

HISTORIC BURIAL-PLACES OF BOSTON AND VICINITY.

BY JOHN M. MERRIAM.

EVERY student of American History will find in early Boston a favorite subject. In her history are the beginnings of all the great social, political and religious progressive movements toward the present America. However great the pride of the native Bostonian, others not so fortunate must excuse and commend it. If Chief Justice Sewall, in his dream of the Saviour's visit to Boston (I. Diary, p. 115) could have looked forward a century and more, he might well have expressed even greater admiration for the "Wisdom of Christ in coming hither and spending some part of his short life here."

Among the many objects so strongly stamped as historic by association with the men and events of early Boston, none to-day possesses keener interest to members of the American Antiquarian Society than the old graveyards. It was with great gratification; therefore, that a party of gentlemen many of whom are members of this Society, was permitted last May, by the invitation of Hon. George F. Hoar, to visit the more important of these ancient burial-places, and later, in July, by the courtesy of Mr. Charles Francis Adams, to visit the old burying-ground and other historic places in Quincy.

The oldest place of burial in Boston is the King's Chapel Yard on Tremont street. Long before this place was associated with King's Chapel, it was a graveyard. Tradition, coming from Judge Sewall, through Rev. Thomas Prince, has it that Isaac Johnson, one of the twelve signers of the agreement "to pass the seas (under God's protection) to

inhabit and continue in New England," signed at Cambridge, August 26, 1629, by Winthrop and his followers, one of the first Assistants, and probably the second white settler on the Boston peninsula, was buried at the southwest corner of his lot, in September, 1630. His lot was the square now enclosed by Washington, School, Tremont and Court streets. According to this old tradition it was around Johnson's grave that the settlers buried their dead, and the place remained for many years the only burial-ground.¹

The earliest interment that is recorded on stone is that of Governor John Winthrop in 1649.² This old Winthrop

¹ This tradition is given in Prince's Annals, Part II., Section 2, p. 2, as follows: "And the late chief Justice *Samuel Sewall*, Esq; informed me; That this Mr. *Johnson* was the principal Cause of settling the town of *Boston*, and so of its becoming the *Metropolis* and had removed hither; had chose for his Lot the great square lying between *Cornhill* on the S. E, *Tree-mount-Street* on the N. W, *Queen-Street* on the N. E, and *School-Street* on the S. W; and on his Death-Bed desiring to be buried at the upper End of his Lot, in Faith of his rising in it, He was accordingly Buried there; which gave occasion for the first Burying Place of this Town to be laid out round about his Grave."—A Chronological History of New England in the form of Annals, by Thomas Prince, M. A. Boston, N. E., 1736.

² The funeral of Governor Winthrop has been so beautifully portrayed by his worthy descendant, the Honorable Robert C. Winthrop, that his associates in this society will gladly pardon me if I pause a moment to repeat his description:—"That 13th of April, 1649, must have witnessed a memorable gathering on the spot which these windows of ours now look out upon. It requires no stretch of imagination to depict the scene when the old father of the town and colony, who had brought over the Charter of Massachusetts, as the first full Governor, nineteen years before, and who had held the office of Governor, with the exception of four or five years, during the whole period, was borne at last, as Governor, to his grave. Dudley, then deputy Governor, Endicott, Bellingham, and Bradstreet must certainly have been there. John Cotton, John Wilson, Thomas Shepard, and the revered John Eliot, among the clergy, could not fail to have been present; and the latter may have been attended by a group of the Indians, to whom he was the apostle, and whom Winthrop had uniformly befriended during his life. There is an old family record of one of the Pequod Sagamores coming to Boston at the time, and exclaiming, 'He is alive, he is alive' on seeing the Governor's portrait in the parlor. Increase Nowell, the old secretary, and John Clark were doubtless there, with Winthrop the younger, from Connecticut. Possibly Bradford or some of the Pilgrims may have come from Plymouth, and may have given Morton his account of the 'great solemnity and honor' of the occasion. The artillery officers, probably what is now known as the Ancient and Honor-

tomb is within a rod or two of Tremont street, and the building of the Massachusetts Historical Society.¹ Margaret, the devoted wife of Governor Winthrop, was undoubtedly buried in the same place in 1647. The Winthrop tomb has an especial interest for Connecticut as well as Massachusetts, for here, too, is buried her first Governor, John Winthrop, Jr.² A third Governor, Fitz-John Winthrop, was buried here in 1707.³

