

SOUTHBOROUGH

by

Dexter Newton

HISTORY OF WORCESTER COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS

1889

Glendale, Arizona
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In June, 1987 while engaged in some research into those residents of Southborough who participated in the Civil War, I was directed to a volume entitled HISTORY OF WORCESTER COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS printed in 1889. Included in this volume was a history of the town of Southborough written by Dexter Newton.

Because of my time limitations the librarian of the Fay Library in Southborough, Mrs. Judith Williams, graciously consented to copy from a very fragile volume, that portion devoted to Mr. Newton's history of the town. Upon returning to Arizona and reading these pages I thought others would enjoy reading this work as much as I had if they were aware of its existence and could cope with the very small print. To remedy those problems I decided to type these pages in a more readable type size and to send them to those that I knew would enjoy reading them.

In my typing, I have tried to be as faithful as possible to the spelling, punctuation and capitalization as found in the work itself and hope that it will add to the reader's enjoyment.

William J. McNeil

CHAPTER XIV.

SOUTHBOROUGH.

By Dexter Newton.

Location and Incorporation-Soil and Surface-Waters-Production-Agriculture-Manufactures and Mechanical Industries.

This town is situated in the extreme easterly part of Worcester County, about twenty-eight miles from the State-House and about sixteen miles from the court-house in the city of Worcester. The town-house is located at a bearing of about seven degrees south of due west from the State-House. Southborough is skirted on three sides by Middlesex County. It has Marlborough on the north, Framingham and Ashland on the east, Ashland and Hopkinton on the south and Westborough and Northborough on the west. A large portion of this town formerly belonged to Marlborough. Before its incorporation it was called "Stoney Brook," probably so-called from a stream of water which still bears that name. The part which lies north of said brook was called "Cow Commons," from the fact that it was used by the inhabitants for a common pasture. The cattle were marked and their whereabouts was reported to the owners by the friendly Indians, from time to time. The town of Southborough was incorporated July 6 (old style), or July 17 (new style), 1727, in response to the following remarkable petition, to-wit:

"To the Honorable William Dummer, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief, the Honorable Council and House of Representatives at their session in May, 1727:

The petition of us, the subscribers inhabitants of the Southerly part of the town of Marlborough, Humbly sheweth That, whereas Devine Providence, which appoints the bounds and habitations of all men, hath so ordered our lots, or at least most of us, that we are at such a distance from the Place of Public Worship, that ourselves, but especially our aged and infirm, together with our women and little ones, cannot comfortably endure the necessary travel that they are forced unto for the attaining an opportunity at the place of Public Worship, and likewise others, whose lots, although, not at present so difficult as the other aforesaid, yet considering that it is but a point of christian duty and charity to compassionate the circumstances of such, and having also obtained a vote of the town of Marlborough in our favor to be set off as a seperate Town, by such bounds as described by the vote of Town and the Plan herewith annexed, and likewise for a further manifestation of the aforesaid Town of Marlborough's good-will towards us in the matter have by their vote directed their Selectmen to sign or order, an assignment with us as petitioners to the Honorable Court, upon the consideration of the whole, we have some reason to think Providence favors the matter and have hope of a Blessing. Wherefore, we humbly petition this

HISTORY OF WORCESTER COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS.

Honorable Court that we, the Inhabitants of the aforesaid southerly part of the Town of Marlborough, being about fifty families already settled with some preparation for more, may be set off by such bounds as described by the aforesaid vote of the Town for setting us off and more fully set forth in the plan herewith annexed, and with the land may be incorporated into a Town and have and enjoy all immunities, Privileges, Rights and power as other Towns within this Province have and do by law enjoy, and we your humble Petitioners, as in Duty Bound, shall ever pray."

The above pursuant to a vote of the town of Marlborough, June 12, 1727, directing the major part of the selectmen, or the whole of them to sign a petition to the General Court with the inhabitants of "Stoney Brook," being the southerly part of the town, for a corporation of the same: Joseph Stratin, John Sherman, Eliazer Howe, Samuel Brigham, Abraham Eager, selectmen. Names of petitioners: William Ward, William Johnson, John Bellows, David Fay, John Woods, Daniel Taylor, Nathan Brigham, Nathaniel Joslen, John Mathis, Jr., David Bruce, William Johnson, Jr., Jonathan Witt, John Amsden, Jon. Newton, Joseph Woods, Roger Bruse, Othniel Taylor, Daniel Newton, Isaac Bellows, Samuel Bellows, Robert Horn, John Newton, Joseph Ball, Abram Newton, Ephraim Newton, Benjamin Newton, Caleb Witherbee, Samuel Lyscom, Eliazer Bellow, John Belknap, Isaac Newton, Joseph Witherbee, Samuel Gibbs, Jon. Bellows, Moses Johnson.

From its local situation in the mother town it was named Southborough. At the time of the incorporation of Southborough it contained about eight thousand eight hundred and twenty-two acres. On the 7th day of March, 1786, in response to a petition signed by the following persons, who resided on the premises viz.: Daniel Fay, Elisha Bemis, Phinehas Bemis, John Leonard and Lydia Pierce, that part of Framingham, then known as "Fiddle Neck," and which now forms the southerly portion of Southborough, containing about three hundred acres, was, by an act of the Legislature, set to Southborough. May 5, 1835, by an act of the Legislature, about sixteen acres were taken from the formerly supposed area of Southborough and added to Westborough, thereby putting an end to a long contest between the two towns in regard to their boundary lines, March 24, 1843, by an act of the Legislature, and in response to the petition of Willard Newton, Willis Newton, Henry B. Newton, William F. Newton, David Temple and Daniel Walker, that part of Southborough lying north of Monument No. 3, near the house formerly owned by Barnabas Brigham, and Monument No. 5, near the "Tunnecog Bridge," containing about eighty-two acres, was set to Marlborough. Southborough now contains about nine-thousand and twenty-four acres, according to the surveys, including roads, common, cemeteries and land under water. Its surface is somewhat undulating, and its scenery delightful and varied. The soil is a strong, deep, gravelly loam, rich and very productive. The land is somewhat stony, especially, the southerly portion of the town. The principal rock is

SOUTHBOROUGH.

granite. In the western part, and near Fayville, there are numerous springs which contain large quantities of iron. The wood consists chiefly of oak, walnut, chestnut, maple and birch. The following are the names of its familiar hills, meadows and streams of water: Wolfpen Hill, Break-neck Hill, Pine Hill, Oak Hill, Clean Hill, Mount Victory, Troublesome Meadow, Bloody Meadow, Handkerchief Meadow, Angle Brook, Deerfoot Brook, Pancake Brook, Stony Brook and Sudbury River. Stony Brook, having its source in the westerly part of Southborough, meanders in an easterly direction through the central portion thereof, and falls in the Sudbury River in Framingham. This last named stream has its source in Westborough, and forms the southern boundary of Southborough. Its thread divides this town from Hopkinton. The two streams afford considerable water-power. Angle Brook, a tributary of Stony Brook, has its source in Marlborough. Numerous towns and county roads of superior quality checker the town. Her many bridges are mostly of stone. The inhabitants of the town, in her early days, were principally employed in agriculture. The sturdy yeomanry of the town, from generation to generation, have laid low many of her forests, and her men of energy and perseverance have, through the lapse of her past years, converted many of her once rugged hills and valleys into beautiful fields, orchards and gardens, which bring forth abundant crops for man and beast.

