

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BROOKLINE
HISTORICAL SOCIETY
FOR 1963-1966



PRICE \$1.00

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OF THE
BROOKLINE
HISTORICAL SOCIETY
FOR 1963-1966



BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS 02146

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY

1968

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OFFICERS

1963

PRESIDENT

JAMES A. LOWELL

VICE-PRESIDENT

S. MORTON VOSE

TREASURER

J. FREDERICK NELSON

CLERK

OWEN M. CARLE

TRUSTEES

Jason A. Aisner, Mrs. Yves H. Buhler,
James M. Driscoll, Arthur A. O'Shea, Miss Maud Oxenham,
Donald K. Packard, Mrs. Gardner Washburn
and the officers ex-officio

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 20, 1963

The Annual Meeting of the Society was held on Sunday, January 20, at 3 P.M. at the Devotion House. After the meeting had been called to order by President Lowell, it was voted to waive the reading of the minutes of last year's meeting. The Treasurer's Report was approved as read.

Mr. Carle, who has been working with Mr. Aisner on our tax problems, made a brief report on the situation, which will, we hope, have a favorable outcome. This would mean that our Society will soon enjoy a tax-exempt status and that gifts made to it will be tax-deductible.

Mrs. Little, Chairman of the Committee on Rooms, reported on the past year's activities of her Committee and then was introduced by Mr. Lowell as our speaker. At the close of her excellent talk, several members descended the steep stairway leading into the cellar of the Devotion House to examine the old timbers she had mentioned.

Again we enjoyed Mrs. Nelson's tempting tea, cake and sandwiches.

THE BROOKLINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT

1963

Cash and Securities on hand January 1, 1963

Brookline Savings Bank	\$ 9,961.81	
U. S. Series K Bonds	2,000.00	
Bay State Federal Savings & Loan Ass'n.	1,138.81	
Brookline Trust Co.	104.89	
		\$13,205.51

Receipts for 1963

Membership Dues	\$ 456.00	
Interest — Brookline Savings Bank	400.59	
Interest — Bay State Fed. Sav. & Loan Ass'n.	46.59	
Interest — U. S. Series K Bonds	55.20	
Sales — "Some old Brookline Houses"	48.00	
Sales — "Proceedings"	10.00	
Donations	17.55	
Federal Tax Refunds	934.61	
		\$ 1,968.54
		\$15,174.05

Payments for 1963

Secretary's Expense	\$ 142.84	
Treasurer's Expense	46.19	
Insurance	15.68	
Collations	31.68	
Chair — Rental	15.00	
Bank Charges	8.51	
Bay State Historical Society Dues	4.00	
New England Council Listing	2.40	
Police Attendants — Autumn Meeting	24.00	
Compilation of 1959-63 Proceedings	400.00	
Printing 1959-63 Proceedings	1,130.40	
Mass. Tax — Secretary of State Filing Fee	5.00	
Mass. Tax — Attorney General Filing Fee	3.00	
Federal Tax	56.14	
		\$ 1,884.84

Cash and Securities on hand December 31, 1963

Brookline Savings Bank*	\$10,067.60	
U. S. Series K Bonds	2,000.00	
Bay State Federal Savings & Loan Ass'n.	1,185.40	
Brookline Trust Co.	36.21	
		\$13,289.21
		\$15,174.05

* \$350. Transferred to Brookline Trust Checking Acct.

Respectfully submitted,

J. FREDERICK NELSON,

Treasurer

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ROOMS

ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 20, 1963

Report for year 1962 from Edward Devotion House

Meetings:

January 15th—Hannah Goddard Chapter, D. A. R.

January 21st—Brookline Historical Society Annual Meeting

March 19th—Warren, Prescott and Hannah Goddard Chapters, D. A. R.

April 19th—Patriot's Day Celebration

(December 17th—Hannah Goddard D. A. R. Meeting *postponed*)

Repairs:

Painted "Original Kitchen"—Walls, Ceiling and Floor—also painted small area at top of cellar stairway.

Small repairs: Hinges on outside door at back of house, and weather-stripping on front door.

Gifts:

Limoges plate of "Elmhurst," home of Joseph Huntington White, 535 Boylston St., built 1881. Now Convent of Holy Cross Academy. Plate given to Historical Society at Annual Meeting in January, 1962, by Mrs. Harriet S. Whiting (Mrs. Mason T.)

February 7th—Hand-woven Blue and White Coverlet (now on the trundle-bed in front bedroom), given by Mrs. Mabel C. R. Hayward, 1791 Beacon Street, Brookline—a member of Hannah Goddard Chapter of D. A. R.

August 15th—Paisley Shawl (100 years old) (also may be seen in the front bedroom), given by Mrs. Anna Stiller Anshel, 57 Auburn Street, Brookline.

Visitors:

The usual number of interested children and adults from nearby localities as well as from California, Utah, New York, etc.

Re: "Old Brookline Houses" by Nina Fletcher Little

Advertised twice in Brookline Chronicle before Christmas—once on the front page (Mr. Baker, owner of Bookshelf, Inc. paid for one-half of this ad); the second time there was the same advertisement on an inside page, Mrs. Luby, of the Coolidge Corner Bookshelf, has made a sign for the window and has placed one book, open, for inspection. She said there has been great interest shown in the book.

There have been over twenty-five books delivered to the book store so far. There have also been several copies sold at the Brookline Public Library.

NINA FLETCHER LITTLE

(*Chairman, Committee on Rooms*)



WIDOW HARRIS HOUSE — LARZ ANDERSON PARK

HOW OUR SOCIETY COOPERATES WITH THE TOWN

by

NINA FLETCHER LITTLE

Mrs. Little listed the objects of the Society as fourfold: To study the town's history, to collect and preserve its antiquities (artifacts), to maintain an historical library and to publish historical material. There is no mention of the preservation of old buildings. Reports of past Presidents refer to the tearing down of old houses but make little mention of any effort by the Society to save them. She felt that the Historical Society had failed to show leadership in this field.

Mrs. Little then listed and talked briefly about six old Brookline houses and buildings and what had happened to them.

1. **DEVOTION HOUSE** (owned by the town since 1891). This house was first mentioned at the Society's Annual Meeting of January, 1906. Public hearings were held to urge retaining the house on its original site and repairing it for use as a museum of antiquities. Funds for three years' upkeep were pledged by members of our Society, by the D.A.R. and by others. At the Annual Meeting of January, 1912, it was announced that the house had been turned over to the Society in return for its upkeep. In January, 1913, fear was expressed that the house might be demolished for a school building in the rear of the house but in the minutes of January, 1913, we read: "Our pleasant home here is undisturbed".

2. **CROFT-ASPINWALL-SALISBURY HOUSE**, 8 Pearl Street. This gambrel-roofed house, which had been moved c. 1875, had become a four-family tenement by 1935. In 1939, it was offered to the Society by the White Tower Restaurant. Mrs. Little tried to interest Henry Ford and others in moving the house but it was demolished in 1939.

3. **THOMAS WHITE HOUSE**, 613 Brookline Avenue. Demolished in 1963 but its oak attic timbers were saved and are now in the Devotion House cellar.

4. **SAMUEL CROFT HOUSE** (1765), 7-9 Thayer Place. The Society was consulted about this house but decided it was not worth saving. It was torn down by the town in 1954 but the interior woodwork was preserved and is now in the Town Hall basement. Mrs. Little hopes that the town will sometime use it in a building.

5. **WIDOW HARRIS HOUSE** (1772-1796), 21 Newton Street. In August, 1959, Mr. O'Shea wrote the Society about this house. On June 6, 1961, the following committee visited it: Eugene P. Carver, Jr., Donald K. Packard, Mr. and Mrs. Bertram K. Little and members of the Building Department. In June, 1962, the Society made detailed suggestions for its renovation and in October, 1962, talked with Mr. Stewart and discussed painting the house.

6. PUTTERHAM SCHOOL (c. 1768), Newton Street. Mrs. Little asked if this building should not be a preservation project for the Society.

NEW MEMBERS

Mr. and Mrs. Jerome J. Werby	Mrs. Herbert Brenner
Miss Margaret Driscoll	Mr. and Mrs. Abraham S. Burack
Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Randall, Jr.	Mr. and Mrs. William Gillis
Mr. Paul C. Zucker	Mrs. Katharine K. Kelley
Miss Frances Stevens	Mrs. John A. McKenzie
Mrs. Charles Hamilton Parker	Miss C. Beatrice Welton
Miss Jeannie Dupee	Mr. David Wright

RESIGNATION — Miss Margaret H. Smith

BROOKLINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Spring Meeting of the Brookline Historical Society will be held Sunday afternoon, May 5, 1963 at 3:00 o'clock at the former Corey house, 808 Washington Street, Brookline. This house was built in 1808 and is now owned by All Saints Church. It is a great privilege to be able to hold our Spring Meeting in this historical Brookline home. Society president, James Lowell, will speak on the Corey family and home.

Owen M. Carle, Clerk

THE COREY HOUSE

by JAMES A. LOWELL

This house and property now belongs to All Saints Church, and I want to begin by thanking the church and its rector, Rev. Louis W. Pitt, for giving us the privilege of being here today. And our thanks also go to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Grant.

Now, subject to correction by Mr. Pitt, I shall repeat in condensed form a Biblical story (Jacob and Esau) "The voice is Jacob's voice, but the hands are the hands of Esau." I have merely rearranged information which I got from other people. The difference between Jacob and me is that whereas he stole a blessing which he didn't deserve, I am freely acknowledging many blessings:

Mrs. Little —	"Some Old Brookline Houses"
Miss Harriet F. Woods —	"Historical Sketches of Brookline"
Mr. John Gould Curtis —	"History of the Town of Brookline"

Mr. F. R. G. Candage — once the president of this society. He married a Corey, and wrote a paper about the Corey family which he read to this society in 1912. His paper, now part of our archives, must have taken an hour and a half to read. Don't be alarmed — mine will take much less than that.

Mr. Pitt — for newspaper clippings and other most useful information.

These people all did the work — I am reporting on their findings.

I haven't been able to discover exactly how large the original Corey farm was. At the time of the death of Miss Linda Corey, in July last year, the "Chronicle" reported that the family once owned land from Coolidge Corner to Cleveland Circle. The northerly boundary was probably that of the town of Brookline; on the south it included land on the other side of Beacon Street, notably All Saints Church, but how much more I don't know. The first Timothy Corey bought the land in 1771 from Isaac Winchester, whose holdings were large but apparently did not extend to Cleveland Circle, so that the Coreys must have added to their holdings after that.

The Corey family stretches back for many generations, but we shall go back only to the time when it came to Brookline. Timothy Corey, born in 1741, lived in Weston during his youth, came to Brookline in the early 1760's, married Elizabeth Griggs in 1760, bought a large tract of land from Isaac Winchester and settled down to be a farmer — though not in this house. One house which he owned, the site of which was just across Downing Street from where we are, is described as "unpainted and black with age." During the Revolutionary War, Timothy became a Captain, was in active service, and "was one of three who were all that were left of an entire company who died of wounds, sickness, and imprisonment. He and his two comrades returned, footsore, ragged, and forlorn, from their terrible exposure and hardships. At the time of the battle of Lexington, his young wife with their two little children left their home, as did many other women of Brookline, and carrying some blankets and provisions with them, sought shelter in the woods until the fright and danger, from the enemy passing through the town, were over."

After he returned from the war, Captain Timothy took up farming again, and obviously made a success of it. He seems to have been a solid citizen in more ways than one. There was an occasion when a stranger called at the Corey house and asked for the captain. Mrs. Corey informed him that the captain was away; the stranger seemed disappointed. "Well," said Mrs. Corey, "you go down the road, and if you meet a fine-looking, *portly* man on horseback, you may know that it is *my* husband." Fairly late in his life, Timothy

joined the Freemasons, and did it, he said, because his son Elijah had joined, and he was going to see to it that no son of his should know more than he did. He died in 1811.

He had several children, but we shall speak only of his two sons, Elijah and Timothy. Both of them, like their father, were successful farmers, and both became deacons of the Baptist church after its establishment in Brookline in 1828. Elijah did much for this church in the following years. In the early years of Brookline, the first parish was deemed to be a territorial parish and as such its limits were identical with those of the town, and each and every inhabitant was liable to taxation on his poll and property real and personal for the support of public worship. The assessors of the town were the parish assessors, the town clerk was the parish clerk, and the town treasurer the parish treasurer. But in 1833 a law was passed in Massachusetts separating Church and State. At that time, or shortly thereafter, Deacon Elijah was instrumental in securing title for his church to the land which it had been using, but which, before 1833, it did not and could not own.

Deacon Elijah Corey did not live in this house when he grew up, but Deacon Timothy did. Born in 1782, he was of military age during the war of 1812 and became a captain of militia. In 1806 he married Mary Gardner and they soon moved in to the newly built house. After the death of his mother, he had the house across the street, "unpainted and black with age"; torn down, and in 1842 he built upon the site the present stone house. It seems that the world does not really change very much, for at that time, as now, there were some people who thought that the world was soon coming to an end. When Captain-Deacon Timothy was building this house, somebody said to him:

"Don't you know that the world is coming to an end in 1843? And yet you are building a stone house?"

Said the Captain-Deacon, "Suppose it is — won't property in a stone house be as safe as in any other?"

According to Mrs. Little, there is a stipulation still existing that assures any member of the Corey family a residence there, as long as he wishes to live there. It is not likely to be acted upon, as I shall explain. This Timothy died in 1844. His son Timothy, born in 1822, then took over this house; he died in 1887. He was the seventh of nine children; he himself had eight children. But in spite of all these descendants of the Timothys, the family has either moved away, or died out. Although Miss Linda Corey, the last one to live in this house, had seven brothers and sisters, three of them never married and none of the four who did marry had any children.

Up to the time of Miss Linda's death, this was one of the two remaining houses in Brookline which had been continuously inhabited since its building by the family for whom it was built. The

other, now the only, one is the Heath-Atkinson house, now inhabited by Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Atkinson, members of this society.

Miss Linda Corey and her sister Miss Eva have handed down to us such anecdotes as these:

Washington Street, formerly known as the Watertown Road, was a winding country road. As horses and carts came down it, or up it, they would stop at the watering trough in the Corey yard to water their horses. The modern equivalents of this are the filling stations on the corner of Washington Street and Corey Road.

Whether these sisters and the watering trough were co-existent, I do not know. But they said that in their childhood they were never allowed to go as far as Beacon Street unattended, lest they should lose their way in the wide expanses of farm and woodland. On Englewood Avenue a farm of corn began, but the children never went into it because the corn was so tall as to frighten them.

One of their family jokes concerned their Boston friends who would sometimes drive 'way out from Boston to have dinner with them. For the city dwellers this journey represented an adventurous undertaking, fraught with so much danger that they would leave their watches and jewelry at home lest they be robbed of their precious belongings on their excursion to and from the wilds of Brookline. And they were careful to start home after dinner in plenty of time so that they might not be overtaken by darkness and its concomitant perils. It seems all in all as if these dinners might have called for extreme efforts on the part of the Coreys to make their guests feel at ease.

Finally, some information about this house and its immediate surroundings. The stone house across Downing Street we have already mentioned. On Orchard Road, which runs roughly parallel to Washington Street, there used to stand another farmhouse in which lived the hired hands who helped work the farm. The Coreys must have been enterprising managers, for in some cases these laborers were met at the docks on which they had just landed (presumably from Ireland), brought straight out to the farm, and immediately put to work.

As for this house, the door beside us here is the original entrance. This room Mrs. Little refers to as the northeast parlor. There were cupboards on each side of the fireplace — there still are, but they are walled up. Behind this room is the new kitchen. On the other side of the old front door is the southwest parlor, and next to that the old kitchen. You may not recognize it as such because the ovens, like the cupboards, are walled up. It is now the dining room, where we shall soon be. Extending from this kitchen out to the barn was an ell which contained a summer kitchen and woodshed below and two nurseries and servants rooms above. After the death of Miss Corey's father in 1887, it was considered unsafe for Mrs.

Corey and her family that the servants should be so far removed from them; so the ell was taken down and to this house was added a third story, into which the servants moved.

Mrs. Corey and her two daughters joined All Saints Church in 1895. Two stained glass windows in the church memorialize members of the Corey family — one, the memory of Mrs. Corey, and the other, the memory of three Timothy Coreys, with the legend “all residents of Brookline, and original owners of the land on which the church stands”. Miss Linda Corey, as you know, left to All Saints Church, practically all of her estate, including this house. It is now occupied by the organist of the church, Mr. Grant, and his family.

I should like, once again, to thank my informants for giving to all of us so much interesting information. And particularly we all owe a debt of gratitude to All Saints Church and to Mr. Pitt for allowing us to have a meeting in a truly historic landmark of old Brookline.

BROOKLINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Autumn Meeting of the Brookline Historical Society will be held at the home of Mr. & Mrs. James Lawrence, Jr., 282 Newton Street, Brookline, on Sunday afternoon, October 27, 1963 at 3:00 o'clock.

