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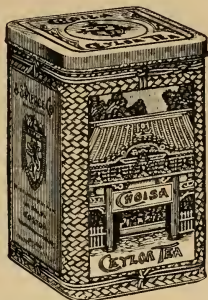
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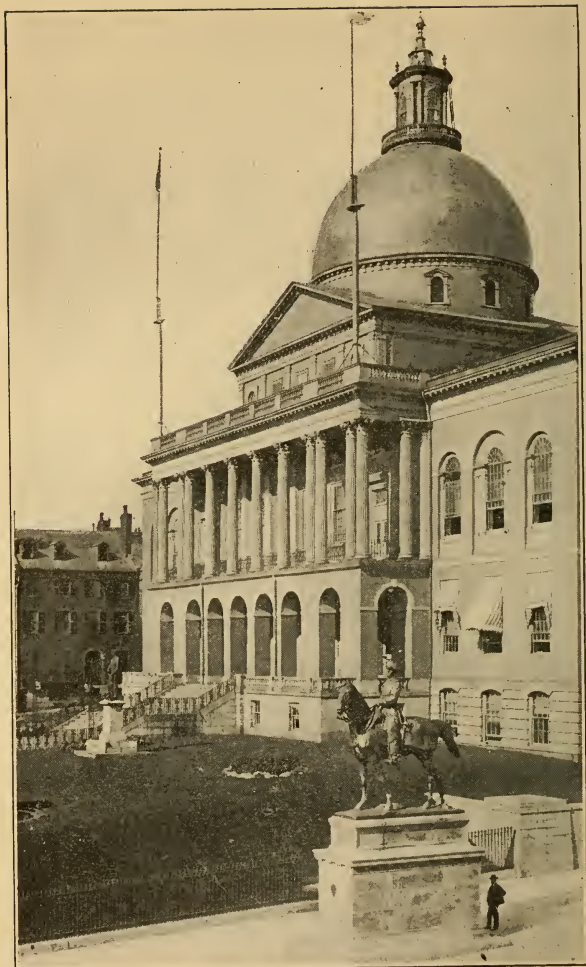
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STATE HOUSE

NUTSHELL BOSTON GUIDE

A UNIQUE HANDBOOK

*For Tourist, Student
and Citizen*

BY

ALICE LOUISE McDUFFEE, M.A.

BOSTON—HISTORICAL, LITERARY, EDUCA-
TIONAL, ARTISTIC, MUSICAL, CIVIC
AND PHILANTHROPIC

THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN BOSTON AND
HOW TO REACH THEM BY TROLLEY

*The Illustrations have been carefully selected
Map especially drawn for this Book*



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Foreword

THE historic associations of Boston have for years been a lodestone drawing countless patriotic Americans to the city's hospitable doors. But Boston is no less remarkable for its present civic life and for its literary, educational, musical, artistic, and philanthropic interests. While not unmindful of those associations which thrill the visitor as, approaching the city by train, he sees the gilded dome of the State House, or by water, the towering monument of Bunker Hill, we have endeavored to give due emphasis to the many culture sides of modern Boston.

Great care has been taken to have our data accurate and to state our facts briefly. To assist the stranger to see things easily, we have made the Nutshell Boston clear, concise, and convenient to carry. For his benefit we have given minute trolley directions and tried in the fullest sense to be a guide. But we have had in mind not only the tourist, but also the thousands of busy students and citizens who, specializing in their own lines, have not had the leisure to get a perspective of Boston as a whole.

The Nutshell Boston was originally designed to be a guide for tourists; we shall be gratified if it comes to be widely used as a book of reference by citizens.

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NUTSHELL BOSTON GUIDE

Boston — Old and New

BOSTON, one of the oldest and most interesting cities in the United States, and the second port of the country commercially, was named after a town in Lincolnshire, England, the native village of some of the leaders of the colony. The Indians had called it Shawmut, the place where boats go, and the English, Trimountain, from the three large hills. Boston early manifested her literary and educational bent. The first school in America, the Boys' English and Latin School, was founded here in 1635, and the first newspaper published in the new country, the "Boston News Letter," made its appearance in 1704. Commerce developed quickly. That Boston soon had a sea-going trade is shown by the fact that a wharf was built in 1673. In 1693 Boston became the capital of the Royal Province. In the eighteenth century she was the largest and most important town in America, and for years was the center of the events which led up to the Revolution. The Stamp Act took place in 1765, the occupation of the town by the British soldiery in 1768, the Boston Massacre in 1770, the Boston Tea Party in 1773, and the great struggle came two years later. In 1822 Boston received her city charter, and fifty years afterwards occurred the great Boston fire, which swept much of the business portion of the city out of existence.

Boston is situated on the peninsula between the Charles River and Boston Harbor. Nineteen bridges connect the peninsula on which Boston proper is located with the surrounding section. Among them may be mentioned the Broadway Bridge connecting Boston with South Boston, the Charlestown Bridge connecting Charlestown with Boston, the Harvard Bridge connecting Back Bay Boston with residential Cambridge, and the new Cambridge Bridge between West End Boston and Cambridge.

The harbor is one of the best and most beautiful on the Atlantic seacoast. Both Boston Light and the new Graves Light

can be seen far out at sea, while Bug Light is a noted harbor mark. The inner and outer harbor are connected by a deep waterway known as President's Road. Extensive improvements by United States engineers are now being carried on. The channel is being widened and deepened. A new sixteen story Custom House, which will be the first government "sky-scraper" in the country, is now under construction and bids fair to be a landmark overshadowing the famous golden dome of the State House. Fort Independence was the first fortified island in the country. Fort Warren is one of the most important of the harbor fortifications.

East Boston has three of the largest steamship piers on the Atlantic coast, piers which will accommodate six ocean liners the size of the *Mauretania*.

The capital of Massachusetts and the largest city of New England, Boston has for years held her own as one of the greatest culture centers of the world. Historically, Boston is the most interesting city in the United States, while *commercially* and as a center of manufactures, it is one of the most important. Its growth is shown by the fact that while its population has been increased seven per cent, its manufactured products have increased twenty-three per cent.

In proportion to her population, Boston is the wealthiest city in America. One-fifth of the savings of the American people are in the co-operative and savings banks of Massachusetts. One-thirteenth of the clearing house business of the United States is done in Boston. Next to New York, Boston is the largest port in the country. It is nearer to Liverpool and the Mediterranean ports by direct steamer than any other great market on the Atlantic seacoast. It has more varied industries than any other American city. Boots, shoes, hardware, candy, machinery, and cotton are a few of the New England manufactures which Boston markets. It is the largest market for hides and leather, and the greatest center of boot and shoe manufactures in the world. Since 1869 three billion pairs of shoes have been shipped from Boston. It manufactures more rubber goods than any other place in the United States, and next to London is the greatest wool market in the world.



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PUBLIC GARDEN LAKE

Within Two Miles of the State House

In Boston are the offices of the great cotton manufacturing industries, and within a few miles are the mills which make the section the country's leading center of this industry. Practically all the shoe machinery used in the United States is manufactured near Boston. It is the greatest fresh fish market in the United States, and the second in the world, over \$6,000,000 worth of fish, exclusive of shell-fish, being handled annually. T Wharf is famous as the terminus of the Gloucester fishing smacks.

By reason of their superior skill and the better organization of the industries which center in Boston, New England workmen have an average earning power greater by eighty per cent than that of the wage earners of the country at large. One of the great ship-building plants of the country is at Fore River, in the suburbs of the city, and at this plant naval vessels for foreign countries are frequently constructed. In another suburb, Waltham, is the finest watch factory in the world. The summer resorts to which Boston is the gateway bring in annually more than \$60,000,000 a year, whereas all the silver mines of the country last year produced only \$28,000,000.

The methods of Boston business men are conservative and safe, and Boston capital has been largely instrumental in developing the West. The most important business streets are Washington, Summer, Winter, Franklin, State, Temple Place, Boylston, and Tremont.

Boston is one of the *healthiest* cities in America. It has excellent sewerage. All Boston is served by the Metropolitan sewerage system, there being over one hundred miles of sewerage with six pumping stations. The water supply of Metropolitan Boston comes from three watersheds, Cochituate, Sudbury, and Wachusett, the Wachusett Reservoir furnishing the largest volume.

The *Colleges* of Boston are world-famous. Its *Schools* are unequaled, and few cities in the world have such well-managed charities and philanthropies.

A few of the many distinguished men who have lived here are Samuel Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Gilbert Stuart, Paul Revere, Increase and Cotton Mather, Horace Mann, Daniel Webster, Rufus Choate, Charles Sumner, Edward Everett,

Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, Motley, Bancroft, Hawthorne, Whittier, Holmes, Lowell, Longfellow, Emerson, Asa Gray, Louis Agassiz, James T. Fields, Phillips Brooks, Henry James, T. B. Aldrich, and William D. Howells.

Much of Back Bay, the fashionable residential part of Boston, is situated on made land, as is also the South End, which was formerly the fashionable section. Brookline is Boston's most beautiful suburb. It is a place of luxurious homes, spacious grounds, and broad boulevards, and is by far the wealthiest town on this side of the Atlantic.

The best residential streets of Boston are Commonwealth Ave., Beacon St., and Marlborough St. Architecturally, Copley Sq. is very fine — with the New Old South, the Boston Public Library, Trinity Church, and the ivy-covered Unitarian Church facing upon it. In recent years the Fenway district, between Boston and Brookline, has rapidly grown up as a rival to Copley Sq. The Harvard Medical School, the New Opera House, Tufts Medical and Dental College, Simmons College, the Boston Normal School, the Jewish Synagogue, the New Museum of Fine Arts, Mrs. "Jack" Gardner's Italian Palace, and other beautiful buildings are grouped here.

Boston has the most attractive *park system* of any city in the country. It has a continuous drive over eighteen miles. Franklin Park, containing 527 acres, is Boston's largest park. Back Bay Fens, which is used as a driving park, is skillfully laid out with trees and shrubs.

The population of Boston in 1910 was 670,585. Her suburbs, however, if included, would bring her population to much over 1,000,000. Originally, Boston contained 650 acres; now the city extends over 1500. As in the old days all roads led to Rome, so to-day all railroads and trolley lines in New England lead to the Hub.

Transportation

Railroad Stations

The railroads come into Boston in two main stations.

North Station, Causeway St. (Shuttle Elevated Train from South Station or surface cars in Subway to North Station.) The Boston and Maine Railroad with its many branches enters

here. It was opened June, 1904. The shed contains twenty-three tracks, and there are 650 trains a day during the summer. Many letters go by pneumatic tubes from the North Station Post Office to the main Boston Post Office, and a special mail train runs between the North and the South stations. There are many conveniences for the traveler. Among them are an inquiry office, a parcel room, telegraph and telephone offices, a dining-room and two lunch rooms, several news-stands, an American Express office, and a covered carriage square.

South Station, Summer St. and Atlantic Ave. (From North Station take Shuttle Elevated. From Back Bay district take Subway cars to Boylston St., there change to outside surface cars, being sure to ask for transfer upon payment of fare.) Opened in 1899. It was one of the first of the great railway stations of the world, being a half mile from tip of one wing to tip of the other. It is occupied by the Boston and Albany and by the New York, New Haven, and Hartford railroads. Trains from New York and from the South and West enter here. The station covers thirteen acres, four miles of trackage are under the roof, and twenty-eight tracks enter the main floor. Over 3500 cars and 280 tons of mail are handled daily, and 2,800,000 packages of baggage annually.

The Boston Terminal runs cars practically only eighteen hours out of twenty-four; but no station in the world runs as many trains per hour as the Boston Terminal—maximum number of trains run in one day, 929. The station, although large, is conveniently arranged. The naming of rows of seats in the waiting room after the counties of Massachusetts makes it easy to meet friends. The station contains among other things dining and lunch rooms, news-stands, an information bureau, a post office, telephone and telegraph offices, a barber shop, a shoe polishing stand, and a carriage and auto shed.

Huntington Ave. Station, between Dartmouth and Exeter Sts. (Huntington Ave. surface car in Subway to Exeter St.) Inward Boston and Albany trains. Those expecting to stay in Back Bay district may leave train here.

Trinity Place Station, between Trinity Place and Dartmouth St. (Huntington Ave. surface car in Subway to Dartmouth St.) Outward bound Boston and Albany trains.

Back Bay Station, Dartmouth St., near Columbus Ave. (Columbus Ave. surface car in Subway to Station.) New York, New Haven and Hartford trains, both inward and outward bound.

The Armstrong Transfer Company, which is thoroughly reliable, has offices in the North, the South, and the Back Bay stations. Trunks carried to any part of Boston, Brookline, Cambridge, and other suburban towns.

Carriages. Per drive in city, each person, 50 cents. After midnight, double fare. Fare \$1.00 an hour for one horse, \$1.50 an hour for two horse vehicle. Additional charges to Brookline, Charlestown, and Cambridge.

Rates of Public Autos other than taxicabs same as for horse-drawn carriages.

Taxicab Rates. 50 cents a mile or 30 cents for first half mile, and 10 cents for each additional quarter mile. 10 cents is charged for each six minutes of waiting.

Steamship Lines — Transatlantic

Allan Line to Glasgow at Mystic Docks, Chelsea St., Charlestown. (Revere Beach surface car in Subway at Scollay Sq.)

Cunard Line to Liverpool, Queenstown, and Fishguard. East Boston (East Boston Tunnel car in Subway at Scollay Sq.)

Leyland Line to Liverpool, Boston & Albany Docks, East Boston. (Take Revere Beach and Lynn Ferry or Tunnel Car to Maverick Sq.)

Warren Line to Liverpool at Hoosac Docks, Water St., Charlestown. (Sullivan Sq. Elevated to City Sq., or any Bunker Hill surface car at North Station.)

White Star Line to Liverpool via Queenstown at Hoosac Docks, Water St., Charlestown. (Sullivan Sq. Elevated to City Sq., or any Bunker Hill surface car at North Station.)

Freight Only

Hamburg-American Line to Hamburg at Mystic Docks, Chelsea St., Charlestown. (Revere Beach surface car in Subway at Scollay Sq.)

Wilson Line to Hull, via New York at Mystic Docks, Chelsea St., Charlestown. (Revere Beach surface car in Subway at Scollay Sq.)

Steamship Lines — Coastwise

Boston and Philadelphia Steamship Company at Central Wharf. (Elevated to State St.)

Dominion Atlantic Ry. S. S. Line. From Long Wharf for Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. (Elevated to State St.)

Eastern Steamship Company have boats in the Bangor, Portland, Kennebec, and International Divisions, leaving Foster, India, and Union Wharfs. (Atlantic Ave. Elevated to Rowes Wharf for Foster and India Wharfs, and Battery St. Elevated for Union Wharf.)

Merchants and Miners at Battery and Fisk Wharfs for Baltimore, Norfolk, Newport News, Providence, Savannah, and Philadelphia.

Plant Line to Halifax and St. Johns at Commercial Wharf. (Elevated to State St.)

Savannah Line at Lewis Wharf. (Elevated to Battery St.)

United Fruit Co. to Jamaica and Central America. Long Wharf, Atlantic Ave. (Elevated to State St.)

Steamship Lines — To New York

Colonial Line. Train from South Station to Providence, where boat is taken. (Elevated to South Station, or surface car on Washington St. marked South Station.)

Fall River Line. Train from South Station to Fall River, where boat is taken. (Elevated to South Station, or surface car on Washington St. marked South Station.)

Metropolitan Line. All the way by water. India Wharf. (Elevated to State St., or surface car to Rowes Wharf.)

NOTE — For local Water Excursions see "Trips Around Boston."

Ferries

East Boston South Ferry on Eastern Ave. off Commercial St. (Atlantic Ave. Elevated to Battery St.)

East Boston North Ferry, Commercial and Battery Sts. (Atlantic Ave. Elevated to Battery St.)

Chelsea Ferry, foot of Hanover St. (Atlantic Elevated to Battery St.)

Boston, Revere Beach, and Lynn Ferry. (Washington St. surface car to Rowes Wharf or Elevated to Rowes Wharf.)

Key to Trolley System

Boston Elevated Railway Co. The service of the Boston Elevated Railway Co., combining Elevated, Subway, and Surface systems, is excellent. Everything runs like clockwork, and tremendous crowds are handled with the greatest ease. The Subway, completed in 1898, is the best lighted and ventilated subway in the world, and the East Boston Tunnel, opened in 1904, and the new Washington St. Tunnel, opened in 1908, are marvels of engineering skill.

There are many transfer points. Park St. is the central Subway transfer station. In coming from the North Station or Charlestown, transfer at Park St. to surface cars for Back Bay district and for Brookline, Brighton, Newton, Cambridge, Watertown, and, by connection, for Worcester, Norumbega Park, South Framingham, and Waltham. When not otherwise specified, changes in Subway should be made at Park St. Going north, transfer is made from Subway to Elevated trains at Haymarket Sq., and going south, from Elevated to Subway at Friend St. At Scollay Sq. station in Subway, transfer is made for East Boston Tunnel, and transfer may be made in new Washington St. Tunnel for East Boston Tunnel at State St. station. Also one changes at Scollay Sq. for surface cars to Lynn, Salem, Marblehead, and Swampscott.

Passengers for Charlestown from Back Bay will transfer at Park St. and again at Haymarket Sq. Those going from Back Bay hotels to North Station will transfer at Park St., while those going to South Station and Rowes Wharf will take Subway cars to Boylston St., where they may transfer for surface cars, being sure to ask conductor for transfer upon payment of fare. Also cars may be taken at Boylston St. Subway for Shawmut Ave., Columbus Ave., and Tremont Sts.

Sullivan Sq. station in Charlestown and Dudley St. station in Roxbury are important transfer stations for both Elevated and Surface systems. At Sullivan Sq. one transfers for Medford,

Everett, Malden, Arlington Heights, and Middlesex Fells, and changes for Lowell, Lawrence, Wakefield, Woburn, Lexington Park, Lexington, and Concord. At Dudley St. station transfer is made for Mattapan, Neponset, Milton, Grove Hall, Dorchester, Arnold Arboretum, and change for the Blue Hills and Quincy. Other transfer points have been established.

A Shuttle Elevated train runs between the North and the South stations. The quickest way from Dudley St. transfer station to the North Station is by way of the Washington St. Tunnel. The Elevated has been recently extended to Forest Hills. Through trains are run from Sullivan Sq., Charlestown, to Forest Hills by way of the Washington St. Tunnel and Dudley St.

