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Thoughts on Receiving a Copy of a
Speech Proclaiming "The People's
Right to Rule."

(Printed by Request of an Eminent Citizen
of Boston.)

Insolent charlatan—who dares deny
The people's right to rule? To breathe
free air?
To wear what clothes they like? To
trim their hair?
Stale trick of demagogues, this raucous
cry,
Impelling thoughts, motives, words, so
false so base,
From brain disordered—their sole
dwelling place,
Oh, insubordinate soldier, buckram
chief,
Jest of true warriors, of their fame the
thief,
Shout thine own praises to the empty
air—
Thy egoist vauntings—but at least for-
bear
To desecrate great Lincoln's stainless
name
With vain comparisons! Could he but
see,
How would that wise, satiric voice pro-
claim
"The country is in danger?" "Yes,
from thee!"

A Critical View of Us.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

The vote in Massachusetts will be
spoken of as indecisive, but it did decide
some things. It did not settle the presi-
dential nomination, but it left no doubt
on certain points. One is that the Re-
publican party is in grave danger of be-
ing wrecked. Roosevelt set out to prove
that Taft cannot be elected; he may
end by convincing the nation that no
Republican can be elected. Another
thing put in high relief by the Massa-
chusetts result is the existence of a vast
amount of discontent. It is ready to
break over party lines and to run after
any leader who promises to do away
with the old order of things.

The big vote for Roosevelt in places
like Lynn and Lowell, and even in Bos-
ton, shows that Massachusetts is not
deficient today in material for the dem-
agogue to play upon. Nor are these
restless voters very nice about the per-
sonal character of the man they go for.
They seem easily to have put aside the
terrific exposure of Roosevelt made by
the President. Roosevelt openly bid for
the applause of the groundlings, and
he got it. This is one of the most dis-
quieting things revealed by the Massa-
chusetts primary. It showed us what
perils may be brought upon the coun-
try, almost before we know it, by one
with the skill and unscrupulousness of
Roosevelt, willing to sacrifice everything
in what has been called "the holy war
of success."

THANKS MATTHEW HALE.

To the Editor of The Herald:

I feel that grateful thanks are due
the committee presided over by Mr.
Matthew Hale, for projecting a gleam of
humor into the close of an otherwise
sombre and serious campaign. When a
ray like this shines out at sunset, who
need remember foregone lowerings?
"We believe in cleanly conducted cam-
paigns." I quote from the "eleventh
hour" advertisement of the Massachu-
setts Roosevelt committee, published on
Monday.

For the other fellow, I imagine! At
any rate the candidate at first was

"under no circumstances" a candidate,
then coyly a willing candidate provid-
ed he was actually pushed, had so
speeded up his activities that his prin-
cipal campaigning in Massachusetts con-
sisted of spouting forth about every
misrepresentation he could lay his
tongue to. If his was a "cleanly con-
ducted campaign," may we be defend-
ed against the noisomeness of a foul
campaign!

Even if Roosevelt himself cannot see
a joke, evidently the Roosevelt commit-
tee can; and that little joke of theirs
must have been penned with many a
chuckle and many a grin.

A sadly changed Roosevelt this, in
the opinion of many thousands who
once admired him. There never was a
more striking example of degenerating
influence of greed of power. The Roose-
velt of 1904 hit hard—but he fought fair-
ly. His logic was sound, not lame. His
historic allusions and comparisons were
not of the present "Me and Lincoln"
type, so grotesque and absurd in their
errancy. And his supporters were not
solely sophomoric youngsters and the
unthinking of all ages.

I voted for him twice, but—Never
Again!

WALTER CAMPBELL TAYLOR.
Brookline, May 1, 1912.

FILE
20









252
1906

SCRAP-BOOK

SHARON HISTORICAL SOCIETY

SHARON, MASSACHUSETTS

VOLUME I

SEPTEMBER, 1904

SECRETARY-BOOK

OF THE

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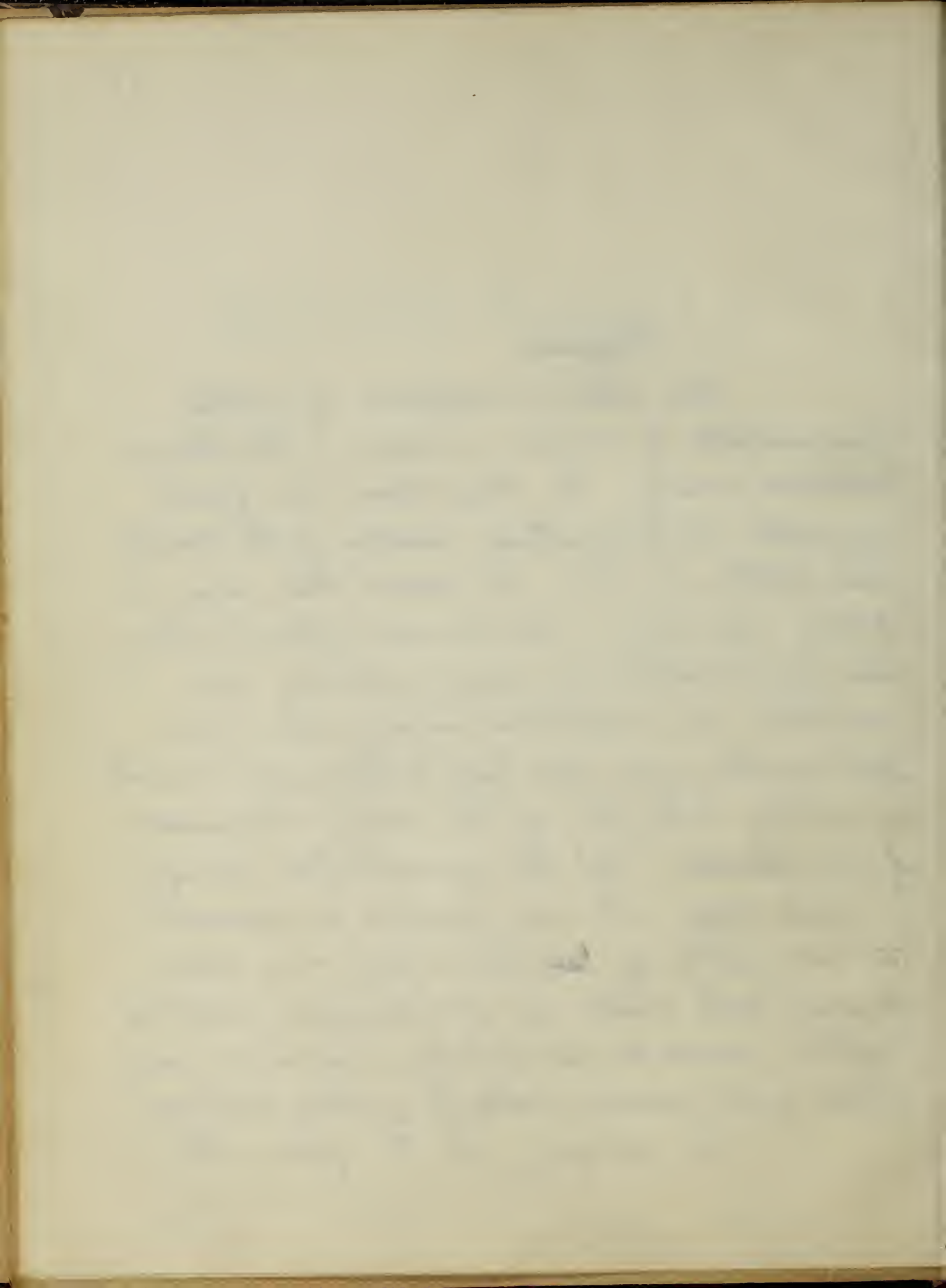
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Preface.

This book is composed of articles communicated by various members of the Sharon Historical Society. The Scrap Book was first suggested at the quarterly meeting of the Society held October 29, 1903. A speaker then said: -

"Doubly interesting is the pursuit of town history when participated in by many co-laborers who constitute an incorporated society like ours. Each member can, from time to time, communicate in writing to the files of the society the result of his research. Let the communication occupy a single page. It may preserve an anecdote, the description of a rock, a tree, or a hill. A scrap book made up of such pages fastened together would be valuable for reference and afford good reading matter for quarterly meetings."

In carrying out the plan thus



proposed the following printed slip was circulated -

Please write, in a legible hand, on one side of the accompanying leaf, inside of the marginal lines, something interesting relating to Sharon, as (for example) some fact in Sharon history, description of locality, building, tree, rock, or beautiful prospect, some authenticated anecdote, account of ancient document, book or writing, picture or plan, some genealogy or bit of family history, some former customs or amusements, important town event, old ways of living, old employments, noted visitors to Sharon, famous Sharonites; giving, when appropriate, the sources of information.

This leaf, with other leaves written by members of the Sharon Historical Society will form a "Scrap Book," to be bound and filed for use. Please sign your name, affix date, and return soon, to Eugene Tappan.

Mr. Alvin R. Alden was the first to respond, his item bearing date of January 11, 1904. And now that enough material has been furnished for the first volume, it is hoped that other volumes of the Scrap Book will follow. The contributors have the satisfaction of doing useful work for the Society, and assisting in the formation of the habit of historical research.

An index is added which, besides other references, contains over 500 names of persons.

Eugene Tappan,
Corresponding Secretary.

Sharon Mass., September 1, 1904.

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Main body of faint, illegible text in the middle section of the page.

Faint, illegible text at the bottom of the page, possibly a signature or footer.

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History

The history of the world is a long and varied one, spanning thousands of years and across many different cultures and civilizations. It is a story of human progress, discovery, and the challenges we have faced along the way. From the earliest hominids to the modern world, the history of the world is a testament to the resilience and ingenuity of the human race.

In the beginning, the world was a vast and uncharted wilderness. Early humans, such as the Neanderthals and Homo sapiens, lived in small, nomadic groups, surviving on hunting and gathering. They were the first to use tools and fire, and they began to settle in permanent dwellings as the climate warmed and agriculture emerged.

The rise of agriculture marked a turning point in human history. It allowed for the growth of larger, more complex societies, leading to the development of cities, trade, and government. The ancient world was dominated by great empires, such as the Egyptian, Greek, and Roman empires, which left behind a rich legacy of art, architecture, and literature.

The Middle Ages saw the rise of feudalism and the Crusades, a period of conflict and discovery. The Renaissance brought a new emphasis on humanism and the arts, leading to the scientific revolution and the Age of Exploration. The modern world was born, with the Industrial Revolution and the rise of the nation-state.

The 20th century was a time of great change and conflict, marked by the two world wars, the Cold War, and the civil rights movement. The world has become more interconnected than ever before, with the rise of globalization and the Internet. We face new challenges, such as climate change and nuclear war, but we also have the tools and knowledge to overcome them.

The history of the world is a story of hope and resilience. It is a story of the human spirit's ability to overcome adversity and create a better world for ourselves and for future generations. As we look to the future, we must remember the lessons of the past and strive for a more just and peaceful world.

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- The winter of 1903-4
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- It's all gone by in Sharon
 Harriet F. Gray 15
- A Sharon widow of revolutionary times
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- Views from a Sharon window.
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 Eliza J. Kempton 21
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 John C. Kimball 22
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 George F. Leonard 29
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 MS furnished by Arthur C. Long 32

1
The first thing I did when I
got to school

was to go to the
classroom

and see what was going on

There were a few people
already there

and I went to my
desk

and sat down. I was a bit
nervous

but I tried to
relax

and listen to what the
teacher was saying

and I was
happy

to be in
school

and I was
glad

to be in
class

and I was
proud

to be
a student

and I was
happy

to be
in school

and I was
glad

to be
in class

and I was
proud

to be
a student

and I was
happy

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The first part of the paper is devoted to a general
 introduction of the subject. It is then divided into
 three main sections. The first section deals with
 the general principles of the theory. The second
 section is devoted to the application of these
 principles to the case of a particular system.
 The third section discusses the results of the
 calculations and compares them with the
 experimental data. The paper concludes with a
 summary of the findings and some suggestions
 for further work.

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The first part of the document
 discusses the general principles
 of the proposed system
 and the various methods
 of implementation
 which have been considered
 in the course of the
 investigation. It is shown
 that the proposed system
 is based on the principle
 of the conservation of
 energy and momentum
 and that it is in
 accordance with the
 laws of physics as
 they are known at
 present. The various
 methods of implementation
 are discussed in detail
 and it is shown that
 the proposed system
 is the most efficient
 and practical of the
 methods considered.

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with the same...

with the same...

with the same...

with the same...

with the same...

with the same...

with the same...

The Massapoag Base Ball Club - State Champions.

One would hardly look for the crack ball players of nearly a half century ago in quiet old Sharon. Yet on June 29, 1857 the Massapoags of Sharon defeated in three straight games on Boston Common the Olympics of Boston, established in 1854 and the first regularly organized club in the State.

The Olympics carried all before them, defeating the Elm Trees, Bay States, Twin Mountains, Bunker Hills, Americans of Dedham, Rough and Ready's of South Walpole, Unions of Medway, and Winthrops of Holiston, meeting their first defeat at the hands of the Massapoags, which thereby became the banner club of the Commonwealth.

The members of the victorious Massapoags and their playing positions were as follows: - Warren Johnson, thrower, Lyman Johnson, catcher; William Smith, second catcher or "shacker" as they were sometimes called; Charles F. Richards, third catcher; Charles F. Bryant, second base; John S. Middleton, third base; Edward Hixson, fourth base; Dexter Packard, short stop; Daniel Mahoney, Obed Johnson, Charles Clapp, and George Tucker, fielders.

From an account published in the Boston Globe, Mar 26, 1888 by A. R. Alden, now in his Base Ball Scrap Book.

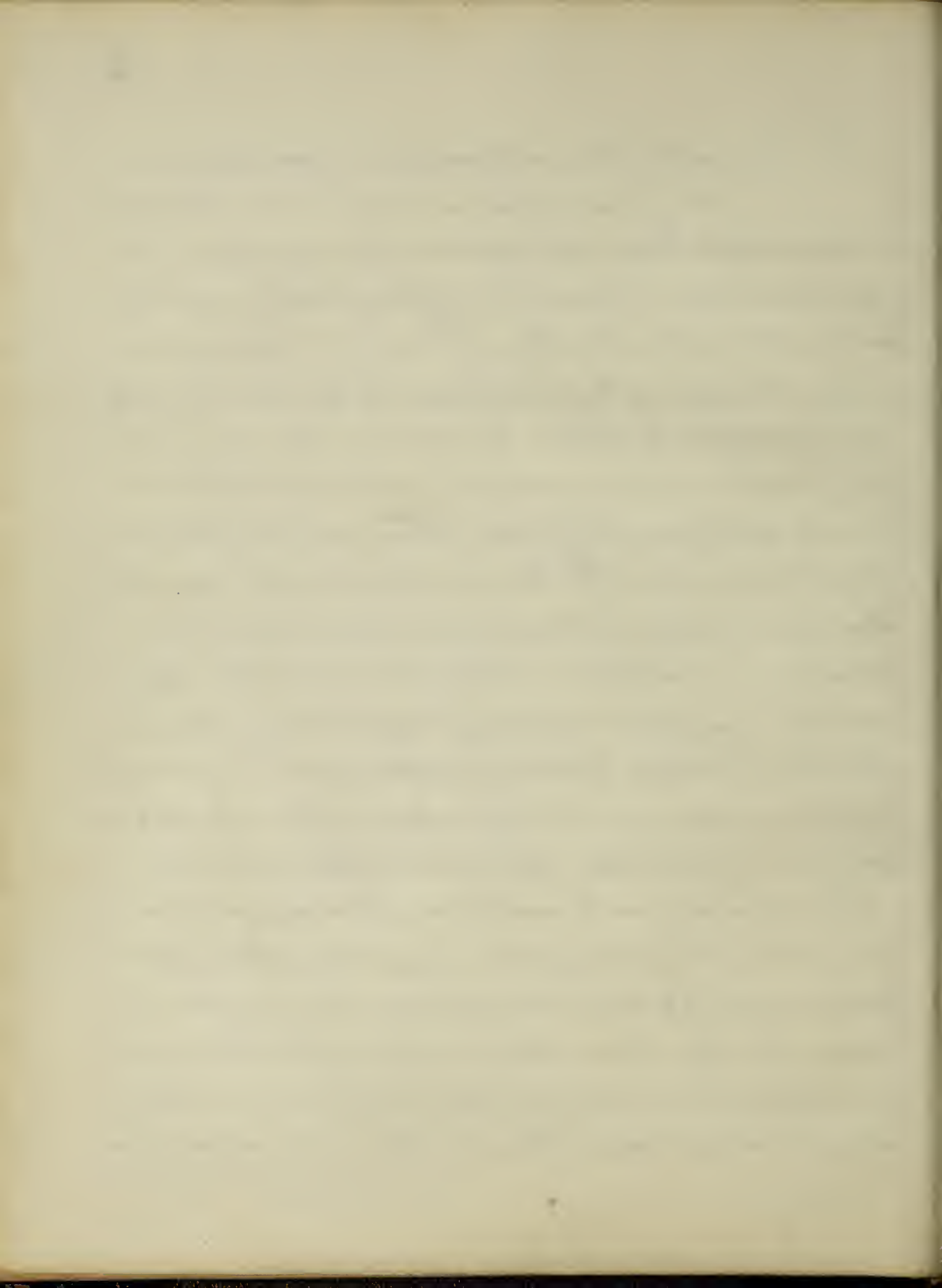
18th of the month of the year 1800

The first of the month of the year 1800
The second of the month of the year 1800
The third of the month of the year 1800
The fourth of the month of the year 1800
The fifth of the month of the year 1800

The sixth of the month of the year 1800
The seventh of the month of the year 1800
The eighth of the month of the year 1800
The ninth of the month of the year 1800
The tenth of the month of the year 1800

The eleventh of the month of the year 1800
The twelfth of the month of the year 1800
The thirteenth of the month of the year 1800
The fourteenth of the month of the year 1800
The fifteenth of the month of the year 1800

The sixteenth of the month of the year 1800
The seventeenth of the month of the year 1800
The eighteenth of the month of the year 1800
The nineteenth of the month of the year 1800
The twentieth of the month of the year 1800

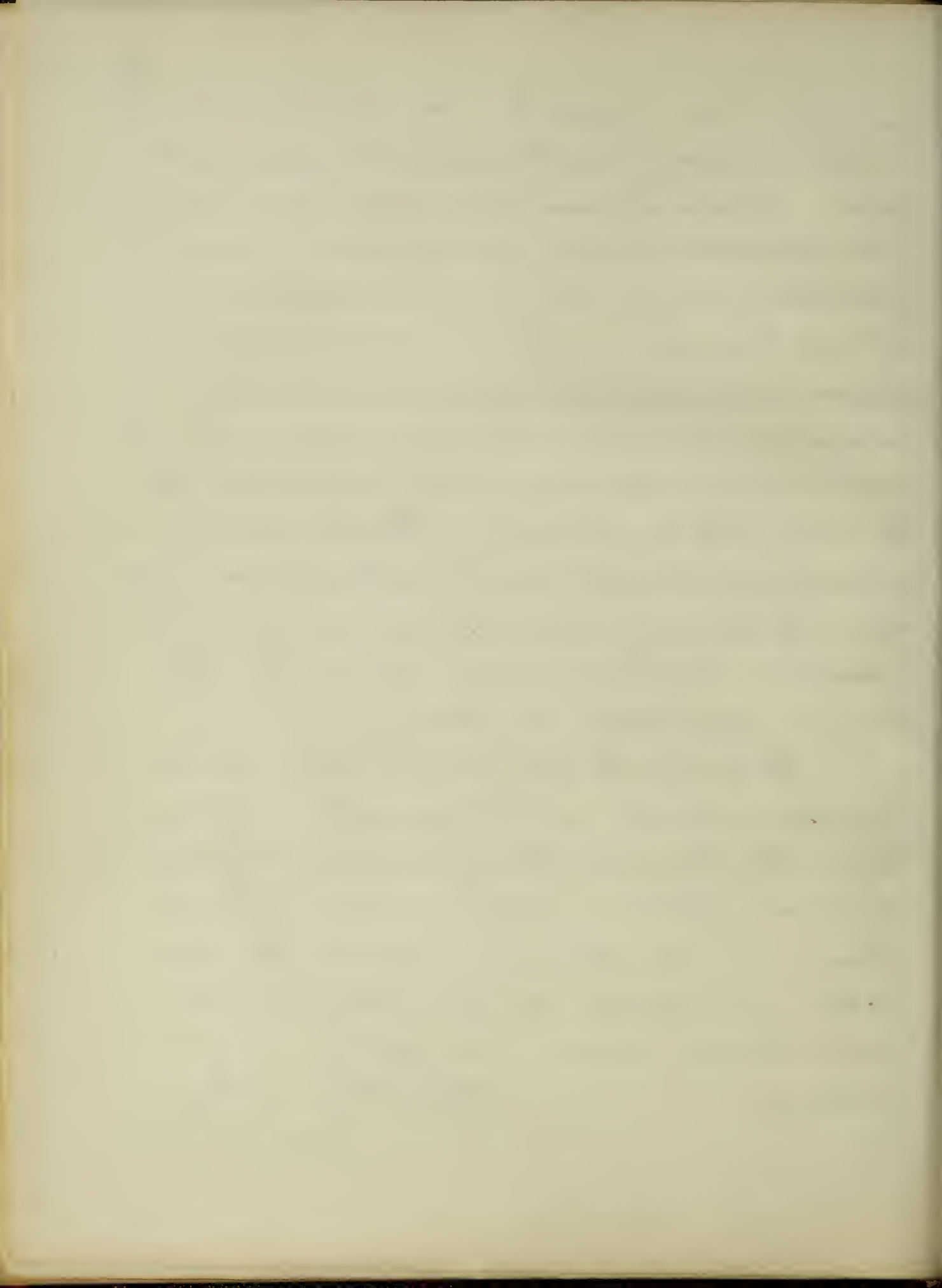


come down with a fearful force upon the lake, and we just
 will be glad if we the best that could be done, and not to
 find. William Carver and others the Dr. (Carter, etc.) part
 of the Daptin were in the same, and though we had in use of the
 poles, then a walk of a mile, was the one used by the end of
 of the rod. I remember now in the morning so we could the day, as the
 little children were kept in under six hours and the passing was some
 part of the day, we were it then could be, we could see
 ward to each day because it was a great deal of the day before
 the school would be dismissed. To get out of the world
 often drop in, we were by two, sometimes by three, and one would
 come in light of the light of the day to suppose it. They were we
 expected to make some of the time of the day. The
 design is to be used in the school.

To recall the words were we when we made
 for some of the time with the course of the school in the
 carpenter, the design of a short distance way which supported
 the school with water, with the best trees in the school
 were in which we often use a horse; the great
 rock in the pasture climbed by a many feet —
 all these and many other pictures could we
 mention.

Elizabeth M. Sillings.

March 31, 1870.



Free Text Books.

It may not be generally known that Sharon was the pioneer town in the State to introduce the free text book system in its public schools. Mr. S. W. Billings, being in the Legislature and a member of its Committee on Education, was influential in securing the passage of the first permissive act in the matter in April 1873. This action he at once reported and secured the insertion of an article in the warrant for the annual town meeting that year, which was issued within a few days after the law was passed. This enabled the town to act upon it and at that meeting "it authorized the School Committee to purchase text books for use in the public schools, and made an appropriation for the purpose."

Thus Sharon was the first town in the State and the only town that year to take this action and this fact is to its credit.

S. Ingersoll Piant.

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Visit to Sharon in 1855.

My acquaintance with Sharon history and people is quite limited. I never but once visited the town, and that was in 1855 when in company with Mr. Henry F. Cory, his wife, his sister my wife, we rode up from Brookline in a carriage to visit the Richards family living upon the farm which had come down to them from their Richards ancestor.

The family consisted of William, Nancy, Olive, and if I mistake not Moses, all of whom but the latter never having been married. They were related to Mr. Cory and my wife by marriage, the mother of the latter having been Mary Richards of Roxbury, who married Elijah Cory Jr of Brookline, she dying in 1845.

The drive from Brookline to Sharon was in summer and a delightful one as was the return drive home in the evening. I well remember the old New England farmhouse and farm, with the open at work in the field and the crops that were growing there representative of New England farm life as it existed fifty years ago. The hospitality of the family we shared with a cordiality I have never forgotten. I have known some of the citizens of Sharon by meeting them at conventions at various times.

Brookline Jan. 25 1904.

B. G. F. Candage President
Brookline Historical Society.

Proposal to change town name to Massapoag.

I do not know who gave its name to the Town of Sharon, but I do not admire his taste in the selection he made. It is ^a good Biblical name, truly; but it is a name to be found in every State of the Union. It has no distinction, no uniqueness, no special fitness. No one can claim that this Sharon has a peculiar resemblance to that of Palestine, nor is there anything about the Town to suggest "the Rose of Sharon" of Biblical quotation.

The Town has a name connected with its history and geography that is unique and fitting, in the word Massapoag. No name could be more appropriate, fitting and beautiful. There is something about the Indian names that is always appropriate and suggestive. They are not duplicated everywhere, which I take to be a decided advantage in the name of a Town or City. I think the word Massapoag is not to be found elsewhere, and that gives it distinction and expressiveness.

What I propose is that the Sharon Historical Society take up the idea of a change in name, and petition the General Court to change the Town name to Massapoag. I suppose the proposition would not be favored by many, simply because familiarity makes a preference. But to me the familiarity is the very reason for a change, in order that the Town may have a name which is indigenous, special to itself, and of peculiar appropriateness. *George Willis Cooke.*

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both manual and automated processes. The goal is to ensure that the data is as accurate and reliable as possible.

The third part of the document provides a detailed breakdown of the results. It shows that there has been a significant increase in sales over the period covered. This is attributed to several factors, including improved marketing strategies and better customer service.

