

BROOKLINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS

SPRING 2024

IN THIS ISSUE

A 19TH CENTURY
BROOKLINE LANDSCAPE
(OR IS IT?)

Page 1

HONEY ON HARVARD
STREET: THE MACLEOD
PHOTO ALBUM

Page 4

THE LAST HOUSE IN THE
FARM NEIGHBORHOOD

Page 6

RENEW YOUR MEMBERSHIP

Page 7

A 19th Century Brookline Landscape (Or Is It?) by Ken Liss



Many of the best research projects begin with a question. Sometimes, the question takes you in unexpected directions and to surprising destinations far afield from the original query.

A good example is a question that came to the Brookline Historical Society about the sketch shown below. Written beneath the picture was a name, Giovanni Carson (presumably the name of the artist), a date in Italian (June 1872), and Brookline. "I inherited this sketch dated 1872," wrote the woman who owned it, a longtime resident of Cape Cod. Would you, she asked, have any information about the artist, the sketch, or its value, and would you be interested in having it?

I was intrigued, of course, especially if it proved to be a 150-year-old picture of our Brookline. (There are other towns named Brookline, in New Hampshire, Vermont, and Missouri, as well as a neighborhood with that name in Pittsburgh.)

In fact, it is not a picture of any of these, but of Palermo,

the largest city and regional capital of Sicily.

How do I know, and why, then, does it say "Brookline"?

Researching this took me through a Boston frame shop, a 19th century shipwreck, the Chelsea Marine Hospital, and an Italian government official living in a Brookline house that still stands today.

The Frame Shop

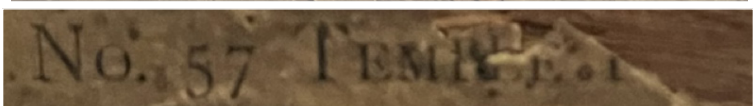
The owner of the sketch sent us photos of the front and

back of the framed picture. There was a label on the back of the frame, but most of it, including a good chunk of the name, was torn away. There was enough left, however, to make out an address: 57 Temple.

Playing with some possibilities for the partial name at the top of the label, I found a T.C. Meagher at 323 Washington Street, just around the corner from 57 Temple Place (and possibly connected to it at the back).

The building was destroyed in a fire in December 1872, but an 1873 ad for the business at its new address made it clear I had a match.

So, I had a Boston connection, enough to tell
(continued next page)



FINE PAINTINGS FOR SALE. Mr. T. C. Meagher, No. 323 Washington street, has on exhibition and for sale a collection of oil paintings by the following-named well-known artists: Morviller, Kurtz, Lane, Hitchings, Rondell, Brigham, Curtis, etc.
675 n 8

Boston Transcript, November 8, 1871

The Brookline Historical Society is dedicated to the documentation and interpretation of Brookline's diverse history, to collecting, preserving, and maintaining artifacts of Brookline's past, and to sharing the story of the town and its people with residents and visitors alike.

The Society's headquarters are located in the heart of Coolidge Corner at the Edward Devotion House, one of Brookline's oldest Colonial Period structures.

The Society also maintains the 1768 Putterham School located in Larz Anderson Park.

The Society's extensive collection of historic information, photographs, postcards, and atlases can be viewed on our website BrooklineHistoricalSociety.org

Our membership program is active and volunteers are always welcome.

(continued from page 1)

me that the sketch was framed here and that the “Brookline” written below it was likely our Brookline.



But who was the Giovanni Carson whose name is written below the sketch?

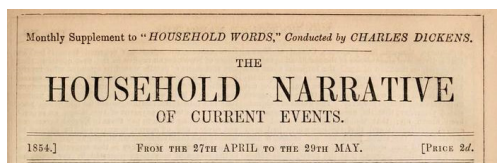
An Unusual Name

The combination of an Italian first name and an English surname seemed promising. How many artists named Giovanni Carson—or anyone with that name—could there have been? (A Google search found one artist with that name, but he is alive today, living in Scotland, so obviously not our man.)

A search of Google Books brought up another Giovanni Carson, in the record of an Italian inquest into an April 1854 collision of two ships in the Mediterranean. The newer and more powerful of the ships—the *Sicilia*, under the command of Captain Carson—sliced through the older passenger ship, the *Ercolano* near Nice, France. More than 40 men and women aboard the *Ercolano* died.