Through cars to Framingham and Worcester leave Park Sq. near Boylston St. transfer station of the Subway once in half an hour. Surface cars, not entering the Subway, run from South End to West End and on Washington, Tremont, and Cambridge Sts. Surface cars stop only at points indicated by white bands on posts.

The Boston Elevated Railway Co. is thoughtful for the comfort of its patrons. Those coming from other cities will appreciate the fact that exits and entrances of cars going North and South in the Subway and Tunnel are separate, which greatly relieves congestion at rush hours, and temperature alone regulates whether open or closed cars shall be used. The transfer system may at first seem intricate, but it is well planned, and the Nutshell Boston Guide will help to simplify things for the stranger. We think our directions will prove reliable, but there are many signs in the Subway, Tunnel, and Elevated stations to aid the tourist; or when in doubt, he will do well to consult a starter before taking his car, for the knowledge and courtesy of the employees of the Boston Elevated Railway Co. are proverbial.

Hotels from \$3.00 a Day Up

Beaconsfield, Brookline. (Any Reservoir car in Subway passes the door.) Rates \$5.00 a day up.

Buckminster, 645 Beacon St. (Reservoir Beacon St. car in Subway to Hotel.) Suites \$5.00 a day up.

Somerset, corner of Commonwealth Ave. and Charlesgate. (Take Cambridge or Beacon St. car in Subway.) Single room \$3.00 a day up.

Touraine, corner of Boylston and Tremont Sts. (Take Subway to Boylston St.) Single room \$3.50 a day up.

Hotel Vendome, corner of Commonwealth Ave. and Dartmouth St. (Any Boylston St. surface car in Subway to Dartmouth St.) American plan only. Single room \$5.00 a day up.

Good Moderate Priced Hotels

Adams House, 553 Washington St. (Subway to Boylston St.) Single room \$1.50 a day up.

American House, 56 Hanover St. (Subway to Scollay Sq.) Single room \$1.00 a day up.

Hotel Bellevue, 21 Beacon St. (Subway to Park St.) Single room \$2.00 a day up.

Boston Tavern, 347 Washington St. (Any Washington St. surface car to Milk St.) Single room \$1.50 a day up.

Hotel Brunswick, corner of Boylston and Clarendon Sts. (Huntington Ave. or Boylston St. surface cars in Subway to Clarendon St.) Single room \$1.50 a day up.

Commonwealth Hotel, Mt. Vernon St. (Subway to Park St.) Single room \$1.00 a day up.

Copley Square Hotel, Huntington Ave. (Huntington Ave. surface cars in Subway to Exeter St.) Single room \$1.00 a day up.

Crawford House, 83 Court St. (Subway to Scollay Sq.) Single room \$1.00 a day up.

Hotel Essex, Dewey Sq., across from South Station. (Elevated to South Station or surface cars on Washington St. marked South Station.) Single room \$1.50 a day up.

Hotel Langham, Worcester St. (Dudley St. car going South.) Single room \$1.00 a day up.

Hotel Lenox, corner of Exeter and Boylston Sts. (Any Boylston St. surface car in Subway to Exeter St.) Single room \$2.00 a day up.

Hotel Nottingham, 25 Huntington Ave. (Huntington Ave. surface car in Subway to Hotel.) Single room \$1.00 a day up.

Hotel Oxford, 40 Huntington Ave. (Huntington Ave. surface car in Subway to Hotel.) Single room \$1.00 a day up.

Parker House, corner of Tremont and School Sts. (Subway to Park St.) Single room \$1.50 a day up.

Hotel Puritan, 390 Commonwealth Ave. (Cambridge or Beacon St. car in Subway.) Single room \$1.50 a day up.

Quincy House, 47 Brattle St. (Subway to Scollay Sq.) Single room \$1.00 a day up.

Hotel Thorndike, 240 Boylston St. (Any south bound surface car in Subway to Public Gardens.) Single room \$1.50 a day up.

United States Hotel, 90 Beach St. (Near South Station. From North Station take Washington St. surface car to Beach St. or Elevated to South Station.) Single room \$1.00 per day up.

Hotel Victoria, corner of Dartmouth and Newbury Sts. (Any Boylston St. surface car in Subway to Dartmouth St.) Single room \$2.00 a day up.

Hotel Westminster, corner of Trinity Place and St. James Ave. (Huntington Ave. surface car in Subway to Trinity Place.) Single room \$2.00 a day up.

Young's Hotel, Court St. (Subway to Scollay Sq.) Single room \$1.50 a day up.

Good Boarding Place

Mrs. Sarah E. Drew, 30 St. James Ave., near Copley Sq. (Huntington Ave. or Boylston St. Subway to Clarendon St.)

Nutshell Boston Guide

What you want to know in the smallest space.

Places of Historic Interest

In many cases, places grouped together will be found within walking distance of one another. The repeated trolley directions are intended for those who have a limited time at their disposal, and must make a choice.

Charlestown

Old Phipps St. Burying Ground. (Main St. surface car, North Station, to Phipps St.) John Harvard, for whom Harvard University was named, buried here in 1638. The graduates of the University erected a monument to his memory in 1828.

Birthplace of Samuel Morse. (Main St. surface car, North Station, to Wood St.) Tablet on the house. Here was born Samuel Morse, inventor of the electric telegraph, in 1791.

Bunker Hill Monument, Monument Sq., Charlestown. (Bunker Hill surface car in Subway at Haymarket Sq. to Monument St., or Sullivan Sq. Elevated to Thompson Sq.) The monument commemorates the battle between British regulars and American recruits, June 17, 1775, in which General Warren fell. The 17th of June is yearly celebrated as a holiday in Charlestown. Cornerstone of monument laid by General Lafayette in 1825; address delivered by Daniel Webster. The monument is 221 feet high, and contains 294 steps. Secure booklet explaining the points to be seen from the top before ascending. Superb view of the Navy Yard, Harbor, and all Boston and suburbs on clear day.

The Navy Yard faces the Mystic River and the Harbor. (Sullivan Sq. Elevated in Subway to City Sq. Walk three blocks down Water St. to main gate, or any Bunker Hill surface car at North Station.) British troops landed here in the fight at Bunker Hill. The yard is open to visitors every day from 9 to 4. The frigate *Constitution*, built in 1797, on further side of building to right, never suffered defeat. Tripoli peace negotiations held in cabin. Captured three frigates and fifteen small craft. Wireless telegraph station and Marine Barracks to the left. To the right is the new granite dry-dock, about 800 feet long, which is the largest stone one in America. Tested by armored cruiser *Maryland*, August 12, 1905. Further on to

the left is the famous rope-walk, said to be 1800 feet from end to end — the longest in the world. All the cordage used in the U. S. Navy is manufactured here. At the end of the yard to the right is the U. S. receiving ship *Wabash*, built in 1854, and one of the best of the ships in the old navy.

A tablet in City Sq., Charlestown, marks the site where *Paul Revere Waited* to see the signal lanterns from the Old North Church. (Sullivan Sq. Elevated to City Sq.)

The North End

Constitution Wharf, 409 Commercial St. (Elevated or Shuttle Elevated to Battery St) A tablet on the building says, "Here was built the Frigate *Constitution*, *Old Ironsides*."

Christ Church. "Old North Church," Salem St., faces Hull Street. (Elevated or Shuttle Elevated to Battery Street) Oldest church now standing in Boston. The walls are two and a half feet thick, the brick having been brought from England as a ballast for sailing vessels. It was built in 1723, and the architect was Sir Christopher Wren. The communion set presented to the church by George II, in 1733, is to be seen only on the first Sunday of each month. The chime of bells, made in Gloucester, England, in 1744, was the first used in America. Paul Revere was an expert bell ringer and with seven others he used to practice the fine art of peeling in the Old North Tower. The cherubim, intended for a Canadian convent, was captured from a French ship by an English privateer and given to the church in 1746. From the west window of the original tower Newman displayed the signal lanterns, after making his way through the British lines, and Generals Gage and Clinton watched the Battle of Bunker Hill from the tower balcony. The original spire was overthrown in the great gale of 1804. Bulfinch replaced it on similar lines. The pulpit of the church was once very high, being even with the balcony. The famous slave-gallery is to be seen in the rear of the church, where originated the term "nigger heaven." The first Sunday School in the country was held here in 1815, the original list of the pupils being shown. There is a fine portrait bust of Washington, which Lafayette thought one of the best he had seen of his old friend. From the window



OLD SOUTH CHURCH



OLD NORTH CHURCH



OLD STATE HOUSE



BUNKER HILL MONUMENT

Historic Boston

where the bust now stands, Newman escaped after he had hung the lanterns in the tower, the church being then surrounded by British. Apply to the sexton for admission to the church; 25 cents, including the tower.

Hull Street is named for the Mint Master, John Hull, who gave as his daughter's dowry her weight in pine-tree shillings.

Site of old Galloupe House, 16 Hull St. (Atlantic Ave. Elevated to Constitution Wharf.) Built in 1724. Used as headquarters by General Gage.

Copps Hill Burying Ground, Hull St. (Atlantic Ave. Elevated or Shuttle Elevated to Battery St.) Fine view of harbor. Second place of burial in Boston. First interment 1659. British battery stationed here in 1775. Bullet marks on headstones. Tomb of Cotton Mather. Quaint epitaphs. Superintendent acts as guide.

Birthplace of Rev. S. F. Smith, 37 Sheafe St. (Elevated or Shuttle Elevated to Battery St.) Mr. Smith was the author of "America."

Site of Home of Robert Newman, corner of Salem and Sheafe Sts. (Shuttle Elevated or Elevated to Battery St.) He was the sexton who hung the signal lanterns in the belfry of Old North Church in 1775, British officers surrounding his home shortly after he retired that night.

Paul Revere House, North Square. (Atlantic Ave. Elevated to Battery St. or Hanover St. surface car to Richmond St.) Built in the seventeenth century, before 1680. Restored and opened as a museum in 1908. Original beams are overhead and one panel of the original wall paper designed by Sir Christopher Wren. The plaster, made from clam and oyster shells, is well preserved in the kitchen. The fireplaces are fine. Two interesting relics are a pistol and a toddy warmer belonging to Paul Revere. An engraving by him and a letter in his handwriting are also shown.

Boston Stone. In an alley off Marshall St. near Hanover St. (Hanover St. surface car to Marshall St.) Old landmark used for many years as a starting point by surveyors, originally a paint mill brought from England.

Near the South Station

Site of Griffin Wharf, where Boston Tea Party took place, 491 Atlantic Ave. (Atlantic Ave. Elevated to Rowes Wharf.) Tablet on building tells how ninety citizens disguised as Indians threw 342 chests into the sea, December 16, 1773, to defeat King George's tax of three-pence a pound.

Old Custom House, Custom House St., between India and Broad Sts. (Atlantic Ave. Elevated to Rowes Wharf.) Where Hawthorne was measurer of salt and coal from 1839 to 1841, and in which Bancroft, the historian, was collector of the port.

The Heart of Boston

Faneuil Hall, Faneuil Hall Sq. (Subway to Scollay Sq.) "Cradle of Liberty." Given to city by Peter Faneuil in 1742 for Market and Town Hall. Three times remodeled. A small portion of original wall on south side is standing to-day. Grasshopper weather vane was thrown down by earthquake of 1755. A lottery was held to pay for new building. Important in shaping the spirit of the Revolution. A series of meetings which gave rise to the title, "Cradle of Liberty," and several tea meetings held here. Used by Tories for theatrical performances during 1775 and 1776. America's greatest orators, including Webster, Sumner, Beecher, Garrison, and Phillips, have spoken from the platform in the main hall. Receptions and State dinners have been given in honor of Washington, Lafayette, King Louis Philippe, Kossuth, and Andrew Jackson. Over the platform is Healy's historical painting, "Webster's Reply to Hayne" in the U. S. Senate in 1830, with portraits of 130 senators and other distinguished men. The hall belongs to the city. In 1850 the school children of Boston presented a clock to Faneuil Hall and paid for it in penny subscriptions. The Armory of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, the oldest military company in the country, occupies the top floor. The lower floor is still a market. The original gilded grasshopper of 1742, made famous by Hawthorne's "Deacon Shendrowne," is still to be seen on Faneuil Hall cupola.

Scene of the Boston Massacre, corner of State and Exchange Sts. (Subway to Scollay Sq. or Washington St.)

surface car to State St.) Bronze tablet on a building near by, and marked by a circle of stones in the pavement. Here was shed the first blood in the Revolution.

Old State House, corner of State and Washington Sts. (Subway to Scollay Sq. or Washington St. surface car to State St.) Built in 1713; interior rebuilt in 1748. It was the seat of the Provincial and Colonial government, and center of most revolutionary affairs of State in Massachusetts. Here Otis, Adams, and Hancock made determined opposition to the Crown. Proclamation repealing the Stamp Act read from the balcony in 1766. The Declaration of Independence, in July, 1776, and the Proclamation of Peace, in 1783, were first read from the east window. Here Hancock was inaugurated as first Governor of the State. Washington reviewed the procession in his honor from the Washington St. side on his last visit to Boston. The State Legislature met in Old State House until 1798. The table used by the Royal Governors is preserved here.

The Bostonian Society now occupies the whole building above the basement. Museum of Colonial relics in the upper stories. Some of the most interesting articles exhibited are Franklin's printing press, a tankard made by Paul Revere, a drum from Bunker Hill, Tea Party tea found in Major Melville's shoes the next morning after the famous raid, the last cocked hat worn in Boston, and the case of Hancock relics, a teapot which belonged to George Washington, a pitcher used to carry ale to John Hancock and Sam Adams, who took refuge in a barn the night before the Battle of Lexington, a settee made from Boston Elm which stood on Common three hundred years, from which witches are said to have been hung. There are several marine collections in the building.

Old Court House, Court St. (Subway to Scollay Sq.) Built in 1833 on site of old prison in which Captain Kidd, the pirate, was confined in the seventeenth century. Anti-slavery riots occurred here in the early fifties.

Old South Meeting House, corner of Washington and Milk Sts. (Subway to Park St. or Washington St. surface car to Milk St.) Built in 1729. On the site of John Winthrop's

garden. Franklin baptized the day he was born in the Cedar Meeting House, which stood on this spot. When Faneuil Hall proved too small for the meetings of the patriots they were adjourned to the Old South Meeting House. From this church rostrum Josiah Quincy, Samuel Adams, Otis, and Hancock often addressed the people, and here, three months before he was killed at Bunker Hill, Joseph Warren delivered his famous speech. In 1770 the Town Meeting after the Boston Massacre was held here. In 1773 several citizens assembled and resolved that the tea should not be landed, and later, citizens disguised as savages met and raised the first warwhoop outside the church door on the way to the Boston Tea Party. The British used the church for a riding school during their occupation of Boston, and the building was used as a post office after the great Boston fire in 1872.

Museum. The Old South Meeting House is now used as a museum of historical relics. Among other things are preserved a case containing relics of Washington family, including bed quilt made of pieces of Lady Washington's dresses, and the Washington teaspoons. There are also a remnant of the flag which hung from Liberty Tree on Washington St. in 1775, a needle-book brought over in the *Mayflower*, a cup and saucer which belonged to Charles Sumner, a curious handmade child's dress, Warren's christening cap, and a knife that was used at a dinner given in honor of Lafayette. Museum is open daily; admission, 25 cents.

Site Where Benjamin Franklin was Born, January 17, 1706, on Milk St. near Washington. (Subway to Park St. or Washington St. surface car to Milk St.)

Site of Province House, Province St. between Bromfield and School Sts. (Any Washington St. surface car to Milk St. or Subway to Park St.) Site of the residence of the Royal Governors of Massachusetts Bay Colony from 1716 to 1776. Some of the original wall is standing, but it may prove a little difficult to find.

Spring Lane. (Subway to Park St.) Washington St. between Water and Milk Sts. Where spring once was which supplied Boston with water.

King's Chapel (Subway to Scollay Sq.) So called because the Royal Governors worshiped here during the Colonial period. It was founded June 15, 1686, and was the first Episcopal church in New England. A modest wooden building was erected in 1689 and King's Chapel has stood here ever since. The church has had two communion services given to it, one by King William III and one later by King George III. King William gave a theological library, a part of which is now in the Athenæum.

Christ Church on Salem St. was an offshoot from King's Chapel. The high pulpit from the old church is in use to-day, the oldest one preserved in New England, while the communion table dates from 1686. In 1756 a new organ was sent from England, having been selected and played upon, it is said, by Handel. In 1789 there was a concert of sacred music in King's Chapel at which General Washington, then President, attended. Oliver Wendell Holmes used to occupy pew No. 102 in the south gallery, and Charles Sumner, pew No. 74.

King's Chapel Burying Ground, next King's Chapel. (Subway to Scollay Sq.) Oldest cemetery in Boston. The first burial was that of Captain Welden in 1630. Governor Winthrop and three other governors of Massachusetts, two governors of Connecticut, and four judges of Massachusetts, and Mary Winslow, who came over in the *Mayflower*, are among those buried there.

Park St. Church, corner of Park and Tremont Sts. (Subway to Park St.) Built in 1810 on site of old granary, where sails for frigate *Constitution* were made. Called Brimstone Corner from vigor with which earlier ministers preached the orthodox doctrine; "America," by Rev. Samuel F. Smith, first publicly sung here. William Lloyd Garrison here delivered the first address in Boston against slavery.

Old Granary Burying Ground, Tremont St. (Subway to Park St.) Named from the town granary which used to stand next door. Entrance permit secured at City Hall. John Hancock, Samuel Adams, six other governors of Massachusetts, Peter Faneuil, Paul Revere, the parents of Benjamin Franklin, John Phillips, first mayor of Boston, the victims of the Boston



KING'S CHAPEL



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FIREPLACE IN LIVING ROOM — PAUL REVERE HOUSE

Massacre, and Mary Goose, the author of Mother Goose rhymes, are buried here.

Hotel Touraine is built on the site of the home of John Quincy Adams. (Subway to Boylston St.)

Site of Liberty Tree, Washington St., opp. Boylston St. (Subway to Boylston St., or any Washington St. surface car to Boylston St.) Tablet on the building marks the site of the famous Liberty Tree, planted in 1646 and cut down by the British in 1775. Stamp Act meetings were held beneath its branches, where Tory leaders were hung in effigy.

The State House, Beacon St., at the head of Park St. (Subway to Park St.) Gilded dome, lighted at night, is a landmark for miles around. Cornerstone laid in 1795 by Paul Revere and the masonic fraternity, the oration of the day being delivered by Gov. Samuel Adams. Front designed by Bulfinch. State Government took possession in 1798, marching over from Old State House in a body.

