



PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

BROOKLINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FOR 1956

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BROOKLINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
FOR 1956



BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY
1957

CONTENTS

	Page
OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES	4
BROOKLINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETING 1956	5
ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT	6
REPORT OF THE TREASURER	7
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ROOMS	8
THE STORY OF THE VISITING NURSE SERVICE OF THE BROOKLINE FRIENDLY SOCIETY, BY MISS LILLY C. MOBERG, R.N.	9
PIERCE HALL, BY MR. GORHAM DANA	29
LIST OF TITLES TO ARTICLES AND NAMES OF AUTHORS PRINTED IN THE PROCEEDINGS SINCE 1948	38
BY-LAWS	40
MEMBERSHIP	45

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES
1956

PRESIDENT

MRS. HARRISON G. BRIDGE

VICE PRESIDENT

DR. HAROLD BOWDITCH

TREASURER

J. FREDERICK NELSON, 347 Harvard Street

CLERK

LEA S. LUQUER, 34 Griggs Road

TRUSTEES

Donald K. Packard, Miss Elizabeth Butcher,
James M. Driscoll, S. Morton Vose, Gorham Dana and
Officers ex-officio

COMMITTEES

FINANCE—J. Frederick Nelson, *Chairman*
Edward Dane,
President, ex-officio.

ROOMS —Mrs. Bertram K. Little, *Chairman*
Mrs. J. Frederick Nelson, Mr. Daniel Tyler, Jr.

LIBRARY—Miss Elizabeth Butcher, *Chairman*
J. Francis Driscoll.

PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS—
Dr. Harold Bowditch, *Chairman*
Charles B. Blanchard, Samuel Cabot,
Francis A. Caswell, James M. Driscoll,
Miss Mary Lee.
President and *Clerk*, ex-officio.

MEMBERSHIP—Mr. Donald K. Packard, *Chairman*
Miss Julia Shepley, Mrs. Lea S. Luquer.

DELEGATES TO THE BAY STATE
HISTORICAL LEAGUE—
Miss Margaret A. Fish, Miss Mary Lee,
Mrs. George C. Houser.

REPORT OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

JANUARY 15, 1956

In accordance with the usual procedures, the Annual Meeting was held at the Society Headquarters, the Edward Devotion House, on January 15, 1956 at three o'clock. President Bridge presided and called the meeting to order. Reports from the President, Treasurer, Chairman of the Committee-on-Rooms, and Nominating Committee, were read and approved. There were no changes from among the Officers or Trustees. President Bridge spoke briefly regarding the proposed stone to mark the site of the old Town Pound and then explained why it had been necessary for the Society to have helped defray the cost of Mrs. Ira Rich Kent's recent book: *The Brookline Trunk*, in order to make its contents readily accessible for study or research. Mr. Bond urged all present to write their State Representatives regarding a more proper care of State Historic Archival records. It was voted that a strongly worded resolution along such lines be sent the proper authorities. Four new members, Mrs. Mitchell Allen, Mrs. Erland F. Fish, Miss Anne W. Furness, and Miss Helen O'Brien, were elected to membership. There being no further business, the Chair declared the business meeting adjourned.

Miss Lilly C. Moberg, who for over twenty-three years has been associated with the work of the Nursing Service of the Brookline Friendly Society, was then introduced. Miss Moberg, wearing the costume of a nurse dating back to the beginning of this work in 1905, read a most interesting account of how the Friendly Society had its origin and had come into being and how, later on, the Nursing Service sprang up, developed, and prospered, a story that was of interest to all and that touched the hearts and memories of those who had watched the work grow over the past years.

At the conclusion, Miss Moberg received a warm hand for the inspiring message she had read. The Chair thanked her most heartily before adjourning the meeting. Those who were inclined, and there were many, remained to enjoy the cocoa and delicious sandwiches prepared by Mrs. Nelson, Custodian at the old House. Despite the fact that the attendance was limited to about forty, it was the feeling of all that the meeting had been an excellent one thoroughly enjoyed by those who did attend.

Respectfully submitted,

LEA S. LUQUER,
Clerk.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 15, 1956

We regret to report that since our last annual meeting the following six members have died :

Mrs. Sewell Cabot
 Mr. John Cotton
 Mr. James Mackey
 Mr. Edward B. Richardson
 Dr. James Torbet
 Mrs. Henry Ware

Resignations have been received from 4 members :

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bigelow
 Dr. Walter Burrage
 Mr. Franklin King

We are sorry for these changes, but welcome the 17 new members who have joined our Society during the same period. It might be of interest to know that since 1949 our membership has gradually increased each year and the total now stands at 264 — A gain of 40 members.

The three meetings of our Society during 1955 were devoted exclusively to Brookline and its past. The Annual Meeting, with its Ladies' Panel and amusing reminiscences and stories, started the year, and brought us many memories of 50 odd years ago that we are glad to have recorded.

The May Spring meeting was a delightful one. Mr. Henry Ware read his paper on people and houses of High Street Hill, and Dr. and Mrs. James L. Gamble entertained us most cordially in their attractive house and garden.

Our Fall meeting brought a real tribute to Brookline's 250th Anniversary, when Mrs. Ira C. Kent gave us the first reading from her new history of the town, accompanied by an excellent exhibition of old photographs and silver. At this time also we were happy to accept the first copy of the Citizen's Anniversary Publication.

Because of the amount of work involved in getting transcribed and edited the panel discussion of 1955 — and the men's panel of the year before — our next Proceedings will be published as a joint issue for the two years. We hope to have this ready shortly.

We continue to be most grateful to all those who have helped preserve so much of our local history and color, for that is the

main aim of our Society. I know that I, for one, have thoroughly enjoyed these "I Remember When" papers and sessions, and I trust we may have many more of them. Please get out your pencils and write!

RUTH POND BRIDGE,
President.

THE BROOKLINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT

Cash and Securities on hand January 1, 1956		
U. S. Series G Bond	\$1,000.00	
U. S. Series K Bond	1,000.00	
Brookline Trust Company	1,034.01	
Brookline Savings Bank	2,023.64	
		<u>\$5,057.65</u>
Receipts for 1956		
Membership Dues	484.00	
Gifts	5.00	
Sale of "Old Brookline Houses"	22.20	
Sale of "History of Brookline"	4.00	
Sale of "Map of Brookline"25	
Interest on U. S. Savings Bonds	53.90	
Interest on Savings Bank Deposit	61.18	
From Bay State League	25.00	
		<u>655.53</u>
		<u>\$5,713.18</u>
Payments for 1956		
Secretary's Expense, Postage and Printing ..	20.45	
Dues Bay State Historical League	4.00	
Bay State Historical Meeting	90.80	
Publishing 1954-1955 Proceedings	371.62	
Chairs Rental	7.20	
Collations	27.39	
Janitor Service—Pierce Hall	10.00	
Insurance Premium	7.80	
Bank Charges	2.25	
		<u>541.51</u>
Cash and Securities on hand December 31, 1956		
U. S. Series K Bonds	2,000.00	
Brookline Trust Company	982.95	
Brookline Savings Bank	2,138.72	
		<u>5,121.67</u>
		<u>\$5,713.18</u>

Respectfully submitted,

J. FREDERICK NELSON,
Treasurer

January 19, 1957

BROOKLINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ROOMS FOR THE YEAR 1955

The following meetings have been held in the Devotion House during 1955: Annual meeting of the Brookline Historical Society, on January 16th; Joanna Aspinwall Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, on November 12th; and on December 19th meeting of the Hannah Goddard Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. It is expected that each such group using the house for meetings will contribute at least \$5.00 to the Society, in addition to a suitable sum to the Custodian for her assistance on these occasions. The usual Patriot's Day observance was held at the house on April 19th, and on June 19th the Brookline Art Association met at the house and about 20 of its members sketched the exterior. This did not involve the serving of refreshments.

Twelve groups of school children visited the house during 1955, the schools represented being the Edward Devotion, Driscoll, St. Aiden's, and the Andrew Jackson school in Allston.

Guests continue to visit the house, although we wish that their number was greater. Among those who came in 1955 were visitors from Paris, France; Detroit; Mobile, Alabama; and Baltimore, Maryland. Mrs. Darling of the Brookline Citizen spent part of a day in the fall in preparation for the 250th Celebration of the Founding of the Town.

Minor repairs done by the Town during the year included repairing of the bulkhead doors, repainting of moldings, and other small items.

Respectfully submitted,

NINA FLETCHER LITTLE,
(Chairman, Committee on Rooms)

**THE VISITING NURSE SERVICE
OF THE
BROOKLINE FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

MAY, 1905 — MAY, 1955

Fifty years of continuous service to the people of Brookline is the record of the Visiting Nurse Service and Health Center of the Brookline Friendly Society.

This afternoon it is my pleasant assignment to relate to you some of the highlights of the accomplishments of the Board members and staff nurses with especial emphasis on the early years when it was truly pioneer work to be a visiting nurse.

Some of you may be wondering why we are celebrating a 50th anniversary independently from the Family Service. Then, too, many of you will recall that in 1936 we observed the 50th anniversary of the Brookline Friendly Society. To be sure, the Society *was* organized in 1886, 69 years ago, but the nurses didn't join the team officially until 1905 and we are sufficiently proud of our record to feel justified in celebrating our *own* birthday.

In doing my research for this little historical sketch, I found the most difficult task that of trying to decide which of the interesting facts I should *omit* in order not to make my report too long. I was simply fascinated with what I learned as I read endless annual reports and minutes of Board meetings and I felt I wanted to share it *all* with others.