Carson - his father, also a seaman, was the son of an English father and an Italian mother—was later cleared of blame at the inquest in Genoa.

An early account of the disaster, published by and possibly written by Charles Dickens, appeared in his newspaper *The Household Narrative*.



A dreadful *Shipwreck* has taken place on the coast between Antibes and Nice. The vessel was the *Ercolano*, a Genoese steamer. On the night of the 24th of April, Mr. Sansom, a passenger, who had been supping with Sir Robert Peel, went upon deck to smoke a cigar; it was a dark night, and the ship rolled heavily: to his great surprise, he saw no man on deck but the man at the helm. Lights appeared in the distance, and he pointed them out to the steersman; who gave no reply. In a few minutes, the ship was struck on the larboard side, by a screw steamer, which proved to be the *Sicilia*. The masts of the *Ercolano* gave way; it was evident she would soon sink; all was horror and confusion on board. Mr. Sansom, seeing two sailors lowering a boat, jumped in and was saved. Sir Robert Peel ran to the bow, stripped, plunged into the sea, and swam until he was picked up. Another passenger, a Frenchman, gives a lively description of his experience. He was below, smoking a cigar: rushing on deck, he found the ship going down by the stern: he saw "women and children screaming—fathers seeking children—husbands making desperate efforts to save their wives:" he himself, a good swimmer, kept himself above water, until he got a plank. "Whilst swimming, I saw some females rise to the surface of the water, and then sink. One of them, before going down, cried out, 'Charles, Charles, my dearest Charles, save me!' This was twice or thrice repeated—and the unhappy being sank." Of the passengers, thirty-seven were drowned, including all the women and children on board save one, a servant; and twelve of the crew. Among the drowned, were Mr. Thomas Halsey, M.P. for Hertfordshire, Mrs. Halsey, and their child. Among the Englishmen saved are these—Mr. Sansom, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Rankin, Mr. George Wilkinson, Mr. Edward Dawnley, Mr. Edward Knight, and Mr. Charles Gresham. The boats of the *Sicilia* picked up these, except Mr. Sansom, who escaped with the sailors to Antibes. There can be no doubt that this calamity was the consequence of criminal neglect. The Frenchman above quoted emphatically says—"I declare most solemnly, and in the presence of that God whom I implored when I thought my earthly career terminated, that the horrible misfortune which has plunged so many families into mourning, is owing to the criminal negligence of the two captains, neither of them being on deck at the moment of the accident: all the officers were below, and the *Herculeanum* was left to the care of the steersman only." An inquiry into the conduct of the captains is to take place at Genoa.

But what does an 1854 shipwreck have to do with a sketch apparently made in Brookline 18 years later? Well, that shipwreck is not the shipwreck I referred to at the start of this story.

The Brookline Connection

In March 1872, Giovanni Carson was in command of the Italian merchant ship *Gaetano*. The ship left Boston, carrying a shipment of staves -- used in making barrels -- and bound for the port of Cadiz in Spain.

MORE MARINE DISASTERS OFF CAPE COD, AND LOSS OF LIFE. A despatch at the Merchants' Exchange states that the Italian barque *Gaetano*, Captain Corson, bound from Boston with a cargo of staves for Cadiz, went ashore about five miles north of Chatham Light during the snow storm of Tuesday and became a total wreck, the cargo being strewn along the shore. All hands were saved except one seaman, named Peter Antino, who was lost. Captain Corson and most of the crew were badly frozen.

Boston Transcript, March 14, 1872 (The article misspelled the captain's name.)

On March 12th, the ship went down in a snowstorm off Nauset Beach on Cape Cod. One crew member drowned,

and the others, including the captain, suffered terribly in the icy waters before being rescued. Carson, who lost several toes to frostbite, was treated at the Marine Hospital in Chelsea.

Released from the hospital in early June, Carson continued his recuperation at the Brookline home of the Italian consul in Boston, Gustavo Finotti. That house, now 9 Toxteth Street, was built in the 1840s. It was originally the home of William and Sarah Bowditch and a station on the Underground Railroad.

Soon after his arrival in Brookline, Carson, whose ship had not been insured and who had lost most of his possessions, was presented with \$500 in gold coins raised by friends who had come to know him during his convalescence. The gift was presented to him at the Finotti home, with Oliver Warner, the Massachusetts Secretary of State, acting as spokesperson for the contributors.