Memorial Hall on first floor contains 295 battle flags. Doric Hall contains portraits of sixteen governors of Massachusetts and statues of Washington and "War Governor" Andrew. Historical paintings, including the Boston Tea Party and Paul Revere's Ride, the Pilgrims on the *Mayflower*, John Eliot preaching to the Indians, and Concord Bridge, are interesting. Fine views of city and harbor from the dome. Take elevator from the first floor. Senate and House of Representatives on third floor. In the Representatives' Hall is hung the historic codfish, relic of the day when Massachusetts considered fisheries her chief industry. On the frieze of the House of Representatives are the names of fifty-one noted men, all sons of Massachusetts. In the rooms of the Secretary of the Commonwealth are the Colonial Charter of 1628, the Province Charter of 1692, and the original Charter of the Commonwealth.

The State Library contains 150,000 volumes. In a glass case in the library may be seen the History of the Plymouth Plantation by Governor William Bradford, called the "Log of the *Mayflower*." In it Governor Bradford recorded the early history of the colony. A government reprint of the book may be examined by applying at the desk, or may be purchased at the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Site of the Home of John Hancock, 29 Beacon St. (Subway to Park St.) Here lived the first signer of the Declaration of American Independence and the first Governor of the State of Massachusetts. The building stood here until 1863.

The Common. (Subway to Park or Boylston St.) Tract of land set apart in 1640 as a training field and place of recreation. Punishments and executions took place here until 1797, in which the old elm played such an important part. British batteries occupied here in 1775-1776. Every important parade is reviewed on the Common.

Site of the House of Blackstone, the first white man to build in Boston, near corner of West Cedar and Pinckney Sts. (West End car in Copley Sq. to Pinckney St.)

West End

The Revere House, Bowdoin Sq. (In Copley Sq. take West End and Bowdoin Sq. surface car to Lynde St.) Many distinguished people have been entertained there. Daniel Webster often spoke from the balcony. King Edward VII, when Prince of Wales, occupied a suite here on his visit to Boston.

Old West Church, corner of Lynde and Cambridge Sts. (West End and Bowdoin Sq. surface car which passes through Copley Sq. to Lynde St.) In old church on same site the custom originated of offering prayer at a funeral service on the occasion of the interment from this church of the popular pastor, Dr. Jonathan Mayhew, in 1766. The building was later used as barracks during the siege. The present church built in 1806. The first Sunday School in New England held here in 1812. Charles Lowell, the father of James Russell Lowell, was once pastor of this church. The building is now used as a branch of the Boston Public Library.

South Boston

Dorchester Heights. (Any City Point car at Park Sq. to G St. Take second street to the right.) Location of the American Redoubts on Dorchester Heights which compelled the evacuation of Boston by the British army, March 17, 1776.

Jamaica Plain

Forest Hills Cemetery. (Any Forest Hills car to Forest Hills St.) Contains 250 acres, so planned as to keep much of the wildness of nature. Joseph Warren, killed at Bunker Hill, Maj. Gen. William Heath, who issued the first general orders of the Revolution, James Freeman Clarke, William Lloyd Garrison, and Alexander Agassiz are buried here. Among the most beautiful monuments are a white marble St. John the Baptist, erected to the memory of Oliver Ditson, the music publisher; a standing bronze angel, by French, erected to G. R. White, and "Death staying the Hand of the Sculptor," in bronze, by French, erected to Martin Milmore, the sculptor.

Cambridge

Washington Elm, Garden St. (Huron Ave. or Arlington Heights surface car in Subway to Garden St.) Elm tree supposed to be more than 300 years old, under which Washington took command of the American forces on July 3, 1775.

Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, a short distance beyond Elmwood. (Any Mt. Auburn surface car in Subway to the gate of the cemetery. Huron Ave. car in Subway.) Dates from 1831. The first garden cemetery in the world. Thirty miles of beautifully laid out walks and drives within the grounds. Contains 130 acres, and has a fund of more than \$1,000,000 to care for it. Artistic chapel to the left as one enters. Sphinx, by Martin Milmore. Crematory on the hill at the right.

The graves of Henry W. Longfellow (Indian Ridge), John Lothrop Motley (Indian Ridge), James Russell Lowell (Fountain Ave.), Oliver Wendell Holmes (Lime Ave.), Charlotte Cushman (Palm Ave.), Charles Sumner (Arethusa Path), and Charles Bulfinch, the architect (Belwort Path), Louis Agassiz (Belwort Path), Margaret Fuller (Pyrola Path), Edwin Booth (Anemone Path), Rufus Choate (Walnut Ave.), James T. Fields (Elder Path), Phillips Brooks (Mimosa Path), T. B. Aldrich (Grape Vine Path), and countless other famous men and women make it a veritable Westminster Abbey of America.

Christ Church, Cambridge. (Huron Ave. car in Subway to Christ Church.) Oldest church in Cambridge, occupied as

barracks by American troops in 1775. The stones of the church were brought in ships as ballast. Society formed as a mission with the sanction of the Archbishop of Canterbury. First service held in the church in 1761. The silver communion service used at Christmas and Easter was the gift of King William and Queen Mary to King's Chapel, and transferred to Christ Church, Cambridge, by Governor Hutchinson in 1772. The silver alms basin was given by Madame Grizzell Apthorp, the mother of the first rector, in 1761.

In 1775 Christ Church was occupied by Captain Chester's company of the Revolutionary army. The organ pipes were melted down into bullets at this time. Executive room where Washington consulted his officers while preparing for war contains two chairs from Craigie House. The Washington pew was No. 96. On New Year's Eve, General Washington held service here, he and Mrs. Washington occupying a pew where the font now is.

Apthorp House, Plympton St., Cambridge. (Any Harvard Sq. car.) Built in 1760 by Rev. East Apthorp. Israel Putnam's headquarters until Bunker Hill. General Burgoyne and his staff officers confined here as prisoners of war in 1777.

Longfellow House, 105 Brattle St., Cambridge. (Waverley or Belmont surface car in Subway.) Stop at Willard St. House built in 1759 by John Vassall, a Tory. Occupied by Washington as his headquarters during the siege of Boston in 1775 and 1776. In 1841 Worcester, the philologist, lived here. Sometimes called Craigie House, after Andrew Craigie, from whose estate Longfellow purchased it in 1843. The poet lived here until his death. The house now faces Longfellow memorial park. The study is open to visitors from 2 to 4 Saturday afternoons. The writing tables are as in the poet's life, while portraits of Longfellow's distinguished friends, Sumner, Holmes, Agassiz and others, make the past seem very real.

Elmwood, Cambridge, corner of Mt. Auburn St. and Elmwood Ave. (Payson Park and Waverley Oaks, or Newton surface car in Subway, to Elmwood Ave.) Birthplace and home of James Russell Lowell. He died here in 1891.

Formerly the **home of Alice Freeman Palmer**. Corner of Harvard and Quincy Sts. (Harvard Sq. car in Subway.)

A Literary Ramble in Boston

Site of Emerson's Birthplace, near corner of Summer and Chauncy Sts. (Shuttle or Elevated to South Station.)

The Old Corner Bookstore Building, corner of Washington and School Sts. (Subway to Park St. or Washington St. surface car to School St.) Built in 1712, on site of Anne Hutchinson's house. Used as a bookstore and publishing house continually from 1828 to 1903. James T. Fields, while editor of the "North American Review" and the "Atlantic Monthly," gathered around him as friends the most distinguished literary men of his day, including Aldrich, Prescott, Motley, Sumner, Agassiz, Whittier, Hawthorne, Emerson, Longfellow, Holmes, and Lowell, and Dickens and Thackeray were received as honored guests. The old store is now occupied by a cigar store.

At one time the **home of Charles Sumner**, No. 20 Hancock St., back of State House. (Subway to Park St.)

At one time the **home of Wendell Phillips**, No. 1 Walnut St. (Subway to Park St.)

At one time the **home of Edwin Booth**, 29 Chestnut St. (Any West End car to Chestnut St.)

Last **home of Louisa May Alcott**, 10 Louisburg Sq. (Subway to Park St.)

148 Charles St. (West End car to Revere St.) was the **home of both James T. Fields**, the publisher, and **Sarah Orne Jewett**. Mrs. Fields still lives here.

Present **home of Margaret Deland**, 35 Newbury St. (Any southbound car in Subway to Berkeley St.)

At one time the **home of Phillips Brooks**, corner of Newbury and Clarendon Sts. (Any southbound surface car in Subway to Clarendon St.)

Last **home of Julia Ward Howe**; F. Marion Crawford often visited his aunt here; 241 Beacon St. (Any southbound car in Subway to Dartmouth St.)

At one time the **home of Oliver Wendell Holmes**, present home of his son, Judge Holmes, 296 Beacon St. (Any southbound surface car in Subway to Exeter St.)

Museums

Museum of Fine Arts. (Huntington Ave. Brookline Village car in Subway to Museum.) The new building has an isolated position in Fenway and is practically fireproof. The Museum was incorporated in 1870. It is supported wholly by private gifts and managed by a Board of Trustees including representatives from Harvard University, Mass. Institute of Technology, the Boston Athenæum and the State, with a committee of citizens. Open week days from 9 to 5, and from 12 to 5 on Sundays. It is free on Saturdays and Sundays; on other days a fee of 25 cents is charged.

The new building was opened in November, 1909. It is characteristic of Boston that much time was taken to investigate right methods before the building was started. Two years were given to experiments in lighting, while a commission from the Museum spent several months abroad visiting some one hundred and four museums in thirty cities. The Boston Museum has the benefit of the world's experience, and the plan is thought to be a model one. There are five departments of the Museum on the main floor besides the library. Each department has a distinct series of rooms with an independent approach, and a study exhibition in the basement. Much care has been taken to adapt the rooms to what is shown in them, the walls being in soft shades to focus the attention on the exhibits.

Docent service was established in 1907 and may always be had by applying at the desk. Sunday docent service is a recent feature. One or two departments are explained each Sunday by competent critics. There is a restaurant in the building for the benefit of Museum visitors and an elevator and wheeled chairs provide for invalids.

The only copies shown by the Museum are their collection of casts, copies of the famous sculptures in European galleries. This is the third finest collection of the kind in the world, those at Berlin and at Strassburg only being finer. The five Departments of the Museum on the main floor are Classical Art, Egyptian, Western Art, including textiles, Chinese and Japanese Art and Pictures. The picture galleries occupy the north side of the main floor and are fairly representative

of various ages and schools. Some of the paintings best worthy of study are by the artists mentioned below. In the early American rooms are paintings by Gilbert Stuart, West, Trumbull, and Copley. The unfinished Athenæum portraits of George and Martha Washington are perhaps the best known, though the collection is especially strong in Copleys. Some of the modern American artists represented in the Museum are Inness, Vedder, Winslow Homer, La Farge, Abbot Thayer, Brush, and Benson. The French School is represented by three Millets, several Corots, and a typical Greuze. England is represented by Burne-Jones, Sir Thomas Lawrence, J. M. W. Turner, and Whistler. Under the Dutch and Flemish Schools are several Rembrandts, a Van Dyck, a Rubens, and a Franz Hals. Among the Spanish paintings are two portraits by Velasquez and an interesting head by Goya.

Other exhibits in various parts of the building deserving special notice are an antique head of Aphrodite in Parian marble, a cameo in the room of coins and gems, the most famous gem in the Marlborough collection, and some statuettes by Rodin. There are choice exhibits of jade, amber, and porcelain. The jade-tree and a piece of Chelsea ware made in 1770, representing a youth teaching a maiden to play on a shepherd pipe, are worthy of special mention. The Macomber collection of Chinese pottery is interesting. While the Japanese exhibit, including the Morse collection of Japanese pottery, is the largest collection of its kind in the world, and only two museums in Japan, those of Nara and Kyoto, are finer. A recent gift to the Museum is a very rare Persian bowl of the twelfth or thirteenth century. The decorations are in soft browns and are very symbolic and difficult to understand to-day. When viewed at right angles this bowl emits prismatic colors, the famous reflet of Persian potteries. This bowl is said to be the largest and finest ever excavated in Persia. In the Museum is the great crystal, the largest and finest in the world.

Those interested in the Museum aim to fit it in the new building for a wider rôle than it has heretofore filled, and from the attendance and wide interest manifested, their ambition bids fair to become a reality. President of the Museum, Gardiner M. Lane. Director, Arthur Fairbanks.

The Boston Natural History Museum, corner of Boylston and Berkeley Sts. (Any southbound surface car in Subway to Berkeley St.) Boston Society of Natural History, founded in 1831. Museum building built in 1864. Museum open daily; admission is free on Wednesdays and Saturdays and on Sunday afternoon. Contains the most complete collection of New England flora and fauna in the world. The Lafresnaya collection of birds, nests, and eggs fine. Students may examine specimens from the large study collection upon applying to the curator, Chas. W. Johnson.

Fogg Museum, Cambridge. (Any Cambridge car to Harvard Sq.) Connected with Harvard University. A few original Greek and Roman marbles, original drawings by old masters, and special exhibit of drawings and sketches by John Ruskin.

Fenway Court, Mrs. Gardner's Venetian Palace and Museum. (Brookline Village Huntington Ave. surface car in Subway to Ruggles St.) Finest collection of Italian art in America, and one of the best private collections in the world. Museum open to the public several weeks during year. Inquire at Herrick's office, Copley Sq. Admission \$1.00.

Beautiful central court surrounded by cloistered walk. Important curios and paintings are: Roman pavement from the Villa Livia; embroidered hangings from the Winter Palace in Pekin; "The Omnibus," by Zorn; early Pieta and portrait of Inghirami, by Raphael; portrait by Rubens; four paintings by Rembrandt; portrait by Albrecht Dürer; two portraits by Hans Holbein; cabinets which belonged to Napoleon I at Elba; seven chairs from the Borghese Palace in Rome, which once belonged to Pope Paulus V; Rape of Europa, by Titian; picture of head of Christ, by Giorgione; Madonna aux Épis, by Botticelli, and an undoubted portrait of Philip IV by Velasquez.

NOTE — Several Museums, like that of the Old South Meeting House, will be found under Places of Historic Interest.

See page ii for Caproni galleries.

Libraries, etc.

The Public Library, Copley Sq. (Huntington Ave. or Boylston St. surface car in Subway to Dartmouth St.) Founded in 1852. New building opened in 1895. Restful type of Italian Renaissance. One of the finest library buildings in the world.

The Central Library and its eleven branches and seventeen reading stations contain about 1,000,000 books. Head Librarian, Horace A. Wadlin. Open for the drawing of books for home use from 9 to 9 on week days, and from 12 to 9 on Sundays. Reference, periodical, and newspaper rooms open an hour longer, except from June 15 to September 15. Periodical and newspaper rooms on first floor at right. 1500 periodicals on file. Out of 300 newspapers, 90 are from foreign countries. Bates Hall contains 8000 reference books. Accommodates 295 readers. Catalogue room at one end; card system in use. In delivery room books both drawn and returned. Children's library contains 9000 volumes. Any boy or girl over ten may draw books. The library of John Adams, the second President of the United States, is in children's reference room. Fine collection of autographs. Third floor given over to special libraries. The Brown Library, most complete musical library on this side of the water. Finest art department in any public library in America. Both reference and circulating library. Reproductions of famous originals. Eight thousand half-tones and colored photographs in circulation. Art classes from schools of design spend much time here. The Ticknor collection of Spanish literature is one of the best in the world. Barton Library of 14,000 volumes, strong in early English dramas, and the Shakespearian library ranks with the British Museum and the library at Stratford-on-Avon.

Art in Public Library. Entrance, bronze doors by Daniel C. French. Statuary by St. Gaudens and MacMonnies. Main staircase not surpassed in this country. Walls in the hall on the second floor decorated by the late Puvis de Chavannes, thought by many to be the most distinguished of modern French painters. He glorifies human knowledge in nine paintings. Philosophy, astronomy, and pastoral poetry are the most admired. The Arthurian legend, "The Quest of the



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FANEUIL HALL

Holy Grail," has been used by Abbey in the decoration of the delivery room. He has told the story in a series of fifteen pictures, all of which are worthy of study. Wonderful color, great accuracy in historic detail. Ceiling decoration in further children's room, "Triumph of Time," by John Elliott. Twelve winged figures represent the hours, male figure Time, and the twenty horses typify the Christian centuries. Hall on third floor decorated by John S. Sargent. At one end the struggle of the Jewish nation between polytheism and monotheism. The prophets in the frieze below urging the Jewish people to follow the one true God. "The Dogma of the Redemption" at the other end of the hall. Christ on the Cross is shedding his blood for humanity, represented by Adam and Eve; the Trinity in the background. The angels in the frieze below bear the instruments of the Passion. Sargent is to connect the two ends by an heroic painting, representing Christ preaching and healing.

The New England Historic Genealogical Society, 18 Somerset St. (Subway to Park St.) Formed in 1844 to collect and publish genealogical and historical matter relating to New England families. The most important genealogical society in the country. Most genealogical work in America stimulated by the society. It publishes the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," vital records, etc. The library contains 70,000 books and pamphlets. Open to all on week days from 9 A.M. to 5.30 P.M. Librarian, William P. Greenlaw. Small historical cabinet contains among other things John Hancock's card. President of the society, James Phinney Baxter.

The Boston Athenæum, 10½ Beacon St. (Subway to Park St.) Founded in 1807. Owned by a private society whose library contains over 238,000 rare books and pamphlets. A scholars' library. Among them are the library given by King William and Mary to King's Chapel in 1698, and 700 volumes of Washington's library. Large library of books published in the South during the war. Interesting works on Gypsies by the authority Groome. Best collection of views of old houses in the country. Some of the best portraits in the Boston Art Museum are the property of the Athenæum. The library is

associated with many well-known people. Charles Sumner, Rufus Choate, Josiah Quincy, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Louisa M. Alcott, J. F. Rhodes, Robert Grant, Gail Hamilton, and Marion Crawford have done reference work at the tables. Librarian, Chas. Knowles Bolton.

The Congregational Library, 14 Beacon St. (Subway to Park St.) Library contains 57,500 books and 54,500 pamphlets. One of the best libraries in the country on early New England religious history and literature. It contains the famous Bishop Stubbs library, and reference books on religious subjects. Tiffany reading-room, with periodicals.

Mass. Military Historical Association, Cadets' Armory. (Columbus Ave. car in Subway to Ferdinand St.) Finest military library in the country. Excellent collection of Napoleon Bonaparte relics, and plate from superstructure of U. S. S. *Brooklyn*, said to be made by only Spanish shell which pierced the armor plate of an American vessel at Santiago, on July 3, 1898.

