town was attached to a new regiment under Maj. Wm. Stoughton.

Sergt. Jeremiah Beale was appointed ensign of the foot company May 11, 1681, which remained under command of Captain Hobart until his death in 1682, when the periodical trouble which this company seems to have given the government whenever new officers were to be chosen again called forth a sharp reproof, with a reminder that an acknowledgment of error was expected. This time the difficulty was over the desire of a part of the command that Thomas Andrews be commissioned ensign instead of James Hawke. The magistrates, however, disapproved of both, and appointed Lieutenant Smith to be captain, Ensign Beale as lieutenant, and Thomas Lincoln to be ensign.

A reminder of "The late Indian Warr," as the old State paper terms it, is found in a grant dated June 4, 1685, as a reward for services, to "Samuel Lyncolne and three more of Hingham, and others of other towns, of land in the Nipmuck country."

Among the many interesting entries in Daniel Cushing's diary, from which not a little of the town's history has become known, is this: "1688, Nov. 5th, soldiers pressed 11 to go against the Indians." These men were perhaps a part of Sir Edmund Andros's small army of eight hundred with which he marched to the Penobscot, an expedition in which, it will be remembered, little was accomplished of value.

April 18, 1689, Gov. Edmund Andros was arrested by the people of Boston, who had risen against the tyranny and corruption of his government. The next day the conduct of public affairs was assumed by the Council of Safety, of which Bradstreet was chosen president. On May 8th, acting doubtless under the orders of this extraordinary body, the train band went to Boston where on the ninth were gathered the representatives of forty-three towns. Cushing's diary tells us that a town meeting was held on the 17th to choose a member of the Council. The choice fell upon Capt. Thomas Andrews, already distinguished in town affairs, and who had been a representative in 1678. It was a distinction wisely bestowed, and doubtless while performing the delicate duties of his new office in a critical period, attention was called to that ability which soon after gave him the distinguished honor of being selected as one of the twenty-one captains appointed for duty with Sir Wm. Phips in his attempt at the reduc-

tion of Canada. This officer, recently appointed high-sheriff of New England, sailed from Boston early in the spring of 1690 for Port Royal. The fort surrendered with but little resistance, and three weeks later Sir William returned to Boston to prepare for the more ambitious attempt upon Quebec. August 9th, he sailed with upwards of thirty vessels and two thousand Massachusetts men, among whom were Captain Andrews, Lieutenant Chubbuck, and other Hingham men; how many we do not know.

October 5 the fleet dropped anchor beneath the castle which was commanded by Frontenac, an old and distinguished French officer. The attack commenced on the 8th, and was continued during the two following days, when the colonial troops retreated after suffering great loss. Sir William returned to Boston with the remnant of his army and fleet, arriving there November 19. At least one of our townsmen was killed in the attack upon Quebec, while another, Isaac Lasell, died a few days after, probably of wounds, while Paul Gilford, Samuel Judkins, Jonathan Burr, Daniel Tower, and Jonathan May, and "two more of the town" were carried off by the small pox, which broke out in the fleet and added its misfortunes to the disasters of the expedition.

On the 25th of the month Captain Andrews succumbed to the dreaded disease: a stone in the old Granary burying-ground marks his last resting-place. The succeeding day Lieutenant Chubbuck died also. This ill-fated attempt was followed by the long struggle between France in the New World and New England and the colonies south and west, which only terminated a few years preceding the American Revolution. The history of the period is that of exasperating and wasteful incapacity, oftentimes on the part of British commanders in this country, of disastrous defeats, of glorious victories, of cruelties on both sides which we would gladly forget, of bravery, persistence, and enterprise by Massachusetts men of which we may well be proud, and of final triumph, due in very large measure to the arms of New England and the training of a soldiery under the laws of our own and the neighboring colonies which only made success possible. It is the history of Louisburg, of Fort Necessity and its gallant young commander, of Crown Point, Fort William Henry, Acadia and its piteous story, Shirley and Winslow, Wolfe and Montcalm, and the Heights of Abraham. During its telling we learn of Braddock's defeat, of Ticonderoga, of Fort Frontenac; we become acquainted with the Howes, with Gage, Fraser, and a score of other English officers who afterwards played a part in the contest with the mother country. We first meet Washington and soon come to know why none other could have been the future American commander; we see Gates and Putnam and Stark in their earlier days, while Franklin and Otis already are shaping the legislation and destiny of their respective States. During all this period, in all the wars, and in nearly every battle fought in the North we shall find, on

sea and on land, the sons of Hingham creditably participating. They are in the contest as soldiers, as officers, as councillors and advisers, and in numbers which seem at times almost incredible considering the probable population of the town. It is interesting too, to note the individual names of those concerned in the later French wars, and afterwards to observe the use to which so many put the invaluable experience and knowledge then gained, in the subsequent service of the Revolution.

The extremely small scale, as compared with modern days, upon which financial matters were carried on by the town in connection with its military interests, will doubtless have been observed. An interesting illustration is afforded by an entry in the Selectmen's Records of 1691, as follows:—

The first day of July, 1691, then received by the Selectmen of Hingham ten pounds in silver money of Mr. Daniell Cushing, Sen., of Hingham, which hee, the said Daniell Cushing, lend to the Country for the carrying on the present expedition against the Common enemys of the Country and is to have it payd to him, his heirs, exexutors, administrators, or assigns, in silver money on or befor the last day of September next insuing the dat hereof.

Cushing's diary, under date of July 14, 1694, says that "Edward Gilman was pressed to be a soldier to go out against the French army," and under date of October 29 of the same year we are informed "that Edward Gilman came home out of the country's service." This small draft from Hingham, if indeed it was all, was probably her proportion of the force raised to meet the harassing and incessant incursions of the Indians, incited by the French, which for the ten closing years of the century left no peace to the colony, and which had for its principal episode in that year the attack on Groton, July 27th. Captain John Smith, who died in 1695, was probably succeeded in the command of the company by Thomas Lincoln, who had long served as an officer, having been an ensign as early as 1681. At all events we find in the town records of 1697-98, the following:—

The town stock of ammunition is in the hands of the 3 commanders of Divs, viz., Capt. Thomas Lincoln 1 bbl. of powder and 198 weight of bullets and 260 flints: to Lieut. David Hobart, 1 bbl. of powder and 200 and a half of bullets, gross weight, & 260 flints: to Ensign James Hawks 1 bbl. powder & 190 weight of bullets, net, and 260 flints.

In 1702 a second company was formed in that part of Hingham which is now Cohasset, and which became what was formerly known as the Second Precinct.

In 1722 the colony declared war, owing to exasperating Indian depredations upon Ipswich and other places, and among the names of men serving under Captain Ward, of Scarboro', are

those of John Murphy, a corporal, and Edmund Moorey, or Mooney, both of Hingham.

Murphy was again found serving against the French on behalf of Hingham in 1725, — this time upon a small vessel of which Lieut. Allason Brown was commander.

Among the many conferences held with the Indians of Maine in the endeavor to secure the safety of the settlements, was one by Governor Belcher, at Falmouth, in Casco Bay, in 1732, at which he was accompanied, as would appear from an account found in the Thaxter papers, by Col. Samuel Thaxter, Rev. Nathaniel Eells, and Ebenezer Gay. Colonel Thaxter was a very prominent and trusted citizen, was colonel of the regiment in which Hingham's companies were included, and held many important offices. Among these was that of one of his Majesty's Council, in which capacity probably he acted as adviser to the Governor. On one occasion, while moderator of a meeting, he was grossly insulted by — Cain, who dared him to fight. Colonel Thaxter quietly ordered the constable to remove Cain. The meeting being concluded, however, Cain obtained all the fight he wished, for Colonel Thaxter found him, and administered a severe thrashing. It is probably safe to assume that, although frequently moderator of the town meetings, Colonel Thaxter was never subsequently troubled by personal challenges. This incident recalls to mind the fact, that with the occupation of the new meeting-house of 1681, there followed the uses to which the earlier building had been applied, and that not only were the town meetings held in the same place as the religious services, but that the military character of the old belonged, at least to a degree, to the new building also. We should find in searching the yellow and stained records of the selectmen for the year 1736, an account of an inquiry made by those officials into the amount and places of deposit of the town's ammunition, and the discovery that in Colonel Thaxter's hands was a barrel of powder weighing two hundred pounds, two hundred and sixty-three pounds of bullets, and a thousand flints, besides a large amount held by Capt. Thomas Loring, and considerable by Mr. Jacob Cushing, all of which, together with other purchased by the town, "we removed into the ammunition house made in the meeting-house of the first parish in Hingham." In the absence of other information, this record may justify the inference that Captain Loring then commanded one of the Hingham companies. Of this, however, there is no certainty. Captain Loring represented the town at one time in the General Court, and from his son Benjamin are descended some of the present Hingham Lorings.

During the colonial period there were two expeditions, at least, by Great Britain against the Spanish possessions in the West Indies in which New England actively participated, and in which, almost as a matter of course, men from Hingham served. The

first of these was in 1740, when Governor Belcher received orders to enlist a force to be sent to Cuba to the relief of Admiral Vernon, who was in need of reinforcements. Among the five hundred soldiers recruited in Massachusetts, there is much reason to believe that quite a number were recruited in Hingham. The rolls are, however, not only very imperfect in other respects, but they fail entirely to name the towns from which men served. We know, however, that among the officers was Lieut. Joshua Barker, who had declined a captaincy, and who now went as second in the company commanded by Captain Winslow. Lieutenant Barker was one of the very few survivors of this ill-fated expedition, in which, it will be recollected, was Lawrence Washington and a Virginia contingent. The forces of Massachusetts and Virginia together stormed the castle of Carthagena, the principal town of the Spanish Main in New Granada. The place was not taken, however, and the expedition was a dismal failure. It is said that only fifty of the men from Massachusetts returned. Lieutenant Barker afterwards, as Captain Barker, served in all the wars of his country from this time until 1762, when he was again engaged in the second and more successful attack upon the Spanish West Indies. He held a commission in the British service, and was a kind and able man. He resided upon the spot where now stands the Hingham Bank.

There was also a Nathaniel Chubbuck in this service, who may have been a townsman.

On the night of September 30, 1741, a number of the Spanish prisoners escaped from Boston with a large sail-boat. As they were armed, great fear was felt for the safety of the New England coasting vessels, and Capt. Adam Cushing, formerly one of Hingham's selectmen, and now an able officer, was ordered in pursuit, with special instructions to search the creeks of Hingham and Weymouth. There remains no account of his success or otherwise.

In 1740, a division of the town into the wards whose limits remain unchanged to this day took place, and it is interesting to note that this division was solely for military purposes, and that the ward boundaries were merely those of the several companies, which the town thereafter maintained. At this time Cohasset, which had been made the second precinct in 1702, continued to be so designated, while the third comprised what is now known as the middle ward, embracing that part of the town south of the town brook, as far as Cold Corner, the remainder lying in the former fourth, now the south ward. The first, or north ward, then as now, embraced the country north of the brook. The first powder-house in Hingham was built by the town in 1755. It stood a little north and nearly on the site of the New North Meeting-house. Afterwards it was removed to Powder-house Hill, near where Mr. Arthur Hersey's house now is, off Hersey street.

Frequently in the archives of the State and of the various towns there are references to the "Old French War," to the "Expedition to the Eastward," to the "Expedition to Cape Breton," and to the "Capture of Louisburg." The expressions are all rather misleading, because they were, and unfortunately still occasionally are, indiscriminately used in referring to each of the several attempts made at different times upon the French possessions in the northeast provinces, or to either of the several wars between France and England in America subsequent to 1700. The mischief of the expressions becomes the greater when leading, as it sometimes does, to historical errors. Indeed, it is to this cause that the accurate placing of a number of our own citizens, as to the time and place of service, becomes impossible. The expression "Old French War"—and indeed the others mentioned also—more generally and more properly relate to the events in North America between the years 1744 and 1748, during which occurred that wonderful New England military expedition and crusade which resulted in the capture by some four thousand men, assisted by the English fleet, of the strongest fortified city in the New World, and which was considered capable of resisting an army of thirty thousand. In the limits of a local history it is impossible to give even the outlines of this romance of New England's arms. We can only tell the very little of which we have any record concerning our own townsmen's connection with the brave Sir William Pepperell, and Commodore Warren, and the officers and men who sailed from Boston in March, 1745, and entered as victors the "Dunkirk of America" on the 17th of June following. It is most unfortunate that the rolls of these troops are lost from the State archives, and that such as exist in the possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society are not only very imperfect, but are comparatively valueless, from the fact that the places from which the men enlisted are not given. It is probably owing to this that we are enabled to give the names of only a few as serving from Hingham. These are Thomas Lewis, Ralph Smith, and Edward Ward.

Among a number who signed a voluntary agreement to engage in a hazardous attempt to storm the Island battery in the harbor of Louisburg, we find the name of Ebenezer Beal, presumably a Hingham man. Israel Gilbert, who died later in the service, is said to have been a soldier in the "Old French War."

Samuel Lincoln and John Stephenson were also at Louisburg in some capacity, and received pay for assisting in "wooding the garrison." The following were also soldiers at Louisburg, and there can be little doubt were Hingham men: John Lewis, Joshua Lasell, Thomas Jones, Samuel Gilbert, and John Wilder.

By the terms of the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, concluded in 1748, Louisburg was surrendered to the French, and the work of taking it had subsequently to be done again.

The peace was, at least in America, more nominal than real, and the usual encroachments of each party upon the claimed possessions of the other, with all the attendant barbarities of border war, recommenced almost with the signing of the treaty. Nevertheless, the fifty years' conflict between the civilization and aims of the Saxon and the civilization and aims of the Latin was drawing to its close, and the year 1754 saw the beginning of the end. In the South its first notes were heard in the conflict between the Virginians under Washington and the French on the Ohio; in the North the real signal was the march of an army of eight hundred Massachusetts men, under Gen. John Winslow, to secure by forts the passes from Quebec to New England, although negotiations were carried on between France and England even months later for an amicable settlement of all disputes between them. General Winslow fortified several places on or near the Kennebec. In his regiment, in Capt. John Lane's company, were Sergeant Elijah Cushing, Ephraim Hall, and Isaac Larrabee, of Hingham.

Engaged in this same expedition probably, was the sloop "Mermaid," of eighty-five tons, of which Samuel Lincoln was master, Samuel Johnson mate, and Charles Clapp and James White were sailors. Clapp's residence is unknown. The others, as well as the sloop, undoubtedly belonged in Hingham. Samuel Lincoln was styled Captain in later life.

In the spring of the following year, negotiations having been broken off in December, troops and transports began to arrive from England, and in April Shirley and the other colonial governors met Braddock in consultation. The events which followed can be scarcely more than named. Parkman, in his "Montcalm and Wolfe," has related them with a charm and grace which give to the hard facts of history the enchantment of romance.

Yet with many, perhaps nearly all, of the occurrences in the North and East, Hingham was so closely and intimately connected, through the very large number of her sons who participated in them, that some brief explanations, expanding occasionally into narrative of what has elsewhere been better told, may be allowable here. If the rolls of participants in the first taking of Louisburg were incomplete, and the numbers serving from this town were apparently meagre, the fulness of the former and the length of names making up the latter, which are to be found in the Commonwealth's papers, at once surprise and gratify, although the task of eliminating repetitions in the different returns, and crediting the men properly to the places to which they belonged, is extremely difficult. After the death of General Braddock, Governor Shirley, of Massachusetts, became for the time the commander of the British forces in America, and among the several expeditions planned by him was

one having in view the capture of Crown Point on Lake Champlain. To this end a large number of men were recruited in New England, New York, and New Jersey, the burden, as usual, falling principally upon Massachusetts, which voted both troops and money with a liberal hand. To William Johnson, afterwards knighted for his services, was given the command. On September 8, Baron Dieskau, with a force of French and Indians, attacked Johnson near the head of Lake George, but was defeated. The attempt upon Crown Point was however abandoned for the time, and the troops went into winter quarters at Fort William Henry. For this expedition there was enlisted in Hingham a company commanded by Capt. Samuel Thaxter, and attached to Col. Richard Gridley's regiment. A note in Hon. Solomon Lincoln's private copy of the "History of Hingham" says that this company marched September 23, 1755, with fifty-five men, and that they were at Fort Edward. Besides the Hingham men there were undoubtedly many from Weymouth and other towns in the neighborhood.

Those from Hingham were —

Samuel Thaxter, captain,	Joseph Jones, private,
Thomas Gill, Jr., sergeant,	Joseph Lyon, "
Samuel Joy, clerk,	Silas Lovell, "
Thomas Hollis, corporal,	Geo. McLaughlin, "
Lot Lincoln, corporal,	William Magnor, "
Hosea Dunbar, corporal,	Richard Newcomb, "
Nehemiah Blancher, private,	John Sprague, "
Thomas Chubbuck, "	Stephen Saulsbury, "
Joseph Carrel, "	Benjamin Tirrell, "
Joseph Dunbar, "	Abel Wilder, "
Seth French, "	Jonathan Whitton, "
Thomas Harsey, "	Samuel Trask, "
Mathias Hartman, "	

In the mean time the expedition which finally resulted in the Acadian tragedy had been planned by Gov. Shirley, and sailed from Boston May 22, 1755. It consisted, in the main, of some two thousand men, under the immediate command of its lieutenant-colonel, John Winslow, Shirley himself being its nominal colonel. On the 1st of June the fleet and transports anchored off Beauséjour, the French fort at the small isthmus connecting Nova Scotia with the main land, and on the 16th the fort and garrison surrendered to the English. Within a few days after, all of Acadia fell into British hands. Then followed the removal of the unhappy people of this province from their homes, and their dispersion among the English colonies from Massachusetts to Georgia. The sad story has been the subject of poetry and romance; the best and most just account is to be found in Parkman's pages, but there are local associations with the events whose relation properly belongs here. One of the most inter-

esting of these is that Joseph Blake, whose father had been a resident of Hingham, was, although but sixteen years of age, an officer under Colonel Winslow, and was sent with a detachment of the French Neutrals, as the Acadians were called, to this town.

Lieutenant Blake, who afterwards came to live here, went to Crown Point the next year as an officer in Major Thaxter's company. Little is known concerning the Acadians who came here; even their names are for the most part unrecorded and forgotten. They were, however, generally very poor, and worked at almost any employment obtainable. Some of them were for a time lodged in the old Hersey house on Summer Street, now the property of A. H. Hersey and Mrs. Andrew, where within a few years a window was preserved upon whose small panes some of the exiles had scratched their names or initials with the stone in a ring belonging to one of them. In the field near this old house, so tradition says, these poor unfortunates were in the habit of meeting, to hold, in quiet and peace, religious services in the faith of their youth and their homes.

Another family occupied a part of the old Cushing house at the foot of the Academy Hill; and still another what is generally called the Welcome Lincoln residence at West Hingham. The few names that remain to us of these people are as follows: Joseph and Alexander Brow, Charles, Peter, and John Trawhaw, and Anthony Ferry. Beyond the inhumanity of their expatriation, the treatment of the Acadians by the people of New England was often kind, and even sympathetic. Without a country, separated from the neighbors and friends with whom they had spent all their happy days, in some cases members even of their own families lost to their knowledge, their sunny homes destroyed, their lands forfeited to the stranger, deprived of the ministrations of their religion, hearing always a foreign tongue, seeing always unfamiliar faces, watched, suspected, trammelled, poor, their condition, let us be thankful, was at least not aggravated by extreme bodily suffering, or by the coldness, neglect, and indifference of their conquerors. Indeed, many of those who reached Canada looked back with longing eyes towards the land of the Puritans, where a kinder welcome and more generous charity softened their hard lot than that given by their compatriots.

The town records of Hingham contain many entries showing liberal disbursements for the benefit of such of these people as were in want; and in the volumes devoted to the French Neutrals in the State archives, are several accounts allowed by the Province of Massachusetts Bay to the town for money expended in their behalf. Among these is the following in relation to a family which came here Nov. 29, 1755:—



JOSEPH BLAKE.

PROVINCE OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

SUFFOLK SS.

To the Hon^{ble} Josiah Willard Esq. Secretary

In pursuance of an act of the Great and Gen^l Court of the Province afor^{sd}, the following is the account of the Selectmen of the town of Hingham in the County afor^{sd} of their expense in the support of the French called Neutrals late Inhabitants of Nova Scotia sent to said town by order of the Committee appointed to dispose of the same, the family sent to sd town were Anthony Ferry & wife & five small children and one single woman in all Eight, this account is from the First day of June 1756 to the tenth day of Nov^r 1756 for tools & provisions &c is twelve pounds fourteen Stirling and four pence

£12: 14: 4

DANIEL BEAL	} Selectmen of The Town of Hingham.
ENOCH LINCOLN	
JOSEPH THAXTER	

This family was subsequently increased by the arrival of an aged mother and by the birth of another child. The Ferrys were removed to Boston in 1760 by order of the committee. Some of the old diaries contain references to the employment, from time to time, of one or another of the Acadians, about the farm-work then in hand. Here are a few extracts: —

1760 April 18 Two French boys for husking corn

May 23 Employed the Frenchmen. Charge them with 38 lbs. Salt Beef Joseph Brow, Alexander Brow, Charles Trawhaw, Peter Trawhaw, John Trawhaw.

Oct 28 Employ^d the old Frenchman Alexander Brow and Peter Trawhaw also the other Brows and Trawhaws at Husking for several days

The fate of these families is lost in the obscurity of history. It is probable that they entirely died off or removed from Hingham, for no descendants of any of them are known to exist.

Among the men impressed and enlisted by Colonel Lincoln out of his regiment for service in Canada in 1759, were, besides Lieutenant Blake, Capt. Jotham Gay and Gideon Hayward, of all of whom he speaks as having been in the Nova Scotia expedition of 1755. Whether there were others or not is not known, as the rolls of Winslow's troops are not to be found.

After a year of open hostility, England on the 18th of May, and France on the 9th of June, 1756, at last declared war. The capture of Crown Point was by no means abandoned, but the French during the interval had constructed a powerful defence at Ticonderoga, and this too was included in the objects of a new expedition planned by Shirley, who chose John Winslow for its leader. Before the campaign commenced Shirley was removed and the command was first given to General Abercromby, who arrived in June, and then to the Earl of Loudon, who came in July.

In the mean time the raising of the new army went on. The method was to call for volunteers, but if the requisite number did not appear a draft was made, by the colonels of the militia regiments, of enough men to supply the deficiency. This will explain some facts to be hereafter related. A bounty of six dollars was offered to stimulate enlistments, and the pay of private soldiers was one pound and six shillings a month. If a man brought a gun his bounty was increased two dollars. If not, one was supplied, for which he was to account, as well as for powder-horn, knapsack, canteen, blanket, etc. Subsequently a coat of blue cloth, a soldier's hat, and breeches of red or blue were supplied. Probably this was the first American force of any considerable size wearing a uniform, although some regiments had done so previously; it will be noted that the color was the same which has since become enshrined in the affections of the armies of the republic who have succeeded these troops. The regiments generally were composed of ten companies of fifty men each. Besides their rations each man was promised and insisted upon having, a gill of rum daily. The troops mustered at Albany, and soon encamped a short distance up the Hudson.

One of the regiments was commanded by Richard Gridley, afterwards conspicuous for his services at Bunker Hill; its major was Samuel Thaxter, who, in accordance with the custom of the time, was also captain of a company. This latter was from Hingham. There are several rolls in existence at different periods of its service. The first bears date of May 4, 1756, and contains the following names of men from this town: —

Samuel Thaxter, major and captain,	Robert Tower,
Joseph Blake, lieutenant,	Wm. Hodge,
Jeremiah Lincoln, ensign.	James Fearing,
Jonathan Smith.	Knight Sprague, Jr.,
Caleb Leavitt.	Daniel Stoddard,
George McLaughlin,	Abel Wilder,
Elijah White,	Joseph Loring,
Joshua Dunbar.	George Law,
Israel Gilbert.	Joshua French.
Thomas Slander,	

A roll of about the same time added the names of

Thomas Cushing,	Zebulon Stodder.
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Another roll, bearing date Oct. 11, 1756, gives the following names of Hingham men, in addition to those previously mentioned:

Noah Beals,	George Lane,
Isaac Gross,	John Lincoln.

We also learn from it that Ensign Lincoln was killed or taken; an account of his capture and escape is given later; that John

Canterbury, Joshua Dunbar, Israel Gilbert, Wm. Holbrook, George Randallwining, Thomas Slander, Josiah Tourill, Robert Tower, and Elijah White were already dead in the service, while Jonathan Smith, James Fearing, Wm. Hodge, and Wm. Jones were sick at Albany or elsewhere.

The men might well be sick, if the accounts of regular British officers of the camps of the New England troops are not exaggerated. Lient.-Colonel Burton describes them as dirty beyond description, especially that at Fort William Henry; he speaks more favorably of the camp at Fort Edward, but says that, generally speaking, there were almost no sanitary arrangements, that kitchens, graves, and places for slaughtering cattle were all mixed, that the cannon and stores were in great confusion, the advance guard was small, and little care taken to provide against surprise. The several chaplains in the camp present a similar moral picture of the army. Meanwhile, on the 14th of August, Oswego surrendered to the French, and all thoughts of the capture of Ticonderoga or Crown Point were, for the time, abandoned. Of the miserable jealousies of the colonies, the disgraceful failures of a campaign conducted by twelve hundred thousand people against eighty thousand, and the lessons it teaches of the superiority in military matters of an army over a mob, of the trained soldier over the political civilian, only the briefest mention can be made. The summer and autumn of 1756 furnishes a striking illustration, and perhaps an unusually pointed one; for here were men, many of them, used to discipline, and experienced in more than one war, sacrificed to the lack of methods, discipline, and leadership, indispensable in the successful conduct of war. The opposite of all this was true in the French camps, and the results were equally different.

Loudon had ten thousand men posted from Albany to Lake George. Of these about three thousand provincials were at the lake under Winslow, with whom was Gridley and his regiment. Montcalm was at Ticonderoga with an army of about five thousand regulars and Canadians.

On the 19th September, Captain Hodges, of Gridley's command, and fifty men were ambushed a few miles from Fort William Henry by Canadians and Indians, and only six escaped.

Bougainville, aide-de-camp to Montcalm, who was with the expedition says that out of fifty-three English, all but one were taken or killed; he adds that a mere recital of the cruelties committed on the battle-field by the Indians made him shudder. Among the dead was Captain Hodges, and undoubtedly also Israel Gilbert, Thomas Slander, Elijah White, and Robert Tower; Ensign Jeremiah Lincoln, then apparently a lieutenant, was, with others, captured. These men all belonged to Major Thaxter's company.

Mr. Lincoln, in the history of the town, says that a man named Lathrop, who also belonged here, was killed at the same time.

Lieutenant Lincoln was taken to Quebec, where, after spending the winter, he made his escape in the night with three others. Two of these became so exhausted that they went to surrender to the French at Crown Point, while Lincoln and his companion finally reached Fort Edward after great suffering, during which they were obliged to subsist upon the bark of trees.

In November the army dispersed, leaving a small garrison at Lake George. The provincials returned to their homes, while the English regulars were billeted in different parts of the country; those at Boston being sent to Castle William.

To the lists already given as serving in the Crown Point army, there should be added the following taken from a note in Mr. Lincoln's private copy of his history : —

Ralph Hassell,	John Blancher,
James Hayward,	Jonathan Taunt,
Seth Stowers,	Jedediah Newcomb.
Elijah Lewis,	

Engaged also in this service was the Hingham sloop "Sea Flower," commanded by John Cushing, a brother-in-law of General Lincoln. Here is a copy of a paper at the State House : —

A Portledge Bill of sloop Sea Flower, Jno Cushing master and sailors in His Majesty's Service in the Crown Point Expedition

1756

Jno Cushing master	Sept 30
Jn ^o Burr mate	
Seth Davis pilot	
Samuel Tower sailor	
Timothy Covell "	
Isaiah Tower "	
Joseph Blake "	

To hire of Sloop Sea Flower 74 tons at $\frac{2}{3}$ per ton a month from Sept 30 1756 to Dec 15

On the back of this is an acknowledgment by Benjamin Lincoln for Capt. John Cushing of the receipt of 27 $\frac{2}{3}$ £.

Captain Cushing married Olive, daughter of Colonel Lincoln, and resided at South Hingham. John Burr, his mate, at this time lived on Leavitt street. Samuel and Isaiah Tower were brothers. Besides all these, Isaac Joy served in Colonel Gridley's own company, and Robert Townsend, Jr., in Captain Read's company, in Colonel Clapp's regiment. Mr. George Lincoln says that Nehemiah Joy was also in the service at Lake George.

The next year London with the best of the army sailed from New York for Halifax, leaving Lake George comparatively unguarded, with the hope of taking Louisburg, — an expedition, by the way, that proved a total failure. Meanwhile Montcalm gathered an army at Ticonderoga, and by the end of July he had

eight thousand French, Canadians, and savages encamped there. Parkman gives a wonderful picture of this army and its march towards Fort William Henry. On the third of August it appeared before the fort, which was commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Monro, a Scotch veteran. With him were twenty-two hundred men including eight hundred from Massachusetts, under Colonel Frye, who arrived on the first of the month. The siege began on the fourth, while General Webb at Fort Edward did nothing but send to the colonies for militia which could by no possibility arrive in time. They however made the attempt, even as far as from eastern Massachusetts. After a brave defence the garrison surrendered, and the next day, the tenth, occurred the frightful massacre of the prisoners, which has cast the only serious stain upon the character of Montcalm.

In the intrenched camp where they had passed the night, and as they were about to march under escort for Fort Edward, the English army with many women and children were startled by the warwhoop of the Indians. Immediately the horrible butchery commenced. Probably towards a hundred were slain, and some two hundred carried into captivity. Among the latter was Zebulon Stodder, whom Colonel Lincoln writes of under date of July 25, 1758, as being heard from in Canada. Knight Sprague escaped after being partially stripped. In an account afterwards he said that fifteen out of fifty of the company to which he belonged were killed that day. His captain was stripped naked, as were many soldiers and women he passed in his flight towards Fort Edward. Sprague's captain was probably still Major Thaxter, although we have no roll of the company at this time. Major Thaxter was stripped of his clothing, bound to a tree, and about to be roasted alive, when he was saved by a French officer. Seth Stowers, who subsequently became a captain in the Revolutionary service, at the commencement of the attack upon the prisoners stuffed his coat with articles of clothing taken from the military stores, and darted into the woods. He was immediately pursued by a number of the Indians. As the foremost got dangerously near, he would throw some of his burden as far as possible to one side. The greed of his pursuers for plunder was so great, that they would stop to recover the abandoned garment, thus enabling him to gain slightly upon them. Repeating the ruse as long as the articles held out finally gave him sufficient advantage to elude pursuit. Other Hingham men who escaped death were Thomas Gill, Thomas Burr, and Elijah Lewis; there were probably many more. Thomas Burr became a lieutenant in the company commanded by Capt. Peter Cushing in the Revolution, and Elijah Lewis was also a soldier in that war, as were Lot Lincoln and Thomas Hersey, both previously named as on Captain Thaxter's rolls, Hersey becoming a captain in the service of the patriot army.

A list of the Hingham men not included in the surrender, be-

longing to Major Thaxter's company, is as follows; the men were probably on some detail away from the fort:—

Johnson Anderson,	Benjamin Joy,
James Cannidy,	Stephen Randall,
Joseph Dwelly,	Freeman Smith,
James Hayward,	Joshua Bates.

Another account gives the name of Townsend Smith.

To these lists there should be added a list of invalids, whom Lieutenant Blake reported as belonging to Hingham and able to march, and who were probably members of Thaxter's company. The date is June, 1757, and it is not unlikely that these men were at Fort William Henry and included in the surrender. It would appear from Knight Sprague's account that a large proportion of the company were murdered, and this may explain the fact that little more appears to be known concerning them. They were as follows:—

George Phillips,	Benjamin Sampson.
Moses Bradbury,	Reuben Donnells,
James Bunker,	Dennis Morrison,
James Brayman,	Samuel Winchester.

Major Samuel Thaxter, scarcely less famous than his able grandfather Col. Samuel Thaxter, was a brave soldier as well as a prominent and trusted citizen in civil affairs. He was reported in Hingham as having lost his life in the massacre which followed the surrender, and a funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Gay. After the sermon Mr. Caleb Bates was engaged in driving his cows at Hockley, when whom should he meet but the Major himself coming home on horseback. Throwing up both hands in astonishment, Mr. Bates exclaimed, "Good God, Major, is that you? Why, we have just buried you!"

Major Thaxter was a quick-tempered and kind-hearted man. On one occasion he got into considerable trouble by killing some of his neighbors' dogs, who were worrying deer driven into the town by a severe storm. He had a number of children, among them Dr. Gridley Thaxter, doubtless named after his old colonel, who served with credit in the Revolutionary army. The Thaxter home was on North Street; and not far from him, after the war, came to live his old commander, Gen. John Winslow, and his lieutenant, Joseph Blake. General Winslow resided until his death on Main Street, where is now the house of Mr. John Siders. The church-bells tolled when his body was removed to Marshfield. Lieutenant Blake lived where the Bassett house is, opposite the Old Meeting-house on Main Street; his son Joshua was a lieutenant in the United States navy. We can imagine that these three old veterans spent many an hour together in the after years, recalling the stirring events of the last French and Indian war.

To General Webb's request for militia to march to the relief of Fort William, there was immediate response from the colonies, and Massachusetts especially wasted no time in getting a large number of men into the field. We already know the uselessness of the effort; indeed, Monro had already capitulated several days before the troops from eastern New England started; although this was of course not known until later. Upon receipt of the necessary orders, Col. Benjamin Lincoln commanding the third Suffolk regiment, at once detached from his command the company in Hingham commanded by Ebenezer Beal, and started it on the march the 15th of August. The roll of Hingham men in the company was as follows:—

Ebenezer Beal, Capt.,	
Daniel Lincoln, Lieut.,	
Benjamin Cushing, Ensign,	
Joseph Stowers, Sergt.,	Nath ^l Stodder,
John Fearing, “	Daniel Tower,
John Blancher, “	Solo: Dunbar,
Obadiah Lincoln, “	Sam ^l Dunbar,
David Farrow, Corp.,	David Wilder,
John Keen, “	Zach Loring,
Elisha Tower, Jr., “	Sam ^l Gill, Jun.,
Abijah Whiten, Drum.,	Joseph Sprague,
Peter Lincoln, Private,	Asa Burr,
Obadiah Stowell, “	John Wilent,
Joshua Remington,	John Wheelwright,
Matthew Lincoln,	John Pratt,
Ezra French,	Calvin Cushing,
Philip Nye,	Price Pritchard,
David Waterman,	Jacob Beal,
Ephraim Marsh,	Frederick Bate,
William Murch,	Job Tower,
Isaac Gross,	Simeon Bate,
Consider Jones,	Hosea Orcutt,
Jotham Loring,	Benjamin Beal,
Isaac Burr,	Japhet Hobart,
Ignatius Orcutt,	Elisha Lincoln.
Nath ^l Lincoln,	Micah Nichols,
Isaac Lincoln, Jun.,	Nehemiah Joy,

There was also a company containing a number of Hingham men, under the command of Capt. Ebenezer Thayer of Braintree, in Colonel Lincoln's regiment, which marched at the same time. Their names were:—

Stephen Cushing, Lieut.,	
David Cushing, Cornet,	
Noah Nichols, Corporal,	Joseph Cushing, Private,
Benjamin Thaxter, “	Thomas Barker, “

David Lincoln, Private,	Lot Lincoln, Private,
Thomas Lothrop, “	Joseph Loring, “
John Burr, “	Caleb Joy, “
Uriah Oakes, “	Obadiah Beal, “
Benjamin Garnet, “	

It will be recalled that soon after the termination of the war with Philip, permission was granted to Capt. Joshua Hobart, and others, to form a small troop of horse in Hingham, Weymouth, and Hull, and that John Thaxter became its first commander. With the foot companies of Hingham and other towns in the vicinity, this troop was attached in 1680 to a new regiment under Major Wm. Stoughton. It would seem that subsequently the troop came to be composed almost entirely of men belonging to Hingham and Braintree, and that was still the fact when, August 12th, 1757, it marched to the relief of the fort, which had already surrendered. By the above roll it will be seen that a majority of its officers were from the former place. Its service ended the 23d of the same month.

In July, 1757, Pitt, who shortly before had been dismissed from office, became the controlling force in foreign affairs and in the department of war. With him there came a new light to England and the colonies; the tide of defeat and disaster was checked, hope was reawakened, and a vigor and wisdom instilled into the conduct of public affairs, which eventually led to the triumph of the British arms and the conquest of Canada.

Early in June, 1758, Admiral Boscawen and General Amherst, with eighteen frigates and fire-ships, twenty-three ships of the line and a fleet of transports, on board of which were eleven thousand six hundred soldiers, all regulars except five hundred provincial rangers, appeared before Louisbourg. Amherst's brigadiers were Whitmore, Lawrence, and Wolfe. July 27th the fort surrendered after a determined resistance, and over five thousand men became prisoners in the hands of the English. In the siege Jotham Gay, who commanded a company from Hingham shortly after and perhaps at this time also, is said to have participated.

Among the Massachusetts regiments raised for the prosecution of the war was one commanded by Col. Joseph Williams. It was recruited early in 1758, and contained a company of Hingham men, commanded by Capt. Edward Ward, who had already served at the capture of Louisbourg in 1745. The roll of this company was as follows:—

	Edward Ward, Captain,	
Isaac Smith, Sergt.,	Nath ^l Bates,	Private.
Lott Lincoln, Corp.,	Joseph Beal,	“
James Howard, “	Mordica Bates,	“
James Lincoln, “	Joseph Battles, Jr.,	“

Joseph Carrell, Private,	Thomas Lothrop, Private,
Primus Cobb, negro, “	John Neal, “
Robert Dunbar, “	Flanders, negro, “
Seth Dunbar, “	Micah Nichols, “
Solomon Dunbar, Jr., “	Joshua Remington, “
Jonathon Farrow, “	Obadiah Stowell, “
Ezra French, “	Nath ^l Stoddard, “
Nath ^l Garnet, Jr., “	Oliver Southward, “
Norman Garnett, “	Jerome Stevenson, “
Isaac Gross, “	Solon Stevenson, “
Ezra Garnett, “	Daniel Tower, Jr., “
Noah Humphrey, “	Joseph Tower, Jr., “
Japhet Hobbart, “	Shadrich Tower, “
Peter Jacob, Jr., “	David Waterman, “
Nath ^l Joy, “	Solomon Whiton, “
Elisha Keen, “	Jonathan Whiton, “
Elijah Lewis, “	Jonathan Ward, “

Another roll of this company, probably one of a few months earlier, contains these names, not included above: —

Thomas Colsen,	Calvin Cushing,
David Bate,	Thomas Colson,
Abner Bate,	James Lincoln.
Beza Cushing,	

Thomas Burr also served in this regiment, but in Captain Parker's company, — probably with other Hingham men whose names are not preserved. A journal kept by him gives some particulars of the experience of the command; and from this and a return of Colonel Lincoln, in 1759, showing former service of certain enlisted men from his regiment, we learn something of the part which Hingham had in the conquest of Canada.

The fifth of July, 1758, Abereromby, with over six thousand regulars and nine thousand provincials, left his camp on the scene of Dieskau's defeat and Montcalm's victory, and embarked upon Lake George. The army was in nine hundred bateaux, a hundred and thirty-five whaleboats, and a number of flatboats carrying the artillery. The day was bright, and amid the romantic scenery the line, six miles in length, with gorgeous uniforms and waving banners, presented a superb spectacle. The life of the army, and its real commander, was Lord Howe, a brother of the brave general who led the English at Bunker Hill. In the evening, lying by the side of John Stark, then an officer of Rogers' rangers, he inquired about the situation and best manner of attacking Ticonderoga; and the next day while at the head of the column with Major Israel Putnam and two hundred rangers, he fell dead under the fire of a small body of French commanded by Langy. The loss of Howe was the ruin of the army, and Abereromby preserved neither order nor discipline; indeed, he was upon

the point of abandoning the expedition. Colonel Bradstreet, however, opened the way for the army and it reluctantly followed his lead. In the mean time Montcalm, on the seventh, threw up a wonderfully strong defence, and here with thirty-six hundred men he awaited the English. At one o'clock on the eighth the attack commenced. At half-past seven the French general had won his great victory, and the British army, after losing two thousand men, was in full retreat, covered by the provincials. In this disastrous attempt Captain Ward's company probably participated, as Colonel Lincoln mentions a number of men as engaged at Lake George whose names occur on the above roll. He speaks also of William Russ as a soldier of his regiment on the same service.

After the defeat Abereromby reoccupied and refortified the camp which he had left but a few days previously. Colonel Bradstreet obtained, after much persuasion, three thousand men, mostly provincials, and with these and a small number of Oneidas he embarked, August the twenty-second, in his fleet of whaleboats and pushed out onto Lake Ontario. His destination was Fort Frontenac, and as Thomas Burr, who was in this expedition, says in his diary, the troops came in sight of the French works on the twenty-fifth, and landed about dusk, and to quote the diary, "pitched against the fort" on the twenty-sixth. The next day the garrison surrendered, together with nine armed vessels and a large amount of stores and ammunition.

Forming a part of Colonel Bradstreet's command, and participating in his triumph was Captain Ward's company of Hingham men, — if indeed, the whole of Colonel Williams' regiment was not in the expedition. Subsequently many of them were at the Great Carrying Place. This latter was the name of a post upon the Mohawk, then being fortified by General Stanwix, with whom Bradstreet left a thousand men on his return from his victory. Among them were Beza Cushing, Noah Humphrey, John Neal, Isaac Gross, Isaac Smith, James Hayward, David Tower, Jonathan Farrow, Townsend Smith, Joseph Carrel, Robert Dunbar, Solo. Whiten, William Garnett, and Thomas Lothrop. Not previously named, but at Frontenac, in addition to others, were Ralph Hassell, and John Sprague: they would seem to have enlisted in other companies in Colonel Williams' regiment.

May 4, 1759. Gov. Thomas Pownall sailed from Boston with a regiment commanded by himself, and constructed a fort upon the Penobscot. Among Colonel Pownall's captains was Jotham Gay, with a company from Hingham. Captain Gay's company seems however to have been sent to Halifax somewhat earlier, and a return sworn to by him indicates that it formed part of the garrison of that post from March until November of that year. Capt. Jotham Gay was born in Hingham, April 11, 1733, and as already seen, was in the king's service from 1755 until near the close of the last French war. Subsequently he was a colonel in the Continental army, and a representative from

Hingham in 1799 and 1800. His brother Calvin died at Quebec in 1765. They were sons of the Rev. Ebenezer Gay, who was minister of the Old Church in Hingham for sixty-nine years. Rev. John Brown, of that part of Hingham which is now Cohasset, was a chaplain in the army in 1759, and was stationed at Halifax. He was a friend of Dr. Gay, who corresponded with him, and in a characteristic letter, dated June 25, 1759, he writes to Mr. Brown, "I wish you may visit Jotham (captain) and minister good instruction to him and 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." Colonel Gay died October 16, 1802. The following is the list of the Hingham men in the company commanded by him in 1759: —

Jotham Gay, Capt.,
George Lane, Licut.,
Thomas Lothrop, "

Isaac Smith, Sergt.,	Caleb Leavitt,	Private.
Nathaniel Bangs, "	Levi Lewis,	"
Samuel Joy, Corp.,	Elijah Lewis,	"
Joseph Blake, Private,	Urbane Lewis,	"
Benjamin Beal, "	Israel Lincoln,	"
Issachar Bate, "	John Lasell,	"
Isaac Burr, "	Joseph Lovis,	"
Beza Cushing, "	Ephraim Marsh,	"
Calvin Cushing, "	Micah Nichols,	"
Jacob Dunbar, "	John Neal,	"
Jonathan Farrow, "	Charles Ripley,	"
Isaac Groce, "	William Rust,	"
Noah Humphrey, "	Luther Stephenson,	"
John Hobart, "	Jusitanus Stephenson,	"
Gedion Howard, "	Jerome Stephenson,	"
Micah Humphrey, "	John Sprague,	"
Ralph Haswell, "	Knight Sprague,	"
James Haward, "	Daniel Stoddard,	"
Joseph Jones, "	Daniel Tower,	"
John Lincoln, "	Seth Wilder,	"

There is also a roll in the State archives giving the names of the following, and headed "A return of men Enlisted for his Majesty's Service for the Total Reduction of Canada, 1760:" —

John Stowel,	John Nash,
Nath ^l Joy,	Job Mansfield,
Japhet Hobard,	Levi Lincoln,
Enoch Stoddard.	Abijah Hersey,
Joseph Sprague,	Daniel Lincoln,
Samuel Burr,	Joseph Beal,
Asa Burr,	Joshua Remington,

Zacheus Barber,
 William Lincoln,
 Richard Stodard,
 Benjⁿ Stowel,

John Garnet,
 Stephen Frances,
 Seth Dunbar.

Of the particular service of these men there appears to be no record. The following from the papers belonging to the Commonwealth indicates, however, that a number of them were with the army in New York: —

“Money owed John Faye, for money paid by him to invalids returning from Albany, &c., &c., 1760:

Benj. Stowell, Hingham, in Col. Thomas’ regt., Capt. Bradford ;
 Richard Stoddard, “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ ”

There is a curious and interesting record in Vol. 98, page 361, of the rolls at the State House in connection with the invalids at Albany, which seems to have escaped notice elsewhere. It is an account of a payment “to Col. Ranslow for his Battalion of Negroes to carry Small Pox people to Albany.”

Wolfe had climbed the Heights of Abraham, gained the crown of unperishing fame, and laid down his life in the moment of victory, while Montcalm, his dying thoughts for Canada, slept the soldier’s last sleep in the Convent of the Ursulines. September the 18th Quebec surrendered. The following spring Lévis made a bold attempt to recapture it, but abandoned the attempt upon the arrival of an English fleet. On the fifteenth of July, 1760, Murray, with twenty-four hundred and fifty men, left Quebec and marched toward Montreal: he was subsequently reinforced by seventeen hundred more under Lord Rollo.

In the mean time General Haviland left Crown Point with an army of thirty-four hundred regulars, provincials, and Indians, while Amherst with ten thousand men embarked from Oswego on the tenth of August, followed by seven hundred Indians under Sir William Johnson. On the sixth of September the three armies encamped before Montreal. With Amherst and Haviland doubtless would have been found Hingham’s recruits enlisted “for the total reduction of Canada.” September the eighth the remnants of the French army, consisting of about twenty-four hundred men, surrendered to General Amherst, who was about to open fire upon Montreal, besieged as it was by his force of seventeen thousand.

If with the death of Montcalm and the surrender of Quebec, France in the New World died, so at Montreal was buried all hope of her resurrection, unless, indeed, through the medium of diplomacy when peace should at last be declared. Even that hope was destined never to be realized, for with the signing of the articles at Paris in 1763 French dominion in North America became only a matter of history. However, during the many months and even years that intervened, the sea coasts had to be guarded, and the various military posts garrisoned. Probably engaged in

this or similar service, we find Hingham men serving as follows :—

Under Capt. Samuel Bent, from June to December, 1761 :—

Ralph Hassell,	John Neal,
Elijah Lewis,	David Stoddard.
Levi Lewis,	

Under Capt. Ephraim Holmes, March to November, 1762 :—

Jeremiah Chubbuck.

Under Capt. William Barrows, November, 1762, to July, 1763 :—

Nathan Lewis,	Arthur Cain.
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Under Capt. Johnson Moulton, 1762 and 1763 :—

Jeremiah Chubbuck, Lieut.,	Levi Lewis,
Elijah Lewis, Sergt.,	John Neal.

Impossible as it is to give an absolutely correct list of our townsmen who “ went out against the French ” during these long years of warfare, there are nevertheless preserved and here placed on the rolls of the brave, the names of some two hundred and twenty-four different individuals who fought under the king’s colors and shared in the glory of the final triumph.

Moreover, at least fifty of these re-enlisted, fifteen served three times, four four times, and one man seems to have been a recruit on five different occasions, so that there must be credited as serving in Hingham’s quota, during some part of the period, about three hundred and twenty soldiers. Among these were more than a dozen officers, of whom the most celebrated was Major Thaxter.

In glancing at these old company rolls we notice the frequent recurrence of certain family names having a large representation among the present inhabitants, while others, then borne by a considerable number of persons, have entirely disappeared from the town. Of the former, the Lincolns, with seventeen names on the lists, easily lead, while the Cushings and Dunbars each furnish nine, the Burrs six, the Beals the same number, the Stoddards five, and the Towers four. On the other hand the Garnets, of whom five enlisted, have ceased to exist by that name, although under the not very different form of Gardner, there are still representatives here, while the Gays, Joys, Gilberts, Gills, and others, including the once numerous Stephensons, have few or none to preserve their names and families.

From the close of the French wars to the opening of the Revolution, we know little about the local military. Colonel Lincoln continued to command the regiment down to about the close of the war, but under date of January 21, 1762, a list of the commissioned officers names Josiah Quincy as colonel, John Thaxter of Hingham as lieutenant-colonel and captain of the first Hingham company, and Theophilus Cushing, also of this town, as major and captain of the second Hingham company. The other officers belonging here were Joseph Thaxter, — afterwards captain, — and Caleb Bates, lieutenants, in Lieut.-Colonel Thaxter’s company, and

Samuel Hobart his ensign; Capt. Pyam Cushing, who succeeded Major Cushing in the command of the company, and his lieutenant, Robert Garnet, and ensign John Jacob; Daniel Lincoln, captain of the third company, with Isaac Lincoln, lieutenant, and David Tower, Jr., ensign. The fourth Hingham company was commanded by Thomas Jones, and his lieutenant was Benjamin Thaxter, with Ebenezer Beale, Jr., for his ensign. The troop of horse which still existed was officered by David Cushing, captain, Benjamin Hayden, lieutenant, Jonathan Bass, cornet, and Joseph Cushing, quartermaster. Soon after, James Humphrey became first major, and Benjamin Lincoln, Jr., second major of the regiment.

In 1771 this old command, formed in the early days of the colony, and so long known as the Third Suffolk, had become the second regiment, with John Thaxter, colonel, and Benjamin Lincoln, lieutenant-colonel. The companies from Hingham were officered as follows: 1st company, James Lincoln, captain; Elijah Lincoln, lieutenant; 2d company, Enoch Whiton, Jr., captain; Theophilus Wilder, Jr., lieutenant; 3d company, Isaiah Cushing, captain; Peter Cushing, lieutenant; John Burr, ensign.

There was also a train of artillery attached to this regiment, which evidently belonged here, as all its officers were from Hingham. They were as follows: Francis Barker, Jr., captain; Samuel Thaxter, 1st lieutenant; Jotham Loring, 2d lieutenant; and Levi Lincoln, lieutenant-fireworker.

Lieut.-Colonel Lincoln was in command of the regiment at the opening of the Revolution, and the muster rolls of the day style it "Col. Lincoln's," although there is some uncertainty about his being so commissioned.

In the stirring and exciting events preceding and leading up to the war between the colonies and Great Britain, Hingham was an active participant. With that of so many other towns, her history contributes to the familiar narrative of the great part taken by Massachusetts in the resistance to tyrannical and oppressive acts of parliament and king. The names of Hancock, Otis, and Lincoln have for her more even than the interest elsewhere surrounding them, for to the families bearing them she feels the affection and pride belonging to the children of the household. John Hancock, Major-General, President of Congress, and Governor of Massachusetts, was the son of Mary Hawke of Hingham, who first married Samuel Thaxter, Jr., and then John Hancock, of Braintree; while John Otis, the ancestor of the patriot, was one of the earliest settlers of the town and the possessor of large tracts of land here, and his descendants resided in Hingham for generations. Mary Otis, daughter of James the patriot, married the son of General Lincoln, while other members of the family were connected by marriage with the Thaxters, Gays, Lincolns, and Herseys. The Lincolns fill the pages of local and common-

wealth history with the story of their services in the field, the town, the halls of legislation, and the council chamber, from the earliest days to the present time. During the French war we have seen Benjamin Lincoln, as colonel of his regiment, the historical Third Suffolk, to which the companies in Hingham had almost from the settlement of the town been attached, taking an active part. He was also for seventeen years a member of his Majesty's Council, but resigned in 1770, at the time when it was fast becoming impossible for patriotic Americans to hold longer the king's commissions. Colonel Lincoln died March 1, 1771, leaving, among others, the son Benjamin who so worthily filled the place he long occupied in public estimation and usefulness. The affection which is felt for the great President Abraham Lincoln, also a descendant of a Hingham family, has given a national fame to the name in later years.

As early as September 21, 1768, the town, in response to a circular from Boston, "chose Joshua Hearsey a committee to join the committees from the several towns within the province to assemble at Boston on the 22d of September, current, then and there to consult such measures as shall be necessary for the preservation of good order and regularity in the province at this critical conjuncture of affairs." His instructions were as follows: "We advise and direct you that you use your endeavors to preserve peace and good order in the province and loyalty to the king; that you take every legal and constitutional method for the preservation of our rights and liberties, and for having redressed these grievances we so generally complain of and so sensibly feel; that all possible care be taken that the troops that should arrive have provision made for them, so that they be not billeted in private families, and at so convenient a distance as not to interrupt the people; that you encourage the inhabitants to keep up military duty, whereby they may be in a capacity to defend themselves against foreign enemies; and in case you are exposed to any charges in prosecuting any of the foregoing preparations, we will repay it, and as these instructions are for your private use, improve them for that purpose and for no other whatever." The instructions were drawn up by Ezekiel Hearsey, Benjamin Lincoln, Jr., and Capt. Daniel Lincoln.

In response to the circular, delegates from sixty-six towns, the number of whom afterwards increased to ninety-eight, met on the day appointed, and continued in session from day to day until the 29th, during which they adopted a letter to be transmitted to the agent of the province in London, and also voted to publish a result of their conference, in which, while declaring their allegiance to the king, they also declared their rights under the charter. March 5, 1770, occurred the event known in American history as the "Boston Massacre." Without discussing the events which led up to the riot and bloodshed in King Street on

that memorable occasion, the fact of Hingham's sympathy with the people as against the soldiers is perfectly evident from resolutions passed at the annual meeting of that year. They are not to be found in the town records, but are contained in the following letter from General Lincoln, then town clerk, to the committee of merchants: —

HINGHAM, March 24th, 1770.

To the Gentlemen the Committee of Merchants in Boston:

GENTLEMEN, — At the annual meeting of the town of Hingham, on the 19th day of March, A.D. 1770: Upon a motion being made and seconded (though omitted in the warrant), the inhabitants, taking into consideration the distressed circumstances of the people in this and the neighboring Provinces, occasioned by the late parliamentary acts for raising a revenue in North America, the manner of collecting the same, and the measures gone into to enforce obedience to them, and judging that every society and every individual person are loudly called to exert the utmost of their ability in a constitutional way to procure a redress of those grievances, and to secure the privileges by charter conveyed to them, and that freedom which they have a right to as men and English subjects, came to the following votes: —

Voted, That we highly approve of the patriotic resolutions of the merchants of this province not to import goods from Great Britain till the repeal of the aforesaid acts; and viewing it as having a tendency to retrieve us from those burdens so much complained of, and so sensibly felt by us, we will do all in our power in a legal way to support them in carrying into execution so worthy an undertaking.

Voted, That those few who have imported goods contrary to general agreement, and counteracted the prudent and laudable efforts of the merchants and traders aforesaid, have thereby forfeited the confidence of their brethren; and therefore, we declare that we will not directly or indirectly have any commerce or dealings with them.

Voted, That we will discourage the use of foreign superfluities among us, and encourage our own manufactures.

Voted, That we heartily sympathize with our brethren of the town of Boston, in the late unhappy destruction of so many of their inhabitants, and we rejoice with them that there yet remains the free exercise of the civil authority.

Voted, That the town clerk be ordered to transmit a copy hereof to the committee of merchants in Boston.

I cheerfully comply with the above order and herewith send you a copy of the Votes. I am, gentlemen, with great esteem, your most obedient and most humble servant,

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, JUN'R.

At a meeting held January 11, 1773, a committee consisting of Bela Lincoln, Benjamin Lincoln, Joseph Thaxter, Jacob Cushing, and Joshua Hearsey, was appointed to draft instructions to John Thaxter, the town's representative. This was done on the 13th in a communication urging him to use his best endeavors for the redress of the grievances under which the province was suffering.

At three o'clock in the afternoon of December 16, 1773, young Josiah Quincy finished his great speech to the people in the Old South Meeting-house, and the people reaffirmed the vote of November 29, that the tea in the ships in Boston harbor should not be landed. Towards twilight, Mr. Roch, the owner of one of the vessels, returned from an interview with the Governor, who was at Milton, with a refusal to permit the ship to leave the harbor. A warwhoop rang from the gallery of the Old South; it was taken up from the outside. The meeting adjourned in great confusion and the populace flocked toward Griffin's wharf, near the present Liverpool wharf. Here were moored the "Dartmouth," Captain Hall; the "Eleanor," Captain Bruce; and the "Beaver," Captain Coffin. Led by some twenty persons disguised as Mohawk Indians, a party numbering some hundred and forty boarded the vessels, and in two hours three hundred and forty-two chests of tea were emptied into the harbor. Among the bold actors of that night were Amos Lincoln, then twenty years of age, afterwards a captain in the Revolutionary Army, and a brother of Lieut.-Gov. Levi Lincoln; Jared Joy, twenty-four years old, also a Revolutionary soldier later; Abraham Tower, just twenty, subsequently a soldier in Capt. Job Cushing's company; and Samuel Sprague of the same age, afterwards the father of Charles Sprague the poet.

These young men all belonged in Hingham, and their participation was quite likely the result of an agreement among them to be in Boston until the question of the landing of the tea should be settled. It is significant that at least three of them should have become soldiers in the war for independence which so soon followed.

The action of this 16th of December was followed by more papers and letters from the Boston Committee of Correspondence. To these the town responded at the annual meeting by resolutions declaring,—

"First, That the disposal of their property is the inherent right of freemen, that there is no property in that which another can of right take from us without our consent; that the claim of Parliament to tax America is, in other words, a claim of right to lay contributions on us at pleasure.

"Secondly, That the duty imposed by Parliament upon tea landed in America is a tax on the Americans or levying contributions on them without their consent.

"Thirdly, That the express purpose for which the tax is levied on the Americans, namely, for the support of government and administration of justice, and the defence of his Majesty's dominions in America, has a direct tendency to render assemblies useless, and to introduce arbitrary government and slavery.

"Fourthly, That a virtuous and steady opposition to the ministerial plan of governing America is necessary, to preserve even a shadow of liberty; and it is a duty which every freeman in America owes to his country, to himself, and to his posterity.

“Fifthly, That the resolution lately come into by the East India Company, to send out their teas to America subject to the payment of duties on its being landed here, is an open attempt to enforce the ministerial plan, and a violent attack on the liberties of America.

“Sixthly, That it is the duty of every American to oppose this attempt.

“Seventhly, That it affords the greatest satisfaction to the inhabitants of this town to find that his Majesty’s subjects in the American colonies, and of this province in particular, are so thoroughly awakened to a sense of their danger, arising from encroachments made on their constitutional rights and liberties, and that so firm a union is established among them; and that they will ever be ready to join their fellow subjects in all laudable measures for the redress of the many grievances we labor under.”

August 17, 1774. the town adopted the following agreement as reported by a committee:—

“We the subscribers, taking into our serious consideration the present distressed state of America, and in particular of this devoted province, occasioned by several late unconstitutional acts of the British Parliament for taxing Americans without their consent—blocking up the port of Boston—vacating our charter, that solemn compact between the king and the people, respecting certain laws of this province, heretofore enacted by our general court and confirmed by his majesty and his predecessors, we feel ourselves bound, as we regard our inestimable constitution, and the duty we owe to succeeding generations, to exert ourselves in this peaceable way, to recover our lost and preserve our remaining privileges, yet not without grief for the distresses that may hereby be brought upon our brethren in Great Britain. We solemnly covenant and engage to and with each other, viz.: 1st. That we will not import, purchase, or consume, nor suffer any person or persons to, by, for or under us to import, purchase, or consume in any manner whatever, any goods, wares, or merchandise which shall arrive in America, from Great Britain, from and after the first day of October, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, until our charter and constitutional rights shall be restored; or until it shall be determined by the major part of our brethren in this and the neighboring colonies, that a new importation, or a new consumption agreement will not effect the desired end: or until it shall be apparent that a new importation or new consumption agreement will not be entered into by this and the neighboring colonies, except drugs and medicines and such articles, and such only, as will be absolutely necessary in carrying on our own manufactures.

“2dly, That in order to prevent, as far as in us lies, any inconveniences that may arise from the disuse of foreign commodities, we agree that we will take the most prudent care for the raising and preserving sheep, flax, &c., for the manufacturing all such woollen and linen cloths as shall be most useful and necessary; and that we will give all possible support and encouragement to the manufactures of America in general.”

In September Colonel Lincoln was chosen to attend a Provincial Congress at Concord, and in October the town “recommended

to the militia officers to assemble their men once in a week and instruct them in the art of war, &c." In November the collectors of taxes were directed to pay all moneys collected to Henry Gardner, Esq., of Stow, appointed treasurer by the Provincial Congress.

December 26 Colonel Lincoln was again sent to the Provincial Congress to be held in Cambridge. January, 1775, the town chose a committee to take into consideration the state of the militia. The members of this committee were Colonel Lincoln, Enoch Lincoln, Jotham Lincoln, Samuel Norton, Jacob Leavitt, Samuel Thaxter, and Seth Stowers; almost every one of whom served in the army subsequently.

May 24, 1775, Colonel Lincoln was chosen to represent the town in the Provincial Congress then sitting at Watertown; and at the same meeting Benjamin Lincoln, Benjamin Cushing, and David Cushing were chosen a committee to correspond with other towns in the province.

July 10 Colonel Lincoln was chosen to represent the town in the General Court to be held at Watertown on the 19th agreeably to a resolve of the Continental Congress.

The following are some of the expenditures of the town in this year 1775 ordered to be paid by Thomas Loring, Treasurer:—

To Jacob Leavitt for making carriage for cannon, timber, &c.	9-0-2
To Capt. Isaiah Cushing Company for exercising as per the Clerk's Role made up	4-16-4
To Jacob Leavitt for shop candles, &c., for company	1-1-7
To John Fearing for timber for the cannon	0-9-0
To Capt. Jones Company for Exercising as pr Roll	2-8-4
To Capt. James Lincolns Company for Exercising and Allowance for house Liquor, Candles	7-6-4
To Capt. Jotham Loring for his Company Exercising Evenings and the allowance for house candles, &c.	8-0-11½
To Adam Stowell for 4 lb. Ball Led 47 18 lbs Cannon shot @ 20	0-4-7
To Joshua Leavitt for 38 lb. Cannon Ball @ 2	6-4
To Jer ^h Lincoln for part Capt. Jones Company Exercising house room candles, &c.	2-0-4
To Enoch Whiton for part his Company Exercising house room Candles, &c.	4-11-0
To Theop. Wilder for part of Capt. Whiton Company Exercising house room Candles. &c.	2-9-8

Adjoining the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in the old part of the State House in Boston, itself the depository of some revered historical relics, is a long rather low alcoved room with several large tables, a case or two of drawers, and many shelves. A number of persons may always be found here: clerks, whose duty and pleasure it is to assist the numerous visitors, students, and writers of history; men and women curious to see the old documents; descendants of revolutionary and provincial

sires desirous of finding some record of their ancestors, or seeking for a glimpse or perhaps a tracing of an autograph of family or national celebrity. Well may this quiet apartment be the mecca for hundreds and thousands of those to whom the story of their country's settlement and early days comes like a fresh breeze of earnestness and purpose, of faith and devotion and bravery. Here such come from the East and the far West alike, and feel as one must, whether at Lexington or Bunker Hill or Plymouth, as though on sacred ground. For here the whole atmosphere seems to breathe of the past; the Archives of the Colony, the Province, and the Commonwealth; quaint and loved names of the Puritans and the Pilgrims, and quaint records of their doings and trials and expeditions; votes of the deputies, orders of the magistrates, proclamations of the Royal Governors, queer old yellow and stained papers written in characters so peculiar as to require a special knowledge to decipher them; copies or originals of the famous Hutchinson papers; correspondence with the French authorities in Canada or the Pilgrim governor in Plymouth; a treaty with some famous Indian sachem; an account of a pirate ship, or an order for the hanging of its lawless chief; a report of Captain Church, or a rumor of Myles Standish; laws for the regulation of religion, the promotion of education, the encouragement of commerce; letters of Winthrop, of Dudley, of Harry Vane; appointments to the command and grants of men and money for the attempts against Nova Scotia and Louisburg and Canada; victories and feasting and fastings; the story of Acadia and the wanderers, crudely and disjointedly told in various papers; more letters and signatures, but now of Washington and Franklin, of Knox and Hancock and Adams and Lincoln and Warren; committees of safety and their doings; conflicts with British sailors and officials and soldiers; preparations for the Revolution and commissions for its officers,—all these and many more are to be found here, with papers whose contents are hardly yet known, and affording doubtless rich stores of original research and information for the historian. Here too are great, unwieldy volumes filled with the muster rolls of the officers and men who served their king against the French in the North, the Spaniard in the Main, the Indian in the forest; who fought too, when the time came, the king and his redecoats from Boston to Yorktown, and his Hessian allies at Stillwater and Trenton and Princeton. We may read—sometimes in a hand, and oftentimes in a spelling, that almost silences criticism—the signatures of our grandfathers or great-grandfathers to receipts of money or supplies; and we may proudly follow the record of their devoted services through year after year of warfare and privation in their struggle for freedom and nationality. Among the bound papers we should find a surprising number, filling indeed three large books, numbered 11, 12, 13, known as the “Lexington Alarm Rolls.” These contain

not alone the names of the brave men of Lexington and Concord and Acton and the other towns whose sons were actually engaged and some of whom laid down their lives in the first battle of the Revolution, but also those of the equally brave from remoter places who hastened toward the field of conflict at the first note of alarm, and who rightly share in the honor and glory of the victory of that 19th of April and the service that immediately followed. The rolls of these companies are very numerous, there being in fact several hundred of them, of which four tell the story of what Hingham did in the dawning of the eight years' conflict. Of these troops, there appear to have been three foot-companies, or what would now be termed infantry, and one — that commanded by Captain Loring — artillery, then termed the "Train." Probably all were attached to Colonel Lincoln's command.

Omitting the details of expense, pay, and some other items of little or no interest, an exact copy of the rolls of these companies is here given: —

A true return of the travel and time of Service of the men under my Command in Col. Benj. Lincoln's Regiment Assembled the 19th April, 1775: —

Isaiah Cushing, Capt.	Joshua Loring,
Jacob Leavitt, Lieut.	Othniel Stodder,
Charles Cushing, Lieut.	David Wilder,
Charles Cushing, Jr., Serj.,	Caleb Brimhall,
Isaac Sprague, Jr., "	Thomas Burr,
Shubael Fearing, "	Sam Burr,
Thos. Jones, Jr., "	Benj. Sprague, Jr.,
Amos Sprague, Corp.,	Sam Lazell,
David Burr, "	Fearing,
John Blossom, "	Thomas King,
John Burr, Jr., "	Jos. Leavitt,
Levi Burr, Drum,	Benj. Barnes, Jr.,
Peter Hersey, "	Benj. Cushing, Jr.
John Lincoln,	Jared Lane,
Seth Briggs,	Jacob Thaxter,
Sam Leavitt.	Abner Loring.
David Sprague,	

ISAIAH CUSHING.

On the back is the following: —

Suffolk ss.

Decem. 11, 1775. Then Capt. Isaiah Cushing Subscriber to this Roll personally made oath to the truth of it.

Col. BENJ. LINCOLN, Jus. peace.

Examined and compared with the original.

Edw^d Rawson }
Jonas Dix } Com.

In Council, Apr 16th, 1776, read & allow'd & ordered that a warrant be drawn on the Treasury for 11. 2. 8. in full of this roll.

JOHN LOWELL Dpy Sec^y S. T.

The other rolls have similar indorsements.

It appears also from details not here given in full, that this company was in service three days at this time, and travelled thirty-six miles.

A true return of the travel and time of Service of those men under my command in Col. Benj. Lincoln's Regiment assembled the 19th of April, A. D. 1775.

JAMES LINCOLN.

