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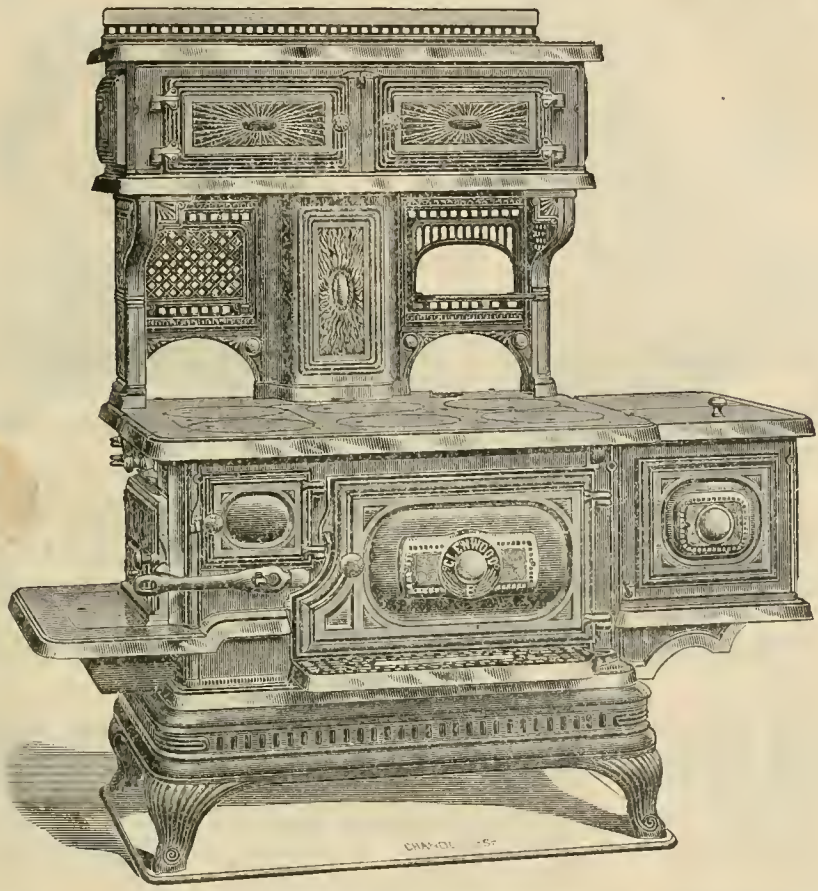

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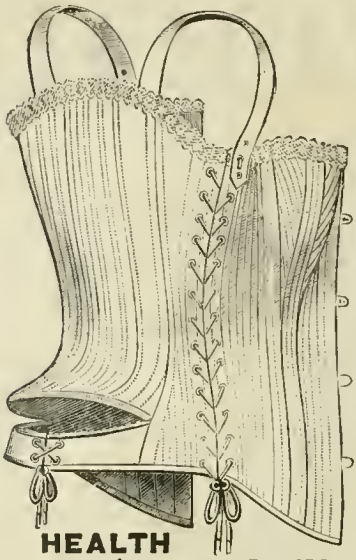

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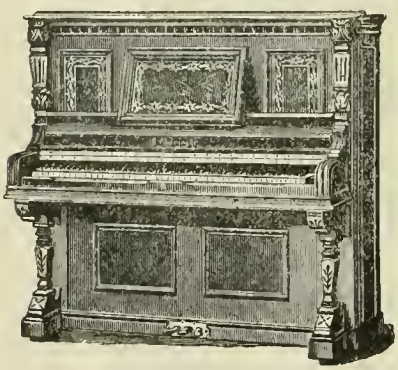

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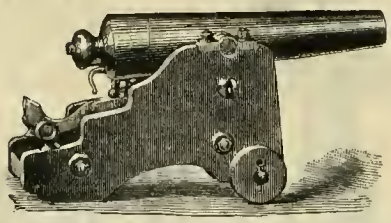

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TIME-TABLE SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

June 1, 1889. **From Newport.**

LEAVE	A M	A M	A M	A M	P M	P M	P M	P M	P M
NEWPORT	....	.....	7 30	10 20	1 30	.....	4 45	8 15	11 15
Wickford	5 35	9 40	8 32	11 22	2 32	4 32	5 47	9 17	12 17
Belleville	5 38	9 43	8 35	11 25	2 35	4 35	5 50	9 20	12 20
WICKFORD JUNCTION. Arr.	5 42	9 47	8 40	11 30	2 42	4 40	5 56	9 25	12 25
Wickford Junction ..Lve.	5 43	9 54	8 43	.....	2 45	4 44	6 05	9 28	5 02
Providence.....Arr.	6 50	10 45	9 15	.....	3 15	5 35	6 40	9 55	5 35
Boston.....Arr.	8 45	12 30	10 35	.....	4 30	7 00	8 00	1100	7 00
Wickford Junction...Lve.	8 45	.....	9 48	11 38	2 55	4 53	6 28	....	1 24
Kingston.....	9 00	.....	10 02	11 49	3 08	5 10	.....	....	.....
Wood River Junction.....	....	....	10 18	.....	....	5 26	.....	....	.....
Niantic.....	....	.....	10 25	.....	....	5 33	.....	....	.....
Westerly.....	....	.....	10 34	12 11	3 35	5 44	.....	....	2 00
Stonington.....	....	.....	10 43	12 20	3 45	6 00	.....	....	.....
Mystic.....	....	.....	10 50	.....	3 51	6 10	.....	....	.....
NEW LONDON.....	....	....	11 20	1 06	4 20	6 40	7 45	....	2 55
Saybrook.....	....	.....	12 10	1 40	5 10	.....	8 15	....	3 40
New Haven.....	....	.....	1 30	2 25	5 55	9 05	9 00	....	4 35
Bridgeport.....	....	.....	1 57	2 57	6 30	9 31	9 31	....	5 31
South Norwalk.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	5 48
Stamford.....	....	.....	.....	.....	7 05	.....	.....	....	6 04
NEW YORK.....Arr	.....	.....	3 30	4 30	8 00	11 00	11 00	....	7 00

Daily.

To Newport.

LEAVE	A M	A M	A M	A M	P M	P M	P M	P M	P M
NEW YORK.....	....	....	5 00	10 00	....	1 00	....	5 00	11 30
Stamford.....	....	....	6 11	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	12 20
South Norwalk.....	....	....	6 31	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	12 43
Bridgeport.....	....	..	7 03	11 30	....	2 30	....	6 26	1 12
New Haven.....	....	....	7 50	12 05	....	3 05	..	6 55	1 55
Saybrook.....	....	..	9 06	12 50	....	3 51	....	7 41	2 51
NEW LONDON.....	7 15	....	9 35	1 25	3 05	4 30	....	8 10	3 35
Mystic.....	7 43	....	10 06	.....	3 33	5 01	....	.....	.....
Stonington.....	7 55	....	10 14	1 59	3 41	5 08	....	.....	.....
Westerly.....	8 03	....	10 23	2 07	3 51	5 18	....	.....	4 20
Niantic.....	...	....	10 32	.....	4 01	....	....	.....	.....
Wood River Junction.....	....	....	10 44	.....	4 09	....	....	.....	.....
Kingston.....	8 30	....	10 54	2 32	4 30	5 49	....	.....	.....
Wickford Junction...Arr...	8 43	....	11 10	2 45	4 44	6 05	....	9 28	5 02
Boston.....Lve.	....	7 45	10 00	1 00	2 00	.....	3 00	.....	11 30
Providence.....	8 00	9 10	11 10	2 20	4 10	....	5 20	.....	12 50
Wickford Junc.. .....Arr.	8 45	9 48	11 39	2 55	4 53	....	6 10	.....	1 24
WICKFORD JUNC.....Lve	8 45	9 55	11 40	2 55	4 53	6 05	6 10	9 30	5 12
Belleville.....	8 50	0	11 44	3 00	4 58	6 10	6 15	9 35	5 17
Wickford.....	8 53	1003	11 47	3 03	5 03	6 13	6 20	9 38	5 20
NEWPORT.....Arr	9 55	....	1 00	4 10	....	7 20	7 20	10 40	6 25

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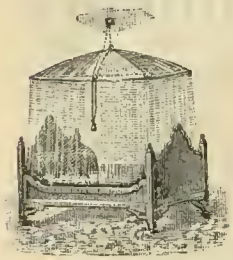

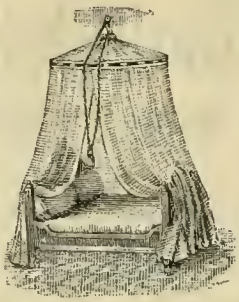

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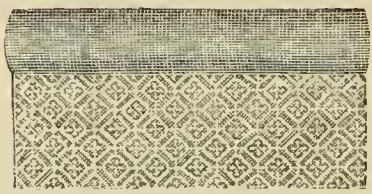

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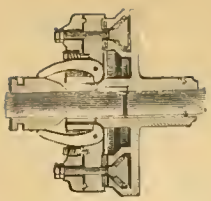

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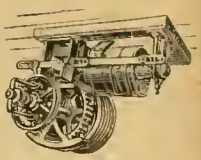

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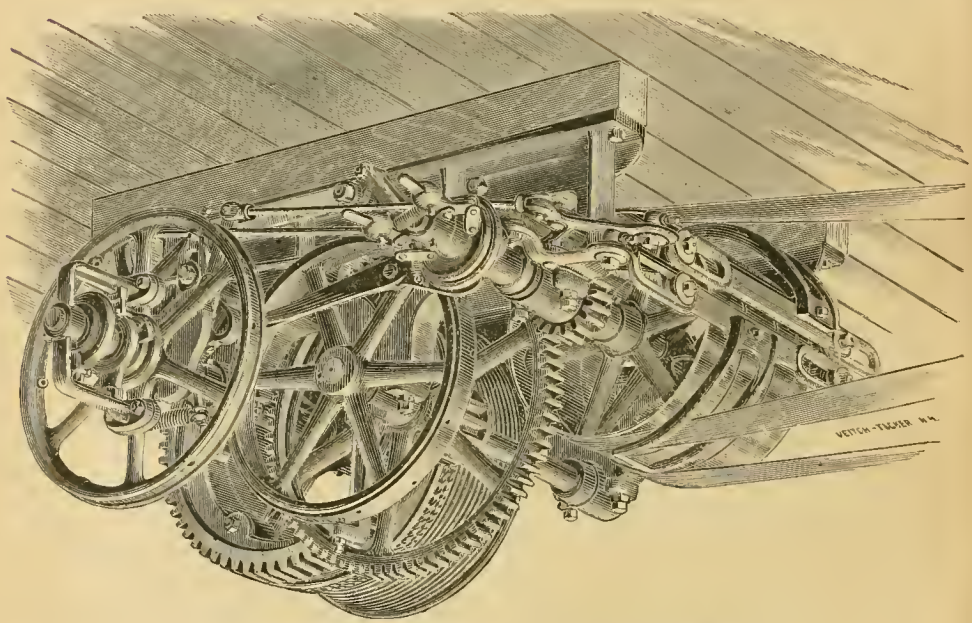

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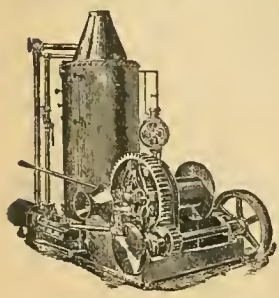

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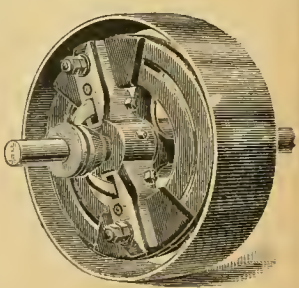

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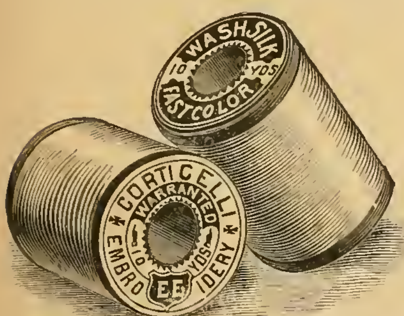

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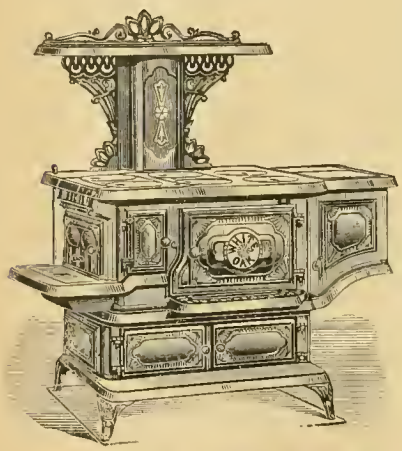

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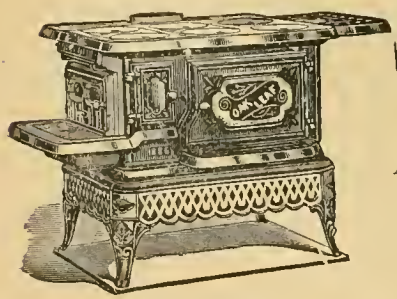

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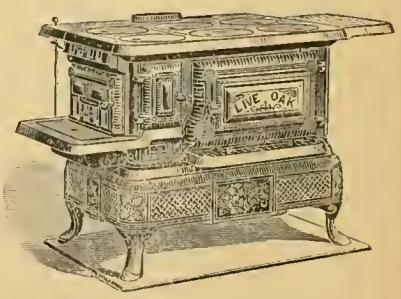

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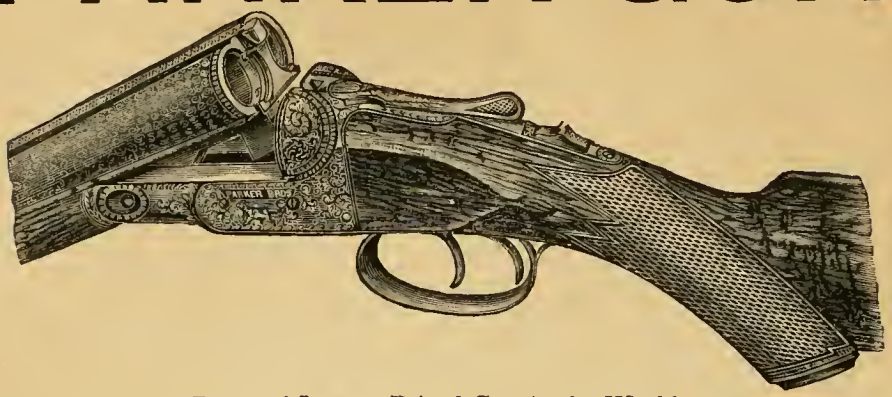

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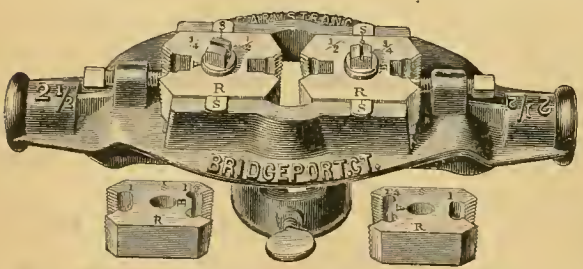

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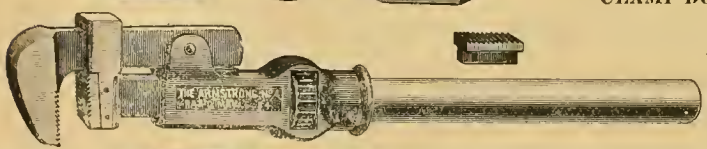

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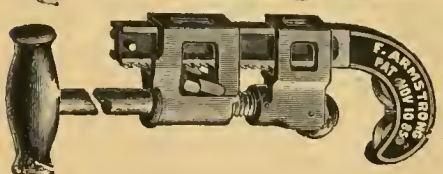

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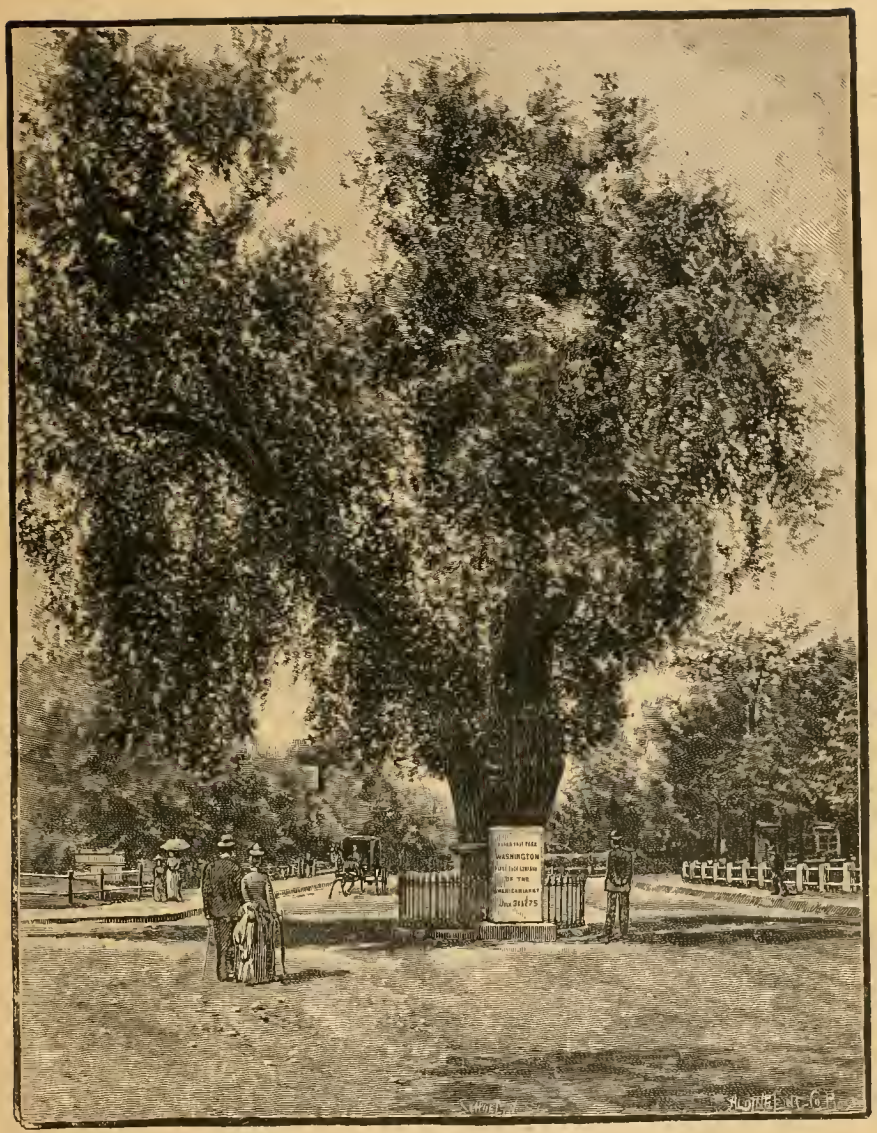

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Chapter I.

THE CITY OF BOSTON.

Early History of Boston — Its Influence on the Rest of the Country — Character and Literature — First White Inhabitant — The Settlement of the Peninsula — Colonial Times — Revolutionary Doings — Subsequent History.

Park Street Entrance to Boston Common.

The early history of Boston is the most interesting of that of any American city. Here the influence of the Puritans and the Pilgrims was concentrated, and from here all the northern English Colonies in America received their chief impetus. Although settled ten years after Plymouth, Boston early became the central colony, the headquarters from which settlers went forth to found new homes in the wilderness, and its influence always has been paramount in New England both in council and in action. Its history leads out to and largely includes that of the whole of New England, and if it is not the "Hub of the Universe," as Dr. Holmes has styled it, certainly it is the centre of a large section of American life, and the influences in the domains of literature and art diverging from Boston have been and are greater than from any other American city. With that interesting theme in its comprehensive aspect the present book has little to say. Talented sons of the old Bay State have from many standpoints, in sober prose, in stately orations, in

graceful poetry, in tales, stories, and novels, pictured forth on the screen of time all phases of its ancient and modern life. The dry facts of its history can be studied in many ancient chronicles and in reliable and comprehensive modern histories, while the stories and novels of Hawthorne bring up before the mental vision with startling distinctness the very texture of the sombre life of the Puritans. The achievements of the Forefathers, both in the early settlements and at the Revolution, have been fittingly eulogized in noble orations on numerous occasions by Webster, by Everett, by Quincy and others, while the legends of the Red Men, the traditions and stories of the settlers, and the aspirations of the people have been grandly voiced by the poetry of Longfellow, of Lowell, of Holmes, and of Whittier. The more recent life of the community has found able delineators in the pages of Howells, James, Robert Grant, Edward Bellamy, Louisa M. Alcott, and a host of others. With such a history and such historians the life of Boston is an open book, not only to the student but to the ordinary reader. Besides the present and material charms which the beautiful city possesses, the associations connected with the life of the past have invested many buildings and localities with an historic interest, so that the visitor to the city need not limit his vision to piles of brick and stone, but can realize, through contact with the places where their footsteps resounded, something of the life and works of those who have, by sacrifice and effort, helped to make the present what it is.

The first white inhabitant of the land now occupied by Boston was an English clergyman named William Blackstone, who had been living there several years before 1630, and had a house and a garden with fruit trees. The territory was a pear-shaped peninsula, connected with the mainland at the south by a narrow neck a mile long, and so low that it was sometimes submerged by the tide. The narrowest part was near the junction of the present Dover and Washington streets. In extent the original peninsula was about two miles long by one broad and contained 783 acres. It was distinguished by three hills, which earned for it, from the settlers who had first located on the neighboring shores, the name Trimountain, subsequently contracted to Tremont.

The English emigrants, who had come out to the New World under the guidance of John Winthrop, first pitched on Charlestown as a place for their home, but, it is said by some, finding that water was scarce there, on the invitation of Blackstone, they went over to Shawmut, as the Indians and Blackstone both named the peninsula, and settled there, the transfer being made on the 7th of September, 1630, and the name Boston given to the place, by order of the court held at Charlestown on that date. This name was chosen in memory of Boston, England, the former home of some of the colonists, and especially of Mr. Isaac Johnson, whose wife, the Lady Arabella, died in Salem before their house could be built in Boston, and the husband survived her only a few weeks, his body being the first interred in the King's Chapels Burying Ground. The name "Boston" is a contraction of Botolph's Town. The English Boston, in Lincolnshire, was founded in 650 by St. Botolph, a pious Saxon, and contains at present about fifteen

THE STATE HOUSE, BEACON HILL, LOOKING FROM THE COMMON.

thousand inhabitants. The principal building is St. Botolph Church, which was built in 1309. It is a mammoth edifice, and has a tower 300 feet high which can be seen forty miles at sea. John Cotton, the second minister of the First Church in Boston, and the most famous of the early preachers, was vicar of St. Botolph's for twenty years.

William Blackstone sold all the peninsula of Shawmut to Winthrop and his associates, except six acres where his house was, for £30. This lot extended from the top of Beacon Street to the Charles River, and Beacon and Mount Vernon streets run through it now. His house is supposed to have been in the neighborhood of the present Louisburg Square. Blackstone did not continue to live here. Soon he tired of his neighbors and removed to Study Hill on the Blackstone River, (named after him) near the present village of Lonsdale, where he lived in solitude, varied with occasional visits to Boston or to Roger Williams, at Providence, until his death, in 1675, at the age of about eighty years.

John Winthrop, the leader of the immigrants who settled at Boston, was elected by the people themselves in "General Court assembled" as the governor of the colony. He had also been appointed governor by the land company, under whose auspices the settlements at Salem had been begun by Endicott in 1628. This company had obtained a charter dated March 4, 1628–9, for the "Plantation in Massachusetts Bay in New England," and Winthrop was the first governor under this charter to exercise authority in New England. The charter was not very explicit, but the colonists gave it a liberal interpretation, assuming powers not granted by its terms, and practically governed themselves under its authority, while still stretching its limits.

Between 1630 and 1640, 20,000 persons arrived from England, and during this period the colonies on Rhode Island, and at Providence, and those in Connecticut were formed by companies of the English, who went either willingly or were compelled to emigrate because of differences of opinions. After 1640 immigration dwindled, and for years it is supposed that more returned to England than came from there to Boston.

"From 1640 to 1660 the colony was substantially an independent commonwealth, and during this period they completed a system of laws and government, which, taken as a whole, was well adapted to their wants."

The Puritans of Massachusetts Bay were intolerant in religious opinion. They banished and persecuted those who differed with them. Roger Williams, exiled from Salem, settled Providence in 1636, and the Antimonians, John Clarke, William Coddington, and their associates settled Newport two years after. From that time until the last quarter of the century the local history of Boston is disfigured by accounts of the persecution of the Baptists and Quakers, several of the latter being executed on the Common. Some victims were sacrificed to the witchcraft delusion at this time. The people, however, learned liberality and before the century closed these persecutions had ceased and a better spirit prevailed.

The restoration of the Stuarts to the English throne in 1660 brought

trouble to the settlers in Boston. Soon there began a series of differences with the home government, which resulted in the abrogation of the charter in 1684. The charter government expired with the appointment of Joseph Dudley in 1686 as President of the Council for Massachusetts Bay, New Hampshire, and Maine, and the Narragansett County or King's Province. Sir Edmund Andros succeeded Dudley in December of the same year, and exercised his authority in Boston in a very tyrannical manner. When the rumor of the English revolution of 1688, and the accession of the Prince of Orange to the throne, reached Boston in the spring of 1689, the people rose in rebellion, deposed Andros, and put him in prison, and then instituted a provisional government with the old charter officers.

A new charter was received and put in operation in 1692, constituting Massachusetts a royal province, and the Governor was sent from England instead of being elected by the people, as under the old charter. At this time Boston had about seven thousand inhabitants. This charter continued in force down to the time of the Revolution, and the colony was ruled over by eleven royal governors.

Boston took an especially prominent part in the American Revolution. Her sons, with the strong instincts for liberty that had been nurtured in them by their education and association, resisted the aggressions of the British government. The celebrated "Boston Tea Party" occurred December 16, 1773. In 1775 the war really begun, with the skirmishes at Lexington and Concord, in April. The battle of Bunker Hill occurred June 17th, followed by the siege of Boston by the American Army under General Washington, and the evacuation of the city by the British forces in March, 1776. These events with all their accompanying details have been thoroughly recounted in history and commemorated in song and story, and the Centennial celebrations of 1875 and 1876 brought out copious information which is readily accessible to all in numerous histories and other books.

From the time of the Revolution until the present, the history of Boston presents no salient points as in the colonial or revolutionary days. The city has gone on increasing in wealth and population, has been a centre of unprecedented intellectual activity, and has become a metropolis in all respects. The aim of the succeeding pages is mainly to present the city as it is to-day, its historic features, its beautiful buildings, its institutions and its surrounding and some brief pictures of its life and activities.

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Chapter II.

THE CENTRAL PART OF THE CITY.

Historic Places and Buildings — Through the Common — Then Past King's Chapel — City Hall — Old South Church — The Newspaper Offices — Old State House — Faneuil Hall — Custom House — Post-Office — Washington Street — The Dry Goods Stores — The Theatres, Etc.

Probably to a greater extent than any other American city does Boston possess buildings and places of historic interest. These were far more numerous in the recent past than at present, but have been swept away by the widening of streets, by fire, by various improvements, or by the ravages of time. Still those that remain are second to no historic mementoes on the American Continent, and they are objects of instruction and interest to all intelligent visitors, whether foreigners or natives.

But not only are the historic places and buildings interesting. Those that are connected intimately with the present and recent life in vital ways possess an interest to many greater than the others.

Bostonians, of course, know all about their own city, or at least if they do not it is not from lack of opportunity. So in thus beginning our guide book let it be assumed that it is mainly destined for the stranger who is either wholly or partially unacquainted with the city. The Common which is one of the chief features of the city is the best place to make the headquarters of any voyages of discovery, whether on foot into Boston itself or by horse-car into the remoter sections or the surrounding suburbs. With the adjoining Public Gardens it constitutes one of the finest parks to be found anywhere in the centre of a large city, and is so situated that all the objects and regions of interest can more readily be reached from it by the stranger, than from any other place.

Entering the Common from the Park Square entrance we see on the left, separated from it by Charles Street, the Public Gardens. Crossing the Common from this point by a plank promenade, we pass on the right the Central Burying Ground, established in 1756, but not now used for interment. As we walk along we catch glimpses on the left of the soldiers' monument in the centre of the Common, and have a good view of the entire grounds with the trees and walks and rolling, grassy slopes. Over the tops of the trees ahead is the gilded dome of the State House. To the right and running at an oblique angle to the path we are pursuing is Tremont Street, bordered with stately buildings and with a constantly moving crowd on the further sidewalk. The street itself is always filled with horse-cars moving slowly, often waiting until the blockade will be so relaxed that they can move out, for this place is where they diverge from to all points. Here in the open space facing Tremont Street and between it and our path is the new Attuck's monument, erected in 1888, in honor of the victims of the Boston Massacre. Our path leads us to the entrance on Tremont Street, opposite West Street. Instead of leaving the Common, however, let us proceed along the Tremont Street mall. A short walk brings us to the entrance, corner of Park and Tremont streets. From here let us proceed to visit the chief points of historic interest in the city which lie in the immediate vicinity and can be reached on foot better than in any other way.