The Youth's Companion Building, corner of Berkeley St. and Columbus Ave. (Columbus Ave. car in Subway to Columbus Ave.) All the processes of printing, illustrating, and publishing are shown in the Companion building, erected in 1892. Paper founded by Nathaniel P. Willis in 1827, and now has a circulation of 525,000 copies weekly, reaching every part of the world. Visitors welcome from 8 to 4. Saturdays 8 to 12. Ask at the office for the guide.

Massachusetts Historical Society, corner of Fenway and Boylston Sts. (Chestnut Hill surface car in Subway to Fenway.) Founded in 1791. Oldest purely historical society in the world. Original material published. Library on the second floor contains 50,000 volumes relating to Massachusetts, New England, and the early settlement of the country. Librarian, Dr. Samuel A. Green. Relic Museum open 2 to 4 on Wednesdays. Contains cane used by John Hancock, button worn by John Adams when minister at Court of St. James, pair of silver tongs made by Paul Revere, and suit of clothes worn by Benjamin Franklin.

Town Room, 3 Joy St. (Subway to Park St.) Fine Sociological Library.

The Boston Medical Library, 8 Fenway. (Chestnut Hill surface car in Subway to Fenway.) Founded in 1875. Library contains over 70,000 volumes. The building up of this library was the lifework of Dr. James Read Chadwick. Best collection of works on vaccination in America. Holmes Memorial Reading Hall. Librarian, John W. Farlow, M.D. Finest collection of medical medals in the country, there being 3500 specimens.

Universities, Colleges, and Schools

Harvard University, Cambridge. (Any Harvard Sq. car.) Founded in 1636. The oldest university in America and the most widely known abroad. Named for John Harvard, who left his library and half of his fortune to the college. His statue by French in Delta. First President, Henry Dunster. The Harvard Law School, the English Department, and the Department of Archæology are all strong. A Graduate School of Business Administration, established in 1908, is commanding much attention, and shows the practical drift of the age. Asa Gray, the famous botanist, while professor at Harvard founded the Herbarium which bears his name. Next to that of Lick Observatory, the glass in the Astronomical Observatory is the finest in the country, while the Department of Philosophy is considered the best in the world. There are sixty-three buildings near Harvard Sq. connected with the University. The oldest buildings are grouped around the historic "Yard." Memorial gates and fences, given by different classes, are an interesting feature. Wadsworth House was the home of the early Presidents of Harvard and Washington's headquarters before he took Craigie's House. In the old dormitories the names of many famous Harvard men appear by the doors of the rooms they occupied. Some of the interesting buildings are Appleton Chapel (where daily morning prayers and Sunday forenoon services are held); Phillips Brooks' House, the center of the religious life of the University; Harvard Union, the student clubhouse and social center; Memorial Hall, erected to Harvard men who were killed in the Civil War, and occupied by Sanders Theatre and by the Memorial Hall Dining Association, where 800 students daily take their meals. (Visitors view dining hall from the

gallery.) The Emerson Hall of Philosophy is the newest building in the "Yard." It contains among other things a museum illustrating social and industrial progress. Gore Hall contains the Harvard Library, which is the fourth largest in the United States. The total number of volumes in all departments of the University is 882,000. It contains 27,000 loose maps. The Germanic Museum, to which Emperor William contributed, is open on Monday, Friday, and Saturday from 9 to 5, and on Sunday from 1 to 5.

Peabody Museum of Archæology and the University Museum are both fine. In University Museum is the Ware collection of glass plants and flowers, which is one of the wonders of the world. The specimens are astonishingly perfect. The University has arranged to take all that the Blaschkas, father and son, can make in their lifetime. Soldiers Field, the Harvard athletic grounds, was given to the University by Col. Henry L. Higginson. The class of 1879 and the Athletic Association joined in erecting the mammoth stadium, where football games, field sports, and Class Day exercises are held. It is built of concrete and has a seating capacity of 23,000, which can be increased by temporary additions to 45,000. The University has two very fine boathouses for student use. One is said to be the largest and best equipped in the country. Number of students, including summer school, 5100. President, Abbott Lawrence Lowell.

Harvard University Medical School, 240 Longwood Ave. (Chestnut Hill or Huntington Ave. Brookline Village cars in Subway to Longwood Ave.) Founded in 1782. Standard high. College certificate required for entrance. Clinical opportunities exceptional. Instruction unsurpassed in this country. Many of the faculty have world reputations in their specialties. The School has given to the world the discoveries of vaccination, inoculation, and anæsthetics. The School owns twenty-six acres of land in the Fenway. The fine white marble buildings, occupying eleven acres and completed in 1908, gives Harvard the best equipped Medical School in the world. The remaining fifteen acres will be shortly occupied by hospitals. A new and very fine Dental School Building has been added this year. Dean, Dr. Henry A. Christian.

Radcliffe College, Cambridge. (Huron Ave. surface car in Subway.) Founded in 1879. Woman's College. Called "Harvard Annex." Many of the same professors as at Harvard. Some fourteen buildings scattered through Cambridge. In **Fay House** Garden St., "Fair Harvard" was written. Number of students, 485. President, Le Baron Russell Briggs.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Main Building, Boylston St. (Huntington Ave. or Boylston St. surface car in Subway to Clarendon St.) Founded by William Barton Rogers in 1865. The largest and most important school of technology in the English-speaking world. Standard of work very high. Courses offered in chemistry, biology, physics, geology, architecture, naval architecture, and in science as applied to civil, mechanical, mining, electrical, chemical, and sanitary engineering. Much scientific research is done in the graduate school. Library contains 89,710 volumes; 1000 scientific periodicals taken. Finely equipped workshops and laboratories on Trinity Place and on Garrison St. (Huntington Ave. surface car in Subway.) Number of students, 1506. President Richard C. Maclaurin.

Boston University, Main Building, 688 Boylston St. (Any Boylston St. surface car in Subway to Exeter St.) Founded in 1869. Co-educational. Broad-minded in its management. Many famous people have been connected with the University. Among them were Hudson, the great Shakespearian scholar, who was an instructor at the University, and Alexander Graham Bell, who as a professor there, invented the telephone. The University is made up of the colleges of Liberal Arts and Agriculture, and the schools of Theology, Law, and Medicine. Number of students, 1781. President, Dr. Lemuel H. Murlin.

Simmons College, Fenway. (Brookline Village Huntington Ave. surface car in Subway to Ruggles St.) Founded in 1899. Practical industrial college for women. Unites technical with academic work and attempts to meet the demand for trained wage earners. The courses are divided into schools of science, horticulture, and household economics, and the librarian's and secretarial schools. A new course recently offered, called "Institutional Management," bids fair to be extremely popular. Number of students, 668. President Dr. Henry Lefavour.

Allied to both Harvard and Simmons, yet having a somewhat separate organization, is **School for Social Workers**, 9 Hamilton Place. (Subway to Park St.) Founded in 1904. Maintained by Harvard University and Simmons College. A school for the study of social problems and effective methods of dealing with charity, correction, and neighborhood improvement. Work both theoretic and practical. Director, Jeffrey R. Brackett. Associate Director, Miss Zilpha D. Smith.

Wellesley College, Wellesley. Fifteen miles from Boston. (Worcester surface car at Park Sq. and change at Wellesley Hills, or train from South Station.) Founded in 1875 by Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Durant. The college property includes three hundred acres bordering on Lake Waban and twenty buildings, including an art building, a chapel, a library, and a gymnasium. The College has a charming country situation affording opportunity for every form of outdoor exercise. "Tree Day" is an important festival of the college year. There are 178 officers of government and instruction, and the College has a library of 66,000 volumes. Number of students, 1378. President of the College, Miss Ellen Fitz Pendleton.

Tufts College, Medford. (Take Medford car at Sullivan Sq. Elevated Station.) Founded in 1852. Named after Charles Tufts, who gave the land. The Departments of the College are Engineering, Theological, Medical, Dental, and courses which lead to the Bachelor of Arts Degree. The College was coeducational from 1892 to 1910, when segregation was voted and Jackson College for women established. The late P. T. Barnum gave about \$100,000 towards a Museum of Natural History. The Museum is open week days from 2 to 5. The Eaton Memorial Library contains 55,000 volumes and 35,000 pamphlets. Number of students, 1128. President, Frederick William Hamilton.

Boston College, 761 Harrison Ave. (Washington St. car to Concord St.) Conducted by Jesuit Fathers. Day college for young men. Number of students, 800.

Lowell Institute Free Public Lectures, Huntington Hall, Rogers Building, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. (Huntington Ave. surface car in Subway to Clarendon St.)

Founded in 1836 by John Lowell, Jr. Eleven courses of lectures given during last season. Apply by letter to W. T. Sedgwick, curator, for tickets.

The Public Library has **free lectures on history and art** in the lecture room during the winter.

It is due to Horace Mann that Boston public schools were early of a high grade. The superintendent of schools, Stratton D. Brooks, is now doing much for educational progress. There are 333 public school buildings in Boston, with 131,021 day pupils in attendance this year. In addition to this there are various colleges in and around Boston, trade, music, art, private, and night schools, aggregating a tremendous studying population and giving Boston a right to be called one of the greatest educational centers of the world. Three hundred and seventeen newspapers and periodicals, many of them of a high order, are published here. Newspaper Row is on Washington St.

Public Latin School, corner of Warren Ave. and Dartmouth St. (Columbus Ave. car in Subway to Berkeley St.) Known as "Boys' Latin School." Founded in 1635 and is the oldest school in the United States with a continuous existence. First schoolhouse was on School St. near where Franklin statue now stands in front of City Hall. Five signers of Declaration of Independence were pupils of the school, among them John Hancock, Samuel Adams, and Benjamin Franklin. The school has a very high rank, it being considered one of the best preparatory schools in the country, 820 pupils now attending the school. Headmaster, Henry Pennypacker.

Educational and Industrial

Trade School for Girls, 620 Massachusetts Ave. (Elevated to Northampton St. or any Dudley St. transfer station surface car in the Subway to Northampton St.) Day trade school for girls taken over by School Committee in 1909. Its object is to give a trade training to girls between fourteen and eighteen years who are obliged to become wage earners. It aims to improve their condition and make them more efficient. The hours are from 8.30 A. M. to 5 P. M. Each pupil elects one

of the following trades: Dressmaking, Millinery, Clothing, Machine Operating, Straw Machine Operating. The supplementary work, such as textiles, color and design, hygiene and physical training, are required.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston St. (Southbound surface car in Subway to Garden.) Founded 1877. Does social, educational, and industrial work. An experiment station in social industry. The work includes Trade School Shops and a School of Salesmanship, which is doing a unique work. It is practical, both in improving the quality of salesmanship and in raising the standard of living among the girls.

Other activities are Food Sales Room, Handwork Department, Domestic Reform League, Appointment Bureau, Luncheons, Legislation, Lectures and Conferences, Legal Aid, Special Employment, Befriending Department, Room Registry, and the Vacation House. President, Mary Morton Kehew.

North Bennett St. Industrial School, 39 North Bennett St. (East Boston Ferry car to North Bennett St.) Established over twenty-five years ago. It is an institution for education and social improvement. Well planned experiments are made in educational and social methods. Its policy is to undertake new lines as soon as the courses have been tried out by them and adopted by the public schools. The children are all of foreign parentage, most of whom are the first generation of American born Italians. Through the school, its Social Service House and the Library, higher standards of living are set and the children are taught the meaning of honest work; 3500 people are reached annually by the Industrial School in its various activities. Director, Alvin E. Dodd.

Educational and Industrial Work for Defectives

Horace Mann School for the Deaf, 178 Newbury St. (Any Cambridge car in Subway to Exeter St.) Called Horace Mann School from Mr. Mann's great interest in the education of the deaf, which he advocated in 1843. Rev. Dexter King secured for deaf children the right to live in homes and have a common school education. The school was opened in November 1869. Manual training early very successful in this school,

suggested the wisdom of having it in all day schools. Any deaf child over five years admitted. It is the same as other elementary schools except that singing is omitted and special exercises given to develop speech. The pure oral method is used. Every child is taught lip reading, to speak, and to understand written and printed language. Principal, Miss Sarah Fuller.

Sarah Fuller House, Woburn St., West Medford. (Boston and Main train, or Elevated to Sullivan Sq., then surface car to West Medford.) A home and school for deaf children too young to enter Horace Mann Public School. Obtains splendid results by kindergarten methods with children between two and a half and five years. A pioneer in the work of opening new paths of interest to little deaf children. A model for similar schools elsewhere. President, Elizabeth B. Wheelwright.

Massachusetts Commission for the Blind, Ford Building, 15 Ashburton Pl. (Subway to Park St.) Its object — to teach those deprived of their sight how to be blind. The Commission also does much work in preventing blindness. Superintendent of Information Department, Lucy Wright. Superintendent of Industrial Department, Charles F. F. Campbell.

A large part of the work for the adult blind is along industrial lines. No appeal is made to the sympathies of the buying public. The articles produced are sold strictly on their merit. Salesroom, 383 Boylston St. (Any southbound car in Subway to Arlington St.) The Shops for men are at 686 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge (any Cambridge car that passes through Central Sq.; get off at Central Sq.), where rug, mop, and broom making, chair-seating and cobbling are taught and practiced. Art Fabric Shop for Women is at 277 Harvard St., Cambridge. (Harvard Sq. car from Bowdoin Sq. to Prospect St.) Hand weaving here becomes a practical industry for blind women. Their mastery of color and design, which their concentration and the well-adapted machinery makes possible, is almost beyond belief. The women memorize conventional designs and afterwards exhibit much originality, sketching with the loom.

The Perkins Institution for the Blind, Broadway, South Boston. (Take City Point, South Boston surface car at Park

Sq.) Founded in 1832. The best institution for the education of the sightless in the world. Named for Thomas H. Perkins, the first man of means interested in the work. Dr. Samuel Howe gave much thought and the best years of his life to perfect the system of education at the school. He believed in developing the individuality of the blind, the courses helping to make the mind alert and the body strong. Music, literary studies, and physical training play an important part. Manual training used as auxiliary. Only handicrafts are taught that have a real market value. Piano tuning is found practical. The course in sewing covers eight years, in knitting four years, and in wood sloyd three years. Laura Bridgman, who spent most of her life there, did much to interest the public in the school. Dr. Howe greatly improved the style of printing for the blind. The school owns a free circulating library of 17,000 embossed books which it loans all over the country. Visitors are welcome any week day except Saturday afternoon. There is a unique and very successful orchestra which plays at the Commencement exercises in June. Number of pupils, 168. President, Francis H. Appleton. Michael Anagnos, Dr. Howe's son-in-law, director until his death. Present Director, Edward E. Allen. The Institution owns land on the Charles River Reservation in Watertown, where the entire plant will be moved in a few years.

Kindergarten for the Blind, corner of Perkins and Day Sts., Jamaica Plain. (Jamaica Plain surface car in Subway.) In 1887 the desire of Mrs. Julia Howe Anagnos, when she said "Take care of the little blind children," became a reality. It was the first kindergarten for the blind in America. Kindergarten children accomplish more in higher grades. Helen Keller began her education in this kindergarten. Number of pupils, 110. Under the same management as Perkins Institution.

School for the Feeble Minded, Waltham. (Waverley car in Subway to Waverley St.) Founded in 1847. Is under State trial training. Their work is applied to the production of useful articles. Some of the occupations for boys are shoe repairing, carpenter work, cane seating, broom making, and printing; for the girls cooking, spinning, weaving, crash and

rag carpets, basketry, and lace making. There is regular progression in work. Outdoor work in summer improves the general health of the child, and mental development follows the physical. To keep the school's charges healthy, happy, and out of mischief one must have both occupation and recreation. The school has 1383 feeble-minded pupils. President, William W. Swan. Superintendent, Walter E. Fernald.

Art, Music, and Other Schools

Art

School of Drawing and Painting, at the Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Ave. (Brookline Village Huntington Ave. surface car in Subway to new Art Museum.) Established 1876. Occupies one story building on new Art Museum grounds. Excelled by none in the country. Among the instructors are Edmund Tarbell and Frank Benson. Number of pupils, 264.

The Pape School, Farragut Building, corner of Massachusetts Ave. and Boylston St. (Any Boylston St. surface car in Subway to Massachusetts Ave.) Drawing and painting from life. Modelled on Paris academies. Head instructor, Eric Pape.

Boston Normal Art, corner of Exeter and Newbury Sts. (Any Cambridge surface car in Subway to Exeter St.) Established in 1873. Under direction of State Board of Education. Prepares pupils to teach drawing and painting in public schools. Tuition free to those who teach in the State. Principal, George H. Bartlett.

Alumni Headquarters — Gallery called Normal Art Gallery and Club Rooms in Grundemann Studios, 198 Clarendon St. (Any southbound surface car in Subway to Clarendon Sts)

Miss Sacker's School of Decorative Design, Park Building, Park Sq. (Subway to Boylston St.) Training classes in decorative design.

Music

New England Conservatory of Music, Huntington Ave. and Gainsborough St. (Any Brookline Village Huntington Ave. surface car in Subway to Gainsborough St.) Founded in 1853 by Dr. Eben Tourjee. One of the two finest equipped

conservatory buildings in the world. No other building has so many pipe organs under a single roof. Instruction given in voice, piano, organ, stringed and wind instruments, harmonic analysis, composition and opera coaching. Such men as Carl Baermann, Wallace Goodrich, and Charles White assist the director, George W. Chadwick.

Whitney School, Symphony Chambers, 246 Huntington Ave. (Huntington Ave. surface car in Subway to Massachusetts Ave.) Instruction in voice, piano, and violin. Italian method of voice used. Director, W. L. Whitney.

Faelten Pianoforte School, 30 Huntington Ave. (Huntington Ave. surface car in Subway to Dartmouth St.) Founded in 1897. Aims to develop symmetrically the whole individual. Trains ear, understanding, memory, and muscles simultaneously. Makes thoughtful musicians. Children's department and normal instruction besides regular four years' course. Weekly recitals during season, to which the public are admitted. Head of school, Mr. Carl Faelten.

There are excellent **private teachers** in Boston. The studios of some of them are in Huntington Chambers, Huntington Ave. (Huntington Ave. surface car in Subway to Dartmouth St.); Pierce Building, Huntington Ave. and Dartmouth St. (Huntington Ave. surface car in Subway to Dartmouth St.); Steinert Building, 162 Boylston St. (Subway to Boylston St.)