James Lincoln, Capt ^a .	Jere Hersey, Jr.,
Isaac Lincoln, 1st Lieut.,	Gilb Hersey,
Nath Lincoln, 2d " "	Step Lincoln,
Joseph Beal, Sergt.,	Bela Stowell,
Knight Sprague, " "	David Beal, Jr.,
Heman Lincoln, " "	Jesse Dunbar,
Noak Hersey, " "	Jona
Elijah Beal, Corp.	Benj Beal,
Tho. Marsh, Jr., " "	Jon ^a Lincoln,
Isaiah Lincoln, " "	Royall Lincoln,
Bradford Hersey, " "	Jeset Bates,
Zadock Hersey, Drum,	Joseph Blake,
Reub Hersey, Fife,	John Hobart,
Jas Lincoln, Jr., " "	Isaiah Hersey,
Tho. Waterman, Jr.,	Nathan Stodder,
Tho. Marsh,	Japhet Hobart,
Jacob Beal,	John Souther,
Zerub Hersey,	John Beal,
Abijah Hersey,	Levi Lincoln,
Tho ^s Stoddard,	Jere Lincoln,
Jacob Stoddard,	Sam Todd,
Barn ^a Lincoln,	Nat Fearing.
Josh Stowell,	

Hingham, Dec. 5, 1775. Then Capt. James Lincoln made oath to the foregoing list.

Before me BENJ. CUSHING, Js. peace.

This company was in service thirteen days and travelled thirty-six miles "from and to home."

A true return of the travel and time of Service of the men under my Command in Col^o Benj^a Lincolns Regt Assembled 19 April, 1775 : —

Enoch Whiton, Capt.,	Josiah Lane, 2 Lieut.,
Theop. Wilder, Lieut.,	Elias Whiton, Serg.,

Sam Gardner, Serg.,	Abijah Whiton,
Jacob Sprague, Corp.,	Benj Whiton, Jr.,
Ezra Garnett, fif,	Zenas Wilder,
Reuben Sprague, drum,	Jere Gardner,
Jon ^a Whiton,	Heze Ripley,
Jacob Dunbar,	Abel Whiton,
Josh Garnett,	Ezek Whiton,
Theo Cushing,	Nat Damon,
Amasa Whiton,	Melzer Dunbar,
Sol ^o Whiton,	Daniel Wilder,
Tho ^s Cushing,	Math Tower,
Garnett 3d,	David Loring.
	ENOCH WHITON, Capt.

Suffolk, Dec. 11, 1775. Then Capt. Enoch Whiton
 Subscriber to this roll personally made oath to the truth of it.
 Col. BENJ. LINCOLN, Jus. peace.

This company was in service three days, and travelled forty-two miles.

A List of the Company of Train belonging to Hingham under the command of Capt. Jotham Loring, April 19, 1775: —

Jotham Loring, Capt.	Sam ^l Gill,	Private,
Seth Stowers, Lieut.,	Israel Hearsey,	“
Tho ^s Fearing, 2d “	Bela Tower,	“
Isaac Cushing, 3d “	Theodore French,	“
David Cushing, 4 “	Jonathan French,	“
Hawkes Hobart, Sergt.,	Stephen Stoddard,	“
Daniel Cushing, “	Jesse Sprague,	“
Edw ^d Wilder, “	Nathan Gilbert,	“
Elijah Whitton, “	Nehem ^l Ripley,	“
Isaac Hearsey, Corp.,	Stephen Tower,	“
Joseph Wilder, “	Elijah Lane,	“
Moses Sprague, “	Jesse Gardner,	“
Edmund Hobart, “	John Jones,	“
Josh ^a Tower, Private,	Nath ^l Sprague,	“
Tho ^s Cushing, “	Allen Lapham,	“
Laban Tower, “	Benj ⁿ Joy,	“
Moses Whitton, “	John Sprague,	“
Abijah Lewis, “	James Tower,	“
Jonath ⁿ Hearsey, “	Job Curtis,	“
Joseph Tower, “	Abraham Whitton,	“
Abijah Lewis, Jr., “	Isaak Stoddard,	“
Seth Sprague, “	Benj ⁿ Ward,	“
Joseph “	Joseph Sprague,	“
Zechariah Whitton, “	Bela Cushing.	“

Signed

JOTHAM LORING.

Hingham still has, by a fortunate circumstance, the proud distinction of being among the towns represented on that memorable day. Joseph Thaxter, a great-grandson of Col. Samuel Thaxter, and a graduate of Harvard College, was preaching as a candidate for the ministry at Westford, when he heard of the approach of the British troops towards Lexington. Hastening to Concord on horseback, armed with a brace of pistols, he was among those who received the enemy's fire at Concord Bridge. He was subsequently appointed a chaplain in the army, and was attached to Colonel Prescott's regiment at the time of the battle at Breed's Hill, which is known in history as the battle of Bunker Hill, and in which he is said to have participated. Later he was chosen as a representative in the General Court from Hingham, but resigned for active service in the army, where we shall hereafter meet him. Mr. Thaxter participated in the ceremonies of the 17th of June, 1825, at the laying of the corner-stone of the Bunker-Hill monument, being at that time the only surviving chaplain of the Revolutionary army. He died at Edgartown in 1827.

Although but a short time in the field, the value of the service rendered by these and other companies which responded to the Lexington alarm, can scarcely be over-estimated. Comparatively few were able to reach the battle-ground and participate in the glory and renown of the victory, but its fruits were yet to be secured, and to the men who marched on that memorable morning and then remained patiently on duty until an army could be raised and posted, is due much of the credit for the ultimate success. In the mean time the British were to be watched, and any aggressive movement on their part to be met and frustrated. These companies were encamped near and about Boston, virtually commencing even then its siege, and effectually guarding the military stores in the towns near by. Within a very few days after the battle of Lexington, the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts met at Watertown, and took measures to raise a large permanent army composed of twenty-eight regiments numbering between thirteen and fourteen thousand men. To each soldier, as a bounty, there was promised a coat upon his enlistment, and the towns were ordered to furnish thirteen thousand coats. In vols. 56 and 57 at the State House, and known as the "Coat Rolls," are to be found the names of the officers and men composing this force, which was enlisted for eight months, and served from early in May to January of the following year; the enlistment of some of the companies is said to have dated from the 19th of April. These with a few regiments from Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire, composed the greater part of the army which maintained the siege of Boston. It was stationed at Dorchester, Roxbury, Cambridge, Watertown, and other places near the base of operations. General Ward was in

command until the appointment of Washington. Among the regiments was the 25th, commanded by Gen. Wm. Heath, one of whose companies was from Hingham. The roll of this command, however, speaks of it as being "in ye 36th Regt. of Foot in ye Continental Army, Encamp'd in Fort No. 2."

It is as follows:—

Charles Cushing, Capt.,	
Elias Whiton, Lieut.,	Zadoc Hearsey, Private,
Benjamin Beal, Ensign,	David Hearsey, "
Sam' Gill, Sergeant,	James Hayward, Jr., "
John Lincoln, "	Japheth Hobart, "
Isaiah Hersey, "	Daniel Hearsey, "
Moses Sprague, "	Benj ^a Joy, "
Abijah Whiton, "	Elisha Lane, "
John Burr, Corporal,	Urban Lewis, "
John Blossom, "	Abisha Lewis, "
Chris ^r Kilby, "	David Loring, "
Tho ^a Marsh, "	Josh ^a Loring, "
Nath ^l Dill, Fife,	Lot Marsh, "
Jon ^a Hearsey, Drum,	Hez ^b Ripley, "
Abel Barns, Private,	John Ripley, " Scituate,
James Bates, "	John Roberts, " Boston,
Tho ^a Bangs, "	Jacob Stodder, "
Seth Brigs, "	Othniel Stodder, "
Caleb Brimhall, "	Stephen Stodder, "
Job Curtis, "	Josh ^a Stowel, "
Tho ^a Chubbuck, "	David Sprague, "
James Cooke, "	Israel Stowel, "
Jesse Dunbar, "	Joseph Sprague, "
Melzar Dunbar, "	Reuben Stodder, "
Jacob Dunbar, "	Hozea Stodder, "
John Dill, "	Allin Simmonds, "
Josh ^a Dunbar, "	Seth Wilder, "
Jon ^a French, "	David Wilder, "
Jacob Gardner, "	Abel Whiton, "
Ezra Gardner, "	Hozea Whiton, "
James Hayward, "	David Gardner, "

The roll of another company also belonging to this command is here given, although its members for the most part came from that section of the old town which, formerly composing the Second Precinct, had within a few years been set off as the town of Cohasset. Its captain subsequently commanded a Hingham company, and so large a proportion of the men composing it afterwards served either upon Hingham's rolls or in connection with her recruits, that it seems desirable to incorporate their names in this place:—

Job Cushing, Capt.,		
Nath ⁿ Nichols, 1st Lieut.,		
Josiah Parker, 2d “		
Eleazer James, Sergeant,	Galen Lincoln,	private,
Gideon Howard, “	Joram Lincoln,	“
Isaac Burr, “	Charle Luncand,	“
Peter Nichols, “	Joseph Neal,	“
Abraham Tower, Corporal,	Caleb Nichols,	“
Adna Bates, “	Daniel Nichols,	“
James Bates, “	Eben ^r Orcutt,	“
Bela Nichols, “	Ephr ^m Orcutt,	“
Levi Tower, Drum,	Luke Orcutt,	“
William Stodder, Fife,	Hough Orcutt,	“
Elisha Bates, Private,	Joshua Oakes,	“
Jonathan Bates, “	Sam ^l Oakes,	“
Josiah Bates, “	Caleb Pratt,	“
Zealous Bates, “	Oliver Prichard,	“
Ephraim Battles, “	Richard Prichard,	“
Jared Battles, “	Elisha Stephenson,	“
Joshua Beal, “	Luke Stephenson,	“
Saml Beal, “	John Sutton,	“
Amos Brown, “	Joseph Souther,	“
Calvin Cushing, “	James Stodder,	“
Obed Dunbar, “	Benj. Stutson,	“
George Humphrey “	Reuben Thorn,	“
Benja Jacob, “	Jesse Tower,	“
Jared Joy, “	Isaac Tower,	“
Melzer Joy, “	Jesse Warrick,	“
John Kilby, “	John Whitcomb,	“
Richard Kilby, “	Gersham Wheelwright,	“
John Kilby, Jr., “	Benja Woodward.	“

Mr. Lincoln, in his “Centennial Address,” says that Capt. Jotham Loring and company served in Colonel Greaton’s regiment at Roxbury, until June 22, when Lieut. Charles Cushing was appointed captain, and that the company served until the close of the year. It is certain that both this and Captain Job Cushing’s company were in General Heath’s regiment as before stated, but it is also probable that Colonel Greaton was an earlier commander. Most of the company re-enlisted for a year’s service from January 1, 1776, and after the evacuation of Boston, it marched to New York, where it embarked for Albany, arriving there April 25. May 21 it reached Montreal. General Montgomery had already been killed in the unsuccessful attack on Quebec, and soon after the American army was driven out of Canada. Mr. Lincoln’s list of the men engaged in this unfortunate expedition is as follows : —

	Charles Cushing, Capt.,
	Benjamin Beal, Lieut.,
	John Lincoln, Ensign,
· Moses Sprague,	Thomas Marsh,
Abijah Whiton,	Joseph Sprague,
Christopher Kilby,	Israel Stowell,
Jonathan Hearsay,	Luke Hunt,
Jacob Gardner,	Daniel Sprague,
Hosea Stodder,	Joseph Whiton,
Joshua Ripley,	Abel Whiton,
Luther Gardner,	Thomas Bangs,
Elijah Gardner,	Thomas Chubbuck, Jr.,
Noah Hobart,	Othniel Stodder,
Jesse Dunbar,	Joshua Stowell,
Lot Marsh,	Peter Whiton,
Joshua Dunbar,	Joseph Lincoln,
Reuben Stodder, Jr.,	Nathaniel Stodder,
David Hersey,	Joseph Hill,
Israel Whiton,	James Hayward, Jr.,
William Spooner,	Daniel Cain,
Levi Gardner,	Seth Stowell,
Obadiah Stowell,	Issachar Stowell,

and five others who received a bounty from the town, but whose names have not been ascertained. Mr. George Lincoln says that Samuel Whiten was in the Canada expedition in Capt. Charles Cushing's company, and it is probable that his is one of the missing names. Another may have been Hosea Whiton, who is known to have died in the attempt on Canada. After the retreat of the army from Canada, Captain Cushing's company was probably stationed for a time at Ticonderoga, and here on the 1st of August Joseph Whiton, one of his privates, died.

Capt. Charles Cushing was a descendant of one of the first settlers of Hingham. Besides efficient military service in the Revolution, he held many civil offices, and represented the town in both the House and the Senate. He was known later in life as Colonel Cushing. His home was at Hingham Centre.

Capt. Job Cushing was a distant connection of Captain Charles, and commanded a company largely recruited in the second precinct, now Cohasset, where he resided.

Mr. George Lincoln is authority for the statement that Perez Gardner was with Arnold in the march through the forests of Maine in 1775, which had its termination in the disastrous attack and defeat of the American forces at Quebec on the 31st of December.

During the siege of Boston both Hingham and Hull were garrisoned posts of the American army. The troops at the former place during at least a portion of the time, consisted of Capt.

A Muster Roll of the Independent Company Stationed at Hingham Commanded by James Lincoln to the 1 January 1776 :

James Lincoln, Capt.,	Samuel Lincoln, Jr., Private,
Seth Stowers, Lieut.,	Laban Thaxter, “
Knight Sprage, 2d “	Joseph Blake, Jr., “
Elijah Lewis, Sergeant,	Jeremiah Hearsey, Jr., “
Noah Hearsey, “	Laban Stodder, “
Elijah Beal, Jun., “	Joseph Jones, “
Jonathan Lincoln, Jun. “	Heman Lincoln, “
Caleb Leavitt, Corporal,	Daniel Cain, “
John Souther, “	John Hearsey, “
Joseph Wilder, “	William Lewis, “
Thomas Stodder, “	Nath ^l Tower, “
Stephen Stowel, Jr., Drum,	Isaac Gardner, “
James Lincoln, Jr., Fifer,	Obedial Stowel, “
Barnabas Lincoln, Private,	Lab—— Hunt, “
David Beal, Jun., “	Ephraim Marsh, “
Samuel Godfrey, “	Luke Bates, Kohasset, “
John Marsh, Jun., “	Josiah Godfrey, Abbing-
Nath ^l Stodder, Jun., “	town, “
Jotham Lincoln, “	James Hobart, “
Jonathan Cain, “	Peter Whiting, “
Joseph Andrews, Jun., “	Levi Burr, “
Royal Lincoln, “	Joshua Leavitt, “
Athanasius Lewis, “	Levi Gardner, “
Noah Hobart, “	Stephen Whiting, “
Stephen Lincoln, Jun., “	Israel Whiting, “
John Hobart, Jun., “	James Tower, “
Peter Hearsey, “	William Spooner, “
Bela Stowel, “	Thomas Wilder, “
Jesse Humphrey, “	John Sprage, “
Timothy —— “	Stephen Tower, “
Daniel Hobart. “	Samuel Stodder, Seitate, “
Joseph Basset, “	Robert Gardner. “

Captain Lincoln's company, with additions and changes in its membership, also served, perhaps on a new enlistment, from January 1, 1776, to probably some part of July and very possibly for a much longer period. The rolls give only partial information. The Journal of the House of Representatives speaks of it as one of four independent companies in the service. Caleb Leavitt became 2d lieutenant in January, and was promoted to be 1st lieutenant during the month, when Noah Hearsey became 2d lieutenant; at the same time Thomas Stodder, Ephraim Marsh, John Sprague, and Japheth Hobart were made sergeants, and Nathaniel Tower, Abner Bates of Weymouth, and Jeremiah Hearsey, corporals. The following names are those of men who served under the later enlistment, together with many of the earlier members :

Japheth Hobart, Sergeant,	Isaac Gross,	Private,
Abner Bates, Corporal,	John Hearsey, Jr.,	"
Jeremiah Hearsey, "	Nehemiah Sprague,	"
Thomas Marsh, Private,	Elisha Lane,	"
Joshua Beal, "	Jeremiah Hearsey,	"
Ezekiel Lincoln, "	Rufus Tower,	"
Samuel Lazel, "	Welcome Lincoln,	"
Isaiah Lincoln, "	John Hunt,	"
Samuel Todd, "	John Barnes,	"
James Beal, "	Samuel Low,	"
John Stodder, "	Joseph Hobart,	"
Benjamin Barns, "	Samuel Loring,	"
Daniel Barker, "	Caleb Leavitt, Jr.,	"
Stephen Mansfield, "	Edmund Hobart,	"
Samuel Leavitt, "	Benjamin Stowel, Jr.,	"
Moses Whiting, "	David Loring,	"
Elijah Whiting, "	David Gardner,	"
Jacob Whiting, "	James Haward,	"
Jonathan Thaxter, "	Ezra Gardner,	"
John Marsh, Jun., "	Jonathan Froraks,	"
Thomas Gill, "	James Chubbuck,	"
Frederick Lincoln, "	Laban Tower,	"
Athanasius Lewis, "	James Bates,	"
Elisha Bates, "	Timothy Shave,	"
Peter Wilder, "	Peter Hobart,	"
Joshua Gardner, "	Zerubbable Hearsey,	"
Elijah Stowers, "		

also Elijah Levit and Jesse Humphrey "fifteen days after going to Roxbury," where they probably served in some other command.

Capt. James Lincoln, it may be remembered, was not only a soldier in the last war with France, but was one of the captains who marched at the first call to arms at the Lexington alarm. He resided on South Street. Lieut. Seth Stowers, who succeeded to the charge of this company and commanded the post at Hingham for a while, was also a veteran, and narrowly escaped the massacre at Fort William Henry. Later in the Revolution Captain Stowers was stationed with his company for many months at Hull, and also commanded it in one of the Rhode Island expeditions. Lieut. Knight Sprague was likewise one of the Fort William Henry soldiers.

Among the few royalists or tories living in Hingham at the opening of the Revolution, were Capt. Joshua Barker, then an elderly and respected citizen who had held a commission in the king's army, and served many years in the wars of his sovereign, and who could hardly have been expected to abandon the colors to which the allegiance of the best part of his life had been devoted, and Elisha Leavitt who occupied the stately old-fashioned mansion which, one of the then attractions of the town, with its

tapestries and grand tiled fireplaces, stood some twenty years since upon the present site of the Catholic Church.

In this house there was a blind passage to which a secret door gave entrance, and here it was that Nathaniel Ray Thomas and other Tories from Marshfield were concealed during a search made for them by the Committee of Safety, and from which they were subsequently successfully smuggled, by water, to Boston. It is said that a mob gathered about Leavitt's house at one time for the purpose of doing violence to his person, and that he diverted them by rolling out a barrel of rum and dispensing its contents liberally. Be this as it may, there seems to be no doubt that Leavitt was more than passively opposed to the cause of his countrymen, and that he supplied the English with hay and vegetables, and probably cattle. He owned or controlled Grape Island lying a little north of the town, about opposite to Huit's Cove and the point upon which Bradley's phosphate works now stand at the mouth of Weymouth Back River. Upon the island was a large quantity of hay and a number of cattle belonging undoubtedly to Leavitt; and here on the morning of Sunday, May 21, 1775, came a body of troops from Boston, accompanied and conveyed by two sloops and an armed schooner. The expedition had for its object the hay and other supplies stored there; but its approach created considerable alarm in the towns in the neighborhood, where the fear of a descent caused the hasty loading upon wagons and carts of the furniture and household effects of numbers of the inhabitants preparatory to removal to places of safety. In the mean time the bells rang and guns were fired and a general alarm given. The militia rapidly gathered, and General Thomas, who commanded at Roxbury, ordered three companies of the troops in his division to the assistance of the inhabitants. The old people of fifty years ago, used to tell of the march of the military down Broad Cove Lane, now Lincoln Street, on the way to oppose the British landing, then momentarily expected. The troops thus referred to were undoubtedly militia from this and adjoining towns. It is probable, however, that Capt. James Lincoln's company which was enlisted as early as the fifth of the month and whose camp was at or near Crow Point, was the principal organized force on the spot. Companies immediately marched, however, from Weymouth, Abington, and Scituate, in addition to those from Hingham. From the diary of Paul Litchfield, of Scituate, we get the following: "May 21. Just before meeting began in morning, hearing the King's troops were landing near Hingham the people in general dispersed, so no meeting. About 100 Regulars landed at Grape Isl to get hay." From the point nearest the island a fire, which was returned from the schooner, was directed against the English. The distance however was too great for small arms to be effective, and it was not until the flood tide had covered the flats that the Americans were enabled to float a lighter and a sloop and drive off the enemy. Having done this, they landed on

the island, burned the barn and about eighty tons of hay, and brought off the cattle. Mrs. John Adams, writing to her husband, then in the Continental Congress, of the affair says: "You inquire of me who were at the engagement at Grape Island. I may say with truth, all of Weymouth, Braintree, Hingham, who were able to bear arms, and hundreds from other towns within twenty, thirty, forty miles of Weymouth." She adds high praise of several of her husband's family who were participants. This skirmish may perhaps fairly give to Hingham the coveted distinction of being one of the battle-grounds of the Revolution; for although the island itself lies within the jurisdiction of Weymouth, a part of the shores opposite, from which much of the firing undoubtedly came, are in Hingham. There can be no difficulty in recognizing the beautiful point at Huit's Cove just at the mouth of Weymouth Back River, as the place of assembly and seat of operations for our forefathers on that Sabbath morning in the spring of 1775, almost exactly a month after the fight at Lexington, toward which the same company under the same commander had so promptly marched. It is more than likely that the main attack upon the English was by Hingham and Weymouth companies operating in Hingham. It is said that the Weymouth and Abington companies compelled Leavitt to provide entertainment for them during the day; had his connection with the enemy been fully known at the time, it is quite certain that he would have fared far worse.

If our small bit of the war was insignificant compared to the greater events, it still furnished one of the incidents of no little importance at the time in the valuable experience of meeting the enemy and of gaining a victory, the size of which was not suffered to diminish in the current reports; and it is of value to us now for its service in bringing our town and our people into closer touch with their fellow-citizens of the Revolution. There were, however, comparatively few of the striking events of the Revolution, without participants from Hingham.

It has already been said that when Colonel Prescott and his brave men beat back, until their powder was gone, the red ranks on Bunker Hill that memorable 17th of June, the chaplain of his regiment was our fighting parson of the engagement at Concord Bridge, Joseph Thaxter. But he was not the town's sole representative at the battle, for Jairus Lincoln and Joseph Bates also bore a part and shared in the glory of the day, the latter laying down his life upon the field, in the honored company of General Warren and many another hero of the great fight.

Besides the names of men already given as serving in 1775, there are the following: William Owens,—a member of Capt. Freedom Chamberlin's Pembroke company in Gen. John Thomas's regiment, and who was transferred to Capt. Ezra Badlam's company in Col. Richard Gridley's regiment of "Train," June 11,—Benjamin Lincoln, also of Captain Chamberlin's company, and

Nahum Davis, of Capt. Jonathan Bardwell's company in Col. David Brewer's regiment. Davis also entered the artillery in June.

Marsh Lewis's name appears on the rolls of both Capt. Daniel Lothrop's company and Capt. Eleazar Hamlin's company in Thomas's regiment. Josiah Oakes appears as a lieutenant in Capt. Job Cushing's company of Heath's regiment; he must have held his commission a short time only.

On the 15th of June, 1775, the Continental Congress voted to adopt, under the name of the Continental Army, the troops of the several provinces then constituting the provincial army operating about Boston; and on the 16th Washington was chosen its commander-in-chief. This organization, to which reinforcements and new regiments were added from time to time, was quite different in its constitution from the force raised under a resolve of September 16, 1776, known as the Continental Line. This latter body constituted during the remainder of the struggle the main reliance and hope of the Americans: it was indeed the backbone of the army, and corresponded to the regulars of subsequent times.

Under the resolve, eighty-eight battalions were to be raised for service during the war; of this number Massachusetts furnished and placed in the field no less than sixteen of infantry and one of artillery. — exceeding her quota, which required but fifteen. We shall hereafter see many Hingham names on the rolls of these never-to-be-forgotten regiments.

The summer of 1775 and the succeeding winter wore away and still the siege of the New England town went on. The expiration of short enlistments, and the habit which seems to have prevailed among the militia belonging to at least certain of the provinces, of leaving the camp for home almost at will, caused sudden depletions in the American ranks, which were both alarming and exasperating to Washington and to the authorities generally. The Provincial Congress of Massachusetts during its winter session reorganized the militia of the province. Three major-generals were appointed, and thirteen regiments formed, of which ten arrived in camp early in February; besides these there were several thousand minute men held in reserve and ready to march when called upon. By an order in council passed in February, the companies in Weymouth, Hingham, Cohasset, and Hull were organized as the Second Suffolk regiment; thus the old regiment dating from the days of Winthrop and Dudley and which had been commanded by them, by Col. Wm. Stoughton, by Josiah Quincy, by our own John Thaxter, and both Benjamin Lincoln and Benjamin Lincoln, Jr., ceased to exist. The new command was, however, practically the same as the old, whose designation, it may be recalled, had already been changed from the Third Suffolk to the Second Suffolk, although Braintree, so long united with us, no longer composed a part of the regiment. Solomon Lovell was the new colonel, and Benjamin Lincoln, who had recently commanded the regiment, and who had been untiring in his

services to the country from the commencement of the war, was chosen brigadier-general on February 8, and major-general just one month later. The other regimental officers were David Cushing, lieutenant-colonel: Thomas Lothrop, 1st major; Isaiah Cushing, 2d major.

March 4th General Thomas with two thousand men took possession of Dorchester Heights, and immediately constructed strong works as laid out by Colonel Gridley. At this time the army was reinforced by a portion of the militia. From Hingham there marched three companies; they were all from Colonel Lovell's command, and were placed in the works at Dorchester. The rolls are as follows:—

	Tho ^s Hearsey, Capt.,	
	Levi Lincoln, 1st Licut.,	
	Joseph Beal, 2 ^d “	
Seth Lincoln,	Sergt.,	Caleb Hobart,
Jesse Bates,	“	Daniel Hobart,
Joshua Lincoln,	“	Nath ^l Stodder,
Ezra French,		Benj. Ward,
Sam ^l Norton, Clerk,		Tho ^s Waterman, jun.,
Tho ^s Marsh, Jr., Corp.,		Elisha Remington, jun.,
John Gill,	“	Nath ^l Lincoln,
Jacob Beal,	“	Bradford Hearsey,
Stephen Stodder,	“	Nath ^l Gill,
Isaac Sprague, Drum,		James Leavitt,
David Andrews, Fifer,		John Beal, jun.,
Joseph Hammond,		Gilbert Hearsey,
Elijah Waters, jun.,		Joseph Stockbridge,
Mitchel Lincoln,		Sam ^l Hobart,
Ezra Lincoln,		Barnabas Lincoln,
Isaac Gardner,		Welcome Lincoln,
Nath ^l Fearing,		Theodore French,
John Hobart, Jun.,		Jon ^s French, Jun.,
James Hobart,		Joseph Blake.
	Peter Cushing, Capt.,	
	Thomas Burr, Licut.,	
	Thomas Fearing, “	
Hawkes Fearing, Clerk,	Shubael Fearing,	Private,
Samuel Gill, Jr., Sergt.,	John Jones,	“
Elijah Whiton, Jr., “	Abel Fearing,	“
Thomas Jones, Jr., “	Benjamin Sprague, Jun.,	“
Amos Sprague, Corp.,	Jacob Cushing, Jun.,	“
David Burr,	“	Allen Simmons,
John Burr, Jun., “	“	Thomas King,
John Blossom, “	“	Nehemiah Ripley,
Zadoc Hearsey, Drummer,	“	Isaac Sprague, Jun.,
Sol ^o Cushing, Fifer,	“	David Sprague,

David Sprague,	Private,	William Cushing,	Private,
Moses Whiton,	"	Benjamin Cushing, Jun.,	"
Jerom Ripley,	"	Jared Lane,	"
Seth Briggs,	"	David Lane,	"
Benj. Joy,	"	Rufus Lane,	"
Israel Hearsey,	"	Martin Tower,	"
Reuben Hearsey,	"	Daniel Souther,	"
Samuel Leavitt,	"	Jacob Thaxter,	"
Joshua Leavitt, Jun.,	"	Jacob Thaxter,	"
Joshua Loring,	"	Matthew Cushing,	"
Ebed Cushing,	"	Silas Joy, Jun.,	"
Cushing Burr,	"	Enoch Stodder,	"
Nath: Gilbert,	"	Isaac Cushing,	"
Cornelius Barns, Jun.,	"	Jonathan Loring,	"
Ensign Barns,	"		
	Pyam Cushing, Capt.,		
	Elias Whiton, Lieut.,		
	Joshua Tower, "		
	Theophilus Cushing, Clerk,		
David Cushing,	Sergeant,	Jacob Sprague, Jun.,	Private,
Samuel Gardner,	"	Daniel Whiton,	"
Zac ^h Whiton,	"	Hawkes Hobart,	"
Edward Wilder,	"	David Gardner, Jun.,	"
Tho ^s Cushing,	Corporal,	Seth Sprague,	"
Abraham Whiton,	"	Zenas Whiton,	"
Abisha Lewis, Drummer,		Stephen Tower,	"
Bela Tower, Fifer,		Benjamin Whiten,	"
Job Loring,	Private,	Isaiah Stodder,	"
Ebenezer Cushing,	"	Amasa Whiton,	"
Samuel Whiton, Jun.,	"	Benjamin Ward,	"
Zenas Wilder,	"	Edward Bailey,	"
Robert Gardner,	"	Jeremiah Gardner,	"
Ezekiel Cushing,	"	Jacob Dunbar,	"
Thomas Wilder,	"	Laban Stodder,	"
Daniel Wilder,	"	David Farrow, Jun.,	"
Joshua Hearsey,	"	Solomon Whiton,	"
Isaiah Tower,	"	Benjamin Dunbar,	"
Jonathan Whiten,	"	Elijah Whiten,	"
James Tower,	"	Peter Hobert,	"
Samuel Wilder, Jun.,	"	Josiah Lane,	"
Stephen Gardner, 3,	"	Elisha Whiton,	"

The first of these companies, that commanded by Capt. Thomas Hearsey, came from the vicinity of Broad Bridge, and was what would now be called, if still existing, the "down town" company.

The company commanded by Capt. Peter Cushing, and known as the "Third Foot Company" was made up principally of men from the Lower Plain, now commonly known as Centre Hingham,

while Capt. Pyam Cushing and his men came from Glad Tidings Plain and vicinity, comprising the region known as South Hingham. Capt. Pyam Cushing who was a brother-in-law of General Lincoln, died during the ensuing summer.

During the early days of the Revolution, it will be remembered, there was great difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply of powder for the army, and its manufacture was stimulated and encouraged in every possible way. Hingham performed her part in this as in other things, and a certificate of the purity of the salt-petre produced is here given:—

These may certify that the salt petre now presented for sale by Mr. Joseph Beal (about 80 or 90 weight) was manufactured at Hingham by David & Israel Beal, Israel Lincoln, Jacob Beal, and Heman Lincoln.

BENJ. CUSHING } *Selectmen*
JOSEPH ANDREWS } *of Hingham.*

HINGHAM, March 11, 1776.

March 15, 1776, Capt. Peter Cushing's company was on duty at Hingham for sea-coast defence; it was engaged four days at this time. With the exception of John Jones, David Sprague, Benj. Joy, Ebed Cushing, Cornelius Barns, Ensign Barns, and David Lane who did not serve on this occasion, the roll contains the same names as did that of the company when in the defences at Dorchester, as well as the following in addition:—

Jacob Leavitt,
Thomas Loring, 3d,
Joseph Mansfield,
Noah Stodder,
John Beal,
Joseph Leavitt,
Jonathan Smith,
Samuel Burr,
John Fearing,
David Lincoln.
Thomas Burr, Jr.,
Isaac Hearsey,
Thomas Berry,
Joseph Loring,
Thomas Cushing,
Silas Joy,
Caleb Beal,
Loring Bailey,
Mark Clark,
Gridley Thaxter,
Solomon Blake,
Thomas Leach,
Daniel Souther,

Abner Loring,
Isaiah Wilder,
Jesse Sprague,
Robert Goold,
Stephen Cushing,
John Burr,
Noah Humphrey,
Jacob Loring,
Joseph Levis,
Moses Bass,
Benj. Binney,
Benj. Jones,
Jonathan Burr,
James Fearing,
Samuel Loring,
Thomas Jones,
Jeremiah Sprague,
Caleb Goold,
Joseph Dorson,
Isaac Beal, Jr.,
Eben Lincoln, Jr.,
Thomas Lincoln.

It was a large company, and more than ninety men performed duty on this occasion.

Not only was Hingham a military post during the siege of Boston with a regular garrison at Broad Cove, but it was also one of the sea-coast towns called upon, as in the instance just noted, for her own defence, and very frequently too for assistance in protecting her neighbors from threatened British descents. This service became so onerous that the Council appointed General Lincoln its agent to appeal to Washington for relief on behalf of a number of the towns, as appears by the following from Revolutionary Council Papers, vol. i. :—

“In Council, March 20th, 1776.

“On motion ordered, That Benj. Lincoln Esq^r wait on his Ex^t Gen. Washington to request of him that as the militia of the several towns of Hingham, Weymouth, Braintree, have for a number of days past been stationed on the sea coast of those towns in order to watch the motions of the fleet & army now in the harbor of Boston and to prevent their ravaging and plundering the country, he would send a sufficient detachment from the army under his command to their relief.”

The General seems to have had better use for his troops, however, both then and later; and as we shall see, until nearly the close of the war, Hingham continued to defend the sea-coast with large numbers of her men, and especially by manning the important works at Hull.

Sunday, March 17th. General Howe evacuated Boston, and General Putnam and General Ward entered the town. The next day General Heath with five regiments was ordered to New York, and with them went our townsmen under the two Captain Cushings. General Washington entered Boston at the head of the army on the 20th, and on April 4th, he left Cambridge for New York, General Ward with five regiments remaining for the protection of Boston.

But although the British army had departed, the sea-coast towns continued under the menace of the fleet commanded by Commodore Banks which lingered in the harbor, and which was reinforced by seven transports loaded with Highlanders. The people feared the return of Howe, and fortifications were thrown up at East Boston, Point Allerton, and elsewhere. Finally a plan proposed by General Lincoln, to drive the enemy from the harbor, received the sanction of the Council of Massachusetts, and on June 13th and 14th it was put in execution. General Ward sent a part of the Continental troops under his command to assist the militia who were ordered out for the attempt. To the old Commonwealth belongs the sole credit for the success of the last act in the military operations around Boston.

Like a brilliant panoramic view the scene passes again before our eyes, and the sound of martial music and the thunder of artillery comes once more to our ears. It is almost a year to a day

since through the streets of the queer little New England capital, with its stately mansions, its gable-roofed shops, and crooked, sidewalkless, cobble-paved streets, marched out the bright red columns which under Howe and Clinton and Pigot moved up the sides of Bunker Hill, on whose green slopes the serried ranks melted away before the blaze of Prescott's muskets, and whose soil drank up with eager thirst the flowing life-blood of Warren and Pitcairn, and many another brave and gallant hero—Provincial and British alike. And now in these same streets the drum is again calling men to arms, and along Cornhill, — now Washington Street, — by the Old South, so lately a riding school for English troopers, roll the guns of Craft's artillery. Here too come detachments from Colonel Marshall's and Colonel Whitney's regiments and the Continentals whom General Ward has detailed, — undoubtedly with a thrill of satisfaction as he recalls the anxious June day when he commanded at Cambridge a twelvemonth since. By the bookstore of Daniel Henchman where General Knox had been an apprentice, the troops turn into King Street and passing the Town House march over the spot where Captain Preston and the men of the 29th regiment shot down the people on the night of March 5, 1770, and thence to Long Wharf where they are to embark.

What a flood of memories the place awakens! It was here that Governor Shirley, returning in 1745 from the reduction of Louisburg, landed amid the acclamations of the people and the salutes of the shipping, and was received by the Cadets under Colonel Pollard, the Troops of Horse, the Chelsea company, and Colonel Wendell's regiment; here too in May, 1774, the Cadets received General Gage, then Governor of the Province, and here on the 17th of June of the following year General Gage embarked the regiments which at Charlestown lost for England an empire, and in America wrote in blood one of the earliest and most memorable pages in the history of a new nation. And now like a beautiful picture, on this calm summer morning lie the blue waters of Boston harbor and of our own, both dotted with islands fresh in the bright green of early summer, and both reflecting the white sails which hang like the snowy wings of great gulls over them. Beneath some of these frown the guns, and over them floats the cross of St. George, while in the distance a pine tree on a white ground marks the anchorage of a Yankee cruiser. Meanwhile too, from all the towns and villages around, comes the same tap-tap of the drum and the cheery note of the fife, and down to the water side march the militia,—the militia which the frequent alarms of the past year, the occasional skirmish with the enemy, the work in the trenches at Dorchester, and the manning of the lines at Roxbury, have made into veteran soldiers. Now they respond with unusual alacrity. The hilltops are covered with eager and anxious spectators for miles around. With them we watch the embarkation, and then the long hours of the bright summer day

pass wearily ; the garrison flag at the Castle and the ensign on Commodore Banks' ship hang alike lifeless in the all-pervading calm ; the transports drift rather than sail towards their destinations. The sun sets for the last time upon the British fleet in Boston harbor. By the morning of the 14th all is in readiness. Capt. Peter Cushing with his Hingham men are in the works at Hull, while with them are other companies from the sea-coast, and a part of the militia from Boston : the whole forming a considerable force, including a portion of Colonel Craft's famous train of artillery, — another detachment of which, with some militia, has been posted at Pettick's Island, adjoining. There are about six hundred men at each place. About the same number of militia from the towns near, together with a detachment of artillery, are distributed at Moon Island, Hof's Neck, and Point Allerton, while Colonel Whitcomb, with the regulars and two eighteen-pounders, has taken post at Long Island. The various companies from the vicinity are at their posts. Suddenly there is a flash followed by a puff of smoke, and a few seconds later, a bang from one of Colonel Whitcomb's guns at Long Island ; the engagement has commenced. And now the flashes and puffs and bangs come from all around, and the great guns of his Majesty's ships make a spirited reply. There goes a shot from Hull ; we may be sure that was from Hingham's cannon, which, as we shall see a little later, the selectmen paid Hawkes Fearing for carrying over to the neighboring town. The smoke drifts lazily away, and at times almost obscures the vision. It is a grand and exciting scene that is being enacted. The Continentals, the Minute-men, the English, — these are the performers in the closing act of the siege of Boston. A shot from the Americans pierces the upper works of the Commodore's ship ; the contest is over. A signal, and up go the sails, out by Nantasket into the open sea pass the enemy's squadron, while with a great explosion and a dull roar the lighthouse sinks beneath the waves. As the evening sun neared the horizon and lighted the fleecy clouds, turning them into great masses of crimson and gold, and the unruffled waters became magnificent in their pink and gilded glow, the land breeze blew out no enemy's colors, and upon the harbor rested only the peaceful Yankee merchantman, or the American cruiser, over which idly floated the pine-tree ensign, while a feeling of quiet and thanksgiving settled over a freed Commonwealth.

In the useful, honorable, and distinguished life of Benjamin Lincoln, there may have been greater triumphs than that which the successful achievement of this June day brought, but for us there is a homelike and personal character about the event that endears it especially ; and it would be difficult not to believe that the sturdy heart of our Hingham general beat the quicker and with a warmer glow as he watched the enemy's topmasts sink beneath the distant horizon, and felt that the freeing of the capital and of the homes of his neighbors and of his own home from the fear and

menace of the preceding months was the attainment, at least in part, of the men of his own town, and the companies of his own regiment.

Among the companies in service on this day was that of Capt. Peter Cushing of Hingham. The roll differs somewhat from that already given and is as follows:—

	Peter Cushing, Capt.,		
	Thomas Burr, Lieut.,		
	Thomas Fearing, “		
Daniel Cushing, Jr.,	Sergt.,	Martin Tower,	Private,
Thomas Jones, “	“	Isaac Hearsey,	“
Elijah Whiton, “	“	Joseph Mansfield,	“
Amos Sprague, Corp.		Daniel Souther,	“
David Burr, “		Jonathan Smith,	“
John Burr, Jr., “		Jesse Sprague,	“
Zadock Hearsey, Drum.		Samuel Lazell,	“
Solomon Cushing, Fife,		Isaiah Hearsey, Jr.,	“
William Cushing, Private,		David Lane,	“
Joshua Loring, “		Rufus Lane,	“
Thomas Cushing, “		Abel Fearing,	“
Reuben Hearsey, “		Levi Burr,	“
Benj. Cushing, Jr., “		Matthew Cushing,	“
Ebed Cushing, “		Isaiah Wilder,	“
Moses Whiton, “		Laban Hunt,	“
Nehemiah Ripley “		Thomas Loring, Jr.,	“
Isaac Sprague, Jr., “		Joshua Leavitt,	“
Benj. Barns, “		Squire (a negro).	“
John Hunt, “			

The same company was again called into the service on June 23d, and responded with the additional names of—

Abner Loring,	Nathaniel Gilbert,
Jacob Thaxter,	Welcome Beal,
Elisha Cushing, Jr.,	Enoch Stodder,
Thomas King,	Reuben Simmons,
John Barns, Jr.,	Isaac Cushing,
Thomas Berry,	Silas Joy, Jr.,
Benj. Joy,	Noah Stodder,
David Sprague,	Israel Stodder,
Benj. Cushing, Jr.,	Shubael Fearing

On the same date, and also at Hull, we find another Hingham company in the service. Although there appears to be no record of the occasion, the alarm must have been pressing to require the presence of such a number of men. The roll is here given:—

Heman Lincoln, 1st Lieut.,	Abijah Stoddard,
Joseph Beal, 2 " "	James Leavitt,
Saml Norton, Clerk,	William Tidmarsh,
Ezra French, Sergt.,	Caleb Hobart,
Seth Lincoln,	Barnibas Lincoln,
Jesse Waters,	David Beal, Jr.,
Joshua Lincoln,	John Hobart,
Nath ^l Stoddard,	Caleb Marsh,
Japeth Hobart,	David Andrews,
Gersham Lincoln,	Joseph Stockbridge,
James Hobart,	John Hobart, Jr.,
Nath ^l Lincoln, Jr.,	Daniel Hobart,
Gilbert Hearsey,	Thomas Marsh, Jr.,
Isaiah Lincoln,	Jacob Beal,
Tho ^s Stoddard,	Jacob Whiton.

Captain Cushing was again at Hull for a number of days in the following December, but the roll of the 14th of that month is quite different from those preceding it, and is here given: —

	Peter Cushing, Capt.,	
	Levi Bates, Lieut.,	
	Jerom Stephenson, Lieut.,	
Isaac Cushing, Sergt.,	Noah Stodder,	
Elisha Stephenson, " "	Tho ^s Cushing,	
Isaiah Hearsey, Jr., " "	Nehemiah Ripley,	
John Burbanks, " "	Thomas King,	
Timothy Cushing, Corp.,	Cushing Burr,	
Jesse Sprague, " "	Abel Beal,	
David Burr,	Lusanus Stephenson,	
Nath Bates,	Abner Bates,	
Levi Tower, Drum ^r ,	John Wilant, Jr.,	
Matthew Cushing,	Daniel Nichols, Jr.,	
Daniel Souther,	Gershom Wheelwright,	
Isaiah Wilder,	Ambross Bates,	
Abel Fearing,	Zenas Lincoln,	
Benj: Sprague, Jr.,	Jonathan Cushing, Jr.,	
David Burr,	Tho ^s Pratt,	
David Lane,	Eli Lane,	
Silas Joy, Jr.,	Zebulon Wilcut,	
Shubael Fearing,	Ur—— Lincoln,	
Matthew Hunt,	Lazarus Lincoln.	
Samuel Burr,	Job Wilcut,	
Tho ^s Berry,	Ephraim Lincoln,	
Samuel Thaxter,	Samuel Bates, Jr.,	
Benj. Joy,	Jonathan Bates,	
Ebed Cushing,	John Pritchett,	
Joshua Loring,	Abner Bates.	

Capt. Peter Cushing resided on East Street; he was a brother of Capt. Stephen Cushing, also a soldier of the Revolution. Enoch Dunbar was in the Canada expedition in Captain Stephens' company of artillery. Capt. Seth Stowers commanded a company in Col. Josiah Whitney's regiment, and was on duty at Hull in October, 1776. His roll was as follows:—

	Seth Stowers, Capt.,	
	Peter Nichols, 1st Lieut.,	
	Elijah Beals, 2	“
Elijah Lewis,	Sergt.,	Edmund Hobart,
Joseph Wilder,	“	Ezekiel Hersey,
John Gill,	“	Elisha House,
Benjamin Jacobs,	“	Joseph Hudson,
David Lincoln,	Corp.,	Gideon Howard,
Stephen Stodder,	“	Abner Joy,
Joshua Beal,	“	Jedediah Joy,
Abisha Lewis, Drum,		Lot Lincoln, Jr.,
Nath'l Dills, Fifer,		Caleb Leavitt,
Gershom Beals,		Ephraim Lincoln,
Isaac Beals,		Joseph Marble,
John Bray,		Thos Marble,
Elisha Bates,		James Marble,
Cushing Burr,		Jonathan Allen,
Joshua Beals, Jr.,		James Tower,
Elisha Beals,		Elisha Merritt,
Benj. Barnes,		Bela Tower,
Elisha Bates, Jr.,		Stephen Mansfield,
Joseph Beals,		Jesse Tower,
Welcome Beals,		Enoch Stoddard,
Jaraus Beals,		Noah Stoddard,
Timothy Clark,		Daniel Stoddard,
Sherediah Cortwell,		Joseph Souther,
Jas Cushing,		Timothy Thayer,
Rob't Gardner,		Isaac Whitten,
Joshua Gardner,		Stephen Whitten,
John Hearsey,		Joseph Wilcutt,
Jesse Humphreys,		Thos. Wilcutt.

This company was on duty eight months at Nantasket. Captain Penniman, of Braintree, commanded a company in Colonel Francis' regiment. It was composed of men drafted from Hingham, Dorchester, Braintree, Stoughtonham, and Milton.

The following are the names of Hingham men who served with it:

Theophilus Wilder, 1st Lieut.,	Laban Tower,	Private,
John Blowson, Sergt.,	Jonathan Gardener,	“
Daniel Wilder, Corp.,	David Prouty,	“
Bela Tower, Fifer,	Jonathan Farer,	“
W ^m Gardenner, Private,	Ezekiel Cushing,	“

“A Pay Roll of Cap^t Joseph Trufant’s Company Raised for the Defense of ye Sea Coast within State of ye Massachusetts from the first of December down to the first of January, 1777,” contains the following names of Hingham men:—

Thos Bicknell, Sergt.,
Thos Gill, Private,
Sam^l Lazell.

In still another company we find Hingham men serving in the year 1776; Capt. Abisha Brown, of Concord, commanded a company in Col. Josiah Whitney’s regiment, which served at Hull; and from a roll of the men in camp there in November we get the following names:—

Nehemiah Sprague,	Japeth Hobart,
Samuel Lazell,	Jacob Whiton,
Thomas Wilder,	James Bates.

September 12, a resolve passed the General Court which provided for reinforcing the army at New York, by sending a part of the militia; and on the 14th the House of Representatives by a resolve concurred in by the Council on the 16th, chose General Lincoln to command the men raised for the purpose.

The town had already sent Lieut. John Burr with fifteen men to Ticonderoga, where they joined a company commanded by Captain Endicott, and now more were to be raised under the resolve of the legislature. During the month, September, Capt. Peter Cushing obtained twenty-three, who were sent to New York, and in December Capt. Job Cushing marched for the same state with thirty-seven men credited to Hingham. It has not been possible to obtain the names of all of the above, but the roll of Capt. Job Cushing’s company, augmented to over fifty, is here given. Considerable information about its service is obtainable from a diary kept by Thomas Burr, a lieutenant in the company, who had already served not only in the army of the Revolution, but still earlier in the last French war, in which he had also kept a journal, and recorded many incidents of the service of a Hingham company. The roll, which included some Cohasset names, was:—

	Job Cushing, Capt.,	
	Tho ^s Burr,	1 Licut.,
	Joseph Beal,	2 “
Isaac Sprague,	Sergt.,	Nathan Gilbert, Corp.,
Jabes Wilder,	“	Zadock Hersey, Drum.,
Thomas Marsh,	“	Levi Teakes, Fifer,
Jerom Lincoln,	“	Jairus Beal, Private,
Caleb Pratt,	Corp.,	Gershom Beal, “
Caleb Joy,	“	James Bates, “
David Beal,	“	Lazarus A. Beal, “

Adna Bates,	Private,	Jared Lane,	Private,
Daniel Cushing,	"	Henry Lambert,	"
James Chubbuck,	"	Micah Nichols,	"
Theodore French,	"	Ambrose Nichols,	"
Thomas Gill,	"	Luke Orcutt,	"
Samuel Gill,	"	Ephraim Orcutt,	"
John Gill,	"	Hezekiah Ripley,	"
Gideon Howard,	"	James Stodder,	"
William Hobart,	"	Daniel Stodder,	"
Caleb Hobart,	"	Jacob Stodder,	"
Jeremiah Hersey,	"	Isaiah Stodder,	"
Hawkes Hobart,	"	Benj. Stetson,	"
Edmund Hobart,	"	Stephen Tower,	"
Japheth Hobart,	"	Peter Tower,	"
John Hunt,	"	Timothy Thayer,	"
Benj. Joy,	"	Benjamin Ward,	"
Israel Lincoln,	"	Benjamin White,	"
Beza Lincoln,	"	Levi Tower.	"

These men were in the army at this time from about December 19, 1776, to April 2, 1777, and perhaps longer. Captain Cushing, like Lieutenant Burr, was an experienced officer; his company marched from Hingham on the former of the above dates, through Abington, and afterwards by way of Pawtucket and Providence, through Rhode Island and Connecticut, their long journey leading them to Hartford and Waterbury among other places. Finally they entered New York, arriving at Westchester January 7th. Brief as are the records in Lieutenant Burr's diary, they interest us not a little, for the personal glimpses which are afforded by them of the marches and skirmishes and experiences of our own townsmen.

Thus he says under date of Jan. 19: "One of our men killed by a cannon ball from the enemy." On the 21st, "Alarmed by the Hessians — they driven back." 23d, "Skirmish — one Lt. and 4 men killed." 27th, "Lay in ambush — our cannon played on Fort Independence." He tells of marches to Tarrytown, where André was subsequently captured, and other places in the vicinity; and at last, in February, of the entry into Morristown in New Jersey. Here were the headquarters of Washington during the winter succeeding his brilliant achievements at Trenton and Princeton. Here too our old fighting chaplain appears again, and Lieutenant Burr says, under date of February 12: "Sunday Mr. Thaxter preached from Psalms 118-18 & 19 v." March 2d, he held forth to his friends and fellow soldiers from home. March 9th, the diary tells us that there was a "Skirmish between 2000 of the enemy & 1000 of our men — our men beat them back;" and so on. In July Colonel Marshall's and Colonel Whitney's regiments were ordered to Canada. In both there were Hingham men, al-

though there is such confusion in the rolls as to make it practically impossible to give names and time of service.

The town continued as earnest at home in the support of the patriot cause as it was active in the field. March 18, 1776, Theophilus Cushing, John Fearing, Thomas Loring, Israel Beal, and Peter Hobart were chosen a Committee of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety; and May 23d, Benjamin Lincoln, Hezekiah Cushing, and Dea. Joshua Hersey were appointed a committee to prepare instructions for the representatives, Enoch Lincoln, Theophilus Cushing, and John Fearing, just chosen. This they did in the following terms:—

To Enoch Lincoln, Theophilus Cushing, and John Fearing :

GENTLEMEN, — You are delegated to represent the Town of Hingham in the next General Court to be held in this colony; and although we entertain the highest sense of your integrity, patriotism, and ability, of which we have given full evidence in appointing you to this weighty trust, yet as matters of the greatest importance relative to the freedom and happiness not only of this but of all of the United Colonies, on which you may wish to have the advice of your constituents, will come before you for your determination — you are instructed and directed at all times to give your vote and interest in support of the present struggle with Great Britain. We ask nothing of her but “Peace, Liberty, and Safety.” You will never recede from that claim; and agreeably to a resolve of the late House of Representatives, in case the honourable Continental Congress declare themselves independent of the Kingdom of Great Britain, solemnly to engage in behalf of your constituents, that they will with their lives and fortunes support them in the measure. You will also, as soon as may be, endeavor to procure a more equal representation of this colony in General Assembly; and that it be by fewer members than at present the several towns have a right to return; and when this is affected you will give your vote for calling a new house.

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, Town Clerk.

It is impossible not to notice the signature, or to avoid giving a thought to the man who wrote the words, “Benjamin Lincoln, Town Clerk,” at the foot of this document. Within a period of a little more than a year he had as colonel of his regiment been hurrying his men to Lexington and to the investiture of Boston; been chosen by the Council the first of the Committee, upon which were also Major Fuller, of Newton, Mr. Singleton, Mr. Durfee, and Mr. Dexter, to consider the very important matter of providing each of the soldiers composing the army then rapidly gathering around Boston with the coats which had been promised as a bounty to each man upon enlistment, — from which comes the term “Coat Rolls,” as applied to the lists of the Massachusetts troops raised to besiege Lord Howe; been sent to Washington by the Council upon the matter of sea-coast defence; been promoted to be brigadier-general in the colonial establishment; in May, 1775, served as a member of the Provincial Congress, of which



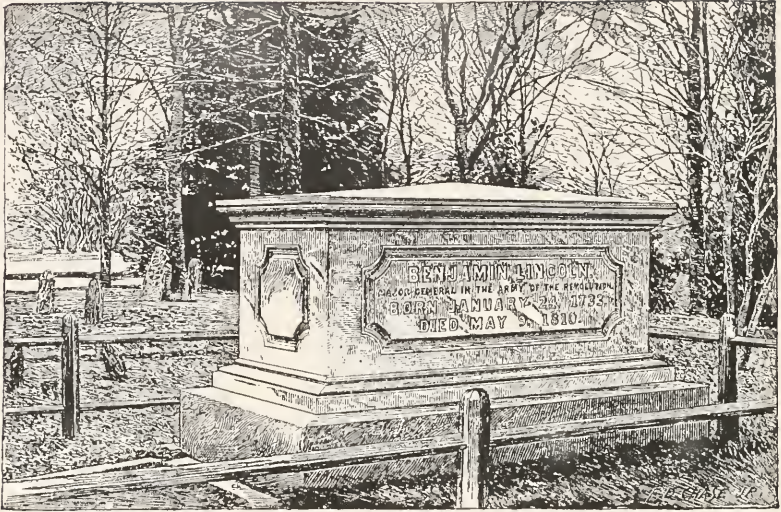
Lincoln

body he was also secretary, and in July represented the town in the General Court at Watertown, besides being a member of the Committee of Correspondence,—one of the most active patriots of the day, yet finding time to attend faithfully to the humble duties of clerk of his native town. Hingham has ample justification for her pride in Major-General Benjamin Lincoln, of the Army of the Revolution. Only the briefest sketch of his life can be here given. Born in Hingham, Jan. 24, 1733, he was the son of Colonel Benjamin Lincoln, commander of the third Suffolk regiment and a member of his Majesty's council. At twenty-one years of age young Benjamin was one of the six constables of the town, which office he held two years. In 1755 he became adjutant of his father's regiment, and in 1757 was chosen town clerk, succeeding his father in that office, who in his turn had, in 1727, succeeded his father, also Benjamin Lincoln. In 1763 Mr. Lincoln became second major of the regiment. In 1766 he was elected one of the selectmen, and held this office during the next five years. He became Lieut.-Colonel in 1772, and was in command of the regiment at the opening of the Revolution. In 1772 he represented the town in the General Court, and was re-elected in 1773 and 1774. As already seen, General Lincoln was one of the earliest and most prominent in opposing the encroachments of the Crown upon the liberties of the people, serving upon the town's Committees of Correspondence, Safety, and Militia. His services in the Provincial Congress and his activity and usefulness in the opening months of the Revolution have been referred to previously. February 8, 1776, he was commissioned brigadier-general by Massachusetts, and in the May following major-general. During the first year of the war General Lincoln rendered most valuable service to the army as a member of the committee on supplies; and the miscellaneous papers at the State House afford many instances of most important orders signed by him in that capacity. He planned and commanded the successfully executed movements which finally drove the enemy from Boston harbor in 1776. During the same year he commanded the reinforcements of militia sent by the province to Washington. So urgent were the requests of the latter for assistance that every fifth man was ordered to respond, the sea-coast towns being exempted at this time. While in New York, General Lincoln commanded one of the four divisions of the army. Toward the close of the year he was appointed to the command of the militia raised in Massachusetts and Connecticut for the defence of Rhode Island. On the 19th February, 1777, Stirling, St. Clair, Lincoln, Mifflin, and Stephen were commissioned major-generals in the Continental service. In the following July General Lincoln was selected by Washington to command the New England militia raised to aid the Northern army operating against Burgoyne. Gaining the rear of the British, Lincoln despatched Colonel Brown to attempt the recapture of Ticonderoga and the posts in the vicinity. The

expedition accomplished important results. On the 29th September General Lincoln with two thousand men joined the main army under Gates, and October 8 he was severely wounded in the leg during a skirmish. Before returning to Hingham, it became necessary to remove a considerable portion of the main bone, and under the painful operation it is said that he exhibited most uncommon patience and fortitude. It was years before recovery from the wound was complete, and it occasioned lameness during the remainder of his life. General Lincoln reported for duty at the headquarters of the army in the following August, to the great gratification of Washington. At the request of the delegates from South Carolina and Georgia he was designated by Congress to take command of the southern department. He arrived in Charleston in December, 1778, and was compelled to form an army and raise supplies. In this he showed unconquerable energy and perseverance. For nearly a year he kept the English under Prevost below the Savannah, and being joined by D'Estaing with the French fleet, he invested Savannah on September 23, 1779. October 9th, the combined forces in three columns and led by D'Estaing and Lincoln in person, made an assault on the enemy's works. The allies were defeated with great loss; it was here that Count Pulaski was killed, with many other gallant officers. The siege was immediately raised and the French sailed away, leaving Lincoln to contend alone against the victorious army. A more unfortunate ending to what promised to be a brilliant campaign can hardly be conceived. The fault lay with the impatience of the French commander, at the necessarily deliberate approaches which the siege required, and his determination to abandon the attempt unless an immediate assault was undertaken. After the disastrous failure to capture the place, General Lincoln retreated to Charleston, where he passed the winter in vain endeavors to hold an army together and inspire the population with the spirit of patriotism and resistance. By March he had only fourteen hundred men left, while the town and the surrounding country were full of Loyalists. In April Sir Henry Clinton invested Charleston with five thousand men, and on May 11th after a resistance of forty days, General Lincoln surrendered with his whole army. His conduct of the campaign has received severe criticism; but whatever its merits or demerits, he lost the confidence of neither the army nor the country, and when in the following spring he again reported for duty, it was to receive from Washington an important command. In July he threatened New York, but finding it impracticable to attack the English there, withdrew under Washington's orders, and with his division marched across New Jersey and into Virginia, where he took part in the siege of Yorktown. On the 6th of October the first parallel was commenced by troops commanded by General Lincoln, and on the 19th the garrison surrendered, — Cornwallis' sword being received by Lincoln, who as a special honor from Washington was in charge

of the ceremonies. A few days after Congress appointed General Lincoln Secretary of War, allowing him to retain his rank in the army. This office he resigned two years later and retired to his home at Hingham, receiving most complimentary resolutions from Congress. In 1784 he was chosen one of the commissioners to make a treaty with the Penobscot Indians. He commanded the militia raised to suppress Shays' rebellion in 1786-1787, and by the exercise of great energy and tact restored order in a very short time. In 1787 he was elected Lieut.-Governor of Massachusetts, was commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1788, and was a member of the convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States. In 1789 Washington appointed him the first collector of the port of Boston, which office he held nearly twenty years. He was also a commissioner to treat with the Creek Indians in 1789, and to effect a treaty of peace with the Western Indians in 1793. General Lincoln was one of the first members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, contributing papers to each. He was also President of the Society of the Cincinnati from its organization until his decease. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Harvard University, in 1780.

This is the outline of a life which for honorable, untiring usefulness has few equals. We long to fill in the details; to picture the young general of forty-three in command of one of Washington's divisions,—the great commander himself but a little older; to tell of his sending the blankets from his own home to cover his suffering men in the field; to recall the spirit and fire with which he inspired the militia, and led it to the victory at Saratoga; to follow him while he toils in the swamps of the Carolinas with his handful of men; and finally, to witness his triumph at Yorktown. We would like, too, to see this pure, brave man in the quiet and sweetness of his home-life, among the friends with whom he had served in the field, and among whom he loved to mingle in the happy peace that followed. For the details of all this and much more, there is not room. General Lincoln was of middle height, erect, broad-chested, and muscular, with the air of a soldier. He was conspicuous for his frankness, integrity, prudence, inflexibility, and strong common-sense. He was cool in deliberation, and prompt in execution. His private life was without a stain, and no profane word passed his lips. He was one of the organizers of the Third Congregational (Unitarian) Society, and until his death among its most active members. There was no room in General Lincoln's character for that smallness of mind which sneers at religious belief in others, or boasts its absence in one's self. In this as in all else he was as sincere as modest. Never cowardly in disavowal of the great faith he had, and unwilling to permit his convictions to appear in doubt, he was also considerate and liberal regarding the opinions and beliefs of others. Benjamin Lincoln died May 9, 1810, and he lacked



GENERAL LINCOLN'S MONUMENT.

neither honor nor love in his own town and among his own neighbors. Not far from the first settlers' monument in the old fort, in the quiet part of the cemetery overlooking the town, where great pines sing a lullaby, and where all around are the bones and the tombs of those he knew and loved, lie the mortal remains of this soldier of the Revolution. A stone, plain and massive, of white marble, and worthy of the man, marks the spot. On one side are the words:

BENJAMIN LINCOLN
 MAJOR-GENERAL IN THE ARMY OF THE REVOLUTION
 BORN JANUARY 24, 1733
 DIED MAY 9, 1810

And on the other:

ERECTED BY HIS DESCENDANTS
 1852

Here on each Memorial Day the beautiful colors of the nation which he did so much to found, blend with the sweet flowers strewn in honor and memory by the brave men of a later time; and they who bring the laurel and the myrtle for the young lives given to their country in 1861 do not forget nor pass by the hero who made possible the later sacrifice.

With the war the town's expenditures increased at a rate that must have seemed appalling to the conservative citizens, habitu-

ally economical, and critical of every outlay; yet they were bravely met, and generous sums were voted for the care of the soldiers' families, in addition to the other large amounts required. Here are some of the items for this year:—

At the several meetings (of the town) in July Sept. Nov^r & Dec^r [1776] the Town Voted to Raise £615 14s 8d for the Soldiers who were employed in the Continental Service & raised by the Town of Hingham.

To Hawks Fearing Transporting Cannon to Hull	0-8-
To D ^o for Transporting Baggage for Capt. Peter Cushings	} 3-2-
Capt Pyam Cushings & Capt. Tho ^s Hearsays Company	
To 15 Soldiers that were hired to go with Lieut. John Burr to Ticonderoga	1-9-5
To 23 men that were hir'd to go to New York in Sept. Last with Capt. Peter Cushing	98-2-8
To 37 men that were hir'd to go to York in Dec. Last with Capt. Job Cushing	316-1-4

By order of the selectmen Caleb Loring furnished supplies to a company or companies from Scituate and Pembroke while at Hingham, and his bill, accompanied by a certificate from Benjamin Cushing and Joseph Andrews, we find to have been allowed by the State.

The Committee of Correspondence, Inspection, and Safety, chosen in March, 1777, were Israel Beal, Samuel Norton, John Fearing, Peter Cushing, Thomas Loring, Peter Hobart, and Theophilus Cushing. In June Israel Beal was appointed "to procure evidence against such persons as are suspected of being inimical to this and the United States of America, in this town."

Among the large number of vessels of all sizes and descriptions in the naval service during the Revolution, was the brig "Hazard," built by John Peck, of Boston, and carrying sixteen guns. She made three successful cruises, the first from October, 1777, to May, 1778, under command of Capt. Simeon Sampson; the second in 1778-1779, and the third in 1779, in both of which she was commanded by Capt. John Foster Williams. During this period—from 1777 to 1779—she made many prizes, among them the British brig "Active," eighteen guns, after an engagement of thirty-five minutes. She belonged to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and was engaged in the unfortunate Penobscot expedition in 1779, and in August of that year was burned by her crew to save her from falling into the hands of the enemy. Her officers and crew were transferred to the "Protector," a fine vessel. Among the crew of the "Hazard," were a number of Hingham men. Those known are as follows:—

Walter Hatch, 2d Lieut.,	Joseph Lincoln, Corporal of
Stephen Lincoln, Armorer,	Marines,
Samuel Lincoln,	Jairus Lincoln,

Royal Lincoln,
Ezekiel Lincoln,
Jonathan Cushing,
Laban Thaxter,

Zenas Whiton,
Peter Wilder,
Abel Barnes,
Elias Beal.

There is some authority for the statement that the "Hazard" was in commission in 1776, and that most, if not all, of the above were in service with her in that year. Mr. Lincoln, in the "History of Hingham," speaks of the four cruises of the "Hazard."

These men also were undoubtedly on board, in 1778. In addition, William Tidmarsh was captain's clerk in this latter year.

Joseph Lincoln and Jonathan Cushing were captured on board a prize of the "Hazard's" and carried prisoners to Halifax, in 1778; in 1780 Cushing was a prisoner on the Jersey prison-ship. In 1779 Asabel Stodder was in service on the "Hazard."

Capt. Thomas Melville commanded a company in Col. Craft's battalion in 1776 and upon his rolls was borne the name of William Lewis.

August, 1777, Isaac Wilder, then only 17 years of age, died in captivity at Halifax.

Hingham had a further part in the naval service of the Revolution; for under date of December 16, 1776, a charter of the schooner "Edward," of about 70 tons, was made by Caleb Loring to the Board of War, and a little later, on the 8th of January, 1777, he executed a like paper for the schooner "Hazard," of 60 tons. He also owned the armed brig "Rising States," which was captured by a British frigate.

The charters of these vessels were very elastic in their provisions, and no limitations were really placed upon the uses to which they were to be put.

It is extremely difficult to give anything approaching a complete history of the militia organizations belonging in Hingham from the close of 1776. It is probable that the large number of men in the regular service and the frequent drafts for particular expeditions and exigencies may have so far depleted the companies belonging distinctly to the town as to at last result in their complete disorganization, or at least to work such a suspension of their activity as make them no longer the subject of particular mention. The last record of this kind that has come to notice is the following:—

Hingham, June 10th, 1777.

These may Certify that a legal meeting of the Training band and alarm list of the first Company in said Town Benjamin Lapham was Chosen Capt of Said Company.

ISAIAH CUSHING, Maj.

In Council, August 7, 1777, Read and Ordered that Said Officer be Commissioned agreeable to his Rank.

JAS. AVERY, *Dy. Secy.*

Indeed it may be added that much hereafter given must of necessity be fragmentary and disconnected, and will rather serve as hints of the part the town continued to take in the battle for freedom than a full history of events. It is not possible to fix the time or places of service of a large proportion of the men who enlisted for Hingham, nor to always state accurately their companies, regiments, or date of entering the army.

Among the unwise plans put into execution about this time, and which was particularly annoying to Washington and discouraging to the men in the regular service, was the enlistment of a force to serve in the New England States only. The following is interesting in this connection: —

To the Honorable Board of War:

GENTLEMEN. — This may certify that I have enlisted ten men into the Service of the four New England States, that have past muster that Cannot furnish themselves with arms and accouterments. Gentlemen, please to furnish Lt. Calvin Curtis with arms and accouterments, Sufficient for the above Number of men, and you will oblige yours to Serve. In a Regiment where of John Roberson, Esq., is Col.

SETH STOWERS, Capt.

Hingham, July y^e 22^d, 1777.

There were several expeditions against the enemy in Rhode Island planned and attempted in the year 1777, none of which were successful, but in all of which Hingham appears to have been represented. The first was in February, and a town record of a meeting in May is as follows: —

“ At the annual meeting in May, the Town voted to raise £ 1172 for procuring the men for the Continental Army & paying the men that were employed in the Rhode Island Expedition for the said town.”

The next attempt was in September. Three thousand men were raised from Plymouth, Bristol, and Barnstable Counties, and the southern parts of Suffolk, Middlesex, and Worcester. These, with Colonel Craft's regiment of State artillery and the militia under General Hancock, were placed under command of General Spencer of the Continental Army. Among these troops was the regiment commanded by Colonel Robinson, one of whose companies was that of which Seth Stowers was captain and which included the following from this town: —

Seth Stowers, Capt.,
Joseph Wilder,
Hosea Dunbar,
David Lincoln,

Isaiah Stodder,
Elisha Dunbar,
Jonathan Gardner
Caleb Leavitt,

and perhaps others.