The church on the corner across from the entrance is the Park Street Congregational, built in 1809. Here W. H. H. Murray preached from 1868 to 1874. In the early years of its history it was sometimes called "Brimstone Corner" on account of the character of the doctrine dispensed. Passing into Tremont Street we see across the street from the Park Street church, a short street with no outlet, at the head of which is one of the entrances to Music Hall. On the same side and just beyond the Park Street church is the historic old Granary Burying Ground, dating from 1660. It contains the graves of more distinguished people than any other burial place in the city. At the north side of the burying ground is the Tremont House, the oldest hotel in the city, built in 1828.

On the opposite side of the street directly across from the burying ground, are Horticultural Hall and Tremont Temple, the latter at present the most noted place for meetings, lectures, and conventions in Boston.

The next street to the left is School. On the northeast corner is the historic King's Chapel. The present edifice was erected in 1749, although the first building was built in 1688 and was the pioneer Episcopal Church in Boston. Beyond the church is the King's Chapel Burying Ground, the oldest place of interment in the city, having been used for that purpose in 1630, the first year of the settlement. It contains the graves of some of the ancient worthies.

Standing in front of the Tremont House and looking down Tremont Street we have a view of Scollay Square, a third of a mile distant. On the right of the street, beyond the burying ground, is the building of the Massachusetts Historical Society, established 1791, the present edifice dating from 1833. Next beyond is the Boston Museum, the oldest theatre in the city, long famous for its excellent stock companies.

Turning into School Street, a few steps bring us to the main entrance to the Parker House, a fine marble-front building, and the most famous public house in Boston. Almost opposite the Parker House and in the rear of Kings Chapel and Burying Ground is the City Hall. It is some distance back from the street, has a spacious lawn in front, adorned on one side with a statue of Benjamin Franklin and on the other with one of Josiah Quincy. The former eight feet high, is regarded as one of the best public statues in Boston. The Quincy statue is mounted on a pedestal of Italian marble, the whole being eighteen feet high. These statues cost about twenty thousand dollars each. The edifice was erected in 1862–65, but is now too small for the city's needs.

Continuing down School Street, we soon reach "The Old Corner Book-Store," corner of School and Washington, said to be the oldest building with one exception now standing in Boston, having been erected in 1712. It was long the headquarters of the publishing business of the city, and here in the past in its rooms many of the noted Boston authors were accustomed to congregate.

A few steps north from School Street, on the corner of Washington and Milk streets, is the Old South Church, the most famous church building in Boston. During the Revolution it was the scene of many stirring meetings and was notable in the history of the city on many other accounts. When the New Old South was built on the Back Bay in 1874–75 the old church was in danger of being sold and pulled down, to make way for business blocks, as it is situated in the central business section. But the fact that it was endeared to the people by so many memories, having been called the "nursery and sanctuary of freedom," caused great efforts to be put forth for the purpose of preserving the edifice. Eventually it was purchased by the Old South Preservation Committee, and is now occupied by an exhibition of historic and revolutionary relics. The admission fee is twenty-five cents and the money obtained goes to the fund for the preservation of the church. The building is a plain brick structure of a dingy color, and has a tall spire. It was erected in 1730.

Down Milk Street, and directly across from the lower part of the Old South, is the building of the Boston *Post*, which is said to occupy the site

of the house in which Benjamin Franklin was born. There is a bust of Franklin on the front of the building between the second and third stories, with the words underneath in large letters, "Birthplace of Franklin." The building on the corner opposite the Old South is occupied by the Boston *Transcript*.

Returning along Washington Street past the foot of School, we find ourselves in what might with propriety be termed Newspaper Row. The street here is narrow and winding, and a nervous and hurrying crowd is always passing during business hours. On the left corner of Water Street is the building of the Boston *Journal*. Almost directly across Washington Street is the fine edifice of the *Herald*, and then on the left again are the tall buildings of the *Advertiser* and the *Globe*.

Immediately after passing the newspaper offices, we reach the old State House on Washington Street, at the head of State Street. It was built in 1748 as a Town House, became the headquarters of the colonial government and after the Revolution, of the State government. Many of the stirring events of the Revolution are closely connected with it. The building was restored in 1881-2 to as near as possible its original appearance before the Revolution. The entire second floor, the attic and the cupola are now occupied by an interesting collection of antiquities, portraits, and engravings under the care of the Bostonian Society. The exhibition is free of charge and is open at seasonable hours every day except Sundays and holidays. In the open space in front of this building at the head of State Street occurred the "Boston Massacre" on March 5, 1770, when five persons of a mob that attacked the British soldiers were killed.

The lower end of the old State House abuts on Devonshire Street. Crossing State and going along Devonshire, we soon emerge into Adams Square, formed by the junction of Washington and Devonshire streets, and in the centre of which is Miss Whitney's statue of Samuel Adams, erected in 1880. Until the placing of this monument here this open space was called Dock Square, and the lower part of it is still known by that name. The rear end of Faneuil Hall building is visible through the vista of ancient looking buildings that still exist in this neighborhood. Going down through the old square and passing around the old building, we come to the entrance to Faneuil Hall, the "cradle of liberty," so dear to the public spirited Bostonians, and in and around which so many stirring events have occurred. Here were held the Revolutionary meetings; herein the citizens of Boston have assembled in times of popular excitement, and the voices of many great orators, both local and national, have been heard from its platform. The building is open to visitors. On its walls are many interesting pictures, the largest being a great painting representing Daniel Webster addressing the United States Senate on the occasion of his reply to Hayne. This is directly opposite the entrance. The hall is not for hire, but can be had from the city government on application of a certain number of citizens. The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company occupy the rooms over the hall. The building was originally erected in 1742 at the expense of Peter Faneuil, and

THE CITY HALL.

SCHOOL STREET, BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND TREMONT.

presented by him to the town. It was rebuilt in 1761, and much enlarged in 1805.

In front of Faneuil Hall is the well known Faneuil Hall or Quincy Market, one of the best equipped public markets in the country. It is an imposing looking building, 537 feet long, two stories in height, and the central part is surmounted by a large dome. A wide corridor runs the entire length down the centre of the building, and on each side are stalls in which the retail provision business of the city is largely conducted, while there are also many wholesale dealers. A walk through the market or around it will more than repay the exertion. The market was built 1825–26.

Leaving Faneuil Hall Square by Merchants Row, which runs out of it to the south, we soon reach State Street. The most conspicuous object that attracts our attention is the exceedingly tall new building across the street. Proceeding down State Street, the Custom House next attracts attention. It stands in the centre of a square, and is a remarkably massive looking building, being formed on all sides of Doric columns, thirty-two in number, while the centre of the building is surmounted by a great dome. This building was erected from 1837 to 1847 at a cost of over one million dollars, and is entirely of granite, roof, dome and all. When built it stood at the head of Long Wharf, but now the massive State Street block reaches to Atlantic Avenue, which skirts the present head of that historic wharf.

Turning into Milk Street, the foot of which is almost opposite the south front of the Custom House, a walk of between two or three hundred yards brings us to Post-Office Square. As we emerge into the square we have a good view of the front of the magnificent Post-Office and Sub-Treasury building. In its present form the building was completed in 1885. Previous to that only the westerly half, fronting on Devonshire Street and built in 1875, had been completed and occupied. The finished structure covers an area of 45,000 square feet. The façades rise more than a hundred feet above the sidewalks, in the centre being 126 feet high. The main entrance is from Post-Office Square.

On the south side of Post-Office Square the entire space between Congress and Pearl streets is occupied by the buildings of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company and the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company. These two, constituting in effect one block, are not surpassed in New England for beauty and stateliness. The Mutual Life building is of white marble, with a tower over two hundred feet in height. Visitors are allowed to visit the balcony, 198 feet from the sidewalk, from where an extensive view of city and harbor can be had. An elevator will carry you up seven stories. The other sides of Post-Office Square are lined with tall and fine appearing business blocks, so that in this locality can be observed, to great advantage, specimens of the business architecture of Boston.

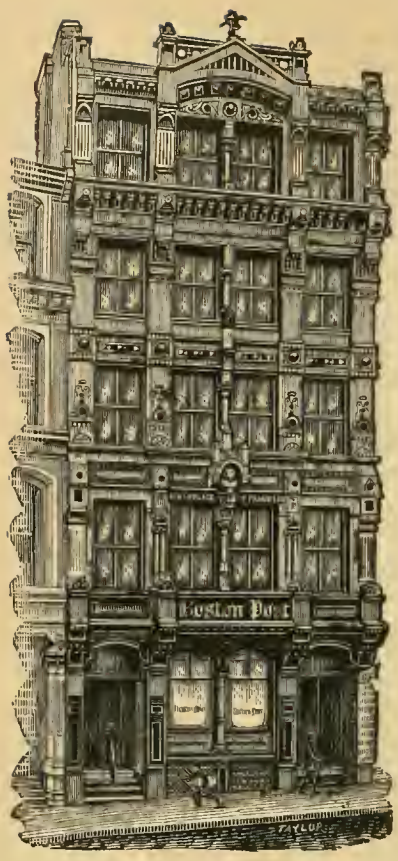
Passing out of the square by Milk Street, opposite the South end of the Post-Office, corner of Milk and Devonshire streets, we see the great granite building of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. The roof of this building

was formerly used as a United States Signal Service station, which has, however, been transferred to the roof of the Post-Office opposite. Three elevators run up to the ninth story above the basement. The roof is open to the public and a trip up the elevators is free. From the breezy top there is probably the best easily available view of the business section to be obtained in the city.

A few steps up Milk Street bring us out on Washington, at the Old South church. Let us from here stroll down the street southward, although that will be a difficult matter — the strolling part — as this is the busiest portion of the city, and during business hours the sidewalks are filled with a hurrying, bustling crowd. From here on to Boylston Street half a mile or more south, is probably the busiest artery of the city. In this section connecting Washington Street with Tremont Street, which runs parallel to it, are a number of short streets famous as resorts of retail business. We pass them in the following order: Bromfield, Winter, Temple Place, West Street. Winter Street and Temple Place are the houses of the retail dry and fancy good stores and are the great resorts of the ladies for shopping purposes. In our stroll the great dry goods stores on Washington Street are passed, whose location the visitor will easily detect as he or she proceeds. Beyond West Street we find ourselves in the region of the theatres. First on the right is the Boston Theatre, one of the largest and finest in the country. It has seats for 3,000 persons. The building is in the rear of the shops on the street front and is reached by a long, broad passage way. It was built in 1854. Adjoining the Boston, on the same side of the street is the Bijou Theatre, a small but dainty house of entertainment, which has been chiefly devoted to light and comic opera since it was started, in 1882. The next building to the Bijou is the new Adams House, an imposing looking white marble hotel, one of the finest and most popular in the city. It stands on the site of an old, historic inn, the "Lamb Tavern," from which stages started for Providence, Rhode Island, before the era of railroads. A short distance further is the Globe Theatre, on the left side of the street. The present elegant edifice was built in 1872, and has seats for 2,200 persons. It is now under the management of Mr. John Stetson. On the other side of the street, opposite the Globe Theatre, is the Park Theatre, with a capacity equal to about half that of the Globe.

The next street on the right is Boylston. The large building on the southwest corner occupies the site of the Boylston Market, built in 1809. The old edifice was torn down in 1887. Before we proceed along Boylston Street let us look at the building on the other side of Washington, corner of Essex. Here we see a tablet representing a spreading tree, on the front of the building. This marks the spot where stood the Liberty Tree, under which the "Sons of Liberty" held their meetings previous to the Revolution. The tree was cut down during the siege of Boston.

On the corner of Tamworth and Boylston streets is the building of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, one of the most excellent institutions of the city, being furnished with library, gymnasium, and various amusement rooms, besides many other conveniences.



Boston Post Building.

Proceeding along Boylston Street, we soon reach Tremont Street, and before us diagonally is the Common. The large building on the right hand, corner of Tremont and Boylston streets, is the Masonic Temple, a beautiful granite structure, finished in 1867. The buildings on the other two corners are apartments or family hotels, sometimes called French flats. The one on the southeast corner, the Hotel Pelham, was the first one in Boston, having been built by Dr. John H. Dix in 1863. Since then this system of houses has come into vogue in all the fashionable quarters of the city, and they are quite numerous in the Back Bay district. This style of living is chiefly indulged in by people of more than average income.

Instead of entering the Common let us proceed along Boylston Street, which here skirts the southeast side of the Common. Just beyond the corner of Tremont Street is the Public Library, a plain brick building, erected in 1858, but which is now much too small for the necessities of the library. A new building, however, is now in process of construction in the Back Bay district. A few steps further will bring us to our starting point, the Park Square entrance to the Common.

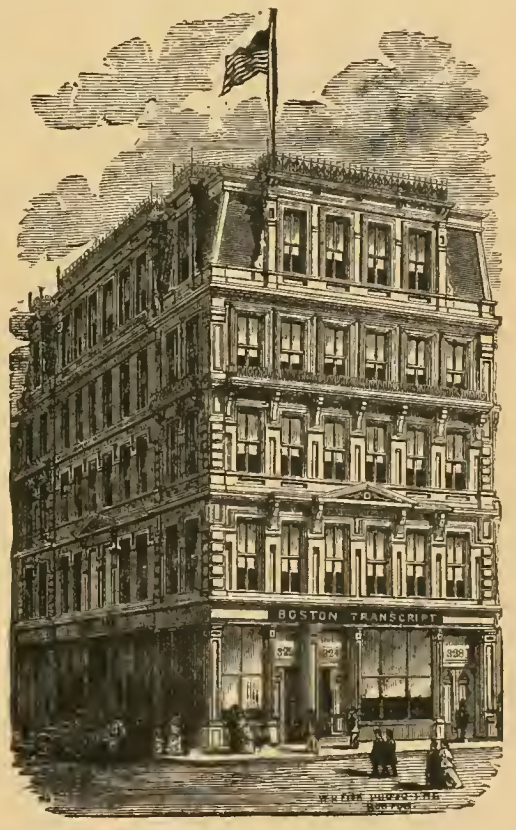
Turning to the left we enter Park Square, an open area at the junction of Eliot and Pleasant streets, and the entrance to Columbus Avenue. The statue in the centre in the midst of a small green is the Emancipation group, designed by Thomas Ball, and presented to the city by Moses Kimball in 1879. It represents President Lincoln with a slave, from whose limbs the fetters are falling, kneeling at his feet. This statue is a duplicate of the Freedman's Memorial, Lincoln Square, Washington, D. C. On the south side of Park Square is the Providence station of the Old Colony Railroad, formerly the Boston and Providence station, one of the finest structures of the kind in the country. The tall tower on the Columbus Avenue side has a clock which is illuminated at night. From this station go the through trains to New York, either by the Shore or Stonington lines.

Half a mile eastward along Eliot and Kneeland streets are the Boston and Albany and the Old Colony depots. They are located side by side and both front on Kneeland Street. The Boston and Albany station is a fine,

large brick building with granite trimmings, completed in 1881. The Old Colony station is a very plain structure, but is well adapted to its purpose. Here passengers take trains for the whole of the southern coast of Massachusetts and Cape Cod. A quarter of a mile beyond these two stations, at the foot of Summer Street, fronting Atlantic Avenue, is the station of the New York and New England road, and four squares farther east, on Atlantic Avenue, is the Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn station, whence passengers are conveyed by ferry to East Boston, thence by rail. A great advantage to the public is the fact that passengers may make the transfer by horse-cars direct from any given station to any one, or to all, of the others in the city.

The water front of Boston is well worth a visit. A broad, marginal avenue extends along the principal section. From the New York & New England depot at the foot of Federal Street, this thoroughfare for a distance of nearly a mile is known as Atlantic Avenue. Commercial Street then enters it and gives its name to the remaining portion, which swings around the North End and continues on until it merges into Causeway Street, at the Charles River bridge. From the wharves which debouch on this thoroughfare all the excursion and coastwise steamers start, the ferries to East Boston and Chelsea have their slips, and here are landed the flour, grain, fruit, and general food supplies of the city. At East Boston, on the South Boston Flats, and at the Charlestown dock, the heavy freighting and railroad transfer are chiefly done, although the wharves in this section still do a large amount of this general business.

That section of the city bounded by State, Court, Tremont, Boylston, and Essex streets may be reckoned as the central business portion. State Street is the headquarters of bankers and brokers. Until the great fire in 1872, Pearl Street was the greatest boot and shoe market in the world. Now Congress, Summer, High, and other neighboring streets share more largely than before, this branch of commerce. In this section we find extensive trade in various branches of commerce, wholesale and retail.



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Chapter III.

A TOUR IN THE BACK BAY.

A Reclaimed Marsh — Down Boylston Street — Natural History Building — Massachusetts Institute of Technology — Trinity Church — The New Old South — The Museum of Fine Arts — The New Public Library Building — Copley Square and its Surroundings — Commonwealth Avenue.

BOSTON TOWERS.

TRINITY CHURCH. STATE HOUSE. NEW OLD SOUTH.

The finest locality in Boston at present is the Back Bay District. Originally it was a salt marsh on the southwest side of Boston Neck, but by the filling in of the land it was made a most available site for residence purposes, and within the last twenty-five years it has become the fashionable quarter of the city. Where the tide formerly ebbed and flowed over shallow flats, broad avenues bordered by stately residences, magnificent churches, museums, libraries, hotels, club houses, and public institutions now exist, and here the wealth, culture and fashion of the city is congregated. No city in America possesses a more beautiful locality than this. All the residences are palaces, its main street is a park, and the schools that give to Boston its fame as an art centre are chiefly located in this territory. It extends from the Public Garden along

the Charles River for about a mile, and is from a quarter to a half mile wide. The streets are straight lines intersecting each other at right angles, so that this "New Boston" in this respect differs radically from the old city.

For a tour in the Back Bay District let us start from the same point as in the tour to the historic and interesting localities in the centre of the city, that is from the Park Square entrance to the Common. Proceeding down Boylston Street, the Public Gardens on the right, we see at the corner of Arlington Street (the avenue that forms the southern side of the Garden,) the Arlington Street Church, a handsome, freestone structure, erected in 1859, and the first church built in the Back Bay District. William Ellery Channing was the pastor of the society now worshiping in this church from 1803 to his death in 1842. We are now fairly in the Back Bay District. On both sides of the street are elegant residences, lines of brick houses three or four stories in height, and all with bay windows which stand out the whole height of the front in a tower-like manner. The next street is Berkeley. On the first left-hand corner is the Hotel Berkeley, one of the finest apartment hotels in the city. On the other left-hand corner is the fine brown stone building of the Young Men's Christian Association, erected in 1883, one of the best appointed, most convenient and commodious edifices of the kind in the country.

Standing on the corner of Boylston and Berkeley streets at the Hotel Berkeley, and looking down Berkeley Street toward the Charles River, the view includes many beautiful buildings and objects of interest. On the opposite corner, diagonally, is the building of the Boston Natural History Society, with its surrounding open lawns occupying all the space from Boylston to the next street north, Newbury. The edifice was erected in 1864, and contains a rich and varied collection of all sorts of things illustrating natural history. The museum is open to the public daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Beyond the Museum is the Central Church, with a tower 236 feet high, the tallest in the city. The edifice was erected in 1867. Further down Berkeley Street but on the same side, corner of Marlborough Street, is the beautiful First Church, the direct descendant of the actual first church in Boston. The present edifice was erected in 1868.

On the grounds adjoining the Natural History Museum on Boylston Street are the buildings of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, consisting of two main edifices with some smaller buildings, the whole occupying the entire space from the Museum to Clarendon Street. This institution is one of the best technical schools in the country, and is very comprehensive in its scope. Opposite the Institute on the corner of Boylston and Clarendon streets, is the Hotel Brunswick, a very large and elegant fashionable hotel.

Crossing Clarendon Street we enter Copley Square, which at present may be said to be the artistic and educational centre of Boston. It is a large, triangular, open space, bounded by Boylston and Dartmouth streets and Huntington Avenue. At the corner of Clarendon Street and Huntington Avenue is Trinity Church, by some critics said to be the most beautiful church edifice in the country. It is in mediæval style, the main feature of which is a

TRINITY CHURCH, COPLEY SQUARE.

central tower. The material of the building is granite with freestone trimmings, and it has a very cheerful, rich effect. The church was dedicated in 1877. The celebrated preacher Phillips Brooks is the pastor. On the corner of St. James Avenue and Dartmouth Street, fronting on the square, just beyond Trinity Church, is the Museum of Fine Arts, a handsome building in the Italian-gothic style. The Museum is open daily; on Saturdays from 9 to 5 P. M., and Sunday from 1 to 5 P. M., admission is free; on other days twenty-five cents is charged. The collections of pictures, statuary and antiquities are very extensive, and are unsurpassed anywhere in America.

On the Boylston Street side of Trinity Square, at the end toward Clarendon Street, is a range of residences. Next is the Second Church, a very modest appearing structure, but which is the present home of the society that worshiped in the old North Church which was pulled down by the British in 1775 and used for fuel. Adjoining this church, and extending all the way to the corner of Dartmouth Street, is the Chauncey Hall School, the largest private school in the city. It is a preparatory institution, but begins with children in the kindergarten and carries them along until as youths, men, or maidens, they are fitted for college. The school was established in 1828, and the present building occupied in 1873.

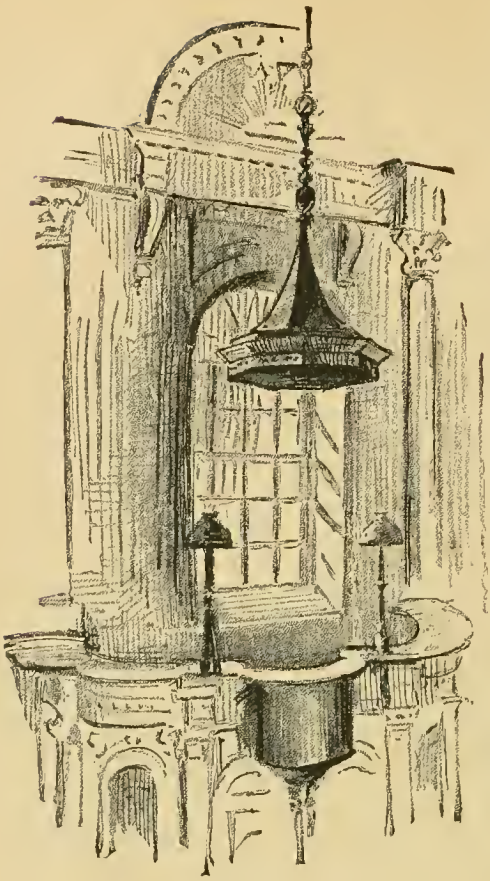
On the next corner beyond the Chauncey Hall School is the New Old South, a most conspicuous and beautiful structure. Its most conspicuous feature is a massive tower, 248 feet high, which terminates in a spire in the form of a pyramid. The edifice was completed in 1875. The society that worships here was the third established in Boston, and held their services in the Old South until removing to the new edifice. Beyond the New Old South on Dartmouth Street is the house of the Boston Art Club, opened in 1882. The yearly exhibitions in the spring are free, admission being had by tickets furnished by members.

The new Boston Public Library Building is now in process of erection on the Dartmouth Street side of Copley Square, and the building will occupy the whole front from Boylston Street to Huntington Avenue. When it is completed the square will have a notable array of buildings surrounding it, remarkable for their beauty, architectural excellence, and for the character of the institutions of which they are the homes. On the north side the New Old South, Chauncey Hall School, the Second Church, and many fine residences; on the south and east, Trinity Church and the Art Museum; on the west the new Library Building. This array constitutes the locality, the centre of the Back Bay District, as well as the educational, literary, and artistic headquarters of the city, which characteristic will be still further intensified when the new Library is completed.

Passing out of Copley Square to the west by Boylston Street, we soon reach Exeter Street. On the southeast corner is the new building of the Harvard Medical School, and just beyond it on Exeter Street is the drill hall of the Institute of Technology. Turning into Exeter Street and proceeding northward, we pass, to the left on the southwest corner of Newbury Street, the beautiful building of the Massachusetts Normal Art School, completed

COMMONWEALTH AVENUE.

in 1888. On the next corner to the left is the Prince School, finished in 1881, one of the finest public school buildings in the city. It was constructed on the plan of the German school buildings in which the rooms are placed on one side of a corridor, instead of grouped around a central hall. Across from the Prince School, on the northwest corner of Exeter and Newbury streets, is the First Spiritual Temple, a beautiful edifice in the Romanesque style, the first structure in the city specially designed for the meeting of the Spiritualists. The building in its architectural features, is worthy of its place among the notable structures of the Back Bay.



Pulpit Window in the Old South.

A few steps further bring us out on Commonwealth Avenue, the central artery of the Back Bay District, and not only the most beautiful street in Boston, but probably as fine an avenue as can be found in any city, either in the Old or New World. The first portion extends from the Public Garden to Beacon Street at the point where that thoroughfare makes a junction with Western and Brighton avenues. For the first mile it runs in a straight line, then deflects and passes through the Back Bay Park. It is 240 feet wide, with a park in the centre and roadways on either side; the distance from curb to curb is 200 feet, thus leaving sidewalks twenty feet wide. In the central parkway a walk for pedestrians extends the whole distance from Arlington Street to West Chester Park, nearly a mile, and this portion is adorned with several statues of distinguished men, and lined on both sides with the elegant residences that characterize the whole Back Bay District, although on this street the beautiful buildings, with the magnificent setting the street gives them, show to much greater advantage than in any other portion of the locality, with possibly the exception of Copley Square. The prevailing styles of architecture are the new Greek, the French Renaissance, the English gothic, and various combinations. Until recently railings on either side separated the central park from the roadway on either side, but recently these were removed, thus giving to the avenue a much freer and broader appearance.

An extension of Commonwealth Avenue, formerly known as Massachusetts Avenue, begins at Beacon Street, and continues for some miles to the main gateway of the Chestnut Hill Reservoir. It is the same width as the first portion.

In our walking tour we have entered Commonwealth Avenue from Exeter Street, exactly midway between the Public Garden and West Chester Park. Let us turn eastward in the direction of the Public Garden, taking our way along the footpath in the centre of the avenue. The first block

brings us to Dartmouth Street, on the corner of which and the avenue on our right is the Vendome Hotel, whose beautiful white marble front presents a striking picture. In the parkway opposite the Vendome is the statue of William Lloyd Garrison, the anti-slavery leader, erected in 1886.

On the southeast corner of Commonwealth Avenue and Clarendon Street, the next block beyond the Vendome, is the Brattle Square Church, a stone edifice in the form of a Greek cross, with a massive stone tower. It is the historic successor of the old "Brattle Square Meeting House," which was built in 1772 and pulled down in 1871, and from which the present edifice derives its name. It is now the property and place of worship of the First Baptist Society, which purchased it in 1882. The building was erected in 1873, but was sold by the old Brattle Street Society because of debt.

Continuing on along the parkway near Berkeley Street we pass the statue of General John Glover, erected in 1875. At the entrance of the avenue is the Alexander Hamilton statue, erected in 1865. During all this walk the varied character of the beautiful lines of residences on either side have afforded a continual succession of pictures of architectural beauty, wealth and elegance that is unsurpassed in the city.

On Commonwealth Avenue at the entrance to the Back Bay Park, in the centre of the parkway stands an ideal statue of Lief, the Norseman, by Miss Anne Whitney.

The route we have followed has led us past the principal features of the Back Bay District. If the visitor desires to study it in detail, a walk through Marlborough, Newbury and Beacon streets, or the intersecting avenues, will afford him the opportunity to see every part of the district without any great exertion. The streets of the locality are named on a unique principle, which renders it easy to remember their relation to each other. The streets running north and south are named alphabetically, alternating three syllables and two — Arlington, Berkeley, Clarendon, Dartmouth, Exeter, Fairfield, Gloucester, and Hereford, and they are all equal distances apart. Five streets run east and west the length of the Back Bay District; Commonwealth Avenue in the centre, Marlborough and Beacon streets to the north and Newbury and Boylston streets to the south, also equi-distant from each other.

Passing out of Commonwealth Avenue and crossing Arlington Street we enter the Public Garden, the most beautiful spot in the city. The Garden contains over twenty-four acres, is beautifully laid out with serpentine walks, beds of rich flowers and plants, stately trees afford a pleasant shade. There is a small pond in the centre of the garden, spanned by a massive iron bridge with granite piers, over which the main path leads which connects the Common through the Garden with Commonwealth Avenue. Elsewhere in this book will be found a detailed description of the Public Garden.

