

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

JANUARY MEETING, 1898.

THE stated meeting was held on Thursday, the 13th instant, at three o'clock, P. M., in the Library of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Beacon Street; the President, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, LL.D., in the chair.

After the reading of the record of the last meeting and of the list of donors to the Library, the President stated that he had received official notice that the Academy of Arts and Sciences had granted the use of their Library room to this Society, for the stated monthly meetings until the completion of the Society's new building.

The Treasurer called the attention of members to the conditions attached to the gift of the late Hon. David Sears, which forms the nucleus of the Massachusetts Historical Trust Fund, and on his motion, it was unanimously

Voted, That the income of the Massachusetts Historical Trust Fund now in the hands of the Treasurer be appropriated to the publication of the Collections of the Society.

Hon. John S. Brayton, LL.D., of Fall River, was elected a Resident Member.

Dr. SAMUEL A. GREEN communicated a diary kept during a part of the Revolutionary War by Amos Farnsworth, of Groton, and said: —

The following Diary, kept by Amos Farnsworth, of Groton, during a part of the Revolutionary War, contains some facts of local interest and historical value. Mr. Farnsworth was one of the Groton minute-men, who marched on the memorable Nineteenth of April to Lexington, where they bivouacked for the night, and the next forenoon pushed on to Cambridge. He was a good type of the Middlesex yeomanry, and by kinship and social intercourse was connected with some of the best families in the neighborhood. His deep religious nature crops out continually through the pages of the Diary, and, as

there seen, shows the spirit which animated him in his opposition to the mother country. In this respect he was a fair representative of the average soldier of those times.

Amos Farnsworth, one of ten children, was a son of Amos and Lydia (Longley) Farnsworth, and was born at Groton, on April 28, 1754. He was a lineal descendant in the third generation from Matthias Farnsworth, one of the earliest settlers of the town. During his youth the facilities for giving a boy in the country a common-school education, as it is now understood, were very limited. In the main a child's elementary instruction was received by the fireside at home, where the three R's were taught; and whatever else he acquired beyond these rudiments was generally given during a few weeks' schooling in the winter. This statement seems to be needed in order to explain the writer's deficiencies in style and spelling, which were no greater than those of the average well-to-do farmer of that period. He was a better fighter than scholar; and during the times that tried men's souls this was a more useful accomplishment than a knowledge of the art of writing or spelling.

On May 7, 1782, Mr. Farnsworth was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Elisha and Elizabeth (Adams) Rockwood, of Groton, who was one of ten children; and they were blessed with four sons and one daughter. He belonged to a race long-lived as well as prolific. At the time of his death, which took place on October 19, 1847, he was aged 93 years, 6 months, and 1 day; and his widow survived him less than two months, as she died on December 11, 1847, aged 90 years, 7 months, and 24 days. At the date of their death each one of this venerable couple was, respectively, the oldest person in town. Of their five children two reached or passed the age of ninety years, and two others the age of eighty years or more, while the fifth child lived well beyond the period allotted by the Psalmist, of threescore years and ten.

The leaders of the American Revolution showed great wisdom in the strict attention paid to the details of their work; and the final success of the military struggle was due as much to their foresight and sagacity in this respect as to the deep feeling of the people. On the side of the patriots the skirmishes of April 19, 1775, were fought by companies made up largely of minute-men, organized on recommendation of the

First Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, in a Resolve passed at Cambridge on October 26, 1774. At that time it was recommended to the field officers of the various militia regiments that they should enlist at least one-quarter of their respective commands, and form them into companies to be held in readiness, at the shortest notice from the Committee of Safety, to march to the place of rendezvous. Such soldiers soon became known as minute-men; and at the first signal of hostilities they were on hand, armed and equipped, ready for any emergency that they might be called upon to meet. At this critical period of the war, in many ways they proved to be of great help to the popular cause. The existence of such a body of drilled men seems to have been prompted by the usage which had prevailed nearly twenty years before, during the French and Indian War, when there were bands of men, known as "Alarm lists," who were to be ready for military service at a minute's warning. And in their turn these Alarm lists followed the precedent set by the Suffolk and Middlesex regiments, which at the beginning of Philip's War were ordered by the General Court to "be ready to march on a moments warning." For a whole century before the Revolution the Middlesex minute-man had been a prime factor in the County militia.

The news of the advance of the British troops on Lexington and Concord reached the village of Groton early in the morning, when word was sent at once to all parts of the town calling on the minute-men to rally on the Common in front of the Meeting-house. The alarm, probably, was a continuation of the one sent from Charlestown just before midnight, and reached Groton soon after sunrise. There is some reason to think that this intelligence was expected at that particular time, and that messengers were ready to carry it to the outlying homes of the farmers. On April 17 it was voted by the Committees of Safety and of Supplies that the four six-pounders be transported from Concord to Groton, and put under the care of Colonel Oliver Prescott; and on the next day it was also voted that certain ammunition, as well as a large number of tents, and two medicine chests, should be sent there for safe keeping. As open hostilities began so soon afterward, there was probably no time to make the removal. The community was much agitated, and men were thoroughly aroused.

The air was full of rumors, and nobody knew their source. They seemed to come by "grape-vine telegraph," — as the expression was in the army during the War of the Rebellion. It has been asserted in print that the news of the anticipated British advance had reached Groton on the evening of April 18, and that certain men from the town had taken part in the fight at the North Bridge, and together with the minute-men had followed up the retreating enemy toward Boston. Such stories, however, unless borne out by other evidence, are not entitled to much weight. They rest on tradition, which is history on crutches, always an unsafe and uncertain support. Upon the recommendation of the Provincial Congress, two companies of minute-men had been enlisted in Groton. According to a printed sermon preached before them, on February 21, 1775, by the Reverend Samuel Webster, of Temple, New Hampshire, their officers at that time had been already chosen, and while there had been "heats" — as the minister expressed it — in other towns over the choice of officers, there had been none at Groton. Unfortunately, at a later period, "heats," or contentions, over the choice of officers did break out in one of these companies, as appears from an entry in the Diary, on April 26, 1775.

These two companies of minute-men had been expecting the call, and, true to their designation, were ready to march at short notice to the defence of the common cause. On April 19 both companies — one of them under the command of Captain Henry Farwell, and the other under that of Captain Asa Lawrence — rallied on the Common; and late in the forenoon they started for the scene of hostilities, and the same night reached Lexington. The writer of the Diary was a corporal in Captain Farwell's company, and on that eventful day marched with his comrades. In the year 1776, at the defence of Ticonderoga, he served as Ensign in Captain Job Shattuck's company, Colonel Jonathan Reed's regiment. Later, on October 19, 1778, he was commissioned as First Lieutenant in a company of Matrosses, commanded by William Swan, of Groton, in the Sixth Regiment of Militia under Colonel Reed. At the end of the war, on July 9, 1783, he was commissioned as Captain of a company of Matrosses, which is an old name for artillery-men. This company was organized on October 19, 1778, and for a long time was known

as the Groton Artillery. After an existence of nearly a century, for one reason or another, its former prosperity seemed to desert it; and by an order from the Adjutant-General's office, under date of August 15, 1878, the company, together with several others at the same time, was disbanded.

In conclusion I wish to thank Mr. John Prescott Farnsworth (H. C. 1881), of Providence, R. I., the owner of the Diary, for his kind permission to copy it. Mr. Farnsworth is the eldest child of the late Claudius Buchanan Farnsworth (H. C. 1841), the eldest child of Luke Farnsworth, the eldest child of Major Amos Farnsworth, the writer of the Diary.

Amos Farsworths Journal.

Wednsday morning. April 19. 1775. was Alarmd with the news of the Regulars Firin At Our men At Concoord Marched and Came thare whare Some had Bin ciled Puled on and Came to Lexington whare much hurt was Done to the houses thare by braking glas And Burning Many Houses: but thay was forsed to retret tho thay was more numerous then we And I saw many Ded Regulars by the way. went into a house whare Blud was half over Shoes.

thursday Aprel 20 Came to Cambridge in the fore noon. thare was Some men wanted to go to Charlston I went for one and Vewed the regulars And found thay was intrenching on Charlston hill

Friday Aprel 21 nothing meterial hapned in the fore noon About Sun set marched with the rigiment in Compony with Col Larnards rigiment to Roxbury.

Saterday April 22 Cep[t] in mothon. mooved from that hous that we was in to Another this night was Alarmed by the Regulars firing at our gard on the neck turned out And marched towards them but nothing more Ensued Soon turned into our barrocks and Slept quiet.

Sunday Aprel 23. lay Stil in the fore noon in the Afternoon the Regiment to the meeting hous And herd a fine Sermon from Timothy 2. 3 thou therefore Endure Hardness as a good Solder of jesus Christ.

monday April 24 in the forenoon I went round on the Marsh below our Gards within about Sixty rods of the Regulars. this night the Regulars fired at our gard but thare was no larm

Tusday Aprel 25. lay Stil in the forenoon in the afternoon we went up to the Genarals And Receved ordars and marched to Cambridge Again. oh the goodness of God in Preserving my life from Danger.

Aprel 26. 27. 28. and 29. *Days.* Was A Strugling with the offisers which shold be the hiest In offist Finaly Farwell[1] got ordars to List

[1] For the Muster Roll of Captain Farwell's company of minute-men, as well as that of the consolidated company, see Appendix at the end of the Diary.

And listed Some And then gined with townshind Company And made out A Company. I myself Listed with the rest

Sunday April 30 Retired alone in the morning for Secret Prayer. Preaded the Sun half a Nour hie for Prayers And then About Ten oclock went to a Barn And herd the Re^{v} M^{r} Emerson[1] from the first Book of Samuel 30. 6. and Daved was gratly Distressed &c
And in the afternoon herd the Re^{t} M^{r} Goodridge From those words in judges 20 C 22 & 23 Verses more Porticuly the last Claus in the 23 Varse And the Lord Said go Up Against him. An Exelent Sermon he incoridged us to go And fite for our Land And Contry: Saying we Did not do our Duty if we did not Stand up now.

Mondy May ye 1 in the morning Etended Prayers in the meeting hous Soon was Cawled upon main Gard marched to leachmors Point[2] stayed thare 24 hours And returned back to the Barn Again
Now from Mondy till Saturday night Nothing Meterial hapned. Did my turns of duty And we mooved A Saturday to a hous Oppersit the Collig &c

sunday M 7 Was upon Piquit this Day But got leve to go on the Comon And herd Prayers and Preaching all Day By the Re^{t} Docter Langdon[3] Presedent And the Rt M^{r} thatcher.[4] o this was fine Preaching.

Monday tus wedens May 8. 9 & 10 *days* Etended Prayers Morning And night there was Several gons Discharged about this time Kiled one or two others Escaping narraly Blesed Be God that my life is Preserved

Thursday May ye 11 This Day was By us As a fast And had the opertunity to hear Preaching And was Entertained by the R^{t} M^{r} Adam in the Forenoon from Psalms 50 15 this was An Exelent Precher And At night atended A funaral of A Man that died with A wound of A Bawl. For these two Days nothing hapned More then Usal only that two Men Died out fo the Camp: A Saturday the Battallon marched to Charlston to Shoe themselves to the Regulars

Sunday May ye 14 felt Calm And Serious Went to meeten at the Church hous And Herd the R^{d} M^{r} Nobol: in the forenoon from Isaiah 59. 1. Behold the lords hand is not Shortned that it Cannot Save &c. And in the Afternoon herd the Same man in the Meeting hous from Exedus 32.C from the Bigining of ye 9 virs to ye end of ye 13. And an Exelent Sermon both forenoon and Afternoon as I Ever I herd: And I was filed with Wonder at the goodness of God in Using means with his People to Reform them. And I Was filed with Anchous

[1] Rev. Joseph Emerson, of Pepperell. See Butler's History of Groton, p. 317.
[2] Lechmere's Point, in what is now known as East Cambridge.
[3] Dr. Samuel Langdon, at that time President of Harvard College.
[4] Probably the Rev. Joseph Thaxter (H. C. 1768), chaplain of Colonel Prescott's regiment, and afterward settled at Edgartown.

Desires After Holiness And I Resolved Afresh to live and Devote my self more Strictly to Gods service then ever Yit I have Done God Enabel me to keep this Rezerlution

Mondy May ye 15. Nothing hapned to Day more then Usual only At night we was Alarmd with the newe of Regulars which Proved the Grand Rounds that our men Shot At Being Scart.

Tusday May ye 16 Nothing Done But Our Usual Preadings which Are At Six oclock in the morning And at ten: And at fore At night. and I mounted Piquit at Night And went the Grand Rounds

Wedensday May ye 17 Did But little to Day. At Night A Fier Broke out in Boston And burnt Considerabel Store houses and Barrocks And we hear that two Regulars was Burnt And now thursday friday And Saturday Nothing meterial hapned

Sunday May 21 Etended Pray on the Common in the morning After that retired for Secret Prayer. And about ten went to the Chapel And herd the revent Docter Langdon from Hebrews 2 10 for it Became him, &c And he encorridge us to Enlist our Selves under the Great Jeneral of our Salvation: And in the afternon Went to the Meting hous and herd M^r^ Havery from Second Chronicles C 15. 14, 15 Varses And thay Sware Unto the Lord with a loud Voice, &c O the Goodnes of god in Promiting me the liberty of Prayer And to hear Preaching. there was many guns herd to Day which we hear was by Regulars going to Waymouth After Some of our Cattle And hay But thay was Defeted By our Men: And thay was mad and fired Along the Shore.

Monday May ye 22 Felt Considerabel calm: Etended Prayers morning And Night: Blesed Be God for Such a Seson

Tusday May ye 23 Nothing more then Common to Day only at night went a Scout Down to Leachmors Point About three milds from Cambridge: in the morning returned to Cambridge Again. Alas it is A Day of grate trouble and Confusion: Grant Blesed God that I may Consider of my ways And repent And return unto the Lord. And O Blesed God owne me in Jesus Christ.

Wedensday May ye 24 nothing more then Common to Day

thursday May ye 25 Nothing more then the usal Dutys

Friday May ye 26 in the morning I Etended prayers And at night: i hope that I Git good in this Day of grace. At night I and about ten of our Company march^t^ with A party of men betwixt two and three hundred for Noddels island; heded By Col Nixson[1] we marched throu Mistick Moldin and to Chelsea

Saturday, May ye 27. went on hog island And Brought of Six hoses twentyseven horn^d^ Cattel And fore hundred And Eleven Sheep about the midel of the afternoon went From hog island to Noddles island

[1] Colonel John Nixon, who commanded a regiment enlisted in Middlesex and Worcester Counties.

and Sot one Hous and Barn on fiar kil^{d} Some hoses and Cattel Brought of two or thre Cows one horse I with five men got of the horse And Before we got from Noddels island to hog island we was fir^{d} upon by a Privatear Schooner But we Crost the river and about fiften of us Squated Down in a Ditch on the mash and Stood our ground. And thare Came A Company of Regulars on the marsh on the other side of the river And the Schooner: And we had A hot fiar untill the Regulars retreeted. But notwithstanding the Bulets flue very thitch yet thare was not A Man of us kil^{d} Suerly God has A faver towards us: And He can Save in one Place as well as Another we left the island about Sun-Set and Came to Chelsea: And on Saturday about ten At night March^{d}, to Winnisimit ferry whare thare was A Schooner and Sloop Afiring with grate fury on us thare But thanks be unto god that gave vs the Victry at this time for throu his Providence the Schooner that Pla^{d} upon us the day before run Aground and we Sot fiar to hur And Consumed hur thare And the Sloop receved much dammage. in this ingagment we had not A man kild: But fore wounded but we hope all will Recover. one of the fore was A tounsing [Townsend] man belonging to our Company the bulet went throu his mouth from one Cheek to the other. thanks be unto God that so little hurt was Done us when the Bauls Sung like Bees Round our heds.

Sunday May 28 Left Winnisimit ferry About ye middle of ye fore noon And Came to Chelsea And About two in ye afternoon Receved ordars to march and Came to Cambridge, By ye way of Penny ferry.[1]

Monday May 29. Etended Prayers At ye Usal times in ye afternoon Etended A funeral A man of our own Company

Tusday May 30 Etempted to Preforme Some Privit Duties But was Cold And Ded in duty. O that God would make me more livey in his Servis And forgive my Backwardness to Duty. thare was two men Buried to Day out of our Regiment.

Wed^{y} May ye 31. felt Calme And Serious to Day God enabled me to wat on him three or fore times today in Secret Blesed be God for Such A Ceson. thare was three men belonging to the Armey Buried to Day

Thursday June ye 1 thare was Sheep And Catel and horses we hear to ye Amount of fore or five hundred Sheep twenty or thurty Cattel And A number of horses brought along that our Peopel took from the Regulars of noddles island. Blesed be God for the interposition of his Provedence on our Side in that He has Delivered into our hands So much of thare goods or Substance And in Saving of us in ye late Battle when in Such Ement Danger Suerly God fote the Battle And not we

[1] Penny Ferry, established in 1640 between Charlestown and Malden.