A company in the same expedition, commanded by Capt. Moses French, of Weymouth, and in Col. Jonathan Titcomb's regiment

of militia, on duty from May 15 to July 15, bore the following Hingham men upon its rolls: —

Joshua Tower, Lieut.,	Israel Lincoln,	Private,
Jonathan Hearsy, Sergt.,	Seth Stoel,	“
David Hearsy, Drummer,	David Cain,	“
Jonathan Lewis, Private,	Melzar Dunbar,	“
David Loring,	Amos Dunbar,	“
Thomas Wilder,	Ezekiel Lincoln,	“
Peleg Whiton,	Caleb Levet,	“
Daniel Dunbar,	Nathaniel Bates,	“
Enoch Dunbar,	“	“

In the early part of this year there was a company in service commanded by Captain Penniman, of Braintree. The only Hingham name then on the roll appears to have been that of Theophilus Wilder, who was 1st Lieut.

There is another roll, however, of a company serving under command of Capt. Theophilus Wilder, and composed of men from Hingham, Stoughton, and Braintree. The names from Hingham were: —

Theophilus Wilder, Capt.,	Thomas Howard,	Private,
Elisha Lewis, Sergt.,	— Humphreys	“
Laban Tower, Corp.,	Thomas Howard, Jr.,	“
Bela Tower, Fifer,	— Whiston,	“
Ezekiel Cushing, Private,	Enoch Dunbar,	“
Jona. Gardner,	Laban Hunt,	“
Sam'l Low,	— Whiton,	“
David Prouty,	Elijah Gardner,	“
— Fazzen,	Thos. Colbart,	“
Joshua Hobartt,	Rufus Tower.	“

This company, like Captain Penniman's, was undoubtedly in Colonel Dike's militia regiment, and probably was in the service in the early part of 1777.

Mr. Lincoln states in his history that there were thirty-three men with Capt. Job Cushing, in New York, in 1777, but he gives no information as to the time of year or location of their service. It is much to be regretted that the numbers and names of our fellow townsmen who served in the great Northern Campaign of this eventful year, cannot be fully given. We know, however, that when General Lincoln received his wound at Stillwater, on the morning of October 8, he had with him his friends and neighbors who had marched at his call, as they had so many times before, both for his father and himself. It was at the taking of Burgoyne, too, that Joshua Ripley, of Colonel Wigglesworth's regiment, of the Continental Line, and Nehemiah Ripley, of Capt. Theophilus Wilder's company, of Col. Gill's regiment, were killed. Capt. Wilder had twenty-eight Hingham men with him at first, and the company

was afterwards increased to fifty-two. The following names appear upon a roll in August, together with many others not from this town :—

Theophilus Wilder, Capt.,	Jeremiah Gardner, Private,
Abijah Whitton, Sergt.,	Nehemiah Hubburt, “
Nehemiah Ripley, Corp.,	Benjamin Joy, “
Thaddeus Bates, “	Able Lincoln, “
David Harsay, “	Israel Lincoln, “
Peter Harsay, Drum-Major,	Seth Stowell, “
Benjamin Barns, Private,	Stephen Stowell, “
Canterbury Barns, “	Joshua Stowell, “
Ambross Bates, “	Israel Stowell, “
Thomas Chubbuck, “	Seth Wilder, “
Sherebiah Corthwill, “	Peter Whitton, “
Stephen Gardner, “	Abel Whitton, “

Two items of money voted by the town in 1778, for expenses incurred in the previous year, are certainly suggestive, although there is no further evidence of the presence of Hingham men at General Stark's victory on August 16th.

They are an allowance of £133 to Captain Wilder for travelling fees for one hundred and ninety miles to Bennington, and £ 7-4-6 paid “ to Tho^s Chubbuck for so much due for Transporting the Soldiers Baggage to Bennington.”

While the town was earnestly performing its allotted part towards the general conduct of the war, it was not unmindful of its own defence, as we see by the following requisition :—

Hingham, August 1st, 1777.

SIR.— Please to deliver to Mr. Israel Beal, the bearer hereof, 250 weight of powder, 50 weight Musquet Ball, and 500 flints for the use of the Town of Hingham, & you 'll oblige yours,

To the Commissary General
at Watertown.

BENJ. CUSHING, }
JOSHUA LEAVITT, } *Selectmen of*
JOSEPH ANDREWS, } *Hingham.*

There is great difficulty in determining with certainty the names of men who enlisted into the Continental regular service during particular years; the very multiplicity of rolls and lists with differing headings adds to the confusion. When, as is frequently the case, town and private records are really or seemingly at variance with these, entire accuracy becomes out of the question. From these and other causes it may happen that names deserving of honorable mention are omitted entirely, and that others get misplaced. The following appear to have served in Hingham's quota for three years, enlisting in 1777. Non-residents are indicated, when it is known, by the name of the town to which they belonged immediately following their own names; the captains and colonels under whom these soldiers served are also indicated.

Nathaniel Coit Allen,	Captain	Colonel
Elisha Bate,	Marshall,	Marshall.
James Cook,	Alden,	Bayley.
John Davis,	Pilsbury,	Wigglesworth.
George Douty, Falmouth,	Langdon,	Jackson.
William Ellery, Boston,	Blaisdell,	Wigglesworth.
Robert Ford,	Langdon,	Jackson.
Joseph Falmouth, Falmouth,	"	" (deserted).
Adam Fernando, Boston,	Lunt,	Alden.
Elisha Gardner,	Langdon,	Jackson.
Castle Gardner,	Briant,	Crane.
Jacob Gardner,	Light Horse.	
Thomas Gosling, Boston,	Williams,	Greaton.
Samuel Green, "	Allen,	Alden.
Jacob Gurney, "	Ellis,	Bigelow.
Daniel Golden (also called	Langdon,	Jackson.
Gould), Falmouth.	Ellis,	Bigelow.
John Gray, Jr., Boston,	Langdon,	Jackson.
John Griggs, "	"	"
Charles Hardman, "	Allen,	Alden.
Adam Henry, "	Langdon,	Jackson.
Joseph Hobart,	Pilsbury,	Wigglesworth.
Thomas Hassell,	Tuckerman,	Patterson.
Daniel Hearsey,	Light Horse.	
Jesse Humphrey,	Williams,	Greaton.
James Hisket, Boston,	Langdon,	Jackson.
Peter Huson, "	"	"
Thomas Kilby, "	"	"
Bela Leavitt,	Briant,	Crane.
Caleb Lincoln,	"	"
Urbane Lewis,	Allen,	Bayley.
Marsh Lewis,	"	"
Lot Lincoln, Jr.,	Pilsbury,	Wigglesworth.
Daniel Low,	Marshall,	Marshall.
James Love, Boston,	Langdon,	Jackson.
John Lewis, "	"	"
Emmanuel Lorel, "	"	"
Isaac Lane, Buxton		
William Murphy, Boston,	Allen,	Alden.
Iehabod Meakum, "	Langdon,	Jackson.
Plato McLean, "	Ellis,	Bigelow.
Wm. McCandy, Falmouth,	Lunt,	Alden.
Plato McLellan		
(a negro), "	Ellis,	Bigelow.
Joseph McConner, "		
Clem Pennel, "	Ellis,	Bigelow.
William Palding, Hingham or		
Boston,	Langdon,	Jackson.

Nathan Patridge, Falmouth,	Smith,	Patterson.
Thomas Rumrill, Boston,		
Joshua Ripley,		Wigglesworth.
Hezekiah Ripley,	Alden,	Bayley.
Nathaniel Stodder,	Briant,	Crane.
William Spooner,	"	"
Abel Sprague,	Seward,	"
Hosea Stoddar,	Williams,	Greaton.
Joseph Stockbridge,	Alden,	Bayley.
Jonathan Sayer, Boston,	Allen,	Alden.
John Scott, "	Langdon,	Jackson.
John Simmonds, "	"	"
Henry Thomson,	Briant,	Crane.
Henry Tibbits, Boston,	Allen,	Alden.
Israel Whiton,	Brown,	Jackson.
John Woodman, Paxton (said also to be Hingham),	Lane,	Alden.
Thomas Wilton, Boston,	Allen,	Alden.
Mark Wilson, Falmouth,	Blasdel,	Patterson.

Among the most faithful soldiers of the Revolution was Daniel Hearsey. We found him first in Capt. Charles Cushing's company besieging Boston; afterwards he enlisted in the Continental service in Knox's Artificers, and subsequently his name appears upon the rolls of Col. William Washington's celebrated regiment of Light Horse, where he was a trooper for three years, having for a comrade his townsman Castle Gardner. Finally, he closes his military career as a member of "His Excellency Gen'l Washington's Guards, commanded by Henry Collfax," according to the State House records. Colonel Collfax's name was, however, William, not Henry as stated.

Joseph Cook also served in the Second Regiment, Colonel Greaton, and the Sixteenth, Col. Henry Jackson; Marsh Lewis was subsequently in the regiment of invalids, commanded by Colonel McFarland. Mark Wilson served at one time in Captain Smart's company of Wigglesworth's regiment. Perez Gardner, according to Mr. Lincoln, not only served in Colonel Vose's regiment, but was also in Captain Flint's company of Colonel Johnson's militia regiment at the taking of Burgoyne; was six months on guard in Captain Foster's company at Cambridge, took part in the Rhode Island campaign under the same officer, and in McIntosh's regiment in 1778, and subsequently in the campaign in that State in 1780, under Captain Wilder of Gill's regiment; was eighteen or twenty months in Captain Warner's company in Colonel Craft's Artillery. He was three years in the Continental service in Captain Hitchcock's and Captain Mills's companies. Though not given in the above list, Mr. Lincoln says that serving with Mr. Gardner in the Continental service were Joshua Tower,

killed at Morrisania; Jack —, a negro, killed also in New York; James Bates, and James Hayward, who both died at West Point; Solomon Loring; and John Daniels.

During this year (1777) the disastrous battle at the Brandywine was fought. It was the 11th September, a hot, windy day, the air filled with dust to which clouds of smoke were soon added, when the American Army under Washington made its stand against Howe, with the hope of a victory which might save the capital. The mistakes of General Sullivan, the losses of Wayne, the skill of Green in checking the enemy, the heavy losses of the patriots and the final retreat to Germantown, are matters of history. Among the troops engaged in this unfortunate affair was Colonel Crane's famous regiment of artillery from Massachusetts, one of whose companies was commanded by David Briant, a brave officer, who received a mortal wound and died the next day. Upon the fall of Captain Briant the command devolved upon Lieut. Joseph Andrews, of Hingham, who, although wounded, continued to serve his guns with great courage for an hour longer, when he, too, was mortally wounded by a cannon-ball, and died on November 22d following, after great suffering, aged twenty years. More than forty years afterwards Lafayette, who was himself wounded at the same time, spoke of Lieutenant Andrews's persistent bravery. Besides Lieutenant Andrews there were from Hingham in this company, Caleb Bates, a sergeant, also killed in the battle; Levi Bicknell, wounded; Nathaniel Stoddard, Samuel Bicknell, Elijah Gardner, Thomas Cushing, and William Sprague, who were in the engagement, and Bela Leavitt, Luther Lincoln, and Caleb Lincoln, then with the Northern Army.

Following Brandywine and the later repulse at Germantown came the terrible winter at Valley Forge, with its sufferings and privations. In the bitter experiences of that encampment many of the Continental soldiers from Hingham participated. The history of the Massachusetts regiments is their history, and wherever the names of the Jacksons, Greaton, Wigglesworth, Rufus Putnam, Crane, Alden, Bayley, Marshall, Bigelow, and Patterson appear leading their commands in victory, caring for them in privation, cheering them in defeat, there will be found filling their ranks, carrying out their orders, and standing with them in the heat of battle, the sturdy citizens of Hingham who enlisted "for the war." A number of the Continental soldiers in the lists given were subsequently promoted and held commissions in the service; their names and rank will appear hereafter.

In 1778 the Committee of Safety were Thomas Burr, Jacob Leavitt, Abel Hersey, Enoch Whiton, and Peter Hobart.

The constant fear of a return of the English to Boston, and the necessity of providing against pillaging and foraging incursions into the country along the coast, required the exercise of unceasing vigilance on the part of the State and local authorities. How

cheerfully and faithfully Massachusetts performed her duty in this as in her every relation to the Revolutionary struggle is known to all familiar with American history, yet it may not be amiss to recall that when Congress voted to raise eighty-eight regiments, of which this State's quota was fifteen, sixteen were enlisted besides Crane's fine regiment of artillery,— a number soon after augmented by two additional regiments and Armand's artillery legion, Congress having determined to raise sixteen additional battalions,— and that one half the whole burden of the war, as measured by the numbers of men furnished the Continental ranks, was borne by her. Based upon annual terms of service, Massachusetts had 67,907 men in the army, besides many thousands in her own pay for New England and purely local defence. Her militia was frequently in active service, and she was obliged to maintain constantly a force sufficient to garrison the posts within her territory. Among these, as previously remarked, were the defences at Nantasket, and upon Hingham a large part of this duty devolved throughout the war. Major Thomas Lothrop was in command in 1778, and under date of February 27 we have a roll of Capt. Peter Cushing's Company then on duty there. It is as follows:—

Peter Cushing, Capt.	Nath ^l Fearing,	Private,
Noah Hearsey, Sergt.	Joshua Lincoln,	“
Thomas Jones, “	John Gill,	“
Samuel Hobart, “	Will ^m Hobart,	“
Daniel Cushing, “	Abel Fearing,	“
Daniel Hobart, Corp.	Caleb Hobart,	“
David Burr, “	John Jones,	“
David Beal, Jun “	Isaac Gardner,	“
Zadock Hearsey Drum,	Isaiah Hearsey,	“
David Andrews, Private,	Abijah Hearsey,	“
Lot Lincoln, “	Jeremiah Hearsey,	“
Enoch Stodder, “	Shubael Fearing,	“
Tho ^s Waterman, “	Benj. Jacob,	“
Benj ⁿ Stowel, “	Jeremiah Sprague,	“
Bradford Hearsey, “	Benj ⁿ Joy,	“
Wellcom Lincoln, “	Joseph Mansfield,	“
Jesse Bate, “	Laban Hunt,	“
Job Lincoln, “	Noah Stodder,	“
Nat ^l Gill, “	Reuben Stephenson,	“
Jacob Beal, “	Peter Loring,	“
Jon ^a Lincoln, “	Tho ^s Cushing,	“
Seth Lincoln, “	Hawkes Fearing,	“
Joseph Hamen, “		

Early in this year also we find Lieut. Jabez Wilder with a number of men forming a part of the garrison. The date is the same

as the last, February 27, and the roll terms the command a "half company." The names given are —

Lt. Jabez Wilder,	Theoph. Wilder,	James Tower,
Edward Wilder,	Theoph. Cushing,	Solomon Whiton,
Thomas Cushing,	Abel Whiton,	Benj. Ward,
David Gardner,	Labin Tower,	David Chubbuck,
Zenas Wilder,	Robert Gardnier,	Jonathan Farron,
John Hearsey,	Zach. Whiton,	Benj. Whiton.
Seth Stowars,	Bela Tower,	

Jabez Wilder, who was a brother of Capt. Theophilus Wilder, subsequently held the rank of captain, being commander of the third company of the Second Suffolk Regiment. He resided on Free Street, near Main, and after the war moved to Chesterfield.

Captain Wilder's company was ordered to Hull soon after, and his roll in April contains the following names : —

Theophilus Wilder, Capt.	Benj. Whiton,	Private,
Theophilus Cushing, Sergt.	Jona. Loring,	"
Thomas Jones,	Joseph Mansfield,	"
Elisha Marsh,	Benj. Joy,	"
Bela Tower, Fifer,	Jona. Loring, Jr.	"
Thos. Cushing, Corp.	Benj. Cushing,	"
Joseph Beal,	Joseph Souther,	"
David Lincoln, Private,	John Wilcutt,	"
Martin Tower,	Mordecai Lincoln,	"
Enoch Stoddard,	John Hunt,	"
Shubael Fearing,	Zachariah Hunt,	"
Abel Fearing,	Ephraim Burrell,	"
John Jones,	Eben'r Joy,	"
Elijah Lewis,	Laban Cushing,	"
Solomon Whiton,	John Wild.	"

Although a Hingham company, a few of the above may have been residents of Weymouth or Cohasset.

The following return of the selectmen tells the story of the manner in which quotas were sometimes filled in those days, as well as a good many years later.

"A return of the men procured by the town of Hingham to make up their quota of the seventh part of the male inhabitants of said town : —

John Murphy, May, 1778, Greaton's Reg^t,
 Patrick Dunn, June, 1778, Col. Crane's,
 Lieney Gesbuct, " " " "

ISRAEL BEAL }
 THEO^S CUSHING } *Selectmen of Hingham.*
 CHA^S CUSHING }

DAVID CUSHING, Colo."

The same officers make another return, showing that Nathan Thisning enlisted in Col. Henley's regiment in May, while in June,

Jaspar Mason,	Esriglohn Millery,
Christian Rouschorn,	Jonas Foughel,
Conrad Workman,	Peter Dushen,
Frederick Gateman,	Amada Bourdon,
John Dager,	Frederick Bower,
Joseph Teot or Scot,	John Rodsfell,
John Wielele,	Christopher Creigor,

as Hingham men swore to uphold the Republic in Col. Crane's Artillery. It is difficult to avoid a slight suspicion that these men may have been a part of the deserting Hessians from Burgoyne's army, whose enlistment by Massachusetts called forth vigorous remonstrance from Washington, and soon ceased. The town fathers appear to have been at least not deficient in shrewdness, however, for these recruits were engaged for three years and credited to Hingham for the long term although the period required under the call of Congress at that time was only nine months. Let us hope that these swiftly made citizens and eager patriots upheld the honor of the town while serving under their new colors.

In July of this year, the French fleet under D'Estaing appeared off Newport, and the Admiral and Gen. Sullivan, who commanded in Rhode Island, prepared to drive the enemy from the State. Two Continental brigades from the main army was sent under Lafayette, and the Massachusetts militia marched under John Hancock as Major-General, at the same time. The whole force numbered ten thousand men, and great hopes were entertained of its success. They were doomed to be disappointed, however, and after nearly a month of fruitless delays, the Americans evacuated the island after having fought one unsatisfactory battle. The following Hingham men took part in the attempt:—

Benj. Jacob,	Thos. Joy,
Elijah Lewis,	Japath Hobart,
Benj. Joy,	Moses Whiton,
Kent Simmonds,	Jonathan Gardner.

They were probably members of a company of which John Lincoln was a lieutenant, and were paid by the town £ 122.

Hon. Solomon Lincoln says there were nineteen other Hingham men engaged six weeks in Rhode Island, and also twenty-two in a Capt. Baxter's company for the same length of time. The names of the latter are here given:—

Zachariah Whiton, 2 Lieut.,	Able Whiton,
Robert Gardner, Serg't,	Jonathan Farrar,
Ambross Bates, “	Levit Lane,
Jacob Joy,	Thomas Willder,

Robert Willder,
Isaiah Hearsey,
Cushing Burr,
Ruben Hearsey,
Charls Burr,
Canterbury Barns,
Daniel Wilder,
Thomas Stodder,

Stephen Stodder,
Isaac (?) Whiton,
Elishe Whiton,
James Stodder,
Cornelus Bates,
Zebulon Willcutt,
Jacob Lincorn.

Captain Baxter was from Braintree, from which town also came a large part of his company. Lieut. Whiton subsequently appears to have become a captain, and is spoken of with distinction in Thacher's "Military Journal." Colonel McIntosh commanded the regiment.

The Dorchester Heights works were also garrisoned by a company consisting of thirty-four men, under Capt. Elias Whiton for three months. Captain Whiton, who early in the war had also served as lieutenant in Capt. Pyam Cushing's company when stationed at Dorchester, was taken with the small-pox and died in the service, aged thirty-five years. Almost at the same time Captain Whiton's elder brother, Capt. Enoch Whiton, who also had commanded a company in the Revolution died, aged forty-five years. A third brother, Elijah, was a soldier in the same war. They were all residents of South Hingham, near Liberty Plain. The town records show that the thirty-four men were paid out of the town treasury £402-2 for their services. The company belonged to Colonel Lyman's regiment of Guards; its roll was —

Elias Whiton, Capt.
Zachariah Whiton, Lieut.,
Samuel Hobart, "
John Cushing,
Thomas King,
James Tower,
Joshua Stowel,
David Gardner,
Ezekiel Hearsey,
John Hearsey,
Thomas Chubbuck,
Jonathan Gardner,
Caleb Leavitt,
David Lamman,
John Hobart,
Benjⁿ Stowel,
Nehemiah Hobart,

Jon^a Hobart,
Joshua Beals,
Will^m Hobart,
Thomas Sprague,
Samuel Leavitt,
Thomas Joy,
Abel Whiton,
Jacob Dunbar,
Peter Tower,
Jonathan Farrow,
Jeremiah Gardner,
David Chubbuck,
David Loring,
Laban Tower,
Seth Wilder,
Esquir Hook.

After the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, Oct. 17, 1777, his army was conducted to Boston, and quartered at Cambridge, where it remained until November, 1779. During the intervening period the duty of furnishing guards devolved largely upon the militia of Massachusetts, and of this, Hingham had a full share.

It is not possible to give accurate lists of the men engaged in this and the similar service of caring for and protecting the Continental stores at Boston and Watertown, so imperfect are the rolls. The town records contain items of payments to men recruited for these purposes. One, in 1778, would seem to indicate that there were seven of our townsmen with Capt. Benjamin Beal, but "a pay abstract of Capt. Benj. Beal company of militia and Col. Jacob Garish (regt) Drafted in July 1778, to Guard the Troops of Convention and the Stores In and About Boston" contains the following names of undoubted citizens. The regiment was Colonel Gerrish's.

Benj. Beal, Capt.,	Moses Gardner,
Peter Dunbar, Lieut.,	Joshua Stowell,
Joshua Beal, Sergt.,	Jedediah Joy,
Caleb Marsh, Corp.,	Seth Wilder,
David Hearsey, Drum,	Daniel Dunbar,
Joseph Hubbard,	Hosea Dunbar,
Stephen Mansfield,	Melzer Dunbar.

Also "Capt Benj. Lapham Compy in Col. John Reeds Regt., in service of the United States, at Cambridge, taken from 2 April, 1778, to July 3, 1778," has upon its roll: —

Jos. Tower, Sergt.	James Lewes,
Daniel Stodard, Corp.,	Rich ^d Tower.

The town disbursements for the year contain items for the payment of three men employed in guarding Continental stores, nearly three months, twenty men "for guarding Gen^l Burgoyne's army, at Cambridge, 4 months & 26 days," "to 11 men for Guarding the Continental Stores in Boston 2 months 11 days."

At the town meeting held in February, there was a tax laid of £2370 of which £195-7-2 was for the procuring of Continental soldiers, for three years; £1274-12-10 for paying the men employed in the expedition against General Burgoyne; £300 for guarding General Burgoyne's army at Cambridge, and £300 for defraying the usual expenses of the town. Subsequently we find Joshua Leavitt paid for a gun lent the town, and Jacob Leavitt for painting the carriage and wheels of the cannon; also David Beal for assisting in transporting powder from Watertown to Hingham. There are, besides these, payments to Capts. Benj. Lapham, Elias Whiton, and Peter Cushing, for serving as committees to hire soldiers.

There is a roll of Captain Stowers' company showing service from August to November of this year; the location of its employment is not indicated, but its roll contains, in addition to the names given as members of the same command, in August, 1776, the following: —

Sam ^l Stodder,	Daniel Beal,
Reuben Stodder,	Thos. Lincoln,

Job Mansfield,
 Stephen Whiton,
 Benj. Barnes, Jr.,
 Luke Orett,

Jacob Whiton,
 Caleb Leavitt,
 Enoch Leavitt.

October 1, 1778, General Lafayette was in Hingham and lodged, with his servant, at the Anchor Tavern, then standing upon the present location of Mr. William O. Lincoln's house, on South Street, and a favorite resort of the French officers at Nantasket. It was a famous hostelry in its day, and was occupied as a private dwelling by Governor Andrew in the early part of the Civil War. Lafayette was on his way to Hull, where he was going to inspect the fortifications at that place. He was dressed in a blue coat with buff trimmings, the regular uniform of an American officer, and attracted much attention. Upon the news of his death many years after, all the bells in town were rung.

Among other curious documents in the State House are certain inventories showing the amount of clothing received from the several towns for the public service. One, dated Dec. 17th, 1778, shows that Hingham furnished 128 shirts, 69 pairs of shoes, and 102 pairs of stockings; being much more than by any other town in the county with the exception of Boston.

The great difficulty of ascertaining precisely the date of enlistment of many of those who entered the Continental service has been intimated. In addition to the names previously given, the following would seem to have entered the army in 1778:—

	Captain	Colonel
Alexander Atkins, Boston,	Langdon,	Jackson,
Gershom Beal,	Winship,	Putnam,
Cæsar Blake,	Alden,	Bayley,
Maximinde Basasobel, Boston,	Allen,	Alden,
Thomas Burke,	Langdon,	Jackson,
Caleb Bates (killed),	Burbeck,	Crane's Artil.,
Simeon Butler,	Langdon,	Jackson,
Wm. Booding,	"	"
Ezekiel Bragdon, Braxton,	Lane,	Nixon,
Abel Cushing,		Shepard,
Isaac Crosby, Waltham,	Lane,	Alden,
John Carter, Boston,	Langdon,	Jackson,
Ronald Cameron, "	"	"
Wm. Clarke, Pownalboro,	Bayley,	"
John Clark,	"	"
James Dishet,		
Perez Gardner,		Vose,
Isaac Gardner,		"
Jesse Humphrey,	Williams,	Greaton,
Joseph Hobart,	Pilsbury,	Wigglesworth,
Daniel Hearsey,		Light Horse,
Peter Husen, Boston,	Langdon,	Jackson,

	Captain	Colonel
Luther Lincoln,	Briant,	Crane,
John Mansfield (dead),		Bayley,
Ebenezer Ripley,		
Cæsar Scott,		Alden,
Moses Stoddar,		
Joseph Wilcott,	Burbeck,	Crane.

In September of 1778 General Lincoln was placed in command of the department of the South. A brief account has already been given of his persistent efforts to raise an army, and of the long struggle for supremacy which finally terminated at Charleston, in May, 1780, by the surrender of the town, with the garrison, to Sir Henry Clinton.

The Committee of Safety in 1779 were Samuel Norton, Dr. Thomas Thaxter, Capt. Theophilus Wilder, Capt. Charles Cushing, and Joseph Thaxter.

The military service performed by Hingham men during this year was very considerable, besides that rendered by the soldiers of the Continental regiments with Washington and elsewhere, but the records are so incomplete that but little detail can be given. The English evacuated Rhode Island in the autumn of 1779, but they had no intention of permanently abandoning the State, and the fear of their return necessitated the employment of a considerable American force for its defence until the close of the war.

A pay roll for December, 1779, of Capt. Luke Howell's company in Col. Nathan Tyler's regiment, on duty in Rhode Island, contains the names of the following Hingham men :—

John Lincoln, Lieut.,	Jonathan Farrow, Jr., Private,
Ezekiel Hersey, Drum,	Jacob Whitton, “
Elijah Lewis, Private,	William Gardner, “
Elisha Beals, “	Nathaniel Bates, “
Jonathan Farrow, “	

In the same State there were six men in Capt. Job Cushing's command, and seven men for five months in the company in which ——— Jacobs was a lieutenant.

There were also four men engaged upon guard duty at Boston, who were probably Robert Gardner, Jonathan Gardner, Elijah Whiton, Jr., and James Hayward. They certainly received pay from the town for service in Boston this year.

Lieut. Elijah Beal, who resided at West Hingham and who at the time was about twenty-nine years of age, was stationed at Claverack, New York, with fifteen of his townsmen. Efforts to ascertain their names have not met with success.

This year, too, saw Capt. Theophilus Wilder adding active military duty to the service he was giving his country in the support of the war as a civilian, and again we find him with

his company, this time containing eighteen Hingham patriots, in the fort at Hull. This roll, like several others of 1779, has not been found. Hon. Solomon Lincoln states that Lieut. John Lincoln commanded a company at Rhode Island in Webb's regiment from Sept. 1, 1779, to Jan. 1, 1780, in which were several soldiers from Hingham.

The records preserve the names of only the following as enlisting in the Continental service during 1779; they appear to be re-enlistments:—

James Cook,	Capt. Bradford,	Col. Bayley,
Joseph Stockbridge,	“	“
Jacob Gardner,		Col. Greaton.

The town appropriations for war purposes had by this time become very large, although it must not be forgotten that they were in a very much depreciated currency.

In October it was voted to “raise £6000 for the purpose of paying the soldiers that went to do duty in the State of New York.” The following indicate services not otherwise recorded:

To Zach ^h Whiton for his service to Rhode Island in 1778	£41-17
To Jotham Loring for his service in Canada omitted	£18.

There were also payments for large amounts of beef and salt purchased for the soldiers, and as in every other year of the war, generous sums were voted for soldiers' families. We have these records also:—

To Jon ^s Hearsey towards his service at Rhode Island	£22- 0-0
To David Hearsey for D ^o	39- 2-6
To Elisha Beal for D ^o	35-17-0
To Ezek ^l Hearsey for D ^o	44-18-8.

The names of four more of Hingham's soldiers are thus indicated, although no light is thrown on the particular expedition in which they served.

Perhaps no better examples can be selected to illustrate the extraordinary depreciation of the paper currency than the following:

To Capt. Seth Stowers for 7 Bush ^l Corn for the Soldiers who went to Rhode Island	£63-0-0
To Bradford Hearsey for a p ^t shoes to Hosea Stodder	£4-4-9.

In July an expedition against the British post at Penobscot was fitted out by Massachusetts. Colonel Lovell, who sometime before had become a brigadier-general in the militia, was one of the commanders, and, as already said, the brig “Hazard” which took part in the expedition, had a number of Hingham men in her crew. Upon the promotion of Colonel Lovell, which took place in 1777. David Cushing of Hingham became colonel; Thomas Lothrop of

Cohasset, lieutenant-colonel; Isaiah Cushing of —, major; Samuel Ward of Hingham, second major; and the members and officers of the Hingham companies were: 2d, Benjamin Lapham, Capt., Herman Lincoln, 1st Lieut., Joseph Beal, 2d Lieut.; 3d, Jabez Wilder, Capt., Zach. Whiting, 1st Lieut., Robt. Gardner, Jr., 2d Lieut.; 6th, Peter Cushing, Capt., Thos. Burr, 1st Lieut., Thos. Fearing, 2d Lieut.

The following served seven months in Gazez's Rhode Island company of artillery; the year is not certainly known, but it is probable that at least a portion of this time was included in the year 1779: Enoch Dunbar, Amos Dunbar, Daniel Dunbar, Melzar Dunbar, Luther Gardner, and Peleg Whiton.

In 1780 the Committee of Correspondence, Inspection, and Safety consisted of Israel Beal, Capt. Charles Cushing, Ebenezer Cushing, Joshua Leavitt, and Isaac Wilder, Jr.

In July of this year General Heath asked for reinforcements for his army in Rhode Island, an attack on Newport being threatened by Sir Henry Clinton. Under this call Capt. Theophilus Wilder marched with his company, belonging to Ebenezer Thayer's regiment, and served three months. The roll of Hingham men is given below:—

Theophilus Wilder, Capt.,	Jerem ^h Gardner,
Thomas Venson, Lieut.,	Perez Gardner,
Walter Hatch, 2d Lieut.,	Elisha Whitten,
Peter Wilder, Sergt.-Major,	Con ^r Barns,
Elijah Lewis, Sergt.,	Isra Whitten,
Isaiah Hearsey, “	Amos Dunbar,
Uriah Beals, “	Sher Corthwell,
Ezra Gardner, Corp.,	Abel Cushing,
Israel Stowell, “	Cushen Burr,
Peter Hearsey, Drum,	John Cushing,
Bela Tower, Fife,	Mola ^b Tower,
Jacob Canterbury,	Laban Cushing,
Be — Cushing,	Jerem ^h Hersey,
Eliph. Ripley,	Ezekel Harsey,
Stephen Stowell,	Israel Hearsey,
John Hearsey,	John Dill,
Zedeok Harsey,	Nathaniel Dill,
Dan ^l Harsey,	Joseph Jones,
Jon Gardner,	Caleb Cushen.
Stephen Gardner,	

The urgent need of soldiers frequently induced the States to authorize enlistments for short terms, much against the judgment of Washington, and greatly to the injury of the service and the country. The town of Hingham supplied few men by authority of these acts, and, as already stated, under a nine months call, in one

instance at least, enlisted her quota for three years. Indeed, most of the men joining the Continental service and credited to Hingham were for the long term, and many have against their names the large letters "D. W.," which mean "During the War." The following, however, joined the army for six months, "agreeable to a resolve of the General Court of the fifth of June," 1780: Lot Lincoln, Jesse Humphrey, James Bates, Daniel Woodward, Levi Gardner, Ezekiel Cushing, Leavitt Lane. They were sent to Springfield, and thence to the army under Captain Soaper, Captain Burbank, and Lieutenant Cary, in July, August, and October. Mr. Lincoln says that there were also five men on duty as guards at Boston.

At a town meeting held on the 13th of June it was voted to raise thirty thousand pounds toward paying the soldiers, and four thousand pounds to purchase clothing for the Continental army.

The town records also show large sums of money paid for beef, blankets, wood, corn, etc., supplied the army upon requisition from the State. In one instance, however, the General Court threatened a fine of twenty per cent if a requisition was not promptly responded to; and the town voted "to comply, provided it be not brought as a precedent in future time;" this was in the year 1781.

This latter year Samuel Norton, Capt. Charles Cushing, Heman Lincoln, Capt. Peter Cushing, and Elisha Cushing, Jr., were chosen as the Committee of Correspondence.

Under a resolve of the General Court passed December 2, the following enlisted into the Continental service for three years, or the war; the bounties paid are also given:—

Henry Shepperd	£57	Thomas Lightfoot	£60
John Daniels	108	Reuben Wright	55-10
Lewes Freeman	60	Amos Adams	51-12
Emmuel Busson	60	Francis Comer	63
James Cook	61-4		

The following furnishes an illustration of the means by which some of these men were secured:—

HINGHAM, Dec. 24, 1781.

These may certifie that I the Subscriber Hired Emmuel Bussen for the class whereof I am Chairman & that He passed muster the 8th day of Novemb' past, and that He engaged to Serve three years in the Continental Army; also that I gave Sixty pounds for his so engaging in Hard money.

JOHN THAXTER.

Others enlisting this year and receiving a bounty were —

Isaac Gardner,	Jack Freeman,
Juba or Tuba Freeman,	Benj ⁿ Jacobs,
Absolum Davis,	Cæsar Blake,

Thomas Newell,
Jesse Humphrey,
Lot Lincoln,
Fortune Freeman,
Nath^l Stoddard,
John Dill,

Daniel Dill,
Abel Cushing,
James Hayward,
James Bates,
Perez Gardner,
Benjⁿ Ward.

Perez Gardner was three years in Colonel Vose's regiment, and with him were John Tower, killed at Morrisania on a scout, James Bates, and James Hayward, both of whom died in the service at West Point, and John Daniels, Abel Cushing, and Solomon Loring, — the latter not given in the above list, — and Jack —, a colored man, doubtless Jack Freeman, killed at New York.

Mr. Lincoln says there were also eleven men in Rhode Island four months under Capt. John Lincoln.

The only roll discovered, however, gives in Colonel Webb's regiment in Rhode Island, Aug. 2, 1781, John Lincoln, captain; Robert Corthell, sergeant; Sherebiah Corthell, private, as belonging to Hingham. The names of the others have not been ascertained.

It was towards the close of the summer when the American and French armies, after remaining some six weeks near Dobbs' Ferry in New York, crossed the Hudson, and under the general command of General Lincoln commenced the march across the Jerseys, Maryland, and Virginia, which terminated in the great victory at Yorktown on the 19th of October following.

The distinguished part performed by General Lincoln in the last great campaign of the Revolution has been already alluded to. The personal history of other Hingham soldiers has, with a few exceptions, been lost or obscured with the passing years. Of this we may be certain, that wherever the commands to which they belonged were, there they were too, serving faithfully to the end. Among those at Yorktown was Daniel Shute, a young surgeon who had graduated at Harvard College in the opening year of the contest, and immediately placed his talents at his country's service. He is said to have commanded a college company during the siege of Boston, and soon after was commissioned a surgeon's mate and attached to the Hospital Department. At Yorktown he was the first surgeon to perform an amputation on a wounded soldier. At the close of the war he was surgeon of the 4th Massachusetts Continental Regiment, commanded by Colonel Shepperd. Dr. Shute resided a short time in Weymouth after the close of his military service, but soon removed to Hingham, where he died April 18, 1829.

Upon the staff of General Lincoln was Major Hodijah Baylies, aide-de-camp, who subsequently married a daughter of the general. He became collector at Dighton, and held other offices. Several of his children were born during his residence in Hingham.

The capitulation of Cornwallis was the last great military event of the Revolution. Nevertheless, much of the country was still occupied by the British army, and besides the necessity of gaining and holding possession of those portions, there remained the possibility of renewed hostilities, requiring the retention of a considerable force. On the second of November the army under General Lincoln embarked at Yorktown and proceeded to the head of the Elk, from whence it went into winter quarters in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and upon the Hudson, in New York.

The Committee of Correspondence and Safety elected in 1782 were Israel Beal, John Fearing, and Theophilus Cushing; they were re-elected in 1783.

The probabilities of peace made the enlistment of soldiers exceedingly difficult, and there were very few recruited after the close of the Virginia campaign. The only names of recruits known to have joined the Continental army in 1782 are Solomon Lavingin and Elijah Beals.

Hon. Solomon Lincoln says that in 1783 there were twelve men in the service at Hull. Neither the date nor the organization to which they belonged have been preserved, and no list of these last soldiers in the Revolution from old Hingham has been found.

There remain to be added a few names not hitherto placed, known to have served in the army in some capacity, but whose company or regiment, place, or time, have not been ascertained. These are—

Jedediah Beal,	Bela Lincoln, served on the "Pro-
Daniel Dill,	tector,"
Lemuel Dill,	Benjamin Lincoln,
Daniel Egrey,	Noah Nichols,
Francis Gardner, died 1780 on	Moses Sprague,
Jersey prison-ship,	Jacob Sprague, carried to Halifax
Jared Joy,	and died on guard-ship, 1778,
Benjamin Leavitt,	Ebed Stodder,
	Seth Thaxter.

Serving upon the staff of General Lincoln during the earlier part of the war as an aid-de-camp, and probably with the rank of colonel, was Nathan Rice. Colonel Rice came early to Hingham, where he resided many years. At the close of the war he was major in Colonel Bailey's Continental regiment, and subsequently commanded a body of troops at Oxford during the threatened difficulties with France.

From the lists of names given, it appears that Hingham furnished over one hundred and fifty different persons to the regular Continental service, of whom, however, it is probable that only about eighty were actual residents of the town. The commissioned officers, so far as known, were,—

Major-Gen. Benjamin Lincoln.

Col. Nathan Rice, aide-de-camp to General Lincoln.

Lieut.-Col. Jotham Loring, 3d Mass., Colonel Greaton ; dismissed.

Major Hodijah Baylies, aide-de-camp to General Lincoln.

Daniel Shute, surgeon 4th Mass., Colonel Shepperd.

Capt.-Lieut. Nath'l Coit Allen, paymaster 10th Mass., Colonel Tupper.

Lieut. Hezekiah Ripley, Jr., 2d Mass., Colonel Bailey ; Brigade Qr. in 1783.

Lieut. Joseph Andrews, Crane's artillery ; mortally wounded at Brandywine.

Lieut. John Lincoln, 2d Mass., Colonel Bailey.

To these should perhaps be added —

Capt. Amos Lincoln, formerly of Hingham ; moved to Weymouth.

Dr. Gridley Thaxter who is stated to have been a surgeon in the army, but in what branch of the service is unknown.

Dr. Peter Hobart, also a surgeon, the particular record of whose service is lost.

John Woodman, a private in the 7th Mass., Colonel Brooks, and marked "promoted."

Possibly, also, Chaplain Joseph Thaxter, formerly of Colonel Prescott's militia regiment, should have his name placed upon the Continental rolls ; he certainly was in the army later, but the command is not stated.

Another brilliant officer, who was a citizen of Hingham preceding the division, but who by that event became an inhabitant of the new town of Cohasset, was Capt. James Hall.

It is possible to make an approximation only to the number of men who served their country from Hingham in other than the regular Continental regiments during the war of the Revolution. Many of the rolls are entirely lost, others are incomplete, and some are partially worn and illegible ; the selectmen's records furnish valuable but very meagre information, while from private sources almost nothing has been obtained. From available information, — mainly the rolls heretofore given, and which are literal copies of originals in the State House, — it would appear to be certain that some six hundred different individuals performed military duty in the several branches of the service. There were doubtless many more whose names were recorded upon the lost rolls, or whose identity cannot be determined, owing to the fact that oftentimes lists still exist which are nearly valueless from a failure to make any mention of the town to which the soldier belonged. There is reason to think that a number of men doing garrison duty at the Castle, — now Fort Independence, — in Capt. the Hon. Thomas Cushing's company, were from Hingham ; but there is an uncertainty arising from the home

or place of enlistment of the men composing it being in no case stated; and the doubt in this instance is of sufficient importance to make it unsafe to credit the town with any of them. It is quite probable, too, that numbers of our citizens served in some of the various armed ships authorized by Congress or the Commonwealth, but of other than those given as upon the "Hazard" and "Protector," if such there were, no satisfactory records are known. Very many, if not most, of the soldiers from Hingham served on several different occasions during the war; and not a few enlisted or were called out four, five, and six times, while the indisputable evidence furnished by existing rolls proves that several responded to no less than eight calls to duty in garrison and camp. In a few instances the periods of service were short, being comprehended in a few days, but for the most part they extended over many months, embracing the year consumed in the siege of Boston, the time occupied in the campaigns in Canada, in the northern department against Burgoyne, in the operations near West Point, those around New York, the several Rhode Island expeditions, that to the Penobscot, a part of Washington's first campaign in New Jersey, and the many months, aggregating several years, of garrison duty at Hull, besides that performed in Hingham itself while the town was a military post. It is impossible to reduce the whole to a standard of number of men serving for a stated time, but if every different service had been performed by different individuals, the aggregate outside of those in the regular three-years regiments would probably exceed one thousand.

As observed previously, it seems reasonable to estimate the different individuals as about six hundred in number: indeed, the preserved rolls name some five hundred and seventy. Of these, approximately, the Lincolns furnished forty-eight: the Cushings, thirty-seven; the Beals, thirty; the Whitons, including all the variations of spelling the name, thirty; the Stoddards, Stoddards, Stoddards, twenty-five; the Harseys, Harseys, Harseys, twenty-four; the Gardners, twenty-one; the Hobarts, nineteen; the Towers, sixteen; the Lorings, fifteen; the Bateses, fifteen; the Burrs, thirteen; the Spragues, thirteen; the Wilders, thirteen; the Dumbars, eleven; the Leavitts, eleven; the Lewises, eleven; the Stowells, ten; the Joys, ten; the Fearings, eight; the Lanes, eight; the Thaxters, seven; the Barneses, seven; and the Marshes, seven. That is two dozen names of the soldiers from Hingham included four hundred and nine individuals. The Hingham officers of Continental regiments have already been named; those in other branches of the service, as far as known, were —

Major-Gen. Benjamin Lincoln (before his Continental commission),

Capt. Benjamin Beal,

" Charles Cushing,

" Job Cushing,

Capt. Peter Cushing,

" Pyam Cushing,

" Isaiah Cushing,

Capt. Thomas Hearsey,	2d	Lieut. Thomas Fearing,
“ Benjamin Lapham,		“ Walter Hatch,
“ James Lincoln,	2d	“ Josiah Lane,
“ John Lincoln,		“ Jacob Leavitt,
“ Seth Stowers,		“ Heman Lincoln,
“ Job Tower,		“ Levi Lincoln,
“ Theophilus Wilder,		“ Isaac Lincoln,
“ Elias Whiton,	2d	“ Nathan Lincoln,
“ Stephen Whiton,		“ Peter Nichols,
“ Enoch Whiton,		“ Jerom Stephenson,
Lieut. Levi Bates,		“ Knight Sprague,
2d “ Elijah Beal,		“ Joshua Tower,
2d “ Joseph Beal,		“ Thomas Vinson,
Lieut. Thomas Burr,		“ Jabez Wilder,
3d “ Isaac Cushing,	2d	“ Zach Whiting, prob-
4th “ David Cushing,		ably subsequently a
“ Peter Dunbar,		captain.

From official records still existing and other reliable sources of information, it may be safely stated that the town of Hingham contributed to the military service of the Revolution, including those in the Continental regiments and on armed vessels, nearly seven hundred and fifty men, of whom over fifty were commissioned officers. The number probably was really largely in excess of that here stated.

It cannot but be regretted that these records of the old town's part in the Revolutionary contest are so largely composed of mere lists of names, and that there is so little of incident to brighten the too statistical narrative. In this connection, however, one little event may not be without interest. It will perhaps be recalled that during the last war between France and the Colonies, one of the chaplains was Rev. John Brown of Hingham. The years which had rolled by since 1759 had doubtless incapacitated the minister for further service in the field, but under the magnificent elm standing opposite to the old Cushing house at Rocky Nook, he preached to a company of our townsmen on their march to the post of danger, and sent them on the way with the blessings and approval of the Church ringing in their ears, and, let us trust, consoling their hearts.

Almost from the surrender of Yorktown the armies of the new republic had been melting away, and when, on the 3d of September, 1783, the treaty was signed at Paris which acknowledged the independence of the United States, there remained with Washington at Newburg scarcely more than a skeleton of the victorious force which had taken a part in the grand drama enacted on Virginia's soil nearly two years before. November 25th the commander-in-chief entered New York with General Knox and the officers of the army eight abreast, and, at Fraunce's tavern on

the 4th of December following, Washington bid farewell to the comrades who for eight years had with him patiently and bravely endured the dangers and privations of the field and the camp. At about the same time General Lincoln resigned his office of Secretary of War and retired to private life. From the opening hour of the Revolution to its closing moment, the roll of Hingham's drums and the inspiring music of her fifes had echoed through her streets and been heard on many a weary march, while the rattle of musketry and the dull roar of artillery served by her children had testified to her unflinching and unwearying patriotism on land and sea. Beneath the kindly enshrouding soil in secluded shady and forgotten places, from Canada to the Potomac, rest those who laid their young lives down in the heat of the conflict, while many an old moss-grown stone in the town cemeteries marks the burial spot of some soldier who in the early days of the nation "shouldered his crutch and told how fields were won," to his children and grandchildren long after the close of the War for Independence.

While with the advent of peace there doubtless came that reaction from interest in military matters which is common to all human affairs where the undivided attention has been too long fixed in a single direction, there was still, fortunately, enough patriotism left in the wearied people to listen to the urgent suggestions of Washington, and in a small regular army and the West Point establishment, provide a nucleus at least, around which might be gathered the forces for the defence of the young nation. Many of the statutes under which the armies were gathered and the militia governed still remained in force, and these derived powerful support from the dangerous and threatening condition of a number of the Indian tribes, from the menace which the continued occupancy in the West and North of posts and forts by the British constantly offered, and from the ill-concealed contempt felt by the empires of the world for the small, weak, and exhausted State in the Western Hemisphere. More than all, there was the internal discontent and distrust experienced by a weary and debt-laden people entering upon the experiment of new forms of government towards which many were antagonistic, and in which a large number had little faith. To all this must be added the bitter disappointment of the discharged and half-paid soldiery, who, after giving eight of their best years to the service of the country, found themselves adrift, poverty-stricken, and for a time, at least, neglected. Fortunately, for the most part these men were Federalists, and believers in and supporters of their old officers, more particularly of Washington, and were generally friends of a strong government and a national spirit. Fortunately, too, the militia organization for the most part remained intact, and many a fine regiment which had seen active service during the war was still under the command of its old officers, and in the ranks were

numbers of disciplined veterans. The continued efficiency of these troops enabled General Lincoln, who had been commissioned major-general April 3, 1786, to crush the armed mobs under Shays with a celerity and absence of unnecessary violence which reflected credit alike upon the men and the officers, and furnished an added illustration of the tact and ability of Lincoln. Colonel Rice was also engaged in the service at the time, with other citizens of Hingham. The old town might well feel satisfied with her part in the termination of this small rebellion.

In 1781 Charles Cushing was colonel of the Second Regiment of militia; Theophilus Cushing, captain, David Cushing, 1st lieutenant, and Edward Wilder, 2d lieutenant of the second company; and Thomas Fearing, captain, Thomas Cushing, 1st lieutenant, and Elijah Whiting, 2d lieutenant of the third company. Theophilus Cushing became colonel June 9, 1787, Thomas Vinson, lieutenant-colonel, and James Stodder, major, while Quincy Thaxter had already been commissioned adjutant on the 8th of January previously. Colonel Cushing became brigadier-general Sept. 12, 1793.

If there are any records extant of the Hingham militia companies from the close of the Revolution until the commencement of the War of 1812, it is to be hoped that the meagre historical notes here given—for they amount to no more—may incite production. In musty old volumes in a small, dark room in the basement of the State House, may be found the names of an enormous number of persons commissioned in the militia, which was for many years an organized army of no small dimensions—on paper. Beyond the dates which these commissions bear and the regiments to which their holders belonged, very little information is given. From the list have been selected the names of citizens of this town, but no attempt has been made to state the companies of which they were officers. As will be seen hereafter, there were two companies formed later of which some details appear:—

Daniel Wilder :	Captain	March 28, 1807.
Ensign	Major	May 3, 1813.
Lieutenant	Lieutenant-Col.	June 20, 1816.
Thomas Thaxter:	Colonel	March 28, 1818.
Quartermaster	John Barker:	
Benjamin Andrews:	Captain	Oct. 23, 1788.
Ensign	Major	May 18, 1797.
Lieutenant	Lieutenant-Col.	May 25, 1801.
Jedediah Lincoln:	Robert Thaxter:	
Ensign	Surgeon's-Mate	Sept. 1, 1800.
Captain	John Cushing, 3d:	
Major	Captain	March 3, 1788.
John Fearing:	David Cushing, Jr.:	
Ensign	Captain	March 3, 1788.
Lieutenant	Solomon Jones:	
Captain	Lieutenant	Sept. 3, 1800.
Washington Cushing:	Captain	April 10, 1806.
Ensign		
April 12, 1804.		

Levi Sprague:	Lieutenant . . .	Sept. 26, 1811.
Ensign . . .	April 10, 1806	Captain . . .
Lieutenant . . .	May 13, 1809.	Major . . .
Seth Hersey:		June 13, 1814.
Lieutenant . . .	April 13, 1807.	Edward Wilder:
Nehemiah Cushing:		Lieutenant . . .
Lieutenant . . .	March 28, 1807	Captain . . .
Joseph Cushing:		May 3, 1796.
Ensign . . .	Sept. 26, 1811.	Thomas Andrews:
Lieutenant . . .	April 15, 1812.	Lieutenant . . .
Elijah Waters, Jr.:		Oct. 23, 1788.
Ensign . . .	March 3, 1788.	Francis Thaxter:
Lieutenant . . .	May 2, 1797.	Quartermaster . . .
Captain . . .	May 7, 1799.	Sept. 16, 1799.
Rufus Lane:		Ephraim Andrews:
Ensign . . .	May 23, 1792.	Quartermaster . . .
Jonathan Cushing:		June 7, 1802.
Ensign . . .	May 3, 1796.	Thomas Loud:
Lieutenant . . .	Sept. 3, 1800.	Quartermaster . . .
David Whiton:		Oct. 2, 1804.
Ensign . . .	Sept. 3, 1800.	John Beale:
Lieutenant . . .	April 12, 1804.	Adjutant . . .
Joseph Hammond:		June 7, 1802.
Ensign . . .	April 11, 1803.	Laban Hersey:
Martin Fearing:		Captain . . .
Ensign . . .	Oct. 26, 1809.	Sept. 28, 1800.
		Scarlet Hudson:
		Lieutenant . . .
		April 11, 1803.
		Edward Wilder, Jr.:
		Ensign . . .
		March 28, 1807.
		Moses Humphrey:
		Ensign . . .
		April 23, 1807.
		Abner Hersey:
		Captain . . .
		Feb. 12, 1807.

In 1812 the Hingham Rifle Company received a charter from the State, and for many years it was one of the famous militia organizations in the Commonwealth. Its first captain was Duncan McB. Thaxter, while the other officers were Jairus Sprague, lieutenant, and Daniel Bassett, ensign, all commissioned May 21, 1812. It was subsequently attached to the Light Infantry Battalion as Company D, although a part of the Second Regiment until that organization was disbanded.

Early in October the company made its first public parade in a uniform described in the "Boston Patriot" as "perfectly neat," with "rifles lately procured from an American armory of domestic manufacture, with complete accoutrements." On this occasion a standard was presented on behalf of the ladies by Miss Mary Lincoln, daughter of Mr. Solomon Lincoln, and accepted by Ensign Daniel Bassett in a patriotic if somewhat grandiloquent speech.

Besides this company there were at this time the three standing militia companies belonging to the same regiment, and probably officered respectively as follows: Moses L. Humphrey, captain, April 16, 1812; Samuel Hobart, lieutenant, April 16, 1812; Nathaniel Wilder, ensign, April 16, 1816; Martin Fearing, captain, April 15, 1812; Joseph Cushing, lieutenant, April 15, 1812; Adna Cushing, ensign, April 15, 1812; Washington Cushing, captain, March 28, 1807; Joseph Wilder, ensign, May 11, 1812. The regiment was the Second Infantry, of which Nehemiah Ripley became quartermaster March 30, 1812; Thomas Loring, paymaster, March 25, 1812; Ned Cushing, adjutant, March 20, 1812 (he had previously been paymaster), and William Gordon, sur-

geon, Feb. 10, 1813, while Henry Colman had been chaplain since July 6, 1807. In addition to these the citizens exempted by law from military duty formed themselves into three companies of infantry and one of artillery, the whole constituting a local battalion commanded by Capt. Edward Wilder. The North Ward company had for its officers: captain, Gen. John Barker; lieutenant, Major Jedediah Lincoln; ensign, Solomon Lincoln. The Middle Ward: captain, Laban Hersey; lieutenant, Capt. Solomon Jones; ensign, Lieut. John Fearing. South Ward: captain, Jonathan Cushing; lieutenant, Edward Wilder, Jr.; ensign, Joseph Wilder.

The Artillery Company was commanded by Captain Thomas Brown, and the lieutenants were Ezra Lincoln and John Hersey, Jr.

Ned Cushing was adjutant, and Ebenezer Gay paymaster of the battalion, and Thomas Thaxter appears also to have been an officer.

The Artillery had but one gun, which was kept in the engine-house then standing on the land now occupied by Ford's Building.

There is little to record of local history and military service during the three years in which was fought the War of 1812. Even the Commonwealth possesses no rolls of the men who served their country during this period, and neither tradition nor private journals have contributed greatly to supply the omission.

John Todd is known to have been killed at Sackett's Harbor in 1813; and Alexander Gardner, of the same company, was wounded at the time. The following also appear to have been soldiers in this war, and some of them received pensions:—

Jesse Churchill,	Bela Tower,
Enoch Curtis,	Walter Whiton,
Allen Cushing,	Cornelius Lincoln,
David Stoddar,	Josiah Gardner,
Warren Stoddar,	Matthew Stodder,
Ebed Stoddar,	Job S. Whiton,
Archelaus Whiton,	Peleg Dunbar,
Samuel Stoddar,	Constant Gardner,
Luther Stoddar,	Anthony Gardner,
Enoch Dunbar,	Daniel Wilder.
David Gardner,	

Joshua Blake, born in Hingham, Sept. 27, 1778, died in Boston, Dec. 23, 1843, was a lieutenant in the navy, and subsequently served with Decatur during the trouble with Tripoli. He was a son of Joseph Blake, who lived in the house on the corner of Main and Elm streets, and who served with Major Samuel Thaxter in the French War.

Charles Blake, known as Capt. Charles Blake, served upon a privateer during a part of the war. He was captured and con-

fined in Dartmoor Prison. Moses L. Humphrey commanded a company composed, at least in part, of Hingham men, and stationed at the Castle, now Fort Independence, in Boston harbor. Samuel Stodder was in his command. Walter Whiton was born Nov. 28, 1783; he was a major in the United States army, and was killed at the battle of Bridgewater; his home was at Liberty Plain. Archelaus Whiton, or Whiting, enlisted from the frigate "Constitution" to go to the Lakes, and probably died in the expedition. Ebed Stoddar was taken prisoner and confined at Dartmoor Prison, whence he escaped, but was never afterwards heard from. Alexander Anderson was also confined at the same place.

During the War of 1812 most of the Hingham vessels were hauled up in the town dock or at Broad Cove, excepting, however, a few of the packets; and some of these, it is said, had their masts and spars removed, and after being towed up Weymouth River, were boarded over and concealed in order to prevent their being seized by the British. The sloop "Washington" was launched when she was partly planked up, sufficiently so to float her, the owners fearing that she would be burnt by excursion parties from English ships then lying off Boston Light. At this time numerous depredations were committed by parties of the British; one of them landed on Hog Island, in barges, and burned a barn full of hay; and other property in the vicinity was destroyed.

There were several vessels belonging to Hingham captured and destroyed by the enemy during the war; among them was the "Emily," commanded by Capt. Barnabas Lincoln, and in part owned by him. It was a sad sight for the old sailor, who at another time had his vessel taken by pirates, to see the fine ship, in which were the fruits of many years of toil, given to the flame and the sea. Captain Lincoln was well treated upon the English man-of-war, and was soon released and allowed to return home. The schooner "Sally," always called the "Old Bull" in Hingham, was also captured and burned by the English cruisers: she was commanded by Capt. Samuel Stoddar. The crew were all married men excepting Martin Beal, and were released. Beal, being single, was taken to Dartmoor Prison, but through the influence of Dr. Gordon's wife, who came from the vicinity, was soon released.

Ebed Stoddar was in a Hingham vessel that was captured and burnt. He was taken to Halifax and confined in Dartmoor Prison, but escaped with others and took a small vessel to come home in. It is said that he was never heard from afterwards, and that the vessel was supposed to have foundered. Mr. Leavitt Sprague, however, is authority for the statement that Ebed Stoddar afterward shipped on a privateer from New York and was never heard from.

June 11, 1814, the town was alarmed by messengers with the statement that the English ships lying off Cohasset were about to

land a force and commit depredations on the town. The Hingham companies were hurried to the scene with the idea of repelling the intended invasion. Whether because of the preparations for defence or otherwise, the landing was not attempted, and the enemy soon withdrew. The companies, or at least a portion of them, were detained a number of days at Cohasset, however. Joseph J. Whiton was commissioned captain 16 August, 1813, and a roll of his company which marched to Cohasset and was on duty there the 11th and 12th of June, 1814, is now in possession of Mr. Seth S. Hersey, and is as follows:—

Joseph J. Whiton, Captain,	Enoch Dunbar, Jr.,	Private,
Seth S. Hersey, Sergt.	Samuel Dunbar,	“
Isaiah Wilder, “	Hawkes Hobart, Jr.,	“
Ezekiel Fearing, “	Joshua Tower,	“
Bela Hobart, “	Quiney Gardner,	“
Jacob Sprague, Musician,	Jesse Gardner,	“
Isaiah Tower, “	Warren Gardner,	“
Josiah Gardner, “	Hosea Gardner,	“
Hosea Dunbar, “	Constant Gardner,	“
Charles Whiton, Private.	Moses Tower,	“
Nathaniel Hersey, “	Reuben Simmons,	“
Stephen Gardner, Jr “	Thomas Stockbridge,	“
Samuel Gardner, Jr. “	Isaac Whiton,	“
Silvanus Whiton, “	Hosea Cushing, Jr.,	“
Joseph Whiton, “	Benjamin Wilder,	“
Theophilus Whiton, “	Hosea Stoddard,	“
Charles L. Smith, “	Leavitt Tower,	“
Laban Wilder, “	Thomas Humphrey,	“
Charles Gardner, “	Jared Jernegan,	“
Luther Whiton, “	Daniel Shute, Jr.	“
Hosea Whiton, “	Anthony Gardner,	“
Isaiah Whiton, “	Ebed Hobart,	“
Daniel Whiton, Jr. “	Daniel Dill,	“
John Titterton, “	Josiah Chubbuck,	“
Israel Sprague, “	Silas Chipman,	“
Henry Stoddard, “	John Shute,	“
Lazarus Bowker, “	Caleb Stoddard, Jr.	“
Bela Thayer, “	Jeremiah Gardner, Jr.	“
Robert D. Gardner, “	Warren Thayer,	“
Reuben Sprague, Jr., “		

At the time of the alarm Ned Cushing was adjutant of the Second Regiment; he went into the Meeting-house during divine service, and gave public notice of the news from Cohasset.

Jairus Lincoln, probably a soldier at the battle of Bunker Hill, was generally known as “Old Rodney.” He was impressed into the British navy, and was under the command of Admiral Rodney

when the fleet under that officer was engaged with the French fleet under the Count De Grasse.

When peace was at last declared the rejoicings in Hingham, as in New England generally, were most enthusiastic. Stephen Cushing came from Boston on horseback bringing the news. Mr. Royal Whiton used to tell of Mr. Samuel Simmons coming to his shop with a horse and sleigh, and of the two then riding through the town proclaiming the news. "We went to South Hingham, and all the way Mr. Simmons kept singing out at the top of his voice, 'Peace! peace!'—he kept his voice going the whole distance." There was a collation at Capt. Samuel Hobart's, the military paraded, the bells were rung, and in the evening bonfires were lighted on the hills and private dwellings illuminated. At some of the public-houses the celebration was of quite as marked, if different, character. It is said that Captain Hobart's House, especially, was the scene of a gathering composed of many of the leading wits and political lights of the town, and that the rejoicings, which were carried far into the night, were quite worthy of the great occasion.

For a time subsequent to the war little occurred of interest in local military circles. The Rifles maintained their existence as one of the crack companies of the day, and the standing companies continued for a considerable period the usual existence of militia organizations of the time.

The officers commissioned since 1812, excepting those already mentioned, were—

William Gordon:	James W. Sivret:
Surgeon . . . Feb. 10, 1813.	Lieutenant . . . June 29, 1820
Daniel Shute, 3d:	Seth Cushing, Jr.:
Surgeon's-Mate April 21, 1816.	Ensign . . . March 5, 1818.
Joseph Cushing:	Cushing Leavitt:
Captain . . . July 25, 1814.	Ensign . . . May 2, 1820.
Major . . . Feb. 16, 1818	Joshua Tower:
Lieutenant-Col. March 28, 1818.	Ensign . . . Sept. 25, 1820.
Perez Lincoln:	Joseph Richardson:
Lieutenant . . . June 25, 1717	Chaplain . . . April 20, 1816.
Captain . . . May 31, 1819.	Henry Thaxter, Jr.:
Jacob Cushing, Jr.:	Paymaster . . . Nov 7, 1817.
Ensign . . . July 25, 1814.	Jairus Sprague:
Lieutenant . . . March 5, 1818.	Captain . . . March 21, 1816.
Captain . . . March 22, 1820.	Samuel Hobart:
Seth S. Hersey:	Captain . . . June 25, 1817.
Lieutenant . . . May 16, 1814.	Seth S. Hersey:
Captain . . . March 5, 1818.	Captain . . . March 5, 1818.
Blossom Sprague:	Adna Cushing:
Lieutenant . . . March 21, 1816.	Captain . . . March 5, 1818.
John Thaxter:	Lazarus Bowker:
Ensign . . . June 25, 1816.	Ensign . . . May 16, 1814.
Lieutenant . . . May 31, 1819.	Lieutenant . . . March 5, 1818
Samuel Fearing:	Captain . . . June 29, 1820.
Ensign . . . March 5, 1818.	Laban Hersey, Jr.:
Lieutenant . . . March 22, 1820.	Captain . . . March 21, 1816.
Captain . . . March 26, 1822.	Captain . . . April 12, 1820.

Lieutenant-Col.	May 21, 1823.	John K. Corbett:	
Colonel	Sept. 3, 1827.	Ensign	April 15, 1830.
Charles Lane:		Lieutenant . . .	June 19, 1832.
Lieutenant . . .	May 2, 1820.	Captain	Sept. 2, 1833.
Captain	May 31, 1823.	Charles Lincoln:	
Major	Sept. 3, 1827.	Ensign	Sept. 13, 1822.
John Kingman:		Lieutenant . . .	May 3, 1825.
Ensign	May 31, 1819.	James Stephenson, Jr.:	
Captain	May 7, 1822.	Ensign	May 13, 1823.
Marshall Lincoln:		Lieutenant . . .	April 20, 1826.
Ensign	May 2, 1820.	Captain	Nov. 27, 1827.
Lieutenant . . .	May 31, 1823.	Anson Nickerson:	
Henry Cushing:		Ensign	March 1, 1826.
Ensign	Oct. 13, 1821.	Lieutenant . . .	May 21, 1827.
Quartermaster .	April 12, 1822.	Captain	April 19, 1830.
Joshua Humphrey:		Leavitt Lane, Jr.:	
Ensign	May 7, 1821.	Ensign	May 21, 1827.
Lieutenant . . .	Sept. 13, 1822.	Lieutenant . . .	April 19, 1830.
Captain	May 3, 1825.	Joshua D Turner:	
Benjamin Wilder:		Lieutenant . . .	May 30, 1821.
Ensign	May 29, 1822.	Captain	March 27, 1822.
Lieutenant . . .	Aug. 29, 1825.	Enoch Lake:	
Lincoln Gould:		Lieutenant . . .	March 26, 1822.
Ensign	May 3, 1825.	Captain	May 15, 1824.
Samuel W. Loring:		David Cushing:	
Ensign	Aug. 29, 1825.	Lieutenant . . .	March 27, 1822.
Lieutenant . . .	July 2, 1827.	Isaac Waters :	
Benjamin Thomas, Jr.:		Lieutenant . . .	June 24, 1828.
Ensign	April 20, 1826.	Charles Shute:	
Lieutenant . . .	Nov. 27, 1827.	Captain	Aug. 1, 1825.
Joshua Hersey, Jr.:		Luther J. Barnes:	
Ensign	July 2, 1827.	Paymaster . . .	March 12, 1824.
Captain	Oct. 18, 1830.	Samuel L Fearing:	
Caleb Gill, Jr.:		Ensign	April 19, 1830.
Ensign	Nov. 27, 1827.	Lieutenant . . .	March 18, 1834.
Lieutenant . . .	April 15, 1820.	Theophilus Cushing, 2d:	
Captain	June 19, 1832.	Ensign	Oct. 18, 1830.
Alfred C. Hersey:		Lieutenant . . .	Feb. 7, 1831.
Lieutenant . . .	June 12, 1824.	Captain	March 13, 1834.
Captain	May 21, 1827.	Joseph Jacobs:	
Jacob A. Nichols:		Ensign	May 3, 1831.
Captain	Aug. 1, 1825.	Lieutenant . . .	Dec. 25, 1833.
Robert T. P. Fiske:		Captain	April 7, 1843.
Surgeon	Oct 1, 1827.	Captain	April 17, 1844.

In 1833 the Washington Guards were formed and received a charter from the State. The Hingham "Gazette" of that and subsequent years contains numerous notices of meetings, some at Col. Laban Hersey's Hall, at West Hingham, and some at the Old Colony House, at which latter place they sometimes had dinners with speeches. Their first meeting with muskets appears to have been on Nov. 1, 1833. The meeting of December 13 was called at Wilder's Hall, situated in Wilder's Tavern, Lincoln Street. On December 25 the members were notified to meet at the Old Colony House to choose officers; at this meeting Edward Cazneau was elected captain, Joseph Jacobs, lieutenant, and Charles W. Seymour, ensign. The uniform adopted was to consist of scarlet

coats and white trousers, similar to that worn by the Boston Fusileers.