able Artillery Company, whose charter had been signed by Winthrop in 1638, are recorded as having been present, and as having taken the responsibility of using a barrel and a half of the colony powder, without leave, for funeral salutes; for which the colony indemnified them at the next meeting of the General Court. . . . There were no religious services or sermons at funerals at that period of our colonial history. . . . No religious exercises were needed, however, to make the occasion a solemn one. Hutchinson, who had access to all the contemporary records, speaks of 'the general grief through the colony'; and it is easy to picture to ourselves the authorities and the people of the town and the neighborhood assembling at the Governor's house, and following the corpse, borne by loving hands, for there were no hearses in those days, to the tomb or grave, which it is now proposed in some quarters to desecrate and do away.'" (XVII. Proceedings Mass. Hist. Soc., 129.)

¹ The horizontal stone slab is inscribed as follows:

JOHN WINTHROP,
Governor of Massachusetts,
died 1649.
Major General
WAIT STILL WINTHROP
died Sept. 7th, 1717 Aged 76 Years.
ANN WINTHROP SEARS
the Wife of David Sears,
died Oct. 2^d 1789 Aged 33 Years.

² Sewall records his death and burial as follows: "April 5 (1676) Wednesday. Governor Winthrop dyes. Interred old Burying place Monday following." (I. Diary, p. 12.)

³ There are two references to the funeral in Sewall's Diary. The first is in the list of funerals at which Sewall was a bearer. It is as follows: "69 Decr. 4, 1707 The Honble. F. J. Winthrop, Governor of Connecticut. Scarf, Ring, Gloves, Escutcheon. Gov. W. Tomb." (II. Diary, p. 11.) In the body of the Diary is a fuller account. "Dec. 4. Mr. C. Mather preaches a very good funeral sermon. Govr. Winthrop is buried from the Council Chamber, Foot Companies in Arms, and Two Troops. Armor carried, a Led Horse. Bearers. Govr., Mr. Russell; Mr. Cooke, Major Brown; Col. Hutchinson, Sewall; Mr. Secretary, Mr. Sergeant. Father, Son and Grandson ly together in one Tomb in the old burying place. Was a vast concourse of people." (II. Diary, p. 204.)

Again, in 1717, "the regiment attended in arms" at this same tomb at the funeral of Chief Justice and Major-General Wait Still Winthrop, "excellent for Parentage, Piety, Prudence, Philosophy, Love to New England Ways and people very Eminent."¹

Probably there is no tomb in New England that contains the dust of four men who had so much to do with the planting of States as did Governor John Winthrop, his son John, and his grandsons Fitz-John and Wait Still.

Near this tomb which recalls so much of the early political history of New England, is another which brings before us with equal vividness the history of the Puritan Church.²

John Cotton came to New England in 1633, having with difficulty escaped the High Commission, and having been censured by Archbishop Laud because he would not kneel at the sacrament. His own meeting-house has now wholly disappeared, having stood on the site of Brazer's building on State street, and his tomb is included within the limits of a burial-place generally known as the King's Chapel Yard. These early ministers, with the exception of

¹ "The streets were crowded with people; was laid in Gov. Winthrop tomb in Old Burying Place." (III. Sewall's Diary, p. 146.)

² The inscription is as follows:

Here Lyes
Intombed the Bodyes
of the Famous, Reverend
and Learned Pastors of the Firft
Church of CHRIST in *BOSTON*:
viz.
MR. JOHN COTTON, Aged 67 Years; Dec^d. Decm^{br}.
the 23rd, 1652.
MR. JOHN DAVENPORT, Aged 72 Years; Dec^d.
March the 15th, 1670.
MR. JOHN OXONBRIDGE, Aged 66 Years; Dec^d.
Decm^{br} the 28th, 1674.
MR. THOMAS BRIDGE, Aged 58 Years; Dec^d.
September the 26th, 1715.

Thomas Bridge,¹ were all buried before King's Chapel was thought of, and their tomb alone should serve most emphatically to disconnect the history of that church with the history of the adjoining graveyard.