I believe in order to better understand *why* a nursing service was established in Brookline 50 years ago and why it was combined with a Social Service group, I must needs go back in our history a bit, a little before the year 1905.

Although the Brookline Friendly Society officially dates its beginnings to 1886, actually it was on *June 30, 1878*, 8 years previous, that the seeds were first sown. Brookline at this time was for the most part a farming community and the Village here, where we are located now, was the end of the car-line from Boston. Here the horse-cars would pull up at the doors of the many, many saloons which were centered in the village. There were no organized recreational activities and consequently the men of the district congregated in the saloons.

This caused great concern to the members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and they decided that something should be done about it. Three of the members held a very important conference in the home of Mrs. Charles H. Stearns, a beautiful old colonial farm house which stood on the corner

of Pleasant and Beacon Streets. On this June day, 77 years ago, they decided to give the saloons a little competition and they opened a Temperance Lunch and Reading Room in the Lyceum Building on Washington Street in Village Square. The serving of lunches did not prove successful, but the reading room did. It survived, was well received by the men, and actually was the spark which set the fire. To these three women, Mrs. Stearns, Mrs. Joseph Mayo and Mrs. Sarah Mellen, presumably a sister-in-law of Mrs. Stearns, goes the honor of being the *real charter members* of the present Brookline Friendly Society.

It is a known fact, of course, that men should never, no never, underestimate the power of a woman, and when *three* women are involved, there is just *three* times that power to deal with. This little reading room, right smack in the middle of the saloons, was a great threat, since many men congregated there that first winter, actually an average of 40 each day. There the ladies had several newspapers and magazines for them to read, a scrap book, and dominoes and checkers, and most important of all, there was a pledge book which was always in evidence and it made them so happy every time one of the men signed it.

A tank of ice water for quenching the thirst of the general public in the village was set up outside the reading rooms as a rival to the saloons. Reports state it was well patronized.

This little venture in friendliness grew like Topsy. Soon they had to move to larger quarters, to the Dun-Edin building just across the bridge on Washington Street in the village. Here they had a piano, a permanent attendant was engaged, and the records tell of how they tried an experiment of "promoting good morals and polite manners by occasional appropriate speaking and reading aloud."

Mrs. Stearns continued as manager and her little committee wrote, by hand, endless letters of appeal to their friends and neighbors in town asking for funds to carry on this venture. We still have many of these original letters in our files today and we have them on display for any who might be interested in reading them.

Entertainments and band concerts were added to the program and a big *new* attraction was added in 1881 when women and girls were admitted to the reading rooms. They now had 100 volumes of books and 30 kinds of newspapers and the pledge book had 70 names in it. In 1884 all mention of the temperance pledge-book ceases in Mrs. Stearns' reports. Quite possibly it

had some connection with the fact that in that year the town developed a conscience and actually voted to forbid the sale of liquor within town limits.

About this time other interested citizens banded together to provide recreation for all age groups in the town, such as cooking and sewing classes, dramatic classes and industrial projects, and at this point they had utterly outgrown their space in the Dun-Edin Building.

I give you all this background because it has a definite bearing on our own history, (that of the BFS), for now we find plans being drawn to *build* a large new building which would house all these activities plus many more, such as a gymnasium, a billiard room and a bowling alley and a large hall for meetings and entertainments.

An organization was formed, called "*The Brookline Union*" and was incorporated on *September 20, 1886*. The Union was not a society formed to carry on any service program in the Town, but only to "erect and maintain a building to contain rooms for charitable, educational and social purposes." A sort of recreation center where all groups would be under one roof, much the same principle as our new Stephen Train Public Health Center which hopes to house all health activities in the town, eventually.

Mr. and Mrs. Stearns gave to this newly formed organization some land which they owned at the corner of High and Walnut Streets and the Union Building was erected in *1889* and is still standing today, the exterior just as it was 66 years ago.

In order to raise money to erect this building, many fairs, concerts, entertainments and coffee parties were held. Admission was usually 50c, refreshments were donated by the ladies and the Boston folks who came over to the parties always were assured of an extra horse car back to Boston at 11:30 p.m.

It wasn't easy to raise the \$31,000 needed and the Union Committee had many problems. A circular which was distributed to the people of Brookline in *1887* gives a vivid picture of the discouragement which overwhelmed the building committee in their attempt to raise sufficient funds to start work on the Brookline Union Building:

BROOKLINE UNION

Since our building was planned, work of like character has been proposed in Boston, with the hearty approval of the public.

The circular distributed March 1, 1887 has elicited but trifling response, though several persons have recently doubled their subscriptions.

The whole amount now pledged is about	\$18,000
The probable cost of the building as planned, without furniture, is	\$31,000
If we omit the tower and the cut stone work, substituting brick, we can effect a saving of about	1,500

There remains	\$29,500
If we omit, for the present, the special work in the rooms planned for the gymnasium, such as light partitions and plumbing, we save thereby, for the time being, a further sum of	2,500

We should then still require \$27,000
being \$9,000 more than the present amount of subscriptions.

If we cannot secure this sum we shall be obliged to abandon some prominent feature, say either the gymnasium or the hall.

Will you kindly aid us in deciding what to do, by giving answers over your signature, to the questions enclosed.
Brookline, April 22, 1887.

EDWARD I. THOMAS, *President*
CHARLES H. STEARNS, *Secretary*
EDWARD S. PHILBRICK, *Treasurer*

Special Committee appointed at the Annual
Meeting of the Corporation, April 20, 1887

At this period in our history we start *officially* dating the beginnings of our present Brookline Friendly Society. The group of ladies sponsoring the reading room together with women from the various church parishes met and organized a society and called it the *Brookline Friendly Union* and stated that their purpose was to carry on in the town charitable work similar to that done by the Associated Charities of Boston. This was in the *spring of 1886*. In 1889, to avoid confusion with the Brookline Union, our name was changed to *The Brookline Friendly Society*. Our motto was "to lend a hand to the less fortunate members of the community, giving them 'not alms but a friend,' and to try to help them to help themselves."

We now have two groups, the Union, concerned with the building only, and the Friendly Society concerned with the activities to be centered in the building.

Eight committees were established, namely: The Visiting Committee, Coal Committee, Committee on Boys Clubs, Com-

mittee on Girls Clubs, Committee on rides for children, Committee on Cooking Classes, Committee on Two Tenement Houses and a Committee on District Nursing. This was in 1881!

Under the heading "Committee on District Nursing," a note is made that it was not self-supporting and functioned "because of the generosity of two friends who contribute \$45.00 a month to cover the nurse's salary." No further mention is made of District Nursing until 1905, but I have reason to believe that special nurses were obtained from time to time to take care of some serious illnesses which came to the attention of the Visiting Committee.

Now this *Visiting Committee* was really something! It was made up of a group of 20 to 25 ladies who called themselves Friendly Visitors. They went every week to the families allotted them and collected whatever money the family had been able to save towards their coal. When half the price of a ton of coal had been paid, the family was privileged to order a whole ton (at \$6.00 per ton), paying the remainder in like weekly instalments. Many families were thus enabled to buy a ton or more of coal who otherwise would have to buy small quantities at exorbitant rates.

One report states that "there is no work more valuable, more beautiful and more interesting, or more characteristic of the ideals at which the Friendly Society aims, than that of the visitor who becomes the trusted friend and advisor of a poor family."

This group of ambitious women, in their weekly visits, found many homes where there was illness and no one available to give adequate care to the sick member of the family. It was through their great desire to see this condition remedied that the *Friendly Society* decided to venture in the field of *District Nursing* officially in March, 1905, 50 years ago.

And that brings us up to the story of the Nursing Service. Although we have a real sense of achievement and a knowledge that we have always endeavored to meet each new challenge we have encountered along the way, it is to this little group of dedicated women that we, as citizens of this Town, owe our gratitude today for if they had not had the determination and motivation to carry on, things might easily have been much different today.

They had an unlimited faith in the generosity of their fellowmen, for they had no money in the budget when they voted to hire a district nurse. Mrs. Fred Percy and Miss Helen Chase volunteered to take charge of the coal accounts and the office

work connected with the Visiting Committee and thus they were able to dispense with the salaried assistant. This clerk's salary was, however, only sufficient to pay half the salary of the nurse and the ladies prevailed upon the Overseers of the Poor to meet the other half of the salary and thus began a cooperative effort which continues today in a sense, through the reimbursement we receive from the Board of Public Welfare for nursing care given to welfare recipients.

The work of *Miss McGee*, our first nurse, was much different in many ways from the work of our nurses today. She devoted her entire time and efforts to the poor and worked in the poor "districts" and that is how the nurses of those days were called "District Nurses." Today, we include every one in our service, those who can pay and those who can't and we have changed our name to "Visiting Nurses."

Miss McGee came to us from the Instructive District Nursing Association of Boston, which was established in 1885, and is known today as the Visiting Nurse Association of Boston. She had no car to get around in to the homes, but did most of her visiting on foot, and that must have been truly difficult for she wore the same type uniform as I am wearing today and there seems to be too much skirt! Indeed, we must not lose sight of the fact that from 1877 to 1905 the little group of women who called themselves the Friendly Visitors, had to make *their* visits on foot, too, unless they might perhaps have hitched up "Old Dobbin."