A highlight of this meeting will be the distribution of our society's latest publication “Proceedings of the Brookline Historical Society” which covers the years 1959-1962 inclusive.

Owen M. Carle, Clerk

THE BRANDEGEE ESTATE

(Headquarters of The American Academy of Arts and Sciences)

by MRS. JOHN E. BOIT

My great grandfather built the stable which is now the Antique Auto Museum and in 1889 my mother, Mary Bryant Pratt, had her coming out party there. The place was brand new then. On the same property was the Widow Harris House and the house at the top of the hill, later owned by Larz Anderson.

My grandmother, Mrs. George Langdon Pratt of Boston (her father was William Weld, in the China trade) bought a little red farmhouse on a hill nearby for summertime relief from the hot city. This was on Allendale Road, Jamaica Plain, in approximately 1890.

About 1894, some three years after her marriage, my mother, Mrs. Charles F. Sprague, thought it would be nice to buy some land adjoining the red farmhouse and settle there year round. The decision was made and some acres bought, and my family started immediately building a white clapboard house with green blinds and surrounded by an Italian garden. The land ran to Allendale Street and Road in Jamaica Plain and Brookline and also to Newton Street in Brookline. On that land there were then and are today, two houses and a cow-barn and also a shed for farm equipment. The place was named 'Faulkner Farm' after the oldest farmhouse on the property. The lands, incidentally, were a grant from the Crown to the original settler, or this at least is what I understood to be the case.

Some years went by and my mother, after having been widowed, then married Edward Deshon Brandegee. The couple decided that the time and care lavished upon the estate was more than they wished to continue. The gardens were simplified and more lawn planted, making for easier care and maintenance of the property. This more open effect always pleased me and my sister, the late Mrs. Edward Talmage, for we were then allowed to play more freely in the gardens. One restriction however was made so clear that I remember it to this day — no pebbles were to be thrown from the walks into the little lily pool!

There was a greenhouse on the lower level of the land near a good-sized natural pond. This pond was the source of the ice used on the estate during the year and was used also by the Brandegee family for skating.

To describe the house briefly — entering from the courtyard, one steps into the good-sized hallway, with its cream-painted pilasters and walls. From the hall one enters the library (my favorite room), which is lined on every wall with books collected (though perhaps not *all* read as there are four thousand or more) by my mother Mrs. Brandegee and a friend.

Off to the right of the hall is the dining-room, which is panelled in dark wood and where the family portraits are hung. These are still in place today as they are so large no modern home has wall-space enough to do them justice.

At the other end of the hall is the ball-room, considered a particularly good example of its kind. The walls are hung with huge and lovely Gobelin tapestries and there are large, ornate crystal chandeliers.

The last room on the first floor is the drawing-room, a corner room, with a view looking out over the gardens.

About the turn of the century Mrs. Brandegee added the third floor, with eight good-sized rooms, to complete the house.

OFFICERS

1964

PRESIDENT

James A. Lowell

VICE-PRESIDENT

S. Morton Vose

TREASURER

J. Frederick Nelson

CLERK

Owen M. Carle

TRUSTEES

Jason A. Aisner, Mrs. Yves H. Buhler
James M. Driscoll, Arthur A. O'Shea, Miss Maud Oxenham
Donald K. Packard, Mrs. Gardner Washburn
and the officers ex-officio

SUMMARY REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1964

SIXTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 19, 1964

This was a busy, productive year for the Board and membership of the Brookline Historical Society.

Mr. Lowell has spent much time and effort in organizing our membership to meet and discuss the best method of preserving the Putterham School. The efforts necessary to do this are chronicled further on in the *Proceedings*.

There has been instituted a concerted effort to make some decision as to what should be done to preserve the Kennedy birthplace.

Our Annual Meeting was held at the Devotion House with the usual large number present. The Officers and Trustees for the coming year were duly elected and all present settled down to enjoy the scholarly report by President James A. Lowell on the history of Brookline's Town Hall. Refreshments were subsequently served by Mrs. J. Frederick Nelson, among them her justly famous finger sandwiches, which were much enjoyed by all.

The Spring Meeting was truly a highlight among the activities of the Historical Society. We were fortunate in being given an opportunity to visit the Sears Chapel, generally closed to the public. We were doubly fortunate in having the Rev. George L. Blackman as our speaker, and as he is both a trained speaker and an historian, our enjoyment of his talk couldn't have been greater. The Sears Chapel having been opened particularly for our benefit, we could not overstay our welcome and arrangements were made for our membership to have refreshments at the Church of Our Saviour, which is within easy walking distance. Mrs. Yves H. Buhler, and Mrs. Owen M. Carle acted as hostesses.

The Autumn Meeting was held at the Antique Auto Museum. Mr. Charles Broderick, Curator of the Museum, gave a most interesting paper on the history of the Auto Museum and its contents. Our meeting was enlivened by a constant stream of curious heads peering in the door as the visitors to the Museum were attracted by the sound of the speakers voice and by our interested chortles.

Space being somewhat at a premium, we met on the top floor in rooms overlooking the main body of the Museum. We were later served delicious refreshments by Mrs. James A. Lowell and Mrs. J. Frederick Nelson.

An added attraction of this meeting was a knowledgeable paper on "Brookline's Railroads" by one of our long-time Trustees, James M. Driscoll.

THE BROOKLINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT

1964

Cash and Securities on hand January 1, 1964

Brookline Savings Bank	\$10,067.60	
U. S. Series K Bonds	2,000.00	
Bay State Federal Savings & Loan Ass'n.	1,185.40	
Brookline Trust Co.	36.21	
	<hr/>	\$13,289.21

Receipts for 1964

Membership Dues	\$ 509.00	
Interest — Brookline Savings Bank	514.98	
Interest — Bay State Fed. Sav. & Loan Ass'n.	49.63	
Interest — U. S. Series K Bonds	55.20	
Sales — "Some Old Brookline Houses"	23.40	
Sales — "Proceedings"	7.00	
Sales — "History of Brookline"	10.00	
Donations	23.00	
	<hr/>	\$ 1,192.21
		<hr/>
		\$14,481.42

Payments for 1964

Secretary's Expense	\$ 99.29	
1963 Auditor	25.00	
Treasurer's Expense	2.90	
President's Expense	64.00	
Insurance	25.00	
Collations	43.70	
Chair — Rental	15.00	
Bank Charges	8.59	
Bay State Historical Society Dues	4.00	
New England Council Listing	2.40	
Mass. Tax — Secretary of State Filing Fee	5.00	
Mass. Tax — Attorney General Filing Fee	3.00	
	<hr/>	\$ 297.88

Cash and Securities on hand December 31, 1964

Brookline Savings Bank	\$10,637.78	
U. S. Series K Bonds	2,000.00	
Bay State Federal Savings & Loan Ass'n.	1,235.03	
Brookline Trust Co.	310.73	
	<hr/>	\$14,183.54
		<hr/>
		\$14,481.42

Respectfully submitted,

J. FREDERICK NELSON,

Treasurer

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ROOMS FOR THE YEAR 1963

Three special meetings have been held at the Devotion House this year — the annual meeting of the Historical Society on January 20th; the Hannah Goddard Chapter, D.A.R. on March 18th; and the annual Patriot's Day celebration on April 19th.

Only minor repairs on doors and windows were needed this year.

Several interesting gifts were received or promised during 1963, proving that our Society is thought of as a suitable repository for items connected with Brookline families. A one hundred year old crib blanket was given by Mrs. William Edgar Smith, 17 Park Vale, Brookline, which belonged to her uncle Eugene Davis. It may be seen on the cradle by the fireplace in the front room. Two engravings, one of the old Corey Hill Estate, later the Sears Estate, and one representing "Washington's First Interview with Mrs. Custis" were given by Mr. William M. Pringle of Washington, D.C. in the name of his wife Leighla Furness Pringle, who was an active member of the D.A.R. I have had several exchanges of correspondence with Mr. W. M. Small of 12 Hemlock Rd., No. Reading, Mass. who has promised to see that we eventually receive the locomotive weather vane which originally topped the original Boston and Worcester R.R. station in Brookline. Made in 1853, it was modeled after the engine "Brookline", and was for many years the property of James E. Alger one of the early engineers. It is 32" long by 14" high, and is mounted on a wooden turntable.

We had the usual number of visitors from New England and other states. In January Mr. Corley, head of the Brookline Music School, brought a group, including the Amati Quartet from Los Angeles.

In April about 30 members of the Field and Forest Club came, led by Miss Ruth Nagle, and in May a family from Philadelphia of which the mother (former Miss Devotion Yonge) was a descendant of the Devotion family. In June, 105 pupils from the Devotion School.

In August, Mr. Thomas Duncan brought a group of Senior Boy Scouts from London, England, aged 15 to 20 years, who asked interesting questions such as why the trundle-bed is so short, and spoke of living in houses with thatched roofs.

In the fall we had a Cub Scout and 2 den mothers, and a young couple from New York of whom the man had attended the Devotion School and was anxious to show his wife the house.

NINA F. LITTLE

Chairman, Committee on Rooms

BROOKLINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Annual Meeting of the Brookline Historical Society will be held at the Edward Devotion House, Harvard Street, on Sunday afternoon, January 19, 1964 at 3:00 o'clock. There will be presented the annual reports, and elections for Trustees, Treasurer, and Clerk, to serve for the current year will be held.

The Program will include a talk by President James A. Lowell of the Society on the subject "The Old Town Hall When It Was New—1873". An exchange of ideas in regard to the late John F. Kennedy's birthplace at 83 Beals Street will be held.

Refreshments following the meeting.

Owen M. Carle, Clerk

THE OLD TOWN HALL WHEN IT WAS NEW

by

JAMES A. LOWELL

It was new in 1873. I suppose that you wouldn't call any building like a town hall "new" unless it took the place of a previous edifice built for the same purpose. The 1873 building is the third town hall in Brookline's history. From 1705 until 1825 our town managed to do without such a building. The first town hall was erected in 1825 and used as such until 1845; it still stands on Warren Street, now for many years known as Pierce Hall, an important part of the First Parish Church of Brookline.

The next new town hall, built on Washington Street in 1845, was moved to Prospect Street some time before May 23, 1871 — for on that date the cornerstone of the third new town hall was laid upon the same site. Town Hall No. 2 was torn down to allow the Pierce School to be put up.

Concerning the formal opening of the 1873 town hall, we have a remarkable book, which many of you, I am sure, have seen. — Feb. 22, 1873 — *Proceedings of the Dedication of the Town Hall, Brookline.*

There is an old saying that you can't judge a book by its cover. The cover of this book is about as drab as it could be; but its material is absolutely fascinating to people like ourselves who are interested in the history of Brookline. It gives a complete account of the proceedings with all speeches reported verbatim. Since the occasion must have lasted at least two and a half hours, if not con-

siderably longer, I am going to resist the temptation, which is a real temptation, to read it all to you, and simply outline the proceedings and mention some of the material.

At three o'clock in the afternoon on Saturday, February 22, 1873, the Building Committee and the Selectmen and other officers of the town, with their invited guests, assembled in the northwest ante-room adjoining the upper hall; and having formed a procession, headed by the President of the Day, Hon. William Aspinwall, with his Excellency Wm. B. Washburn, the Governor of the Commonwealth, they entered the hall and took their seats upon the platform. The audience, who had been admitted by ticket, had already taken their places upon the floor.

Among the distinguished persons upon the platform (they would now be referred to as VIP's) was my grandfather, John Lowell, then Judge of the United States District Court of Massachusetts. One of his daughters married Wm. Henry Aspinwall, my uncle by marriage; my uncle's father was the President of the Day. I mention these names not to boast about my own family but to indicate to you that you may well run across family and familiar names if you read this book.

The proceedings began with a prayer; then the Brookline Choral Society sang the "Chorus" from Mendelssohn's "Athalie." Wm. Aspinwall then gave the address of welcome, during which he said to his fellow townsmen:

"If it (the building) shall take from your treasury a little more money than you first appropriated (\$50,000 on top of the original \$100,000), you can console yourselves with the reflection that in the interval between your first appropriating vote and your last, you gained wealth enough to warrant the increased expenditure; since, in that space of time, the valuation of the property of this town swelled from 19 million to nearly 30 millions of dollars."

Mr. O'Shea informed me over the telephone this morning that our newest new town hall will cost about \$2,200,000. or nearly fifteen times as much, and that it will take \$150,000 just to furnish it.

Mr. Aspinwall introduced the principal speaker; the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, a former speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives and later of the U.S. House of Representatives, as a foremost *orator*. He used the word advisedly. As nearly as I can estimate, Mr. Winthrop's words must have taken at least one hour and a half to deliver — and I submit that any one who can speak for that length of time must be labeled an *orator* and not merely a *speaker*. He didn't say (or orate) very much about the Town Hall, but he did give his audience a complete history of our town, and I recommend it to you. First, and I don't say this facetiously, it is an excellent example of a former style of speaking in which the author shows a feeling for language and isn't merely throwing facts at you

— and second, the historical information is extremely interesting, not only for facts but for certain statements which must make us all do some reflecting.

As for facts — in 1705, thirty-two Freeholders, headed by Samuel Sewall, Jr., presented to the state legislature a petition asking that Muddy River be henceforth “a separate village or *peculiar*” to be called Brookline. Nowadays we use *peculiar* as an adjective to describe things, ideas, people, and so on. In 1705, it was also used as a noun to signify “one’s own property.” Brookline wanted to own itself.

The thirty-two signers had just half that number of separate surnames; five Gardners, five Winchesters; three each of Whites, Stedmans, and Ackerses; two each of Aspinwalls and Devotions; one each of Boylston, Chamberlain, Ellis, Holland, Seaver, Sewall, Shepard, and Woodward. Twelve of these names still survive in our names of streets.

Speaking of Edward Devotion, Mr. Winthrop tells us that from his estate the Town ultimately received no less than 739 pounds and 4 shillings, lawful money, for the use and maintenance of its schools; as large a sum nominally (which apparently means “in proportion”) as John Harvard left to the college at Cambridge in 1638.

Mr. Winthrop adds a footnote:

“I learn from my friend William I. Bowditch, Esq., that the old house of Edward Devotion is still standing.”

Now for something to reflect upon — Mr. Winthrop expressed the hope that our Revolutionary War would never lose its designation as “our last war.” He meant, of course, our last foreign war (he seems to have forgotten about the War of 1812). He was hoping that we had finally secured international peace. Ninety years later, we still wonder whether we have fought our last war — and we still hope.

I could cheerfully keep on quoting, but my time is running out. Very briefly, I want to describe the new town hall of 1873 as it was.

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| Central heating? | Yes — “indirect radiation of steam.” |
| Lighting? | Yes — by gas, not by electricity. |
| Telephones? | No — not invented until 1876. Speaking tubes, perhaps — not mentioned by the architect in his specifications. |
| Typewriters? | Possibly — they were just coming into use. |

Stenographers?

My cousin Jim Lowell tells me that our cousin Lawrence Lowell, who graduated from Harvard in 1877 and from the law school in 1880, was one of the first to employ a female stenographer — and that in the early 1880's a lady who worked as a secretary in a gentleman's office was considered a little bold; if not actually improper.

I could quote to you various statistics about the building, but will only say that its rose-colored granite came from Dedham and its trimming of light-gray granite came from Blue Hill, Maine.

To finish with the account of the proceedings:

At the close of Mr. Winthrop's Address, an original ode, written by Miss Harriet Woods, was sung by the Choral Club.

Mr. Aspinwall then called upon Mr. William A. Wellman, Chairman of the Building Committee, to present the keys of the new town hall to Mr. Charles D. Head, Chairman of the Board of Selectmen. There was a closing hymn and a benediction. But Mr. Head, in accepting the keys, uttered these words of caution, which once again, may give us cause for reflection.

"It is said that History repeats herself. In our Library, nearby, is a book written some years since, in a difficult and but little understood Oriental language, which can be read only by the best scholars, — I suppose most of you have read it, it has been translated, — which gives an account of the building of what I believe to have been the First Town Hall ever built. As this was before the art of printing was invented, the account is meagre. No names of the Building Committees are given, and we are left to guess whether, in the crude civilization of those early days, they used beasts of burden, or even had a Board of Selectmen. But this we do know, that our distant relatives were so elated at the height and beauty of their Town Hall that they felt themselves more than human to have produced such a structure, and expected to force their way into heaven by its architectural pre-eminence. You, who know the sad fate of those early builders on the plain of Shinar, will hesitate before you give utterance to too vain laudations of the work of *your* hands; for we are told that, as a punishment for their great conceit, they ceased to be a united and harmonious people speaking in one tongue, and had differences in words, and were scattered; which means, I suppose, that they were swallowed by or annexed to other and, perhaps more discreet municipalities."

Let us exercise becoming modesty about *our* new Town Hall and be thankful that the memory of our Third old town hall, which for ninety years has served us so well, will be preserved in this book.

BROOKLINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Spring Meeting of the Brookline Historical Society will be held on Sunday afternoon, May 10, 1964, at the Parish House of the Church of Our Saviour, 23 Monmouth Street, Brookline (Longwood) at 3:00 o'clock. Rev. George L. Blackman, Rector, will talk about the historic Sears Chapel that adjoins Longwood Towers. The Chapel will be open later for us to visit. After his talk, tea will be served at the church.

Owen M. Carle, Clerk

THE HOUSE THAT AMOS BUILT

by

REV. GEORGE L. BLACKMAN, PH.D.

Did the cavemen first leave their caves because the congestion had become so heavy that homesites amid all the stalactites and stalagmites and ever-expanding acres of wall paintings were almost impossible to find? Did Sennacherib convene committees to consider the plight of Nineveh's inner city? Or did the exiled Children of Israel weep beside the waters of Babylon because the ghetto by the Ishtar Gate was overcrowded, the M.C.A. (Metropolitan Chariot Authority) did not yet extend as far as Jerusalem, and the new development — Hanging Gardens — was restricted to *goyim*? Certainly the flight to Suburbia that preoccupies sociologists and city planners is no new phenomenon. Not in the New World at any rate. For a survey of Boston's history alone would convince one that Americans have been bent on moving out of town the moment they could afford to do so ever since there were any towns to move out of.

Some Bostonians have even flung themselves into the suburbs with an exuberance that carried them clear across the state line into Rhode Island or Connecticut. There was Boston's first settler, the Reverend William Blaxton, for example, who was on the spot to welcome John Winthrop and his fellow Bay Colonists when they first rowed their household gear across the Charles. He was able to stick the big city for only five years, and then lit out for Rehoboth. Another cleric, the Reverend Thomas Hooker, when he in his turn grew restless, not only pulled up stakes himself, but took his entire neighborhood with him (including one of my many-times-great grandfathers); a suburb on the march from the start.

Most Boston suburbanites, however, have been commuters at heart, and contented themselves with acquiring real estate a little

nearer the MTA. In the 18th century, for example, Governor Shirley felt it necessary to go no further than Dorchester to build himself a tasteful, Georgian Shangri-La. Lt. Governor Hutchinson laid out his LBJ ranch on the slopes of Milton Hill. While the Brattles and the Vassalls and the Olivers and "their sisters and their cousins and their aunts" settled down in a row of cosy summer cabins in Cambridge.

A century later the pattern persisted, although the descendants of the 18th century Boston magnates had most of them disappeared entirely from the scene. Roxbury pudding-stone had become a more fashionable building material than wood; Gothic had replaced Georgian; and Brookline, Roxbury, and Medford had joined Milton and Cambridge as inviting localities; but these changes were only in the trappings: the charm of suburban life remained as strong as ever. And this story begins when Amos Adams Lawrence, a Boston merchant, and his brother William, a Boston doctor, themselves yielded to that charm, and in 1850 purchased the ninety acres of the Cottage Farm in that part of Brookline where the land sloped in an easy sweep to the marshy verge of the Charles River and the Back Bay. It was only two miles from Boston; but, as Amos Lawrence wrote to his uncle in Paris, it was so deep in the country that it might as well have been twenty.

In those days the Cottage Farm was aptly named. When the Lawrences bought it there was only one house on it and very few neighbours. Amos Lawrence had a Gothic "cottage" built for him in 1851 (looking at it now, where it looms on the corner of Ivy and Carlton Streets, one realizes that the old line "from cottage to castle" sometimes implied a less sweeping coverage of the social spectrum than might at first appear). Members of the Sears family lived in another "cottage" on the other side of a luxuriant grove of oaks. Lawrence cousins, the Amorys, lived in a third just over the hill toward Beacon Street (then a narrow track running between fields). Across Beacon Street, on the heights above Muddy Brook, stretched the estate belonging to another Boston friend and neighbour, David Sears. With that the roster was virtually complete.

Among them all, David Sears was certainly the most original and colourful personality. With his upright carriage, white hair and whiskers, and pronouncedly aquiline nose, he looked every inch a Bourbon; but in spirit he was a Bonaparte. In Paris in his younger days he had been a friend and admirer of the Empress Josephine, and he christened his Brookline estate "Longwood" after the retreat where Josephine's insufficiently appreciative second husband had unwillingly spent his declining years. Like the first Emperor of the French, furthermore, he liked to play *deus ex machina* to the entire neighborhood. There was no school for that part of Brookline—so he built one and presented it to the town. There was no church either—so he built that too: a majestic

Norman edifice constructed of the fashionable Roxbury pudding-stone and modelled on a church in Colchester, England, the town from which the Searses had originally emigrated.

While the neighbours were much pleased with the school, however, few of them liked the church. The building was certainly both handsome and capacious, but the form of worship conducted within it was so idiosyncratic that few families cared to attend more than once. For David Sears, although he owned a pew in St. Paul's Episcopal Church (the present Cathedral) on the corner of Boston Common, was much too much of an individualist to be confined by purely denominational liturgical traditions, and in his Napoleonic way he ran his church to suit himself. He called it "The Apostolic Catholic Church of America", edited for it a Book of Common Prayer unabashedly eclectic in content, had it privately printed, and placed a copy in every pew. From its pages all the services of worship were taken.

Sears' fundamental purpose in all this was admirable. He was deeply concerned that the Christian Church meet contemporary needs and, in particular, provide a unifying rather than a divisive influence in men's lives — an issue of obvious urgency in the America of the 1850's and 1860's. He wrote that it was a "leading object of the [Longwood] Church . . . to erect a broad platform of religious opinion, on which Christians may stand *in amity*, and join in a common worship of Almighty God without being called upon to give up or deny peculiarities of individual belief". His prayer-book, furthermore, was an able achievement, representing in many places a distinct improvement on the contemporary Episcopal Book of Common Prayer on which it had been based. Nonetheless, the effect was the reverse of what he hoped; and for this, too, Sears himself was chiefly responsible. Like other ecclesiastical reformers before and since, he found it impossible to keep his church's spirit as liberal as its platform. Eager for unity, he became increasingly impatient with the traditional denominations which, he felt, permitted themselves to be kept apart by bickering over theological trivialities. This was reflected in another title which he gave his church — "The First Gospel Church in the Spirit of Charity". The only way by which he felt that he could protect his church from the evil of uncharitableness which he so disapproved of, however, was to keep it firmly aloof from any "entangling alliances" with any other denomination whatever. Thereby he doomed it to an isolation which soon produced precisely the sectarian exclusiveness which he had deplored. Through the stringent terms of a deed of trust his wishes continued to dominate the church's policy long after his death, and as a result the "Apostolic Catholic Church of America" dwindled until it became simply "the Sears Chapel" used for family weddings and funerals, but little else. There was justice, therefore, in the nickname which Amos Adams Lawrence early suggested for the building — the "Searsarian Church". Even in the 1860's the

neighbourhood immediately recognized its aptness, and thereafter seldom called it anything else.

For several years, therefore, Longwood Episcopalians had no choice but to drive across the Neck to Boston to church. St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Brookline actually antedated the "Searsarian" Church by two years, being built in 1858; but as it was situated on the side of a hill overlooking the Village section of the town, it was too far away from Longwood to be readily accessible, so that it did little to improve the situation. To function properly in those days a church had to be within comfortable walking distance of the homes of the congregation. Families who customarily sat down to a cold Sunday dinner in order to give the cook and maids a day of rest could not with good conscience deprive coachman and groom (if they had them) of similar rest in order to be driven to the morning and afternoon services and the Sunday school sessions which all parishioners in those days accepted as their proper Sunday obligation to attend. From time to time the experiment was tried of hiring an omnibus for the Longwood people, sharing the cost among the passengers, but it was not a success. Faced with the prospect of walking to church along dusty or muddy roads or jouncing along in an omnibus, most families preferred to stay at home. (A century later the same situation exists, and most Brookline Episcopalians still live within half-a-mile of their parish churches. Attempts to foster increased attendance among those in more scattered parishes farther away, who lack their own cars, by hiring transportation works no more satisfactorily in the 1950s and 1960s than it did in the 1850s.)

Dr. William Lawrence did not move out of Boston to join his brother in Longwood until 1866; but having no ties with the neighbourhood churches, he at once began to agitate for the building of an Episcopal church for Longwood itself. An attempt to raise subscriptions for this purpose among the neighbours failed — principally because, with the exception of the Lawrences themselves, none of the Longwood Episcopalians were wealthy; and in consequence the Lawrence brothers undertook the building on their own. The then rector of St. Paul's, Brookline, the Reverend Francis Wharton, who was a lawyer of international repute as well as a clergyman, readily consented to the proposal to form a second parish in the town (what David Sears said is not recorded); a Boston architect, Alexander Esty, was given the task of designing the building; and in March, 1867, Dr. Lawrence was ready to submit the proposal to Bishop Eastburn of the Eastern Diocese for the approval of the Bishop and Standing Committee. Allowing for a little stiffness in expression, his letter could easily have been written a few years ago by a judicious Episcopalian in Westwood or Topsfield or any other growing suburb that had no Episcopal church and wanted one:

"It seems to me that it is very desirable for the younger families to have a church nearer home where they will attend twice daily,

and be interested in church work. It also seems desirable that there should be a place for public worship in this new settlement, destined probably to grow yearly. Counting out the Sears Church there is now no such place. If the enterprise is not commenced now, it will not probably be undertaken in this generation; and no lot will probably be found hereafter so suitable as that now devoted to the object . . . I consider the investment a good one for my family."

Bishop Eastburn was little given to gaiety. He wore a rakish jockey cap, shooting jacket, and yellow leggings out riding, which startled Bostonians accustomed to the more sedate top hat, frock coat, and long trousers strapped under the boots; but this unconventional attire testified, not to lightness of heart, but to the Bishop's unflinching attachment to the ways and dress of the Regency England in which he had grown up—an attachment that always kept him something of an alien in the land of his adoption. The extravagant gestures in which he indulged when in the pulpit likewise reflected no flamboyance in his character; for when asked why he waved about so dramatically, he explained, "I do it to conceal the poverty of my thought"—an expedient which his friends had to admit was not entirely successful. His spirits were naturally attuned to the minor key (albeit the minor of the *Fugue in B-Minor* rather than the *Valse Triste*); and years of passionate ecclesiastical controversy (Manton Eastburn was a fervent Evangelical) coupled with his wife's long mental illness had still further depressed them. But the Lawrences were both old friends and congenial churchmen, and his reply—written from New York where he was visiting—was less gloomy than usual, though the careful reader can detect thunder rolling faintly in the distance:

"My dear Dr.

I received your note last evening, and am glad to give my consent to the formation of a new congregation at Longwood. I am always shy of multiplying churches, in cases where such a movement is calculated to weaken any neighboring church, but I have such confidence in your well-known caution and soundness of judgment, guiding your zeal for the extension of our Church and of our dear Redeemer's Kingdom, that I have no hesitation in this present instance. Be pleased to hand the accompanying paper to Dr. Huntington, or any other member of the Standing Committee, as, by the Canon, my consent is to be 'by and with their advice and consent'."

"I am glad to read what you say of the principles which will characterize this new parish:— those principles of the blessed protestant Reformation which are the glory of our Prayer Book, and the departure from which, in preaching and in the manner of conducting public worship, is injuring the progress of our Church in these evil days, and, worse than this, is perilling the souls of men by substituting for the way of salvation 'another gospel, which is not another!' What can give us peace, my dear and valued friend, in

life or on that bed of death to which we are fast approaching, but the blood of Jesus sprinkled on our hearts by faith? My heart sickens at the course of some of our Clergy." And there Bishop Eastburn ended, complaining bitterly about the nib of the pen that the hotel in which he was staying had placed in his room.

So far, very good. But unfortunately, as sometimes happens even nowadays, the clergy had outstripped their flock in their acceptance of change. The laymen of St. Paul's, and in particular Mr. Aspinwall, who was in his own way almost as formidable as David Sears, were not by any means as complacent as their rector at the prospect of a second Episcopal church in Brookline. Even as the Bishop's letter was on its way to Dr. Lawrence from New York, the Reverend Dr. Wharton was sitting down in his house in Longwood in some embarrassment to write to withdraw his consent to the formation of the new parish. On March 28th the chagrined doctor received the following:

"Dear Sir,

Since my letter to you of Oct. 12th, facts have come to my knowledge which have led me to ask leave of you to withdraw that letter, so far as it contains assent to a division of the Brookline parish."

"I learn that the whole number of pews in St. Paul's, Brookline, is 114. Number unsold 63. Number unrented and now vacant 24. There are also several pews in which only one or two seats are taken."

"There are therefore vacant pews enough to accommodate twice over all the Episcopal families in Longwood not already parishioners. No such family, with one or two exceptions, is over a mile from the Church. By far the greater part of these families are brought within a half-mile by the Sunday steam-cars. And if an omnibus be run, as in former years, the cost would not excel ten cents a passage for each person."

"The amount of Episcopal Church accommodation in Brookline is now proportionally greater than in any town in New England. The parish has been in existence over fourteen years; and this year is the first in which it has supported itself by its rental. And of the several sections of the town (exclusive of the village) Longwood is that which is nearest the Church Edifice."

"The canon in reference to the division of parishes was designed, *first*, to prevent the weakening of the church by unnecessary separations; and *secondly* to afford some security to those who should invest their property in a church building. I cannot, in view of the facts above stated, do anything to weaken the security,—slender as it may be,—still possessed by those who so generously built St. Paul's, Brookline."

"It seems to me that the spirit of the Canons of the General Church, and the exigencies of the Church at Brookline, invoke the

union of all the Episcopalians in the town in filling up the present parish church. For this purpose, I am ready to make any personal sacrifice."

"I need not say how much it pains me to differ from you in this matter, particularly in view of the noble liberality and zeal by which the movement, on your part, is marked, and of the personal kindness and courtesy you have shown to myself. But I have this consolation in my present course:—if I err in *assenting* to the division of the parish, the error is irredemiabale, if I err in *refusing assent*, the error can be corrected by appeal."

The fact that Dr. Wharton, while rector of St. Paul's, nevertheless lived in Longwood can hardly have diminished the force of this blow. Considerable pressure had obviously been applied (the accents of angry vestrymen echo here and there in the very words); and it was equally obvious that Dr. Wharton had yielded with reluctance. But that was all that was needed. Bishop Eastburn withdrew his consent as soon as he returned from New York and heard of the opposition of the St. Paul's vestry. The Lawrences then decided to have another try at achieving a concordat with David Sears to have the Episcopalian Book of Common Prayer substituted for the Sears Book of Uncommon Prayer; but that, too, proved a vain hope. Speaking for the Proprietors, Mr. Sears wrote Amos Lawrence that "they hold the Church under a strict trust" (who should know better than he, who had drawn it up?), "and are contented and happy, and anxious to worship God in quietness of spirit and with righteousness of life. They have no desire to make proselytes, and profess to live at peace with all men." The refusal was sweetened by a bland offer of the use of the Sears pew to the Lawrences "when the weather is stormy, or too hot for comfort, and renders it fatiguing for you to reach St. Paul's." But it cannot have been rendered more palatable by the Lawrences' knowledge that while David Sears might want no proselytes, he certainly wanted no competition either. Some years before, the neighbourhood had begun holding Episcopal services in the schoolhouse—only to be stopped when David Sears pointed out to the selectmen that this violated the terms of his deed of gift of the property to the town.

At this point Amos Lawrence assumed the leadership in the fight that was promising to develop. As a vestryman and Sunday school teacher at St. Paul's he may have hitherto thought it more courteous for his brother to take the initiative in forming the new parish; but Dr. Wharton's letter and the protests of his irate colleagues on the Vestry were more than he could stomach. On April 7, 1867, he wrote a blunt letter to the Bishop:

"Right Rev. and Dear Sir.

Having learned that you had withdrawn your consent to the establishment of a Church here, until that of the Standing Committee

union of all the Episcopalians in the town in filling up the present parish church. For this purpose, I am ready to make any personal sacrifice."

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"Right Rev. and Dear Sir.

Having learned that you had withdrawn your consent to the establishment of a Church here, until that of the Standing Committee

be obtained, and having learned that a portion of the Vestry of St. Paul's Church Brookline have signed a protest against the project, which is to be presented to the Standing Committee, I beg to make to you and through you to the Standing Committee, the following statement:

"1st. The erection of St. Paul's Church Brookline was decided upon without any reference to, or expectation of support from this particular settlement, since at that time this settlement did not exist; nor was it even commenced."

"2nd. If that Church be as weak as is represented, the cause must be looked for in its location, or in its organization for which we here should not to be made to suffer. It was placed out in the fields, away from villages, and so it remains now. It is a church edifice without any population surrounding it, whereas this settlement has been created without any (Evangelical) church of any denomination."