I have been unable thus far to learn the burial-place of John Wilson, the first pastor of the first church, although there is a Wilson tomb in the King's Chapel Yard referred to by Sewall (II. Diary, p. 411), in which a son of Thomas Fitch was buried. He died in 1667, possibly before the ministers' tomb was built. Sewall, in his letter to his son written 1720 to give him an account of the Sewall family, states that "in the year 1667 my father brought me" (to Cambridge) "to be admitted, by which means I heard Mr. Richard Mather of Dorchester, preach Mr. Wilson's funeral sermon, 'your fathers, where are they?'" (I. Diary, xiii.)

Governor John Leverett is intombed in the King's Chapel Yard. Sewall refers to his death and burial, but only by a brief entry in his almanac, as follows: "1678-9 March 16, 1. Governour Leverett dieth. 25, 3 Is buried." (I. Diary, p. 48.) He states, however, Vol. III., p. 50, that Mrs. Cooke, Leverett's daughter Elizabeth, was interred July 23, 1715, "In Govr. Leverett's Tomb in Old burying place."

It is recorded on the bronze tablet² at this gate of the King's Chapel Yard that Governor John Endecott was

¹ Thomas Bridge was a friend of Judge Sewall, who records on the day of his death, 1715, "7r. 26 Between 11 and 12 Mr. Bridge expires; with him much primitive Christianity is gone, the Old Church, the Town, the Province 'have a great loss." The bearers at the funeral were all ministers and represented the Old North, the Roxbury, the Brattle street, the Old South and the New North Churches; Dr. Increase Mather, Dr. Cotton Mather; Mr. Walter, Mr. Coleman; Mr. J. Sewall, Mr. Jno. Webb. (III. Sewall's Diary, 59, 60.)

² In order more permanently to mark the burial-places of the early leaders, bronze tablets have been placed on the gates of the old graveyards of Boston. These tablets were suggested by Hon. Robt. C. Winthrop and the inscriptions were written by Dr. Samuel A. Green. Those on the gates at King's Chapel are inscribed as follows:—

buried within its limits.¹ The funeral of Lady Andros occurred Friday, February 10, 1687-8. Judge Sewall

KING'S CHAPEL BURIAL GROUND
1630.

Here were buried

GOVERNORS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

John Winthrop 1649, John Endecott 1665,

John Leverett 1679, William Shirley 1771;

LIEUT. GOVERNORS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

William Phillips 1827, Thomas Lindall Winthrop 1841;

GOVERNORS OF CONNECTICUT.

John Winthrop 1676, Fitz-John Winthrop 1707;

JUDGES OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Wait Still Winthrop 1717, Adam Winthrop 1743,

Oliver Wendell 1818, Thomas Dawes 1825;

MINISTERS OF BOSTON

John Cotton 1652, John Davenport 1670,

John Oxenbridge 1674, Thomas Bridge 1715.

KING'S CHAPEL BURIAL GROUND.
1630

Here were buried

Jacob Sheafe 1658, John Winslow 1674,

Mary Chilton 1679,

A passenger in the *Mayflower*

and wife of John Winslow,

Major Thomas Savage 1682,

Lady Andros 1688,

Captain Roger Clap 1690, Thomas Brattle 1713,

Professor John Winthrop 1776,

James Lloyd 1831, Charles Bulfinch 1844.

¹ Without attempting from my present investigation to throw doubt upon the accuracy of the statement on the above tablet that Governor John Endecott is buried in the King's Chapel Burial Ground, I must refer to evidence which unexplained would show that he was buried in the Granary Burial Ground. There is the following extract from the Records of the Selectmen of Boston to be found in Document 47, 1879, of the City of Boston, p. 4: "P. 185. 1721 March 5. Upon a petition of Mr. John Edwards of Boston, shewing, that whereas there is a tomb in the South Burying place belonging to the Late Governour Endicot, which has been unimproved for many years, and there being no family in said town nearer related to the said Governour Endicot's family than his, desires he may have liberty granted him to make use of it for his family. Granted that the said John Edwards has liberty to improve the said Tomb until a person of better right to it appears to claim it." There is no stone in either ground to mark the tomb, and I have found no reference to either Endicott or Edwards, that would identify it.

attended it "having been invited by the clerk of the South Company."¹

The monument of Thomas Dawes is prominent in this burial-ground. Major Dawes was the architect of the first Brattle-street church. He was an earnest patriot, his name being often associated with the leaders of the Revolution.²

The tomb of Oliver Wendell is number one and is in the extreme corner on Tremont street, and next to the building of the Massachusetts Historical Society. In this tomb are the remains of the maternal ancestors for two generations of Oliver Wendell Holmes, and many of his family connections. (Document 96, 1879, City of Boston, p. 56.)