Then, too, our first nurse began her work here in Brookline when there were no "miracle drugs" available and infectious and contagious diseases were quite prevalent. Those were the days when there were Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, Smallpox, Tuberculosis and Scarlet Fever cases in great numbers. The maternal and infant mortality rate was high and pneumonia cases had to be visited two and three times a day and sometimes during the night, because constant nursing care was the only answer to recovery in those days.

Since Miss McGee was receiving her salary from two different sources, she was obliged to report both at the Union Building and at the office of the Overseers of the Poor in the Town Hall each day. Her first few months were difficult ones for she came to Brookline in the height of a Measles epidemic and many of the children had developed serious complications together with or following an attack. This, of course, is rarely the case today.

Records show that Miss McGee was also responsible to take school children in to the Eye and Ear Infirmary for treatment.

The fee for a visit in 1905 was 25c for those who could afford to pay it. The Treasurer reports *no nursing income* this first year but an expenditure of \$503.18. Mrs. George F. Arnold and Miss Emily G. Denny were *the Nursing Committee* in 1905.

There were so many important happenings in 1905 that one wonders which to relate first. Our clinic services were also established at this time, on a very small scale, to be sure, but nevertheless represented one more endeavor on the part of the Brookline Friendly Society to give assistance to the poor.

A Dr. Douglas Graham, a well-known Brookline physician, eminent in the practice of massage, gave free massage treatment to those who could not afford to pay. He was at the Union building each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday to give treatment to "rheumatic, nervous and other cases." The Directors and Visitors sent him patients with a special card of introduction signed by them. This so-called Medical Department continued until 1911 when it was closed.

On October 6, 1905, the Brookline Friendly Society was incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and was given a charter "For the purpose of cooperating with the poor of the town in efforts for their own improvement."

Two months later, December 5, 1905, the Brookline Union voted to dissolve and turned over the Union Building to the Brookline Friendly Society in consideration of the assumption by the Society of all the Union's debts and liabilities, which amounted to approximately \$5,000.

For all practical purposes the two bodies were identical, as they largely were in membership, but much needless clerical and other labor had to be done so long as the two organizations were continued, and frequent explanations were necessary.

"The property consisted of the Union Building, long occupied by the Society as the headquarters for its work, and 6,602 square feet of land upon which the building stands," to quote the report. "It is on the corner of Walnut and High Streets and was completed in 1888, and when re-insured two years ago, was valued by an experienced builder at \$38,000. The land, if estimated at the assessed value of the opposite High Street corner, is worth at least \$7,000. Upon this property there was a mortgage of \$4,000 and the Brookline Union had incurred an indebtedness of about \$1,000 for repairs. The property was deeded to us on the 7th day of December and we at once paid all obligations of the Brookline Union, substituting a new mortgage of \$5,000 for the old one of \$4,000."

"The approval of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Stearns, who gave the land to the Union and obtained its original subscriptions, was extremely helpful in clearing up the confusing situation; and we record our sense of the debt of gratitude which the community owes to them, as well as to Messrs. E. E. Blodgett and F. N. Perkins, Presidents, and Mr. L. C. Wason, Secretary of the Union, for their years of service in keeping up the proper forms of that corporation." (Copied from Annual Report of Board 1905-1906).

All the Annual Reports during these early days had printed on the frontispiece the "*AIM OF BROOKLINE FRIENDLY SOCIETY*" which was as follows:

"Our Society is for the *Prevention* of pauperism, of drunkenness, of idleness; for the encouragement of thrift, of innocent pleasures, of intelligent reading. It promotes a better understanding between the rich and the poor; and, more than all, it helps those who are striving to help themselves. A regular and cordial support is needed to strengthen the hands of those who give liberally of their time and thought and strength to carry it on."

1905 — An Anniversary year!

1. First District Nurse hired
2. Clinic Service established
3. Brookline Friendly Society incorporated
4. Brookline Union Building becomes property of Brookline Friendly Society

The work of the District Nursing Service grew and grew. In 1910 the District Nursing Committee decided to get some assistance for our nurse and an arrangement was set up with the New England Deaconess Hospital to send student nurses to us for a two months' affiliation, which would give the student experience in home nursing and at the same time relieve our nurse of some of her cases. This affiliation continued until 1917, when the Hospital was no longer able to release any nurses because of the War.

Miss McGee stayed only one year and was replaced by Miss Jane Seccombe, also from the Instructive District Nursing Association of Boston.

As a direct outgrowth of her work, a clinic was opened in June, 1907 in the Union Building. She often found in her home visiting many children who needed medical or surgical care,

whose parents were too busy or too poor to take them to a Boston dispensary or to the family physician. She brought these problems to her Nursing Committee, they decided to start a clinic, and it proved a success. It soon was regarded as an indispensable part of the work.

Dr. Arthur A. Cushing, then just a recent graduate of the Harvard Medical School and starting his practice in Brookline, volunteered to take over this clinic work. For a short while Dr. Elizabeth E. Shaw assisted him, but for the most part he carried it alone. He was at the Union Building every Wednesday and Saturday from 11 to noon. He treated about 100 patients a month for minor conditions.

It was here that he found many cases of incipient or early tuberculosis among the children and it concerned him greatly. Dr. Cushing's enthusiasm and initiative, together with the hearty cooperation of the Superintendent of the Brookline Friendly Society, the Anti-Tuberculosis Society and the Health Department, made possible the establishment of a *Day Camp*, the first of its kind in the country for tuberculous children. It was opened *July 2, 1908* on grounds belonging to the Health Department Hospital but not then in use.

Dr. Francis P. Denny, then the part-time Health Officer, was in charge of finances. He contributed \$500 from the Board of Health Budget, half the nurse's salary was paid by the Anti-Tuberculosis Society and contributions were solicited from individuals to make up the rest of the money needed. There is no mention of any salary being paid to the doctor.

Shortly before Dr. Cushing's death, I had the wonderful privilege of chatting with him one afternoon regarding our program and his part in it some 40 or 50 years ago. He told me how important he felt this Day Camp was and how much it meant in the control of Tuberculosis in those days. He seemed to thoroughly enjoy reminiscing about his work in his youth.

I would like to quote briefly from a report which Dr. Cushing wrote in *1909* — "Many people feel that the tuberculosis problem is overestimated. To be sure, it is an old problem, but it is still with us and we must not relax our efforts even though the pendulum of public enthusiasm has swung away from the high notch that it attained at one time. It is the constant dropping of the water that wears the stone away and so the constant working at this problem in this generation will solve it for the next." How true this prophecy was!

The Day Camp, started primarily for children, later added adults. From June 15 to October 1, each year, an average of

30 patients a day left the Union Building at 8:30 in the morning in a barge, were taken to the grounds back of the Brookline Hospital, stayed all day and returned at 5:30 p.m. Every day except Sundays and Holidays, rain or shine, the patients took their trip and treatment. The daily charge was 50c and this included salary of nurse and cook, provisions, barge ride and treatment.

Miss Ellis, who was then our District nurse, was sometimes accosted in the village by children who pleaded to be taken to the Clinic in the hope that the doctor would discover that they had tuberculosis, and allow them to join the happy group of young folks who had a daily ride in a barge to and from the Camp, lots of nice things to eat while there, and no end of good times under the trees learning to weave baskets and dress dolls, and hear stories with which the nurse, *Miss Rodgers*, made each day pass like life in fairy-land.

The nurse devoted Wednesday and Saturday mornings to attendance at the Clinic and she also had the weekly task of weighing and inspecting the condition of the camp children whose welfare was never neglected.

Luncheons of milk and eggs were served twice daily in the Union Building to five of these children who specially required such nourishment. These were given at the request of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society, and at their expense.

In the fall of 1908, *Miss M. G. Rodgers*, who was the nurse in charge of the Day Camp, was persuaded to become the District Nurse for the Friendly Society since *Miss Ellis* was to leave to accept a school position which paid better.

An assistant was very much needed but as the funds were not sufficient, they had to depend on volunteer help in the clinics. History tells of a *Miss Fanny Howe* who gave generously of her time and strength in aiding *Dr. Cushing* and *Miss Rodgers* at the Clinic and in the district work.

"A year of great promise lies before us," stated the chairman of the Nursing Committee in her report of 1909. "Never have we had the co-operation of so many of our physicians, one of whom said recently that if he had had the assistance of a District Nurse when first practising in Brookline he should have thought himself in heaven."

In 1910 the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and the Brookline Friendly Society signed a contract to give nursing care to certain policy holders of the Insurance Company for which they would reimburse the Society. This contract, to-

gether with one with the John Hancock Life Insurance Company, continued in force for *40 years*, or until *January, 1950*, when the Insurance Companies discontinued this service to their clients. This new source of income and case referral increased our prestige in the community greatly. It also added to our clerical work and recorded is the information that Miss Josephine Wilder, whom we all know so well, was the paid office worker who took care of much of the nurse's record work and office routine.

In *1911*, *Miss Rodgers* resigned due to ill health and *Miss Rosalie M. Gould*, a graduate nurse of the Deaconess Hospital was appointed. Miss Gould is at the time of writing this history, alive and residing in Peterboro, N. H. We invited her to our Anniversary celebration but unfortunately she was unable to come. We do have a letter from her which we will add to our scrap book of memories.

Miss Gould had Deaconess students, several at a time, assisting her in the work of the district. There were so many night calls, particularly for maternity cases during this period, that the Friendly Society furnished a room in the Union Building for Miss Gould, where she lived in order that she could be reached easily by phone for night calls.

It is significant to note at this time in our history, *that in 1912*, the Board of Health employed their *first* nurse. I will quote from the report: "A Tuberculosis Nurse was hired for the purpose of caring for those cases afflicted with the 'white plague', those who cannot care for themselves properly."