Friday June ye 2 Felt Lively to Day in Sperital things: Blesed be god for such A Ceson. I was troubled about this time with a Pane in My hed: thare was A Tounshind man Belonging to our Company Buried to Day

Saterday June ye 3 had A Sense of my Dependance on god and Gods right to me. Abought fore in ye afternoon Peraded with the Battallion And Saw two men whipt for Stealing and Another Drom^b^ out of ye Camps. O what A Pernitious thing it is for A man to Steal And Cheat his feler nabers And how Prevocking is it to God.

Sunday June ye 4 Etended Publect worship And in ye forenoon herd ye Re^d^ M^r^ Whitcome from Isaiah: furst Chapter: from ye twentyfirst verse to ye end of ye 24 verse. And in ye afternoon herd ye Re^d^ M^r^ Avery: from Stockbridge: who Spoke Exelenty from Job 35 C and 9 10 11 12 13. Oh this is a fine man

Monday and Tusday june 5 *And 6th Days* Preformed Some Privet Duties But not with Life to ye Degree As I wished for. oh God do not Leve and forsake me Althoe I forsake the on monday my Brother[1] Came and took my Plase And on tusday about noon I Sot out on my jurney for home And Arived about ten at night found my Parance And frinds well. Thanks be unto God that has Preserved our Lives and helth for these Seven weeks: althoe Some of ye time we have bin in Emment Danger. I was Fil^d^ with love to God as I Rode Along And Lifted up my Sole to God in Ejackculation Prayers and Prase

Wedensday June ye 7 To Day I Visited my Frinds in ye forenoon oh what A mersifull Father God is. how Stooped And mad must A man be to Continue in an unrenued State in this wonderfull day of Grase.

Thursday june ye 8 In ye afternoon I Etended A Lecter and herd M^r^ Faxter [Thaxter] from John 15. 8 herein is my father glorified, &c

Friday Saturday and Sunday June 9. 10. 11. *days* Diferant Exersises of mind these Days

I went to meeten on Sunday And herd ye Re^t^ M^r^ Commens: in ye forenoon: from Pauls words: But Put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ. And in the afternoon from Some of S Peters words in 1 of Peter 5. 7. Casting all your care upon him: for he careth for you. the Church purtook of the Sacrement to Day: oh that God would Prepare me for Such near Communion with him

*Monday Tusday Wedensday And Thursday. June y^e^* 12. 13. 14. 15 *days* Alas my Backsliding hart: Oh how have I Revolted from the Liven God Alas Alas when I am left of God I Do Soon fall into Sin Oh that God would Glorify his grace in Parding my many-Fold Sin and gilt: Althoe I am A grate And very wicked And Vile one

on wedensday I Took Leve of Frinds And Rode to Cambridge And my Brother [Benjamin][1] Came home

[1] Benjamin Farnsworth, whose death by drowning is mentioned under date of December 5.

Friday june. 16. Nothing Done in ye forenoon in the afternoon we had orders to be redy to march At Six Agreable to Orders our Regiment Preadid and about Sun-set we was Drawn up and herd Prayers: And about Dusk Marched for Bunkers hill; under Command of our own Col Prescott. jest before we turned out of ye rode to go up Bunkers-hill; Charlestown we was halted; And about Sixty men was taken out of our batallion to go into Charlestown; I being one of them: Capt Nutten[1] heded us Down to ye town house; we Sot our Centres by y^e^ waterside; the most of us got in the town house But had orders not to Shut our eyes Our Men marched to Bunker-Hill And begun thair intrenchment And Careed it on with the utmost Viger all Night, Early in the Morning I joined them

*Saturday June y^e^* 17. the Enemy appeared to be much Alarmed on Saturday Morning when thay discvered Our operations and immediately began a heavy Cannonading from a batery on Corps-Hill Boston and from the Ships in y^e^ Harbour. we with little loss Continued to Carry on our works till 1 o'Clock when we Discvered a large Body of the Enemy Crossing Charles-River from Boston. thay landed on a Point of land about a Mile Eastward of our Intrenchment And immediately disposed thair army for an attack previous to which thay Set fire to the town of Charlestown. It is supposed that the Enemy intended to attack us under the Cover of the Smoke from the burning Houses, the Wind favouring them in Such a Design; While on the other side their Army was extending Northward towards Mistick-River with an apparant Design of surrounding our Men in the Works, And of cutting of any Assistance intended for our Relief. thay ware however in some Measure, counteracted in this Design, and Drew their Army into closer Order. As the Enemy approached, Our men was not only Exposed to the Attack of a very numerous Musketry but to the heavy Fire of the Battery on Corps-Hill, 4 or 5 Men of War, Several Armed Boats or Floating Batteries in Mistick-River, and a number of Field pieces. Notwithstanding we within the intrenchment, and at a Breast Work without, sustained the Enemy's Attacks with [g]reat Bravery and Resolution, kiled and wounded great Numbers, and repulsed them several times; and after bearing, for about 2 Hours, as severe and heavy a Fire as perhaps ever was known, and many having fired away all their Ammunition, and having no Reinforsement: althoe thare was a great Boddy of Men nie By: we ware over-powered by Numbers and obliged to leave the Intrenchment retreating about Sunset, to a small Distance over Charlestown Neck. N. B. I Did not leave the Intrenchment utill the Enemy got in I then Retreated ten or Fifteen rods, then I receved a wound in my rite arm the bawl gowing through a little below my Elbow breaking the little

[1] Captain John Nutting, who commanded the Pepperell company of minute-men.

shel Bone Another bawl struk my Back taking of a piece of Skin about as big as a Penny But I got to Cambridge that night. the Town of Charlestown supposed to contain about 300 Dwelling-Houses, a great Number of which ware large and elegant, besides 150 or 200 other Buildings, are almost all laid in ashes by the Barbarity and wanton Cruelty of that infernal Villain Thomas Gage

Oh the goodness of God in Preserving my life Althoe thay fell on my Right hand and on my left: O may this act of Deliverance of thine oh God lead me never to Distrust the, but may I Ever trust in the and put Confodence in no Arm of flesh. I was in great Pane the first Night with my wound

Sunday June 18 I and Phinias Hobord[1] Came to M[r] Watsons

on *Monday june* 19 M[r] Hobord and I Sat out for Home Came as far as Lincol, met our Honered fathers Got as far as Concord that night

Tusday june 20. we got home

Now for a Conciderable time Pas I Could not keep my Jornal for my wound in my Arme But Now I begin to Rite a little

Monday Augus 14[th] Sot out For Cambridge Got thare that Day; found our Company perty well:

Now from monday to Saterday nigt Nothing hapned worth noteis

Lords Day August 20[th] in the morning I Etended prayers about 10 We went And herd the Re[t] Doct[r] Langdon on the Common From S Luke 7 Cha[t] from the 36 Varce to the end of the Chapter And in the afternoon from S John 7.17. Hee spoke Excellently from the words

Monday August the 21 Nothing meterial

Tusday. Wedensday august 22. 23. *Days* Only our Usal Dutes. I went to Watertown to see M[r] Devens, About Some Cast but Could not Git it

Thursday August th 24 Etended prayers as usal: About twelve Oclock I had my arme Dres[t] And Docter Hart Opened it nigh 2 Inches Down to the Bone: About 3 in the afternoon Co[l] Prescott Gave orders to March to Sewels[2] Pinte and thay marched But I Did not Go with them beause of my wound

Friday Satterday August 25. 26. *Days* A little Firing from the Enemies works to Day But Did but little hurt

Lords Day august 27[th] Etended Meeten and herd the Revent D[r] Langdon from furst of Luke 74. 75. Varces: in the forenoon he Shew, our Natteral Depraveity and Enmety to God and Gods way whilst in our unrenewed Estate: in the afternoon Shew us that we Should Sarv him in holiness and fear. O that I might Practis accordingly

We was alam[d] several times to day: by reson of our Men Begining to

[1] A son of Nathan and Mary (Patterson) Hubbard, of Groton, who was a sergeant in Captain Farwell's company.

[2] Sewall's Point is in that part of Brookline now known as Longwood.

intrench on Ploud Hill [1]: thare was Considarable firing we had 2 Men kiled and 2 wounded: our People Sunk one of the Enemies Floting Batteris

Munday and Tusday August 28. 29. Sum Firing these days one of our men was kil^{d} by the floting Batteries in Mistick River tusday night one of the Riful Men was buried under armes Church way: with great decency and Solemnety

Wedenday Thursday August 30. 31. *Days* the Enemy has Bin a Cannonading and Buming of us: But du little hurt: Thanks be to God for any tokens for good I found a young Gentleman that I Could Freely Convers with on Sperital things I find God has a Remnant in this Depraved and Degenarated and gloomy time

Friday and Saturday September 1. 2. *Days* Nothing Strange hapned these Days

Lords day Sept^{r} 3 Etended Prayers and Preaching in the fore Noon the Revent M^{r} Lenard from Deuteronomy 20. 1. 2, 3, 4. In the Afternoon a Gentleman unknoon by me spoke from Esther 9. 1, 2.

Munday Sept^{r} 4 Sum firing to Day

Now from the forth Day to the Seventeth Day nothing of Great Consequence hapned in the Armey we Carried on our works on Ploud hil with great sped

Lords Day Sep^{t} the 17 Etend^{d} meeten And heard the Re^{t} M^{r} Lennard from jeremiah 15. 16. Thy words ware found and I Did eat them, &c he spoke Excelenty And the Church Purtook of the Sacrament in the forenoon oh thet I was made alive unto God and Prepared for such near Communion with Christ in the Afternon the rev D^{r} Langdon Preach^{t} from Revelation 21. 3. Behold the tabernacle of God is with men, and he will Dwell with them, and thay Shall be his people, and God himself shall be with them, and be their God. this was good Preaching

From Sabarday 17 *D to Sabarday* 24 *Day of Sep^{t}* Nothing of Consequence hapned only the enemy fired Sume And wounded 2 or 3 men.

Lords Day Sep^{t} 24. Etended Prayars half after 6 in the morning: and Preaching at 10 oclock, — D^{r} Langdon Preached in the forenoon from 1 of Peter 5. 10. 11. In the afternoon R^{t} D^{r} Appilton [2] a good old Minister in his 81 or 2 year of his Age he took his Text out of 1 of Timothy. 6. 12. Fight the good fight of faith, Lay hold on eternal life.

Monday: sep^{t} 25th one man was whip^{d} and Drummed out for Stealing: he was a bold and unshamefasced wrech. o that men was wise thet thay understood that thay would Consider on thare latter End

[1] Ploughed Hill, known later as Mount Benedict, stood in that part of Charlestown which afterward was Somerville. In very recent times it has been levelled to the ground.

[2] Rev. Nathaniel Appleton, D.D., minister of Cambridge.

*Tusday and Wedensday Sept*r 26. 27. *Days* our men went from Roxbury And Took from Gage 12 Cattle and 2 horses And Burnt a Bulding

*Thurs*d *Friday Sept*r 28. 29. *d* Nothing worth notes

*Saterday Sept*r 30th One of our Regt was Buried: And one Man Belonging to Cambridge was taken Poorly of a Sudden and Died Amediately Alas upon what a Slender thread do our lives hang on; yet we are as Carles as thoe we was to live always.

Lords Day october 1th I herd the Rev^{t} Dr Appleton he Preachd again from 1 timothy 6. 12: He Shew what Puting on the hole Armer of God was in its Several Peaces of armer. having our lins gurt about with truth: And having on the brest plate of Righteousness and your feet shod with the Preparation of Peace: Above all taking the Sheld of faith wharewith ye shall be able to Quench all the fiery Darts of the wicked and take the helmet of Salvation and the Sword of the Spirit which is the word of God Praying always with all Prayer And Supplication in the spirit. Ephesians 6 C. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. in the afternoon herd the Rev^{t} Mr lennard from Isaiah 40. 28. Nothing of Consequence hapned from the Furst of Oct^{r} to the end of the Seveneth Day Only A number of boats are Making: and Sum Cannaiding from Boston neck But did but little hurt

*Lords Day Oct*r 8th I herd the Revent Mr Lennard From Isaiah 30. 18; he is a God of Judgment: Blessed, are all thay that Wait on him And in the afternoon A Gentleman Unknown to me: From St Matthew V.$^{c.}$ 5.$^{v.}$ Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth

*Munday Oct*r 9th the Carpenter are Giting Timber and Fraiming Barraks as fast as thay Can by the generals order

*Tusday Wedensday Thursday and Friday Oct*r 10. 11. 12. 13 *Days* The Armey lies without much Bisnis Carried on only Bulding Barrocks and fortifying a little: we Act in the Defensive more than Affensive

*Saterday Oct*r 14th Nothing of Consequence

*Lords Day Oct*r 15th Herd Rt Mr Lenard in the forenoon From Psalms 48. 8. God will establish it for ever in the afternoon a Stranger to me Precht From Naham 1. 7. the Lord is Good, a Strong hold in the Day of trouble and he knoweth them that trust in him. he Treated upon the Power And goodness of God he Sed his Power Shone Conspicious in the Creation: and in Saving and leading the Childrin of Israel through the Sea and wilderness Saving the three from the Rage of the fire &c

*Monday Oct*r 16th Nothing more then Common

*Tusday Oct*r 17th Our People Went this evening with two Floating Batteryes Down Cambridge River to fire on Boston: thay went within About A Mile and half: fired Sum time, when one of thare Cannon Split: wounded Eight Men whareof One Died. O the Sad Efect of wor: when will the time Com when we need larn war No more

*Wedensday Oct*r 18th Nothing Meterial: my Honnered Father Came Down to See me and the armey

*Thursday Oct*r 19th *and Friday Oct*r 20th A Great talk of more troops being Sent to Boston But our Men ant Scart at trifels. I would to God that our People had as good Courage in the Speritual warfare as thay have in the Temporal one

*Now from Oct*r *Friday* 20th *to thirsday* 26. of great noteis

*friday Oct*r 27 I got a Furlow and Rode home to groton I was Not very well when I left Cambridge and when I came home the Docter Said I had the Camp Fever which verily Apered and was true.

*Saterday Dec*r 2d I left my Jurnal at Cambridge that I could not keep it for Six Weeks I have bin unwell all this time and am Still so. Alas I have bin Ded the most of this time to Speritual things oh that God would quicken me by his grace

*Lords Day Dec*r 3rd I Stayd at home all Day I have such a Hedake that I Cannot Read but Very little, I feel for the most Part very ded and dul in Releguon at this time.

*Monday Dec*r 4th Nothing of Consequence

*Tusday Dec*r 5th I Rode in the forenoon to the Docters returned about Noon; my Father and Brother Benja went Down to Nashaway-River to Cross the Same. by Some meens the Canoe Sunk and God in his holy and Riteous Provedence Suffered them both to Drowned O! how Awfull is Death Espesually when it is sent in such a sudden and Suppriseing Mannar. But when I Consider it is the Hand of God I must and Desire to be Resined to Gods will: oh grant blessed God to thy Sarvant that I may make a wise and Religous improvement of every Dispensacion of thy Providencees

*Wedensday Dec*r 6th our frinds and Naighbors all Day Sarched the River and found my Brother

*Thirsday friday Saterday and Lords-Day Dec*r 7. 8. 9. *and* 10th *Days* People Sarchd for the Body of my Father but found it not

*Monday Dec*r 11. the Funeral was and the Rt Mr Bigalow was sent for he Prayed with us

*Tusday Dec*r 12th I hope was a good Day to my Sole at Night I Prayed in the famerly and God seemed to give me boldness to the Throne of grace

*Wednesday dec*r 13th God has of late frouned on our Enemies and Given into our hands much warlike stors: And at Newfoundland the Kings Fishermen Amounting to more then 4000 Men Was Lost in a mighty Storm on the 9th of September. And two Vessels was struck with Lightining Belonging to our Enemies.

*Thursday Dec*r 14th O how Marvelously good is God to me in keeping me from the Flames of Hell and Death When the arrers of Death and of Gods rath flies so thick.

Friday Decr 15th Alas what a backward Hart have I and how Slothfull that, before I am aware My Hart is Sat on the things of this world and Deceives me.

Saterday Decr 16th O ym dulness to Duty oh that I did take more delite in the ways of Godliness: Quicken me oh God of thy own mear good Pleasure because I am dul of understanding.

Lords-day Decr 17th I went to Gods Houss in the afternoon and heard the Rev. Mr Biggalow from S. Matthew 24. 44.th Therefore be ye also ready: for in such an hour as you think not, the Son of man cometh.