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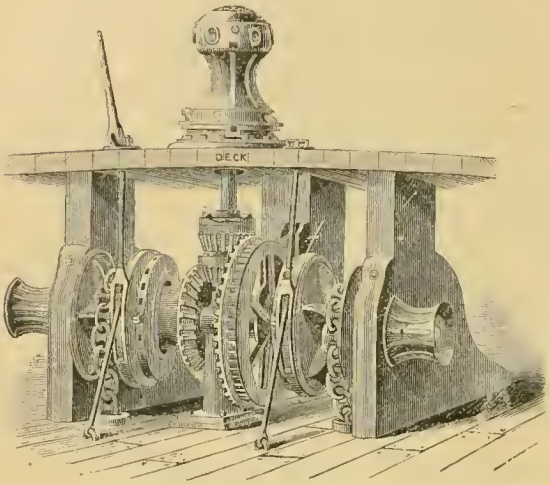

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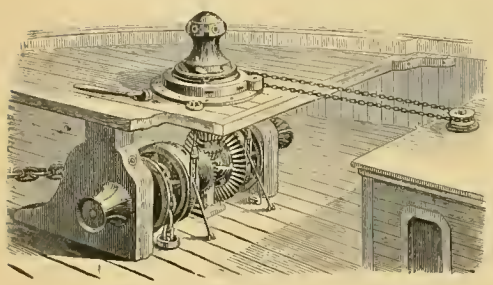
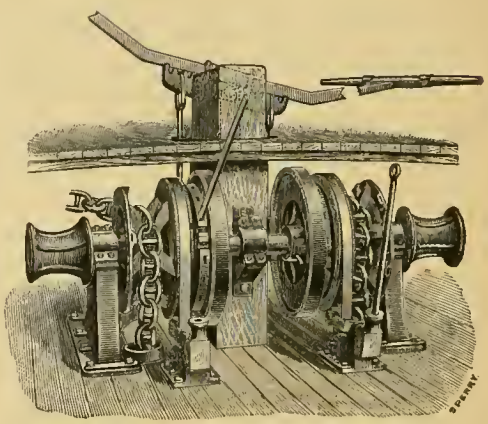


THE "PROVIDENCE" PATENT CAPSTAN WINDLASS, WITH T. J. SOUTHARD'S MESSENGER CHAIN ATTACHMENT.



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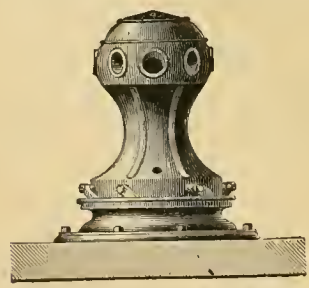

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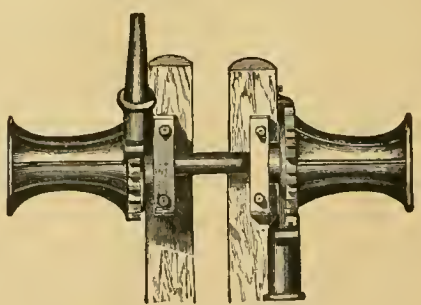


THE "PROVIDENCE" RATCHET GYPSEY WINDLASS.

A Spinning Exhibition, by Boston Maidens, on the Common in 1753.

Chapter IV.

A TOUR IN THE NORTH END.

Historic Associations — Its Streets and Limits — Hanover Street — North Square — Its History and Associations — Christ Church and Paul Revere — The Northern Depots.

That region of Boston lying between the mouth of the Charles River and a line drawn from Faneuil Hall to the Boston and Maine passenger station is known as the North End. It is *the north end* of the peninsula, and the name is therefore very appropriate. Boston, previous to the Revolution, was almost confined to this section. In those days the Common was out in the country, and the Old South Church, as its name implies, was at the south end of the city. To-day the appearance of the city, as it was in the past, can be better studied here than anywhere else, and, although improvements have obliterated old houses and straightened streets, many ancient-looking structures still remain in some of the back streets. The whole district has a squalid-looking appearance and is occupied mostly by a population of foreign

birth and descent. It is worth a visit, however, if not for purposes of the study of social conditions and environments, at least for its historic associations, and for some of its present institutions.

The main streets of the North End are Hanover and North, running the whole length of the district, and Salem, Prince and Endicott, running transversely and diagonally across the territory, all these main thoroughfares being intersected and connected by short, narrow and crooked streets, lanes and alleyways. Commercial Street, beginning at the Custom House, becomes the marginal way after running a distance of about one-fourth of a mile, and encircles the greater part of the North End. A visit to the locality can be made either from Tremont Street through Scollay Square to Hanover Street, or from Washington Street through Adams and Dock Squares into North Street. Let us proceed down Hanover Street, which is more central than North Street, and is in fact the main artery of the North End. It is a fine wide street, largely devoted to retail trade, especially in its upper portion, where there are many fine stores. Leading out of Hanover, obliquely, four streets below Washington on the left, is Salem, one of the most noteworthy thoroughfares of the district. A part of this street constitutes the Jewish quarter of the city, and as we walk along we notice some examples of the old colonial dwellings. The House for Little Wanderers, one of the best charitable institutions in the city, is on Baldwin Place, which runs off Salem Street to the left near its junction with Prince Street. Continuing along Hanover Street the third street we reach after crossing Salem is Prince, passing down which to the right a few steps bring us into North Square, a small triangular space between North and Moon streets. In colonial days, and even after the Revolution, this locality was the centre of the fashionable life of the town. It is now the centre of one of the most squalid regions in Boston.

The Old North Church, where the celebrated colonial clergymen, Increase and Cotton Mather, preached, occupied the upper side of the square until 1775, and stood near where the Mariners' Home now is. "Father Taylor's Bethel" was on the east side of the square, but since 1885 the building has been occupied as an Italian Catholic Church. Father Taylor was a remarkable man, and his caustic, blunt, ready wit fitted him for his work as the "Mariners' Preacher," and during his time the Bethel was a great resort for all sailors coming into Boston.

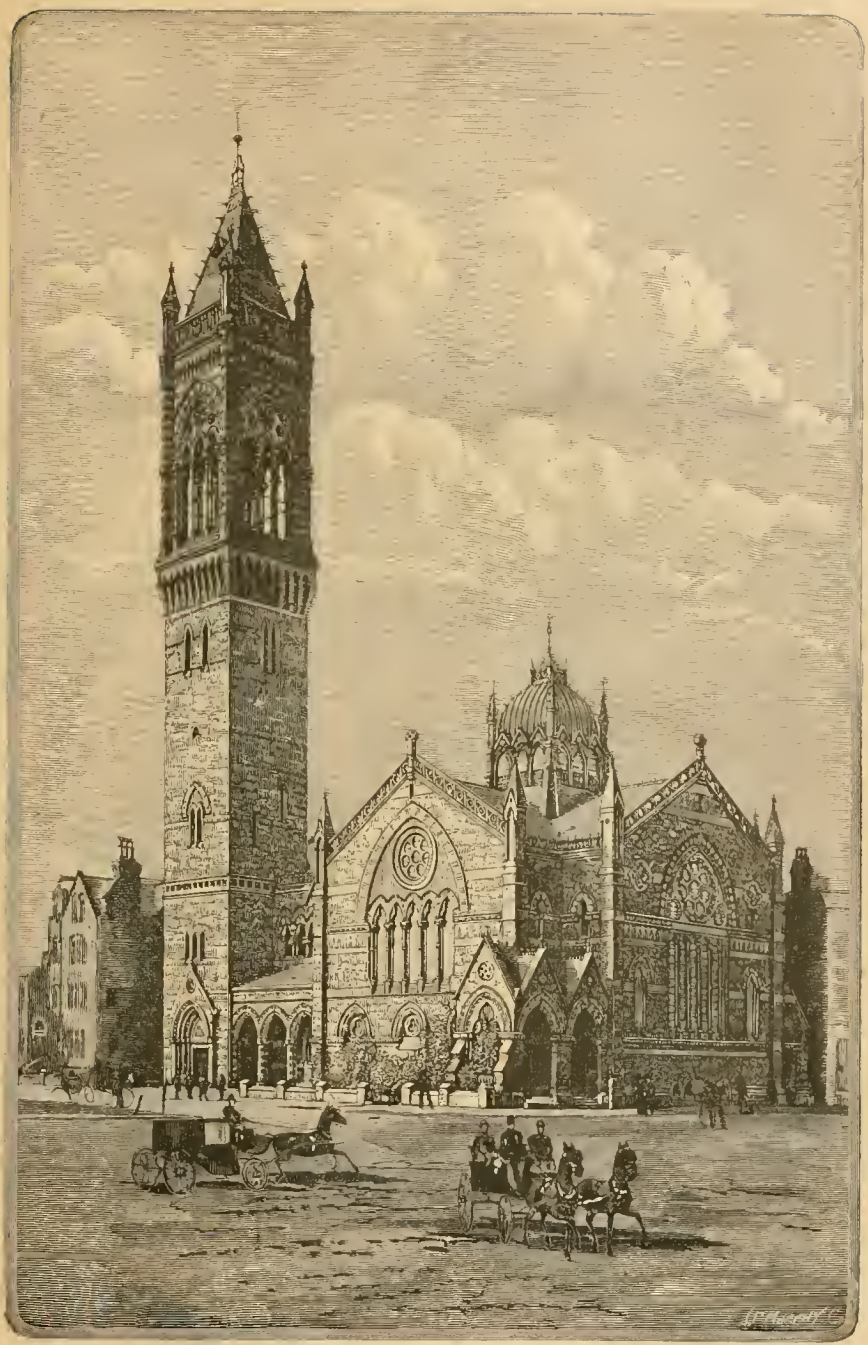
Returning up Prince Street, crossing Hanover, let us proceed along to Salem Street, turning up which street to the right, a short walk brings us to the Industrial School, corner of North Bennet Street and opposite the head of Sheaf Street, where boys and girls between the ages of nine and sixteen are instructed in various handicrafts. A few steps further bring us to the historic Christ's Church, erected in 1723, and now the oldest church building in the country. It is claimed that it was from the steeple of this edifice that on the night of April 18, 1775, the lanterns were hung out that gave the signal to Paul Revere when he started on his memorable ride to warn Adams and Hancock and the whole country side of the approach of the British

SCOLLAY SQUARE.—THE WINTHROP STATUE.

troops. The Old North Church which stood on North Square, was destroyed and used for fuel by the British during the siege of Boston, has also been claimed as the place where the signal lanterns were hung out. A tablet on the front of the church at present, however, claims this historic event for Christ's Church. The steeple was blown down in 1804, but the present one was immediately built, and was an accurate reproduction of the original. The interior of the church remains much as it was in colonial times. Underneath the church there are thirty-three tombs.

Turning into Hull Street, opposite Christ's Church, we ascend Copp's Hill, one of the three elevations that distinguished the peninsula originally. A few rods bring us to the ancient burial ground on the right. It stands on an embankment, the remains of Copp's Hill, the rest having been leveled and carried away, and is protected by a high retaining wall surmounted by an iron fence. This graveyard was established in 1660, and contains the remains of many of the men and women, prominent in the early history of Boston. There are many quaint inscriptions on the old tombstones. The burial ground is open to the public during the most of the year, and during the summer it is used as a park by the dwellers in the tenements on the adjoining streets. It is about three acres in extent, and from it on account of its elevated position, fine views of the harbor, Charlestown, and the Navy Yard can be had.

Passing through the burial ground into Charter Street, and descending the hill we soon emerge on Commercial Street. Turning to the left along this thoroughfare, we pass on the right the extensive works of the Boston Gas Company, whose commodious wharves are on the opposite side of the street. Next on the right is the Charles River bridge, completed in 1786, the earliest bridge connecting the peninsula with the surrounding mainland. Beyond the bridge the marginal avenue is known as Causeway Street. A few steps further bring us to the Warren Bridge, built in 1828. On the corner of Causeway Street and Haverhill, the approach to the bridge, stands the massive granite castle-like station of the Fitchburg Railroad. A short distance beyond, along Causeway Street, are the passenger stations of the Boston & Maine, Eastern Division, and the Boston & Lowell Railroads. Turning into Haverhill Street we soon reach Haymarket Square, fronting on which is the Boston & Maine Station, Western Division. These four railroad stations constitute what are known as the Northern Depots. The railroads run over the Charles River by a series of long bridges, so that the river here is spanned by a complete network. Passing out of Haymarket Square by Sudbury Street, we emerge into Scollay Square, from whence we can start either for a horse-car ride to any part of the city, or for another walk in the central portions.



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Chapter V.

THE OLD WEST END — THE STATE HOUSE.

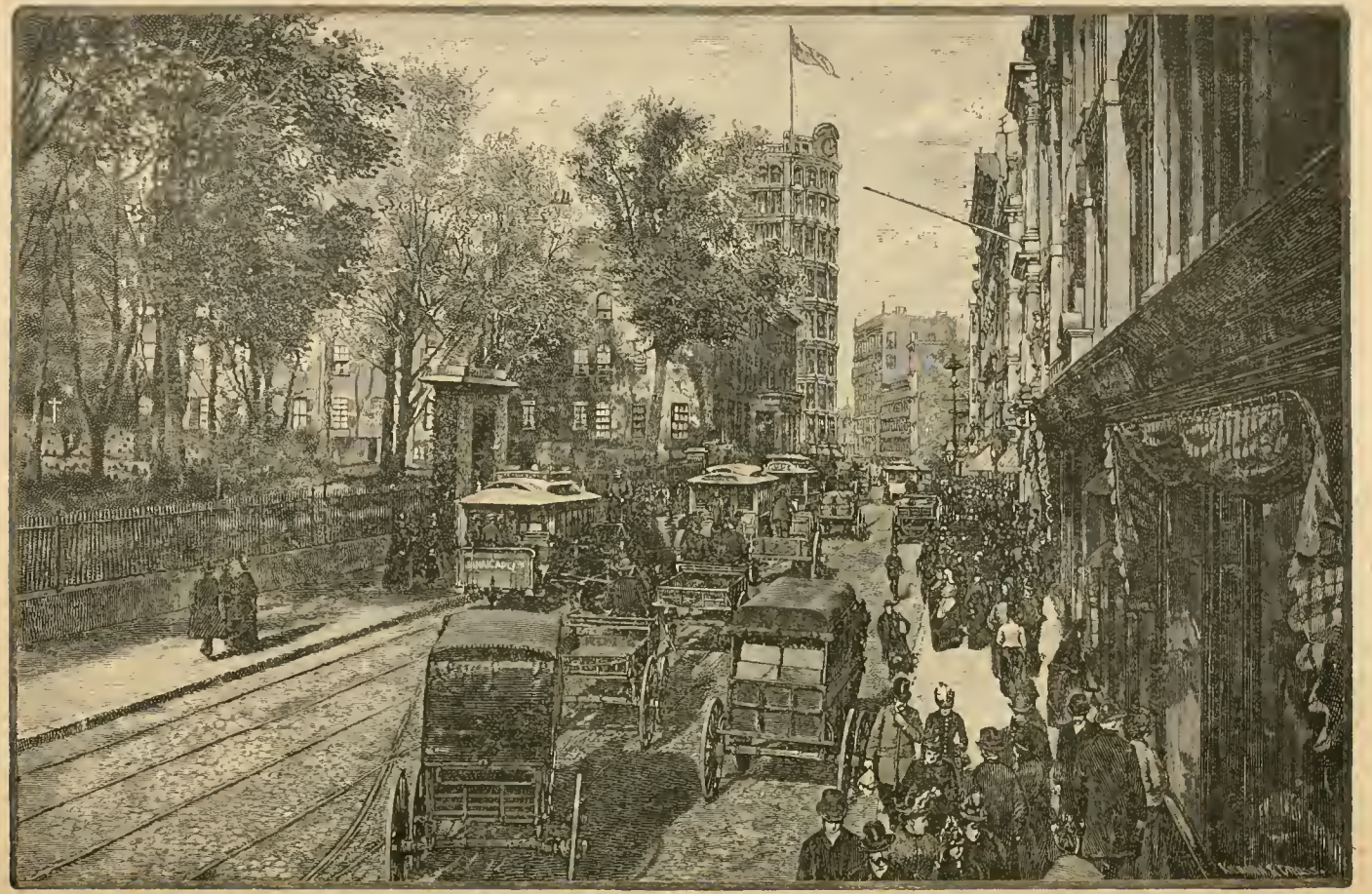
The Old Time Literary Centre of the City — Historic Associations — State House — Beacon Street — Louisbury Square — Charles Street — Charles River Embankment — Massachusetts General Hospital.

Before the Back Bay was filled in and became the fashionable residence quarter of the city, the region between Beacon and Leverett streets and extending from Scollay Square to the Charles River was the abode of the wealthy and fashionable people. It was known as the West End, and although that term now includes the Back Bay too, this region is in distinction often called the Old West End. That portion of it on the slopes of Beacon Hill still contains numerous fine residences, and is the abode of many old Boston families and substantial middle-class people. It includes the whole of Beacon Hill, and has many steep, hill-side streets. The literary life of Boston centered here in the past, and some of the famous books that made the reputation of the city as an intellectual centre were written here. The historians, Prescott, Motley, and Parkman, the genial and versatile

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Richard Henry Dana, Charles Sumner, all lived and worked in this locality. Harrison Gray Otis, the first mayor of the city, lived on Beacon Hill, as did also John Singleton Copley, the celebrated portrait painter, and Wendell Phillips was born in one of its old-time mansions.

At present the locality is the home of many of the best known writers, preachers, jurists, and representative men in the city. This is one of the finest sections of the city for the stranger to roam through. It has neither the stateliness and wealth of architecture found in the Back Bay, nor the squalor, dinginess and shabbiness to be found at the North End and South Cove, but is characterized by a substantial, solid, complete appearance, that to many has a greater charm than the magnificence of the new houses of the Back Bay. It also has many historic associations. Here the first settler of Boston, William Blackstone, had his house and garden. Here on Beacon Street, just beyond the State House, was the mansion of John Hancock, which was demolished in 1863 to make way for the present edifices.

The State House, which is the first object that greets the eye of the stranger approaching Boston from sea or land, stands on the highest point of Beacon Hill overlooking the Common from the northeast corner. It is a very picturesque looking building, surmounted by an immense, gilded dome fifty-three feet in diameter and thirty-five feet high, at the top of which is an observatory open to visitors at all times except when the Legislature is in session. The building is 110 feet in height. It stands back from the street a considerable distance, the terraced slopes in front being adorned with a fountain and with statues of Horace Mann and Daniel Webster, the latter on the right and the former on the left of the broad outer stairways as one ascends to the front entrance. The front of the edifice is a projecting portico with seven arches on the lower story through which access is had to the main hall, and on the upper story twelve pillars uphold a roof like that of a Grecian temple. The building was erected in 1795, its site being the "governor's pasture," a part of the Hancock estate. It was completed and occupied in 1798, the old State House on State Street having accommodated the Legislature until that time. It has been enlarged and improved in its interior arrangement, from time to time, to keep pace with the increasing business of the State, but at present it is much too small to accommodate all the State offices. A site has been secured for a new State House in the rear, but when the new structure will be erected is uncertain. The State House contains many interesting historic memorials. On entering the building the visitor finds himself in Doric Hall, a large, lofty chamber with a tesselated floor. In a recess closed in by heavy glass plates, on the further side from the entrance, stands a statue of Washington, and in the same recess are many battle flags of Massachusetts regiments in the War of the Rebellion. On the floor in front of the statue are *fac similes* of the tombs of Washington's English ancestors, and also tablets from the Beacon Hill Monument, which was removed to make way for improvements. A statue of Governor John A. Andrew stands in a smaller enclosure to the left, and in other niches and



OLD GRANARY BURYING GROUND, AND TREMONT STREET.

recesses around the chamber are marble busts of Samuel Adams, Charles Sumner, Henry Wilson, and Abraham Lincoln. Wide stairways at either side lead from lobbies from Doric Hall, as the lower chamber is called, to the various floors, and elevators also are operated. The hall of the House of Representatives is in the centre of the building over Doric Hall, and is the largest room in the building. In it, over the speaker's chair, is the gilded eagle that once crowned the Beacon Hill Monument, and at the opposite side, dangling from the roof, is an ancient, wooden codfish, the emblem of the fishing interest, great in the past and in the present. This relic hung in the Representatives' Chamber in the old State House. The Senate Chamber is in the east wing of the building, the Executive Department and Council Chamber in the west wing, the State Library in the back part of the building, and the Committee Rooms in all sections. A visit to the observatory at the top of the dome should not be omitted by any stranger. By entering your name in the visitors' book, the watchman who is stationed in the lobby to the right of Doric Hall will direct you how to reach the outlook. Once there the whole city lies spread out at your feet. You are in the best place to see Boston. The adjoining cities and towns, the harbor with its islands, the off-lying hills, are all spread before you like a vast panoramic map.

That portion of Beacon Street extending from the State House along the northern side of the Common has always been the most aristocratic portion of the city, although in recent years the Back Bay has begun to take away some of its renown. Its name to Bostonians represents wealth and fashion, as Murray Hill does to New York, or Belgravia to London. The most striking building now on this section of the street is the Somerset Club House, formerly the residence of David Sears. It is built of beautiful light-colored granite and has a double bowed front. John Singleton Copley, the famous portrait painter, resided in the early years of the century in a house that stood on the site of this building. Nearly all the houses on this noted street have sheltered famous people, so that while it has been the abode of rank and fashion, it has also been remarkable as an intellectual stamping ground.

Within the limits of this section of the West End are located many of the noteworthy institutions of the city. The new Court House of Suffolks County is in Pemberton Square, which is reached from Scollay Square. It is a magnificent edifice, and, standing as it does on an elevated site, the portion of its front visible from Scollay Square presents an imposing sight. On Somerset Street, opposite the outlet from Pemberton Square, is Jacob Sleeper Hall, the main building of Boston University, an institution for the liberal education of both sexes, incorporated in 1869. On the corner of Somerset and Beacon streets, is the Congregational House, the headquarters of the *Congregationalist*, the religious organ of the denomination of the same name, and of which Rev. H. M. Dexter is the editor.

Passing into Beacon Street and proceeding south, on the left is seen the building of the Boston Athenæum. It was completed in 1849, although the

THE FROG POND, BOSTON COMMON.

institution dates from 1806, being the outgrowth of a young men's literary club. The library is one of the finest in the country, and is catalogued so thoroughly that all its resources are readily available, and scholars and strangers are always welcomed, and the use of the library afforded them. A fine collection of paintings was formerly on exhibition on the third floor, but it has been transferred to the Art Museum and the space devoted to books. Some large paintings and statues still adorn the vestibule. The real estate and property of the institution are valued at upward of $500,000, and its fund is also upward of $600,000.

Continuing along Beacon Street we pass the State House, then skirt along the upper side of the Common, obtaining a fine view of a large extent of its surface; of the frog pond, and other features, and on the Beacon Street side passing the Somerset Club and many noble looking residences.

Turning into Charles Street to the right, we pass along until Mt. Vernon Street is reached, passing up which we soon reach Louisburg Square, a small enclosed grass grown area. It once formed part of the garden of William Blackstone, the first white inhabitant of the peninsula, and a spring of pure fresh water formerly existed near its centre. The square contains statues of Columbus and Aristides. Passing through the square and going down Pinckney Street we again emerge into Charles Street, along which we continue on our way to the right. The next street we reach is Revere, where at No. 108, on the south side of the street overlooking the Charles River is the House for Aged Women.

Just before Cambridge Street is reached we pass on the left the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, established in 1824. The building is a large brick edifice with two wings. Patients are treated here free of charge.

When Cambridge Street is reached we are at the Boston end of the West Boston Bridge, over which the main avenue to Cambridge and Harvard College leads. This bridge was built in 1793. Crossing Cambridge Street and continuing along Charles, we are soon alongside of the Charles River Embankment, a strip of land extending along the river bank from the West Boston Bridge to Cragie's Bridge, and containing in all about ten acres. It is beautifully laid out with serpentine walk, shrubbery, and flowers, an iron fence extends along the river wall the whole distance. In one portion of this riverside park is a gymnasium ground, separated from the surroundings by a fence.

Near the foot of Cambridge Street, and overlooking the Charles River Embankment, is the Suffolk County Jail, a tower-like dark granite building, erected in 1851.

The Massachusetts General Hospital is in this neighbourhood. It can be reached from the Charles River Embankment by passing up Fruit Street, the first street beyond the Jail, and then turning into Blossom Street to the left. The main entrance to the hospital is on Blossom, at the foot of McLean Street. This hospital is a private institution and is considered one of the best in the country. It was founded in 1799, and incorporated in 1811. In the

G. H. Gay ward, reached from Fruit Street, is the operating theatre where the students of the Harvard Medical School receive clinical instruction.

Returning to Cambridge Street and proceeding eastward, a walk of about half a mile brings us out on Bowdoin Square, now a street car centre, especially for Cambridge cars. The Revere House, a noted hotel, fronts on this square This locality was formerly an aristocratic quarter, but business has supplanted the old-time style. A short walk along Court Street again brings us out on Scollay Square.

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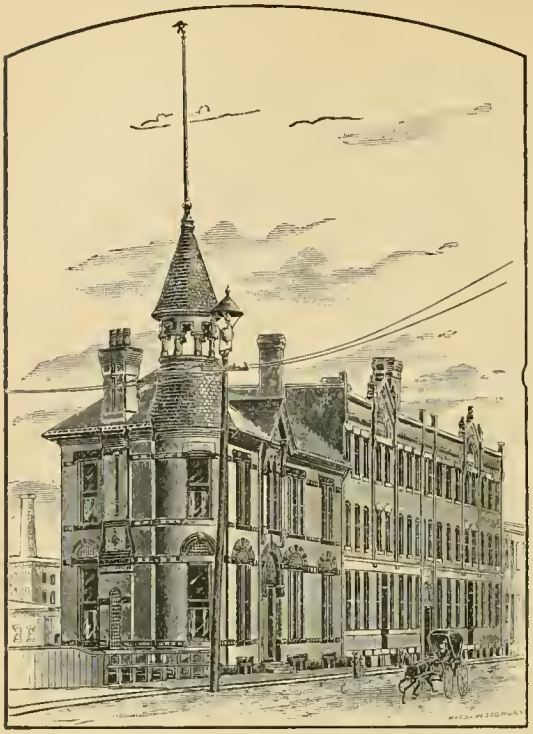

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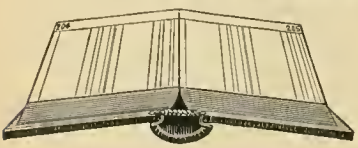

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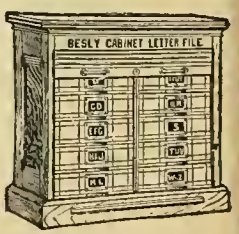

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Chapter VI.

THE SOUTH END -- SOUTH BOSTON.

The Limits of the South End — Widening Boston Neck — Principal Streets — Churches and Institutions — South Boston — Its Connecting Bridges — Broadway — The Perkins' Institution — Other Public Institution — Mount Washington — City Point and the Marine Park.

New England Conservatory of Music.

That portion of Boston south of Dover Street, and east of the Back Bay and extending south to the Roxbury district, is commonly known as the South End. Boston Neck, the connecting isthmus between the mainland and the original peninsula, had its narrowest portion about the neighborhood of the present intersection of Washington and Dover streets, and the neck was "so low and narrow that it was often submerged by the tide."

As the city increased in population streets were laid out across the flats on

either side of the neck — Tremont Street in 1832, and Harrison Avenue in 1844 — and about 1853 the widening of the neck began by the filling in of the flats. This continued until at present this section is one of the finest portions of the city. The main thoroughfares to the southern suburbs traverse the whole length of the south end. These avenues are Washington, Tremont, and Albany streets, and Huntington, Columbus, and Harrison avenues. Both the main and intersecting streets are broad and level in the majority of cases, and a goodly portion of the entire section is devoted to residence purposes, many of the cross streets containing handsome and comfortable dwellings. French flats, or apartment houses are numerous.

Washington Street is the backbone of the South End. The intersecting streets are named either east or west according to their position in relation to the central thoroughfare. There are quite a number of small parks in this section: Blackstone and Franklin Square, divided from each other by Washington Street, Union Park, Chester Park, and Worcester Square.

Many fine churches and public institutions adorn the South End. The Cathedral of the Holy Cross (Roman Catholic) is on Washington Street; the Church of the Disciples, where Rev. James Freeman Clarke preached from 1841 until his death in 1888, is on Warren Avenue; the South Congregational Church, where Edward Everett Hale preaches, is on Union Park. (For a list of other church edifices in this and other sections see the end of the book.)

Of public institutions the South End has the English High and Latin School, on Dartmouth and Montgomery streets and Warren Avenue; the Girls' High School, on Newton Street; the New England Conservatory of Music, on Franklin Square; the buildings of Boston College, Harrison Avenue, and many others.

The New England Conservatory of Music is the largest institution of the kind in the world. It occupies a large seven storied building with a frontage of 185 feet on Newton Street and 210 feet on James, and overlooks Franklin Square. This building was formerly the St. James Hotel, but was secured for the Conservatory of Music in 1882. The building was rearranged and now has a large concert hall, recitation and practice rooms, library, reading-rooms, parlors, museum, and fifty or more rooms for students. Instruction is given in every branch of the science and art of music by the ablest American and European artists and teachers, both in classes and privately.

The Conservatory embraces the following distinct schools or departments: For the piano; the organ; the formation and cultivation of the voice, lyric, art, opera; the violin, orchestra, quartette, and ensemble playing, orchestral and band instruments, art of conducting; harmony, composition, theory, orchestration; church music, oratorio, chorus practice; sight-singing, vocal music in public schools; tuning, regulating, and repairing pianos and organs; general literature, modern languages; elocution, dramatic action; fine arts; physical culture; college of music for advanced musical students in connection with Boston University in which degrees of music


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are conferred. The conservatory was established in Boston in 1867, having previously been in operation in Providence, R. I., where it was established as a Musical institution in 1859. It occupied rooms in Music Hall building until removal to the present quarters. The head of this great institution is Dr. Eben Tourjee, to whose foresight, energy, and ability the present condition of the magnificent enterprise is very largely due.