"3rd. The people who compose this settlement, having no place of worship except that offered by Mr. Sears, which they cannot accept, are forced to attend Church in Boston or not to attend at all. To be sure there are parts of eight families who attend St. Paul's Church, Brookline, some of whom having carriages, are constant worshippers, but those who have no carriages are prevented from attending whenever the weather or the roads are adverse. Females cannot walk over these exposed field roads, when they are wet and miry, or filled with snow as is the case during a considerable portion of the year. Six Episcopal families do not attend St. Paul's Church, Brookline, but go to Boston or stay at home. About four families (perhaps not from choice) attend Mr. Sears Church, and one family (formerly residents in Brookline village) attends the Orthodox Congregational Church; all the other families in the settlement go to Boston to Church, or they do not go at all. Very few attend any where more than half the day."

"4th. When it is known that with the roads in good condition, it requires thirty minutes to walk from the centre of this settlement, (or my own house) to St. Paul's Church by the nearest road, (and no less than that) and that two hours of Sunday are consumed in this way, by those who have no carriages, it will be seen why it is more convenient to go to Boston by the train or by omnibus. For sixteen years the writer has conveyed to Church a family which has contained at least fifteen Protestant worshippers (until recently) and often more than that number. This has required much Sunday work, with horses and carriages and men, and much walking, and now he finds it less easy to do this work, and more wearisome than formerly, and he desires the Sunday rest for himself and his family and his beasts. He believes if these gentlemen who remonstrate against the erection of a church in Longwood knew what this Sunday labor is, they would withdraw their objections."

"5th. The poorer residents here are entitled to some place of worship. A year and more ago, Rev. Abbott Brown and Dr. Wharton held services in the town schoolhouse, until obliged to desist by a legal objection made by Mr. D. Sears. Since that this congregation has been scattered, and they have no church and no religious services. Therefore they ask us what they shall do, and what we can do to assist them in continuing those services from which they derived so much profit."

"The edifice is already commenced, and when completed and paid for, it will be offered for Episcopal worship; if not accepted it will be offered to some other (Evangelical) denomination. If the Standing Committee choose not to sanction it now, they can safely wait until next August when it will be nearer completion."

"Postscript. It will be found after the withdrawal of the four Longwood families, that St. Paul's Church, Brookline, will remain the most wealthy one out of Boston in this Diocese, and that it will still contain several families, each one of whom can afford to support it without diminishing their own personal expenditure or their own comfort. If this be so their protest would indicate (to a stranger) more eagerness to save their own money than to save souls."

At the same time that he fired off this letter to the Bishop, Amos Lawrence joined with the dissident remainder of the St. Paul's Vestry in preparing a minority report to accompany the protest which the majority had drawn up for submission to the Standing Committee. Much of it recapitulated the points already covered in Amos Lawrence's letter; but the concluding paragraphs threw devastating light on the real ground of dispute:

"In the statement of the Wardens and a portion of the Vestry it is said that the average annual expenses of St. Paul's Church have been \$3,200 since its erection; and that they are now more than that. This will not be a heavy burden on the remaining members of the Parish while 15 of them render to the assessors an aggregate annual income varying from \$325,000 to \$255,000 besides whom there are several richer pew holders whose families attend here, but who do not attend themselves. Even three of the gentlemen of the Vestry who have addressed you on this subject enjoy an aggregate income of not less than \$100,000. How singular then is the statement that this Parish can barely be sustained after the separation of half a dozen families from it, whose whole incomes, with the exception of one, do not exceed \$20,000 . . ."

"As to the hardship which will be imposed on one of the original builders of St. Paul's Church, that is not greater than all those who undertake to extend the Gospel in this way. Those who build churches do not expect to receive back their money. Pews, particularly in new Churches, do not sell at their cost. Yet these pews have

been held at that price; and nearly half have been sold; which is uncommon. Had they been offered at the usual price of pews, so that they could be purchased by persons of moderate means, they would have been taken long ago, and a vigorous parish have been formed."

"The undersigned would rather become subscribers to a fund to relieve the proprietor of those pews from any additional loss than to hinder the Gospel in another quarter where it is barely preached at all, or prevent other well disposed persons from performing the same pious act of Church building."

In this document the offer to indemnify the principal proprietor for any loss in pew revenue was the crowning touch. What its effect on the Standing Committee would have been, however, can only be conjectured; for apparently events rendered its submission unnecessary. With battle lines drawn up and ammunition ready, the war was suddenly called off. No formal protest from St. Paul's was ever sent; the next document in chronological sequence that has been preserved is a letter from Bishop Eastburn, written April 10th, 1867, informing Amos Lawrence that as he had heard nothing from the St. Paul's vestry, he was that day sending to the Standing Committee his consent to the creation of the Longwood parish. A week later the Bishop sent another letter to Dr. William Lawrence:

"Having this day received the approval of the Standing Committee of this Diocese, I hereby, in conformity with the Canon, signify that, by and with the advice and consent of the said Standing Committee, I consent to the formation of a new congregation in Longwood; invoking, at the same time, the divine blessing on its establishment."

The way was clear at last; and the Lawrences lost no further time. In May the architect signed the building contracts for large amounts of Roxbury pudding-stone and granite (the latter to be shipped by water from Hallowell, Maine); and all that summer and autumn building proceeded.

By January, 1868, things were far enough along for the first rector officially to accept a call to the new parish, which, it was already decided, was to bear the name of the Church of Our Saviour. He was a young man of 28, the Reverend Elliott Tomkins of Northampton, Massachusetts. In his photographs he looks a little like an amiable anteater; but it is clear from his subsequent history that he was a sensitive, imaginative man, with real gifts as a preacher and a reader, one of the best of the Evangelicals of the old school. Nearly a century later a small volume of his sermons was still cherished in the library of one his youngest admirers in the parish, a Miss Wentworth, whose nephew was one day to be one, Augustus W. Soule. Dr. William Lawrence had been ill when Mr. Tomkins visited Longwood to look the parish over and unable to see him; but in a

letter to him he had stated plainly what the atmosphere of the new parish was to be:

“You have now seen the field, and can judge of its prospects and extent. Unless we commit great errors, we may under Providence, I think, look for a successful result. Much will depend on the stand we take at the start. We do not wish to be partisans, to be known as siding with this or that party, and while all rites and ceremonies are conducted on strictly Church principles and in conformity to the Old Standards and ways to which we have been accustomed, we must avoid all such novelties as have crept into some of our Churches under the guise of a return to ancient practises.”

“Whether they be such or not, they would be fatal to a parish, unless situated in a prosperous community where almost any thing, or any system will find its advocates. We hope to open the Church of Our Saviour on or about March 15th next, and there is a very reasonable hope of our doing so. We should like to have our clergyman here at that date, settled and ready for his work. The Church has been built by my brother, Mr. Amos A. Lawrence and myself, but not wishing to be entire owners of the property (always an objectionable feature), we propose to admit persons to ownership in pews on very moderate terms, and thus secure their interest and co-operation.”

This was correct—the most expensive pew was \$1075, not expensive for those days, and the cheapest was \$250 for the drafty pew just in front of the flight of stairs leading to the cellar.

The Rector was to be guaranteed a salary of from \$1500 to \$2000; but would have to rent his own house as there was no Rectory. (This was the only thing that bothered Mr. Tomkins, a married man with a family, as none of the vacant houses in the neighbourhood were big enough to allow him to have a study where the business of the parish could be conducted.) Perhaps by way of some compensation for this inconvenience, he was assigned a pew: No. 1 directly under the pulpit, and so located that its inhabitants could always be clearly seen as they went to their seats, but could themselves, unless they actually craned their necks around a large pillar, have no glimpse at all of the rest of the congregation.

In February, 1868, the Corporation that was to own the property was formed. The parish was now organized, a minister provided, and a congregation waiting. Dr. Lawrence's original estimate of the time needed for the completion of the building was a bit optimistic. The exterior was not finished by the middle of March as he had hoped; but by March 22nd the interior was ready for use—a week later than planned; and on that Sunday morning, although a Saturday night blizzard had so filled the roads with snow that most of the people must have had to walk to church, some one hundred worshippers gathered for the first service to be held in the new building.

As they plowed through the drifts to the field where the church had been placed—within almost a stone's throw of the Sears Church and possibly (we do not know how the trees grew then) in full view of its front door, those first worshippers can hardly fail to have been pleased by what they saw. The new church was in the best Victorian taste both inside and out. The style was somewhere between Early English ("Oh", said Lady Jane to the Dragoons in *Patience*, "Be Early English 'ere it is too late!") and what would be now called Middle Pointed. But the architect was not building a Gothic reconstruction, and in settling on details, had obviously felt free to adopt whatever caught his fancy no matter what the country or period of its origin. The nave was certainly English in feeling, for example; but the three-sided apse was not so much English as French. And the exotic curves of the lancet windows in the chancel were positively Moorish. The capitals of the nave pillars were a kind of "baptized Corinthian" with crosses nestling amid the deeply cut oak leaves.

The exterior was of stone throughout, but the interior was all lath and plaster, even to the columns supporting the pointed arches. In fact, the columns themselves were hollow, and at a later date each one was to be fitted with a little hinged door at the base ingeniously placed so that one could reach the gas pipe that was run up inside the column to branch out in a series of jets just above the capitals themselves. (Years later, when electricity replaced gas, these jets were removed leaving, however, a series of pipe ends—like spikes—two or three inches long protruding in a ring at the top of the columns; and parishioners of recent vintage have sometimes been overheard calling the attention of visitors to the "interesting Crown-of-Thorns motif" on the pillars.) The interior was painted green of a suitably ecclesiastical tint: that is, nearer *mal-de-mer* than *eau-de-Nil*, with lots of blue in it to depress the emotions. Pews and altar were of walnut. The font was thoroughly Evangelical and avowedly Pauline in inspiration. A massive block of granite in the shape of a cross, it had a depression hollowed out of the top where the brass baptismal bowl could be placed. No one in Longwood using that font could ever be in doubt that—as St. Paul had written—"so many of us as were baptized into Jesus Christ were baptized into his death". The font was placed, furthermore, in a most conspicuous position right at the center of the crossing in front of the chancel steps where litany desks are now more commonly placed, so that every parishioner had to brush by it in going up to the altar rail for communion. The windows were glazed with painted glass done in *grisaille* pattern—letting in a creamy, gray light flecked here and there with greens and reds, a type now found only in the most antiquated Pullman cars and long since removed from most churches. The floor, which was of soft pine, was covered with fresh straw matting. The total effect was warm, quietly cheerful, and light—very pleasant on a cold, winter's morning; and as they left the church to struggle home for

dinner before struggling back again (as most of them did) for the afternoon service, the first parishioners of the Church of Our Saviour—whether or not they were aware of the quiet battle that had attended its birth—most probably agreed to a man that the house that Amos had built—Amos and William, that is—was a good house, and they must have been grateful and wished it well. Nearly a century later their spiritual descendants do the same. *Floreat domus Domini a fratribus Laurentiis aedificata!*

BROOKLINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Autumn Meeting of the Brookline Historical Society will be held at the Antique Auto Museum, Larz Anderson Park, Brookline on Sunday afternoon, October 25, 1964 at 3:00 o'clock. Mr. Charles Broderick, Director of the Museum will speak about the Museum's cars. A paper on "Brookline Railroads", prepared by Trustee James M. Driscoll, will be read. Refreshments will follow.

Owen M. Carle, Clerk

ANTIQUE AUTO MUSEUM — LARZ ANDERSON PARK

by

CHARLES BRODERICK

The Museum welcomes you and hopes you will enjoy your visit here. I am sure that for some of this group this is your first visit to this building. May you come often.

Please feel free to stay after your meeting and view the exhibits, bearing in mind that this is not just a collection of antique cars, but actually contained within these walls is the history of transportation on land.

Our horse drawn carriages, coaches and sleighs date back to the early 1800's. This collection, housed as it is in a stable that is the same today as it was when built eighty-seven years ago, will take you back over the years to the days when to travel from Boston to Brookline was an adventure. The heavy coach built by Abbot and Downing of Concord, N.H. is the forerunner of the famed Concord Coach. It's great leather springs supporting the coach body and swinging it free from the chassis, while delightful to look at now, must have been rather an uncomfortable vehicle to ride in as it was drawn through the muddy streets or over the dusty old roads, swing-

ing and swaying with each hole and rut it encountered, and in those days the roads consisted of holes and ruts.

Then take a look at the sleigh called the Booby Hut—the personification of perfection of the coach-builders art. Picture in your mind's eye the coachman way high on that seat with no protection from the bitter winds and cold other than a robe and the clothes on his back. The passengers riding in the sleigh while protected from the billowing wind were still subjected to the awful cold as the finest vehicle of its day made its stately progress over some forgotten road at a top speed of from three to six miles an hour.

Stop and look at the Doctor's Stanhope, with its high wheels, folding top and a boot to be pulled up in front of him in case of rain. Completely reminiscent of the days when the good Doctor made his rounds, for in those days the Doctor came to see you, you didn't go to see the Doctor.

Last but not least, pause a moment at the famous "One hoss Shay" and let Oliver Wendell Holmes poem run through your mind—"For it ran for a hundred years and a day".

Leaving the horse and his equipage we come to the first automobile—"the horseless carriage" the instrument that changed the living habits of nearly every human being: the vehicle that has made the suburbs possible; that has given us for better or for worse the super-highway with its terrible accidents.

Our eldest car is a steamer, made in New York in 1864 and is a forerunner of everything that was to come. This, the oldest operating vehicle in the world, is here in Brookline for all to see.

From 1898 on our cars include steam, gasoline, and electricity and give to the viewer a complete resume of all that has transpired in the automotive field since its inception.

Now as to the Museum itself, it is not as a building housing a group of inanimate exhibits but as a living organization chartered by the Commonwealth to educate.

The hope and aim of the corporation members is to carry out the mandate of the charter, to make of the Museum an educational institution. A place where the school children can come and learn the history of transportation and its role in the lives and economy of our people. We also hope to make available to the advanced student the facilities of our exhibits so that they may reexamine the development of the automobile and reactivate many of the good ideas that have been forgotten or neglected. In view of the great cry of today—"air-contamination"—the use of some other motive power to replace the internal combustion engine would be welcome. The Museum offers exceptionally fine examples of automotive power plants as well as some of the finest electrically driven automobiles ever built.

We are developing a fine library and its collection consists of literature of the carriage builder as well as of the automobile manufacturer. Our library has become the repository of the plans and records of bygone automobile makers.

The Museum is growing, but not growing fast enough, to serve the people of this region. Our program must be expanded to three times its present capacity for we are just scratching the surface of serving the schools. We are hindered by lack of funds in establishing a staff that can adequately handle the thousands of youngsters that are awaiting the opportunity to visit us.

Being a non-profit charitable organization, we are dependent upon the volunteer efforts of our members and the charity of our friends for our wealth and growth.

Please accept this as an invitation. We need your help. If you know of anyone who has an article of interest, vehicle, carriage, sleigh, or automobile, literature, parts or pictures, in fact, any antique thing pertaining to land transportation we would appreciate having the article donated to the Museum. If you or a friend should be looking for a worthy place where a financial gift could be made—please do not overlook us. Remember, all gifts, “merchandise or money” is tax deductible. Thank you.

RAILROADS IN BROOKLINE

by

JAMES M. DRISCOLL

The Boston and Worcester Railroad was chartered on June 23, 1831. Leverett Saltonstall, President of the House of Representatives, signed the enacted bill. The Charter made Worcester the western limit, though it gave a thirty-year monopoly for building from Boston to Worcester through Boston, Roxbury, Brookline, Cambridge, or Charlestown. Directors of the Boston and Worcester incorporated the Western Railroad to continue the railroad to Worcester. Eventually, after years of dissension, the two roads were joined as the Boston and Albany in 1867.

Construction of the road from Boston through Brookline to Newton began in 1832. Stone sleepers were tried at first, but were abandoned in favor of wood at a savings of seven cents per foot. On April 4, 1834, the first passenger train, carrying sixty or seventy people, ran the nine miles to Newton. After dinner at the Davis Tavern, the train returned in thirty-nine minutes, despite a delay

of six minutes caused by a five-car gravel train on the track. Several sharp curves were required to maintain a grade of thirty feet to the mile. The first locomotive and its operator were English.

When Brighton was annexed to Boston, the land between the south side of Brighton Avenue and the Charles River, which included the railroad, was awarded to Boston. Sugar Loaf, a gravel beach on the bank of the river opposite St. Paul Street, continued as a swimming place for Brookline boys; at times they did not wait for a freight train to park as a shield for passenger trains against nude swimmers. The Cottage Farm Station remained in Brookline.

Mr. B. W. Hobart was appointed conductor, and the LION locomotive, renamed "The Brookline," is said to have been the first to run on the line. A letter from J. E. Alger reads as follows: "Father had the LION while grading the Charles River Railroad between Brookline and the gravel pit near Pettee's mill in Newton—he had it for a while after taking the Brookline train in November 1852." A letter from the University of Maine, however, says, "LION made by Huntley and Drury of Boston in 1834 ran on the Machiasport and Whitneyville Railroad from 1845 to 1890 is stored under the grandstand of the athletic field." The question of the LION is still moot.