Monday Tuesday and Wednesday Decr 18. 19. 20th *days.* our westorn Forses are very Sucsesfull in Subdueing our forron and Domistick enemies: Providence seems to faver us, O that we might Eye the hand from whence Comes all our Help.

Thirsday Decr 21st O my backwardnes to Duty; oh bring me out of my Self and may I see the Necessity of Puting of the old man With his Deeds and of Puting on the New.

Friday Decr 22d Lord thou hast I acknowledge bin good and rought out our Deliverance from time to time Thou didest Plant us hear in this good land and thy Right hand hath saved us ever since But Alas what a bad improvement have we made of these things

Saturday Decr 23d And now o Lord we are in troble Boston is a seat whare our Unnatteral Enemyes are in Prosession: the People of the Town of Boston that are our frinds have bin forsted to leave the town or be shut up and Confined thare amoungst our foes And alas o God we have Sined as a Continant we have Sined as A Provence we have sined as Connected with a town and a Famerlyes and Privets: But oh God do not Cast of this thy Land that thou hast garded so long

Lords-day Decr 24th felt two Dul in duty: good God take away this acused hard Hard of mine and give me a soft Hart one that may be esely Impresed upon by thy word

Monday Tuesday, 25, 26th *of Decr* I fell dull in Duty and yet I dont se my sin so as to follar it as I ought: I am a great sinner yet I Dont se my Sin aright.

Wednesday Decr 27th Two Carles in watching over my Conduct for I git into the world and Depart from God.

Thirsday Decr 28th Lord I find it a hard Peace of work to deny myself oh that thou Lord would make it more easey by granting thy Holey speret to thy unworthy servant.

Friday Decr 29th I Thought on a life of Religion; But with two much Coldness

Saturday and Lords-day Decr 30, 31th Alas what gloomy time is this to my Sole; oh that God would Cause light to arise out of the midst of darkness and Shuew to me his Salvation

Monday and Tuesday January 1, 2^{d} *Days*, Being the year of our Lord Christ 1776. oh How unprofitable have I bin this Year Past in the Servis of God.

Wednesday Jan^{y} 3th oh that I might live more nigh to God for the time to come: For I se that mortals must dy: This Day Aunt Longley[1] of Shierly was buried. And another Woman of the same Town was at hur work: Instantly fell Down and died in an Hours time; grant blessed God that I may not Loose the improovment of these Despencations of Devine Providence, But may my Sole be filed with Admiration for thy Distinguishing goodness to me.

Thursday Friday Jan^{y} 4. 5th Alas what a sinner I am, my sins are of the blackest Die alas thay are inhanst because when I had akened in some Degree to a sence of my duty I have fell into Carnal Security again: Oh will the Lord help me out of the Deep mier in which I am fallen

Saturday and Lords-dad January, 6. 7 two dul in duty: I went to Meeten all Lords-day and hear^{d} the Rev. M^{r} Biggalow from, S, John 3. 16. For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begoton Son, &c. he shue the Method of Salvation by Christ Jesus.

Monday Tuesday Jan^{y} 8. 9. I am unworthy of a plase in the world: it is a wonder of the Lord's mercy that I am not Consumeed.

Wednesday Jan^{y} 10th alas the degeneracy of the times
Since Godly men deca O Lord,
do thou my cause dend:
For scarse these wretched times aford,
one jest and faithfull frend.

[*Some pages of the Diary here missing.*]

Monday Tuesday Febr^{y} 19. 20th [1776] Alas the Divel has great hold of me I am under his laws and am secure

Wednesday Thursday Feb^{y} 21. 22. How have I got into the world o Lord keep me from the sin of the world

Friday Saterday 23 24th *Feb*^{y} I indulge Security and am blind

Lords-day Feb^{y} 25th Went to Meeten and herd Rev. M^{r} Emerson of Concord from Isaiah in forenoon 3 Chap. 10. 11 Verses Say ye to the righteous that it shall be well with him: Wo unto the wicked it shall be ill with him; Afternoon from S Luke 18. 7. And shall not God avenge his own elect, which Cry day and night unto him, though he bare long with them? felt dul in duty: I Pray God grant that by the Preaching of this Worthey Man I may be stired up to my duty and to a holy walk with God

Monday Tuesday Feb^{y} 26. 27th Security and backwardness to duty

Wednesday Feb^{y} 28 I went to a funeral of Dec[on] Colyars

[1] The wife of William Longley, of Shirley, who was Mary, eldest child of Joseph and Abigail (Sawtell) Parker, of Groton.

Thursday Feb^{y} 29 Security

Friday March y^{e} 1st I went to se Abigail Stone[1] who was very sick She was in great consern about hur sole

Saturday and Lords-day March 2. 3^{d} I have two much cause to lement my Past life I went to meeten herd Rev. m^{r} Bigelow forenoon 2 Corinhians 4. 18. While we look not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen: for the things which are seen are temporal; but the things which are not seen are eternal. he set forth the Excelency of things unseen to things seen: Afternoon from Psalms 16. 11 in thy presence is foolness of Joy, at thy right hand thare are pleasures forevermore.

Monday Tuesday March 4. 5th oh Lord lfift me out of the Pit of Security: and save me for I am a sinner

Wednesday March, 6, I her^{d} that Father was found near Pepperil Bridge. I took my hors and rode there; and found that he had bin seen on the top of the water near shore but was not stoped: I Pray God grant that His body may be found If Consistant with thy will for it is a living sorrow But why should I be so anxious about the body when the sole is gon to its place. oh that I was more Anxious to secure the immortal part which nither Dies nor dcays.

Thursday March 7th was sot apart for Fasting and prayer: but we had no Preaching: I was at the fun of m^{r} Dodges Child, Decon [James] Stone made the Prayer?

Friday March 8th Show to me my security O Lord most High?

Saturday Ma^{r} 9th I with two or three others sot out in order to go down by the side of Nashawa River to the mouth of the same we got to the lower bridge then left the river: being dark, for lodging: Part of us stayed at Esq^{r} Lovels I and Brother Holden[2] went further to William Luns

Sabath-day Mr^{h} 10th went quit to the mouth of the river then back for home Came to Holis: Betwixt Longleys Island and Jacho Mill[3] about a Mile below s^{d} Mill thare we found the Bodey that we was looking after took out the same and Brot it home

Monday March 11th the funeral was set and M^{r} Bigelow Came and went to Prayer: oh that I might think on his words and be ready for a suden Chang?

For the most of this Week I was thoughtless and Blind; and have not don my duty: and I never shall if god does not help; and Quicken me and oh Lord Put within me a right Hart and temper of mind?

[1] A daughter of Deacon James and Mary (Farwell) Stone, born on December 2, 1736.

[2] Jabez Holden, who married Rachel Farnsworth, an elder sister of the diarist.

[3] Longley's Island is probably the island near the mouth of a small brook, in what is now Nashua, N. H.; and "Jacho's Mill" is the same as Jaquith's, later known as Runnells's, in Hollis, N. H.

Lords Day March 17th I herd the Revt Mr Bigelow from James 2. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18th He incested most on the 18 verse: he sed a ded faith without works is ded? this day ye British troops left Boston

March Monday 18th I am Exercised with an exceeding Hedake: o the troubels of this life. Yisterday the British Troops left Boston

Tuesday Wednesday March 19, 20th Alas I have not the Presence of God Good God Help me to disern my Blindness and Dedness in matters of Religion

Thursday Friday March 21, 22nd Coldness in duty

Saturday March 23d I went to see Abigail Stone who was sick and very low: Prayed with hur But was Two Cold and lifeless; oh warm my Hart Blesed God; and may I be more Earnest in Beging for mercy?

Sabath-day March 24th Herd Revt Mr Bigelow forenoon Philippians, 2, 5 Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus; Afternoon Psalms 44 the six first Verses. We have heerd with our ears, O God, our fathers have told us what work thou didst in their days, in the times of old. &c He sed that our fathers Coming hear being in the Year 1620 on the 11 of December; was similer in many instances to that of God bringing his Ancant People the Jews into Canan, out of Egypt: for he has sufered no Enimy to Destroy us: for when France Sent a

[*Some pages here missing.*]

I went to meeten and heerd Revt Mr Daniel Emerson [of Hollis, N. H.] From 1 Corinthians 11. 26 For as oft as ye eat this bread and drink this Cup ye do shew the Lords death til he come
The Church of Christ in this Place Purtook of the Sacrament O that I had Grace to fit me for such near approch to Christ at his Table But now I turn my back But as I turn Such Thoughts as these sugest to my mind; Ah thou ungratefull retch to slight the ordiance of the Supper see my Children feed there Sols Richly: whilst thine is a Starveing: Wouldest thou not pay more regard to the last words of a Dear and dying frind if by so doing you would Reep so much advantage as you might by this ordiance. As I walked out with what shame did I skulk for Rev, mr Emerson spoke Close to those that turn thare backs

Lords-day May 5 [1776] I herd Revt Mr Adams from Romans 12. 11 Not slothfull in business A meen Sermon afternoon Mr Whitemore from Mathew 6. 10 Thy will be done in Earth as it is in Heaven, he Spoke little better

Thursday May 9th was sot Apart by the Town for fasting and Prayer that God would be Plesed to send Us a man for a teacher that will be faithfull Over the flock Rev. Mr Whitney of Shirley Preached

in the forenoon from Colossians, 1. 7 Afternoon Revd Mr Emerson from S Luke 10. 2 Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest that he would send forth labourers into his Harvest this was preaching he had no nots oh that I might treasher up the truths

Lords-day May 12 went to meeten in the afternoon herd Mr Bigelow from Ecclesiastes 9. 10 felt Cold and dul in duty

My Brother Jonas Came hom from Mechias [Maine.]

Friday May 17th this day was sot Apart by the Grand Congras as a day of fasting and Prayer throughout the Continent I went to meten and herd Rev, Mr B. from 2 Chronicles 20 from the fifth to the thirteenth Verse: But O Coldness in duty Help good Lord and forgive

Sabboth day May 26 oh dedness in duty I went to Meten herd Mr Fisk forenoon from Psalms 4th 6 Afternoon Mathew 22. 5 But they made light of it A Smart Young Precher

Lords-day. June 2 I went to meeten herd R[ev.] Mr B. from 1 Corinthians 10. 31. Whether therefore ye eat, or drink, or whatsoever ye do do all to the glory of God was sleepey and dul in the forenoon O that I was more lively in duty: But Alas Coldness in maters of Religion

Monday June 17th on this day of the month was Charlestown fight a year ago I was wounded by our

[*A part of the Diary here missing.*]

Groton March 20th 1778 I being prest with a sence of my Duty in Coming to the Lords table and being Convinced that it was my Duty: it being an absolute Command of my dying Saviour I went to our Paster the Rev. Daniel Chapplin[1] to offer myself to the Communion But Alas what oppertions did I meet with from the Divil and my Corrupt and wicked Hart to that degree that I had thots of turning back but Considering how unsoldierlike it was to turn the back I went forward. and I was I hope in some Mesure anabled to lay open my Hart and desire to him and he Delt faithfully & kindly with me

22 *Lords day* I was Propounded for Communion now for this week my mind was diferantly Exercised Some times A glimpse of hope and other times overwhelmd with fear

29 *Lds* was afected with the Preching

April 1 *Wednesday* herd a lecter by Rev. Daniel Emerson from Zepheniah 3. 17 he will rest in his live

Thursday April 2nd Etended our Privit Meeten But was dull in duty oh God Parden and forgive

3 *fr* was Meloncoly

[1] Rev. Daniel Chaplin (H. C. 1772), at this time the settled minister of Groton. He and Mr. Bigelow, previously mentioned, — whom I am unable to identify, — had both been preaching on invitation of the town as candidates for the vacancy caused by the resignation of Rev. Mr. Dana.

4 *S.* I hope I enjoyed some of the Presence of God: O God make me thankfull

5 *Lds.* I went to Meetin & herd y^e^ Rev. M^r^ Chapplin from Luke 14. 17^th^ Come for all things are Now ready I was Admited to Join with the Church of Christ in this place: and O how did I long to love God, and do my duty and live up to my Sacramental Engagements O God I beg that thou wood Increase my faith & love & Repentance and obedance and O God may I never fall into Security and it was Communion day &c and we was Entertained in the afternoon from Romans 4. 16 Therefore it in [is] of faith that it might be by Grace

6 *M^d^* injoyed Some freedom in famerly Duty thanks be to God

7 *Tu* O God grant Me thy quickening Spirit & O may I prase and love the

8 *We,* I herd d^r^ Parker[1] an Anabaptis preacher he spoke from Exodus 17^th^ 6 and thou shalt smite the Rock &c

9 *Th,* I am two luke warm: O Lord Shoe to me my true State & Condition and if there is any Sin that I have never Repented of Discover it unto me & give me repentance and O God give me a true hatred of Sin and a Grater love to Religon.

10 *Fr,* dull in Religon & Stuped

11 *Sa,* had Som sence of Sin; & I was a plowing. and these words Came often to my mind, and the Plowing of the Wicked is Sin: now thinks I it may be I am siuing in Every furrow I turn and if that is the Case what a load of Sin and gilt awaits me. But O God if I am a wicked Man in the sence of the words wilt thou discover unto me my Sin and O God wilt thou Give me Repentance and sarch me O God Shoe me the Plage of my Hart

12 *Ld,* I Heard M^r^ Thatcher. Lord Make me to know my duty and give me love and faith

13 *M, d,* O security, and dulness, and slothfullness to duty oh may I see my self and Repent.

14 *T, u,* O Lord may I grow in Grace and in the knowledge of the truth & O Lord may my Coruptions be Subdued.

15. 16. *W, Th,* my mind was sumthing Composed I went to Privit meetin on Th we Red a sermon of M^r^ Davis, oh Jeruselim Jerusalm who kileth the Profets and stoneth them that are sent unto you how often would I have gathered you together as a hen gathereth hur Chickings under hur wings and you would not.

17 *F,* I feal Cold and dul & feal I want a sence of the love of God &c

18 *S,* Lord lift upon me the light of thy Countance and be my God

19 *L, d,* went to Meetin M^r^ Chaplain Preached in the forenoon from

[1] Dr. Isaiah Parker, who two months later, on June 10, was ordained at Harvard.

S^{t} Mathew 10.th 33. But whosoever shall deny me before men, him will I also deny before my Father which is in Heaven. Afternoon Luke 14. 22. And the servant said Lord it is dun as thou hast Commanded and yet there is room. oh the hardness of my hart that I cant Moorn more for Sin. But I moorn that I Cant moorn and (desire to) Pray that I might moorn, and may I be thankfull that I Can see myself in any degree

20 *M*, I seemed to be presed to secret duty by my Consiance, but felt a strange backwardness O that I did love Religion.

[*Some pages here missing.*]

5, 6, 7 [*May*, 1778,] *T*, *W*, *Th*, had some asistance in Prayer for which I desire to be thankfull: but am two lukewarm and Dull and lifeliss in Duty

8, 9 *F*, *S*, on F went to a funeral of M^{r} William Grean's [1] but was dul when the duty of Prayer was Proformed: in the Evening love was somewhat in Exercise by Conversing with Christions friends oh that I was thankfull for favors Resieaved and that I did live near to God & in the way fo my duty

10 *L*, *d* M^{r} Chaplain Preached at Shirley and I heard him from Revelation 22. 17. And whosoever will let him take the water of life freely afternoon from Amos 4. 12. &c but althoe the Preeching was powerfull yet in the afternoon I was dul and Cold oh that God wood warm me with his spirit Even me who am a ded dog and oh forgive forgive and power out thy Sperit and quicken me by thy divine Grase and shed abroad thy love in My Soal in the Evening was Melted with a Sence of my hard hart & was led to join with D^{r} Wats

Dear Saviour, Steep this rock of mine in thine own crimson sea!

Noone but a bath of blood divine can melt this flint away.

17 *L d*, during the last week I was much tempted to Sin and to backslide from God & was in a Cold frame for the most part I went to a privit meeten & Church meeten this day I heard M^{r} Chapplin from Luke 10. 42 But one thing is needfull; and Mary hath Choson that Good part &c Afternoon Colossians 3. 2. Set your affections on things above &c Alas I git from God my guide and so am tempted by the Divil and my wicked hart to Sin of the blackest nature

18, 19 *M*, *T*, oh how am I Urged on to Sin by the flesh and the Divil: oh Lord subdue my Corruptions and may I see more of the plage of my own hart & hate Sin with a parfect hatred and turn to the Lord who will pardon

Now for the remainder of this Week I was Exersised with temptatision to Sin and was foild by Saton and fell into great sin; for it was

[1] According to his epitaph, William Green died on May 7, 1778, in the eightieth year of his age.

my Constitutinal sin : & I thought I had got the victory over it and was of my guard But oh the blackness of my Crime it being comited deliberately and knowingly how do I deserve Hell and misery & Everlasting banishment

24 *L, d,* Mr Chaplain Preached from Colossians 3. 1. If ye then be risen with Christ seek those things which are above afternoon ye same chapter & 3 verse: for ye are ded and your life is hid with Christ in God But was Cold and dul having no Sense of of my danger or my Duty the six next days was followed with temptations to Sin ; and alas I have no strength to withstand with that farmness as I ought

31 *L, d,* Atempted secret Prayer in the Morning But O I dont meet with God Alas I fear He has withdrawn wholey from me and well he may on account of my late sin in in particular O was Ever any Creature Porsed with such a hard Hart as I am ; did ever a Creature stand it out against there Creatore as I do O that God wod humble me on that acount I herd Mr Adams of Acton from Luke 14. 18 And thay all with one Consent began to make excuse Afternoon Mathew 9. 12. But when Jesus heard that he said unto them thay that be whole need not a physician but thay that are sick.