This town now contains several superior farms, and there are one hundred and seventy-nine in all, of from ten to four hundred acres. By statistical comparison of farm products, including her great yield of excellent fruit, Southborough appears to lead all the towns but one, in the Commonwealth. Her farms are nearly all in a high state of cultivation, and are mostly fenced with good stone walls. The buildings are commodious and tasty and are generally kept in good repair. Her agricultural products in 1875 amounted to \$197,365. The farmers formerly produced butter, veal and beef for the market; now their energies are largely devoted to the production of milk and fruit. The noted "Deerfoot Farms Company" is a corporation established under the laws of the State, and the shares thereof are owned by members of the Burnett families; Hon. Edward Burnett being president; Robert M. Burnett, treasurer; Seth H. Howes, clerk; William Ward Rogers, superintendent. Butter of superior quality is made here on the most scientific principles, from the milk of pure Jersey cows. About 55,000 pounds of butter are made here yearly, and 49,000 quarts of cream are sent to Boston; 146,766 cans of milk were used in this factory the past year. There has also been sent to Boston by other parties 445,193 cans of milk during the past year.

Southborough has had a Farmer's Club for some twenty-eight to thirty years. It has done much to revolutionize the whole system of farming. Farmers have been stimulated largely through the influence of the club to vie with each other in having the finest breeds of cattle and the best herds of cows. Much greater yields of grain, vegetables and fruit, and of vastly better quality and size, reward

HISTORY OF WORCESTER COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS.

the intelligent and industrious farmers. The great success of the club is largely due to the indefatigable exertions of a few men, among the foremost of whom we would mention Samuel N. Thompson, its president; Deacon D. W. C. McMaster, its clerk; and Horace F. Webster, its treasurer.

The superior grazing fields of Southborough impart a peculiarly rich and agreeable flavor to the milk and butter. The inhabitants of this town are generally in comfortable circumstance. The number of persons fully supported by the town during the twenty-eight years immediately preceding 1888 averaged yearly only about seven. The following statistics from the Assessor's Report in 1888, concerning the wealth of the citizens and other matters of interest, shows that there are in the town 398 horses, 1089 cows, 22 sheep, 79 swine, 421 1/2 houses, 16 oxen, 234 other neat cattle, Personal property taxed, \$287,043; real estate taxed, \$1,142,400--total, \$1,429,443. Number of polls, 618. Amount of taxes raised, \$1,429,443. Statistics show there is much wealth in this town, far exceeding per capita that in most other towns. Although a large portion of the inhabitants in former years were employed in agricultural pursuits, we find that there has been a commendable degree of interest manifested in other important enterprises. There have been in town since its incorporation at least six grist mills, three saw mills, one wire factory, one carpet factory, one flower mill two sash and blind factories, one peg mill, three extensive tanneries, one currier shop, one brush factory, town brick kilns, three cotton and wool factories, six boot and shoe factories, one bonnet factory and one carriage factory. This town contains four villages, viz.: Southborough Centre, Fayville, Cordaville and Southville. Fayville is situated in the easterly and Cordaville and Southville in the southerly portion thereof. The Boston and Albany Railroad extends through Cordaville and Southville; The Old Colony Railroad extends through Southborough Centre and Fayville, and connects with the Boston and Albany Railroad at South Framingham. In about the year 1845 Southborough seemingly took upon herself a new life, in consequence of the sudden influx of manufacturers. Extensive boot and shoe factories were built in the south part of the town, and, as a consequence, the beautiful village of Southville sprang into existence. John Hartt & Co. and Newton & Hartt manufactured boots and shoes there extensively and successfully for many years, giving employment to a large number of workmen. G. Bickford Brigham continues the business there, and employs about one hundred hands; and his annual sales of boots and shoes amount to \$165,000.

William B. Wood also erected a factory in Southville, in which he manufactured cotton and woolen cloths for many years, giving employment to a number of people.

Soon after the erection of those factories, Milton H. Sanford, Esq., purchased a large tract of land in the south part of the town,

SOUTHBOROUGH.

and in 1846-47 he erected thereon a large stone factory for the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods. He also built thereon many dwelling-houses and other buildings. This thriving village he named Cordaville, in honor of his wife, Cordelia. The same factory was burnt October 31, 1855. Two persons lost their lives in consequence of the fire, and others were injured. On the same spot he erected the present stone factory. He manufactured very extensively various kinds of cotton and woolen fabrics, and jute blankets. He became very wealthy. In 1864 he sold the real and personal property to a stock company, called the "Cordaville Mills Company," Franklin Haven, Esq., being president, John H. Stevenson, Esq., treasurer, and Judge Thomas Russell, clerk. In 1871 said property was sold by auction to Adolphus Merriam, Esq., of Framingham. For some years large quantities of goods were there manufactured by Merriam & Wilson. March 9, 1876, a stock company was formed under the corporate name of "Cordaville Woolen Company," Hubbard Willson, Esq., president and superintendent, and Adolphus Merriam, Esq., treasurer, said Willson, Merriam, and Joseph Merriam, directors. This company now manufacture blankets. They employ about one hundred operatives, and the sales amount to about one hundred thousand dollars per year.

In 1860 one Kidder commenced the manufacture of brick near Fayville; after his death the property was owned and the business continued by Ball & Holman. They were succeeded by the Framingham Brick Company. By the aid of steam power and improved machinery the latter company are able to manufacture yearly one and a half millions of brick. Fayville was so named in honor of a large portion of its former business men, to wit: Colonel Dexter Fay, and his two brothers, Colonel Francis B. Fay and Honorable Sullivan Fay, Colonel Artemas Fay and his brother, Elijah Fay. Colonel Dexter Fay commenced business as a butcher. He afterwards built a small store about fourteen feet square. His trade so increased that he had to enlarge his store from time to time. It became a famous place of trade and eventually the yearly sales therein for many years exceeded \$125,000. His brothers formerly were more or less interested with him in this business, so, latterly, were his sons, Emery B. Fay, Caleb T. Fay, Sylvester C. Fay and Augustus F. Fay. Colonel Dexter Fay was also a noted cattle broker, and was a constant attendant at the Brighton Cattle Market for over forty years. Colonel Francis B. Fay, after having filled many important offices in town and county, moved to Chelsea, Mass. He became a very successful commission merchant, was several times in his lifetime honored with a seat in both branches of the Legislature, and was once elected representative to Congress. He was the first mayor of Chelsea. Honorable Sullivan Fay was conveyancer, settled many estates, was clerk of the Agricultural Branch Railroad Company, was elected to both branches of the Legislature and was president of a Medical College in Worcester, Mass. Colonel Artemas Fay was a manufacturer of boots, shoes and bonnets. Elijah Fay was a currier. The phrenological poet once wrote concerning the organ of weight in the head of Colonel Dexter Fay: "This organ is

HISTORY OF WORCESTER COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS.

very large in your friend, Colonel Fay--Colonel Dexter, of course. There are many of that name on the records of fame--there is Francis of Boston, in the mercantile trade; and Artemas, here at home, by whom bonnets are made."