In June, 1834, the Quincy Light Infantry visited Hingham, and was received by the Guards at the town line and escorted to the Union Hotel, where the two companies dined. July 4, 1834, the ladies presented a flag to the company at Captain Cazneau's house, Miss Almira Seymour making the address. Afterwards there was a dinner at the Old Colony House, and it is recorded that twenty toasts were drunk. Oct. 9, 1834, the volunteer companies of the First Brigade First Division of the militia assembled at Milton, near the Roxbury House, for inspection and review. In addition to an artillery battalion, there were eight companies, including the Hingham Rifles and the Washington Guards, comprising a regiment commanded by Colonel Spooner. At that time Captain Corbett commanded the Rifles and Captain Cazneau the Guards, between which organizations there was sharp rivalry. The account says they made a fine appearance. Both companies appear to have maintained their existence until the general disbandment in 1843, at which time they were attached to the Third Battalion of Light Infantry then or lately commanded by Colonel Seymour. Joseph Jacobs, however, received a second commission as Captain of the Guards, — then called Company G, — April 17, 1844, and he was not finally discharged until Feb. 12, 1846. The following are additional commissions issued, generally, after the formation of the Guards: —

Charles Gordon: Surgeon's Mate	Sept. 27, 1830.	Benjamin S. Whiting: Lieutenant	May 7, 1839.
William White: Paymaster	Sept. 13, 1830.	Thomas Corbett: Ensign	June 9, 1837.
Charles Lane: Colonel	June 28, 1830.	Lieutenant	Feb. 28, 1839.
John Stephenson: Ensign	Sept. 2, 1833.	Captain	Aug. 15, 1839.
Lieutenant	June 9, 1837.	Elijah L. Whiton: Ensign	June 10, 1837.
1st Lieutenant	May 18, 1840.	Lieutenant	June 23, 1838.
Captain	March 31, 1841.	1st Lieutenant	18 May, 1840.
Ivery B. Gerry: Captain	May 3, 1838.	Charles Churchill: Ensign	Feb. 28, 1839.
Isaac G. Sprague: Ensign	June 19, 1832.	Lieutenant	Aug. 15, 1839.
Lieutenant	Sept. 2, 1833.	Edward Cazneau: Captain	April 23, 1842.
John C. Webb: Ensign	March 13, 1834.	John Todd: 3d Lieutenant	April 5, 1841.
Solomon L. Damon: Ensign	March 18, 1834.	Quartermaster	July 13, 1841.
Joshua Tower, Jr.: Lieutenant	March 13, 1834.	Rufus Lane, Jr.: 3d Lieutenant	May 18, 1840.
Captain	May 3, 1836.	Paymaster	July 13, 1841.
Lincoln B. Sprague: Lieutenant	May 3, 1836.	Joseph Sprague: 2d Lieutenant	May 18, 1840.
Enoch Whiting: Ensign	Sept. 11, 1836.	Adjutant	July 13, 1841.
Caleb Hersey: Lieutenant	May 3, 1836.	Joseph P. Batson: 3d Lieutenant	Aug. 6, 1841.
Captain	May 7, 1839.	2d Lieutenant	April 23, 1842.
		John C. Eldridge: 2d Lieutenant	May 27, 1840.

Joshua Hersey, Jr.:		Elijah B. Gill:	
Major	May 2, 1838.	2d Lieutenant	May 18, 1840.
Ezra Stephenson:		1st Lieutenant	March 31, 1840.
Surgeon	July 13, 1841.	Nehemiah Ripley, Jr.:	
Joseph M. Whiting:		3d Lieutenant	May 18, 1840.
Ensign	May 1, 1838.	2d Lieutenant	March 3, 1841.
Charles W. Seymour:		Elihu Thayer, Jr.:	
Ensign	Dec. 25, 1833.	3d Lieutenant	May 26, 1841.
Lieutenant	June 10, 1837.	2d Lieutenant	Aug. 6, 1841.
Captain	June 23, 1838.	Bela S. Hersey:	
Captain	April 5, 1841.	2d Lieutenant	Aug. 22, 1840
Colonel	June 17, 1841.	1st Lieutenant	April 5, 1841.
Moses Humphrey:		Lincoln B. Sprague:	
Ensign	June 23, 1838.	3d Lieutenant	March 31, 1841.
Moses L. Whiton:		Henry Lincoln, 3d:	
3d Lieutenant	Aug. 22, 1840.	3d Lieutenant	April 23, 1842.
2d Lieutenant	April 5, 1841.	Nelson Corthell:	
Captain	Aug 6, 1841.	1st Lieutenant	May 27, 1846.
		Christopher C. Eldridge:	
		4th Lieutenant	May 27, 1846.

By a general order April 24, 1840, very many of the above officers who were then in office were discharged, but some of the number received new commissions to the same rank as those previously held. As early as 1831 the company commanded by Captain Nichols was disbanded and annexed to Captain Nickerson's company in the Middle Ward; thus the two north military wards became one. After the historical Second Regiment was disbanded, there remained in Hingham only the volunteer companies, the Hingham Rifles and Washington Guards. These were attached to the Third Battalion of Light Infantry, and with its disbandment March 31, 1843, the Rifles ceased to exist. The Guards appear to have lingered somewhat longer, for on May 27, 1846, Nelson Corthell and Christopher C. Eldridge were commissioned lieutenants in the company. Little was heard of it thereafter, however, and Hingham was soon without a company of organized militia, for the first time in some two hundred years.

In a little one-story wooden building, slightly altered in appearance in these later days for its occupation as the intermediate school at Centre Hingham, and standing near Spring Street, on what was once a part of the Common lands, and not far from the site of the old fort of brave John Smith and his men, there was quartered in 1861 a company of the Fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, known in military circles as the Lincoln Light Infantry, composed of some of the best young men of the town, and having a wide reputation for its discipline and efficiency. It was organized on the 28th of October, 1854, and January 20 of the following year Hawkes Fearing, Jr., was elected its first commander. The other officers were: Joseph T. Sprague, 1st Lieut.; Luther Stephenson, Jr., 2d Lieut.; Edwin Fearing, 3d Lieut.; E. Waters Burr, 4th Lieut. Edwin Fearing died, and E. Waters Burr became 3d

Lieut., while William Fearing was chosen 4th Lieut. The two latter officers resigned subsequently.

July 4, 1855, the company had its first parade; and from that date to the day of its disbandment in 1862, this last of the many military organizations which had faithfully served the country, and kept bright the honor of the town, maintained the reputation of its predecessors. At the opening of the Rebellion its commander was Joseph T. Sprague; but its high standing was largely due to its first captain, who had then recently become lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. To the little armory where were kept its arms, equipments, and colors, which had been the pleasant gathering-place of its members and the scene of its drills and instructions, came with sober faces, and probably heavy hearts, the soldiers of the company on the afternoon of the 17th of April, 1861. The booming of the cannon across the bay of Charleston, sounding the minute-guns of slavery's death-knell, left to the townsmen of Benjamin Lincoln no alternative; and in the great march towards liberty which then commenced, the Hingham which nestled in her bosom the sleeping remains of the heroes of four wars knew no faltering.

The voice of the great leader who had arisen was not strange in her ears; and as it reached the home of his ancestors and bade the descendants of the Hobarts and Herseys and Cushings and Lincolns take up the old battle for freedom and give their lives that others might live, the response was as in the days of Church, of Wolfe, and of Washington; and the town whose forebears had first settled down here at Bare Cove and given it the name of the English home they had left, whose firstborn had helped subdue Philip, whose sons "went out" against the French, and strove with the Redcoats at Bunker Hill, through all the weary and sad and disheartening days of the long contest gave freely and generously of her means, and honored many a southern battle-field with the graves of her children. The details of the story can be scarcely more than touched upon here; the briefly related facts expand too greatly the limits of this chapter. In glancing back at the history of this exciting period, we cannot repress a little local pride in the recollection that the beloved President belonged, at least in a sense, to the old town, being a descendant of the Hingham Lincolns; that the Governor of the Commonwealth was our own loved fellow-citizen; that the company which upheld the town's honor and continued her noble record of devotion to duty was named after her great general, and its commander was descended from the old soldiers of the Revolution; and that, moreover, many of its members bore the honored names of ancestors who had faced death at the cannon's mouth nearly a hundred years before, — while the second officer of the regiment to which it was attached was a grandson of the Hawkes Fearing who drew the Hingham cannon to Hull in 1776, and a relation of Capt. Thomas Fearing of the Revolutionary army.

On the 16th, after a meeting of the field officers of the regiments near Boston in the Governor's room at the State House, Lieut.-Colonel Fearing came to Hingham and called a meeting of the Lincoln Light Infantry at its armory. During the day, Lieut. Luther Stephenson, Jr., had received a despatch from the Governor announcing the discharge of Captain Sprague, and ordering him to report with the company by the first train in Boston.

At one o'clock P. M. of Wednesday, the 17th, the members assembled at the armory, and at four o'clock marched out amid the ringing of bells and the cheering of the multitude. Taking the train, Boston was reached late in the afternoon; and the company soon joined the Fourth Regiment, to which it belonged, at the State House. After receiving equipments and listening to a brief address from Governor Andrew, the Fourth and Sixth Regiments together marched for the depots,—the former proceeding by the Old Colony, and the latter by the then Worcester road. April 20, the Fourth reached its destination, Fortress Monroe. The following is the roll of the Lincoln Light Infantry of April 19, 1861:—

Luther Stephenson, Jr., Capt.,	Henry S. Ewer, Private,
Charles Sprague, 1st Lieut.,	Levi Kenerson, “
Nathaniel French, Jr., 2d “	Josiah M. Lane, “
Peter N. Sprague, Sergt.,	George R. Reed, “
Joshua Morse, “	Benjamin S. Souther, “
Henry Stephenson, Corp.,	James S. Sturtevant, “
Lyman B. Whiton, “	William S. Whiton, “
Samuel Bronsdon, Fifer,	Joseph N. Berry, Weymouth, Pr.,
George W. Bibby, Private,	Parker E. Lane, “
Jacob G. Cushing, “	Daniel W. Lincoln, “

The above were members of the company previously, but the following joined at the time of its departure:—

George M. Adams, Private,	William T. Nelson, Private,
Charles H. Bassett, “	Ebenezer F. Roberts, “
Andrew J. Clark, “	John S. Souther, “
John Creswell, “	William J. Stockwell, “
Fergus A. Easton, “	Alvin Tower, “
John W. Eldredge, “	Isaac G. Waters, “
George A. Grover, “	George Wolfe, “
James M. Haskell, “	Elijah Prouty, Weymouth, Priv.,
George E. Humphrey, “	Theodore Raymond, Weymouth,
John Q. Jacob, “	Private,
Benjamin L. Jones, “	Alfred W. Stoddard, Marshfield,
George Miller, “	Private.

The company, which numbered forty-two at this time, was increased to seventy-nine on the 22d of May by the arrival of the following recruits:—

Henry F. Binney,	Jacob Ourish,
James B. Bryant,	Albert L. Peirce,
John W. Burr,	Charles H. F. Stodder,
Thomas A. Carver,	Demerick Stodder,
Silas H. Cobb,	William Taylor,
Charles Corbett,	Charles H. Damon, W. Scituate,
Jerry J. Corcoran,	George C. Dwelly, Hanover,
Isaac M. Dow,	Hosea Dwelly, “
Levi H. Dow,	Francis W. Everson, Weymouth,
George Dunbar,	Charles A. Gardner, W. Scituate,
George W. Fearing,	Henry C. Gardner, “
Henry C. French,	John D. Gardner, “
Albert S. Haynes,	Herbert Graves, “
Edwin Hersey,	William B. Harlow, Hanover,
William H. Jacob,	E. A. Jacob, West Scituate,
William H. Jones, Jr.	John H. Prouty, “ “
Alfred A. Lincoln,	William Prouty, Jr., “ “
Daniel S. Lincoln,	Alpheus Thomas, South “
William H. Marston,	

Two days after the departure of Lieutenant Stephenson with his men, a meeting of the citizens was held at the Town Hall for the purpose of devising means for the relief of such families of members of the company as might need assistance during its absence. Caleb Gill presided, and eight hundred dollars for the purpose was subscribed by persons in the hall. It was the anniversary of the battle of Lexington. On Sunday, the 28th, a large number of ladies, under the general direction of Mrs. Solomon Lincoln, met in Masonic Hall, in Lincoln Building, for the purpose of making clothing to be sent to Hingham's company at Fortress Monroe. April 30, Charles W. Cushing presided over a town meeting, at which six thousand dollars were appropriated to furnish supplies to the families of those who had been, or thereafter should be, called into the country's service. The Fourth Massachusetts was stationed a portion of its time at Newport News, and a portion at Hampton, from which last place it returned to Fortress Monroe on the expiration of its term of enlistment. It reached Boston July 19, and went into camp at Long Island. On the 23d the Lincoln Light Infantry, having with the rest of the regiment been mustered out of service, proceeded to Hingham, where it was given a formal public reception. A procession consisting of a detachment of the Second Battalion of Infantry, a company of "Home Guards," the fire department, a cavalcade, and a large number of citizens, was formed upon the wharf. Subsequently Cobb's Light Battery headed the escort. In front of Lincoln's Building a service of thanksgiving was held, and addresses were made. At the close of the exercises the procession proceeded to the Town Hall amid the ringing of the church bells and the firing of cannon: here a collation was served, and the men returned to the homes which they had left so suddenly three months before.



Blunt, C. C.

The subsequent history of this company was uneventful; it may as well be briefly related here. Feb. 17, 1862, Joshua Morse was elected captain, *vice* Luther Stephenson, Jr., honorably discharged. May 26, 1862, the company, then numbering forty-two men, was ordered to report to Boston for active service, but was sent back to Hingham on the 28th. June 23, Captain Morse having resigned, Peter N. Sprague was elected captain. September 29 of the same year, the company was disbanded.

May 3, 1861, President Lincoln issued his first call for volunteers to serve three years. Elijah B. Gill, then a resident of Boston, but a native of Hingham, enlisted in Company I of the First Mass. Volunteers, and was made lieutenant of the company. Lieutenant Gill was mortally wounded July 21, and buried at Centreville, Va. He was the first Hingham man killed in the war. The following also enlisted in 1861:—

FIRST REGIMENT.

John William Gardner, Co. I; also in Navy. Died in service.
George P. Kilburn, Co. I.
John W. Chessman, Co. H. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

William Dunbar, Jr., Co. K. Born Hingham, Nov. 2, 1828. While a member of the 35th Infantry he was mortally wounded at Weldon Railroad, and died April 19, 1864, in the 36th year of his age.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

James J. Healey, Co. E; also Co. K, Sergt.; twice wounded.
Lemuel S. Blackman, Co. K. Quota Dorchester; former resident Hingham. Born Dorchester Feb. 18, 1840. Died June 13, 1870, from disease contracted in service.
Daniel H. Burr, Co. K. Born Hingham Feb. 19, 1838. Wounded at Williamsburg May 5, 1862. Killed at Gettysburg July 2, 1863, aged 25 years.
James S. Dustin, Co. K. Musician.
Nathaniel Gill, Co. K. Musician.
William T. Barnes, Co. K.
Charles H. Marsh, Co. K. Born Hingham July 12, 1828. Mortally wounded at Williamsburg May 5, 1862, and died the next day, aged 34 years.
Edwin Humphrey enlisted April 20, 1861. June 13 he became First Lieutenant Company G, and October 11 he was made Captain of Company A. Captain Humphrey was the son of Leavitt and Muriel Humphrey, and was born in Hingham Sept. 6, 1831. He was the first man to enlist for three years upon the town's quota. He was a brave officer, and was mortally wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; he died the next day. The Grand Army Post in Hingham is named in his honor.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Alexander Hitchborn, Co. F. Killed at Chancellorsville. Captain Hitchborn was born in Hingham in 1822, and removed to Brockton in 1854. After resigning from the Twelfth Massachusetts, he became Assistant Surgeon in the Seventh Regular Infantry, and was killed at the opening of the battle.

George Gardner, Co. E, Corporal.

John H. Blackman, Co. H. Quota Weymouth. Born Dorchester June 6, 1842. Killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862. Brother of Lemuel S.

Laban F. Cushing, Co. K. Quota Manchester.

James D. Dunbar, Co. H. Quota Weymouth.

John J. Edmonds, Co. G. Transferred to V. R. Corps.

James Fitzgerald, Co. G. Born Nova Scotia, 1841. Mortally wounded at Antietam, and died Nov. 6, aged 21 years.

Jacob Gardner, Jr., Co. H.

Samuel Spencer, Co. E. Mortally wounded at City Point, and died June 25, 1864, aged 20 years.

Henry Swears, Co. H. Quota Weymouth. Killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862, aged 20 years.

Francis Thomas, Co. H. Born Hingham, Feb. 1, 1844. Lieutenant Thomas was at the time of his enlistment but 17 years of age, and the first of five brothers to enter the service. Entering the army as sergeant-major, he became in 1862 adjutant of the regiment, and in January, 1863, Inspector of the Second Brigade, Second Division, First Army Corps; he was killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1862, aged 19 years.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

William Wallace Sprague, Co. B. Quota Boston. Prisoner at Belle Isle.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

William Carter. Transferred to 1st Heavy Artillery, 1862.

Anton Tapp, Co. L. Transferred to 1st Heavy Artillery, 1862.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

John E. Morse, Co. B. Quota Fitchburg. Captain in the Invalid Corps. Afterward in 20th Regiment.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

Michael Fee, Co. E. Born Leitrim County, Ireland, December, 1820. Wounded at Gettysburg, and died in service Sept. 26, 1863, aged 43 years.

Charles W. Blossom, Co. I, Corporal. Born Chicopee June 29, 1840, and died at Hingham from disease contracted in service Aug. 26, 1862, six days after reaching home.

Dennis Meagher, Co. A. Died or killed in service.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

- Owen Murphy, Co. C, Sergt.
David Pettengill. Probably enlisted in 1861.
Philip Sullivan. Probably enlisted in 1861.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT.

- Thomas Weston, Co. E, Middleborough, Capt. Colonel Weston entered the service as Captain of Company E., became Major Oct. 15, 1863, and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Sept. 2, 1864. He was a brave and efficient officer, and was wounded at the second Battle of Bull Run. Has been for many years a resident of Hingham, and represented the district in the legislature in 1892. Was Commander of Post 104, G. A. R., in 1890 and 1891.
- Benjamin F. Meservey, Co. H, 4th M. V. M., Quiney, 2d Lieut. Major Meservey became Captain of Co. K, 18th Mass. and was wounded severely at second Bull Run. A brave officer. Brevet Major.
- Henry Jones, Co. E, Sergt. Quota Duxbury. Wounded at Bull Run, and again at Petersburg.
- William H. Jones, Jr., Co. K. First served in Lincoln Light Infantry. Became Sergeant in Captain Meservey's company, in which, also, his father served. A brave soldier. Born Weymouth Jan. 26, 1841. Died from disease while in service, Feb. 12, 1864, aged 23 years.
- Nelson F. Corthell, Co. A, Corp. Born Hingham April 1, 1838. Killed at second Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862, aged 24 years.
- Thomas Churchill, Co. A. Quota Boston. Born Hingham, Feb. 5, 1808. Died in service, Aug. 7, 1862, aged 54 years.
- James M. Downer.
- John Q. Jacob, Co. K. Transferred to V. R. Corps. First service in Lincoln Light Infantry.
- William H. Jones, Co. K. Afterward Co. C, 4th Cavalry. Born Boston, March 23, 1816, and died in service Sept. 19, 1864, aged 48 years. Mr. Jones was the father of Sergt. Wm. H. Jones, Jr., and of Gardner Jones, both of whom also laid down their lives for their country.
- Samuel T. Mears. Quota Duxbury.
- William W. Robinson, Co. K. First served in Co. H. 4th Infantry, M. V. M. Born Hingham, April 14, 1835. Died of disease contracted in service.
- Jeremiah Spencer, Co. K.
- George E. Smith, Co. G.
- Edward L. Tracy, Co. K.
- Robert Tufts, Co. K.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT.

Samuel Bronsdon. Musician. Also served in Lincoln Light Infantry, M.V.M.

James McKay, Co. I.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT.

Alvin Tower, Co. A. Born Cohasset, Sept. 13, 1832. Mortally wounded at Fair Oaks June 1, 1862, and died June 8, aged 30 years. First service in Lincoln Light Infantry.

Edward O. Graves, Co. K. Afterward in 59th and 57th.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

George A. Grover, Co. E. Also in Lincoln Light Infantry; wounded.

Andrew Jacob, Co. E.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Charles F. Alger, Co. K. Quota Boston.

John B. Crease, Co. A. Quota Boston. Born Scotland, May 26, 1839. Died in service May 16, 1862, aged 23 years.

William B. Cushing, Co. D.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

George E. Humphrey, Co. H, Sergt. Wounded. Also in Lincoln Light Infantry.

Edward C. Blossom, Co. A, Corp. Also in 29th Regt. of Infantry.

Andrew J. Clark, Co. H. Also in Lincoln Lt. Infy.

Samuel M. Lincoln, Co. H. Born Hingham Dec. 28, 1841; died in service Oct. 2, 1864, aged 23 years.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

George L. Gardner, Co. E.

John W. Lincoln, Co. C. Quota Northborough.

Justin A. Carver, Co. C.

Thomas Conway, Co. F.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Peter Ready, Co. F.

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Joseph H. Barnes, Co. K, Capt. Boston. Captain Barnes became Lieutenant-Colonel in December, 1861. Brevet Brig.-Gen.

Waldo F. Corbett, Co. H, Corp. 1st Lieut. 1st U. S. Heavy Artillery (Colored).

George Thomas, Co. A.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT.

Jacob Ourish, Co. I, Sergt. Wounded. Also in Lincoln Light Infantry.

Joseph C. Burr, Co. C, Corp. Also in V. R. C.

John Brown, Co. E.

William J. Stockwell, Co. I. Also in Lincoln Light Infantry.

Born Hingham, Feb. 24, 1842. Died in service, Aug. 9, 1863.

John Sullivan, Co. E.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

The Thirty-second Regiment, of which the basis was a battalion originally raised to garrison Fort Warren, contained many more men from Hingham than did any other in the service. Indeed, three of the companies, A, E, and F, were so largely composed of recruits from this town as to be regarded almost as Hingham organizations; and the movements of the regiment were probably followed with greater interest by our citizens than any other in the army. Its magnificent record for bravery and faithfulness more than fulfilled and repaid the expectations and pride felt in it. Capt. Luther Stephenson, Jr., recruited and commanded Company A, which eventually contained twenty-four from Hingham. Captain Bumpus, of Braintree, commanded Company E, in which thirty-two Hingham men enlisted, and in Company F there were twenty-two of our fellow-townsmen; besides these, there were six others scattered through other companies, — making eighty-four Hingham soldiers in the regiment. The names of those enlisting in subsequent years will be found in their proper places.

Luther Stephenson, Jr., who, it will be recalled, commanded the Lincoln Light Infantry on the departure of the Fourth Regiment, M. V. M., was born in Hingham, April 25, 1830. He became Major of the Thirty-second Regiment Aug. 18, 1862, and December 29 was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. He was severely wounded at Gettysburg, and again on the 18th and 22d of June, 1864. Colonel Stephenson was a brave officer, and by order of General Grant was breveted colonel and brigadier-general March 16, 1865, for gallant services. He was chief of the State Detective Force from March, 1875, to July, 1878, and in 1883 was appointed Governor of the United States Soldiers' Home at Togus, in Maine, with the rank of a brigadier-general in the army, which office he still holds.

George R. Reed, Cos. A and I. Born Hingham, Dec. 17, 1839.

First service in Lincoln Light Infantry. Sept. 1, 1862, became 2d Lieut.; 1st Lieut. Dec. 30; July 20, 1864, commissioned Captain.

George W. Bibby, Co. A. Member Lincoln Light Inftry. Aug. 21, 1862, 2d Lieut., and 1st Lieut. Aug. 22, 1863. Killed May 20, 1864.

Nathaniel French, Jr., Co. A. Born Hingham, Aug. 28, 1858. 2d Lieut. Lincoln Light Inftry. April 20, 1861, and of Co. A, 32d Regt. Nov. 16; 1st Lieut. March 7, 1862, and transferred to Co. D. Died in service, Aug. 9, 1862.

- Amos P. Holden, Co. A. 2d Lieut. March 26, 1862.
- Edward T. Bouvé, Co. G, 1st Lieut. See 4th Cavalry.
- Lyman B. Whiton, Co. I. Born Hingham, Jan. 17, 1834. Sergt. in Lincoln Light Inftry; 2d Lieut. Co. I, 32d Regt.; 1st Lieut. May 26, 1862; Capt. 3d Co. Heavy Artil., Dec. 31, 1862; Major 3d Regt. Heavy Artil. Sept. 8, 1864; Commander Post 104, G. A. R., 1892.
- Thomas A. Carver, Co. E, Sergt. Wounded. Trans. to V. R. C.; first served in Lincoln Light Infantry.
- Charles Corbett, Co. A, Sergt. Memb. Lincoln Lt. Inftry.
- John W. Eldredge, Co. E, " Wounded. " " "
- Henry S. Ewer, Co. A, " " " "
- James M. Haskell, Co. A, " " " "
- Born in Augusta, Me.; one of six brothers in the service. Mortally wounded at Gettysburg.
- James McCarty, Co. A, Sergt. A very brave soldier.
- Charles S. Meade, Co. A, " Born Walpole, N. H., March 1, 1844. Enlisted at 17 years of age, and died in service, March 7, 1864.
- Peter Ourish, Co. E., Sergt. Born Buffalo, N. Y., April 15, 1845. Enlisted at 16 years of age. Mort. wounded; died June 8, 1864, aged 19 years.
- John Parry, Co. A, Sergt.
- Nathaniel Wilder, 2d, Co. E, Sergt. Transferred to V. R. C.
- John C. Chadbourn, Co. A, Corp. Wounded.
- Silas H. Cobb, Co. E, Corp. Member Lincoln Light Inftry.
- Jacob G. Cushing, Co. D, Corp. Member Lincoln Light Infantry. Born Oct. 8, 1836. Mort. wounded at Laurel Hill, May 12, 1864.
- John C. Eldredge, Co. E, Corp.
- Harvey M. Pratt, Co. A, " Wounded.
- Edgar P. Stodder, Co. E, "
- Sumner A. Trask, Co. A, "
- Edwin Hersey, Co. E, Musician. Also in Lincoln Light Inftry.
- Charles H. F. Stodder, Co. E, Musician. Also in Lincoln Light Infantry.
- Otis L. Battles, Co. E. Wounded at Cold Harbor.
- William Breen, Co. A, Corp. Died a prisoner in the service.
- Henry F. Binney, Co. E. Also in Lincoln Light Infantry.
- Ichabod W. Chandler, Co. E. Transferred to V. R. C.
- William Fardy, Co. E.
- George French, Jr., Co. A. Transferred to V. R. C.
- Stephen P. Gould, Co. E.
- Warren Hatch, Jr., Co. A.
- Samuel J. Henderson, Co. A.
- John Q. Hersey, Co. E. Born Hingham, Sept. 23, 1829. Died in the service.
- William Hersey, Jr.
- Wallace Humphrey, Co. E. Born Hingham, Sept. 2, 1836. Killed at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864.
- Alfred A. Lincoln, Co. E. Member Lincoln Light Inftry.

Meltiah Loring, Co. A.
 Frank H. Miller, Co. E. Wounded Feb. 6, 1865.
 Paul McNeil, Co. A.
 John M. Nolan, Co. A.
 Nathaniel B. Peare, Co. E.
 George M. Prouty, Co. F.
 James B. Prouty, Co. E.
 Thomas Rafferty, Jr., Co. E.
 Foster Remington, Co. E.
 William F. Riley, Co. E.
 John E. Snell, Co. E. Wounded at Gettysburg.
 Franklin A. Stodder. Transferred to V. R. C.
 Horace L. Studley, Co. E. Born Scituate, Sept. 24, 1837. Died in
 the service, April 1, 1863.
 William H. Thomas, Co. A.
 Ezra Wilder, Jr., Co. E.
 George Wilder, Co. A.
 Joshua Wilder, Co. A.
 Horatio P. Willard, Co. A. Born Ashburnham, Sept. 25, 1819.
 Died in service, Nov. 6, 1862.
 George A. Wolfe, Co. E.

FIRST BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY.

James R. French.

THIRD BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY.

George F. Tower.

FIRST CAVALRY.

William A. Daggett, Co. K, Bugler. Transferred to Co. K, 4th
 Cav. First served in Co. C, 4th Regt. M. V. M.
 Charles D. Kilburn, Co. B, Corp. Born Boston, June 22, 1839.
 Mortally wounded at Hope Church, Va., November, 1863, and
 died Jan. 4, 1864.
 William O. Lincoln, Jr., Co. A, Commissary Sergeant.

Nov. 15, 1861, the town voted to raise three thousand dollars in
 aid of the families of volunteers.

March 3, 1862, at a town meeting, a committee previously
 chosen reported that they had expended for uniforms, clothing,
 caps, shoes, etc., for the Lincoln Light Infantry, \$1,331.27, and
 to volunteers in other companies, \$18.50.

July 5, 1862, the town voted \$5,000 for the payment of State
 aid, and \$1,000 as town aid, to volunteers and their families in
 the service of the United States.

July 11, a meeting of citizens, held in reference to raising the
 town's quota of three hundred thousand men called for by the
 President on the 2d of the same month, voted to recommend
 the payment of \$75 to each man volunteering on the town's
 quota; at a meeting four days later, the amount recommended
 for this purpose was increased to \$100, and this sum was voted
 by the town at a meeting on the 19th.

Numerous meetings of citizens were held in aid of recruiting by the town during the summer, and on August 15, at a town meeting, it was voted to give one hundred dollars in addition to the sum previously voted to be paid to volunteers for three years on the first quota; and at a meeting of the town on the 29th of the month the amount of bounty to be paid for each volunteer upon the second quota was increased fifty dollars.

In the autumn of 1862, two companies of "Home Guards" were formed; they paraded as a battalion on the 22d of October, and a second parade took place November 4.

During the summer of 1862 the Government had called for three hundred thousand nine-months men, in addition to those already required for three years' service. On the quota for nine months, Hingham was required to furnish eighty-three men. Many of these were at the time borrowed from Plymouth, Middleborough, and Quincy, but were soon afterwards returned. The following were enlisted for nine months:—

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Tilson Fuller, Co. K, Corp.

Caleb B. Marsh, Co. A. Prisoner at Donaldsonville.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

Jairus Lincoln, Jr., Co. E, Sergt.

SIXTH REGIMENT.

George Smith, Co. F. Quota Newton. Wounded.

FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Augustus Bolling, Co. C.

Swan P. Colberg, Co. C.

James Coreoran, Co. C.

Patrick McCrane, Co. C.

Michael Reardon, Co. C.

FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

John C. Whiton, Lieutenant-Colonel. Born Hingham, Aug. 22, 1828. First served as Captain of the Second Battalion M. V. M., in garrison duty at Fort Warren, then as Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel in the 43d Regiment of nine-months men. Was subsequently Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel of the 58th Regiment, and was wounded at Bethesda Church.

Dexter Grose, Co. F, Sergt. Two brothers of Sergt. Grose were in the service.

George W. Fearing, Co. K, Corp. Formerly in Lincoln Light Infantry.

Loring H. Cushing, Co. K.

Isaac F. Goodwin, Co. K.

Hollis Hersey, Co. K. Born Hingham, May 3, 1833. Died from disease contracted in service, Aug. 30, 1865, aged 31 years.

Peter Loring, Co. K.

Daniel McKenna, Co. K.

Samuel C. Souther, Co. K.

Thomas Souther, Co. K.

Charles Tower, Co. K.

William Waters Sprague, Co. A.

Robert M. Cummings, Co. B. From Braintree; served in Hingham's quota.

Frederick W. Cotton, Co. K.

FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Alvin Blanchard, Jr., Co. D.

Charles H. Bailey, Co. A.

James L. Hunt, Co. H.

William Jones, Co. D.

Levi Kenerson, Co. D. First service in Lincoln Light Infantry.

John H. Litchfield, Co. D.

John A. Reed, Co. D.

Ezra T. C. Stephenson, Co. D.

William L. Stephenson, Co. D.

FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Robert Burnside, Co. I. Of Boston.

Ernest F. Eichborn, Co. G.

Edwin G. Evans, Co. B. Of Dorchester.

Jacob A. Ewell, Co. B. Of Dorchester.

Francis Hersey, Co. G.

Henry O. Little, Co. G.

William Lowry, Jr., Co. G.

Josiah L. Marsh, Co. G.

John R. Mayhew, Co. G.

Daniel W. Pendergast, Co. G. Died of disease contracted in service.

James Souther, Co. G.

Artemas Sprague, Co. G.

Edward Trabbitts, Co. G. Of Boston.

Hubert J. Tulley, Co. G.

Daniel J. Wall, Co. G.

FIFTIETH REGIMENT.

Charles H. Brown, Co. E.

ELEVENTH LIGHT BATTERY.

Joseph M. Thomas. Lieut. in 42d Regt.

The three-years men who enlisted in 1862 were: —

FIRST REGIMENT.

William H. Beal, Co. K. Born Hingham, Oct. 9, 1841. Severely wounded at Gettysburg; gradually failed, and died Dec. 20, 1865. Also in 24th Regt.

Joseph M. Poole, Co. F.

Thomas Tinsley, Co. K. Born England, Aug. 7, 1821; died May 11, 1863, from wounds received at Chancellorsville.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Isaac B. Damon, Co. I.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Ebenezer F. Roberts, Co. A. Wounded and transferred to V.R.C. First served in Lincoln Light Infty.

NINTH REGIMENT.

John J. Breen, Co. K, Corp. Wounded at Spottsylvania.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

William C. Miller, Co. B. Wounded at Williamsburg, May 3, 1862.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

George W. Stodder, Co. H.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT.

Daniel Daley, Co. H. Wounded at Fredericksburg.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Albert F. Barnes, Co. A.

James Booth.

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

John G. Dawes, Co. K, Sergt. Transferred to 2d La. Volunteers, and commissioned 2d Lieut.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

George M. Hudson, Co. F. 2d Lieut. Dec. 29, 1862; 1st Lieut. Sept. 29, 1863. Wounded at Laurel Hill, May 12, 1864.

Thomas D. Blossom, Co. E, Sergt. Wounded at Petersburg, June 18, 1864.

Leonard E. Buker, Co. F. Wounded at Gravelly Run.

Isaac G. Waters, Co. F. Trans. to V. R. C. First served with Lincoln Light Infty.

Theophilus Cushing, Jr., Co. F, Corp.

- William L. Dawes, Co. F. Wounded Cold Harbor.
Thomas L. French, Co. F, Corp.
Washington I. Stodder, Co. F, Corp. Born at Hingham, Aug. 26,
1841. Mortally wounded Spottsylvania Court House, May 12,
1864.
Ephraim Anderson, Co. F.
Daniel L. Beal, Co. F. Born Cohasset, June 23, 1832. Died in
service, July 29, 1864.
Laban O. Beal, Co. F.
Patrick Callahan, Co. K.
Rufus Churchill, Co. F.
Gustavus T. Corthell, Co. F.
Henry Gardner, Co. F. Transferred to V. R. C. and made Sergt.
William H. Hersey, Co. F.
Sylvanus H. Higgins, Co. F.
Joshua Jacob, Jr., Co. D.
Frank Jermyn, Co. F.
Gardner Jones, born Boston, Jan. 10, 1843. Died June 1, 1864,
of wounds received at Laurel Hill, aged 21 years.
Morallus Lane, Co. F.
Henry G. Morse, Co. F.
John S. Souther, Co. A. First service in Lincoln Light Infantry.
Demerick Stodder, Co. F. Born Hingham, Nov. 23, 1839. First
served in Lincoln Light Infy. Killed at Gettysburg, July 2,
1863.
William Taylor, Co. F. First served in Lincoln Light Infantry.

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

- Oliver Burrill, Co. H. 2d Lieut. Aug. 11, 1862; 1st Lieut. Dec.
15, 1862.
George M. Adams, Co. H, Sergt. Wounded. Trans. to V. R. C.
Served in Lincoln Light Infy.
Jason Gardner, Co. H, Musician. Quota Weymouth.
David W. Cushing, Co. H. Born Weymouth, Dec. 8, 1831, and
served in quota of that town. Killed at Antietam, Sept. 17,
1862.
Perez F. Fearing, Co. I. Born Hingham, Aug. 19, 1842. Mort.
wounded at the Mine, July 30, 1864.
Hiram Thomas, Co. D. Quota Waltham.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

- James H. Wade. Capt. Aug. 20, 1862.
Louis T. V. Cazaire, Co. I. 2d Lieut. June 16, 1864. Subse-
quently in 89th Regt. U. S. Colored Troops, and later on staff
of General Canby.
Billings Merritt, Co. D, Sergt.
Henry Brown, Co. D. Transferred to the navy.
Cyrus H. Chase, Co. I.
Thomas Hervey, Co. I. Of Charlestown. Killed Aug. 13, 1863, at
Bisland, La., aged 37 years.

Joshua Roach, Co. H. Died in service, June 1, 1863, aged 38 yrs.
 Cushman Rounds, Co. H.
 Peter H. Royal, Co. H.
 William Rich, Co. I.

THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Thaddeus Churchill, Co. D, Sergt. 2d Lieut. 3d U. S. Col'd Infty.
 John H. Prouty, Co. G, Sergt. ; 2d Lieut. First served in Lincoln Light Infty.
 John W. Bailey, Co. G, Sergt.
 Henry C. French, Co. G, Sergt. Born Hingham, June 30, 1836. First served in Lincoln Light Infantry. Murdered while a prisoner at Belle Isle, Va., Aug. 26, 1864, aged 28. One of three brothers, all of whom gave their lives for their country and ours.
 William H. Jacob, Co. G, Sergt.
 Charles C. Bailey, Co. G, Corp.
 Benjamin C. Lincoln, Co. G. Capt. 2d U. S. Col'd Infty., 1863; Major, July 20, 1864. Born Hingham, Aug. 12, 1840. Mort. wounded at Natural Bridge, Fla., March 8, 1865.
 Henry F. Miller, Co. G, Corp. Born Salem, Jan. 30, 1845. Mort. wounded at Laurel Hill, May 8, 1864, aged 19 yrs.
 Charles C. Young, Co. G, Corp.
 Charles E. Bates, Co. G. Born Cohasset, Dec. 16, 1837. Wounded at Laurel Hill. Died in service, Nov. 2, 1864, aged 26 years.
 Timothy B. Chapman, Co. G.
 Eleazer Chubbuck, Jr., Co. G.
 James T. Churchill. Born Hingham, May 9, 1841. Died in Andersonville Prison, June 23, 1864, aged 23 years.
 John Cresswell, Co. G. First served in Lincoln Lt. Infantry.
 Andrew J. Damon, Co. G. Born Scituate, June 14, 1843. Died of disease contracted in service, Oct. 27, 1863, aged 20 years.
 Charles E. French, Co. G. Born Hingham, Aug. 2, 1842. Died a prisoner at Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 28, 1864, aged 22 years.
 George D. Gardner, Co. G. Born Boston, Aug. 27, 1828. Died in service, Aug. 4, 1864, aged 36 years.
 Alvin R. Glines, Co. G.
 Albert S. Haynes, Co. G. Born Hanover, Sept., 1843. First served in Lincoln Light Infty. Mort. wounded at Laurel Hill, and died June 11, 1864, aged 21 years.
 Albert Hersey, Co. G.
 George L. Hersey, Co. G.
 Henry F. Hersey, Co. G. Prisoner at Libby Prison.
 Charles Leroy, Co. G.
 John S. Neal, Co. G. Born at Hebron, N. H., Nov., 1831. Died in prison at Salisbury, N. C., July 16, 1865, aged 33 years.
 Levi C. Newcomb, Co. G.
 Charles H. Poole, Co. G.
 Benjamin W. Prouty, Co. G.
 Elijah Prouty, Co. G. Died in service Dec. 9, 1863. Served in Lincoln Light Infantry.

- Isaac Prouty, Co. G. Transferred to V. R. C.
William Prouty, Jr., Co. G. Served also in Lincoln Light Inftry.
Joseph Simmons, Co. G. Born Scituate, April 11, 1829. Died
in service March 3, 1864, aged 35 years.
Edward A. F. Spear, Co. G. Born Norwich, Vt., March 13, 1828.
Died in Salisbury, N. C., prison Jan. 20, 1865, aged 37 years.
Thomas Sprague, 2d, Co. G. Born Oct. 25, 1826. Died in service
April 24, 1864, aged 37 years.
Seth M. Sprague, Co. G.
Alonzo G. Stockwell, Co. G. Wounded at Weldon Railroad.
Charles H. Tisdale, Co. G.
Frank J. Torrey, Co. G. Wounded at Laurel Hill.
Albert Wilder, Co. G. Born Hingham, Feb. 28, 1842. Mortally
wounded at Laurel Hill, May 8, 1864. Died June 1, 1864, aged
22 years.

FORTIETH REGIMENT.

- Jeremiah J. Corcoran, Co. A. First served in Lincoln Light
Infantry. Mort. wounded June 3, and died June 10, aged
28 years.
Ensign Lincoln, Co. I.

At a town meeting held March 9, 1863, the sum of \$9000 was placed at the disposal of the Selectmen for the payment of State aid to the families of volunteers; it was also voted to raise \$800 as town aid to the families of volunteers.

Aug. 14 the town voted that \$15000 be raised by the Town and appropriated for the aid of the wives, children, parents, brothers, and sisters of such as might be drafted into the service.

During this year numerous war meetings were held by the citizens for the purpose of encouraging enlistments, and strenuous efforts were also made to procure recruits in order to avoid the necessity of a draft being enforced in the town.

These proved unavailing, however, and on July 20 a number of names were drawn at Taunton for the purpose of supplying the only deficiency that ever occurred in any of Hingham's quotas. So far as is known, only William K. Gould, Sewall Pugsley, and Don Pedro Wilson ever joined the army under the requisition, while fifteen others obtained exemption by the payment of the sum required by law for commutation.

Sewall Pugsley and Don Pedro Wilson never returned to the homes which they loved, both laying down their lives in the country's service.

The names of the men enlisting for three years in 1863 are —

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

- Wallace Thomas, Co. K.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

Don Pedro Wilson, Co. A. Born at Draeut, Aug. 16, 1821. August, 1863, drafted into the service. Probably taken prisoner Oct. 23, 1863, and never since heard from.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

William K. Gould, Co. F. Also in 5th Battery and 32d Regt.
Sewall Pugsley, Co. F. Born Hiram, Me., March 20, 1831. One of the three drafted men from Hingham; died in service Nov. 12, 1863, aged 32 years.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

William K. Gould, Co. L. One of the three drafted men from Hingham.

FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

David H. Champlin, Co. B.
Louis L. Simpson, Co. G.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Alphonso Marsh. Private 21st Mass. Infy. 2d Lieut. 55th Infy. Aug. 21, 1863. 1st Lieut. July 9, 1864.

TENTH LIGHT BATTERY.

Hosea O. Barnes. Born Scituate, June 13, 1842; killed at Jones's Farm, May 30, 1864, aged 22 years.

FIRST REGIMENT HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Webster A. Cushing, Co. D, Corp.

THIRD REGIMENT HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Lyman B. Whiton, Major. See 32d Reg.
Edwin Thomas, Co. K, Captain. Born Hingham. Private 1st Unattached Co. Heavy Artil.; Jan. 1863, 2d Lieut. 3 Co.; May 25, 1863, 1st Lieut.; Sept. 8, 1864, Capt. Co. K., 3d Regt. Heavy Artil. Quota Weymouth.
Francis K. Meade, Co. A. Qt. Sergt.
Franz Burhenne, Co. A, Corporal.
John B. Batchelder, Co. A, Artificer.
Jonathan B. Ackerman, Co. A.
Fielder Botting, Co. A.
George A. Chubbuck, Co. A. Transferred to Navy.
Daniel H. Miller, Co. A.
Levi H. Dow, Co. E. Served in Lincoln Light Infy. and in Co. E, 17 Regt. U. S. A. (Regulars).
Joseph H. Noyes, Co. A. Also in 1st Regt. Mounted Rifles U. S. A. (Regulars). Refused commission in rebel army in 1861.

George E. Richardson, Co. A. Transferred to Navy.
 Joseph Rollins.
 Charles E. Spurr, Co. A.
 Warren R. Spurr, Co. A.
 Henry Whitman, Co. A.

SECOND REGIMENT CAVALRY.

Thomas T. Barnes, Co. B.

FOURTH REGIMENT CAVALRY.

Alfred Gardner, Co. C.
 George W. Farrar, Co. B.
 Samuel Newcomb, 2d, Co. D. Transferred to Navy.
 Edward Spellman, Co. A.
 Philo C. Winslow, Co. A.

VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.

The following are in addition to the men transferred to this corps and noted in the general lists:—

Michael Carr,	Lawrence Hicks,
Michael Casey,	John Keefe,
John Dolan,	James McGregor,
Patrick Donnelin,	Edward McLaughlin,
Moses Fairfield.	James Tettler,
Michael Flemming,	Charles Timmons,
Thomas Foley,	Henry B. Livingston. Died in
Peter Forrester,	service May 21, 1864.
Edward Galvin,	

UNKNOWN.

John Ryan.

Under the call of the President of Oct. 27, 1863, for 300,000 additional volunteers, the quota of Hingham was fifty. Forty-two men were soon obtained, and the re-enlistment of twenty-two soldiers of the 32d Regiment enabled the town to have credited to it a considerable surplus above all previous calls.

March 7, 1864, the annual meeting of the town was held, and it was voted to appropriate \$800 for town aid to the families of volunteers, and to borrow \$8,000 for the purpose of paying State aid. It was also voted to raise \$1,000 for the expenses of recruiting.

At a town meeting held April 11 it was voted to raise \$8000 for the purpose of refunding to individuals the money contributed by them towards filling the town's quotas under the calls of the President of Oct. 17, 1863, and Feb. 1, 1864. At this meeting, too, the selectmen were requested to obtain authority from the

Legislature to defray the expenses of obtaining and interring the bodies of such officers and soldiers belonging to the town as may die in the service during the rebellion.

The enlistments into the three-year organizations in 1864 were —

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

Owen Murphy, Co. C. One year enlistment.
David Pettingill, Co. C. One year enlistment.
Philip Sullivan, Co. C. One year enlistment.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT.

George Gramburg.

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Charles Bolster, Co. E. Corporal.
Edwin Barr, Co. E.
John O'Brien, Co. B.
Nelson T. Wood, Co. E.

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Caleb H. Beal, Sergt. Also served in Co. K, 35th Regt.
John Manix, Co. I, Corporal.
Edward C. Blossom. Also served in Co. A, 23d Regt.
Robert Grace.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Hiram Newcomb, 2d, Co. E. Born Hingham, Jan., 1842. Died of disease contracted in army Oct. 15, 1867, aged 25 years.
Charles E. Wilder, Co. E. Born Hingham, Aug., 1832. Wounded at Laurel Hill, May 12, 1864. Died of disease in the service, Dec. 23, 1864.

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Charles H. Beal, Co. K. First served in 84th N. Y. Vols. Afterward, 2d Lieut. Co. E, 107th N. Y. Vols. Finally transferred to Co. I, 29th Mass., where he was a sergeant.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Peter N. Sprague, Co. A. Born Hingham, Dec. 16, 1826. First served in Lincoln Light Infantry. 2d Lieut. Co. A, 55th Regt. Aug. 20, 1864. 1st Lieut. May 15, 1865.
John T. Talbot, Co. B.

FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

George Bailey, Co. I, Corporal. Killed at Petersburg, June 17, 1864, aged about 30 years.
George A. Clapp, Co. H.

FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Edward O. Graves, Co. C. Also served in Co. K, 20th Regt., and Co. C, 59th Regt. A musician.
John Welch, Co. G. Also served in 59th Regt.

FIFTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

John C. Whiton, Colonel.
William M. Carter, Co. H, Sergt. Wounded; one year enlistment.
John McDonald, Co. A.
James L. Litchfield, Co. D.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Alfred Tyler, Co. F, Corporal.
Edward O. Graves, Co. C, Musician. Transferred to 57th Regt.
William C. Torrey, Co. G. Enlisted from Dedham.
John Welch, Co. G. Transferred to 57th Regt.

FIRST REGIMENT HEAVY ARTILLERY.

William Carter, Co. G. One-year enlistment. Transferred from 14th Infantry.
Anton Tapp, Co. L. One-year enlistment. Transferred from 14th Infantry.

THIRD REGIMENT HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Edwin F. Tirrell, Co. B, 2d Lieut. Enlisted from Weymouth.
Isaiah W. Loring, Co. A, Corporal.
Joshua Crosby, Jr., Co. A.
Francis Mayhew, Co. A. One-year enlistment.
George Peacock, Co. A. One-year enlistment.
Aaron D. Swan, Co. M. One-year enlistment.

SECOND REGIMENT CAVALRY.

Eben Hart, Co. L.
John McLaughlin.

FOURTH REGIMENT CAVALRY.

Edward T. Bouvé, Co. G. Born Hingham, Aug. 14, 1841. 2d Lieut. 32d Infty. June 30, 1862; 1st Lieut. Sept. 1, 1862; Capt. 4th Cavalry Jan. 22, 1864; Major 26th N. Y. Cavalry, Feb. 28, 1865; Major 4th Mass. Cavalry. Commander of Post 104, G. A. R., in 1877, 1878, and 1879.
Benjamin Thomas. 2d Lieut. Dec. 1863. 1st Lieut. and Quartermaster 4th Cavalry Jan. 1, 1864. A. A. Q. M. Tenth Army Corps.
Thomas Hickey, Co. M. Born Hingham Jan. 14, 1841. First served from Waltham in Co. M. 1st Regt. Cavalry in 1861.

- Color-Sergt. 4th Cavalry ; 2d Lieut. Aug. 9, 1865. Prisoner at High Bridge Aug. 1865. Destroyed the colors to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy.
- Frank H. Gilman, Co. B, Sergeant.
- Arvander Merrow, Co. B, Sergeant.
- James G. Raymond, Co. D, Corporal. From Weymouth. Died at Hilton Head May 24, 1864, aged 18 years.
- Thomas Cloney, Co. F, Musician.
- William A. Daggett, Musician. Also in 1st Reg. Cavalry.
- Orietes L. Bailey, Co. C.
- Charles Campbell, Co. D. Transferred to Navy.
- Cornelius Connell, Co. D. Prisoner at Florence, Ala.
- Samuel N. Corthell, Co. D. Prisoner at Florence, Ala. Also served in Co. K, 7th Infantry.
- William L. Cummings, Co. D.
- Charles Gardner. Enlisted from Brighton.
- James Hickey, Co. C.
- William H. Jones, Co. C. Died of wounds Sept. 19, 1864, at Magnolia, Fla., aged 48 years. Served also in 18th Infantry. Lost two sons in the service.
- Joseph S. Miller, Co. F. Wounded at Deep Bottom. Va.
- Thomas Rafferty, Jr., Co. F.
- Dennis Scully, Co. D. Born County Cork, Ireland. Sept., 1834. Died in service, April 26, 1864, aged 29 years.
- Frank H. Tilton, Co. C. Died in service July 12, 1864, aged 18 yrs.

FIFTH REGIMENT CAVALRY.

- Rufus Clark, Co. B.
- Thomas Davis, Co. I.
- George Jones, Co. G.
- Matthew H. Lucas, Co. B.
- Joseph Nathan, Co. B.

In 1864 the President called for 85,000 men to serve for 100 days. Those enlisting for this service from Hingham were —

FIFTH REGIMENT.

- Robert Cushing, Co. F.
- Revere Lincoln, Co. F.

FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

- Joseph M. Thomas, Co. A. Born Hanson, Aug. 24, 1841 : 2d Lieut. July 14, 1864. Also served in 11th Battery.
- Fergus A. Easton, Co. E. Sergeant. First served in Lincoln Light Infantry ; then as Orderly-Sergt. in 6th N. Y. Cavalry. in which he was 2d Lieut. June 27, 1862, and 1st Lieut. March 22, 1863.

George Dunbar, Co. D, Corporal. First served in Lincoln Light Infantry. 2d Lieut. Co. I, 4th Mass. Vol. Militia.

John Henry Stoddard, Co. D.

Arthur Beale, Co. A, Commander of Post 104 G. A. R., 1893.

SIXTIETH REGIMENT.

Andrew W. Gardner, Co. B.

The following members of the Thirty-second Infantry re-enlisted as veteran volunteers for three years from Jan. 5, 1864.

Ephraim Anderson,	Charles S. Meade,
Otis L. Battles,	James McCarty,
William Breen,	Frank H. Miller,
John C. Chadbourn,	Peter Ourish,
Jacob G. Cushing,	Harvey M. Pratt,
William L. Dawes,	William F. Riley,
John W. Eldredge,	Charles H. F. Stodder,
Thomas L. French,	Edgar P. Stodder,
Edwin Hersey,	Washington I. Stodder,
Wallace Humphrey,	Nathaniel Wilder, 2d,
Gardner Jones,	George A. Wolfe.

Under the head of "Unassigned Recruits" the following names occur in "Hingham in the Civil War": William Burtes, transferred to Navy, and Charles Richardson.

There were enlisted for one year the following-named men: —

SIXTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

John E. Wilson, Co. E, Corporal.

William H. Allen, Co. F.

Thomas S. Brigham, Co. G.

Wakefield Carver, Co. F.

John R. Donaven, Co. F.

Michael Franey, Co. K.

William Hilton, Co. F.

Patrick J. Kelley, Co. C.

James McNamara, Co. F.

John A. Watson, Co. F.

FOURTH REGIMENT HEAVY ARTILLERY.

James M. Cleverly, Co. G.

John A. Farrington, Co. C.

George J. Fearing, Co. G.

William M. Gilman, Co. G.

Henry Hart, Co. C.

Charles Helms, Co. G.

Michael Landers, Co. G.

Michael Roach, Co. G.

Charles Shute, Co. D. Probably enlisted from Worcester.
 Melzar Vinal, Co. C.
 Henry B. Vogell, Co. G.
 Joseph N. Wall, Co. G. Also served in 23d Regt.

On the first of December the town had to its credit twenty-six men above all calls, having furnished two hundred and fifteen soldiers to the army during the year.

On the 29th December a meeting of citizens liable to military duty was held at the town hall for the purpose of forming a company in accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature approved May 14. Henry Jones, who had served in the 18th Infantry Mass. Vols., was elected captain. The law was shortly after repealed, and this, the last of Hingham's militia companies, never met for parade or drill.

March 6, 1865. At the annual town-meeting it was voted to hire \$9000 for the payment of State aid, and to appropriate \$800 for town aid to families of soldiers.

There were enlisted for one year the following men in 1865: —

SIXTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

James W. Gray, Co. K, Corporal.
 James Daley, Co. I.
 George C. Dunham, Co. I.
 John H. Hayes, Co. K.
 Joseph H. Hilton, Co. I.
 George W. R. Putnam, Co. H.
 George L. Rich, Co. H.

SIXTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Andrew W. Gardner, Co. C.

REGULAR ARMY.

There enlisted in the regular army at various periods during the war, the following: —

Richard J. Farrell, Co. G, 2d Regt. U. S. Artillery. Born in Dungarvan, Ireland, Jan. 10, 1841. Enlisted June 10, 1861.

Wounded on the Peninsula, and died March 24, 1864, aged 23 years.

Dennis Mullian, 19th Infantry. Enlisted May 10, 1864.

Joseph H. Noyes, 1st Mounted Rifles.

William Perkins, 19th Infantry, May 10, 1864.

Michael F. Thompson, Co. D, 5th Regt. U. S. Artil., Sergeant.

Born Ireland, March 9, 1840. Died of disease contracted in service Jan. 6, 1867, aged 27 years.

Joseph W. Welsh. Enlisted Sept. 24, 1864.

James H. Williams, 19th Infantry, May 10, 1864.

Under the title "Enlistments in other States of Natives or Residents of Hingham," we find in "Hingham in the Civil War" —

Hawkes Fearing, Jr. Colonel Fearing was born in Hingham May 20, 1826, and became Captain of the Lincoln Light Infantry upon its organization in 1855. In 1860 he was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourth Regiment, M. V. M., in which capacity he first went into active service. September 24, 1861, he was commissioned as Colonel of the Eighth New Hampshire Volunteers. April, 1863, Colonel Fearing was wounded at Bisland, in Louisiana. During the years 1871 and 1872 Colonel Fearing represented the district comprising Hingham and Hull in the General Court. He was one of the original members of Post 104 of the Grand Army, and Commander in 1869 and 1870. Colonel Fearing has been for some years Librarian of the Hingham Public Library.

James Ballentine. Born in Roscommon County, Ireland, April, 1842. Enlisted May, 1860, in the Third Infantry, U.S.A., and was soon taken prisoner by the rebels. He subsequently enlisted in the Fifteenth Independent Volunteers, New York, and was killed at Weldon Railroad.

William Barnes, Lieutenant in a New York Regiment. Prisoner at Andersonville.

George Bicknell, 2d New York Infantry. Wounded at Bull Run. Martin Cushing, in a Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment.

Henry H. Cushing, Captain in 88th Illinois Vols. Buried in Hingham Cemetery.

David P. Eldredge, Orderly Sergt., Co. G, 7th Kansas Cavalry.

John J. L. French, Co. E, 1st Regt., N. H. Heavy Artillery.

Caleb B. Gill, Sergt., Co. 1, 57th Indiana Foot Volunteers; 2d Lieut. April 3, 1863. Died April 24, 1867, from disease contracted in the service.

John Gorman, Sergt., 25th N. Y. Cavalry. Wounded at Malvern Hill July 1, 1862; prisoner at Libby Prison.

Hosea Harden, Co. G, 40th N. Y. V. I.

Elijah Hobart. Born Hingham Oct. 4, 1821; killed near Point of Rocks, Va., July 4, 1864. A grandson of Caleb Hobart of the Revolutionary Army. Captain of Co. B, 93d Regt. N. Y. Vols.

Allen G. Jennings, Co. H, 121st Regt. N. Y. Vols. Afterwards pastor of Second Unitarian Church in Hingham.

Charles B. Leavitt. Oct. 20, 1863, 1st Lieut. Co. M, 6th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery. March 13, 1864, Lieut.-Col. 70th U. S. Colored Infantry. Twice wounded.

Beza H. Lincoln, Quartermaster-sergeant, Co. E, 1st N. H. Heavy Artillery.

John Lincoln, Jr., Co. G, 13th Conn. Vol. Infantry; Sergeant.

Leavitt Lincoln, Sergt., Co. I, 61st Illinois Vols. Born Hingham March 2, 1823. Died in service Dec. 7, 1864.

- Allyne C. Litchfield, Capt. 5th Michigan Cav. Lieut.-Col. 7th Michigan Cav. Prisoner at Libby Prison. Brevet Brigadier-General. In 1871 Consul-General at Calcutta.
- James Lowry, 3d District of Columbia Regt.
- Daniel Murphy. Born Boston Nov. 22, 1840. Died in Hospital at Washington prior to Nov. 24, 1862. Soldier in 15th N. Y. Vols.
- William L. Neal, 6th N. H. Infantry.
- Charles Remington, Lincoln Body Guard.
- John F. Rogers, Co. A, 74th Regt. Illinois Vols.
- Henry E. Spaulding, 13th N. H. Infantry. Now a physician in Hingham.
- Isaiah F. Tower, Captain Co. G, 93d Regt. Ohio Vol. Infantry. Wounded at Nashville Dec. 16, 1864.
- Benjamin S. Whiting, Lieut. 17th U. S. Infantry.
- Webster A. Whiting, Capt. 88th Illinois Vols.
- Conrad P. Yäger. Born Mergantheim, Würtemberg. Enlisted in Co. F, 2d Regt., Lincoln Guard. Died in service Oct. 15, 1863, aged 20 years.

THE NAVY.

The natives or residents of Hingham serving in the Navy, so far as known, numbered thirty-seven, as follows:—

- Charles H. Loring, 3d Asst. Engineer, Feb. 26, 1851; 2d Asst. Engineer May 21, 1853; 1st Asst. Engineer May 9, 1857; Chief Engineer March 25, 1861. Served on the "Minnesota" and "Susquehanna."
- Thomas Andrews. Born Hingham June 9, 1816, and died in service Feb. 27, 1865, aged 48 years. Acting-Master U. S. Navy. Captain Andrews was a direct descendant of Capt. Thomas Andrews who died in Sir William Phips's expedition against Canada. Served on "Vermont," "Courier," "Crusader," and "Pensacola."
- Lemuel Pope, Acting Master's Mate, Sept. 10, 1862; Acting Ensign, Feb. 11, 1864; Acting Master, July 18, 1865.
- Andrew Tower, June 2, 1863, Acting-Assistant Paymaster, U. S. N. Served on "Norfolk Packet," "C. P. Williams," "Para," and "Passaic."
- Franklin Nickerson, Acting-Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N. Served on "Shokokon" and "Brittania."
- Edward W. Halero. Born Hamburg Jan. 24, 1836. Acting Ensign Dec. 15, 1863. Died in Norfolk Hospital April 5, 1867. Buried in Hingham. Served on "Genesee," "Ovetta," "Sarah Bruen," "Idaho," and "New Hampshire."
- Charles M. Fuller, Acting Master's Mate. Served on "Macedonian," "Essex," and "Ozark."
- Charles A. Stewart, March 16, 1865, Acting Ensign. Prisoner at Charleston, S. C. Served on "Wachusett," "Southfield," "Underwriter," "Muscoota," and "Saco."

- John M. Trussell, Acting 3d Assistant Engineer. Served on "Connecticut," "Iuka," and "Clyde."
- Augustus Barnes, Captain's Clerk. Served on "Marion" and "Pocahontas."
- Frederick C. Blair, Master-at-Arms. Served on "W. G. Anderson," the prize "Arizona," "Potomac," "Metacomet," and "Selma."
- Alfred B. Whiting, Master-at-Arms. Served on "Colorado."
- Charles Campbell, Gunner's-mate. Served on "Vermont" and "Para;" was also in U. S. Army.
- Henry W. Hersey, Paymaster's Steward. Prisoner. Served on "Sachem," "Diana," "Onondaga," and "Otsego."
- Elkanah Binney, Signal Quartermaster; wounded in Mobile Bay. Served on "Oneida."
- Samuel Newcomb, 2d Signal Quartermaster. Served on "Braziliera," and "South Carolina."
- Alden Lincoln, First-class Fireman. Served on "Genesee."
- George A. Grover, First-class Fireman. Served on "Acacia" and prize "Julia."
- Daniel S. Lincoln, First-class Fireman. Served in Lincoln Light Infantry and on "Monadnock," "Connecticut," and "Iuka."
- William Eldredge, Seaman on "Vincennes."
- John W. Gardner. Born Hingham, Aug. 17, 1820. Died in service June 24, 1863, aged 42 years. Served in Co. I, First Mass. Infantry, and in Co. I, 12th Maine Infantry, and on "Hartford."
- George E. Richardson. Served in 3d Mass. Heavy Artillery and on "Massasoit."
- George A. Chubbuck. Served in 3d Unattached Co. Heavy Artillery, and on "Glaucus" and "Mather Vassar."
- William G. Cushing. Served on "Gemsbok."
- Benjamin Hatchfield. Served on "Louisville."
- Daniel Stodder. Served on "Conewaugh."
- Thomas R. Murphy. Served on "Ethan Allen."
- Isaac M. Dow. Served on "Massasoit."
- Daniel Daley.
- Robert F. Fardy. Served on "Queen" and "Passaic."
- Edward Gottchell. Served on "Queen" and "Passaic."
- Benjamin L. Jones. Served on "Hetzel" and "Louisiana."
- George H. Merritt. Born Scituate Sept. 11, 1842. Died at Little Washington, N. C., Feb. 7, 1863, aged 20 years. Served on "Hetzel" and "Louisiana."
- Daniel J. Thompson. Served on "Ohio."
- Henry Trowbridge. Served on "Hetzel" and "Louisiana."
- William Burtes.
- Edwin Barnes.

Under the heading of "Additional Enlistments in Hingham in the Civil War," the following names appear. Of most of them

little else is known than the fact of their being recruited, and that they were either natives of Hingham or served upon its quota.

Edwin Allen, three years,	Thomas Griffin, three years,
Louis Anderson,	Edward Hackett, three years,
Calvin R. Baker,	Mark Hall,
John Baker, three years,	Otis C. Hardy, three years,
Joseph Barstow, served with Kit Carson,	James Hayes,
George W. Boen, three years,	William Hillarston,
George H. Bonney, three years,	Edward Bourne Hinckley, Clergy- man,
Edwin Booth,	Henry A. Hitchcock, three years.
John Brown, three years,	Jeremiah Hurley,
Melzar W. Clark,	Edward Kelley,
John Collins, three years,	Joseph B. Kelsey,
Thomas Collins, three years,	— Kittredge,
William Colman,	William H. Lane, three years,
Barney Conaley,	Jacob Lowe, 5th (U. S.) Artil.
Charles Cook, three years,	John C. Maguire, Co. G, 56th Mass.
Henry Daggett, three years,	Patrick Mahoney,
Horatio M. Dallas, one year, Cap- tain in frontier service,	Michael McGrane, 9 months,
Thomas D. Dalton, three years,	Charles H. Muschatt, three years,
Albert Damon,	George H. Osborn,
James Dempsey, three years,	Edwin Poiney, three years,
Henry B. Downes, three years,	Edward L. Preston, Co. A, 5th Cavalry,
Josiah Edson,	William Randall,
West D. Eldredge, three years,	Edward Roach, three years,
Lendal Hanscom Ewell, Co. H, 4th Regt.	David P. Robinson,
Thomas M. Farrell,	Albert Sawyer,
John G. Gorman,	Franklin Simmons,
Timothy Gordon, Capt. Co. G, 4th Regt.	William T. Sprague, three years,
James Gorman, 21st Regt.	William Thompson.

The roll of honor which Hingham cherishes with love and pride for its record of bravery and devotion contains the names of four hundred and seventy-three soldiers and sailors who served upon her quota, besides nineteen who marched with the Lincoln Light Infantry in the first days of the war and did not subsequently appear on the lists; making four hundred and ninety-two different men furnished by the town for the defence of the country. To this number should be added twenty-eight Hingham men who joined regiments in other States, bringing the whole number up to five hundred and twenty. The number re-enlisting cannot perhaps be accurately ascertained, but the aggregate of enlistments from Hingham during the war, and not including the members of the Lincoln Light Infantry, is stated in "Hingham in the

Civil War" to have been seven hundred and five. There were mortally wounded or killed in battle thirty-one men and seven officers; died in the service, twenty-seven men and three officers, besides one man murdered and six others who died while prisoners; nine men and one officer died from disease contracted in the service during or soon after the war. Thus there was a loss of eighty-two of our townsmen, most of whom were citizens at the time, as a direct result of the conflict. Many more have passed away since, in consequence of the months and years of privation and exposure. In addition to the casualties above, there were thirty men and seven officers wounded, and seven men and three officers taken prisoners.

The names and rank of the officers from Hingham, as far as known, are:—

IN THE ARMY.

BVT. BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Luther Stephenson, Jr.: wounded.
Allyne C. Litchfield; prisoner.
Joseph H. Barnes.

Henry H. Cushing, 88th Illinois.
Webster A. Whiting, 88th Illinois.
Isaiah F. Tower, 93d Ohio; wounded.
Timothy Gordon, 4th Infantry.
Horatio M. Dallas, Frontier Service.
George R. Reed, 32d Infantry.

COLONELS.

John C. Whiton, 58th Infy.; wounded.
Hawkes Fearing, 8th N. H. Infy.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Peter N. Sprague, 55th Infantry.
Benjamin Thomas, 4th Cavalry.
Oliver Burrill, 35th Infantry.
Alphonso Marsh, 55th Infantry.
George M. Hudson, 22d Infantry;
wounded.
Nathaniel French, Jr., 32d Infantry;
died in service.
Charles Sprague, 4th Infantry.
Elijah B. Gill, Jr., 1st Infy.; killed.
George W. Bibby, 32d Infy.; killed.
Fergus A. Easton, 6th N. Y. Cavalry.
Waldo F. Corbett, 1st U. S. Heavy Art.
Francis Thomas, 12th Infy.; killed.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

Charles B. Leavitt, 70th U. S. Infy.;
twice wounded.

BVT. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

Thomas Weston, 18th Infy.; wounded.

MAJORS.

Benjamin C. Lincoln, 2d U. S. Infy.;
killed in battle.
Edward T. Bouvé, 4th Cavalry.
Lyman B. Whiton, 3d Heavy Artillery.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Amos P. Holden, 32d Infantry.
John G. Dawes, 2d Louisiana.
Joseph M. Thomas, 42d Infantry.
Louis T. V. Cazaire, 89th U. S. Infy.
Thaddeus Churchill, 3d U. S. Infy.
John H. Prouty, 39th Infantry.
Caleb H. Beal, 107th N. Y. Infy.
Thomas Hickey, 4th Cavalry.
Caleb B. Gill, 57th Indiana Infy.
Edwin F. Tirrell, 3d Heavy Artillery.
Benjamin S. Whiting, 17th U. S. Infy.
William Barnes, — N. Y.; prisoner.