Monday, T, June 1, 2. 1778 O the dulness & indiferance that has seasd my hart: art Thou quite gon O Lord O return unto thy unworthy Servent; thou wood be jus I must confess if thou was to tak away the Strivings of thy Spirit from me. But oh God do not withdraw and give me up to hardness of Hart and a Reprobate mind But wash me in the great fountain But O Lord I have nothing to plead as to worthiness But I have much to Plead as to my Nesesity & want

3 *W,* went to lector and herd, Mr Newel from Colossians 1. 27 which is Christ in you the hope of Glory

4 *Th,* was dul in Religion was Riding with a Christion frind ; had agreable Conversation on the rode. herd a lector at Luningburg by Mr whitney[1] from Acts 3. 26. in turning every one of you from his iniquities. I was furnished with mater of self Examation by the reading of Mr Flavels life But O how do I come short of his example and how infinitely short of the Example of Christ

5, 6 *F, S,* had some inlargment in duty But mostly cold and dul in duty

7 *L, d,* this was Communion day with our Church & there was Seven persons taken into the Church Mr Chaplain Preached from Romans 6. 1, 2. What shall we say then shall we Continue in Sin that grace may abound God forbid how shall we that are ded to sin live any longer therein Afternoon Colossians 3. 4. When Christ who is our life shall appear then shall ye also appear him in glory.

[1] Rev. Phineas Whitney, of Shirley.

his Proformance was Extraordany I had something of a vew of the odaous nature of Sin and some cuting Reflections on the Acount thereof

8, 9, *M*, *T*, was slothfull in duty for the most part

10 *W*, rod to Harvord to an Ordanation of Dr Parker[1] of the baptis order; Dr Stilman gave the discorce his text was in the 2, Timothy 2. 2. And the things that thou hast heard of me, among many witnesses the same Commit thou unto faithfull men who shall be able to teach others also. Mr Allin gave a lector towards night in the same place from Mathew 5. 6. let your light so shine before men &c

11. *Th*, went to Privit meetin why oh my Sole dont you love your redeemer more and hate Sin more

12, 13, *F*, *S*, had some inlargment in the duty of Prayer and meditation make me thankfull o Lord

14 *L*, *d*, herd Mr Chaplin from Hebrews, 6. 7, 8. For the earth which drinketh in the rane that Cometh oft upon it, &c Enjoyed some Comfort in duty and was asisted in Spakeing in the famerly on important truths

15, 16 *M*, *T*, was tempted to Sin even to my right hand Sin.

17, 18 *W*, *Th*, went to Westford to an ordonation[2] But it was put By til the nex wek on acount of some Dificualtyes and divisions in the Church had opertunity for meditation by the way

19, 20, *F*, *S*, had some freedom in prayer But alas at what a low rate do I live with God and in religion; oh that God wold revive the things that begin to die in me

21 *L*, *d*, herd Mr Thatcher from Corinthians 13. 5. Examin yourselves whether ye live in the faith how apt I am to Rest secure and live in the neglect of duty; and sin at a high rate; oh God shoe to me my Sins and foly and Grant me new obediance

For the three next days I Enjoyed somthing of the Divine Presence was with a Christon that spoke on the power of religion: oh that I did live near to God and Duty the Sun was in an Aclips on Wednesday 24 Day which aforded me mater of Medation

25 *Th*, went to privet meeten O that I was more thankfull

26 *F* the Wather was Exceding hot & I was much exposed to it which led me to reflect on the State of the finerly impenant who will be forst to bare the scaldings drops of Gods wrath without any toleration or mixter of mercy

27 *S*, O that my hart was in Heaven while my hands is Engaged about my lawfull buisness.

[1] Dr. Isaiah Parker, who had previously studied medicine.

[2] June 17, 1778, was the day appointed for the ordination of Mr. Jesse Read at Westford, which, owing to dissensions in the church, did not take place. See Hodgman's History of Westford, pp. 269–271, for an account of the difficulty.

28 *L, d,* herd Mr Chaplin John 6. 44. No man can come to me except the Father which hath sent me draw him; &c Afternoon Mathew 5. 6. Blesed are thay which do hunger and thurst after righteousness: for they shall be filled. O how dull am I under the Preeching of the word: for which I am to blame quicken me O Lord by thy Spirit

Now for three days I was two dul in religion and duty

2 *July Th,* Sot out Early in the morning & went to Worster & saw fore Persons Hung for the murder of Mr Spooner of Brookfieald: Viz, Mrs Spooner his wife Mr Buchanan. Brooks & Ros all young persons[1] and O what a solam sean it was: to Behold Persons lanching into the world of sperits O Lord keep me from falling into Sin which Exposes life to to [*sic*] publick Justis: But Alas how have I Exposed my life temporal & Etarnal to Divine Justis thou oh God would be Just to make me Miserable and Cast me of for ever

3 *F,* went to Church meeten O at what a low rate do I live

4 *S,* was Enabled to use fervency in Prayer in the morning

5 *L, d,* herd Mr Chaplin from Colossians 3. 4. When Christ who is our life shall appear, then shall ye Also appear with him in glory. Afternoon Proverbs 8. 17. I love them that love me and those that seek me early shall find me. Lord cause thy word preeched this day to be profitable to all that herd it; Especily to my Sole and the Youth in special Now for the Past week I was much in the world; But Enjoyed some Comfort in God in the way of duty

12 *L, d,* herd Mr Thatcher from Jeremiah 13. 23. Can the Ethiopian chang his skin or the leopard his spots? then may ye also do good that are accustomed to do evil. Afternon Luke 10. 29. But he wiling to Justify himself said unto Jesus and who is my neighbor

19 *L, d,* the last week I was in a dul frame in Relign herd Mr Thatcher &c

26 *L, d,* O how was I the week Past ded and liflis in Duty taking little or no delight in secret Prayer O Lord Pluck me as a brand out of the burning & deliver my sole from the pit of distruction herd Mr Chaplin from Acts 3. 19. Repent ye therefore and be converted, that your sins may be blotted out, when the times of refreshing shall come from the Presence of the Lord. he Pointed out Repentance as the way to life in a strikeing point of light O that I could feel this true repentance which would afect a refermation in my hart and life

2 *L, d, August* herd Mr Chaplin from John 7. 37. In the last day that great day of the feast Jesus stood and cried saying if any man thurst let him come unto me and drink. afternoon Ephesians 6. 4. And ye fathers provoke not your children to wrath: but bring them

[1] This case had caused great excitement in central Massachusetts on account of the social standing of Mrs. Spooner. Her accomplices were James Buchanan and William Brooks, who had been soldiers in Burgoyne's army, and Ezra Ross, a former soldier in the American army from Ipswich.

up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord this was Communion day with our Church but I was Exceeding dul and stuped

16 *L, d,* herd Mr Chaplin from Romans 16. 27. God only wise afternoon Ephesians 6. 4.

30 *L, d,* herd Mr Chaplin from Ephesians 6. 4. his Preeching was powerfull. addressing Parents and Children with a mooving afection O that it might proove of real benefit to all and to me in particular.

this week I was Exersised with temptation oh the fountain of Corrupttion and Sin that loges in my Brest

6 *September L, d,* herd Mr Chaplin from Romans 8. 9. Now if any man have not the Spirit of Christ he is noone of his he shew the affect of the Spirit by Giving a short commentary on Galatians 5. 22, 23. oh Lord work in and for me thy good Pleasure & help me in the neglected duty of Self examanation and O that thou wood sharch me and discure to me the Plag of my own hart

13 *L, d,* herd Mr Brick from Isaiah 40. 1 Comfort ye comfort ye m[y peop]le saith your God afternon Malachi 3. 14. Ye have said it is vain to serve God: he spoke with a feealing sense of what he sed

27 *L, d,* herd Mr Perry[1] from James 1. 2. My bretherin Count it all joy when ye fall into divers temptations Afternon Genesis 23. 2 And Sarah died in Karjath-arba the same is hebron in the land of Canaan and Abraham came to morn for Sarah and to weep for hur.

4 *L, d,* herd Mr Thare Mathew 5. 13. ye are the salt of the earth: but if the salt have lost his savor wherewith shall it be salted it is henceforth good for nothing but to be Cast out and to be troden under foot of Men Afternoon Zechariah 9. 12. Turn ye to the stronghold ye prisoners of hope

8 *T, October* Was on a Jorney to Boston & was tempted to Sin and I indulged the thought to two great a length and was hurred on to the wounding of my sole and dishonor of God Lord Convince me of sin and convert me unto thy self

18 *L, d,* herd Mr Chaplin Matthew 6. 10 Thy kingom come. Afternoon Romans 8. 1. There is therefore now no condemnation to them which is in Christ Jesus who walk not after the flesh but after the Spirit. O that I Could feel the water of this preaching

25 *L, d,* herd Mr Chaplin from Mathew 6. 10. thy will be dun on Earth as it is in heaven. Afternoon Ezekel 18. 31 for why will ye die

1 *November L, d,* herd Mr Powars[2] of Cohors from Proverbs 18. 10. the name of the Lord is a strong tower, the righteous run into it and is safe [ ] Powerfull [ ]

[*Some pages here missing.*]

[1] Perhaps the Rev. Joseph Perry (H. C. 1752), of East Windsor, Conn., who on Oct. 23, 1755, was married to Sarah Lawrence, of Groton.

[2] Rev. Peter Powers (H. C. 1754), of Haverhill, N. H., which was then known as Lower Coos.

Blessed is the nation whos God is the Lord; and the people whome he has chosen for his own inheritance

3 [*January*, 1779,] *L*, *d*, herd M^r Chaplin from Luke 9. 23^d And he said to them all, if any man will come after me let him deny himself and take up his cross daly and follow me Af^tn Philippians 4. 5 The Lord is at hand. I am wofully stupid and in a lithargick state and seem to be left of God & given up to Hardness of hart oh that God wold apear for me in much mercy & awaike my drousey powers to obediance for if thou Lord dost not apear I shall be lost forever

24 *L*, *d*, herd M^r Chaplin from Mathew 6. 33^d But seek ye the kingdom of God and his rightoness & all thess things shall be added unto you

31 *L*, *d*, herd M^r Chaplin from 1 John 4. 9. in this was manafested the love of God toward us, because that God sent his only begoting Son into the world, that we might live through him. Afternoon Luke 9. 23. and take up his cross daly and follow me

7 *L*, *d*, *February* this was sacrament day herd M^r Chaplin from John 6. 56. he that eateth my flesh and drinketh my blood dwelleth in me and I in him Afternoon Psalm 110. 3. Thy people shall be willing the day of thy power in the Beauties of holiness for the wome of the morning: thou haish the dew of thy youith oh that I had a hart to sarve God but how do I live secure and dull in the injoyment of Gospel ordinances; O the the [*sic*] wickedness of the hart

21 *L*, *d*, herd M^r Chaplin 2 Corinthians 6. 2 behold now is the excepted time behold now is the day of salvation: afternoon S. John Verily verily I say unto you He that believeth on me hath everlasting. Lord return unto me who has bacsliden from the & grant that I may never back slide from the more; help lord for vain is my own help, and atemps to Chang my own hart for Sin brakes out, and love groes Cold

28 *L*, *d*, herd M^r Chaplin 1 Peter 5. 6. Humble your selves therefore under the mighty hand of God, that he may exalt yoy in due tim

7 *L*, *d March* herd M^r Chaplin from Hebrews 6. 18. That by two immutable things in which it is impossible for God to lie, we might have a strong consolation, who have fled for refuge to lay hold upon the hope set before us

14 *L* herd M^r Chaplin from Galations 2. 19^th For I through the law am ded to the law that I might live unto God. Time lost and wo is me

[*Some pages here missing.*]

25 *L*, *d*, *April* [1779,] herd M^r Chaplin from 1^st Corinthians C. 10. nor dronkards shall inherit the kingdom of God oh hardness without a Parrial

2 *L*, *d*, *May* herd M^r Chaplin from 1 Timothy 6. 10 For the love of money is the root of all evil

6 *Th*, this was a day set apart by our honerable Contanental Congras as a day of Publick fasting and Prayer herd M[r] Chaplin from Lamentations 3. 40, 31. Let us search and try our ways and turn again to the Lord. For the Lord will not cast of forever. O the stupidity of my mind and dedniss in duty o that I was truly awakened to my duty which must be by an almity power or else I shall be dead still

The following entry appears on a blank page of the Diary. Amos Shed, mentioned therein, was the eldest child of William and Lydia (Farnsworth) Shed, and was born on April 17, 1766. His mother was a sister of the diarist; and presumably the paper was drawn up when the young man became of age.

To all whom it may concern know that I Amos Shed of Groton in the County of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massechusetts Labourer Have this day recd of Amos Farnsworth of the afores[d] Groton Gentlemen my guardian Nineteen Pounds nine shillings and one farthing in full of one right or double portion or share in the real Estate of my late Grandfathers Amos Farnsworth deceas[d] Estate accrued to me in right of my late mother Lydia Shed deceas[d] In consideration of the above sum I do for my self Heirs and assigns acquit all my right in my late Grandfathers Estate to him and his Heirs forever

The following two or three pages are found in a separate note-book, and contain entries made during the campaign of 1776, while Mr. Farnsworth was in Captain Job Shattuck's company, of which he was Ensign.

	0 " 3 " 0
John Parker	0 " 3 " 0
Lent M[r] Gilson	0 " 3 " 0
	0 " 2 " 6
August Ticonderoga 27 1776 Lent Thomas Baker	0 " 4 " 0
August Ticonderoga 29[th] 1776 Lent Levi Parker twelve Dollars	
Sept[r] 7 Lent Ephraim Robins five Shilings York	
Sept[r] 17 lent Elisha Hoit one Dollar	
John Nutten d[r]	0 : 2 : 5 : 0
lent William Colburn	0 : 1 : 6 : 0
Sept[r] 20[th] Lenard Taylor Money Payd at Several times.	0 : 12 : 4 : 0
Sept[r] Lieu[t] Connant D[r]	0 : 2 : 3 : 0
Sept[r] 26[th] Pay[d] for washing for the Deceasd in Capt. Shattuck Comp.	0 : 10 : 9 – 0

Lent Sarg^{t} Parker one Dollar.
Lent Sargt Sawtell five Dollars
Cap^{t} Shattuck to sause 0 : 1 : 10 : 0
Lenard Taylor D^{r} 0 : 1 : 8 : 3
Lent Thomas Baker 0 – 2 – 0
Lent Joseph Taylor Seven Dollars
Lent Amasa Gilson One Dollar
Lent Amasa Gilson 0 : 7 : 6 : 0
lent Joseph Taylor Seven Dollars
lent Thomas Baker Two Dollars
Oct^{r} 1776 Isaac Warren D^{r} for a Pare of Stockens 0 – 7 – 0 – 0
Spencer *Dec^{r}* 6th 1776 Lent Isaac Williams two Dollars & Six Pence

Some remarks to help the Memerry

July Tuesday 23^{d} 1776. I sot out on my march for Canada Got to Charlstown New hampshire

Saturday July 27. Marched from Charlstown.