Physical

The Sargent School for Physical Education, 6 Everett St., Cambridge. (North Cambridge or Arlington surface car in Subway to Everett St.) School established in 1881 and ranks very high. Its purpose is to instruct in the practice and theory of Physical Education and fit pupils to teach this branch of study. The school includes four departments—Normal, Remedial, Hygienic, and Recreative. There are two completely equipped gymnasiums, lecture rooms, a swimming pool, and an Athletic Field. Number of pupils, 182.

Schools of Expression

Emerson College of Oratory, 30 Huntington Ave. (Any Huntington Ave. car to Dartmouth St.) School includes

belles-lettres, the spoken word, and physical training. There is a school of pedagogy in connection. Besides training in oratory, the School aims to give a personal and literary culture. It is the largest school of the kind in the world. Summer courses given. Number of students, 458. President, Henry Lawrence Southwick.

Leland Powers School, 177 Huntington Ave. (Any Huntington Ave. car to Norway St.) Technique given is simple and scientific. The work of the School is fundamentally to help the pupil to free the agents of expression so that he may be himself creative. The goal kept in mind is to translate great masterpieces back to life through a living voice and an expressive body, the emotional response to thought meanwhile being controlled by artistic judgment. The school is not old, but its success has been marked. Head of School, Leland Powers.

Musical Organizations

Boston Symphony Orchestra, Symphony Hall, corner of Huntington and Massachusetts Aves. (Huntington Ave. surface car in Subway to Massachusetts Ave.) Organized in 1880 by Major Henry L. Higginson. Membership, 99. Holds weekly Friday afternoon and Saturday evening concerts from October to April. Considered the best orchestra in America, and one of the best in the world. Conductor, Max Fiedler. Seats in second balcony may be had at a small price by standing in line the day of concert.

Handel and Haydn Society. Organized in 1815. Membership, 525. Mixed chorus of 400. Four public concerts during each winter. The Messiah given Christmas evening is an annual event. President, William F. Bradbury. Conductor, Mr. E. Mollenhauer.

Boston Opera Company, Boston Opera House, Huntington Ave. and St. Stephens St. (Huntington Ave. Brookline Village car to Opera House.) Founded through the generosity of Eben D. Jordan. Mr. Henry Russell, a remarkable man in the operatic world, selected as director. The Boston Opera House has become a center of the movement to make opera a part of



NEW ART MUSEUM



HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL — MAIN BUILDING



NEW OPERA HOUSE

common life of the American people. Grand Opera performances with the world's best singers given Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, and Saturday matinees, from November to April.

The Pierian Sodality of Harvard University, founded in 1806, is the oldest musical society in the country.

MacDowell Club. Club rooms, 492 Boylston St. (Any Boylston St. or Huntington Ave. surface car in Subway to Clarendon St.) Organized in 1896 by Mr. MacDowell's pupils after he left Boston. Membership, 325. Ten concerts and two musical receptions given during season. President, Miss Helen M. Ranney.

St. Cecilia Club. Organized in 1901. Mixed chorus. Membership, 150. Three public concerts given annually with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. President, Arthur Foote. Conductor, Arthur Mees.

Apollo Club. Organized in 1871. Male voices. Membership, 80. Noted for fine ensemble work in part songs. President, Courtney Guild. Conductor, Emil Mollenhauer.

Choral Union and People's Singing Classes

Organized in 1897. Membership, 450. Mixed chorus. Charge for instruction is nominal. President, Henry G. Pickering. Musical director, F. W. Wodell.

Clubs which Foster Art

Copley Society, Copley Hall, 198 Clarendon St. (Any Boylston St. or Huntington Ave. surface car in Subway to Clarendon St.) The Copley Society Annual Twelfth Night Revels is a remarkable society event. Annual loan collection exhibition in March. Occasional loan exhibitions and lectures during the winter.

Boston Art Club, corner of Dartmouth and Newbury Sts. (Any Cambridge car in Subway to Dartmouth St.) Club organized in 1857. Membership, 800. Its object is to promote love of art. Various other art clubs exhibit here.

The Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park St. (Subway to Park St.) Incorporated in 1897. Its purpose is to develop and encourage higher artistic standards in the handicrafts. Permanent exhibition and salesroom of accepted work of members. Secretary, Frederic Allen Whiting.

Boston Architectural Club, founded in 1877. Membership, 227. Frequent exhibitions at 6 Somerset St. (Subway to Park St.) President, Louis C. Newhall.

Art stores have fine exhibits of original paintings during the winter.

Military Organizations

Ancient and Honorable Artillery, Faneuil Hall. (Surface car in Subway to Adams Sq.) Founded in 1638. Oldest military organization in the country. Drumhead election first Monday in June on the Common. Their Museum in Faneuil Hall contains many interesting relics, among them original newspapers giving account of the fight at Concord, drums used at the Battle of Bunker Hill, and a wine glass used by Washington at a function held in Faneuil Hall. Also autographs of Washington and King Edward.

First Corps of Cadets of the Mass. Volunteer Militia, Armory, corner of Columbus Ave. and Ferdinand St. (Any Tremont St. car to Ferdinand St.) A body of citizen soldiery maintained for public protection. Organized in 1741. Acted as escort to Provincial Governors and did duty in Rhode Island during the Revolutionary War. It escorted Washington and all the Presidents, and many distinguished people who have visited Boston. The Governor of the Commonwealth, *ex-officio*, is Honorary Colonel of the Corps. The cornerstone of its beautiful armory was laid by ex-Governor Russell, who had been one of their number. The cadet theatricals, held in years past, and their occasional band concerts are marked society events.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion, headquarters in Cadets Armory. (Columbus Ave. surface car in Subway to Ferdinand St.) Contains interesting collection of Southern relics; also the flag belonging to Barbara Fritchie in 1862.

Headquarters of the Department of Mass. Grand Army of the Republic, State House Annex, Room 27. (Subway to Park St.)

Legion of Spanish Veterans, Room 21, Old Court House. (Subway to Scollay Sq.)

Masonic Headquarters, Masonic Temple, corner of Boylston and Tremont Sts. (Subway to Boylston St.) Henry Price was appointed Provincial Grand Master of New England in 1733 by the Grand Master of England. In 1783 two lodges united, forming the St. John's Lodge of Boston, the oldest in the country. Much of the early history of Masonry in this country was connected with the Green Dragon Tavern. The present temple, where thirteen lodges and various other orders meet, was built in 1899, and cost \$500,000. It contains five halls, several Sodality rooms, and 12,000 volumes in the library. Among the historical treasures are an apron worn by Gen. Joseph Warren, and the apron worn by Lafayette at the laying of the cornerstone of Bunker Hill in 1825. There are 25,000 Masons within thirty miles of Boston. The present Grand Master is Dana Judson Flanders, of Malden.

Directory of Boston Clubs and Other Organizations

The Chamber of Commerce, Chamber of Commerce Building, India St. (Elevated or Shuttle to Rowes Wharf, or surface car on Washington St.) An organization composed of over 3800 business and professional men, is the largest and most powerful institution of the kind in the United States. Their board room has floor space of 4300 square feet.

Algonquin Club, 217 Commonwealth Ave. (Any Cambridge surface car in Subway to Fairfield St.) Organized in 1885. Social club for men. Large membership.

Somerset Club, 42 Beacon St. (Subway to Park St.) Social club for men.

Union Club, 8 Park St. (Subway to Park St.) Social club for men. Limited membership.

Puritan Club, corner of Beacon and Spruce Sts. (Subway to Park St.) Social club for men. Membership, 300.

Tavern Club, 4 Boylston St. (Subway to Boylston St.) Established for dining and social purposes. Its membership, which is limited to 125, includes many well-known literary and professional men.

Boston City Club, corner of Beacon and Somerset Sts. (Subway to Park St.) Organized in 1907. Membership, 3200. A social and civic club for men. Its democratic spirit has made a wide appeal; 1000 men use the Club House daily during the winter. Thursday night addresses and entertainments given. President, David F. Tilley.

St. Botolph Club, 2 Newbury St. (Any Boylston St. surface car in Subway to Arlington St.) Organized in 1880. Many distinguished professional men among members. Art exhibits held during winter.

Tennis and Racket Club, corner of Boylston and Hereford Sts. (Boylston St. surface car in Subway to Hereford St.) Opened in 1903. No better equipped athletic club in the country. Membership limited to 400.

University Club, 270 Beacon St. (Any Cambridge surface car in Subway to Exeter St.) Men's social club for university graduates.

Woman's College Club, 40 Commonwealth Ave. (Boylston St. or Huntington Ave. surface car in Subway to Arlington St.) Organized 1890. Club house opened in October, 1905. First woman's college club in the country to have a building of its own. Membership over 500. Receptions on Saturday and Monday afternoons.

Chilton Club, 152 Commonwealth Ave. (Boylston St. surface car in Subway to Clarendon St.) A social club for women. Membership limited.

Bostonian Society, Old State House. (Washington St. surface car, or Tunnel to State St.) Organized in 1881 to promote the study of history of Boston and the preservation of its antiquities. Membership, 1119. Meetings once a

month, when original papers are read. Library comprises 5000 volumes and pamphlets, among them rare editions of historical publications. Their museum occupies upper stories of State House.

Boston Browning Society. Organized in 1885. The society has devoted twenty-five years to the study of the great dynamic thinker whose name it bears. Now studying Browning's work chronologically. President, Rev. Dr. William Harman van Allen.

Elysium Club, 218 Huntington Ave. (Any Huntington Ave. car in Subway.) The club is composed largely of Hebrew merchants, bankers, and professional men, and is quite representative in its membership.

Boston Caledonian Club, founded in 1854. Chief, James L. Williamson. Membership, 500. Celebrate Burns' Birthday yearly, when about 10,000 are present.

The Boston Athletic Association, corner of Exeter and Blagden Sts. (Any Cambridge surface car in Subway to Exeter St.) Organized in 1888. Well equipped building opened in 1891. Membership, 1800.

Appalachian Mountain Club. Headquarters in Tremont Building. (Subway to Park St.) Walking and climbing club. Founded in 1876. Membership, 1500. Some of the best mountain climbers in America belong. Frequent lectures in Huntington Hall, Rogers Building. Walking trips every Saturday afternoon. Long trips several times a year. One of the most active clubs in Massachusetts.

Eastern Yacht Club, Marblehead Neck. (Trains from North Station.) Representative yacht club of New England for large and high-class yachts. Membership of 750, largely made up of Boston men.

Boston Yacht Club is a very live organization. It has 780 members, 360 yachts, and club houses in Boston, South Boston, Dorchester, Hull, Marblehead, and Five Islands, Me. Races occur in June and September. Boston Club House is at Rowes Wharf. (From Back Bay Hotels take Subway car, transferring at Boylston St.)

Besides the clubs already mentioned, there are hundreds of women's literary clubs and scores of chapters of the various patriotic societies which are doing a great work in Boston and throughout New England.

Social and Civic

Massachusetts Civic League, 3 Joy St. (Subway to Park St.) Organized to promote movements for civic betterment and to give public opinion force in shaping legislation. The attractive Town Room, which contains a library on social and civic matters, is intended to direct those interested in improvement of community conditions. The main lines of their present activity are in housing and playground fields. President, Edward Cummings.

Women's Municipal League of Boston, 49 Beacon St. Organized to educate women to understand their civic responsibilities and to unite all women into an intelligent organized body of public opinion so reasonable in its demands as to compel attention. Co-operates with existing organizations and initiates experiments in new work. Is working with South End House to better house, market, and street conditions. Membership, 724. President, Katharine Bowlker.

Boston — 1915. Central Office, Beacon St. (Subway to Park St.) Boston — 1915 is an attempt to organize the social, civic, educational, and philanthropic resources of the city. It recognizes that Boston is a whole, having both business and social problems, and the movement aims to be a great clearing house where effort may be co-ordinated, duplications avoided, and concentrated action possible. It does not seek to create new forces for civic betterment, but through co-operation to make organizations already existing more effective. A general directorate has been formed. More than a thousand societies, working in unrelated ways, were divided into fifteen groups, according to their special interests, and directors elected to represent each group; five additional directors were chosen to represent Boston as a whole, and five to represent the suburbs. This delegated body consists of some eighty-five directors who are to guide the activities of the movement in the future. A matter brought before the general directorate, if approved, will

have the force of the whole organization behind it. So far as we know, no similar movement has been so generally adopted by a great city. The Exposition held in the Old Art Museum in November, 1909, aimed to show what forces were at work for civic betterment in Boston and what co-operation would mean. In the six weeks it was open the Exposition was an impressive object lesson to some 200,000 visitors. Some of the problems Boston—1915 is now investigating are housing and illegitimate congestion, health, and the employment and amusement of youths. The directors of the Boston—1915 Movement realize that they are attempting much to organize such vast and varied interests, but they work with a wide optimism, feeling sure that the Exposition to be held in 1915 will show great gain and impress the public anew with Boston's countless advantages as a place in which to live and work. Executive Director, James P. Monroe.

The Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy St. (Subway to Park St.) Organized to promote a finer public spirit and a better social order. Members meet at Saturday luncheons from September until June to discuss vital questions affecting public welfare. Membership, 650. President, Charles F. Dole.

Monday Evening Club. Dinner and speeches at 3 Joy St. every month during winter. (Subway to Park St.) The club is composed of all the paid charity workers of the city. One hundred organizations are represented and there are five hundred workers. President, Carl Carstens.

Charity and Philanthropy

The following institutions have been chosen either because they are *large* and *important*, or because they are *unique* and *typical*. It is hoped that the list and descriptions will be of interest to those who are in need of help, to others who would like to study our institutions, and to still others who have time at their disposal to lend a hand. Familiarity with them convinces one that most of our institutions have imperative need of tactful, sympathetic volunteer workers.

Young Men's Christian Association, formerly 458 Boylston St., where good library, well-equipped gymnasium, religious work, social activities, outing department, room registry, and

employment bureau have done large work. *Evening Institute*, of which Mr. Frank P. Speare is head, is tremendously popular. Thorough elementary and technical courses taught by experts. Temporary quarters at 2 Ashburton Pl. (Subway to Park St.) A fine building will soon be erected on Huntington Ave. The association has branches in all large colleges around Boston. President, Arthur S. Johnson.

The Railroad Branch of Y. M. C. A., 160 Beverly St., near North Station. (Elevated to North Station.) Doing a fine work for railroad men. The building contains sleeping rooms, restaurant, and library.

Young Men's Christian Union, 48 Boylston St. (Subway to Boylston St.) Incorporated in 1852. The institution has good gymnasium, library of 18,500 volumes, and reading room, and board, room, and employment bureaus. Young women admitted with the young men to evening classes, religious services, and entertainments. Membership fee small. President, Frank L. Locke.

Boston Young Women's Christian Association, corner of Berkeley and Appleton Sts. (Any Columbus Ave. car in Subway.) Founded in 1867. Working girls can secure board and rooms at the B. Y. W. C. A. Building and at the Association Home, 68 Warrington St. (Subway to Pleasant St.) *Boarding places recommended to transients*. Remarkably fine gymnasium. Home life and social activities, Bible classes, school of stenography, and employment bureau important. The Travelers' Aid Department sends a representation to the ocean steamers to meet and befriend girls who are alone. President, Mrs. Benjamin Tenney.

South End House. Men's Residence and Central Office, 20 Union Park. (Washington St. car to Union Park.) Women's Residence at 43 East Canton St. (Washington St. car going south.) Kindergarten and station for pasteurized milk for babies at South Bay Union, 640 Harrison Ave. (Washington St. surface car to Dedham St.) *Room Registry*, 171 West Brookline St. (Washington St. surface car going south.) Here the South End House maintains a well selected list of places where lodging may be found. During the summer,

board and room may be had at the house itself, which is centrally located.

Much attention is given to hygiene and proper housing in tenement houses. Self help and mutual aid inculcated. Talent encouraged and industrial and domestic training given under experts. Clubs, amusements, and healthful social life of community fostered by bringing the neighborhood together, paving the way for better citizenship. South End House has twenty-two resident workers, eleven men and eleven women, and one hundred associate workers. President, Rev. George Hodges. Head of House, Robert A. Woods.

Denison House, a college settlement, 93 Tyler St. (Washington St. surface car to Oak St.) Aims to present best American standards to thousands coming to our shores, and wages a campaign for social righteousness. Number of resident workers, twelve. Non-resident workers, fifty. Evening classes, neighborhood clubs, and social gatherings for young people and their parents. Children's classes in the afternoon. Stamp saving department strong. Thursday evening is reception night. Head worker, Miss Helena S. Dudley.

Franklin Square House, 11 E. Newton St. (Washington St. surface car to Newton St.) Founder, Rev. Dr. George L. Perin. A home for young women working and studying in Boston. Accommodates four hundred girls. Largest of its kind in the world. A clean, safe place for self-respecting girls. Transients will be accommodated at any hour of day or night. Social life a feature. Superintendent, Mrs. Alice Gray Teele.

Sailors' Haven, 46 Water St., Charlestown. (Sullivan Sq. Elevated train to City Sq.) Established in 1891. New building opened in October, 1905. One of the three best equipped Seamen's Missions in the world. The building contains chapel, concert hall, game and social room, reading and writing room, baths, and lockers. Volunteer hostesses a feature. Designed to be a home to all men who go to sea. Especially successful in its work both for the men of the navy and of the merchant service. Religious services on Sunday and Tuesday evenings. Unique concerts, to which public are admitted, on Thursday evenings. President, the Rt. Rev. William Lawrence; Superintendent, Stanton H. King.

The Boston Floating Hospital, North End Park. (Atlantic Ave. Elevated to Battery St. Station.) Organized in 1894. It is unique of its kind in the world, and is drawing the attention of scientific men at home and abroad. Provides free treatment for sick babies from July 1 to September 15. Skilled physicians and graduate nurses in attendance. Desperate cases are in permanent wards, and a special staff of doctors and nurses are on duty at night. Most scientific methods are used in Food Laboratory, where modified milk and special foods are prepared. Offers post-graduate training for young physicians and nurses, and teaches mothers to better care for their children at home. The hospital is supported wholly by subscription. The naming of days and nights for benefactors has proved a popular feature. Further information concerning the hospital may be obtained from the manager, G. Loring Briggs, at his office, Room 16, at 54 Devonshire St., from 9 to 5.

The Social Service Department of the Massachusetts General Hospital occupies a corridor in the Out-Patient Department, Fruit Street. (West End or Forest Hills surface car to North Grove St.) For several years physicians in out-patient work of city hospitals have seen the folly of ordering a diet which the patient could not procure or a vacation he was too poor to take. In 1905 the Massachusetts General Hospital organized a Social Service Department and became pioneers in a great movement which has sprung up all over the country to solve the problem of bridging the gulf between the physician's prescription and its fulfillment.