Finally, the document concludes with a series of recommendations for future actions. These include continuing to invest in marketing, improving operational efficiency, and maintaining the high standards of data accuracy that have been established.

Boston Randall

There is buried in Cohesnut Hill Cemetery, in this town, the body of a negro, who was reputed to "have been the last slave owned, in Massachusetts." He was known in the town by the name of Boston Randall.

He is said to have ^{been} brought from Africa to Boston, and to have become the property of A. S. Randall, who later removed with his family to this town, and purchased and improved the estate known now as Elm Lawn on South Main Street.

As evidence of the kindly relations existing between Squire Randall and his slave, it is related that when his freedom was offered to Boston Randall by his master he declined it, and he remained in the service of the family until his death at an extreme old age, when he was buried in the family lot. The Randall family is now extinct in this town.

Sharon March 25th 1904. —

Cadwallader Curry

Philip Curtis's Firewood.

Att Meeting of Town of Sharon, Sept.

27, 1784. the Town voted me £ 60 for my salary, £ 6. 3 24 short of what I have had for twenty years back, without saying a word to me about it, & also allowed my fire-wood + voted to send it eight feet long, which was never done since my settlement.

Att a Meeting of the Town of Sharon in the fall of the year 1786. The Town refused letting me have my fire-wood, which is my due, according to the agreement + contract we entered into, at my first settling with them.

The Truth is, when the Church + Congregation invited me to the work ~~of~~ of the gospel ministry, I told them that if they would give me my fire-wood in addition to what they had offered me, I would accept of their offer.

Accordingly they complied + ordained me, + took me into the service

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Second paragraph of handwritten text, continuing the narrative or list.

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which is a proof of their assenting to my proposal, & fulfilled the Covenant Engagement like honest men for forty years & upwards, without the least reluctance.

But that Generation being all dead, except two or three persons I am now denied my fire-wood. This is the truth, and what I can give Oath unto.

Philip Curtis,

Dated, Dec. 28th 1786. Pastor.

The foregoing was found recently among the papers left by the Rev. Philip Curtis.

Clara E. Curtis.

April 28, 1904.

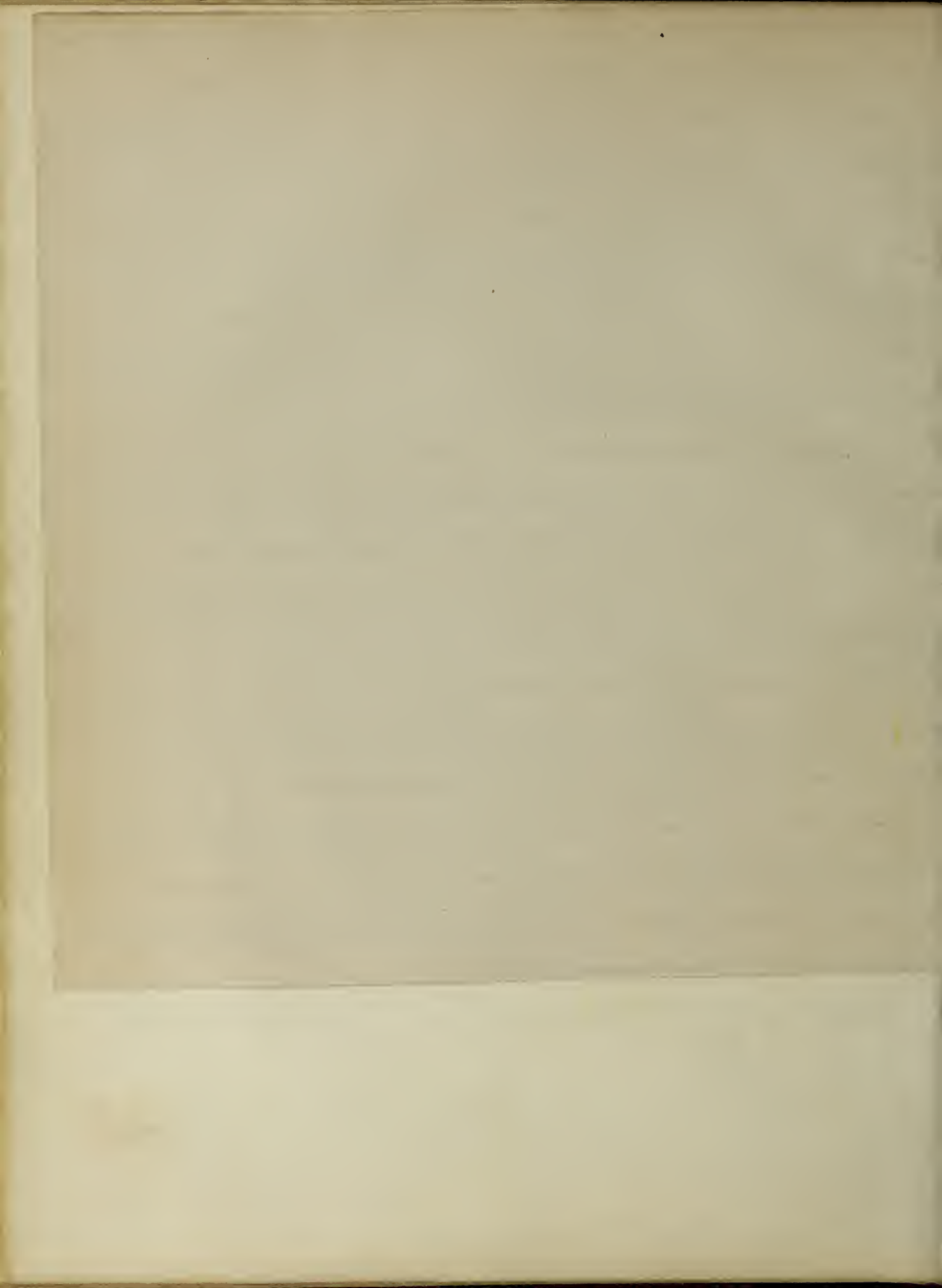
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Handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is mirrored and difficult to decipher.

Sharon Hydraulic Water-Works.

10

One bit of Sharon enterprise, which is worthy of a place in our scrap-book, is the old water works so well remembered by many of us, the pump house just beyond the present pumping station burned a few years ago, the cistern back of the Unitarian Church on the land now owned by Dr. F. S. Billings were evidence of the energy and progressive spirit of the men of those times. This plant known as the Sharon Hydraulic Water Works was built early in the last century and was said to be the first system of its kind in the state, and at the time of its construction was the cause of much speculation by the knowing ones, as to the possibility of making water run up hill, but the promoters were undaunted, and determined to try the experiment and were successful in their attempt to bring water



from the pure spring in the valley to the top of the hill for their family use, and continued to do so until the present water system was built. The original proprietors were Dea. Joel Hewins, Capt. Chas. Ide, Aaron Fisher, and Dea. Philip Curtis.

Deacon Hewins lived in the house now occupied by Col. E. H. Hewins, Capt. Ide where Mr. E. H. Warren now lives, Mr. Fisher in the brick house now owned by Mr. Chapman and Deacon Curtis at what is now the Glendale. They afterwards sold a supply of water to the people owning the house now owned by Dr. Dennett and to the Congregational society for their parsonage.

Charles S. Curtis.

Sharon, April 28, 1904.



Reminiscences of Sharon.

My acquaintance with Sharon dates from a beautiful Saturday afternoon, June 8th. 1861. I had come from Andover to occupy the pulpit of the Congregational Church on the following day. I then met for the first time a young man, who afterwards became the Hon. Elijah A. Morse. He had returned that afternoon from his first trip with a horse and wagon selling stove polish. Being informed that I was a Theological student, and assuming that therefore I could unravel every Theological difficulty, he plied me with questions Biblical, Historical, and Metaphysical far beyond my ability to answer.

I have a distinct remembrance of faces in the Congregation that Sunday, June 9th. 1861. I then formed a high appreciation of the intelligence of Sharon people, which I still retain. Esq. Lemuel Hewins, with his delightful lips, once told me there "was no congregation within twenty miles of Boston that demanded such preaching as the one where he worshipped".

A well known Sharonite at a pie-vice once held there offered the following tribute - "The little town of Sharon, situated on a hill, with three tall spires pointing unto Heaven, showing that not only are the morals of the people cared for, but God adored".

Feb. 18. 1904

Perley B. Davis,
218 Park St. West Roxbury.

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13

My Early School Days at North Sharon.

It is with pleasure that I recall my early school-days at North Sharon. The six years I spent through fields and woods in young and its happy moments spent there.

You will remember the faces of the school committee, such as Mr Phillips the presidents father and Dr Bacon, and such teachers as Rodney Capen which need no praise of mine.

I shall never forget our last spelling school. We were to spell against the Brick School which was then in South Deaham now called Newwood. Our teacher was then Rodney Capen. The north school stood the longest. Finally Edison, there one of the scholars of the Brick School proposed that the teachers spell Rodney Capen spelled the other teacher down, and after it was over the Brick-School teacher asked Mr Capen where he went to school and he said "to the Stoughtonham Institute," then his antagonist said, "If you know that I shouldn't have tried to spell with you; which was very serious to me all."

Amanda M. Eddy

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1850

THE WINTER OF 1903-1904

The winter of 1903-1904 will long be remembered both on account of the large amount of snow which has fallen and for the low temperatures which have been experienced. It has proved to be a so-called "old-fashioned" winter and, certainly, it will tax the memory of the oldest inhabitant to recall a winter with a greater snowfall or a longer continued period of sleighing.

At the Blue Hill Observatory, during the three winter months of December, January and February, 83 inches of snow have fallen. During November there were 4 inches, and so far in March there have been 6 inches, making a total, from Nov. 6 to date of 93 inches, or nearly 8 feet of snow. This is the largest amount yet recorded in any winter since the establishment of the observatory in 1885, and is more than twice the average depth of 45 inches, the fall during January, alone, being 48 inches. Other snowy winters fall far behind 1903-1904 in snowfall, the next greatest depth recorded being that of 1893-1894 when, in the three winter months, 64 inches fell. 1886-1887 follows with a total of 62 inches, while 1902-1903 has a record of 61 inches. 1903-1904 also holds the record for the number of days on which snow fell, having 27 to its credit when one-tenth of an inch or more fell, and 10 days with less than that amount. This winter is closely approached, however, by several other years in this respect, there being 26 days in 1886-1887, 25 in 1887-1888, and 24 each in 1892-1893, and in 1900-1901, when one-tenth of an inch of snow fell, the average number being 18.

During this winter snow has covered the ground for a longer consecutive period than ever before recorded in this vicinity, during a period of twenty years. In December, from the 2d to the 9th, the ground was covered with snow varying from 1 to 4 inches and good sleighing was enjoyed, while from Dec. 26 to date the ground has been constantly covered, the amount varying between 4 and 24 inches. The maximum depth of 24 inches was recorded on Jan. 9 and again on Feb. 15. At no time between Jan. 3 and Feb. 29 was the amount on the ground less than 13 inches.

Not alone in snowfall has this winter distinguished itself, however. While not the coldest on record yet it takes its stand among the coldest, being the most severe since 1875.

The cold weather began to evidence itself early in November and has continued with few interruptions until the present week. November as a whole was not an extraordinarily cold month, owing to a very warm period during the first week, but the latter part evened things up by being from 10 to 20 degrees colder than the average for that time of year. Decem-

ber proved to be the coldest December since 1890 and January turned out to be the coldest month of that name since 1893, while February, not to be outdone by its predecessors, kept up the good work by being the coldest February in nineteen years. The average temperature for the three winter months has been 20.8 degrees, and this has been exceeded only four times in fifty-five years, 1852, 1868, 1873 and 1875 being colder. 1868 was the coldest winter in this vicinity since weather records began to be kept in 1849, being about 2 degrees colder than this winter. January, 1857, is the coldest month on record, the average temperature being 12.7 degrees or 5.8 degrees colder than January, 1904.

During this winter the temperature has fallen below zero fourteen times, the average number being five times.

On Jan. 5 and 6 the minimum temperatures of 32 and 28 degrees below zero were recorded at the Valley Station of the observatory in Readville. These are the lowest temperatures on record in this vicinity.

There has been somewhat less than the normal amount of sunshine. The wind velocity has not been unusual and there were no very severe gales. The wind direction was chiefly from the west and northwest.

L. A. WELLS

Blue Hill Observatory, Milton, Mass.,
March 9, 1904.

*The above was clipped
from the Boston
Evening Transcript
of March 14, 1904.*

Harville Mass.

Sarah S. Edwards



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It's all gone by in Sharon.
 The "up to date" spirit now in evidence in modern Sharon was a characteristic trait in earlier times.

The following incident may illustrate -

A cousin or some of my relatives went to visit in Boston (some forty years ago) - a niece while there she was presented with a very pretty collar. He accepted it, quietly remarking - "that style has been worn in Sharon, but it's rather gone by now and since I was a little girl I have heard this expression - 'it will do, but it's all gone by in Sharon'."

J. F. Gray.

March 21st, 1904

J. F. Gray

Mass.

A Sharon widow, of Revolutionary times, ¹⁶
by Mary E. Hixson

record of a woman's work in the troubled times of the American Revolution, may interest those of to day, who are committed to the idea, that a woman should never be found away from the hearth stone,

When the mother of Capt. Richard Hixson, born in 1774, on the Hixson homestead, North Main st, was left a widow with 5 daughters and one son, she successfully conducted the business in varied lines which her husband Richard Hixson, dropped at his death, The farm was made productive, small fruits were cultivated, and the Charcoal pits at Rattlesnake Hill were kept burning, and the business of making and marketing charcoal was managed, the widow employing 5 men in the work. Nearly every article of food was a farm product, grains, fruits, meats &c, Herring

came up the Neponset River to Massapoag Brook in the spring, and a breakfast of fish was an easy thing to procure on the farm. Remembering the laborious work of spinning and weaving cloth on clumsy looms, caring for the Cows, and the dairy; all of which fell to women as her share of the work, we can easily believe her to possess executive ability, as in all this work there was no male member to assist, as her only son was a small boy.

During the war with England, the rate of taxation was oppressively high, and many farmers were obliged to see their cattle driven away to be sold to cancel their obligations to the government. Not so with the Widow Hixson, It is told by her grand-children, that she was the only land owner, to pay her taxes promptly, when due. The desire for representation was strong and she frequently appeared at town meetings and dictated as to the management of affairs, Undaunted tho' she was, as to the care

The following is a list of the names of the
persons who have been appointed to the
various positions in the office of the
Secretary of the Board of Education
for the year 1900-1901. The names
are given in the order in which they
were appointed. The names of the
persons who have been appointed to the
positions of Secretary and Treasurer
are given in italics. The names of the
persons who have been appointed to the
positions of Chairman and Vice-Chairman
are given in bold type. The names of the
persons who have been appointed to the
positions of Members are given in
regular type. The names of the
persons who have been appointed to the
positions of Ex-Officio Members are
given in small type. The names of the
persons who have been appointed to the
positions of Honorary Members are
given in large type. The names of the
persons who have been appointed to the
positions of Corresponding Members
are given in small type. The names of the
persons who have been appointed to the
positions of Life Members are given
in large type. The names of the
persons who have been appointed to the
positions of Honorary Life Members
are given in large type. The names of the
persons who have been appointed to the
positions of Honorary Corresponding
Members are given in small type. The
names of the persons who have been
appointed to the positions of Honorary
Life Members are given in large type.
The names of the persons who have
been appointed to the positions of
Honorary Corresponding Members are
given in small type. The names of the
persons who have been appointed to the
positions of Honorary Life Members
are given in large type. The names of the
persons who have been appointed to the
positions of Honorary Corresponding
Members are given in small type. The
names of the persons who have been
appointed to the positions of Honorary
Life Members are given in large type.

of her family, and property, when the booming of English Guns, ^{in Boston Harbor} was heard, it is related that she with her family of children fled in terror to Broomstick Swamp, in fear of ~~the~~ ^{an} invasion of the enemy.

Here was a woman, unhampered by a thought of sex limitations, with the one purpose of keeping her family and her acres.

Her eldest son, Capt. Richard Hixson, of Artillery, inherited, according to the old English custom, the larger part. The tract belonging to the ^{John, Jeremy, and Richard,} first of the family, was a King's Grant, and extended from near the Bay Road, to Massapoag Lake. Much of this is now in possession of their descendants.

The farm house, as it now stands, is the second one to ^{have} been built on the place, the first one standing on the opposite side of the st., the cellar now being used as a silo.

by the owner, C. A. Hixson, third in line from the widow of Richard Hixson the subject of this paper. The first house was being raised on the day that Medfield was burned by the Indians,

The first part of the manuscript is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Chief Justice". The text is written in a cursive hand and is somewhat faded. The list appears to be a record of officials or members of a court or government body.

The second part of the document contains several paragraphs of text, which are also written in cursive and are difficult to read due to fading. The text seems to be a formal report or a set of minutes, discussing various matters and possibly including dates and specific names.

The final part of the document appears to be a signature or a closing statement, though the details are illegible. The overall appearance is that of an old, handwritten document, possibly a historical record or a legal document.

Views from a Sharon window.

Fifty years ago, as I recall it Sharon was indeed a small village, its cottage houses rather widely scattered, with no pleasant side streets, where to day such lonely drives can be enjoyed. A stranger was rarely to be seen, each person was acquainted with his neighbor, and most of the people were addressed by their Christian names.

I often recall the quaint sayings of many of the older people. One very pleasant feature I sadly miss, to day, viz the lonely views of the surrounding country, many times while sitting at my north parlour window, have I enjoyed the sight of Blue Hill which I could plainly see in all its beautiful coloring. One evening I distinctly recall, a fire had ignited the shrubbery and the entire hill was beamed over, it was a fine sight I lingered long to enjoy it. And the glory of the sunsets seen from my west windows, how have I loved the sight I think one need not visit foreign lands to witness the scene sinking beneath gorgeous colored clouds, the same can be seen and enjoyed in Sharon.

H. O. Johnson.

Feb 23-1904.

THE HISTORY OF THE

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"
 The Sharon Ozone."
 "

The local newspaper of above name was ^{started} Sep. 26, 1885, through the assistance and influence of W^m. R. Mann and Geo. Kempton, with Alvin R. Alden as editor, and A. J. Nichols of Foxboro as publisher. Its name was suggested by Mr. Kempton.

The cause of its being published was the unfair management, previously, of the Sharon Advocate in not permitting civil replies, to editorial attacks on some of our leading citizens, to be published. With a determination that both sides should have a chance to be heard in any local controversy the Ozone was launched; and it met with a fair degree of success considering the size of the town for two local papers.

After running over nine years to Dec. 29, 1894, the Ozone was purchased by Mr. F. W. Marshall, who changed its name to the Sharon Enterprise and continued to publish the latter from Jan'y 4, 1895 to January 1, 1896, when it was sold to Mr. Harry M. Hight and later merged with the Sharon Advocate with Mr. Hight as editor.

Geo. Kempton

Sharon, Jan'y 27, 1904.

Judge Lynde's Woodlands.

When Judge Lynde of Salem Mass. drove up to Billings Town in the portion of Dorchester called Pole Piece, his annual drive considered quite an event in the quiet and sparsely settled village of ye olden times. In season after two, Judge Lynde came to Sharon to inspect his tract of wood land, which extended from the foot of Moore Hill to Dedham, now called Norwood. The Judge gave orders for the larger growth of trees to be felled, and made into hard wood staves, an industry carried on in this place at that period, and when finished, conveyed to Milton Lower Mills by ox teams, and from there they were shipped to Salem Mass. in two vessels. This tract of land is recorded in the Dedham records as Div. 15.

Chas. J. Compton.

Sharon

Feb 17. 1904.

Ancient Sharon.

Our town, as is well known, gets its name from Scripture, an indication - perhaps - of the piety of its early settlers; and the readers of this Scrap-book may be interested in a scrap about its ancient namesake.

The word for it, spelled in Hebrew "שָׂרֹן" which please read backward - means literally a level or plain; and there are two places in Palestine by which it is borne, one extending from Ut Tabor to Lake Galilee, the other along the Mediterranean Sea from Carmel to Lydda and Joppa. Both even now are very fertile; and the last is interesting as the one where the Apostle Peter labored, and with such good results that it is recorded, "Saron saw him and turned unto the Lord".

But the first Sharon, that along the Mediterranean shore, is the one chiefly referred to in the sacred writings. It is a plain, not wholly a town, about 55 miles in length and from 8 to 10 in breadth, - is crossed by several rivers, covered with oaks in the north, so that Josephus and others speak of it as the 'oak place'; open for pasturage at the south, and everywhere beautified with quantities of gay-hued flowers.

The references to it in Scripture are at 1 Chron. V:16, where we are told, "The children of Abihail dwell in the suburbs of Sharon, at 1 Chron. XXIV:29, where "Shitrai, the Sheromite", is said to have had charge of the herds of King David that fed in Sharon; at Solomon's Song, II:1, where the Shulamite

THE HISTORY OF THE

The first part of the history of the world is the history of the creation of the world and the history of the first man, Adam. The second part is the history of the world from the time of Adam to the time of the birth of Jesus Christ. The third part is the history of the world from the time of the birth of Jesus Christ to the present time.

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woman sings, "I am the rose" - it should be translated narcissus - "of Sharon and the lily of the valleys; Isaiah XXXIII: 9 when the prophet in describing the desolation of Israel, says "Sharon is like a wilderness"; Isaiah XXXVI: 2 where in foreseeing the good time coming he breaks out into the words, "The glory of Bebauon shall be given to it, the excellency - splendor literally - of Cannel and Sharon"; and Isaiah LXXV: 10, where he predicts yet further that "Sharon shall be a fold of flocks and the valley of Achor a place for the herds to lie down in."

There are allusions to it, also, in secular history. Josephus speaks of "King Aphek in Sharon". Jerome, the church father, celebrates "the superiority of the cattle and wine of Sharon". The Talmud refers to its bricks and pottery as of "very poor quality". The Crusaders called it "the forest of Issur; Napoleon 'The forest of Upsi,' and Lasso in his great poem, "Jerusalem delivered," "the enchanted forest." Finally, as a prayer which may well be repeated just now by its modern namesake, there was a special petition in the litany of the Jewish High Priest, used on the Day of Atonement, which read thus:

"May God watch over the inhabitants of Sharon that they be not buried in the ruins of their houses."

Sharon, Mass. Jan. 23^d, 1904.

John C. Kimball

A M A Y D A Y I N S H A R O N .

At the time we have in mind, always on the First of May most of the young people of Sharon were off for a day of out door exercise, May walks, May rides and at night, those May baskets, made of fancy paper, with long curls, which we hung on the door knobs, were quite the up-to-date thing.

Well, this was May morning and it was a merry crowd of boys who were to meet at the Post Office, then in Calvin Turner's store, corner of Washington and Depot Streets. There were the Winships, Leonards, Pollards, Bakers, Abbot Gay, Geo. Estey, Hixon, Knapp, Bacon, Johnson, the Longs and others, all boys born in this small, but good old town.

As they stood planning out the trip for the day, who should come into the store but John Gordon, from down by the Knife Shops, back of Ben Bullard's place. John always would buy boots of the largest size, when smaller ones would fit him, as he wanted to get all he could for his money. After making a few purchases and telling Mr. Turner how his sister Mary was, he started for home, when some of the boys hollered "Snakes" and the antics he acted out were enough to please this jolly crowd, who were now ready to start.

Going down Meeting House Hill, the first man they met was Joel Pettee, walking as straight and his silk hat shining brighter than ever this fine spring morning. Mr. Pettee was a shoemaker by trade but went into the employ of the United States some years after.

As the boys reached the railroad they saw a man trying to paint a sign on the fence on the Ben Ide place, near

the station. The man proved to be Elijah A. Morse and this was his first painted sign, advertising his great Rising Sun Stove Polish, which is well known the world over. His father, Prof. Morse, lived but a short distance from here in the big white house near the track, while his brother Albert worked in Pettee's store.

At this place Waldo Richards joined the crowd and they started up the railroad track, meeting John Gibbons and his men with a hand-car, which they tried to get for a May ride, but it was out of the question, so they left the track at the Boiling Spring.

A good deal could be said about this spring, but the boys were anxious to move on, taking the trail off to the right, up over the old dam, following the wood road up toward Beaver Hole Meadows. The boys tried to see a beaver, but had to be satisfied with watching a muskrat get his dinner.

Leaving the meadow and bearing up to the right, after a short walk they came out near the old Joe Waters' place, where they found Jesse McIntosh, the cobbler for about all Sharonites at that time.

Calling on Mr. Waters the boys tried to get him to show them the Bible that came over in the Mayflower, which he owned at this time, but he did not care to entertain such a lot of gay youths in his Hermit House just then and told them to call again. The Bible was sent away soon after that so there were some of those boys who never saw it.

Leaving Mr. Waters' place, the boys tramped on, anxious to reach the summit of Moose Hill by noon. As they

the station. The man moved to the right and saw
 the first of the things, a small black dog
 which he only knew for a few days. The dog
 was, however, a short distance from him in the
 street. He saw the dog, which he had never
 before, and he was very much surprised to
 find it there.

At this point the dog turned and
 ran towards the man, who was standing
 on the sidewalk. The dog ran towards him
 and he saw that it was a dog of a
 different breed. He was very much
 surprised to find it there.

A good deal of time was spent
 in looking for the dog, but he
 did not find it. He was very much
 surprised to find it there.

During the search he was
 very much surprised to find it there.

At last he found the dog
 and he was very much surprised to
 find it there.

He was very much surprised to
 find it there.

3.

came into the road from Sharon Heights they saw two men changing horses, who proved to be Ben Gannett and a man from Walpole. All the boys knew Mr. Gannett and thought, from the smile he wore when he drove away, that he came very near having the best of that trade.

Well, on they went, most of the boys stopping at the Smith Farm for water before taking in the view at the top of, what seemed to them, this big mountain.

After eating their lunch, which always seems very small after a tramp like this, the boys went up to the highest point they could reach.