In those days beef cattle were sold in market by estimated weight or by weight of the sides after they were killed and dressed. In estimating droves of heavy cattle his judgment was most always sought, as no broker who attended the cattle market could excel him in that art. He was a very honorable man in his dealings, was very active in business, and was honored and respected by his townsmen. He held many of the principal offices and represented the town in the General Court. He was an excellent colonel in his regiment. Fayville received the following distinguished honor:

General Lafayette, in about the year 1815, while journeying from New York to Boston with his body-guards, stopped at the hotel in Fayville for refreshments. The people of the village assembled to do him honor, and he shook hands with them all.

John L. Whiting was born in Shrewsbury, Mass., May 28, 1823. He was the son of Seth Whiting and Mary Kendall, and was one of nine children.

The Whiting family in the United States is descended from Rev. Samuel Whiting, who came to this country in 1633, and was the first minister of Lynn, Mass.(1636-1679).

Seth Whiting and family moved to Southboro' in 1841, and from that date until 1850 the brush business was carried on by the father, and son in Fayville. Mr. Whiting, Sr., was one of the earliest and one of the best brush-makers in New England; he made several valuable improvements in the art, and did more than any other man to supersede English with American paint-brushes in the Boston market. He considered it a sin to make a poor brush, or one that was not exactly what it seemed to be. Shoddy of any kind, moral or material, found no favor in his sight.

John L. Whiting married Mary, daughter of Moses Sawin, of Southboro', in 1852. He commenced the manufacture of brushes in Boston in 1864, and has for years been the largest brush manufacturer in the United States. Whiting's patent brushes have a national reputation, and have been introduced to some extent in other countries. Mr. Whiting has introduced machinery into his factory, this effecting a great saving of labor. The brush-makers of the olden time used but one machine, while John L. Whiting & Son have in use between seventy-five and eighty.

SOUTHBOROUGH.

Several of Mr. Whittings's inventions effect a very material saving in the length of bristles used in brushes; this is accomplished by mechanical devices which secure the bristles in the ferrule by a shorter hold than any of the old methods, thus practically extending their length and increasing their value without injury to the quality of the brushes. This economy of stock of course reduced the prices of the brushes; the result has been more of a public than a private benefit, as other brush-makers have been stimulated to extra exertions, in order to accomplish, as far as possible, the saving effected by Mr. Whiting's inventions.

Mr. Whiting is popular with his employes, it being worthy of note that there has never been a strike in his factory.

He is a public-spirited citizen and a liberal contributor to many worthy charities.

In 1782, Curtis Newton and Dexter Newton, sons of Stephen and Sally Newton, having purchased the large estate of the late Col. Dexter Fay, erected, with the assistance of Daniel H. Thompson, Joseph Fairbanks, Allan D. Howe and Lewis Brewer, a shoe factory in Fayville, forty by fifty feet. Since that time the factory has been twice enlarged, so that now it contains over forty-six thousand feet of flooring. The last addition was made by Dexter Newton, Joseph Fairbanks, Allan D. Howe, Henry H. Newton and Augusta E. Brewer, who are the present owners of the factory. It is leased to H. H. Mawhinney & Co.; Allan D. Howe, superintendent.

The monthly pay-roll amounts to about twelve thousand dollars. They employ about three hundred operatives. The sales amount to about four hundred thousand dollars annually.

Since the erection of the factory Fayville has more than doubled its inhabitants and tenements.

Lincoln Newton (2d), was formerly a boot and shoe manufacturer in Fayville, and gave employment to many persons.

CHAPTER XV. Southborough--(Continued).

The number of inhabitants in town at the time of its incorporation is not positively known. There were about fifty families, and probably about two hundred and eighty inhabitants. In 1757 it appears that the number or enrolled men was 75, and the number of minute-men 56. In 1790 the number of inhabitants was 837. At the close of each subsequent decade the number of inhabitants was as follows, viz.: 1800, 871; 1810, 926; 1820, 1,030; 1830, 1,080;

HISTORY OF WORCESTER COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS.

1840, 1,145; 1850, 1,347; 1860, 1,854; 1870, 2,133; 1880-85, 2,100.

Of the names of the inhabitants, the Newtons, Fays and Brighams have always predominated. The number of Newtons born in town since its incorporation is 443; and the number of Fays born in town during the same time is 334.

By order of the General Court, the first town-meeting was held August 28, 1727, at the house of Timothy Brigham, which stood where is now located the St. Mark's school-house. William Johnson was moderator. The first town-meeting under warrant of selectmen, was held March, 1728--James Newton, moderator; Moses Newton, Seth Bellows, Doe Mathes, and Captain Ward were selectmen. The principal business of this meeting, besides the choice of officers, and of several town-meetings which followed, was to arrange for procuring a minister of "good conversation to preach God's word," and to devise ways and means to build a meeting-house. Money for both purposes was promptly raised. The first meeting house built was 50 x 40 feet, and 20-foot posts; 300 pounds, or \$1,000, was appropriated for same. It was built in 1727-28. This house lasted seventy-nine years, at the end of which time it was sold for \$76.99, and taken down. It was located a few feet south of the house now owned by the Pilgrim Evangelical Society, and on a portion of the land given by the inhabitants of Marlborough to the inhabitants of this section thereof, previous to the incorporation of Southborough (said land was given and set apart for the accommodation of meeting-house, burial-place and for a training-field forever). In 1806, December 17th, the second church edifice was dedicated; it cost \$7,778.

The pews sold for \$2,658 above the appraisal. In 1856 said meeting-house was conveyed by the First Parish Society to the said Pilgrim Evangelical Society, and by the latter it was remodeled and fitted up in its present modern style at a cost of about \$13,000, and dedicated. In 1828, September 10th, the Baptist Society dedicated the brick church which is now occupied for a dwelling. For want of sufficient room in the church, the dedicatory services were held in the grove near "Mount Vickory." The present Baptist Church was built in 1815. The first church of the Pilgrim Evangelical Society was built in 1832. It is now the high school-house. The Episcopal Church was dedicated August 15, 1862. The Second Congregational Church was located in Southville, was built in 1872.

St. Matthew's Catholic Church, located between Cordaville and Southville, was built in 1879. St. Anne's Catholic Church was built in 1887, and located between Fayville and Southboro' Centre. Rev. John F. Redican is rector of both societies. He was born in Worcester, April 2, 1858; is a graduate of the public schools of Worcester, also of the Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass; studied theology in Montreal University; was ordained in Montreal; spent five

SOUTHBOROUGH.

years as assistant in Webster; came to Cordaville as first pastor of St. Matthew's Church November 26, 1886.