Carson stayed with the Finotti family until early July when he departed on a ship back to Europe. It is almost certain that he made the sketch while at the Finotti home.



The house at 9 Toxteth Street. Some of the decorative work on the eaves and other parts of the house has been removed, but the house still stands.

The Sketch: Palermo, Not Brookline

My first thought about the sketch was that it was a house in Brookline. But when I noticed the Italian flag on the main building -- which I had missed at first -- I changed my mind, thinking that was unlikely to be on a Brookline house in 1872.

(continued next page)

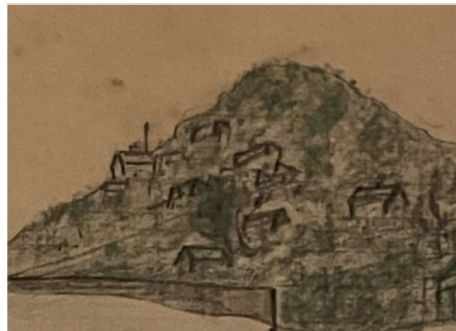
(continued from page 2)

I reconsidered once I learned the sketch was made at the home of the Italian consul, but quickly decided it could not be the Toxteth Street house; the topography is all wrong. Could it be somewhere else in Brookline? Again, the Italian flag made it unlikely. Where, then, was it?



Palermo, Giovanni Carson's hometown, seemed the most likely location. But how to confirm that? The one piece of the picture that seemed distinctive was the cone-shaped hill in the distance, to the left of the house. And, indeed, that did the trick.

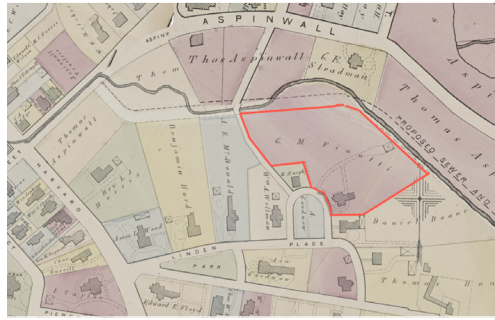
The images below show part of Monte Pelegrino, the mountain that looms over Palermo, as it appears in the sketch and in a modern photo. (The building at the top in the photo is a newer addition, built in the 1920s.) This is clearly the same place.



The Finotti Connection

So, we know who made the sketch, where and when he made it, and what it shows. But we don't know how it ended up with the current owner on Cape Cod. She inherited it from her uncle, but doesn't know how it came into his possession.

When Giovanni Carson returned to Europe, the sketch presumably stayed with his host at the house in Brookline: the Italian consul (or vice consul) in Boston, Gustavo M. Finotti.



Gustavo Finotti's house and property, outlined in red, are shown on this portion of a page from an 1874 atlas of Brookline.

Finotti's story was a complicated one. He was born in Ferrara, Italy, in 1812. He earned a law degree and served in several official positions in the Catholic church and possibly in local government before getting into banking in his mid 20s. He fought in the 1848 Italian Revolution that freed parts of Italy from Austrian rule, a key step in the unification of Italy as a country.

He came to America in 1850, landing in Boston but settling in Alexandria, Virginia, and, soon after, in Oxon Hill, Maryland, where he bought a farm that he named "Italian Hill." He became a naturalized U.S. citizen in 1856.



Finotti was an enslaver in Maryland. The 1860 Slave Census shows him with eight enslaved people, including five adults and five children. (The children ranged in age from 1 to 15.) He reportedly tried to avert war between the North and the South as a representative of the border state of Maryland, and suffered economic losses due to the war and the loss of the labor of enslaved people.

In 1864, he moved to Brookline, where his brother Joseph, a Catholic priest, had settled. (Joseph had been the head priest at Saint Mary of the Assumption, then in its original location in Brookline Village, since 1856.) Gustavo Finotti prospered in a variety of businesses, importing goods from Europe while also representing the Italian government.

PURE SALAD OILS, MACCARONI, PARMISAN CHEESE, &c.,
FOR SALE BY
G. M. FINOTTI & CO.,
Importers of Italian Produce and Table Luxuries, &c., &c.,
my25 StUthly No. 28 Winter street, Boston.

Large Assortment of
TURKISH RUGS,
Just Arrived From Smyrna.
FOR SALE AT
Wholesale Prices by
G. M. FINOTTI,
113 State Street,
(Second Floor.)
BOSTON.
Same assortment can be found at
M. KINGMAN'S
DRY GOODS STORE
IN BROOKLINE.