Looking off to the east, Sharon Centre, with Stoughton in the distance, could be seen, then looking south, they saw Massapoag and Billings' Pond, with Easton in the distance. Looking west, they saw the Ben Rhodes' and Billings' Farms, with Walpole close by. Then looking to the northeast they could see, with field glasses, Boston Harbor and near by what was then South Dedham and Fowl Meadows.

It was now past noon and the boys decided to start back, going by the back road or trail passing the White Farm and the Ransom Cottage, then along the Joe Holmes' Ranch, striking the Walpole Road and coming out by the North Schoolhouse.

They went on for half a mile or so and turned off to the right to see Reuben Lawrence, a man who lived alone and owned a bull that he had trained to drive, hitched to an old wagon he had. This man was quite a character and when he came to town driving his bull with ropes for reins, he attracted more attention than a small circus would now-a-days.

Here the boys did not know if it was best to extend the trip further down by the Hawes' Farm and the Daniel Estey place or on to East Walpole but decided to go back by the Warren Fuller Farm, bearing off to the left, past John Bullard's Farm.

Mr. Bullard was home and glad to see the boys, giving them plenty of those small golden russet apples, which some of the boys, now grown to be old men, would be so glad to see and taste again. Mr. Bullard knew about all the boys, as he was on the School Committee and always attended the Town Meetings.

From here the boys went down to a road taking them past Solomon Talbots' and Josiah Johnson's, crossing the railroad track, coming out between Daniel Lothrop's and Luke Lothrop's places.

As they turned toward town, they were overtaken by Geo. Winship driving the well known mare Rose, hitched to a chaise and some of the boys said it was the best rig in Sharon.

A half mile more and the May walk would be over, so the boys hurried on, stopping only long enough to hear Dr. Bacon and Mace Hixon try to decide if Big Dan, who lived alone in a shanty near the Heights, should go to the Poorhouse or not.

It was a great day and the boys enjoyed every minute of it, although they were more than tired, but not so much so but that they decided to meet again that night and go the rounds, seeing how many of their girl friends got May baskets. As some may know, the trick was to catch the sender, when they had to give a kiss, but the boys were so tired from their long walk that

There are many things that I have seen in my life
 and I have seen many things that I have never seen before
 and I have seen many things that I have never seen before
 and I have seen many things that I have never seen before

Mr. Tolson was born and lived in the city of
 and I have seen many things that I have never seen before
 and I have seen many things that I have never seen before
 and I have seen many things that I have never seen before
 and I have seen many things that I have never seen before

It was a great day and the night was very bright
 and I have seen many things that I have never seen before
 and I have seen many things that I have never seen before
 and I have seen many things that I have never seen before
 and I have seen many things that I have never seen before

It was a great day and the night was very bright
 and I have seen many things that I have never seen before
 and I have seen many things that I have never seen before
 and I have seen many things that I have never seen before
 and I have seen many things that I have never seen before

5.

they were easily caught.

So ended a May Day in Sharon forty years ago.

Geo. F. Leonard.

Boston, March 19, 1903.

A Trip to Sharon after forty years.

29

A gentleman who was born and raised in Sharon some ~~sixty~~^{forty} odd years ago, but has been living in the far west since he was a young man, made a trip east a short time ago and went to this town, his birthplace, to see how much things had changed during the time he had been away.

Knowing, as he did, almost every man, woman and child in this town when he went away, he was somewhat surprised when he arrived there to find but few people whom he knew, but in looking around a little he found most of the old houses, so he thought he would walk through the principal streets in the village and try to call to his mind the people who lived in these places at the time he went away.

Starting in at the railroad station, he went up the hill. He found Eliakim Richards' house and barn moved to the other side of the street. Further up on this side lived the Davenports and Middletons and on the right was Warren Bullard's, then Joel Pettée's shop, then Geo. Gay's and Benj. Leonard's. Turning the corner at the Post Office and Turner's store he went up ~~Washington~~^{Maine} Street, passing the house where Joel Hervins used to live, then the Rev. Mr. Ashley's place, with Thomas Woods' house further along. Then came ~~Joe Wiswall's~~^{Eben Blackman's} and quite a distance out, John Randall's.

The only places he remembered on the left of this street were Albert Hewin's House and Shoe Shop and Knapp's Blacksmith Shop.

In the building opposite Depot Street was Pettee's store and on the other side of this building, facing Pond Street, lived Chas. D. Hixon and Jack Keene lived in rooms over his.

A gentleman who was born and raised in Boston some thirty odd years ago, but had been living in the West since he was a young man, made a trip east a short time ago and went in this town, his destination, to see how much things had changed during the time he had been away.

Knowing, as he did, almost every man, woman and child in this town when he went away, he was somewhat surprised when he arrived there to find but few people whom he knew, but in looking around a little he found most of the old houses, so he thought he would walk through the principal streets in the village and try to call to his mind the people who lived in these places at the time he went away.

Starting in at the railroad station, he went up the hill to Towns Street, where he found the houses and barn moved to the other side of the street. Further up on this side lived the Messengers and Hilditch and on the right was Turner's Mill, then Joel Pettie's shop, then Geo. G. and Geo. Leonard's. Turning the corner at the Post Office and Turner's store he went up Washington Street, passing the house where Joel Pettie used to live, then the Rev. Mr. Ashby's place, with Thomas Woods' house further along. Then came the Simons' and quite a distance out, John Randall's.

The only place he remembered on the left of this street were Albert Newin's house and John Thompson and Knapp's blacksmith shop.

In the building opposite Depot Street was Pettie's store and on the other side of this building, facing Park Street, lived Geo. D. Blinn and Geo. Brown lived in rooms over his.

Further down Pond Street lived Chas. Winship and family, then came Addison Johnson's, with Willard Richards' place just across. Further along on the left was Hixon's Boot Shop and on the same side of the street, on the next corner, was the Winship & Johnson Boot Factory.

Just across the street in the big square house lived Chas. Brown, then Samuel Hitchcock and Horace Leseur and further down on the right lived the Godfreys, Richards, Youngs and Mr. Dunbar, the Undertaker, and on the other side of the street lived John Parks, Warren Holmes and William Hitchcock.

Taking the lane at the left, going south, he went by Shepard Carpenter's and came out opposite Israel Tolman's. Then to the left, up by Sanford Billing's house around the corner toward the center again, passing Mr. Poole's, Joe Blake's and Lucas Johnson's on the right and S. H. Baker's, Jacob Shepard's and ^{Sam.} ~~Geo.~~ Hixon's on the left.

Then bearing off to the right, going toward Canton, he passed what was Samuel Monks' on the right and on the left a little further on, the house and Livery Stable where lived Geo. Winship in one side of the house and Richard Hixon in the other.

In the next house lived Rev. Mr. Phillips and Granville Pollard in the next and on the other side of the street, near by, were the farms of Rufus Curtis and Mace Hixon, with Dr. Bacon's place just below the schoolhouse on the left and Luke Lothrop's further down.

On the lane that went down back of the schoolhouse is a small place lived in by Geo. Estey and on the road going toward Depot Street leading from this lane lived Albert Bullard, Chas. Johnson

Further down Ford Street lived Mrs. Winship and family,
then came Addison Johnson's, with William Richards' place just
across. Further along on the left was Nixon's boot shop and on
the west side of the street, on the next corner, was the Winship
& Johnson Boot Factory.

Just across the street in the big square house lived Mrs.
Brown, then Samuel Hitchcock and Jerome Leason and further down
on the right lived the Gaults, Richards, Young and W. Young,
the Underaker, and on the other side of the street lived John
Parks, Warren Holmes and William Hitchcock.

Taking the lane at the left, going south, he went by
Edward Carpenter's and came out opposite Isaac Tolman's. Then
to the left, up by Henry's Milling's house around the corner
toward the center again, passing Mr. Poole's, the Nixon's and
Isaac Johnson's on the right and M. Baker's, Jacob Parker's
and Geo. Nixon's on the left.

Then bearing off to the right, going toward Center, he passed
what was Samuel Monk's, on the right and on the left a little
further on, the house and Lister's stable where lived Geo. Winship
in one side of the house and Richard Nixon in the other.

In the next house lived Rev. Mr. Phillips and Grenville
Pollard in the next and on the other side of the street, near by,
were the farms of Rufus Curtis and Mary Nixon, with Dr. Bacon's
place just below the schoolhouse on the left and Luke Johnson's
further back.

On the lane that went down back of the schoolhouse is a small
place lived in by Geo. Bates and on the road going toward Depot
street leading from this lane lived Isaac Pollard, Geo. Johnson

and Daniel Pettee.

This gentleman had known them all and as he came to the end of his walk and went down the hill to the Depot again, many were the thoughts that came to him of bygone days, when the young people who had lived in these houses he had just seen were ready for all kinds of sport and the places they used to go for amusement, such as the Singing School, held in the Unitarian Vestry, Dancing down at the Lake House and the Norfolk County Fair at Dedham every fall.

He smiled as he thought of these good old times and wished to stay longer but business interests hurried him away.

It has often been said that people, as they get old, like to go back to the life and places where they lived as children and so it was with him, for he lived over and over again those happy days he passed in Sharon in the days of his youth.

George F Leonard

April, 1904.

and Daniel Pate.

This gentleman has known them all and he goes to the end
of his walk and waits down the hill in the hope of seeing, many were
the prospects that came to him of Lyons down, when the young
people who had lived in these houses he had just seen were ready
for all kinds of sport and the places they used to go for
amusement, such as the singing school, held in the Union
vestry, hanging down at the Lake House and the North County Fair
at Bethel every fall.

He smiled as he thought of these good old times and wished to
stay longer but business interests hurried him away.
It has often been said that people, as they get old, like
to go back to the life and places where they lived as children
and so it was with him, for he lived well and over again those
happy days he passed in France in the days of his youth.

Stoughtonham Institute.

53 it is said is our number all told —

All sizes, and complexions, some young and, some old,
Some look pleasant and pretty, some sober and wise;
But all, we should judge, look straight out of their eyes.

Miss Emma E. Talbot¹, a fine looking young miss,
Has a sister, Miss Laura² — for short she is called Sis.
Impolite she would say to follow the rule
Of calling one Sis who has ever taught school.

Just in front of these two, if their seats are not changed,
Miss Adams³ and Johnson⁴ are quietly arranged.

But hold on, stop a moment, is it quiet I say?
I've their pardon to ask, for they are always at play.

And still on toward the front, all intent on their book
Miss Hewins⁵ and Pollard⁶ most innocent look;
While another Miss Johnson⁷ sits smilingly by,
With Miss Beulah Mitchcock⁸, so keen and so shy.

Miss Walker, May A.⁹ is a gem in our band —
In French she is splendid, in rhetoric grand.

Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is arranged in several paragraphs and appears to be a formal document or letter.

And we'd not be surpris'd if she made something great,
For she came from good stock in the old Nutmeg State.

Miss Wiswall,¹⁰ Miss Richards,¹¹ and Miss Leonard,¹² and Bright¹³
Miss Drake,¹⁴ and Miss Pickering¹⁵ - of course they are all right -
Very seldom indeed do they make any noise,
And its not very often they play with the boys.

At this point, by your leave, we will pass to the gents.
Please in your compassion tell where to commence -
With the largest or smallest, in front or in rear -
Never mind, we can't wait - in the corner, right here.

Winship First, No. 1,¹⁶ is the pride of his mother,
A merry fine lad; so is Charley¹⁷ his brother.
M. J. Estey¹⁸ sits with him, his hair all in curls,
And 'tis said he's amazingly fond of the girls.

Master Bacon¹⁹ and Gay²⁰ sit in seat No. 2.

Very smart I can tell you. They know it is true.
But they oft get playing with Baker²¹ and Long²²,
But that's none of our business - Beg pardon, go on.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be clearly documented and verified by the appropriate personnel. This ensures transparency and accountability in the organization's financial operations.

The second section outlines the procedures for handling discrepancies and errors. It states that any irregularities should be reported immediately to the relevant department head. A thorough investigation should be conducted to identify the cause of the error and implement corrective measures to prevent recurrence.

The third part of the document details the process for auditing the accounts. It requires that all accounts be reviewed annually by an independent auditor. The auditor's findings should be presented to the board of directors for their review and approval. This process helps to ensure the integrity and accuracy of the financial statements.

The final section discusses the role of the finance department in providing strategic advice to management. It highlights the importance of analyzing financial data to identify trends and opportunities for growth. The finance team should work closely with other departments to develop and implement effective financial strategies.

Cafen, 1st,²³ is from Stoughton, the pride of the town,
 Very witty and wise, sometimes sad and profound.
 And Hunt²⁴ is his seat-mate; they're always together,
 No matter the time, the place and the weather.

Friend Howard²⁵ and Hamer²⁶ will next meet your eye -
 Howard's noted for notes which he passes so shy.
 And soon you'll find Leonard - Leonard 2nd,²⁷ I mean.
 He's a trump. Pass along, there is more to be seen.

Perhaps you'll not believe it; we've Great Britton²⁸ here -
 Very stout, very strong - so we've nothing to fear.
 The girls love the men (dispute it who can.),
 And we surely can't blame them for loving our Mann.²⁹

We've a clown in our Band - Leonard, 1st,³⁰ is the child,
 And the jokes that he cracks are not always mild.
 And little McLanna³¹ and McManus,³² his cousin,
 We wish we had more - shouldn't object to a dozen.

Notice next, if you please, Mr. Richards, G. B.,³³
 Just a little bit queer, but good natured and free.

1874
The first of the year was a very
dry one, and the crops were
very poor. The weather was
very hot, and the crops were
very dry.

The second of the year was a
very wet one, and the crops
were very good. The weather
was very cool, and the crops
were very green.

The third of the year was a
very dry one, and the crops
were very poor. The weather
was very hot, and the crops
were very dry.

The fourth of the year was a
very wet one, and the crops
were very good. The weather
was very cool, and the crops
were very green.

The fifth of the year was a
very dry one, and the crops
were very poor. The weather
was very hot, and the crops
were very dry.

And he sometimes looks down on the Meadows³⁴ hard by,
While Jones³⁵ looks at both with a twinkling eye.

Mr. Myer³⁶ and Smith³⁷ are fast friends it is said,
Young Wilcox³⁸ has over a Pain³⁹ in his head.
Capen, Lind⁴⁰ and Henry⁴¹ never known to be mean,
Sit down near the front nearly opposite Dean.⁴²

Then we've Hibon⁴³ and Bryant⁴⁴ and Patten⁴⁵ and Cumer,⁴⁶
It would take near a week to describe them, I'm sure.
But our time being short, we must hasten our song,
Not forgetting to mention Mr. Frederic Song.⁴⁷

Near the end of our ditty come John⁴⁸ and Henry⁴⁹,
And Murphy⁵⁰ and Kelly⁵¹ and Mylad⁵² so merry.
And one more - his initials I think are E. A.
But for fear you won't guess him, I'll tell you it's Gay.⁵³

Now we've mentioned them all from beginning to end,
On us all way the richest of blessings descend.
We're the kindest of teachers, both noble and true,
Happy School, happy Teacher, we bid you adieu.

N. W. Hunt, Milton, Mass. Feb. 1871.

The foregoing rhymes were written by Nathan W. Hunt by way of description of the students attending Stoughtonham Institute, a private academy kept by Sanford Waters Billings in Sharon. The lines were read at a Wednesday public exercise day about February 1871. The scholars made each his copy of the verses, and from one of such copies, the foregoing has been copied. The following remarks on the names will no doubt need correction.

1. Emma E. Talbot, daughter of Solomon Talbot, died in Sharon.
2. Laura Talbot, daughter of Solomon Talbot, married Warren S. Gotes, Chicago, Illinois.
3. Alice Adams, lived with her uncle Asa Adams, in Otis Tolman house. Now Mrs. W. F. Peck, Essex St., Salem.
4. Isabel E. Johnson, daughter of Lucas Johnson and sister of Reuben Johnson. Lived on Billings street in house opposite Mr. Eddy's. Married Samuel Griffin, West Pembroke, Maine.
5. Carrie Hewins, married Nathan Cobb, East Walpole.
6. Carrie Pollard, married Frank P. Long, Cottage St., Sharon.

7. Edna Johnson, daughter of Addison Johnson, married Charles S. Harper, died March 15, 1894.
8. Beulah Hitchcock, married Samuel J. Raymond, 43 Flint St., Lynn.
9. Mary A. Walker, came from Connecticut. Now in Congregational House, Boston
10. Marilla Wiswall, sister of Mrs. Charles E. Hall. Died.
11. Cora H. Richards, married Hiram Stockwell.
12. Lora M. Leonard, daughter of Benjamin Leonard, lives in the old homestead at head of Depot St., Sharon. Is teacher in Florence St. school, Roslindale, Boston.
13. Minie Bright, married David Tinkham of North Easton, died July 20, 1896.
14. Lizzie Drake, from East Sharon, daughter of Asahel Drake and sister of Edgar Drake. Died.
15. Ella Pickering, from Canton Corner, married John Stretton.
16. Frank Winship, lives in Lynn, boot manufacturer.
17. Charles Winship, brother of Frank, lives in Stoughton. Both sons of Charles Winship.
18. Merwin T. Estey, son of Jeremiah Estey, lives in Mansfield (jewelry business)
19. Fred Bacon, son of Dr. Amasa D. Bacon, owns a

The first part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the
 Board of Education to the Board of Trustees of the University of
 the State of New York. The letter is dated January 10, 1900, and
 is addressed to the Board of Trustees of the University of the
 State of New York, Albany. The letter is signed by the Secretary
 of the Board of Education, John W. Alderson. The letter
 discusses the proposed changes in the curriculum of the
 State University and the proposed changes in the
 State University of the City of New York. The letter
 also discusses the proposed changes in the State University
 of the City of New York. The letter is a very important
 document in the history of the State University of the
 City of New York.

ranch in Sundance, Brook Co., Wyoming.

20. Eldon Gay, then and now of Stoughton, farmer.
21. Elmer Baker, son of P. H. Baker, lives in Norwood, grocer.
22. Frank P. Long, lives on Cottage St., Sharon (of Long Bros.).
23. Charles D. Copen, Stoughton.
24. Nathan W. Hunt, came from Milton, a Baptist clergyman.
25. Frank Howard, North Easton.
26. Walter C. Hawer, afterwards lived in Attleboro'. Died.
27. Levi Leonard, from Bay St., Stoughton. His father was a sea captain.
28. Horace E. Britton, from Stoughton.
29. George H. Mann, son of William R. Mann, Sturtevant Blower Co.
30. George F. Leonard, brother of Dora M. Leonard, lives in Boston (wool business).
31. John W. McCanna, lives on Deborah Sampson St. Sharon, salesman at 77 Summer St., Boston.
32. Patrick McManus, lived on Viaduct St., Is now Catholic priest, South Natick.
33. Charles B. Richards, from South Walpole.
34. James Meadows, Canton.
35. Clarence Jones, born and lived in Sharon, Maple Av., son of Warren Jones who died in 1904 in Canton. Clarence Jones is now chief regimental musician, U.S. army, Philippines.

36. John Myer, from Milton, spoke a piece in German at one of the graduation exercises. Is now a druggist.
37. F. F. Smith, Stoughton, farmer.
38. Charles A. Wilcox, lived on Pleasant St, Sharon (Elija B Mills house), son of Charles D. Wilcox market-man. Charles A. Wilcox lives now in Reading, is in poultry and game business, 11 Faneuil Hall Market.
39. Charles F. Paine, from Mansfield, now postmaster at Readville.
40. Oscar Daniels Capen, lives in Canton, deputy sheriff.
41. Walter L. Henry, lives in Stoughton, office at 60 State St., Boston.
42. Fred E. Dean, from Stoughton. Died in California.
43. George Brewster Hixon, son of George Hixon, Sharon. Died.
44. Fred Fremont Bryant, son of Charles F. Bryant of Sharon. Lives at Wellbury Hills.
45. John Patten of Sharon, now of Norwood. Son of William Patten who lived on Quincy St
46. A. F. Bluer
47. Frederic Long, lives on Maple av. Sharon (of Long Bros.), son of John F. Long formerly of Easton, but moved to Sharon, and kept store, cor. Ames & Deborah Sampson sts, abt. 1850 to abt 1888.

☆

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research. It also mentions the scope of the study and the limitations. The second part of the paper discusses the methodology used in the study. It includes the data collection methods and the analysis techniques. The third part of the paper discusses the results of the study. It includes the findings and the conclusions. The fourth part of the paper discusses the implications of the study and the future research. It also includes the references and the appendix.

48. Addison Johnson (son of Addison Johnson) captain of steamer Tallahassee, pier 49, North River, New York City.
49. Charles T. Derry Jr. son of Capt. C. T. Derry. Lives in Hyde Park, night watchman at Bird's paper mill, East Wadpole.
50. W. F. Murphy, from Stoughton.
51. Kelly, from Stoughton.
52. George Mylod, afterwards lived in West Dedham, with business on Mylod St.
53. Edward Abbott Gay, son of George W. Gay of Sharon. Died March 23, 1873.

SHARON.

41

Sharon as I found it in 1831. and some of the incidents that came under my personal observations during the last two decades of the first ^{half} of the last Century.

The old Meeting house on the common being the central figure, with only seven houses clustering around it, and double that number only could be counted within a radius of one quarter mile.

A description of the old Meeting-house may be of interest to those who never saw it. The ridge ran nearly north^{east} and south^{west} and two rows of windows graced its sides lighting the body of the house and gallery. A square tower stood up from the ground on its southerly end surmounted by an open bell deck ^{containing 4 bells} and then a tall spire.

The tower formed a vestibule and stair way leading to the galleries that extended around three sides of the room, devoid of paint and brown with age. At the north end was a porch and door-way to the main body; also a double door on the east front surmounted with a heavy gable capping, being the main entrance and directly opposite the pulpit, between which was the main aisle, with two side aisles leading to the right and left. The pulpit was high up on the back wall and was entered by way of narrow steep winding

CHAPTER

Chapter no. 1 found it is the first part of the
... the first part of the ...

The first thing that we should do is to
... the first thing that we should do is to ...

... the first thing that we should do is to ...

... the first thing that we should do is to ...

... the first thing that we should do is to ...

steps. The deacons seats were at its foot, The pews were the high square box kind, capped by a rail supported by little turned standards, to relieve the heavy box like look and also gave the smaller people a chance to look out. A board seat with hinges to lift up, when the occupants stood up during "prayer-time", went around on every side with a loose board to place across the doorway when the family was large. Those pews were a great improvement over the present style, when the younger members of the family were on good terms. The worshippers in winter carried little foot stoves for their comfort; they were about one foot square, a wood frame lined with tin perforated in the form of a star on its sides, and held a sheet-iron pan of live charcoal; such were the comforts of our mothers, the men eschewed all such luxuries.

While the old house stood it was used for Sunday service town and political gatherings, also singing schools such as do not exist in this our day, Col. Josiah Bird of Walpole was a noted teacher at that time.

Widow Samuel Johnson, kept the "Tavern" dispensing hospitality for a consideration, to the traveller, with a few boarders, and catering for the "festive gatherings" that assembled there during the winter months. Music and dancing

were the enjoyments of those days, and much of the old school etiquette prevailed. Here also the Engineers and their assistants, located themselves who had charge of laying out the Rail-Road, among them William Raymond Lee, Wm Lee, and S. Chesborough, and many others who became noted in after years.

The old sign, a "gilded Copper ball" swung on an old fashion gallows post, on the north side of the tree next the Tavern.

Capt. Charles Ide, lived and kept a dry goods and grocery store in the brick house now owned by Oliver E. Chapman.

The Capt was of rotund build, and very dignified, and somewhat pompous in his deportment, allowing no familiarity, and seldom unbent, even with his associates. I remember well one Sunday when he suddenly arose in his pew and deliberately walked out, to show his indignant protest against a remark the good Pastor made about the death of Morgan the Masonic Victim. He being a member of that Order, and gave no rest until the Rev^d Mr. Curtis resigned his pastorate and left.

In the Autumn of 1831, he built the house on the corner of So. Main and depot Sts. now owned by Mrs. Oliver Sage, and sold out to Calvin Turner, and moved to Fitchburg in 1847.

The building formerly occupied by Peter Colburn as a store and lately moved down on Station Street was owned and occupied by Willard Gould as a dwelling and store. Rum was free traffic in those days and report said, much of it was carried away under the hats and coats of those who entered there. It was a dark and mysterious place to the boys. Down in the cellar was a "fire place" where they made the "flip" and warmed their fingers and toes.

Deacon Joel Hewins was the village blacksmith and chorister. He was a great friend to all the children far and near. and when at leisure they gathered around him to hear his instructive stories. He never denied any one a favor that was in his power to grant. His house is on the right side of South Main St. third house.

The house next South was occupied by the Rev. Silas Hall. the Baptist clergyman. and the north chamber was where church service was held. The house was formerly owned by William Stowbridge. Hatter by trade.

The house now occupied by George A. Dennett. there lived the Rev. Jonathan Curtis. settled over the First Congregational Church. He had two sons and three daughters. The oldest child Sarah married a clergy-

The following is a list of the names of the
persons who have been appointed to the
various offices of the Board of Directors
of the Bank of the City of New York
for the year ending on the 31st day of
December next. The names of the
persons who have been appointed to the
various offices of the Board of Directors
of the Bank of the City of New York
for the year ending on the 31st day of
December next are as follows:

President: J. M. Smith
Vice President: J. D. Jones
Cashier: J. A. Brown
Treasurer: J. C. White
Auditor: J. B. Black
Secretary: J. E. Green
Comptroller: J. F. Gray
Attorney: J. G. White
Clerk: J. H. Black
Messenger: J. I. Green
Sweepers: J. K. White, J. L. Black, J. M. Green, J. N. White, J. O. Black, J. P. Green, J. Q. White, J. R. Black, J. S. Green, J. T. White, J. U. Black, J. V. Green, J. W. White, J. X. Black, J. Y. Green, J. Z. White

Man and settled in Gilmanston N.H... Doct. Jonathan a successful practitioner in Hartford Connecticut. Thompson, the second son became the head of a young Ladies Seminary in Hartford, and Gail Hamilton was an assistant teacher. Mary, married and settled in Mountclair N.J. and Elizabeth married and settled in Springfield.