The first minister settled by the town was Rev. Nathan Stone. He was ordained October 21, 1730, and continued their pastor until his death, May 31, 1781. June 1, 1791, Rev. Samuel Sumner was settled. He was dismissed, agreeably to his request, December, 1797. In 1799, October 9th, Rev. Jeoboam Parker, a native of Southborough, was ordained, and became their pastor. He was dismissed his own request in 1832. The First Parish Society afterwards settled Rev. John D. Sweet, Rev. William Lord, Rev. Alden and Rev. Barnard. The salary first paid to Mr. Stone was 120 pounds or \$400, and thirty cords of good wood. In 1734 his salary was raised to 150 pounds and thirty cords of good wood.

Only one religious society existed in town until 1825. The Baptist Society have settled Rev. Jonathan Forbush, Rev. Abiasaph Sampson, Rev. W. Morse, Rev. Aaron Haynes, Rev. M. Ball, Rev. John Alden. They have had several acting pastors, the present one being Rev. H. B. Gay. The Pilgrim Evangelical Society was organized February 17, 1831, and have settled Rev. Walter Follett, Rev. Jacob Cummings, Rev. E. M. Elwood, Rev. G. D. Bates, Rev. W. J. Breed, Rev. John Colby, Rev. H. M. Holmes, Rev. A. L. Love, Rev. J. E. Wheeler and Daniel E. Adams, D.D. Rev. Alanson Rawson was acting pastor from April 28, 1843, to April 12, 1852. Rev. Andrew Bigelow, D.D., was acting pastor from April 1, 1874, to April 1, 1875.

The Episcopal Society have had for rectors Rev. Joshua R. Pierce, Rev. A. C. Patterson, Rev. Charles Wingate, Rev. Robert Lowell, Rev. J. I. T. Coolidge, D.D., and the present rector, Rev. Waldo Burnett.

The Second Congregational Society have settled Rev. C. A. Stone, and have had for acting pastors Rev. John Le Bosquet, and Rev. Truman A. Merrill.

The first appropriation made by Southborough for teachers was in 1732, viz.: to Timothy Johnson, six pounds: and to Samuel Bellows, four pounds ten shillings. Subsequently, for several years, Solomon Ward, was employed to teach in rotation the four schools located in different sections of the town. Southborough maintained but four schools until 1837. The citizens of Southborough have ever manifested a great interest in education.

In 1859, Henry M. Peters, Esq., a wealthy citizen, feeling a deep interest in the education of the youth, and having a desire that the scholars of Southborough should have as good advantages for obtaining an education as was enjoyed by the scholars in the neighboring towns, donated the present school-house, nicely finished and furnished, and the land connected therewith, to the town, on condition that it should be used for a high school, to be taught by a master qualified to teach

HISTORY OF WORCESTER COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS.

the branches usually taught in a high school, and be kept at least eight months in each year. The town accepted the very liberal donation at a regular town-meeting; and as a token of their appreciation of his generosity, they directed that it should be called the "Peters High School-House."

The citizens generally have manifested great satisfaction with the good results of the school. They have been willing to appropriate a liberal sum yearly for the support of this as well as for the other teen schools, The School Committee, in 1878, expended for schools, \$5,854. In 1852 a free public library was established. The opening of the same was properly celebrated. A public meeting was held in the Town Hall February 12th. The occasion was enlivened by speeches, songs and music. A. L. Hobart, M.D., then of Southborough, made the principal address. The following extract from his address will quite fully explain the character of the preliminary measures incident to its establishment:

Col. Francis B. Fay, in the fullness of his soul and liberality of his spirit, conceived in his heart to do a good thing unto the inhabitants of the good old town of Southborough, which gave him birth; and so, unsolicited, and of his own good will and pleasure, he thrust his hand deep into his pocket, and drawing forth five hundred pieces of silver (\$500), held them up before the eyes of the inhabitants of the town, while he thus spoke; "Fellow-citizens! Fellow-townsmen! I was born, and nurtured, and rocked, and reared in you midst. I am one of you, and you are dear unto me. And now, as you are dear unto me, and as my heart and hands are drawn towards you in affection, and as the enlightenment and elevation of your minds are things near my heart, therefore, if all together, or any of you, will give a like sum, I will give these five hundred pieces of silver to form the nucleus of a Town Library, which shall be free for all the inhabitants of the town, to use for their improvement, and for their children's children forever."

The town appropriated the other five hundred dollars, and directed that as a token of their esteem for the generous donor, it would be called the "Fay Library."

In 1870, April 20th, Col. Fay donated to the town the additional sum of one thousand dollars, for the benefit of the library. There is now a fund of fifteen hundred dollars in the hands of the trustees of the library, the interest of which, with various other items contributed and appropriated, enable the trustees to expend about two hundred dollars annually for books. There are now in the library five thousand six hundred and thirty-five volumes. The people of Southborough have great cause to hold in fond remembrance the names of aforesaid donors; and not only we, but, in future years, full many a

SOUTHBOROUGH.

son and daughter, who shall inhabit this land, read books and learn in this school,--looking back, perhaps, through time's long vista,--will also exultingly claim these donors as their immortal benefactors.

In 1865 the St. Mark's School was incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth, and was founded for the classical education of boys. Its course of studies is prepared with the purpose of giving a thorough preparation for the admission to the universities and colleges of the country. It is a school for the Episcopal Church, and its order and management are in conformity with the principles and spirit of the Church. Its scholars number about sixty, and are required to board at the institution. It is said to be one of the most thorough and best-disciplined schools in the State. The establishment of this school and the erection of the beautiful Episcopal Church are the results of the great enterprise and perseverance of our honored and esteemed fellow-citizen, Dr. Joseph Burnett. The school is under the management of the following officers:

Episcopal Visitor.--The Right Rev. Benjamin H. Paddock, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese of Massachusetts.

Board of Trustees.--Rt. Rev. B. H. Paddock, D.D., Rev. D. C. Millet, D.D., Rev. George S. Converse, A.M., Rev. Thomas R. Pynchon, D.D., Joseph Burnett, Esq., Joseph Story Fay, Esq., Francis C. Foster, Esq., H. N. Bigelow, Esq., Rev. S. U. Shearman, George P. Gardner, Esq.

Headmaster.--William E. Peck, A.M.

Treasurer.--Joseph Burnett, Esq.

Dr. Joseph Burnett was born in Southborough, November 11, 1820. He married Josephine Cutter, June 20, 1848, by whom he has had twelve children. He received his education from the common schools in Southborough and the English and Latin schools in the city of Worcester, commencing business as an apothecary in that city, where he remained two years. He then removed to Boston, where he continued the business for several years. He is now a manufacturing chemist of great notoriety.

The beautiful appearance of the Centre Village is largely due to his benevolence, influence and taste. In 1840 the town built its first town-house. Previous to that time the town-meetings were held in the church of the First Parish Society. Said town-house cost about \$4,000. It was burnt in 1869. Without delay the inhabitants proceeded to erect another. The present handsome, substantial and commodious brick town-house was built in 1869-70, at a cost, including fixtures and furniture, of about \$30,000. The building committee, consisting of Dr. Joseph Burnett, Dexter Newton, Dr. J. Henry Robinson, Franklin Este and Curtis Hyde, delivered the keys thereof to

HISTORY OF WORCESTER COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS.

the selectmen April 20, 1870. In 1824 the young men organized a lyceum. Hon. Francis B. Fay was president of the same for several years. This is said to be one of the first lyceums ever formed in this vicinity. One of the most exciting debates participated in by the then young America was: "Is an untruth ever justifiable?" Disputants appointed in the affirmative were Peter Fay and Blake Parker; negative, Joel Burnett and Brigham Witherbee. The discussion waxed warm. The disputes, pro and con, fought the battle inch by inch during the allotted time. Question was finally decided on its merits, in the negative. This lyceum accomplished much good.