Financial troubles hit Finotti and his businesses in the mid-1870s, possibly exacerbated by the both the financial panic of 1873 and the Great Fire of Boston that same year. (The Boston Post described him as "a dreamer and a theorist [who] had spent his time and money in experimenting and speculation and could not pay [his debts].")

In 1876, he turned the Brookline property over to one of his creditors and moved to the Dakota Territory with his wife and nine children to try his hand, once again, at farming.

Bad fortune followed him out west, to Yankton (now South Dakota) on the Missouri River, where prairie fires and plagues of locusts repeatedly stymied his family's attempts at farming. One of his sons drowned in 1882 while surveying land for a railroad in North Dakota. Newspaper stories back in Boston told of the family's financial distress, and several former colleagues and acquaintances sent funds to help them. Gustavus Finotti died in 1891. His wife, the former Emily Hill, who he had met in Maryland, died in 1900.

(continued next page)

(continued from page 3)

The Missing Pieces

Honey on Harvard Street: The MacLeod Photo Album by Camille Arbogast & Jesus MacLean



Adolphus Guiseppe Maria Finotti - married - Emily Riddell
10-8-1812 - 5-13-1897 6-18-1851 9-6-1830 - 4-2

The sketch presumably stayed behind when the Finotti family moved out west. (It would be unlikely for it to have gone with them to the Dakotas and later made its way back to Massachusetts.)

Did they sell it? (We know they needed money.) Did they leave it in the house for the new owners to keep or sell? (The creditor who took over the former house soon had trouble of his own, and the property passed through several owners over the succeeding decades.)

The trail turns cold between 1876, when Finotti and his family left Brookline, and the passing of the sketch to the current owner from her uncle. It could have been passed down or simply picked up along the way at a thrift shop or a yard sale or through any of several means, possibly several different times over the years.

We may never know. But this journey, sparked by a question and a century-and-a-half-old sketch marked “Brookline,” has been a fascinating one, revealing a small piece of local history and so much more.

We recently received a photograph documenting a little patch of Brookline that disappeared about a hundred years ago. The album belonged to Walter Ernest Gunn MacLeod, who went by Ernest. Born in Brookline in 1899, he was the son of a coachman and caretaker working on an estate on Harvard Street.

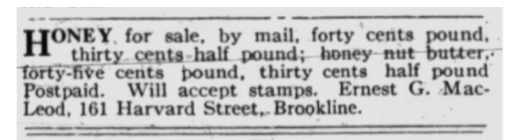
Ernest’s father, Donald Findlay MacLeod, was an immigrant from Cape Breton, as was his mother, Christina Maclver. They wed in Boston in 1891. Soon after, they moved into the caretaker cottage on the Wilson estate at 161 Harvard Street. The large property included the main house which was home to the property’s owners Lily and Annie Wilson, as well as a carriage house and the caretaker cottage. Donald and Christina raised their eight children on the estate.

The children attended the Lawrence School and Brookline High. The album’s photographs give the sense of a close-knit family, the estate providing a relatively bucolic setting to grow up in. There are somber elements to the MacLeod family story as well: two of the brothers died of heart problems, one in 1912 and the other in 1914.



The MacLeod family c1918. Ernest is in the back row at far left.

One of Ernest’s older sisters, Alexana, married a star of the Brookline swim team, Arthur Edward Wales II. Their 1918 marriage was a bit of a sensation in town: they kept their nuptials a secret for a year and their eventual revelation was such a surprise it was covered by the *Brookline Chronicle*. Ernest, Arthur, and Alexana started a business together, MacLeod & Wales, selling honey. Ernest was the beekeeper. There are images in the album of his beehives at 161 Harvard Street. There is also an image of his wagon, which he used to deliver honey. The sign on the side of the wagon gives Alexana and Arthur’s address, 6 Elm Street.



An advertisement for the honey business which ran in the *Brookline Chronicle* in February 1923.