Deacon Philip Curtis (son of the first settled minister in the township) lived in what is now known as the "Glendale"; He was a well-to-do farmer, and well informed man, and was always found in the right place when wanted.

^{literary} Jeremiah Gould Esq. a man of considerable ability in those days and of quiet habits, lived where George B. Fowler now resides. He was an acting Justice of the Peace and a man of influence, and the author of the Annals of Sharon.

Doct. Daniel Stone, a man of commanding presence, and very genial among his patients and friends, but would brook no opposition, a gentleman of the old school in all respects, He had a family of seven children. The two oldest were quite noted as teachers. The second son was early going in

There was a letter to the Committee from the President
of the American Association of University Professors
dated June 10, 1940. The letter was signed by
John H. Garvey, Secretary of the Association.
The letter was received by the Committee on June 12, 1940.

The letter was read at the meeting of the Committee
on June 13, 1940. The Committee discussed the
letter and the action which should be taken.
The Committee decided to refer the letter to the
Faculty of the University of Chicago for their
consideration. The Faculty met on June 15, 1940,
and discussed the letter. The Faculty decided to
write a letter to the American Association of
University Professors, dated June 17, 1940.
The letter was signed by the Faculty of the
University of Chicago.

The letter was received by the American Association
of University Professors on June 18, 1940.
The Association discussed the letter and the
action which should be taken. The Association
decided to write a letter to the Faculty of the
University of Chicago, dated June 20, 1940.
The letter was signed by the American Association
of University Professors.

his habits. It was said of him. he asked his father if he might stay at home. he did not want to go to school. His request was quickly granted, and he was told to go to the barn, and sit in the horse stall. He went, and never asked to stay from school again. Doct. Charles E. the only one now living resides, in Marysville California. He is remembered as a sedate, manly boy. with whom it was not well to deal unfairly. He is now a successful practitioner in the land of his adoption.

The inhabitants obtained their living mostly, by the cultivation of their farms and the occasional sale of a load or two of wood. Every farmer owned one or more yoke of oxen and a yoke of yearling steers for the boys to train. Whenever a farmer had a new parcel of land to "break up" or that which had become overgrown with bushes, the neighbors were ever ready to lend a helping hand, and drove over with their teams. It was a great day with the neighborhood on these occasions, when the great wooden plow with a beam ten feet long was got out and twelve to fourteen yoke of oxen were harnessed to it. A substantial lunch was served with a liberal supply of old

The history of the world is a story of
struggle and progress. It is a story of
the human mind and the human hand.
It is a story of the triumph of
the good over the evil. It is a story
of the growth of the human race.
It is a story of the development of
the human mind. It is a story of
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Jamacia or Santa Cruz. in the form of Punch, furnished in a water pail or two gall stone jug with a gill tin dipper. When the Plains of Sharon were broken they turned a furrow twelve inches deep.

The Plains were bare of trees to the swamps on the easterly side of the highway, and to the hills and meadows on the west. Many of the farmers were adepts in stone wall laying as many a farm will testify.

Among those who worked at trades, were Darius Lothrop and sons. Stone Masons and builders.

John F. Randall. butcher and marketer, who run a cart to Boston weekly.

Josiah Johnson. Owned a gristmill located near the bridge on Maskwonicut Street. Removed when the Rail Road was built.

Janus Carpenter manufactured light bottom goods at the Sharon Bottom Manufactory Co. factory. where now is the car house of the Electric Rail Road Co. on North Main Street.

Spencer Everton manufactured sashets in a small factory where now stands the grinding and finishing shops at the Knife works. He wore his

Cloth on hand looms. The factory in the fall of 1833. ^{was destroyed by fire.} One of his neighbors told him he would have to get a few more shavings, or the fire would go out.

Everson laid claim to much territory on the stream by right of his ancestors. He claimed Indian blood in his veins.

Samuel Davis Hixon. Auctioneer and Manufacturer. His works were in the old building by the Hammer Shop on Ames street. He had a "run of stone" where he ground the farmer's corn and rye. Carded "cotton batting", and manufactured tacks.

He was an active partisan in the democratic ranks and his voice was always heard in the meetings of the town.

Earl Bradford Garnett. the son of the noted female American soldier of the Revolution was a great "story teller", one was that he carried a bushel of new corn to Hixon's mill to be ground for "samp" and taking it home for his wife to make a "batch" for dinner. After he had eaten his dinner, he sat by the fire to take his habitual smoke.

With a great number of the family in the house
 that day of the wedding the bride and groom
 were the first to be seated at the table
 and the bride and groom were the first to
 be seated at the table.

The bride and groom were the first to
 be seated at the table. The bride and groom
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and took a sliver of wood from the pile in the corner to pick his teeth, when he found some fibrous matter clinging to his pick. He said, he got hold of it with his fingers and began to pull; it hung together like warp yarn, and he kept on pulling until he pulled his dinner all up, and on examination he found it was cotton that had got mixed in with the meal at the mill.

Jonathan Cobb's tavern was a noted place of resort in those days. He was Post Master and made up the mail for the branch office which was afterwards established in the "centre": and was carried there by his youngest son on horseback, and who before his death became the second oldest Post Master in the States. The line of stages changed horses there, and John Duff and John Smith were among the drivers of the line, and married daughters of Mr. Cobb. In those days the roads were very dusty (?) which caused the people traveling over them to stop there for something to clear their throats. The roads are in better condition now.

It is a matter of course for the Bible in the
case of a fine old book, when the paper is
rather rough and the ink is faded, to
be of a kind that is not only
very difficult to read, but also
often very expensive. It is
not only the paper, but also the
ink, which is often of a very
poor quality, and which is
often very expensive.

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In the house on Bay Street next north of Henry J Maxwell, lived Thomas Williams an old stage driver. He was a tall, slim, silent man, very moderate in speech, and could tell a good story now and then of his adventures on the road when he handled the reins. The most noted one was when he found himself one cool November morning with a load of passengers and the U.S. Mail going down Washington Street in Boston, with a pair of lively sword Colts as leaders. When he neared the Boylston Market he found the street blocked with bread carts. - They were little two wheel box hand carts, that were trundled about the city by hand, and were gathered there to get their daily supply for distribution.

He said he drew rein and called out, 'Clear the way,' as he had the U.S. Mail which had the right of way at all times; As they did not heed his call, he called again loudly in his slow measured tone, giving them five minutes to clear the way, at the same time taking out his watch to note the time. Quite a crowd had gathered around to see what the result would be, and his passengers were getting restless at the delay so near their destination. When the five minutes were up, he called out "Gentlemen, the time's up! For God's sake, look out for your selves

for your bread is going to the devil.' at the same time cracking up his leaders. They sprang to the work, and the carts were scattered to the right and left, overturning as they went, while the crowd cheered him on. He left his passengers at the Washington Coffee House, and the Mail at the Post Office. He then drove back to the tavern and put up his team, and while sitting by the fire warming himself, feeling somewhat "glum" - not knowing what the result would be - a man came in and laid his hand on his shoulder and asked, are you the driver of the stage that scattered the bread carts at the market? He said he was. (all the time thinking he might be an officer to correct him) The man said he saw the fun, and wanted to express his appreciation of his doings, and asked him to step up to the bar and take a "nip" - He said in telling the story. - I didn't decline. - and I never was disturbed for clearing the way.

Col. Israel Tisdale who lived on the south easterly side of Rattlesnake Hill near the Easton line. was one of the best types. of our large hearted thrifty New England farmers. His square two story

farm-house with ample barns and sheds to house his stock and farming implements indicated care and thrift. His large family of sons and daughters made his home a pleasant place to visit, where every one was sure to receive from him an old fashion hearty welcome. He was a man of portly presence with a good natured jolly countenance that indicated a good liver, and content with his portion.

He was noted far and near for the beauty of his team, and the care of his stock, and the pride he took in having a good horse. They were all fat and sleek like their owner. It was worth a days journey to see him on the road beside his team, dressed in his long homespun frock and broad rim hat, as erect as a grenadier, with a long polished whip stick which he carried military fashion and seldom used, as his voice commanded his team.

His huge oxen on the pole wore broad leather harnesses to keep the yoke from knocking their horns, in descending the hills and were kept as clean and bright as coach harnesses. His horse on the lead was a white one large and powerful that seemed to realize the pride of his master in him, and carried his head ^{to the left} on his arched neck as though he wished not to lose sight of his master's motion.

He rode the same horse on the Muster field when in command of his regiment. he was never much given to speech-making. although a good talker.

I remember one he was said to have made to his soldiers after their day's service, as they were drawn up for dismissal. as he sat in his saddle. "Fellow Soldiers! You have done well. If no one else would praise you I will. Faith!" Then with a hearty laugh that shook his jolly sides. his soldiers cheered him as only such sturdy yeomen as constituted the rank and file of that day could cheer.

Hon. Benjamin Reynolds. one of the leading men in politics as well as in town affairs.

A loco-foco. and the only man that ever represented Sharon in the Senate. He held a very strong influence over his townsmen of his party faith, who rallied quickly at his call. and was honored by them with their highest trusts. Like many of his townsmen of that period he was large and strong of build. full six feet high and very erect; he had a back bone, mental as well as physical. The two parties were very evenly divided and the utmost exertions were used to get out every man. After a very heated contest when the "Loco

Foco party were victorious in the town the "old Esquire" (as he was often called) came out of the old meeting house after the vote was declared, and in his shrill voice cried out. "God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts" I never saw one of the old line "Whigs" so indignant as he was on hearing that outburst. He said he thought there was need of it, after such a vote as Sharon had given.

Friend Drake, another notable character of the same political faith. Well known as the most ^{an} infatigable political worker in this region.

A fortnight before the spring and fall Elections, his familiar form, and team would be seen, and heard at all hours of the day, and night on his electioneering tramp over the town. His old bay horse "Sleepy David" was a furious goer and his old yellow wagon, with the body on the axle to save it being taxed, with high back seat and himself dressed in a farmer's homespun frock and old white braver hat that had stood the storms of many a winter and Summer are not easily forgotten. every notable event in politics or history that came to his knowledge, he chalked down on the

...the first part of the ...
...the second part of the ...
...the third part of the ...
...the fourth part of the ...
...the fifth part of the ...
...the sixth part of the ...
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...the eighth part of the ...
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...the tenth part of the ...

...the eleventh part of the ...
...the twelfth part of the ...
...the thirteenth part of the ...
...the fourteenth part of the ...
...the fifteenth part of the ...
...the sixteenth part of the ...
...the seventeenth part of the ...
...the eighteenth part of the ...
...the nineteenth part of the ...
...the twentieth part of the ...
...the twenty-first part of the ...
...the twenty-second part of the ...
...the twenty-third part of the ...
...the twenty-fourth part of the ...
...the twenty-fifth part of the ...
...the twenty-sixth part of the ...
...the twenty-seventh part of the ...
...the twenty-eighth part of the ...
...the twenty-ninth part of the ...
...the thirtieth part of the ...

doors and walls of his house and barn to help his memory. To show the shrewd method of the man to carry out his political ends, the following is a fair sample.

Being desirous of electing a Democratic representative he looked about for an available candidate, and selected his man for the following reasons: First his large family connections in which both parties were represented, believing they would vote for his candidate from personal motives. Then counting noses as it was called, he found a man of the opposition whom his candidate owed a considerable amount of money, and was doubtful about getting back his investment; So he goes to him, and tells him that by voting for his candidate, he can arrange it so that he can get his pay if he is elected, by his man paying it out of the salary he will receive from the State. Just as he expected, the temptation was too great. The promise was given and made. The candidate was elected. And as an old Doctor in a neighbor town said when he heard of the transaction, "No one but Friend Drake or the Devil would ever have thought of such an advantage."

William R. Mann. April 28. 1904.

The first part of the book is devoted to a general
 description of the various kinds of rocks which
 are to be seen in the neighbourhood of
 London. The second part contains a description
 of the various kinds of fossils which are
 to be seen in the strata of the neighbourhood
 of London. The third part contains a description
 of the various kinds of minerals which are
 to be seen in the neighbourhood of London.
 The fourth part contains a description of the
 various kinds of plants which are to be seen
 in the neighbourhood of London. The fifth part
 contains a description of the various kinds of
 animals which are to be seen in the
 neighbourhood of London. The sixth part
 contains a description of the various kinds of
 objects which are to be seen in the
 neighbourhood of London. The seventh part
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 contains a description of the various kinds of
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 neighbourhood of London. The tenth part
 contains a description of the various kinds of
 objects which are to be seen in the
 neighbourhood of London.

The above is a list of the various kinds of
 objects which are to be seen in the
 neighbourhood of London. It is intended
 to give a general idea of the various
 kinds of objects which are to be seen
 in the neighbourhood of London. It is
 not intended to give a detailed description
 of each of the objects. It is intended
 to give a general idea of the various
 kinds of objects which are to be seen
 in the neighbourhood of London.

Amasa Dunbar built the Stone Cottage on Pond Street, and lived there. He was a boot manufacturer and carried on the business in a shop that was connected to the cottage by an ell. He married Miss Abigail Pond, and they reared a family of four girls. Abigail, who married Russell C. Benson. Sarah Jane, who married our townsman Joel P. Hewins. Maria, married Benjamin Harlow. Henrietta, the only one now living, married Emmons Leonard, located on Summit Avenue, and five boys. Hiram, married Martha Bird - George married a ~~Philadelphia~~ ^{of Trenton, New Jersey} lady. Theophilus, Dexter and Edward, died unmarried. They were a musical family, and very harmonious, and many a time did they extend to their mates a hearty invitation to spend an evening and entertained them with vocal and instrumental music. Mrs Dunbar was a very unassuming woman, but she was a woman of rare attainments, and exercised a charming influence over her children and they gathered around her as the central figure and held them together as a magnet.

A YANKEE JEANNE D'ARC.

*From
Boston
Evening
Transcript
1895.*

Not a score of miles from Boston, stands a fine old-time house, as we pass along some of those woodland roads, which lead on to historic Concord. Wonderful old wall-papers remain in some of the rooms. Specially upon the walls of the well-preserved guest chamber, which for ninety years had not been replaced and was of a pretty pinkish hue, too pretty in its design and color to be torn off, and replaced by more modern paper, as it was, we were told, soon to be.

In this very house my friend and hostess was born and reared and married. Her husband, formerly in the navy, retired to live with her upon the old farm, which was her inheritance, and which, from its lofty and magnificent pine trees in the rear of the homestead, gained the name of "Pine Grove Farm." Few pines in the forest State of Maine could equal these towering monarchs, as one gazed far up into their thick canopy of branches and trod upon the soft needles they had dropped down to furnish, as it were, a carpet for the grove. Seats and hammocks allured one to tarry in this grand old place and breathe in the fragrance of the spot, as the winds scattered the perfume of the pines.

As we returned from the grove for a leisure sitting in the parlor of the dear old home, our eye was attracted by a book which lay upon the centre-table, a record of the "Sampson Family." As it concerned the history of the kind friend whom I was visiting, I naturally became interested in its genealogical contents. One picture alone graced the volume, and that midway between its leaves. It was the picture of a tall, stately, broad-shouldered female, with erect bearing and in the description her height was given as five feet, seven inches. Underneath was written the name of Deborah Sampson, and this was the heroine who served in the Continental Army, and went through three campaigns of the Revolutionary War, under the name of Robert Shurtleff, without suspicion. Her patriotism was aroused by the booming of cannon from Bunker Hill, although impelled by mixed motives to enter upon this hazardous experiment.

Her history is an interesting one. At the age of five years, her father having been shipwrecked, or perished at sea, her mother, through pressure of poverty upon the family, was compelled to part with her little daughter, and she was given to a maiden lady by the name of Fuller, and then after some years had a home in the family of Deacon Jeremiah Thomas, where she remained until the age of twenty, when she stole away secretly to enlist in the army, being tired of the humdrum life of feeding the pigs and poultry, and having an intense desire for a broader life and to see more of the world. Her love of books had been frowned upon. Yet she was ambitious to acquire knowledge, and had so used her limited opportunities as to enable her for a short time to teach a public school in Middleboro, where the curriculum was comprised in "The New England Primer," a spelling-book, the Psalter and a few Testaments. Sheets of paper were occasionally allowed the boys to draw upon, and the girls learned to knit and sew. But Deborah Sampson pined for larger scope for her talents, and sympathizing in the country's struggle for liberty, and listening with deep emotion to the booming of the distant cannon on Bunker Hill, she resolved to start forth and have a share in the glories and the hardships of her country's conflict. She spun and wove material for her suit of masculine apparel, and bespoke them of a

tall as for a relative of hers who contemplated going into the army. She made her escape in the night and after many wanderings, enlisted from the town of Uxbridge as a Continental soldier with the assumed name which she had chosen.

She was mustered into the service at Worcester, and in company with a large number of recruits, marched to join the army at West Point. There she was placed in Captain Webb's company of light infantry, in Colonel Shephard's regiment, and General Patterson's brigade. Here her civilian suit was exchanged for the Continental uniform.

The story of her first experience, when the attack of the enemy was unexpected and furious, and a man at her side was shot dead, is thrilling. But she admitted that she suffered less from fear than from fatigue, thirst and the heat of the day. Her transfer to another regiment, to join the French army under Count Rochambeau, is all told by her in vivid terms, and the march of the whole allied army under Washington to protect New York from the enemy is described (resulting in the siege of Yorktown), with the carnage and death she witnessed and also the digging of trenches in which she participated. These exposures brought on a severe cold, together with exhaustion and blistered hands. General Lincoln, noticing the smooth-faced lad's exhausted appearance after the night's labor upon the trenches, said: "You have too great share of fatigue upon you, my fine lad. Retire to your tent and pleasantly dream an hour or two." Her delicate appearance and having no beard was often noticed and she was called the "smock-faced boy," but her sex was never suspected.

She was brave and fearless and valiant in time of conflict. She went through three campaigns, sharing in all the hardships and the glories, and twice was wounded.

At last, being overtaken with a malignant fever, and being brought to the verge of death, the attending physician discovered that the "brave soldier-lad" was a woman, but such was his benevolence and generosity, he sacredly guarded the secret, save to the matron, who had her removed to her own apartments and nursed with the greatest care.

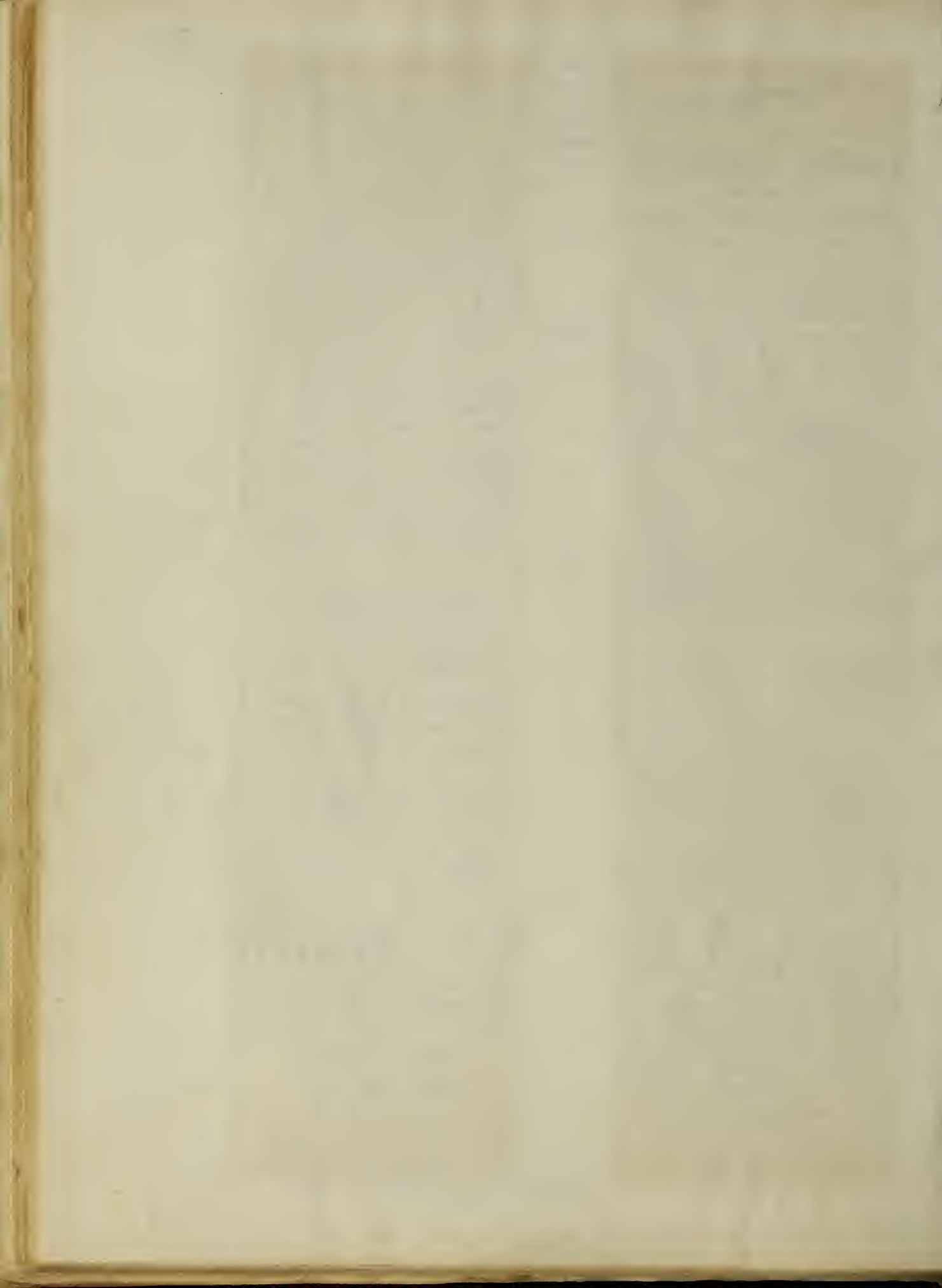
On her departure for camp, after this illness, for the purpose of being discharged, the doctor wrote a letter to General Patterson, disclosing the secret, and although greatly astonished, the general treated her with utmost kindness, giving her an honorable discharge, as she had been well-known and acted in the third year as his aide-de-camp and had lived in his family. She was granted a pension, which was continued during the remainder of her life. On returning home she did not immediately make herself known among her relatives, but at length resumed female apparel, and employments. In a few months she was married and became the wife of Benjamin Gannett of Sharon, and lived to rear a family of three children, two daughters and one son (Captain Earl B. Gannett).

At the age of sixty-seven she died at her home in Sharon, where she had sustained the character of an exemplary wife and mother, and a kind friend and neighbor.

The record of Deborah Sampson in all its parts is without parallel. Jeanne D'Arc, as a leader, was less exposed than the private soldier, Deborah Sampson. This résumé, taken from a book lying on the center-table of my friend, whose guest I was, made me more than ever interested in the descendants of this heroine, still bearing the family name, at Pine Grove Farm.

H. E. H.

Contributed by Eliza B. Mills.



Deborah Sampson's Willow.

You are doubtless aware of the profuse growth of the willows in East Sharon.

It is interesting to know that the origin of these trees is due to one who figured so prominently in the welfare of her Country.

The first tree was brought from Plympton, the birthplace of Deborah Sampson, and planted in the yard of her Sharon home.

She watched the growth of this tree carefully and finding it was not making the desired progress, examined the roots only to find they were obstructed by stones.

These stones, it was afterward learned were placed there secretly by her husband, whose favorite tree was evidently not a willow.

The stones being removed the tree again took root and flourished for over a Century.

Its massive branches were finally torn asunder by the same stones.