Genery Twichell retired as president of the Boston and Worcester Railroad when the Boston and Albany was incorporated in 1867. He was later president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, in 1870; and was also a member of the 40th, 41st, and 42nd Congresses. Born in Athol, he had run stages to Vermont and New Hampshire before joining the railroad. He lived on Harrison Place and had a buffalo in the barn on Andem Place.

The railroad station, a commodious brick building, was not built until 1878. It became the center of activity and housed also the telegraph office and the post office, where Cyrus W. Ruggles was Postmaster from 1861 until his retirement in 1883, when the office was moved to Harvard Square.

The Charles River Branch Railroad petitioned the County Commissioners for permission to build a railroad and to cross Washington Street at grade. The Town named a committee to oppose the petition. The next year, in 1851, the committee was continued by a close vote. They were paid \$293.88. In 1852 the committee reported that the County Commissioners had ordered a bridge to be built at Washington Street and gates to be installed at Cypress Street. These gates were tended by the station master until 1892, when the Cypress Street bridge was built. The Charles River Railroad took over the Charles River Branch, and in 1853 engaged the Boston and Worcester to operate the railroad. The first locomotive was put on the rails on April 4, 1854. The chief business was hauling gravel from Needham to the Back Bay. Forty-car trains ran every forty-five minutes.

The Charles River Railroad, when it ran as far as Bellingham, was considered along with several other small railroads in a proposed consolidation that was to become the New York and Boston Railroad; this so-called Air Line was to extend through Willimantic, Middletown, and New Haven, to New York. Political and financial impediments prevented the Air Line from being effected. Bankruptcies and their consequential effects brought the Charles River Railroad under the ownership of the New York and New England Railroad.

The Boston and Albany bought the tracks from Brookline to Cook Street, in Newton, and constructed a road from Newton Highlands to Riverside. The Circuit from Boston to Riverside was opened for traffic on May 16, 1886. Stations of stone were built at Chestnut Hill in 1884, at Reservoir in 1887, at Longwood in 1893, and at Cypress Street (Brookline Hills) in the eighties when the Boston and Albany was engaged in its big expansion program of four-tracking and building stone stations. Henry H. Richardson, who lived on Cottage Street, was the architect. The beautiful stone arch at Longwood Avenue was built after 1896 on practically the same lines as those proposed in the thesis of an M. I. T. student.

The widening of Washington Street and the construction of Station Street necessitated moving the railroad station eastward and removing the freight tracks from the north to the south side of the station. The turntable was abandoned when the circuit was built, and tracks to handle freight were built on the site of the turntable. When the ice crop failed on Jamaica and Hammond Ponds, ice was shipped by freight to Brookline and there loaded on local delivery covered wagons. The spur to the gas company's shed, where coal was hoisted and carried in special wheelbarrows on a bridge over Pearl Street to the gas house, was undisturbed. Freight was hauled directly to Pearl Street. These changes radically altered the appearance of Brookline Village in 1886; the two flights of steps from Washington Street to the railroad grade were eliminated, as were the large elms that stood at each intersection of Washington street and the approach to the railroad.

Passenger service was provided over the Boston and Albany through Newton Highlands so that one could travel from the Boston and Albany station in Boston to Needham and beyond. This service, as well as the popular commuter service between Boston and the stations on the Highland Branch, continued until 1957.

On June 20, 1957, the Legislature authorized the Metropolitan Transit Authority to construct a rapid transit line over the Newton Highlands Branch of the Boston and Albany Railroad, in spite of the opposition of the Brookline Board of Selectmen. The Advisory Board, composed of officials of the fourteen cities and towns served by the M. T. A., approved the extension on October 1, 1957. The

last train to Boston left Brookline at 9:40 A.M., and the last from Boston to Brookline left at 5:28 P.M., on May 31, 1958, marking the abandonment of the road by the Boston and Albany. On June 18, 1958, the M. T. A. announced the purchase of the road for \$600,000.00 and a contract with the Perini Corporation (for \$6,944,-339.25) to construct a trolley line from Kenmore to Riverside, a distance of 9.4 miles. Park Street Station is about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles beyond Kenmore Station.

The mechanization of vehicles using the highways caused the decline of the railroad. It is interesting to note that it was right here in Brookline that a horseless vehicle was driven from Andem Place in an attempt to make Fisher Avenue up-grade. This machine was powered by storage batteries in the rear. Part way up the hill it stopped and tipped over on its rear end. A horse-drawn caravan took it back to Holtzer Cabot's, its home port. This trial was one of the earliest tests of the horseless carriage that was eventually to ruin the railroad.

OFFICERS

1965

PRESIDENT

MR. JASON A. AISNER

VICE-PRESIDENT

MR. S. MORTON VOSE

TREASURER

MR. J. FREDERICK NELSON

CLERK

MRS. OWEN M. CARLE

TRUSTEES

The Rev. George L. Blackman, Mrs. Yves H. Buhler
James M. Driscoll, James A. Lowell, Arthur A. O'Shea
Miss Maud Oxenham, Mrs. Gardner Washburn
and the officers ex-officio

SUMMARY REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1965

The Annual Meeting was held on Jan 17, 1965 in the Edward Devotion House. The election of officers was held and Mrs. Theresa Carroll spoke on the History of the Brookline Library System.

Among the items brought to the attention of our membership at this meeting was the possibility of some fairly extensive microfilming of newspapers now stored at the Library. The dates of the papers to be preserved have not been decided upon and must be considered further by the Board of Trustees. There is a rapid deterioration in the condition of the older newspapers and it is feared they will be a complete loss if not cared for by filming in the near future.

The Trustees and Officers have spent much time pondering the Putterham School and its moving and have gone before the Board of Selectmen and other town officials in hopes some decision can be reached fairly soon.

THE BROOKLINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT

1965

Cash and Securities on hand January 1, 1965

Brookline Savings Bank	\$10,637.78	
U. S. Series K Bonds	2,000.00	
Bay State Federal Savings & Loan Ass'n.	1,235.03	
Brookline Trust Co.	310.73	
	<hr/>	\$14,183.54

Receipts for 1965

Membership Dues	\$ 681.00	
Interest — Brookline Savings Bank	446.24	
Interest — Bay State Fed. Sav. & Loan Ass'n.	66.46	
Interest — U. S. Series K Bonds	55.20	
Sales — "Some Old Brookline Houses"	7.20	
Estate of Josephine H. Wilder	1,429.69	
	<hr/>	\$ 2,685.79
		<hr/>
		\$16,869.33

Payments for 1965

Secretary's Expense	\$ 167.12	
Treasurer's Expense	45.45	
Insurance	21.25	
Collations	22.94	
Chair Rental	15.00	
Bank Charges	5.94	
Bay State Historical Society Dues	4.00	
New England Council Listing	1.80	
Mass. Tax — Secretary of State Filing Fee	5.00	
Mass. Tax — Attorney General Filing Fee	3.00	
	<hr/>	\$ 291.50

Cash and Securities on hand December 31, 1965

Brookline Savings Bank	\$11,125.42	
U. S. Series K Bonds	2,000.00	
Bay State Federal Savings & Loan Ass'n.	2,731.18	
U. S. Series K Bond Interest Check	13.80	
Brookline Trust Co.	707.43	
	<hr/>	\$16,577.83
		<hr/>
		\$16,869.33

Respectfully submitted,

J. FREDERICK NELSON,

Treasurer

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ROOMS

The following meetings were held in the Devotion House during 1964:

Annual Meeting of the Brookline Historical Society—Jan. 18th

Patriot's Day Observances—April 19th

Hannah Goddard Chapter, D.A.R., afternoon of October 19th.

Several school groups again visited the house with their teachers, among whom were the third grade from the Lawrence School; four 4th grades from the Edward Devotion School; the seventh grade from the Devotion School, and a group of Cub Scouts from St. Mark's Methodist Church. We are always pleased to have school groups use the Devotion house as a teaching medium and wish that more schools, both public and private, would avail themselves of this valuable opportunity to teach local history.

Considerable painting has been done in the house this year including the kitchen walls and ceiling, front hall and small room at top of back stairs. Repairs have also been made to the back steps at rear.

Our gifts during the year consist of some pages from a small "magazine" edited during the 1800s by Miss Julia deWolf Gibbs, later Mrs. Dulaney Addison. Some of the illustrations are by Charles Dana Gibson and the reading matter is a real literary "period piece." For this interesting fragment of "old Brookline" the Society is indebted to Miss Alice Lovett, of Cambridge.

Mr. Lea S. Luquer has given the Society three interesting old documents relating to the Griggs family—a certificate of admission to Brown University in 1873; a certificate of teaching school in Truro in 1830, and some facts connected with the estate of Joshua Griggs in 1827.

An interesting postcard view of the Baptist Hospital, Brookline, mailed on May 22, 1910 was received from Mrs. Lester Williams, of Green Lake, Wisconsin.

NINA F. LITTLE

Chairman, Committee on Rooms

NEW MEMBERS

Mr. and Mrs. Philip A. Daniels	Dr. Raymond T. McNally
Dr. and Mrs. James Sydney Stillman	Mrs. Bacon Pleasonton
Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. Barkin	Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Scourtis
Mrs. Edward Heartz	

MEMBERS DECEASED

Miss Dorothy H. Smith	Mrs. Franklin W. White
Mrs. Mark R. Kimball	Judge Harold P. Williams
Mrs. James Deon	Mrs. Lawrence E. Hansen
Mrs. George L. Osborn	Robert F. Fiske
Mrs. George D. Burrage	Dr. Fritz Talbot

MEMBERS RESIGNED

Mrs. Harold Bowditch	Miss Mary Davis Bush
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dane	John T. Noonan, Jr.
Miss Margaret Estabrook	Miss Sally Burrage
Mrs. Herbert S. Johnson	Mrs. Charles M. Barker
Mrs. Geoffrey W. Lewis	

BROOKLINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Annual Meeting of the Brookline Historical Society will be held at the Edward Devotion House, Harvard Street, on Sunday afternoon, January 17, 1965 at 3:00 o'clock. There will be presented the annual reports, and elections for Trustees, Treasurer, and Clerk, to serve for the current year will be held. An interesting talk will also feature the meeting.

Refreshments following the meeting.

Owen M. Carle, Clerk

HISTORY OF THE BROOKLINE LIBRARY SYSTEM

by

Mrs. THERESA CARROLL

Mrs. Carroll spoke on the growth and changes in the Library system since the days of its founding, with particular emphasis on the vast demands made upon modern library systems by present day living.

As Mrs. Carroll spoke without recourse to a script there unfortunately is no written record of her talk for the "Proceedings".

GEORGE C. SHATTUCK, M.D., LETTER

May 24, 1965

Mrs. Owen Carle, Clerk
Brookline Historical Society
54 Cypress Street
Brookline, Massachusetts

Dear Mrs. Carle:

In accordance with our telephone conversation of May 21st I ask you to publish in the next number of the Proceedings of the Society two notes as follows:

Note 1. In the *Proceedings for 1957-1958*, there is an erroneous date in my paper. On page 23, fourth paragraph, read 1830, not 1930.

Note 2. In "*Historical Sketches of Brookline*" by H. F. Woods, 1874, p. 360 says that "The old Cabot house, which stood upon the site of Mr. William Gray's present residence, was built by Mr. Samuel Cabot in the year 1806" etc.

The original house on this site was built by Col. Thomas Handasyd Perkins and occupied by him until his death in Jan., 1854. Subsequently, this house was sold to Mr. William Gray. He pulled it down and built another on the same site. Later, the Gray house was sold to and occupied by Louis Cabot. When it burned down, he built, on the same site, the brick house now occupied by the Carmelite Monastery. (The number is 514 Warren Street.)

The house built by Col. Perkins in 1824 for his daughter, Mrs. Samuel Cabot, was enlarged and altered beyond recognition by Samuel Cabot about 1855. It is number 450 Warren Street.

Subsequent owners, the Henry Lees, the Frederick Shattucks and the George Shattucks, who live there now, have made many minor changes, particularly in the interior of the house.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE C. SHATTUCK, M.D.

BROOKLINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Autumn Meeting of the Brookline Historical Society will be held at the Dana Room of Pierce Hall, First Parish Church, Walnut St., Brookline on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 7, 1965 at 3:00 o'clock. Mr. James A. Lowell, President of the Society and the Rev. Carl Bihldorff of the First Parish will give a short history of Pierce Hall and will conduct a short business meeting. Refreshments will be served.

Lorraine H. Carle, Clerk

FALL MEETING — 1965

The First Parish was host to the Brookline Historical Society on Sunday, November 7, 1965 and though this was a dull and rainy afternoon there was no decrease in the number of members attending. Some sixty-five came and enjoyed the meeting conducted by Mr. S. Morton Vose, the Vice-President of the Society.

The speaker of the afternoon was Mrs. Nina Fletcher Little, a long-time member of the Society and one who always has been most generous in giving of her time and knowledge to make the Brookline Historical Society a vital and useful, as well as more interesting, organization.

The title of the paper was "A Brief History of Pierce Hall" and within this context Mrs. Little gave much information and the little anecdotes which bring history alive. As always when someone with an eye for the old and historic enters a building, however well known, the mind makes note of things of interest and in this case, as Mr. and Mrs. Little arrived for the meeting they used the front door of the Dana Room. During the meeting Mrs. Little asked if anyone there had any knowledge as to whether this was the original door, still in place after all these years and alterations. Mr. Russell Hastings, who for long years has been active in the affairs of the First Parish, volunteered the information that, as a member of the planning committee for the present Dana Room, he feels that the large outside door is still the original front door of the building erected in 1825.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF PIERCE HALL, 382 WALNUT STREET

by

NINA FLETCHER LITTLE

Probably relatively few persons who meet to-day in Pierce Hall ever think of it as other than a portion of the Parish house of this church, of which indeed it has been a part for seventy-five years. However, to comprehend its original function, and the reason for its building on this site, one must briefly cast one's mind back to the earliest days of the Town, when this location was approximately the geographic center of 17th and 18th-century Brookline.

On the triangular plot of ground only a few steps up the hill, the first wooden school house was built shortly after 1686, which remained in use for about one hundred years. There in 1760 the solitary teacher was allowed 24 shillings per month "in consideration of her having a great number of scholars and there being but one school kept." This actual endorsement appears on the reverse of the school mistress's bill to the Town in that year. (*Woods' Historical Sketches*)

In 1793 a brick school replaced the first building and there school was kept by a master from April to November. In the meantime a small piece of property had been purchased on Newton St., for a school in 1777 to serve the old south district, and that little building, considerably enlarged in 1839, is the one we know to-day as the present Putterham school.

However, the junction of Warren and Walnut Streets (the latter then known as the Sherborn Rd.), with the new brick school house on the green and the first, and only, church just down the hill, continued to remain the town center for years to come. In 1796, for instance, there were 38 houses above the meeting house and 34 below. As late as 1820 there were only 900 inhabitants, 450 males and 450 females. Of these 225 of the males lived above this spot and 225 below! The Village as a thriving business center was not to be developed until toward the middle of the 19th century.

During all this time Brookline had no Town House as did many other communities by this date. Municipal affairs were therefore conducted either in the meeting house or in the small brick school. Gradually, as more prosperous citizens moved in and the Town began to expand, the need increased for a real town hall, and this demand was met in 1824 by the erection of this building in which we are meeting to-day. It is said that the contract was let out to mechanics from Roxbury (instead of to Brookline's own stone mason, John Warren) and that the work was poorly done! Actually the building of a town hall came none too soon as the final separation of church and town, with their many inter-related activities, was to come about

only nine years later, in 1833, when an amendment to the State constitution made all religious societies private corporations, supported no longer by the Town, but by a tax levied on their pew holders.

However, Brookline, even in 1824, was not yet ready for a building devoted solely to Town affairs, so the new structure was planned with a dual purpose—accommodations for a district school (to replace the small brick school) on the first floor, with Town offices above. The building was dedicated with prayer and sacred music on the evening of January 1, 1825, just about 140 years ago.

For twenty years the compact stone edifice served many needs, including singing school, debates, and temperance lectures. School was kept on the lower floor until the high school was established in 1843.

In 1845 a new town hall was erected on Washington St. in the rapidly developing Village center, but this original building continued on as a public primary school until 1869. At that time it was sold into private hands for \$1,000.00, and then remained as a private school until 1890. In that year it was purchased by the First Parish Church, named in honor of their former pastor Rev. John Pierce, and following enlargement and remodeling of the interior became in 1906 a part of the newly built parish house much as we know it to-day.

The Dana room in which we are now gathered represents the latest renovation to the old building, having been planned as a meeting and recreation area intended especially for the activities of the youth of the parish. Remodeling of the ground floor space was made possible in 1958 through the generosity of Mr. Gorham Dana, a long valued member of this church, who maintained for many years a warm interest in Scouting and related activities of the younger citizens of Brookline. And so the old town hall carries on its tradition of community service into the one hundred and fifty-first year of its continued existence.