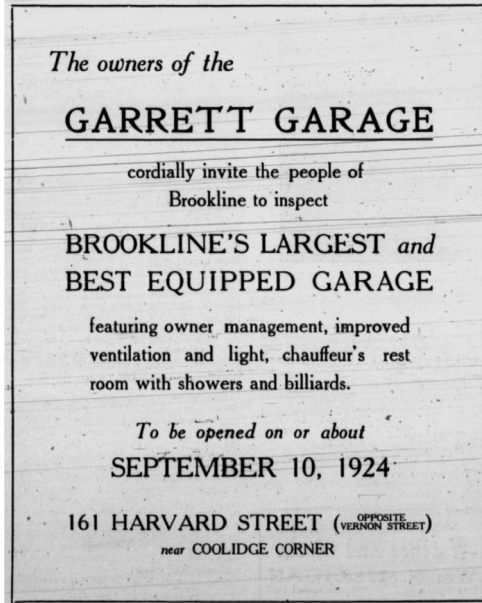


Ernest in the MacLeod & Wales wagon used to deliver honey in front of the carriage house at 161 Harvard Street.

The album also documents the demolition of the estate. In 1922, the Wilsons decided to sell the property. In 1924, the site was cleared to make way for a large automobile service station: the Garrett Garage. Ernest snapped photos of his childhood home in various states of deconstruction, as well as a shot of the new garage. The property continued to evolve throughout the 20th century. In the early 1930s a filling station was added, and it became the Coolidge Corner Chevrolet Company, a full-service concern that also included a

(continued next page)

car wash, repair shop, and automobile storage. Later businesses repurposed the 1924 building: a bowling alley in 1943, and then, in 1973, for the current occupant, it became the Stop and Shop grocery store.



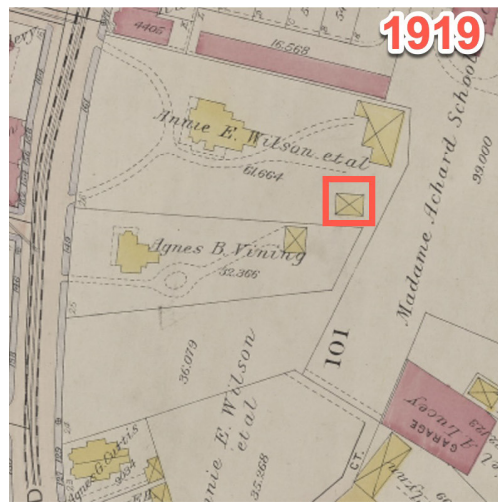
An advertisement for the new Garrett Garage, Brookline Chronicle March 2, 1924.

The MacLeods salvaged a piece of the old estate. Christina purchased a nearby piece of land, and the family moved the caretaker cottage there. An image shows the cottage recently settled onto its foundations at its new address, 37 Harvard Court. Donald and Christina lived there for the rest of their lives, Donald passing on in 1936 and Christina in 1965.

After Ernest had his own family—married in 1927, he had a son and a daughter—they sometimes lived at 37 Harvard Court. For much of his career,



The caretaker cottage newly moved to 37 Harvard Court. On the far left, the rear of 33 Alton Place can be viewed. The rear of the large apartment complex on Alton Ct., then under construction and still standing, can be viewed behind the trees. The rear of The Henry C. Bell auto garage at 2 Saint Paul Street, no longer standing, is on the right.

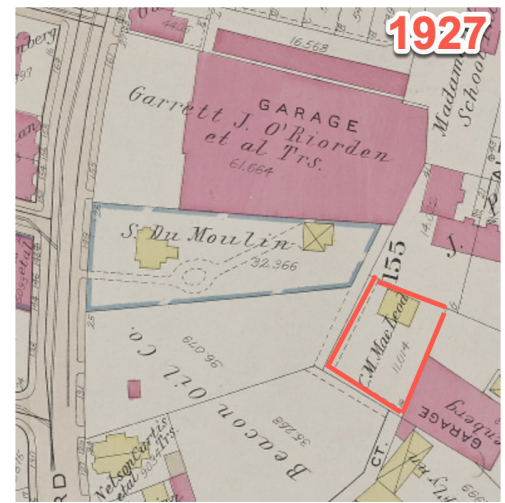


The 1919 map shows the MacLeod's, outlined in red, on the Wilson property. By 1927, the cottage has been moved to the property at the end of Harvard Court and the Wilson house has been replaced by the garage.

he was a Brookline firefighter. A few years after his mother's death, in 1967, Ernest retired from the fire department after 35 years of service, and moved to Damariscotta Mills, Maine, where he had been summering for more than a decade. The next year, 37 Harvard Court was sold to a Buick dealership. Today the former site of the house is the rear driveway of the Saint Paul Crossing condos.