These cases were formerly visited by our nurse and we were glad to see the proper authority take over the care of them, according to our records. As an interesting sidelight, we might mention that this past year there has been some discussion regarding the possibility of the Friendly Society Nursing Service assuming responsibility for the Tuberculosis nursing service again after these 43 years, on a contractual basis. No decision has been arrived at, however, and I merely mention it as a point of interest.

A drop of 50% in our visits was noted following the appointment of the Board of Health nurse, but new areas of endeavor opened up and we found ourselves completely absorbed within a few years with a *Maternal and Child Health* program which was introduced in *1916*.

On *March 20, 1916*, a *Baby Hygiene Clinic* was opened and on *April 7th* a *Prenatal Clinic* was started. The School Nurse, Miss Ida Lewis, the Tuberculosis nurse, Mrs. Ella Jarvis and

our nurse, Miss Gould, were concerned with their own particular fields of endeavor but were aware that nowhere in their programs did they include health supervision of the well child or the expectant mother. The District Nurse attended the sick when called, the Tuberculosis Nurse to the tubercular and the School Nurse to the child when it had entered school, but there was no one to teach the mother and prepare her for a better motherhood, or help keep the child well by simple rules and regulations, proper food, and decent living conditions. There were far too many badly nourished, ill-trained children coming into our kindergartens and poverty was not the only factor.

Miss Greta Mabry, R.N., former Superintendent of the Massachusetts Babies' Hospital, was appointed nurse in charge of both clinics. Dr. Karlton G. Percy of the Children's Hospital staff, was appointed pediatrician and Dr. Delbert L. Jackson of the staff of the Boston Lying-in Hospital, Obstetrician. These clinics were for patients who would not otherwise go to a doctor or hospital.

Five babies registered the first day and two mothers came to the first Prenatal clinic. Attendance increased rapidly, however, in each clinic. To quote the report of the Superintendent at the time these programs were introduced: "A broad future of splendid preventive work along health lines lies before us and we must have the courage of our convictions and the community will surely uphold us. We are just beginning, but we are *unique*, and, we believe, the only town in Massachusetts to have a *Prenatal Clinic, District Nurse, Baby Hygiene Nurse* and *Well Baby Clinic*, as well as a *Family* department *under one organization*. It is our earnest desire to set a high standard of usefulness to our community and we must ask for its support and confidence in our work, without which so little is possible. High ideals and hard work accomplish much." We are still "unique" after 39 years of "Uniqueness"!!

Miss Mabry, the nurse, in her *first* report stated that it had been very hard and oftentimes discouraging to get mothers interested in a well baby clinic and even harder to interest the expectant mother and much ground work was needed.

It is to Miss Mabry's "*ground work*" and the Doctors' generous contribution of their time and interest that we can report that the Well Baby Clinics flourished and the Prenatal clinics became popular.

On *December 16, 1916*, a complete reorganization of the Nursing Service took place. Miss Gould resigned after five years of devoted service and the District Nurse Committee decided to

combine all the departments under one supervising nurse and *Miss Mabry was appointed Supervisor of the Nursing Department* with a graduate nurse and a student nurse completing the staff. The Superintendent writes in her report of that year, and I quote: "Miss Mabry is well fitted for her position as Supervisor, for besides tact and understanding of the details of her work, she has a broad vision and high ideals, which combined with hard work, are surely going to help us establish a splendid nursing department."

I was amused and somewhat curious to know the meaning of the classification of some of the visits noted for this year. The nurse reports 2,433 nursing visits and 111 "Friendly Visits." I'm sure the latter were fully as important to the work of the agency as the nursing visits were, for I imagine those 111 Friendly visits no doubt gave courage to some weary mother to carry on.

May I take the privilege at this time to read a report which Mrs. James M. Codman, President of the Board of Directors read to the members of the Board: She was a fearless and courageous woman and devoted to the cause of the Brookline Friendly Society.

1916-1917

MRS. JAMES M. CODMAN, *President* — Board of Directors

"In making this report we have made one distinct addition to the reports of previous years — a list of our 1916-1917 contributors. We do this for two reasons. First, because we want to show that for a town of 30,000 people the list is a mighty small one. Second, because we want to prove to a good many of our present contributors that their gifts are not commensurate with their ability to give or to the needs of the Society.

The Brookline Friendly Society bears an honored name, honored by time and by the labor and self-sacrifice of many of the community's older citizens, but in a sense its name is a handicap; it is more than a Friendly Society, it combines the work of a Neighborhood Settlement House with what in Boston is called the Associated Charities, and many of our contributors, thinking of it as a District Friendly Society, give much more liberally to institutions in Boston and the environs of Boston than they do to the same work in their own town.

The coming year we expect the annual contributors to provide 90 per cent of the Society's expenses, instead of the bare fifty they provide at present."

A large Nursing Committee was now appointed, much the same size as it is today.

The next several years were difficult ones for all. The First World War was upon us and with it came the Influenza Epidemic. Nurses were being recruited for service overseas and our Doctors were being called, among them Dr. Cushing.

However, great advances in the history of our Nursing Service continued to be made. Up to this time, all the work of the Society had been conducted from the Union Building on High Street. The building we are in today was then being used for a Day Nursery, a most worth while project. Even today, I hear people tell me of the impact the nursery had on their lives and what pleasant memories they all have of the time spent here as children.

The management of the Day Nursery decided to discontinue the operation of the nursery, and offered this building to the Brookline Friendly Society to be used as a *Community Health Center*. The lease was duly signed for three years at a rental of \$1.00 per year. The building had to be renovated, but during the year 1918, the *Nursing Service moved to its new quarters*. The Social Service department, which it was then called, remained in the Union Building.

Later the building was given to the Friendly Society by the Day Nursery Group.

Two new departments were added to the Community Health Center in 1918-19, shortly after they were established in the new building, namely a Nose and Throat Clinic, Dr. Henry J. Inglis, in charge; and an Eye and Ear Clinic, Dr. Samuel H. Wilkins, in charge. Since there was no hospital convenience in connection with the Nursing Service, arrangements were made with the Home for Little Wanderers on Huntington Avenue to take the surgical cases.

The program was now in full swing! There were 434 admissions in the Baby Clinics; sixty patients were seen in the Prenatal Clinics and an additional Obstetrician was added, *Dr. D. J. Bristol*. 147 children were admitted to the Nose and Throat Clinics and 46 were operated upon. The Eye Clinic admissions were 41 and, besides, the nurses made over *10,000 home visits!* Miss Mabry, the supervisor, had 3 full time nurses on her staff.

The great number of home visits this year reflected the tremendous demands upon the staff during the influenza epidemic of 1918 when the nurses literally worked round the clock in order to meet the demands for nursing care. They instructed others in the art of nursing and many neighbors and friends assisted them, both in caring for patients and in preparing food which they took daily to some of their sickest patients.

An *affiliation* with the *Charlesgate Hospital* was established about this time and their student nurses came to the agency for a period of two months experience just as the Deaconess students had previously done.

Much money was needed for renovations and repairs to this building and it is interesting to note the way in which this money was raised. Entertainments, coffee parties, movies, bazaars, and a *Brookline Friendly Day* were all part of the plan. It was up to the Board members to meet each monthly expense account by contributions and sometimes there was only enough in the treasury for the next two months of service. In one report of the *Finance Committee* we note the following sentence: "Recommended that the money needed to finance the Brookline Friendly Society for the next few months be raised by the *women*, as it was considered the *men* had done their share in raising funds by arranging Brookline Friendly Day!" The minutes of the meeting go on to say that this suggestion was *cheerfully accepted* by the women present!

I noted in the report of the year 1917, much to my amusement, that at the October Board Meeting, the Nursing Committee asked to send Miss Mabry, the nurse, to the Richmond Conference to attend a meeting of the Association for Study of Prevention of Infant Mortality. The Board decided *not to do so* but voted instead to send Mrs. Taft, the Social Worker and Superintendent, and the Office Secretary to the Charity Conference in New Bedford.

Mrs. James M. Codman resigned as President in 1917, after 12 years of faithful leadership, and *Mrs. Fred Percy* became the new President.

The nurse's salary was raised to \$85.00 a month and a letter of thanks was sent to Miss Phoebe P. Edwards of 36 Longwood Avenue for her kindness in collecting money for the salary of another district nurse.

The entire staff of four nurses now *lived in* at 10 Walter Avenue and a housekeeper was secured. Rooms on the second and third floors were furnished by the Board for the nurses.

Other rooms in the building were made into wards to accommodate seven beds and an operating unit was installed and we proceeded to do our surgical work right here in this building. That first year 216 Tonsil and Adenoid operations were done and the children stayed over night with the nurses covering night duty in shifts. *Dr. S. W. Blanchard*, and *Dr. A. B. Barrows* assisted *Dr. Inglis* in surgery.

Our *first survey* of the Society, which has been followed by many, many others, took place in *March, 1920*. *Miss Mary Gardner* of the District Nursing Association of Providence, R. I., that grand old lady of Public Health fame, and *Miss Margaret E. Rich*, Associate Director of the American Association for Organizing Family Social Work, were appointed to make the survey. They recommended a reorganization of the Committee work with the result that we now had a *Nursing Committee*, a *Social Service Committee*, a *Cooperative Committee*, a *Publicity Committee*, a *Camp Committee* and a *Building Committee*.