South Boston.— The terms, the "South End" and "South Boston" are apt to be misleading to strangers, who naturally think the names apply to the same locality. The South End is the southern part of the main portion of the city,—not including the localities further south, that were brought within the city limits by annexations since 1867, and which are largely suburban in character. South Boston, on the other hand, is a peninsula stretching out into Boston Harbor, and lies eastward from the South End. It was originally known as Dorchester Neck, and was in the limits of the town of that name until in 1804 it was joined to Boston. At that time it is claimed there were only ten families on the peninsula, which in those days had an area of 560 acres. A bridge was immediately built from Boston Neck at Dover Street, and was opened March, 1804. This in recent years was replaced by a modern iron structure. The Federal Street bridge was built in 1828, and the Broadway bridge connecting South Boston with the central portion of the city was built in 1872. Two other bridges, Mount Washington Avenue and Congress Street, connect the down town portion of the city with the South Boston flats. All these bridges span Fort Point channel, the narrow connecting water way between South Bay and the harbor.

After its annexation South Boston increased slowly in population, but gradually the peninsula was occupied by residences, and after the opening of the street railway in 1854 the growth of population was rapid. At present the entire peninsula is built over, and in its limits are all the varied phases of city life and activities.

The main street of South Boston is Broadway which runs through the centre of the peninsula, lengthwise, and nearly all the horse-cars run through this street or some portion of it.

There are several notable public institutions in South Boston, the most famous of which is the Perkins' Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, Mount Washington, Broadway. This institution was founded by Dr. Samuel G. Howe, in 1832, and the Mount Washington House was secured and occupied in 1839. Dr. Howe had wonderful success in educating Laura Bridgman, who was deaf, dumb, and blind, and who continued an inmate of the institution until her death in 1889. This institution has been the model for all similar schools throughout the world. The pupils receive an excellent education in all the common branches, in music, etc., and are taught as much as possible to be self helpful. The family system is followed, the women and girls occupying cottages by themselves, and the sexes are educated and live apart. The school is partly self-supporting from the income of invested funds and the receipts from the workshops. It also

receives an annual grant from the State of Massachusetts of $36,000, and several other states make small grants and have also thereby the privilege of sending pupils. The greater number of the children here educated are admitted free; but the annual fee for board and tuition from those who can afford to pay is $300 per annum. Visitors are admitted to the institution every Thursday from 11 A. M. to 1 P M. Mr. Michael Anagnos, son-in-law of Dr. Howe, and a Greek by birth, is the director.

While the Perkins' Institution is perhaps the most notable located in South Boston, there are others that are of great usefulness and importance. The Boston Lunatic Hospital, First Street, is a city institution; the Carney Hospital, Old Harbor Street, is a worthy Catholic institution, under the care of the Sisters of Charity; the School for Idiotic and Feeble Minded Children, No. 723 East Eighth Street, is an outgrowth from the Perkins' Institution.

On the summit of Mount Washington, formerly known as Dorchester Height, the place where Washington placed the fortifications during the Revolutionary War, which compelled the British to evacuate Boston, is a little park from which magnificent views of Boston, the harbor and the islands may be obtained. On the heights north of and a little lower than the park is a small reservoir, a part of the Boston Water Works system. Mount Washington can be reached from any South Boston car, by leaving the car at Dorchester Street.

There are two other parks in South Boston: Independence Square a handsome enclosure of six and a half acres on East Broadway, half a mile beyond the Perkins' Institution, and on its harbor side are the Insane Asylum and House of Correction, which have extensive grounds, over fourteen acres, extending to the shores of the harbor. The other one is the Marine Park at City Point, part of the city's general system of public park, but which is still in an incomplete condition.

There are ten lines of horse-cars between Boston and South Boston, running every few minutes to the Marine Park, Bay View, City Point, Mount Washington, and other points.

At City Point are many saloons, restaurants, small inns, and landing-stages where boats and yachts may be hired for harbor-trips. Here, also, is the Boston Yacht-Club's house. City Point looks right out on the harbor and the numerous islands, and hundreds of yachts have their moorings here. The view includes the Blue Hills, to the right across Old Harbor; Thompson's Island with its dark groves and great Farm-School building; the distant hills of Plymouth County; Long Island, with its high-placed light-house; the white shaft of Boston Light and the black pyramid of Nix's Mate; the near gray walls and officers' quarters of Fort Independence; the distant brick prisons on Deer Island; the high, round, house-covered Winthrop Great Head; the long, high, and verdant Governor's Island, with the citadel of Fort Winthrop; and the blue highlands of Essex on the north. All manner of vessels are seen in the channel,—yachts, coasters, harbor steamboats, and European steamships.

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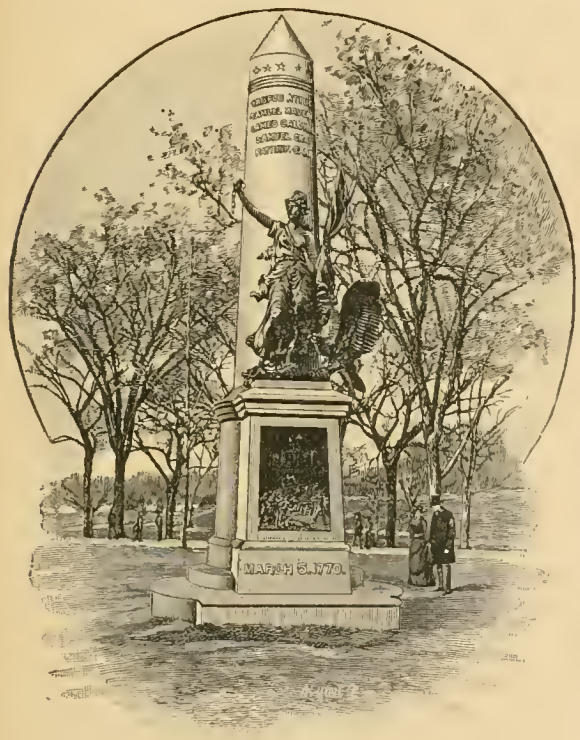
CHAPTER VII.

SUBURBS AND DISTRICTS.

ANNEXATIONS OF SUBURBAN LOCALITIES — AREA — EAST BOSTON — CHARLESTOWN DISTRICT: BUNKER HILL AND THE NAVY YARD — ROXBURY DISTRICT — WEST ROXBURY DISTRICT — DORCHESTER DISTRICT — BRIGHTON DISTRICT.



THE ATTUCK'S MONUMENT, BOSTON COMMON.

THE immediate environs of the peninsula of Boston— the city proper — have all been annexed to the municipality with the exception of Chelsea and Cambridge. The filling in of the flats on either side of the Neck created the South End as it now exists. South Boston was annexed in 1804; Noddle Island, now East Boston, became part of the city in 1830; the city of Roxbury, to the southward, was annexed in 1867, the town of Dorchester in 1869, the city of Charlestown and the towns of Brighton and West Roxbury in 1873.

The original area of the peninsula was 783 acres, but by the reclamation of the marshes this has been extended to 1829 acres of solid ground. By the annexations the area of the city has been still further increased to 23 661 acres or 36.7 square miles.

East Boston.— To the north-east of Boston, across the harbor, is East Boston. The territory it occupies is an island and was originally known by the name of Noddles Island. In 1830, when it had but one dwelling house, it was annexed to Boston; and since that time has developed until it is one of the busiest and most populous parts of the city. East

Boston has a splendid water frontage and consequently at its wharves a large business is done.

The lines of ocean steamers running from Boston have their docks at East Boston, and the railroad facilities for freight shipment are unsurpassed. Two lines of ferries connect East Boston with the wharves of the city; and bridges connect it with the mainland at Chelsea at Winthrop.

Charlestown District.—Until 1873 Charlestown was an independent municipality. Its history dates from 1629, and Governor Winthrop and his company previous to crossing over to Boston at the invitation of William Blackstone, had first settled here. Out of the original territory of the town there have been formed the towns of Burlington and Woburn, the cities of Malden and Somerville, and portions of Reading, Medford, Cambridge, and Arlington. Charlestown was a flourishing place in colonial times. Here occurred the celebrated battle of Bunker Hill, during the Revolutionary War. It became a city March 10, 1847, and when it was annexed to Boston its population was 32,040.

The principal attractions for visitors in Charlestown are the Bunker Hill Monument and the Navy Yard. The Bunker Hill Monument is 221 feet high, and is built of Quincy granite. It is thirty feet square at the base and fifteen at the apex. Inside the shaft is a winding stairway, from the top of which may be obtained a beautiful view. The capstone of the apex, above this observatory, is in one piece and weighs two and a half tons. The corner-stone of the monument was laid by Lafayette, June 17, 1825, and the oration was by Daniel Webster. It was dedicated June 17, 1843, when Daniel Webster was again the orator. An admission fee is charged to ascend the monument. It is easily reached from the centre of the city by the Charlestown car passing through Scollay Square and lower Washington Street.

The United States Navy Yard is almost at the foot of Bunker Hill, in the Charlestown District. It is at the junction of Charles and Mystic rivers, and will well repay a visit. It comprises over eighty acres of land, inclosed on the land side by a high stone wall. On the water side may be seen many wharves and vessels, and a granite dry-dock 341 feet in length, eighty feet wide, and thirty deep. This dock was opened in 1835, at a cost of $677,000. The first vessel docked here was the old frigate "Constitution." Within the yard may be seen immense quantities of shot, shell, and cannon, and all sorts of munitions of war, a granite museum, called the "Naval Library and Institute," a granite rope walk, 1,361 feet long, machine shops for employing 2,000 men, etc.

Roxbury District.—The city of Roxbury was annexed to Boston in 1867 at which time it had a population of 30,000. It is situated directly south of the main portion of Boston and originally was at the mainland extremity of Boston Neck, bordering on the South Bay. A settlement was made here the same year that Boston was founded, 1630, and the name "Rocksborough" was given the town because of the rocky character of the locality. The territory originally included West Roxbury, Jamaica Plain,

BOSTON HARBOR, LOOKING TOWARD CHELSEA AND THE NAVY YARD, CHARLESTOWN.

and Brookline. In 1846 Roxbury became a city, in 1856 street cars began running to Boston, and in 1867 it was annexed to Boston and became the Roxbury District. At that time its population was about 30,000, but in 1880 the district had 78,799, and at present has probably nearly 100,000. Roxbury contains many beautiful localities. It has broad, shaded streets and many beautiful residences. Roxbury Highlands are especially beautiful and attractive.

The West Roxbury District is the most rural portion of the city, and contains within its limits the larger part of the new system of public parks, Franklin Park, the Arnold Arboretum, and Jamaica Pond. Here are also located Forest Hill Cemetery, Mount Hope Cemetery, and Mount Calvary Cemetery. Originally this territory was part of Roxbury but in 1851 it was set off as a separate town. In 1874 it became a part of Boston, increasing the population of the city by 9,000 and the area by 7,848 acres. West Roxbury consequently contains at present one-third of the entire territory of the city. It abounds in pleasant rural scenery, and is fast growing up as a residence locality. The celebrated Brook Farm, where a number of eminent people tried a communistic experiment from 1841 to 1847, was in West Roxbury. It is now occupied by the Martin Luther Orphans' Home. Jamaica Plain, a picturesque suburban locality, is a portion of the West Roxbury District.

Dorchester District.— The southeast portion of Boston lying along Dorchester Bay, and east of Roxbury, is the Dorchester District. It is a diversified tract of country abounding with hill and dale, and has been for years one of the most important of the many beautiful suburban residence localities in Boston. The township of Dorchester originally included all this territory, as well as the peninsula of South Boston, and a settlement was made here in 1630 by a company of English Puritans. It continued from that time as a town until annexed to Boston in 1869. The territory is extensive and the town always contained a number of villages or localities of about equal importance. The spaces between these distinct localities are now very generally built up, but the names still remain in use.

Brighton District.— The most extreme eastern part of the present territory of Boston is the Brighton District. It is reached through the Back Bay by Beacon Street and the continuation of Commonwealth Avenue, along the bank of the Charles River, and lies south of Cambridge. Brighton was formerly a part of Cambridge, but was set off as a separate town in 1807. It became a part of the city in 1873. Brighton is famous for its great cattle market, which has been in operation for many years. It is also famous for its great slaughter and rendering establishment known as the Abattoir, on the banks of the Charles River, which has facilities for killing 300 cattle and 3,000 sheep in a day. There are many beautiful localities in Brighton, its streets are pleasant and shady, and many of its avenues afford pleasant drives. Along Beacon Street over the "Mill-dam," and the Brighton Road has always been a favorite drive for Boston people.

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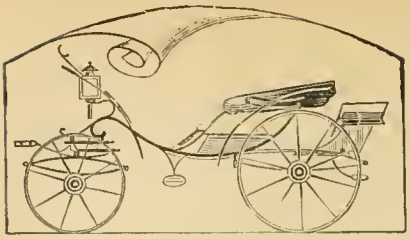

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Life on the Lake, Public Garden.

Chapter VIII.

PARKS AND PUBLIC GROUNDS.

The Common — The Public Garden — Franklin Park — Back Bay Park — Marine Park — Other Parks.

Boston Common.—Boston Common is situated in the very heart of the city. The ground is undulating, and by nature well adapted to the use for which it has been chosen. Added to its favorable natural features, art has also done much to beautify and make it a favorite resort. The common is beautifully laid out with handsome walks, and is shaded with more than one thousand, fine, large elm trees. It has five malls or broad walks. The whole forms a scene of exceptional rural beauty. "There is scarcely a foot of the forty-eight acres in its area that is not endeared to the Bostonian by some personal or historic association." Besides its attractions as a park, an out-door breathing spot, it contains a number of objects of special interest. The most conspicuous is the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument on Flagstaff

Hill, or as now called Monument Hill. This monument was designed by Millard Fillmore and was completed and dedicated September 17, 1877.

Near the Park Street mall is the Brewer Fountain, presented to the city by Gardner Brewer in 1868. It was cast in Paris, and is a bronze copy of a fountain designed by Lanard.

The Frog Pond, where the British soldiers had their skirmish with the Boston lads in Revolutionary times, adds much to the beauty of the Common. In 1888 near the centre of the Tremont Street mall the "Crispus Attucks" monument, was erected in honor of the victims of the "Boston Massacre," by the British soldiers, March 5, 1770.

The portion of the Common between Flagstaff Hill and Charles street is still occasionally used as a training ground by the militia, but it is far more constantly utilized as a place to play ball by the young men and youth of Boston, and on a fine day in summer it is no unusual sight to see half a dozen games going on at the same time. On warm summer days the children find delight in watching Punch and Judy plays, the camera obscura, etc., on the Tremont Street mall.

Numerous fountains and more than two hundred benches are scattered through the grounds. The old elm, measuring twenty-two and a half feet in circumference one foot above the ground, and seventy-two feet in height, was long an object of interest, but it was destroyed by the storms in the winter of 1876. The spot where it stood, and two young shoots, which bid fair to perpetuate the family stock, are sacredly preserved by an iron fence. In early days the Common was a favorite military resort on public occasions. From Whitefield's time to the present large assemblies have often met here to listen to popular discourses, both religious and secular. The city charter was so framed as to make the Common public property, *forever* placing it beyond the power of the city either to *sell* it or *give* it away.

The Public Garden.— Across Charles Street to the south of the Common is the Public Garden. The area is a little over twenty-four acres, and in summer is one of the most attractive spots in the city. A handsome artificial pond, irregularly laid out, adorns the midst of the garden, where, in summer days, may be seen multitudes of gayly trimmed pleasure boats, occupied by children.

While the Common is a park of stately trees and broad walks, this is, as its name indicates, a public garden with dainty flower-beds, plants, shrubbery, grass-plats, stretches of closely-cropped lawns, and narrow winding gravel paths. In its midst is a pretty pond, irregularly laid out; and now it is bright with gaily-canopied pleasure boats. An iron bridge of an imposing design, with granite piers, spans it; and the winding walks along its margin, and the seats under the few large trees near its brink, are much sought on pleasant afternoons. Near the central path from the Arlington Street entrance across the bridge to Charles Street, is the most interesting fountain in the garden. It is so arranged that it throws a fine spray over and about a small and graceful statue of Venus rising from the sea, producing a pleasing effect.

THE PUBLIC GARDEN.

There are several fine pieces of statuary in the Public Garden. Here is located the equestrian statue of Washington, by Thomas Ball, said to be the largest piece of its kind in America. The height of the statue is twenty-two feet, and with the pedestal reaches thirty-eight feet. The foundation is of solid masonry, resting on piles eleven feet deep. It was unveiled July 3, 1869, and it is a matter of no little pride that the design and execution is entirely by Massachusetts men.

On the Beacon Street side of the garden is the Edward Everett statue, which was modeled at Rome, and cast in Munich, and presented to the city in 1867. The money was raised by popular subscription which flowed in so freely that there was about fifteen thousand dollars surplus, $5,000 of which was expended for a portrait of Everett, which was placed in Faneuil Hall, and $10,000 went to Governor Andrew's statue fund.

The Ether Monument is also in the Public Garden on the Arlington Street side. On one side is an inscription stating the occasion of the monument. On the other sides are medallions, representing physicians and surgeons administering ether to patients. The monument is of granite and red marble.

The Charles Sumner statue is on the Boylston Street side of the Public Garden, and was erected in 1878 at a cost of $15,000. It is by Thomas Ball, is nine and a half feet high, the pedestal being a solid mass of granite. One hundred years ago this spot was marsh lands and flats. For years from 1795 or thereabouts, the territory was occupied by five long rope-walks. In 1859, after much uncertainty, as to the use this tract should be put to, the matter was settled by an act of the Legislature and vote of the city, and the Public Garden became a settled fact.

The Park System.— Although Boston possesses in the Common and Public Garden public pleasure and recreation grounds that afford great satisfaction to the busy multitudes who throng her streets, still public-spirited citizens were persuaded years ago that a system of great public parks were needed that would bring within the reach of all the inhabitants the opportunity of enjoying the beauties and benefits that a more direct access to natural scenes and conditions would afford. As a result of this desire an agitation sprung up, and the first step accomplished was the appointment of a commission in 1874 to formally consider the question of establishing such parks. In 1875 the Park Commission was installed as one of the regular departments of the city government, and has since continued. The "Back Bay Park Project" was adopted in 1875, and the development of the park in that region authorized.

The next step, and a most important one, was the adoption of the plan of a general system of parks with connecting parkways extending from the Common and Public Garden, through Commonwealth Avenue to the Back Bay Park, thence to Jamaica Pond and the Arnold Arboretum in Roxbury: thence to Franklin Park, and finally by Columbia and Boston streets, across Dorchester and along the shore of Dorchester Bay to the Marine Park at City Point, South Boston. By this plan the parks and parkways almost

View in Public Garden.

encircle the city. The plan also utilized existing parks, developed them, while the "parkways" are only existing avenues widened, improved, and made over with grassy central or side portions, shade trees and fine roadways.

This elaborate plan has by no means as yet been fully carried out, but a great deal of work has been done, all the separate parks being partially put in condition, while a considerable portion of the connecting parkways are laid out. From October 8, 1875, to December 31, 1888, there had been spent for the purchase of land and for construction $5,383,427.30. Of this amount $2,786,745.19 was spent for the purchase of land and the remainder for construction and maintenance.

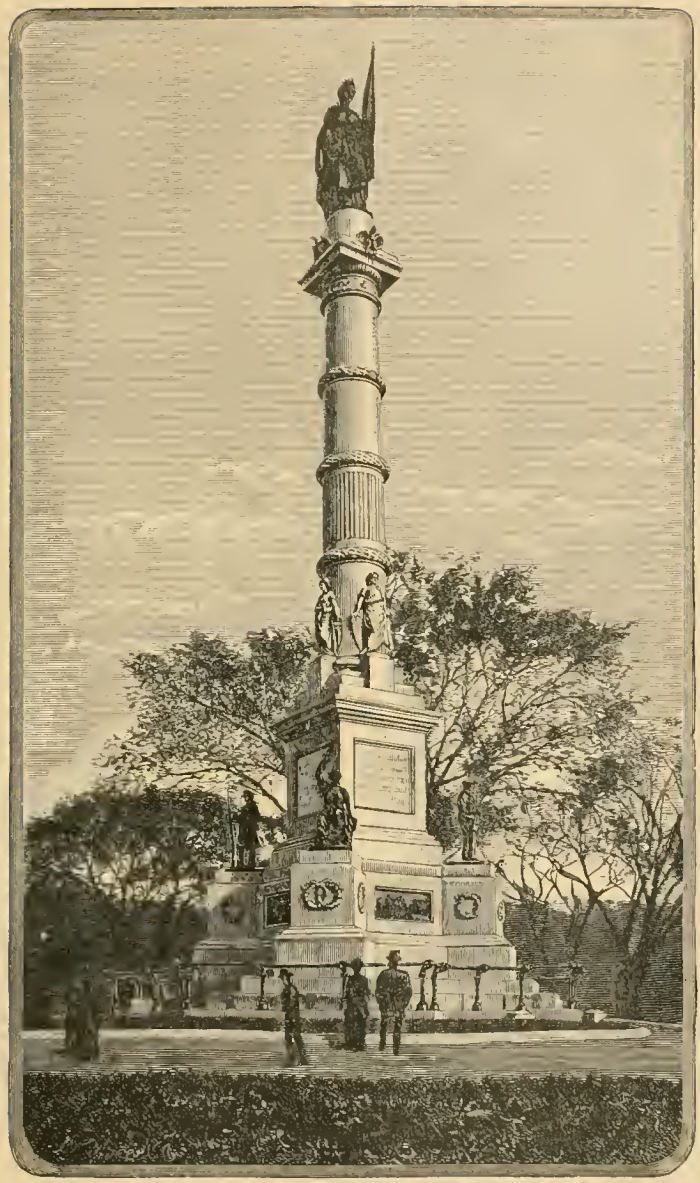
Franklin Park.—The largest and most important of the new parks is Franklin Park, situated in the West Roxbury District. It contains 518 acres and has a great diversity of surface within its limits,—rocky ridges, woods, meadows, and uplands. Only a small section of it has as yet been improved to any great extent. That portion is the northwest corner reached from the Roxbury side, and its principal feature is the Playstead, a magnificent broad meadow designed as a playground for the children of Boston. The entire park is designed to be divided into the following parts: the Country Park, a mile long and three-quarters of a mile wide, to be left

largely in its natural condition, and is designed for the enjoyment of rural scenery; then there are the Playstead, already mentioned: the Greeting, the Music Court, the Little Folks' Fair, the Deer Park, Refectory Hill, Sargent's Field, Long Crouch Woods, the Steading, the Nursery. Franklin Park is reached on the Roxbury side, where the Playstead is, by Egleston Square and Forest Hill cars. On the Dorchester side it is reached by the Grove Hall and the Blue Hill Avenue cars. Either route carries the visitor through the South End and some of the finest portions of the suburbs.

Back Bay Park.— This park is situated on the flats at the west end of the Back Bay District, and consists of an irregular basin, reclaimed from the previously existing salt marsh, and into which the tides from the Charles River still flow, while the waters of Muddy River flow through it. By means of intercepting channels, inlets and outlets, and a series of automatic gates; the surface of the water is maintained at a level about mid-way between extreme high water and mean low water in the Charles River, the variation in the height not usually exceeding one foot, while the rise and fall in the river is about sixteen feet. Fine parkways encircle the Fens, as this tidal basin is now called, and the whole undertaking is in a very large degree accomplished. Four fine bridges span the waterway between the Fens and the Charles River. The dam that holds back the waters is of great strength. When the trees and shrubbery grow and years bring all the parts into their proper relation, this park, from its unique character, will be one of the finest in Boston.

Arnold Arboretum.—The Bussey Institution, a department of Harvard University, is a school of agriculture, horticulture, and veterinary science, situated at Jamaica Plain, West Roxbury District. The premises occupied was formerly the estate of Benjamin Bussey who bequeathed it to the University in 1842. In 1872 James Arnold of New Bedford bequeathed the sum of $100,000 for a professorship of tree culture and to establish an arboretum to contain all trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants that can grow in the open air. The entire estate comprises 360 acres, 137 of which are devoted to the arboretum. In 1881 the city of Boston acquired possession conditionally of 120 acres of the arboretum as a public park, and purchased 44 acres of adjoining land to be devoted to the same purposes. The cultivation of the trees and the horticultural work is under the care of the University, while the drives and parkway are under the control of the Park Commission.

Marine Park.— The seaward extremity of City Point, South Boston, has been devoted to the purpose of a marine park. It at present embraces about forty acres of beaches and adjoining lands. An iron pier has already been constructed more than a thousand feet in length and it is still being built further out into the water. The original plan of the park involves the use of Castle Island, which lies out in the harbor a short distance off the Point, and would require the extension of the pier to that island and the filling in of the intervening flats to some extent. The island belongs to the United States Government, but so far the consent and coöperation of the government has not been obtained and there are said to be radical objections to the



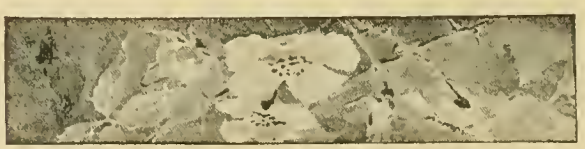
SOLDIERS' MONUMENT, BOSTON COMMON.

filling of the waters between the point and the island by the naval authorities. The Marine Park has, however, even in its rough and undeveloped state, become a popular place of resort. It is a great resort on pleasant Sundays, and as many as forty thousand people have, it has been estimated, visited the park on some occasions in a single day.

Charles River Embankment.— In 1881 the Massachusetts Legislature authorized the construction of a parkway 200 feet wide along the Charles River from Leverett Street where Cragie's Bridge crosses the river to Cottage Farm bridge, a distance of almost three miles. This would run into the extension of Commonwealth Avenue at Cottage Farm; altogether this when completed will make a magnificent riverside parkway. So far only that portion between Cragie's Bridge and the West Boston Bridge at Cambridge Street has been completed. Here the embankment is now laid out with walks, drives, paths and ornamented with shrubbery and turf. A gymnasium has also been established here.

Wood Island Park is situated at the eastern extremity of East Boston. It has a total area of 81.3 acres, of which about twenty are uplands and the remainder tidal flats. It is connected by a parkway, the "Neptune Road," with Bennington Street, East Boston. The park is well arranged for outdoor games and exercises, and is practically a marine park in character, as it has beaches on two sides.

Besides these main parks and their connecting parkways there are many small areas of public grounds in the various sections of the city. An extended mention of these is hardly necessary as their names in most cases indicate their character. At the end of the book will be found a complete list with the location and area of each park or square.



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Chapter IX.

INSTITUTIONS OF BOSTON.

CHURCHES—RELIGIOUS AND BENEVOLENT ORGANIZATIONS—ART AND SCIENCE—MUSICAL SOCIETIES—LIBRARIES—SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES—HALLS—THEATRES—HOSPITALS—SECRET SOCIETIES—MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

Young Men's Christian Association Building, Boylston Street, Back Bay.

In organized efforts in all lines of life Boston stands preëminently at the head of all other cities on the American continent. Every interest, every taste, art, science, philanthropy, religion, education, are all thoroughly represented. In the brief compass of these pages it would not be possible to enter into full details; all that can be done is to present a general view of the most noteworthy institutions, with some brief historical mention.

Churches.—Boston is rich in the number and beauty of its church edifices. The first meeting-house in Boston was erected in 1632, near the head of State Street, and was a small, homely building, with mud walls and

thatched roof. John Wilson and John Cotton were its pastors. In 1639 a better house was built, which was burnt in 1711, and rebuilt in 1713. This was torn down in 1808, and a new house built which stood till 1868, when it gave place to the present fine edifice, corner of Berkeley and Marlborough streets, which was built by "the First Church" Society (Congregational Unitarian), at a cost of $325,000.

The second church in the city was built in 1649 in North Square,—the first Roman Catholic Church in 1789.

The "Old South" corner of Washington and Milk streets, is famous for its historical associations. Here the Hon. Benjamin Franklin was baptized, and worshiped; here Whitefield preached. The house was used for various public meetings during Revolutionary times. At one time the British troops used it for a riding school. The great fire of 1872 stopped just before reaching the "Old South" on both sides.

The new house of this society, entitled the "New 'Old South' Church." located at the corner of Dartmouth and Boylston streets, is a large and costly structure. Its seating capacity is about nine hundred. The edifice cost about five hundred thousand dollars, and is considered one of the finest specimens of church architecture on the continent.

King's Chapel, corner of Tremont and School streets, was the first Episcopal Church in New England, and is now a Unitarian Church. The society was organized in 1686, and changed to Unitarianism under the pastorate of James Freeman, who became pastor in 1787. The interior of the house is quaint and interesting, with its old-fashioned pews, its tall pulpit and rounding board and its massive pillars and stained glass windows.

Christ Church, Salem Street, built by the Episcopalians in 1723, is the oldest church edifice now standing in Boston. It is 70 x 50 feet in size, and has a steeple 175 feet high, which accurately represents the one blown down in 1804. A tablet was placed on the front of the church in 1878, bearing the following inscription:

The signal lanterns of PAUL REVERE,
Displayed in the steeple of this Church, APRIL 18, 1775,
Warned the country of the march of the British troops to LEXINGTON and CONCORD.