Another lyceum was formed in 1842. Its members at one time numbered forty-four. Many momentous questions were considered. Interesting and instructive free lectures, through their exertions, were given to the public. Southborough has raised many noble men and women, and several distinguished scholars.

The following is a list of those reared in town who have availed themselves of the benefits of a college-education, viz.: Jeroboam Parker, graduated at Harvard in 1797, became a minister; Nathan Johnson, graduated at Yale in 1802, judge of Court of Common Pleas; Sherman Johnson, graduated at Yale in 1802, minister; Luther Angier, graduated at Amherst in 1833, minister; Henry M. Parker, graduated at Harvard in 1839, teacher; Joel Burnett, graduated at Harvard Medical in ----, physician; Waldo I. Burnett, graduated at Harvard Medical in 1849, naturalist; Edward Burnett, graduated at Harvard in 1871, M.C.; Harry Burnett, graduated at Harvard in 1873, chemist; Waldo Burnett, graduated at Harvard in 1875, rector; Clarence Thompson, graduated at Amherst in 1874, civil engineer; George E. Brewer, graduated at Amherst in 1874, insurance broker; Charles T. Murray, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1882, teacher; Winfield Scott Hammond, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1843, teacher; Charles C. Burnett, graduated at Harvard in 1886, railroad manager.

Jeroboam Parker, mention above, was for many years the minister in Southborough. Joel Burnett was a noted physician in the town, was particularly interested in her schools and was greatly honored and respected. He delivered the first lecture on the subject of temperance given in the town. His son, Waldo I. Burnett, was a zealous student and became a distinguished naturalist. By the Boston Society of Natural History he was elected curator of entomology. In successive years he gained many of the prizes offered by said society. In the winter of 1851 he delivered, at the Medical College in Atlanta, Ga., a Course of lectures in microscopic anatomy. In 1852 he prepared the essay which received the prize from the American Medical Association. He died of consumption July 1, 1854, in the twenty-sixth year of his age. From an address concerning his life and writings, delivered before the Boston Society of Natural History, July 19, 1854, by Dr. Jeffries Wyman, is taken the following extract: "We cannot but sensibly feel that in his death we have lost an associate of no

SOUTHBOROUGH.

ordinary talents; we can point to no other member of our society, and not more than one other naturalist in our country, who has given such proofs of zeal and industry, and who, in so short a life, has accomplished so large an amount of scientific labor. Had he been spared to future years, we cannot but feel the assurance that he would have acquired for himself a far higher place and still more honorable name in the annals of science. Let us cherish his memory and profit by his example."

The records of the town show that the people have always taken a forward rank in the cause of freedom. Capt. John Taplin went in command of a company of forty-nine men on the Crown Point expedition in 1756; was out from February 18th to December 20th. Capt. Aaron Fay commanded a company sent for the reduction of Canada, and was out from March to November, 1758.

Capt. John Taplin was also out in this campaign.

A number of Southborough men were out in the campaign of the last French and Indian War.

Dilention Johnson was at Fort William Henry when it capitulated, August 9, 1757, and was exposed to the Indian barbarities of that terrible day. Elijah Reed and Joshua Newton, also of Southborough, were in that battle.

In 1765, in town-meeting, the following unanimous vote of instruction was given to their representative, Ezra Taylor, Esq.: "That you would in the most effectual and loyal manner firmly assert and lawfully maintain the inherent rights of the Province that posterity may know that if we must be slaves, we do not choose by our own acts to destroy ourselves, and willingly entail slavery on them."

The military warrant, dated November 7, 1774, will be read with interest by the citizens of the town:

To Ezekiel Collins, One of the Corporals of the Military foot Company, in the town of Southborough, in the County of Worcester, under the command of Josiah Fay, Captain, and in the Rigimant whereof Artemas Ward Esq. of Shrewsbury is Colonel--Greeting.

You are hereby Directed to Warn forthwith all the afternamed Non-Commission Officers and Soldiers of Said Company, Viz.,--

Jonathan Champny, sargeant.
Elijah Brigham, sargeant.
Hezekiah Fay, sargeant.
James Williams, corporal.

Ezekiel Collins, corporal
Ebenezer Richards, corporal.
Isaac Newton, Jun., drummer.
Joshua Smith.

HISTORY OF WORCESTER COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS.

Benj. Smith.
Nathan Tapplin.
Elisha Tapplin.
Eneas Ward.
Elisha Fay.
John Fay, Jun.
Elisha Johnson.
Ephraim Amsden.
Moses Newton.
Erasmus Ward.
David Newton, Jun.
Isaac Newton.
Solomon Leonard.
Timothy Angier.
Jonah Johnson.
Edward Chamberlin.
Nathan Champny.
Job Biglo.
Thomas Stone.
Peter Ston.
Asahel Newton.
Luke Newton.
Sirus Newton.
Gideon Newton.

Mark Collins.
John Richards.
Josiah Fay, Jun.
Andrew Phillips.
John Phillips.
Eben Newton.
Josiah Ward.
Ebenezer Collins.
John Clifford.
Zacheus Witherbee.
Daniel Johnson.
Kirby Moore.
Edmand Moore.
Mark Collings, Jun.
William Winchester.
Jabez Newton.
Williams Williams.
Abnor Parker.
John Johnson.
Isaac Ball.
Nathan Fay.
Jedediah Parker.
John Leonard.
Jonas Woods.

To appear in the Common training field By the Meeting House in said Southbro with fire-arms Compleate on the ninth Day of this Instant November, att Eight of the Clock, in the forenoon of said Day then and thair Remain attend to and Obay further orders Hereof fail Not and make return of this Warrant with your Doings thereon Unto me att or Before Said time. Given under my hand att said Southbo the seventh Day of November anno-dom 1774,

Josiah Fay, Cap.

Capt. Josiah Fay's company of fifty-six minute men, who were disciplined and supported at the expense of the town, marched to Lexington and Concord, April 19, 1775. Every able-bodied male citizen, sixteen years old and upward, was armed according to law. They were required to be in constant readiness to repel any attack of the enemy.

In town-meeting April 29, 1861, on motion of Sylvester C. Fay, Esq., it was voted, unanimously "that the town is ready to respond to the proclamations of the President with every able-bodied citizen and every dollar, if necessary." The town furnished two hundred and nineteen brave and patriotic men, being thirty-three more than enough to fill her quota under every call of the President during the great

SOUTHBOROUGH.