Finances in 1920 were poor. We were in debt \$2,000 and the Finance Committee instructed each Board member to contact 100 people each for money. There were long discussions at Board meetings regarding finances. Some of the Board were strongly in favor of changing the name of the Society, suggesting that the name Brookline Friendly Society was very much outgrown and that our name should now be the *Brookline Welfare League*. I find no further mention of this discussion in the minutes and, as we all know, we still continue with the much *outgrown name of Friendly Society*.

Since the Nursing Service left the Union Building, it proved more and more difficult to carry the expense of both buildings and it was voted to instruct *Mr. Briggs*, *Mr. Payson* and *Mr. Hough* to put the building on sale. Asking price was \$65,000, but the minimum should be \$55,000. *Mr. Payson Dana*, Chairman of the Recreation Committee, was notified of our intention to sell, hoping, of course, that the Town might be interested in buying.

It wasn't easy to sell, however, and soon they were in the market for tenants. *Costello*, the plumber, rented a basement room for \$30.00 a month, the Hall was rented to the Knights of Pythias for \$600 per year and the Gymnasium was rented for basketball games. Leases were subject to 60 days. It actually was 6 years before the building was sold, with rentals continuing from 1920 to 1926.

An interesting discussion took place at one Board meeting in 1920. It was in regard to whether *Mrs. Taft* and *Miss Mabry*,

the two supervisors, should be present during the entire Board meeting or only long enough to give their reports as heretofore. No decision was made at that meeting but at a later one it was approved.

On *January 17, 1921*, *Miss Mabry* resigned as Supervisor. *Miss Edith B. Mann, R.N.*, a graduate of the Faulkner Hospital, was appointed as Supervisor to succeed *Miss Mabry*. *Miss Mann* started work on *April 18, 1921*.

The year 1921 proved to be a red letter year in the history of the Visiting Nurse Service for we note in the records that *Miss Elizabeth F. Dempsey, R.N.*, a graduate of the Brockton Hospital, came to us as Child Welfare Nurse on *February 1, 1921*. and *Miss Susie M. Brinton, R.N.*, a graduate of the New England Baptist Hospital, joined the staff on *July 1, 1921*.

The American Red Cross was responsible for the salary of the Child Welfare nurse at this time and the work grew to such proportions that it was necessary to add an assistant nurse.

Also in this year of 1921, the Maternity case load increased and the nurses were being called upon more and more for night duty to attend home deliveries. It was finally decided to add a nurse to the staff and make her responsible for *all night duty*, relieving the rest of the staff for full time day work. Arrangements were made with the Household Nursing Association on Newbury Street for a night nurse.

The records also show that *Immunizations* against Diphtheria, Vaccinations against Smallpox and Schick testing of all the babies and preschoolers was started in 1921.

From this date on, many and rapid changes were taking place in the Nursing program since it was the desire of both Board and staff to progress with the trends.

In 1922, an arrangement was made with the Board of Health of Brookline to set up a co-ordinated program of Dental Health. *All elementary school* children whose parents could not afford to provide dental care, were treated in a Dental Clinic held at the Pierce Primary School. For over 30 years, up to July 1, 1952, the Visiting Nurse Service conducted the Dental Extraction Clinics of the program at 10 Walter Avenue. Each week the dentist would come here and with the assistance of two and sometimes three of the nurses, would extract teeth from 10 to 15 children. (Later, these clinics were limited to pre-schoolers and first and second graders.) The Child Welfare nurse was responsible to see that all pre-schoolers under her supervision were given dental care under this co-ordinated program.

Our Child Welfare services grew to such proportions it was found necessary to enlarge our quarters and divide the group, conducting conferences for babies in one room and pre-schoolers in another. Consequently a sun-porch was added and *Dr. David M. Hassman* took over the pre-school group while *Dr. Percy* continued with the babies up to 2 years of age.

In 1923, *Mrs. Taft*, the General Secretary and Supervisor of the Family Welfare Department resigned and *Miss Ruby Litchfield* succeeded her. At this time also, the Board appointed *Miss Lillian Brown* as *Financial and Publicity Secretary* (a new position) and charged her with the responsibility of raising funds and making known the work of the agency. *Miss Litchfield* resigned in 1926 and *Miss Brown* became *General Secretary*.

In 1926, the Nursing Service assumed the responsibility of arranging for physical examinations for all children who were to go to camp each summer through the planning of the Family Service. The local physicians donated their time to conduct these examinations and the nurses were responsible for follow-up on all abnormal physical findings.

When in 1926 the Union Building was finally sold, the Board of Directors found space for the Family Service staff in a building adjoining the nurses at *14 Walter Avenue*, where they remained until 1930 when they moved in to the second floor at *10 Walter Avenue*.

Our second *Survey* was conducted in 1927 at the joint request of the Brookline Board of Health and the Brookline Friendly Society. The survey was made by *Dr. C. E. A. Winslow*, *Dr. Ira V. Hiscock*, both Professors of Public Health at the Yale School of Medicine and *Miss Florence Patterson*, General Director of the Visiting Nurse Service of Boston. In general, their recommendation was to work toward a *combination* of the three public health nursing services in Brookline.

With this recommendation before them, the Board of Directors appointed *Miss Elizabeth Ross, R.N.*, a graduate of the Newton Hospital, as Executive Director of the Visiting Nurse Service and Health Center with the specific charge to assume responsibility for this reorganization. (*Miss Mann* had in the meantime resigned as Supervisor). This all occurred in 1927. I had the great privilege to work with *Miss Ross* during some of my years of service here at the Brookline Friendly Society and I cherish that experience.

We now, in 1928, find a Visiting Nurse staff of nine including the new Director, *Miss Ross*, and eight clinic physicians, as follows:

CLINIC DOCTORS

Dr. Karleton G. Percy— <i>Infant Welfare</i>	
Dr. Richard C. Tefft, Jr.— <i>Preschool</i>	
Dr. G. Bernard Fred	} — <i>Nose and Throat</i>
Dr. Josiah Quincy	
Dr. Thomas H. Macdonald— <i>Eye</i>	
Dr. Arthur P. Connelly	} — <i>Dental</i>
Dr. Franklin G. Erlenbach, Jr.	
Dr. Walter L. Burrage, Jr.— <i>Camp</i>	

NURSING STAFF

Miss Elizabeth Ross, R.N.— <i>Executive Director</i>
Miss Esther E. Harris— <i>Office Secretary</i>
Miss Susie M. Brinton, R.N.— <i>Field Supervisor</i>
Miss Elizabeth F. Dempsey, R.N.— <i>Child Welfare Supervisor</i>
Miss Ruth E. Morris, R.N.— <i>Prenatal Nurse</i>
Miss Eva Marie Hills, R.N.— <i>Staff Nurse</i>
Miss Catherine Macdonald, R.N.— <i>Staff Nurse</i>
Household Nursing Association— <i>Staff Nurse</i>
Mrs. Thomas Russell, R.N.— <i>Assistant Field Worker</i>

The *Prenatal Clinic* was *discontinued* in 1927 and was *re-established* in 1928 under the medical supervision of the Boston Lying-in Hospital. This was the first time in the history of the Boston Lying-in Hospital that they had gone outside of Boston to offer full benefit of its clinic and hospital to surrounding communities. This service to Brookline people continued for 17 years, until *December 31, 1945*, when the hospital discontinued their Home Delivery Service and their extramural prenatal clinics because of the great reduction in the number of patients desiring home deliveries.

In 1929, a venture in the field of Mental Health was started. A Mrs. Margaret K. Osgood was appointed Director of the Department of Mental Hygiene and she worked closely with both Nursing and Social Service staff, conducting in-service education classes and visiting in the homes. This program was discontinued after a year because of costs.

In 1930 the *Nose and Throat Surgery Clinics* were discontinued and those children needing tonsil and adenoid operations were referred to the local hospitals or their family physician for treatment.

The nurses now no longer "lived in" and the quarters on the second floor were turned over to the Family Service and once again all activities of the Friendly Society were under one roof.

The latter five years of our history are quite well known to most of the people present this afternoon.

From the modest beginnings of one nurse making 2,000 visits per year, we now have 10 on our staff together with 2 part-time substitutes who average 15,000 to 16,000 visits per year.

Contracts have been made with a number of groups to supply nursing service, such as the Veterans' Administration, U. S. Army, Esso Standard Oil, American Cancer Society, Beth Israel Hospital Home Care Plan, Blue Cross - Blue Shield Prolonged Illness Certificate Plan, the Board of Public Welfare, Brookline Health Department, and many Schools of Nursing in Greater Boston to provide observation for student nurses.

In the past, affiliations have been provided for students from Simmons College School of Nursing in the Child Welfare field, to students from the Leonard Morse Hospital in Natick and an average of 40 student nurses have one day's observation with us each year.

I wish that time would permit me to mention the names of all the members of the Board of Directors and Nursing Committee who have contributed so much to our work over these past 50 years. I do want you all to know how grateful my staff and I are to all of you for the wise counselling, loyal support and genuine friendship you have given to us all.

I believe special tribute and gratitude should be paid to those of the Board who have served over 25 years. They include Mr. Albert P. Briggs, recently retired Treasurer of the Town of Brookline, who has been treasurer of the Brookline Society for 41 years; Mr. Gorham Dana, a Board member for 38 years; Mrs. Orrin G. Wood, past President and Director for 32 years; Mrs. Francis A. Harding, Chairman of the Nursing Committee and Director for 28 years; and Mr. Augustus W. Soule, past President and present Chairman of Finance, a Director for 28 years.

Many other Board members could be named who have served twenty to twenty-five years.