Trinity Church, at the junction of Boylston and Clarendon streets, is said to be the finest church edifice in New England, if not in the United States. It was built in 1877, at a cost of $750,000. It is in the pure French Romanesque style, in the shape of a Latin Cross. The extreme width of the church is 121 feet, and the length 160. The tower is forty-six feet square inside and 211 feet high. The present rector, Phillips Brooks, D. D. is the most famous preacher in the denomination.

The Arlington Street Church, (Unitarian), corner of Arlington and Boylston streets, has an eventful history. In a former house owned by this society, the United States Constitution was adopted in 1788, hence the name, "Federal Street," where said house was located. The Rev. W. E.

Channing was pastor of this Society from 1803 to 1842. The society was formed as a Presbyterian Church in 1727.

The Cathedral of the Holy Cross on Washington Street is the largest and finest Catholic Church in the city. Other prominent churches are St. Paul's, Episcopal; the Park Street, Congregational; the Union Temple Church, Baptist, worshiping in Tremont Temple, the largest Baptist Church in America; the Church of the Immaculate Conception, under the auspices of the Jesuit Fathers; the Dudley Street Baptist, the Tremont Street Methodist, and the Columbus Avenue Universalist Church.

Religious and Benevolent Organizations.— The Congregational House on the corner of Beacon and Somerset streets, is the headquarters of Congregational publications, missions, etc. Tremont Temple, on Tremont Street, affords similar accommodations for the Baptist denomination. The Methodist denomination has like accommodations at the Wesleyan Association building on Bromfield Street.

The Boston Young Men's Christian Union has a fine new building at 18 Boylston Street, near Tremont, where young men are variously aided, socially, and otherwise. The rooms are open every day, Sundays included. Religious services are conducted on Sunday evenings. Lectures and entertainments are given weekly in the hall. Practical talks, classes in various branches of study, social meetings, excursions, an employment bureau, etc., indicate somewhat of the work that is accomplished by this union.

The Boston Young Men's Christian Association was organized in 1851, and is the oldest association of the kind in the United States. Its aim is benevolent, social, and Christian aid to young men, especially strangers. It has a gymnasium, well-equipped, a library of about five thousand volumes, parlor, and a lecture-room that will seat about one thousand, in the new building, at the corner of Berkeley and Boylston Streets.

"The poor ye have with you always," in Boston as well as in every other place, but perhaps there is no other place on the globe where the poor are better, if so well, cared for. With more than fifty organizations to look after the wants of the poor and unfortunate, it would seem as though there need be little real suffering. The office of the directors for public institutions, who have charge of the city poor and reformatory institutions, is at 30 Pemberton Square. The City Missionary Society, which is the oldest institution of the kind in the country, employs twenty missionaries, who visit in poor families. The annual expenditure of the society is about twenty-five thousand dollars. The House of the Good Shepherd is a branch of the New York Society of the same name, its object being to save unfortunate girls.

Other prominent charitable societies are the Society for Aiding Discharged Convicts, the Young Men's Benevolent Society, the Boston Port and Seaman's Aid Society, the Coöperative Society of Visitors among the Poor, the Children's Mission to the Children of the Destitute, the Massachusetts Infant Asylum, etc. Almost every class of the destitute are looked after by some benevolent organization.

Art — Science.— In science, Boston ranks the first city in America, and in art, she is certainly second to none. The city has many art and science institutions, also schools of industrial and mechanical drawing, and much attention is given to drawing in the public schools.

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts, at the corner of Dartmouth Street and Saint James' Avenue, near Trinity Church, is a most attractive institution, where may be seen, every day except Sunday, a very great variety of paintings, sculpture, etc., that is most gratifying to a cultivated taste.

Up-stairs are the picture galleries, containing a choice collection of paintings. Here are samples of the Dutch and Flemish masters, and other distinguished artists. Many other branches of art industry are to be seen, too numerous to mention here. The public interest in this institution is well illustrated in the $250,000 raised by popular subscription at the first, and when in 1878, $100,000 more were called for, the popular subscription soon responded with $125,000.

The American Academy of Arts and Sciences has its rooms in the Athenæum building, and with one exception is the oldest scientific society in America. It was founded in 1780, and has members in all sections of the Union, also a large number of honorary members in Europe.

The Boston Society of Natural History was incorporated in 1831, and for many years had a hard struggle to maintain an existence for want of funds. At length, by the benevolence of the late Dr W. J. Walker, in gifts amounting to nearly two hundred thousand dollars, the society was placed in easy circumstances. The present building on Berkeley Street was erected in 1864 at a cost of about one hundred thousand dollars.

The Boston Art Club, which was first organized in 1854, now has a fine club house on the corner of Dartmouth and Newbury streets in the Back Bay. The building is of a Romanesque style, of brown and dark brick, and was finished in 1882.

The Warren Museum of Natural History, at 92 Chestnut Street, has a special attraction in the skeleton of the great mastodon — the most perfect specimen known,— discovered in 1846 at Newburgh, on the Hudson River. Other rare and valuable collections are found here.

Music.— The musical societies of Boston enjoy a wide reputation and have contributed much towards the cultivation of musical taste. The Handel and Haydn Society is the oldest musical organization in the United States, and is the leading choral society in this country, if not in the world. It was founded in 1815, and consists of a chorus of about six hundred voices. It renders music by all of the most eminent composers. Carl Zerrahn has been conductor since 1854.

The Harvard Musical Association, the Apollo Club, the Boylston Club, the Orpheus Musical Society, the latter being the leading German musical association of Boston, and other organizations, have done much to promote musical taste and culture in Boston.

Libraries.— In the number and extent of its libraries Boston surpasses all other American cities and even rivals those of Europe. In none of the

latter are the libraries so accessible to all, and few are so well arranged as those of Boston.

The New England Historic Genealogical Society, incorporated 1845, makes a specialty of genealogy, including heraldry and New England local history. The library contains about fourteen thousand volumes and sixty thousand pamphlets, relating chiefly to the history and the influence of New England character and life, and includes many rare works. The society publishes annually the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*. The building of the society is at 18 Somerset street.

Besides these there are in Boston a large number of special libraries, as the Congregational library, the General Theological library, those connected with the public schools, etc.

The Boston Public Library located on Boylston Street, with its ten branches, is the largest library in America, numbering over four hundred thousand volumes, and two hundred thousand pamphlets. It is accessible to all, and if a purchasable book is called for that is not in the library, it is procured at once. The library is open every day except Sundays and holidays. The library has received many valuable private collections of books, also large donations and bequests from wealthy persons. It now has a permanent fund amounting to more than one hundred thousand dollars. A new and more extensive building is now in process of erection on the south side of Copley square. The annual circulation of the library amounts to about one million three hundred thousand separate issues.

The Massachusetts Historical Society, has for its object the collection and preservation of books, pamphlets, and other material containing historical facts. The library comprises about thirty-five thousand volumes and forty-five thousand pamphlets. A specialty is made of local history and matter relating to the Civil War. The membership is limited to 100, but the use of books is free to all. The present building, on Tremont Street, has been entirely rebuilt within a few years, in the most substantial manner, and is thoroughly fire-proof. It comprises many historical relics of great interest.

The Athenæum, located on Beacon Street, comprises about one hundred and fifteen thousand volumes, the use of which are, in theory, confined to shareholders, but practically, strangers are always welcome to the use of the books and reading-rooms. An interesting feature of this library is the possession of the library of George Washington, which was purchased in 1848 at a cost of $4,000.

Schools and Colleges.— In education Boston has ever occupied a prominent and enviable position. Her free school system was established 250 years ago, and has been well maintained, and stands as a pattern and an incentive for other towns and cities throughout the country. But there is no other city in the Union that will compare with Boston in the number, variety, and thoroughness of its schools. It has a most excellent system of public schools, free to all. It also has a very large number of private schools, and a great variety of special schools for instruction in almost every branch of education, of industry, art, and science. It also has schools for

the unfortunate, such as the deaf, the blind, the indigent, the feeble minded, etc., etc.

Some of the best colleges of our land are in and around Boston. Harvard University, at Cambridge, though three departments of it are located in Boston, is everywhere recognized as the first college in our land. For two generations it was the only college in New England. The Bussey Institution, a school of agriculture and horticulture, located at Jamaica Plain, was established in 1870 as a department of Harvard University. The Medical and Dental departments of the University are located in Boston proper.

Wellesley College, located at Wellesley Village, fifteen miles from Boston, has the largest and handsomest building, and has the largest number of pupils of any school in the world devoted to the higher education of women. The Boston University on Beacon Street, includes three colleges, four professional schools, and a past-graduate department. Other prominent schools are Boston College, founded in 1860, by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus; Taft's College, under control of the Universalist denomination; the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for the promotion of art and science; the Boston Latin School, and the New English High and Latin School.

In music Boston has the two conservatories, the Boston and the New England, the finest musical schools probably in the country.

Halls — Theatres.— Boston takes an honorable rank with reference to its play houses, public halls, club rooms, etc. The "Boston," the "Globe," the "Gaiety," the "Bijou," and the "Hollis Street" theatres, and the "Boston Museum," all hold an honorable standing. The Boston Music Hall ranks among the largest and finest public halls in the world. Its interior aspect is grand and imposing, and its acoustics are remarkably fine.

Tremont Temple, on Tremont Street, is one of the largest public halls in Boston. The present is the third building on the same ground, two others having been burned in 1852 and 1879, respectively. The present audience-room will seat 2,600 persons. It is occupied on Sundays by the Tremont Temple Baptist Church, for which the hall was originally constructed. Here is found the headquarters of the New England Baptist missionary publication, and other societies. The city has many other large and well-known halls, devoted to general and special purposes, as Faneuil Hall, Horticultural Hall, Beethoven Hall, Mechanics' Hall, etc.

In 1881 was constructed on the new Huntington Avenue an extensive building for exhibition purposes, the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, which is a substantial and permanent brick structure, covering about seven acres, with freestone trimmings and terra-cotta ornaments. The first object of this association is to relieve unfortunate mechanics and to aid enterprising young men in this line of industry.

Hospitals— The sanitary conditions of Boston are good. Her more than two hundred miles of principal streets are swept daily and kept remarkably clean. All means for preservation of health in general are well

provided. The city contains about thirty hospitals and dispensaries for the welfare of different classes of patients, and for the treatment of varying diseases. Of these, the Massachusetts General Hospital, on McLean Street, is the oldest, being the second institution of the kind in the country, incorporated in 1811, and opened for patients in 1821, and it is one of the best organized in the city, and is on a good financial basis. Under light conditions it admits patients from any part of the United States or British provinces, and provision is made for free treatment when needed. No infectious diseases are admitted, and chronic or incurable diseases are generally refused. On proper call the hospital ambulance, with medical officer, is dispatched at any hour to points within the city proper, north of Dover and Berkeley streets; and the hospital is always ready for any emergency, however sudden or extensive may be the demand on its resources. Ever since it was established the hospital has been largely and steadily aided by gifts and bequests from both private individuals and corporations. It is on a good financial footing. There are treated annually at the hospital some two thousand patients, about eighty per cent. of whom occupy free beds, besides nearly the same number of out-patients.

The Boston City Hospital, established in 1864, treats the city poor gratuitously. Out-patients are also treated by physicians connected with the hospital. There is also a training school for nurses connected with this hospital. The Children's Hospital, the Free Hospital for Women, the Massachusetts Homœpathic Hospital, the Consumptive's Home, the Carney Hospital and other hospitals, afford generous and excellent treatment to the sick and injured.

In 1781 the Massachusetts Medical Society was formed, which includes seventeen separate societies. There are also several district and special medical and druggist associations in the city.

Secret Societies — Military. — Secret societies in Boston are numerous and strong. The Masonic Temple, which accommodates several organizations, located at the corner of Tremont and Boylston streets, is a granite structure ninety feet high, with octagonal towers 120 feet high. It is seven stories, and all except the basement and first floor are occupied by Masonic organizations. It has three large halls for meetings, furnished in Corinthian, Egyptian, and Gothic styles, respectively. This hall was dedicated June 22, 1867, with a large masonic procession, in which President Johnson was conspicuous.

The Odd Fellows have a handsome hall, four stories high, on corner of Tremont and Berkeley streets, conveniently arranged and economically managed.

The Grand Army of the Republic is strongly organized in Boston, and has 130 posts in the state, with head-quarters of the state department at 53 Tremont Street.

The militia of Massachusetts now ranks as one of the best military organizations in the United States. It is in two brigades, both of which have head-quarters in Boston. The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Com-

pany is the oldest military organization in the United States. It was organized in 1638, and since 1639 the "election sermon" has annually been preached before the company, with the exception of five years, during Andros' government. The members still retain their ancient privilege of exemption from jury duty — a feature which induces many business men to join this company.

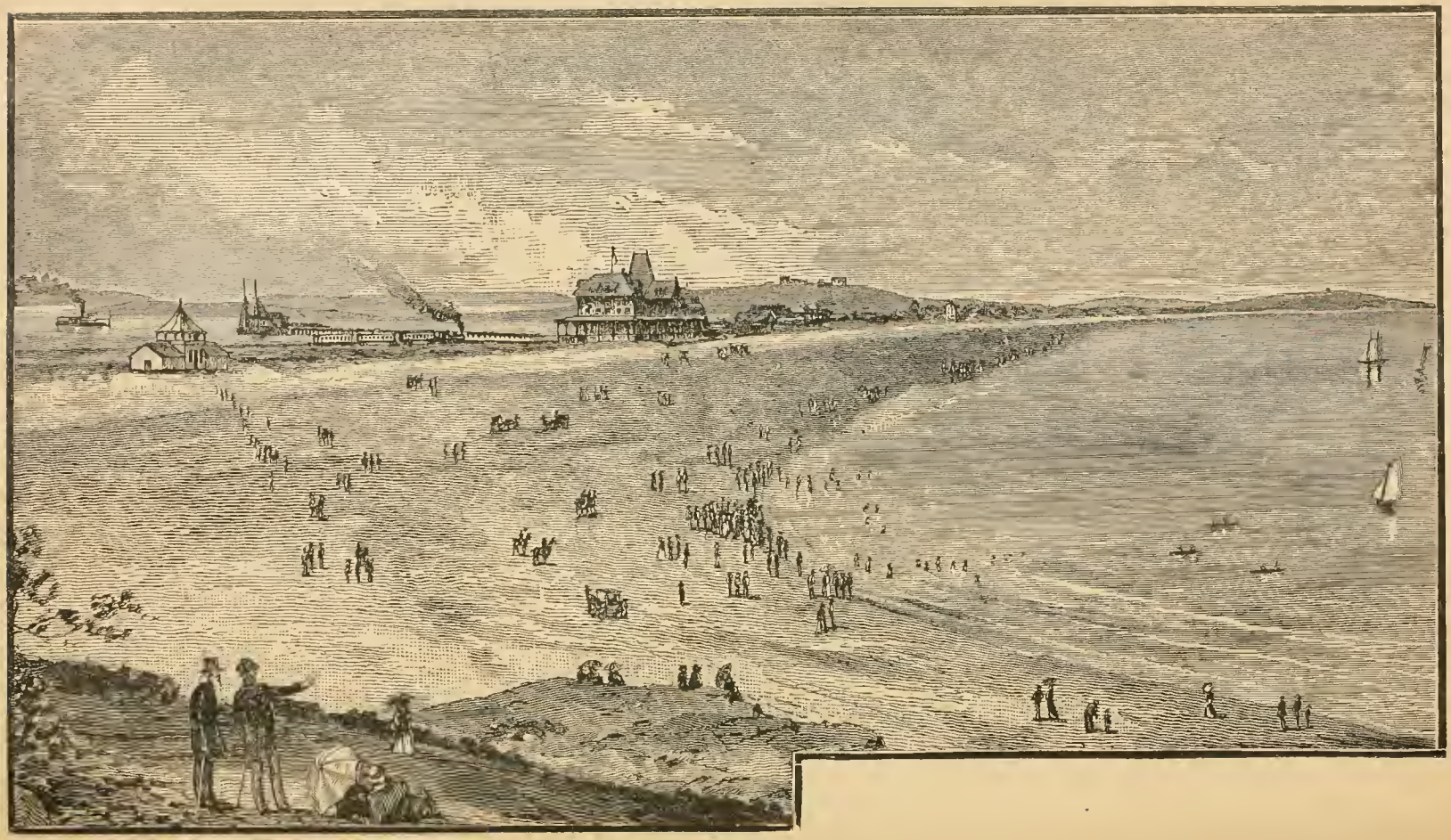
Insurance and Banking.— Both life and fire insurance companies are well represented in Boston, where several large companies do a prosperous business. Among the prominent life companies are the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, the New England Mutual Life, of Boston, the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston, the Mutual Life, of New York, etc. The fire companies are numerous and well organized.

The banking business of this country had its initiation in Boston in 1686, since which the city has kept well apace with the progress of the times. Here are found many of the most reliable banking firms of the country. The formation of the Boston Clearing House Association, in 1856, the second oldest of its kind in the country, marks an important era in the banking system, by which much time and labor is saved. The oldest savings bank in the country was organized in Boston in 1816 as the Provident Institution for Savings.

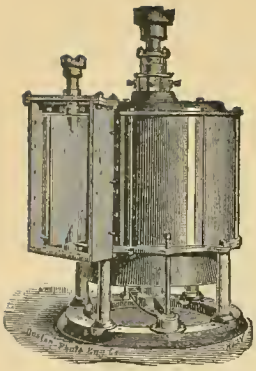
The use of safe deposit vaults, by which system is secured absolute protection against fire and burglary, has been adopted within a few years, with very great advantage to the general banking business of the city.

Markets and Exchanges.— Boston has many fine markets and exchanges. Among the oldest and best known markets are the new Faneuil Hall market, under Faneuil Hall; the Quincy market, opposite Faneuil Hall, and the Boylston market, corner of Boylston and Washington streets. Prominent among the exchanges of Boston are the "Merchants," the "Commercial," the "Produce," the "Shoe and Leather," the "Furniture," the "Mechanics," the "Boston Marine Society," and the "Lumber Dealers' Association."

Almost every branch of commerce and business industry is well represented in Boston by large, wealthy and enterprising firms.



NANTASKET BEACH.



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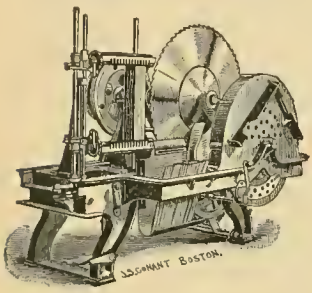

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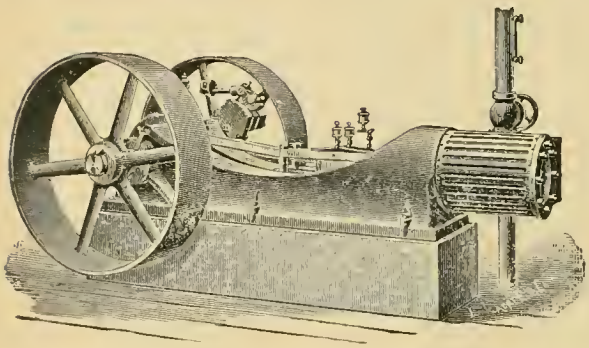

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Chapter X.

SEA AND SHORE.

Boston Harbor — Its Character, Dimensions, Channels and Islands — Its Influence on Seamanship — Nantasket Beach — Nahant — Point of Pines — Crescent Beach — Beachmont — Oak Island — Ocean Pier.

Boston Harbor.— The development of Boston as a great commercial city, whatever stimulus it has received from other sources, has been very largely owing to the fact that it is situated on a splendid harbor. Its approaches are easy and safe, there is ample width and depth at the various entrances, while the different roadsteads afford safe harborage and anchorage ground. The "interior water space is large, but is divided by chains of islands into basins which offer sufficient room for the heaviest ships to ride freely at anchor and sufficient tranquillity for the frailest fishing boat."

"As generally known Boston Harbor includes Dorchester, Quincy, and Hingham Bays. Besides Boston the lesser ports of Chelsea, Cambridge, Milton, Quincy, Weymouth, and Hingham are all situated on Boston Harbor. The greatest length of the harbor is about ten miles and its width five miles.

"The entrance to Boston Harbor is between Deer Island on the north and Point Allerton on the south, between which points it is three miles and three-quarters wide. From the entrance to the main ship channel the distance in a straight line to the city of Boston is about seven miles.

"The space between Point Allerton and Deer Island is full of islands, through and among which lead the various channels into the harbor. Of these there are six in common use, viz.: the Broad Sound channels, called respectively the North and South Channels; Hypocrite Channel; Black Rock Channel; Main Ship Channel and Back or Western Way. The Hypocrite Channel and the Back Way are used chiefly by vessels bound out.

"Between the wharves of Boston and the sea outside of Boston Bay there are seventy-five islands and islets, fifty notable projections of the mainland with bays between them, some of which are the mouths of streams and there are a great many shoals and reefs which are exposed or upon which the sea breaks at low water. Between all these there are innumerable sub-channels more or less navigable, according to the stage of the tide and the draught of any object to be floated through them; the rise and fall of the tide varies from eight to sixteen feet according to the age of the moon and the condition of the weather, and the tidal currents are apt to be strong and complicated. These circumstances not only make the harbor interesting because of what meets the eye of those passing through it or along its shore, but they give

the fleet nimbly-turning boats a more marked advantage than they would otherwise have, and make close calculations and tact in trimming and steering them of more obvious importance than they are in harbors with fewer elements of picturesque character. Add to this the further consideration that from the time of the first settlers the people in Boston have been much engaged in fishing ventures, not only on the deep sea, but of a class to be pursued with boats of light burden, and the fact will be accounted for that there has always been an unusual interest among them in the modeling, building, rigging, and seamanship of small craft both for commercial and for recreative use."

Nantasket Beach. — The most popular seashore resort in the vicinity of Boston is Nantasket which has gained its reputation by a rare combination of nature and art.

He who has once visited this beach needs no second invitation to repeat his excursion. It is for the benefit of the traveler from regions more remote that we here briefly set forth the attractions with which nature and art have endowed this spot, in order that he may not miss a most delightful day or month through ignorance of the enjoyment which Nantasket affords.

Nantasket Beach is a place whither the multitudes go for a sail, a dip in the sea, a genuine unadulterated breeze from the ocean, a walk on the long beach, a ramble on the rocks, and a concert by the band. From Boston you may reach the beach by steamer, or if you prefer, by rail, starting from the Old Colony Station on Kneeland Street. You pass through a picturesque country replete with historical associations, for several miles near the shore of the harbor. Quincy, renowned in earlier years as the home of Presidents, in later days as the centre of the public school agitation, lies upon this route, and upon the left may be seen Adams Academy. At Braintree the track divides, and following the South Shore Branch you pass through Weymouth and Hingham. Eighteen miles from Boston you leave the Old Colony, and by the Nantasket Beach Railway you reach the beach in about forty-five minutes from the city.

But most people prefer the sail. From most any part of the city you may take horse-cars that will carry you through Washington Street. At the corner of Franklin Street, take a transfer to an Atlantic Avenue car which will carry you to Rowe's Wharf, whence the steamer awaits you for Nantasket, one hour's sail.

There are many points of interest to engage our attention by the way. We will note a few. Towards the north may be seen Charles and Mystic rivers unitedly entering the harbor. To the east may be seen East Boston, and in line with it Bunker Hill Monument. On the right is New Boston and South Boston. On a hill of the latter is Perkins' School for the blind. Beyond these are City Point and Dorchester. On the left a spindle marks the spot where Bird Island formerly stood. Soon you pass between Castle Island on the right and Governor's Island on the left, on each of which is a fort and batteries. Now the bay grows wider. On the right you may see Thompson's and Spectacle islands. Far away to the left is Apple Island,

upon which a few elms may be seen. Beyond is the mainland of Winthorp, apparently connected with Deer Island, on which are the city buildings devoted to charity and correction. On the right you see Long Island, near the centre of which is a large hotel. Next you pass, generally on the right, a black pyramid called Nix's Mate; then turn to the southeast, after a view on the left of the open sea, passing between Gallop's Island on the right and Lovell's opposite. Another turn and you are sailing past Fort Warren, which is on your left. A moment more and the Hotel Pemberton attracts your gaze, still towards the left. This is at the extreme point of the long and irregular peninsula of which Nantasket is a part. On the other side is Peddock's Island. Just before reaching here you may notice in the direction of the open sea two light-houses; the one set up on poles is Bug Light; the other, more distant, is Boston Light.

After numerous twists and turns among the hills, shoals, and islands of the little bay, with a glimpse of Hingham on the right, you arrive at the wharf, where thousands of passengers are landed every pleasant day during the season.

As you pass up the wharf you see the Skating Rink on the right, and the station of the Nantasket Beach Railway on the left. Immediately in front, across the road, is the Rockland Café, and the Nantasket Hotel, both facing the Atlantic. Farther away to the right are two other large hotels, the Atlantic House and the Rockland House. To the left are hotels of smaller dimensions, scattered along the beach for a considerable distance, the Hotel Standish, Crockett House, Vine Café, Ocean House, etc. The high hill on the left, upon which are two boarding-houses, is Sagamore Hill. The desirability of this location for a summer home is manifest, and the hills on the right beyond the Atlantic House have been covered with rows and rows of cottages, while toward the left are several villages of a similar character, either on the beach or on the hillsides sloping towards the harbor. You are now near that end of Nantasket Beach which is joined to the main land. It extends in a northerly direction four or five miles, sometimes so narrow that you could throw a stone across it, again widening into lofty hills. It ends in the north with Point Allerton. Towards the west the peninsula extends a mile or so further, near the end of which is Hotel Pemberton.

With these outlines one may easily keep his bearings. Passing from the wharf through or past the Rockland Café, you are at once upon the most beautiful beach in New England, where the surf rolls in, unbroken by rock or barrier, for a distance of four miles. At high tide the water comes nearly to the steps of the buildings which stand along the shore; at low tide a dozen carriages may drive abreast upon the broad sand. The slope of the beach is exceedingly gentle and uniform. Here is no undertow, and bathing is perfectly safe. No small bathing-houses are seen here, but all bathing facilities are furnished at the hotels at popular prices.

Here is ample amusement and refreshment for all. Even the invalid may take much quiet pleasure in beholding from the verandas of the Hotel Nan-

tasket or the Café the roaring surf, the merriment and comical appearance of the bathers, the motley crowd promenading or driving on the beach, and may be invigorated as he sniffs the salt air, fresh with its journey all the way from Europe. Moreover, from the band stand in front, delightful music is discoursed for an hour or two every afternoon and evening, the long beach affording a most charming place for a stroll. If one prefers rougher walking he has but to turn southward, and beyond the Atlantic House he may climb over rocks and boulders to his heart's content, or watch the breakers as they dash upon the rough ledges and into the numerous ravines. On the third promontory in this direction formerly stood Gunrock House, which was destroyed by fire. The rock itself is so called because near the end of the bluff the water rushes into a ravine, often with the booming noise of a cannon. This shore is lined for a long distance with cottages of various sizes. Here are boats to let, affording opportunity for a sail either on the rough Cohasset in front or the placid Sea of Galilee in the rear. This sheet of water, known also as Lake Nantasket and Strait's Pond, has not always reposed here so peacefully. In the great storm of 1851, the ocean swept over the narrow peninsula at this spot. When the waters receded this lake was left behind.

A delightful drive may be enjoyed on the Jerusalem Road to Nantasket, either by a hired team at a cost of one to two dollars per hour; or for twenty-five cents you can ride by one of the numerous barges, all the way to Cohasset, a distance of four miles, from which point are fine views of the surrounding country and harbor. In the centre of the village is the Green, on which stands the old church of the town, the Unitarian, built in 1713, and rebuilt in 1747. The drive is through a picturesque country, diversified by hill and valley, rock and lawn, with frequent charming glimpses of the sea. Throughout most of the distance the road is lined with summer residences of varying styles. Many of Boston's wealthy citizens have homes here which they occupy during the summer.

Another pleasant drive, which must, however, be taken in a private conveyance, is along the beach, past Point Allerton, to Hull. A quicker route is via the Nantasket Beach Railway, which passes with varying course along the harbor till it reaches Pemberton Hotel, at the farthermost point of the peninsula. The practiced pedestrian may find a pleasant, though somewhat tedious, walk, to the little village of Hull, of which are told many quaint legends.

From Telegraph Hill, back of the town, are delightful views. From this point, if the tide is low, you can skirt the sea-wall and low lands until you again reach Nantasket Beach. In front of the Point is a beacon which marks the spot to which the promontory once extended. This is one of the most dangerous points on the coast, and many are the wrecks which have here been strewn. Not a winter passes without several vessels coming ashore in this neighborhood. Here is a life-saving station, whose boats are manned by the hardy denizens of Hull, who have done excellent service in the saving of many lives. From the end of the point you will

NANTASKET VIEWS.

enjoy the dash of the waves and the view over the wide expanse of waters; from the hill-top a prospect of the harbor and long beach as well.

Here you may enjoy your home lunch if you have brought one, either in some quiet nook, of which there are many, or in a hired room at the Nantasket Hotel at a small cost, or a good dinner may be purchased at fifty cents. The Skating Rink is found here, and other cheap amusements in abundance.

Let no one fail to ascend at least one hill and enjoy the view. For the transient visitor the ascent of Sagamore Hill, just north of the wharf, will be found very satisfactory, as an extensive and beautiful prospect may be enjoyed from the summit. Of course the roof of any of the large hotels affords a fine outlook. From the Pemberton the view extends across the harbor, taking in Lynn, Nahant, Swampscott, and other places on the north shore, the islands, light-houses, and shipping of the harbor, the quiet inlets and shore towards the south and west, and the broad ocean. From the Atlantic house you have a magnificent prospect of Nantasket Beach and the Atlantic, as well as a distant outlook into the back country.