Patients are sent by the physicians to a corps of efficient social workers who talk with them, visit them in their homes, and, by careful following up, find out the causes of their ill-health and show them how to overcome their difficulties.

The Department does not itself disburse relief funds, but the resources of the community are widely utilized. In one year 164 charities, besides hospitals, convalescent homes, and the District Nursing Association, were made use of.

Every year hospitals have wasted money on patients who, from lack of following up, shortly relapsed into the condition from which they had just been rescued. The Social Service Department does much to make permanent the work done in the hospital.

The cure of disease among the poor has come to mean in general education, prevention, and financial help. The three great classes in which the Department has been especially helpful are tuberculosis, sex hygiene, and mental and nervous diseases.

The workers render aid in finding work for the handicapped, and instruction is given in the home in infant feeding, the care of delicate children, and the hygiene of food, sleep, fresh air, the body and the teeth.

Frequently, as some one has said, the patient becomes not only well but better than if he had not been sick. The work grows rapidly and becomes every year more efficient. Those starting a similar branch in other hospitals will be welcomed by the Department. Dr. Richard C. Cabot, Chairman of the Supervisory Committee; Miss Ida M. Cannon, Head Worker.

Instructive District Nursing Association, 561 Massachusetts Ave. (Shawmut Ave. surface car in Subway to Massachusetts Ave.) Trained nurses work under the direction of physicians. Incorporated in 1888 to care for the sick poor at their homes and for instruction in home nursing and wholesome living. Boston is divided into districts, and there are local centers from which calls may be sent. Besides general work, the nurses do factory, maternity, tuberculosis, experimental, and day nursery work. Separate nurses are detailed for contagious and suspect cases and splendid work is done in checking the spread of contagion. The Association is co-operating with the Floating Hospital to save the lives of the sick babies of the poor, the nurses following up the Hospital day cases by night visits in the homes. The Training School gives training in social service work, which is so much needed, and the Milk Stations, now cared for by a separate organization, are important adjuncts of the nurses' work. A recent and highly successful experiment is the collection of healthy mothers' milk and feeding it to sick babies. There is a school connected with the Association which, besides the regular course in nursing, gives instruction in social service, so much needed by the district nurse.

Bureau of Milk Inspection (a branch of the Health Department), 30 Huntington Ave. (Any Huntington Ave. surface car

in Subway to Dartmouth St.) Rules have been laid down for the dairyman and regulations for the care and sale of milk. It is the duty of this department to see that these are obeyed. To this end milk samples are brought in from all dealers and tested weekly, the samples amounting to over 21,000 during a year. The State Law says that milk must contain 15 per cent of fat, and the Boston Board of Health decrees that milk shall contain not more than 500,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter. The public is yet far from adequately aroused to the importance to the life of the community of carefully handled milk of good quality. Fresh, clean milk from cows free from disease should be insisted upon, and customers should be educated in the care of milk as well as dairymen. Inspector of milk, James O. Jordan.

Milk and Baby Hygiene Association, 64a Tyler St. (Washington St. surface car to Harvard St.) Bad milk and bad hygiene are responsible for excessive infant mortality among the families of the poor. When a mother feeds an eight months' old baby plums, and an older sister feeds her six months' old brother ice-cream cones, one realizes that ignorance must be aggressively attacked. The various stations of the Association have whole as well as modified milk of the highest quality. Instruction is given to mothers and fathers in baby hygiene, both at the stations and in the homes, by skilled nurses and physicians. The modified milk and proper formulas are distributed between eight and nine in the morning. Later in the day the nurses go to the homes to see that the instructions are understood and are being carried out. President, Mr. George H. Ellis.

Charity Building, 43 Hawkins St. (Subway to Scollay Sq.) Is the center of a number of deserving and well organized charities. It contains the offices of The Co-operative Society of Visitors among the Poor of Boston, Boston Children's Aid Society, Massachusetts Infant Asylum, Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Boston Provident Association, German Aid Society, Associated Charities of Boston (Confidential Ex.) Industrial Aid Society for the Prevention of Pauperism, Soldiers' Relief Department, Overseers of the Poor, Federation of Jewish Charities, Society for Helping Destitute Mothers and Infants.

Associated Charities, Room 31, Charity Building, Hawkins St. (Subway to Scollay Sq.) Founded in 1879. To secure harmonious action of different charities of Boston, to prevent begging and imposition, to aid the poor to help themselves. Every applicant for aid investigated. Corps of eight hundred friendly visitors. The Confidential Exchange, a social registry for the protection of the family, is of growing importance. Aim to make people better and happier where they are and with resources which they have. President, Chas. P. Putnam, M. D.

Children's Aid Society, Charity Building, 43 Hawkins St., corner of Chardon St. (Subway to Scollay Sq.) Incorporated in 1865. Investigates cases of exposed or wayward children, gives advice, promotes needed legislation, and encourages co-operation among child-helping societies. Children placed in private families under supervision. Home libraries established in 1887. Seventy library clubs, with membership of ten each, meet weekly with volunteer visitors, who encourage good reading, home amusements, penny savings, and foster wholesome home life. Finest library of charity literature in the country. Over two thousand children supported or befriended during a year. President, Horatio A. Lamb.

Board of Overseers of the Poor, Charity Building, 43 Hawkins St., corner Chardon. (Subway to Scollay Sq.) Between two and three thousand families assisted in a year and over twenty-two thousand visits made by the board visitors. Chairman of the Board, William P. Fowler. Secretary, Benjamin Pettee. Two homes are maintained in the neighborhood, one a *Temporary Home for Women and Children*, corner of Chardon and Bowker Sts., and a *Lodge for Wayfarers* for men at 30 Hawkins St.

Federated Jewish Charities, Charity Building, 43 Hawkins St. (Subway to Scollay Sq.) It comprises nine most important Jewish charities. The organization does a large immigrant work, where the foreign born man or woman is cared for from the moment of landing up to the time he is a citizen and self-supporting. Twenty departments specializing in a specific line form a chain of helpfulness, which saves an applicant from

having to go from one to another. By applying at the central office his needs are cared for. Supt. Max Mitchell.

St. Vincent de Paul, office, Charity Building, 43 Hawkins St. (Subway to Scollay Sq.) A Roman Catholic philanthropy whose object is to practice a Christian life and care for the needy. Comprises several charities which assist deserving Italian, German, and colored Catholics, and does a large work among Irish immigrant girls and for Roman Catholic children.

German Aid Society, Charity Building, 43 Hawkins St. (Subway to Scollay Sq.) Its object is to aid German immigrants to find suitable employment and to provide temporary support. They also assist German residents who are in need. President, Mr. C. W. Holtzer.

State Board of Charity, State House. (Subway to Park St.) Supervises charity work of the city and state. A meeting is held in the Charity Building once a month, to discuss settlement laws and forms of relief. Supt. of Division of Adult Poor, Dr. Joshua Lewis; Supt. of State Minor Wards, James E. Fee.

Florence Crittenton League of Compassion. Office 514 Tremont Temple. (Subway to Park St.) Affiliated with the National Florence Crittenton Society in Washington, a philanthropy for the shelter and assistance of erring and unfortunate girls. The League maintains a Home of Compassion on Massachusetts Ave., a Maternity Home and training school for nurses in Watertown, and a Mission Hall and refuge on Blossom St., West End. Situations are provided for the girls after leaving the home, and the League has been very successful in the permanency of the reclamation.

Salvation Army Headquarters, 8 E. Brookline St. (Elevated to Dover St., transfer to surface car going up Washington St., get off at E. Brookline St.) Boston Army has six centers for spiritual work, three industrial homes, four shelters, besides second-hand stores, employment bureaus, and nominal priced restaurants. *People's Palace*, corner of E. Brookline and Washington Sts. (Washington St. surface car to Brookline St.) Contains game room, restaurant, reading room and library, baths, lodgings, and employment bureau, and auditorium.

Mass. Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 45 Milk St. (Washington St. surface car to Milk St.) First President and Founder of National Society, Geo. T. Angell. The society does much legislative work. Pres., Francis H. Rowley.

Massachusetts Women's Christian Temperance Union, headquarters in Congregational Building, Beacon St. (Subway to Park St.) Organized in 1874. Incorporated in Boston in 1877. The Union undertakes many lines of helpful work, and is a power for civic righteousness. Some very interesting departments, perhaps too little known on the outside, are Purity, the Study of Health and Heredity, Medal Contests, School Savings Bank, Peace and Arbitration, and the Flower Mission. Scientific Temperance Instruction has become a very important part of the work. President of Massachusetts W. C. T. U., Katharine Lent Stevenson.

Children's Mission to the Children of the Destitute, 279 Tremont St., near Hollis St. (Subway to Boylston St.) Cares for orphaned, friendless, and unfortunate children. Peculiarly interesting in that it originated in the thought of a child, and has been since supported by children of Unitarian Sunday Schools with the help of other children and a few adult friends. The mission aims to help applicants to help themselves and to hold families together wherever possible. Non-sectarian in its philanthropy, children of all races and creeds are assisted each year. Temporary homes found for children in private families. President, Henry M. Williams. Parker B. Field, Superintendent.

Home for Destitute Catholic Children, 788 Harrison Ave. (Elevated to Northampton St., transfer to surface car down, Washington to E. Concord St.) Conducted by the Sisters of Charity for destitute and orphan children. Sister Gabrielle in charge. 1778 children cared for during the year ending December 31, 1909.

Animal Rescue League, 51 Carver St., near Park Sq. (Subway to Boylston St.) Incorporated in 1899. It occupies five houses and receives and cares for lost and homeless dogs and cats, five thousand dogs and twenty-five thousand cats being received at the home in one year. The League also maintains a stable on West Brookline St., and a country place

where men in poor circumstances can bring their horses for a vacation or for special care. President and founder, Mrs. Huntington Smith.

Phillips Brooks House, Cambridge. (Any Harvard Sq. car in Subway.) Founded in 1899. Center of Harvard religious and philanthropic work. Students brought in contact with opportunities to do social and charitable work in Cambridge and Boston. Includes religious organizations, social service committee, and Harvard Mission. The Phillips Brooks House fosters a truer appreciation of mission work by Harvard men, and appeals to them to participate.

Directory of Leading Churches

There are about 315 churches in Boston. Some are of historic interest, some are known for their beauty, others are doing strong institutional work, and still others have trained Sunday School teachers to whom salaries are paid.

Baptist

Tremont Temple Baptist Church, Tremont St. (Subway to Park St.) Largest Baptist Church in America. Pastor Cortland Meyers, D.D.

First Baptist Church, corner of Clarendon St. and Commonwealth Ave. (Huntington Ave. or Boylston St. car in Subway to Clarendon St.) Founded in 1665. Pastor, Rev. Austen K. De Blois.

Clarendon Street Baptist Church, (Any Columbus Ave. car to Clarendon St.) Dr. Gordon, one of the strongest men in the denomination, formerly preached here. Pastor, Rev. James A. Francis.

Congregational

(New) Old South Church, corner of Boylston and Dartmouth Sts. (Any Cambridge surface car in Subway to Dartmouth St.) From its associations and wealth most important Congregational Church in America. Fine tower which leans slightly. Architecture, Italian Gothic. Pastor, Rev. George A. Gordon, one of the most popular speakers in Boston. Good music.

Central Congregational Church, corner of Newbury and Berkeley Sts. (Any Cambridge or Huntington Ave. car in Subway to Berkeley St.) Fine windows. Pastor, Rev. John Hopkins Denison. Good music.

Mt. Vernon Church, corner of Beacon St. and Massachusetts Ave. (Any Cambridge surface car in Subway to Beacon St.) Dwight L. Moody, the Evangelist, first professed religion here. Pastor, Rev. James A. Richards.

Park St. Church, corner of Tremont and Park Sts. (Subway to Park St.) Of great denominational interest. A bulwark of Trinitarianism. Good music. Pastor, Rev. A. Z. Conrad. (Also see Park St. Church under Places of Historic Interest.)

Harvard Church, Harvard Ave., Brookline. (Coolidge Corner surface car in Subway.) Pastor, Dr. Ambrose W. Vernon.

Christian Science

First Church of Christ, Scientist, corner of Falmouth and Norway Sts. (Huntington Ave. surface car to Falmouth St.) "The Mother Church." All Christian Scientists may be members here. Large annex completed in 1906 has seating capacity of over 5000. Open to visitors on Wednesdays and Fridays from 10 to 5. Sunday services at 10.45 and 7.30; Wednesday Evening Testimonial Service at 7.30. First Reader, John C. Lathrop; Second Reader, Miss Grace E. Collins.

Episcopal

Church of the Advent, corner of Mt. Vernon and Brimmer Sts. (Take Charles St. surface car at Park Sq. to Mt. Vernon St.) High church service. Rector, the Rev. Father William H. Van Allen. Fine music.

Mission Church of St. John the Evangelist, Bowdoin St. (Subway to Park St. or Cambridge car from Scollay Sq.) High church service. Priest in charge, the Rev. Father Bull.

St. Paul's Church, Tremont St. (Subway to Park St.) Built in 1820. Daniel Webster used to sit in Pew 25. Rector, the Rev. Edmund S. Rousmaniere.



TRINITY CHURCH



CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH

Emmanuel Church, 15 Newbury St. (Huntington Ave. or Boylston St. surface car in Subway to Arlington St.) Beautiful interior and carved reredos. Rector, Rev. Elwood Worcester. Organist, Arthur Hyde.

St. Stephen's Church, Florence St. (Any Washington St. surface car to Florence St.) Does large institutional work. Rector, the Rev. Samuel S. Drury.

Trinity Church, Copley Sq. (Huntington Ave. surface car in Subway to Trinity Pl.) Founded in 1728. Architecture, French Romanesque. Fine windows by John La Farge and E. Burne-Jones. Phillips Brooks was rector here for twenty-two years. His statue by St. Gaudens stands on church grounds. Present rector, Dr. Alexander Mann.

Church of the Messiah, corner of Gainsborough and St. Stephen's Sts. (Any Brookline Village Huntington Ave. surface car in Subway to Gainsborough St.) High church service. Rector, the Rev. John McGaw Foster.

Methodist Episcopal

Bromfield Street M. E. Church, Bromfield St. (Subway to Park St.) Pastor, Rev. George F. Durgin.

Tremont M. E. Church, corner of Concord and Tremont Sts. (Tremont St. surface car to Concord St.) Pastor, Rev. J. W. Stephan.

First M. E. Church, Temple St., rear of State House. (Subway to Park St.) Pastor Rev. Ernest Lyman Mills.

New Church (Swedenborgian)

Church of the New Jerusalem, Bowdoin St., opposite State House Park. (Subway to Park St.) Pastor, Rev. J. Reed.

Church of the New Jerusalem, corner of Warren and St. James Sts., Roxbury. (Any Grove Hall Warren St. surface car in Subway to Warren Monument.) Minister, Rev. Clyde W. Broomell.

New Church Library and Reading Room, 16 Arlington St. (Any southbound surface car in Subway to Arlington St.)

Presbyterian

First Presbyterian Church, Berkeley St., corner of Columbus Ave. (Columbus Ave. car in Subway to Berkeley St.) Pastor, Rev. W. M. Tufts.

Roman Catholic

The Cathedral of the Holy Cross, corner of Washington and Malden Sts. (Washington St. surface car to Malden St.) Funeral services of the late Mayor Collins held here. Rt. Rev. Mgr. M. J. Splaine, D.D., Administrator and Chancellor of the Archdiocese.

St. Cecilia Church, corner of Belvidere and St. Cecilia Sts. (Any Cambridge surface car in Subway to St. Cecilia St.) Rector, Rt. Rev. Mgr. William Byrne.

Church of the Immaculate Conception, corner of E. Concord St. and Harrison Ave. (Washington St. surface car to Concord St.) Rector, Rev. Thomas I. Gasson.

Church of St. James, Harrison Ave. near Kneeland St. (Washington St. surface car to Kneeland St.) Rector, Father McQuaid.

Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, 1545 Tremont St., Roxbury. (Huntington Ave. Brookline Village surface car in Subway to Tremont St.) Rector, Rev. Father James Hayes, C.S.S.R.

Notre Dame des Victoires, 25 Isabella St., off Columbus Ave., near Berkeley St. (Columbus Ave. car in Subway to Berkeley St.) All services conducted in French. Priest, Pere Portal.

Unitarian

Arlington Street Church, corner of Arlington and Boylston Sts. (Any Boylston St. or Huntington Ave. surface car in Subway to Arlington St.) William Ellery Channing was pastor for thirty-nine years. His statue stands across the way. Fine chime of bells in tower. Several Tiffany windows. Pastor, Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham. Fine music.

First Church in Boston, corner of Berkeley and Marlborough Sts. (Any southbound car in Subway to Berkeley St.) John Winthrop, first Governor of the Massachusetts Bay

Colony, one of the founders in 1630. The fifth church, built in 1867, contains stone from the old church on Chauncy St. Minister, Rev. Charles E. Park.

Second Church in Boston, Boylston St. (Any Boylston St. car to Copley Sq.) Church society organized in 1649. Increase and Cotton Mather and Ralph Waldo Emerson have been ministers, it being the only ministry which Emerson ever held. Pulpit chair is preserved which was the property of the church during the ministry of Cotton Mather in the early part of the eighteenth century. Church covered with Boston ivy. Minister, Rev. Thomas Van Ness.

South Congregational Church, corner of Exeter and Newbury Sts. (Any Cambridge surface car in Subway to Exeter St.) Minister, Edward Cummings.

King's Chapel, corner of Tremont and School Sts. (Subway to Park St.) Built in 1754. British army and navy officers and the Colonial Court attended service here in the early days. Holmes and Charles Sumner were buried from King's Chapel. Minister, Rev. Howard N. Brown. Fine music.

Universalist

Columbus Avenue Universalist Church, Columbus Ave. (Any Columbus Ave. car to Back Bay Station.) Pastor, Rev. S. H. Roblin.

Jewish Synagogue

Temple Israel, corner of Commonwealth Ave. and Blanford St. (Any Cottage Farm car in Subway to Blanford St.) Architect, Clarence H. Blackall. Building, a homogeneous structure, typical of the Jews and their faith. Low dome recalls a tent and symbolizes a nomadic origin. The ark and pulpit are of white onyx, which is mentioned among precious stones which adorned Solomon's Temple. The organ pipes are shaped like trumpets, and bronze and cedar are used in adorning the temple. The building is dedicated to the Brotherhood of Man and consecrated to the Fatherhood of God. Adath Israel is a congregation typical of progressive Judaism. Fine music. Harry Levi, Rabbi.