I am sure you will all agree with me that we owe a great debt of gratitude to the many who went before us, those wonderful men and women, both board and staff, who dedicated their lives to help their fellow-man. But I am equally sure, that you will also agree that in the fullest sense of the word, we are keeping faith with the ideals they set for us and we, too, have done our best to fulfill our obligations to the citizens of Brookline.

PIERCE HALL

By GORHAM DANA

In 1906 the late Charles H. Stearns read a paper before the Brookline Historical Society entitled *A Short History of Pierce Hall with some Personal Recollections*. This excellent paper gave a very complete history of this famous old building up to that date, but since then there have been several notable events that are worthy of being recorded. I have used Mr. Stearns' paper and town records for data on the older events, and the historical records of the First Parish in Brookline for the more recent events.

It is interesting to consider the events that led to the construction of this building and some of the restrictions existing at that time. The date was 1825, and at that time Brookline was a small town with a population of less than a thousand. The settlement of the town, which was set apart from Boston in 1705, had started in the area around Brookline Village (then called Punch Bowl Village) and had extended up Walnut Street (then called Sherburne Road) which was the main artery to New York and the west. The center of the town had been officially determined as the triangular lot on Walnut Street close to the First Parish church, although this is certainly not the center of the present town. In 1844 a census taken by the town showed 88 houses and 100 families living above (west of) the center, and 124 houses with 164 families to the east. At that time the part of the village south of Village Lane, and in general all the area to the south of High Street was a part of Roxbury. The first regular stage line from the village to Boston had been started only 4 years previously. The First Parish church on Walnut Street (then called The Church of Christ, Congregational), was the center of activities and was the only church in town from its founding in 1717 to the building of the Baptist church on the grounds of the old Dana Tavern at Harvard Square in 1828. A small brick schoolhouse had been built in 1713 on the triangular lot (center of the town) on Walnut Street close to the church. The second church building, built in 1806, was of wood and was on the south side of Walnut Street, replacing the original church across the street. It became the center of town government. Town meetings were held in the church building in warm weather but were adjourned to the school building on the triangle nearby when "the wintry gales made the church uncomfortable".

There was an extraordinary distinction in force at that time by which it would be deemed sacrilegious to have artificial heat in a church building, and as a result the members of the con-

gregation had to attend the long church services in their overcoats, sometimes relieved by warm stones or small charcoal stoves which they brought with them. Fortunately this restriction did not apply to schools, and the little brick school nearby was heated by a wood-burning stove with a long stove pipe running through the length of the building. A similar arrangement can still be seen in the old Putterham School on Newton Street which has been preserved in its original condition.

At that time there had been no separation of church and state, and the church building was owned and operated by the town and financed by general taxation. The town paid the minister's salary, and there is a case on record where the minister of the church petitioned the Selectmen to call a special meeting of the town to raise his salary. This petition has been preserved and is on exhibit in the historical room of the First Parish. Under these conditions it is not surprising that the town affairs centered about the church. But the time soon came when larger and more comfortable quarters were needed both for town meetings and for the school, the school building being small and in poor repair.

At a town meeting held April 5, 1824 it was voted "that the selectmen, Thomas W. Sumner, Ebenezer Heath, and Joshua C. Clark be a committee to examine the state of the brick schoolhouse and report at the May meeting on the probable expense of repairing it and also of erecting a new house of wood and stone." This was a very representative committee, most of the members living nearby, and they acted promptly. As a result of their report the town voted on May 3 "that the schoolhouse be not repaired, that Mr. Sumner be employed to draught a plan for a one story building to accommodate the town . . . that the Selectmen be required to call a meeting on Monday next, to see whether the town will build a schoolhouse."

At that time practically all the buildings in the town were of wood, but the use of stone had recently been started. The Tappan-Philbrick house at 182 Walnut Street (now occupied by Dr. Walter Burrage), had in 1822 been built of stone by those enterprising gentlemen. Likewise, the Joseph Sewall house on Wellington Terrace, now a boarding house, was built of stone in 1823. Cut stone, however, was costly and was difficult to transport from the quarries in Quincy. It is not surprising, therefore, that quite a controversy developed as to whether the town should go to the expense of using stone for a town building. Several factions argued the case, one stating that the old schoolhouse had "been good enough for them and their fathers and ought to suffice for coming generations." Others felt that

a building of wood should be good enough and would cost less than stone. A few of the forward-looking citizens thought that a fine building of stone was none too good for Brookline. All these ideas were set forth at the town meeting held May 10, 1824, and it was finally voted to build a two-story wooden building, 28 x 48, with the basement story entirely above ground. This latter restriction was probably inserted on account of many ledges known to be in the neighborhood. It was also voted that the same committee, with the addition of Richard Sullivan, a retired Boston merchant, take charge of the project. Later the previous vote was reconsidered, and it was then voted to give the committee power to build the schoolhouse of stone "if they think it advisable." It was also voted that the town treasurer be empowered to borrow what money was necessary to erect the building. At that time architects were extremely scarce, and buildings were so simple that almost any builder could draw the necessary plan.

The building committee courageously decided to ignore the pleas for economy and voted to use stone for the construction. They wasted little time deciding upon a location. Besides the church building the town owned a large lot of land to the east (down hill), part of which was later sold to Ignatius Sargent and is now part of the famous Sargent estate. The town land immediately adjoining the church on the east was decided upon, and it was here that the efficient building committee promptly started work on a stone building 28 x 48 feet in area and one-story and basement in height. The building was completed within the year and was dedicated Saturday evening, January 1, 1825 "with prayer and sacred musick." The basement story, which was rather dark and gloomy, was to be used as a district school and the story above as the town hall. A vote of thanks was given to Deacon Robinson for the gift of a valuable chandelier which was placed in the main hall.

The time soon came for the separation of church and state. And this had important impacts on Pierce Hall. In 1833 an amendment to the State Constitution was passed which required the towns and parishes to "make suitable provision for support and maintenance of public teachers of piety, religion, morality, etc." In other words, the towns could no longer pay the salary of ministers. The Brookline church promptly took measures to comply with this law, and Dr. Charles Wild, Justice of the Peace, issued a warrant requesting Deacon John Robinson to call a meeting on December 18, 1833 to take the necessary action. There were 22 persons present at the meeting, including such well-known Brookline names as Stearns, Davis, Robinson, Thayer, Clark, Goddard, Heath, Richards, and Sullivan. The

meeting was opened in the church building but was adjourned to the new town hall (Pierce Hall) probably because that building was heated. The meeting was opened with prayer by the beloved minister, John Pierce. He had been chosen as minister 35 years previously, and made the extraordinary record of holding the position for 52 years. He died in 1849. He was noted for "his charm, his loving disposition, and friendly bearing." He was interested in every person and institution in the town and made an almost ideal pastor for such a community. He had a remarkable memory for all that happened to his parishioners and friends. He not only knew every person in town, but was consulted by them on all kinds of subjects. If anyone wanted to know the distance to any point in town he could tell them from personal experience just how long it would take to walk there. His friend, Dr. Putnam, of the old Roxbury church (First Parish) said of him, "Dr. Pierce is Brookline and Brookline is Dr. Pierce." He was a born historian, and he kept an accurate diary of all that occurred, which has served as a basis of many historical papers.

Dr. Pierce, in his account of the meeting on December 18, 1833, stated that "the Congregational Society of Brookline took measures for forming an independent parish according to Law and for procuring an act of the General Court authorizing them to defray the expenses of the parish. With the passage of an act incorporating the new Society March 28, 1834, the legal separation of the parish from the town was completed. The Church of Christ in Brookline ceased to be. There remained, however, a long and tedious settlement of questions relating to the ownership of land and pews. All the pew owners who did not care to become members of the new organization, except three, gave up their pews. The question of the rights of these three made some trouble but was at last settled." The old church was now the First Parish in Brookline,—an independent church not legally connected to any denomination, as was desired by the Rev. John Pierce. It was some time later that the parish gradually became affiliated with the Unitarian denomination, as Dr. Pierce in his lifetime was opposed to any factions being formed in his church. This was quite common at that time when so many Congregational churches joined the Unitarian denomination.

According to the town records, under date of April 7, 1834 the report of a committee appointed for the purpose of defining the interests of the town and the First Parish was read by Mr. Richard Sullivan. It stated that "until a second religious society was organized, the First Parish was deemed to be a territorial parish with limits identical with those of the town. While

every one was liable to be taxed for the support of the church, anyone being a member of another religious society in another town, under the law of 1811, could require that his tax be paid to his own minister." When the present meeting-house was built in 1805, the entire space lying in common round it was "laid open". . . . "When another religious society is formed, the property before appropriated by the town to the use of the First Parish shall be considered the property of the said parish." The committee, therefore, reported that the land on which the church and the horse sheds were located should be considered the property of the parish and that "the land around the meeting-house, having always been used as a training field for the Militia of the town will be as an easement to the parish and should forever hereafter 'lie common'. The lot south of the meeting-house could not be encumbered with buildings without endangering the meeting-house from fire and obstruction of light and air, could never be of any worth to the town except for the stone and gravel, and should be considered as that portion of the common land, secured to the town and said parish jointly, reserving to the town, however, the right to take stone and gravel therefrom at all times. The land on which the town house (Pierce Hall) stands and the space south of it is the property of the town as is the lot to the east. The lot across the street on which the original meeting-house stood, was voted by the town in August 1806 to be added to the parsonage."