Rebellion. Seventeen of those men died in the service of their country, and these names appear on the monument erected to their memory. Said monument, erected on the common in Southborough Centre, is of Fitzwilliam granite, and was built by E. F. Meaney, of Boston, from a design of A. R. Esty. Esq. It was dedicated January 1, 1867. It is twenty feet high. On the south (front) side are inscribed the words, "Erected by the citizens of Southborough;" on the east, "In Memoriam;" on the north, "Our Country's Defenders;" and on the west, "Rebellion, 1861."

Patriots are here in freedom's battle slain--
Men whose short lives were closed with scarce a
stain;
Men lovers of our race, whose labors gave
Their names a memory that defies the grave.

This monument cost \$1613.50, and was paid for mostly by subscription. Some of the money, however, was contributed by various assemblies and societies. Henry H. Peter, Esq. subscribed \$500; Dr Joseph Burnett, \$100; the ladies, nearly \$200; Curtis Newton, E. D. Rockwood, Peter Fay and S. N. Thompson, each \$25; and ninety-two other persons contributed smaller sums. This town has a very perfect record of their soldiers who enlisted in the late war. To William P. Willson, Esq., great credit is due for his alacrity and perseverance in its preparation and completion. The following is a list of said soldiers:

S. H. Andrews.
George Brown.
John F. Bates.
Edwin F. Barney.
Charles Baldwin.
George T. Brigham.
Alfred W. Brigham.
Charles H. Bidgelow.
Francis Bird.
Charles Battle.
William E. Buck.
Mitchell Butterfield.
Emerson Bigelow.
Thomas Boyd, Jr.
Eugene F. Bigelow.
Augustine B. Bemis.
Henry T. Breed.
Theodore N. Brewer.
Daniel Bressman.
George G. Burlingame.
Michael Bressney.
William Barr.
Marcelus J. Burditt.

Lucell Boyd.
Lovely Bird.
George M Brigham.
Charles E. Brigham.
John Blanchard.
James Bresman.
Peter Clark.
D. A. Chamberlain.
Robert Crosby.
Michael Caughlin.
A. E. Chamberlain.
Patrick H. Cleary.
Charles K. Collins.
Joseph H. Collins.
Lowell T. Collins.
John Collins.
Harrison Chase.
Marshall Collins.
William Carroll.
Lyman B. Collins.
Daniel Chick.
Otis Q. Claflin.
James F. Chickering.

HISTORY OF WORCESTER COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS.

Michael Cook.
Moses E. Cook.
Maurice Crownan.
Edwin C. Dockham.
Warren W. Day.
Erastus A. Durgin.
John L. Day.
Francis H. Davis.
John Donahoe.
Andrew Dunn.
George E. Day.
Thomas Doan.
Thomas F. Dunbar.
Samuel R. Day.
John Denny.
Cornelius Doherty.
Bartlet Daily.
Orrin Edwards.
William E. Fay.
Horatio L. Fay.
Henry L. Flagg.
Marcelus E. Fay.
Darius C. Flagg.
A. Caflin Fay.
Eugene A. Frederick.
Charles F. Fisher.
Alfred Featherstone.
Frederic Fay.
Herbert W. Fay.
Charles B. Fay.
George W. Flagg.
George W. Fay.
William Fogarty.
Francis A. Gould.
Thomas Grant.
Matthew R. Gleason.
Michael Haggarty.
John Haggarty.
Irving S. Hunt.
William H. Hill.
Vergene O. Hyde.
S. E. W. Hopkins.
Uriah Howes.
Sylvester G. Hosmer.
Martin J. Hubbard.
William Hunt.
Henry E. Hartwell.
George H. Houghton.
Charles H. Homes.
Camilus C. Hyde.

Joseph W. Hurd.
A. E. Ingrham.
David Ireson.
Lyman A. Jones.
Cornelius W. Johnson.
William Keefe.
Patrick Kilgariff.
David Kilpatrick.
John H. Kimball.
Charles T. Love.
John Lahan.
Edward L. Loveland.
Louis Lovely.
Paul Lake.
Benjamin F. Langley.
Michael Murphy.
George H. Moore.
Charles B. Moore.
Joseph Martin.
Michael McMahon.
James McNabb.
Edward McKnight.
Dennis Mahoney.
Richard Mulstee.
Austin McHaster.
Peter McFarlan.
Michael McNarlan.
Patrick McAlear.
Michael McCue.
Osceola V. Newton.
Hartwell Newton.
George W. Nichols.
Joseph B. Nourse.
John F. Newton.
Francis A. Newhall.
Francis D. Newton.
S. Whitney Nourse.
Jeremiah L. Newton.
Dexter D. Onthank.
George O'Grady.
George E. Onthank.
John O'Brien.
Acres M. Onthank.
Charles O'Grady.
Thomas O'Brien.
James L. Onthank.
Lowell P. Parker.
Charles S. Parker.
Charles F. Parker.
Gardner R. Parker.

SOUTHBOROUGH.

Rodger Pope.
Austin G. Parker.
Adolphus B. Parker.
Frank Paul.
Ebenezer Pearson.
Charles E. Preble.
Arthur T. Rice.
Edward Roberts.
Joseph Raymond.
Levi Ramsden.
David Richardson.
Andrew Rock.
Timothy Ryan.
Andrew J. Reed.
Francis H. Stowe.
Charles Scott.
Amos P. Sargeant.
Warren H. Stevens.
George S. Sanford.
Charles B. Sawin.
William M. Seavy.
Allen Stevenson.
Dennis Spellin.
Daniel Shay.
William Stafford.

Charles A. Trask.
Simeon O. Taylor.
Frank C. Tucker.
George E. Thompson.
James S. Toothaker.
Samuel A. Toothaker.
J. Granville Underwood.
Greenville H. Winchester
Warren W. Williams.
Hamlet S. Woods.
James Ward.
George W. Williams.
Albert L. Weeks.
George F. Wheeler.
Ephraim Ward.
Charles H. Woods.
William Welch.
Edwin J. Walker.
Hiram N. Walker.
George L. Works.
George H. Waterman.
Marshall Whittemore.
Charles H. Walkup.
Joseph Wise.

The following-named persons were allotted to Southboro' by the Navy Commission, viz.:

George O. Allen.
Arthur A. Henry.
William H. Smith.
Thomas Shadwick.
Charles Smith.
Hiram Storer.
Jeremiah Shemnaham.

Frederick Scarlett.
Frederick A. Smart.
Joseph Staples.
Timothy Toomey.
---- Taskett.
Leroy L. Walden.