Hospitals

Massachusetts General Hospital, corner of Blossom and Allen Sts. (Surface car at Scollay Sq. going west on Cambridge St. to Blossom St.) Telephone, Haymarket, 391. Established in 1811. Number of beds, 260. Best clinic in New England—Historic Dome Room. Ether, said to have been discovered by Dr. Morton, a dentist, first used here. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Dr. J. Mason Warren, and Henry J. Bigelow associated with this room.

Boston City Hospital, 818 Harrison Ave. (Harrison Ave. surface car to Concord St.) Telephone, Tremont, 446. Established in 1864. Number of beds, 836. Has several outside branches.

Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, E. Concord St. (Washington St. surface car to Concord St.) Telephone, Tremont, 350. Established 1855. Number of beds, 200.

Carney Hospital, under Roman Catholic auspices, Dorchester and Old Harbor Sts., South Boston. (City Point surface car to F St.) Telephone, South Boston, 322. Established in 1863. Conducted by Sisters of Charity, Sister Ganzoga in charge. Number of beds, 186.

St. Elizabeth's Hospital, 61 W. Brookline St. (Tremont St. surface car to Brookline St.) Telephone, Tremont, 882. Established 1880. Number of beds, 81.

Children's Hospital, Huntington Ave. (Huntington Ave. surface car in Subway to Massachusetts Ave.) Telephone, Back Bay, 3840. Established in 1869. Number of beds, 100.

Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, corner of Charles and Fruit Sts. (Westbound surface car at Scollay Sq. on Cambridge St. to Charles St.) Telephone, Haymarket, 140. Established in 1825. Number of beds, 150.

Floating Hospital. See Charities and Philanthropies.

Important Monuments and Statues

Shaw Monument, opposite State House. (Subway to Park St.) Designed by St. Gaudens. Very fine. Shows Colonel Shaw in command of the first colored regiment raised in the Civil War.

Statues of Horace Mann, the educator, and **Daniel Webster**, the orator, on terrace in front of State House. (Subway to Park St.) The Horace Mann statue was the gift of the school children of Boston.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument on the Common. (Subway to Park St.) Designed by Martin Milmore. Very imposing.

Emancipation Group, Park Sq. (Subway to Boylston St.) Designed by Ball. Represents Lincoln freeing the slave.

Statue of Charles Sumner, Public Garden at entrance to Subway. (Southbound surface car in Subway to Public Garden.) Designed by Ball.

Group Commemorating the Discovery of Ether, Public Garden near Beacon St. (Southbound surface car in Subway to Public Garden.)

Equestrian Statue of Washington, Public Garden near Beacon St. (Southbound surface car in Subway to Public Garden.) Designed by Ball. One of the finest equestrian statues in the world.

Phillips Brooks Statue on Trinity Church grounds, Huntington Ave. (Huntington Ave. surface car in Subway to Trinity Pl.) Inscribed, "Preacher of the Word of God, Lover of Mankind." Designed by St. Gaudens.

Statue of Leif Ericson, Commonwealth Ave. (Harvard Sq. surface car in Subway to Commonwealth Ave.) Designed by Miss Whitney. Leif Ericson was the Norse leader supposed to have landed on our coast in the eleventh century.

Statue of Farragut, Marine Park. (Any City Point car at Park Sq.)

Directory of Public Buildings and Public Offices

City Hall, School St. (Subway to Scollay Sq.)

Court House, Pemberton Sq. (Subway to Scollay Sq.)
 Also **Juvenile Court**, Court House, Pemberton Sq. (Subway to Scollay Sq.)

Custom House. New building in process of construction. Temporary offices at 131 Tremont St. (Subway to Park St.)

Old Court House, Court St. (Subway to Scollay Sq.)

Police Headquarters, Pemberton Sq. (Subway to Scollay Sq.)

Post Office, Post Office Sq., bounded by Water, Milk, and Devonshire Sts. (Any North Station surface car on Washington St.)

United States Immigration Office, Long Wharf, Atlantic Ave. (Elevated to State St.)

Some large mercantile buildings are Ames Building, Blake Building, Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Co., Exchange Building, Jordan Marsh Co., John Hancock Building, Old South Building, and Tremont Building.

Directory of Halls

Boston Symphony Hall, corner of Massachusetts and Huntington Aves. (Huntington Ave. surface car in Subway to Massachusetts Ave.)

Chickering Hall, 239 Huntington Ave. (Huntington Ave. surface car in Subway to Massachusetts Ave.)

Copley Hall, 194 Clarendon St. (Any Huntington Ave. or Boylston St. surface car in Subway to Clarendon St.)

Faneuil Hall, Faneuil Hall Sq. (Subway to Scollay Sq.)

Faelton Hall, 30 Huntington Ave. (Any Huntington Ave. surface car in Subway to Dartmouth St.)

Ford Hall, 15 Ashburton Pl. (Subway to Park St.)

Horticultural Hall, corner of Huntington and Massachusetts Aves. (Huntington Ave. surface car in Subway to Massachusetts Ave.)

Huntington Hall, Rogers Building. (Any Huntington Ave. or Boylston St. surface car in Subway to Clarendon St.)

Huntington Chambers Hall, 30 Huntington Ave. (Huntington Ave. surface car in Subway to Dartmouth St.)

Jordan Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, corner of Huntington Ave. and Gainsborough St. (Brookline Village Huntington Ave. surface car in Subway to Gainsborough St.)

Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple Building, Tremont St. (Subway to Park St.)

Masonic Temple Halls, corner of Tremont and Boylston St. (Subway to Boylston St.)

Mechanics Building Halls, Huntington Ave. (Huntington Ave. surface car in Subway to Garrison St.)

Paul Revere Hall, Mechanics Building, Huntington Ave. (Huntington Ave. surface car in Subway to Garrison St.)

Pierce Hall, Pierce Building, corner of Huntington Ave. and Dartmouth St. (Any Huntington Ave. car in Subway to Dartmouth St.)

Potter Hall, New Century Building, 177 Huntington Ave. (Huntington Ave. surface car in Subway to Norway St.)

Public Library Building Lecture Hall, Boylston St. (Any Boylston St. surface car in Subway to Dartmouth St.)

Steinert Hall, 162 Boylston St. (Subway to Boylston St.)

The Tuileries, 270 Commonwealth Ave. (Any Boylston St. surface car in Subway to Gloucester St.)

Tremont Temple, Tremont St. (Subway to Park St.)

Union Hall, Young Men's Christian Union, 48 Boylston St. (Subway to Boylston St.)

Opera House and Theatres

Boston Opera House, corner of Huntington Ave., Opera Place, and St. Stephens St. (Huntington Ave. Brookline Village car to Opera Place.) Foundation laid by Eben D. Jordan December, 1908, Governor Curtis Guild making the address. The building is beautiful architecturally. In the interior the curving lines of construction are restful and the color is harmonious. It has the most perfectly equipped stage in the world, the acoustic properties are fine, and one can see from every seat in the house. There are seats for 2750 people, there being 84 boxes.

Hollis St. Theatre, Hollis St. (Subway to Boylston St.)

Shubert Theatre, Tremont St. opp. Hollis St. (Subway to Boylston St.) Newest theatre.

Colonial Theatre, Boylston St. (Subway to Boylston St.)

Tremont Theatre, Tremont St. (Subway to Boylston St.)

Park Theatre, Washington St. (Subway or Tunnel to Boylston St.)

Boston Theatre, Washington St. (Subway or Tunnel to Boylston St.) Largest and oldest theatre.

Majestic Theatre, Tremont St. (Subway to Boylston St.)

Keith's Theatre, Tremont St. (Subway to Boylston St.) High class vaudeville.

Castle Square Theatre, corner of Castle and Tremont Sts. (Tremont St. surface car to Castle Sq.) Stock company.

American Music Hall. (Subway to Park St. or Washington surface car to Summer St.) Vaudeville. Popular prices.

Pops, Symphony Hall. (Huntington Ave. surface car in Subway to Massachusetts Ave.) Popular concerts every night but Sunday during May and June. Fine orchestra of 55 pieces. Light refreshments served on floor.

Parks and Pleasure Grounds

The Park System is considered the finest in America. The Metropolitan Park District includes *38 cities and towns*, in all but six of which may be found some portion of the park system. The reservations and parkways have upwards of *10,000 acres*,—over 7,000 acres included in large reservations of woodland, and the balance made up of small reservations, ten miles of seashore, fifty miles on the banks of three rivers, and over thirty miles of parkways. The parkways include Blue Hills, Lynn Fells, Lynnway, Middlesex Fells, Neponset River, and Revere Beach.

The **Charles River Dam**, finished in October, 1908, creates a basin eight miles in length, extending from Craigie Bridge to Watertown Dam, making a water park distinctive in America and rivaling the beautiful Alster Basin of Hamburg, Germany. This gives a wonderful opportunity for canoeing. The lower lock-gate of the Dam is the only one of its kind in the world. The water is held at a level of eight feet above mean low water mark, and the basin has a shore line of seventeen and a half miles extending through Boston, Cambridge, Newton, and Watertown. This distance eventually is to be all Parkway. Several miles of river bank in Cambridge, and an esplanade near Mt. Auburn and connecting with the Henry W. Longfellow memorial park, are already well towards completion. The Charlesbank Esplanade, Boston, is a fashionable promenade.

Bellevue Hill and Stony Brook Reservation. (Train to West Roxbury from South Station or take Dedham trolley from Dudley St. Transfer Station.)

For Canoeing on Charles River, Riverside. (Take train from South Station or Trinity Place Station, or surface car in Subway marked "Norumbega Park.") Greatest canoe carnivals in the country held on the Charles.

Arnold Arboretum, Bussey Woods Park, West Roxbury. (Forest Hills surface car in Subway.) Belongs to Harvard. 223 acres. Largest and finest tree museum in the world. Lilac walk.

Franklin Park, Franklin Field. (Franklin Park electric from Dudley St. Transfer Station.) Breathing place and playground for young and old in summer. It contains 527 acres. Good ice skating and winter sports in cold weather.

Blue Hill Reservation. (Electric from Dudley St. Transfer Station.) Contains 5,000 acres. Highest land between Maine and Florida. Superb view on clear day.

The Fenway. (Huntington Ave. Brookline Village surface car in Subway or Chestnut Hill car.) It contains 115 acres. A delightful combination of river vistas and winding roads.

The Common. (Subway to Park or Boylston St.) About 48 acres set apart in the seventeenth century as a training field and place of recreation. Parades reviewed here.

Public Garden. (South bound surface car in Subway to Garden.) Contains over 24 acres. Unique in this country. Beautiful flowers and shrubs. Special display in May and September. Good ice skating in winter.

Hemlock Gorge and Echo Bridge. (Take South Framingham surface car at Park Sq. to Chestnut St.) A wooded reservation. Echo from Ellis St. side.

Marine Park, South Boston. (South Boston, City Point car at Park Sq., or at North Station.) Bathing beach, long pier, bridge and ferry to Castle Island. Yachting centre.

Norumbega Park, on Charles River, Auburndale. (Take Auburndale Surface car in Subway.) Open in summer. Canoeing, vaudeville, and "Zoo."

Lexington Park. (Elevated to Sullivan Sq. Change for Lexington Park car.) Woods, birds, country, and vaudeville.

Lynn Woods, Lynn. (Car in Subway at Scollay Sq. Change at Central Sq. to Lynn Woods car.) Great forest of two thousand acres. One of the largest municipal pleasure grounds in the world.

Hunnewell Estate. (Worcester car at Park Sq. Change at Wellesley Hills.) Walk past college on Washington St. Several hundred acres open to the public on week days. Famed for its Italian gardens.

Paragon Park, Nantasket Beach. (Shuttle or Elevated or Washington St. surface car to Rowes Wharf. Steamboat at Rowes Wharf.) Open from June to September. Good view of Harbor. Vaudeville and sea bathing.

Revere Beach. (Take Revere Beach surface car in Subway at Scollay, Sq. or Narrow Gauge.) "Wonderland," open in summer. Sea bathing and vaudeville. State bath-house.

Soldiers Field and Stadium. Harvard Athletic Grounds. (Surface car at Park St. in Subway for Harvard Sq.) Baseball and track meets in spring. Football in Stadium in fall.

Longwood Tennis Courts. (Chestnut Hill and Longwood Ave. surface car in Subway to Longwood Ave.) Amateur championship tournaments played here.

American League Baseball, Huntington Ave. Grounds. (Brookline Village Huntington Ave. surface car in Subway.)

National League Baseball, Columbus Ave. Grounds. (Columbus Ave. surface car in Subway at Boylston St.)

Esplanade between Harvard Bridge and West Boston Bridge. (Take car near Scollay Sq. which comes down Hanover St. for Cambridge St. across West Boston Bridge, or any Cambridge surface car in Subway.)

Public Playgrounds are on the Common and scattered throughout Boston.

Navy Vessels anchored in Harbor. Take ferry at State St. (Elevated to State St.) Navy vessels also may be visited in Navy Yard. (Take Sullivan Sq. Elevated to City Sq.)

Fishing Fleet. At T Wharf on Thursday. (Elevated to State St.) Here the fishing fleet arrives every morning. It is an interesting sight to one from inland states to see whole boatloads of fish come in and see them speared into barrels for shipping, while clams and oysters are measured by the bushel, and some of the thrifty fishermen sit mending their nets. One sees more activity around the wharf on Thursday and Friday than on other mornings.

Quincy and Faneuil Hall Markets. (Subway to Scollay Sq.) Especially interesting on Thursdays and Saturdays. Fine floral displays on Christmas Eve and at Easter.

Historic Environs of Metropolitan Boston

Wayside Inn, Sudbury. (Train from North Station to Wayside Inn Station.) One is met at the station by sending word to the landlord in advance, or the mile and a quarter walk to the Inn lies through picturesque country. First opened as an Inn in 1700 by David Howe and called Howe Tavern. His son Ezekiel put up the sign with its rampant red horse from which the place took its name Red Horse Tavern. Longfellow's lines run in our mind as we approach the Inn

As ancient is this hostelry
As any in the land may be
Built in the old colonial day
When men lived in a grander way
With ampler hospitality.

The old well and the huge oak trees, which must be from twelve to fourteen hundred years old, give a touch of antiquity which one rarely finds nowadays. The parlor, the dining room, the tap room, the ballroom, and Lafayette's room are shown in turn. Washington and Lafayette are said to have dined in the dining room and further traditions of the house are recalled by the old coach in the barn across the street. It was owned by Governor Eustis and Lafayette rode in it at the laying of the corner stone of Bunker Hill Monument. In the parlor we find a letter from Ole Bull, a sword carried by General Howe at the Concord fight, and the rhyme on the window pane of which Longfellow speaks copied in his own hand.

Royall House, Main St., Medford. (Medford car from Sullivan Sq. Elevated Station stopping at George St.) Grounds a part of old Ten Hills Farm granted to Governor Winthrop in 1631, sold to Isaac Royall in 1732, who improved the grounds and house, laying out a garden and adding slave quarters which are still in existence. Col. Isaac Royall was an absentee during the Revolution. The estate was confiscated, but restored to his heirs. The Royalls were connected by marriage with John Vassall of Cambridge, who built the Longfellow house. Being on the high road from Boston to Salem its roof sheltered many distinguished guests. Paul Revere passed here on his historic ride to Lexington.

Mrs. Tidd owned it in more recent years. It is sometimes called Hobgoblin Hall. Finest estate of its kind in New England. Successively headquarters of Generals Lee, Stark, and Sullivan. The house was used as General Stark's Headquarters at the time of the Battle of Bunker Hill. Daughters of the American Revolution have been interested in the preservation of the house by the Royall House Association. It is kept as a museum and is open every week day afternoon from 1 to 5. It contains a good collection of old furniture, china, Colonial clothing, and other relics. There is a fine comparative exhibit of implements used in four United States wars, and those interested in textiles will find one of the most interesting exhibits in the country in the spinning room, the processes of spinning and weaving in Colonial days being fully illustrated. Among the relics in the museum are glass made by the first factory in America, a piece of the old Cradock Bridge upon which Paul Revere crossed on his way to Lexington, and a buckle owned by Edwin Booth.

Cradock House, Medford. (Elevated to Sullivan Sq. There take Medford surface car to Medford Sq.) Built in 1634. First brick house in the Colony, all of the bricks being brought from England. It is the oldest house now standing in North America.

Old Blake House, Dorchester. (Take Edward Everett Sq. surface car at South Station.) Once owned by Thomas Almer, last Lieutenant-Governor of Province of Massachusetts. Property confiscated during Revolution. Washington's army passed old Blake House on the night when the Continental forces took possession of Dorchester Heights. Now owned by Dorchester Historical Society. Edward Everett born here in 1794. Museum and library open free to visitors on Tuesdays and Saturdays from 2 to 5. Library contains every obtainable work relating to the early history of the town.

Old Ship Church, Main St., Hingham. (Boat to Nantasket Beach at Rowes Wharf. Trolley from Nantasket Beach.) Built in 1681. Oldest church in the country still used as a place of worship.

Marshfield. (Train from South Station.) Drive to the country home of Daniel Webster.



CONCORD BRIDGE



HARVARD GATE



WAYSIDE INN — SUDBURY

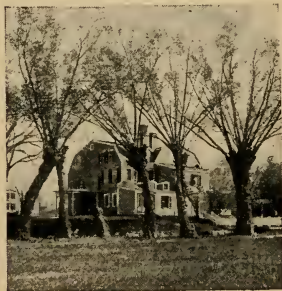


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PLYMOUTH ROCK



LONGFELLOW HOUSE
CAMBRIDGE



DOROTHY Q HOUSE
QUINCY

Historic Environs

Marblehead. (Frequent trains from North Station, or Marblehead car at Haymarket Sq.) The *Lee Mansion* is an old Colonial House, recently opened to the public. The material was brought from England. Built by Col. Jeremiah Lee, one of the Committee of Safety, in 1768, and one of the wealthiest men in the Colony. The woodwork of the house is entirely hand carved and the hall is done in solid mahogany. The staircase is the widest in the country of the Colonial period. The slave quarters are shown, as is the date 1768 in the pavement in the side yard. Original paper is on the upper hall, original tiling in several rooms, and the old chairs from the Gov. John Hancock house are here preserved. Washington and Lafayette are said to have been guests at this house.