Monday August 5th Arived at Ticonderoga

Saturday August 10

Sunday august 11 we went to a Mount South of Ty known by the name of Mount Independence

Tuesday August 20th we mooved acrost the lake and Pich^{d} our Tents on Ticonderoga

Thursday Sept^{r} 12 Eight of us went upon the Generals Bisness 8 mils Below Crown-Point

friday Sept^{r} 13 Returning back Stopt and supt at a Widow woman's hous in Aderson [Addison, Vt.] whare the Smal Pox hod bin the day before Stay^{d} at Adderson all night

Saterday Sept^{r} 14th we Returned back to Tie

Friday Oct^{r} 11th our fleet and the Enemy had a battle. And Continured till Sunday Oct^{r} 13th and we lost twelve Sail & five Retreeted to Ty

Monday Octr 28th the Enemy Apeared in Site on a Point of land and in Battucks [Batteaux] advancing towards us we was Alarmed and Expected an atack we was in high Sperits

Sunday Novr. 3^{d} the Regulers left Putnam and Crown Point and went to winter quarters

Tuesday Nov^{r} 26th we Set out for home by the way of Albany arived at Fort Gorge Wednesday: & Fort Edwood Thirsday and fort An & Saratoga & Stilwater Friday

Saterday lay near Albany

Sunday Decenber 1st Eat brakefast in Albany I went to Meeten in the fore noon her^{d} Preeching from Acts 2. 36, 37, 38 Crosed Hutsons river in the afternoon lay at Green Boosh

*Monday Dec*r 2 Came to Canterhoock [Kinderhook, N. Y.] & Barrenton [Great Barrington, Mass.] & westfieald & Springfieald & Brookfieald & Worsister & Lankister & Shirley & Got to Groton Saterday Dec*r* 7th

Ticonderoga

An acount of the Persons that has dyed Since the 20th August 1776 in Colo*n* Jona*t* Reads Regiment

Lieu*t* Tomson of Capt Toys Comp Died with the Small pox at fort Jorge

Corporil Spoldin of Cap*t* Fords Comp*a* [1] died at fort Jorge Small Pox.

*Wednesday Sept*r 4 M*r* Baker Cap*t* Parkers C Dy*d* And M*r* Dammon of Cap, Bancroft

*Wednesday Sept*r 10th 1776 Joshuea Shattuck of Cap*t* Shattuck Conpany Di*d*

*Saterday Sept*r 14 M*r* Walker of Capt. Parkers Comp, Died M*r* Goodil of Capt, Mils Com James Graham of Capt. Shattuck Comp*y* Died on Friday Sept*r* 20 with the blody-flux Elazor Whipple of Cap*t* Shattuck Comp, Died on Saturday Sept*r* 21st

*Sunday Sept*r 22d Jonas Blood of Cap*t* Shattuck Comp.

Monday Sept 23rd John Graves of Cap*t* Shattuck

*Wednesday Sept*r 25th M*r* Rice of Cap*t* Wheelors Comp

A fue Days ago Lieu*t* Prat of Capt. Toys Comp*y* Dyed at fort Jorge with y*e* Small Pox

*Sunday Sept*r 29th M*r* Shattuck of Cap*t* Gats Comp.

*Oct*r 2nd *Wednesday* Benj*a* Jewet of Capt. Shattuck Comp.

*Oct*r M*r* Gates and M*r* Prest of Cap*t* Gates Com*p*

*Oct*r 12 Ens*n* Underwood of Cap*t* Wheeler Com*p*

*Oct*r 15 M*r* Goodale of Cap*t* Gates Comp.

fore of Cap*t* Bancrofts Com*p*

M*r* Kingman of Cap*t* Parkers Company Died on Thursday Oct*r* 17th

M*r* toy of Cap*t* Toys Comp Died Oct*r* 21

Nehemiah Parker of Cap*t* Shattuck Comp*y* Died on Oct*r* Tuesday 22

*Saturday Oct*r 26 Will*m* Colburn of Cap*t* Shattucks M*r* Underwood of Cap*t* Whel

*Nov*r 17th M*r* Leason of Cap*t* Whelors Comp.

[1] This company was commanded by John Ford, of Chelmsford.

APPENDIX.

The Muster Roll of Captain Farwell's company of minute-men is found among the Massachusetts Archives (XII. 62) in the State House; and a copy is given below.

From an entry in the Diary by Mr. Farnsworth, on April 26, a few days after reaching Cambridge, it would seem that Farwell's company was re-organized at that date, when a new enlistment took place. At the same time a similar change was made in Captain James Hosley's company of minute-men from Townsend; and then these two companies from adjoining towns were consolidated. Probably the same reorganization took place in other companies of like character. The minute-man had enlisted for a short and indefinite term of service, and, when the emergency was over, his part of the contract was fulfilled. The men whose names appear on the Muster Roll as having served only six days are, presumably, those who re-enlisted in Farwell's company, or in some of the other companies, and remained in the field. It is known that a few of them joined either Captain Asa Lawrence's company or Captain Joseph Moors's, which were enlisted for a period of eight months, or until the end of the year 1775. The men who are accredited on the roll with seventy miles' travel are those, doubtless, who returned home within a few days of the reorganization of the company. In connection with the roll of Farwell's minute-men, here printed, that of the new company is also given. This roll, found among the Massachusetts Archives (XIV. 96), includes the names of a few men from other towns besides Groton and Townsend. Timothy Stone enlisted from Ashby; Peletiah Russell, from the Coos Country in New Hampshire, and later was a resident of Groton; Jonathan Sawtell, a native of Groton, from Rindge, New Hampshire; and Jeremiah Wier, from Limerick, the old name of Stoddard, New Hampshire.

A Muster-roll of Cap^t. Henry Farwells Comp^y of Minute-Men in Col^o W^m Prescotts Reg^t. who march'd from Groton y^e 19^th of April 1775

Mens Names	Their Rank	The time when march'd from home	N^o of miles coming & going those y^t return'd	N^o. of days in the Service
Henry Farwell	Cap^t	Ap^l 19	miles	6 days
Zac^h Fitch	1^st L^t	d^o	70	11
Amaziah Fassett	2^d L^t	d^o	70	11
Abel Bancroft	Serj^t	d^o	70	11
Jon^a Stone	d^o	d^o	70	8
Neh^h Lawrance	d^o	d^o	70	10
Josiah Stevens	d^o	d^o	.....	6
Nath^l Sartell	Corp^l	d^o	.....	6
Phineas Hubbard	d^o	d^o	.....	6
Silas Page	d^o	d^o	70	4
Sam^l Lawrence	d^o	d^o	.....	6
Joel Jenkins	Fifer	d^o	.....	6
Amos Adams	Priv^a	d^o	70	10
James Adams	d^o	d^o	70	10
David Archabald	d^o	d^o	.....	16
Aaron Biglow	d^o	d^o	.....	6
Tho^s Baker	d^o	d^o	.....	18
W^m Colbourn	d^o	d^o	70	11
Josh^a Davis	d^o	d^o	70	18
W^m Farwell	d^o	d^o	70	5
Oliver Farnsworth	d^o	d^o	70	18
John Fife	d^o	d^o	70	14
Oliver Farnsworth j^r	d^o	d^o	70	18
Amos Farnsworth	d^o	d^o	.....	6
Aaron Farnsworth	d^o	d^o	70	20
Sam^l Heminway	d^o	d^o	70	10
Phineas Hemenway	d^o	d^o	.....	6
Obadiah Jenkins	d^o	d^o	.....	6
Jon^a Jenkins	d^o	d^o	.....	6
David Jenkins	d^o	d^o	.....	6
Obadiah Jenkins j^r	d^o	d^o	70	19
Sam^l Kemp	d^o	d^o	70	10
Eph^m Kemp	d^o	d^o	70	14
Will^m Kemp	d^o	d^o	70	14
Eben^r Kemp	d^o	d^o	.....	6
John Laughton	d^o	d^o	70	10
Jon^a Lawrence	d^o	d^o	70	15

Sam[l] Lawrence	d[o]	d[o]	70	5
Jon[a] Lawrence j[r]	d[o]	d[o]	70	18
Tim[o] Moors	d[o]	d[o]	.....	6
Joseph Page	d[o]	d[o]	.....	6
Benj[a] Page	d[o]	d[o]	70	13
Thomas Parks	Priv[a]	Ap[l] 19	.....	6 days
John Parker	d[o]	d[o]	.....	6
W[m] Phelps	d[o]	d[o]	.....	6
Eph[m] Russell	d[o]	d[o]	.....	6
Sam[l] Rockwood	d[o]	d[o]	70	14
Eph[m] Robbins	d[o]	d[o]	.....	6
Sam[l] Sartell	d[o]	d[o]	70	14
Amos Stone	d[o]	d[o]	70	10
W[m] Shed	d[o]	d[o]	70	14
Jon[a] Sartell	d[o]	d[o]	.....	6
Jonas Taylor	d[o]	d[o]	70	2
Abner Whetcomb	d[o]	d[o]	70	15
Ephraim Ward	d[o]	d[o]	70	10

HENRY FARWELL *Cap[t]*

Middlesex ss. Dec[r] 22[d] 1775.

Henry Farwell made solemn Oath that the above roll by him subscrib'd is just and true in all its parts

Before me MOSES GILL. Jus. Peace thrô y[e] Colony

Examin'd & compar'd with the Org[l]

E. STARKWEATHER } *Com[ee]*

In Council March 21[th] 1776

Read & allowed & ordered that a warrant

on the Treasury for £51 : 9/ 2 1/4 in full of this Roll

PEREZ MORTON *D Secy*

A true Copy G. TAILER

[Indorsed] Copy Groton Cap[t] Henry Farwell Muster-roll £51 " 9 " 2¼

A muster Roll of the Company under the Comand of Captain Henery Farwell in Colenol Will Presotts Reg" to the first of August 1775

Mens Names	Towns whence thay Came	Rank	Time of Inlistment	travel	time of servis
				miles	Days
Henry Farwell	Groton	Captain	April 25th	35	98
Levi Whitney	Townsbend	1 Leivt	April 25	44	98
Benja Ball	Townshend	2 Leut	Apriel 25	44	98
Josiah Stevens	Groton	Sergeut	Apriel 25	35	98
Nathanill Sartwell	Groton	Sergent	Apriel 25	35	98
Phinas Hubburd	Groton	Sergent	Apriel 25	35	98
Ephraim Brown	Townshend	Sergent	April 25	44	98
Samuel Lawrence	Groton	Corprol	April 25	35	98
Amos Farnsworth	Groton	Corprol	April 25	35	98
Epharim Worran	Townshend	Corprol	April 25	44	98
Joseph Page	Groton	Corprol	April 25	35	98
Timothy Stone	Ashby	Drumer	July 19	50	13
Joel Jenkens	Groton	fifer	April 25	35	98
Ephraim Adams	Townshend	Privat	July 19	44	13
Benjamin Brooks	Townshend	D°	Aprile 25	44	98
Isaac Boyanton	Townshand	D°	Aprile 25	44	98
Eleaszer Butterfield	Townshand	D°	Aprile 25	44	98
Jonas Brooks	Grotton	D°	Aprile 25	35	98
John Clarke	Townshand	D°	Aprile 25	44	98
Moses Chase	Groton	D°	May 6	35	87
William Dirumphel	Groton	D°	Aprile 25	35	98
James Davise	Groton	D°	Aprile 25	35	98
Josiah Davise	Townshand	D°	Aprile 25	44	98
Henry Dunster	Townshand	D°	Aprile 25	44	98
Joel Davise	Townshand	D°	July 19	44	13
John Emary	Townshand	D°	Aprile 25	44	98
Jonas Farmer	Townshand	D°	Aprile 25	44	98
Joseph Frost	Groton	D°	May 6	35	86
Noah Farrah	Townshand	D°	Aprile 25	44	98
Abel Foster	Townshand	D°	Aprile 25	44	98
Daniel Foster	Groton	D°	Aprile 25	35	98
[Mori]ah Gould	Townshand	D°	Aprile 25	44	98
Oliver Hildrick	Townshand	D°	Aprile 25	44	98
Abijah Hildrick	Townshand	D°	Aprile 25	44	98
[O]badiah Jinkins	Groton	D°	Aprile 25	35	98
David Jinkins	Groton	D°	Aprile 25	35	98
Zakeous Farwell	Groton	D°	Aprile 25	35	98

Ebenezar Kemp	Groton	D°	Aprile 25	35	98
Isaac Kidder	Townshand	D°	Aprile 25	44	98
John Manning	Townshand	D°	Aprile 25	44	98
He[nr]y M[c] Neil	Groton	D°	May 15	35	78
Timothy Moors	Groton	D°	Aprile 25	35	98
[Jon]athan Patt	Townshand	D°	Aprile 25	44	98
[Josiah] Richardson	Townshand	D°	Aprile 25	44	98
Peltiah Russell	Coas	D°	May 6	180	87
Joseph Rumral	Townshand	D°	Aprile 25	44	98
Ephriam Russell	Groton	D°	Aprile 25	35	98
Ephriam Robbins	Groton	D°	Aprile 25	35	98
Abel Richardson	Townshand	D°	Aprile 25	44	98
Andrew Richardson	Townshand	D°	Aprile 25	44	98
[I]sreal Richardson	Townshand	D°	July 19	44	13
[J]onathan Seartle	Ringe	D°	Aprile 25	60	98
Daniel Spaulding	Townshand	D°	Aprile 25	44	98
Daniel Sherwin	Townshand	D°	Aprile 25	44	98
Joseph Willson	Townshand	D°	Aprile 25	44	98
[Fr]ances White	Groton	D°	May 6	35	87
[Jerem]iah Wier	Limbrick	D°	Aprile 25	96	98
[Ur]ial Whitney	Groton	D°	Aprile 25	44	98
[J]osiah Warrin	Groton	D°	May 2	35	91
Tho[s] Wyman	Townshand	D°	Aprile 25	44	98
Oliver Warrin	Townshand	D°	Aprile 25	44	98
Will[m] Smith	Townshand	D°	Aprile 25	44	41
John Burge	Townshand	D°	Aprile 25	44	46
Sam[ll] Weston	Townshand	D°	Aprile 25	44	98
Jonathan Jinkins	Groton	D°	Aprile 25	35	60
Asa White	Groton	D°	May 6	35	53

In Council Feb[y] 9[th] 1776 Read & allowed & ord[d] that a Warr[t] be drawn on y[e] Treas[r] for 327. 3. 5 in full of this roll

PEREZ MORTON *D Secr*

[Indorsed] Cap[t] Henry Farwells Roll in Col[o] Prescotts Reg[t] £327:3:5 for 1775

Major WILLIAM R. LIVERMORE exhibited a series of 155 sketches designed for an historical atlas showing the historical geography of Europe from 1500 B. C. to 1100 A. D, 25 sketches of Italy from 650 to 260 B. C., and 19 of Greece from 320 to 140 B. C. In running over the sheets he described more especially the early migrations of the barbarians, as he had already described the later migrations and the political changes of the historical states in papers read before other societies.

On the first map, which was dated B. C. 1500 ±, the Scythians were seen north of the Sea of Azof. West of them were the Thracians, reaching as far as the Ægean and the upper middle course of the Danube. Then the Illyrians from the sources of the Danube to Epirus and Macedon. Farther west were the Celts and the Italians, and then the non-Aryan Ligurians and Iberians. On the southern shores of Sicily and Spain the Sidonians were just beginning to colonize the outlying islands.

The next map was dated B. C. 1000 ±, and showed the great movement from the east that carried the Scythians to the river Tyras, the Thracians to the Tiber and the sources of the Rhine, where as Tauriski, Teuriski, Etrusci, Tyrrheni, Istri, Rhæti, etc., they occupied all the valleys of the Danube, the Po, and the Arno. As Tauri the Thracians remained in the Crimea. Crowding upon the Illyrians and the Greeks, they drove the Illyrians into southern Italy, and caused the Doric migration in Greece. The Tyrians held the southern extremity of Spain. The Greeks colonized Cumæ.

B. C. 800 ±. The Thracian movement is nearly completed. In Spain the Tyrian influence spreads along the shores and rivers.

B. C. 750 ±. The northern branch of the Thracian race has crowded the southern and more civilized Myso-Phrygian branch out of the valley of the Hebrus, and as Cimmerians and Treres they threaten Asia Minor. Rome first makes its appearance on the Tiber.

B. C. 700 ±. Greek colonies on the north shore of the Ægean and in southern Italy.

B. C. 650. The Scythians have reached the Danube. Greek colonies multiply on the Euxine and the Ægean and in southern Italy. Macedon appears.

B. C. 600. Bithynians in Asia Minor. Greeks on the Bos-

phorus, Hellespont, and Adriatic. Etruscans in the neighborhood of Rome. Greek colony of Marseilles appears.

B. C. 550. Celts in northern and central Gaul and on the upper Danube. Ligurians in southern Gaul and on the mountains of northern Spain. Etruscans in Latium and Campania.

B. C. 520. Kingdom of the Tartesii in southern Spain. Libyphœnicians on the extreme southern coast.

B. C. 500. Darius, the Persian, holds Thrace from the Strymon to the mouth of the Danube. Macedon submits to him. Celts cross the western Pyrenees and enter Spain. Etruscans driven out of Latium.

B. C. 480. Persians hold Macedon and Thrace. Celts in the mountain regions of northern and central Spain. Teutones in valleys of Vistula and Oder. Slavonians on the upper Don, Dnieper, and Dniester.