BVT. MAJOR.

Benjamin F. Meservey, 18th Infantry;
wounded.

CAPTAINS.

Edwin Humphrey, 11th Infy.; killed.
Alexander Hitchborn, 12th Infantry;
killed.
Elijah Hobart, 93d N. Y.; killed.
John E. Morse, Invalid Corps.
James H. Wade, 28th Infantry.
Edwin Thomas, 3d Heavy Artillery.

IN THE NAVY.

CHIEF ENGINEER.

Charles H. Loring.

ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON.

Franklin Nickerson.

ACTING MASTER.

Thomas Andrews; died in service.
Lemuel Pope.

ACTING ENSIGNS.

Edward W. Halcro; died in service
Charles M. Fuller.
Charles A. Stewart.

ACTING ASSISTANT PAYMASTER.

Andrew Tower.

ACTING THIRD ASSISTANT ENGINEER.

John M. Trussell.

Fifty-six Hingham men, who received commissions in the service of their country during those eventful years in which was fought the Civil War; fifty-six men who, like their comrades in the ranks, served her faithfully and bravely, and in many instances even unto death.

No account of the soldiers of Massachusetts, however brief, and especially of those belonging to Hingham, would be complete without at least a reference to the loved fellow-townsmen who within the Commonwealth was commander-in-chief during the long period of anxiety and sacrifice from 1861 to 1865. This is no place in which to eulogize John A. Andrew, and for the people of the town no eulogy is needed. Yet in this their book they would feel it amiss, if to his noble wreath no laurel leaf were to be added by them as a memorial to the kind words and warm-hearted deeds with which the great chief sped his comrades from Hingham on their way, cheered and sustained and cared for them in the field, and received and welcomed them again to the common home; a leaf glistening and gleaming with the sunshine which his great heart carried to the waiting hearths, beside which sat the wearied and watching, — gold-lighted with its record of the hope his tenderness brought to the sorrowing, while he gently helped lay in their mother earth the town's brave who had fallen asleep in her service. Proudly and lovingly we claim this man as one of the soldiers of Hingham.

Near the close of the record of Revolutionary services the number of the men bearing certain of the most numerous surnames which occurred among those representing Hingham, and belonging undoubtedly to the twenty-four largest families, was given. A similar statement, but with the same selection of names, and taken in the same order, may not be without interest to the dwellers in this old town, which, while maintaining with little change so many of the customs of the olden time, has preserved also no inconsiderable number of the names of the early settlers in the families of to-day. Serving in the Union army there were sixteen Lincolns, eleven Cushings, five Beals, three Whitons, nine



STATUE OF GOVERNOR ANDREW.

Stodders, eleven Herseys, thirteen Gardners, one Hobart, five Towers, four Loring's, one Bates, three Burrs, eight Spragues, six Wilders, three Dunbars, one Leavitt, four Fearings, four Lanes, seven Barneses, four Marshes, while from our military lists the Lewises, Stowells, Joys, and Thaxters have entirely disappeared.

This chapter, with all its length, yet all too short for a satisfactory memorial to the children of the town who have cared naught for suffering and death when duty beckoned along the dangerous path, is fast drawing to its close. A few words only remain, and those mainly for the living. To promote Loyalty, Fidelity, Charity, there was organized, August 5, 1869, Edwin Humphrey Post, No. 104, of the Grand Army of the Republic. Col. Hawkes Fearing was its first commander, Major Benjamin F. Meservey, senior vice-commander, Capt. Peter N. Sprague, junior vice-commander, Lieut. George R. Reed, quartermaster, Samuel J. Henderson, officer of the day, William H. Jacobs, officer of the guard, and Henry Jones was appointed adjutant. These, together with George Thomas, William H. Thomas, Isaac B. Damon, Edward T. Blossom, William Jones, Hubert J. Tully, John A. Reed, and William S. Whiton were charter members. Colonel Fearing was again chosen commander in 1870, and the same office has been held since that date by Capt. Peter N. Sprague in 1871-1874, Lemuel Pope in 1875, Captain Sprague again in 1876, Major Edward T. Bouvé in 1877-1879, — during which the Post became uniformed, and raised a considerable charity fund, — Lieut. George R. Reed in 1880, Isaac F. Goodwin in 1881 and for part of 1882, resigning April 8 of the latter year, William H. Thomas for the remainder of 1882 and in 1883, Charles H. Wakefield for 1884-1886, John H. Stoddard in 1887 and 1888, J. Henry Howe in 1889, Col. Thomas Weston in 1890 and 1891, Major Lyman B. Whiton in 1892, and Arthur Beale in 1893. Since its organization one hundred and forty names have been upon the rolls of its comrades. The present number is seventy-seven. Eleven comrades have joined the greater army which responds only to Heaven's trumpets; they are Samuel J. Henderson, Thomas Murphy, Edward W. Marston, Samuel Bronsdon, William Hersey, John W. Gault, Charles Sprague, Stephen A. Hall, Octavius R. Barry, George T. Kilburn, William Taylor.

In 1888 the Post, with the aid of funds raised by fairs and contributions of citizens, built a hall well adapted for its purposes at Centre Hingham, and within a short distance of the old fort commanded by Capt. John Smith in the days of King Philip. Here the members meet for business, mutual assistance, encouragement, and pleasure; and here on each Memorial Day are held appropriate exercises in which the Woman's Relief Corps, the Sons of Veterans, visiting comrades, and the citizens of the town kindle anew the fires of patriotism, and lay upon the altar of the heroic dead the flowers of memory.

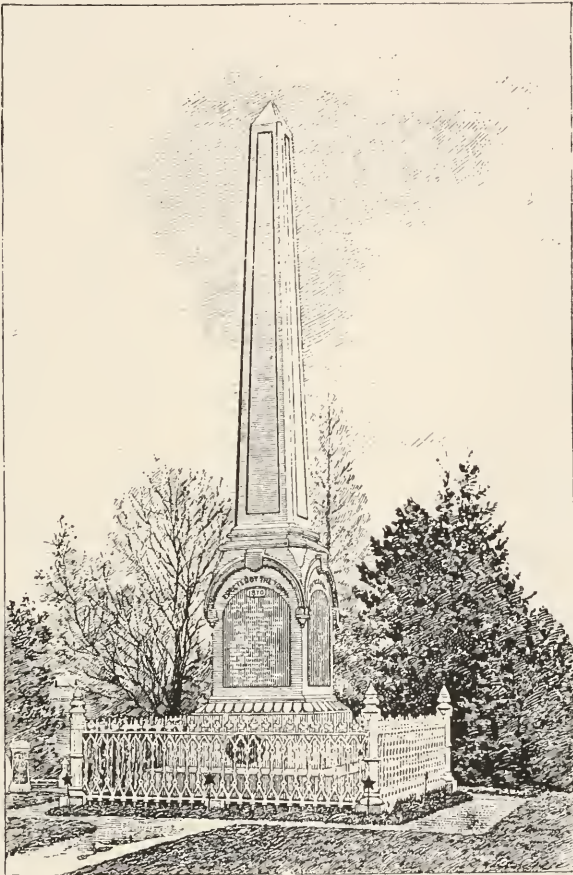
To assist and encourage the Post of the Grand Army in its noble work, to aid its charities, and to inculcate and diffuse the spirit of patriotism among the children, a branch of the Woman's Relief Corps was organized here December 17, 1885. Its first president was Mrs. Mary Whiton, who held that office two years; she was succeeded by Mrs. Martha C. Wakefield during the next three years, and by Mrs. Martha S. Litchfield, who was president in 1891. The next president was Mrs. Hattie M. Lowe, who was chosen in 1892, and again this year. There is a small relief fund for the benefit of the needy among soldiers' families. The present membership is seventy-six, and monthly meetings are held at Grand Army Hall, which is also the headquarters of the Corps.

A camp of the Sons of Veterans, called the Charles S. Meade Camp, also meets at the hall of the Post. It was organized March 10, 1887, and its successive commanders have been Arthur L. Whiton, C. Sumner Henderson, Gustavus O. Henderson, Hosea H. Batchelder, J. Arthur Batchelder, and Fred S. Wilder. The Camp numbers about forty-eight at this time, and the members materially assist in the ceremonies of Memorial Day.

In the declining hours of the day, near the close of the beautiful spring month of May of each recurring year, when the fragrance of a thousand flowers scents the air with its sweetness, and the bright green of the young grass and new leaves clothes New England in freshness, a little band of blue-coated men fast growing into years, and with ever feeble steps marching under the folds of the flag which to them has been a shield by day and a star by night, to the music which was once an inspiration in battle, which sung pæans in victory, lulled to slumber in weariness and death, whispered ever of home, and to this day is never heard without sending a thrill to the heart, enters the old cemetery, — the village burial-place of the fathers, — and passing beneath the pines which shade moss-grown stones and tombs, through winding paths leading by sunken graves, by the first settlers' monument, down into a quiet valley and up again to the height beyond, ranges itself in line before the resting place and white statue of their friend and comrade, the great War Governor. Here, aided by comrades from a Post bearing his name in the city where his official life was mostly spent, with a few earnest words breathing his spirit, and with simple and brief exercises, the Grand Army lays upon the grave of Andrew its annual memorial.

A few steps farther, and around the granite pillar inscribed with the names of the sons who so gallantly served her, the people of Hingham await the ceremonies which keep bright the memories of those who fell to sleep in the love of their country. Here are the rulers of the town, the selectmen, chosen each March to guide its affairs through the ensuing year, the constable with scarcely perceptible insignia of office and inspiring little

awe, the ministers of the several churches and of the Old Meeting-House; here are others with even better right, — an old gray-headed man who leans upon the arm of no stalwart son; a black-robed woman who, standing by a low flower-covered mound, will never again hear her bright boy's "Mother;" a younger woman, too, but also past the meridian of life, leaning against a stone bearing a soldier's name, and beside which flutters a little



SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT.

Erected by the Town; Dedicated June 17, 1870.

flag, — a woman whose wearied face with its far-away look is full for a moment of the bright but never-to-be-fulfilled promise of the thirty years ago; yes, and others still whose short happiness was almost effaced by the sorrow which time has hardly yet softened

into a sweet memory, and whose sadness is only tempered by an unspoken hope. They are all here, — these and the young maiden, the coming men, and the happy children of to-day. And they all gather closer as the Grand Army forms in front around the large semi-circle of baskets overflowing with the blossoms brought to mingle their brightness with the green of earth. In front is the monument, and to the east, upon the side of the highest ground in the cemetery, was the fort erected to defend the harbor against the Spaniards; on an adjoining elevation northwesterly still stand the defences of 1676, when Philip menaced the town; between the monument and the valley, and beyond it by and near the old general's resting-place, lie the slumbering brave of the Revolution; everywhere, among the fathers, beside the old soldiers, and in the new ground alike, the flags which mark the sleeping heroes of the Civil War wave gently in the soft spring breeze. From the band stationed near floats a hymn, — an old one, dear and familiar; the chaplain hushes the assembly in prayer; a short, earnest plea for country, a tender tribute to the fallen, a word of pride in their sacrifice, of sympathy for the sorrowing, and the orator — local and uncelebrated perhaps, but reverent and full of the occasion — is through. A word or two from the commander of the Post, a signal, quietly given, and the violets and the lilies are blooming and nodding in new places, and saying, in language equalled by no other, that here sleeps a soldier whom his loved ones, his comrades, and the great Republic have not forgotten. Again the music sounds; the street, full of the homes and the history of other days, re-echoes with the martial strains; the sunlight fading away from the lowly mounds gilds still the Old Meeting-house steeple, touches with its rays the top of the monument, and reflected from the masses of clouds in the western horizon paints the harbor with the color of the rose. From the distance the last notes of "retreat" borne from Grand Army Hall come floating on the evening breeze, "old glory" flutters to the ground from many a staff, and Memorial Day, fitly and faithfully observed in this old town of the mingled Puritans and Pilgrims, has come to its close.

With the exception of the company formed under the law of 1864, which elected Henry Jones captain, but in consequence of the repeal of the Act soon after, never met for drill or parade, there has been no strictly local military organization in Hingham since the disbanding of the Lincoln Light Infantry, September 29, 1862.

Upon rising ground stretching along Broad Cove, overlooking the early anchorage of many of the fleet which long years ago whitened Hingham's bay, — some undoubtedly built in the shipyard then situated just below the bluff, but since disappeared and forgotten, — and directly opposite the southern slope of Otis Hill,

lies the beautifully located military post of the First Corps of Cadets, and the scene of its camp in each recurring July. In the rear and looking toward the setting sun as it crimson the placid waters which finally shrink into a little winding brook, the view extends across the green meadows and far up the valley in the direction of Weymouth Back River. On the opposite side and about a half-mile distant the church spires and roofs of the houses — themselves half hidden by the intervening hill — indicate the nearest village, while to the east the harbor of blue in its setting of green, with its steamers plying back and forth, is seen through a break in the land bordering Otis Street.

Beyond its natural attractiveness there is no little historical interest attaching to the place as the training-field of the militia in the olden days, and still more, as being the probable location of the barracks, — certainly situated in the immediate vicinity, if not on the ground, — erected for the accommodation of Captain James Lincoln and his company when Hingham was a garrisoned town in the early part of the Revolution. In plain view, too, is the road, once called Broad Cove Lane, but now Lincoln Street, down which marched Captain Lincoln's command, and the other companies of the town, as well as those of Scituate and Weymouth, when hastening to drive the English from Grape Island May 21, 1775.

Here, in the succeeding years, come large numbers of people interested in the regular order and beautiful ceremonies of a military camp, and the snow-white streets are thronged each evening with listeners to the concert of the fine band.

While having no official connection with Hingham, the possession by the corps of these increasingly attractive grounds with the bright green and well-kept parade and fine rows of growing maples, together with the annual tour of duty performed here by it, the fact that no inconsiderable number of the town's young men have been from time to time enrolled in its ranks, as well as that among her citizens are three of the present officers, have gradually created a feeling of local ownership in the corps, which is now claimed and regarded, as in a sense at least belonging to the town, and as one of her institutions.

The First Corps of Cadets was organized in 1741, and is the modern outgrowth of the famous "Governor's Company of Cadets," which composed a part of the militia, both before and since the Revolution. While commanded by Hancock, — whose mother, it will be recalled, was a Hingham lady, — the then company was disbanded by Governor Gage for its adherence to the patriotic cause, but was reorganized and served under General Sullivan in Rhode Island. At the opening of the rebellion the corps was sent to garrison Fort Warren, and later it furnished many officers to the army, and particularly for the Forty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, generally known as the Cadet Regiment.

It is one of the two organizations forming a separate branch of the militia of the Commonwealth, and at the present time comprises four companies armed as infantry, and having headquarters at the armory on Columbus Avenue, Boston. It is commanded by Lieut.-Col. Thomas F. Edmands, a distinguished officer in the Civil War, while Major George R. Rogers, Captains William H. Alline and Andrew Robeson, and Lieut. Edward E. Currier, are all veterans who were in active service in the Union's cause.

Several of our present or former citizens have held commissions in the military service of the Commonwealth since 1865. The following is believed to be a correct list: —

- Solomon Lincoln, Jr., Colonel and Aide-de-camp to his Honor Lieut.-Governor Talbot, acting Governor, May 26, 1874; Colonel and Aide-de-camp to his Excellency Governor Talbot, January 14, 1879.
- Arthur Lincoln, Captain and Judge Advocate, 2d Brigade, July 30, 1877
- John D. Long, Governor and Commander-in-chief, 1880-1882.
- Edward T. Bouvé, Colonel and Aide-de-camp to his Excellency Governor Long; Captain and Engineer on staff of Brig.-Gen. Nat. Wales, 1st Brigade, M. V. M., Feb. 9, 1883; Captain and Provost Marshal, 1st Brigade, May 24, 1887; Captain and Aide-de-camp, 1st Brigade, April 10, 1888.
- Elijah George, Captain and Judge Advocate, 2d Brigade, M.V.M., August 12, 1882.
- Charles E. Stevens, 1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster, Feb. 26, 1868, Captain and Paymaster, Jan. 9, 1874, First Corps Cadets.
- Charles C. Melcher, 1st Lieutenant and Quartermaster, First Corps Cadets, Feb. 9, 1875.
- Walter L. Bouvé, 1st Lieutenant, First Corps Cadets, Feb. 20, 1889.

UNITED STATES REGULAR SERVICE.

Not previously mentioned in these pages: —

- Charles H. B. Caldwell, son of Charles H. Caldwell and Susan Blake, born in Hingham, and died in Boston, Nov. 30, 1877, Commodore in U. S. Navy, June 14, 1874.
- Charles L. Corthell, graduated at West Point June 14, 1884, 2d Lieutenant, 4th Artillery, June 15, 1884; 1st Lieutenant, Apr. 24, 1889.

HISTORY
OF THE
TOWN OF HINGHAM,
MASSACHUSETTS.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

VOLUME I. — PART II.

HISTORICAL.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

VOLUME I.—PART II.

	PAGE
ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY	<i>Francis H. Lincoln</i> 1
EDUCATION	" " 83
MANUFACTURES AND COMMERCE	<i>George Lincoln</i> 155
AGRICULTURE	<i>Edmund Hersey</i> 181
PUBLICATIONS	<i>Fearing Burr</i> 193
PUBLIC CONVEYANCES	<i>Francis H. Lincoln</i> 241
FIRE DEPARTMENT	" " 257
WATER WORKS.	<i>Charles W. S. Seymour</i> 261
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	<i>Francis H. Lincoln</i> 271
LODGES AND SOCIETIES	" " 289
NATIVE AND RESIDENT PHYSICIANS	<i>George Lincoln</i> 307
NATIVE AND RESIDENT LAWYERS	<i>Francis H. Lincoln</i> 327
NATIVE MINISTERS	" " 341
BURIAL GROUNDS	<i>George Lincoln</i> 355
MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS	<i>Francis H. Lincoln</i> 379
<hr/>	
INDEX	387

ILLUSTRATIONS.

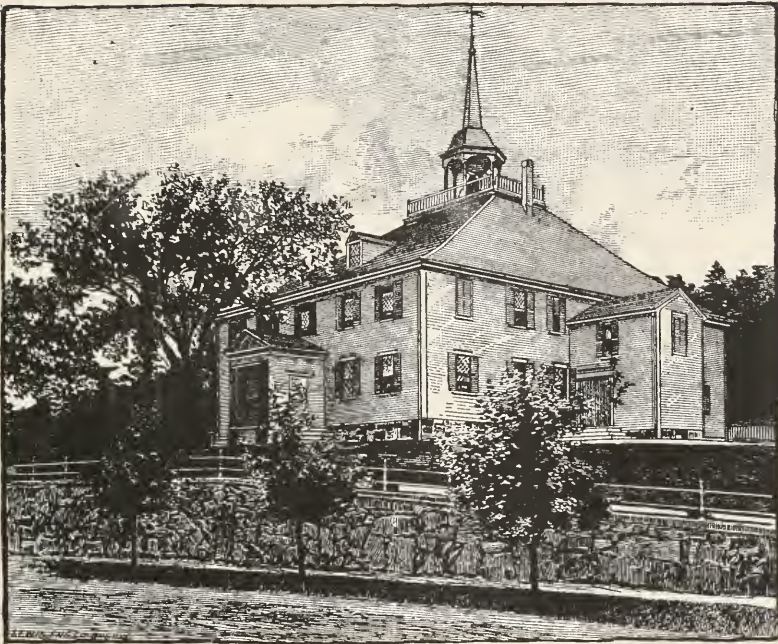
VOLUME I. — PART II.

	PAGE
OLD MEETING-HOUSE	1
PORTRAIT OF DR. GAY	24
From a photograph by FRANCIS H. LINCOLN, from the painting.	
OLD MEETING-HOUSE PULPIT	35
COHASSET MEETING-HOUSE	37
SOUTH HINGHAM MEETING-HOUSE	40
NEW NORTH MEETING-HOUSE	49
BAPTIST MEETING-HOUSE.	57
From a photograph by FRANCIS H. LINCOLN.	
METHODIST EPISCOPAL MEETING-HOUSE	62
UNIVERSALIST MEETING-HOUSE	65
EVANGELICAL CONGREGATIONAL MEETING-HOUSE	67
FREE CHRISTIAN MISSION CHAPEL	69
From a photograph by FRANCIS H. LINCOLN.	
EPISCOPAL CHURCH.	71
From a photograph by FRANCIS H. LINCOLN.	
BISHOP'S CHAIR IN THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH	73
Engraved by WALLACE CORTHELL from a photograph by FRANCIS H. LINCOLN.	
CATHOLIC CHURCH	79
From a photograph by GEORGE E. SIDERS.	
HINGHAM HIGH SCHOOL	99
DERBY ACADEMY	116
PORTRAIT OF MADAM DERBY	126
From a photograph by FRANCIS H. LINCOLN, from the painting.	
SEAL OF DERBY ACADEMY	135
PORTRAIT OF DR. EZEKIEL HERSEY	138
From a photograph by FRANCIS H. LINCOLN, from the painting.	
HINGHAM PUBLIC LIBRARY	145
Engraved by WALLACE CORTHELL.	
PORTRAIT OF ALBERT FEARING	148

	PAGE
HINGHAM PUBLIC LIBRARY	154
From a photograph by FRANCIS H. LINCOLN.	
HINGHAM HARBOR	170
From a photograph by HENRY F. GUILD.	
STEAMER EAGLE	244
STEAMER LAFAYETTE	244
STEAMER GENERAL LINCOLN	245
STEAMER MAYFLOWER	246
STEAMER NANTASKET	247
PLAN OF STEAMBOAT LANDINGS	249
STEAMER GOVERNOR ANDREW	250
ACCORD POND	261
From a photograph by CHARLES W. S. SEYMOUR.	
ACCORD POND	269
From a photograph by CHARLES W. S. SEYMOUR.	
LORING HALL, INSURANCE COMPANY, AND SAVINGS BANK BUILDING	280
WILDER MEMORIAL	287
SOCIETY OF MUTUAL AID	304
PORTRAIT OF LIEUT.-GOVERNOR LEVI LINCOLN	334
PORTRAIT OF SOLOMON LINCOLN	336
PORTRAIT OF GOVERNOR LONG	338
EARLY SETTLERS' MONUMENT, FORT HILL CEMETERY	362
From a photograph by FRANCIS H. LINCOLN.	
ENTRANCE TO HIGH STREET CEMETERY	364
From a photograph by FRANCIS H. LINCOLN.	
ENTRANCE TO HINGHAM CEMETERY	366
From a photograph by FRANCIS H. LINCOLN.	
TOMB OF REV. EBENEZER GAY, D. D.	368
From a photograph by FRANCIS H. LINCOLN.	
HINGHAM CEMETERY CHAPEL	369
FIRST SETTLERS' MONUMENT, HINGHAM CEMETERY	370
VIEW IN HINGHAM CENTRE CEMETERY	373
From a photograph by FRANCIS H. LINCOLN.	
TOWN SEAL	386
Engraved by WALLACE CORTHELL.	

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 reinstated, 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, least 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. lest 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 publicly 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 publicly 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 withif 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 publickly charged, and I am publickly 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 publickly 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 excepted 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 Eanes	5 00 00	
Thomas Hubbard	4 00 00	
Edmond Hubbard	10 00 00	
Daniel Cushin	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 captious) 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 propounded 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 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 prelatial 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 reprover, 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 pragmatrical 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^{ts} 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 Hon^d 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, DANIEL CUSHING, Towne Clarke.

26 May, 1681.

The magis^{ts} having Considered the Returne of the Selectmen of Hingham in referenc 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 Capt^t Hubbards land neerest to Samuell Thaxte's house.

Past by y^e Council,

EDW^d RAWSON, Secret^{ry}.

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.

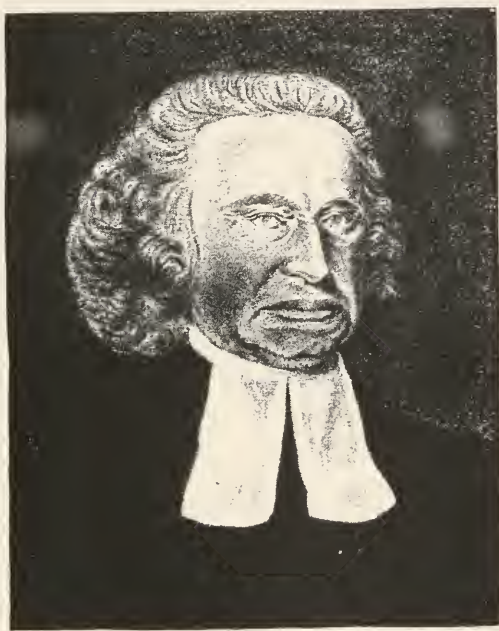
BY SOLOMON LINCOLN.

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 traditional 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 flourish 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 'tis 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 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.

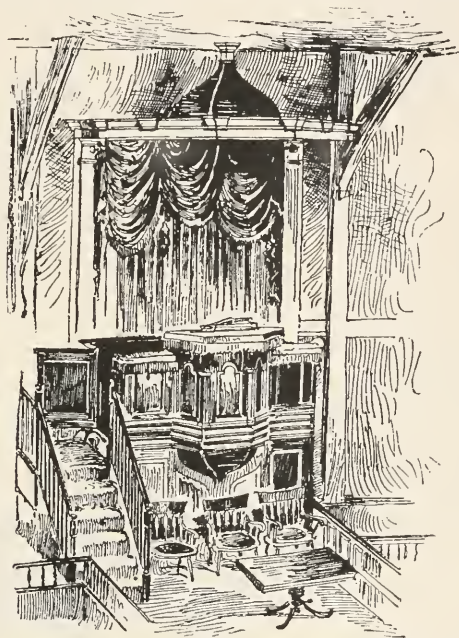
Henry Smith . . .	chosen Jan. 29, 1640.	Removed to Rehoboth.	
Ralph Woodward . . .	" " " " "	d. 1663.	
Thomas Loring . . .	d. 1661		
Thomas Thaxter . . .	d. 1654		
Matthew Cushing . . .	d. 1660 . . .	æt. 71 yrs.	
John Fearing . . .	d. 1665		
John Leavitt . . .	d. 1691 . . .	æt. 83 yrs.	} Were the deacons when the new meeting-house was erected.
John Smith . . .	d. 1695		
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.	Chosen before 1737.
Thomas Andrews . . .	d. 1784 . . .	æt. 86 yrs.	
Josiah Lincoln . . .	d. 1774 . . .	æt. 74 yrs.	
Joshua Hersey . . .	d. 1784 . . .	æt. 80 yrs.	Succeeded his father.
Benjamin Lincoln (Gen.)	d. 1810 . . .	æt. 77 yrs.	} Chosen Feb. 15, 1769.
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.	Succeeded his father.
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.	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 Peek, 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 herenunto 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 priviledges 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 Eeles, of Scituate, and the Rev. William Smith, of Weymouth. Mr. Shute was ordained their pastor, December 10th, 1746. The Rev. Messrs. Eeles 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 kindliness, 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.

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

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-

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 . . Channecey 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 Good.	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 Messeur, 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. Freston, 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 lain 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. Thaddens 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 Shimmin 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 Committee.</i>
Mrs. Charles A. Gardner,	
Mrs. J. Fremont Belcher,	
I. Wilbur Lincoln,	
Mrs. Charles M. Clark,	

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, Quiney; 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 bosom.'" 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 allowed 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 mutantur.*"

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 unflinching 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, \$1,000.
1728 . . . 80.	1872 . . . 13,961.23, including High School one half-year.
1760 . . . 90.	1873 . . . 15,373.25, including High School whole year.
1765 . . . 100.	1874-1878 12,710.78, lowest, \$15,028.22, high- est.
1781 . . . 130.	1884 . . . 15,115.69, including schoolbooks one half-year.
1783 . . . 144.	1891 . . . 15,820.72, including schoolbooks whole year.
1786 . . . 200.	
1793 . . . 300.	
1828 \$ 2,076.00.	
1832 . 2,524.78.	
1848 . 3,531.84.	

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 raise 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	John Norton	1713	1787	Molly Loring	1787
1705	John Odlin	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	Mrs. Joseph 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	Bezalia 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	Mariha 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 Rced	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 Lineolu	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 Lineolu	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	1828	1839	William F. Dow	1840
1827	Miss L. Whiton	1827	1839	Hosea H. Lineolu	1843
1827	Miss L. Bates	1827	1839	Davis J. Whiting	1840
1828	William C. Grout	1828	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	Betsy 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	Betsy 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	Martha B. Corthell	1868
1851	Ellen McKendry	1852	1860	Elizabeth L. Rogers	1871
1852	Susan G. Hedge	1855		(See Betsy 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	Lizzic 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 Stanley . . .	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	Luey 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	Haunah 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	Annie 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.

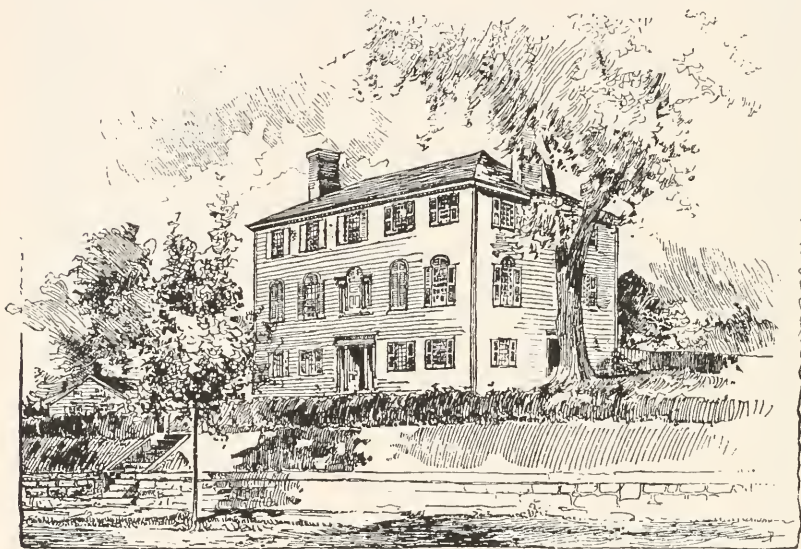
Sarah Langlee (the name being the same as Langle, Langley, Longly, and Longle, on our records), the daughter of John Langlee and Hannah, his wife, was born April 18, 1714.

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 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^r 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, and divers other good causes her thereunto moving, hath sold, released and confirmed, and by these presents doth sell, release and confirm to 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 decease, 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 aforesaid 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.
BENJAMIN CUSHING.
WILLIAM CUSHING.

SARAH DERBY. (Seal.)

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 picket 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



Ezequiel 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, Weymouth	1825	1803 Rev. John Allyn, Duxbury	1829
1791 Christopher Gore	1796	1804 Thomas Boylston Adams	1818
1794 John Lowell	1802	1805 Daniel Shute	1818
1796 Rev. Thaddeus Mason Harris	1808	1808 Rev. Jacob Flint, Cohasset	1835
1797 George R. Minot	1801	1809 Rev. Henry Colman, Hingham	1811
1801 Rev. Nicholas Bowes Whitney	1835	1810 Robert Thaxter, M.D., Dorchester	1842
		1811 Levi Lincoln, M.D.	1829

1813	Rev. Peter Whitney, Quincy	1837	1854	Henry Edson Hersey, Hingham	1863
1815	John Winslow, Hanover	1819	1857	Rev. Calvin Lincoln, Hingham	1877
1818	Martin Lincoln, Hingham	1837	1857	Benjamin Cushing, M.D., Dorchester	1871
1818	Cushing Otis, M.D., Scituate	1837	1857	Rev. George Leonard, Marshfield	1866
1819	James Savage, Boston	1844	1861	John A Andrew	—
1825	Ezra W. Sampson, Braintree	1829	1861	John Quincy Adams, Quincy	1869
1827	Rev. Charles Brooks, Hingham	1840	1863	Solomon Lincoln, Jr., Salem	1869
1829	Rev. Samuel Deane, Scituate	1834	1863	Henry A. Clapp, Dorchester	1869
1829	Ebenezer Gay, Hingham	1832	1866	Henry C. Harding, Hingham	—
1829	Abel Cushing, Dorchester	1850	1866	Rev. Joshua Young, Hingham	1873
1832	Robert Treat Paine Fiske, M.D., Hingham	1866	1866	Charles C. Tower, M.D., Weymouth	1876
1834	Rev. Edmund Quincy Sewall, Scituate	1848	1869	Thomas T. Bouvé, Boston	1873
1836	Rev. Harrison Gray Otis Phipps, Cohasset	1841	1869	Levi N. Bates, Cohasset	1884
1836	Daniel Shute, M.D., Hingham	1838	1871	John D. Long, Hingham	—
1837	Edward Thaxter, Hingham	1841	1871	Arthur Lincoln	—
1837	Rev. Samuel J. May, Scituate	1842	1873	Rev. William L. Chaffin, North Easton	1875
1837	Gen. Appleton Howe, M.D., Weymouth	1849	1875	Hosea H. Lincoln, Boston	—
1838	Jairus Lincoln, Hingham	1857	1876	James H. Wilder	1879
1840	Rev. Oliver Stearns, Hingham	1857	1877	Rev. Edward A. Horton, Hingham	—
1841	Rev. William P. Lunt, Quincy	1857	1877	William I. Nichols, Cambridge	1891
1842	Francis Thomas, M.D., Scituate	—	1877	Rev. William H. Fish, South Scituate	1878
1842	Rev. Joseph Osgood, Cohasset	—	1879	Rev. Edmund Q. S. Osgood, Plymouth	1887
1844	Ebenezer Gay, Hingham	1867	1879	Rev. Frederick Frothingham, Milton	1891
1848	Rev. John Lewis Russell, Hingham	—	1884	J. Winthrop Spooner, M.D., Hingham	—
1849	Increase S. Smith	1866	1889	William C. Bates, Canton	—
1850	Charles Francis Adams	1861	1891	James E. Thomas, Rockland	—
1850	Andrew L. Russell	—	1891	Rev. Henry F. Jenks, Canton	—
1853	Rev. Caleb Stetson, South Scituate	1862			

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.	1872	J. B. Atwood	1874
1844	Luther B. Lincoln	1847	1874	William I. Nichols	1876
1847	James Waldo	1849	1877	Nathan H. Dole	1878
1849	John S. Brown	1850	1878	Harold Wilder	1878
1850	Thomas M. Stetson	1852	1878	Edward Higginson	1880
1852	Ezra W. Gale	1853	1880	James E. Thomas	1885
1853	James I. H. Gregory	1855	1885	Henry M. Wright	1891
1855	Joseph Willard, Jr.	1855	1891	G. Herbert Chittenden	
1855	James M. Cassety	1859			

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	" Thaddens 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. Hledge, 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 Brazer.	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.

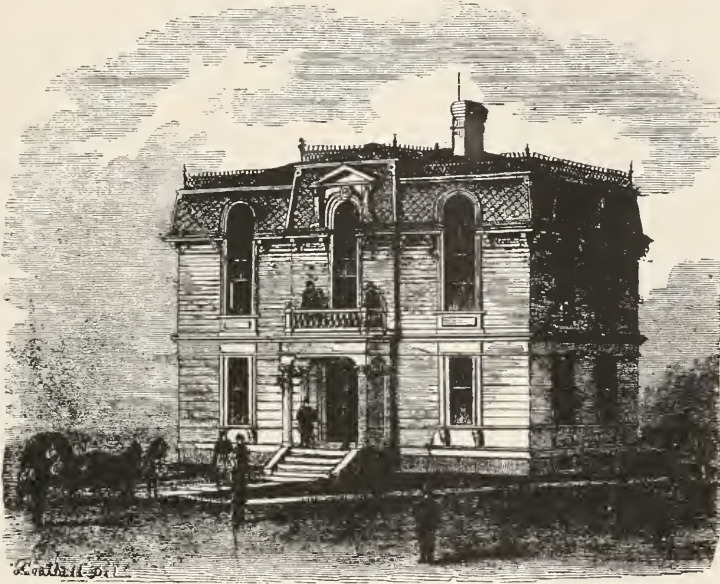
The First Social Library was formed in 1771, and was located at Hingham Centre. It continued in operation until the opening of the Hingham Public Library in 1869. The proprietors then gave their collection of books to the Public Library, and most of them, together with the records, were burned in the 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.



West Tinning,

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) in presence of HENRY SIDERS.)	ALBERT FEARING.	[L. S.]
	CALVIN LINCOLN.	"
	SOLOMON LINCOLN.	"
	EZRA STEPHENSON.	"
	FEARING BURR.	"
	JONATHAN TILSON.	"
	HENRY W. JONES.	"
	QUINCY BICKNELL.	"
	GEORGE HERSEY, JR.	"
	ELIJAH SHUTE.	"
	AMASA WHITING.	"
	WILLIAM FEARING, 2d.	"
	ARTHUR LINCOLN.	"
LINCOLN FEARING.	"	
DAVID WHITON.	"	
THOS. T. BOUVÉ.	"	

[Stamp, cancelled.]

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. Bradley, 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. excii., 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 Cantlebury, 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 "cord-wainers." 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, Riggins, 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

HINGHAM HARBOR.



John Chubbuck, Junr.	6
John Stowel	15
Samuel Thaxter, Esqur.	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, 45,376½ barrels of mackerel were packed; but in 1831, with sixty-one vessels, the catch was 52,663½ 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 19,931¼ 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, 7,920½ 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.] "Israel" 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's,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 Searlet Hudson on the westerly 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 fisheries and the increased importation of salt, the two which remained in 1854 produced only 1,500 bushels.

The manufacture of cordage in Hingham was commenced before 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 working 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 interested in the business here. The continued prosperity of the company 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, containing the spinning and engine rooms, and most of the machinery, 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, fourteempence 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 “
Lowels' Address, Jerome Cushing . . .	2 “
Sinclares Code of Agriculture, Joseph Cushing . . .	21 “
	<hr style="width: 10%; margin: 0 auto;"/>
	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>	Edmund Hersey.
<i>Corresponding Secretary</i>	Thomas T. Bouvé.
<i>Treasurer</i>	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 firearms 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 Dedicating 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, Linns 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. Svo. 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. Svo. 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 Expençe 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 Sutfield, 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'Onverture, 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 Callen 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 Reusselaer 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 Reconnoissance. 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 MIL-LARD 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 Quincey 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. Svo. 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 "Brantry" 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.

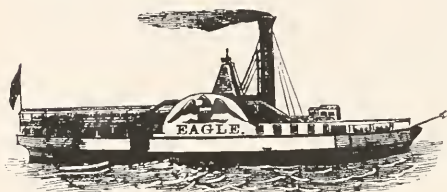
The Hingham "Station Packets," which lay on the south side of Long Wharf, at the head of the dock, where State Street Block now stands, were for many years a well-known institution. They were usually old vessels, housed over, kept as a sort of consignment station for buckets, eggs, knit woollen stockings, 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



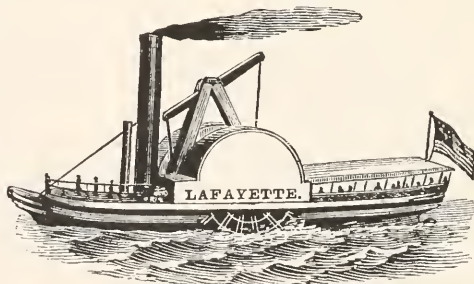
Hingham in 1818, but in 1819 and 1820 she ran regular trips, when she was commanded by Capt. Clark and Capt. James Moorfield, and afterwards by Capt. Barnabas Lincoln. She was a sidewheel boat, with "comfortable accommoda-

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 37½ 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 engines,



burnt wood, like her predecessors, and made the trip to Boston in an hour and a half. The fare was 37½ 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

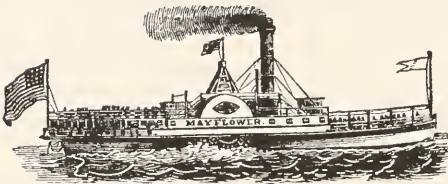
a short route for foot-passengers across Mansfield's Cove to the road which Capt. Laban Hersey laid out at Barnes's Rocks, by building a floating bridge and securing it to each shore.

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.

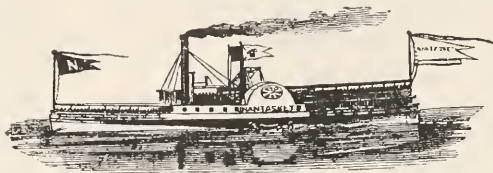
The company having decided to build a new boat, the "Mayflower" was sold, to go to New York, and made her last trip from Hingham Dec. 3, 1856.

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.

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.

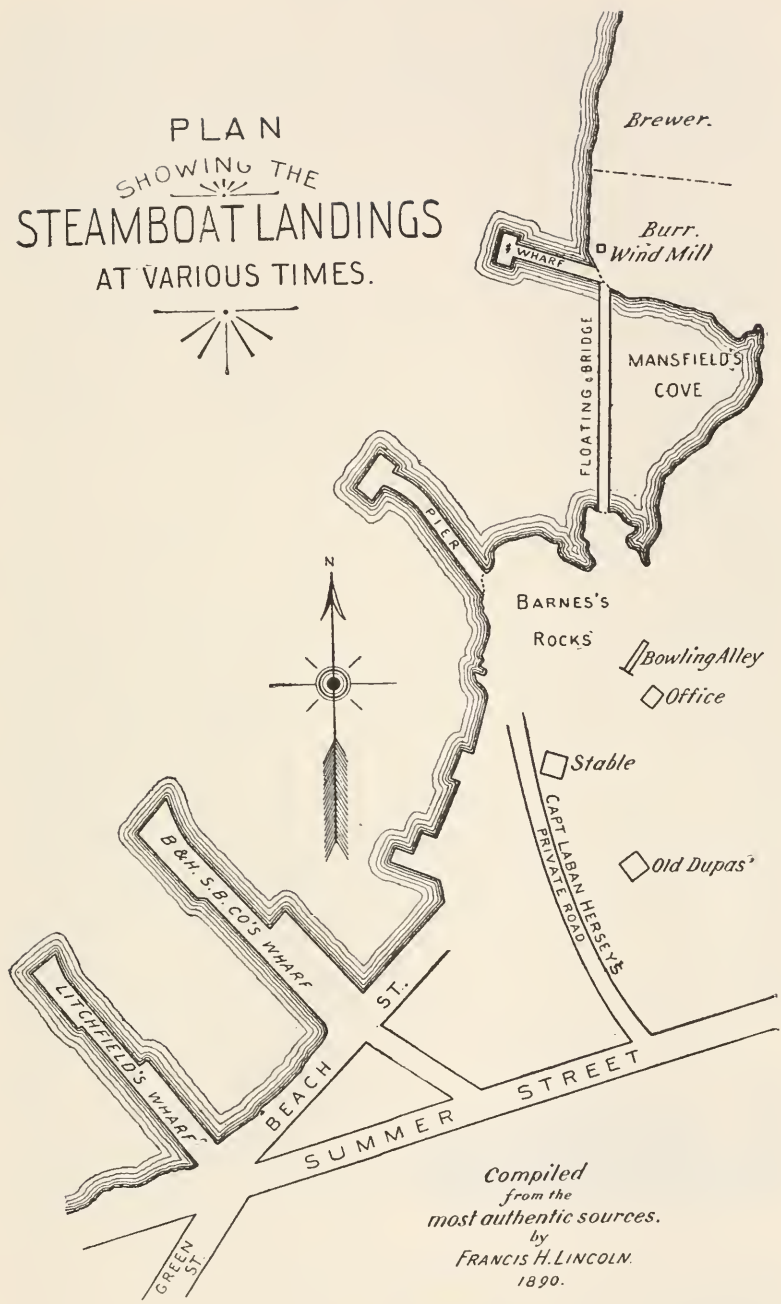
In 1867 the "People's Independent Line" advertised to run steamboats between Hingham and Boston. This company was under the management of Harvey T. Litchfield, who had purchased the wharf next west of the old company's pier, in Hingham, formerly occupied as a lumber wharf and known as Cushing's Wharf. 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.

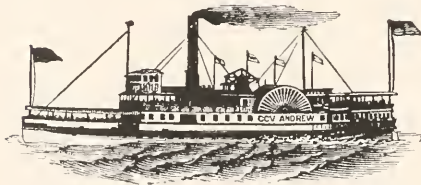
During 1871 and 1872 competition continued, fares varied from 10 to 25 cents, and there was no change in boats, Capt. Wesley Collins being commander of the "John Romer." After 1872 the People's Line seems to have abandoned Hingham and given its entire attention to the Strawberry Hill route. This line 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 Every 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 Every 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 Stephenson 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 Quiney 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.
250	Goodhue & Birnie	10
50	Charles B. Barnes	10
50	Ebed L. Ripley	10
50	Samuel Downer	10
50	Hingham Mutual Fire Ins. Co.	10
30	Henry L. Dalton	5
25	Charles Blake	5
25	Burr, Brown, & Co.	5
25	Charles F. Shimmin	5
20	John R. Brewer	5
20	William B. Merrill	5
20	James S. Hayward, Boston	5
20	Andrew S. Briggs "	5
10	John S. Hooper	5
10	George P. Hayward	5
10	Francis W. Brewer	5
	Morris F. Whiton	10
	John P. Spaulding, Boston	10
	Charles Siders	10
	John De Wolf, Brookline	10
	Herbert C. Nash, Boston	10
	Starkes Whiton	5
	Wm. Fearing, 2d	5
	Arthur Lincoln	5
	H. M. Clark	5
	E. J. Andrews	5
	J. A. Ordway	5
	Henry C. Harding	5
	E. W. Hayward	5
	J. F. Clement	5
	Martin Hayes	5
	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 workman, 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.

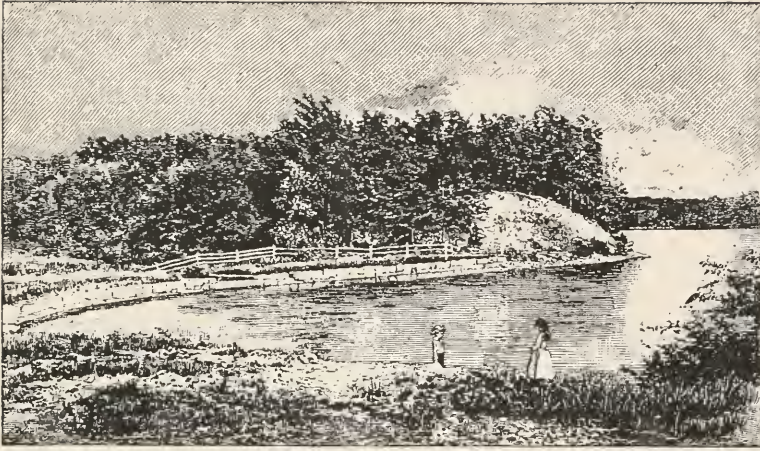
Near the junction of Otis Street and Downer Avenue a ledge was encountered, and at this point occurred the only serious accident which happened during the building of the works,—Dennis Scully, a ledgeman engaged in blasting, being instantly killed by a flying stone.

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 Bridgewater	1870	1876	Eliel Bates	1885
1833	Solomon Lincoln	1864		Ebenezer T. Fogg, South 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	1841	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 Cazneau	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, *President*.
 Benjamin Thomas, } *Vice Presidents*.
 Edward Thaxter, }
 David Harding, *Treasurer*.

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	1863	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	1845	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. . . .	1865	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.

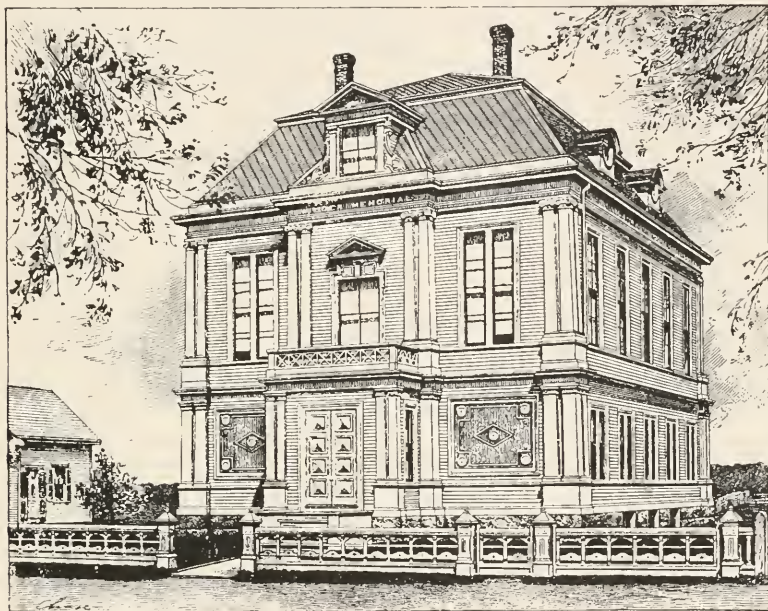
The said Trustees may, under the rules and regulations to be established by them, allow the Lecture-Room to be used by other persons for hire or gratuitously, as the Trustees may determine in each case, for educational and other purposes, not inconsistent with the terms and objects intended to be accomplished 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, Nathán 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 Basset, 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 reinstated 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 re-institution 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 reinstated. 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 reinstated. The Grand Encampment would not, however, reinstate 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 reinstated 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 reinstated 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, cheerfully 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♭ cornet; C. W. S. Seymour, 2d E♭ cornet; Geo. L. Gardner, solo B♭ cornet; Leavitt Sprague, 1st B♭ cornet; Wm. M. Gilman and Wm. B. Sprague, 2d B♭ 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♭ bass; Joshua Morse and D. W. Sprague, E♭ 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 Pearce.

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.

PHOENIX 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 "Phœnix 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 speciality 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 EDDES, 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 lincal 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 Mehitable 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 Aehsah 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., at. 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 pupilage, 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, at. 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 Mehitable (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.



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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.

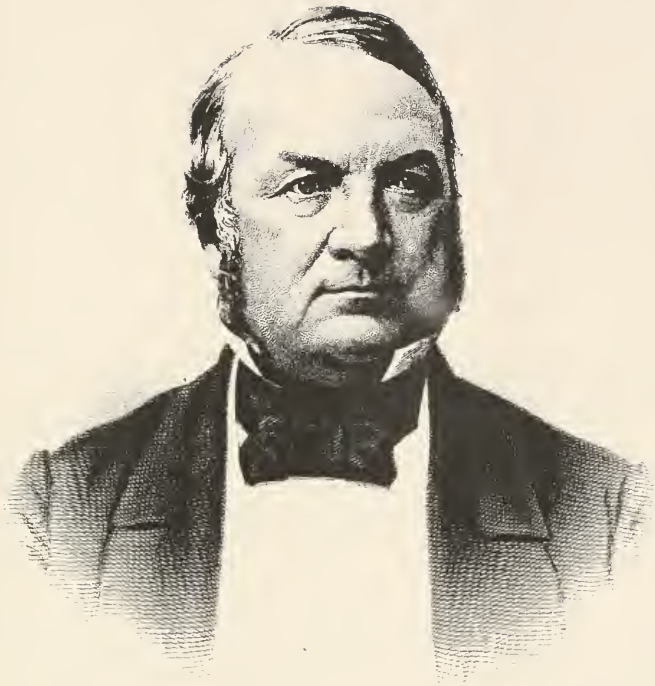
He was nominated for Representative to Congress, but declined the nomination.

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 "Fishes" 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 Mehitable (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.



Simon Luccola

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 Had-dam, 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 M^r Brattle & the Presid^t who made him a visit, that upon his Return from the Last Com^mencem^t he Remark'd that he had bin at 49 Com^mencem^{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 Catharine (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 Whitecomb, 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:—

Israel Whitcom,
son of M^r
Israel & M^{rs}
Hannah Whitcom,
who Died
March y^e 29
1737 Aged
10 Weks.

Elizabeth Whitcom
Daughter of M^r
Israel & M^{rs}
Hannah Whitcom
Died March y^e 26
1737 Aged
3 years

Job Whitcom
son of M^r Israel
& 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
173⁹ 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 thif place died
May 31 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 briars, 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 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.



EARLY SETTLERS' MONUMENT, FORT HILL CEMETERY.

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 Stoddar, 1851-52; Marshall Lincoln, 1852-54; Martin B. Stoddar, 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. Stoddar, 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*.

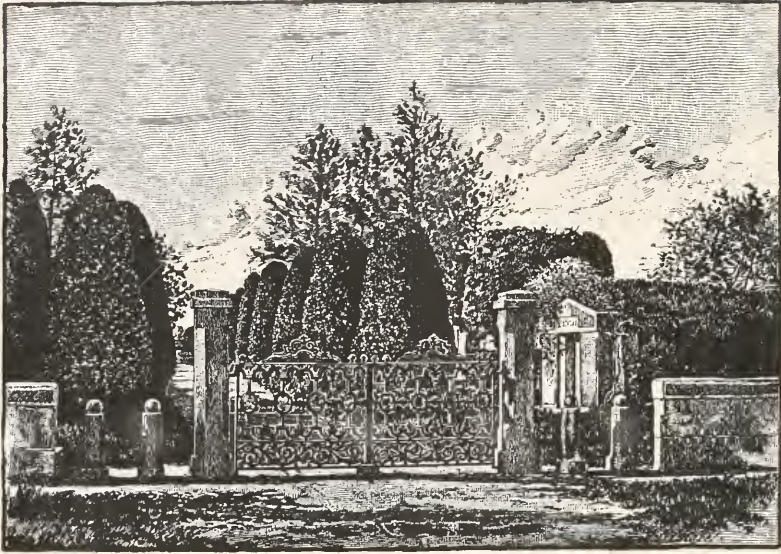
Superintendents: Ezra Bicknell, 1874-79; Andrew J. Gardner, 1879-81; Alphonso Cain, 1881, and annually since.

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
 AB^{ought} 83 YE^{ars}
 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^o WIFE
OF CAPT IOHN IACOB
SHE DIED OCT^r 2 1691.

HERE LYETH Y^o
Body of Capt
JOHN JACOB
Aged A^{bout} 63
Dyed Sept^{em}ber y^o 19,
1693.

HERE LYETH
BURIED Y^o BODY
of GEORGE
RUSSELL
AGED 99 YEARS
Died y^e 26th
of MAY
1694.

MARY IACOB Y^o
DAVGTER of IOSEPH^h
IACOB AGED
8 YE^{ars} 6 M^o
6 Dayes DYED
MARCH Y^o 22
169 $\frac{1}{2}$.

HERE LYETH BVRIED
Y^o 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 SEP^{em}
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.

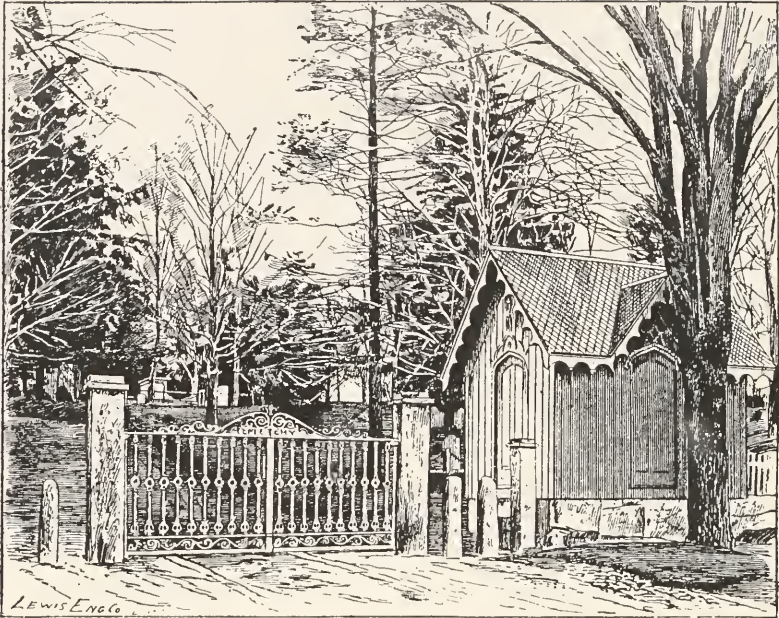
The year in which the older part of this cemetery was first used for burials is uncertain. It probably was not far from the time the new meeting-house was erected, in 1681; as it had been a custom in old Hingham, England, for several generations before the early planters came here, to bury the dead in 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 s^d lot."

The persons to whom lots were sold and the quantities purchased by each, were as follows:—

No.		rod.	No.		rod.
1.	To several persons was granted by Doct. Hall to bury their relations here.		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

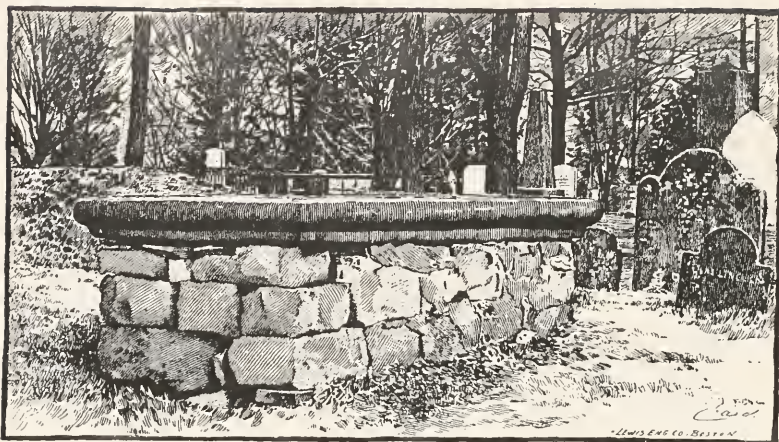
	rod.		rod.
No. 15. Josiah Lane	1	No. 23. Isaac, and Jonathan	
“ 16. Lieut. Thos. Andrews	1	Lane	1
“ 17. Thomas Joy	1	“ 24. Heirs of John Mans-	
“ 18. John Langlee	1	field, dec ^d	$\frac{1}{2}$
“ 19. John Lewis	1	“ 25. Benjamin Lincoln . .	1
“ 20. Caleb Beal	1	“ 26. Heirs of Jacob Beal,	
“ 21. John Beal, 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
DECEP^d 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^s 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^{ry} 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 Dauid 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:—

History of Hingham.

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 gravestone 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. 2*d*. 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
West Hingham	Seth Sprague, 2d	Nov. 20, 1888
	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. 23, 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>

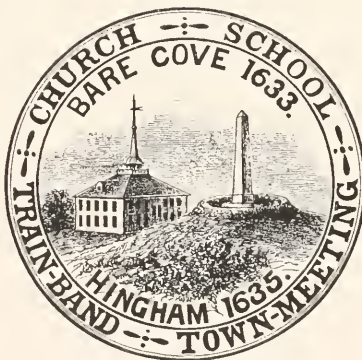
There were additional expenditures and subsequent assessments to pay the cost of the bridges, and expenses of various petitioners for the Act of Incorporation.

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.



INDEX TO HISTORY.

VOLUME I.

PARTS I. AND II.

INDEX TO VOLUME I.

PARTS I. AND II.

* Clergymen. † Physicians. ‡ Lawyers. § Authors.

- ABERCROMBY. Lack of discipline in the Army of General, i. 265; other reference to, 257.
- Abington Company at the defence of Grape Island, i. 288, 289.
- Abington, oration delivered at the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of, ii. 203.
- Abraham's Well, i. 172.
- Academies, the Derby and Willard, ii. 115-143.
- Academy building, action taken towards the erection of the Derby, ii. 133, 134.
- Academy of Arts and Sciences, an early member of the, i. 305.
- Acadians (French Neutrals), their surrender and expatriation, families of, quartered in Hingham, and burials of, i. 255, 256, 257; ii. 356.
- Accord Pond and its surroundings, i. 185; a preliminary survey gave ample proof of its capacity to supply the wants of the inhabitants of Hingham, ii. 263; other references to the pond, 265.
- Ackerman, Jonathan B., i. 356.
- Acres of mowing, pasture and tillage land in Hingham, ii. 183.
- Action of the town in 1768 and 1773, a committee appointed with instructions, i. 271-273. See also i. 275-326.
- Act of the Legislature authorizing the town of Hingham to take and hold the waters of Accord Pond and the waters that flow into it, ii. 264; repeated refusal of the Town to accept the Act, 265 (5).
- Act of the Legislature incorporating the Hingham Public Library, ii. 153.
- Act of the Legislature incorporating the Third Congregational (Unitarian) Society in Hingham, ii. 49.
- Act of the Legislature to incorporate the Proprietors of the First Universalist Meeting-house in Hingham, ii. 65.
- Acts and resolves of the General Court relating to the petitions of the Trustees of the Derby School and Academy, ii. 131-133.
- Acts of the Legislature incorporating the Hingham and Quincy Bridge and Turnpike corporation, ii. 385; the Hingham Mutual Fire Insurance Company, 271.
- Adams, Aimos, i. 324.
- Adams, George M., i. 341, 353.
- Adams, John G., * § ii. 193.
- Adams, quotation from a writing of Mrs. John, i. 289.
- Additions and alterations in the Derby Academy building, ii. 134.
- Addresses, i. 338, 342; ii. 194 (9), 195 (8), 196 (4), 198, 201, 211 (2), 214, 215 (6), 216 (7), 218, 221 (2), 222 (3), 223, 225 (3), 226, 228, 233, 278, 336 (10).
- Address upon the Co-operative System, and its advantage to borrowers, ii. 278.
- Admirals Boscawen and Rodney, i. 264, 335.
- Adverse sentiments expressed at several town meetings concerning the introduction of Accord Pond water, ii. 264.
- A farmer's letters to the people, ii. 213, 214.
- Agreements of Aug. 17, 1774, adopted by the town, encouragement to be given home industries, i. 274.
- Agricultural life, contrast between the past and present of an, ii. 191, 192.
- Agricultural societies, first one in Hingham, date of its formation and discontinuance, list of its first members, officers chosen, record of one of its meetings, etc., ii. 187, 188.
- Agriculture, ii. 181-192.
- Agriculture of Massachusetts, reports on the, ii. 202.
- Aid granted by the town to the families of volunteers in the Civil War, i. 349, 350, 355, 357, 362.
- Aid, Society of Mutual, ii. 304, 305.
- Aims and purposes of the Hingham Mutual Fire Society, ii. 305, 306.
- Alarm in Hingham and neighboring towns caused by the approach of an armed force from Boston, i. 288.
- Albany, our soldiers arrive at, i. 283.

- Alger, Charles F., i. 346.
 A list of the Company of Train belonging to Hingham (Apr. 19, 1775), i. 279.
 Allen, Bozoane, Lieut., Capt., i. 217, 218, ii. 5, 6.
 Allen, Edwin, i. 366.
 Allen, Jonathan, i. 299.
 Allen, Nathaniel Coit, Lieut., Capt., i. 312, 327.
 Allen, William H., i. 361.
 Aline, William H., Capt., i. 374.
 Allston, Washington, the works and genius of, ii. 230.
 Almshouse destroyed by fire, ii. 381.
 Almshouses and Workhouses, i. 181, 190, 194; ii. 380, 381, 382.
 Altar at Home, ii. 217.
 Ambushed by the enemy, Capt. Hodges and fifty men of Gridley's command, i. 259.
 American Antiquarian Society, members of the, ii. 335, 337.
 American Independence, orations in commemoration of, ii. 207, 216; on the anniversary of, 220.
 American Reader, The, ii. 220.
 Amerigo Vespucci, a chapter on, ii. 207.
 Amherst, references to General, i. 264, 268.
 Ammunition, the town stock of, and where stored, i. 250, 251.
 Analysis of the water of Accord Pond, ii. 263.
 Anchor Tavern, i. 197, 320.
 Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, commander and members of the; also discourses and sermons delivered before the, i. 219, 305; ii. 44, 202, 203, 204, 211, 223.
 Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Old Colony Lodge of, ii. 289-293.
 Ancient Landmarks, i. 157-200.
 Anderson, Ephraim, i. 353, 361.
 Anderson, Johnson, i. 262.
 Anderson, Louis, i. 366.
 Anderson, recollections of Jotham, ii. 228.
 André, capture of, i. 301.
 Andrew, references to the life, and quotations from the literary work of Governor John A., † § i. 341, 363; ii. 194, 195, 196 (10), 197 (13), 327.
 Andrew, John F., † ii. 328.
 Andrews, Benjamin, Lieut., i. 331.
 Andrews, David, i. 291, 298, 315.
 Andrews, Ephraim, Quartermaster, i. 332.
 Andrews, Joseph, Lieut., mortally wounded at Brandywine, i. 314, 327.
 Andrews, Joseph, Jr., i. 286.
 Andrews, memoir of Joseph (engraver), also remarks on the life of, ii. 212, 230.
 Andrews, or Sassafras, Island, i. 175.
 Andrews Tavern, i. 180.
 Andrews, Thomas, acting master U. S. N., i. 364, 368.
 Andrews, Thomas, Capt., i. 248, 249.
 Andrews, Thomas, Lieut., i. 332.
 Andros, arrest of Gov. Edmund, i. 248.
 Anecdotes of Parson Barnes, Parson Brown, and Parson Gay, ii. 27, 28, 39.
 Anecdote relating to one of the early disciples of the Baptist Church, ii. 58.
 Animal Life, notes on, i. 79-86.
 Anniversary Celebrations, ii. 36, 222, 293, 299, 336, 383 (2).
 Annual lecture sermons before the scholars of the Derby School and Academy, ii. 130, 137, 138, 142.
 Anthracite Coal, introduction into Hingham of, ii. 52, 53.
 Antique articles; an exhibition of, ii. 234.
 Anti-Supernaturalism in the Pulpit, ii. 199.
 Appearance of the country when first settled, quotations from eminent authorities concerning the, ii. 181.
 Appleton, reference to Rev. Dr., ii. 25.
 Architects and builder of the two public libraries in Hingham, ii. 154.
 Area of Hingham. See Geology, i. 1-5.
 Armand's Artillery Legion, i. 315.
 Army Officers, Hingham men in the Civil War who served as, i. 367, 368.
 Arnold, John, i. 238.
 Art Gallery of the Hingham Public Library, ii. 154.
 Art of speaking as set forth in a preamble of the club of Generous Undertakers, ii. 298.
 Articles exchanged during the first century owing to the small amount of money in circulation, ii. 184.
 Artillery, Col. Crafts', i. 313; Col. Crane's, 314, 327; Gazez's Rhode Island, 323; the train of, 270; the 5th U. S., 366.
 Artillery Company, the Hingham, i. 333.
 Assets of the Hingham Co-operative Bank, ii. 279.
 Assumed Authority, a review, ii. 199.
 Atkins, Alexander (Boston), i. 320.
 Attendance of Scholars at the Derby Academy, early, ii. 137.
 Attorney-General of the United States, ii. 333.
 Austin's Lane, i. 197-198.
 Authors. See Publications, ii. 193-240.
 Axe, hatchet, and edge-tool manufactories, ii. 159, 160.
 BACHELOR'S ROWE, }
 Bachelor Street, } i. 190.
 Badger, Catherine, § ii. 197.
 Badlam, Ezra, Capt., i. 289.
 Bailey, Charles C., i. 354.
 Bailey, Charles H., i. 351.
 Bailey, Continental Regiment of Colonel, i. 326.
 Bailey, Edward, i. 292.
 Bailey, George, killed at Petersburg, i. 358.
 Bailey, John W., i. 354.
 Bailey, Loring, i. 293.
 Bailey, Oricies L., i. 360.