The birthplace of *Moll Pitcher*, the fortune teller of Lynn, is near the well where Sir Harry Frankland met Agnes Surriage, the great beauty, who after the Lisbon earthquake became Lady Frankland. *General Glover* is buried in the Marblehead Cemetery. It will be remembered that General Glover and his webfooted Marblehead men insured safe passage to Washington's troops in crossing the Delaware. Marblehead to-day is famous for its *Yacht Clubs*. Innumerable yachts at anchor and coming and going make the harbor very picturesque. A ferry takes one across to Marblehead Neck, a beautiful summer residential section, where a short walk brings one to the open ocean with the water breaking upon the rocks.

Salem. (Many trains daily leave the North Station for Salem, and trolley cars leave Scollay Sq. in the Subway every half hour.) In point of settlement, Salem is the oldest city in Massachusetts. As is well known, Salem was a great shipping center and took an active part in the Revolutionary War. The *Quero*, a fleet little vessel, carried the first news of the war to England, the Colonists wishing, for political reasons, to get their story first to English friends. The assistance which Salem rendered the American cause in privateering against English commerce can scarcely be estimated—four hundred and fifty-five out of the seven hundred English prizes captured during the war were hers. It was a Salem vessel which brought back the first news of the Treaty of Peace. The *Charter Street Cemetery* contains the grave of one of those who came over

in the *Mayflower*. *Gallows Hill* may be seen, where witches were hanged. There were sixteen women and three men condemned and executed in that witchcraft craze, of which Salem was the center in about 1692. The *Roger Williams House*, corner of North and Essex Sts., is often called the "Witch House," from the fact that Judge George Corwin condemned the supposed witches here in a back room.

The *Marine Museum* of East India Marine Society reminds us of the days when captains brought "the riches of the Indies to Salem and their ships sailed even to the remotest ports." There is a large gallery of portraits of captains and pictures of sailing vessels of the period when Salem was the second place of importance in New England and owed it largely to her shipping interests. The Museum contains a remarkable collection of what sailors have brought from all over the world, including an interesting carving from boxwood of minute proportions made by a monk of the fourteenth century.

The *Essex Institute* contains the desk used by Nathaniel Hawthorne while at the Salem Custom House; the table upon which Moll Pitcher told fortunes during the Revolution; a pen used by Henry Clay; a paperweight of Charles Dickens; and Waterloo and Napoleon relics; besides Revolutionary War implements and rooms fitted up in the Colonial period. Receipts will be found in the *Custom House* bearing Hawthorne's signature.

There are many interesting houses in *Old Salem*, and attractive doorways are numerous on Chestnut St., which was the fashionable residential street of the rich sea merchants. Perhaps the least altered house is a bakery, built in 1686, which has a projecting second story. Washington once visited at the home of Timothy Pickering, who was his Secretary of State. In the Assembly House Lafayette dined in 1784, and it is said Washington danced there in 1789.

The name of *Hawthorne* brings many Pilgrims to Salem, for here he was born in 1804 at 27 Union St. 12 Herbert St. is where he lived for ten years after returning from college; 53 Charter St. is the home of the Peabodys, where he met his lovable wife Sophia; 14 Mall St. is where Hawthorne wrote the "Scarlet Letter," and here Field, the publisher, came in 1849

and drew from him the reluctant admission that he had written something new. *The House of Seven Gables*, 54 Turner St., where Hawthorne's cousin Susan Ingersoll lived, has recently been restored, and is open to the public as a Museum. Hawthorne used frequently to visit his cousin here and was fascinated by the nooks and crannies of the old house. The fireplaces are fine and the house has a surprising amount of room in it. A secret stairway is shown and the Hawthorne toaster. If one cares to drive around Salem, a good way would be to visit the Marine and Essex Museums first, then engage a carriage, with the understanding that one is to be left at the "House of the Seven Gables."

Lexington and Concord. (Trolley from Sullivan Sq. Elevated Station, train from North Station, or Sight Seeing Auto from Park Sq.) Lexington and Concord have much to offer, both literary and historic. Places of unusual interest are:

Lexington, Monroe Tavern, stopping place of Washington, Lafayette, and Louis Kossuth; statue of Captain John Parker; stone boulder marking line of the Minute-men; Hancock-Clark house, where Samuel Adams and John Hancock were sleeping when awakened by Paul Revere; Old Belfry from whose tower the Minute-men were called together on the Common; tablet marking place where Paul Revere was captured.

Concord, home of Ephraim Bull, who first produced the Concord grape—original vine in the yard; "Wayside," the home of Hawthorne, with its tower study; the "Alcott" home and the weather-beaten School of Philosophy; home of Ralph Waldo Emerson, where the greatest thinkers of Massachusetts were daily visitors; home of Concord Antiquarian society—their *Museum* contains Paul Revere Lantern, a British weapon taken at the North Bridge, and interesting Colonial furniture and china; site of the Meeting House where in 1774 the First Provincial Congress met, John Hancock presiding; Sleepy Hollow Cemetery,—graves of Emerson, Hawthorne, Thoreau, Louisa and Bronson Alcott, Ephraim Bull, and the late Senator Hoar; the old Manse, built by Emerson's grandfather, the village parson, and afterwards the home of Hawthorne; and the Old North Bridge, with the

Battle Monument and the Minute-man Statue. The Concord Public Library is the outgrowth of the first public library in America. It contains a remarkable collection of books and manuscripts of Concord authors.

Quincy. (Train from South Station or car from Dudley St. Transfer Station to Neponset. There take car for Quincy.) "The City of Presidents," so called from being the birthplace of the two Presidents John Adams and John Quincy Adams, who did so much for the Commonwealth and the nation.

In the central square we find the church under whose portico are the tombs of the two Presidents and their gifted wives. The Adams' Academy, founded by John Adams, stands on the site of the house where John Hancock was born. The birthplace of John Adams, built in 1681, is now in charge of the Adams Chapter of the D. R. A cheese-strainer belonging to Abigail Adams and a slipper which she wore at the Court of France are shown, and the wide boards on the floor and a hiding-place in the fireplace are of interest. The home of John and Abigail Adams and the birthplace of John Quincy Adams is cared for by the Adams Historical Society. Among things which are shown are hand-made nails and hinges, the deed of land from the Indians, and Josiah Quincy's spectacles. A short walk brings us to the cairn on Penn's Hill, where Abigail Adams, fit helpmeet to a patriot, looked across with her little son to see the smoke from the battle in Charlestown, and prayed "Almighty God to cover the heads of her countrymen."

Taking the car, we come back through the square to the Dorothy Quincy Mansion, which has attractive grounds and an avenue approach to the house. The Colonial dames, with their arrangement of china, pewter, and Sheraton and Chippendale furniture, have succeeded in giving one the charm and distinction of other days. Even the kitchen with its furnishings has a grace of its own. The kitchen was built in 1635. A secret stairway which led from the cellar to a hiding-place aloft is shown, as are also Dorothy's apron and the chair in which John Hancock sat when he was inaugurated Governor; and in one of the rooms the wall paper is still on the wall which was put on at the time of their wedding. If one could

enter but one historical home in Quincy he would do well to choose this one. Presidents' Lane is the road up which John Adams used to walk morning and evening to see the sun rise and set.

There are two industries which should not be overlooked in a visit to Quincy. In 1696 the first boat was built here. Now the *Fore River Ship Yards* are building ships of every kind and size, including our great battleships. The *granite quarries* which long ago furnished material for King's Chapel and Bunker Hill Monument are still being worked, the supply seemingly inexhaustible. It was these quarries which were the occasion of the first railroad in the country being built in 1826.

Plymouth. (Train from South Station or boat from Rowes Wharf.)

It is with especial veneration that we approach Plymouth with its associations with the past,—our past. The great National Monument to the Forefathers is an allegorical representation of the traits and characteristics that our ancestors must have possessed to be pioneers in those strenuous days. A colossal statue of Faith crowns the whole. Near Pilgrim Hall is a tablet upon which the compact signed on the *Mayflower* is inscribed. In the Hall are John Alden's Bible and the cradle belonging to the tiny Peregrine White, the first child to be born in Plymouth Colony. In the Standish case, with more belonging to the sturdy Captain, we find his sword of Damascus with its ancient Arabic inscription. The Court House contains the Standish will and Governor Bradford's signature. Governor Bradford is buried on Burial Hill, and there is a monument to the Missionary Adoniram Judson. We pass the site of Governor Bradford's house and come to Plymouth Rock, to an American the most thrilling of all monuments.

Boston as a Trip Center

Some Interesting and Beautiful Summer Resorts near Boston

Starting from North Station. (Elevated to North Station, or from Back Bay hotels change at Park St. and Haymarket

Sq.) Nahant, Bass Rocks, East Gloucester, Marblehead, Magnolia, Beverly, Manchester, Swampscott, Lexington, Concord, and the White Mountains.

Starting from South Station. (Elevated to South Station or Washington St. surface car marked South Station.) Cohasset, Hingham, Provincetown, Cape Cod, Buzzards Bay, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Lenox, Lee, Stockbridge, and Pittsfield.

Beautiful Trolley Rides from Boston

Shorter Trips

Arlington Heights. Surface car in Subway.

Auburndale. Surface car in Subway.

Belmont. Surface car in Subway.

Brookline. Reservoir car in Subway.

Cambridge. Any Waverley or Mt. Auburn surface car in Subway.

Chestnut Hill Reservoir. Surface car in Subway.

Middlesex Fells. Take car from lower level from Sullivan Sq. transfer station.

Longer Trips

Bass Point and Nahant. Take Lynn car at Scollay Sq. in Subway and change for Nahant and Bass Point.

Beverly Cove. The "Summer Capital." Take Salem and Beverly car in Subway at Scollay Sq. and change for Beverly Cove. Leave car at Ober and Hale Sts., the nearest point to the summer home of President Taft.

Blue Hills, Milton. Take Mattapan and Brockton car at Dudley St. transfer station to Administration Road.

Gloucester and Cape Ann. Take Salem and Beverly car in Scollay Sq. Subway, Brattle St. entrance. Change at Beverly to Gloucester car.

Lynn Woods. Take car at Scollay Sq. in Subway and change at Central Sq. for the woods.

Marblehead. Take car at Scollay Sq. in Subway to Swampscott and change for Marblehead.

Mystic and Merrimac Valleys and along the North Shore. Take car at Sullivan Sq. transfer station to Lowell via Woburn; change for Haverhill along picturesque Merrimac River. Return to Boston by way of Newburyport, Ipswich Junction, and Beverly.

Nantasket Beach. Take car from Dudley St. transfer station to Neponset; there change for Nantasket car going by way of Quincy, Weymouth, and Hingham.

Plymouth. At Dudley St. transfer station take car to Mattapan Sq.; there change to Brockton car, and at Main and Crescent Sts., Brockton, change to car for Plymouth.

Revere Beach. Take surface car in Subway at Scollay Sq. to the beach.

Salem and Marblehead. Take Salem car in Subway at Scollay Sq. and change for Marblehead; there take Lynn car and change at Swampscott.

Sharon. Take car to Mattapan at Dudley St. transfer station; there take Stoughton car for East Sharon, where change is made for Sharon.

Squantum. At Dudley St. transfer station take car to Neponset and change for Squantum.

Day Trips by Water

Boats for Bass Point and Nahant. Leave Otis Wharf hourly during summer. (Elevated or surface cars to Rowes Wharf.)

Boats for Hull and Nantasket Beach. Leave Rowes Wharf half hourly during summer. (Elevated or surface cars to Rowes Wharf.)

Boat for Gloucester. Leaves Central Wharf daily during midsummer at 10 A. M. (Elevated to State St.)

Boat for Plymouth. During midsummer leaves Rowes Wharf daily at 10 A. M., reaching Boston in return at 6 P. M. (Elevated or surface car to Rowes Wharf.)

Boat for Provincetown. Cape Cod Line. Leaves 400 Atlantic Ave. at 9 A. M. daily during midsummer, arriving in Boston at 6.30 P. M. (Elevated to State St.) First landing-place of Pilgrims.

Motor Rides

The roads radiating from Boston are unusually fine for motoring. We suggest a few Auto Trips out of the many which may be taken:

Along the **North Shore**.

Along the **South Shore**.

To **Groton** by State Road through Concord and Acton.

To **Sharon** through Milton.

By Lynn — State Road to **Lynn**.

State Road to **Wayside Inn**, Sudbury.

Worcester through the Newtons and Wellesley.

Walks or Tramps near Boston

For students or those spending some time in Boston a brief list selected from the many possible walks which might be taken near Boston may not be amiss. Those not caring for long tramps should follow the trolley directions as given in other parts of the book and use the places mentioned in our list as centers for short **walks**.

The Common

The Fenway

Cambridge

Brookline

Wellesley

Franklin Park

Arnold Arboretum

Bellevue Hill

Public Gardens

Charlesbank Esplanade

Waverley and Belmont

The Newtons

Middlesex Fells

Blue Hills

Lynn Woods

Stony Brook Reservation

Beautiful country walks may be taken around Sharon, Lexington, Concord, and Wayside Inn, Sudbury.

Note

The *Nutshell* is intended to be terse, yet to convey an intelligent idea of Boston. Suggestions for additions or changes will be gladly received and considered for another edition. Address "The Nutshell Seeing Boston Co.," Box 53, Back Bay P. O., Boston, Mass.

Sent to any address in the United States on receipt of 30 cents in postage stamps.

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will be of service to you

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New England Confectionery Co.,
"Necco Sweets," 253 Summer St.
Carter, Rice & Co., 246 Devonshire St., Transparent Candy Paper

Daily Newspaper

Boston Transcript, 324 Washington St.

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Melvin & Badger, 43 Temple Pl.

Dry Goods

E. T. Slattery Co., 155 Tremont St.

Fine Arts

Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury St.

Furniture

Frank Ferdinand, Inc., 2260 Washington St.

Grocers

S. S. Pierce Co., Tremont and Beacon Sts.; Dartmouth St. and Huntington Ave.

Hairdressers

Bonnet Bros., 420 Boylston St.

Jewelry and Souvenirs

Maynard & Co., Inc., 416 Boylston St.

Daniel Low & Co., Salem

Laundry

Pilgrim Laundry, Telephone Roxbury 2880

Men's Furnishings

Macullar Parker Company, 400 Washington St.

Hewins & Hollis, 4 Hamilton Place

Reproductions of Sculpture

P. P. Caproni & Bros., Inc., 1914-1920 Washington St.

Where to Lunch and Dine

Adams House, 553 Washington St.
Hotel Puritan, 290 Commonwealth Ave.

Hotel Touraine, Cor. Boylston and Tremont Sts.

Parker House, Cor. Tremont and School Sts.

Young's Hotel, Court St.

Marston's Restaurants (See advertisement on back of cover)

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English Tea Room, 160B Tremont St.

Oak Grove Creamery, 431-437 Boylston St.

McDonald-Weber Co., 156 Tremont

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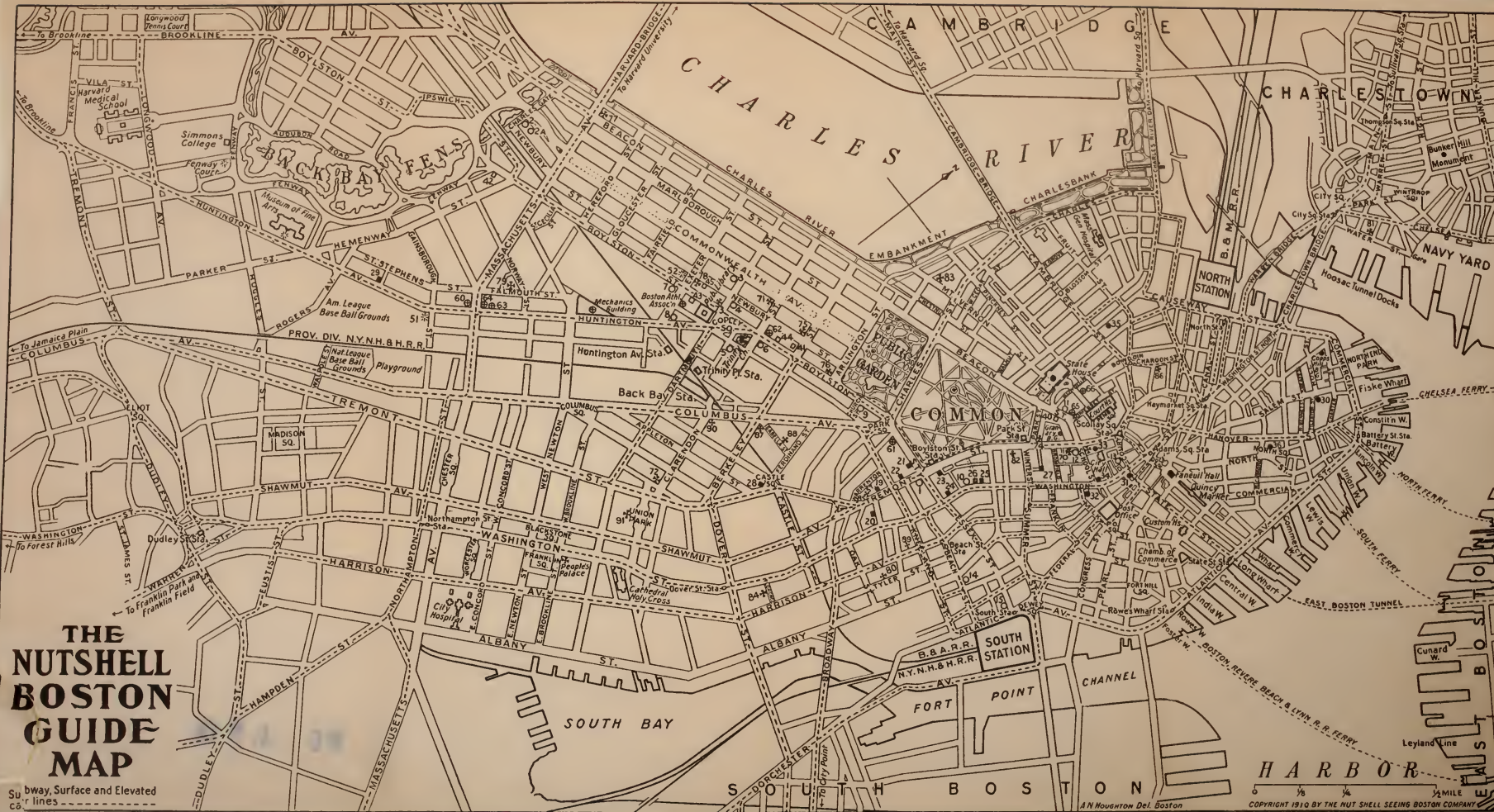
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