Among the names of many prominent men of this town--part of whom are now living and the others have recently deceased--who have done much to promote its highest and best interest, are the following:

Moses Sawin purchased the grist and saw-mill and a small lot of land situate one-half mile west of Town Hall, in Southborough, of Deacon Gabriel Parker, in 1833. The year following he bought of said Parker seven acres of land adjoining same, and on south side of Mill Pond, and built thereon a spacious dwelling-house, barn and other buildings. The estate is now owned and occupied by Charles B. Sawin, youngest of his three surviving sons. Said Moses Sawin was a lineal

HISTORY OF WORCESTER COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS.

descendant of a long list of millers. His ancestor, Thomas Sawin, was the third son of John Sawin, of Watertown, who was the father of the American Sawins. Thomas Sawin bought of the Natick Indians (a branch of the Massachusetts) fifty acres of land in South Natick, for which he paid ten pounds of lawful money. The following conditions were agreed upon in their transaction, viz.: The said Thomas Sawin was to build a mill on the premises for the grinding of corn, and he and his heirs and assigns were to maintain said mill forever, and on the other part it was agreed that there was to be no other corn-mill built in town without the consent of said Thomas Sawin, his heirs and assigns. Said mill remained in possession of said Thomas Sawin and his descendants from 1685 to 1833--one hundred and forty-eight years. Said Moses Sawin possessed and carefully preserved through life the curious old deed, signed and sealed by the Indian chiefs of whom his said ancestor purchased the land. They are now in possession of said C. B. Sawin, at the old home-stead, where antiquarians and others interested in curious legal documents can examine them.

Moses Sawin was thrice married. In 1820 he married Joanna T. Lane, of whom he had one child, Joanna L. Sawin. In 1823 he married Mary B. Morse, of whom he had eight children, viz.: John B., Mary B., Sarah C., Maria A., Moses M., Lucy A., Charles B. and James H. Two of these passed over the dark river in early childhood, viz.: Lucy A. and James H. Sarah C. died in early womanhood, August 9, 1853. Joanna L. (Mrs Libby) died November 15, 1860. The other five children are still living, and earnestly laboring to carry forward the great principles of progress and reform, which their father labored so assiduously to promote. In 1852 said Moses Sawin married Mrs. Catherine A. Rice, who still survives him and is loved and cherished, as a good mother should be, by all his children. Mr. Sawin was an active and excellent citizen. He took a lively interest in town affairs, was a faithful member of the Board of Overseers of the Poor for many years, and was enthusiastic in promoting the best interests of the town. He was very active in aiding the great temperance reform. When the clarion notes of William Lloyd Garrison rang through the land calling the nation to repentance for supporting and maintaining chattel slavery, Mr. Sawin did not hesitate to enlist in the great cause of humanity. He was convinced it was a sin against God and a crime against his brother man.

He had the courage to ask the members of the church to which he belonged to testify against the sin; when his request was rejected he refused to commune with them as a church of Christ, and when, for this refusal, they cast him out of the church, he exultantly quoted to them the words of Christ, viz.: "Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye did it unto me." He was especially gratified that he had lived to see slavery entirely abolished; it was what he had long labored for and sought. But the crowning glory of his latter days was in hearing his former opponents acknowledge the

SOUTHBOROUGH.

righteousness of his cause, and labor earnestly with him in the overthrow of American slavery.

Mr. Sawin lived to a good old age (seventy-six) and died February 7, 1871, of rheumatism, after long and patient suffering.

John Thomas Cotton was the son of Rev. Ward Cotton and his wife, Rebekah (Jackson), and one of the numerous descendants of John Cotton, first minister of Boston. Said John Thomas Cotton was the oldest of six children, born in Boylston, Mass., February 25, 1801. In youth and early manhood he had a long and severe sickness, which left him in a feeble condition, and although he lived to a great age, he never enjoyed good health. He was a very conscientious man, firm in his convictions, and was greatly beloved by his fellow-citizens. He served as representative to the General Court for several years, and long held the office of town clerk of said Boylston. In consequence of the failing health of this mother, to whom he was entirely devoted, he was induced to give up all public employment. His mother died October 11, 1854, after which he purchased a small place for a home and sold the old homestead in Boylston. He lived in Southborough in great contentment and comfort, near his sister (Mrs. Hannah S. P. Whitney), for near a quarter of a century. Though he lived alone, he was no recluse, but was very sociable and very fond of his neighbors and flowers. He spent his last days with his sister, and passed over the dark river to beloved ones beyond, October 17, 1884.

Peter Fay, Esq., was born in Southborough. October 15, 1807. He married Roxanna Whipple, December 29, 1829. She died November 28, 1853. March 15, 1858, he married Dolly Collins. By his first wife he had six children--two girls and four boys. He lived on the old homestead formerly owned by his father, Peter Fay--and which is now owned and occupied by Charles F. Choate, Esq., president of the Old Colony Railroad Company--until March 1, 1855, having previously sold the same to Henry H. Peters, Esq. He then bought the Parker farm, which for many years was owned and occupied by the former ministers of the First Parish Society. He lived there about two years. He built the fine house in which he now lives in 1857. He has held many of the highest offices in town, and has received many honors from the citizens thereof. He represented the town at the General Court in 1845. He was very active, during the late war, in obtaining men to fill this town's quota under every call made by President Lincoln. He served on the Board of School Committee about nine years; assessor, one year; overseer of the poor, nine years; deacon of the Pilgrim Evangelical Church for about fifteen years. He settled the estate of his sister, Mrs. Dolly Bond, late of Shrewsbury, deceased. This estate amounted to over \$100,000. He received great credit for his faithfulness and energy concerning the settlement thereof.

On the old homestead he kept some forty head of cattle, and he took great pride in having extra nice ones. He made butter until

HISTORY OF WORCESTER COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS.

1840, and was the first farmer but two in town who sold milk to go into Boston. He had fine apple orchards on his farm, which often yielded him one thousand barrels in a year. He was president of the first temperance society of Southborough for fifteen years.

Daniel S. Whitney was born at Danvers (now Peabody) on February 4, 1810. He is one of the many descendants of John and Elenor Whitney, of Watertown, and the eighth in descent from the original stock. Mr. Whitney was early engaged in the great reforms of the century. In 1830, at the age of twenty, after listening to an address by the celebrated Dr. Pierson, of Salem, he signed a pledge to abstain entirely from ardent spirits as a beverage, and from that time he has labored on through all the phases of the great temperance reform abstaining from all intoxicating liquors as a beverage. He still works on, hoping for and believing in the final triumph of this great cause of human progress.

In 1836, while keeping school on the Marblehead coast, he first listened to the Gospel according to anti-slavery. Samuel J. May was the heavenly-tongued apostle on that occasion in the Branch Church of Salem, and from that lecture dates his interest in the great anti-slavery agitation begun three of four years before by William Lloyd Garrison. In the ranks of that grand army of freedom he was ever happy to be found. He was ordained as evangelist by the Massachusetts Association of Restorationists, and occupied pulpits as a supply for a few years. While thus engaged he became deeply interested in the under-taking of Rev. Adin Ballou, at Hopedale, Milford, Mass. This attempt to realize in actual life our highest conceptions of Christian principles was entered upon with great enthusiasm, and for eight years under several changes of business arrangements he joyfully labored on at the great moral problem. He still clings to the hope that under more favorable surroundings, and profiting by past experiences, what was there attempted will yet be accomplished. All the great reforms of the age--temperance, anti-slavery, peace, the equal rights of women with men, and the golden rule as the law of intercourse and labor--constituted the policy of this attempt to realize the ideal of the great Master. The weakness of the undertaking, was found in the joint stock property of the undertaking which placed the continuance of the experiment in a few hands, and so brought it to a premature end. But while it lasted it formed a grand stand-point for living souls to utter and live their highest convictions.