- Bait mills, manufacture of, ii. 173.
 Baker, Calvin R., i. 366
 Baker, James Loring, § ii. 198.
 Baker, John, i. 366.
 Baker, Nathaniel, i. 229, 237.
 Baker's Hill, i. 181.
 Balances and scales made in Hingham,
 ii. 160.
 Ballentine, James, killed at Weldon Rail-
 road, i. 363.
 Ball, Harvey, * ii. 59.
 Bands, the Hingham, and National Brass,
 and South Hingham Cornet, ii. 300, 301.
 Bangs, Nathaniel, i. 267.
 Bangs, Thomas, i. 282, 284.
 Bank Commissioner, ii. 335.
 Bank Officers, ii. 273-278, 335.
 Baptist Church, Hingham, Declaration
 and Covenant of the, ii. 232.
 Baptist Society, founders of the, ii. 57 ;
 other references to the, 57-61.
 Barber, Zacheus, i. 268.
 Bardwell, Company of Capt. Jonathan,
 i. 290.
 Bare Cove, i. 174 ; the name of, changed
 to Hingham, 201.
 Bare Hill, i. 169.
 Bare Swamp, i. 182.
 Barker, Daniel, i. 287.
 Barker, Francis, Jr., Capt., i. 270.
 Barker, John, Capt., Major, Lieut.-Col.,
 General, i. 331, 333.
 Barker, Joshua, † ii. 308.
 Barker, Joshua, Lieut., Capt., i. 252, 287.
 Barker's shipyard, i. 175.
 Barker, Thomas, i. 263.
 Barnes, Abel, i. 282, 308.
 Barnes, Albert F., i. 352.
 Barnes, anecdotes of Parson (Rev. Da-
 vid, D.D.), * § ii. 28, 198.
 Barnes, Augustus, Capt.'s Clerk, U. S. N.,
 i. 365.
 Barnes, Benjamin, Jr., i. 277, 287, 297,
 299, 311, 320.
 Barnes, Canterbury, i. 311, 318,
 Barnes, Cornelius, i. 293, 323 ; Jr., 292.
 Barnes, Edwin, U. S. N., i. 365.
 Barnes, Ensign, i. 292, 293.
 Barnes, Hosea O., killed at Jones's Farm,
 i. 356.
 Barnes, John, Jr., i. 287, 297.
 Barnes, Joseph H., Capt., Lieut.-Colonel,
 Br't Brigadier-General, i. 346, 367.
 Barnes, Luther J., Paymaster, i. 337. See
 also ii. 172, 274.
 Barnes, Thomas T., i. 357.
 Barnes, William, Lieut., i. 363, 367.
 Barnes, William T., i. 343.
 Barnes's Island, i. 171.
 Barnes's Rocks, i. 173.
 Barn Hill, i. 167.
 Barnstable, sermon by Rev. Ebenezer
 Gay preached at, ii. 204.
 Baron Dieskau's attack, i. 255.
 Barracks and Guardhouse erected in
 Hingham, i. 285.
 Barr, Edwin, i. 358.
 Barrel-coopering, ii. 173.
 Barrel Rock, i. 158.
 Barrows, Company of Capt. William, i.
 269.
 Bars, Josh Leavitts, i. 191.
 Barson's Beach, i. 158.
 Barstow, Joseph, i. 366.
 Bartol, the writings of Dr., "Grains of
 Gold," ii. 217.
 Basasobel, Maxitinde (Boston), i. 320.
 Base Ball Club, ii. 306.
 Bassett, Charles H., i. 341.
 Bassett, Daniel, i. 332 ; ii. 170, 274, 277.
 Bassett, Joseph, i. 286 ; ii. 169.
 Bassett's Hall, occupied for Church ser-
 vices, ii. 72.
 Bass, Jonathan, Cornet, i. 270.
 Bass, Moses, i. 293.
 Bass Point, i. 171.
 Batchelder, John B., Artificer, i. 356.
 Bates, Abner, i. 265, 286, 287, 298 (2).
 Bates, Adna, i. 283, 301.
 Bates, Ambrose, i. 298, 311, 317.
 Bates, Benjamin, i. 237.
 Bates, Caleb, Lieut., i. 269.
 Bates, Caleb, killed (at the Battle of
 Brandywine, i. 314), i. 320.
 Bates, Charles E., died in the Civil War,
 i. 354.
 Bates, Cornelius, i. 318.
 Bates, David, i. 265.
 Bates, Elisha, i. 283, 287, 299, 312.
 Bates, Elisha, Jr., i. 299.
 Bates, Frederick, i. 263.
 Bates, Issachar, i. 267.
 Bates, James, i. 238, 282, 283, 287, 300 (2),
 314, 324, 325 (2).
 Bates, James, died at West Point, i. 314.
 Bates, Jesse, i. 278, 291, 315.
 Bates, Jonathan, i. 283, 298.
 Bates, Joseph, i. 289.
 Bates, Joshua, i. 262.
 Bates, Josiah, i. 283.
 Bates, Levi, Lieut., i. 298, 329.
 Bates, Luke (Kohasset), i. 286.
 Bates, Mordica, i. 264.
 Bates, Nathaniel, i. 264, 298, 310, 321.
 Bates, Samuel, Jr., i. 298.
 Bates, Simeon, i. 263.
 Bates, Thaddeus, i. 311.
 Bates, Zealous, i. 283.
 Batson, Joseph P., Lieut., i. 338.
 Battalion, a local, i. 333.
 Battery pasture ; the Battery, i. 193.
 Battles, Ephraim, i. 283.
 Battles, Jared, i. 283.
 Battles, Joseph, Jr., i. 264.
 Battles, Otis L., i. 348, 361.
 Baxter, Company of Capt., i. 317, 318.
 Bay Association, A Discourse on Pastoral
 Duty before the, ii. 202 ; also a com-
 plaint against the clergy of the, 221.
 Baylies, Hodijah, Major, i. 325, 327.
 Beach Island, i. 160.
 Beal, Abel, i. 298.

- Beal, Benjamin, i. 263, 267, 278, 282 ;
Lieut., 284 ; Capt., 319, 328.
- Beal, Caleb, i. 293.
- Beal, Caleb H., i. 358 ; 2d Lieut., 358, 367.
- Beal, Daniel, i. 319.
- Beal, Daniel L., died in the service, i. 353.
- Beal, David, Jr., i. 278, 286, 298, 300,
315.
- Beal, Ebenezer, i. 253 ; Capt., 263, 270,
280.
- Beal, Elias, i. 308.
- Beal, Elijah, i. 278, 286, 326 ; Lieut., 299,
321, 329.
- Beal, Elisha, i. 299, 321, 322.
- Beal, George, Capt., his long steamboat
service, ii. 246.
- Beal, Gershom, i. 299, 300, 320.
- Beal, Isaac, Jr., i. 293, 299.
- Beal, Jacob, i. 263, 278, 291, 298, 315.
- Beal, Jairus, i. 299, 300.
- Beal, James, i. 287.
- Beal, Jedediah, i. 326.
- Beal, Jeremiah, 227, 248 ; Lieut., 230.
- Beal, John, of Hingham, and one line of
his descendants, ii. 198.
- Beal, John, i. 278, 293 ; Jr., 291.
- Beal, Joseph, i. 264, 267, 278, 290, 316 ;
2d Lieut., 291, 298, 300, 323, 329.
- Beal, Joshua, i. 283, 287, 299, 318, 319 ;
Jr., 299.
- Beal, Laban O., i. 353.
- Beal, Lazarus, † ii. 308.
- Beal, Lazarus A., i. 300.
- Beal, Nathaniel, Jr., i. 237.
- Beal, Noah, i. 258.
- Beal, Obadiah, i. 264.
- Beal, Samuel, i. 283.
- Beal, Solomon J., § ii. 198.
- Beal's Cove, i. 181.
- Beal, Uriah, i. 323.
- Beal, Welcome, i. 297, 299.
- Beal, William H., death of, i. 352.
- Beale, Arthur, i. 361 ; commander of Post
104, G. A. R., 361, 369.
- Beale, John, Adj., i. 332.
- Beautiful wild flowers of America, ii. 225.
- Beeches, the, i. 167.
- Beechwood Cemetery, incorporation of
the, ii. 356, 357.
- Beechwoods, i. 167.
- Beechwoods River, i. 185.
- Belcher, lecture on occasion of the arrival
of His Excellency, Jonathan, Esq., ii.
204. See also military references re-
lating to a conference held with
Indians ; sending of troops to Cuba,
etc., by Governor, i. 251, 252.
- Belgium and Holland, *The Old Masters of*
(translation), ii. 222.
- Belle Isle, prisoners at, i. 344.
- Bells purchased, ii. 48 (2), 134.
- Benefactors, public, ii. 37, 100, 125, 151,
154, 279, 281, 285, 316.
- Benjamin Franklin's estimate of the value
of subscription libraries to the Ameri-
can people, ii. 144.
- Bennington, transportation of baggage to,
i. 311.
- Benson, Joseph, i. 237.
- Bent, company of Capt. Samuel, i. 269.
- Bentley, William, * § ii. 198.
- Berry, Joseph N. (Weymouth), i. 341.
- Berry, Thomas, i. 293, 297, 298.
"Better things than these," ii. 201.
- Bibby, George W., i. 341 ; Lieut., 347,
367 ; killed in battle, 347, 367.
- Bible Society, first annual meeting in
Hanover of the Plymouth and Norfolk,
ii. 202.
- Bible, traces of picture writing in the, ii.
217.
- Bicknell, George 2d, i. 363.
- Bicknell, Levi, i. 314.
- Bicknell, Quincy, § ii. 199.
- Bicknell, Samuel, i. 314.
- Bicknells, family reunion of the, ii. 199.
- Bicknell, Thomas, i. 300.
- Bier and hearse, the, ii. 377, 378.
- Billerica, two hundredth anniversary of
the incorporation, and address at the
celebration of, ii. 221.
- Billings, Charles T., * ii. 48, 55, 56.
- Binney, Amos, * § ii. 199.
- Binney, Benjamin, i. 293.
- Binney, Elkanah, Sig. Quartermaster, U.
S. N., i. 365.
- Binney, Henry F., i. 342, 348.
- Birds which were once abundant in Hing-
ham, i. 84-86.
- Birth of Jesus, ii. 217.
- Bites of a Cherry (poems), ii. 215.
- Black-Horse Tavern, i. 193.
- Black Ledge, i. 161.
- Blackman, John H., killed at Fredericks-
burg, i. 344.
- Blackman, Lemuel S., death of, i. 343.
- Black-Rock House, i. 165.
- Black-Snake Hill, i. 191.
- Blair, Frederick C., Master-at-Arms, U. S.
N., i. 365.
- Blake, Caesar, i. 320, 324.
- Blake, Charles, i. 333.
- Blake, Joseph, Lieut., i. 256, 257, 258, 262,
280, 333.
- Blake, Joseph, i. 260, 267, 278, 286 (Jr.),
291.
- Blake, Joshua, Lieut. U. S. N., i. 262, 333.
- Blake, Solomon, i. 293.
- Blanchard, Alvin, Jr., i. 351.
- Blancher, John, i. 260, 263.
- Blancher, Nehemiah, i. 255.
- Blossom, Charles W., death of, i. 344.
- Blossom, Edward C., i. 346, 358.
- Blossom, John, i. 277, 282, 291.
- Blossom, Thomas D., i. 352.
- Blowson, John, i. 299.
- Boen, George W., i. 366.
- Bolling, Augustus, i. 350.
- Bolster, Charles, i. 358.
- Bonney, George H., i. 366.
- Booding, Wm., i. 320.
- Book-binders, ii. 178.

- Books adopted in the public schools in 1809, list of, ii. 91.
 Books for the Public Library, prominent donors of, ii. 144, 145, 154.
 Boot and Shoe manufactories, ii. 167, 168.
 Booth, Edwin, i. 366.
 Booth, James, i. 352.
 Boscawen, Admiral, i. 264.
 Bossuet, Joseph, † ii. 309.
 Boston, addresses and sermons delivered in, ii. 203, 204 (2), 205, 211, 216, 222, 223, 228, 229 (2).
 Boston and Hingham Steamboat Co., incorporation of the, ii. 245.
 Boston Basin, towns embraced in the, i. 38-43.
 Boston, evacuation of, i. 283.
 Boston Harbor, persons disguised as Indians empty three ship-loads of tea into, i. 273.
 Boston Harbor, the enemy driven from, i. 303.
 Boston Homœopathic Medical Society, president of the, i. 322.
 Boston Massacre, i. 271.
 Boston, oration before the city council and citizens of, i. 215.
 Boston, siege of, i. 281, 282, 325, 328.
 Boston to Plymouth, opening of the Old Colony Railroad from, ii. 253.
 Botany of Hingham, the, i. 87-138.
 Botting, Fielder, i. 356.
 Boundary lines of Hingham. See Geology, i. 1-5.
 Bound Brook, i. 159, 161.
 Bound Rock, i. 161.
 Bounty and pay of soldiers, i. 258, 281, 324.
 Bourdon, Amada, i. 317.
 Bourne, Shearjashub, † ii. 328.
 Bouvé, Edward T., § Lieut., Capt., Major, Commander of Post 104, G. A. R., i. 139, 157, 348, 359, 367; Colonel and Aide-de-camp, Capt. and engineer, Capt. and Provost Marshal, Capt. and Aide-de-camp, 374.
 Bouvé, Thomas T., § i. 1, 75, 79, 87; ii. 199.
 Bouvé, Walter L., Lieut., † § i. 209, 374; ii. 328.
 Bowen, Daniel, * ii. 54, 199.
 Bower, Frederick, i. 317.
 Bowers, Charles M., ii. 59.
 Bowker, Lazarus, Lieut., Capt., i. 335, 336.
 Bowlders. See Geology, i. 50, 51, 66, 67, 68.
 Bowser, Alexander T., * ii. 55.
 Boylston, Dr., † ii. 309.
 Bradbury, Moses, i. 262.
 Bradford, Capt., i. 268.
 Bradstreet, command of Colonel, i. 266.
 Bradstreet's victory, i. 266.
 Braintree, i. 263, 289, 299, 310, 318, 347; ii. 203, 204.
 Braintree company at the defence of Grape Island, i. 289.
 Braintree, sermons preached at, ii. 203, 204.
 Bragdon, Ezekiel (Braxton), i. 320.
 Branches early taught in the public schools, ii. 89.
 Brandywine, mortally wounded at the disastrous battle of, i. 314, 327.
 Bray, John, i. 299.
 Brayman, James, i. 262.
 Brayton, Jedediah J., * § ii. 47, 199.
 Breadcheese Tree Lane, i. 166.
 Breadcheese Tree Plain, i. 167.
 Breakneck Hill, i. 184.
 Breen, John J., i. 352.
 Breen, William, i. 361; died in prison 348.
 Brewer, regiment of Col. David, i. 290.
 Brewster, J. M., § ii. 200.
 Briant, death of Capt., i. 314.
 Bridges. See Landmarks.
 Bridgewater, killed at the battle of, i. 334.
 Brigadier Cushing's Tavern, i. 185.
 Brigadier's Meadow, i. 174.
 Briggs, Seth, i. 277, 282, 292.
 Brigham, Thomas S., i. 361.
 Brig Hazard, the armed, i. 307, 308.
 Brimhall, Caleb, i. 277, 28.
 British fleet leave Boston Harbor, the, i. 296.
 Broad Bridge, i. 187.
 Broad Cove, i. 176; military encampment and regular garrison at, 285, 294.
 Broad Cove Street, i. 180.
 Bronsdon, Samuel, i. 341, 346.
 Brookfield, address delivered at, ii. 211.
 Brooks, Charles, * § his efforts to promote the cause of education, ii. 103; memoir of, 200, 214; other references to, 46, 50, 51, 52, 53, 228.
 Brooks, regiment of Colonel, i. 327.
 Brooks, sermon on the death of Mrs. Cecilia, wife of Rev. Charles, ii. 217.
 Brown, Amos, i. 283.
 Brown, Charles H., i. 351.
 Brown, company of Capt. Abisha, i. 300.
 Brown, Henry, i. 353.
 Brown, John, i. 347, 366.
 Brown, John, * § i. 267, 329; ii. 27, 39, 200, 202, 210.
 Brown, Olympia, * § ii. 201.
 Brown, Simon, i. 237.
 Brown, Thomas, Capt., i. 333.
 Brow, the (Acadian) family of, i. 256.
 Brush Island, i. 161.
 Brush Ledge, i. 158.
 Bryant, James B., i. 342.
 Bucket Factory, i. 184.
 Buker, Leonard E., i. 352.
 Bulfinch, Stephen G., * § ii. 201.
 Bull's Pond, i. 194.
 Bumpus, company commanded by Capt., i. 347.
 Bunker Hill, Hingham men at the battle of, i. 289, 335.
 Bunker, James, i. 262.
 Burbank, Capt., i. 324.

- Burbanks, John, i. 298.
 Burdett, Joseph O., † ii. 328.
 Burgoyne, Commander of the forces operating against, i. 303; surrender of, 318; killed at the taking of, 310 (2); other references to, 313, 328.
 Burhenne, Franz, i. 356.
 Burial Grounds, chapter on, ii. 355-378.
 Burial Grounds, our old, ii. 206.
 Burke, Thomas, i. 320.
 Burlingame, Waterman, * ii. 59.
 Burnside, Robert, i. 351.
 Burr, Asa, i. 263, 267.
 Burr, Charles, i. 318.
 Burr, Cushing, i. 292, 298, 299, 318, 323.
 Burr, Daniel H., killed at Gettysburg, i. 313.
 Burr, David, i. 277, 291, 297, 298 (2), 315.
 Burr, E. Waters, 3d Lieut., i. 339.
 Burr, Fearing, § ii. 193, 201, 213.
 Burr, Isaac, i. 263, 267, 283.
 Burr, John, i. 264, 270, 277 (Jr.), 282, 291, 293, 297; Lieut., 300, 307.
 Burr, John W., i. 342.
 Burr, Jonathan, i. 249, 293.
 Burr, Joseph C., i. 346.
 Burr, Levi, i. 277, 280, 286, 297.
 Burr, Samuel, i. 267, 277, 293, 298.
 Burr, Thomas, i. 261, 265, 266, 277, (Jr. 293), 297, 300, 323, 329; Lieut., 261, 291, 293, 300, 323, 329.
 Burrell, Ephraim, i. 316.
 Burrill, Oliver, Lieut., i. 353, 367.
 Burtes, William, i. 361, 365.
 Burton, Warren, * ii. 46.
 Burton's Lane, i. 181.
 Busson, Emmuel, i. 324.
 Butler, Simeon, i. 320.
 Buttiner, Thomas H., † ii. 329.
 Button Island, i. 178.
- CABINET-WARE, number of persons employed in the manufacture of, ii. 164, 165.
 Cadets, camp of the First Corps of, i. 372, 373; discourse preached before the, ii. 201.
 Caldwell, Charles H. B., Commodore U. S. N., i. 374.
 Callahan, Patrick, i. 353.
 Cambridge, address delivered before the Alumni of the Theological School at, ii. 225; also before the University and Divinity School, 218, 219; other references, 220, 228.
 Campbell, Charles, i. 360; Gunner's Mate U. S. N., i. 365.
 Canada, expeditions to, i. 248, 249, 284, 299; Hingham's part in the conquest of, 265; regiments ordered to, 301; other references to the reduction of, 267, 322, 328; geological survey of, ii. 209.
 Cannidy, James, i. 262.
 Cannon, drawn or transported to Hull, i. 307, 340.
 Canterbury, Cornelius, i. 238.
 Canterbury, Jacob, i. 323.
 Canterbury, John, i. 258, 259.
 Canterbury, the locality known as, i. 170, 193.
 Capen, Robert, † ii. 309.
 Capital of the Hingham Bank reduced, and change in the par value of shares, i. 274.
 Capitulation of Cornwallis, i. 326.
 Captains and Colonels, other than those belonging to Hingham, in whose command were men serving on the quota of the town, i. 312, 313, 320, 321.
 Captains of the Hingham Packets, ii. 242, 243.
 Captain's tent, the, i. 179.
 Capt. Hodges and fifty men of Gridley's command ambushed, and only six escape; other commands nearly annihilated, i. 259.
 Capt. Pratt's Hill, i. 168.
 Carpenter, sermon at the instalment of Rev. Ezra, ii. 205.
 Carr, Michael, i. 357.
 Carrell, Joseph, i. 255, 265, 266.
 Carriage and chaise establishments, and early owners of these vehicles, ii. 165, 166.
 Carson, Kit, i. 366.
 Carter, John (Boston), i. 320.
 Carter, William, i. 344, 359.
 Carter, William M., i. 359.
 Carthage stormed, i. 252.
 Carver, Justin A., i. 346.
 Carver, Thomas A., i. 342, 348.
 Carver, Wakefield, i. 361.
 Cary, Lieut., i. 324.
 Casey, Michael, i. 357.
 Castle, company stationed at the, i. 334.
 Catechism for children and young persons, ii. 202.
 Catholic association organized, and services first held in Hingham, ii. 79.
 Catholic Cemetery, consecration of the, ii. 357, 358.
 Cattle, increase in the stock of, ii. 186.
 Cazaire, Louis T. V., Lieut., Staff of Gen. Canby, i. 353, 367.
 Cazneau, Edward, Capt., i. 337, 338; Lieut.-Colonel, ii. 120.
 Cedar Street Cemetery (Cohasset), ii. 358.
 Celebration of peace after the last war with England, i. 336. See also Anniversary Celebrations.
 Cemetery inscriptions, i. 306; ii. 357, 358, 359, 360, 363, 364, 369, 370, 371, 374, 375, 376.
 Cemeteries. See Burial Grounds.
 Chadbourn, John C., i. 348, 361.
 Chaise, the square-topped with wooden springs, ii. 165, 326.
 Chamberlin, Freedom, Capt. of a Pembroke company, i. 289.
 Chamberlin, Henry, i. 237.
 Chamberlin, John, i. 237.

- Chamberlin's Run, i. 194.
 Chamberlin's Swamp, i. 194.
 Chamberlin, William, i. 237.
 Champlain period (geological), i. 58.
 Champlin, David H., i. 356.
 Chancery (for Plymouth county), master of, ii. 335.
 Chandler, Ichabod W., i. 348.
 Channing, Thoughts Selected from the Writings of Rev. William E., ii. 217.
 Chapel at the junction of High and Ward Streets, ii. 69, 70.
 Chaplain in the army of the revolution and present at the battle of Bunker Hill, ii. 351, 352.
 Chaplains in the army, i. 267, 281, 289; ii. 44.
 Chapman, Timothy B., i. 354.
 Charitable fund left in trust for the benefit and use of residents of the South Parish in Hingham, by Martin Wilder, ii. 285.
 Charles Liston, or self-denial, a tale for youth, ii. 218.
 Charleston, S. C., invested, i. 304.
 Charter granted Old Colony Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons to hold meetings and work in the town of Hanover, Mass.; date of the, ii. 289.
 Charter of the Hingham Co-operative Bank granted by the Commonwealth, ii. 278.
 Charter of the Hingham Mutual Fire Insurance Company renewed, ii. 272.
 Charter of the Hingham National Bank, ii. 274.
 Charter members of Edwin Humphrey Post, 104, G. A. R., i. 369.
 Chase, Cyrus H., i. 353.
 Chauncy, reference to Rev. Dr., ii. 25.
 Chessman, John W., i. 343.
 Chief-Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, ii. 339.
 Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, ii. 339.
 Chief of the State Detective Force, i. 347.
 Chipman, Silas, i. 335.
 Christian and Worldly Contentment, ii. 223.
 Christian Catechism for Children and Young Persons, also for Sunday-schools, ii. 220, 221.
 Christian Character, on the Formation of, ii. 229.
 Christianity and Modern Thought, ii. 225.
 Christianity, the Duty of Promoting by the Circulation of Books, ii. 229.
 Christianity, the Progress of, Retarded by its Friends, ii. 229.
 Christianity, Thoughts on Unitarian, ii. 212.
 Christianity, tracts concerning, ii. 219.
 Christian Obedience to Civil Government, ii. 221.
 Christian Patriot Encouraged, The, ii. 220.
 Christian Truth, ii. 229.
 Christmas Pond, i. 197.
 Christmas Sermon preached at Hingham Centre, ii. 210.
 Chronicle, Hosea Sprague's, ii. 224.
 Chubbuck, David, i. 316, 318.
 Chubbuck, Eleazer, Jr., i. 354.
 Chubbuck, George A., i. 356; U. S. N., i. 365.
 Chubbuck, James, i. 287, 301.
 Chubbuck, Jeremiah, i. 269; Lieut., 269.
 Chubbuck, Josiah, i. 335.
 Chubbuck, Lieutenant, i. 249.
 Chubbuck, Nathaniel, i. 252.
 Chubbuck's House, i. 190.
 Chubbuck's Well, i. 190.
 Chubbuck, Thomas, i. 255, 282, 284 (Jr.), 311 (2), 318.
 Church and Society of the Free Christian Mission, ii. 68, 69.
 Church, Capt. Benjamin, i. 230.
 Church difficulties, early, ii. 12.
 Church formations, ii. 30, 38, 40, 42, 43, 48, 67, 79.
 Churchill, Charles, Lieut., i. 333.
 Churchill, James T., died in prison, i. 354.
 Churchill, Jesse, i. 333.
 Churchill, Thaddeus, 2d Lieut., i. 354, 367.
 Churchill, Thomas, death of, i. 345.
 Church of St. Paul (Roman Catholic), ii. 79, 80.
 Church, the old at Cohasset, i. 163; ii. 37-40.
 Cincinnati, president of the society of the, i. 305.
 Civil War, Hingham in the, i. 340-368; ii. 201, 213.
 Clapp, Charles, i. 254.
 Clapp, George A., i. 358.
 Clapp, regiment of Colonel, i. 260.
 Clark, Andrew J., i. 341, 346.
 Clark, John, i. 320.
 Clark, Mark, i. 293.
 Clark, Melzar W., i. 366.
 Clark, Rufus, i. 360.
 Clark, Timothy, i. 299.
 Clark, Wm. (Pownalboro), i. 320.
 Clarke, William T., * ii. 47.
 Claverack, New York; Hingham men stationed at, i. 321.
 Clay Pits, i. 180.
 Clay slate, or Argillite of the Conglomerate Series, i. 43, 44.
 Clergymen present at the dedication of St. Paul's Catholic Church, ii. 80.
 Clergymen who have delivered the Annual Derby Lecture, list of, ii. 142.
 Clerical influence, i. 207.
 Cleverly, James M., i. 361.
 Clocks, the first made in Hingham, ii. 177; other notices of, including those on Church towers, 48, 56, 68, 177.
 Cloney, Thomas, i. 360.
 Clothing made from flax and hemp in olden time, ii. 185.

- Clothing provided for Hingham soldiers, during the revolution, i. 320, 324.
- Club of Generous Undertakers, ii. 298.
- Coal-pit Hill, i. 196.
- Coal, the introduction into Hingham of anthracite, ii. 52, 53.
- Coat rolls, explanation of, i. 302.
- Cobb, Primus, a negro, i. 265.
- Cobb's Bank, i. 174, 222.
- Cobb, Silas H., i. 342, 348.
- Cohasset, approach of the enemy's ships in the War of 1812-1815 causes an alarm at, i. 334, 335.
- Cohasset, centennial anniversary of the town of, ii. 222.
- Cohasset Central Cemetery, ii. 359, 360.
- Cohasset Company in Gen. Wm. Heath's regiment were natives of Hingham, i. 282, 283.
- Cohasset, early ministers of, and historical sketch of the First Church at, ii. 37-40.
- Cohasset Harbor, i. 159.
- Cohasset, S. S. Railroad opened to, ii. 253.
- Cohasset Road, the old, i. 107.
- Cohasset Rocks, i. 158, 165.
- Cohasset Woods, i. 169.
- Colbart, Thos., i. 310.
- Colberg, Swan P., i. 350.
- Colburn, Charles H., † ii. 309.
- Cold Corner, i. 194.
- Cold Spring, i. 165.
- Cole, Isaac, i. 237.
- College company, commander of a, i. 325.
- College graduates. See Graduates of Colleges.
- Collfax, Col. William, i. 313.
- Collier, H. Price, ordained minister of the First Parish, * § ii. 33, 201.
- Collins, John, i. 360.
- Collins, Thomas, i. 366.
- Colman, Henry, * § chaplain, i. 333; ordination of, as pastor, ii. 49, 50, 201.
- Colman, William, i. 366.
- Colonels in the Continental service other than those connected with Hingham, list of, i. 320, 321.
- Colored Soldiers, letter to the President on the payment of, ii. 195.
- Colson, Thomas, i. 265.
- Comer, Francis, i. 324.
- Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth during the Civil War, i. 368.
- Commander of General Washington's Guards, i. 313.
- Commanders of Edwin Humphrey Post 104, G. A. R., i. 369.
- Commentary, the Peoples', ii. 199.
- Commercial fertilizers brought into use, ii. 184.
- Commissioner to meet the Governors of the original Thirteen States, ii. 337.
- Committee chosen by the town on granting land for the erection of a chapel at the junction of High and Ward streets, ii. 69, 70.
- Committee chosen to consider the state of the militia, i. 275.
- Committees appointed by the town on procuring water from Accord Pond, ii. 262, 263, 264.
- Committees chosen to hire soldiers, i. 319.
- Committees of correspondence, inspection and safety, i. 275, 302, 307, 314, 321, 323, 324, 326.
- Commodore Warren, a victor of the "Dunkirk of America," i. 253.
- Common at Hingham Centre, the, i. 194.
- Communications of Old Colony Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; where held, ii. 289, 290.
- Compendious and Plain Catechism designed for the benefit of the rising generation, ii. 223, 228.
- Competing lines of steamboats, ii. 248, 250.
- Complaint that the parish and town have not had the benefit that was designed them by the donor of the Derby School, ii. 136.
- Conaley, Barney, i. 366.
- Conant, Thomas, * ii. 58.
- Concord Bridge Engagement, i. 281, 289.
- Conferences with the Indians of Maine, i. 251.
- Conglomerate series (geological), i. 43, 44.
- Congregational Ministers of Massachusetts, a sermon delivered before the, ii. 228.
- Congregational Society, the Evangelical, ii. 67-69.
- Congress, delegate to, under the Confederation, ii. 333.
- Congress, deputy secretary and secretary to, ii. 340.
- Congress, representatives to, ii. 328, 333, 338.
- Connell, Cornelius, i. 360.
- Conohasset meadows, river, and rivulet, i. 159, 161.
- Consecration and dedication to Masonic purposes of the rooms of Old Colony Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, ii. 292.
- Consecration of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, ii. 72.
- Contention among the early church members, ii. 4, 17.
- Contrast between the farm implements of the first settlers and the labor-saving improvements of the present day, ii. 186, 187.
- Contributions for the sufferers by the Chicago fire, report concerning the, ii. 206.
- Controversy with the early Magistrates, ii. 4, 6.
- Conversion, a sermon on, ii. 221.

- Conveyances for enlarging and improving burial grounds, ii. 356, 357, 358, 365, 373, 375.
- Conway, Thomas, i. 346.
- Cook, Charles, i. 366.
- Cook, James, i. 282, 312, 322, 324.
- Cook, sermon at the funeral of Capt. Lucian A. of Leonminster, ii. 211.
- Cooke, Joseph, i. 313.
- Co-operative Bank, the Hingham, ii. 277, 278, 279.
- Coopering, persons and firms formerly engaged in the pursuit of; the Hingham bucket, box, tub, and pail makers, ii. 163-164. See also 173.
- Cooper's Island, i. 160.
- Copper and Brass foundry, possibility of a, ii. 160.
- Corbett, Charles, i. 342, 348.
- Corbett, John K., Lieut., Capt., i. 337, 338.
- Corbett, Thomas, Lieut., Capt., i. 338.
- Corbett, Waldo F., Lieut., i. 346, 367.
- Corcoran, James, i. 350.
- Corcoran, Jeremiah, Jr., i. 342; mortally wounded, i. 355.
- Cordage, commencement of the manufacture of, by Hawkes Fearing; incorporation of the Hingham Cordage Company; destruction of its rope-walk and contents by fire; new works erected; other manufacturers of, ii. 175, 176.
- Corner-Stone Lodge, independent order of Good Templars, ii. 297.
- Corner-stone of the Catholic Church laid with impressive ceremonies, ii. 79.
- Cornet, Mathew Cushing, i. 248.
- Cornet of Cavalry, i. 224.
- Corn mills, first notice of the establishment of, ii. 155, 156, 157; other references to, i. 174, 175, 217, 221, 222.
- Cornwallis, his capitulation, i. 326; General Lincoln receives the sword of, i. 304.
- Correspondence between Governor Andrew and Major-General Butler, ii. 194.
- Corthell, Charles L., Lieut. 4th U. S. Artillery, i. 374.
- Corthell, Gustavus P., i. 353.
- Corthell, Nelson, Lieut., i. 339 (2).
- Corthell, Nelson F., killed at second Bull Run, i. 345.
- Corthell, Robert, i. 325.
- Corthell, Samuel N., i. 360.
- Corthell, Sherebiah, i. 299, 311, 323, 325.
- Cost of maintaining the public schools of Hingham, ii. 100, 101.
- Cost of the Hingham Water Works, ii. 269.
- Cost of the new academy building, ii. 134.
- Cost of the present almshouse, ii. 381.
- Cotton, Frederick W., i. 351.
- Cotton Mather on the life of Mr. Peter Hobart, * ii. 18-21.
- Cotton, Ward, * § ii. 202.
- Council of Massachusetts, member of the executive, ii. 334.
- Count Pulaski killed, i. 304.
- Count Xavier (translation), ii. 222.
- County relations, ii. 379.
- Court of Common Pleas, Justice of the, ii. 329.
- Covell, Timothy, i. 260.
- Cove, military company posted at Hingham, i. 285.
- Covenant of the early Church of the Second Precinct (Cohasset), ii. 38.
- Covenants adopted under the ministries of Messrs. Russell and Clark, ii. 47.
- Covenants to which the early members of the 3d (now 2d) church assented, ii. 40, 41.
- Cove, surroundings of the Hingham, i. 174.
- Cows, number kept in Hingham, ii. 183.
- Crafts' Regiment of State Artillery, i. 308, 309, 313.
- Crane, artillery regiment of Colonel, i. 314, 315, 316, 317, 327.
- Crease, John B., death of, i. 346.
- Creigor, Christopher, i. 317.
- Cressey, Timothy R., * ii. 59.
- Creswell, John, i. 341, 354.
- Crockett, William II., * ii. 70.
- Crops grown by the first settlers, and at later periods, including the different grains, fruits, and vegetables, ii. 182, 183.
- Croquet Club, ii. 306.
- Crosby, Isaac (Waltham), i. 320.
- Crosby, Joshua, Jr., i. 359.
- Cross, Alfred, * ii. 48.
- Crow Hill and Swamp, i. 195.
- Crown Point, the French at, i. 260; other references to, i. 255, 256, 257.
- Crow Point (Hingham Harbor), a military encampment at, i. 285, 288; other references to the locality, i. 176, 177. See also Downer Landing.
- Crustacea (see notes on animal life), i. 82.
- Cryptogamous, or flowerless, plants i. 136-138.
- Cuba Dam and its surroundings, i. 160.
- Cultivation of Crops, ancient and modern methods for the, ii. 183, 184.
- Cummings, Robert M., i. 351.
- Cummings, William L., i. 360.
- Currier, Edward E., Lieut., i. 374.
- Curriers, ii. 166.
- Curtis, Enoch, i. 333.
- Curtis, Job, i. 279, 282.
- Cushing, Abel, i. 320, 323, 325 (2); Capt., ii. 157, § 202, † 329.
- Cushing, Adam, Capt., i. 252.
- Cushing, Adna, i. 332; Capt., 336.
- Cushing, Allen, i. 333.
- Cushing, a military company commanded by Hon. Thomas, i. 327.
- Cushing, Be—, i. 323.
- Cushing, Bela, i. 279.
- Cushing, Benjamin, i. 263, 316; Jr., 277, 292, 297 (2).
- Cushing, Benjamin, † ii. 310.

- Cushing, Beza, i. 265, 266, 267.
 Cushing, Caleb, i. 323.
 Cushing, Calvin, i. 263, 265, 267, 283.
 Cushing, Charles, Lieut., Capt., Colonel, i. 277, 282, 284, 313, 328, 331.
 Cushing, Daniel, i. 279, 297, Jr. 301, 315.
 Cushing, David, Cornet, Lieut., Capt., Lieut.-Colonel, Colonel, i. 263, 270, 279, 291, 292, 316, 322, 329, 331, 337 Jr., 331.
 Cushing, David W., killed at Antietam, i. 353.
 Cushing, Ebed, i. 292, 293, 297, 298.
 Cushing, Ebenezer, i. 292.
 Cushing, Elijah, i. 254.
 Cushing, Elisha, Jr., i. 297.
 Cushing, Ezekiel, i. 292, 299, 310, 324.
 Cushing, Henry, Quartermaster, i. 337.
 Cushing, Henry H., Capt., i. 363, 367.
 Cushing, Hosea, Jr., i. 335.
 Cushing, Isaac, i. 292, 297, 298; 3d Lieut., 279, 329.
 Cushing, Isaiah, ii. 326; Capt., Major, i. 270, 277, 291, 323, 328.
 Cushing, Jacob G., i. 341, 361; death of, 348.
 Cushing, Jacob, Jr., i. 277, 291; Lieut., Capt., 336.
 Cushing, Jno., master of sloop "Sca Flower" (Sept. 30, 1756), i. 260.
 Cushing, Job, Capt., i. 283, 284, 290, 300, 307, 310, 321, 328.
 Cushing, John, i. 318, 323.
 Cushing, John, 3d, Capt., i. 331.
 Cushing, Jonathan, i. 308; Lieut., Capt., 332, 333; Jr., 298.
 Cushing, Joseph, Quartermaster, Lieut., Capt., Major, Lieut.-Colonel, i. 263, 270, 332, 336.
 Cushing, Laban, i. 316, 323.
 Cushing, Laban F., i. 314.
 Cushing, Loring H., i. 350.
 Cushing, Martin, i. 363.
 Cushing, Matthew, i. 292, 297, 298; Cornet, 248; Lieut., Capt., 228.
 Cushing, Ned, adjutant, i. 332, 333.
 Cushing, Nehemiah, Lieut., i. 332.
 Cushing, Peter, Capt., i. 261, 270, 291, 292, 293, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 307, 315, 319, 323, 328.
 Cushing, Pyam, Capt., i. 270, 292, 293, 318, 328.
 Cushing, Robert, i. 360.
 Cushing, sermon on the decease of Sarah, wife of Hon. Abel, ii. 201.
 Cushing, Seth, Jr., i. 336.
 Cushing, Solomon, i. 291, 297.
 Cushing, Stephen, i. 293; Lieut., Capt., 263, 299.
 Cushing, Theo., i. 279.
 Cushing, Theoph., i. 316.
 Cushing, Theophilus, Lieut., Capt., Major, Colonel, Brig.-General, i. 238, 269, 292, 316, 331, 337; Jr., 352.
 Cushing, Thomas, i. 258, 293, 297, 314, 315, 316; Lieut., 331.
 Cushing, Thos., i. 279, 292, 298, 316.
 Cushing, Timothy, i. 298.
 Cushing, Washington, Capt., Major, Lieut.-Colonel, Colonel, i. 331, 332.
 Cushing, Webster A., i. 356.
 Cushing, William, i. 292, 297.
 Cushing, William B., i. 346.
 Cushing, William G., U. S. N., i. 365.
 Cushing's Bridge, i. 194.
 Cushing's Neck, i. 172.
 Cushing's Pond, i. 184.
 Custom-House deputy collectors, list of, and final abolishment of the local office of, ii. 385.
 Cutler, John,† i. 237; ii. 310.
 DAGER, John, i. 317.
 Daggett, Henry, i. 366.
 Daggett, William A., i. 349, 360.
 Daley, Daniel, i. 352; U. S. N., 365.
 Daley, James, i. 362.
 Dallas, Horatio M., Capt., i. 366, 367.
 Dalton, Thomas D., i. 366.
 Dam and mill at Straits Pond, liberty to erect a, ii. 155.
 Dame Meddowes, i. 172, 178.
 Dame, or early private, schools, ii. 84.
 Damon, Albert, i. 366.
 Damon, Andrew J., death of, i. 354.
 Damon, Charles H. (W. Scituate), i. 342.
 Damon, Isaac B., i. 352.
 Damon, Nat., i. 279.
 Damon, Solomon L., i. 338.
 Daniels, John, i. 314, 324, 325.
 Dartmoor prisoners, i. 334 (5).
 Davis, Absolum, i. 324.
 Davis, John, i. 312.
 Davis, Nahum, i. 290.
 Davis, Seth, i. 260.
 Davis, Thomas, i. 360.
 Dawes, John G., 2d Lieut., i. 352, 367.
 Dawes, William L., i. 353, 361.
 Day, John W.,* ii. 34.
 Deacon Bourne's Island, i. 150.
 Deacon Kent's Rocks, i. 159.
 Deacons of the Baptist Church, and of the Evangelical Congregational Society, ii. 61, 68.
 Deacons of the Church of the First Parish; list of, ii. 34.
 Dean, Henry M.,* ii. 60.
 Deaths in the Army, i. 249 (12), 259, 260, 284 (3), 310 (2), 313, 314 (3), 320, 321, 325 (2), 326, 327, 334, 343, 345 (2), 346, 348, 353, 354, 358, 367. See also Died, or killed in battle.
 Debating Societies, the Hingham, Jefferson, Monday Night Club, and Glad Tidings Literary Union, ii. 299, 300.
 Deatur, At Tripoli with Commodore, i. 333.
 Deceitful and Wicked, in what Sense the Heart is, ii. 200.
 Decree favoring the erection of a building for educational purposes in the vicinity of the Meeting-House in the South Parish, ii. 286.

- Dedham, a discourse delivered before Constellation Lodge at, ii. 221.
- Dedication of Loring Hall, ii. 281.
- Dedication of the Baptist Meeting-House, ii. 59.
- Dedication of the Chapel of the United Social Society of South Hingham, ii. 78.
- Dedication of Loring Hall, ii. 281-282.
- Dedication of the Church of St. Paul (Roman Catholic), ii. 79, 80.
- Dedication of the Hingham Public Library Building (the first), ii. 146.
- Dedication of the Methodist Episcopal Church, ii. 62.
- Dedication of the Meeting-House of the Evangelical Congregational Society, ii. 67.
- Dedication of the Parish-House, ii. 37.
- Dedication of the Meeting-House of the First Universalist Society, ii. 65.
- Dedication of "Wilder Memorial" Hall, ii. 286-287.
- Dedicatory Address, and Reports of the Trustees of the Hingham Public Library, ii. 233. See also ii. 144-154.
- Dedication of the spacious manufactory building of Messrs. Burr, Brown, & Co., ii. 161-162.
- Deed from Hon. Albert Fearing to the trustees of the Hingham Public Library, ii. 146, 148, 149.
- Deerfield, a funeral discourse on the death of Luther B. Lincoln preached at, ii. 218.
- Deerfield Collection of Sacred Music, author of the, ii. 354.
- Deer Hill, and Deer Hill Lane, i. 163, 169.
- Degrees received, Bachelor of Theology, ii. 343; LL.B., 328, 329, 330, 337, 338, 340; M.D., 309, 310 (2), 311 (2), 312, 313, 314, 318, 319 (2), 322 (2), 325 (2); S.T.D., 342, 353, 354.
- Delegates for revising the Constitution of Massachusetts, ii. 44, 342, 346.
- Dempsey, James, i. 366.
- Department of the South, commander of the, i. 321.
- Deputy Collectors of the Customs in Hingham, list of, ii. 385.
- Derby Academy, i. 188; its founder and benefactor, ii. 115, 116; first opened as a school, 129, 130; importance of the annual lecture in years past, 137; its hall frequently used at a former period by religious societies, for town meetings, social gatherings, etc., 135; unsuccessful attempt to utilize it for the purpose of a high school for the town, 136, 137.
- Derby, death of Madam, ii. 129.
- Derby Lectures (discourses and sermons), by whom and where held, ii. 130, 138, 142, 203 (2), 218, 222, 233.
- Derby School, act for establishing the; deeds of bargain and sale, of lease and release; name changed to Derby Academy; surroundings of the, ii. 117, 122, 130.
- Derby's Bridge, i. 198.
- Descendants of the early settlers of Hingham, and bearing their surnames, who served in the Revolution, and in the Civil War, i. 328, 368, 369.
- Description of Hingham at its settlement, i. 241.
- Destruction of the first Public Library building with its contents by fire, ii. 153.
- Devil's Armchair, the, i. 159.
- Devil's Back, i. 183.
- Devonian fossils, illustrations of, i. 210.
- Diabase, generally known as Trap (geological), i. 31.
- Diaries of Lieut. Thomas Burr, Daniel Cushing, and of Paul Litchfield of Scituate, quotations from the, i. 250, 288, 300, 301.
- Died in captivity at Halifax, i. 308.
- Died, or killed in battle, in the Civil War, i. 333, 334, 343 (7), 344 (9), 345 (5), 346 (3), 347 (3), 348 (7), 349 (3), 351 (2), 353 (7), 354 (12), 355 (5), 356 (1), 357 (1), 358 (3), 360 (4), 362 (2), 363 (4), 367.
- Dieskau's defeat, i. 265.
- Dig-away, or Didgeaway, Hill, i. 185.
- Dighton, collector of, i. 325.
- Dike, militia regiment of Colonel, i. 310.
- Dikes, i. 31, 34, 35, 49.
- Dill, Daniel, i. 325, 326, 335.
- Dill, John, i. 282, 323, 325.
- Dill, Lemuel, i. 326.
- Dill, Nathaniel, i. 282, 299, 323.
- Dimensions of the Catholic Church, ii. 79.
- Dimensions of Loring Hall, ii. 281.
- Dimensions of the First and Second Meeting-Houses in the Second Precinct (Cohasset), ii. 37, 39.
- Diorite, exposures of, i. 25-29.
- Dishet, James, i. 320.
- Dismal Swamp, the, i. 191.
- Dissensions in the original Wampatuck Encampment No. 18, I. O. O. F., ii. 295.
- District attorney, an assistant for the Southeastern District of Massachusetts, ii. 328.
- Dixon, John, † ii. 310.
- Divinity, Professor of in the University at Cambridge, ii. 228.
- Divisions of land, the early, i. 161, 162, 163, 184.
- Doane's Island, i. 158.
- Dobb's Ferry, i. 325.
- Dolan, John, i. 357.
- Donations to the Hingham Public Library, ii. 144, 145, 151, 152, 154.
- Donavan, John R., i. 361.
- Donnelin, Patrick, i. 357.
- Donnells, Reuben, i. 262.
- Door-blind and sash manufactory, ii. 165.
- Dorby, sermon at the ordination of Rev. Jonathan, ii. 204.

- Dorchester Heights, works constructed on, i. 291; other references to, 318.
- Dorchester, oration delivered and sermons preached at, ii. 203, 215, 229.
- Dorr, Charles A., † ii. 311.
- Dorson, Joseph, i. 293.
- Douty, George (Falmouth), i. 312.
- Dow, Isaac M., i. 342; U. S. N., 365.
- Dow, Levi H., i. 342, 356.
- Downer, James M., i. 345.
- Downer Landing, address delivered in the pavilion at, ii. 203; its varied attractions, and other references to, 250.
- Downer, Sammel, § ii. 203.
- Downes, Henry B., i. 366.
- Draft, enforcement of the, i. 355, 356.
- Draining the low lands, ii. 186.
- Dramatic clubs, local, ii. 306.
- Drift deposits, i. 50, 51.
- Drum corps, ii. 303.
- Drumlins, or lenticular hills, i. 51.
- Drummers in the army, i. 216 (3), 236, 244, 277, 278, 279, 280 (2), 282, 283, 286, 291 (2), 292, 297, 298, 299, 300, 310, 311, 315, 319, 321, 323.
- Dudleian Lecture, text at the, 205.
- Dunbar, Amos, i. 310, 323 (2).
- Dunbar, Benjamin, i. 292.
- Dunbar, Daniel, i. 310, 319, 323.
- Dunbar, Elisha, i. 309.
- Dunbar, Enoch, i. 290, 310 (2), 323, 333; Jr., 335.
- Dunbar, George, i. 342; 2d Lieut., 361.
- Dunbar, Hosea, i. 255, 309, 319, 335.
- Dunbar, Jacob, i. 267, 279, 282, 292, 318.
- Dunbar, James D., i. 344.
- Dunbar, Jesse, i. 278, 282, 284.
- Dunbar, John, i. 237.
- Dunbar, Joseph, i. 255.
- Dunbar, Joshua, i. 258, 259, 282, 284.
- Dunbar, Melzar, i. 279, 282, 310, 319, 323.
- Dunbar, Obed, i. 283.
- Dunbar, Peleg, i. 333.
- Dunbar, Peter, Lieut., i. 319, 329.
- Dunbar, Robert, i. 265, 266.
- Dunbar, Samuel, i. 263, 335.
- Dunbar, Samuel, * § D. D., ii. 28, 203.
- Dunbar, Seth, i. 265, 268.
- Dunbar, Solomon, i. 263; Jr., 265.
- Dunbar, William, Jr., death of, i. 343.
- Dunham, George C., i. 362.
- Dunn, Patrick, i. 316.
- Dushen, Peter, i. 317.
- Dustin, James S., i. 343.
- Dwellings, first location of Hingham, i. 213.
- Dwelly, George C. (Hanover), i. 342.
- Dwelly, Hosea (Hanover), i. 342.
- Dwelly, Joseph, i. 262.
- Dyer, E. Porter, * § ii. 67, 203.
- Dyspepsia, address before the Massachusetts Medical Society, on American, ii. 222.
- EAGLE Iron Foundry, proprietors of, and other references to the, ii. 159.
- "Eagle," the steamboat, ii. 244.
- Eames (Emes), Anthony, Lieut., Capt., i. 217, 230; ii. 5, 12.
- Early brethren of Old Colony Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, ii. 290, 291.
- Early controversy in Hingham, Winthrop's account of the, ii. 5-16.
- Early customs relating to burials, ii. 377.
- Early market-places, communication by water with the, ii. 241.
- Early settlers of Hingham, the, i. 201-208.
- Early stage-coaches, ii. 257.
- Easton, Fergus A., i. 341; Lieut., 360, 367.
- Ecclesiastical History, ii. 1-82.
- Ecclesiastical History of New England, review of the, ii. 80.
- Edes, Robert T., † ii. 311.
- Edmunds, Thomas F., Lieut.-Col., i. 374.
- Edmonds, John J., i. 344.
- Edson, Josiah, i. 366.
- Education, a discourse on, ii. 198.
- Education, chapter on, ii. 83-154.
- Education of girls, special provisions made for the, ii. 90, 95.
- Eel River, i. 184.
- Eel-River Lane, i. 185.
- Eells (Eelles), Nathaniel, * of Scituate, i. 251; ii. 40, 43, 344.
- Egrey, Daniel, i. 326.
- Eichborn, Ernest F., i. 351.
- Eldredge, Christopher C., Lieut., i. 339 (2).
- Eldredge, David P., i. 363.
- Eldredge, John C., i. 348; Lieut., i. 338.
- Eldredge, John W., i. 341, 348, 361.
- Eldredge, West D., i. 366.
- Eldredge, William, i. 365.
- Election sermons, ii. 196, 202, 203, 204, 211, 212, 217, 219, 223, 345.
- Ellery, William (Boston), i. 312.
- Elm Tree at Rocky Nook, sermon preached under the old, i. 194, 329.
- Eloquence, professor of pulpit, ii. 353.
- Endicott, company commanded by Capt., i. 300.
- Engagement at Concord Bridge, i. 281, 289.
- Engine companies, fire, ii. 257-259.
- English tongue, penalty for not teaching the, ii. 83.
- Enlistments for the town's quota, i. 349, 350.
- Enos Ledge, i. 158.
- Episcopal services in Hingham, early, ii. 71, 72.
- Equalization of the schools, ii. 95.
- Escaped prisoners, i. 252, 258, 259, 260.
- Essex Agricultural Society, address before the, ii. 222.
- Estimated benefits of Water-works for private and public use, ii. 263.
- Eugène Fromentin, Painter and Writer (translation), ii. 222.

- Eulogy (Masonic) "in memory of our illustrious brother, George Washington," ii. 291.
- European Capitals, sketches of, ii. 230.
- Evacuation of Boston, i. 294.
- Evangelical Congregational Society of Hingham, the, ii. 67-69.
- Evans, Edwin G., i. 351.
- Everson, Francis W. (Weymouth), i. 342.
- Every-day details of the early settlers, i. 207.
- Ewell, Jacob A., i. 351.
- Ewell, Lendal Hanscom, i. 366.
- Ewer, Henry S., i. 341, 348.
- Exciting years in Hingham steamboating, ii. 248, 249, 250.
- Exhibition of fire companies, ii. 259.
- Exhibitions of the Hingham Agricultural and Horticultural Society, ii. 189, 190.
- Expeditions to the West Indies, military, i. 251.
- Expedition to the Great Salt Lake, Stransbury's, ii. 209.
- Expenditure of the town (in 1775), i. 275.
- Exports and imports, ii. 198.
- Extension of the South Shore Railroad to Duxbury, ii. 255, 256.
- Extract from a letter to the "Hingham Patriot," July 16, 1847, giving an impression made by our schools, ii. 96.
- Extracts from a law of 1642 and 1647 respecting children and youth, ii. 83, 84.
- Extracts from the "Hingham (England) Deanery Magazine," ii. 73.
- Extracts, The Young Ladies' Selection of Elegant, ii. 220.
- FAIRFIELD, MOSES, i. 357.
- Fair held by the Derby scholars, ii. 138.
- Fair in aid of the erection of Loring Hall, ii. 279.
- Falmouth, Joseph, i. 312.
- Fardy, Robert F., U. S. N., i. 365.
- Fardy, William, i. 348.
- Fares to and from Boston, reduction of, ii. 248, 250.
- Farmers' homes in olden times, the inconveniences of, ii. 185.
- Farm Hills, i. 184.
- Farm implements, contrast between the past and present of, ii. 186, 187.
- Farm improvements, ii. 186.
- Farrar, George W., i. 357.
- Farrell, Richard J., death of, i. 362.
- Farrell, Thomas M., i. 366.
- Farrington, John A., i. 361.
- Farrow, David, i. 263; Jr., 292.
- Farrow, Jonathan, i. 265, 266, 267, 299, 316, 317, 318, 321; Jr., 321.
- Fast, April 3, 1834, a sermon preached on the morning of the annual, ii. 213.
- Fast-day discourse before the First Parish in Hingham, ii. 220 (2).
- Fast-day sermon on account of the war with Great Britain, ii. 202.
- Fast proclamations, ii. 194, 195 (4).
- Fast, the national, a sermon occasioned by the death of President William Henry Harrison, ii. 221.
- Faxton, John, i. 237.
- Fazzen, —, i. 310.
- Fearing, Abel, i. 291, 297, 298, 315, 316.
- Fearing, Albert (the Honorable), ii. 146-151, 189, 190.
- Fearing, Edwin, 3d Lieut., i. 339.
- Fearing, Ezekiel, i. 335.
- Fearing, George J., i. 361.
- Fearing, George W., i. 342, 350.
- Fearing, Hawkes, i. 315, 340; clerk, 291.
- Fearing, Hawkes, Jr., Capt., Lieut.-Col., Colonel, Representative, Commander of Post 104, G. A. R., Librarian H. P. L., i. 339, 340, 341, 363, 367; ii. 154.
- Fearing, James, i. 258, 293.
- Fearing, John, i. 263, 293; Lieut., Capt., 331, 333.
- Fearing, Martin, Lieut., Capt., Major, i. 332.
- Fearing, Nathaniel, i. 278, 291, 315.
- Fearing, Perez F., mortally wounded, i. 353.
- Fearing, Samuel, Lieut., Capt., i. 336.
- Fearing, Samuel L., Lieut., i. 337.
- Fearing, Shubael, i. 277, 291, 297, 298, 315, 316.
- Fearing, Thomas, Lieut., i. 279, 291, 297, 323; 2d Lieut., Capt., 329, 331, 340.
- Fearing, William, 4th Lieut., i. 339.
- Fearing, —, i. 277.
- Fearing's Bridge, i. 196.
- Federal and Republican lines of Packets early in the present century, ii. 242, 243.
- Fee, Michael, death of, i. 344.
- Felt makers, ii. 178.
- Female schools established, ii. 89, 90.
- Female teachers, first mention of, ii. 88.
- Feres, Jno., i. 237.
- Fernando, Adam (Boston), i. 312.
- Ferry, Anthony, and his family (Acadians), i. 256, 257.
- Fidelity and usefulness, the life of William Burr, ii. 200.
- Field and garden vegetables of America, ii. 201.
- Fifers in the army, i. 278, 279, 280 (2), 282, 283, 286, 291 (2), 292, 297, 299 (2), 300, 310, 316, 323, 341.
- Fife and Drum Corps, the Hingham, ii. 303.
- Fire-arms required at all public assemblies, i. 213, 216.
- Fire buckets, former use of, ii. 305, 306.
- Fire companies, first exhibition of Hingham, ii. 259.
- Fire department, history of the Hingham, ii. 257, 260.
- Fire engines of Hingham, by whom built and where located; captains of, ii. 257-259.
- Fire Insurance Company, the Hingham Mutual, ii. 271.

- Fires, early methods to protect from; fines ordered if ladders are not kept in readiness by every householder, ii. 257.
- Fires in Hingham, i. 172; ii. 143, 145, 155, 158, 159 (2), 160, 161, 381.
- Fire Society, the Hingham Mutual, ii. 305, 306.
- Fire wards appointed; their badge of office, ii. 257.
- First corps of cadets; date of organization, disbandment, and re-organization; veteran officers of the corps who served in the Civil War, i. 373, 374.
- First parish in Hingham, ii. 1-37; the two hundredth anniversary of the building and opening of its meeting-house, 211 (2), 219.
- First preceptor of the Derby Academy, ii. 129, 138.
- First settlers, monument erected to the, ii. 370.
- First town-meeting of the early settlers, i. 203.
- Fishes. See Notes on Animal Life, i. 80, 81.
- Fish-flakes for curing cod and hake, location of, ii. 173.
- Fishing as a local industry from 1750 to 1850 (excepting during the Revolution and the War of 1812) a prominent pursuit; persons engaged in the business, ii. 171-173.
- Fish-kits, manufacturers of, ii. 174.
- Fiske, Robert T. P., † surgeon, i. 337; ii. 311.
- Fitchburg, sermons preached and address delivered at, ii. 213 (2), 215.
- Fitzgerald, James, death of, i. 344.
- Flanders, a negro, i. 265.
- Flax and hemp grown to make the family clothing, ii. 182.
- Flemming, Michael, i. 357.
- Flint, company of Capt., i. 313.
- Flint, Jacob, * ii. 37, 38; a discourse delivered at the interment of Rev. Jacob, ii. 200.
- Flint, a sermon preached at the installation of Rev. James, ii. 202.
- Floating Bridge, the, ii. 246.
- Flour and grain mills at the harbor, and at Weir River, ii. 155, 160.
- Flowers of the field and forest, ii. 225.
- Foley, Thomas, i. 357.
- Folsom's Island, i. 166.
- Ford, Robert, i. 312.
- Forest Sanctuary, i. 191.
- Forrester, Peter, i. 357.
- Fort early erected to defend Hingham Harbor, i. 372.
- Fort Edward reached by Lieut. Jeremiah Lincoln, i. 260.
- Fort Frontenac surrendered to the English, i. 266.
- Fort Hill, i. 182.
- Fort Hill Cemetery, organization of the, ii. 361, 362.
- Fort Independence, Capt. Humphrey's Company stationed at, i. 334.
- Fortress Monroe, the Lincoln Light Infantry arrive at, i. 341.
- Fort's of the early settlers, i. 225, 226, 227, 229.
- Fort, the old, i. 189.
- Fort William Henry, dirty condition of, and Massacre at, i. 255, 259, 261, 287.
- Foster, company of Capt., i. 313.
- Foughel, Jonas, i. 317.
- Foundry works, iron, ii. 158, 159.
- Fourth of July orations, ii. 214 (2), 215, 231, 339.
- Fowle, John, * ii. 39.
- Fox Lane, i. 183.
- Frances, Stephen, i. 268.
- France, threatened difficulties with, i. 326.
- Francis, Converse, * § ii. 203.
- Francis, regiment commanded by Colonel, i. 299.
- Francis, Richard, i. 237.
- Franev, Michael, i. 361.
- Franklin's views concerning religious worship, Benjamin, ii. 341, 342.
- Free Christian Mission, church and society of the, ii. 68, 69.
- Freeman, Fortune, i. 325.
- Freeman, Jack, i. 324, 325.
- Freeman, Juba, or Tuba, i. 324.
- Freeman, Lewes, i. 324.
- Freemont's exploring expedition, appendix A., ii. 209.
- French and Indian War, i. 262.
- French, Charles E., died a prisoner, i. 354.
- French, Daniel, † ii. 312.
- French, Ezra, i. 263, 265, 291, 298.
- French fleet under D'Estaing, co-operation of the, i. 304, 317.
- French fleet under Count De Grasse, the, i. 336.
- French, George, Jr., i. 348.
- French, Henry C., i. 342; murdered while a prisoner, i. 354.
- French, James R., i. 349.
- French, John J. L., i. 363.
- French, Jonathan, i. 279, 282; Jr., 291.
- French, Joshua, i. 258.
- French, Moses, of Weymouth, Capt., i. 309.
- French, Nathaniel, Jr., 2d Lieut., Lieut., i. 341, 367; death of, 347.
- French Neutrals (Acadians), i. 255, 256, 257.
- French, Samuel, * ii. 845.
- French, Seth, i. 255.
- French Spoliation Claims, speech in the House of Representatives on the, ii. 216.
- French, Theodore, i. 279, 291, 301.
- French, Thomas L., i. 353, 361.
- French War, the old, i. 253.
- French's Bridge, i. 182.
- Fresh River, i. 182.
- Frisbie, address at the funeral, and memoir of Levi, ii. 218.

- Frohook, Sylvanus E., * ii. 61.
 Froraks, Jonathan, i. 287.
 Frothingham, ordination of Frederick, ii. 225.
 Fugitive Slave Law, the Gospel applied to the, ii. 225.
 Fuller, Charles M., acting Master's Mate; acting Ensign, U. S. N., i. 364, 368.
 Fuller, Tilson, i. 350.
 Fulling-mill Brook, Mill, and Pond, i. 196.
 Fulling-mill Pond, purchase of, ii. 269.
 Fulling-mill, at Beechwood River, at Crooked-meadow River, and at Fulling-mill Pond, ii. 157.
 Fund given in support of a public High school in Hingham, ii. 100.
 Funeral sermons, ii. 45, 46, 200, 204, 205, 211, 213 (2), 217, 218, 220, 222, 223, 226, 227 (2), 231.
 Furness, William H., * § ii. 203.
- GALVIN, Edward, i. 357.**
 Gamewell telegraph system of fire alarm, introduction of the, ii. 260.
 Gamopetalous exogens. See *The Botany of Hingham*, i. 107-127.
 Gannett, a discourse on the life and character of Rev. Ezra Stiles, D.D., ii. 213.
 Gannett, ordination of Rev. Caleb, ii. 205.
 Garden vegetables, and how to cultivate them, ii. 201.
 Gardner, Alexander, i. 333.
 Gardner, Alfred, i. 357.
 Gardner, Andrew W., i. 361, 362.
 Gardner, Anthony, i. 333, 335.
 Gardner, Calvin, * ii. 345.
 Gardner, Castle, i. 312, 313.
 Gardner, Charles, i. 335, 360.
 Gardner, Charles A. (W. Scituate), i. 342.
 Gardner, Constant, i. 333, 335.
 Gardner, David, i. 282, 287, 292, 333; Jr., 316, 318.
 Gardner, Elijah, i. 284, 310, 314.
 Gardner, Elisha, i. 312.
 Gardner, Ezra, i. 265, 279, 280, 282, 287, 323.
 Gardner, Francis, i. 237, 326.
 Gardner, George, i. 344.
 Gardner, George D., died in service, i. 354.
 Gardner, George L., i. 346.
 Gardner, Henry, i. 353.
 Gardner, Henry F., † ii. 312.
 Gardner, Henry C. (W. Scituate), i. 342.
 Gardner, Hosea, i. 335.
 Gardner, Isaac, i. 286, 291, 315, 320, 324.
 Gardner, Jacob, i. 282, 284, 312, 322.
 Gardner, Jacob H., Jr., i. 344.
 Gardner, Jason, i. 353.
 Gardner, Jere, i. 279.
 Gardner, Jeremiah, i. 292, 311, 318, 323; Jr., 335.
 Gardner, Jesse, i. 279, 335.
 Gardner, John D. (W. Scituate), i. 342.
 Gardner, John William, death of, and service, i. 343-365.
- Gardner, Jon, i. 323.
 Gardner, Jona., i. 310.
 Gardner, Jonathan, i. 299, 309, 317, 318, 321.
 Gardner, Joshua, i. 287, 299.
 Gardner, Josiah, i. 333, 335.
 Gardner, Levi, i. 284, 286, 324.
 Gardner, Luther, i. 284, 323.
 Gardner, Moses, i. 219.
 Gardner, Perez, i. 313, 320, 323, 325.
 Gardner, Quincy, i. 335.
 Gardner, Robert, i. 270, 286, 292, 299, 316, 317, 321; Lieut., 323.
 Gardner, Robert D., i. 335.
 Gardner, Samuel, i. 279, 292; Jr., 335.
 Gardner, Stephen, i. 311, 323; Jr., 335; 3d, 292.
 Gardner, Warren, i. 335.
 Gardner, William, i. 299, 321.
 Gardner's }
 Garnett's } Beach, i. 178.
 Garner's }
 Gardner's Bridge, i. 185.
 Garfield, lessons from the life of James A., ii. 211.
 Garnet, Benjamin, i. 264.
 Garnet, John, i. 268.
 Garnet, Nathaniel, Jr., i. 265.
 Garnet, Josh. i. 279.
 Garnett, Norman, i. 265.
 Garnett, William, i. 266.
 Garnett, 3d ———, i. 279.
 Garrison-houses, i. 187, 215, 225, 228, 231, 232.
 Gateman, Frederick, i. 317.
 Gay, Ebenezer, * § liberality of his theological views; memoir of; sermon delivered at the meeting-house of the First Parish in Hingham at the interment of, ii. 24, 25, 26, 223; texts on special occasions and other references to, i. 251; ii. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 204.
 Gay, Ebenezer, † ii. 329, 330.
 Gay, Jotham, Capt., Colonel, i. 257, 264, 266, 267.
 Gay, letter of Rev. Ebenezer to the brethren of the Third Church, ii. 41, 42.
 Gay Mansion, the, i. 186.
 Gay, Martin, § ii. 207.
 Gay, Sidney Howard, § ii. 205.
 Gaze's Company of Rhode Island Artillery, Hingham men who served in, i. 323.
 Gems, notes on, ii. 199.
 Genealogical record of the families of Hingham, two volumes, ii. 213.
 Genealogy of the Spragues in Hingham, ii. 224.
 General Braddock, death of, i. 254.
 General Court to be held at Watertown, i. 275.
 General Hancock, the State militia under, i. 309.
 General Heath, Hingham men under his command; ordered to New York with five regiments, i. 283, 290, 294, 323.