GENERAL SOURCES:

Woods, *Historical Sketches of Brookline*

Little, *Some Old Brookline Houses*

"*The First Parish in Brookline*" An Historical Sketch, Parts I and II

OFFICERS

1966

PRESIDENT

Jason A. Aisner

VICE-PRESIDENT

S. Morton Vose

TREASURER

J. Frederick Nelson

CLERK

Mrs. Owen M. Carle

TRUSTEES

Rev. George L. Blackman, Mrs. Yves H. Buhler
James M. Driscoll, James A. Lowell, Arthur A. O'Shea
Miss Maud Oxenham, Mrs. Gardner Washburn
and the officers ex-officio

COMMITTEE ON ROOMS

Mrs. Bertram K. Little — Chairman
Roger B. Tyler
James Lawrence, Jr.

COMMITTEE ON MEMBERS

Miss Emily B. Furness — Chairman
Mrs. Edward O'Hearn Mallowney
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COMMITTEE ON PAPERS

Charles B. Blanchard — Chairman
Mrs. Theresa A. Carroll
Miss Jeannie V. Dupee

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Owen M. Carle — Chairman
Ray Alden

NEW MEMBERS

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer O. Cappers
Mr. and Mrs. Alan D. Fink
Mrs. Bernard M. Singer
Mrs. C. K. Snow
Maurice Cary Blake
Mrs. Armand J. Corrado

John M. Ross
Dr. and Mrs. James H. Jackson
Mrs. Frederick Leavitt
Mrs. Helen Damon
Mrs. Horatio J. Brown
Mrs. Charles B. Blanchard

MEMBERS DECEASED

Richard C. Paine
Miss Hilda W. Williams

Charles B. Blanchard
Arthur J. Shinnors

MEMBERS RESIGNED

Mrs. Edward F. Mallowney

Miss Emily Tucker

NEW LIFE MEMBERS

Mrs. Richard H. Wallace

Miss Emily Shepard, appointed by the Board at their meeting, Nov. 1966

THE BROOKLINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT

1966

Cash and Securities on hand January 1, 1966

Brookline Savings Bank	\$11,125.42	
U. S. Series K Bonds	2,000.00	
Bay State Federal Savings & Loan Ass'n.	2,731.18	
Brookline Trust Co.	707.43	
U. S. Series K interest check	13.80	
		\$16,577.83

Receipts for 1966

Membership Dues	\$ 552.00	
Interest — Brookline Savings Bank	541.51	
Interest — Bay State Fed. Sav. & Loan Ass'n.	29.16	
Interest — U. S. Series K Bonds	21.40	
(Reduced by \$20 to compensate for redemption amount of \$1980.)		
Book Sales — "Some Old Brookline Houses" ...	57.00	
Book Sales — "History of Brookline"	68.00	
Book Sales — "Proceedings"	2.00	
Donations	15.00	
		\$ 1,286.07
		\$17,863.90

Payments for 1966

Secretary's Expense	\$ 210.31	
Treasurer's Expense	3.81	
First Parish Church Meeting 11/7/65	10.00	
Collations	27.80	
Chair Rentals	36.00	
Bank Charges	2.93	
Bay State Historical Society Dues	4.00	
New England Council Listing	2.40	
Mass. Tax — Secretary of State Filing Fee	5.00	
Mass. Tax — Attorney General Filing Fee	3.00	
Audit Services — Owen M. Carle	50.00	
Microfilming Brookline Newspapers	300.00	
General Microfilm Co.		
R.A.R.E. Inc. re: Putterham School	250.00	
Architectural Research and Photographic Reports		
Gavel-Kettle Blake & Read	14.42	\$ 919.67
Cash and Securities on hand December 31, 1966		
Brookline Savings Bank		
90 Day Special acct.	\$15,000.00	
Regular Account	1,462.47	
Brookline Trust Co.	481.76	
		\$16,944.23
		\$17,863.90

Respectfully submitted,

J. FREDERICK NELSON,

Treasurer

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ROOMS

We are always glad to report continued use of the Devotion House for meetings and related educational activities. During 1965 the annual meeting of our Society was held here as usual on January 17th. On March 11th students from Baker School (7th grade) were shown the house by Mrs. Nelson, as were third graders from Driscoll School in October, and fifth graders from Devotion School in December. Cub Scouts from the Pierce School came on April 7th, and on the 19th the usual Patriot's Day exercises were held in front of the house. In addition we had visitors from Oregon, Minnesota, Montreal, Nova Scotia, and from London and Essex, England, as well as from many parts of New England.

In September, 1963, your Chairman received a letter from Mr. W. M. Small of North Reading, enquiring if the Brookline Historical Society would be interested in the eventual gift of the old weather-vane which had once topped the first Brookline railroad station. After Mr. Small's death the vane came to us in 1965 as the gift of Mr. Walter R. Small. This is a valuable and interesting relic of early Brookline and I should like to read you its history as sent to me by Mr. Small:

"This weather-vane was made in 1853, and was modelled after the engine *Brookline*. It was placed on the station in Brookline, and remained there until the new station was built. It was then transferred to the farm of its former engineer James M. Alger, Auburn, Mass., where it remained until his death in 1897. *The Brookline* was originally the *Lion*, built for the Boston Worcester R.R. in Liverpool, England, in 1835, and was without cab or truck wheels. It was sold to the Portland and Kennebec R.R. in 1870, and under the name of *Farmingdale* was wrecked in a collision near Gardiner, Maine, June 27, 1878, C. W. Evans, Engineer.

Signed, J. E. Alger, Engineer Boston & Maine R.R.
Reading, Mass., July 24, 1910."

Mr. Small, the donor, was the grandson of Mr. Alger.

A gift has been received from the Brookline Friendly Society of one of the oldest doors from their former headquarters at 10 Walter Ave., now demolished. This house was part of the old Ward farm in Brookline Village, and the door is covered with interesting early wallpaper which is probably over one hundred years old. It was saved by your chairman when the house was vacated by the Friendly Society in 1960.

Some needed renovations on the Devotion House have been done by the Town during the past year. These include painting the exterior; repairing and painting the fence; painting kitchen ceiling and walls; painting and papering two rear bedrooms; and minor repairs on some doors and windows.

NINA F. LITTLE

Chairman, Committee on Rooms

BROOKLINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Annual Meeting of the Brookline Historical Society will be held at the Devotion House, 347 Harvard Street, Brookline on Sunday, January 23, 1966 at 3:00 o'clock. There will be reports from your officers and a discussion of the latest developments on the Putterham School. Refreshments will be served.

Lorraine H. Carle, Clerk

(CANCELLED BECAUSE OF SNOWSTORM)

BROOKLINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The postponed Annual Meeting of the Brookline Historical Society will be held at the Devotion House, 347 Harvard Street, Brookline on Sunday, February 20, 1966 at 3:00 o'clock. There will be reports from your officers and a discussion of the latest developments on the Putterham School. Refreshments will be served.

Lorraine H. Carle, Clerk

CONTRIBUTION TO PUBLIC LIBRARY OF BROOKLINE

CERTIFICATE OF VOTE

I, Lorraine H. Carle, Clerk of Brookline Historical Society, Brookline, Massachusetts, having custody of the Society's records do hereby certify that the following is a true and accurate copy of two votes of the Trustees of said Society, unanimously passed at a meeting at which a majority of the Trustees were present and voting, duly held in said Brookline on the 14th day of March 1966:

VOTED: That the Society contribute to the Trustees of the Public Library of the Town of Brookline, Massachusetts such sum of money, not to exceed three hundred (\$300) dollars, as may be necessary to provide for the reproduction and preservation on microfilm of the following Brookline newspapers presently on file in said library:

Brookline News — 1903 — 1912

Jan. 1931 — Dec. 1932

Brookline Press & Townsman — 1913 — 1919

Suburban — 1899 — 1901

Brookline Transcript — 1870 — 1873

Brookline Independent — 1873

VOTED: In the event said Trustees of the Public Library shall accept the contribution set forth in the previous vote, payment therefor shall be made upon presentation by said Trustees to the Society of a certified bill for such services.

Witness my hand this 4th day of May 1966.

LORRAINE H. CARLE, *Clerk*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF BROOKLINE

May 11, 1966

MR. JASON A. AISNER
President, Brookline Historical Society

Dear Mr. Aisner:

At their regular monthly meeting held on Tuesday, May 10, 1966, the Board of Trustees of the Public Library unanimously

“VOTED: To accept with gratitude the kind offer of the Brookline Historical Society for its contribution to the Town of Brookline, Massachusetts a sum of money, not to exceed three hundred (\$300) dollars, as may be necessary to provide for the reproduction and preservation on microfilm of the following Brookline newspapers presently on file in the Public Library of Brookline: BROOKLINE NEWS — 1903 — 1919; (Jan. 1931 — Dec. 1932); BROOKLINE PRESS AND TOWNSMAN — 1913 — 1919; SUBURBAN — 1899 — 1901; BROOKLINE TRANSCRIPT — 1870 — 1873; and BROOKLINE INDEPENDENT — 1873.”

Sincerely yours,

(MRS.) THERESA A. CARROLL

Town Librarian

BROOKLINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Spring Meeting of the Brookline Historical Society will be held on Saturday, May 14, 1966 at 3 P.M. Our hosts will be Mr. and Mrs. Bertram K. Little, 305 Warren Street, Brookline who have kindly offered their hospitality to our membership. Mrs. Little will give a short history of their home, the original Warren house.

Because of lack of space, kindly limit all acceptances to members only — no guests, please. Replies must be in by May 10.

Refreshments will be served.

Lorraine H. Carle, Clerk

HISTORY OF THE JOHN WARREN HOMESTEAD

With Notes on the Ancestors of its Builder

by NINA FLETCHER LITTLE

This house was built over 150 years ago by a young man named John Warren who came from Jaffrey, N. H. in 1809. The history of the house, however, is so closely connected with the background of its builder that I want to begin with the year 1642 and give a brief account of this branch of the Warren family in America, of which John was the seventh generation.

It appears from town histories and Vital Records that Arthure Warren was the first settler of this part of the family. We do not know where he came from in England, or exactly when he landed in America, but his name appears as one of the settlers of Weymouth, Mass., sometime before 1642. His son Jacob was born in Weymouth but moved to Chelmsford, near Lowell, and was married there in 1667. He and a son Jacob, Jr., moved to Plainfield, Conn. in 1690 and were among the first settlers of the town of Canterbury, Conn.

Our interest, however, is in Jacob's son Joseph, who was born in Chelmsford in 1670 and married Ruth Wheeler in 1696. They had a son Thomas born in 1704 who in turn had a son Thomas Jr. born in 1729. The family moved to Littleton, Mass. about 1749 where they lived until removing to Jaffrey, N. H., where they went at the time of the organization of that town.

We now come to Simon, who was the father of our builder John Warren. Simon was born in Littleton, on November 21, 1750, the son of Thomas Jr. and Sarah (Tuttle) Warren, and he moved to Jaffrey with his brother Peter about 1773. Shortly after their arrival in Jaffrey Simon married Martha Harper. The Harper family had

originally come from Harvard, Mass. but had moved to Jaffrey probably during the 1750s, and her brother John is listed as one of the "pioneer settlers" of the town. The oldest headstone in the Jaffrey Center burying ground is in memory of Martha's mother Jean Harper (John Warren's grandmother) who "departed this life Nov. ye 29, 1777". On Jean Harper's stone is an hour glass with the words: "My glass has run and so must yours", and underneath is this verse:

Death like an overflowing flood
Doth sweep us all away
The young, the old, the middle age,
To Death become a Prey.

Simon Warren, John's father, settled on lot 6, range 8, in the southwesterly part of Jaffrey, but it is now difficult to locate just where his house may have stood. A small narrow road, officially closed many years ago by a heavy red gate, and almost impassable except for walking, winds through thickly wooded country where there was once a small settlement. A school house formerly stood in the fork of the roads, the dam of an old grist mill can still be seen, and several cellar holes of old houses could once be found, almost overgrown with abundant vegetation. In this little community, several miles from the center of town and even to-day isolated and remote, John Warren was undoubtedly born. As the house is not standing we cannot tell anything about its general appearance, and whether young John incorporated into his own house in Brookline any of the characteristics of his boyhood home, but we do know that there were few if any two-story houses built in Jaffrey before 1800. The usual type of dwelling was a small, one-storied building locally known as a "low house", but after the turn of the century when people became more prosperous, larger two-storied homes came into vogue, and these were known as "upright houses."

John's father and uncle both served in the Revolutionary War. His uncle, John Harper, was one of the first to enlist when the alarm reached the town of the advance of the British from Boston. He was later appointed Lieutenant of the Rindge Company, and fought at the Battle of Bunker Hill.

Our John Warren was born in Jaffrey on September 25, 1779. He had two brothers, Oliver and Simon Jr., and one sister Martha. Unfortunately we do not know anything about his boyhood, but living as he did in a remote section of the town, he must have had the vigorous childhood which was usual in country communities in those days. The father Simon was a sadler, but both John and Oliver were farmers and stone masons. Still standing on the main street of Jaffrey is (or was until recently) a granite mansion in the classic style which was built for Jonas Mellville by Oliver Warren.

Oliver held the commission of Captain in the War of 1812 and was chosen first in command when the rifle company was organized in 1814.

Following the wandering tradition of their forbears the Warrens did not stay for very long in Jaffrey. Oliver removed to New York, Simon Jr. and Martha to Vermont, and John to Massachusetts. Because the family did not become rooted in any one place, but moved from Weymouth to Chelmsford, to Littleton, to Jaffrey, to Brookline, this branch of the Warrens has been unexpectedly difficult to trace.

We do not know just when John came to Brookline but he was certainly a resident by 1809 as his name appears in the Town Records under date of May 18th of that year as surveyor of the second south district. In the following August he purchased from Nathaniel Ingersoll "twelve acres on the northeasterly side of a 'town road' with the dwellings and buildings thereon". In 1841 this 'town road' was officially named Warren St.

It has been stated in Harriet Woods' *History of Brookline*, and repeated by other writers, that this land was originally part of the Nehemiah Davis estate (now the home of Mr. and Mrs. William F Ray), but reference to the Brookline Historical Society Land Maps does not bear out this theory. Sometime before 1650 Williams Hibbens, an important citizen of Boston and at one time the Colony's diplomatic agent in England, owned a tract of 120 acres around what is now the junction of Cottage and Warren Streets. He was the husband of the famous Ann Hibbens, second woman to be executed for witchcraft in America, who according to the Rev. John Norton was convicted "only for having more wit than her neighbors". William Hibbens died in 1654, and after his widow's execution in 1656 her executor sold her estate in Brookline, "Ronton Farm", which included this land, to one John Winchester. In 1781 a thirty-acre house lot from the north portion of Ronton Farm was sold to Jonathan Torrey. In 1746 this lot (which included our land) had passed to the heirs of Elisha Torrey, and by 1786 the property had been acquired by Capt. Joseph Williams. By a deed dated Oct. 26, 1803, Henry Howell Williams, "gentleman", conveyed to Ebenezer Heath a part of this same parcel containing $16\frac{2}{3}$ acres. Subsequently Ebenezer Heath conveyed to Nathaniel Ingersoll, and he in turn to John Warren in 1809.

This property must then have extended back almost to the line of the present reservoir (which was not to be built until the middle of the 19th century) and it joined the land of Ebenezer Heath on the west. The square white house which now stands on Heath St. with the date 1791 on one of the chimneys is still owned by descendants of its builder. On the north this land joined that of Deacon Clark who built the house still standing in 1810, now known as the former

home of the famous landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted. On the east the Warren property joined that of Adam Babcock, which, with its house on the hill built circa 1803, has been owned by members of the Gardiner family since the 1840s.

Sometime prior to 1822 young Warren added to his holdings by purchasing a second lot on the opposite or south side of Warren St., which was bounded by land of Samuel G. Perkins who had built a summer residence there about 1804. That house still stands at 25 Cottage St., and has been owned by the family of the distinguished architect H. H. Richardson for many years. This second lot was bounded on the south by the property of John Goddard which house, built in 1761, still stands facing on Goddard Ave. It is an unusual fact that the homes of five of the six original abbutors of the Warren property are still in use today. Through the land on the south side of Warren St. ran a "bridleway or cartway, reserved to the use of John Goddard and his heirs forever", and it is set forth in the deed that the Goddard family shall maintain the two gateways at their own expense. This ancient right of way has now expired owing to lack of use over many years.

When John Warren bought his property there stood upon it a red, gambrel-roofed house said to have been very old and to have been lived in at one time by Josiah Winchester, 1655-1728, grandfather of the famous Baptist preacher Elhanan Winchester. This house was moved about 1820 to Bradley's Hill (the Philbrick Rd. area) and later was moved again to Sewell St. In that house John lived until he completed his own house which he built for his bride, Lois White, whom he married the following spring. Lois was the daughter of Benjamin and Lois (Wright) White of Waltham and was born in Newton on Dec. 22, 1789. She married John Warren in Newton on May 10, 1810. Lois Warren died in 1879 in Brookline, a resident of this house, where she had come as a bride nearly seventy years before. John and Lois had four children. John White Warren born in 1812, Simon named after his grandfather born in 1813, Louisa in 1816, and Charles in 1819.