Mrs. F. G. Moody.
January 6-1904

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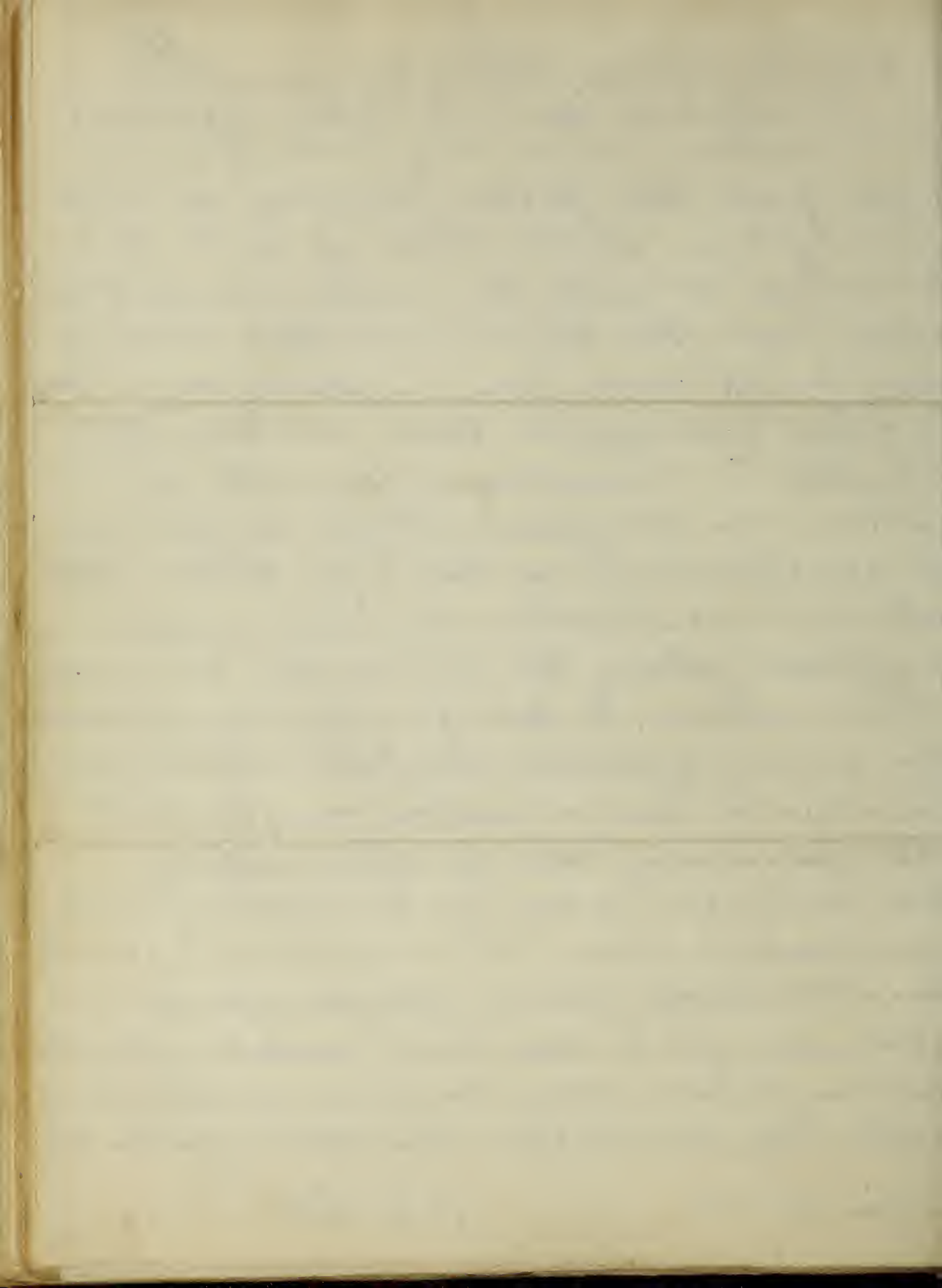
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I was High Miss. About the year 1850
 in winter and so on. I, since engineered
 to Wrentham so that they took dinner.
 A few years later, parties, including all who
 willing to go, would start up with but
 the notice and plan for a ride. The distance
 seldom more than ten miles out, thus making
 easy for all horses. Some one usually went a day
 two before to arrange for dinner and horse feed.
 Bad weather or moderate snow storms did not keep
 us at home who had planned to go. One grand, good
 time about these rides was that it gave the town's people
 opportunity to meet with others at a simple, inexpensive,
 very pleasant gathering that did not often occur under
 circumstances. If space permitted, it would be pleasant
 mention the names of gentlemen and ladies, as far as could
 remembered, who usually or sometimes were of the party.
 Many have passed away, some are still with us.
 Places visited were Wrentham, Hyde Park, Wrentham, then No.
 gewater, Randolph, and once to Foxboro, returning to Sharon
 dinner at the Massachusetts House. A few names of families were
 Baker, Mann, Johnson, Rhodes, Drake, Tannett, Derry, Thayer,
 Ward, Bacon, Richards, Billing, Stone, Harper, Lusk, Lusk,
 Pettie, Gay, Reynolds, Chute, Ellis, Welch, and doubtless, others.

Jan. 23 1904

B. W. Pettie



Bonfire on Independence Day.

On several Fourth of Julys' between 1855 and 1861 it was the custom in Sharon to burn a barrel of tar on the summit of Moose Hill in the evening.

I do not know whether this display was a town enterprise or the patriotic contribution of some private citizens, but I have always remembered it as a spectacle much anticipated and greatly admired, and a far more appropriate and acceptable form of celebration than the noisy demonstrations of recent date.

John G. Phillips.

Florence, Italy.

March 28th 1904

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A Story of Stoughton in 1716. 61

This year the first house built in Stoughton was erected by Isaac Stearns who came here from Lexington. The Stoughton Historical Society has erected a polished stone marker on the street, but a few feet from the cellar of the said house. The scattering bricks of the chimney are to be seen here and there on the ground today, or were a few months ago. Isaac Stearns was the Deacon of the first church in Stoughton which was located then in what is now Canton. There were then no houses in Stoughton except the house of Mr. Stearns, while in Canton there were the houses of Matthias Guffer, Mr. Bailey, and possibly one or two more. The immigrant, Stearns, was an ancestor of mine, and had a son, the Rev. Ebenezer Stearns, who was the first Baptist minister of Easton. He owned 451 acres of land, extending from the corner of Stoughton, next to Easton, and running over the town to the centre of what is now Stoughton Village. Adjoining his land was the land of Humphrey Atherton, also an ancestor of mine. About $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile North from the Stearns' house was the land of his son, Consider Atherton, whose great-great-grandfather was Major Gen. Humphrey Atherton, from whom all the Athertons in Massachusetts and the sections have probably descended. Stearns' Bridge, crossing a little stream, about 40 rods from his house, retains its name

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to this day. Passing the water privilege lately of Albert Southworth, northwily, next is the pond of French and Ward, more ancient Leonard Hodges.

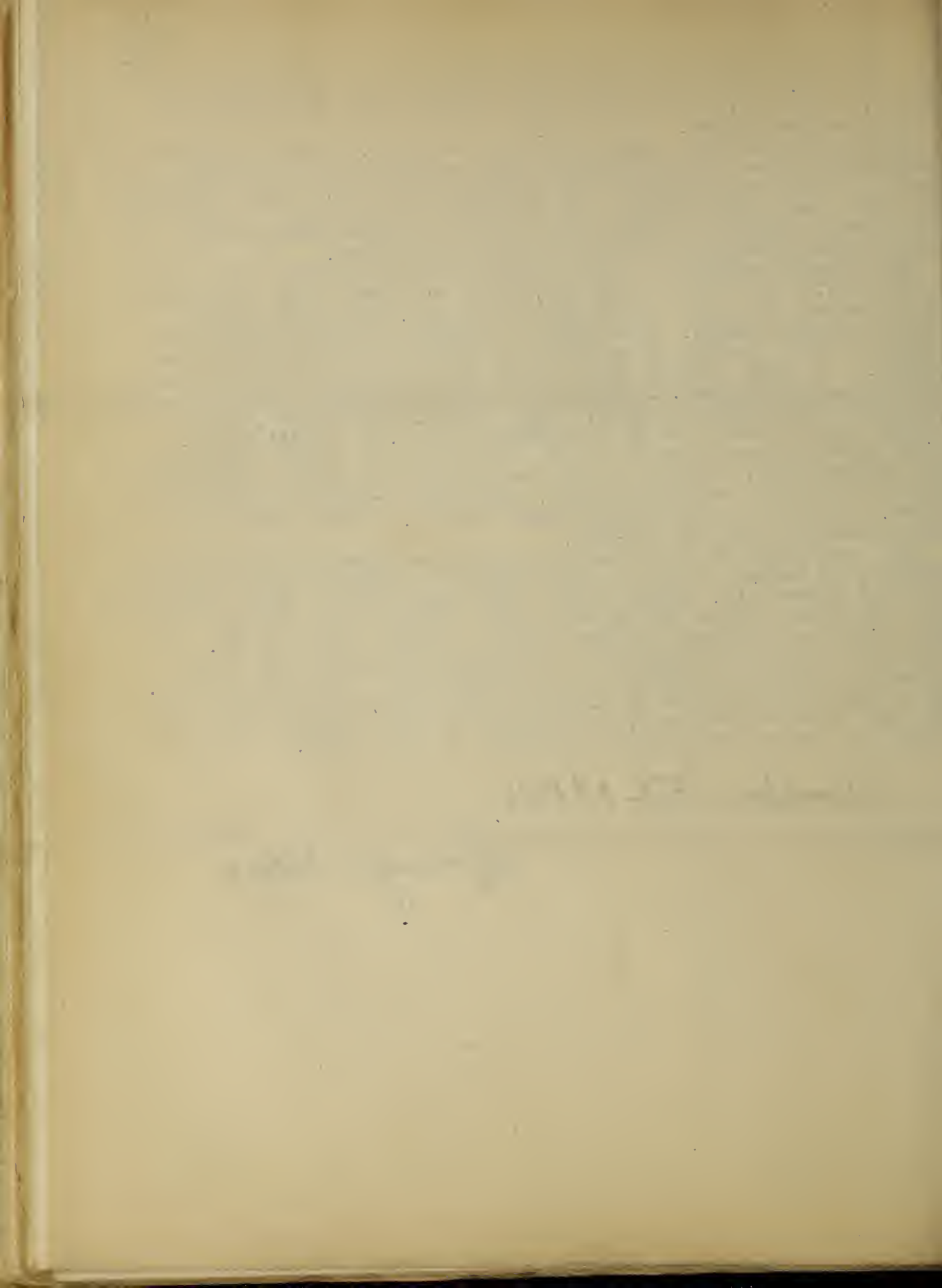
Isaac Stearns had a large family of children. They and their descendants have helped populate many sections of old Norfolk, as well as other sections near and remote. Very few, if any, remain of that name today however, but an infusion of his blood under other names has produced many men of note in various professions, in the various schools of divinity, medicine and law.

The closest neighbor to Mr. Stearns lived about three miles away in Canton. The site of his, Mr. Baily's, house is on the street which starts from the late homestead of Col. John Gay, running down to South Canton. The house of Humphrey Atherton afterwards built at West Stoughton, was about 10 rods from the school-house there. In 1698 the Selectmen of Dorchester laid out a road three rods wide from Milton, between the Great and Little Blue Hills, up to what is now Canton Corner, South Canton, into Sharon, until it comes into the way leading from Dedham to Mr. Billings' house. This road is located over an existing path, and in the language of the inscription, "as the way now goeth," but it seems to be upon the West side of Massapoag brook, from South Canton to Sharon factory. This way was made March 1st, 1710-20. I have just given a few sentences from the lay-out.

The population of these towns in 1739 was supposed by Mr. Newton Talbot, of Boston, to have been--Canton, 415 inhabitants, Stoughton 525 and Sharon 415, making in all 1355 inhabitants. While there were as I understand, but 273 taxable polls it will be remembered that the families in those days were large, ranging from 8 to 16. There were probably from 225 to 300 houses in town, most of the houses in those days probably not costing more than \$200 or \$300. In a short article like this, there is no opportunity offered to go into details very much, except that it will surprise people to know that houses were built so cheaply in those days.

Brackton Feb 3^d 1904

Spring W. Puffer



The name Tisdale is derived from the River Tees, in the North of England.

John Tisdale was born in England about 1600. He came to Duxbury in 1636, lived there until 1660 and then removed to Taunton. His house in Taunton was a kind of headquarters for the English, before 1675, but was then destroyed by the Indians and he was killed. He m. Sarah Walker of London, Eng. Children:- John-b. 1642, James-b. 1644, Joshua-b. 1646, Joseph-b. 1650, Elizabeth-Mary-b. 1660, Abigail. Joseph m. Mary Leonard Aug. 1661. Ch:- Joseph, Jr.-b. 1682, Hannah-b. 1684, Mary-b. 1686, Hannah-b. 1688, Sarah-b. 1690, Abigail-b. 1692, Elizabeth-b. 1694. Capt. Joseph-Jr. m. Ruth Peck March 13, 1706. Ch:- Joseph-b. 1706, Lovell-b. 1708, Seth-b. 1716, Job-b. 1719, Ebenezer-b. 1722, Simeon-Bathsheba-Mary and Hannah. Ebenezer m. Priscilla Drake. Ch:- Ebenezer, Jr.-P. 1747, Abijah and Edward-b. 1755, Hannah, Ruth, Priscilla-Alice & Isaac (twins) 1765, Capt. Edward m. Ruth Harlow. Ch:- Betsey-Israel-b. Feb. 24, 1780, Edward. Col. Israel m. Susanna White Oct. 1, 1801. Ch:- Israel, Jr.-b. 1803, Susan-b. 1805, Abijah-b. 1809, Ebenezer-b. 1811, Ann-b. 1815. His wife, Susanna, died 1813 and in 1814 he married her sister Betsey. Ch:- Elizabeth-b. 1815, Josiah-b. 1817, Susan-b. 1819, Edward and a twin b. 1822, Mace-b. 1824, Hannah-b. 1828, Ruth-b. 1831, these being the 7th generation.

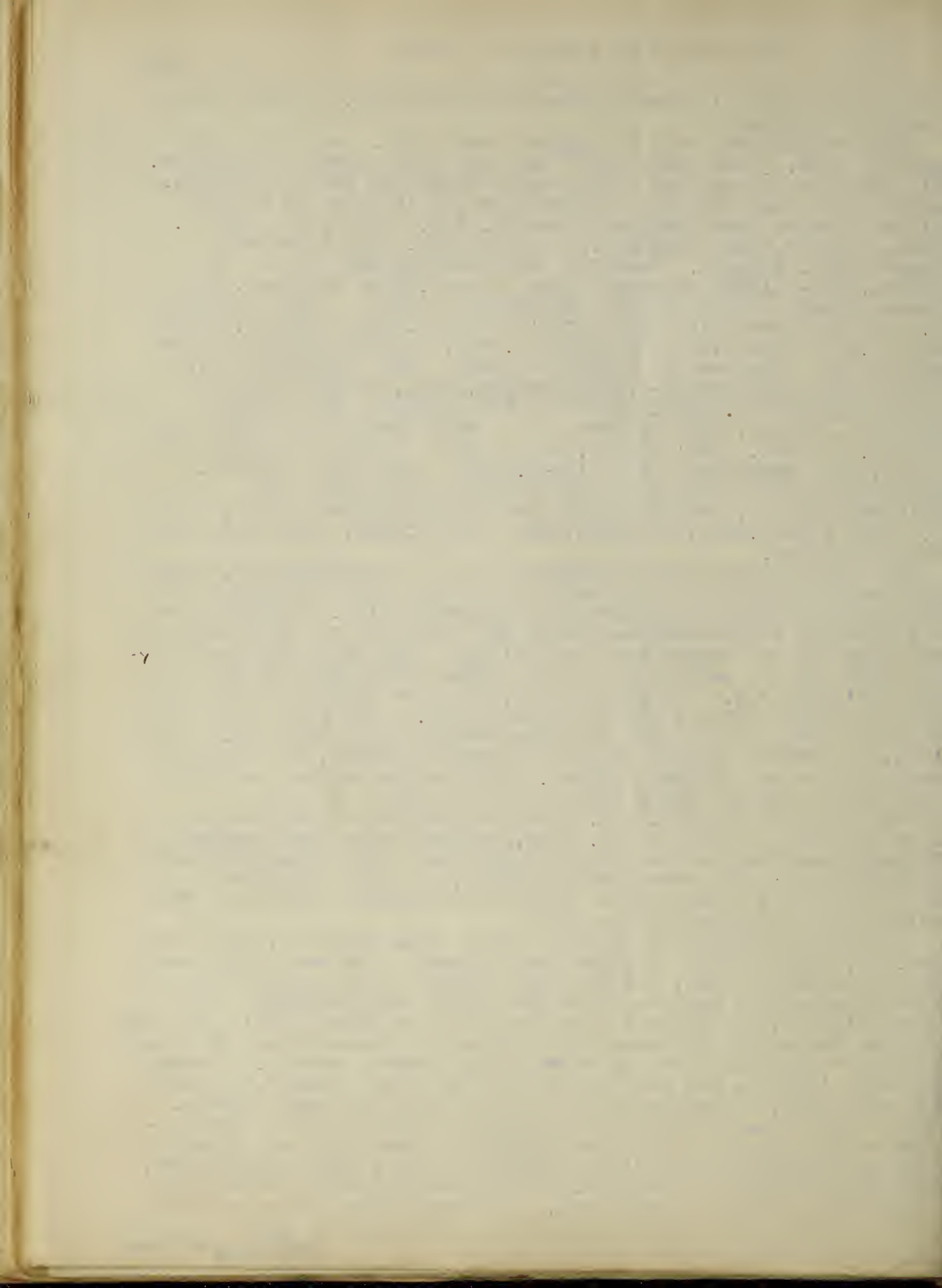
The Tisdale family was a remarkable one. I remember Col. Israel very well indeed, who lived West of the Mill Pond in Sharon, near the Tisdale Cemetery and close to the Easton line. The Col. had a large farm of many hundred acres and was noted for good husbandry. Fat oxen and fat horses were his delight. Rising as soon as it was light in the morn, he did not cease labor until it was nearly 10 o'clock P.M. He used to say, "I never knew what it was to be tired until after I was forty years old." He was a large man of noble mien, and in many respects resembled the late Hon. Oliver Ames, the founder of the shovel industry in Easton, who was his contemporary and intimate friend. In fact the two were often quoted as being the two smartest men in Sharon & Easton. At one time, about 1840, Col. Tisdale's wealth was supposed to be much in excess of that of Mr. Ames, but who would have dreamed 70 years ago that in the year 1904 the Ames family would be worth many millions; the patrons of education, the arts and sciences, and the authors of many noble public benefactions, while the Tisdale family is almost obliterated.

I lived with Ebenezer, above, b. 1811- from April 1, 1842 until Nov. 25, 1845 in North Bridgeton & Easton. He was a kind man, had an excellent wife, and the two removals while I lived with him gave me excellent opportunities for making acquaintances. Ebenezer Tisdale, who after I left him, lived on Sharon Plain and lost all but one of his children while there, was industrious, just and honorable and with a strong pride in the Tisdale family. I wrote his will in Dec. 1866, and have had his estate in my charge since 1890. His only heir, a grandchild, will be 23 years old next October.

There must be some persons now living in Sharon that do not remember Col. Tisdale and his reputation. I saw him many times and have not forgotten his kindly treatment of me, then a little boy. Two of his sons were teachers, and his whole family were of good reputation in their native town. At least two of the older members of the family were Captains in the Revolution.

Easton, Feb. 5, 1904.

Spring W Puffer



Uncle Daniel Fuller.

64

Antwerp Belgium May 24th 1904

A Unique Character.

I doubt if there are many persons now living in Sharon, who have a more lively recollection of "Uncle Daniel" than the writer. Though bent nearly double, so that in going down hill, he put his hands under his long-tailed red coat, with its brass buttons, to keep his balance, he every Sunday took the long walk from his secluded farm house on Moose Hill, to "meeting."

Often he called at the noon hour at the Parsonage, where he swallowed the contents of a good-sized pitcher of water at a gulp, much to the amazement of the minister's children.

His old time queue, carefully tied with a leather string by "Aunt Nabby" his maiden sister, was the only one ever seen in the meeting house, in the days which the writer ^{now} recalls. "Uncle Daniel" was faithful in doing his part to "support the gospel" as was testified in his keeping the minister's vinegar jug well filled. He was always ready to discourse on "spiritual and divine" themes, and no doubt his inner experiences were both vital & unusual, tho' most quaintly expressed.

Catherine A. Stead

The Old Sharon with its precious memories and its boundless blessing is not to be forgotten. The New Sharon with its beauty and glory is to be warmly congratulated.

The Old historic Church with its straight pews its lofty Pulpit and its hanging paper are matters of sacred history. The transformed Church speaks of a new spirit and purpose in the people. The Church in

these strenuous times is a little nearer heaven than in former days. That which quickly moves the heart with the tonic in the air has wrought mightily for the weary suffering ones of Sharon. The Sons and the Daughters

who have gone forth from this Town, have done nobly.

The right purpose in the heart at first might have been feeble but it strengthened with their strength, and intensified their lives. Deborah Sampson's willow

walking stick, was a little thing when she planted it in front of Mr Bannetts house, but to day the mighty tree defies the fury of the blast and the storm. Thus with these Sons

and Daughters, the thought, the purpose, may have been small but to day they have a noble, commanding purpose.

They are kindly remembered by the people, Society honors them, The world in which they move appreciates their worth.

Edward G. Smith, Former Pastor.

January thirty 1904.

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JOB SWIFT

OF

SANDWICH

**

(I) WILLIAM SWIFT, with his family, supposed to have come from Bocking, Essex, England, in 1630 or '31, was in Watertown, Mass., as early as 1634; he sold his estate there in 1637, and removed to Sandwich, Barnstable County, Mass., where he died: the inventory of his estate was presented at Plymouth Court in January 1643(4). His widow, Joane, died in 1668, leaving a will in which she names her son William.

(II) WILLIAM SWIFT Jr., son of William and Joane, married about the year 1650 Ruth, and had eleven children.

(III) JIREH SWIFT, son of William and Ruth, born in 1665, married Abigail Gibbs, a lineal descendant of Richard Warren Sr., who came to Plymouth, Mass., in the ship "Mayflower" in 1620. They had twelve children.

(IV) JOB SWIFT, sixth son and eighth child of Jireh and Abigail (Gibbs) Swift, born in Sandwich Oct. 3, 1711, married there Jan. 20, 1738-4 Sarah Blackwell, daughter of Joshua and Sarah (Ellis) Blackwell of that town. None of their children are recorded in Sandwich.

The first part of the life of George Walker is devoted to a description of his early years, and the manner in which he was educated. He was born in the year 1750, at the town of ... in the county of ... His father was a ... and his mother a ... He was educated at the school of ... and afterwards at the university of ... where he spent several years, and obtained the degree of ... in the year 1770.

The second part of the life is devoted to a description of his military career. He was first employed as a ... in the year 1771, and afterwards as a ... in the year 1772. He was promoted to the rank of ... in the year 1773, and afterwards to the rank of ... in the year 1774. He was employed in several campaigns, and distinguished himself by his bravery and conduct.

The third part of the life is devoted to a description of his political career. He was first elected to the office of ... in the year 1775, and afterwards to the office of ... in the year 1776. He was employed in several important offices, and distinguished himself by his wisdom and integrity.

The fourth part of the life is devoted to a description of his private life. He was married in the year 1777, and had several children. He was a man of great talents and industry, and was distinguished by his piety and virtue. He died in the year 1780, and was buried in the church of ...

July 12, 1735, Job Swift of Sandwich, Barnstable County, purchased of Benjamin Perry one hundred acres of land in late Dorchester, now Stoughton, Mass. He probably settled upon this land immediately, as he was living there in March 1742 when he bought of Perry more of the same lot adjoining his own land. In 1752 and '53 he bought out the rights of the Tupper heirs in one hundred acres in Stoughton; later Deeds show this land to have been in Stoughtonham District, now Sharon.

When his District became the town of Sharon, Job Swift was elected a member of the first Board of Selectmen, in 1785. That his townsmen had full faith in his patriotism is shown by his being chosen in 1774 a member of the Committee of Safety; he was also sent as a Delegate from the town to the Provincial Congress of 1774-5. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary War Job Swift Sr. and his three sons responded to the first summons to engage in active service for the defense of their country, leaving only women and little children in their homes. Job Swift Sr., although nearly sixty four years of age, and therefore exempt from military duty, joined Capt. Ebenezer Tisdale's Company of Minute Men; Job Jr. was a

member of Capt. E. B. Savel's (1st) Company, Col. Robinson's Regiment: Joshua and Jireh Swift were enlisted under Capt. Samuel Payson, in Col. John Greaton's Regiment, and all marched from the District of Stoughtonham on the alarm of the Battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775: Job Swift Senior was in service fifteen days. Jireh enlisted as a Private, and Joshua as a Sergeant, immediately after for eight months, to the end of 1775; the three brothers were together at Ticonderoga in 1776, and Joshua Swift who continued in service during the war, made application for a pension from Lisle, Broome County, N.Y.

Children of Job and Sarah (Blackwell) Swift:

- 1 Lusanna married 1758 Nathaniel Capen of Stoughton, and, 2d, ----- Price.
- 2 Sarah married 1755 John Johnson, and removed with her family, about 1795, to Robbinston, Maine.
- 3 Temperance married 1759 Thomas Manley Jr of Easton, Mass.

(These three daughters were probably born and baptized in Stoughton, but the early Stoughton Church records being destroyed, no births or baptisms are found.)

- 4 Patience baptized by Rev. Philip Curtis of Sharon in 1748, died in 1788.
- 5 Joshua born and baptized in Sharon in 1744, married 1769 Mary Hewins, and had nine children; he removed about 1787 to Fairlie, Orange County, Ver-

The first part of the book is devoted to a general
 description of the country and its resources.
 The second part contains a detailed account of
 the various tribes and their customs.
 The third part is a history of the country
 from the earliest times to the present.
 The fourth part is a description of the
 principal cities and towns.
 The fifth part is a description of the
 principal rivers and lakes.
 The sixth part is a description of the
 principal mountains and hills.
 The seventh part is a description of the
 principal forests and woods.
 The eighth part is a description of the
 principal minerals and metals.
 The ninth part is a description of the
 principal plants and animals.
 The tenth part is a description of the
 principal arts and manufactures.
 The eleventh part is a description of the
 principal sciences and letters.
 The twelfth part is a description of the
 principal laws and customs.
 The thirteenth part is a description of the
 principal religions and sects.
 The fourteenth part is a description of the
 principal wars and battles.
 The fifteenth part is a description of the
 principal treaties and alliances.
 The sixteenth part is a description of the
 principal revolutions and changes.
 The seventeenth part is a description of the
 principal discoveries and inventions.
 The eighteenth part is a description of the
 principal improvements and progress.
 The nineteenth part is a description of the
 principal errors and mistakes.
 The twentieth part is a description of the
 principal virtues and vices.
 The twenty-first part is a description of the
 principal hopes and fears.
 The twenty-second part is a description of the
 principal joys and sorrows.
 The twenty-third part is a description of the
 principal loves and hates.
 The twenty-fourth part is a description of the
 principal friendships and enmities.
 The twenty-fifth part is a description of the
 principal honors and dishonors.
 The twenty-sixth part is a description of the
 principal rewards and punishments.
 The twenty-seventh part is a description of the
 principal pleasures and pains.
 The twenty-eighth part is a description of the
 principal gains and losses.
 The twenty-ninth part is a description of the
 principal profits and expenses.
 The thirtieth part is a description of the
 principal successes and failures.
 The thirty-first part is a description of the
 principal triumphs and defeats.
 The thirty-second part is a description of the
 principal victories and defeats.
 The thirty-third part is a description of the
 principal conquests and losses.
 The thirty-fourth part is a description of the
 principal dominions and territories.
 The thirty-fifth part is a description of the
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 The thirty-sixth part is a description of the
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 The fiftieth part is a description of the
 principal parishes and parishes.