When Ernest moved to Maine, he took his photo album with him. He lived out the rest of his life there, enjoying gardening, poetry, and reading about the Civil War. He continued to keep bees. A more contemporary color photograph in the album shows an older Ernest with his beehives. He died in 1998.

The album had a convoluted journey to back to Brookline. After Ernest's daughter died in 2020, the album was found at a yard sale in Nobleboro, Maine, and donated to the local historical society. Someone accidentally identified a photograph of Ernest's sister Katherine taken in Bolton, Massachusetts, as "Katherine Bolton." Finding a woman by that name had once lived in North Andover, Massachusetts, the album was dispatched to the North Andover Historical Society. There, staff ascertained that the album was not of North Andover. Looking for clues, they spotted the Brookline address on the wagon and gave the album to us. We then had fun piecing together Ernest MacLeod's story.



Ernest's photos depict a time and place difficult to imagine as you walk through the parking lot of today's Stop and Shop Market and ScrubADub carwash. Only a few remnants survive from the MacLeods' era, like the long building along the west side of the property. Visible in Ernest's photos, it was (and still is) a garage for apartments on Alton Place. Ernest's images are also valuable because they document a family living and employed on one of Brookline's many estates. These working people were Brookline residents, integral to the life of the town and its story, yet we often have little documentation about them. We hope you'll think of Ernest and the MacLeods the next time you pass along that stretch of Harvard Street or visit the Stop and Shop. As you roll your grocery cart through the store, you might just be passing the same spot where Ernest raised his bees.



This image of the Coolidge Corner Chevrolet Company from the Preservation Commission's collection offers a glimpse of 37 Harvard Court at the far right, center, behind the roof balustrade of the large house on Harvard Street.

The Last House in “The Farm” by Larry Barbaras

Meet 20 Walter Avenue, a house that no longer exists on a street that no longer exists in a Brookline neighborhood, largely Irish and known as “The Farm,” that no longer exists. This photograph, published in the October 21, 1963 issue of the *Boston Globe*, captures the poignancy and shock of the decimation of The Farm as part of a sweeping urban renewal project.

The photographer is positioned around Pond Avenue in what is now the eastern portion of the Brook House development. 20 Walter Avenue is viewed from the rear. Visible in the distance, still standing today, are the first phases of replacement housing for the residents of The Farm displaced by the project.

First erected was the tall apartment building, 22 High Street, seen in the distance here. It was specifically designated for low-income residents of The Farm who wished to be relocated on site. The lower two-story buildings visible, 18-38 Juniper Street, are the first apartments set aside for displaced middle-income residents. Construction would begin on additional middle-income units shortly after this photo was taken and, finally, the Brook House complex, geared to higher-income people, would be built.

This aerial view (next page) looks south across Lower Washington Street (Route 9), which runs across the bottom from near the Boston border at left to the firehouse, still standing at the foot of

By the time of the *Globe* photo in late 1963 the removal of the dwellings of The Farm begun in 1960 was largely complete. The rest of the Walter Avenue had been entirely leveled and there were but three family groups in the building at number 20. There had been evictions as the BHA cleared the area. It is not known if any of the three families at 20 Walter were merely being permitted to wait for the replacement housing or were perhaps resisting displacement in some way.

First noted of those making a last stand at 20 Walter are George and Genevieve Murray. George Henry Murray, then 57, had been living with his wife, Genevieve, at 20 Walter Ave. since 1938 where they raised one child, also named Genevieve. Two weeks after the *Globe* article appeared, George Murray died suddenly. There is no record that the elder Genevieve Murray ever moved into replacement housing.

Also living in the building was the younger Genevieve along with her husband, Joaquin Figueira, and their three young children. Genevieve attended Brookline High School, and she can be seen in the 1952 *Murivian* yearbook. Circa 1957 she married Joaquin Figueira and he moved in to 20 Walter Avenue. At the time of the *Globe* photo, they had three children. Despite a later divorce and some apparently challenging housing circumstances, both parents remained in Brookline and all three children attended Brookline High School.

That leaves the two Shaughnessy brothers. The Shaughnessy family embodies the classic experience of the Irish-immigrant family in Brookline. William Shaughnessy came over from Galway in 1897 at the age of 25 and settled in The Farm right away, initially moving among several addresses. A brief move across Lower Washington Street to Pearl Street landed him three doors from the house of Catherine Ruane who lived on the corner with Brookline Ave.