During the War of 1812 a company was dispatched from Brookline under Capt. Timothy Corey, and was stationed at Fort Independence. John Warren was a member, and in 1814 he was voted to be one of a committee of five "to collect the assessment of money for men from the Town's Militia who have served 2 months and 13 days on Fort Independence".

After moving to Brookline Warren pursued his trade of stone mason and no doubt laid the old walls still to be seen in front of his house, and probably many others in the town. Samuel Aspinwall Goddard in his booklet *Recollections of Brookline 1800-1810*, says that "he had probably laid more stone wall than any other man in New England." In the Town Records under date of Nov. 4, 1816,

is the following entry: "Paid to John Warren \$22.00 for laying wall for five sheds near the Meeting House". This referred to the second church building built in 1805. During his life he was always actively engaged with supervision of the highways, an interest which was later carried on by each of his three sons. From 1815 to 1837 he was repeatedly appointed surveyor of highways of his own district, the second south, and was a member of several special committees to report on and supervise repairs and changes of the roads in the town.

Of late years there has been some discussion relative to the naming of Warren St., and it may be of interest to set down a few facts in this connection. It has been said by some that the street was originally named in honor of Dr. John Collins Warren, distinguished Boston surgeon, who owned a country residence at the corner of Warren and Heath Streets. According to the Land Ownership maps published by the Historical Society in 1923, Warren St. was not laid out until sometime between the years 1693 and 1746 and for many years thereafter it was designated only as the "Road to the Meeting House". In fact in the Warren deed as late as 1809 it was referred to merely as "a town road".

On Feb. 15, 1841, it was voted in Town Meeting that the subject of naming the streets be referred to a committee consisting of Deacon Thomas Griggs and Samuel Walker. On the following March 1st it was voted that the committee's report be accepted, and a list of streets was appended which included, "Dr. Pierce's Church to Perkins Corner—Warren St." This refers to the section of the road from the present First Parish Church on the corner of Warren and Walnut Sts. to the corner of Warren and Heath Sts. In 1841 Thomas Handy-sid Perkins owned property on the westerly side of this corner.

Dr. John Collins Warren purchased his country estate in Brookline sometime during the year 1839. This comprised the easterly corner of Warren and Heath Sts. and was formerly the residence of the Honorable Stephen Higginson. At this time Brookline was just becoming fashionable as a summer resort for wealthy Boston citizens who built country villas and came out to escape from the heat of the city. According to the tax lists Dr. Warren was considered a resident of Boston until 1844, perhaps because he only spent summers here, and his property is listed on Heath St., not on Warren, probably because the house faced on Heath. We have, therefore, several possibilities for the choice of the name Warren St. On one hand, Dr. Warren, while a well known man, had been a land holder in Brookline for only slightly over a year before the naming of the street, not considered in 1841 a resident of the town, and with his address as Heath St. On the other hand John Warren, a resident of the town for twenty two years, owner of two large lots of land containing 37 acres bordering on both sides of the street, actively engaged as a surveyor of highways continuously during his lifetime and a member of several special committees in connection with upkeep of the roads. Here the

matter must rest at present and we shall probably never know for sure for whom Warren St. was actually named.

In 1843 this farm was valued at \$5,000.00. John Warren, then a man of 64 years, owned cows, swine, a chaise and carryall, and had cash of \$2,270.00. His real estate tax amounted to \$11.00 and his personal property tax to \$5.00

He served on the School Committee for several years, and he and his family attended the First Parish Church. According to a seating plan now owned by the church the Warren family in 1846 sat in a square pew in the gallery next to their neighbor Mr. Samuel G. Perkins. Both pews were valued at \$180.00 each. In the third Meeting House in 1849 the Warrens occupied two floor pews valued at \$220.00 and \$230.00 respectively. This was apparently a substantial price and only a few other prominent citizens topped this figure. With the exception of an ownership of sixteen years, the occupants of this house since it was built have always occupied a pew in the First Parish Church.

John Warren died in 1848 and is buried in the old Walnut St. cemetery in one of the stone-fronted tombs as you enter from the street.

In 1848 the eldest son, John White Warren, married Almira Celfe. His brother Simon had already married in 1847 her sister Sarah. The Celfe family had for some years rented the old house which John Warren had found upon his property as mentioned previously. These girls were daughters of Thomas Celfe, head gardener of several large estates in Brookline including those of Richard Sullivan and John E. Thayer. Charles and Louisa Warren never married.

The three sons were very active in town affairs. Each held such positions as field drivers, pound keepers, school committee members, constable, and fireward many different times. From 1839 to 1855 John W. and Simon were surveyors of highways almost continuously, carrying on in the father's footsteps. Their names appear regularly on militia and jury lists, and in 1848 John White was voted a selectman, but declined to serve. They farmed this land as Simon is designated as "farmer" in the register of marriages and in 1844 John Warren senior had referred to this property as "the farm or country estate upon which I now reside." An interesting point is a rise in social distinction as evidenced by the manner in which different members of the Warren family referred to themselves as the years went by. In his first deed of 1809 John Warren is designed as "laborour". In 1844 he called himself "yeoman", and in 1856 his eldest son titled himself "gentleman".

After the death of John senior in 1848, this house was sold and resold among his four children. Each of them owned it at various periods and probably most of them lived in it a good part of the time. In 1854 Louisa sold to Simon a strip of land on the easterly

side where he probably built the three-story house which stands there now, accompanied by the charming old fashioned carriage house whose rear wall abuts our driveway.

John White Warren owned this property from 1856 until his death in 1868, after which his sons John W. Warren, Jr., and Frank Celfe Warren owned it until 1876. They then sold it back to their mother, daughter-in-law of John senior, who owned and lived in the house until 1903 when it passed out of the Warren family having been occupied by three generations for upward of ninety years. During the latter years of her life Mrs. Warren and her sister Miss Fanny Celfe lived together, each using her own side of the house. Grandchildren of Mrs. Warren's had never seen Aunt Fanny's apartments!

From 1903 to 1920 the house was occupied by Thomas Kelly, son of the gardener on the Schlesinger estate opposite, who kept chickens and sold eggs to the neighbors. In 1920 the place was acquired by Mrs. Arthur Williams of Brookline who lived here with her daughter and son-in-law Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mixter and their children until 1931 when the house and its remaining one acre of land passed into the ownership of Mr. and Mrs. Bertram K. Little who, at this writing, have occupied the premises for thirty five years, being only the fourth owners in more than 150 years.

This house was not built as the country estate of a wealthy Boston family, but as a farmhouse in the days when Brookline was a rural community. Although it lacks architectural sophistication it does possess an oval hall and winding staircase of unusual merit, and a great measure of old fashioned solidity. John Warren was a builder and his work shows it. Between the inner plaster and the outer clapboards the original walls are all laid in brick nogging as an insulation. The inside doors are unusually heavy and thick as are the hand-hewn beams, and the cellar walls contain tremendously large field stones. The house, true to the period in which it was built, looks backward in some of its features (such as chimneys built on the inner walls) but its woodwork has no Greek revival characteristics. The graceful circular staircase, set in a small front entry or hall, is its most noteworthy architectural feature.

As originally built the house had a sitting room, front entry, and downstairs bedroom across the front, with a side entry containing a second staircase, leading to a kitchen and kitchen chamber above, in the ell. The kitchen fireplace has now been made smaller but the oven doors and peel, to lift out the bread, are still in the house. In 1844 John Warren made an agreement with his youngest son Charles to deed the entire property to him on condition that Charles would build a new kitchen with a chamber over it, and a woodshed behind, which together with the existing lower bedroom would constitute an apartment for John Sr. and his wife Lois, to be used by them for the rest of their lives, and that neither the house nor farm were ever to be occupied by strangers without their consent. This addition was

added onto the westerly end of the house and was completed some-time before 1848 when Charles gave a bond for its completion in connection with the estate of his father who had died a short time before.

The "new kitchen" was located at what is now the fireplace end of the long parlor so this section of the room was not in the original house. The original chimney in the lower bedroom was taken out up to the second floor in 1921 and the old bedroom and "new kitchen" made into one long parlor with fireplace remodeled and shelved cupboards inserted at either side of the new fireplace. In 1844 a rear hall was made down the center of the upper floor and three small bedrooms added, one over the "new kitchen", one over the woodshed, and one in the rear northeast corner. The arrangement of rooms on this floor has not changed since the 1844 addition. There are six original fireplaces in the oldest part of the house and flues for stoves in the 1844 bedrooms.

A large barn stood in back on the north side of the house. Some of its timbers were used in the house in the rear built in 1921. The garage foundations are said to have been part of the old farm buildings. In the 1844 agreement it was specified that the front yard and garden, use of the well and barn with room for a horse and vehicle were to be assured to John and Lois for life.

The interior walls appear always to have been papered, with putty colored woodwork throughout the house except for the side hall and stairway which were painted a soft green. The front stairs were painted with a marbled pattern of green and putty, and the kitchen appears to have been dark gray. The oldest doors still retain their original butt hinges, and iron box locks have been replaced on the doors where evidence shows them to have been. Several bedrooms retain their old wide board floors and all the window sash on the early part are original. The present kitchen in the ell was remodeled in 1921, so only two major additions have been made in its long life and the house remains a sturdy memorial to its builder, John Warren of Jaffrey and Brookline.

Among the sources used are the following:

- Vital Records—Weymouth, Chelmsford, Littleton, Harvard, Newton, Brookline
- History of the Town of Jaffrey, New Hampshire, by Daniel B. Cutter
- Conversation and correspondence with Albert Annette, Historian of Jaffrey, N.H.
- Historical Sketches of Brookline, Harriet F. Woods
- Proceedings of the Brookline Historical Society
- Brookline Town Records
- References to tax lists, maps, and deeds, etc.
- Recollections of Brookline, 1800-1810, by Samuel Aspinwall Goddard
- Address at the Opening of the New Town Hall, 1845, Rev. John Pierce
- Life of Dr. John Collins Warren, by Edward Warren
- Commonwealth History of Massachusetts, by Albert Bushnell Hart

Fire, Wreckers Doom Hotel

A three-alarm fire which burned for three hours in the partially demolished Hotel Beaconsfield last Thursday night was of incendiary origin. Local fire officials have forwarded all of the information on the blaze to the state fire marshal's office for investigation.

The flames started in the lobby at the front of the building 1731 Beacon St., which was still standing last week, and when the fire was contained, heavy, acrid smoke poured out of the doors and windows.

Equipment from Boston and Newton, under the mutual aid system, raced to the scene and several ambulances also stood by. No one was injured, according to local fire officials.

The first alarm was sounded at 12:42 a.m. Friday and the all clear rang at 3:27 a.m.

by MARY HAUSER

Today, only the ruins of an era remain of the old Beaconsfield Hotel. When the Beacons-

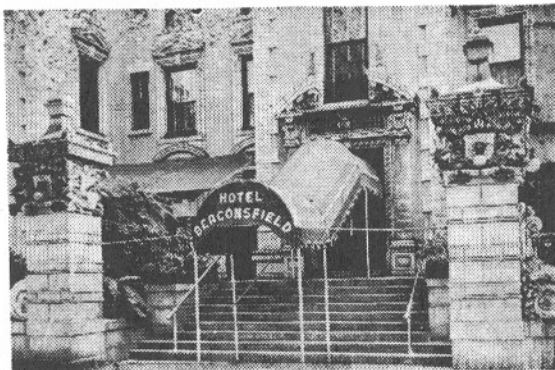
field site at 1731 Beacon St. is finally cleared to make way for middle-income housing units, only a handful of residents will be able to recall its former days, when it was called the "most imposing and luxurious hotel in the nation."

Built at the turn of the century by Henry Melville Whitney, a prominent Brookline resident, to resemble the south-

west front of Stoneleigh Abbey, Kenilworth, England, the Beaconsfield typified a fore runner of luxury living until the 1950's. Then it changed hands, and its maintenance and prestige slipped quickly, until today it is more than half demolished.

Whitney's architects designed the Beaconsfield like a country estate, with extensive and beau-

(Continued on Page 15)



Hotel Beaconsfield in better days.

(Continued from Front Page) tiful park grounds. Indeed, when Whitney built the Beaconsfield, Bostonians considered Brookline to be "the country," and even though it is only a 10 to 15 minute ride to downtown Boston, investors warned that people wouldn't want to stay at a place "so far from the city." But Whitney went ahead, and designed single "hotel" rooms and apartments in the Beaconsfield, and added such extras as a 60-car garage, then a novelty; a stable, a laundry, parks, tennis courts, and a private railroad station on the Boston and Albany line.

Many Brookline groups have held events at the elegant hotel. The famous Oval Dining Room, which resembled a ship's dining room, seated more than 75 people, and with the other smaller dining rooms, was cut off from the main hotel by a winter garden. Everything was of the richest—the mahogany furniture, the draperies, the carpets—no two rooms were decorated alike. The rich and international clientele paid for these luxuries—up to \$600 per month with meals.

One 79-year-old woman, who lived in the hotel for 55 years, remained there alone, until the demolition crews forced her to move. She described "the old days" at the hotel.

"Oh, we had a beautiful park once," she said, "but they sold it to the Star Market. We had the same waiter for 35 years. It was a grand place to live. You could go to Europe and leave your doors open—nothing was ever taken.

"In the 1920's, the Beaconsfield was so high class. All of the tennis stars used to stay here during the tournaments at the Longwood Cricket Club. The hotel had excellent tennis courts and was known for its "very quiet" parties. The Beaconsfield discouraged anything that wasn't proper and quiet. It had such high standards, and they were selective in their guests. Once Presidents used to stay here—never again. The rooms were filled with Oriental rugs, fine paintings, fine pieces of furniture—things you would find today in a museum—the elegance of the Beaconsfield was from another age."

Soon, on the site of the Beaconsfield will rise twin sixteen story apartment buildings, with 700 "middle income" apartments to be built by private investors. Financed under section 221d of the Federal Housing Act, the towers will cost \$18,950,000, with rents ranging from \$130 to \$450. To be completed by the Fall of 1968, the new structures will have underground parking and 27,000 square feet of professional and commercial space.

With the demolition of the hotel, described as a 200 room "house," a page of Brookline's history will be closed: Efficient and practical living quarters must now replace the hotel which was built for the wealthy elite of America and Europe.

Brookline, once the "country suburb" has changed with the times.

Brookline Chronicle-Citizen Nov. 17, 1966

BROOKLINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Fall Meeting of the Brookline Historical Society will be held in the Selectmen's Room, New Town Hall, Washington Street, Brookline, on Sunday, October 16, 1966 at 3 P.M.

Mr. Arthur O'Shea, Secretary to the Selectmen, will be our official host and guide and will tell some of the history of both new and old Town Halls.

Refreshments will be served.

Lorraine H. Carle, Clerk

THE NEW TOWN HALL

by

ARTHUR A. O'SHEA

Executive Secretary, Board of Selectmen

As a fellow member of the Brookline Historical Society it affords me a great deal of pleasure to be able to welcome you all here today on the occasion of this official visit to our new Town Hall.

As you know, we have been desperately in need of such a facility for a great many years, as most of our departments had been highly decentralized which is not conducive to efficient operation. The old Town Hall was over ninety years of age and only thirty per cent efficient in operating space. The building did not lend itself to the proper conduct of business in accordance with modern-day standards, which presented considerable problems in recruitment as well in that desirable working conditions could not be afforded to personnel.

The Town of Brookline, as you know, was incorporated in 1705, at which time the inhabitants were granted the powers and privileges of a township. The first meeting house, which was a very modest structure, was built on Walnut Street, and served the Town during the years 1716 to 1806. The second meeting house, likewise located on Walnut Street, was utilized from 1806 to 1825. In 1825, the first Town Hall, otherwise referred to as Pierce Hall, was erected on Walnut Street where the business of the Town was conducted from 1825 to 1845, when the second Town Hall, designated as the new Pierce Hall, was built on Washington Street, and served as the seat of local government until its demolition in 1964.

The present structure, which we refer to as the new Town Hall, was completed and occupied by the various departments in December, 1964, and was formally dedicated on October 13, 1965.

I might interject at this point the fact that incident to the dedication of the new building, a bronze plaque was erected just outside the portico on a stone which contains mementoes of one kind or another, including commemorative stamps; coins; currency; the 250th Anniversary Edition of the Brookline Chronicle-Citizen, November, 1955; the front page of the historical issue of the Brookline Chronicle-Citizen, October 7, 1965; and a program of the Dedication Ceremonies, October 13, 1965.

The new Town Hall was constructed at a cost of approximately \$2,400,000, which did not include the construction of the underground garage, which was built at an additional cost of about \$200,000. Our first plans contemplated a building of rectangular shape but, when we realized how our space was limited, it was thought advisable to construct a building of the present design which made it possible to eliminate wasteful corridors. As you see, the elevators are located in a central core from which entrance is gained directly to the various offices. The new structure is completely air conditioned and was designed for the express purpose of providing a functional building in which the Town's business could be transacted efficiently. It was, as the architects would say, designed from the "inside out," unlike many communities which built a memorial type structure and then attempted to fit the offices into it subsequently. As a result, in Brookline, we have no wasted space in this structure.