Having spent a day here you are very likely to be tempted to prolong your visit to a week or a month. In that case you can surely be suited both as to price and accommodations. For a stay of a few days the Nantasket Hotel offers the most desirable accommodations, rooms from $1.50 to $3.50 per day, and board on the European plan. The Atlantic and the Rockland houses have each excellent reputations. The former has recently been enlarged by the addition of one hundred rooms, and now accommodates between four and five hundred guests. The charges are $3.50 or $4.00 a day, or from $17 to $25 a week. This hotel is generally regarded as having the finest location, and is usually filled with a most desirable class of boarders. The Rockland House furnishes board at $18 or $20 a week. Other hotels accommodate a smaller number of guests, generally at a less price. Of these the Hotel Standish is conveniently located, and is said to provide an excellent table and comfortable rooms at a charge of $10 or $12 a week. The Crockett House has $8 or $10. There are several other hotels farther along the beach, boarding-houses on the top of Sagamore Hill, and hotels on the bluffs beyond the Atlantic House. Of the latter, the Waverley, though small, has an excellent reputation, so also has the New Pacific, and on Jerusalem Road the Black Rock House. Then there is the stately Pemberton, near Hull, a delightful spot, almost surrounded by water. The hotel is elegantly fitted and furnished, and is usually filled to overflowing. Not far away, on the edge of the village of Hull, are the Oregon and St. Cloud, patronized chiefly by guests who come for the season. At the foot of Strawberry Hill is the Sea Foam House. In some one of these establishments no one could fail to find a spot suited to his taste and purse.

If one is here for the season he should not omit to visit Minot's Ledge Light-house, the most dangerously situated of any on the Atlantic coast. It is at the end of a ledge which extends two miles out from the Cohasset shore.

It rises from the water to a great height, but in heavy storms the waves break over the top. The former light-house was swept away in the great storm of '51 which created the Sea of Galilee. Two men in it were lost; but the keeper, feeling that it was insecure, saved his own life by going ashore a few hours before it was swept away. The present structure was erected with the greatest care, has a partly artificial foundation, and is believed to be perfectly safe. Parties frequently visit it in sail-boats, and find much pleasure in the excursion.

The Nantasket Beach Railway also affords opportunity for excursions in other directions. As it connects with the Old Colony Road two or three miles from the beach, you may take a train for Marshfield and visit the home of Daniel Webster, or go to Hingham and see the oldest church building in the United States, besides many other objects of interest. In short, there is nothing lacking to make Nantasket Beach a most delightful place for a summer sojourn, whether it be for the day or season.

"Across the bay, inland from Nantasket, and easily reached by sailboat threading the most delightful water-paths among the islands and headlands, in the old Quincy township, is the site of 'Merry Mount.' It was here that 'Morton and his ungodly crew,' the degenerate offshoots who caused the Pilgrim Fathers so much trouble and anxiety, held high carnival; and their orgies at Merry Mount and Nantasket — for the Pilgrims considered their diversions as nothing better than orgies — often included both the nights and days of their existence, and illustrated every phase of human enjoyments, except, perhaps, the highest and noblest. One cannot help thinking, however, that Morton and his companions selected from the fittest when they adopted this beautiful section as their haunting-places; for even at that early day, and many decades before the region became thickly settled in any part, its natural endowments must have rendered it peculiarly attractive. That it has been a centre of summer delights for upwards of two and a half centuries, and is in that respect the oldest 'institution' of its kind (watering-place) in the country, is a fact which may excite investigation as to its claims and attributes; and such investigation, if made in person, never fails to convince."

"Looking southward from the beach, the islands, headlands, and main between which lie spread out enchanting bits of water scenery, stretch away inland to the Hingham, Weymouth and Quincy shores; and winding in and about, following the tortuous channels or the deeper waters of the place, every variety of small craft may constantly be seen. The white tents of camping-parties dot the green hill-sides around, while grey old boulders and rock-patches, with their coadjutors the members of the dark fir tribe, lend enough of sombre coloring to relieve the otherwise excessive brightness of the summer hues in this section. Viewed from the summits or sides of Sagamore or Strawberry hills, which rise out of the Nantasket sands as though planned naturally as stand-points for outlooks, or from the Allerton headland, how grand the views on every side from this Queen of sea beaches!"

Nahant. — Is a peninsula, rising, in the highest point, to 150 feet above the sea. It has a rocky coast and is connected with the main land by a long narrow isthmus. There is a fine beach here, one and a half miles long, on which the surf rolls in grandly, and in the vicinity are many natural wonders. Nahant is twelve miles distant from Boston, and four miles from Lynn. There are a number of small hotels on the peninsula, but it is mainly occupied by summer residences. This was the first fashionable sea-side resort in the vicinity of Boston. It is reached by steamer from Boston.

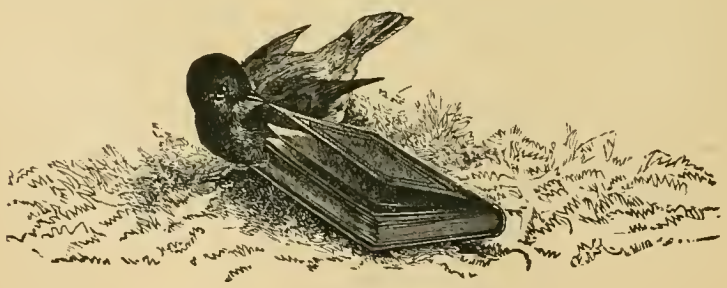
Point of Pines, Crescent Beach, Beachmont, and Oak Island.— Along the Revere Beach (narrow gauge) line, from Boston to Lynn, nine and one-fourth miles, are several handsome summer resorts, which are favorite places for business men of Boston, because of their easy access. The trains starting from East Boston, connect with Boston by ferry, and run nearly every hour of the day during the summer season. At nearly every station are found hotels, and facilities for bathing. The most prominent places on this line are Point of Pines, Crescent Beach, Beachmont, and Oak Island. The Point of Pines is almost an ideal place for one who desires quietness with all the best facilities of a summer shore resort.

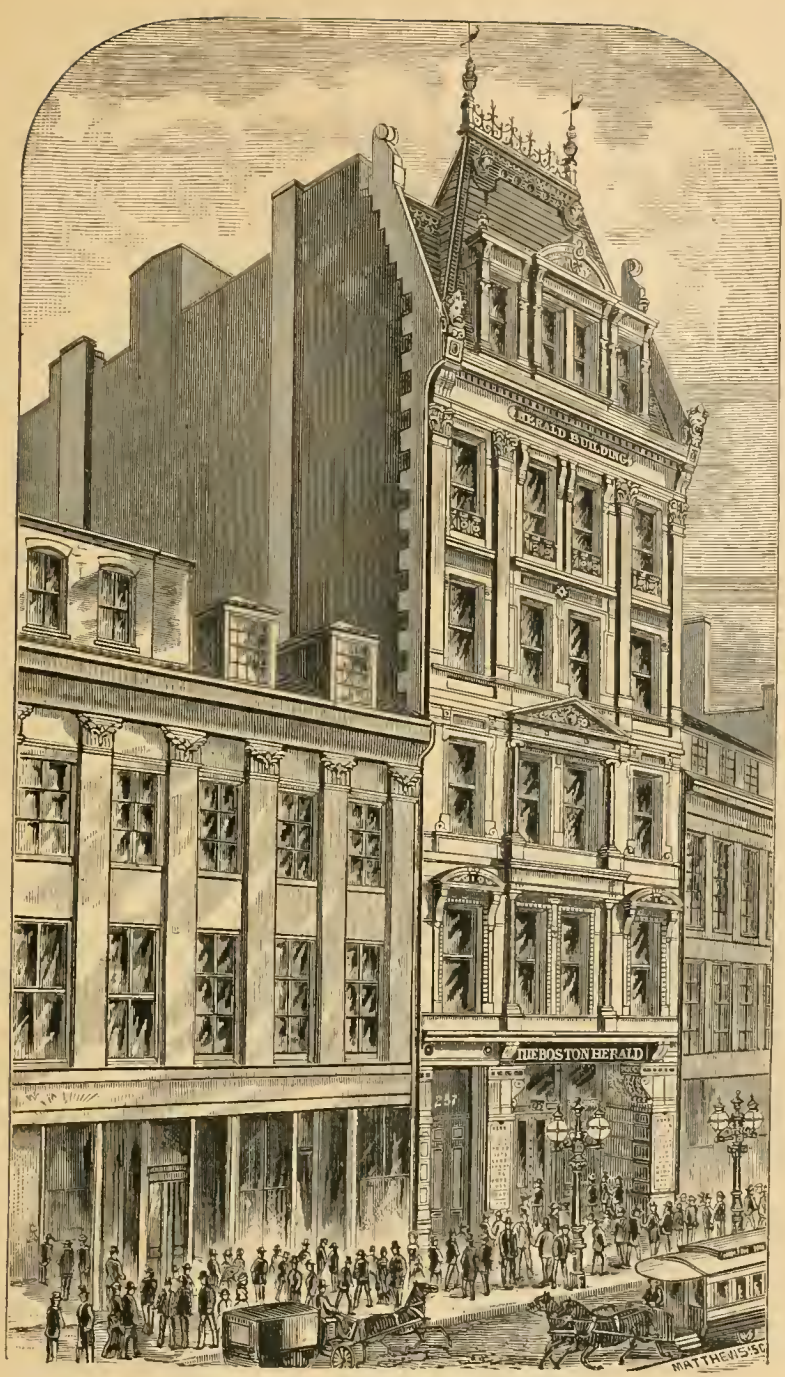
The hotels and the grounds are kept in first-class order, and well equipped with the usual accompaniments of a good watering-place. The grounds are provided with a bowling alley, a dancing pavilion, a soda pavilion, an electric railway, a skating rink, long and wide plank walks, good bathing facilities, a band stand, etc. Surrounding the hotels is a pretty pine grove, which not only affords good shade, but also produces a wholesome fragrance to the atmosphere. Several small pavilions are found along the beach provided with seats where one may enjoy the sea breeze in the shade.

The other places of chief interest on the line of this road are Crescent Beach and Beachmont, located about a mile apart, and between them are situated two high bluffs, overlooking the bay, the top and sides of which are covered with handsome, new cottages.

Between Beachmont and Crescent Beach is located Ocean Pier, extending far into the water, from which boats run to Boston in summer, and upon which is located a large skating rink.

Oak Island, located between Crescent Beach and Point of Pines, has a handsome grove, one large, fine hotel, and several small ones, and has good facilities for bathing.





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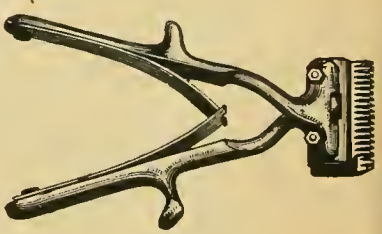

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Chapter XI.

EDUCATION — THE CLUBS — THE PRESS.

Early Interest in Education — The Development of the School System — Present Condition — Harvard College — Other Educational Institutions — Libraries — The Clubs of Boston : The Somerset, Union, Algonquin and Others, Artistic Intellectual, Sporting and Technical — the Newspapers — The First Publications — Daily Advertiser Post — Journal — Herald — Globe — Transcript — Traveller — Saturday Evening Gazette.

In an educational, social, and artistic point of view Boston well merits its title of "the Athens of America," or, as Oliver Wendell Holmes once dubbed her, the "Hub of the Universe."

From the "days that tried men's souls" grand figures in the walks of liberty, philanthropy, and literature have seemed to be indigenous to Boston soil, but have no doubt been largely due to the interest of her people in the cause of education, which dates back to the earliest settlement of the colony.

Shortly after the settlement of the town, in 1635, we find the earliest record regarding the establishment of free schools, when Philemon Pormort was "intreated to become schole-master for the teaching and nourtering of children with us" This was the beginning of the present Public Latin School, which is the model one of the country.

In the records of a town-meeting held in 1641, we find that Deer Island was ordered improved for a free school. A school-house was also erected on Spectacle Island in 1644, and one on Long Island in 1649, at an annual rental of the land for sixpence per acre.

At a town-meeting held Dec. 18, 1682, it was "voted by y^e^ inhabitants y^t^ the said comittee with y^e^ Select men consider of & pvide one or more Free Schooles for the teachinge of children to write and Cypher within this towne." In April, 1783, "it was voted by the said comittee first that Two schooles shall be pvided and agreed for Secondlie y^t^ the Towne shall allow 25^ld^ p. ann for each schoole for the present, & y^t^ such psons as send theire children to schoole (y^t^ are able) should pay somethinge to y^e^ master for his better incouragement in his worke." November 24, 1684, "Deacon Henery Allen and Capt Frary made a returne y^t^ according to a former ord^r^ they had agreed with John Cole to keepe a Free schoole to teach y^e^ Children of the Towne to read & write for one yeare from the 1^st^ of this instant Nov^r^. for which the

Towne is to pay him 10[ld] in mony & 20[ld] in Countrie pay as mony, or at mony price." Thus was established what was known as the Writing School in Queen Street, (now Court Street).

Grammar Schools and Writing Schools continued to increase, till at a town-meeting held March 9, 1741–42, the Selectmen reported that, on the preceding 17th of June, they had visited the public schools "and found the said schools under a good regulation. The number of Scholars in each School were as follows, Vizt. In the South Grammar School Eighty Seven, in the South Writing School Forty Eight, in the Writing School in Queen Street seventy four; In the North Grammar School Sixty five; and in the North Writing School Two Hundred."

At a meeting held May 11, 1762, the salaries of teachers for the ensuing year were fixed as follows: South Grammar School, master, £100; usher, £60; North Grammar School, master, £80; Writing School, Queen Street, master, £100; master, £80; South Writing School, master, £100; usher, £50; North Writing School, master, £100; usher, £60; assistant, £34.

Previous to 1789 no provision had been made for the education of girls in the public schools. From that time until 1828 they were allowed to attend half a year, from April to October.

At the beginning of the present century the attendance at schools had increased in double the ratio of the increase of population. It was then that the practice of naming new schools after distinguished citizens was inaugurated, and has been followed ever since. Of the 54 grammar and 464 primary schools now in existence in Boston each is named after some public-spirited citizen, as far back as 1811 when John Hawes made the first donation of land for a school.

At the beginning of the present century there were in the town seven free schools, containing 900 scholars. At this time the salary of a master was $666.66, with a gratuity or allowance of $200. One-sixth of the whole town tax was spent for schools. In 1820 an English High School was established, and in 1825 the Girls' High School. A Boys' Latin School had been established from the earliest times, but not until 1878 was a Girls' Latin School organized. The Normal School dates back to 1853.

It is not necessary to review in detail the steps by which the schools of Boston have come to be the models of America, and the school establishment the most complete of any city in the world. The last report of the school committee showed that in the city there was one Normal school with five teachers, and 124 pupils; ten Latin and high schools with 103 teachers and 2,975 pupils; fifty-four grammar schools with 692 teachers and 30,840 pupils; and 464 primary schools with 464 teachers and 24,284 pupils; making a total of 529 schools, 1,264 teachers and 58,223 pupils. Of special schools there were twenty-one, with 156 teachers and 4,003 pupils. The annual expense of these schools was: Salaries of instructors, $1,242,088; Salaries of officers, $57,760; School expenses, $267,000; Total, $1,566 848.

The Horace Mann School is now in its twentieth year, and is designed to give an elementary education to the deaf, and to teach children who are

deaf mutes the use of ordinary language. Any child over five years of age is entitled to admission.

But the above schools by no means comprise the whole of Boston's grand system of education. There is a special department of music, designed to train pupils of especial tastes and ability in that art to a thorough knowledge of its theory and practice. Drawing is also made a special department, and such pupils as display artistic ability and tastes for designing are given opportunity for the highest advancement.

Sewing is considered as essential a part of a Boston school-girl's education as reading and writing, and every girl is taught to make her own clothes, and to execute every variety of plain needlework. There are regular hours of instruction in this branch, thirty teachers being employed. The expenditure in this department in 1888 was, for instructors, $16,121.07, and for materials $100.03. Frequent public exhibitions of the work of pupils are given.

The subject of Hygiene also receives great attention. Pupils are provided with gymnastic furnishings and regular military drills are conducted by competent teachers.

Manual and industrial training have received of late very marked attention. Two hours each week every boy in the Latin and High Schools is instructed in carpentry and the mechanic arts. A regular instructor is employed at an annual salary of $1,200, and over $500 are expended each year in stock and tools. The industrial school is provided with a machine-shop and all the appliances of carpentry.

Another department of public school education which has of late been greatly extended and improved is that of cookery. There are now six regular teachers employed, and several schools are fitted up with complete kitchens, so that every girl, rich and poor, is obliged to know how to cook a wholesome meal of every kind of food. There is a steady pressure of public opinion for useful as well as ornamental education, and every year the former is receiving more and more attention and increased appliances. The design is that every poor boy leaving the public schools of Boston shall be able to apply his hands intelligently to useful labor, and thus be able to support himself, and that every girl shall be able to perform the duties of housekeeping in the line of sewing and cooking for her family. In the introduction of these practical special departments Boston has set a successful and commendable example for the whole country.

Boston is also the first city in the country to adopt the kindergarten as integral part of her public school education. For several years Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw, a persistent devotee of kindergartens had been developing schools in Boston and suburban towns as private schools, without aid, and with little encouragement. In May, 1887, she requested the Board of Education to investigate the value of the kindergartens and consider the expediency of adopting them as part of the school system. The City Council was at last induced to appropriate $20,000 for the year 1888-9, and upon its acceptance

of the gift Mrs. Shaw turned over her whole kindergarten establishment to the city.

There are now nineteen public kindergartens with 36 teachers and 984 pupils. Children three and one-half years old and upwards are admitted, and one teacher is allowed for every twenty-five pupils. They are a great success and promise to be one of the chief departments of public school education in the future.

As might be expected from her elaborate educational machinery, the proficiency reached by pupils in the Boston public schools is correspondingly excellent. The regular course in the primary schools is three years, and in the grammar schools, four years. In order to be qualified as a teacher in the city schools a girl must have spent four years in the high school and have graduated from the Normal School. Taken together a girl is obliged to spend fourteen and one-half years in the public schools before she can receive an appointment as teacher in any regular public school in Boston.

The Boston Latin School is as thorough as is the celebrated gymnasium of Germany. Here the regular course entitling a pupil to graduate is seven years. The Girls' Latin School is equally thorough in qualifying girls for entering universities. The high schools, both for males and females, afford a liberal and thorough higher education, such as is not equaled in any other American city.

While it is the intention to appoint all teachers from among graduates of the public schools, Boston is bound to have the best instructors, and hence in the selection of a few of the higher grades of special teachers competitive examinations are instituted, open to instructors from every part of the country. The instructors in her higher schools rank among the most proficient educators to be found in America.

As for general instrumentalities for education, the fame of Boston need hardly be stated. Harvard University, though located in Cambridge, is practically a Boston institution. It was founded in 1638, and received its charter in 1650, under which it is still governed. Four of its departments, the Medical School, the Dental School, the Bussey Institution and the Veterinary College are situated in Boston. It has an income of about $600,000, and property estimated at $7,500,000. It has 170 teachers and over 1,500 students. Its immense libraries employ twenty-six librarians. It has an "Annex," by which students not matriculated can enjoy its privileges under certain conditions in special branches of study. The Harvard Medical School is located in the Back Bay district, at the corner of Boylston and Carter streets, and has about one hundred and fifty students.

Boston University has its beautiful quarters on Somerset Street, near Beacon. It was founded in 1869. Its School of Medicine is located on East Concord Street, near the City Hospital. This institution has graduated a large number of physicians, about one-third of whom were women.

Boston College, under the direction of a father of the Society of Jesus, is situated on Harrison Avenue, next to the Church of the Immaculate Con-

ception, and has buildings and grounds valued at $200,000. It has sixteen instructors and about seventy-five students.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology, incorporated in 1861, is one of the first institutions of its kind in America. Connected with it is a Society of Arts, numbering over three hundred members. It has a Museum of Arts, and a School of Mechanic Arts. There are ten courses of instruction, each covering four years. In its rooms are found all conceivable appliances for the furtherance of its purposes, and it is perhaps the most complete school of arts in the world. Besides this institution there is the Massachusetts Normal Art School at the Deacon House, near Washington Street for the teaching of industrial drawing.

The New England Conservatory of Music, under the direction of Dr. Eben Tourgee, is located at St. James' Square. It was established in 1867 and is the best appointed and most exclusive institution of its kind in the country. In the musical and natural science line we also have the Lowell Institute, its lectures being patronized by the best scholars of Europe and America.

Boston has several historical societies, the chief of which is the Massachusetts Historical Society, whose building is on Tremont Street. Its library has 25,000 books and 5,000 pamphlets. This society is the depository of all kinds of relics of rare historical value, but chiefly in literature. It was founded in 1791.

The New England Historic Genealogical Society has its rooms on Somerset Street. In its 14,000 books and 60,000 pamphlets may be found the history of ancient New England landmarks and the history of all the earlier families that settled in New England. Its library is much resorted to for genealogical research. The society was incorporated in 1845.

The Bostonian Society is another very useful historical society. It grew out of a club organized in 1879 for the purpose of collecting and preserving historical records. Since 1882 this society has occupied the halls of the old State House. Its collections are open to the public daily. Here may be seen maps of Boston from 1634 down to the present time, as well as many curiosities relating to the past history of the city.

Boston's oldest library is the Boston Athenæum, on Beacon Street. It has about 120,000 books, and a choice collection of sculptures, engravings, and paintings. It is a stock concern, none but stockholders having the right to its privileges, though shareholders may convey a limited privilege to their friends. Here is deposited the private library of George Washington and many interesting book and newspaper relics.

Of course the greatest and most useful circulating library is the Public Library, on Boylston, completed in 1858 at a cost of $365,000. It has over 400,000 volumes on its shelves. It has branches in several parts of the city and suburbs. The valuable private library of Theodore Parker and those of several other noted citizens were donated to it, and it has also received thousands of valuable gifts in the line of choice engravings and literary treasures. The privileges of this library are free to all.

Besides these libraries there is the State House library and numerous other technical libraries. such as those of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Art Club, the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union and the Boston Natural History Society. The Young Men's Christian Association at Berkeley and Boylston streets, the Young Woman's Christian Associations on Warrenton and on Berkeley streets, and the Young Men's Christian Union on Boylston Street all have good libraries, as well as free public lectures and classes for instruction in various branches.

Among Boston's important educational agencies we must not forget the Museum of Fine Arts and its splendid building at Art Square and Dartmouth Street. Here one may study the whole history of art from its primitive ages up to the latest schools, through choice classified collections.

We cannot close this sketch without referring to the Perkins' Institute and Massachusetts School for the Blind, at South Boston. It is a splendid monument to Dr. Samuel G. Howe, who began the education of the blind in 1829 and ended in the splendid mansion of Col. Thomas H. Perkins, on Pearl Street. Here the celebrated Laura Bridgeman, lately deceased, was educated to her marvelous achievements. Here the first books for the blind in this country were printed. All the pianos and instruments used in the public schools, and in many private schools are tuned by its pupils. It usually has about 160 inmates, whose proficiency in music and several other branches is something wonderful.

Boston has a great variety of private schools, the Chauncey Hill, corner of Boylston and Darmouth, established 1828, being the leading one. Her minor educational agencies are almost endless, and could hardly be stated and described in a volume.

THE CLUBS OF BOSTON.

The social and intellectual quality of Boston is largely expressed in its numerous clubs, of which there are more than in any city in the United States. Boston has been frequently alluded to as the "city of clubs." But, instead of their membership being merely confined to rich people of luxury and fashion, they represent nearly all classes of people, and cover the whole range of intellectual, social and æsthetic tastes.

The most fashionable among the Boston social clubs, is the Somerset, situated on the brow of the hill on Beacon Street, overlooking the Common. Upon its site, once lived the famous painter Copley. The Somerset was organized in 1852, and is the most exclusive of the Boston clubs. It is the only one into which a member cannot introduce a friend, unless he is a stranger in the city, though it receives ladies related to members, for whom a splendid dining-room is supplied and other apartments for entertainment. To be a Somerset club man is a passport into the most exclusive of Boston society and secures recognition in the most fashionable clubs of other cities. Its dining-rooms and other apartments are superb, and its library very choice.

Its membership, formerly limited to 250, is now upwards of 600 and embraces many of the old families of Boston.

The Union Club, located on Park Street, was formed in 1863. It prides itself upon containing more brilliant men in law and politics than any other club in the city. It is celebrated for its splendid dinners and accompanying *bon mots*. Its first president was Edward Everett, and such men as Richard H. Dana, Charles G. Loring and Lemuel Shaw (son of the noted Chief Justice) have occupied the presidential chair.

The Algonquin Club is the most cosmopolitan of all the city clubs. Its intent was to bring together representative men in politics, business, science and art. It differs from the exclusive Somerset, and has none of the professional class character of the Union, in that it has accommodations for its entire varied constituency. It also entertains the lady members of the clubman's family, who as honorary associates may invite their friends to share the advantages of the club. Its views and by-laws are progressive, and its liberal plan has brought into it representatives of the old families and some of the most distinguished professional and artistic lights of the "Hub." Its splendid building on Commonwealth Avenue is one of the finest club edifices in the world. It has a membership of 1,000, and prides itself upon having the advantages of all the other clubs combined.

But perhaps the most popular of the city clubs is the Boston Athletic Club, on Exeter Street. It is a growth of the past two or three years, and first occupied its splendid building last December. It is provided with tennis courts, swimming and Turkish baths, a gymnasium, billiard room, and every possible arrangement for exercise, relaxation and comfort. All these in no way interfere with its equally complete reading and dining rooms. In short it provides for the whole physical, literary, social and artistic man. It is therefore not strange that its membership of over two thousand includes artists, lawyers, physicians and authors. It has besides "ladies' days," and makes a feature of its table d'hote dinners, which are served to members at 75 cents, within its palatial quarters.

One of the most unique of Boston clubs is the St. Botolph, which dates from 1880. It is situated on Newbury Street, and was modeled after the plan of the Century Club in New York. Its particular feature is its Saturday evening and monthly meetings, to which men eminent in literature and art are invited. Its gallery contains a choice collection of sculptures and pictures. It is noted for its musicales, "smoke talks" and theatricals. On Saturday nights and Sunday afternoons a stringed quartette not only plays a choice repertory, but also compositions by members of the club. These concerts are very popular and are one of the features of this peculiarly artistic club, whose membership is limited to men of literary and æsthetic tastes and pursuits.

The Puritan Club, on Beacon Street, opposite the Common, is virtually a Harvard University club, or, as it is sometimes called, a post-graduate Harvard club. Its members are largely sons of old Somerset members, belonging to Boston's aristocratic club. Harvard men keep up their old

college associations in this club, and social ties are here continued among young lawyers, doctors, and business men who have been classmates. This club was organized in 1884 and has some 300 members.

One of Boston's most novel clubs is the Tavern Club, on Boylston Place. It was started in behalf of good cookery by a few professional men. William D. Howells was at one time its president, and its members are mostly lawyers, doctors, bankers, and literary men. At its famous dinners all stiffness is put aside, and boyish good humor is the prevailing spirit. This club has a sort of international character, and has entertained some of the leading professional men of Europe. Many the merry non-conventional dinner that has taken place within its unique quarters. Its halls are embellished in many styles and languages. It might be called an anti-dyspeptic club, where literary and professional men put themselves at ease. Its frolics are never made public, though they are all of a clean and elevated character.

The Central Club is about fifteen years old, situated in the quarters formerly occupied by the Art Club. It has always been very hospitable, and entertains more eminent professional men than any other non-literary club in the city. It is a very popular club among ex-governors, ex-mayors, editors, and prominent leaders in public affairs, and its social quality is of the very highest order.

The above are the leading social clubs of Boston. To these might be added the Papyrus, which without any fixed home of its own holds monthly meetings, at which the leading wits and literary workers of the day are often found. Nor must the Boston Press Club be forgotten, which is located at 12 Bosworth Street, and enrolls 230 names from among the newspaper and other daily literary workers on the Boston press. Besides these there is the Whist Club on Boylston Street, the elegant resort for expert lovers of that game from among the most prominent gentlemen of the city. Outside of the city limits there is also the Roxbury Club, and the elegant Country Club, located in Clyde Park, Brookline.

Of artistic, athletic, intellectual, sporting, and technical clubs Boston has a great variety. The Art Club has one of the finest buildings in the city, located on the corner of Dartmouth and Newbury streets. For nearly twenty years it had no home, and few members. It now has over 1,000 members. It is the centre of art feeling, and its exhibitions are a feature of Boston life. Its gallery is choice, and its library replete with art lore and gems. The hospitality of the Art Club is extended to the Paint and Clay Club, whose exhibitions are among the prominent art features of artistic Boston.

The Channing Club is made up of a well-known intellectual and liberal coterie of distinguished leaders in the progressive thought-life of America, and was organized in 1887. Its leading spirits are Unitarians, and membership is confined to only 100 laymen.

The New England Kennel Club is located on Hamilton Place, adjoining Music Hall, its purpose being the study of thoroughbred dogs. Its exhibi-

tions are largely attended by lovers of canine culture from all parts of the state.