The first part of the book is devoted to a general
 description of the country and its resources.
 The second part contains a detailed account of
 the various tribes and their customs.
 The third part is a history of the country
 from the earliest times to the present.
 The fourth part is a description of the
 principal cities and towns.
 The fifth part is a description of the
 principal rivers and lakes.
 The sixth part is a description of the
 principal mountains and hills.
 The seventh part is a description of the
 principal forests and woods.
 The eighth part is a description of the
 principal minerals and metals.
 The ninth part is a description of the
 principal plants and animals.
 The tenth part is a description of the
 principal arts and manufactures.
 The eleventh part is a description of the
 principal sciences and letters.
 The twelfth part is a description of the
 principal laws and customs.
 The thirteenth part is a description of the
 principal religions and sects.
 The fourteenth part is a description of the
 principal wars and battles.
 The fifteenth part is a description of the
 principal treaties and alliances.
 The sixteenth part is a description of the
 principal revolutions and changes.
 The seventeenth part is a description of the
 principal discoveries and inventions.
 The eighteenth part is a description of the
 principal improvements and progress.
 The nineteenth part is a description of the
 principal errors and mistakes.
 The twentieth part is a description of the
 principal virtues and vices.
 The twenty-first part is a description of the
 principal hopes and fears.
 The twenty-second part is a description of the
 principal joys and sorrows.
 The twenty-third part is a description of the
 principal loves and hates.
 The twenty-fourth part is a description of the
 principal friendships and enmities.
 The twenty-fifth part is a description of the
 principal honors and dishonors.
 The twenty-sixth part is a description of the
 principal rewards and punishments.
 The twenty-seventh part is a description of the
 principal pleasures and pains.
 The twenty-eighth part is a description of the
 principal gains and losses.
 The twenty-ninth part is a description of the
 principal profits and expenses.
 The thirtieth part is a description of the
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 The thirty-first part is a description of the
 principal triumphs and defeats.
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mont, and later to Lisle, Broome County, N.Y.

- 6 Job Jr. born and baptized in Sharon in 1746, married in 1768 Rebecca Cummings of Pigeon Swamp by whom he had four children; he married, 2d, Elisabeth Guild and had seven children. Of these, Job, the eldest son, removed to Readfield, Maine; the second son, Samuel, remained in Sharon and married Anna Hewins; John died unmarried in Sharon; others of Job Jr's children went to Hamilton and Elmira, N.Y. After the death of his second wife Job Swift Jr. followed his younger children to Hamilton, Madison County, N.Y., where he died.
- 7 Jireh born and baptized in Sharon in 1748, married in 1769 Waitstill Lyon, by whom he had four sons; he died about 1777, in which year Job Swift Senior conveyed by Deed of Gift to his grandsons, Jireh, Wyeth, Zipha and Azel, the sons of his son Jireh Swift deceased, that part of his real estate that was their father's portion. Azel at this time was about a year old. In 1795 Job Swift Senior confirmed this land to them, Zipha being then a resident of Foxboro', Mass., Wyeth of Whately, Mass., and Azel of Northampton, Mass.
- 8 Charity baptized in 1750, died in 1754.
- 9 Abigail married 1774 William Lewis.
- 10 Unity born and baptized in Sharon in 1752, married in 1772 William Randall of Easton, Mass.
- 11 Philip baptized and died in 1754.

Sarah Blackwell, wife of Job Swift Sr., died in Sharon April 2, 1772: the stone which he erected to her memory

The first part of the report is devoted to a general
 description of the country and its resources. It
 is followed by a detailed account of the
 various industries and occupations of the
 people. The report then proceeds to a
 description of the climate and the
 diseases which are prevalent in the
 country. It concludes with a list of the
 principal towns and cities of the
 country.

The second part of the report is devoted to a
 description of the various tribes and
 nations which inhabit the country. It
 gives a detailed account of their
 customs, manners, and habits. It
 also describes their mode of life and
 their mode of warfare. The report
 concludes with a list of the principal
 towns and cities of the country.

The third part of the report is devoted to a
 description of the various minerals and
 metals which are found in the country. It
 gives a detailed account of their
 properties and uses. It also describes
 the various methods which are employed
 for their extraction. The report
 concludes with a list of the principal
 towns and cities of the country.

The fourth part of the report is devoted to a
 description of the various animals and
 birds which are found in the country. It
 gives a detailed account of their
 properties and uses. It also describes
 the various methods which are employed
 for their extraction. The report
 concludes with a list of the principal
 towns and cities of the country.

is still standing in Rockridge Cemetery.

From 1787 to 1790 Job Swift Senior was absent in Fairlie, Orange County, Vermont, and while there appointed his son, Job Jr. of Sharon his attorney to transact certain business; he also sold some of his land in Sharon. After seeing his son Joshua well settled in Fairlie, he returned to Sharon, and on Dec. 20, 1798, Job Swift made his will, in which he gave all his estate to his second son, Job Swift Jr., he to pay legacies to his eldest son, Joshua Swift, his five surviving daughters, and his grandsons, the four sons of son Jireh Swift deceased. After making this will he apparently decided to pay the legacies himself, and settle his own estate, and accordingly, having confirmed the inheritance of their dead father to his grandsons, as above stated, on Nov. 15, 1798, he gave a Deed of his whole remaining estate to his son Job Swift Jr.

The original will of Job Swift Sr., probably cancelled by himself on the passing of the above Deed, (with the signature cut out) was found in the house of his great granddaughter, Mrs. Mary (Swift) Tolman, after her death in 1888. Job Swift Sr. died in Sharon Feb. 14, 1801, and was buried in Rockridge Cemetery, where his stone still 5

stands.

EZRA OTIS SWIFT.

Boston, March, 1904

THE ...

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STORY OF THE MONEY IN THE WELL.

There has been a story reported about bags of specie being brought to Sharon from Boston during the revolution, for safe keeping, and cast into the well in the corner of the Rev. Mr. Curtis's garden. This story is not strictly correct, but for the purpose of corroborating some of my previous statements, and giving a true account of the money in the well, I send you the following story from another source which was published some years ago.

The Rev. Philip Curtis had a daughter Elizabeth, who married a kinsman of her father's, and had a son, Nathaniel, born in Boston, the 17th of March, 1774.

When the child was an infant, the British took possession of Boston, and many of the inhabitants who were disinclined to remain in proximity to the troops left it. The parents of this child took up their abode with her father in Sharon, and remained until Boston was evacuated by the British forces on March 17, 1776, when the child was two years old.

During the sojourn of the family as stated above, Capt. Curtis, the father, having a vessel lying at Salem, took her to Gloucester, loaded her with fish, and running under cover of the night, evaded the British cruisers, and proceeded to the Island of Barbadoes, then as was supposed, under the French. Arriving in the evening he was boarded from a British frigate, and his vessel brought to anchor under cover of her guns. But his crew were not taken out, nor were officers or men put on board. Fortunately for him, a heavy gale blowing out the harbor accompanied with squalls of rain, sprung up that night, causing vessels to drag their anchors. The frigate's crew being occupied with her, Capt. Curtis cut his cable and drove to sea without being discovered.

The island was then in possession of the British. Running down to St. Eustatia, a neutral Dutch island, he sold his cargo very favorably for Spanish dollars. Not deeming it prudent to return to Massachusetts Bay, he made for Stonington, Conn., arrived there safely, and returned through Providence to Sharon. At this time, Col. Richard Gridley, the chief engineer of the army, was employed with a number of men at Massapoag Pond, proving some mortars, which had been cast to be placed upon Dorchester heights, to bombard the town or ships in the harbor. Capt. Curtis, having some knowledge of gunnery acquired in the French war, volunteered to assist Col. Gridley. Meanwhile an impostor rode through the country, stating that the British had marched out of Boston, had then reached Milton bridge, and were devastating all before them. Capt. Curtis returned home to find the family had fled to the woods, except the faithful negro, Scip, who had put out the fires, and armed himself with a heavy club with which he said he was determined to defend the house. He said that the bags of money were in the well, and pointed out the hiding place of the family. Capt. Edward B. Savel's family fled to the woods. Chloe and Jerusha being small, could not keep up with the rest, when Chloe caught up her sister upon her back, and tugged on after the rest to a place of safety.

*The old house was the house now occupied by the Tannet
and the beautiful terraced garden was the land in front
of the schoolhouse. The well was in the corner near the
Glendale house*

W. B. Savel's family



Faint, illegible text or markings located below the two rectangular areas, possibly a signature or a date.

Sharon land owners in 1798.

The following list is taken from the returns of the assessors appointed under Act of Congress passed July 14, 1798, entitled "An Act to lay and collect a Direct Tax within the United States." The tax laid was two million dollars, of which there was assigned to Massachusetts \$260,435.31 $\frac{2}{10}$. I have united, for greater convenience, into one alphabetical list two general lists of the assessors' returns. The first two columns of figures in my list are taken from the assessors' "general list of all dwelling houses which, with the out houses appurtenant thereto and the lots on which the same are erected, not exceeding two acres ^[exceeding in value the sum of one hundred dollars] in any case," "were owned, possessed or occupied on the 1st day of October 1798." The house lots in the present instance were one acre each.

The last two columns of figures in my list are taken from the assessors' "general list of lands, lots, and buildings (excepting only such dwelling houses as with the out houses appurtenant thereto and the lots on which they are erected, not

The first part of the book is devoted to a general
 introduction of the subject, and to a description of the
 various forms of the disease, and the manner in which
 it is communicated. The author then proceeds to
 describe the symptoms, and the progress of the
 disease, and the various methods of treatment
 which have been proposed. He also discusses the
 nature of the virus, and the manner in which it
 is propagated. The book is written in a clear
 and concise style, and is well adapted for
 the use of students and practitioners alike.

exceeding two acres in any case, are above the value of one hundred dollars)."

In this valuation, the principal assessor was Seth Bullard, and his assistants were Aaron Everett, Timothy Mann and Joseph Hewins. Their summary shows 117 dwelling houses above the value of \$100, 11 outhouses and 117 acres valued at \$29,589; 19 dwelling houses (of value not exceeding \$100) \$805, and 13507 acres and 10 perches of land valued at \$104,436. The several lots of each owner were separately assessed, but I have herein copied only the totals. The owner was indicated in a separate column from the occupant, but I have used only one column because the cases were quite few in which the owner and occupant were not the same person.

The valuation books covering Massachusetts property under the United States Direct Tax of 1798 are now in the custody of the New England Historic Genealogical Society 18 Somerset Street, Boston.

August 12, 1904.

Eugene Tappan,

Dear Sir, I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the matter of the

estate of the late John Smith, deceased, and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

The same will be brought before the Court at the next term, and you will be notified of the result thereof. In the meantime, should you have any further information to furnish, please do so.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
John Doe, Esq.

Witness my hand and seal this 15th day of March, 1854.

John Doe, Esq.
Attorney at Law

Very respectfully,
John Doe, Esq.

1854, March 15th

owner	house	value	acres of land	value	
David Allen			27	\$ 81	
Joshua Allen			26	78	other land in wolfpole
Seth Allen			37	185	
Elijah Baker	1	\$ 120	60	450	1 dwelling house # 30.
Elijah Baker Jr.			40	240	
Jonathan Belcher with Benj. Richards as to house	1	300	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	532	
Joseph Belcher			17	170	
Elijah Billings	1	110	15	60	
James Billings			97	503	1 dwelling house # 20.
Jonathan Billings	1	500	140	1500	outhouse with house.
widow Mary & Lois Billings			15	225	
Leonard Billings	1	250	80	686	
Nathaniel Billings	1	280	38	310	
Parker Billings	1	170	137	1127	
Samuel Billings			4	32	- other land in Foxborough.
William Billings	1	680	213	2168	
Robert Britton			12	120	
Benjamin Bullard			30	120	
widow Judith Bullard			12	48	
Silas Bullard	1	160	37 $\frac{1}{4}$	377	
Ezekiel Copen	1	160	91	656	Jerusha Copen occupying house with him.
widow Jerusha Copen			26	182	
Samuel Copen	1	150	92	638	

owner.	house	value	acres	value	
Oliver Capen	1	\$240	54	\$432	
Samuel Capen	1	160	25	150	Elijah Capen occupying house with him.
Elijah Capen			25	150	
Jabez Chickerling			38	152	
Samuel Clap	1	200	97	643	
Asa Clark	1	105	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	117	
Hosea Clark	1	103	60	300	
Thomas Clark	1	160	150	750	
Jonathan Cobb	1	470	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	256	outhouse with house
Joseph Coney	1	102	50	250	
Thomas Coney			30	315	1 dwelling house \$45.
William Coney			10	70	
Joseph Cummings	1	280	103	807	
Calvin Curtis	1	120	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	420	
widow Elizabeth Curtis			120	840	
Francis Curtis	1	350	18	318	1 dwelling house \$50.
Oliver Curtis	1	500	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	295	
Philip Curtis			86	757	
heirs of Philip Curtis	1	400	96	984	outhouse with house
Silvanus Clark			30	210	1 dwelling house \$30.
Phin. Dean			4 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	
William Dean			4	40	

	1870	1871	1872
Jan 1	100	100	100
Feb 1	100	100	100
Mar 1	100	100	100
Apr 1	100	100	100
May 1	100	100	100
Jun 1	100	100	100
Jul 1	100	100	100
Aug 1	100	100	100
Sep 1	100	100	100
Oct 1	100	100	100
Nov 1	100	100	100
Dec 1	100	100	100

The following table shows the results of the experiments conducted during the year 1870. The first column gives the date of the experiment, the second column the quantity of material used, the third column the quantity of product obtained, and the fourth column the percentage of yield.

owner	house	value	acres	value	
Abiel Drake	1	170	90	540	
Archippus Drake	1	650	70	385	
David Drake			22	142	1 dwelling house ⁴⁰ .
Emoch Drake			11	88	
widow Hannah Drake			20	120	"her thirds"
John Drake	1	130	135	810	
John Drake Jr.	1	350	128	937	
Joseph Drake.	1	175	104 $\frac{1}{4}$	739	1 dwelling house ⁴⁰
Nathan Drake	1	160	190	1404	
Oliver Drake			50	250	
Spencer Drake	1	105	39	300	
William Drake			59	432	
Philip Draper			72	1058	
widow Mary Eaton			127	1069	"her thirds"
widow Joanna Estey			12	120	
John Estey	1	105	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	288	
Samuel Estey	1	260	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	238	
Samuel Estey	1	165	126 $\frac{1}{4}$	823	
Abel Everett			12	168	
Ebenezer Everett			159	2607	
Edward Everett	1	260	70	700	
Oliver Everett	1	340	153	1600	outhouse with house

owner	house	value	acres	value	
Abner Fairbanks			71	568	Also occupant of 22 acres, value \$176, of wh. Isaac & Lewis heirs are owners.
Benjamin Fairbanks	1	340	170	935	
Benjamin Fairbanks Jr.			83	350	
David Fairbanks			112	860	
Elipt. Fales			2 acres 50 perch	40	
Isaac Felch	1	180	100	600	
Aaron Fisher 2	1	450	111½	992	outhouse with house
David Fisher	2	385	169	1512	
Ebenezer Fisher			50	500	
Elijah Fisher			60	480	
Ezra Fisher			54	432	
Jacob Fisher			62½	405	1 dwelling house \$30
Ebenezer Fuller	1	280	64	500	
Samuel Fuller	1	350	147	1344	
Benjamin Gannet	1	400	202	1892	
Benjamin Gannet Jr.			49	424	
Joseph Gannet	1	270	54	384	
Aaron Gay			9	45	
Ichabod Gay			25	175	
Jesse Gay			24	168	
Moses Gay			5	25	
Solomon Gay			100	500	1 dwelling house \$40

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1871	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65
1872	12	18	22	28	32	38	42	48	52	58	62	68
1873	14	20	24	30	34	40	44	50	54	60	64	70
1874	16	22	26	32	36	42	46	52	56	62	66	72
1875	18	24	28	34	38	44	48	54	58	64	68	74
1876	20	26	30	36	40	46	50	56	60	66	70	76
1877	22	28	32	38	42	48	52	58	62	68	72	78
1878	24	30	34	40	44	50	54	60	64	70	74	80
1879	26	32	36	42	46	52	56	62	66	72	76	82
1880	28	34	38	44	48	54	58	64	68	74	78	84
1881	30	36	40	46	50	56	60	66	70	76	80	86
1882	32	38	42	48	52	58	62	68	72	78	82	88
1883	34	40	44	50	54	60	64	70	74	80	84	90
1884	36	42	46	52	56	62	66	72	76	82	86	92
1885	38	44	48	54	58	64	68	74	78	84	88	94
1886	40	46	50	56	60	66	70	76	80	86	90	96
1887	42	48	52	58	62	68	72	78	82	88	92	98
1888	44	50	54	60	64	70	74	80	84	90	94	100
1889	46	52	56	62	66	72	76	82	86	92	96	102
1890	48	54	58	64	68	74	78	84	88	94	98	104
1891	50	56	60	66	70	76	80	86	90	96	100	106
1892	52	58	62	68	72	78	82	88	92	98	102	108
1893	54	60	64	70	74	80	84	90	94	100	104	110
1894	56	62	66	72	76	82	86	92	96	102	106	112
1895	58	64	68	74	78	84	88	94	98	104	108	114
1896	60	66	70	76	80	86	90	96	100	106	110	116
1897	62	68	72	78	82	88	92	98	102	108	112	118
1898	64	70	74	80	84	90	94	100	104	110	114	120
1899	66	72	76	82	86	92	96	102	106	112	116	122
1900	68	74	78	84	88	94	98	104	108	114	118	124

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owner	house	value	acres	value	
Solomon Gay Jr.			10	^{\$} 50	
Solomon Gilbert	1	^{\$} 150	63	378	
Thomas Glover	1	110	43	374	
Ezra Gould	1	220	56	420	
Nathaniel Gould	1	120	46	400	
Simon Gould			80	640	
Aaron Guild			18	144	
Samuel Guild			10	70	
Benjamin Harlow	1	150	47	329	widow Mary Harlow occupying house with him.
Benjamin Harlow Jr.			12	60	
Ebenezer Harlow			25	150	
Elizabeth Harlow			26	158	occupant, Elizabeth Harlow - owner, widow Elija Harlow
Matthew Harlow	1	150			
Matthew H. Harlow			50	450	
Anasa Hewins	1	110	32	168	
Benjamin Hewins			40	330	1 dwelling house #49.
Ebenezer Hewins	1	280	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	588	
David Hewins	1	180	25	200	
Elijah Hewins	1	200	100	1050	outhouse with house
Enoch Hewins	1	250	49 $\frac{1}{2}$	305	
Enoch Hewins Jr.	1	150	63	384	Joseph Billings owner with him.
Jacob Hewins	1	450	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	797	

owner	house	value	acres	value	
Joseph Hewins	2	850 150	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	1124	Samuel Whittemore owner of houses with him. Retiring with house
Samuel Hewins	1	105	46	396	John Holmes occupant with him - Oliver Curtis owner with him, of house.
William Hewins	1	105	38 $\frac{3}{4}$	181	
Richard Hixson	1	255	78	660	owner of house, Richard Hixson by Mary Hixson's heirs. - Peter Thayer occupant of house with him.
Benjamin Hodges	1	250	298	1788	
Benjamin Holmes.	1	250	67	536	
Ebenezer Holmes	1	220	48 $\frac{3}{4}$	292	
Ebenezer Holmes.	1	130	65	455	[Five persons of this name] called "E." in one place
Samuel Holmes	1	110	66	330	
Samuel Holmes Jr.	1	200	70	560	
William Holmes			70	395	1 dwelling house #30.
Zebulon Holmes			12	114	1 dwelling house #30.
Zebulon Holmes Jr.			18	90	
James Indient			40	160	This in the original is under the latter E.
Ben Johnson			5	60	
Caleb Johnson			68 $\frac{1}{4}$	371	
widow Hannah Johnson			62	310	
Isaac Johnson			66	660	
Jacob Johnson heirs.			100	570	1 dwelling house #70
John Johnson heirs			12	88	1 dwelling house #40
Joseph Johnson heirs			20	110	
Josiah Johnson			8	120	

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Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
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owner	house	value	acres	value	
Joshua Johnson			40	250	1 dwelling house \$50. { Obed Johnson was occupant. Isaac Johnson was owner. 1 dwelling house \$75.
Obed Johnson			4	135	
Rebecca Johnson			15	180	
Jacob Jordin			36	220	1 dwelling house \$40.
Joseph Jordin			30	180	
Ben Kingman			20	80	
James Kingsbury			58	917	
Nathanael Kingsbury	1	360	104	1042	
Adam Kinsley			50	200	Jonathan Leonard owner with him.
Thomas Kollock	1	290	85	522	
David Lawrence	1	120	37	239	
Nathanael Leonard	1	250	54	432	
David Manley			60	390	1 dwelling house \$60
widow Temperance Manley			20	100	
Elijah Morse			35	210	
Eliphalet Morse	1	150	50	240	
Ezra Morse	1	200	98	783	
George Morse			25	175	
Gilead Morse	1	150	130	840	
Javen Morse	$\frac{1}{2}$	110	147	882	Lewis Morse also 10 a. value \$60.
Lewis Morse	$\frac{1}{2}$				
John Morse	1	110	30	210	

owner	house	value	aces	value	
John Morse			40	400	[different person from the John Morse before mentioned!]
John Morse Jr.			23	230	
Levi Morse	1	170	110	705	
Nathanael Morse	1	380	191 $\frac{3}{4}$	1904	outbuilding with house
Nathanael Morse Jr.			76	621	
Joseph Morse	1	160	119	833	
Ziba Plimpton	1	280	90	817	
James Pope heirs			30	240	
Marquis Quincy	1	105			
Benjamin Randall	1	1000	126	1210	outbuilding with house.
John Randall	1	320	44	248	
Joseph Randall	1	220	95	575	
Ben Reynolds			117	960	
John C. Reupake		120	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	230	
Daniel Rhoads	1	250	55	550	
Eleazer Rhoads			8	80	
Jeremiah Rhoads	1	220	55	470	
Sim Rhoads			76	710	
Benjamin Richards	1	500	69	730	
Benjamin Richards Jr.	1	350	35	350	
Daniel Richards	1	320	100	1000	
Ebenezer Richards	1	350	59 $\frac{1}{4}$	640	

owner	house	value	acres	value	
Jeremiah Richards	1	200	10	100	
Thomas Richards			48	535	
William Richards	1	220	84	588	
William Savage Jr.	1	400	52	334	outbuilding with house.
Benjamin Savels	1	400	63	518	John Savels owner of house with him.
Edward Savels	1	250	64	626	widow Mary Savells owner of house with him
John Savels	1	1000	67 $\frac{1}{4}$	370	outbuilding with house.
widow Mary Savells			20	240	her thirds.
William Savels			86	864	
Abner Shelley	1	104			
Jonathan Shelley	1	120	108	616	
George Shepherd	1	300	98	866	
Jacob Shepard			15	120	
Israel Smith	1	160	84	892	
Israel Smith Jr.	1	400	51	561	owner, Israel Smith.
Jesse Smith			24	100	
John Smith			48 $\frac{3}{4}$	525	
Ebenezer Sumner			78	744	
Margaret Sumner			4	100	
Nathaniel Sumner			20	460	with sons, 40 a. #340. " Wm Sumner, 8 a. 64.
Job Swift Jr.	1	450	135	810	
Ebenezer Talbot			2	30	

owner	house	value	acres	value	
Josiah Talbot	1	240	150	880	
Jelotes Thrasher	1	130	42½	286	
Ebenezer Tisdale heirs	1	350	189	988	
<u>Masa</u> Tisdale heirs			38	244	
Edward Tisdale	1	130	162	846	
John Tolman	1	250	80	656	
William Tolman	1	170	160	1100	
William Tolman Jr.	1	300	7	21	
Abijah Upham			5	25	
Zebulon Waters			20	100	
Ebenezer White			6½	33	
Joshua Whittemore	1	150	44	352	
Solomon <u>Willer</u>			40	270	1 dwelling house # 30.
Ben Williams			4	20	
Philip Willis			15	75	
Philip Withington			40	170	
William Withington	1	220	98½	903	

Live Moose in Sharon.

At the October meeting the question was asked, "Did moose ever live in Sharon?"

This is not improbable. The hill here had its name for over two centuries. It is marked as "Moose Hill" in the plan of land of the Rochester proprietors laid out in 1696 and 1697. Ebenezer Billings in his will made in 1717 $\frac{1}{2}$ talks of his land on "Moose Hill".

Abner Morse in his history of Sherborn says that wild animals "were not exterminated for a century. The last moose was attempted to be captured by Richard Sawyer and negro about 1745". Mr. William S. Gilder, the historian of Medfield, in a letter referring to this incident says, "Morse wrote about 1850; he was born in 1793 and he was acquainted with many men in his youth who could well remember the date referred to (1745). I have no doubt that 'Moose Hill' in your town was named from the fact that some early settler in old Stoughtonham either saw or killed a moose there".

March 28, 1904.
Muriel Lappen



THE ABOVE is a measured drawing of the entrance to an old building on Main Street, SMARON, MASS. IT was once the parsonage of the Baptist Church, and its erection dates back to the early part of the 19th century.

THE ENTRANCE shows that purity of design and sincerity of execution so often found in the old, but so little seen in the new.

Scale: 1 inch equals 2 feet.

Drawn by R. Tappan.

June 13. 1904.



The column is a composite order, with a capital consisting of a volute on the left and a scroll on the right. The arch is supported by the capital. The drawing is a perspective view, showing the column and arch from a slightly elevated angle. The drawing is very light and appears to be a watermark or a very light pencil sketch.

Leap-Year Birthday.