The committee also reported that the "deacons of the First Parish stand as trustees of one acre of marsh land conveyed to them by William Aspinwall by deed February 1, 1823 for use of John Pierce, D.D. and his successors in the gospel ministry of the First Congregational Church in Brookline, being the same that was owned by the Rev. James Allen, the first minister of the town."

The school, which occupied the basement story of the new town hall (Pierce Hall), was a district public school operated by the school committee and was used as such until 1843 when the high school was first established. This was apparently located in the same building (Pierce Hall) with the district school. Benjamin H. Rhodes was headmaster assisted by James Pierce, a relative of the Rev. John Pierce.

In 1845 the second town hall was built on Washington Street, the site of the present Town Hall. The Rev. John Pierce gave the dedicatory address in which he gave a very complete history of the town.

The original town hall (Pierce Hall) near the church was now used exclusively for public school purposes, the girls

occupying the upper story and the boys the basement. Mr. Rhodes was the first headmaster but was soon succeeded by Mr. Hezekiah Shailer, a brother of the Rev. William Shailer of the recently organized Baptist church. The new headmaster was a believer in the old adage "spare the rod and spoil the child", but he was a faithful and conscientious teacher and commanded the respect of his scholars. He always opened the school with prayer, kneeling on the platform, but keeping an eye on the pupils, who were duly reprimanded later if they did not behave discreetly. At that time he was courting Miss Jane Griggs, daughter of Deacon Thomas Griggs, and there was considerable merriment when the class was asked to correct the English in the sentence, "Jane and I was invited."

Amongst the teachers were Miss Harding, Miss Annie Ware (an aunt of Henry Ware), Miss Taber, and Miss Emily Ripley, who later married the Rev. James Reid. Amongst the scholars were Spencer Richardson (later of Richardson and Hill), Burt Wilder, and Mr. Philbrick. While the Pierce Hall building was not an architectural success and was rather cheerless, the scholars certainly enjoyed the recess periods as they had a "glorious playground around the church with the old horse sheds for a gymnasium." In the winter there was fine coasting down Walnut Street as far as Cypress, and there were no rules against coasting on public streets in those days.

After Mr. Shailer and Professor William P. Atkinson who followed him, there were several masters who served only a short time and under whom the morale suffered so that several parents sent their children to private schools. Things improved, however, under John Emory Hoar who became headmaster in 1854. In 1856 the high school building on the corner of Prospect and School Streets was opened, and Pierce Hall was abandoned for a while. Mr. Hoar, in reporting on the move, stated that "we have emerged from those low-browed arches of stone and from the damp and darksome cells to the more genial influences of solar light and wholesome air".

In 1857 a new public school, called the South Primary, was opened in Pierce Hall after the requisite alterations in the heating plant and the fixtures of the building had been effected. This continued as a primary school till 1868 when the Boylston Street primary school was built.

Amongst the teachers in the old school were Miss Adalaine Pope, sister of Albert A. Pope of bicycle and automobile fame, and Miss Ellen Hedge, daughter of the Rev. Frederick H. Hedge of the First Parish. The building was then vacated by the town.

The next year, 1869, the building was purchased by Edward Atkinson and Nathaniel Chapin for \$1,000 and was used by them as a private school. Quite a few changes were made in the building, including a large frame addition at the rear that almost doubled the area of the hall. The floor of this addition was well above that of the old hall and was connected by steps. This difference in floor levels made a stage admirably suited for private theatricals. A new chimney was built which provided for several attractive fire-places. The basement story was not excavated and did not extend under the frame addition, and it has remained so ever since. The basement of the old section was re-arranged and was used entirely for dressing rooms.

The new school flourished, at first in charge of Miss Rideout, assisted by Miss Clement, and later under Miss Seamans, who afterwards married Mr. Andrews, the architect. Amongst the students were Richard W. Hale, Henry Ware, Anne Page (later Mrs. George L. Osborn). This school continued until 1887 and was very popular and successful. When Mr. Atkinson's children had completed their education, his interest in the building waned. The old building remained vacant for awhile; then was purchased by the First Parish in 1890 and named Pierce Hall in memory of the Rev. John Pierce, the popular minister of the town for so many years. A few years later a bronze tablet was placed on the building by the parish reading as follows:

PIERCE HALL

First Town Hall in Brookline. Built in 1825
 was used as the first High School 1843-1856
 Bought by the First Parish in 1890.
 Named for Rev. John Pierce, D.D.
 minister of this parish 1797-1849

The building was used by the parish for social purposes, and for a number of years was leased to outside parties for meetings of various kinds. It was a favorite place for private theatricals as it had a good stage and ample dressing rooms. In due course the leasing of the hall was given up, largely for tax reasons, and it was used only by the parish except when loaned without cost to a few organizations of a charitable nature.

When the present stone church was built in 1892, the wooden addition to the older church was moved to a location between the new church and Pierce Hall. Here it was used as a parish house and for Sunday School headquarters. This was not a very satisfactory arrangement, and there was a growing demand for some rebuilding.

In 1905 extensive repairs on Pierce Hall became necessary, as the wooden sills had decayed, causing a settlement of the whole structure. This was taken care of temporarily by wooden props. The rebuilding of the wooden Sunday School building came to a head at the annual parish meeting that spring, and the parish voted to undertake this and also repairs on Pierce Hall at the same time. A building committee was appointed, and Mr. Charles Collens was chosen as architect. The plans called for important changes and repairs in Pierce Hall and also for a connecting building between the church and Pierce Hall. This connecting section was to be of frame construction, stucco-covered, and to contain a minister's study and a church parlor. The adjoining Sunday School and parish house was to be rebuilt and rearranged. With a promise of sufficient funds the work was promptly started. The repairs on Pierce Hall were completed and the new connecting building was practically finished in the fall, when on November 3, 1906 a disastrous fire occurred, starting in the basement of the new building, destroying that section, and spreading to the roof of the church. By heroic efforts the firemen were able to save Pierce Hall with only very slight damage.

The fire made the church auditorium unusable for several months, but the Bethany Church kindly offered the Bethany Sunday School building on Washington Street for use by the parish. This offer was gratefully accepted, and by extraordinarily quick work the Parish Committee was able to notify the members of the congregation of the change in the meeting-place in time for the Sunday service to be held two days later.

Repairs on Pierce Hall had already been practically completed, so that in a short time the Sunday services were held there, and continued to be until the church auditorium could again be used.

The parish promptly voted to rebuild the section which was destroyed by fire, and enough funds were soon promised to allow the use of stone which would match the church building. The work included the rebuilding of the frame addition at the rear of Pierce Hall with stone. In this section was installed a modern kitchen with Sunday School rooms in a second story above. The ceiling of the main hall was removed and the original timbers there were encased. The basement floor was rearranged for dressing rooms and a room for the Boy Scouts.

In the new parish house there was a minister's room and an attractive Sunday School room which was later redesigned to form the beautiful Lyon Chapel. Separated from this by folding doors, which when open would enlarge the Chapel, was a

parlor which connected with the kitchen in Pierce Hall. The new building was completed and dedicated October 11, 1907.

The extensive repairs and rebuilding of Pierce Hall, which had extended over several years, was now completed, and the old building was now very attractive.

In order to control any future fire which again might start in the basement, the parish in 1923 had a modern automatic sprinkler system installed in the basement, kitchen, and stage section of Pierce Hall, and through the entire basement of the parish house and main church.

Pierce Hall has now become an integral part of the First Parish. It is interesting to recall that not so many years ago the parish considered disposing of the old hall because of the expense of frequent repairs. Today Pierce Hall is practically a new building, the outside stone walls being the only part that has not been rebuilt.

At the ripe age of 129 years, this historic old building, which has witnessed so much of the history of Brookline, is in better condition than ever before and is still holding a very important and useful place in the community.

It is hoped that this situation will remain for many years to come.

**LIST OF TITLES TO ARTICLES AND NAMES OF AUTHORS
PRINTED IN THE PROCEEDINGS SINCE 1948**

- 1949: "*The Aspinwalls and Lewis Tappan*",
by Janet Lindstrom. pp. 11-26 inclus.
"*Land Ownership on Walnut Street*",
by Gorham Dana. pp. 29-31.
"*Reminiscences of Walnut Street*",
by Henry Ware. pp. 31-41.
The Philbrick House, 182 Walnut Street,
by Dr. Walter S. Burrage. pp. 41-44.
- 1950: "*Edward Atkinson*",
by his daughter, Mary H. Wadsworth. pp. 12-29 inclus.
"*Old Streets in Brookline*",
by Daniel G. Lacy. pp. 31-43.
"*Captain Benjamin Bradley*",
by Gorham Dana. pp. 43-45.
"*The First Parish in Brookline*",
by Gorham Dana. pp. 46-63.
- 1951: "*An Account of the Founding and the Development of
Harvard Church, Brookline, Mass.*",
by the Rev. Ashley Day Leavitt. pp. 12-23.
"*History of Hancock Village*",
by Paul F. Clark. pp. 23-30.
"*Fifty Years of the Brookline Historical Society*",
by Bertram K. Little. pp. 32-37.
- 1952: "*Industry in Brookline*",
by James M. Driscoll. pp. 11-23.
"*Reminiscences about Green Hill*",
prepared by Mrs. George Shepley and
read by Mrs. Richard Carey Curtis. pp. 24-26.
"*A History of the First 100 Years of St. Mary's Church
of the Assumption*",
by John H. Drum. pp. 27-30.
"*The One Hundredth Anniversary of the Consecration
of St. Paul's Church*",
by John Page Cotton. pp. 31-32.
- 1953: "*John D. Runkle*",
by Gorham Dana. pp. 11-14.
"*Changes at Coolidge Corner since the Widening of
Beacon Street*",
by Miss Lilla Morse. pp. 15-29.