(continued next page)



Photo courtesy the Boston Globe Library at Northeastern University Archives and Special Collections

It was all part of the work of the Brookline Redevelopment Agency, created in March 1957. Urban renewal was the craze at the time and planning for the authority's first task, dubbed “The Farm Redevelopment Project,” commenced almost immediately. In April 1959 the entire area of The Farm was taken by eminent domain, and demolition began in January 1960. The first section cleared was on the side flanking High Street, which contained only a handful of family dwellings and a few scattered businesses. This created space for the initial replacement housing with the least immediate displacement of people.

High Street at right. A part of Leverett Pond is visible at top left.

The land above Lower Washington Street shown in the photo was predominantly the farm of the Kimball Family when the Brookline Land Co. purchased it in 1860. By 1880, Walter Avenue was substantially populated, predominantly by new Irish immigrants. 20 Walter Avenue faced for some years a massive gas storage tank maintained by Boston Consolidated Gas Co. Next door at number 10 was the Brookline Friendly Society, a health and human services agency working from the house built in 1850 for the Kimball family.



Photo courtesy the Boston Globe Library at Northeastern University Archives and Special Collections

They married in 1907 and moved back to The Farm in the last house on Walter Avenue, number 68.

Nine Shaughnessy children survived into adulthood and Shaughnessy family members remained there for 52 years. By 1960, with the passage of three deaths and three marriages, 68 Walter Avenue still housed three Shaughnessy brothers. And then the BRA came calling. 68 Walter Avenue was located in the first section slated for demolition. Edward, a Brookline fireman, moved to North Brookline and Thomas and Francis moved down the hill to number 20.

At the time of the Globe photo the BRA was starting the construction of housing at 8 Juniper St. Priority for occupancy would be given to those displaced people not yet relocated. Thomas and Francis Shaughnessy moved in there together. Neither ever married and they lived the rest of their lives there.

The elimination of the dwellings of The Farm produced an additional problem - there were many children living there. They were moving into the replacement housing of the high-rise building but no substantial recreation area had been set aside to replace all the lost backyards and the Parsons School playground.

Protests were mounted but the project design was declared a fait accompli and that was that.

Also lost with the redevelopment were the many businesses that lined Lower Washington Street. This included a rather amazing number of service stations in just a three-block stretch, six on the south side and three on the north. As The Farm Redevelopment Project was coming to a close, preparation for the next chapter in Brookline's urban renewal plan was well along the way. That work would cross from The Farm on the south side of Lower Washington Street to the area known as "The Marsh" on the north side.

Help Keep Brookline History Alive! Renew Your Membership

Do you enjoy stories like these, plus walking tours, local history presentations, and members-only programs in historic locations? Your membership dollars and donations make all of this possible. Please use the enclosed envelope and membership form - or click on Membership on our website - to renew today. You'll continue to receive newsletters like this one and invitations to special members events, while supporting both old and new ways of discovering and telling the story of Brookline's past

Thank you for your continuing support.

Picture This: Stories from Brookline Images

There are many clichés about photos and other pictures. “Every picture tells a story.” “A picture is worth a thousand words.” “Beauty [or truth] is in the eye of the beholder.”

A quote widely attributed to Picasso (which he may never have written or said) states: “Every now and then one paints a picture that seems to have opened a door and serves as a steppingstone to other things.”

This issue of the Brookline Historical Society newsletter focuses - pardon the pun - on pictures: pictures as stories; pictures worth many words; pictures with hidden truths; pictures as steppingstones into Brookline’s past.

Each story begins with a picture. It may be a picture in our collections, a picture held by another organization, or a picture that someone asked us about. In each case, the picture led to an exploration into some aspect or incident from the town’s past.

Do you have a Brookline picture you think would be a good addition to our collection? Or a question about a Brookline picture, on our website or somewhere else? Let us know at brooklinehistory@gmail.com



Published by the
Brookline
Historical Society
Brookline, MA
EDITOR
Ken Liss

CONTRIBUTORS
Ken Liss
Larry Barbaras
Camille Arbogast
Jesus MacLean

DESIGNER
Kenneth Dumas

CONTACT THE BHS

By Email:
[brooklinehistory@
gmail.com](mailto:brooklinehistory@gmail.com)

By Phone:
617-566-5747

Or US Mail

Brookline Historical Society
347 Harvard Street
Brookline, MA 02446

Membership renewal form included