B. C. 460. Persians no longer in Europe. Macedon independent and much extended.

B. C. 440. A great Thracian state under Teres. Athenian Empire in the Ægean. The Samnites, an Italian nation, advance along the highland into Lucania. The Celts now hold half of Spain.

B. C. 420. Thracians under Sitalkes hold all from the Danube to the Ægean, and from the Euxine to the sources of the Axius. The Samnites take Campania from the Etruscans and advance along the ridge into Bruttium. The Celts cross the upper Rhone and descend the valley.

The maps now follow at intervals of ten years to the Christian Era, then at intervals of twenty years to 340 A. D., and at intervals of ten years from 340 to 1100 A. D.

B. C. 400. The Celts appear in the valley of the Po, and at the same time enter Bohemia and move to the south and east along the eastern Alps, cutting off the Rhætians and the Etruscans from the Thracians of the valley of the Danube. The Volcæ or Belgæ have crossed the lower Rhine.

B. C. 390. The Celts in the valley of the Po cut off the Rhætians from the Etruscans.

B. C. 380. Dionysius of Syracuse controls all Sicily and southern Italy, with colonies on the Adriatic. The Lucanians destroy the Greek power in southern Italy. Cisalpine Gaul is divided up into small communities, Celtic, Ligurian,

Etruscan, and Greek. The Thraco-Illyrian Autariatæ, driven before the Celts, are thrown upon the Triballi on the Lower Danube. The Thracian state in the valley of the Hebrus is broken up.

B. C. 360. The Sarmatians appear, cross the Don and drive back the Scythians.

B. C. 350. The Volcæ or Belgian Gauls reach the Main and the Seine. The Celts reach the confluence of the Drave and the Danube.

B. C. 340. Macedon, under Philip II., extends to the Hæmus.

B. C. 330. The Empire of Alexander the Great reaches to the Danube. The Romans hold a small strip of land on the west coast of Italy.

B. C. 320. The Thracians north of the Hæmus and the Scythians at the mouth of the Danube are independent of Macedon.

B. C. 300. The Volcæ cross the upper Rhine and descend the Soane. The Teutones are behind them and have nearly reached the Rhine. Lysimachus reconquers the Thracians and Scythians north of the Hæmus as far as the Dnieper.

B. C. 290. The Thracians and Scythians north of the Hæmus are independent. The Volcian Celts have conquered the Autariatæ on the Danube and threaten Macedon.

B. C. 280. The western Volcæ have descended the Rhone and advanced to the Pyrenees and probably to the Ebro, while the eastern Volcæ have followed along the eastern Alps to the lower course of the Danube, where they soon after found the kingdom of Tylis, while some cross to Asia Minor and found Gallatia. The Volcæ from Bohemia and Moravia follow along the Carpathians, and with some mixture of Teutonic blood eventually appear on the Tyras as the Bastarnæ.

B. C. 260. The time of the first Punic War; the Sarmatians have crossed the Borysthenes, and nothing is now seen of the Scythians except a few feeble remnants about the Crimea and the mouth of the Danube.

At the time of the Christian Era the Sarmatians have reached the Danube at its mouth, and farther west have descended the valley of the Theiss. All the Celts on the Continent have been incorporated with the Roman Empire, which now reaches the Elbe and the Danube.

This series of maps is probably the first attempt to represent all that is known of the boundaries of nations or races throughout a long period, so as to make the representations complete in respect to time.

The objection has been raised that the use of charts takes away all the romance of history which is attached to the personal narrative, but it is by no means claimed that a knowledge of the geographical distribution of political supremacy comprises all that is useful in history. It is, however, the alphabet of history and the foundation of historical science.

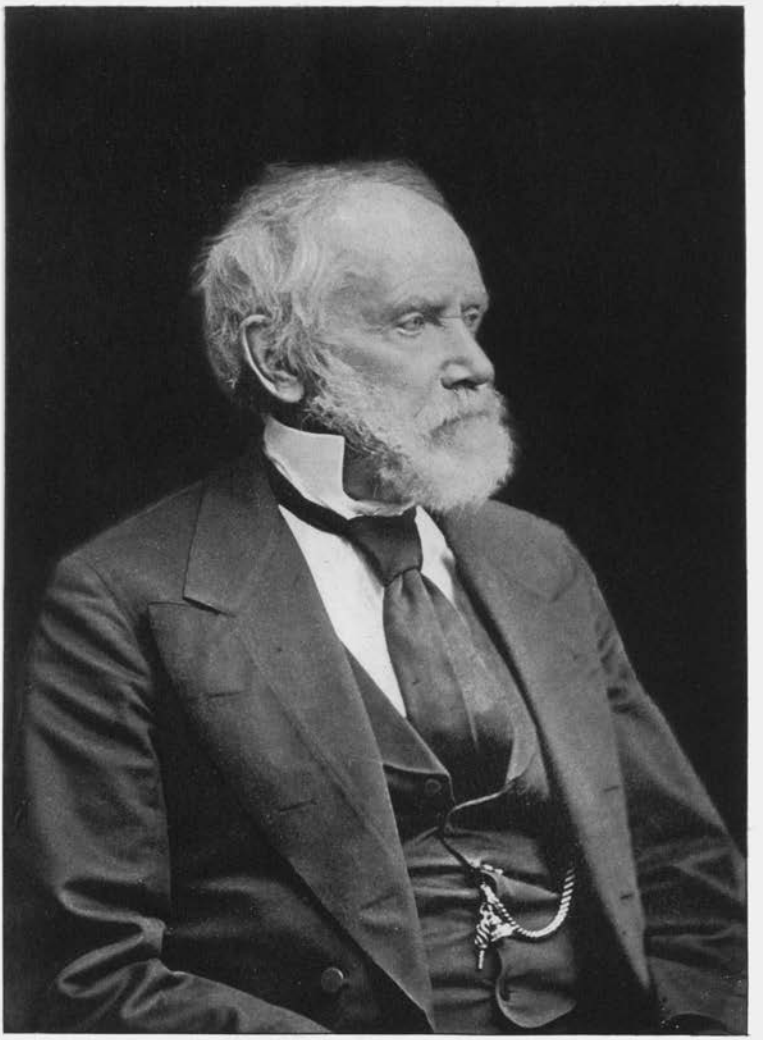
Mr. JAMES FORD RHODES said, in answer to the President's challenge at the December meeting, he did not maintain that the two volumes of Samuel R. Gardiner, "Cromwell's Place in History," and Vol. II. of the "History of the Commonwealth and Protectorate," made the year memorable in the historical world, agreeing with the statement that a volume of a continuous work by an author whose reputation is made does not of itself make the year memorable; but it seemed to him that these volumes were noteworthy in that they presented probably a new view of Cromwell. Mr. Rhodes spoke of the great interest taken in Cromwell by the descendants of the Puritan settlers of the United States, and of the difference between Carlyle's and Macaulay's Cromwell on the one hand and Gardiner's on the other. He showed by quotations from each how Gardiner overturned the notions of Macaulay in regard to the Puritan contempt of amusements and in regard to the piety and austerity of Cromwell's army. He quoted Gardiner in regard to the corruption and immorality of many of the members of the rump of the Long Parliament, and then proceeded by citations from Gardiner's two volumes to give the historian's view of Cromwell and of his place in history.

Mr. WILLIAM S. APPLETON read an interesting letter, dated in 1789, from a resident of Salem to a relative in Boston, who had desired him to purchase in the former place material for a gown of a certain pattern. The letter still encloses a sample "very near the pattern." He also read an advertisement, in the autograph of Benedict Arnold, dated St. Pierre, Martinique, October 15, 1794, offering a reward for the arrest of a clerk who had robbed him and run away.

Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH presented the memoir of the late John Amory Lowell, and the Rt. Rev. WILLIAM LAWRENCE, D.D., the memoir of the late Amos A. Lawrence, which they had been respectively appointed to write for publication in the Proceedings.[1]

Remarks were also made during the meeting by the PRESIDENT, and by Messrs. WILLIAM W. CRAPO, GAMALIEL BRADFORD, EDWARD CHANNING, and ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Jr.

[1] For a fuller account of Mr. Lawrence, see the "Life of Amos A. Lawrence, with Extracts from his Diary and Correspondence, by his son, William Lawrence," Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1888, 12 mo, pp. 289.



John Amory Lowell

MEMOIR

OF

JOHN AMORY LOWELL, LL.D.

BY CHARLES C. SMITH.

JOHN AMORY LOWELL was a descendant, in the sixth generation, from Percival Lowell, a merchant of Bristol, England, who came over in 1639, and settled at Newbury, Massachusetts. The immigrant's great-grandson, Rev. John Lowell, was a native of Boston and a graduate of Harvard College in the class of 1721. For forty-one years he was minister of the Third Church in Newbury, where he exercised a deep and lasting influence on the community. He appears to have been a man of amiable character, of various accomplishments, a moderate Calvinist in his theological opinions, with a high sense of the importance of the ministerial office, and to have been a steadfast supporter of the rights and privileges of the Congregational churches. "I abhor bigotry," he once said; "yet I think these churches have some valuable interests to defend." And he added: "I heartily love all good men of all communions; but as a minister of one of these churches, I am obliged to have a care for them and their privileges." His son, also named John, graduated at Harvard in 1760, obtained a large practice as a lawyer, and held various conspicuous and influential positions in public life. On the adoption of the Federal Constitution he was appointed by Washington Judge of the District Court of Massachusetts. On the reorganization of the judicial system near the close of the administration of President Adams he was made Chief Justice of the Circuit Court, which office he held until the Court was abolished under Jefferson by the repeal of the act creating it. He was for eighteen years a member of the Corporation of Harvard College; and to him the College was mainly indebted for the establishment of the Professorship of

Natural Philosophy. Like his grandson, the subject of this memoir, he had a special fondness for the study of botany and other branches of natural history; and he was one of the largest subscribers to the fund for endowing the new Professorship, one of the chief objects of which was to promote the study of botany. The Judge's eldest son, John, was a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1786, and from 1810 to 1822 a Fellow of the Corporation. He was an ardent Federalist at a time when party spirit was at its highest, and was sometimes called "the little Rebel," from an expression used in one of his newspaper articles. Edward Everett, whose means of forming a judgment on the subject were exceptionally good, said, more than half a century ago, that after the death of Fisher Ames, in 1808, Mr. Lowell "possessed a greater ascendency than any other person in New England over the minds of those who were opposed to the national administration." When the Unitarian controversy sprang up, he took a prominent part on the liberal side, and was recognized as a leader in the movement, inheriting the broad spirit of his grandfather, as exemplified in the legend painted on the wall of the minister's parlor, — "*In necessariis unitas; in non necessariis libertas; in utrisque charitas.*" A short and excellent sketch of him by his grandson, the late Judge Lowell, was printed in the second volume of the Proceedings of this Society.

John Amory Lowell, the son of John and Rebecca (Amory) Lowell, was born in Boston, November 11, 1798. When he was in his fifth year, his father, whose health had been seriously impaired by overwork as a lawyer, went abroad for rest and travel, the child following a little later, and a large part of the next three years was spent in Europe. In these formative years the child doubtless gained that command of the French language which he never afterward lost. His remarkable acquaintance with other modern languages was acquired much later in life. In 1811, before he was thirteen, he entered Harvard College. It was the first year after the inauguration of President Kirkland; and through his whole college course the boy must have felt the strong impulse which that able and brilliant man gave to the college life. In his Freshman year he had a room in the President's house; in the following year he roomed in Massachusetts with John P. Bigelow, afterward Secretary of the Commonwealth and Mayor of Boston; and in

his last two years his room was with John Gorham Palfrey in Holworthy. He graduated in 1815, with high rank in a class of sixty-six, among whom, besides Bigelow and Palfrey, were Convers Francis, Thaddeus W. Harris, Theophilus Parsons, and Jared Sparks, five of those named being afterward members of the Historical Society. His part at graduating was a Forensic Disputation with George Leonard Chandler, on the question "Whether Prosperity and Increase of Wealth have a favorable Influence upon the Manners and Morals of a People?" As young Lowell was an inmate of Rev. Dr. Pierce's family, at Brookline, during the earlier part of his father's absence in Europe, it is not easy to conjecture why there is no mention of this performance in Dr. Pierce's notes on the Harvard Commencements. Chandler chose a mercantile life, and died, at the age of twenty-one, at Havana, in the island of Cuba, a few years after graduating.

Immediately on leaving college Lowell entered the store of Kirk Boott & Son, afterward known as Kirk Boott & Sons, importers of English goods, whose place of business was at No. 30 State Street, nearly opposite to the northeastern corner of the Old State House. Many years afterward he wrote: "I went into the counting-room of Kirk Boott & Sons, in September, 1815, when under seventeen years of age, and remained with them till March, 1819. I was treated with great confidence and kindness by the excellent head of the house, and by his sons; and I have ever since felt, that their influence and example were of no small advantage to me at that critical period of my life." On coming of age he went into the same business on his own account in Central Street, where he remained for about two years. In January, 1817, the elder Kirk Boott died; and for the next five years the business was carried on by his sons. In January, 1822, on the appointment of the younger Kirk Boott as agent of the Merrimack Manufacturing Company at Lowell, a new firm was formed for continuing the business at the same place under the designation of Boott & Lowell. The partners were John W. Boott, or Wright Boott as he was commonly called, and John A. Lowell; and the firm lasted until July, 1824, when it was dissolved. Neither partner afterward engaged directly in trade.

In 1822, though not yet twenty-four years of age, he became a Director in the Suffolk Bank, reorganized in 1865 under the

National Bank Act as the Suffolk National Bank; and this institution he served under one or the other name for fifty-nine years. So long a term of service would in itself be noteworthy, but it is still more noticeable from the fact that he was the originator and chief supporter of what was long known as the Suffolk Bank System, and that he was for forty-two years at the head of the Foreign Money Committee. It is difficult for any one whose memory does not run back into the first half of the century to realize how great was the benefit which this system conferred on the business community; but it was not brought into successful operation without much opposition and the surmounting of serious obstacles. The fluctuating value of the New England bank-note currency, to say nothing of the bank-notes of the more distant States, had long been a great and increasing evil. This condition as it existed at the beginning of 1824, when the system was first established, is well described in Whitney's "Suffolk Bank." The merchant of that period, we are told, when he received payment from a debtor in bank-notes, "assorted them into two parcels, current and uncurrent. In the first he placed the notes issued by the solvent banks of his own city; in the other the bills of all other banks. Upon these latter there was a discount, varying in amount according to the location and the credit of the bank issuing them. How great the discount was he could learn only by consulting his 'Bank Note Reporter,' or by inquiring at the nearest exchange office; and he could avail himself of them only by selling them to a dealer in uncurrent money. He could neither deposit them, nor use them in payment of his notes at a bank. The discount on them varied from one per cent upwards, according to the distance the bills had to be sent for redemption and the financial standing of the bank by which they were issued. Many banks were established in remote places, mainly for the purpose of making a profit on circulation. The more distant they were from the business centres the more expensive it was to send their bills home for redemption, and the more difficult it was for the general public to know their true financial condition." According to a circular sent to each of the Boston banks by John A. Lowell and William Lawrence, a committee appointed by the directors of the Suffolk Bank, the aggregate amount of the incorporated banking capital of New England was then less than twenty

millions of dollars, of which Boston had more than one-half, while it was estimated that the circulation of the country banks was twenty-five times as great as that of the Boston banks. As first planned, the Suffolk Bank System was based on an association of the Boston banks, to which each subscribed a certain sum proportioned to its capital, and of which the Suffolk Bank was elected to be the agent. Subsequently modifications were made in the system, which was finally carried on at the sole risk and for the profit of the bank with which it originated. But under every form it gave to the New England States a uniform and stable currency, in spite of a persistent and vexatious opposition by some of the country banks, until it was superseded by the National Bank Act of 1864. One of the most important features of that act — perhaps the most important — was the provision for the redemption of the national bank-notes, which was simply an expansion of the Suffolk Bank System as carried on by the Foreign Money Committee, under the immediate direction of Mr. Lowell.

After the dissolution of the firm of Boott & Lowell, Mr. Lowell had an office for a year or two in Milk Street, and then removed to the lower part of Water Street, where he remained about a year. In 1827 he took an office in Oliver Street, a few doors from Milk Street, remaining there twenty-two years. It was a typical merchant's counting-room and warehouse of that period, — a dingy brick building, two stories in height, with the counting-room in the front part of the second story, and the remaining portions used for the storage of merchandise.[1] In 1849 he removed to another office in Milk Street; and in 1858 he went back to State Street, to end his active life not far from the spot where he began his business career. His new office was in a building in the rear of the Suffolk Bank, and was entered through a small court-yard, partly covered with grass, and with one or two trees in it. Subsequently this court-yard was built over and added to the Suffolk Bank building. The whole site is now covered by the great office-building, eleven stories in height, on the lower corner of State Street and what used to be called Flagg Alley, but is now dignified with the name of 'Change Avenue. These successive migrations, seven or eight in all, are of interest only as they

[1] Most of the buildings of this class were three or four stories in height, but in other respects they were similar to the building occupied by Mr. Lowell.

show how small was the area within which the business of Boston was then largely carried on, and how modest were the counting-rooms of those days in comparison with the offices of the merchants and manufacturing companies of the present day.