- General Knox, i. 329.
 General Lincoln. See Lincoln, Benjamin.
 General Montgomery, killed, i. 283.
 General Putnam (and Ward), enters Boston, i. 294.
 General Spencer of the Continental army, i. 294.
 General Ward, remains in Boston with five regiments for its protection, i. 294.
 General Washington, enters Boston at the head of the army, i. 294. See also 290, 301, 313, 330; ii. 215, 227.
 General Webb's request for militia for the relief of Fort William, i. 263.
 General Winslow's little army unfit for duty after its retreat from the Narragansett country, i. 239.
 Genera of the plants of the United States, ii. 224.
 Genuineness of the Gospels, evidences of the, ii. 218, 219.
 Geological collection, embracing specimens of all the rocks of Hingham, ii. 154.
 Geological formations, surveys, etc. ii. 209, 210.
 Geological survey and palæontology of Wisconsin, ii. 209.
 Geology and palæontology of Ohio, ii. 209.
 Geology of Hingham, the, i. 1-74.
 George, Elijah, Capt. and Judge-advocate, i. 374.
 Germantown, the retreat to, i. 314.
 Gerrish, regiment of Colonel Jacob, i. 319.
 Gerry, Ivery B., Capt., i. 338.
 Gesbuct, Lieney, i. 316.
 Gettysburg, killed at, i. 343.
 Gibbons, Edward, Major, i. 217.
 Gifts rare and valuable to the Parish of St. John the Evangelist, ii. 72, 73.
 Gifts to the United Social Society of South Hingham, ii. 78.
 Gilbert, Israel, i. 253, 258, 259.
 Gilbert (Nath., Nathan), Nathaniel, i. 279, 292, 297, 300.
 Gilbert, Samuel, i. 253.
 Gilford, Paul, i. 237, 249.
 Gill, a discourse on the death of Mrs. Hannah, ii. 220.
 Gill, Caleb, Jr., Lieut., Capt., i. 337.
 Gill, Caleb B., 2d Lieut., death of, i. 363, 367.
 Gill, Elijah B., Jr., Lieut., i. 339, 367; death of, 343.
 Gill, Hingham men in the regiment of Colonel, i. 310, 313.
 Gill, John, i. 291, 299, 301, 315.
 Gill, Nathaniel, i. 291, 315, 343.
 Gill, Samuel, i. 238, 279, 282, 301; Jr., 263, 291.
 Gill, Thomas, i. 261, 287, 300, 301; Jr., 255.
 Gilman, Edward, pressed to be a soldier, i. 250.
 Gilman, Frank H., i. 360.
 Gilman, John, † ii. 330.
 Gilman, William M., i. 361.
 Girls, early provisions made for the education of, ii. 90, 95.
 Glacial period, traces of it on the surface of the town, i. 50.
 Glad Tidings Literary Union, formation and sketch of the, i. 300.
 Glad Tidings Plain and Rock, i. 195.
 Glass Rock, i. 191.
 Gleason, Benjamin, § ii. 207.
 Glines, Alvin R., i. 354.
 Gloucester, ordination sermon delivered at, ii. 231.
 God, a sermon on the manifestation of, ii. 221.
 Godfrey, Josiah (Abbingtown), i. 286.
 Godfrey, Samuel, i. 286.
 God's commandments and man's tradition, i. 217.
 Golden or Gould, Daniel (Falmouth), i. 312.
 Goodwin, Isaac F., i. 350.
 Goold, Caleb, i. 293.
 Goold, Robert, i. 293.
 Goold's Bridge, i. 181.
 Goold's, or Gold's, Lane, i. 181.
 Goose Point, i. 175.
 Gordon, Charles, † Surgeon's Mate, i. 338; ii. 312.
 Gordon, Timothy, Capt., i. 366, 367.
 Gordon, William, † Surgeon, i. 332, 336; ii. 312, 313, 326.
 Gordon, William Alexander, † ii. 313.
 Gorman, James, i. 366.
 Gorman, John, i. 363.
 Gorman, John G., i. 366.
 Gosling, Thomas (Boston), i. 312.
 Gospel narratives, the, ii. 217.
 Gospels, a translation of the, ii. 219.
 Gottchell, Edward, U. S. N., i. 365.
 Gould, Lincoln, i. 337.
 Gould, Stephen P., i. 348.
 Gould, William K., i. 355, 356.
 Government Island, i. 158.
 Governor's Hill, i. 168.
 Governors of Massachusetts who were natives or residents of Hingham, ii. 327, 334, 338. See also chapters on Military and Publications.
 Graduates of colleges. See Lawyers, Ministers, and Physicians.
 Grace, Robert, i. 358.
 Gramburg, George, i. 358.
 Grammar schools, early law concerning, ii. 84, 98; transfer of, 89.
 Grampuses, the, i. 158.
 Grand Army Hall, erection of the, i. 369.
 Grand Army Posts of Suffolk, oration before the, ii. 215.
 Granite, its exposures and variations of character, i. 24.
 Grant of one half township of land in the district of Maine to the trustees of Derby Academy, ii. 132.
 Grants by the Town to the trustees of the Hingham Public Library, ii. 148.

- Grape Island affair, i. 288, 289; the English driven from the island, i. 373.
- Graves, Edward O., i. 346, 359 (2).
- Graves, Herbert (W. Scituate), i. 342.
- Gravestone, the oldest in Hingham, ii. 369.
- Gray, James W., i. 362.
- Gray, John, Jr. (Boston), i. 312.
- Great Hill, i. 182.
- Great Lots, i. 181.
- Great Neck, i. 159.
- Greaton, regiment of Colonel, i. 283, 313, 316, 327.
- Great Rock, i. 191.
- Great Pasture, i. 194.
- Great Plain, i. 194.
- Great Swamp, i. 169.
- Greenhill Beach, i. 165.
- Greenleaf, Daniel, † i. 314.
- Green, opinion in the case of Edward W., ii. 195.
- Green, Samuel (Boston), i. 312.
- Green, sermon at the ordination of Rev. Joseph, ii. 204.
- Gridley, Richard, Colonel, his regiment of "Train," i. 258, 289, 291.
- Griffin, Thomas, i. 366.
- Griggs, John (Boston), i. 312.
- Grist mills, ii. 155-158.
- Groovings and striation of the rocks, i. 52.
- Grose, Dexter, i. 350.
- Gross, Isaac, i. 258, 263, 265, 266, 267, 287.
- Ground first broken for the Hingham Water-works, when and by whom, ii. 267.
- Grover, George A., i. 341, 346; fireman U. S. N., i. 365.
- Groves, Litchfield's, Old Colony, and Tranquillity, i. 197; ii. 245, 248.
- Guardship, died on a, i. 326.
- Gulf or Gulf Stream, and mill, i. 159.
- Gull Ledge, i. 158.
- Gulph Island, i. 158.
- Guns, or fowling-pieces, made in Hingham, ii. 160.
- Gurney, Jacob (Boston), i. 312.
- Gypsy moth, lecture upon the, ii. 235.
- HACKETT, Edward, i. 366.
- Halero, Edward W., Acting Ensign U. S. N., i. 364, 368; died in hospital, 364.
- Hale, Edward Everett, * § ii. 208.
- Hall, Ephraim, i. 254.
- Hall, James, Capt., i. 327.
- Hall, James, § ii. 208.
- Hall, Mark, i. 366.
- Hall, Nathaniel, † ii. 314.
- Hall's shipyard, i. 174; ii. 169, 170.
- Hamlin, company of Capt. Eleazer, i. 290.
- Hammer, hatchet, and edge tool manufactories, ii. 159.
- Hammond (Hamen), Joseph, i. 291, 315, 332.
- Hanaford, Phebe A., * § ordination and installation of, ii. 193, 201; sermon by, 210.
- Hancock, John, Governor, Major-General of the Massachusetts Militia, and President of Congress, i. 270, 317.
- Hancock, sermon at the funeral of Rev. John, ii. 204.
- Hanover, an oration pronounced on the Fourth of July at, ii. 220.
- Harden, Hosea, i. 363.
- Harding, a sermon preached the Sunday after the funeral of Mrs. Elizabeth Andrews, ii. 213.
- Hardman, Charles (Boston), i. 312.
- Hardy, Otis C., i. 366.
- Harlow, Jonathan E., † ii. 314.
- Harlow, William B. (Hanover), i. 342.
- Harmon, Byron R., † ii. 315.
- Harnesses and Saddlery, ii. 168.
- Harrison, a sermon occasioned by the death of (President) William Henry, ii. 221.
- Hart, Eben, i. 359.
- Hart, Henry, i. 361.
- Hartman, Matthias, i. 255.
- Harvard College, Overseer of the board of, and tutor in, ii. 337.
- Harvard College, a speech before the Overseers of, ii. 218.
- Harvard Divinity School, a brief history of the, ii. 225.
- Harvard Republican meeting, address at the, ii. 216.
- Harvard University, a benefactor of, ii. 316.
- Harvard University, eulogy at the interment of Rev. Samuel Webber, D. D., President of, ii. 228.
- Haskell, James M., i. 341; death of, 348.
- Hassel, Robert, * ii. 47.
- Hassell, Ralph, i. 260, 266 (Haswell 267), 269.
- Hassell, Thomas, i. 312.
- Hatch, J. L., * ii. 47.
- Hatch, sermon at the ordination of Rev. Nymphas, ii. 213.
- Hatch, Walter, 2d Lieut., Lieut., i. 307, 323, 329.
- Hatch, Warren, Jr., i. 348.
- Hatchet factory, ii. 159.
- Hatchfield, Benjamin, U. S. N., i. 365.
- Hats, manufacturers of, ii. 178.
- Hawke, James, i. 250.
- Hay crop, importance of the, ii. 182.
- Hayden, Benjamin, Lieut., i. 270.
- Hayes, James, i. 366.
- Hayes, John H., i. 362.
- Haynes, Albert S., i. 342; death of, 354.
- Hayward, Gideon, i. 257.
- Hayward, James, † ii. 315.
- Hayward, James, i. 260, 262, 266, 267, 282, 287, 321, 325 (2).
- Hayward, James, Jr., i. 282, 284.
- Hayward James, died at West Point, i. 314.

- "Hazard," the armed brig, i. 322, 327.
 Healey, James J., i. 343.
 Heard, ——— † ii. 315.
 Hearse, first used in Hingham, ii. 377.
 Heath, regiment of General, i. 283, 290, 294, 323.
 Helms, Charles, i. 361.
 Hemlock Swamp, i. 182.
 Hemp and flax, clothing made by the early settlers from, ii. 185.
 Henderson, Samuel J., i. 348.
 Henley, regiment of Colonel, i. 317.
 Henry, Adam (Boston), i. 312.
 Heronry, The, i. 171.
 Hersey, Abijah, i. 267, 278, 315.
 Hersey, Abner, † ii. 315.
 Hersey, Abner, Capt., i. 332.
 Hersey, Albert, i. 354.
 Hersey, Alfred C., Lieut., Capt., i. 337.
 Hersey, Bela S., Lieut., i. 339.
 Hersey, Bradford, i. 278, 291, 315.
 Hersey, Caleb, Lieut., Capt., i. 338.
 Hersey, Daniel, i. 282, 312, 313, 320, 323.
 Hersey, David, i. 282, 284, 310, 311, 319, 322.
 Hersey, Edmund, § ii. 181.
 Hersey, Edwin, i. 342, 348, 361.
 Hersey, Ezekiel, i. 299, 318, 321, 322, 323.
 Hersey, Ezekiel, † ii. 315, 316.
 Hersey, Francis, i. 351.
 Hersey, George L., i. 354.
 Hersey, Gilbert, i. 278, 291, 298.
 Hersey, Henry Edson, † ii. 331.
 Hersey, Henry W., U. S. N., i. 365.
 Hersey, Hollis, death of, i. 351.
 Hersey, Isaac, i. 279, 293, 297.
 Hersey, Isaiah, i. 278, 282 (297, 298, Jr.), 315, 318, 323.
 Hersey, Israel, i. 279, 292, 323.
 Hersey, James, † ii. 316.
 Hersey, Jeremiah, i. 287 (2), 301, 315, 323, Jr., 278, 286 (2).
 Hersey, John, i. 286, 287, 299, 316, 318, 323; Jr., Lieut., 333.
 Hersey, John Q., died in the service, i. 348.
 Hersey, Jonathan, i. 279, 282, 284, 310, 322.
 Hersey, Joshua, i. 271, 272, 292; Jr., Capt., Major, 337, 339.
 Hersey, Laban, Capt., Lieut.-Col., Colonel, i. 332, 333, 336.
 Hersey, Nathan, † ii. 316.
 Hersey, Nathaniel, i. 335.
 Hersey, Noah, i. 278, 286, 315; 2d Lieut., 286.
 Hersey, Peter, i. 277, 280, 286, 311, 323.
 Hersey, Reuben, i. 278, 280, 292, 297, 318.
 Hersey, Seth, Lieut., i. 332.
 Hersey, Seth S., i. 335; Lieut., Capt., 336 (2).
 Hersey, Thomas, i. 255; Capt., 261, 291, 292, 329.
 Hersey, William H., i. 353.
 Hersey, William, Jr., i. 237, 348.
 Hersey, Zadock, i. 278, 280, 282, 291, 297, 300, 315, 323.
 Hersey, Zerubbabel, i. 278, 287.
 Hersey's Bridge, i. 197.
 Hersey's Wharf, i. 174.
 Hervey, Thomas, killed at Bisland, La., i. 353.
 Hessian, deserters, i. 317.
 Hewitt's (or Huet's) Cove, i. 179.
 Hickey, James, i. 360.
 Hickey, Thomas, 2d Lieut., i. 359, 360, 367.
 Hicks, Lawrence, i. 357.
 Higgins, Sylvanus H., i. 353.
 High Hills, i. 184.
 High School, establishment of the Hingham; number of scholars and teachers; other references to the, ii. 98, 99, 100.
 High School Industrial Society, ii. 100.
 High Street Cemetery, ii. 363-365.
 Hill, Alonzo, * § ii. 210.
 Hill, Joseph, i. 284.
 Hill, Thorph. Burr's, i. 191.
 Hillarston, William, i. 336.
 Hilliard, Timothy, * § ii. 210.
 Hilton, Joseph H., i. 362.
 Hilton, William, i. 361.
 Hinckley, Edward Bourne, * i. 366.
 Hingham, Address to the Respectable Inhabitants of, ii. 228.
 Hingham, a garrisoned town early in the revolution, i. 373.
 Hingham Agricultural and Horticultural Society, act of incorporation; erection of Agricultural Hall; first officers chosen; life membership; monthly meetings; property of the society; the annual exhibitions, ii. 188-191.
 Hingham, a military post, i. 294, 328.
 Hingham and Hull, garrisoned in the Revolution, i. 284.
 Hingham and Quincy Bridge and Turnpike Corporation; acts of incorporation and dissolution; officers, and toll-gatherer of the, ii. 385, 386.
 Hingham Bank; date of its establishment and continuance as a State Bank; reduction of its capital and change in the par value of shares; National Banks authorized by Congress; charter of the Hingham National Bank; par value of shares changed by the reduction of its capital; officers, list of, ii. 273, 274.
 Hingham Bank; report to the stockholders of the, ii. 233.
 Hingham Brass Band; first organization of the, and commencement of rehearsals; instruments procured; list of leaders and members, past and present, ii. 300, 301.
 Hingham Cemetery, ii. 365-368.
 Hingham Centre Cemetery, ii. 371-374.
 Hingham Choral Society, organized in 1885; conductors, membership of chorus and orchestra, and works rehearsed by the, ii. 302, 303. See also *The Hingham Choral Society*.

- Hingham Companies at Dorchester Heights, i. 291, 292.
- Hingham Company in General Heath's regiment, i. 282.
- Hingham Company on duty in Hingham for sea-coast defence, i. 293, 294.
- Hingham Company stationed at Hull, i. 287.
- Hingham Co-operative Bank; charter granted and by-laws adopted; officers; real estate loans; shares issued, and total assets of the bank, ii. 277-279.
- Hingham [England] Deanery Magazine; extracts from the, ii. 73.
- Hingham Debating Society, ii. 299.
- Hingham, early removals from, i. 203.
- Hingham, early settlers of, i. 201-208.
- Hingham, garrison duty in, i. 328.
- Hingham Gazette, Journal and South Shore Advertiser, and Patriot, ii. 238-240.
- Hingham Harbor, its boundaries and islands, i. 2.
- Hingham, history of the town of (1827), ii. 214.
- Hingham, Hull, and Downer Landing Steamboat Company, ii. 251.
- Hingham Institution for savings, incorporation and organization of the; long and faithful service of its treasurers; officers; the benefits and usefulness of savings institutions, ii. 275, 276, 277.
- Hingham, Indian deed conveying the township of, i. 204-206.
- Hingham in the Civil War, ii. 201, 213; statistics relating to, i. 307.
- Hingham men; at Fort William Henry, i. 255; who fought under the king's colors against the French, 269; who died in the Canada expedition, 294; and who manned the works at Hull, 294-296.
- Hingham Mutual Fire Insurance Company, acts of the Legislature concerning the; amount of property insured; officers of the company; risks, the kind and limit of, ii. 271-273.
- Hingham Mutual Fire Society, ii. 305, 306.
- Hingham, one of the battle-grounds of the Revolution, i. 289.
- Hingham, oration and address at the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of, ii. 214, 216; other addresses, lectures, and sermons delivered before the inhabitants of, 210 (2), 211 (6), 212, 213 (3), 214, 216, 219, 220 (3), 221 (9), 222, 223 (2), 228.
- Hingham, population from 1765 to 1890 of, ii. 379.
- Hingham Public Library, act of the legislature incorporating the; its prominent benefactor and donors; destruction of the first building by fire, and subsequent erection of the present commodious structure; architects, and builder; librarians and list of trustees, ii. 144-154.
- Hingham Public Library, address at the dedication of, ii. 146, 222.
- Hingham soldiers at the Battle of Bunker Hill, i. 289; in Philip's War, 237.
- Hingham, the original name of, i. 201.
- Hingham Union Singing Society, ii. 303.
- Hingham Water Company, corporate members and list of officers of the, ii. 265, 267.
- Hisket, James (Boston), i. 312.
- Historical Sketch of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Society, ii. 64.
- Hitchborn, Alexander, † Capt., Asst. Surgeon, killed at Chancellorsville, i. 344, 367, ii. 316.
- Hitcheock, company of Captain, i. 313.
- Hitcheock, Henry A., i. 366.
- Hobart, Bela, i. 335.
- Hobart, Caleb, i. 291, 298, 301, 315.
- Hobart, Daniel, i. 286, 291, 298, 315.
- Hobart, David, Lieut., i. 250.
- Hobart, Ebed, i. 335.
- Hobart, Edmund, i. 279, 287, 299, 301.
- Hobart, Elijah, Capt., killed, i. 363, 367.
- Hobart, Hawkes, i. 279, 292, 301; Jr., 335.
- Hobart, James, i. 264, 286, 291, 298.
- Hobart, Japhet, i. 263, 265, 267, 278, 282, 286, 287, 298, 300, 301, 317.
- Hobart, John, i. 267, 278, 298, 318; Jr., 286, 291, 298.
- Hobart, Jona., i. 318.
- Hobart, Joseph, i. 287, 312, 319, 320.
- Hobart, Joshua, i. 201, 204, 218, 310; Capt., 219, 237, 264.
- Hobart, Nehemiah,* ii. 38, 360.
- Hobart, Nehemiah, i. 311, 318.
- Hobart, Noah, i. 284, 286.
- Hobart, Noah, * § ii. 210.
- Hobart, Peter,* † i. 181, 202, ii. 1-21, 307.
- Hobart, Peter, † i. 327.
- Hobart, Peter, i. 287, 292.
- Hobart, Samuel, i. 270, 291, 315; Lieut., Capt., 318, 336.
- Hobart, William, i. 301, 315, 318.
- Hockley, Hockley Corner, Hockley Lane, and Hockley Run, i. 181.
- Hodge, Wm., i. 258.
- Hogpen, The, i. 190.
- Hogshead Rocks, i. 158.
- Holbrook, John (Weymouth), Capt., i. 237.
- Holbrook, Wm., i. 259.
- Holden, Amos P., 2d Lieut., i. 348, 367.
- Hollis professor of divinity in the university in Cambridge, ii. 31, 228.
- Hollis, Thomas, i. 255.
- Holmes, company of Capt., i. 269.
- Home-building and home-owning encouraged by the Hingham Co-operative Bank, ii. 278.
- Home Dramatic Club, The, ii. 306.
- Home Guards, parade of the, i. 350.
- Home Meadows, i. 175, 190.
- Homesteads, The, i. 193.

- Home the basis of the State, ii. 222.
 Hominy Point, i. 159.
 Homœopathy and Homœopaths, the relations of the Massachusetts Medical Society to, ii. 223.
 Homœopathy as we see it, as the public sees it, as allopathy sees and uses it, ii. 223.
 Homœopathic Hospital, house surgeon in the Massachusetts, ii. 322.
 Honored names descended from Hingham families, i. 206.
 Honor, the law of, ii. 229.
 Hood, Edward C., * § ii. 210.
 Hook and ladder truck; when built and sold, ii. 259, 260.
 Hook, Esq., i. 318.
 Hooper, Sewall Henry, † ii. 331.
 Hoop-pole Hill, i. 184.
 Horses, statistics relating to the number of, ii. 183.
 Horse, troop of, i. 270.
 Horton, Edward Augustus, * § installation of; sermons and addresses by, ii. 33, 208, 211.
 Hose carriages purchased and placed in charge of regular companies, ii. 260.
 House, Elisha, i. 299.
 House-lots drawn by the early settlers, i. 201, 202, 203.
 House of Assembly (New Hampshire), Speaker of the, ii. 331.
 House of Representatives, Speaker of the, i. 219, ii. 338.
 Houses destroyed by Indians, i. 232, 247.
 Houses, old, i. 180, 181, 215.
 Howard, Gideon, i. 267, 283, 299, 301.
 Howard, Thomas, and Thomas, Jr., i. 310.
 Howell, company of Capt. Luke, i. 321.
 Howe, Sereno, * § ii. 60, 211.
 How to spend a day, ii. 229.
 Huckleberry Plain, i. 184.
 Hudson, George M., Lieut., i. 352, 367.
 Hudson, Joseph, i. 299.
 Hudson, Scarlet, Lieut., i. 332.
 Hull, an intermediate landing-place, ii. 248.
 Hull, Hingham men man the works at, i. 294, 296.
 Hull, reference to various military companies serving at, i. 287, 299, 300, 316, 322, 326, 328; other reference, 216. See also Nantasket.
 Humane Society, a discourse delivered before the, ii. 201.
 Humphrey, Edwin, Lieut., Capt., death of, i. 343, 367.
 Humphrey, George, i. 283.
 Humphrey, George E., i. 341, 346.
 Humphrey, James, Major, i. 270.
 Humphrey, Jesse, i. 286, 287, 299, 312, 320, 324, 325.
 Humphrey, Joshua, Lieut., Capt., i. 337.
 Humphrey, Micah, i. 267.
 Humphrey, Moses, i. 332, 339.
 Humphrey, Moses L., Capt., i. 332, 334.
 Humphrey, Noah, i. 265, 266, 267, 293.
 Humphrey, Thomas, i. 335.
 Humphrey, Wallace, killed at Cold Harbor, i. 348, 361.
 Humphreys, —, i. 310.
 Humphreys, at, i. 167.
 Hunt, James, L. i. 351.
 Hunt, John, i. 287, 297, 301, 316.
 Hunt, Laban, i. 286, 297, 310, 315.
 Hunt, Luke, i. 284.
 Hunt, Matthew, i. 298.
 Hunt, Zachariah, i. 316.
 Hurley, Jeremiah, i. 366.
 Husen, Peter (Boston), i. 312, 320.
 Hyatt, argument on behalf of Thaddeus, ii. 194.
 Hymns, while in manuscript, adopted by the Third Congregational Society in Hingham, ii. 231.
 ICE-SHEET, passing away of the, i. 64, 65, 66.
 Impressed into the British navy, i. 335.
 Improvements in farming and farm implements, ii. 186, 187.
 Inaugural address of President Jefferson, ii. 233.
 Incapacity of British military commanders, i. 249.
 Incorporation of cemeteries. See Burial Grounds.
 Incorporation of the Hingham Water Company, ii. 265.
 Inconveniences and unattractiveness of the farmer's home in years past, ii. 185.
 Increase in the demand for tillage and wood land after the war of 1812-1815, ii. 184, 185.
 Indenture between Hon. Albert Fearing and the trustees of the Hingham Public library, ii. 149, 150, 151.
 Independence of opinion on religious tenets a prominent characteristic of the inhabitants of Hingham, ii. 81.
 Independence of the United States acknowledged, i. 329.
 Independent company stationed at Hingham, muster-roll of the, i. 286.
 Independent Order of Good Templars, its platform total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the State, ii. 297.
 Indian chiefs, territory occupied by prominent tribes of, i. 212.
 Indian deed conveying the township of Hingham to Englishmen, i. 204-206.
 Indian path, an old, i. 183.
 Indian pot and well at Cooper's Island, i. 160.
 Indian pot-holes, or giant's kettles of foreign writers, i. 53-58.
 Indian Rock at Pope's Lane, the, i. 190.
 Indians, General Lincoln a commissioner to treat with the Creek, i. 305.

- Indians of Hingham, i. 211, 239, 247; not to be harbored or entertained, 239.
- Indian burials and implements, ii. 355.
- Influence of railroad transportation and foreign emigration, within the past forty or fifty years upon rural life, i. 208.
- Inns. See Taverns.
- Installations, ii. 66, 67, 68, 193, 201, 202, 205, 208, 211, 292, 293.
- Instructions to Hingham Representatives, i. 272, 302.
- Intemperance, a sketch of the evils of, ii. 220.
- Inter-State commerce, speech at Washington, D. C., concerning, ii. 215.
- Introduction of the plough and ox-labor, ii. 183.
- Invalids, a regiment of, i. 313.
- Iowa, geology and palæontology of the State of, ii. 209.
- Ireland's wants, ii. 217.
- Iron foundry at Thomas's pond, destruction by fire and rebuilding of, change of ownership, etc., ii. 158, 159.
- Iron foundry, the "Eagle," its proprietors; destruction of by fire and erection of new buildings, ii. 159.
- Iron mine (so-called), the, i. 191.
- Iron-works at "Turtle Island," in the second precinct (Cohasset), early records concerning the, i. 168; ii. 158.
- JACK, —, a negro, killed in New York, i. 314.
- Jackson, regiment of Colonel Henry, i. 313.
- Jacob, Andrew, i. 346.
- Jacob, Benjamin i. 283, 290, 315, 317, 324.
- Jacob, E. A. (W. Scituate), i. 342.
- Jacob, John, i. 237, 270; Capt., 232.
- Jacob, John Q., i. 341, 345.
- Jacob, Joshua, Jr., i. 353.
- Jacob, Peter, Jr., i. 265.
- Jacob, William H., i. 342, 354.
- Jacobs, Joseph, Lieut., Capt., i. 337, 338.
- Jacobs, —, Lieut., i. 321.
- James, Eleazer, i. 283.
- James's Hill and James's Lane, i. 190.
- James's River, i. 158.
- James's Tavern, Christopher, i. 163.
- Jefferson Debating Society of Hingham, constitution, rules, and list of members of the, ii. 233.
- Jennings, Allen G., * i. 363; ii. 47.
- Jermyn, Frank, i. 353.
- Jernegan, Jared, i. 235.
- Jersey prison ship, confined on the, i. 308; died on the, 326.
- Jerusalem Road, and its picturesque views, i. 163-166.
- Jerusalem Road Cemetery; its incorporation as the Nantasket Cemetery Association, ii. 374.
- Jesus Christ, a discourse on the offices and character of, ii. 228.
- Johnson, Commander William, i. 255.
- Johnson, Humphrey, i. 232, 237.
- Johnson, militia regiment of Colonel, i. 313.
- Johnson, Samuel, i. 254.
- John's Neck, i. 176.
- Joiner's Hill, i. 169.
- Jones, Benj., i. 293.
- Jones, Benjamin L., i. 341; U. S. N. 365.
- Jones, Consider, i. 263.
- Jones, Gardner, i. 353, 361; died of wounds received at Laurel Hill, 353.
- Jones, George, i. 360.
- Jones, Henry, i. 345; Captain, 362.
- Jones Island, i. 166.
- Jones, John, i. 279, 291, 293, 315, 316.
- Jones, Joseph, i. 255, 267, 286, 323.
- Jones, Solomon, Lieut., Capt., i. 331, 333.
- Jones, Thomas, i. 253, 293, 297, 315, 316; Jr., 277, 291; Capt., 270.
- Jones, William, i. 351.
- Jones, William H., i. 345; died of wounds, 360.
- Jones, William H. Jr., i. 342; death of, 345.
- Joy, Abner, i. 299.
- Joy, Benjamin, i. 262, 279, 282, 292, 293, 297, 298, 301, 311, 315, 316, 317.
- Joy, Caleb, i. 264, 300.
- Joy, Ebenezer, i. 316.
- Joy, Isaac, i. 260.
- Joy, Jacob, i. 317.
- Joy, Jared, i. 273, 283, 326.
- Joy, Jediah, i. 299, 319.
- Joy, Melzer, i. 283.
- Joy, Nathaniel, i. 265, 267.
- Joy, Nehemiah, i. 260, 263.
- Joy, Samuel, clerk, i. 255.
- Joy, Silas, Jr., i. 292, 293, 297, 298.
- Joy, Thomas, i. 317, 318.
- Joy's Corner, Joy's Hill, and Joy's Rocks, i. 166, 168.
- Judge Associate of the Old Norfolk County Court, ii. 330.
- Judge of Probate, ii. 339; for Worcester County, 333.
- Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, ii. 330.
- Justice of the Police Court, Boston, ii. 329.
- Justice, righteousness, fair dealings, and the love of home among the prominent characteristics of the early settlers, i. 208.
- Jute and Bagging Company, the Hingham, ii. 176.
- KAME hills and hillocks of Hingham, i. 62, 63.
- Kame ridges of Hingham, i. 59-62.
- Kames found extensively over New England, i. 58, 59.
- Keefe, John, i. 357.
- Keen, Elisha, i. 265.
- Keen, John, i. 263.
- Keene, sermon at the installation of Rev. Ezra Carpenter, preached at, ii. 205.

- Keen's shipyard, i. 176, ii. 170.
 Kelley, Edward, i. 366.
 Kelley, Patrick J., i. 361.
 Kelsey, Joseph B., i. 366.
 Kenerson, Levi, i. 341, 351.
 Kennebec, fortifications erected on or near the, i. 254.
 Kenyon, William Asbury, § ii. 212.
 Kettle-holes, their origin no longer a puzzle, i. 64.
 'Kiah Tower's Pond, i. 168.
 Kilburn, Charles D.; died at Hope Church, Va., i. 349.
 Kilburn, George P., i. 343.
 Kilby, Christopher, i. 282, 284.
 Kilby, John, i. 283 (2).
 Kilby, Richard, i. 283.
 Kilby, Thomas (Boston), i. 312.
 Killed in battle. See Died or Killed.
 Kimball, Daniel,* § preceptor of Derby Academy; sermon preached at the ordination of, as an evangelist, ii. 139, 202, 212.
 Kimball's Tavern, i. 161.
 Kingman, John, § Capt., i. 337; ii. 212.
 Kingo, the Beechwood locality known as, i. 167.
 King Philip, death of, i. 221, 247.
 King, Thomas, i. 277, 291, 297, 298, 318.
 Kittredge, —, i. 366.
 Knights of Honor, John A. Andrew Lodge No. 1655 of; establishment of the order in Hingham; its aims and objects, and number of charter members, ii. 296.
 Knowledge, its relation to the progress of mankind, ii. 225.
 Knox's Artificers, i. 313.
- LAFAYETTE, General, i. 314, 317, 320.
 "Lafayette," the steambot, ii. 244.
 Lake, Enoch, Lieut., Capt., i. 337.
 Lake George, the army leaves, i. 260; other reference to, i. 265, 266.
 Lambert, Henry, i. 301.
 Lambert's Lane, i. 166.
 Lambright, John G., † ii. 317.
 Lamman, David, i. 318.
 Land, early grants of, i. 202.
 Landers, Michael, i. 361.
 Landing-place at Crow Point in years past, ii. 243.
 Landing-places at the harbor, i. 174, ii. 244. See also Wharves.
 Landmarks, chapter on, i. 157-200.
 Lane, Andrew, i. 237.
 Lane, Charles, Lieut., Capt., Major, Colonel, i. 337, 338.
 Lane, David, i. 292, 293, 297, 298.
 Lane, Ebenezer, i. 237.
 Lane, Eli, i. 298.
 Lane, Elijah, i. 279.
 Lane, Elisha, i. 282, 287.
 Lane, Ephraim, i. 235, 237.
 Lane, George, i. 258; Lieut., 267.
 Lane, Isaac (Buxton), i. 312.
 Lane, Jared, i. 277, 292, 301.
 Lane, John, Capt., i. 254.
 Lane, Josiah, i. 292; 2d Lieut., 278, 329.
 Lane, Josiah M., i. 341.
 Lane, Leavitt, i. 317, 324.
 Lane, Leavitt, Jr., Lieut., i. 337.
 Lane, Morallus, i. 353.
 Lane, Parker E. (Weymouth), i. 341.
 Lane, Rufus, i. 292, 297, 332.
 Lane, Rufus, Jr., 3d Lieut., Paymaster, i. 338.
 Lane, sermon on the death of Josiah, Jr., ii. 231.
 Lane, William H., i. 366.
 Langlee, John, i. 237, ii. 115, 169.
 Langlee, Sarah (Madam Derby); her personal appearance, early education, marriages, and place of interment, ii. 115.
 Langlee's Island, i. 178.
 Langy, a French commander, i. 265.
 Lapham, Allen, i. 279.
 Lapham, Benjamin, Capt., i. 308, 319, 323, 329.
 Larrabee, Isaac, i. 254.
 Lasell, Isaac, died in the Canada expedition, i. 249.
 Lasell, John, i. 237, 267.
 Lasell, Joshua, i. 253.
 Lasell, Samuel, i. 277, 287, 297, 300 (2).
 Lavingin, Solomon, i. 326.
 Law, George, i. 258.
 Lawyers, † native and resident, ii. 327-340.
 Leach, Thomas, i. 293.
 Leather, dressers and manufacturers of, ii. 166.
 Leatherette manufactory, ii. 163.
 Leavitt, Bela, i. 312, 314.
 Leavitt, Benjamin, i. 323.
 Leavitt, Caleb, i. 258, 267, 286; (Jr., 287) 299, 309, 310, 318, 320; Lieut., 286.
 Leavitt, Charles B., Lieut., Lieut.-Colonel, i. 363, 367.
 Leavitt, Cushing, i. 326.
 Leavitt, Elijah, i. 287.
 Leavitt, Elisha, i. 287, 288, 289.
 Leavitt, Enoch, i. 320.
 Leavitt, Jacob, i. 293; Lieut., 277, 329.
 Leavitt, James, i. 291, 298.
 Leavitt, Jos., i. 277.
 Leavitt, Joseph, i. 293.
 Leavitt, Joshua, i. 286, 297; Jr., 292.
 Leavitt, Josiah, † ii. 317.
 Leavitt, Martin, † ii. 317.
 Leavitt, Samuel, i. 277, 287, 292, 318.
 Leavitt's Bridge, i. 190.
 Lectures before the scholars and youth of the town, by Rev. Joseph Richardson, ii. 91.
 Leddy, Peter J., * ii. 80.
 Leominster, sermons and address at, ii. 211 (4.)
 Leroy, Charles, i. 354.
 Letter on the system of recruiting volunteers, ii. 195.
 Letter to the Committee of Merchants in Boston, i. 272.

- Letters to Trinitarians and Calvinists, ii. 227.
- Lewis, Abijah, i. 279; Jr., 279.
- Lewis, Abisha, i. 282, 292, 299.
- Lewis, Athanasius, i. 286, 287.
- Lewis, Daniel,* § ii. 28, 212.
- Lewis, Elijah, i. 260, 261, 265, 267, 269 (2), 286, 299, 316, 317, 321, 323.
- Lewis, Elisha, i. 310.
- Lewis, James, i. 319.
- Lewis, John, i. 253; (Boston) 312.
- Lewis, Jonathan, i. 310.
- Lewis, Levi, i. 267, 269 (2).
- Lewis, Marsh, i. 290, 312, 313.
- Lewis, Nathan, i. 269.
- Lewis's Inn, i. 190.
- Lewis, Thomas, i. 253.
- Lewis, Urbane, i. 267, 282, 312.
- Lewis, William, i. 286, 308.
- Lexington, battle of, i. 281, 287.
- Liberty granted to build a chapel on land near the junction of High and Ward streets, and report of a committee chosen by the town relating thereto, ii. 69, 70.
- Liberty of Conscience, a Plea for, ii. 231.
- Liberty Plain, i. 185.
- Liberty Plain Cemetery, first burial in the; oldest person buried here; incorporated as the Liberty Plain Cemetery Association; and other references to the, ii. 375, 376, 377.
- Liberty Pole Hill, i. 185.
- Liberty, The Vision of (a poem), ii. 228.
- Libraries of Hingham, past and present, ii. 144-154.
- Lieutenant-Governors of Massachusetts, i. 303, ii. 334, 338.
- Life and Character of Joseph C. Smith, ii. 217.
- Life and Character of Rev. Henry Ware, A Discourse on the, ii. 220.
- Life and Memoir of Noah Worcester, D.D., ii. 229.
- Life of Joseph Priestley, LL.D., ii. 229.
- Life of Martin Wilder, Sketch of the, ii. 285.
- Life of the Saviour, The, ii. 229.
- Lightfoot, Thomas, i. 324.
- Light-horse regiment, Daniel Hersey of Hingham a trooper in Col. William Washington's, i. 313.
- Lily Pond, i. 168.
- Lime Kiln, The, i. 171.
- Lincoln, Abel, i. 311.
- Lincoln, Abner, preceptor, ii. 129, 138, 141.
- Lincoln, Alden, fireman, U. S. N., i. 365.
- Lincoln, Alfred A., i. 342, 348.
- Lincoln, Amos, i. 273; Capt., 327.
- Lincoln, Arthur, † ii. 332; Capt. and Judge Advocate, i. 374.
- Lincoln, Barnabas, i. 278, 286, 291, 298, 334; § ii. 212.
- Lincoln, Bela, † i. 326, ii. 317, 318.
- Lincoln, Benjamin, colonel of the Third Suffolk regiment, i. 257, 263, 265, 266, 269, 271, 280; Hingham men and officers connected with the regiment, i. 263, 277, 278.
- Lincoln, Benjamin, § Major-General, and son of Colonel Benjamin, i. 270, 280, 290, 291, 300, 302, 303, 304, 321, 325, 326, 327, 328; attends the Provincial Congress at Concord, also at Cambridge and Watertown, 274, 275; date of his commission as Major-General, 331; wounded in battle, 304; sketch of the life of, 302, 303, 304, ii. 212.
- Lincoln, Benjamin, † ii. 332.
- Lincoln, Benjamin, i. 289, 326.
- Lincoln, Benjamin C., Capt., Major, mortally wounded, i. 354, 367.
- Lincoln, Beza, i. 301.
- Lincoln, Beza H., Q. M. Sergt., i. 363.
- Lincoln, Caleb, i. 312, 314.
- Lincoln, Calvin,* § ii. 213; address and services at the funeral of, ii. 199, 211, 226; other reference, ii. 32, 33, 213.
- Lincoln, Charles, Lieut., i. 337.
- Lincoln, Cornelius, i. 333.
- Lincoln, Daniel, Lieut., Capt., i. 263, 267, 270.
- Lincoln, Daniel S., i. 342; fireman, U. S. N., i. 365.
- Lincoln, Daniel W. (Weymouth), i. 341.
- Lincoln, David, i. 264, 293, 299, 309, 316.
- Lincoln, Ebenezer, Jr., i. 293.
- Lincoln, Elijah, Lieut., i. 270.
- Lincoln, Elisha, i. 263.
- Lincoln, Ensign, i. 355.
- Lincoln, Ephraim, i. 298, 299.
- Lincoln, Ezekiel, i. 287, 308, 310.
- Lincoln, Ezra, i. 291; Lieut., 333.
- Lincoln families of Massachusetts, notes on the, ii. 214.
- Lincoln, Francis H., § ii. 1, 83, 241, 257, 271, 289, 327, 341, 379.
- Lincoln, Frederick, i. 287.
- Lincoln, Galen, i. 283.
- Lincoln, George, § ii. 155, 201, 213 (3), 307, 355.
- Lincoln, Gersham, i. 298.
- Lincoln, Heman, i. 278, 286; Lieut., 298, 323, 329.
- Lincoln, Henry,* § ii. 213.
- Lincoln, Henry, 3d Lieut., i. 339.
- Lincoln, Isaac, Lieut., i. 270, 278, 329; Jr., 263.
- Lincoln, Isaiah, i. 278, 287, 298.
- Lincoln, Israel, i. 267, 301, 310, 311.
- Lincoln, Jacob, i. 318.
- Lincoln, Jairus, i. 289, 307, 335; Jr., 350.
- Lincoln, James, Capt., i. 264, 270, 278, 285, 286, 287, 288, 329, 373; Jr., 278, 286.
- Lincoln, Jediah, Lieut., Capt., Major, i. 331, 333.
- Lincoln, Jere (Jeremiah?), i. 278.
- Lincoln, Jeremiah, i. 258; Lieut., capture and escape of, 259, 260.
- Lincoln, Jerom, i. 283, 300.
- Lincoln, Job, i. 315.

- Lincoln, John, i. 258, 267, 277, 282, 284; Lieut., 317, 321, 322, 327; Capt., 325 (2), 329.
- Lincoln, John, Jr., i. 363.
- Lincoln, John W., i. 346.
- Lincoln, Jonathan, i. 278, 286, 315.
- Lincoln, Joseph, i. 284, 307.
- Lincoln, Joshua, i. 291, 298, 315.
- Lincoln, Jotham, i. 286.
- Lincoln, Jotham, † ii. 332.
- Lincoln, Lazarus, i. 298.
- Lincoln, Leavitt, died in service, i. 363.
- Lincoln, Levi, i. 267, 278; fire-worker, 270; Lieut., 291, 329, ii. † 318.
- Lincoln, Levi, † § ii. 213, 333.
- Lincoln Light Infantry, organization, and sketch of its history, i. 339-343, 372.
- Lincoln, Lot, i. 255, 261, 264 (2), 299, 312, Jr., 315, 324, 325.
- Lincoln, Luther, i. 314, 321.
- Lincoln, Luther B., ii. 141, 143; a discourse preached at the funeral of, 218.
- Lincoln, Marshall, Lieut., i. 337.
- Lincoln, Matthew, i. 233.
- Lincoln, Mitchel, i. 291.
- Lincoln, Mordecai, i. 316.
- Lincoln, Nath. (Nathan), 2d Lieut., i. 278, 329.
- Lincoln, Nath'l, i. 263, 291; Jr., 298.
- Lincoln, Noah, sermon preached after the funeral of, ii. 222.
- Lincoln, Obadiah, i. 263.
- Lincoln, ordination of Rev. Perez, ii. 231.
- Lincoln, Perez, Lieut., Capt., i. 336.
- Lincoln, Peter, i. 263.
- Lincoln, Revere, i. 360.
- Lincoln, Royal, i. 278, 286, 308.
- Lincoln, Samuel, i. 224, 253, 254, 307; Jr., 237, 286.
- Lincoln, Samuel M., death of, i. 246.
- Lincoln, Seth, i. 291, 298, 315.
- Lincoln, Solomon, i. 333.
- Lincoln, Solomon, † § Colonel and Aide-de-camp, i. 374; ii. 214, 336.
- Lincoln, Solomon, † § ii. 24, 43, 50, 147, 214, 334-346.
- Lincoln's Rocks, the locality known as, i. 173.
- Lincoln, Stephen, i. 278, 286, 307.
- Lincoln, Thomas, i. 248, 293, 319; Capt., 250.
- Lincoln, Ur — (Urbane, or Uriah?) i. 298.
- Lincoln, Welcome, i. 287, 291, 315.
- Lincoln, William, i. 268.
- Lincoln, William O., Jr., Com-Sergt., i. 349.
- Lincoln, Zenas, i. 298.
- Lisle, Henry Maurice, † § ii. 215, 337.
- Litchfield, Allyne C., Capt., Lieut., Colonel, Brevet Brigadier-General, i. 264, 367.
- Litchfield, James L., i. 359.
- Litchfield, John H., i. 351.
- Litchfield's Grove opened for the new ("People's Independent") steamboat line, ii. 248.
- Littel or Old Harbour, i. 160.
- Little, Henry O., i. 351.
- Little Pond, i. 196.
- Litt'e Rock, i. 160.
- Little & Morey's Tavern, i. 187.
- Livingston, Henry B., died in service, i. 357.
- Local newspapers, ii. 238-240.
- Local transportation, political feeling early in the present century and its effects upon, ii. 242.
- Lodges and societies, ii. 289-306.
- Log, at The, i. 171.
- Log Lane, i. 171.
- London Bridge, i. 181.
- Long Bridge Lane, i. 196.
- Long, John Davis, † § i. 201, ii. 215, 337, 338; Governor and Commander-in-Chief, i. 374.
- Lord Howe, death of, i. 265.
- Lorel, Emmanuel (Boston), i. 312.
- Loring, Abner, i. 277, 293, 297, † ii. 338.
- Loring, Benjamin, Colonel, contributes liberally towards the erection of Loring Hall, ii. 279, 281, 284.
- Loring, Charles H., Asst. and Chief Engineer U. S. N., i. 364, 368.
- Loring, David, i. 279, 282, 287, 310, 318.
- Loring Hall, action first taken by the ladies towards its erection; address at the dedication; deed of trust, dimensions, cost, and trustees of, ii. 225, 279, 282, 284.
- Loring, Isaiah W., i. 359.
- Loring, Jacob, i. 293.
- Loring, Jerome, § ii. 216.
- Loring, Job, i. 292.
- Loring, Jonathan, i. 292, 316; Jr., 316.
- Loring, Joseph, i. 258, 264, 293.
- Loring, Josiah, i. 277, 282, 292, 297, 298.
- Loring, Jotham, i. 263, 322; Lieut., 270; Capt., 279, 283; Lieut-Col., 327.
- Loring, Meltiah, i. 349.
- Loring, Peter, i. 315, 351.
- Loring, Samuel, i. 287, 293.
- Loring, Samuel W., Lieut., i. 337.
- Loring, Solomon, i. 314, 325.
- Loring, Thomas, Capt., i. 251.
- Loring, Thomas, 3d, and Jr., i. 293, 297.
- Loring, Thomas, Paymaster, i. 332; § ii. 217.
- Loring, Zachariah, i. 263.
- Lothrop, company of Capt. Daniel, i. 290.
- Lothrop, Thomas, i. 264, 265, 266; Major, Lieut.-Colonel, 267, 291, 315, 322, 323.
- Lothrop, —, i. 259.
- Loud, Jacob H., † ii. 338, 339.
- Loud, Thomas, Quartermaster i. 332.
- Louisbourg, reduction and surrender of, i. 264, 295.
- Love, James (Boston), i. 312.
- Lovell, Silas, i. 255.
- Lovell, Solomon, Colonel, Brigadier General, i. 290, 322.
- Louis, Joseph, i. 267, 293.
- Low, Daniel, i. 312.
- Lowe, Jacob, i. 366.

- Lowell as it was and as it is, ii. 217.
 Lower Plain, boundaries of the locality known as the, i. 190, 194.
 Lowry, James, i. 364.
 Lowry, William, Jr., i. 351.
 Low, Samuel, i. 287, 310.
 Lucas, Matthew H., i. 360.
 Luneand, Charle, i. 283.
 Lyford's Liking, and Lyford's Liking Run, i. 170, 171.
 Lyman, Hingham men in the regiment of Colonel, i. 318.
 Lyon, Joseph, i. 255.
- MADAM DERBY, a higher education enjoyed by the youth of this town through the munificence of, ii. 130.
 Madison, James, for the American Statesmen Series, ii. 206.
 Magnor, William, i. 255.
 Magoon's Bridge, i. 187.
 Maguire, John C., i. 366.
 Mahoney, Patrick, i. 366.
 Major's Wharf, i. 176; ii. 174.
 Malden, oration at the dedication of the Converse Memorial Building at, ii. 216.
 Malleable Iron Company, ii. 158.
 Mammals which include the bear, beaver, deer, fox, mink, musk-rat, otter, rabbit, raccoon, squirrel, weasel, and wolf, i. 82-84.
 Mammals, which include the porpoise, seal, and whale, i. 80, 81.
 Manix, John, i. 358.
 Mann, quotation from Mr. Horace; his views concerning a free and universal education, ii. 89, 90.
 Mansfield, Job, i. 267, 320.
 Mansfield, John, died in the Continental service, i. 321.
 Mansfield, Joseph, i. 293, 297, 315, 316.
 Mansfield's Cove, i. 173.
 Mansfield, Stephen, i. 287, 299, 319.
 Mansion, a stately old, i. 287.
 Mansion of General Lincoln, i. 180.
 Manufacture of clothing from flax and hemp by the farmer's wife and daughters for the household in olden time, ii. 185.
 Manufactures and commerce of Hingham, chapter on, ii. 155-180.
 Manufacturing during the colonial period hampered by the restrictions of the home government; its decline in recent years, and unsuccessful efforts to re-establish, ii. 178, 179.
 Marble, James, i. 299.
 Marble, Joseph, i. 299.
 Marble, Thos., i. 299.
 March to Westchester, N. Y., Hingham men, i. 301.
 Marriage, controversy concerning a, ii. 16.
 Marshall for the District of Massachusetts, appointment of, by President Harrison, ii. 335.
 Marshall, regiment of Colonel, i. 301.
- Marsh, Alphonso, Lieut., i. 356, 367.
 Marsh, Caleb, † i. 298, 319; ii. 318.
 Marsh, Caleb B., i. 350.
 Marsh, Charles H., death of, i. 343.
 Marsh, Elisha, i. 263.
 Marsh, Ephraim, i. 263, 267, 286 (2).
 Mars Hill, i. 181.
 Marsh, John, Jr., i. 286, 287.
 Marsh, Josiah L., i. 351.
 Marsh, Lot, i. 282, 284.
 Marsh's Bridge, i. 181.
 Marsh, Thomas, i. 278, 282, 284, 287, 300; Jr., 278, 291, 298.
 Marston, William H., i. 342.
 Martha's Vineyard battle-ground, i. 247.
 Martin's Lane, the dam and well at, i. 172.
 Mason, Jaspar, i. 317.
 Masons, Old Colony Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted, ii. 289-306.
 Massachusetts Government, historical letters on the first charter of the, ii. 202.
 Massachusetts Historical Society, members of the, i. 205, ii. 335, 337.
 Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, house surgeon in the, ii. 322.
 Massachusetts Legislature, addresses before the, ii. 194 (2), 195 (5), 215 (3).
 Massachusetts Medical Society, president of the, ii. 325.
 Massachusetts men in the Continental army, number of, i. 315.
 Massachusetts, Reports of the Chief Detective of, ii. 226 (2).
 McCandy, Wm. (Falmouth), i. 312.
 McCarty, James, i. 348, 361.
 McConner, Joseph (Falmouth), i. 312.
 McCrane, Patrick, i. 350.
 McDonald, John, i. 359.
 McFarland, invalid regiment of Colonel, i. 313.
 McGrane, Michael, i. 366.
 McGregor, James, i. 357.
 McIntosh, regiment of Colonel, i. 313, 318.
 McKay, James, i. 346.
 McKenna, Daniel, i. 351.
 McLaughlin, Edward, i. 357.
 McLaughlin, George, i. 255, 258.
 McLaughlin, John, i. 359.
 McLean, A. Stewart,* ii. 60.
 McLean, Plato (Boston), i. 312.
 McLellan, Plato, a negro (Falmouth), i. 312.
 McNamara, James, i. 361.
 McNeil, Paul, i. 349.
 Massacre at Fort William Henry, i. 287.
 Mast and spar makers, ii. 173.
 Mast-Bridge Meadows, and Plain, i. 197.
 Master of Chancery for Plymouth County, ii. 335.
 Mast Swamp, i. 184.
 Mayhew, Francis, i. 359.
 Mayhew, John R., i. 351.
 Mayhew, sermon and discourse on the decease of Rev. Dr., ii. 200, 205.
 Mayhew, sermon at the ordination of Rev. Jonathan, ii. 204.

- May, Jonathan, i. 249
 Maynard, Lyman, * ii. 47.
 Maypole at Breedencheese Tree, i. 166.
 Mayse's, or May's Hill, i. 185.
 Meade, Charles S., i. 361; death of, 348.
 Meade, Francis K., i. 356.
 Meagher, Dennis, death of, i. 344.
 Meakum, Ichabod (Boston), i. 312.
 Mears, Samuel T., i. 345.
 Measurements of some notable trees,
 i. 156.
 Medfield, sermon by Rev. Samuel Dun-
 bar preached at, ii. 203.
 Medford, publisher of the History of,
 ii. 200.
 Medical and Surgical Association, Presi-
 dent of the, ii. 319.
 Medical Examiner for Plymouth County,
 ii. 322.
 Medical Society of the South Norfolk
 District, president of the, ii. 319.
 Medicine, works relating to the science of,
 ii. 229, 230.
 Meeting-house of the First Parish, de-
 scription and location of the first, and
 liberty granted for its use as a watch-
 house, i. 189, 213, ii. 22; erection of the
 present structure; its antiquity, cost,
 dimensions, and location; introduction
 of pews and stoves; the two hundredth
 anniversary of its erection celebrated,
 ii. 35, 36, 211, 219; Meeting-house of the
 First Parish, Hingham, a Discourse on
 the Re-opening of the, ii. 213.
 Meeting-house of the Second Parish
 (Cohasset); votes of the town relating
 to the first; cost, date of erection, and
 dimensions of the present structure,
 i. 163, ii. 30, 37, 38, 39, 40.
 Meeting-house of the Third (now Second)
 Parish; date of its erection; extensive
 repairs and improvements made, ii.
 40-48.
 Meeting-house of the Third Congrega-
 tional Society in Hingham, sermon at
 the re-opening of the, ii. 225. See also
 Ecclesiastical History, ii. 1-82.
 Meeting-houses other than the preceding,
 ii. 57-82.
 Melaphyr, the best local exposures for the
 study of, i. 44, 45.
 Melcher, Charles C., Lieut. and Quarter-
 master, i. 374.
 Melville, company of Capt. Thomas, i.
 308.
 "Melville Gardens," and their well fitted
 pleasure grounds, ii. 250.
 Membership of the Church of St. Paul
 (Roman Catholic), a large, ii. 80.
 Membership of the public schools of
 Hingham, the average, ii. 101.
 Members of the Massachusetts Medical
 Society, ii. 308, 309 (8), 311, 312, 313 (2),
 315, 318, 320, 321, 322, 323 (2), 324 (2),
 325 (2).
 Memoir of Martha Whiting, ii. 198.
 Memoir of Noah Worcester, D.D., ii. 229.
 Memoir of Oberlin, ii. 229.
 Memoir of Rev. Charles Brooks, by Hon.
 Solomon Lincoln, ii. 50-52.
 Memoir of Rev. Dr. Gay, by Solomon
 Lincoln, ii. 24.
 Memoir of Rev. Dr. Shute, by Solomon
 Lincoln, ii. 43-45.
 Memorial Day, references to the observ-
 ance and recurring exercises of, i. 370,
 371.
 Men and Things, or Short Essays on Free
 Trade, ii. 198.
 Men furnished by Hingham for the differ-
 ent wars of the country, number of, i.
 203, 214, 269, 326, 327, 329, 366, 367.
 Merritt, Billings, i. 353.
 Merritt, George H., U. S. N., death of,
 i. 365.
 Merrow, Arvander, i. 360.
 Meservey Benjamin F., Lieut., Capt., B'vt.
 Major, i. 345, 367.
 Methodist class formed in Hingham,
 members of the first, ii. 62.
 Methodist Episcopal Church, an historical
 sketch, and list of ministers; other
 references to the, ii. 62-64.
 Methods of cultivation adopted by the
 first settlers, and at later periods, ii. 183,
 184.
 Methods of transportation in years past,
 ii. 241, 242.
 Middletown, Conn., address at, ii. 216.
 Miles, Henry Adolphus, * § ii. 55, 217.
 Miles, Mary, § ii. 218.
 Military Commissions held by present or
 former residents of Hingham, i. 331,
 332, 337, 338, 339, 374.
 Military companies in Hingham, lecture
 before several, ii. 204.
 Military company formed in the Second
 Precinct (Cohasset), i. 250.
 Military conscription, a plea for personal
 freedom from, ii. 231.
 Military history, i. 209-374.
 Military troubles, early, i. 217, ii. 3-15.
 Military, volunteer companies of, i. 339.
 Militia companies, i. 331, 332.
 Militia company, the last, i. 362.
 Militia officers to instruct their men in the
 art of war, i. 275.
 Miller, Daniel H., i. 356.
 Miller, Frank H., i. 349, 361.
 Miller, George, i. 341.
 Miller, Henry F., mortally wounded,
 i. 354.
 Miller, Joseph S., i. 360.
 Miller, William C., i. 352.
 Millery, Esrigloll, i. 317.
 Mill-house at Strait's Pond removed to
 Jerusalem road, ii. 155.
 Mill-Lane Bridge, i. 170.
 Mill privileges and sites, and persons who
 were known by their occupation as
 millers, early, ii. 155, 157, 161.
 Mill, or Beechwood, River, i. 185.

- Mills at Strait's Pond destroyed by fire, ii. 155.
- Mills located in the different parts of the town, ii. 155-180.
- Mills, the company of Capt., i. 313.
- Milton, a sermon preached before the First Unitarian Society at, ii. 212.
- Mineralogy, general remarks upon, local specimens on exhibition at the Public Library; varieties found in Hingham, and where they were discovered, i. 75-78.
- Minister and people, duty of, ii. 221.
- Ministers, alphabetical list of native, ii. 341-354.
- Ministers, men of like passions with others, ii. 204.
- Ministers of the several parishes in Hingham, past and present. See Ecclesiastical History, ii. 1-82.
- Ministry, a long service in the, ii. 17, 22, 24, 32, 44, 45, 46, 205, 221, 227.
- Minot's Ledge, the outermost of the dangerous rocks opposite Cohasset harbor, i. 158.
- Miscellaneous matters, a chapter on, ii. 379-386.
- Misleading expressions concerning certain military expeditions, i. 253.
- Mixed Rocks, i. 29. See also Diorite, i. 25-29.
- Modern era as presented in Hingham, i. 69-71.
- Modification of the school system adopted, ii. 95.
- Mollusks; these include the scallop, the common clam, and razor fish, i. 81, 82.
- Monday Night Club, formation and membership; monthly meetings held for the discussion of topics of general interest; political and religious subjects prohibited; last meeting of the, ii. 299.
- Monitor, The Daily, ii. 200.
- Monocotyledonous plants, endogéns, i. 127-136.
- Montcalm's army marches from Ticonderoga to Fort William Henry; his victory and death, i. 261, 265, 266, 268.
- Montreal, three armies encamped before, and other references to, i. 268, 283.
- Monument to the first settlers of Hingham (illustration), ii. 370.
- Moorey, or Mooney, Edmund, i. 251.
- Morrison, Dennis, i. 262.
- Morristown, N. J., our troops enter, i. 301.
- Morse, Henry G., i. 353.
- Morse, John E., Capt., i. 344, 367.
- Morse, Joshua, i. 341; Capt., 343.
- Mortally wounded or killed in battle during the Civil War, i. 367.
- Moulton, Hingham men under Capt. Johnson, i. 269.
- Mound-Builders, the age of the, ii. 206.
- Mount Blue Road, i. 196.
- Monnt Pisgah, i. 168.
- Mullein Hill, i. 184.
- Mullian, Dennis, i. 362.
- Mulligan, Hugh J., * ii. 80.
- Munificent gifts for the purpose of supporting and enlarging the usefulness of the Hingham public library, ii. 146, 151, 152.
- Murch, William, i. 263.
- Murdered at Fort William Henry, i. 262.
- Murphy, Daniel, died in hospital, i. 364.
- Murphy, John, i. 251, 316.
- Murphy, Owen, i. 345, 358.
- Murphy, Thomas R., U. S. N., i. 365.
- Murphy, William (Boston), i. 312.
- Muschatt, Charles H., i. 366.
- Musical Education Society, the Hingham, date of organization, list of officers, and membership of the, ii. 302.
- Musicians, i. 343 (2), 346, 348 (2), 353, 359, 361 (2). See also Drummers and Fifers.
- Musquito Plain, i. 184.
- Mutual Aid, Society of, ii. 304, 305.
- NAILS, manufacture of, ii. 160.
- Nantasket and Nantasket Beach may be supplied with Accord Pond water on certain conditions, ii. 265.
- Nantasket Beach Railroad, its early connection with the steamboats, and lease to the Old Colony R. R. Co., ii. 251, 256.
- Nantasket Beach Steamboat Company, name adopted as the, ii. 251.
- Nantasket, Hingham men in the Revolution on duty at, i. 299, 315.
- Nantasket, historical sketch of, ii. 214.
- Narragansett fight, the great, i. 239.
- Narrative of proceedings in the North Parish of Hingham, a, ii. 232.
- Narrative of the capture by, and of suffering and escape from pirates, ii. 212.
- Nash, John, i. 267.
- Nathan, Joseph, i. 360.
- National Brass Band, the, ii. 301.
- Native and resident lawyers, ii. 327-340.
- Native and resident physicians, ii. 307-326.
- Native ministers, ii. 341-354.
- Natural theology as a study in schools, ii. 217.
- Navy, Hingham men, natives or residents, who served in the U. S., i. 333, 334, 364, 365, 374.
- Naylor, John G. * ii. 59.
- Neal, John, i. 265, 266, 267, 269 (2).
- Neal, John S., died in prison, i. 354.
- Neal, Joseph, i. 283.
- Neal, William L., i. 364.
- Neck Gate, and Neck Gate Hill, i. 171, 172.
- Negroes, a battalion of, i. 268.
- Nelson, William T., i. 341.
- Newcomb, Hiram, 2d, death of, i. 358.
- Newcomb, Jedediah, i. 260.
- Newcomb, Levi C., i. 354.
- Newcomb, Richard, i. 255.

- Newcomb, Samuel, i. 357; 2d Sig. Qu. Master, U. S. N., 365.
- Newell, Thomas, i. 325.
- New England, review of its ecclesiastical history, ii. 80, 81, 82.
- New England, the early religious customs of, i. 231.
- New Jersey, Washington's campaign in, i. 328.
- Newport News, the Fourth Regiment M. V. I. at, i. 342.
- Newspapers published in Hingham, titles of, and chronological sketches relating to the, ii. 238-240.
- Newton, a discourse delivered in Channing Church, ii. 217.
- New York, geology and palæontology of, ii. 209, 210.
- New York, Hingham soldiers at, i. 307; reinforcing the army of, 300; other references to operations around, 283, 328.
- New York, sermon at the ordination of Rev. William Ware, delivered in, ii. 228.
- Nichols, Ambrose, i. 301.
- Nichols, Bela, i. 283.
- Nichols, Caleb, i. 283.
- Nichols, Daniel, i. 283; Jr., 298.
- Nichols family cemetery, ii. 375.
- Nichols, Israel, † ii. 318.
- Nichols, Jacob A., Capt., i. 337.
- Nichols, Micah, i. 263, 265, 267, 301.
- Nichols, Nathaniel, i. 237; Lieut., 283.
- Nichols, Noah, i. 263, 326.
- Nichols, Paul Lewis, † ii. 318.
- Nichols, Peter, i. 283; Lieut. 299, 329.
- Nicholson, Samuel, i. 237.
- Nichols's Hill, i. 182.
- Nichols, William I., * ii. 48, 140, 141, 142.
- Nickerson, Anson, Lieut., Capt., i. 337.
- Nickerson, Franklin, † Acting Asst. Surgeon, U. S. N., i. 364, 368; ii. 319.
- Nolan, John M., i. 349.
- Norfolk County Court, judge associate of the old, ii. 330.
- North Braintree to Cohasset, railroad opening from, ii. 254, 255.
- Norton, Andrews, § ii. 141, 142; the published works of, 218.
- Norton, Charles Elliot, § ii. 219.
- Norton, Jacob, * § ii. 137, 139, 142.
- Norton, John, * § ii. 17, 21, 24, 219.
- Norton, Samuel, clerk, i. 291, 298.
- Notable trees, measurements of some, i. 156.
- Notes on Animal Life, and on Smelt Fishing, i. 81.
- Noyes, Joseph H., i. 356, 362.
- Nugent, Philip J., † ii. 319.
- Number of Hingham men who fought in the early wars of the country; who were under the king's colors against the French; who performed military duty during the Revolution; and who served on the town's quota in the Civil War, i. 202, 214, 269, 326, 327, 329, 366, 367.
- Nurses early in the present century, wages of, ii. 326.
- Nutty, or Nutter's, Hill, i. 182.
- Nye, Philip, i. 263.
- Nye Tavern, the, i. 186.
- OAKES, Joshua, i. 283.
- Oakes, Josiah, Lieut., i. 290.
- Oakes, Uriah (Urian), i. 264.
- Oakes, Samuel, i. 283.
- Oak trees of Hingham, a lecture on the, ii. 235; varieties of, i. 153, 154.
- Oberlin, Memoir of, ii. 229.
- O'Brien, John, i. 358.
- Officers from Hingham in the Continental service, i. 327, 328, 329; in the Civil War, i. 367, 368.
- Officers of militia companies, and when commissioned, i. 331, 332.
- Officers of other local military companies (since 1812), and dates of their commissions, i. 336, 337, 338, 339, 340.
- Officers of prominent local institutions, ii. 139-141, 154, 189, 260, 273-275, 277. See also Lodges and Societies, ii. 289-306.
- Ohio, Geology and Palæontology of, ii. 209.
- Old Colony and Hingham Steamboat Company incorporated, ii. 251.
- Old Colony Hill, i. 171.
- Old Colony House, date of its erection, and destruction by fire; its grove opened to the public; military gatherings at, etc., i. 172, 337, 338; ii. 245.
- Old Colony Lodge, Hingham, address at the installation of the officers of, Jan. 12, A. L. 5821, ii. 216.
- Old Colony Lodge, I. O. O. F., officers and present membership of, ii. 294.
- Old Colony Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, ii. 289-306.
- Old Colony Railroad opened to Plymouth, ii. 253.
- Old Man's Calendar, the, ii. 29, 33, 205.
- "Old Mill" at Bound Brook, i. 161.
- Orations, ii. 194, 207, 212, 214 (4), 215 (5), 216 (2), 220, 221, 222, 231, 339; delivered on the Fourth of July, 214 (2), 215, 216, 231, 339.
- Orchestras: the Clarion, ii. 302; the Hingham Philharmonic, ii. 301.
- Oreutt, Eben'r, i. 283.
- Oreutt, Ephraim, i. 283, 301.
- Oreutt, Hosea, i. 263.
- Oreutt, Hough, i. 283.
- Oreutt, Ignatius, i. 263.
- Oreutt, Luke, i. 283, 301, 320.
- Ordinations, ii. 2, 21, 24, 31, 32, 33 (3), 34, 38, 39 (2), 41, 45, 48 (2), 49, 50, 54, 55 (4), 59 (3), 60 (2), 61 (2), 66, 67, 68, 193, 198, 201, 202 (2), 204 (4), 205, 210 (2), 212, 213, 214, 225 (2), 228 (3), 231 (2),

- 342 (2), 343 (2), 344 (4), 345, 346 (2), 347 (2), 348 (4), 349, 350, 352-354.
- O'Reardon, Daniel, † ii. 319.
- Organs purchased, church, ii. 56, 61, 68; other references to church organs, ii. 72, 78.
- Osborne, George H., i. 366.
- Oswego surrendered to the French, i. 259.
- Otis Hill, and the exquisite view from, i. 177.
- Otis, John, Colonel, chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and judge of probate, † ii. 339.
- Ourish, Jacob, i. 342, 346.
- Ourish, Peter, i. 348, 361; death of, 348.
- Owen, William, i. 289.
- Owl Club, the, ii. 306.
- Ox-Bow Meadow, a peculiar shaped field known as, i. 183.
- Oxford, Colonel Rice, commander of the troops at, i. 326.
- PACKET Sloops, captains, and names of the Hingham, ii. 242, 243.
- Page's Bridge, i. 196.
- Paid to the Hingham soldiers in New York, i. 322.
- Palding, William (Hingham or Boston), i. 312.
- Palæontological collection, ii. 154.
- Palæontology of New York, and other States, ii. 209, 210.
- Palfrey, John G., * § ii. 220.
- Palisade erected around the first meeting-house, i. 216.
- Parsonage deeded to the deacons of the Baptist Church and their successors in trust for the church and society, ii. 61.
- Parsonage erected for the Methodist Episcopal Church and Society, ii. 64.
- Parade of the fire companies of Hingham, the first, ii. 259.
- Parasol and umbrella manufactory, ii. 176, 177.
- Parish, anniversary of the association of the first, ii. 227.
- Parish-house of the first parish, dedication of the, ii. 37.
- Parish of St. John the Evangelist, organization, pastorates, and valuable gifts to the, ii. 71-76.
- Parker, Josiah, 2d Lieut., i. 283.
- Parry, John, i. 348.
- Passing away of the ice sheet, i. 64-66.
- Past and present of an agricultural life contrasted, the, ii. 191, 192.
- Past Grand Masters of Old Colony Lodge, I. O. O. F., ii. 294, 295.
- Pastoral Duty, a discourse delivered before the ministers of the Bay Association, ii. 202.
- Pastoral relation to the First Church of Christ in Hingham, dissolution of the, ii. 227.
- Pastor and people, a sermon on the reciprocal duties of ii. 210.
- Pastorates, long, ii. 17, 22, 24, 32, 33, 60.
- Pasturage for cattle, burial-grounds formerly used as, ii. 365, 367.
- Patent line, the, i. 161.
- Patience's garden, i. 179.
- Patridge, Nathan (Falmouth), i. 313.
- Paul's Point, i. 177.
- Peabody, ordination of Rev. William P. O., ii. 228.
- Peace, rejoicings at the declaration of, i. 336.
- Peace Society, the Hingham, ii. 212.
- Peace through conflict, ii. 225.
- Peacock, George, i. 359.
- Peare, Nathaniel B., i. 349.
- Pear Tree Hill, i. 190.
- Peck, Mr. Robert, * ii. 2, 3.
- Peck's meadow, and pasture, i. 165, 174.
- Peirce, Albert L., i. 342.
- Pembroke company under Capt. Freedom Chamberlin, i. 289; at Hingham, i. 307.
- Penalty for not teaching the English tongue, and a knowledge of the capital laws in our public schools, ii. 83.
- Pendergast, Daniel W., death of, i. 351.
- Pennel, Clem (Falmouth), i. 312.
- Penniman, Hingham men in the company of Capt. (of Braintree), i. 299, 310.
- Penobscot expedition, the, i. 307, 322, 328.
- People's Independent Line of Steamboats, its abandonment of the Hingham route, ii. 248, 250, 252.
- Pepperell, Sir William, one of the victors of the Dunkirk of America, i. 253.
- Pequod War, number of men furnished by Hingham for the, i. 203, 214.
- Perkins, William, i. 362.
- Petersburg, Va., killed at, i. 358.
- Petrosilex, local exposures of, i. 29, 30.
- Pettengill, David, i. 345, 358.
- Pettick's, or Peddock's, and other islands, militia at, i. 296.
- Phænogamous, or flowering plants, i. 91.
- Philadelphia, Pa., address before the Law and Order Society at, ii. 216.
- Philip's War, i. 245-247.
- Phillips, George, i. 262.
- Phipps, Thomas, † ii. 319.
- Phips, Sir William, i. 248, 249.
- Phoenix Club, adoption of the name "G. I. A. of Scribes and Pharisees;" afterwards changed to "United Associates;" dates, and reorganization under the name of "Phoenix Club;" membership, list of officers, and purposes of the club, ii. 303.
- Physician as well as divine, ii. 307, 347.
- Physician's fees in olden time, ii. 326.
- Physicians, native and resident, ii. 307-326.
- Physicians not connected with Hingham, references to, ii. 308 (2), 313, 314, 320 (2), 321, 324, 326.