Dear Mr. Martin: I will now tell you what my birthday party was like. Thirty-one boys and girls came and I am sure they had a good time. I had so many presents that I can scarcely count them, a watch and necklace and furs and pictures and a writing-desk and silver spoons and things from my grandpas and aunties in the East. My little friends brought me books, cups and saucers, paper and candy and blossoming plants, and many pretty things. We played games, such as spin the platter, drop the handkerchief, going to Jerusalem and a peanut hunt. Then we had supper. A red ribbon ran to each child's place, on the end of which was a large red and white carnation. The birthday cake had many red cherries in it, eight candles on it, and only one lighted. The children each carried home a little souvenir in fancy red paper, and a picture like the one I sent you. Your loving little girl.

The above is a picture of Frances Howard Pettee, daughter of George D. Pettee of Cleveland, Ohio, and grand daughter of D. Webster Pettee of Sharon. She was born February 29, 1896, and had her first birthday anniversary February 29, 1904, when she was eight years old. The above letter was written by Frances to the children's editor of the Congregationalist newspaper in which it was published March 19, 1904 with the picture. A period of eight years between two leap years will not happen again for two centuries.

March 28, 1904

Eugene Tappan.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY



The sugar industry is a major sector of the economy in many tropical and subtropical regions. It involves the cultivation of sugar cane, the extraction of sugar, and its subsequent use in various products. The industry is characterized by high capital costs and significant economies of scale. Key factors influencing the industry include weather conditions, technological advancements in cultivation and processing, and global market trends. The industry's growth is often linked to the expansion of international trade and the demand for sweeteners in food and beverage products.

The sugar industry has a long history, with evidence of sugar cane cultivation in ancient times. The modern industry emerged in the 17th and 18th centuries, primarily in the Caribbean and Latin America, where large plantations were established. The industry's expansion was driven by the demand for sugar in Europe, which was used in a variety of products, from confectionery to industrial uses. The industry's structure is dominated by a few large multinational corporations that control significant portions of the global supply. The industry faces challenges such as climate change, which can affect sugar cane yields, and the need to diversify into other agricultural products to ensure long-term sustainability. Additionally, the industry is subject to government regulations and trade agreements that can impact its operations and profitability.

Sharon People who joined the Medfield
Baptist Church.

Leavitt Hewins, baptized in Sharon, united with
the church Sept. 6, 1812. Died in Windham, Ohio.
Sept. 8, 1862, aged 84.

Joshua Whittmore, Sen. baptized in Sharon, united
with the church Sept. 20, 1812. Died Aug. 19, 1823,
aged 61.

Philip Hewins, received by letter (whence not recorded)
Sept. 19, 1813. Died Sept. 20, 1827, aged 57.

Hannah Hewins, wife of Enoch H., (possibly dau.
of Nathaniel Kingsbury) joined Sept. 19, 1813.

Emice Whittmore, wife of Joshua jr. dau. of Sam-
uel Morn of Canton. Nov. 7, 1813. d. June 27, 1875, a. 84.

Sarah Hewins, dau. Lt. Enoch H. joined Nov. 7,
1813. Died unmarried Aug. 13, 1820, aged 49.

Susannah Richards, w. of Jeremiah R. dau. of
Lt. Enoch Hewins joined Dec. 5, 1813. d. Oct. 2, 1863 a. 78

Joshua Whittemore jr. joined Aug 7. 1814. Died May 18,
1857. aged 71.

Ruth Whittemore. wife of Joshua. Sen. dau. Isaac
Johnson. Sharon, joined Aug. 7. 1814. Died Sept. 22.
1814, aged 57.

Elizabeth Hewins. wife of Leavitt H. dau. of
Solomon Gay. Sharon. joined Aug 7. 1814. Died
June 2. 1819. aged 36.

Lois Whittemore. dau. of Joshua W. Sen. Joined
Aug. 7. 1814 Died unmarried. Jan. 15. 1868 aged
80.

All the above, except Ruth Whittemore, were dis-
missed from Medfield for the purpose of forming a Bap-
tist Church in Sharon. October 2. 1814.

John Smithe of Walpole, who had joined here in 1778,
was dismissed at the same time. He died in Sharon
May 26. 1825; aged 90. His wife Mary (Fales) Smithe
who joined with him here, had died in 1798.

The pastor at Medfield. Rev. Wm. Gammell. had a circuit
about here for preaching, which included Sharon + Walpole.

W. S. Tilden

Historian of Medfield.

Handwritten text in Arabic script, likely a list or account. The text is very faint and difficult to read. It appears to be organized into several lines or paragraphs, possibly containing names and associated details.

Handwritten text in Arabic script, continuing the list or account. The text is very faint and difficult to read. It appears to be organized into several lines or paragraphs, possibly containing names and associated details.

First Acquaintance with Sharon.

If "not to know Caesar argues one's self unknown", it is equally true he must write himself an ignoramus who cannot touch Sharon at some point. My first acquaintance with the town was when as a member of the State Militia I spent ^{three} days in Camp. I fancy some of the older residents whose homes were near the Camp ground have only unpleasant recollections of that event. The regiments included both soldiers of the war just closed and striplings like myself. I think we would like to be forgiven for any mischief then done.

I remember well that good man and loyal son, Sanford W. Billings. His reputation as a Christian gentleman preceded my first acquaintance with him. "Sans peur et sans reproche" might well be his epitaph.

But I am asked to return this to Eugene Tappan and I wanted to free my mind a little concerning him. I never have heard of an up-to-date, old time gentleman, but I have seen one and Sharon is honored in his citizenship. His judicial position requires the patience of Job. Yet if he only knew how many a tangled skein he ^{has} unraveled, whereby many poor folk were relieved and assisted, he would see sunshine where others would see only clouds.

Rufus B. Tobey May 17, 1904

Choosing a Home in Sharon.

About eleven years ago, a young married couple, having resolved to make themselves a home, in some suburb of Boston, set out in the spring to find just the right place, & after visiting several towns & finding nothing that exactly met their ideas, it occurred to them that a glimpse of Sharon once seen from a Car window, looked attractive, & so one morning they started for that place, having provided themselves with a lunch-basket, lest the town should not support a restaurant. They strolled around the streets for an hour or two, & then began to look for a place to eat their lunch. They found a grassy road which led into a clump of woodland, there they sat down.

Charming was the panorama spread out before them, with Moose Hill for its highest point & between them and the hill wooded slopes and green pasture land, peeping through clustering trees, while an opaline sky bent over all. After drinking in the beauty of the scene, the wife said, "What a delightful place for a house!" It was talked over some, but not very seriously, yet the impression lingered, & a year later they visited the same spot again, to find that a fire had swept over the place, & that the largest trees had been cut down, but after mature consideration they decided to buy an acre & a half of this wood, comprised between what is now Chestnut & Walnut Streets, and here after four years they built their home, in the meantime having improved the land somewhat. At the time the house was built, scrub-oaks & birches grew to the very doors & what is now the lawn was a variable Klondike as far as rocks are concerned, but patience & perseverance aided by "filthy lucre" have accomplished much, & Mr & Mrs Haskell have never regretted that they chose Pleasant View, Sharon for their home.

Jan 19th 1904.

ms E. L. White.

[The text on this page is extremely faint and illegible. It appears to be a handwritten document or letter, but the characters and words cannot be discerned.]

A little rebellion history.

92

Apropos of the Executive order of President Roosevelt to the Pension Department let us all remember this list of the young men of Sharon who were the true minute men of our day, which the approach of the 19th of April and its many memories afford the writer much pleasure in copying from the Town Records of the year A. D. 1861

At a town meeting duly called and held at the vestry of the Unitarian Society on Friday the Twenty-sixth day of April A. D. 1861

John Murray Drake, Moderator

Otis Johnson, Town Clerk

Space will not allow me to copy a full verbatim report of this grand meeting of our fathers but I will pass on to the close, when Mr George W. Gay offered the following:

Resolved That the Town Clerk be directed to record the names of those persons who volunteer and are mustered into service, with the name of the Company and the number of the Regiment to

which each soldier may belong. This record of names to be considered the Roll for coming generations to admire and reverence

Roll of Co. A. 4th Mass Vols. of persons residing in Sharon, Capt. Ira Drake. Commanding

John Parks

Albert Bullard

Daniel Mahoney

Seth Boyden

J. Murray Drake

Obed P. Johnson

Ezra S. Greenleaf

Fred L. Holbrook

Stillman Dunakin

Davis L. White

Edwin A. Dunakin

Elijah A. Morse

Charles Dunakin

Stillman W. Morse

Horace F. Drake

John E. Barrows

Lewis W. Duly

James W. Clarke

J. William Godfrey

George W. Parker

George W. Richards

Henry Peach

Norman Hardy

James T. Waradon

Rueben F. Johnson

Warren Johnson

Asael A. Smith,

Only ten survive to day. all come under the said order of the President. to them let us renew our gratitude as townsmen and bid them God speed ^{one more} in these years of approaching ^{old} age and infirmity.

George W. Whittemore

Sharon April 15 1904

Dear Mr Tappan

I send you
a sample of the interest
Sharon people have ever
manifested in public measures—
I have been told that Richard Huxion
the author of these resolutions,
yours truly G. H. Whittemore

"A. Leaf from Sharon Town Records -"
Town Meeting Monday March 6. 1854. Addison H. Johnson ⁹⁴
Moderator.

Resolved - That the citizens of Sharon, irrespective of political parties in town meeting assembled do sincerely deprecate and most earnestly remonstrate against the passage of the Douglas Nebraska Bill now before Congress - a bill to nullify the Missouri Compromise and open to the usurpation of Slavery the great territory of Nebraska, in plighted violation of the plighted faith of the Nation, of the Declaration of Independence and the professed principles of the Constitution, and the moral sense of the world.

Resolved. - That the authors of this nefarious shame, the aiders and abettors are recreant to the national honor and hostile to the best interests of the country, consequently henceforth utterly unworthy of public confidence of a just and liberty loving people -

Resolved - That if the Slavery propagandists succeed in accomplishing their diabolical purposes, it will show that they acknowledge no right, but that which they exercise on their own plantations, to wit: that of might, and that no compromise or compact in which slavery is concerned is of any binding force on their part, only as far as it is for the interest of their peculiar institutions and consequently unworthy of the confidence of the friends of freedom.

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Resolved - That the repeated unscrupulous aggressions of the Slave Power is only an indication of what it intends to do, and it is therefore imperatively calls upon every northern man, every true patriot and friend of liberty of what ever political party to unite and make common cause against the usurpation of this unrighteous power, and not only say to Slavery, thus far shalt thou go and no further, but to wage an uncompromising war upon it, until it is driven forever from every inch of territory over which the Nation holds jurisdiction

Voted - That the Resolutions be placed upon the records of the town and an attested copy be sent by the Town Clerk to the Editors of the Boston Atlas, Journal, Commonwealth and Post, and to the Hon. J. Wiley Edmonds Representative in Congress from the Third Congressional District

A true copy Attest Otis Johnson
Town Clerk

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Handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is extremely faint and illegible.

Trip over the Moose Hill Road, written by Mrs. Adeliza A. Winship, and read Aug. 4, 1904.

Dear schoolmates and friends: The untiring wheel of time has brought us through another year, and the summons has come to us to attend the 33d anniversary of the Sharon Centre School Association. The summons we cheerfully obey, for dear to our hearts are the scenes of our childhood. We cannot repress a feeling of sadness as we call to mind many that were with us in the first meetings of this Association who have been called to pass through the portals of those gates that forever stand ajar. One comes into my mind who was with us for the first and last time last year, as he was soon called to pass through those portals.

Now, friends, fond recollection takes me back to once familiar roads now almost forgot. So I propose we take a little trip to day over the Moose Hill road. We can chat as we go. We shall have to take memory's vehicle as that is very capacious. Now, if you will embark, we will start here at

what was once Captain Ide's store, later Mr. Turner's, now a private residence. We recall the old church which stood where the Unitarian church now stands. We must remember in the start that the road is very much up and down hills.

We will first go down what we used to call Meetinghouse Hill, now Defot street. The first house we notice is the one at the foot of the hill. This house once stood on the opposite side of the road, and a large walnut tree was near it. I think the house must have been built prior to the year 1780. It was the birthplace of a large family of children wearing the name of Johnson, nine of whom lived to be men and women. They have all passed on, and but five of the forty grandchildren of this family remain. Three of them are with us to day.

We will pass on over the railroad, and just here we miss a house that stood near the jumping station. This was the home of Ellis Johnson and family. Here we are at the little brook still babbling along. It has been a blessing to innumerable weary thirsty horses for many years.

Almost opposite we see a house that

we used to call Mr. Ben Ide's house now Mr. Barbour's. It must have been built a long time ago, for more than a hundred years ago a family by the name of Harlow lived there in which there was one son. His father sent him on an errand one day, and he went horseback. As he was gone longer than his father thought necessary, upon his return he was punished and then sent to put the horse in a pasture. He obeyed, but his absence was so long that the neighborhood was aroused and a search commenced, which resulted in the finding of his body suspended to a tree near Beaver Hole meadow. We can hardly imagine the panic such an act created in those days.

We will go up Mr. Ide's hill, at the top there is a nice little grove. The road to the right leads to Walpole but we will go straight ahead down a steep hill and over a little brook. Just beyond, there once stood two houses, one on the left, and one on the right of the road, both occupied by families by the name of Haradon. One of these houses was consumed by fire long before the advent of the Sharon fire of these days. The other house

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be clearly documented and verified. The text continues to describe the various methods used to ensure the integrity of the data, including regular audits and cross-checking of entries.

In the second section, the author details the specific procedures for handling discrepancies. It is noted that any inconsistencies should be immediately investigated and resolved. The document provides a step-by-step guide for identifying the source of an error and correcting it to prevent future occurrences.

The final part of the document outlines the overall goals and objectives of the record-keeping process. It stresses the need for transparency and accountability in all financial dealings. The author concludes by encouraging a commitment to high standards of accuracy and reliability in the management of the organization's records.

was moved up town, and was had a resting place on Hilling street for many years. It was since occupied by Samuel Hixon, and now by Mr. Eddy.

We must pass on up the next hill, at the top of which one road leads to the town farm, the other direct to Moore Hill. This one we will take.

Just here lived a family named Mcoutson. Two sons and one daughter having never entered the matrimonial realm, made this their home during their lives. They were very devout people, and one Sunday as the elder brother was wending his way to church he was very much startled by hearing what he thought might be the cry of an infant in the grove we have just mentioned. Being a very timorous man, he like the priest and Levite passed by on the other side, and hastened to a near-by house where he found a good Samaritan who immediately went to the grove. There he found a tiny infant boy who had been left there by some heartless person, either to die of starvation or by its cries attract aid. The good Samaritan - Ellis Johnson - took it to his home and tenderly cared for it until it found a home in a childless family.

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In the second section, the author details the specific procedures for handling discrepancies. It is noted that any inconsistencies should be investigated immediately and resolved through a transparent process. The document also outlines the roles and responsibilities of the staff involved in the record-keeping process, ensuring that everyone is held accountable for their work.

The final part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and recommendations. It stresses the need for ongoing training and development for the staff to stay updated on the latest practices and technologies. The author concludes by expressing confidence in the team's ability to maintain high standards of accuracy and reliability in their work.

But we must hurry, and as we pass along we come to the house which was the home of the mother of our late friend and schoolmate Winford Waters Jennings. We still ascend another hill and pass the road that leads to the summit of the hill. Now we pass through the Buillard and Smith neighborhood, and descending a steep hill we come to a little city of the dead; and just beyond we come to a road leading from Sharon to Walpole. We will take the Walpole way. Of course we soon come to a hill which was called Pine Hill, taking its name from a large pine tree that stood on the crest of the hill waving its barren branches which seemed to say—
 "Beware the pine tree's withered branch."

We do not see it now. Probably the admonition to the woodman to "spare that tree" was forgotten long ago. Just beyond we see a little clearing almost surrounded by forest trees reminding one of an island in mid-ocean. Yet this was once a flourishing farm, many, many years ago.

In this clearing we see an old cellar. We will stop a minute. In the house that once stood over this cellar your humble servant made her entrance on life's tempestuous ocean nearly four score years ago,

The first part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the Board of Education to the Board of Trustees of the University of the State of New York. The letter is dated January 10, 1892, and is addressed to the Board of Trustees of the University of the State of New York, Albany. The letter is signed by the Secretary of the Board of Education, John C. De Witt.

The letter is a formal communication and contains the following text:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst. in relation to the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of New York, which provides for the establishment of a Board of Education for the State of New York.

I have the honor to inform you that the Board of Education has considered the proposed amendment and has decided to recommend its adoption. The Board of Education believes that the proposed amendment is in the best interests of the State of New York and that it will result in the establishment of a more efficient and economical system of education for the State.

I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the report of the Board of Education on the proposed amendment, which you will find of interest. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, John C. De Witt, Secretary of the Board of Education.

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and here for the first six years of her life her youthful feet did roam. Several years after, the owner concluded that this place would never become a city, and decided to remove what was available in the house to Sharon Centre, as a museum for a house there. This he did, and it now is the home of Mrs. Rebecca Johnson. When the new house was completed, it was occupied by a worthy couple, and one December Santa Claus thought he would visit this couple. So two days before his usual time of making his annual calls, he left at their home a package which upon investigation brought forth a lusty boy. It was a sample package, but as no further orders were given, probably it was not satisfactory. However they kept this one and gave him the name Edmund. He appears before us today as President of the Centre School Association. As men as well as women are sometimes sensitive in regard to their age, I will refrain from giving dates.

Please pardon this digression, and we will leave the old cellar to become a forest, and travel on towards Wolfpole, until we come to the turnpike, which is a direct road from Boston to Providence, and over which before the

The first part of the document is a letter from the Secretary of the Board of Directors to the shareholders. It discusses the financial results of the company for the year ending December 31, 1900. The company has shown a steady increase in its assets and a decrease in its liabilities, resulting in a net gain of \$100,000. The Board of Directors has decided to distribute a dividend of \$10 per share to the shareholders. The dividend will be paid on January 15, 1901. The Board also recommends that the company should continue to operate in the same manner as in the past, and that it should continue to invest in the same industries. The Board also recommends that the company should continue to pay a dividend of \$10 per share to the shareholders. The Board also recommends that the company should continue to pay a dividend of \$10 per share to the shareholders.

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days of steam and electricity all travel was done by horse power between the two cities. We will go down this road as far as East Wainpole to the old hotel once kept by David Morse, and a very busy place it was, but now only a relic of those days. We will take the road here for Sharon, going home through Pigeon swamp, and pass the Estey place and up a hill, and now we are on the road that leads from Sharon to Canton. Just here on the corner we see the cellar; and from the house that once stood over it, four children named Estey used to trudge to the centre school.

Soon we come to another city of the dead, where many, very many of our dear friends are resting from the toils of life. The old chestnut tree from which this resting place takes its name has long since succumbed to the ravages of time. The little sprouts springing from its root seem desirous to perpetuate the name. As we pass on we miss the old Fuller house, also the genial face of Mr. Fuller who was always happy to impart information concerning the cemetery which we have just passed and in which he now sleeps.

We pass under the railroad and by the

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be clearly documented and verified. The text continues to describe the various methods used to collect and analyze data, highlighting the need for consistency and precision in the reporting process.

In the second section, the author details the specific procedures for handling financial information. This includes instructions on how to categorize expenses, track income, and reconcile accounts. The document provides a clear framework for ensuring that all financial data is properly recorded and reported.

The final part of the document concludes with a summary of the key points discussed. It reiterates the importance of thoroughness and accuracy in all financial reporting, and offers final advice on how to maintain effective records over time.

saw mill, and opposite we see another cellar, minus the house, from which three of our schoolmates - Edwin, Elson, and Artemas Richards - came. Where the lumber yard now is, a house once stood occupied by a brother and two sisters - Edward, Chloe, and Jerusha Fawcett - none of whom ever joined the married army. Yet Edward was uncle to every one, even to the hill near by.

We will now go up Uncle Ned's hill and pass the three Sothrop houses, and the next is the Dr. Stone house. He was the only physician in the town for many years, and was very much respected by all. He was very fond of children. I remember, when I was a centre school girl, if we saw him approaching in his two-wheeled sulky drawn by a gray horse, we would form a line, and as he passed we would courtesy, and it was always smilingly acknowledged by him. He was very suddenly called away from life's duties in 1841, but not from the minds and hearts of a host of friends. The house once his home has changed but very little outwardly.

The Jeremiah Gould house - afterwards Mace Skiffon's - the next one we notice, with its many modern

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general
 introduction of the subject, and to a statement of the
 objects of the present investigation. It is then
 divided into two parts, the first of which
 contains a description of the various
 species of the genus, and the second
 a description of the various
 species of the genus. The first part
 is divided into two sections, the first
 of which contains a description of the
 various species of the genus, and the
 second a description of the various
 species of the genus. The second part
 is divided into two sections, the first
 of which contains a description of the
 various species of the genus, and the
 second a description of the various
 species of the genus.

improvements and adornments, would hardly be recognized by its occupants of three score years ago. The Curtis house is not so much changed, but all show the work and tastes of later years. The old Curtis parsonage still stands, but the family has long since passed from our remembrance. We see many new streets leading to the new village on the 'ball ground' to which I am a stranger.

I will not notice the present school house. The old one on the corner, with its hard seats and the schoolmates of those days, is uppermost in my mind. Methinks I am there now, but where are the scholars? We pass three other old landmarks, and we are back at our starting place. As I look at the spires of the three churches, I am reminded of a toast once given by a citizen of Sharon (Mr. Thomas Wood) at a public gathering more than three score years ago. It was this — "Sharon, a little town situated on a hill with three spires pointing toward Heaven, showing that her morals are respected and her God adored." The giver and the manner in which it was given made it very impressive.

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general
 discussion of the subject. It is shown that the
 results of the present investigation are in
 agreement with those of other workers in the
 field. The second part of the paper is devoted
 to a detailed description of the experimental
 apparatus and the method of measurement.
 The results of the measurements are given in
 the third part of the paper. It is shown that
 the results are in good agreement with the
 theoretical predictions. The fourth part of
 the paper is devoted to a discussion of the
 results and a comparison with the results of
 other workers in the field. It is shown that
 the results of the present investigation are in
 good agreement with those of other workers
 in the field. The fifth part of the paper is
 devoted to a discussion of the conclusions
 drawn from the present investigation. It is
 shown that the results of the present
 investigation are in good agreement with the
 theoretical predictions. The sixth part of
 the paper is devoted to a discussion of the
 conclusions drawn from the present
 investigation. It is shown that the results
 of the present investigation are in good
 agreement with the theoretical predictions.

I hope our trip has not wearied you. As the sun is fast sinking to its bed chamber in the west, we are reminded that we must soon say "good night", and seek our different homes, feeling that earth with all its sin and sadness has been to us a happy place to day. As we go let us call to mind the last verse of Bryant's beautiful poem with which we became so familiar the winter that Mr. Willard held sway in the old school house. I wonder how many remember it! It is this, —

So live, that when our summons comes to join
 The innumerable caravan that moves
 To the pale realms of shade, where each shall take
 His chamber in the silent halls of death,
We go not, like the quarry-heave at night,
 Scourged to his dungeon, but sustained and soothed
 By an unflinching trust, approach our graves
 Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
 About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general
 discussion of the various forms of the verb 'to be'.
 It is shown that the verb 'to be' is used in a
 variety of ways, and that its meaning is
 determined by the context in which it is used.
 The second part of the paper is devoted to a
 detailed analysis of the various forms of the verb
 'to be'. It is shown that the verb 'to be' is
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 is determined by the context in which it is used.
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 detailed analysis of the various forms of the verb
 'to be'. It is shown that the verb 'to be' is
 used in a variety of ways, and that its meaning
 is determined by the context in which it is used.

Dear old schoolmates,

"We all have reached life's western hill,
And down its smooth or rugged slope
With tottering step we go until
The golden cloud beyond shall open."

May God be with us till we meet again

One of the Old Centre School scholars,

A. A. W.

* OUR CALENDAR. *

* Greeting. *

In sending out this first issue of our Calendar Your pastor feels hopeful that it may be of some service, and yet fearful that some thinking it unnecessary may frown it out of existence forever.

We feel sure of its welcome among the best friends of God's cause. The mission of this little slip is wholly a good one, to interest more in the church and services by keeping all better informed of its doings and to drop a seed of Gospel Truth in ground by wayside or in fertile field.

We wish to shake hands and say "How do you do" to every body. We feel a little strange ourselves yet, as this is the first time we ever went to meeting. But we hope by trying to make every one else feel at home that we will too.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY.

PRAYER MEETINGS AT 5-45.

in Congregationalist Church.

NOV. 19. Gentleness. A fruit of the Spirit. Eph. 4: 31, 3; Col. 3: 12-15.

Mr. Carrie Long

NOV. 26. Thanksgiving service.

Ps. 68: 19; Ps. 92: 1-5. Consecration.

Mrs. Emma Davis.

OFFICERS.

President, Miss Emma Baker.

Vice-President, Winfred Holbrook.

Rec. Secretary, Mrs. A. A. Baily.

Cor. Secretary, Miss Emma L. Pettee.

Treas., E. Gilmore Richards.

There were 58 Boys at the Drill on Tuesday Evg. We will not be able to take in any more unless there are vacancies.

* * * * *

No 421. Baptist Hymnal.

1. Onward Christian soldiers,
Marching as to war,
With the cross of Jesus,
Going on before.
Christ, the royal Master,
Leads against the foe;
Forward into battle,
See, his banners go.

2. Crowns and thrones may perish,
Kingdoms rise and wane,
But the Church of Jesus
Constant will remain;
Gates of hell can never
Gainst that Church prevail.
We have Christ's own promise
And that can not fail.

3. Onward, then, ye people,
Join our happy throng,
Blend with ours your voices
In the triumph song;
Glory, loud, and honor,
Unto Christ the King;
This through countless ages,
Men and angels sing.

Ref.—Onward Christian soldiers,
Marching as to war,
With the cross of Jesus,
Going on before.

Tune Gertrude.