Mr. Lowell had now become largely interested in textile manufactures, and was closely associated with Patrick T. Jackson, Francis C. Lowell, and the other founders of the great industry to which New England owes so much of its prosperity. He was Treasurer of the Boston Manufacturing Company at Waltham from 1827 to 1844; and while the younger Kirk Boott was the resident agent of the Merrimack Manufacturing Company at Lowell, from 1822 to 1837, he made most of the purchases of cotton and other materials in Boston, besides participating largely in the management of the land and water-power company known as the "Proprietors of the Locks and Canals." He built the Boott Mills, of which he was Treasurer from 1835 to 1848, and President from that time until his death; and he also built the Massachusetts Mills, of which he was Treasurer from 1839 to 1848, and a Director until his death. Besides his connection with these companies, he was also an officer of the Lowell Machine Shop and of other corporations in that city.

Almost from the first he took a prominent part in originating and perfecting the plans which resulted in the creation of the town, soon afterward the city, of Lawrence. Stimulated by the rapid growth of Lowell, it occurred to some sagacious men of business, more or less familiar with the locality, that a similar success might attend an attempt to utilize the falls farther down the river between Methuen and Andover. Accordingly in 1843 an association was formed for that purpose under the name of "The Merrimac Water-Power Association," which was incorporated as the "Essex Company" by an act approved March 20, 1845. On the very day on which that act was signed, a party of fourteen gentlemen from Boston visited the site of the proposed city, and after examining it were driven to Lowell for a rather late dinner. After dinner the whole subject was discussed, and during the talk the elder Abbott Lawrence and Mr. Lowell retired for consultation. When they came back they offered to the Water-Power Association for all their rights and interest in the property the sum

of thirty thousand dollars, agreeing to reimburse the Association for the expenses already incurred and to assume all outstanding contracts for the purchase of land and flowage-rights. Upon the acceptance of this offer Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Lowell were ready to take an active part in the organization of the recently incorporated company. The offer was promptly accepted; and two days afterward a subscription paper was opened for shares in the new company, with a capital of one million dollars. The four largest subscribers were Abbott Lawrence, who took one hundred thousand dollars, and Thomas H. Perkins, Nathan Appleton, and John A. Lowell, each of whom subscribed fifty thousand dollars. The remaining three-quarters were subscribed for in smaller sums, varying largely in amount. In less than three weeks the company was organized by the choice of Abbott Lawrence as President, with a Board of Directors, of whom John A. Lowell was one. Charles S. Storrow, the only survivor at the present time of the original officers, was made Treasurer. The first work to be done was the construction of the great dam across the river, for which the excavations were begun August 1, 1845, and the first stone was laid September 19. The last stone was laid September 19, 1848, exactly three years afterward.[1] It was the beginning of what is now a city of more than fifty thousand inhabitants.

In the mean time a new duty and responsibility had devolved on Mr. Lowell, as sole trustee under the will of his cousin and brother-in-law, John Lowell, Jr. This gentleman was a few months younger than J. A. Lowell, and while in the prime of life had lost by death, within a very short period, his wife and two daughters, his only children. Seeking relief from the crushing weight of this great sorrow, he went abroad, designing to visit the farthest East, and perhaps to go around the world. After an absence of a little more than three years he died in Bombay, March 4, 1836. Before leaving home, and, as we may well believe, foreseeing the possible end, he made a will, bequeathing a large part of his property "for the maintenance and support of public lectures, to be delivered in Boston, upon philosophy, natural history, the arts and sciences, or any of them, as the trustee shall, from time to time, deem

[1] A very full and interesting account of the origin of Lawrence, by Robert H. Tewksbury, based on authentic materials, is given in the "Standard History of Essex County." It is the authority for these statements.

expedient for the moral, and intellectual, and physical education of the citizens of Boston." While in Egypt he had a severe sickness, and, apparently feeling his end still nearer, he added a codicil, considerably enlarging the range of subjects, and expressing a wish that courses of lectures should be given on natural religion, on the historical and internal evidences of Christianity, on physics and chemistry, botany, zoölogy, geology, and mineralogy, and authorizing the trustee, if the funds should permit, to establish lectures on the literature and eloquence of our language and those of foreign nations, or on any subject that in the opinion of the trustee the wants and taste of the age may demand. The trustees of the Boston Athenæum were for a single specified purpose made visitors of the Trust, and within one year after his appointment each successive trustee was required to deposit in their archives a sealed paper designating his successor, who must be a male descendant of the testator's grandfather, Judge Lowell, and preferably one bearing the name Lowell, if among them any one has the necessary qualifications. But these provisions cannot be regarded as in any respect a restriction on the trustee, to whom was given the sole and absolute authority in the management of the Trust.

The sum thus devoted to a public benefit was, with perhaps a single exception, the largest sum which up to that time had been bequeathed by any individual in this country for a public object. The first course of lectures — on Geology, by Professor Silliman of Yale College — was opened in January, 1840, and was followed by courses from some of the most eminent men in the designated subjects, — men from across the ocean or growing up on our own soil, who brought down to the common mind the fruits of laborious investigation and study in the laboratory or among books. So wise was the administration of this great trust that notwithstanding the payment of large fees to the lecturers the fund, which amounted at its creation to a little less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, had increased before the death of the first trustee to three times that sum. It can be said with entire safety that no similar trust has ever been better managed, or has more exactly carried out the wishes of the testator. To this it may very properly be added that since the death of the first trustee, the trust has been administered with equal

success, on the same lines, by his son Augustus Lowell, the present trustee, and that with the increase of its investments its usefulness has been further enlarged. As we look back on what has been already done by the Lecture Fund, in the changing conditions of life in this community, we may readily accept the prophetic words of Mr. Everett in his introductory address on opening the Lowell Institute fifty-eight years ago: "It will be, from generation to generation, a perennial source of public good, a dispensation of sound science, of useful knowledge, of truth in its most important associations with the destiny of man." In the establishment and maintenance of the Suffolk Bank System the subject of this memoir had behind him a body of strong and able men whose representative and agent he was: in the creation of the city of Lawrence he was associated with other able and far-sighted men, some of whom had much greater wealth than he possessed, and some of whom were earlier in the field than he. But in building up the Lowell Institute he is entitled to scarcely less honor than belongs to its founder, and to his wise management the success of this plan of far-reaching beneficence is largely due. It will stand as his chief service to this community in his own day and generation.

In March, 1845, Mr. Lowell's old employer, partner, and friend, Wright Boott, died by his own hand, leaving a will in which J. A. Lowell was named as executor. There had long been serious dissensions in the Boott family, and an unsuccessful attempt was made to have the will set aside. The circumstances attending the death of Wright Boott and the failure of the attempt to break the will kept the family troubles alive, and led to the publication, in the latter part of 1847, of a closely printed pamphlet of two hundred and forty-nine pages, entitled "A Correspondence between Edward Brooks and John A. Lowell, with Remarks by Edward Brooks, referring to Documents annexed." This was followed, early in 1848, by a pamphlet on much larger type, numbering two hundred and eleven pages, entitled "Reply to a Pamphlet recently circulated by Mr. Edward Brooks. By John Amory Lowell." Three years later came a volume of eight hundred and fifty-five pages, under the title of "An Answer to the Pamphlet of Mr. John A. Lowell, entitled 'Reply to a Pamphlet recently circulated by Mr. Edward Brooks.' With new

Facts and further Proofs. By Edward Brooks." As these publications, of more than thirteen hundred octavo pages, were freely circulated at the time, and copies of them are on the shelves of all the large libraries, they cannot be left without mention in any memoir of Mr. Lowell, but they concern his biographer in no other way than as showing his decision and firmness of character, his dialectical skill, and his entire mastery of accounts. The books themselves relate to one of those family feuds growing out of the management or distribution of inherited property in which "society" always takes a lively interest, though it is only remotely, if at all, affected by them, and which a later generation readily forgets.

In March, 1850, James L. Little and others, their associates and successors, were incorporated by the name of the Pacific Mills; and in May, 1852, ground was broken at Lawrence for the erection, by the Essex Company, of the largest and most important of the manufacturing establishments in the new city. Of this great corporation Abbott Lawrence was made President, and Mr. Lowell was a Director from its organization in August, 1853, down to the annual meeting in 1880, when he declined a re-election, and President from August, 1871, to July, 1877. From many causes the early years of the corporation were not prosperous; but its managers were men of courage and ability, and they weathered the storm, coming out at last on smooth seas and with favoring winds, fully justified in the confidence which they always felt in the ultimate success of their undertaking.

In the summer of 1857 occurred one of those financial crises which have marked with almost periodic regularity the history of the last sixty years. It was, perhaps, more disastrous in its effects than any of those which preceded or have followed it. The current rate of money was at one time from two to three per cent a month. The banks suspended specie payments, and not a few business houses of undoubted solvency suspended payment of their acceptances. Other houses which had been thought wealthy fell, never to rise again, bearing down with them other firms and corporations. A panic seized the owners of shares in manufacturing companies, and many persons, frightened by the thought of a personal liability for the debts of the corporations, sold their shares at absurdly low prices. The shares in the Pacific Mills fell from a par

value of one thousand dollars down to fifty dollars. Three great manufacturing corporations — the Middlesex Company, at Lowell, and the Bay State Mills and the Pemberton Mill, at Lawrence — were utterly wrecked by the failure of their selling agents. The latter mill had been built for Mr. Lowell, while he was in Europe, under instructions from him which had been exceeded, and a much larger mill built than he contemplated. It commenced operations with an insufficient capital, and the depression of trade which preceded the panic of 1857 made the business a losing one from the first. By the failure of the selling agents, Mr. Lowell, who was the largest stockholder in the company, lost heavily, and after the mill had lain idle for a year or more the whole property was sold for a mere fraction of its cost. Mr. Lowell had now reached a period of life when a successful business man naturally wishes to lay aside some of his responsibilities that he may find leisure for rest and recreation or for other pursuits; but under the then existing conditions it was not possible for him to do so, and the next few years must have been years of not a little business anxiety.

In 1836, when The Boston Gas Light Company, which was originally incorporated as a joint stock company, and afterward passed into the hands of one or two individuals, was reorganized under its old charter, Mr. Lowell became a stockholder; and from 1856 to 1877 he was one of the Directors. On the death of the late Hon. Samuel A. Eliot, who had filled the office of President for thirteen years, he was, in 1862, elected Mr. Eliot's successor. As a Director he strongly advocated a continuous reduction in the price of gas to the lowest point at which the regular dividends could be maintained, looking on this quasi-public corporation as one in which the public had rights as well as the stockholders. During the fifteen years of his Presidency, he not only discharged the ordinary duties of the office, but, in continuation of a policy adopted a few years before his election, he personally examined all the accounts of the company and voluntarily performed the duties usually assigned to an auditor. No man ever had a greater fondness for figures, and his interest in the natural sciences was fully equalled, if it was not, indeed, exceeded, by his interest in mathematical calculations. He was also for many years closely connected with the financial management of the

Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company as President and Chairman of the Finance Committee, and was long an officer of the Provident Institution for Savings. For nine years he was a trustee of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and he repeatedly made generous subscriptions for its benefit.

He early became interested in the late William B. Rogers's plans out of which the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has grown, and at the critical moment he furnished as a loan from the Lowell Institute to the proposed institution a large sum of money required to procure its charter from the Legislature. At a later period he established, at the charge of the Lecture Fund, courses of free evening lectures in connection with the Institute, besides a course of systematic instruction in the arts of design, known as the Lowell School of Design. From its organization in April, 1862, he acted as one of the Vice-Presidents.

From 1837 to 1877 he was one of the Fellows of Harvard College, serving with seven Presidents: Quincy, Everett, Sparks, Walker, Felton, Hill, and Eliot. Here his weight of character, his long experience, and his knowledge of affairs gave to his opinions on all questions connected with the policy to be pursued by the Corporation great importance, and it has been recognized that no one had a larger influence in directing that policy. At no time has the Corporation had among its members stronger and abler men than the thirteen Fellows who served with him at one time or another during this long period. In his address at the Commencement of 1894 President Eliot bore striking testimony to the character of the members of the Corporation of 1869, of which Mr. Lowell was the senior Fellow. "I want to testify," he said, "that I could not have done the work which has been done here, if it had not been for the solid, indomitable, patient support which these six men gave to the young President. I think I see now, when I am sixty years old myself, how much that support must have cost them. It was unfailing. Perhaps they felt that, having put this youth into a dangerous and difficult place, they must stand by him; and for six years, the most critical years of the whole period, the membership of that body underwent no change." Mr. Lowell's interest in the College was further shown during his life by needed gifts to the botanical department, and at his death by a bequest of

twenty thousand dollars for the benefit of that department. He also added by a codicil to his will a bequest of twenty thousand dollars for the benefit of the College Library. His herbarium, "containing many thousand species, carefully labelled, mounted, and catalogued," by his own hand, was given to the Boston Society of Natural History, of which he had long been a member, and for many years one of the Committee on Botany. He was also, for nearly forty years, a member of the Linnæan Society of London.

From 1836 to 1845 he was one of the Trustees of the Boston Athenæum; from 1846 to 1859, Vice-President; and from 1860 to 1876, President. In 1851 he received from Harvard College the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Mr. Lowell was elected a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in November, 1841, at the same meeting at which Asa Gray was elected, and in accordance with the rules of the Academy was assigned to the second section of the second class, — Botany. It was afterward said that he might with great propriety have been assigned to either of two other sections. At two widely separated periods he served as a member of the Council. He was elected a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society in November, 1855. His only contribution to our printed Proceedings was at the meeting in September, 1875, when he read a short paper on "John Lowell and the Massachusetts Declaration of Rights," expressing his utter disbelief in the assertion that Judge Lowell was instrumental in inserting in it the words "all men are born free and equal," for the purpose of applying them to the abolition of slavery in Massachusetts, as was afterward done by judicial decision in the case of Quork Walker. A few years earlier, in connection with our late President, Dr. Ellis, he made the arrangements for the course of lectures before the Lowell Institute on "Massachusetts and its Early History," paying into the treasury of the Society the customary fees to the lecturers, and afterward assuming for the benefit of the Society the whole cost of publishing the lectures in a large volume. One other incident connected with his membership should also be mentioned. At the time of the Great Fire of 1872 the notices had already been sent out for holding the November meeting of the Society at Mr. Lowell's house in Park Street, to meet a distinguished Corre-

sponding Member, James A. Froude, who was then giving in Boston his lectures on "The English in Ireland." In that fire Harvard College and Mr. Lowell had lost heavily, and, while the ruins were still smouldering, it occurred to some of the younger members, all of whom had likewise suffered in some degree, that it would be well to postpone the meeting or to omit its social features. When the matter was suggested to Mr. Lowell, his reply was very characteristic. "By no means," he said. "This is no time to show a want of courage. I wish the meeting to be held just as if nothing had occurred." The meeting was accordingly held at the appointed time; and the cordial greeting of the host, and the inspiriting words in which Mr. Winthrop told the story of the great fires in Boston in earlier years, made the occasion one of the most memorable in the annals of the Society, and will be readily recalled by the few surviving members who were present that evening.

Mr. Lowell was a close reasoner and the master of a terse and lucid style; but he wrote scarcely anything for publication. In 1848, shortly after the death of Patrick T. Jackson, he prepared for Hunt's "Merchants' Magazine" a very admirable memoir of that gentleman which was reprinted in Hunt's "Lives of American Merchants" and also in the first volume of the "Contributions of the Old Residents' Historical Association of Lowell." This sketch gave rise to a small pamphlet, entitled "Correspondence between Nathan Appleton and John A. Lowell in relation to the Early History of the City of Lowell." The correspondence was entirely friendly in character, and grew out of a feeling on the part of Mr. Appleton that his own services in the founding of Lowell had been underrated; but Mr. Lowell disclaimed any intention to do this, and expressed the opinion that there was no conflict between the facts stated by Mr. Appleton and his own narrative. In 1860 he published, in a pamphlet of moderate size, a trenchant "Review of Mr. Hooper's Pamphlet on Specie Reserves," discussing with great ability and from an experience extending over nearly forty years the question as to the proportionate amount of specie which the banks should keep in their vaults at all times. In the same year he contributed to the "Christian Examiner" a review of Darwin on the Origin of Species, contending that the facts then established

did not warrant a belief in the theory of natural selection and the transmutation of species.