- Pickering, Mr., * ii. 47.
 Pie Corner, i. 166.
 Piers and wharves in Hingham, ii. 174.
 Pigeon Plain, i. 182.
 Pilgrims and Puritans, distinction between, and religious sentiments of the, i. 206-208.
 Pilgrim's Progress in verse, Bunyan's, ii. 203.
 Pilgrims' Songs in the Wilderness (a book of hymns), ii. 213.
 Pilgrims, Songs of the, ii. 215.
 Pine Hill, i. 172.
 Pine Log Hill, i. 191.
 Pine Tree Tavern, i. 198.
 Pirates, capture by, and suffering and escape from, ii. 212.
 Plain Neck, i. 171.
 Plain, the (Cohasset), i. 159, 163.
 Planing, sawing, and turning mill, ii. 165.
 Planter's Fields, } i. 178.
 Planils, }
 Planter's Fields Lane, i. 176.
 Planter's Fields (old), i. 173.
 Planter's Hill, i. 172.
 Pleasant Beach, i. 161.
 Pleasant Hill, i. 178.
 Plough, early introduction of the, ii. 183.
 Ploughs of Hingham manufacture, ii. 179.
 Plymouth, an oration pronounced and sermon preached at, ii. 212, 214.
 Plymouth, opening of the Old Colony Railroad to, ii. 253.
 Plymouth, ordination of Rev. Joseph Stacy at, ii. 212.
 Plymouth River, i. 183.
 Poems, and poetic essays, ii. 199, 212, 215, 219, 228, 229.
 Poems, list of, by the author of "Poetical Works," ii. 226, 227.
 Poetry of observation, ii. 212.
 Poincy, Edwin, i. 366.
 Police Court of Boston, justice of the, ii. 329.
 Political feeling at the commencement of the present century, and its effect upon local transportation, ii. 242.
 Political idea, fidelity to our, ii. 217.
 Polypetalous exogens, i. 91-107.
 Pond Rock, i. 168, 169.
 Ponds of Hingham, i. 1-5. See also Landmarks.
 Poole, Charles H., i. 354.
 Poole, Joseph M., i. 352.
 Poor and school fund, the, ii. 102.
 Pope, Lemuel, Acting Master U. S. N., Post commander, i. 364, 368, 369.
 Pope's Lane, } i. 190.
 Pope's Hole, }
 Population of Hingham at different periods, i. 119, ii. 379.
 Porphyrite at Nantasket, Rocky Neck, and Weir River, i. 30, 31.
 Portland, Me., ordination sermon preached at, ii. 225.
 Portrait of Col. Benjamin Loring given in trust, to be placed and kept in Loring Hall, ii. 284.
 Portraits, address in the House of Representatives on the presentation of those of Ex-Speakers Sedgwick, Varnum, and Banks, ii. 216.
 Portraits of Madam Derby and Dr. Hersey, ii. 138.
 Post 104 G. A. R., date of organization, and commanders of, i. 345, 348, 361, 363, 369.
 Postmasters, list of, and dates of appointment, ii. 383, 384.
 Post-offices, locations of, ii. 384, 385
 Powder-House, and Powder-House Hill, i. 197.
 Powder-house, location of the first, i. 252.
 Powder manufactured in Hingham, i. 293.
 Powder transported to Hingham, i. 319.
 Pownal, Governor Thomas sails from Boston with a regiment; appointments by, i. 266; ii. 44, 339.
 Pratt, Benjamin, † Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, ii. 339.
 Pratt, Caleb, i. 283, 300.
 Pratt, Edward B., † ii. 339.
 Pratt, Harvey M., i. 348, 361.
 Pratt, John, i. 263.
 Pratt's Corner, i. 167.
 Pratt's Rocks, i. 168.
 Pratt, Thomas, i. 298.
 Prayer Book, A Family, ii. 200.
 Preaching, Hints on Extemporaneous, ii. 228.
 Preamble of the Club of Generous Undertakers, ii. 298.
 Preamble of the Jefferson Debating Society, ii. 299.
 Preceptors and preceptresses of Derby Academy, ii. 141.
 Preliminary remarks on general Geology, i. 6, 7.
 Preliminary remarks on the Botany of Hingham, i. 87-90.
 Preparation of the soil and cultivation of crops, ii. 183, 184.
 Preparatory department at the Derby Academy established, ii. 134, 141.
 Prescott, regiment of Colonel, i. 289, 327.
 Presbury, Samuel, * ii. 220.
 President Lincoln a descendant of Hingham stock, i. 340.
 Presidents of the Hingham Agricultural and Horticultural Society, ii. 191.
 Preston, Edward L., i. 366.
 Pricet (Prichard), John, i. 298.
 Prichard, Oliver, i. 283.
 Prichart (Prichard), Price, i. 263.
 Prichard, Richard, i. 283.
 Priestley, Life of Joseph, LL. D., ii. 229.
 Prince, Isaac, i. 237.
 Prince, John, i. 228.
 Prince, John, * ii. 47.
 Prisoners at Halifax, i. 308.

- Prisoners taken by the English and Colonists, i. 264.
- Prisoners during the Civil War, i. 367.
- Private or dame schools, their influence not to be underestimated; names of several teachers of, ii. 84, 143, 144.
- Proclamation relating to bounties, i. 195.
- Produce, the price of, ii. 184.
- Professor in the Divinity School at Cambridge, and of pulpit eloquence, ii. 353.
- Prohibition, the errors of, ii. 196.
- Prominent contributors toward the establishment and support of the Free Christian Mission, ii. 69.
- Property, real and personal, in the hands of the treasurer of the trustees of Derby Academy, ii. 139.
- Prospect Hill, i. 197.
- "Protector," the armed ship, i. 327.
- Prouty, Benjamin W., i. 354.
- Prouty, David, i. 299, 310.
- Prouty, Elijah (Weymouth), i. 341; died in the Civil War, 354.
- Prouty, George M., i. 349.
- Prouty, Isaac, transferred to V. R. C., i. 355.
- Prouty, James B., i. 349.
- Prouty, John H. (W. Scituate), i. 342; 2d Lieut., 354, 367.
- Prouty, William, Jr. (W. Scituate), i. 342, 355.
- Publications, ii. 193-240.
- Public benefactors. See Benefactors.
- Public conveyances, ii. 241-256.
- Public halls a necessity in the social life of a community, ii. 288.
- Public institutions, ii. 271-288.
- Public Library, the Hingham, history of, and report to the town by its president, Solomon Lincoln, ii. 144-154.
- Public schools, records relating to the, ii. 83-115.
- Puffer, Rev. and Mrs. Stephen; their liberality in furnishing pecuniary aid for the erection of the Methodist meeting-house and parsonage, ii. 63, 64.
- Pugsley, Sewall, i. 355; died in the Civil War, 356.
- Pulpit exchanges with the ministers of other religious societies, correspondence on the subject of, ii. 221.
- Pump and block makers, ii. 173.
- Punch-bowl, The, i. 159.
- Purgatory Swamp, i. 167.
- Putnam, George W. R., i. 362.
- Putnam, Israel, Major-General, i. 265, 294.
- QUAMINO Rock, i. 158.
- Quebec, defeat of the American forces at; surrender of, i. 268, 283, 284.
- Queen Ann's Corner, i. 183, 185.
- Queen Ann's Turnpike, i. 183.
- Quincy, an oration delivered before the citizens of, ii. 214.
- Quincy Light Infantry visits Hingham, the, i. 338.
- Quincy, regiment of Colonel Josiah, i. 269.
- Quotas of the town, how made, i. 316.
- Quotations from a record of the school committee, ii. 91.
- Quotations from diaries and letters, i. 250, 288, 289, 300, 301; ii. 22, 137.
- RAFFERTY, Thomas, Jr., i. 349, 360.
- Ragged Island, i. 177.
- Randall, Stephen, i. 262.
- Randall, William, i. 366.
- Randallwining, George, i. 259.
- Ranslow, a battalion of negroes to carry small-pox people to Albany, under the command of Colonel, i. 268.
- Rattlesnake Den, Rock, and Run, i. 166, 167, 168.
- Rawson, sermon at the instalment of Rev. Grindall, ii. 205.
- Raymond, James G., died at Hilton Head, i. 360.
- Raymond, Theodore (Weymouth), i. 341.
- Read, company of Capt., i. 260.
- Reardon, Michael, i. 350.
- Rebel Army, declined accepting a commission in the, i. 356.
- Recent Period (Geological); its effect upon climate, i. 68, 69.
- Reception of the Lincoln Light Infantry upon its return from Fortress Monroe, i. 342.
- Records of the school committee, early, ii. 88.
- Reed, George R., i. 341; Lieut., Capt., 347, 367.
- Reed, John A., i. 351.
- Reed, regiment of Colonel John, i. 310.
- Re-enlistments, i. 283.
- Reformation, an essay tending to promote, ii. 219.
- Regiments ordered to Canada, i. 301.
- "Register and Meteorological Journal," Sprague's, ii. 224.
- Register of Probate for Plymouth County, ii. 339.
- Regular communications of Old Colony Lodge of Ancient Free and accepted Masons, concerning the, ii. 291, 292.
- Regulation of the schools, report on the, ii. 93, 94.
- Relief for the families of the Lincoln Light Infantry needing assistance, means devised for the, i. 342.
- Religion, foundation, evidences, and truth of, ii. 227.
- Religion, Thoughts on True and False, ii. 218.
- Religious Customs of New England, the Early, ii. 231.
- Religious denominations referred to, ii. 341, 342 (2), 343 (2), 345 (2), 348, 349,

- 350 (3), 353 (2), 354. See also Ecclesiastical History.
- Religious Education, A Discourse on, ii. 218.
- Religious Life, Words of a Friend on the Foundation of a, ii. 217.
- Religious sentiments of the Pilgrims and Puritans, i. 206.
- Religious worship, Benjamin Franklin's views concerning, ii. 341, 342.
- Remains of an early period found in Hingham, i. 71-74.
- Remington, Charles, i. 364.
- Remington, Elisha, Jr., i. 291.
- Remington, Foster, i. 349.
- Remington, Joshua, i. 263, 265, 267.
- Removal of Old Colony Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons from Hanover to Hingham, ii. 291.
- Removals from Hingham during the early history of the town, i. 203.
- Re-organization of the militia of the Province, i. 290.
- Re-organization of the Second Church and Parish, ii. 47.
- Repairs and alterations on meeting-houses. See Ecclesiastical History, ii. 1-82.
- Reports and recommendations of the several committees on Water-Works, ii. 262-265.
- Reports of the Town of Hingham, including Financial, Fire Department, and School Committee Reports; Births in 1867 and after; Marriages and Deaths from 1856; Names of Streets, Lanes, Plains, and Bridges; Reports on Electric Lighting, Schoolhouses, and Water-Works; Value of Estates, Voters of the Town, etc., ii. 236-238.
- Representatives instructed prior to and at the commencement of the Revolution, i. 272, 302.
- Representatives to Congress, ii. 328, 333, 338.
- Representatives to the General Court, ii. 328, 329, 332, 333 (2), 335, 338, 339 (3).
- Republican and Federal lines of packets, ii. 242, 243.
- Republican State Convention, address at the, ii. 216.
- Reminiscences of staging and stage lines in years past, ii. 253.
- Rescue of an Old Place, The, ii. 222.
- Retreat of the British Army at Lake George, i. 266.
- Review of Gov. Winthrop's course concerning Mr. Hobart, and the military difficulties in Hingham, ii. 16, 17.
- Review of the Ecclesiastical History of New England, ii. 80-82.
- Review of Trustees' address, ii. 218.
- Revolution, surgeons from Hingham on armed vessels during the, ii. 317, 324.
- Revolution, number of Hingham men who performed military duty in the, i. 326, 327, 328, 329.
- Revolution, the last military event of the, i. 326.
- Rhetoric, or the Principles of Elocution, ii. 231.
- Rhode Island expeditions, i. 287, 313, 317, 328; other references to the campaign in, i. 303, 321, 322, 323.
- Rhyme, doubtful experiments in, ii. 201.
- Rice, Nathan, Colonel, i. 326, 327, 331.
- Rice's Island, i. 160.
- Richardson, Charles, i. 361.
- Richardson, George E., i. 357; U. S. N. 365.
- Richardson, Joseph, * § American Reader compiled and published by; lectures to the youth of the town; ordination of, etc., i. 336; ii. 32, 91, 198, 220, 221.
- Rich, George L., i. 362.
- Rich, William, i. 354.
- Richmond, Edward, * § ii. 222.
- Ridge Road, the Ridges, i. 164.
- Rifle Company, the Hingham; date of charter; first commissioned officers of, and disbandment of the, i. 332, 336, 339.
- Riley, William F., i. 349, 361.
- Ringbolt Rock, i. 173.
- Ripley, Charles, i. 267.
- Ripley, Ebenezer, i. 321.
- Ripley, Eliph., i. 323.
- Ripley, Hezekiah, i. 279, 282, 301, 313; Jr. Lieut., 327.
- Ripley, Jerom, i. 292.
- Ripley, John (Scituate), i. 282.
- Ripley, Joshua, i. 284, 310, 313.
- Ripley, Nehemiah, i. 279, 291, 297, 298, 310, 311; Quarter-master, 332; Jr., Lieut., 339.
- Rivers, ponds, and swamps, i. 5.
- Roach, Edward, i. 366.
- Roach, Joshua, died in the Civil War, i. 354.
- Roach, Michael, i. 361.
- Road-side plants, i. 87-90.
- Robbins, Chandler, * § ii. 222.
- Robbins, James H., † § ii. 222, 319.
- Robbins, Mary Caroline, § ii. 222.
- Roberson, or Robinson, regiment of Col. John, i. 309.
- Roberts, Ebenezer F., i. 341, 352.
- Roberts, John (Boston), i. 282.
- Robeson, Andrew, Capt., i. 374.
- Robinson, David P., i. 366.
- Robinson, William W., death of, i. 345.
- Rocky Hill, Meadow, Neck, Nook, and Run, i. 173, 190, 194, 196.
- Rodney, Admiral, i. 335.
- Rodsfell, John, i. 317.
- Rogers, Charles R., † ii. 319.
- Rogers, Edward Coit, † ii. 319.
- Rogers, George R., Major, i. 374.
- Rogers, John F., i. 364.
- Rogers' Rangers, i. 265.

- Rollins, Joseph, i. 357.
 Romance of an Honest Woman (translation), ii. 222.
 Rome in the Third Century, ii. 230.
 Root's Bridge, i. 183.
 Root's Hill, i. 183.
 Round Pond, i. 182.
 Rounds, Cushman, i. 354.
 Rouschorn, Christian, i. 317.
 Roxbury, an address before the Charitable Society of, ii. 215.
 Royalists living in Hingham during the Revolution, i. 287, 288.
 Royal, Peter II., i. 354.
 Rules and regulations adopted in 1828 by the School Committee, ii. 94, 95.
 Rumrill, Thomas (Boston), i. 313.
 Rural life and its changes through the influence of railroad transportation and foreign emigration within the past forty or fifty years, i. 208.
 Russell, fund left in support of a public High School in Hingham by the will of Rev. John L., ii. 100.
 Russell, John Lewis,* § ii. 46, 47, 100, 222.
 Russell, Thomas, § ii. 222.
 Russ, William, i. 266.
 Rust, William, i. 267.
 Ryan, John, i. 357.
- SACRED music, author of the Deerfield collection of, ii. 354.
 Sackett's Harbor, killed at, i. 333.
 Saddlery and harnesses, manufacture of, ii. 168.
 Sail-making, persons engaged in the once flourishing business of, ii. 174.
 Sailors of the sloop "Mermaid," i. 254.
 Sailors of the sloop "Sea Flower," i. 260.
 Sale of fire engines, ii. 258, 260.
 Salary paid school teachers in the early history of the town, ii. 85.
 Salt works, where located, i. 160, 174, 176 (2); product, and proprietors of, ii. 174, 175.
 Sampson, Benjamin, i. 262.
 Sampson, Simeon, Capt., i. 307.
 Sandy Beach, i. 161.
 Sandy Cove, i. 159.
 Sarah's (Sailor's, or Sayle's) Island, i. 178.
 Saratoga, the victory at, i. 305.
 Sargent, Ignatius,† ii. 320.
 Saulsbury, Stephen, i. 255.
 Savannah, Ga., invested, i. 304.
 Savary, John,* ii. 47.
 Savings Institution, number of original accounts still open at the Hingham, ii. 275.
 Saviour, Life of the, ii. 229.
 Saw-mills, owners and locations of, i. 175, ii. 155-157.
 Sawyer, Albert, i. 366.
 Sawyer,* —, ii. 47.
 Sayer, Jonathan (Boston), i. 313.
- Scenes and Characters Illustrating Christian Truth, ii. 229.
 School-committee first chosen, duties of the, ii. 88, 92.
 School-districts to regulate the attendance of scholars, ii. 95.
 Schoolhouses, erection and location of, at Great Plain; in the Second Precinct (Cohasset); near Peter Ripley's, on the plain; other references to, ii. 86, 87, 103-110.
 School masters and mistresses, early agreements with, and instructions to, concerning the scholars under their charge, ii. 85, 91.
 School reader, the first published, ii. 91.
 Schools for the centre of the North Parish, the west end of the North Parish, and in the outlying districts; also the first notice of schools for girls, ii. 86-90.
 Schools of Hingham, the public, ii. 83-115; equalization, grading, increase in the number, and number of pupils at different periods in the, 86, 87, 89, 95, 96, 101.
 Scituate company in Hingham, and at the defence of Grape Island, i. 289, 307, 387.
 Scituate Hill, i. 169, 192.
 Scituate Pond, i. 168, 169.
 Scituate, sermons preached at, ii. 203, 204, 227.
 Scott, Casar, i. 321.
 Scott, John (Boston), i. 313.
 Scully, Dennis, died in the Civil War, i. 360.
 Sea-coast defence, Hingham men in the company raised for, i. 293, 294, 300.
 Seal in Hingham harbor, attachment of the, see Mammals, i. 80, 81.
 Seal of Derby Academy, ii. 135.
 Seal of the First Parish, ii. 36.
 Seal of the town, and date of its adoption, ii. 386.
 Second Parish (Cohasset), ii. 30, 37-40.
 Second (formerly Third) Suffolk Regiment reorganized, and to include the companies in Cohasset, Hingham, Hull, and Weymouth under Colonel Solomon Lovell, i. 290, 291. See also 316, 332.
 Sectarianism, the Evils of, ii. 213.
 Selections from publications in pamphlet form, ii. 229.
 Senators, State, 328, 329 (2), 330, 333, 335, 339. See also vols. ii. and iii.
 Sermon by Rev. Ebenezer Gay: "And now, lo, I am this day fourscore and five years old," ii. 29, 205.
 Sermon (1708, in print) by Rev. John Norton, ii. 22, 219.
 Sermon by Rev. Joseph Richardson, senior pastor of the First Parish in Hingham, on his eighty-sixth birthday anniversary, ii. 32, 221.
 Sermon by Rev. Daniel Shute, preached before his Excellency Francis Bernard, Esqr., Governor, ii. 223.

- Sermon preached before his Excellency the Governor, the Honorable Council and Representatives of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay in N. E. (1708), ii. 22, 219. Sermons other than the following, see Publications.
- Sermon to be preached before the scholars of Derby Academy, provision made for the annual, ii. 137.
- Sermon to young men, ii. 213.
- Services at the dedication of Loring Hall, ii. 281, 282.
- Seth Cushing's Inn, i. 180.
- Sewall, a quotation from Judge, ii. 22.
- Sewing silk from cocoons raised in Hingham Centre, ii. 162.
- Sex, no distinction of, in the right to vote, ii. 216.
- Seymour, Almira, § ii. 222.
- Seymour, Charles W., i. 337; Lieut., Capt., Colonel, 338, 339.
- Seymour, Charles W. S., § ii. 261.
- Shag, The East and West, i. 158.
- Shave, Timothy, i. 287.
- Shay's rebellion, suppression of, i. 305, 331.
- Shepard's Ledge, i. 158.
- Shepperd, Henry, i. 324.
- Shepperd, regiment of Colonel, i. 325, 327.
- Sherman, Arthur, i. 237.
- Shingle mills, see Saw mills.
- Ship-building, early history and prominence of, as a local industry in former years, ii. 168-170.
- Ship Cove Lane, i. 159, 161.
- Ship Lots, i. 176.
- Shipyards, i. 159, 173, 174, 175, 176 (2), ii. 168, 170.
- Shirley, unsuccessful expedition planned by Governor, i. 255, 257.
- Shoe-pegs, manufacture of, ii. 157.
- Shute, Charles, i. 362; Capt. 337.
- Shute, Daniel, * § [D.D.] appointed chaplain of a regiment; his election sermon, and sermon before the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company; political views; other references to, ii. 26, 27, 41, 44, 45, 223, 227.
- Shute, Daniel, 2d, † surgeon in the army of the Revolution, i. 325, 327, ii. 320; 3d, † i. 335, 336; ii. 320.
- Shute, John, i. 335.
- Side-Hill Road, i. 193.
- Siege of Boston, i. 281, 282, 325, 328.
- Silk and worsted fringes, gimps, etc., manufacturers of, ii. 162 (2).
- Silurian fossils, descriptions of, ii. 210.
- Silver coinage, speech on, ii. 216.
- Silversmiths, ii. 177, 178.
- Simmonds, John (Boston), i. 315.
- Simmons, Allen, i. 282, 291.
- Simmons, Franklin, i. 366.
- Simmons, Gustavus L., † ii. 321.
- Simmons, Joseph, died in the Civil War, i. 355.
- Simmons, Kent, i. 317.
- Simmons, Reuben, i. 297, 335.
- Simpson, Louis L., i. 356.
- Sivret, James W., Lieut., i. 336.
- Sivret's Tavern, i. 186.
- Site purchased for the Catholic church, ii. 79.
- Sketch of the life of Martin Wilder, ii. 285.
- Slain by Indians, i. 246.
- Slander (Slader) Thomas, i. 258, 259.
- Slavery, by the author of Exports and Imports, ii. 198.
- Sloop "Mermaid," Samuel Lincoln, master, i. 254.
- Sloop "Sea Flower," Jno. Cushing, master, i. 260.
- Sloops for the transportation of merchandise and passengers, ii. 242.
- Slough River, i. 186.
- Small pox, deaths of Hingham men in the army from, i. 249.
- Small sins, sermons on, ii. 229.
- Smart, company of Capt., i. 313.
- Smelt-fishery, a few words concerning, i. 81.
- Smith, Charles L., i. 335.
- Smith, Freeman, i. 262.
- Smith, George, i. 350.
- Smith, George E., i. 345.
- Smith, Hugh P., * ii. 79, 80.
- Smith, Increase S., his long service as preceptor of the Derby Academy, ii. 139.
- Smith, Isaac, i. 264, 266, 267.
- Smith, John, Lieut., Capt., i. 228, 229, 237, 248, 250.
- Smith, Jonathan, i. 293, 297.
- Smith, Life and Character of Joseph C., ii. 217.
- Smith, Ralph, i. 253.
- Smith, sermon at the interment of Mrs. Rachel, ii. 213.
- Smith's Island, i. 167.
- Smith, Townsend, i. 262, 266.
- Smith, William,* of Weymouth, ii. 27, 40, 43.
- Smooth Hills, i. 184.
- Snell, John E., i. 349.
- Snyder, John, * § ii. 54, 55, 223.
- Soaper, company of Capt., i. 324.
- Social Libraries: towns in which they were first established; when formed and discontinued in Hingham, ii. 144, 145.
- Societies and Lodges, ii. 289-306.
- Society of Mutual Aid, organized for the protection of property, and bringing offenders of the law to punishment, ii. 304, 305.
- Soldiers and Sailors Monument, dedication of the, ii. 201, 213.
- Soldiers furnished by Massachusetts, letter of Governor Andrew on the number of, ii. 194.
- Soldiers pressed to go against the Indians, and against the French, i. 248, 250.
- Songs of the Pilgrims, ii. 215.
- Sons of Veterans, organization and commanders of the, i. 369, 370.

- South, Commander in the department of the, i. 321.
- Souther, Benjamin S., i. 341.
- Souther, Daniel, i. 292, 293, 297, 298.
- Souther, James, i. 351.
- Souther, John, i. 278, 286.
- Souther, John S., i. 341, 353.
- Souther, Joseph, i. 283, 299, 316.
- Southern Slavery, our Duty in Relation to, ii. 199.
- Souther, Samuel C., i. 351.
- Souther's Hill, i. 168.
- Souther's Shipyard, i. 175.
- South Hingham Cornet Band; dates of organization and dissolution; leaders of the, ii. 300.
- South Norfolk District Medical Society, president of the, ii. 319.
- South Shore Mills, ii. 163.
- South Shore Railroad, extension of, and other references to the, ii. 253-256.
- Southward, Oliver, i. 265.
- Spalding, Henry E., †§ i. 364; ii. 223, 321.
- Spalding, Samuel Hopkins, † ii. 322.
- Spanish prisoners, escape of, i. 252.
- Speaker of the House of Assembly (New Hampshire), ii. 331.
- Speaker of the House of Representatives (Mass.), ii. 338.
- Spear, Edward A. F., died in prison, i. 355.
- Special Justice of the Second District Court of Plymouth, ii. 328.
- Spellman, Edward, i. 357.
- Spencer, Jeremiah, i. 345.
- Spencer, Samuel, death of, i. 344.
- Spencer, troops of the Continental army under the command of General, i. 309.
- Spikes, guns, and fowling pieces, manufacture of, ii. 160.
- Spooner, John Winthrop, †§ ii. 223, 322.
- Spooner, regiment of Colonel, i. 338.
- Spooner, William, i. 284, 286, 313.
- Sprague, Abel, i. 313.
- Sprague, Amos, i. 277, 291, 297.
- Sprague, Artemas, i. 351.
- Sprague, Benjamin, Jr. i. 277, 291, 298.
- Sprague, Blossom, Lieut., i. 336.
- Sprague, Charles, Lieut., i. 341, 367.
- Sprague, Daniel, i. 284.
- Sprague, David, i. 277, 282, 291, 292, 293, 297.
- Sprague, David, * ii. 350.
- Sprague, discharge of Capt., i. 341.
- Sprague, Hosea, § ii. 224.
- Sprague, Isaac, i. 291, 300; Jr., 277, 291, 297.
- Sprague, Isaac, § ii. 224.
- Sprague, Isaac G., Lieut., i. 338.
- Sprague, Israel, i. 335.
- Sprague, Jacob, i. 279, 326, 335; Jr. 292.
- Sprague, Jairus, Lieut., Capt., i. 332, 336.
- Sprague, Jeremiah, i. 293, 315.
- Sprague, Jesse, i. 279, 293, 297, 298.
- Sprague, John, i. 255, 266, 267, 279, 286 (2).
- Sprague, Joseph, i. 263, 267, 279, 282, 284.
- Sprague, Joseph, 2d Lieut., Adjutant, i. 338.
- Sprague, Joseph T., Lieut., Capt., i. 339, 340.
- Sprague, Knight, i. 261, 262, 267, 278; Lieut., 286, 287, 329; Jr., 258.
- Sprague, Levi, Lieut., i. 332.
- Sprague, Lincoln B., Lieut., i. 338, 339.
- Sprague, Moses, i. 279, 282, 284, 326.
- Sprague, Nathaniel, i. 279.
- Sprague, Nehemiah, i. 287, 300.
- Sprague, Peter N., i. 341; Lieut., Capt., 343, 358, 367.
- Sprague, Reuben, i. 279, 280; Jr., 335.
- Sprague, Samuel, i. 273.
- Sprague, Seth, i. 279, 292.
- Sprague, Seth M., i. 355.
- Sprague's Island, i. 171.
- Sprague, Thomas, i. 318.
- Sprague, Thomas, 2d, died in the Civil War, i. 355.
- Sprague, William, i. 314.
- Sprague, William T., i. 366.
- Sprague, William Wallace, prisoner at Belle Isle, i. 344.
- Sprague, William Waters, i. 351.
- Springfield, ordination of Rev. William B. O. Peabody at, ii. 228.
- Spurr, Charles E., i. 357.
- Spurr, Warren R., i. 357.
- Squire (a negro), i. 297.
- Squirrel Hill, and Lane, i. 180, 181.
- Stacy, ordination of Rev. Joseph, at Plymouth, ii. 212.
- Stage coaches, early lines between Hingham and Boston; headquarters, names of proprietors and drivers of, ii. 252, 253.
- St. Andrew's Church, Hingham, England, rare and valuable gifts from, ii. 72, 73.
- Stansbury's expedition to the Great Salt Lake, ii. 209.
- Stanwix, General, i. 266.
- Stark, John, i. 265.
- Stark, the victory of General, i. 311.
- State and town aid to soldiers or volunteers and their families, i. 349, 350, 355, 357, 362.
- State Detective Force, Chief of the, i. 347.
- State Treasurer, ii. 339.
- Station packets, names of, where located, and uses of the, ii. 243, 244.
- Statistics relating to the number of cows, horses, and sheep kept in Hingham, ii. 183.
- Statistics concerning the number of Hingham men who served in the Revolution, and in the Civil War, i. 326, 327, 328, 329, 367.
- Steamboats, names of; when and where built; landing places; route to Nantasket Beach established; wharves and piers erected; captains of, and other references to, ii. 245-252.

- Stearns, Oliver, * § ii. 53, 54, 225.
 Stebbins, Rufus P.,* § ii. 226.
 Steep Rocks, i. 164.
 Stephenson, Elisha, i. 283, 298.
 Stephenson, Ezra,† surgeon, i. 339, ii. 322.
 Stephenson, Ezra T. C., i. 351.
 Stephenson, Henry, i. 341.
 Stephenson, James, Jr., Lieut., Capt., i. 337.
 Stephenson, Jerom, i. 265, 267; Lieut., 298, 329.
 Stephenson, John, i. 253; Lieut., Capt., i. 338.
 Stephenson, Lucitanus, i. 267, 298.
 Stephenson, Luke, i. 283.
 Stephenson, Luther, i. 267.
 Stephenson, Luther, Jr., § Lieut., Capt., Major, Lieut.-Colonel, Bvt. Brigadier-General, i. 339, 341, 347, 367; ii. 226.
 Stephenson, Reuben, i. 315.
 Stephenson, Solon, i. 265.
 Stephenson, William L., i. 351.
 Steppen Stones, i. 165.
 Stetson, Benj., i. 301.
 Stevens, Charles E., Lieut., Quartermaster, Capt., Paymaster, i. 374.
 Stevenson, B. V., * ii. 47.
 Stewart, Charles A., Acting Ensign U. S. N., i. 364, 368.
 Stillwater, General Lincoln wounded at, i. 310.
 Stockbridge, Joseph, i. 291, 298, 313, 322.
 Stockbridge Mill, ii. 156.
 Stockbridge, Thomas, i. 335.
 Stockwell, Alonzo G., i. 355.
 Stockwell, William J., i. 341; death of, 347.
 Stoddard, Richard Henry, § ii. 226.
 Stoddard's }
 Stoddard's } Neck, i. 179.
 [NOTE. — The surname which frequently appears in the military chapter as Stodar, Stoddard, Stoddard, Stoder, and Stodder is given the latter spelling here, it being the most numerous of the list.]
 Stodder, Abijah, i. 293.
 Stodder, Alfred W. (Marshfield), i. 341.
 Stodder, Asahel, i. 308.
 Stodder, Caleb, Jr., i. 335.
 Stodder, Charles H. F., i. 342, 348, 361.
 Stodder, Daniel, i. 258, 267, 299, 301, 319, U. S. N., 365.
 Stodder, David, i. 269, 333.
 Stodder, Demerick, i. 342; killed at Gettysburg, 353.
 Stodder, Ebed, i. 326, 333.
 Stodder, Edgar P., i. 348, 361.
 Stodder, Enoch, i. 267, 292, 297, 299, 315, 316.
 Stodder, Franklin A., i. 349.
 Stodder, George W., i. 352.
 Stodder, Henry, i. 335.
 Stodder, Hosea, i. 282, 284, 313, 322, 335.
 Stodder, Isaac, i. 279.
 Stodder, Isaiah, i. 292, 301, 309.
 Stodder, Israel, i. 297.
 Stodder, Jacob, i. 278, 282, 301.
 Stodder, James, i. 283, 301, 318; Major, 331.
 Stodder, John, i. 287.
 Stodder, John Henry, i. 361.
 Stodder, Laban, i. 286, 292.
 Stodder, Luther, i. 333.
 Stodder, Matthew, i. 333.
 Stodder, Moses, i. 321.
 Stodder, Nathaniel, i. 263, 265, 278, 284, 286, 291, 298, 313, 314, 325.
 Stodder, Noah, i. 293, 297, 298, 299, 315.
 Stodder, Othniel, i. 277, 282, 284.
 Stodder, Reuben, i. 282, 284; Jr., 319.
 Stodder, Richard, i. 268.
 Stodder, Samuel, i. 237, 319, 333, 334 (2).
 Stodder, Samuel (Seituate), i. 286.
 Stodder, Stephen, i. 279, 282, 291, 299, 318.
 Stodder, Thomas, i. 278, 286 (2), 298, 318.
 Stodder, Warren, i. 333.
 Stodder, Washington I., i. 353, 361; death of, 353.
 Stodder, William, i. 283.
 Stodder, Zebulon, i. 258, 261.
 Stone Bounds, i. 191.
 Stony Brook, i. 167.
 Stony Hill, i. 196.
 Stoughton, an address at the consecration and installation of Mount Zion Royal Arch Chapter in, ii. 221.
 Stoves and tinware, manufacturers and dealers in, ii. 178.
 Stoves for the schools, votes of the town relating to, ii. 92.
 Stowell, Bela, i. 278, 286.
 Stowell, Benjamin, i. 268, 287; Jr., 315, 318.
 Stowell, Israel, i. 282, 284, 311, 323.
 Stowell, Issachar, i. 284.
 Stowell, John, i. 267.
 Stowell, Joshua, i. 278, 282, 284, 311, 318, 319.
 Stowell, Obadiah, i. 263, 265, 284, 286.
 Stowell, Seth, i. 284, 310, 311.
 Stowell's Hill, i. 181.
 Stowell, Stephen, i. 311, 323; Jr., 286.
 Stowers, Elijah, i. 287.
 Stowers, Joseph, i. 263.
 Stowers, Seth, i. 260, 261, 280, 316; Lieut., 279, 286, 287; Capt., 285, 287, 299, 309, 319, 322, 329.
 St. Paul [Roman Catholic], Church of, ii. 79, 80.
 Strait's Pond, i. 166.
 Strait's Pond Mills, ii. 155.
 Strawberry Hill, steamboat route to, ii. 248, 250, 251.
 Strengthening the dam at Accord Pond by a core wall of concrete, ii. 268.
 Studies in the public schools (1857) revised, ii. 98.
 Studley, Horace L., died in the service, i. 349.
 Sturtevant, James S., i. 341.
 Stutson, Benj., i. 283.

- Suction engine, the first purchase of a, and subsequent abandonment of the "Bucket Tub," ii. 258.
- Suffield, an ordination sermon delivered at, ii. 204.
- Sulky, former use of the, as a means of conveyance for physicians, ii. 326.
- Sullivan, John, i. 347.
- Sullivan, Philip, i. 345, 358.
- Sullivan, references to the command of General, i. 314, 317, 373.
- Sulphuric ether, its applicability to prevent pain in surgical operations, ii. 207.
- Sunday School of the First Parish, address in Forrest Sanctuary before the, ii. 231.
- Sunday Schools, formation of, ii. 50, 57, 63, 66, 67, 72, 77.
- Sunset Rock, i. 169.
- Superintendent of the public schools, recommendation of a, and list of those elected to the office, ii. 98.
- Supper, or Super Island, i. 158.
- Supplies for the army, i. 324.
- Supplies furnished to the enemy by a townsman, i. 288.
- Surgeons in the army, i. 325, 327, 344; ii. 316, 320.
- Surgeons on armed vessels during the Revolution, ii. 317, 324.
- Surnames of the descendants of the early settlers of Hingham serving in the Revolution and Civil War, lists and number of, i. 328, 368, 369.
- Surrender and massacre at Fort William Henry, i. 261.
- Surrender of Fort Frontenac by the French to the English and Colonists, i. 266.
- Sutton, John, i. 283.
- Sutton Rocks, i. 158.
- Swamps, location and names of, i. 5, 181.
- Swan, Aaron D., i. 359.
- Swears, Henry, killed at Fredericksburg, i. 344.
- TALBOT, John T., i. 358.
- Tanneries, proprietors of, ii. 166.
- Tapp, Anton, i. 344, 359.
- Tarbell, George Grosvenor, † ii. 323.
- Tariff, A review of the, ii. 198.
- Tarrytown, André captured at, i. 301.
- Taunt, Jonathan, i. 260.
- Taverns and public houses, i. 161, 163 (2), 174, 180 (2), 183, 185, 186 (4), 187, 190, 193, 194 (2), 197, 198, 337, 338 (2).
- Taxes abated on account of depredations by Indians, i. 247.
- Taxes of 1688, how they were, or could be, paid, ii. 184.
- Taylor, William, i. 342, 353.
- Teacher in the Church of the First Parish, early, ii. 2, 36.
- Teachers at the Derby Academy, preceptors and preceptresses, ii. 141.
- Teachers at the Willard Academy, ii. 143.
- Teachers, in the early history of the town public sentiment favored the employment of single men only as, ii. 85.
- Teachers in the public schools, list of, ii. 110-115.
- Teakes, Levi, i. 300.
- Tea on three ships in Boston Harbor thrown overboard, persons who performed the heroic act, i. 273.
- Telegraph, introduction of the Gamewell System of fire alarm, ii. 260.
- Temperance organizations in Hingham since 1830, list of, ii. 297, 298.
- Teol, or Scot, Joseph, i. 317.
- Territory occupied by prominent tribes of Indians, i. 212.
- Testimony of Scripture against the Trinity, Outline of the, ii. 229.
- Tettler, James, i. 357.
- Text preached from on the conclusion of the first century of our local history, ii. 30.
- Texts on special occasions from which sermons were delivered, ii. 22, 25 (4), 28 (2), 29, 30, 33, 35, 38, 227.
- Texas Question, The Duty of Moral Reflection with particular reference to the, ii. 225.
- Thanksgiving discourses, proclamations, and sermons, ii. 194, 195 (3), 201, 205, 217, 227.
- Thatcher's Military History, reference to, i. 318.
- Thaxter, Benjamin, i. 263; Lieut., 270.
- Thaxter, David, † ii. 340.
- Thaxter, Duncan McB., Capt., i. 332.
- Thaxter, Ezekiel, † ii. 323.
- Thaxter, Francis, Quartermaster, i. 332.
- Thaxter, Gridley, † i. 293, 327; ii. 324.
- Thaxter, Henry, Paymaster, i. 336.
- Thaxter House, the old, i. 188.
- Thaxter, Jacob, i. 277, 292 (2), 297.
- Thaxter, John, Capt., Lieut.-Col., Colonel, i. 223, 264, 269, 270.
- Thaxter, John, † Lieut., i. 336; ii. 340 (2).
- Thaxter, Jonathan, i. 287.
- Thaxter, Joseph,* Chaplain in the army, and present at the battles of Bunker Hill, of Princeton, and Trenton. See references to, i. 289, 301, 327; ii. 351.
- Thaxter, Joseph, i. 269; Capt., 269.
- Thaxter, Laban, i. 286, 308.
- Thaxter, Quincy, Adjutant, i. 331.
- Thaxter, Robert, Surgeon's Mate, i. 331; † ii. 324.
- Thaxter, Samuel, Colonel, and one of his Majesty's council, i. 251, 262.
- Thaxter, Samuel, Capt., Major, saved from the massacre at Fort William Henry by a French officer, other references to, i. 256, 256, 258, 261, 262, 280, 333.
- Thaxter, Samuel, i. 298.
- Thaxter's Bridge, i. 198.

- Thaxter, Seth, i. 326.
 Thaxter, Thomas, i. 230, 237.
 Thaxter, Thomas, † ii. 323, 326.
 Thaxter, Thomas, Quartermaster, i. 331, 333.
 Thayer, Bela, i. 335.
 Thayer, Elihu, Jr., Lieut., i. 339.
 Thayer, Hingham men in the company, and regiment, of Ebenezer, i. 263, 323.
 Thayer, Timothy, i. 299, 301.
 Thayer, Warren, i. 335.
 The Free Christian Mission, ii. 68, 69.
 Theology as a Study in Schools, Natural, i. 217.
 Thespian Dramatic Club, ii. 306.
 The town of Hingham in the late Civil War, ii. 197, 201, 213.
 The trees and shrubs of Hingham, beauty and utility of the different species; their habits, where located, and conditions of growth; measurements of some notable trees, i. 139-156.
 Third (afterwards Second) Parish, South Hingham, ii. 40-48.
 Third Congregational Society (Unitarian), ii. 32, 49-56.
 Third Division lane, and woods, i. 190, 191.
 Thisining, Nathan, i. 317.
 Thirty-second Regiment M. V. I., Companies A, E, and F, and number of Hingham men in the, i. 347.
 Thomas, Alpheus (South Scituate), i. 342.
 Thomas, Benjamin, Lieut., Quartermaster, A. A. Q. M., i. 359, 367.
 Thomas, Benjamin, Jr., Lieut., i. 337.
 Thomas, Edwin, Lieut., Capt., i. 356, 367.
 Thomas, Francis, Lieut., Adjutant, Brigade Inspector, killed at Gettysburg, i. 344, 367.
 Thomas, George, i. 346.
 Thomas, Hiram, i. 353.
 Thomas, Joseph M., i. 351; 2d Lieut., 360, 367.
 Thomas, Nathaniel Ray, i. 288.
 Thomas, regiment of Colonel, i. 268.
 Thomas, regiment of General John, i. 289, 290, 291.
 Thomas's foundry and pond, i. 171.
 Thomas, Wallace, i. 355.
 Thomas, William H., i. 349.
 Thompson, Daniel J., U. S. N., i. 365.
 Thompson, Michael F., death of i. 362.
 Thompson, William, i. 366.
 Thomson, Henry, i. 313.
 Thorn, Joseph, i. 238.
 Thorn, Reuben, i. 283.
 Three Hundred Acres, The, i. 184.
 Tibbitts, Henry (Boston), i. 313.
 Ticonderoga, Hingham soldiers at, i. 300, 307; other references to, 257, 265, 284.
 Tidmarsh, William, i. 298, 308.
 Tillage and woodland, increase in the demand for, ii. 184, 185.
 Tilson, Jonathan,* ii. 60.
 Tilton, Frank H., died in the service, i. 360.
 Timmons, Charles, i. 357.
 Tinsley, Thomas, died at Chancellorsville, i. 352.
 Tinware, stoves, etc., manufacturers and dealers in, i. 178.
 Tirrell, Benjamin, i. 255.
 Tirrell, Edwin F., 2d Lieut., i. 359, 367.
 Tisbury (Martha's Vineyard), sermon by Rev. Henry Lincoln preached at, ii. 213.
 Tisdale, Charles H., i. 355.
 Titcomb, regiment of Colonel Jonathan, i. 309.
 Titterton, John, i. 335.
 Tittling Rock, i. 164.
 Todd, John, killed at Sackett's Harbor, i. 333.
 Todd, John, Lieut., Quartermaster, i. 338.
 Todd, Samuel, i. 278, 287.
 Todd, William, G.,* ii. 55.
 Togs, Me., addresses at, ii. 226.
 Toll House, i. 179.
 Tonnage of vessels (in 1737 and 1768) owned in Hingham, ii. 170, 171.
 Topography of Hingham, The, i. 3.
 Torrey, Frank J., i. 355.
 Torrey, —, Lieut., of Weymouth, i. 217.
 Torrey, William C., i. 359.
 Tour to Illinois and Wisconsin, ii. 212.
 Tourill, Josiah, i. 259.
 Toussaint L'Ouverture, a lecture on, ii. 206.
 Tower, Abraham, i. 273, 283.
 Tower, Andrew, Acting Asst. Paymaster U. S. N., i. 364, 368.
 Tower, Alvin, i. 341; death of, 346.
 Tower, Bela, i. 279, 292, 299, 310, 316 (2), 323, 333.
 Tower, Charles, i. 351.
 Tower, Daniel, i. 249, 263, 267; Jr., 265, 270.
 Tower, David, i. 266.
 Tower, Elisha, Jr., i. 263.
 Tower, George F. i. 349.
 Tower, Isaac, i. 283.
 Tower, Isaiah, i. 260 (2), 292, 335.
 Tower, Isaiah F., Capt., i. 364, 367.
 Tower, James, i. 279, 286, 292, 299, 316, 318.
 Tower, Jesse, i. 283, 299.
 Tower, Job, i. 263, Capt., 329.
 Tower, John, Sr., and his descendants, ii. 199.
 Tower, John (killed), i. 325.
 Tower, Jos., i. 319.
 Tower, Joseph, i. 279; Jr., 265.
 Tower, Joshua, i. 279; Lieut., 292, 310, 329.
 Tower, Joshua, i. 335, 336.
 Tower, Joshua, Jr., Lieut., Capt., i. 338.
 Tower, Joshua, killed at Morrisania, i. 313.

- Tower, Laban, i. 279, 287, 299, 310, 316, 318.
 Tower, Leavitt, i. 335.
 Tower, Levi, i. 283, 298, 301.
 Tower, Martin, i. 292, 297, 316.
 Tower, Math, i. 279.
 Tower, Molah, i. 323.
 Tower, Moses, i. 335.
 Tower, Nath'l, i. 286 (2).
 Tower, Peter, i. 301, 318.
 Tower, Richard, i. 319.
 Tower, Robert, i. 258, 259.
 Tower, Rufus, i. 287, 310.
 Tower, Samuel, i. 260.
 Tower's Bridge, i. 194.
 Tower, Shadrach, i. 265.
 Tower's Lane, i. 160.
 Tower, Stephen, i. 279, 286, 292, 301.
 Town Aid to Soldiers, Volunteers, and their Families, i. 349, 350, 355, 357, 362.
 Town Brook, i. 175, 181.
 Town Clerk, the first, i. 204.
 Town Farm, i. 181.
 Town House, cost of, when erected, and where located, ii. 382.
 Town-meeting, the first, and data concerning, i. 203.
 Town-meetings, up to 1844, where held, ii. 382 (4).
 Town-meeting to consider a complaint about an Indian, i. 239.
 Town of Hingham, Annual Reports of the, ii. 236, 238.
 Town Pound, i. 194.
 Town Seal, date of its adoption, ii. 386.
 Towns embraced in the Boston Basin, i. 38-44.
 Townsend, Robert, i. 260.
 Towns required, by a law of 1642, to maintain a school, ii. 83.
 Town Street, i. 186, 187, 197.
 Trabbitts, Edward, i. 351.
 Tracy, Edward L., i. 345.
 Trainband, fines to members of the, ii. 11, 12.
 Training-band, and Alarm List, captains of the, i. 228, 308.
 Training-field, the early, i. 229, 373.
 Tranquillity Grove, i. 197.
 Transactions of the Hingham Agricultural and Horticultural Society, and names of persons who have prepared the same for the press. Included in the list is "A Catalogue of Antique Articles shown in the Centennial Department at the Eighteenth Annual Exhibition," ii. 233-235. See also ii. 188-192.
 Transportation Expenses in the Revolution, Notes relating to, i. 311.
 Trask, Samuel, i. 255.
 Trask, Sumner A., i. 348.
 Trawhaw, the Acadian family of, i. 257.
 Treaty of 1793 with the Indian tribes, i. 212.
 Trenton, brilliant achievement of the army at, i. 301.
 Trinitarian Doctrines, Reasons for not Believing, ii. 218.
 Trinitarians and Calvinists, Letters to, ii. 227.
 Trip-Hammer Pond, i. 190, 196.
 Tripoli, served with Decatur during the trouble with, i. 333.
 Troop of Horse, with John Thaxter as commander, i. 247, 248, 264, 270.
 Troops driven away from Grape Island, the King's, i. 288.
 Troops raised for the Defence of Rhode Island, i. 303.
 Troops recalled into service in Philip's War, i. 240.
 Trowbridge, Henry, U. S. N., i. 365.
 Trufant, company of Capt. Joseph, i. 300.
 Trunks, saddlery, and harnesses, manufacturers and dealers in, ii. 168.
 Trussell, John M., Acting 3d Asst. Engineer U. S. N., i. 365, 368.
 Trustees and trust funds of the Derby Academy and School, ii. 127, 139, 140.
 Trustees, and trust funds of the Hingham Public Library, list of, ii. 150-152, 154.
 Trustees and trust funds other than the preceding. See chapters on Ecclesiastical History, Education, and Public Institutions.
 Tucker's Hill, and Swamp, i. 178, 181.
 Tufts, Robert, i. 345.
 Tugmanug, its characteristics and surroundings, i. 170, 193.
 Tulley, Hubert J., i. 351.
 Tupper, regiment of Colonel, i. 327.
 Turkey-Hill Lane, and Meadows, i. 167, 191, 193.
 Turkey-Hill Run, i. 193.
 Turner, Joshua D., Lieut., Capt., i. 337.
 Turnpike Corporation, The Hingham and Quincy Bridge and, ii. 385.
 Turnpike, the, i. 181.
 Turtle Island, i. 168.
 Tyler, Alfred, i. 359.
 Tyler, regiment of Colonel Nathan, i. 321.
 UFFORD, Edward S. * ii. 60.
 Umbrella and parasol manufactory, number of hands employed, and proprietors of the, ii. 176, 177.
 Underwood, Jonas, † ii. 324.
 Union Hotel, references to the, i. 187, 338.
 Union Singing Society, The Hingham, ii. 303.
 Unitarian denomination, and its ministers, the, ii. 1-56.
 Unitarians, Letters by Dr. Leonard Woods to, ii. 227.
 United Social Society, of South Hingham, ii. 77, 78.

- United States and Mexican Boundary Survey, ii. 209.
- United States, A Popular History of the, ii. 206.
- United States, Attorney-General of the, ii. 333.
- United States Soldiers' Home, Togus, Me., Governor of the, i. 347.
- United States, treaty acknowledging the independence of the, i. 329.
- United States, Young People's History of the, ii. 216.
- Universalist Society, ministers, and persons named in the Act incorporating the First, ii. 65, 66.
- Uplam, Charles W., * § ii. 227.
- Upholstery, carriage, and military trimmings; cords, tassels, etc.; two of the buildings used in this manufacture destroyed by fire; dedication of the spacious structure in which the business is now carried on, ii. 161, 162.
- Usefulness of public and social libraries "for the promotion of Knowledge, Religion, and Virtue," and also as a source for reference, ii. 144, 145.
- Use of Old Colony Lodge rooms, A. F. and A. M. granted to a committee in 1861 for furnishing aid to the soldiers, ii. 293.
- Usher, Irving Eugene, * ii. 61.
- Utensils used in olden time in extinguishing fires, ii. 257, 305, 306.
- VACATIONS in the public schools, rules and regulations of the School Committee concerning, ii. 94, 95.
- Valedictory Address to the two branches of the Legislature of Massachusetts, ii. 195.
- Valley Forge, a winter of suffering at, i. 314.
- Vessels captured by the enemy in the Revolution and destroyed, i. 334.
- Vessels owned in Hingham before and up to the middle of the present century, ii. 170-172.
- Vestry built in the basement of the Baptist Meeting-house; its subsequent enlargement, ii. 59, 60.
- Veteran Reserve Corps, Hingham men who served in the, i. 343, 344, 345, 346, 348 (4), 349, 352 (2), 353 (2), 355, 357 (16).
- Veto Power, Use and Abuse of the, ii. 216.
- Vickery, Israel, i. 238.
- Victory of General Stark, the, i. 311.
- View of Zion, a sermon preached at the Baptist Church in Hingham, ii. 211.
- Vinal, Dexter, i. 362.
- Vindication of Proceedings of the First Church and Parish in Hingham, A, ii. 232.
- Vinson, Thomas, Lieut., Lieut.-Colonel, i. 323, 329, 331.
- Virgil, The *Æneid* of, ii. 215.
- Virginia campaign, close of the, i. 326.
- Vogell, Henry B., i. 362.
- Voluminous writers, ii. 194, 204, 205, 208, 214, 215, 220, 225, 226, 227, 228, 334.
- Volunteer companies, the fire department manned by, ii. 259.
- Vose, Hingham men in the regiment of Colonel, i. 313, 325.
- Votes of the town relating to military affairs during the Civil War, to recruiting, and to State and town aid for the families of soldiers, i. 349, 350, 355, 357, 362.
- Votes of the town relating to schools, ii. 85, 86, 87, 88, 91, 92.
- Votes of the town relating to the acceptance of the Act "to supply the town of Hingham with pure water," ii. 265 (5).
- WADE, James H., Capt., i. 353, 367.
- Wages of nurses early in the present century, ii. 326.
- Wakely's Meadow, i. 174.
- Wall, Daniel J., i. 351.
- Wall, Joseph N. i. 362.
- Walnut Angle, i. 161.
- Walnut Hill, i. 167.
- Walton's Cove, or Wampun Cove, i. 177.
- Walton, William,* ii. 352.
- Ward, Benjamin, i. 279, 291, 292, 301, 316, 325.
- Ward, Capt., of Scarborough, i. 250.
- Ward, Edward, i. 253; Capt., 264, 266, 280.
- Ward, General, with five regiments remains in Boston for its protection, i. 294.
- Ward, Jonathan, i. 265.
- Ward, Samuel, Second Major, i. 323.
- Ward's Hill, i. 174.
- Wards, early and present boundaries, or divisions of the town by, i. 252.
- Ward Street, Old, i. 182.
- Ware, A Discourse on the Life and Character of Rev. Henry, ii. 220.
- Ware, Henry,* § ii. 26, 31, 220, 227.
- Ware, Henry, Jr., * § ii. 227, 352.
- Ware, John, † § ii. 229, 325.
- Ware, ordination of Rev. William, ii. 228.
- Ware, sermon at the ordination of Rev. Henry, ii. 210.
- Ware, William,* § ii. 228, 230, 353.
- Warner, company of Capt., i. 313.
- War of 1812, reference to the, i. 333.
- Warren, General, i. 289.
- Warrick (Worrick), Jesse, i. 283.
- War, the town of Hingham in the Civil, ii. 201, 213.
- Wars of the Country, number of Hingham men in the different, i. 203, 214, 269, 326, 327, 329, 366, 367.
- Washington, an oration delivered in Hingham on the birth and death of General George, ii. 215.

- Washington chosen Commander-in-chief of the Continental Army, i. 290; enters Boston, i. 294; the guards and headquarters of General, i. 301, 313.
- Washington, D. C., addresses and speeches in the House of Representatives at, ii. 215, 216 (2).
- Washington enters New York and bids farewell to his comrades, i. 330.
- Washington Guards of Hingham, formation and discontinuance of the, i. 339.
- Washingtonian reform, the, ii. 198.
- Washington, sermons occasioned by the death of General George, ii. 227.
- Washington, William, Colonel, i. 313.
- Water Company, Act of the Legislature incorporating the Hingham; corporate members, list of officers first chosen, and present government of the, ii. 265-270.
- Water from Accord Pond; first person to receive it in his house faucet, and first stream thrown near the railroad station; pipes extended to Hull and Jerusalem road; pumping station erected at Weir River; number of miles, number of hydrants, and number of customers supplied by the, ii. 268-270.
- Waterman, David, i. 263, 265.
- Waterman, Thomas, Jr., i. 278, 291, 315.
- Waters, Elijah, Jr., i. 291; Lieut., Capt., 332.
- Waters, Isaac, Lieut., i. 337.
- Waters, Isaac G., i. 341, 352.
- Waters, Jesse (?), i. 298.
- Waters' Taverns, i. 186.
- Waterston, Robert C., § ii. 230.
- Water-works, committees appointed by the town submit reports on, giving an estimate of the cost, and recommending the carrying on to completion the proposed works; the town by its votes refuses to adopt the recommendations, and the Hingham Water Company subsequently commence the work of constructing the, ii. 261-270.
- Watson, John A., i. 361.
- Wealth of the early settlers, the relative, i. 203.
- Weary-all Hill, i. 177.
- Webber, Percy C., * i. 72.
- Webb, John C., i. 338.
- Webb, regiment of Colonel, i. 322, 325.
- Weir River, and Bay, i. 1, 171, 185.
- Weir River Lane, i. 194.
- Welch, John, i. 359 (2).
- Welles, ordination at Sanford of Rev. Noah, ii. 210.
- Wells, Charles L., * ii. 72.
- Wells, the general unfitness of to supply pure water for house use, ii. 262.
- Welsh, Joseph W., i. 362.
- West Bridge, i. 182.
- West Dedham, sermon preached at the ordination of Rev. Calvin S. Locke at, ii. 225.
- West End, i. 180.
- West Indies, expeditions to the, i. 251, 252.
- Weston, Thomas (Middleborough), Capt., Major, Lieut.-Colonel, Commander of Post 104 G. A. R., Representative, other reference to, i. 345, 367; ii. 158, 159.
- West Point, military operations near, i. 328.
- Weymouth, an oration delivered in the South Parish of, ii. 221.
- Weymouth attacked, and seven houses destroyed by Indians, i. 239.
- Weymouth Back River, i. 5, 179.
- Weymouth, Hingham men in Capt. Moses French's, and Capt. John Holbrook's companies of, i. 237, 309.
- Weymouth Military Company at the defence of Grape Island, i. 288, 289, 373.
- Whale's Valley, i. 160.
- Whaling business, notice concerning the, ii. 175.
- Wharves and piers, names of and references to, ii. 174.
- Wheaton, Christopher, i. 237.
- Wheelock, Albert H., * ii. 68.
- Wheelwright, Gershom, i. 283, 298.
- Wheelwright, John, i. 263.
- Wheelwrights and carriage makers, ii. 166.
- Whiskey tax, speech at Washington, D. C., concerning the, ii. 215.
- Whiston, —, i. 310.
- Whitcomb, John, i. 283.
- White, Benjamin, i. 301.
- White, Elijah, i. 258, 259.
- Whitehead, i. 158.
- White-Horse Pond, i. 195.
- White, James, i. 254.
- White Oak Neck, i. 184.
- White Oak Plain, i. 185.
- White, William, Paymaster, i. 338.
- Whiting, Memoir of Martha, ii. 198.
- Whitman, Henry, i. 357.
- Whitney, Henry Austin, § ii. 231.
- Whitney, Nicholas Bowes, * § ii. 45, 46, 231.
- Whitney, Peter, * § ii. 231.
- Whitney, Phineas, * § ii. 231.
- Whitney, Regiment of Colonel Josiah, i. 299, 300, 301.
- [NOTE. — The surnames, Whiten, Whiting, Whiten, 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.]
- Whiton, Abel, i. 279, 282, 284, 311, 316, 317, 318.
- Whiton, Abijah, i. 263, 279, 282, 284, 311.
- Whiton, Abraham, i. 279, 292.
- Whiton, Alfred B., Mas.-at-Arms U. S. N., i. 365.

- Whiton, Amasa, i. 279, 292.
 Whiton, Archelaus, i. 333.
 Whiton, Benjamin, i. 279, 292, 316 (2).
 Whiton, Benjamin S., Lieut., i. 338, 364, 367.
 Whiton, Charles, i. 335.
 Whiton, Daniel, i. 292; Jr., 335.
 Whiton, David, Lieut., i. 332.
 Whiton, Elias, i. 278, Lieut., Capt., 282, 292, 318, 319, 329.
 Whiton, Elijah, i. 279, 287, 292, 297; 2d Lieut. 331; Jr., 291, 321.
 Whiton, Elijah L., Lieut., i. 338.
 Whiton, Elisia, i. 292, 318, 322.
 Whiton, Enoch, i. 338; Capt., 270, 278, 318, 329.
 Whiton, Ezekiel, i. 279.
 Whiton, Hosea, i. 282, 284, 335.
 Whiton, Isaac, i. 299, 318 (?), 335.
 Whiton, Isaiah, i. 335.
 Whiton, Israel, i. 284, 286, 313, 323.
 Whiton, Jacob, i. 287, 298, 300, 320, 321.
 Whiton, James, i. 237.
 Whiton, Job S. i. 333.
 Whiton, John C., Capt., Lieut.-Col., Colonel, i. 350, 359, 367.
 Whiton, Jonathan, i. 255, 265, 279, 292.
 Whiton, Joseph, i. 284 (2), 335.
 Whiton, Joseph J., Capt., i. 335.
 Whiton, Joseph M., i. 339.
 Whiton, Luther, i. 335.
 Whiton, Lyman B. i. 341, Lieut., Major, Commander of Post 104 G. A. R. 341, 348, 356, 367.
 Whiton, Moses, i. 279, 287, 292, 297, 317.
 Whiton, Moses L. Lieut., Capt., i. 339.
 Whiton, Peleg, i. 310, 323.
 Whiton, Peter, i. 284, 286, 311.
 Whiton, Samuel, i. 284; Jr., 292.
 Whiton, Silvanus, i. 335.
 Whiton, Solomon, i. 265, 266, 279, 292, 316 (2).
 Whiton, Stephen, i. 286, 299, 320; Capt., 329.
 Whiton, Theophilus, i. 335.
 Whiton, Walter, i. 333; Major, and killed in battle, 334.
 Whiton, Webster A., Capt., i. 364, 367.
 Whiton, William S., i. 341.
 Whiton, Zachariah, i. 279, 292, 316; Lieut., Capt., 317, 318, 322, 323, 329.
 Whiton, Zenas, i. 292, 308.
 Whiton, —, i. 310.
 Widow's Rock, i. 168.
 Wielele, John, i. 317.
 Wigglesworth, regiment of Colonel, i. 310, 313.
 Wigwam, The, i. 179, 197.
 Wilcutt, Job, i. 298.
 Wilcutt, John, i. 263, 298, 316.
 Wilcutt, Joseph, i. 299, 321.
 Wilcutt, Thomas, i. 299.
 Wilcutt, Zebulon, i. 298, 318.
 Wilde, James, † ii. 325.
 Wilder, Abel, i. 255, 258.
 Wilder, Albert, died from wounds received in the Civil War, i. 355.
 Wilder, Benjamin, i. 335; Lieut., 337.
 Wilder Charitable Fund, the, ii. 285.
 Wilder, Charles E., died in the Civil War, i. 358.
 Wilder, Daniel, i. 279, 292, 299, 318; Lieut., 331.
 Wilder, David, i. 263, 277, 282.
 Wilder, Edward, i. 231, 237, 279, 292, 316, Lieut., Capt., 331, 332, 333.
 Wilder, Edward, Jr., i. 332; Lieut., 333.
 Wilder, Ephraim, i. 237.
 Wilder, Ezra, Jr., i. 349.
 Wilder, George, i. 349.
 Wilder, Isaac, i. 308.
 Wilder, Isaiah, i. 293, 297, 298, 335.
 Wilder, Jabez, i. 300, Lieut., Capt., 315, 316, 323, 329.
 Wilder, James Humphrey, § ii. 231.
 Wilder, John, i. 253.
 Wilder, Joseph, i. 279, 286, 299, 309, 332, 333.
 Wilder, Joshua, i. 349.
 Wilder, Joshua, § ii. 231.
 Wilder, Laban, i. 335.
 Wilder Memorial, completion, dedication, and description of, ii. 285-288.
 Wilder, Nathaniel, i. 332, 348; 2d, 361.
 Wilder, Peter, i. 287, 308, 323.
 Wilder, Robert, i. 318.
 Wilder, Samuel, Jr., i. 292.
 Wilder's Bridge, i. 195.
 Wilder, Seth, i. 267, 282, 311, 318, 319.
 Wilder, Sketch of the Life of Martin, ii. 285.
 Wilder's Tavern, i. 180, 337.
 Wilder, Theophilus, Lieut., Capt., i. 270, 278, 299, 310 (3), 311 (2), 313, 316 (2), 321, 323, 329.
 Wilder, Thomas, i. 286, 292, 300, 310, 317.
 Wilder, Zenas, i. 279, 292, 316.
 Wild flowers and roadside plants, i. 85-138.
 Wild flowers of America, ii. 225.
 Wild, John, i. 316.
 Will and codicil of Sarah Derby, ii. 125, 126.
 Willard Academy, date of erection, Teachers at the, change of proprietorship, and destruction of the building by fire, ii. 143, 161.
 Willard, Horatio P., died in the Civil War, i. 349.
 Willard, Samuel, * § ii. 231, 354.
 Williams, Capt. John Foster, i. 307.
 Williams, James H., i. 362.
 Williams, Regiment of Colonel Joseph, i. 264, 266.
 Wilson, Don Pedro, i. 355, 356.
 Wilson, John E., i. 361.
 Wilson, Mark (Falmouth), i. 313 (2).
 Wilton, Thomas (Boston), i. 313.
 Winchendon, Memorial Day Exercises and Oration at, ii. 215.
 Winchester, Samuel, i. 262.

- Winslow, John, Capt., Colonel, General, i. 252, 254, 255, 256, 262.
- Winslow (Josiah), Governor-General, and Commander-in-Chief of Plymouth Colony, i. 236, 239.
- Winslow, Philo C., i. 357.
- Winthrop's account of the early controversy in Hingham, ii. 5-16.
- Wire Bridge, The, ii. 244.
- Wisconsin, Geological Survey and Palæontology of the State of, ii. 209.
- Wolfe, George, i. 341.
- Wolfe, George A., i. 349, 361.
- Woman's Relief Corps, Presidents and Membership of the, i. 369, 370.
- Woman, The Duty and Dignity of, ii. 221.
- Wompatuck Encampment, No. 18 I. O. O. F., its brief History in Hingham, and removal to East Weymouth, ii. 295, 296.
- Wompatuck House, i. 174.
- Woodcock's Run, i. 171.
- Woodcock, William, i. 237.
- Woodman, John (Paxton or Hingham), i. 313, 327.
- Wood, Nelson T., i. 358.
- Woodward, Benjamin, i. 283.
- Woodward, Daniel, i. 324.
- Woollen and Knit Goods, manufacturers of, ii. 162, 163.
- Woollen factory at Weir River, destroyed by fire, the, ii. 161.
- Worcester County, Judge of Probate for, ii. 333.
- Worcester, Memoirs of Rev. Noah, D. D., ii. 229.
- Workman, Conrad, i. 317.
- World's End, i. 173.
- World's End Bar, i. 172.
- Wright, Reuben, i. 324.
- YÄGER, Conrad P., died in the Civil War, i. 364.
- Yarmouth, "The Levite not to be Mistaken," a sermon preached at, ii. 205.
- York County, Me., address in, ii. 229.
- Yorktown, siege of, and victory at, i. 304, 325, 326, 329.
- Young, Charles C., i. 354.
- Young, Joshua, * ii. 54, 293.
- ZENOBIÄ, or The Fall of Palmyra, ii. 230.
- , Jona, i. 278.
- , Joseph, i. 279.
- , Timothy, i. 286.

OMISSIONS.

- Accord Pond, ii. 268.
- Cain, Daniel, i. 284, 286.
- Cain, David, i. 310.
- Caine, Arthur, i. 226.
- Cain, Jonathan, i. 286.
- Cameron, Ronald (Boston), i. 320.
- Chaplains in the army, ii. 27.
- Fagan, Gerald, * ii. 80.

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