The Megantic Fish and Game Club controls the largest fish and game preserves in this country, situated in Maine and lower Canada. It has a large membership, among whom clergymen figure quite largely with other professionals.

Boston also has a Camera Club, situated on Bromfield Street, devoted to amateur photography, and having a large membership, whose occasional exhibitions excite much interest.

Musical and dining clubs in Boston exist almost without number. The former have merely places of meeting, and the latter enjoy their various gastronomic tastes in appointed hotels and among special caterers. Boston has no exclusively woman's clubs like the famous clubs in London, or the Sorosis in New York. The women are under certain rules entertained by some of the regular clubs. Movements looking to the formation of women's clubs are, however, in prospect.

It will thus be seen that the clubs as a social feature of Boston exceed in extent and variety those of any other American city. They serve to bring together people of similar tastes and aspirations. Club life does not invade the home, and is finally destined to embrace both sexes and all classes and conditions of society.

THE NEWSPAPERS OF BOSTON.

Boston may truly be said to be the home of the American press. Though early printing in this country is generally associated with Benjamin Franklin, there was a paper published in Boston many years before Franklin was born. The first paper ever published in America was issued in this town.

On September 25, 1690, a small sheet of four pages appeared. Its reputed editor was Richard Pierce. It soon fell under the suspicion of the government and was suppressed as seditious. Of this primitive paper, only one copy is known to exist, and that is deposited in the State Paper office in London.

But the first newspaper to become firmly established was the *Boston News Letter*, published April 24, 1704. It was a half sheet, made up of two folio pages. Its imprint states that it was "printed by B. Green, and sold by Nicholas Boone at his shop near the old meeting-house." John Campbell postmaster of Boston was its proprietor. The *News Letter* passed through many changes as to proprietor and printer. It was intensely royalist while the British occupied Boston, and when they evacuated the city in 1776 it ceased to exist, having survived seventy-two years. Complete files of this paper are preserved in the rooms of the Massachusetts Historical Society on Tremont Street.

The *Boston Gazette* appeared December 14, 1721. It was this paper

that for a time was run by James Franklin, brother of Benjamin. Having incurred the displeasure of Cotton and Increase Mather in a paper published later, called the *New England Courant*, James was sent to prison for libel. It was then that Benjamin, who had long been a contributor, took charge of the paper for a time." This is the only connection of Dr. Franklin with early printing in Boston, and much of the fame commonly attributed to him in this regard properly belongs to John Campbell, the father of the American press.

Up to the beginning of the present century many papers had been started in Boston, most of which were short-lived. As all papers had to be published "by authority" such as espoused the patriot cause were usually confiscated and their publishers sent to jail for sedition. The fight between the royalist and the patriot press was a severe and bitter one. Chief among the latter was the *Massachusetts Spy* which afterwards became the *Worcester Spy*, and still exists.

Out of the remains of several extinct weekly papers published early in the century *The Daily Advertiser*, the oldest daily paper in Boston was formed in 1813, W. Clapp being the publisher, and Horatio Bigelow the first editor. This paper as it appears to-day has of course passed through several changes as to ownership and management, but it has always been the organ of a select constituency among the wealthier and more conservative classes. Its politics are Republican. It has never succumbed to any of the taking arts by which the modern successful newspaper is "boomed," but still continues in the even tenor of its ways, a sort of "gentleman of the old school" among the Boston dailies. It is now published by W. A. Barrett. The afternoon annex of the *Advertiser*, however, a one-cent paper, *The Record*, is as frisky and sensational as its parent is sedate, and is a newsy and popular little sheet.

The next oldest daily the *Boston Post*, was started in 1831 by Colonel Charles G. Green. Its building stands on the site of Franklin's birth-place on Milk Street. In its palmy days under Colonel Green the *Post* was one of the ablest Democratic journals in the country. It was for many years the standard paper for commercial news, and this, together with its editorial ability, made it a recognized authority among business men. But when it lost its founder it began to decline. In 1875 it was bought by the Rev. E. D. Winslow, whose crookedness in handling the stock soon threw the paper upon the Supreme Court in order to decide who its rightful owners were. Since then the paper has had a career of changes in its management, and uncertainty as to patronage. But since its reorganization in 1885 it has displayed much of its old time vigor and ability, and under its present editor, G. M. Bacon, has a good standing. The *Post* is still Democratic, but not actively partisan.

The standard Republican paper of Boston is the *Boston Journal*, started in 1833. It was originally published by Messrs. Ford and Damrell, and John S. Sleeper was its first editor. For over twenty years Colonel William Clapp has been its editor. Since 1860 it has been published from 264 Washington Street. The *Journal* is in many respects an excellently edited paper,

its typography and make-up being attended to with great care. Its features are all arranged in departments, with the method of a well arranged toilet, and it corresponds to its constituency, which is largely made up of systematic merchants and families of the old school. The *Journal* is an excellent commercial paper. It still adheres to the old four page "blanket sheet" form, with a supplement when an overflow of matter calls for it. It is also a good newspaper, but has not fallen into the new methods of journalism. It publishes morning and evening editions.

Boston's two popular newspapers, of the modern "hustling" order, are the *Herald* and *Globe*. The *Boston Herald* was started in 1846 as an evening paper. It was a small four-page sheet of five columns. But there was evidently room for it, and in two years it had starved out the *Eagle* and *Daily Times*. Its first editor and chief owner for some years was E. C. Bailey. It gradually came to publish a morning and then a weekly edition, though the latter was dropped in 1851. Mr. Bailey finally disposed of his stock to R. M. Pulsifer, E. B. Haskell, and C. H. Andrews, who had been his employés, and this firm, of which Mr. Pulsifer was the publisher-in-chief, developed the paper into the leading popular newspaper in Boston. Upon the death of Mr. Pulsifer the paper fell into the hands of the remaining partners, to whom had been added John H. Holmes. Then Mr. Haskell retired, and the paper is now issued by a stock publishing company, of which Mr. Holmes is manager. For several years the *Herald* had no rival as a two-cent people's newspaper. Its circulation was as large as its enterprise, and it had its particular field all to itself. It is a Republican-Independent paper, or as a latterly coined word expresses it—"Mugwump."

The *Boston Daily Globe* came into the field March 4, 1872, but not as a competitor with the *Herald*. It was started by Maturin M. Ballou as an independent four-cent morning paper, aiming at a high literary character. The following year Mr. Ballou retired, and in August Col. Charles H. Taylor was appointed manager by the stockholders. Colonel Taylor had a hard task before him to pull the paper through, but by dint of indomitable energy and ability, and the efficient cooperation of Cashier Edward Prescott, it was tided along under great difficulties till 1878. It was then that an entire reorganization of the *Globe* took place. It became a two-cent paper. Morning, evening, and Sunday editions were published. New blood was infused into its editorial staff, and the paper took a fresh lease of life. Soon the circulation, which had never reached above 10,000, went up to 30,000. By 1884 it had reached 50,000. Still many believed that there was no room for a successful rival of the established *Herald*. Yet in 1885 the circulation had reached 60,000; in 1886, 90,000; in 1887 a circulation of 120,000 was claimed, and in July, 1889 the *Globe* asserted that the figures for the daily edition were 147,382, and the Sunday 143,592 copies. The phenomenal success of the *Globe*, following almost in the same line with that of the *New York World*, is primarily due to the superior qualities of Colonel Taylor, but in a larger sense to the craving of the great mass of people for news, promptly supplied and attractively displayed. Throwing off all conserva-

tism of the older papers, the *Globe* has hesitated at no legitimate and proper scheme to interest and please the masses. As its manager affirms, it started with no traditions and still entertains none. The *Globe* is straight Democratic. Arthur A. Fowle is its able managing editor, and Boston's brilliant leader-writer, James W. Clarke, is at the head of its editorial column.

Boston has two exclusively evening dailies, the *Transcript* and the *Traveller*. The *Boston Evening Transcript* was founded in 1830 by Dutton & Wentworth. Henry N. Dutton & Son published it until 1879, when a corporation was formed from the Dutton heirs. Its present editor is Edward H. Clement. The *Transcript* is Republican, but is elevated and independent in its views on all matters of public interest. It is a genuine type of the high-toned literary journal, and has a large circulation among the very best class of cultivated, disinterested and clean citizens. It is the standard journal of art and literary criticism, while its news columns cover the wants of its rather select and cultured constituency.

The *Boston Evening Traveller* was the first two cent evening paper in Boston. It was started in 1845. The *Traveller* has weekly and semi-weekly editions. It was formerly a leading exponent of Republicanism, and is still patronized quite largely by Republicans and Prohibitionists. It is intended to be an elevated family paper, advocating the cause of temperance, education, and moral reforms. It is published at the head of State Street, where for more than a century papers have been issued. Its editor and proprietor is Roland Worthington, and its politics straight Republican.

Of weekly papers the most venerable is the *Saturday Evening Gazette*, established in 1813. It is now owned and edited by Colonel Henry G. Parker. It is a large four-page sheet, devoted to the higher walks of literature and education. It is Republican in politics, and is largely read in the old families of Boston. There are also the *Budget*, the *Commonwealth*, the *Courier*, the *Commercial Bulletin*, the *Beacon*, and several other weekly papers devoted to class literature. The *Pilot* and the *Republican* are Irish-American organs, and the *British American Citizen* is the organ of the British-Americans.

Of religious, scientific, commercial, agricultural, educational, social and other trade and class journals Boston publishes upwards of two hundred, all of which it would be impossible to mention in detail. In short there is little in the line of literature that does not find expression in some Boston periodical publication. As a centre of mental and moral activity the "Hub" has no rival in America, and the "Modern Athens" well deserves its name.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

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LATE RESIDENCE OF THE POET LONGFELLOW, AT CAMBRIDGE.

CHAPTER XII.

THE ENVIRONS OF BOSTON.

CAMBRIDGE — A TRIP THERE BY STREET CARS — HARVARD UNIVERSITY — SCENES IN CAMBRIDGE — THE WASHINGTON ELM — THE LONGFELLOW HOUSE — BROOKLINE — CHESTNUT HILL RESERVOIR — SOMERVILLE — CHELSEA — NEWTON — LYNN — SWAMPSCOTT — MARBLEHEAD — SALEM.

THE most important independent community in the vicinity of Boston is the city of Cambridge. While the neighboring and adjoining cities of Charlestown and Roxbury have found it to their interest to become integral parts of the great city, Cambridge although as closely connected by physical conditions has so far chosen to remain apart. Nevertheless for all practical purposes of business or pleasure Cambridge is essentially a part of that great community the larger portion of which is now included under

the name of Boston, and is so despite the fact of a separate municipal government.

Cambridge's principal claim to distinction is that Harvard University is here located. Within its limits also is Mount Auburn; the first of the kind and the model for all "rural cemeteries" in the country. Cambridge is reached from Boston by street cars from Park Square or Bowdoin Square. From either of these starting points the cars cross the West Boston Bridge, and the view hereby afforded of Boston perched on Beacon Hill, the houses bordering on the Charles River together with the broad tidal basin itself forms a remarkably pleasing picture. The route then lies through Cambridgeport, among busy manufacturing establishments of various sorts, leaving which behind after a mile or more the way is bordered with residences seated among trees on green lawns. At the distance of about three miles from Boston the University is reached, and skirting the college yard by Harvard Street the car runs into Harvard Square.

If the visitor wishes to make a pedestrian tour among the buildings of the university, the best place is to leave the car at Harvard Square, which extends along the whole western front of the college yard. Let us enter the college on the west side, by the main gate. The first building on the right is Massachusetts Hall, the oldest of the college buildings, first erected in 1718, and used as a dormitory, but remodeled in 1870, and now used for examination rooms. The building on the left is Harvard Hall, built in 1765 to replace a former structure by the same name and is used for lecture rooms. Passing between these two buildings we come out on the Quadrangle, which is a central green, dotted with trees, of the general shape that its name implies, and most of the college buildings are ranged along its sides. The building across the Quadrangle immediately in front of us is University Hall, used for the headquarters of the college authorities and for lecture rooms. It was erected in 1815. All the other buildings that directly abut on the Quadrangle are dormitories. The oldest one of these is Hollis Hall, which is situated next north from Harvard Hall. It was erected in 1763. Hollis has sheltered many distinguished men in their student days, among whom were Ralph Waldo Emerson, W. H. Prescott, Charles Sumner, and Wendell Phillips. Next to Hollis, north, is Stoughton Hall, erected in 1805. Across the north end of the Quadrangle is Holworthy Hall, erected in 1812. On the east side between Holworthy and University Halls is Thayers Hall, erected in 1870, then on the other side of University Hall is Weld Hall, erected in 1872. At the south end of the Quadrangle is Grays Hall, built in 1863, while between it and Massachusetts Hall on the west side is Matthews Hall, built in 1872.

This takes us the entire circuit of the Quadrangle, but by no means includes all the college buildings. Almost bordering on the Quadrangle at the southeast is Boylston Hall, the Chemical Laboratory erected in 1857. Gore Hall, the College Library building, is in the college yard just beyond Weld Hall, and reached through the Quadrangle by passing around the south end of University Hall. Appleton Chapel, the University house of worship, is situated in the north part of the yard beyond Thayer Hall. Sever Hall a

fine dormitory building, is on the extreme eastern side of the college yard. Dana Hall, built in 1832, and the Old President's House, both comparatively small edifices, are situated at the southwest corner of the yard outside of Matthews and Grays Halls. Holden Chapel, erected in 1744, stands in front of Stoughton and Hollis Halls. South of Holden Chapel stands Liberty or Class Day Tree. The only other buildings in the college yard are the president's house, a two-story brick dwelling, a short distance east of the library, and the Dana House, next to the president's house, but nearer Harvard Street.

Outside of the College Yard are some of the most important buildings of the University. The new Law School, erected in 1883, the new Physical Laboratory and the Gymnasium are all in a bunch on the old Holmes estate, northward from the college yard, and fronting on Cambridge Street. Near by is the Lawrence Scientific School, while across the broad interval of Holmes' Field is Society Hall, where the Agassiz collections were first housed. Passing along the north side of the college yard, up Cambridge Street, the magnificent Memorial Hall is reached. This building was completed in 1876. It was erected as a memorial of the students and graduates of the University, who served during the Civil war in either branch of the service. The building contains the Dining Hall, the Memorial Transept, and Sander's Theatre. The Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology, and the Agassiz Museum of Comparative Zoology are situated side by side on Divinity Avenue, a short distance northward from Memorial Hall. These two museums will ultimately be combined in one grand museum.

Besides the dormitories in the college yard there are a number of buildings on adjoining streets erected by private parties within the past few years for the accommodation of students. The finest of these is Beck Hall, at the junction of Harvard, Main, and Quincy streets. Others are Felton Hall, corner of Cambridge and Trowbridge streets, the Hilton Dormitories on Harvard Street, opposite the college yard. Next to the Hilton Dormitories is the Holyoke House, a college dormitory erected in 1871. Next beyond, on the corner, is Little's Block, also a private dormitory.

There are many other interesting features in Cambridge, in the vicinity of the University, such as the Old Cambridge Baptist Church, the First Parish Church, the Soldier's Monument, the Common, the Harvard Boat Club House, and the Protestant Episcopal Theological School, and others. The Washington Elm, on Garden Street, south side of the Common is one of the features of Cambridge that visitors are always anxious to see. In front of the iron railing which encircles the tree is a granite table with an inscription written by the poet Longfellow, which tells briefly the story of the tree. The inscription is as follows:

"Under this tree Washington first took command of the American Army, July 3, 1775." The centennial of this event was celebrated with much enthusiasm by Cambridge people.

Henry W. Longfellow, the poet, purchased an old mansion on Brattle

Street in 1837, and from that time until his death occupied it as a residence. The house was built in 1739, and was occupied by Washington as his head-quarters in July, 1775.

Mount Auburn Cemetery is about a mile and a half beyond the University, and is reached through Brattle Street. Here was first put into effect the idea of surrounding the resting places of the dead with pleasanter associations than those that usually existed in ordinary burying grounds.

The success was so great that it made the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, with whom the idea originated, the richest organization of the kind in the world. It was intended that pleasant scenery, with gentle lawns, beautiful trees and groves, with curving driveways and rambling paths should form an attractive spot with an aspect of peace and repose. The idea became very popular, and the example of Mt. Auburn found a following in nearly every part of the country, while the celebrated burial place became one of the show-spots of Boston, where strangers were taken to behold what could be accomplished in the way of good taste.

Brookline.—The town of Brookline is that beautiful section of country between Brighton on one side, and the South End and the Roxbury District on the other, and it extends from the near neighborhood of the Back Bay Fens for five or six miles southwest. Is it inhabited chiefly by wealthy families, and the whole town abounds with beautiful sylvan scenery and well-kept estates, so that to walk, drive, or wheel through it is almost like going through a park. The electric cars that run from the Providence depot, Park Square, run through Brookline, after passing the Back Bay Fens, until near the terminus at the Chestnut Hill Reservoir. That portion of Beacon Street in Brookline, a distance of between two and three miles, is constructed after the style of Commonwealth Avenue, a parkway in the centre, with driveways on either side, while bordering the road-side are green fields and pleasant residences. The electric cars run in the centre of the roadway, and the view of the city, either when going or returning, is superb. This electric railway brings the beauty of this magnificent driveway, with its fine outlook, within the reach of all. This avenue has been considered the most fashionable drive in New England.

Chestnut Hill Reservoir is just beyond the terminus of the Electric Railway, and at the extremity of Beacon Street, and is in the Brighton District just beyond the bounds of Brookline. The grounds around the reservoir are laid out as a park, and the scenery in the neighborhood viewed from the embankment, because of the diversity of hill and dale, the abundance of grass and trees, the general well kept appearance of everything, is extremely pleasing. The reservoir has an area of 125 acres, with a capacity of 800,000,000 gallons, and is two and a half miles in circumference. The large, picturesque looking stone building on the low level along the steam railroad tracks is the pumping station of the Boston Water Works.

Somerville is a city of about thirty thousand inhabitants, east of Charlestown, and north of Cambridge, both of which places it merges into without any perceptible dividing line. The horse-cars run from Boston

through Charlestown to Somerville, and also reach the locality through Cambridge. Somerville is largely a residence section for people who work in Boston, and its nearest point is within two miles, in a direct line, from the City Hall. All parts of it are readily reached by the trains of the Boston and Maine Railroad, as there are two stations within its limits on that road — Somerville and East Somerville. The McLean Asylum for the Insane, a branch of the Massachusetts General Hospital, is located here. It was established in 1816, through means of a bequest of $125,000 by John McLean, who also gave $150,000 to the Massachusetts General Hospital. The Asylum is run as a branch of the latter institution.

Chelsea.— Situated at the mouth of the Mystic River, just north of East Boston and Cambridge, is the city of Chelsea. It had a population of 25,709 by the state census of 1885, and its present population is probably about thirty thousand. A ferry connects Boston with Chelsea, and runs from the foot of Hanover Street, on Atlantic Avenue, the distance being less than two miles, and during the passage an excellent view is obtained of the water front of Boston, East Boston, and Charlestown, of the Bunker Hill Monument, and the Navy Yard. Chelsea is famous for its potteries, the principal establishments being the Lowe Tile-work, and the Chelsea Potteries. On Powder-Horn Hill is the Massachusetts Soldiers' Home. The United States Naval Hospital is also located here. Chelsea is like the other places in the near neighborhood of Boston, a residence section for people who work there, and its quiet streets and excellent situation adapts it very well for this purpose.

Newton.— The city of Newton embraces a beautiful region of country lying westward of the Brighton District, Chestnut Hill Reservoir, and the town of Brookline. It is mainly a place of residence, and has many separate localities. The Newton Circuit, a branch of the Boston and Albany Railroad, makes a detour through the territory and reaches every locality. As trains run around the circuit in either direction almost every hour, and the time of the entire trip from Boston to Boston on any train, with stops at every station, is no more than an hour and a quarter, every part of Newton is consequently as easily accessible as the larger part of the suburbs of the city.

Lynn.— Twelve miles from Boston, by the Eastern Division of the Boston and Maine Railroad, is the City of Lynn. It has a population of about fifty thousand persons, and is the most important shoe manufacturing centre in the country, one-quarter of the entire population being engaged in this business, and the annual product amounts to more than twenty million dollars in value. The Boston Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad, from East Boston, also runs to Lynn, passing many popular shore resorts.

Swampscott is now a well-known summer resort, between thirteen and fourteen miles distant from Boston, by rail, and within three miles of the city of Lynn. Lynn, as is well known, is now the most important centre in the world of the shoe manufacture. A spacious, handsome, and shady avenue, running along the shore, connects Lynn with Swampscott, and for nearly a mile the elevated and rocky shore is studded with villas having fine grounds and excellent facilities for boating and sea-bathing at their doors. Swamp-

scott is on the north side of Nahant Bay. Following the road along the shore, beyond the fishermen's houses, the promontory of Lincoln Point is reached. On this point is a hotel, the Lincoln House, and from here may be seen the peninsula of Nahant, to the south, with Egg Rock in the foreground, while along the shores of the bay intervening, are many stretches of beach with residences picturesquely situated on elevated points. Near Lincoln's Point is Whale's Beach, and just beyond, to the eastward, at the extremity of a point of land is Dread's Ledge. This is a wicked-looking shore, and the surrounding waters are thickly strewn with sunken rocks. Here several vessels have been lost.

At Beach Bluff, on Phillips Beach, there are two hotels, the Upland and Hotel Preston. The bluff is about forty feet in height, and the hotels are the width of a street from its edge. On Marblehead Neck the most prominent object is the new hotel known by the euphonious name, Nanapashemet.

The Marblehead branch of the Eastern railroad connects with the main line at Swampscott, and between there and Marblehead has stations at Phillips Beach, Beach Bluff, Clifton, and Devereux, all of which places are summer resorts.

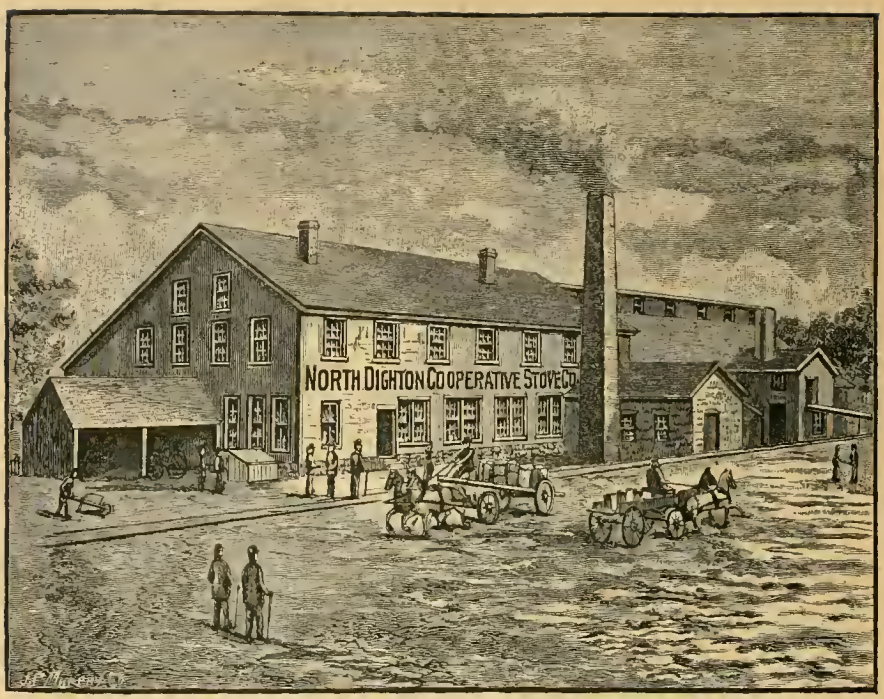
The largest hotel in Swampscott is the Lincoln House. Other hotels are the Oakland House, Little Anawan, Hotel Beacon, Beach House, Cliff House, and there are besides, many boarding-houses.

Swampscott has three beaches, known respectively as King's, Fisherman's and Whale's, which, though comparatively small in size, are yet admirably adapted for bathing. The water is said to be warmer here than at Nahant and Rye Beaches, and there is no undertow.

Marblehead.— This is an old fishing town situated on two small rocky peninsulas, connected by a narrow strip of sand and pebbles. It is sixteen or eighteen miles from Boston. The town was incorporated in 1635, and was once the second place in New England in wealth and in the extent of its foreign commerce. The principal industry now is the manufacture of shoes. Marblehead is the scene of Whittier's poem, "Skipper Ireson's Ride." The beaches here are small and covered with pebbles. The longest is less than a mile in length, and is the scene of Hawthorne's essay, "Footprints on the Sand," and Longfellow's poem, "Fire of Driftwood."

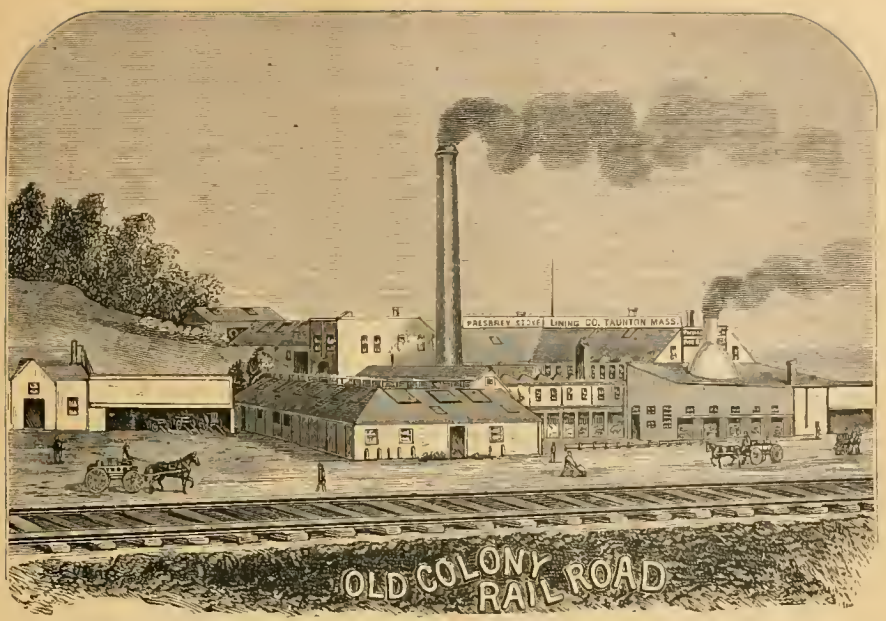
Salem.— This city is sixteen miles from Boston, and is situated on a long peninsula between two inlets, northeast of the peninsula of Marblehead. Here the Massachusetts Bay colonists first located before establishing themselves at Boston. A popular frenzy, known in history as the witchcraft delusion, prevailed in Salem in the year 1682, and during the time of its continuance, sixteen months, nineteen persons, mostly women, were executed as witches. The population of Salem by the last census was 27,598. The Eastern Division of the Boston & Maine Railroad passes through Salem; a branch of the Eastern runs from Salem to Marblehead, one runs to Lawrence, and another to Wakefield, connecting there with trains on the Boston and Maine Railroad. A branch of the Boston and Maine also runs to Lowell.

THE Boston Type Foundry may be properly considered one of the landmarks of Boston. It commenced the manufacture of type in the year 1817. Its present location is on the corner of Milk and Kilby Streets, where, on an average, a thousand pounds of type are cast each day. It has ever kept in the van, and been foremost in mechanical improvements. In 1843 it developed and perfected the successful casting machine now in use the world over, entirely superseding the hand-process, and the only important invention in type-founding since the days of Gutenberg! It is justly celebrated for its large variety of original faces, both body letter and display, which are eagerly called for, nor only in this country, but abroad. In 1886 it induced the Associated Founders of the United States to agree upon a definite base for the "Point System" of uniform bodies and height, and at once commenced casting on that plan, which, when adopted by all the foundries will ensure perfect justification. This foundry is an emporium also for the sale of every article needed by the printer. Here may be found, presses, paper-cutters, and printers' machinery of every description.



Works of the North Dighton Coöperative Stove Company.

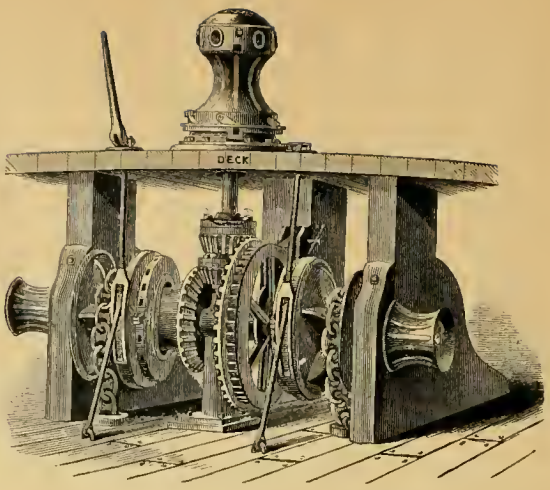
Near the North Dighton Station of the Old Colony Railroad, in South Taunton, Mass., are the works of the North Dighton Coöperative Stove Company. The company was organized June, 1886, and work was commenced in the foundry in July of the same year. In the beginning only fifteen hands were employed, but the demand for the stoves and ranges turned out has increased so steadily that a continued and constant enlargement of the business has been necessary, so that at present about forty hands are employed. The first year about one thousand stoves and ranges were manufactured, but the last year — the third of the business — between three and four thousand were made, and they were sent not only all over New England, but beyond to many of the great business centres, New York, Buffalo, Chicago, and San Francisco,— from these places supplying the retail trade in many sections of the West. They are superior in style and workmanship, and consequently the introduction of a few in a new locality soon creates a demand for more. The names by which their different styles are known are, White Oak, Oak Leaf, and Live Oak ranges, and the Prize Oak Parlor Stove. The celebrated Almoner Ranges, also, are manufactured by this same enterprising company. It is for the interest of the company, in a business where there is so much competition, to have all the work well finished and fitted, and as *many* of the workmen are stockholders, they manage to turn out quite a superior grade of goods. The officers of the corporation are a board of seven directors, one of whom is president; an agent, and a treasurer. The treasurer is Mr. Charles H. Evans, and the agent Mr. William B. Hathaway.