LONG BROTHERS, GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

Chestnut Street, near Town Hall.

First paper ever Edited and Published
in Sharon. *Comp of Editor*
A. J. Kelly

OUR CALENDAR.

BAPTIST CHURCH SHARON, MASS.

No. 1

NOVEMBER 1893.

VOL. 1

DIRECTORY.

Pastor Rev. Austen T. Kempton.
S.S. Supt. Rev. E. F. Merriam.
Clerk. Rev. E. F. Merriam.
Deacons, A. L. Felt, S. F. Poole.
Ushers S. F. Poole, M. Holbrook.
Organist. Mrs Walter H. Delano.

SUNDAY MORNING TOPICS.

NOV. 19. "The Christian Life- Temptations Battle Field"

Hymns 423, 326, 364.

NOV. 26. "Silent Looks, which Volumes Speak"

Hymns 108, 159, 176.

SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES.

- NOV. 19. 1. Song Service, 15 minutes,
2. Prayer By Pastor,
3. Lords Prayer By all,
4. Scripture Lesson, Judges 6:1-24.
5. Hymn.
6. Sermon, } "Gideon the Hero of the
Alter, the Fleece and
the Sword."
7. Good night. May God be with you
all we meet again.

NOV. 26. 1. Song service,

2. Scripture,

3. Hymn,

4. Prayer,

5. Hymn,

6. Address, By Rev. K. H. Basmajian, of Adrianople, Turkey. Subject, "The Land of the Apostles. The Capitol of the First Christian Caesar and the Towers of Christian Churches under the Shadow of moslem minarets."

Little Eddie Basmajian (8 years) will Sing in English, Armenian, Turkish and Greek Language.

7. Collection (Silver) to Brother Basmajian, and his work in Turkey.

8. Benediction.

COMMITTEES.

(in office till Jan. 1, 1894.)

CALLING COMMITTEE.

Mrs Poole, Mrs A. D. Packard, Mrs Walter H. Delano, Miss A. Felt.

STRANGERS COMMITTEE.

Mrs Eddy, Mrs Kempton, Mrs Emma Davis, Miss Effie Beecher, S. Frank Poole, W. H. Delano, Rev. E. F. Merriam

Withington & Lowe,

FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS.

Cor. Main and Chestnut Sts.

CROCKERY.

UNDERTAKING.

✦ OUR CALENDAR. ✦

NOTICES FOR THE WEEK.

TUESDAY EVG. Boys Brigade.
 Second Division. 7 o'clock.
 First Division. 8 o'clock.
 Drill master. W. H. Delano.
 Officers announced later.

FRIDAY EVG. NOV. 17. 7-30.

Prayer meeting. Subject. Prayer for those who suffer "these Hard Times."
 Nov. 24. Prayer for Better work and more consecration on "the Fragment remaining."

MONDAY EVG. NOV. 27.

Rev. K. H. Basmajian will give his Lecture on "Religious and Social Life in the Orient." He has with him 13 very large paintings to illustrate his Lecture. Mrs. B. will speak of Women of the East. Eddie B. will Sing.
 Admission 15c. Children 10 cts.

* B. * B. * B. *

Extracts from the Constitution of the Baptist Boys' Brigade

"The object of the Brigade shall be the advancement of Christ's Kingdom among boys, and the promotion of habits of reverence, discipline, self-respect and all that tends towards a true Christian character."

Members are required to take the following pledge:

"I solemnly promise that, while I am a member of the Baptist Boys' Brigade, I will abstain from the use of all intoxicating liquors, tobacco, and the use of profane or vulgar language."

"I also promise that I will faithfully obey all the Company rules and regulations, and will always strive for the best interest of the Company."

"I also promise to serve honorably in the Company in which I enlist, until transferred to another Company, or honorably discharged by the Company officers."

ITEMS.

All are Cordially invited to participate in the worship and work of this Church. We seek to do Each other good. Welcome

Every one who went to the C.E. Union at Canton had a good time. Profitable too.
 "So Say we All of us."

We are really going to have A new Church Vestry. Every body help. It is to be for the Boys' Brigade, socials, Sewing Society, Church Meetings, Christmas Tree and all kinds of good times

How the Boyes did Enlist in the Brigade. Went like 4 Cakes. Best Boys in the place too.

President Delano will make A good Drill master. Every boy keep his toes in line now.

Very sorry to loose Miss Effie Beecher from our services this winter

Mrs Merriam has been called away again by the sickness of her parents. Accept our sympathy.

The Pastor and wife will be at home to all on Friday afternoons. Drop in and see them.

C. A. LESLIE. D. D. S.

Office in

Tuckers Block Canton,

TILL SHARON OFFICE IS OPEN.

Those who want work done now can go down to Canton in my team any afternoon.

OUR CALENDAR.

W. B. WICKS.

Real Estate and General Business Agent
Established 1870.
Send for a Sharon Book

MRS. BROOKS

Home made Bread Cake and Pies
Main St. corner of Station Street
SHARON.

D. W. PETTEE.

Provisions & Groceries, Dry Goods,
Boots & Shoes, Building Materials,
General Store

CAS. E. HALL.

House Painting, Paper Hanging and
Graining, Satisfaction Guaranteed

C. F. BRYANT.

Duggist,
Drugs, Medicines & Chemicals,
Physicians' Prescriptions.

FRANK LEONARD.

Dealer in Coal and wood, Jobbing
and Furniture Moving.

Deacon Felt has returned from the
Worlds Fair. Tell us about it, Deacon.

Sunday Evening services growing both
in interest and number. Come and bring
your friends.

Let us pray for our C. Endeavor We
hope it may do the best work this winter
it ever did

" Do good as ye have opportunity "

" Blessed is that man that maketh the
Lord his trust. "

So the Young Ladies thought they
would like a Frigate too. " Vive la
Republique ! " but here is something
better for you girls. A Young Ladies
Literary Society.

We are glad that Miss Clapp has moved
to the Centre. Pleased to see you at all
the services

Jesus Say " Men shall not live by
bread alone but by every word which
proceeds out of the mouth of God.

" Bear ye one anothers Burdens "

" Love one Another. "

" Fight the good fight of Faith. "

The Sharon Job Print.

Does all kinds of

JOB PRINTING,

*GIVE US A CALL WHEN IN WANT. AND WE WILL
PROMPTLY FILL YOUR ORDERS.*

Contributed by
Miss Emma A. Baker.

August 16. 1904.

Date	Description
1861	...
1862	...
1863	...
1864	...
1865	...
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1867	...
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1876	...
1877	...

How they earned the Dollar.

The ladies were asked to earn a dollar, each, in some unusual way, and give it to the fund being raised to build a new parsonage for the Congregational Society in Sharon. At a parish supper in the vestry of the church 1904, Mrs. Eliza S. White read the following stanzas, composed by her, by way of a humorous report of how they earned the dollar.

Most every woman here to night earns money every day,
 But how to get a dollar for the church she cannot say.
 She may be earning 15 per, perhaps support a man,
 But this especial dollar must be got by some new plan.
 And so they talked it over, got the subject well in hand,
 And Mrs. Mattie Johnson said that she could cook to beat the band.
 Right off she cooked ten glasses of orange marmalade,
 And sold it for a dollar as soon as it was made.
 Then Mrs. Julia Hodgdon, not to be outdone,
 Made ten lovely loaves of bread, and raised them in the pun.
 Then she sold them to four women - Alas! they can't make bread;

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and progress. It begins with the first settlers who came to the shores of the Atlantic Ocean. They found a land of fertile soil and abundant resources. Over the years, the colonies grew in number and in power. They fought for their rights and eventually won their independence from Great Britain. The new nation was born, and it has since then been a land of freedom and opportunity. It has grown from a small group of colonies to a great nation that spans across continents. Its people have made great contributions to the world, and its values have inspired others. The history of the United States is a testament to the power of the human spirit and the ability of a nation to overcome adversity and build a better future.

The United States has a rich and diverse culture. It is a land of many different peoples, each with their own traditions and customs. This diversity has made the United States a more interesting and vibrant place. The country has a long history of innovation and invention. It has produced some of the most important scientific and technological advances in the world. The United States has also been a leader in the arts and literature. It has produced some of the most famous writers, artists, and musicians of all time. The country's history is filled with great events and figures that have shaped the world. From the founding of the nation to the present day, the United States has been a force for good and progress. It has shown the world that a nation can be built on the principles of freedom, justice, and equality. The history of the United States is a story of hope and possibility. It is a story that continues to inspire and motivate people around the world.

But the trouble is not in their hands, so much as in the head.

And then you know the Deacon's wife, she earned a dollar too,
 You'd never guess how it was done - the method's somewhat new.
 They say she combed her husband's hair, got five cents every time,
 And then she counted up and said, "two nickels make a dime.
 And ten dimes make a dollar, - Oh! what a lot of work,
 Next time he says, 'come, comb my hair,' I rather think I'll shirk."
 Lizzie Tamblin made some collars, put in them many a stitch;
 And when they brought a dollar, believe me, she felt rich.
 Poor Mrs. Potter came her back, and wore her fingers thin,
 Trying to cheat the laundry-man out of a little tin.
 She washed away and scrubbed away on sheet and shirt and collar,
 Until she reckoned up and found she'd saved that awful dollar.

One day the Leonard's had no food - they all were sick in bed -
 And Lizzie said "I cannot cook, I've got this dreadful head."
 So with much pain and many a groan, she got upon her feet,
 And from the open window hailed an urchin in the street.
 "Go, run to Minnie Bailey, as tight as you can go,
 And tell her to come over here, and make a batch of dough."
 So Minnie dropped her dish cloth, put a hair pin in her hair,
 And rushed down street to Leonard's, as fast as she could tear.
 She made four bowls of gruel and seven loaves of bread,

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the world, from the beginning of time to the present day. The author discusses the various ages of the world, and the different nations and empires that have arisen and fallen. He also touches upon the progress of science and the arts, and the state of the human mind in different periods of time.

The second part of the book is a more particular history of the British nation, from the first settlement in the island to the present time. It describes the various reigns of the British monarchs, and the different states of the kingdom. It also mentions the various wars and revolutions that have happened in the island, and the progress of the British empire to the present time.

The third part of the book is a history of the British colonies, from the first settlement in America to the present time. It describes the various colonies that have been discovered and settled, and the progress of the British empire in those parts of the world. It also mentions the different wars and revolutions that have happened in the colonies, and the state of the colonies to the present time.

The fourth part of the book is a history of the British empire, from the first settlement in the island to the present time. It describes the various parts of the empire, and the progress of the British empire to the present time. It also mentions the different wars and revolutions that have happened in the empire, and the state of the empire to the present time.

And put a mustard plaster on the back of Lizzie's head.
 Uprose that grateful family, now cured of every ill,
 And said, "Pray take this dollar, and also our good will."

And what did Flossie Richards do? It narrows me to tell.
 She served as printer's devil, and she filled the office well.
 Mrs. Addison Johnson and Mrs. Mabel Kincaid
 Picked up their rags and rubbers, and sold them to the trade.
 Now you may call that working, their promises to keep;
 But I truly think that these two live way up on Easy Street.
 But Mabel's conscience troubled her; she could not rest, you bet,
 So she washed up somebody's soiled clothes, and made a huckabuck set
 Dora Middleton went to town and rattled a type writer;
 Of course she got a dollar or two, but found her weight much lighter.
 Carrie Fernald nearly crazed her brain, made shirt waists by the dozens;
 She made them for her aunts, and she made them for her cousins.
 And when she took account of stock and added up her gains,
 She cried - "I've made a dollar, and twill buy ten pounds of nails."
 Mrs. Pyles became a beacon, with a light held in her hand;
 But she didn't do it for nothing, I hope you understand.

Not one man in a thousand can wash the dishes clean,
 Or make a cup of coffee that's scarce fit to be seen,
 So one time, some men I know of thought they'd have a jamboree,

The first part of the book is devoted to a general
 introduction of the subject, and to a description of the
 various methods which have been employed for the
 purpose of determining the true value of the
 quantity in question. The second part is devoted to
 the application of these methods to the solution of
 the various problems which arise in the theory of
 probability. The third part is devoted to the
 application of the theory of probability to the
 solution of the various problems which arise in the
 theory of statistics. The fourth part is devoted to
 the application of the theory of probability to the
 solution of the various problems which arise in the
 theory of the theory of probability. The fifth part
 is devoted to the application of the theory of
 probability to the solution of the various problems
 which arise in the theory of the theory of probability.

But who would wash the dishes up, and make the fine coffee?

Then Mrs. Otis Harwood up and said "why, don't you see

That I will clear the dishes up and make the fine coffee?

But you must pay a dollar and I'll give it to the church,
For the money for the parsonage is left way in the lurch."

Mrs. Colburn mended meal bags - a most distressing task -

And when she wanted money, she didn't have to ask;

But P. & C. paid up the bill and praised the patches too;

Said Arthur, "Such a fancy job I didn't expect from you"

The parson's wife grew weary of living in a ruin,
So she racked her tired brain and said, "Now what can I be doin'?"

Just then a hen came walking up and did her very best
To say the stir of mother love was waking in her breast.

Now here there came to Mrs. D. her first arrest of thought,

And she threw out corn, to thank the hen for the lesson she had taught.

"I'll set these hens to right," she said, "and thus I'll earn my dole,"

For Mr. D. cannot refuse to pay a heavy toll;

And more I'll do, I'll shovel coal and sift the cinders clean:

Was ever sacrifice like this from any woman seen?"

Mille West and Sizzie Leonard in each other's work did share

And they made gorgeous cushions for the crippled children's fair.

And was it for sweet charity they made these cushions gay?

Oh! no. 'twas for the dollars; and the committee had to pay.

Mrs. Dora W. M. ——— hired me to sew

I found her very hard to suit, and wished my case was dough.

She said the stitches were too long, the fit was ven. bad,

And when I said I didn't care, she actually got mad.

She said she paid an awful price to get her shirt waists made,

And she wouldn't take a bit of work of an inferior grade.

I labored on grief at my heart, until at last one day

She handed out a dollar and said "Mother, here's your pay."

Of course I knew I'd earned a five, and by hard labor too,

But then in such a case as this, what could a mother do?

So many in my place can tell (to put the matter mild),

How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a toothless child.

Mrs. West made ruffles, put in stitches up and down,

And didn't they look pretty on Mille's summer gown?

And now I'll tell of Florence Dean who did so many things

That one might almost fear to look lest she were growing wings

But get a sheet of paper and a pencil sharpened out,

For we must add these items up, that there may be no doubt.

Well, — first she made for rept of kin a bag to hold his change;

She only got two cents for it, which certainly looks strange.

She had great skill in making bags — made a work bag for her mother,

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general
 consideration of the subject. It is shown that the
 results of the present investigation are in accordance
 with those of previous workers in the field. It is
 also pointed out that the present work has
 clarified certain points which have been
 obscure in the literature. The results are
 discussed in detail and compared with those
 of other investigators. It is concluded that
 the present work has contributed to a better
 understanding of the subject. The author
 wishes to express his appreciation to the
 National Science Foundation for the grant
 which supported this work.

The cash she got was 32 cents - which was more than she got from her brother -
She stitched away the livelong day upon her sister's trousseau,
And all she got was 50 cents - this family clings to cash so,
She had a dish - it was her pet - and then somebody dropped it;
"Please hand out 15 cents", she said, "I see that you have broke it."
And still one penny did she sack. She thought she'd beg or steal it;
Until, O joy! one lucky day, on Depot hill she found it.

Of course in this long medley, I've omitted some one's name.
'T would be funny if I had it, but 't would also be a shame.
So I ask that any woman who has shared in this good plan
shall now rise and tell about it in the very best way she can.
And so I wait to hear it, please make it funny too,
For you know I like to laugh as well as the rest of you.

15 Court Square Boston

May 31. 1904

Eugene Tappan Esq.

Dear Mr. Tappan

I am sorry that I was not in
when you called to-day. I see
by the pamphlet which you left
(and for which I thank you) that
you are interested in the history
of Sherrin. If you or your society
would care for an incident in
Sherrin's history, here it is -

In August 1893, I, being then a
summer resident in Sherrin at
"The Seven Castles", was told by the

3

at for the last - two Sunday afternoons
in August of that year. The place
second I went to York Harbor in
Maine. where the Rev. Charles J. Ketch
um (now of Middleborough Mass.) was
spending his week days, coming up
to Burton on Saturday to conduct the
morning service at St. Paul's Church of
which he was the assistant rector, and
which was my Church home. He
gladly consented to go to Sherris for
the next Sunday afternoon.

On my way back to Burton I stopped
at Portsmouth N.H., secured a postal
card and wrote to Mr. Wickes, asking
him to announce in his paper that
there would be an Episcopal service
held in the Unitarian Church, Sherris

late Wm. B. Wickes of your town ²
that ^{there} was a need for a place of wor-
ship for summer visitors of the Epi-
scopalian faith, and that I as one
of that Church ought to do something
to provide for having services accor-
ding to the ritual of the Church.
Inquiry led to the conviction that
he was right. He suggested also that
as the Unitarian Church was not
used in the afternoon of Sunday
that perhaps I could get the use
of that edifice. Acting on his hint
I saw some of the leading Unitarians
of Shenn, made known my wish and
they cheerfully consented that their
Church building might be at my dispos-

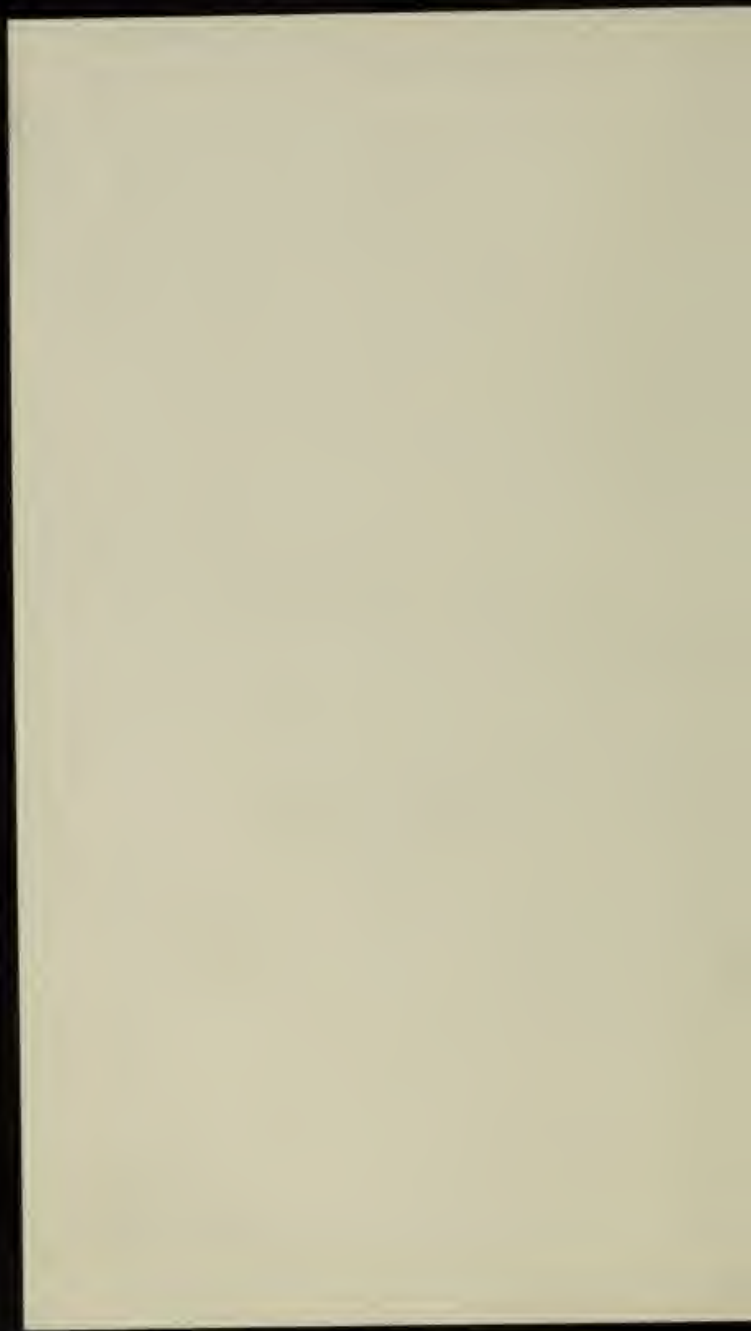
The next Sunday ~~afternoon~~ at 3.30
o'clock ^{P.M.} the next day I had notices
printed, took them out to Shann,
nailed some on fences and trees,
placed some in stores and pub-
lic places, and made the matter
as public as possible. Sunday after-
noon came and with it a service
of the Episcopal Church, which I
have been told was the first ever held
in public in Shann. Mr. Ketchum
also held service on the succeeding
Sunday afternoon. In 1894, service
was held on each Sunday afternoon
in the same place during the month
of August. The clergymen who officiated
were, on the first Sunday, Rev. Charles J.
Ketchum - on the second, a clergyman

from Canada whose name has escaped
me. on the third the Rev. George Walker
of Canton, and on the fourth the Rev.
— Jones, then residing in Walpole.

The next year upon my going to
Sham. - & rather late in the season I
found to my great satisfaction that
several ladies, of whom the late
Mrs. Copeland (of blessed memory)
was one, had taken up the work and
services were being held in the Or-
thodox Church. The story of the
work since that time can better be told
by others.

Very truly yours

William W. Doherty



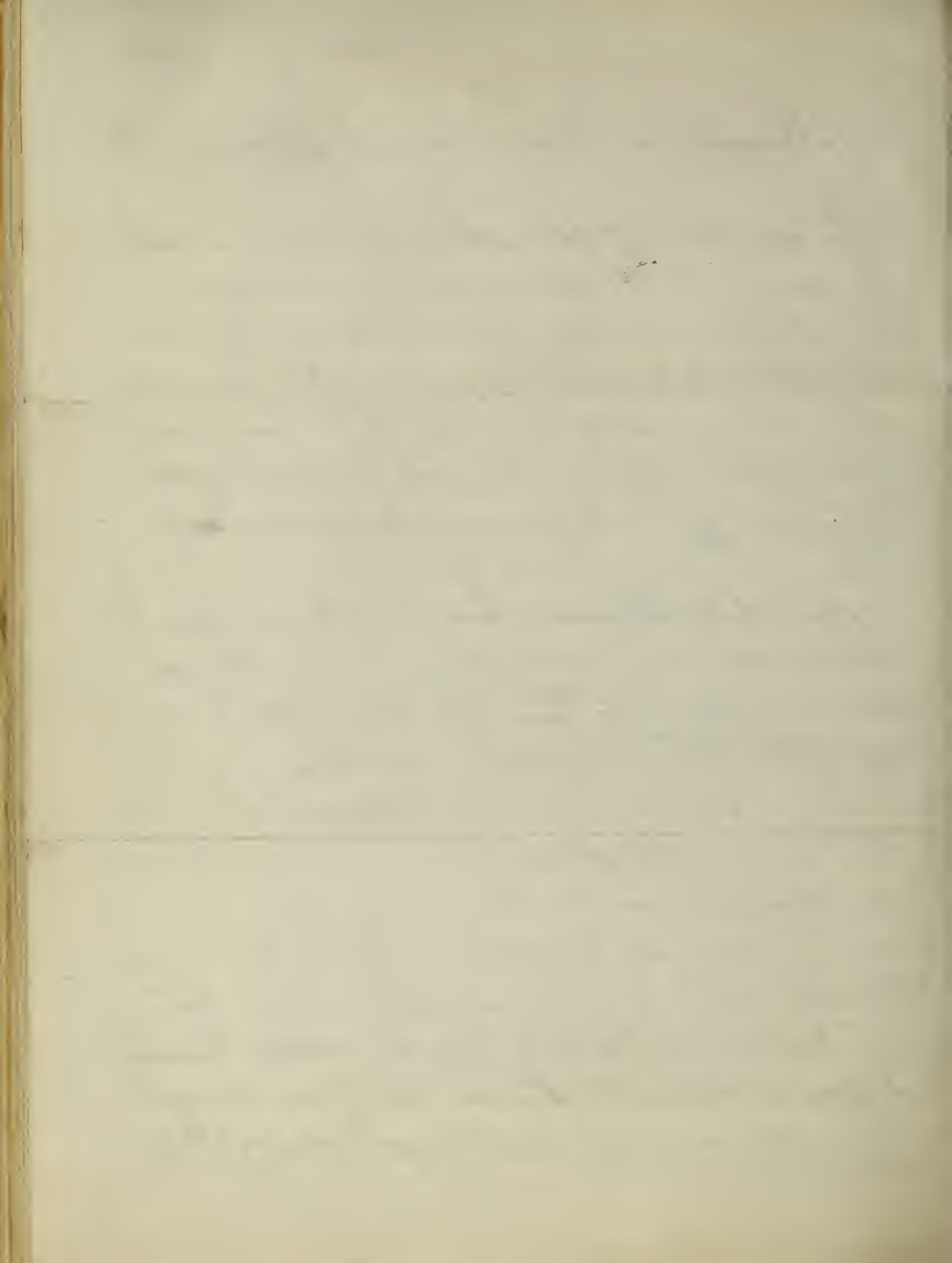
First Episcopalian service in Sharon.

By this we must say that our
boundary is not a large pond like
yours, the area being only (2 acres).

It is also stated that the property
mentioned in your letter is in the
vicinity of the town of Lancaster and is not a part
of the same.

Lancaster was incorporated May 8, 1653
(O.S.) and the (vicinity of the north-
westerly part of Lancaster) was incorporated
Jan. 24, 1744 (O.S.) Lancaster was
reincorporated on the 1st of August 1825.

It is generally known that a part of our
boundary on the Lancaster side became
the boundary between it and the town
of Lancaster in 1744 and this will probably explain questions
from old records as to what the name
of the town of Lancaster is, and
it is also stated that the name was used
in 1744 and 1745 in the same manner.
The setting of the name is varied
a great deal in the records, that it



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