It will also be noted that all vaults are located in a central vault core so that the vault of each particular department is in the same section of the building, which arrangement proved most economical from a construction standpoint.

On the first floor we have located the Town Clerk's Office, the Registrars of Voters, as well as the Town Treasurer and Comptroller's offices by reason of the fact that these particular agencies are more in contact with the general public. On the second floor are located the Welfare Department, the Department of Veterans' Services, and the Assessors' Office. On the third floor are to be found the Park and Recreation Department, the Brookline Redevelopment Authority as well as a modern cafeteria and lounge for the employees.

On the fourth floor are located the Department of Public Works consisting of the Highway, Engineering, and Water Divisions, and the Planning Department. The fifth floor is entirely occupied by the administrative offices and hearing room of the School Committee whereas on the sixth floor are located the administrative offices and hearing room of the Board of Selectmen. The seventh floor, which

is not accessible to the public, contains all the mechanical equipment for both heating and air conditioning the building.

In addition, on the second, third, and fourth floors, there are located conference rooms which can be used not only by Boards and Commissions of the Town but also by community committees as well.

Finally, in the basement of the building is located the central mailing room with its postage meter facilities to which all outgoing mail is directed by chute located on each floor. An addressograph machine, which takes care of old-age assistance checks, Health Department bulletins, and other general mailing data is available on this level as well as a duplicating room where all reproduction work is carried on at a tremendous savings to the Town.

The various offices in the building have been so laid out that it would be possible to provide for an expanding administrative force for the foreseeable future by all owing adequate space for a second row of desks.

The new Town Hall has provided a tremendous boost to the morale, and it is without question that the efficiency and attitude of the employees have improved appreciably.

In closing, it is interesting to note that the program for the formal dedication of the building contains the two following quotations which seem to be particularly apt:—

“When we build . . . let it not be for present delights nor for present use alone. Let it be such work as our descendants will thank us for, and let us think . . . that a time is to come when these stones will be held sacred because our hands have touched them, and that men will say as they look upon the labor, and the wrought substance of them, ‘See! This our fathers did for us!’ ”

JOHN RUSKIN

We will never bring disgrace to this our city, by any act of dishonesty or cowardice, nor ever desert our comrades; we will fight for the ideals and sacred things of the city, both alone and with many; we will revere and obey the city laws, and do our best to incite a like respect and reverence in others; we will strive unceasingly to quicken the public's sense of civic duty; that thus in all these ways, we may transmit this city, greater, better, and more beautiful than it was transmitted to us.

THE ATHENIAN PLEDGE

Additional copies of the program of the Dedication Ceremonies, on October 13, 1965, will be made available to you at the end of this meeting. In addition, that you may have a permanent record of

the proceedings, I am very happy to present you with a tape recording which may be played back in the years to come and will permit you to relive the moments of that day which were to us at the time most exciting.

After you have partaken of the refreshments which have been provided, may I invite you all to a conducted tour of the building where you can see first hand your new Town Hall in which we all take such tremendous pride.

Let me again thank you for your attention and your interest in this focal point of community activity.

BROOKLINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
BYLAWS
AS AMENDED 1949 AND 1962

ARTICLE I

The name of this corporation shall be Brookline Historical Society.

ARTICLE II

OBJECTS

The objects of this Society shall be the study of the history of the town of Brookline, Massachusetts, its societies, organizations, families, individuals and events; the collection and preservation of its antiquities; the establishment and maintenance of an historical library, and the publication from time to time of such information relating to the same as shall be deemed expedient.

To cooperate voluntarily and without gain or profit, with organizations, associations, and corporations which are not operated for profit and whose purposes are similar to the purposes herein stated having established themselves as organizations approved by the United States Treasury Department, Internal Revenue Service, for exemption under Section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 as now in effect or as hereafter amended. To acquire by grant, gift, devise, purchase, bequest or otherwise any real or personal property, and hold, enjoy and dispose of the same and deal with it in such manner as in the judgment of the Board of Directors will best promote the charitable and educational objects of the corporation.

To carry out the aforesaid objects without pecuniary gain, benefit or profit to the corporation and that no officer, member, agent or employee of the corporation shall receive any pecuniary profit from the operation thereof except reasonable compensation for actual services rendered in effecting one or more of such purposes.

No substantial part of the activities of this corporation shall be used in propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation or participating in or intervening in (including the publishing or distribution of statements) any political campaign or on behalf of any candidate for public office.

Upon the dissolution of this corporation, any assets remaining, shall be distributed to organizations having similar purposes which have also been established as organizations approved by the United States Treasury Department, Internal Revenue Service, for exemption under Section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as now in effect or hereafter amended.

These purposes shall not include the right to apply for a license to sell alcoholic beverages.

ARTICLE III

MEMBERSHIP

Any person of moral character who shall be nominated and approved by the Board of Trustees may be elected to membership by ballot of two-thirds of the members present and voting thereon at any regular meeting of the Society. Each person so elected shall pay an annual assessment of two dollars; and any member who shall fail for two consecutive years to pay the annual assessment shall cease to be a member of this Society; *provided*, however, that any member who shall pay twenty-five dollars in any one year may thereby become a Life member; and any member who shall pay fifty dollars in any one year may thereby become a Benefactor of the Society, and thereafter shall be free from all dues and assessments. The money received from Life members and Benefactors shall constitute a fund, of which not more than twenty per cent, together with the annual income therefrom, shall be spent in any one year.

The Society may elect Honorary and Corresponding members in the manner in which annual members are elected, but they shall have no voice in the management of the Society, and shall not be subject to fee or assessment.

ARTICLE IV

CERTIFICATES

Certificates signed by the President and the Clerk may be issued to all persons who become Life members, and to Benefactors.

ARTICLE V

OFFICERS

The officers of this Society shall be seven Trustees, a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary (who shall be Clerk of the Society, and may also be elected to fill the office of Treasurer), and a Treasurer, who, together shall constitute the Board of Trustees. The Trustees, Clerk, and Treasurer shall be chosen by ballot at the annual meeting, and shall hold office for one year, and until others are chosen and qualified in their stead. The President and Vice-President shall be chosen by the Board of Trustees from their number at their first meeting after their election, or at an adjournment thereof. The officers of the Society shall also include a President Emeritus when the Society shall so vote.

ARTICLE VI

MEETINGS

The annual meeting of this Society shall be held on the third Sunday of January unless postponed by vote of the Trustees.

Special meetings may be called by order of the Board of Trustees. The Clerk shall notify each member by a written or printed notice sent through the mail postpaid at least three days before the time of meeting, or by publishing such notice in one or more newspapers published in Brookline.

At all meetings of the Society ten (10) members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

The meetings of the Board of Trustees shall be called by the Clerk at the request of the President, by giving each member personal or written notice, or by sending such notice by mail, postpaid at least twenty-four hours before the time of such meeting; but meetings arranged when all the Trustees are present may be held without such notice. The President shall call meetings of the Board of Trustees at the request of any three members thereof. A majority of its members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE VII

VACANCIES

Vacancies in the offices of Trustees, Clerk, or Treasurer may be filled for the remainder of the term at any regular meeting of the Society by the vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting. In the absence of the Clerk at a meeting of the Society, a Clerk *pro tempore* shall be chosen.

ARTICLE VIII

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

A Nominating Committee of three members shall be appointed by the presiding officer, who shall report at the annual meeting a list of candidates for the places to be filled.

ARTICLE IX

PRESIDING OFFICER

The President, or in his absence the Vice-President, shall preside at all meetings of the Society. In the absence of those officers a President *pro tempore* shall be chosen.

ARTICLE X

DUTIES OF THE CLERK

The Clerk shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of his duties.

He shall conduct the general correspondence of the Society and shall keep record of all proceedings of the Society at its meetings.

He shall conduct the general correspondence of the Society and place on file letters received.

He shall enter the names of members in order in books or cards kept for that purpose, and issue certificates to Life members and to Benefactors.

He shall have charge of such property in possession of the Society as may from time to time be delegated to him by the Board of Trustees.

He shall acknowledge all loans or gifts made to the Society.

ARTICLE XI

DUTIES OF THE TREASURER

The Treasurer shall collect all moneys due the Society, and pay all bills against the Society when approved by the Board of Trustees. He shall keep a full account of receipts and expenditures in a book belonging to the Society, which shall always be open to the inspection of the Trustees; and at the annual meeting he shall make a written report of all his doings for the year preceding. The Treasurer shall give bonds in such sum, with surety, as the Treasurer may fix, for the faithful discharge of his duties.

ARTICLE XII

DUTIES AND POWERS OF TRUSTEES

The Board of Trustees shall superintend the prudential and executive business of the Society, authorize all expenditures of money, fix all salaries, provide a common seal, receive and act upon all resignations and forfeitures of membership, and see that the by-laws are duly complied with. The Board of Trustees shall have full powers to hire, lease, or arrange for a suitable home for the Society, and to make all necessary rules and regulations required in the premises.

They may from time to time appoint such sub-committees from their own number as they deem expedient.

In case of a vacancy in the office of Clerk or Treasurer they shall have power to choose the same *pro tempore* till the next meeting of the Society.

ARTICLE XIII

STANDING COMMITTEES

The President shall annually appoint four standing committees, as follows:

Committee on Rooms

A committee of three members, to be styled the "Committee on Rooms" to which shall be added the President and Clerk of the Society *ex-officio*, who shall have charge of all arrangements of the rooms (except books, manuscripts, and other objects appropriate to the library offered as gifts or loans), the hanging of pictures, and the general arrangements of the Society's collection in their department.

Committee on Papers

A committee of three members, to be styled the "Committee on Papers," who shall have charge of the subjects of papers to be read, or other exercises of a profitable nature, at the monthly meetings of the Society.

Committee on Membership

A committee of three or more members, to be styled the "Committee on Membership," whose duty it shall be to give information in regard to the purposes of the Society, and increase its membership.

Committee on Library

A committee of three or more members, to be styled the "Committee on Library," who shall have charge of the arrangements of the Library, including acceptance and rejection of books, manuscripts, and other objects tendered to the library, and the general arrangement of the Society's collections in that department.

These four committees shall perform their duties as above set forth under the general direction and supervision of the Board of Trustees.

Vacancies that occur in any of these committees during their term of service shall be filled by the President.

ARTICLE XIV

FINANCE COMMITTEE

The President shall annually appoint two members, who, with the President, shall constitute the Committee on Finance, to examine from time to time the books and accounts of the Treasurer, to audit his accounts at the close of the year, and to report upon the expediency of proposed expenditures of money.

ARTICLE XV

AMENDMENTS

These by-laws may be altered or amended at any regular meeting by a two-thirds vote of the members present, notice of the subject-matter of the proposed alterations or amendments having been given at a previous meeting.

On March 14, 1963, the Internal Revenue Service of the U. S. Treasury Department ruled that the Society is a tax-exempt organization within the provisions of Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. As a consequence, the Society is not required to file Federal income tax returns and contributions made to it are deductible by donors as provided in Section 170 of the Code. Bequests, legacies, devises and transfers of gifts to or for the Society's use are deductible for Federal estate and gift tax purposes under the provisions of Section 2055, 2106 and 2522 of the Code.

LIST OF MEMBERS — 1968

Mr. Robert M. Adams
 Mr. and Mrs. Jason A. Aisner*
 Mr. Ray Alden
 Mrs. Mitchell Allen
 Mr. and Mrs. Henry Atkinson
 Mr. Samuel G. Atkinson
 Mrs. George Austen, Jr.

Mrs. Theodore L. Badger
 Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. Barkin
 Mrs. Myron B. Barstow
 Mrs. Henry B. Batchelor
 Mr. F. Gregg Bemis*
 Mrs. Robert Payne Bigelow
 Rev. Carl Bihldorff
 Rev. George L. Blackman
 Mr. Maurice Cary Blake
 Mrs. Charles B. Blanchard
 Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth B. Bond
 Mrs. Frederick C. Bowditch, Jr.
 Dr. Lawrence W. Bowers
 Mr. and Mrs. Everett M. Bowker
 Miss Helen L. Bowker
 Mrs. Robert Bray
 Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Bremner
 Mrs. Harrison G. Bridge**
 Miss Elsie P. Briggs
 Mrs. Edward Brooks
 Mr. George V. Brown, Jr.
 Mrs. Horatio J. Brown
 Judge Matthew Brown
 Mrs. Kingsbury Browne, Jr.
 Mrs. Yves Henry Buhler*
 Mr. and Mrs. Abraham S. Burack
 Miss Elizabeth Burrage
 Miss Elizabeth Butcher*

Mrs. Samuel Cabot*
 Mr. and Mrs. August A. Calen, Jr.
 Mr. Francis W. Capper
 Mr. and Mrs. Elmer O. Cappers
 Mr. and Mrs. Owen M. Carle
 Mrs. Theresa A. Carroll*
 Mr. Eugene P. Carver, Jr.
 Mrs. William B. Castle
 Rev. Francis A. Caswell
 Dr. Earle M. Chapman
 Mr. and Mrs. Paul F. Clark
 Mr. Robert C. Cochrane, Jr.
 Mr. W. Ogilvie Comstock
 Mrs. Adelaide H. Conant
 Mr. John T. Connor
 Miss Dorothy Cornish
 Miss Priscilla Cornish
 Mrs. Armand J. Corrado
 Mrs. Charles T. Cowen

Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Cowin
 Dr. and Mrs. Chilton Crane
 Dr. Joseph A. Craven, Jr.
 Mrs. Alan Cunningham*
 Mr. and Mrs. George B. Cutts

Mrs. Helen Damon
 Mr. and Mrs. Philip A. Daniels
 Miss Frances C. Darling
 Mr. Kenneth Lee Davis
 Mr. and Mrs. F. Stanton Deland, Jr.
 Lt. Comdr. William Griggs Dow
 USN (Ret.)
 Miss Alice Driscoll
 Mr. James M. Driscoll
 Miss Margaret Driscoll*
 Mr. Thomas Duncan
 Miss Jeannie U. Dupee

Mrs. Roger Ernst*

Mrs. James M. Faulkner
 Mrs. Clara B. Fenn
 Mr. and Mrs. Alan D. Fink
 Mrs. Robert F. Fiske
 Miss Helene M. Flynn
 Mr. and Mrs. Aryeh Friedman
 Miss Anne W. Furness
 Miss Emily D. Furness
 Mrs. E. W. Furness

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Gardiner
 Mr. G. Peabody Gardner*
 Mr. and Mrs. William J. Geddis
 Mr. and Mrs. William Gillis
 Mrs. Harry M. Goodwin
 Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Gowing
 Dr. and Mrs. Seymour Gray
 Miss Gladys Greenleaf
 Mr. Thomas Groom

Mrs. Frank L. Hadden
 Miss Nancy Hale
 Mrs. Ralph W. Hamilton
 Mr. Lawrence E. Hanson
 Mrs. Stephen F. Harris*
 Mr. Russell Hastings
 Mrs. Edward Heartz
 Mrs. Bigelow Heath
 Mrs. Clyde J. Heath
 Mr. James H. Henderson
 Dr. and Mrs. Otto J. Hermann
 Mrs. F. Harvey Hilton
 Dr. and Mrs. James R. Hobson
 Dr. and Mrs. Bertram H. Holland
 Mr. and Mrs. Edmund S. Homer
 Mrs. George C. Houser

*Life Members **Benefactors

Dr. and Mrs. Henry Dunster Howe
Mrs. Lyman H. Hoyt
Mr. Robert I. Hunneman

Dr. and Mrs. James H. Jackson

Mr. and Mrs. Gary Kayakachioian
Mrs. Katharine A. Kelley
Mrs. Ira Rich Kent*
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kramer

Mr. Thomas F. Larkin
Rt. Rev. Frederic C. Lawrence
Mr. James Lawrence, Jr.
Mrs. Fred. Leavitt
Mrs. Charles E. Lee
Miss Mary Lee
Mr. and Mrs. Martin A. Linsky*
Mr. and Mrs. Bertram K. Little
Mr. James A. Lowell**
Mr. and Mrs. Lea S. Luquer

Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. McGrath, Jr.
Mrs. John A. McKenzie
Mr. and Mrs. James F. McIntosh
Dr. and Mrs. Raymond T. McNally
Mr. Scott McNeilly
Miss Ann E. Macdonald
Charles N. Mason
Mr. and Mrs. William D. Mehegan
Mrs. George R. Minot*
Mrs. W. M. Parker Mitchell
Mrs. Samuel Mixer
Mr. and Mrs. Spencer B. Montgomery
Dr. and Mrs. Francis D. Moore
Mr. and Mrs. Alan R. Morse
Miss Lilla N. Morse
Mrs. and Mrs. Malcolm Morse*

Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederick Nelson*
Mr. Henry H. Newell*
Mr. Charles A. Newhall
Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Nichols

Miss Helen V. O'Brien
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