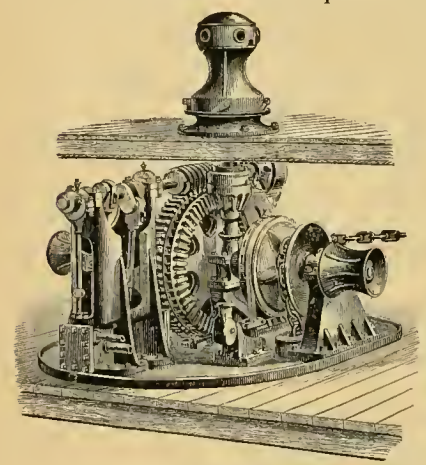
Works of the Presbrey Stove Lining Company, Taunton, Mass.

The oldest concern in the city of Taunton engaged in the manufacture of stove lining and fire bricks, is the Presbrey Stove Lining Company, 212 Somerset Avenue. The enterprise was first started in 1826, and is consequently one of the oldest establishments in the country in that line. The company was incorporated under its present name in 1866. Three acres and a quarter of ground are covered by its works, which comprise eleven buildings, each devoted to some particular branch of the manufacture. The machinery is very efficient, and the appliances are of the very best that can be made available. The officers are Mr. Henry T. Root, president, and Mr. B. C. Pierce, treasurer.

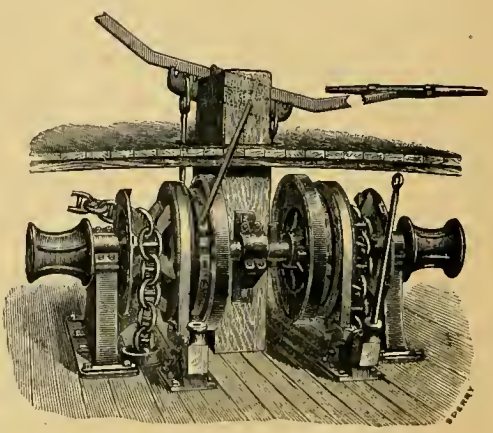
The city of Providence has many special lines of manufacture, but none are more interesting than one conducted on the banks of the Seekonk River, corner of Waterman and East River streets, near the Red Bridge, in a peaceful neighborhood, quite away from the hum of business. Here, in commodious quarters, the American Ship Windlass Company constructs steam windlasses, steam capstans, improved hand windlasses and capstans, and these machines have been and are of such approved merit that they are in general use in the best class of vessels, both in the government and merchant service. Attention is exclusively devoted to the construction of these machines, the methods of operation, the tools and appliances, and as a result the machines themselves have all been brought to a very high degree of perfection. The demands of modern commerce require large vessels, and the labor of weighing the anchors of these monster crafts as compared with the former class of vessels is such that



PROVIDENCE CAPSTAN WINDLASS.



PROVIDENCE STEAM CAPSTAN WINDLASS, NEW STYLE.



PROVIDENCE PUMP BRAKE WINDLASS, NEW STYLE.

the steam windless is a necessary adjunct, while its use saves much time and labor, as by its means two men can often accomplish work formerly requiring twenty or twenty-five. A majority of the steel and iron ships built in the last twelve years on the Atlantic coast and the great lakes are provided with this windlass, and seven-eighths of all the vessels of the country have them in use to-day.

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THE STRANGERS' GUIDE.

HORSE RAILROADS.

The following accurate synopsis of the running of the Horse-Cars throughout Boston is copied from the last edition of the Boston Directory.

DURING BUSINESS HOURS, THE FOLLOWING LINES RUN TO ROXBURY:

Norfolk House, once in seven minutes.
Tremont Street, once in three minutes.
Washington Street, once in three minutes.
East Boston Ferry, once in seven minutes.
Atlantic Avenue, once in ten minutes.
Forest Hills, once in fifteen minutes.

By Temple Place, cars run to Grove Hall and Dudley Street every eight minutes.
By Cornhill, Warren Street, Mt. Pleasant and Blue Hill Avenue every ten minutes.
By Hampden Street to Oakland Garden every ten minutes.
By Shawmut Avenue from Maine depot to Oakland Garden Avenue every ten minutes.
By Shawmut Avenue to Post-Office square every ten minutes.
By Columbus Avenue to Post-Office square every ten minutes.

Harrison Avenue, from Grove Hall to Post-Office every ten minutes.
Run to Beacon Street every four minutes.
Run to West End Belt Line (from Northampton Street), every seven minutes.
Run to Brookline every ten minutes.
Run to Chestnut Hill every fifteen minutes.
Run to Jamaica Plain every ten minutes.
Run to Dorchester, Grove Hall, and Town Hall, every fifteen minutes.
Run to Meeting House Hill and Geneva Avenue, every fifteen minutes.
Run to Field's Corner, via Upham's Corner, every fifteen minutes.
Atlantic Avenue and northern depots, every eight minutes.
Dartmouth Street, every ten minutes.
Chester Park Extension, every twenty minutes.
Chelsea, via East Boston, every seven minutes.
Chelsea Ferry, every fifteen minutes.
Winthrop Junction and East Boston Ferry, every fifteen minutes.

CARS HEAD OF FRANKLIN AND BEDFORD STREETS.

Run to Field's Corner, once in ten minutes.
Run to Milton Lower Mills, once in fifteen minutes.
Run to Neponset, once in thirty minutes.

CHARLESTOWN DIVISION.

Bunker Hill to Mount Pleasant every ten minutes.
From Scollay Square to Malden, every thirty minutes.
From Scollay Square to Everett, every thirty minutes.
From Scollay Square to Charlestown, every three minutes.
From Scollay Square to Somerville, every ten minutes.
From Scollay Square to Winter Hill, every ten minutes.
From Scollay Square to Medford, every thirty minutes.
From Scollay Square to Woodlawn Cemetery, via Everett, every thirty minutes.

CAMBRIDGE DIVISION.

Stations in Bowdoin Square and Park Square.

Run to Brighton once in thirty minutes.
Run to Harvard Square once in five minutes.
Run to Prospect Street once in fifteen minutes.
Run to North Avenue once in ten minutes.
Run to East Cambridge once in fifteen minutes.
Run to Cottage Farm once in thirty minutes.
Run to Mount Auburn once in fifteen minutes.
Run to West Somerville once in fifteen minutes.
Run to Arlington once in thirty minutes.
Run to Watertown once in thirty minutes.
Run to Newton once in thirty minutes.

SOUTH BOSTON DIVISION.

Station, 715 Broadway.

Run from Brattle Street to South Boston every five minutes.
Post-Office Square to City Point every ten minutes.
Between Northern and Southern Depots every ten minutes.
City Point to Harvard Square, Cambridge, via Park Square, every ten minutes.

LYNN AND BOSTON RAILROAD.

Office, 13 Tremont Row.

Passenger Station, 71 Cornhill.

To Chelsea, via Charlestown, every five and ten minutes.
To Woodlawn Cemetery (in summer) every thirty minutes.
To Revere every thirty minutes.
To Revere Beach (in summer) every fifteen minutes.
To Lynn and Swampscott, every sixty minutes. Sundays (in summer) every thirty minutes.
Cars from Lynn to Peabody and Marblehead, every sixty minutes; to East Saugus and Clittondale, every thirty minutes.

CHIEF CHURCHES.

New Old-South Church, Copley Sq. Rev. George H. Gordon. Italian Gothic.
Park Street Church. Built 1810.
Central Church. Newburn and Berkeley Sts. Spire 236 ft. high.
Church of the Unity 91 West Newton Street. Rev. Minot J. Savage, pastor.
Union Church, Columbus Ave. and W. Rutland Sq. Dedicated 1870.
Arlington St. Church (Unit.), Public Garden. Rev. Dr. Brooke Herford. Channing's old society.
Church of the Disciples, Warren Ave., South End.
First Church, Marlborough & Berkeley Sts. Rev. Stopford W. Brook, pastor. First edifice built in 1632. Present church, 1868.
King's Chapel, Tremont and School Sts. Built 1754. Once Episcopal and Royalist.
South Cong. Church, Union Park St. Dr. Edward Everett Hale. Society formed 1825.
West Church, Cambridge St. Dr. C. A. Bartol. 1810.
Church of the Advent, Episcopalian, Brimmer St. Rich choral services.
St. Paul's, Tremont St., near West.
Trinity Church, Copley Sq. Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks. Famous frescos and architecture.
Christ Church, Salem St., North End. 1723. Paul Revere's signal lanterns hung from tower.
Cathedral of the Holy Cross, Washington & Malden Sts. Early-English Gothic. Seats 3,500. Fine choral services. Famous organ. Sanctuary choir.

Immaculate Conception, Harrison Ave. and Concord St. Jesuits. Celebrated music.
First Baptist Church, Commonwealth Ave. Rev. P. S. Moxom. Noble carved tower.
Union Temple Church (Tremont Temple). Rev. E. J. Haynes.
Columbus Avenue Church (Univ.). Rev. Dr. A. A. Miner. Built 1872. Fine stained windows.
Tremont-Street Methodist, corner Concord Street. 1862.
People's Church, Columbus Ave. and Berkeley St.
New Jerusalem Church, Bowdoin St. Rev. James Reed.
First Spiritual Temple, Newbury and Exeter Sts.

STATUES.

Daniel Webster, front of State House. 1859.
Samuel Adams, Adams Square, foot of Cornhill, 1880.
John A. Andrew, in State House. By T. Ball.
Aristides and Columbus, Louisburg Sq. Marble.
Army and Navy Monument, Boston Common. By Milmore, 1871. Cost $75,000. 70 ft. high.
Emancipation Group, Park Sq. Bronze. 1879.
Edward Everett, Public Garden. By Story.
Benjamin Franklin, at City Hall. By Greenough. 1856. With 4 bronze bas-reliefs.
Lief, the Norseman, Commonwealth Avenue.
Gen. John Glover Commonwealth Ave. By Milmore.
Alexander Hamilton, Commonwealth Ave.
William Lloyd Garrison, Commonwealth Ave. 1886.
Horace Mann, State House. By Emma Stebbins.
Charles Sumner, Public Garden. By Ball. 1878.
George Washington. Public Garden. By Ball. 1869.
George Washington, State House. By Chantrey.
Governor Winthrop, Scollay Sq. By Greenough.
Soldiers' Monuments in Roxbury, W. Roxbury, Charlestown, Brighton, Dorchester, etc.
Bunker-Hill Monument, Charlestown. 221 ft. high. Built 1825. Cost $150,000. Grand view from top.
Ether Monument, Public Garden. Raised in 1868.
Brewer Fountain, Boston Common. Bronze.
Josiah Quincy, City Hall. By Thomas Ball. 1879.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, ETC.

State House (fronting the Common). Built 1795. Battle-flags and statues in Doric Hall. Senate Chamber. Hall of Representatives. State Library. View from dome. Free to visitors.
City Hall, School St. Granite. Renaissance. Cost $500,000. Statues of Franklin and Quincy.
Custom House, State and India Sts. Built 1837. Cost $1,000,000. Doric architecture.
Christ Church, Salem Street.
Post-Office, Devonshire St. Built 1871. Granite; $6,000,000. Splendid Sub-Treasury Hall.
Fort Warren, George's Island. 400 guns. Built 1833.
Fort Independence, Castle Island. First fort, built in 1634. Oldest virgin fortress in the world.
Fort Winthrop, Governor's Island. Powerful citadel.
Navy Yard, Charlestown. Dry dock, museum, war ships, trophies. Visitors admitted.
Old State House, Washington and State Sts. Fine historical museum. Open (free) from 9 to 5 daily.
Faneuil Hall. "The Cradle of Liberty." 1740. Fine historical paintings and portraits. Free.
Old South Church, Washington and Milk Sts. Colonial and historical museum. Open 9 to 5. 25 cts.
Massachusetts General Hospital, McLean Street. Founded 1799. Vast wealth. 2,000 patients yearly.
Perkins' Institution for the Blind, South Boston. Open Thursdays, from 11 to 1, to visitors.
Quincy Market, opposite Faneuil Hall. Built 1825. Granite. 525 feet long.
Equitable Building, Milk and Devonshire Sts. Cost $1,000,000. Grand view from roof (elevator). Free.

ASSOCIATIONS, ETC.

American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Athenæum, Beacon St. Rare old library and portraits.
American Board for Foreign Missions, Congregational House, Beacon St. Museum and library.
American Unitarian Association. New building at Beacon and Bowdoin Sts.
Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co. Founded 1638. Armory and museum, Faneuil Hall.
Appalachian Mountain Club, Ticknor Building. Park and Beacon Sts. Open 2.30 to 6.
Massachusetts Historical Society, 30 Tremont St. Very interesting museum, etc. Free.
New-England Historic-Genealogical Society. 18 Somerset St. 20,000 books. Free 9 to 5 o'clock.
Young Men's Christian Association, Berkeley and Boylston Sts. Reading-room, gymnasium, etc., Free and welcome to all.
Young Men's Christian Union, Boylston St. Library, reading-rooms. Free and welcome to all.
Theological Library, 12 Somerset St. 14,000 volumes.
U. S. Signal Service, Post-Office Building, Boston, open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

THEATRES.

Boston Theatre, 539 Washington St. Largest in United States. Seats over 3,000.
Globe Theatre, 593 Washington St. 2,200 seats. Rich and brilliant interior.
Boston Museum, 28 Tremont St. Favorite Stock Company. Seats 1,500.
Park Theatre, 617 Washington St. Seats 1,400.
Bijou Theatre, 545 Washington St. Elegant Oriental interior. Seats 900.
Howard Athenæum, Howard St. Variety.
Hollis St. Theatre. New and splendid. 1885.
Tremont Temple, Tremont St. Seats 2,600.
Music Hall, Tremont and Winter Sts. Seats 2,585.

CLUBS, LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS.

Agassiz Museum, Cambridge. Natural History Collection. Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays, 1 to 5 P. M.
Art Club, Newbury and Dartmouth sts. 1854.
Central Club, 54 Boylston St. 1868.
St. Botolph Club, 2 Newbury St., Literary and Artists.
Somerset Club, Beacon St. Very fashionable. 1852.
Union Club, Park St. 1863. Beach and Bar, etc.
Masonic Temple, Tremont and Boylston streets. Founded in 1867. Sumptuous halls.
Boston Public Library, Boylston St., 480,000 books. Reading-room. Free. Open every day and evening, including Sunday.
Museum of Fine Arts, Copley Sq. Paintings, sculpture, antiquities. Entrance, 25 cts. Saturday (9 to 5) and Sunday (1 to 5) free.
Boston Athenæum, Beacon St., near Bowdoin, 150,000 volumes, with statues, paintings, etc.
Museum of Natural History, Boylston and Berkeley sts., 16,000 volumes. Spacious museum. Free Wednesdays and Saturdays. Founded 1831.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

Harvard University, Cambridge. Founded in 1638. 160 instructors. 1,400 students.
Harvard Medical School, Boylston and Exeter sts.
Boston University, Somerset St., '69. Professional.
English High and Latin School. Montgomery St. Built 1881. Cost $750,000. Latin School, founded 1633.
New England Conservatory of Music, Franklin Sq., Dr. E. Tourjee, 1,500 students.
Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, Broadway, South Boston. Open to visitors Thursdays at 11 A. M.
Chauncey Hall School, 259 Boylston St.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boylston and Clarendon sts., 70 students.
Tufts College (Universalist), Medford. 1854.
Wellesley College, at Wellesley (Albany R. R., 15 miles), Splendid buildings and grounds).
Lasell Seminary, Auburndale (Albany R. R.)
Adams Academy, Quincy (Old Colony R. R.)

FERRIES.

East Boston, South Ferry, foot of Eastern Avenue to foot of Lewis Street.
East Boston, North ferry, foot of Battery Street to foot of Border Street.
Boston and Revere Beach Railroad Ferry, 350 Atlantic Avenue to Marginal Street
Chelsea Ferry, foot of Hanover Street, to foot of Winnisimmet Street.

PARKS AND PUBLIC GROUNDS.

BOSTON.

Common, Park, Tremont, Boyleton, Charles and Beacon Streets, 48.25 acres.
Public Garden, Charles, Boylston, Arlington, and Beacon Streets, 24.25 acres
Fort Hill Square, Oliver and High Streets, 29,480 square feet.
Franklin Square, Washington, East Brookline, East Newton, and James Streets, 2.42 acres.
Blackstone Square, Washington, West Brookline, West Newton Streets, and Shawmut Avenue, 2.41 acres.

East Chester Park, between Albany Street and Harrison Avenue, 9,300 square feet.
Chester Park, between Harrison Avenue and Washington Street, 13,050 square feet.
Chester Square, between Washington and Tremont Streets, 1.70 acres.
West Chester Park, between Tremont Street and Columbus Avenue, 10,150 square feet.
Commonwealth Avenue, from Arlington Street to West Chester Park, (malls), 9.86 acres.
Union Park, between Tremont Street and Shawmut Avenue, 15,000 square feet.
Worcester Square, between Washington Street and Harrison Avenue, 15,000 square feet.
Lowell Square, Cambridge and Lynde Streets, 5,772 square feet.
Square, Columbus Avenue, Eliot and Pleasant Streets, 2,867 square feet.
Montgomery Square, Tremont, Clarendon, and Montgomery Streets, 550 square feet
Pemberton Square, between Tremont Row and Somerset Street, 3,390 square feet.
Copley Square, between Huntington Avenue, Boylston and Dartmouth Streets, 28, 399 square feet.
Trinity Triangle, between Huntington Avenue, Trinity Place, and St. James Avenue, 5,410 square feet.
Charles River Embankment, between Canal and West Boston Bridges, 10.00 acres.

ROXBURY DISTRICT.

Madison Square, Sterling, Marble, Warwick, and Westminster Streets, 2.81 acres.
Orchard Park, Chadwick, Orchard Park, and Yeoman Streets, 2. 29 acres.
Washington Park, Dale and Balnbridge Streets, 9.09 acres.
Longwood Park, Park and Austin Streets, 21,000 square feet.
Walnut Park, between Washington Street and Walnut Avenue, 5.736 square feet.
Lewis Park, Highland Street and Highland Avenue, 5,500 square feet.
Bromley Park, from Albert to Bickford Street, 20,975 square feet.
Fountain Square, Walnut Avenue, from Munroe to Townsend Street, 2.66 acres.
Cedar Square, Cedar Street, between Juniper and Thornton Streets, 25,163 square feet.
Linwood Park, Centre and Linwood, 3,625 square feet.
Public Ground, Centre and Perkins Streets, 3,200 square feet.
Riverdale and Back Bay, between Beacon and Perkins Streets, 216.00 acres.

SOUTH BOSTON.

Telegraph Hill, Thomas Park, 4.36 acres.
Independence Square, Broadway, Second, M, and N Streets, 6.50 acres.
Lincoln Square, Emerson, Fourth, and M Streets, 9,510 square feet.
Marine Park, City Point, about 40 acres.

DORCHESTER DISTRICT.

Dorchester Square, Meeting House Hill, 1.29 acres.
Esten Square, Adams and Bowdoin Streets, 13,280 square feet.
Mt. Bowdoin Green, top of Mt. Bowdoin, 25,170 square feet.

WEST ROXBURY DISTRICT.

Public Grounds, shore of Jamaica Pond, 31,000 square feet.
Soldiers' Monument Lot, South and Central Streets, 5,870 square feet.
Franklin Park, Sever, Blue Hill Avenue, and Morton, 518 acres.
Arboretum, Centre, South, and Bussey Streets, 167 acres.
Public Grounds, top of Mt. Bellevue, 27,772 square feet.
Franklin Park, Franklin Avenue and Hamilton Street, 30,000 square feet.

BRIGHTON DISTRICT.

Public Grounds, Pleasant and Franklin Streets, 1,900 square feet.
Massachusetts Avenue, Brighton Avenue to Chestnut Hill Reservoir, 47.13 acres.
Jackson Square, Chestnut Hill Avenue, Union and Winship Streets, 4,300 square feet.
Brighton Square, between Chestnut Hill Avenue and Rockland Street, and opposite Branch of Public Library, 25,035 square feet.

CHARLESTOWN DISTRICT.

Sullivan Square, Main and Sever Streets, 1.30 acres.
Public Grounds, Essex and Lyndeboro Streets, 930 square feet.
Monument Square, High, Concord, and Lexington Streets, 3.80 acres.
Winthrop Square, Winthrop, Common, and Adams 38,450 square feet.
City Square, head of Row and Main, 8,739 square feet.
Public Grounds, Water Street, Charles River, and Warren Avenue, 3,055 square feet.

EAST BOSTON DISTRICT.

Maverick Square, Sumner and Maverick, 4,398 square feet.
Central Square, Meridian and Border, 32,310 square feet.
Belmont Square, Webster, Sumner, Lamson, and Seaver, 30,000 square feet.
Putnam Square, Putnam White, and Trenton, 11,528 square feet.
Prescott Square, Trenton, Eagle, and Prescott, 12,284 square feet.
Wood Island Park, Wood Island, 81.3 acres.

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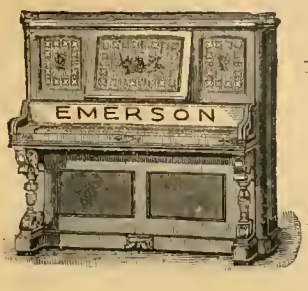

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There is no pathematic of which more have undertaken the treatment, and of which less have understood the first principle of the cure. Inhalers have been used, medicines have been taken internally and externally, but no relief has been experienced by any catarrhal sufferer. Why? Because, as I have already stated, the primary cause of the disorder has never been understood; the first principal of the discomfort had never presented itself to those who treated, or, rather, maltreated it. The misguided sufferer has never been cognizant of the fact that the sordes (a filthy pellucid matter), and the parasites (minute animals which exist in and contaminate the organs of smell) must be removed before a cure can be effected. The means for the removal of the substance and the animal is my wonderful discovery, and is known to none of the profession, except through the medium of those who have received treatment at my office, and the result, which is developed within a few weeks at the farthest, is in every case satisfactory.

I would state, in addition, that all who are trying so-called cures for nasal catarrh, such as inhalations, patent medicines snuffed from the palm of the hand in the nostrils, Turkish, sulphur, Russian, galvanic, cold or hot water baths, are paving the way to deatness, (by causing the closure of the Eustachian tubes), sore throat, asthma, consumption, phthisis, pulmonalis, and death.

By all these applications the dregs, feculence, sordes, coagulated matter, and animalcules which should be expelled from the nasal ducts, are, on the contrary, being driven in, clogged, and space formed for new accummulations.

Catarrh is purely a local affliction, though it is treated by a horde of ignorant vampires as a constitutional disease. Inscience treats the symptoms of disease, and the symptoms of disease only. Science treats the germ, and the germ only. Ergo, upon this principal I have the destruction of the germ my specialty. The germs of catarrh exists in the above-named dregs, sordes and parasites, and when this germ is destroyed the disease dies, and cannot be renewed unless a new germ is formed.

That the existance of foreign inspissated matter is the original cause of this ill is not the result of mere conjecture, has been demonstrated by both analysis and synthesis. The disease of the Schneiderian membrane, like all other maladies, originates with a germ. There is no greater enjoyment of nature's triumphs, and no greater safeguard against noxious things of all kinds, than a healthy nose. I hold the world's specific for the cure of this terrible scourge which daily sweeps those from our midst who either in ignorance or want of energy will make no efforts for their own salvation, or who are content with consulting charlatan advertisers whose intentions are to palm off their injurious compounds upon the too credulous catarrhal sufferer.

My triumvirate is victoriously and triumphantly marching onward, overthrowing and slaying all previous theories and modes of treatment.

REFERENCES:

REV. W. D. LANGLOIS, S. J., Holy Cross College, Worcester.
SERGT. RANGER, Station 2, Worcester.
N. A. LOMBARD, 73 School Street, Worcester.
J. F. DARLING, of Darling Bros., Contractors and Builders, Rochdale, Mass.

The Son of Mr. Martin Barri Gained 35 Pounds Under Mrs. Dr. Dewey's Treatment.

To the Editor of the Gazette:—

SIR—We are so thankful to Mrs. Dr. Dewey for curing our son of a most aggravated form of Chronic Nasal Catarrh, that we wish, through the columns of your paper, to make it known to others who are afflicted with this terrible disease. We believe this successful treatment and Mrs. Dr. Dewey's skill saved our child's life. He had not breathed through his nose for several years; the breathing passages through the nose were completely stopped up; he was in the most uncomfortable and dangerous condition. In less than fifteen minutes after receiving his first treatment he breathed free and natural through the nostrils; the expulsion of sorde was astonishing; relief was obtained immediately. He has improved every day in every respect since Mrs. Dr. Dewey administered her Catarrh Remedy. His weight has increased 35 pounds; his general health is excellent; in fact he is a new boy. We feel that we owe Mrs. Dr. Dewey the publication of this testimonial, and we give it, hoping it will do good wherever it is read.

MR. AND MRS. MARTIN BARRI,
14 Lincoln Square,
Worcester, Mass.

NOTE FROM MRS. DR. DEWEY.—The above is another success which I am honestly proud of. The victory achieved is not only gratifying to my professional pride, but it gives me sincere pleasure to rescue one more catarrhal sufferer. My remedy is SOVEREIGN: it has for its basis three necessary requisites, medical science, philosophical theory, and common sense; it is active, penetrating and cleansing, dislodging all morbid secretions from the head and its membranes, and yet it is harmless to the most delicate constitution under all circumstances.

Governor Claflin Administered the Oath.

[From the Boston Journal, Nov. 26, 1869.]

For years I have suffered from bronchitis and catarrh, complicated with spasmodic asthma. I have steadily grown worse, notwithstanding I was under what was considered the best medical treatment that could be procured in Boston and Savannah, Ga. My breathing was so oppressed that the slightest exertion rendered life a burden. The day I placed myself under Dr. Dewey's care, the 29th of October, 1869, my sufferings were beyond description. He examined me carefully and administered his remedy. Happily for me, it was no sooner done than I found such relief as I never hoped to experience again in this world. From that day to the present moment I have gone on steadily improving, until to-day, my breathing is free, distress has vanished, and I thank God again for the enjoyment of fresh air in my lungs to invigorate and strengthen me. I am now now able to exercise freely without any oppression in breathing, and, in fact, I feel like a victim freed from the grasp of a relentless enemy. I am truly grateful that I ever saw Dr. Dewey, and placed myself confidently under his treatment. I give this statement voluntarily as a duty I owe to those who suffer as I had to do. Yours with respect,

CHARLES HINKLEY.
Boston, Nov., 25, 1869.

SUFFOLK, ss. Then personally appeared the said Charles Hinkley, and subscribed and made oath to the truth of the above statement before me,

WILLIAM CLAFLIN,
Governor of the State of Massachusetts.

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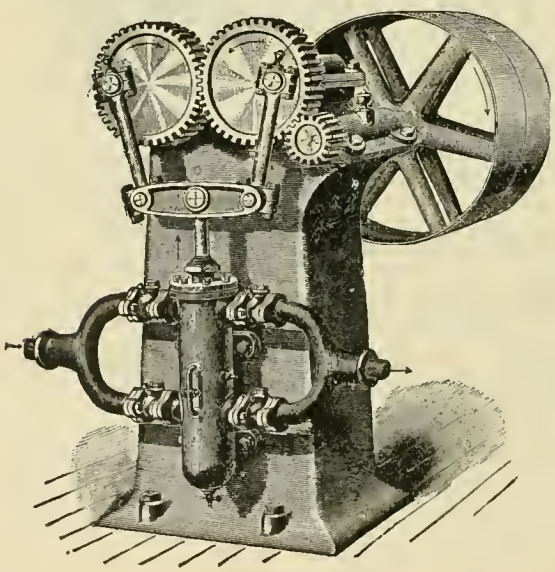

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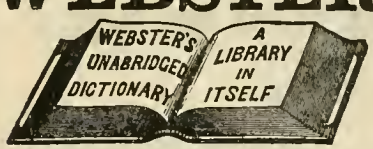

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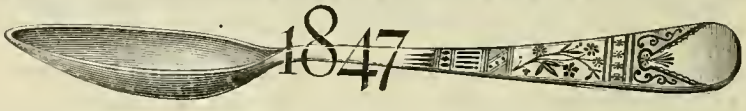

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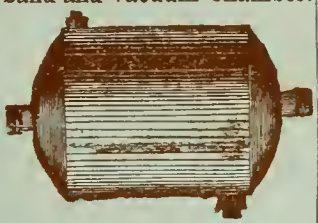

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