Mr. Whitney married, in 1842, Miss Hannah S. P. Cotton, youngest child of Rev. Ward Cotton, of Boylston. Three children were born to them--Daniel Cotton, who left them at the age of seven years; Mary P. C. (Billings), and Alice G. C. (Burton).

After leaving Hopedale in 1850 Mr. Whitney spent one year in Beverly and two years in Boylston. In 1853 he was chosen delegate from Boylston to amend the Constitution of Massachusetts, and removed

SOUTHBOROUGH.

to Southborough, that he might return daily to his family while attending on that convention. The conservative Whigs managed to quash the proposed amendments before the people, but Mr. Whitney had the satisfaction of voting to leave the term "male" out of the amended Constitution. The conservatives of that day looked upon the proposition as the wildest of political dreams; but the thirty-five years since that convention has brought it near even to our doors here in Massachusetts.

During the years of darkness and violence following the enactment of the Fugitive Slave Law, Mr. Whitney was ever ready and glad to do duty in the ranks of the Garrisonian Abolitionists. The flying fugitives were ever welcome to his home, and the sharp encounters with his pro-slavery neighbors were frequent. On a town-meeting day a zealot in a bad cause addressed him with, "Mr. Whitney, you have nigger on the brain." "Oh, no, Mr. B., you have nigger on the brain; I have negro on the heart," was his reply.

When the final crash of arms came it was not difficult to see that the end of slavery was near. Mr. Whitney, during the last year of the war, labored in the Sanitary Commission at City Point, and was greatly pleased with the magnanimity of the Northern soldiers, and the absence of all disposition to take vengeance on the fallen traitors, as is common with other nations.

He was delighted when the great silent man, who brought the Rebellion to grief, brought our mother, England, who treated us very shabbily during the war, to a sense of her duty, or interest to pay the damages. And since that day every effort and every advance toward a permanent arrangement between the two great English-speaking nations to settle all their differences by arbitration, instead of the sword, has given him the liveliest pleasure.

He believes in the good time coming, when nations shall have outgrown the barbarism of war, and the injustice, oppression and ignorance which constitutes a chronic state of war. And he believes, further, that this good time is to come through the instrumentality of his beloved country. He knows that he must pass over the dark river before these great events transpire, but a firm faith of the final triumph of righteousness on the earth and beyond the earth makes the evening of life joyful.

Curtis Newton was born in Fayville, November 13, 1803. He married Lydia Ball Smith, He died October 11, 1880. In early life he was much interested in military matters; was Captain of the Rifle Company for several years, and was chosen major, but declined to serve. He represented his district to the General Court, was many years assessor, was selectman fourteen years, deputy sheriff, auctioneer for more than twenty years, was moderator of town-meetings several years, justice of the Peace.

HISTORY OF WORCESTER COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS.

At the annual town-meeting in March, 1881, the following resolutions were unanimously passed, viz.:

Resolved, That in the death of our late townsman, Curtis Newton, Esq., which occurred on the 11th day of October last, we realize that the town has lost a beloved citizen, a man who has filled many of its highest officer, represented it in the General Court, and has ever performed the duties intrusted to him in a manner and with a degree of fidelity that has done himself honor and has given satisfaction to his constituents. He has contributed liberally in many ways to the cause of freedom, and has always manifested a great love for the prosperity of this, his native town.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect due to so faithful a servant, we direct our town clerk to record these resolutions on the town book of records, and send an attested copy thereof to the widow of said deceased.

Dexter Newton was born in Fayville, January 13, 1823. He married Arathusa A. Brigham, December 9, 1846. In early life he was engaged in the provision business. He taught school in this town three winters. He received his education in the common and high schools in Southborough and in the academy in Westfield, Mass. He was station agent at Fayville and Cordaville about three years; has been postmaster in Fayville since July, 1869; United States assistant assessor of internal revenue about five years; represented the district in the General Court in 1861 and 1877; has been auctioneer about twenty years, selectman ten years, served on the Board of School Committee ten years, assessor twenty-seven years, overseer of the poor five years, moderator of town-meetings over thirty years, land surveyor, justice of the peace, notary public, and has been justice of the First District Court of Eastern Worcester since June, 1879; has dealt largely in real estate, has built nine houses and has settled and helped to settle over two hundred estates of deceased persons. He has zealously advocated the principal reforms of his time.

Jonas Fay, Esq., a native of Southborough, was twice married. He was selectman, assessor and member of School Committee for many years. Was a school teacher when young; represented the town in General Court; deacon of the Pilgrim Evangelical Church; settled many estates of deceased persons and was active in town affairs.

Deacon Francis Fisher was twice married; held the office of selectman; represented the district in General Court; in his younger days was a seafaring man, and for a number of years a sea captain.

Ezekiel D. Rockwood was twice married; was a very prominent man; served as selectman, overseer of poor for many years, and represented

SOUTHBOROUGH.

the district in the General Court. He was very liberal in his donations for the cause of freedom and temperance.

Harvey Newton, Esq., son of Hezekiah Newton, was born September 26, 1819, married Ann S. Gamage, July 30, 1844; served as selectman one year. Was once chosen to represent the district in the General Court, but declined to serve--a very remarkable case. He manufactured boots and shoes with John Hartt, in Southville, some seventeen years, and afterwards carried on the business alone about eight years. He built and now owns the shoe factories in that village, and has contributed largely towards building up said village. He was never blessed with children, but has been highly blessed in many things.

James Henry Robinson, M.D., born February 9, 1831, married Charlotte K. Rice, November 9, 1857. He graduated from Albany Medical College in 1856, and commenced practice as physician at Deer Island the same year. He practiced also in Kansas, and while there was the family physician of the famous John Brown. Since that time he has practiced in Southborough and vicinity. He represented the district in the General Court.

William H. Buck, Esq., born August 26, 1813. He married Sally Maria Brigham, June 20, 1850. He was in the meat business some four years, and for many years has been a cattle broker. He served as selectman eight years, and has held various other important offices in town. He represented the district in the General Court one year.

Benjamin F. Prentiss, Esq., born July 25, 1820; Married, July, 1850, to Susan S. Johnson, of whom he had five children. He has held the office of selectmen eight years, overseer of the poor eleven years; is a master-builder by trade, and has erected nearly three hundred buildings.

Sylvester C. Fay was born May 23, 1825. He married Eliza Bell Burnett, February 16, 1858. He kept store in Fayville with his father and brothers many years. Lately he has been engaged in the manufacture of corsets. He is a man of much energy; has served as selectman. He has long been engaged in the temperance cause and other reforms. His wife and her sister, Harriet Burnett, have caused to be erected a large schoolhouse, in which is kept by them a school for about thirty-five small boys, who are here prepared for entrance to the St. Mark's and other classical schools.

Leander W. Newton was born in Southborough November 26, 1838. He married Emma M. Muzzy February 27, 1861. He served as overseer of the poor ten years, and as collector nine years. He has represented the district in General Court. He is an active business man.

HISTORY OF WORCESTER COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS.

Horace F. Webster was born January 22, 1829. He married Ann M. Fox February 13, 1852. He has been town treasurer six years. He also represented the district in General Court one year.