LIST OF TITLES AND AUTHORS—(Continued)

- 1954-1955: "*Brookline Taverns*",
by Gorham Dana. pp. 10-18.
"*Men's Panel of Boyhood Reminiscences*",
by Messrs. James P. Mackey, William D. Paine,
and James M. Driscoll. pp. 19-28.
"*Women's Panel of Reminiscences*",
given by Mesdames: Richardson, Luquer, Wilder,
Furness, Bond, and Addison. pp. 36-44.
"*Early Brookline Recollections*",
by Miss Julia Addison. pp. 45-50.
"*A Few Remarks about High Street Hill*",
by Henry Ware. pp. 51-60.

BROOKLINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

BY - LAWS

AS AMENDED 1949

ARTICLE I

NAME

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 town of Brookline, Massachusetts, its societies, organizations, families, individuals, 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.

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 Trustees 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 arrangement 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.

MEMBERSHIP LIST

SPRING 1957

- Miss Julia D. Addison
 Mrs. Edward B. Alford
 Mrs. Mitchell Allen
 Miss Lucy Aspinwall
 Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Atkinson
 Mr. Samuel G. Atkinson
- Mrs. Theodore Badger
 Mrs. Marion J. Baker
 Miss Sybil Baker
 Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Barker
 Mrs. Henry B. Batchelor
 Mr. G. Gregg Bemis
 Mrs. Robert P. Bigelow
 Rev. Carl Bihldorff
 Mrs. Arthur Blackman
 Mr. Charles B. Blanchard
 Mrs. John E. Boit
 Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth B. Bond
 Mrs. Frederick C. Bowditch, Jr.
 Dr. and Mrs. Harold Bowditch
 Dr. Lawrence W. Bowers
 Mr. Everett M. Bowker
 Miss Sarah F. Bremer
 Mrs. Harrison G. Bridge
 Mr. Albert P. Briggs
 Miss Elsie Briggs
 Mrs. Edward Brooks
 Mr. George V. Brown
 Mr. Kingsbury Brown
 Miss Marguerite Browne
 Mr. and Mrs. Yves Henry Buhler
 Mrs. Charles B. Burbank
 Mr. and Mrs. Chester T. Burr
 Mr. Sturtevant Burr
 Miss Elizabeth Burrage
 Mrs. George D. Burrage
 Miss Sally Burrage
 Dr. Walter S. Burrage
 Miss Mary Davis Bush
 Miss Elizabeth Butcher
- Mrs. Samuel Cabot
 Mrs. Sewall Cabot
 Mr. and Mrs. Owen Carle
 Mr. Eugene P. Carver, Jr.
 Mr. Francis A. Caswell
 Dr. Earle M. Chapman
 Mr. and Mrs. Richard Chapman
 Mr. and Mrs. Paul F. Clark
 Mrs. Charles Collens
 Mrs. Henry F. Colt
 Mr. John T. Comerford
 Mr. W. Ogilvie Comstock
 Mr. John T. Connor
- Miss Dorothy Cornish
 Miss Priscilla Cornish
 Mrs. John Page Cotton
 Miss Emeline and Miss Ruth Cox
 Miss Mabel H. Cummings
 Dr. and Mrs. Chilton Crane
 Mrs. Alan Cunningham
 Mrs. Richard Cary Curtis
 Miss Marion C. Cutler
 Mr. and Mrs. George B. Cutts
- Mr. J. Linfield Damon
 Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dane
 Mrs. James Dean
 Mrs. Bryant Decker
 Mrs. Francis P. Denny
 Mr. Walter A. Devine
 Lt. Com. William Griggs Dow,
 USN, Ret.
 Miss Alice Driscoll
 Miss Helen Driscoll
 Mr. J. Francis Driscoll
 Mr. and Mrs. Fred J. Driscoll
 Mr. James M. Driscoll
 Mr. John F. Drum
 Mr. Thomas Duncan
- Misses Anne L. and Margaret C.
 Estabrook
- Mrs. James Faulkner
 Mr. Robert Fear
 *Mrs. Clara B. Fenn
 Mrs. Erland F. Fish
 *Miss Margaret A. Fish
 Dr. and Mrs. Reginald Fitz
 Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Fletcher
 Mrs. Benjamin Foss
 Mr. Frederick Foster
 Miss Anne W. Furness
 Miss Emily D. Furness
 Mrs. E. W. Furness
- Dr. James L. Gamble
 Mr. and Mrs. William A. Gardiner
 *Mr. G. Peabody Gardner, Jr.
 Mrs. H. M. Goodwin
 Mrs. Thomas Goethals
 Mrs. Arthur E. Grannis
 Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Groom
- Mrs. Frank L. Hadden
 Miss Nancy Hale
 Mr. and Mrs. Richard K. Hale
 Mrs. Gardner W. Hall

Mrs. Joseph A. Hall
 Mr. Francis W. Hamilton
 Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Hanson
 Mr. Russell Hastings
 Mrs. Parker Hayden
 Mrs. D. Bigelow Heath
 Mrs. Alice P. Hedge
 Mr. James H. Henderson
 Dr. and Mrs. W. Hardy Hendren
 Dr. and Mrs. Otto J. Herman
 Mrs. Charles C. Hewitt
 Miss Marion Hill
 Mr. Charles A. Hinkle
 Dr. James R. Hobson
 Henry Hornblower, 2nd
 Mrs. George C. Houser
 Mrs. Lyman H. Hoyt
 Mr. Paul M. Hubbard
 *Mr. Walter Humphreys
 Mr. Robert I. Hunneman

Mrs. Edwin E. Jack
 Mr. Marcién Jenckes
 Mrs. Herbert S. Johnson

Mrs. Ira Rich Kent

Rt. Rev. Frederick C. Lawrence
 Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence, Jr.
 Mr. Frederick A. Leavitt
 Miss Mary Lee
 Dr. and Mrs. Roger I. Lee
 Mrs. Geoffrey W. Lewis
 Mr. and Mrs. Bertram K. Little
 Mr. Leon M. Little
 Mrs. Percival H. Lombard
 Mrs. Caleb W. Long
 Miss Marjorie C. Loring
 Mr. James A. Lowell
 Mr. and Mrs. Lea S. Luquer
 Mr. Reuben Lurie

Mr. Scott McNeilly
 Mrs. Gordon B. March
 Mr. Charles N. Mason, Jr.
 Mrs. George K. Minot
 Mrs. W. M. Parker Mitchell
 Mrs. Samuel Mixter
 Mr. and Mrs. Alan R. Morse
 Miss Lilla N. Morse
 Mrs. Edward F. Mullowney

Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederick Nelson
 Mr. Henry H. Newell
 Mr. Charles A. Newhall
 Mrs. John L. Newell, Sr.
 Miss Helen O'Brien
 Mrs. George L. Osborn

Miss Maud Oxenham

Mr. and Mrs. Donald K. Packard
 Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Paine
 Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Peabody
 Mrs. Florence P. Peabody
 ‡Mr. Arthur Perry
 Mr. John C. Poland
 Mrs. Roger Preston
 Mrs. Lewis I. Prouty
 Mr. and Mrs. C. Phillips Purdy
 Mrs. Theresa Putnam

Mr. and Mrs. Leon W. Rand
 Mrs. Paul R. Reed
 Mr. and Mrs. William T. Reid, Jr.
 Mrs. John Reidy
 Mrs. Eliot Remick
 Miss Mabel Sutton Rice
 *Mr. Frederick L. Richardson
 Mrs. Henry H. Richardson
 Mrs. Jeffrey Richardson
 Mr. Hibbard Richter
 Miss Helena M. Rick
 Mrs. Oliver H. P. Rodman
 Mrs. Ernest L. Rueter
 Mrs. Joseph Ryerson, Jr.

Mrs. Nathaniel Sage
 Miss Alice Seaver
 Dr. George C. Shattuck
 Miss Emily B. Shepard
 Mrs. George F. Shepley, Sr.
 Miss Julia H. Shepley
 Mr. Arthur J. Shinnors
 Mr. William B. Snow
 Mrs. William R. C. Stephenson
 Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Storey
 Mrs. William H. Sweet

*Dr. Fritz B. Talbot
 Mr. George O. Tapley
 Dr. and Mrs. Frederick L. Taylor
 Miss Margaret Taylor
 Mrs. James R. Torbet
 Mrs. George H. Torney
 Miss Annie R. Townsend
 Miss Emily Tucker
 Mr. Roger B. Tyler
 *Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Tyler, Jr.

Mrs. Robert G. Vickery
 Mr. Robert C. Vose
 Mr. and Mrs. S. Morton Vose

Mrs. Richard Wallace
 Mrs. Richard G. Wadsworth
 Mrs. Gardner Washburn
 Mrs. Frank S. Waterman

Mrs. Forsyth Watson
Mrs. Daniel R. Weedon
Mrs. Winthrop Wetherbee, Jr.
Mr. Stephen Wheatland
Mrs. Franklin W. White
Mr. Donald H. Whittemore
Mrs. Mason Whiting

Mr. Arthur M. Wiggin
Miss Hilda W. Williams
Mr. Harold Williams
Hon. Harold P. Williams
Mrs. Sidney H. Wirt
Mrs. Alberta Wyluda
Judge Francis S. Wyner

‡ Benefactors
* Life Members