After arriving at maturity, Mr. Lowell made four or five visits to Europe, some of them of considerable length. The first was for business purposes, about the time that he began business on his own account. It was when the great fall in prices occurred with which every one familiar with the economic history of England in this century is acquainted, and which Mr. Lowell more than once aptly described as "the appalling reduction of prices, consequent upon the resumption of specie payments by the Bank of England." His later visits were made many years afterward, and were purely for rest and recreation, though he did not fail to continue the studies in which he was most interested, and to add to his botanical collections.

He was married, February 14, 1822, to his cousin, Susan Cabot Lowell, who died at Cambridge, August 15, 1827, after a long illness, aged twenty-six, leaving a daughter and one son, our late associate, the second Judge Lowell. On April 2, 1829, he was married to Elizabeth Cabot Putnam, who died February 12, 1881. By her he had four children, a son and three daughters. Of his married life we have a pleasing picture by our late associate Rev. Henry W. Foote, minister of King's Chapel, in an article printed in the "Unitarian Review," for February, 1882. "In his early manhood," says Mr. Foote, "a happy marriage with the sister of his friend and kinsman, the founder of the Lowell Institute, had soon been darkened by the bereavement which left him still a very young man, with little children. His second marriage, with a daughter of Judge Samuel Putnam, was a most fortunate and indeed an ideal union with one who was able to share his life fully, and to make his home the centre to a great company of kindred and friends, on whom her memory falls like the sunshine and the dews of heaven, with light and healing, though in silence. They had the same birthday, and lived more than fifty years together; and the same year which saw the breaking of the tie on earth which had passed its golden bound saw it also joined again where there is no more parting. The shadows of age had fallen about Mr. Lowell, and the sorrow which left him lonely; but his undimmed mind and heart made his friends forget that he had passed

fourscore. His brief illness was but the natural failure of age, its shadows tempered by a patience and sweetness which took from them their darkness." Mr. Lowell had experienced in 1849 a slight attack of paralysis, from which he quickly recovered, bearing no other trace from it than a difficulty in holding his pen, which he was accustomed to call "the writer's palsy." In the autumn of 1881 he had another attack, under which he gradually failed, and ten days afterward peacefully breathed his last, October 31, within a few days of the close of his eighty-third year. Of his six children, five survived him at that advanced age.

In his theological opinions, he was a Unitarian of the old school, and steadfastly adhered to the doctrines of which his father had been so eminent and influential an advocate. For sixteen years he was a vestryman, and for two years a warden, of King's Chapel; and during the summer he was for many years a regular attendant at the First Church in Roxbury, of which his friend Rev. Dr. George Putnam was minister. His interest in King's Chapel was further shown by the gift, in 1862, of the beautiful stained glass windows in the chancel, which he bought in Munich, in one of his visits to Europe; and he also, with his sisters, caused a mural monument with a bust of his father to be placed on the south wall of the chapel.

Mr. Lowell was utterly without political ambition, and neither sought nor would accept public office. Naturally reserved and possessing in an unusual degree that great gift of knowing when to remain silent, which John Adams ascribed to Washington, no man was ever less inclined to advertise himself. Always avoiding, as far as was possible, the glare of publicity, he was as unostentatious in giving as he was in other matters, scarcely allowing one hand to know what the other did; but the aggregate amount of his public and private benefactions was large, even in proportion to his ample means. Of both time and money he gave freely, but quietly. To the men of his own age, or nearly so, whose opinions and plans he felt compelled to oppose, he was not always conciliatory in manner. But to young men who had occasion to consult him on any doubtful matter, he was frank and cordial, while never patronizing in tone or manner. His conversation and personal reminiscences were always interesting and instructive. Until

within a short time of his death, says Mr. Foote, it was "his custom to rise long before the winter's dawn, and lighting his fire and lamp to secure uninterrupted quiet for the studies which task a robust mind, like the higher mathematics, for example, while later in the day the best literature was his pastime." He seldom erred in his judgment of other men, reading their characters as from an open book with the pages of which he had long been familiar. He had a broad and firm grasp of every question with which he had to deal, and his conclusions were clear and sound. Something of the harshness of the Puritan character of New England showed on the surface, but back of it was a stern, unbending integrity and a quick sense of justice. He was always a loyal and devoted friend. Exact and methodical in his own habits, he required equal exactness in others. His hand-writing, so clean-cut and legible, was no faint index to the man. He was a business man of rare sagacity, a lover of science and the classics, a close student of modern literature, and a mathematician of a high order; and the name which three successive generations of his family had already made honorable and conspicuous lost none of its brightness through his long, crowded, and upright life.

MEMOIR

OF

AMOS ADAMS LAWRENCE.

BY WILLIAM LAWRENCE.

AMOS ADAMS LAWRENCE, the second son of Amos and Sarah (Richards) Lawrence, was born in Boston, July 31, 1814.

For several generations descendants of John Lawrence, of Wisset, Suffolk County, England, had lived in Groton, Massachusetts.

Samuel Lawrence, the grandfather of Amos Adams Lawrence, was a Groton farmer, deacon, and justice of the peace. On the night of April 19, 1775, he responded to the call from Lexington, and marched with his company under Colonel Prescott to Cambridge. At the battle of Bunker Hill he received a bullet through his beaver hat, and was also struck in the arm by a grape shot.

In 1807 Amos, the fourth son of Major Samuel Lawrence, drove to Boston with twenty dollars in his pocket and entered business. He was soon able to encourage his brother Abbott to join him as junior partner, and within a few years the firm of A. & A. Lawrence was one of the leading mercantile houses of the city.

Failing health compelled Mr. Amos Lawrence to retire from the firm, and, having earned a name for business ability and integrity, he gave the remaining years of his life to philanthropy and the encouragement of educational institutions.

In life and character, Amos Adams Lawrence, the second son of Amos, was the worthy fruit of the stock from which he sprang.

His early years were passed at school in Boston and Andover. The death of his mother in his childhood and the infirm health of his father left him much alone. He had a



J. A. J. Wilcox, Sc.

Faithfully Yours
Amor A Laurence

sensitive nature, and the hardships and injustice of Mr. Putnam's School at Andover so harassed him that he ran away. He was brought back, however, and after a humble apology, remained. His religious spirit, love of nature, sense of honor, and interest in the affairs of men are revealed in a journal which he kept from boyhood to the day of his death.

He graduated from Harvard College in 1835, and a few days later entered upon his business career.

An extract from his diary, written while he was a senior in college, reveals some of the ambitions of his life. The consistency with which he held to the details of this record is rather remarkable. "My present design is to be a merchant, not a plodding, narrow-minded one pent up in a city, with my mind always in my counting-room, but (if there be such a thing possible) I would be at the same time a literary man in some measure and a farmer. That is, I would live in the country a few miles from town (excepting when devoted to business, which would be the forenoons), and there I would read and work on my farm. . . . "

On account of his father's retirement from the firm, Mr. Lawrence on leaving college found no opening ready, but at once began to build up a business of his own.

In 1843 he with Mr. Robert M. Mason founded the firm of Mason & Lawrence, and became the selling agents of the Cocheco and Salmon Falls Manufacturing Companies. Some years later Mr. Mason withdrew from the firm, and Mr. Lawrence associated others with himself in the firm of Lawrence & Co.

His family associations as well as his own tastes and abilities soon brought him into many positions of responsibility. He became a trustee of the Provident Institution for Savings, a director in the Suffolk Bank and many other corporations, and a trustee of the Massachusetts General Hospital; he took part also in many other philanthropic and social activities, and wrote occasional articles for the papers on financial subjects. An anonymous pamphlet upon "The Conditions and Prospects of American Cotton Manufacture in 1849–50," reprinted from Hunt's "Merchants' Magazine," was from his hand. Having a somewhat mature judgment, he was thrown much among men older than himself, thus gaining wisdom and experience; at the same time a marked trait was his con-

fidence in younger men, which so increased in later life that he was quick to test, encourage, and promote them.

Mr. Lawrence was pre-eminently a business man. His mercantile responsibilities were heavy, and he recognized his duty to them, never allowing his interest in public matters and philanthropic enterprises to interfere with them.

One would not, however, begin to catch the spirit of Mr. Lawrence's life if he should judge of him simply as a business man. Though holding steadily to the routine of his office, and making quick decisions on questions of large importance in the mercantile world, he carried in his mind and near to his heart many broader interests, and to these he gave freely of his life and money. The spirit of patriotism which sent Samuel Lawrence to Bunker Hill burned in the grandson.

Conservative by temperament, bound in honor to take his part in sustaining the Union, Mr. Lawrence had no sympathy with what he felt to be the lawless and dangerous spirit of the abolitionists. He had, however, even less sympathy with those who were disposed in the critical years before the late war to let things drift and submit to the increase of the power of the Slave States. When, therefore, upon the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill in 1854, the question arose as to whether Kansas should become a slave State or a free State, Mr. Lawrence saw that there was an opportunity for effective work in the restriction of the slave power by lawful means. He became the Treasurer of the Emigrant Aid Society, whose purpose was to encourage and aid the emigration of northern citizens to Kansas and thus assure her freedom.

To this work he gave freely of his money and enthusiasm. He raised contributions in Boston and elsewhere, giving thousands of dollars himself. He conferred with the agents, and when the people arrived in Kansas he corresponded with the leaders and defended them and the Society by letters to public men in Washington.

So grateful were the citizens of the settlement of Wakarusa, Kansas, to Mr. Lawrence that they insisted upon giving his name to the place. In spite of his protests, the announcement was made to him in a letter from a committee of the citizens: "We thought that one who, in the darkest hours of the grand enterprise, stepped nobly forth to urge on its lagging energies and nerve it with the firm 'sinews of war,' and who

entered without the hope or expectation of remuneration, was worthy of lasting remembrance. It is for these, with other reasons, dear sir, that we have taken the liberty of calling our already important place Lawrence."

During the Kansas struggle Mr. Lawrence was always urgent that those with whom he had influence should not resist the lawful authorities. He wrote: "Your best friends would advise you, if their opinion was asked, not under any circumstances to resist any legal representative of the United States, nor allow our people to do it. That would put you wrong before the country, and more than anything else take from you the nationality which you now hold."

Some years earlier he had some business transactions with John Brown, and his Kansas experience brought them into closer relations. Although Mr. Lawrence had no sympathy with John Brown's methods, he had a strong interest in the man, and from time to time helped him and his family in their financial difficulties.

When Brown was arrested at Harper's Ferry, it was reported that he might not have a fair trial. Mr. Lawrence immediately joined with others in offering to engage able counsel, and at the same time he wrote to Governor Wise urging a fair trial, and adding: "Captain Brown has the qualities which endear him to our people, and his sudden execution would send a thrill of horror through the whole North. From his blood would spring an army of martyrs, all eager to die in the cause of human liberty. I am sure that I express the desire of all conservative men here, when I beg you to insist on a fair trial."

His comment after the conviction was, "If they hang Old Brown, Virginia will be a free State sooner than they expect. He has played his part grandly, though the plot of the play is a poor one."

His political inheritance as a Whig and his conservative temperament led Mr. Lawrence to stand by the National Union Party in the election of 1860, and he even allowed his name to be used as candidate upon that ticket as Governor of Massachusetts, though there was no shadow of a chance of his election.

As soon as the first gun of the war was fired, Mr. Lawrence threw himself heart and soul into the defence of the Union.

He had always been a supporter of the militia, and for months had joined with them in military drill. He took great interest in the corps of students of Harvard College, riding over from his home in Longwood to drill them, and when a number of them enlisted he followed their careers with affectionate interest.

When he, with Mr. John M. Forbes, was asked by Governor Andrew to recruit the Second Cavalry, he took up the duty with his usual enthusiasm. The clink of the sabre was heard in his business office as he gave some young officer his first lessons in swordsmanship. He joined with other citizens in any movement that looked toward the strengthening of the army, the comfort of the soldiers, and the relief of the wounded.

When the war was over, it was his grateful duty to his college and his country to take an active part in the erection of Memorial Hall, Cambridge.

Mr. Lawrence had also that trait of American Citizenship which recognizes the importance of the education of the people.

His Kansas sympathy led him to encourage the foundation of an academy at Lawrence, and for that purpose he gave $10,000. Although the original plans were not carried out, the fund formed the nucleus of the State University now established at Lawrence, Kansas.

An interest in certain lands in Wisconsin caused him to feel a sense of responsibility towards the people there which resulted in the foundation by his gift of Lawrence University at Appleton.

Lawrence Academy at Groton, Williams College, the schools in Brookline, and other institutions received a share of his interest. For several years he was Treasurer of Harvard College, and later an Overseer. Though not a scholar, he had sympathy with scholarship, a love of letters, and an interest in history which made him a worthy member of this Historical Society from 1861 to his death. To him the Society is largely indebted for the valuable Heath papers and a large part of its collection of the literature of the Rebellion.

The richest and deepest vein in Mr. Lawrence's character was his Christian faith.

He came of pious ancestry. His journal breathes with

religious aspirations. True to New England's piety, he was often introspective and morbid. While resting his hope solely on the merits of his Saviour, he was full of the spirit of good works, and had no sympathy with that mystic faith which does not lead to the love of one's neighbor and to practical deeds of sympathy and succor.

Although his father was a conservative Unitarian, Mr. Lawrence became a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was active in the Sunday-school, and an officer of St. Paul's Church, Brookline, as well as of the Church of Our Saviour, Longwood.

He had a large sympathy with the work of Christians of other names. His gifts recognized no denominational bounds, and he counted among his nearest friends the leading ministers of many Christian bodies.

With his brother William, he built a stone church at Longwood in memory of their father which was their spiritual home during the last years of their lives.

He also took an active interest in the foundation and upbuilding of the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, and gave a Hall to commemorate God's goodness to him and his family.

This brief account of the chief interests of Mr. Lawrence's life has been given in the hope of revealing some of his leading characteristics, his business ability, patriotism, public spirit, his devotion to educational interests, and his sympathy with all that pointed towards the elevation of his fellow-men.

The temper of his life may perhaps be best felt by a record of a typical day as given in his journal.

"*June* 10. My daily duties sometimes press hard. First I rise and dress, say my own prayers, and prayers with some of my children. Before seven the triangle is struck for family prayers in the library. Breakfast at seven. Lay out work for men afterwards. Off on horseback at eight. Visit the contractors who are building for me about here and the laborers on the grounds. Then to Cambridge, oftenest to look after new work or old — just now the new house for president, and refitting the Brattle House; or to meet the president or steward or some one of the professors on their business; or to review the college 'troops.' Then to Boston by half-past nine. Here are all sorts of business, commercial, philanthropic, political; besides building of three large stores, and a carriage factory, and drilling my company daily.

This pushes me hard until after three, when I get on my horse again and reach home a little late for dinner. Then read the news, and rest until I turn out to inspect my garden and workmen, or to take my wife to drive in my country wagon. All assemble at quarter before eight o'clock at tea. Children's bed-time and prayers with them at half-past eight. Then a nap, and reading or writing until eleven or twelve. There is a great scarcity of employment, and I have taken about thirty-five men to dig over my marshes, then to haul gravel for them, then to cover with loam, and sow grass seed."

He was quick to respond to calls for aid and to ask for the help of others in causes of charity. To carry a subscription paper for Professor Agassiz's museum, a Western missionary, the Greeks struggling for liberty, or for the sufferers from a mill disaster was a duty that seemed to fall naturally to him.

A memoir, however short, would be incomplete if it did not emphasize certain features of Mr. Lawrence's life of an even more personal character.

In 1842 he married Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. William Appleton. Seven children were born. So happy and unbroken was the family that on Thanksgiving Day forty years later Mr. Lawrence was able to write, "In the afternoon assembled all our children and grandchildren, all who have been born to us. How remarkable, after nearly forty years of married life, to have health and life continued — twenty-five in all."

His love of nature led him a few years after his marriage to make his home outside the city; and his attractive winter, autumn, and summer houses at Longwood, Waban Hill in Newton, Lynn, and later at Nahant were the centres of his deep affection. Having known but little of a mother's care and the pleasures of family life in his youth, he was the more anxious that his children should have their joys in their fulness.

He rode horseback almost every day for fifty years, and his figure was a familiar one to members of communities in which he lived. His talk along the roadside with the laborers, his visits to the poor, sick, and afflicted, his cheery word to the passing schoolchildren, created numberless bonds of sympathy with the people among whom he lived. A sense of humor and a somewhat homely form of speech gave an individual flavor to his talk, and made him approachable by all sorts and conditions of men.

Chastened towards the end by partial blindness, he bore these heavier burdens with touching resignation. They served to move him to a more active sympathy with those in similar troubles.

On the 22d of August, 1886, Amos Adams Lawrence died suddenly at his summer home at Nahant. He left the inheritance of a good citizen, a devoted patriot, a successful business man, a sympathetic friend, and a man of Christian faith.