Near the King's Chapel Yard and on the opposite side of Tremont street is a larger burying-ground, called at first the South Burying-ground, and later, the Granary.³ This

¹ She was buried in the tomb of Benjamin Church. There is the following reference to her burial in Bridgman, p. 318: a slab on the bottom of the Church tomb states "here lies the bones of Lady Anne Andros." (Bridgman's King's Chapel Inscriptions, p. 318.)

² His epitaph is as follows:

THOMAS DAWES A. A. S.
Born Aug^t. 5, 1731, Died Jan^y. 2, 1809, Æt. 78.
Of his taste for the Grecian simplicity
In ARCHITECTURE there are many monuments
Which he raised when that art was new to us.
The records of Massachusetts shew
That he was one of her active LEGISLATORS
From the year 1776, until he was 70 years old;
When he retired, with faculties unimpaired.
To the fiscal concerns of this Metropolis,
To its literary and other Institutions,
He was a zealous friend. He was an ELECTOR
At the three first elections of President
of the U. S. and discharged various trusts
To his own honor and the public weal.

³ The tablets on the gates are as follows:—

GRANARY BURIAL GROUND
1660

Within this ground are buried
John Hancock, Samuel Adams

name was taken from the old public granary which stood on the site now occupied by the Park-street Church. This building was used as a large storehouse for grain, at which the poorer people could purchase at a slight advance of cost, and would seem to be an old precedent for the municipal coal-yard, of which much is heard to-day.

The earliest date associated with this old graveyard is 1660. If Governor Endicott was buried there, his must have been among the early interments, as he died in 1665. Dr. Samuel A. Green thinks that at first the Granary and King's Chapel grounds were united and became distinct only as Tremont street assumed more importance than a country lane.¹ A distinct name, however, seems very early to have

and Robert Treat Paine,
Signers of the Declaration of Independence;

GOVERNORS

Richard Bellingham, William Dummer,
James Bowdoin, Increase Sumner,
James Sullivan and Christopher Gore;
Lieut. Governor Thomas Cushing;
Chief Justice Samuel Sewall;
Ministers John Baily, Samuel Willard,
Jeremy Belknap and John Lathrop.

GRANARY BURIAL GROUND

1660

Within this ground are buried
The victims of the Boston Massacre,
March 5, 1770.

Josiah Franklin and wife,
(Parents of Benjamin Franklin)
Peter Faneuil, Paul Revere;
and
John Phillips,
First Mayor of Boston.

¹ See Public Document of City of Boston, 1879, No. 96, p. 47.

"I cannot tell what has become of the fee of the land, but I have an opinion, based upon something I have seen, that these two graveyards were originally one. King's Chapel Graveyard, the oldest in the city, was probably a tract in the outskirts of the village, and undoubtedly interments were made in a part of it which we now call the Granary Burial-ground. Afterwards, when Tremont street was laid out, they found a part of the tract of land that had not been used for burial, and straightened the street and carried it through, making two separate burial-grounds. I have no doubt that at one time in the early history of Boston, the two graveyards were spoken of as the same, but the street having been laid out, they have practically become two distinct grounds."

been applied to the King's Chapel Yard. In 1675, Judge Sewall writes that Governor Winthrop was buried in the "Old Burying place." Again, in 1685, he records that Father Gamaliel Wait and Father John Odlin were buried in the "First Burying place," and in the March following that "Father Porter was laid in the Old Cemetery." These adjectives may have served to distinguish the King's Chapel Yard from the North or Copp's Hill Burying-place, but there seems to be ground to hold that they refer, also, to the South Yard or Granary, which contained Sewall's own tomb, and to which he does not as a rule apply any word of description, although in January, 1701, he records the burial of "Mrs. Thair, in the new burying-place close to the alms house ground." (II. Diary, 29.) When the Granary and Copp's Hill yards were first used in 1660, an order was passed by the selectmen, November 5th, directing that "the old burial place shall be wholly deserted for some convenient season and the new places appointed for burial only made use of." This order has been supposed to refer only to the Copp's Hill ground, and the word "places" has been quoted as "place." The original record, however, shows that the word used was "places." It probably referred to both Copp's Hill and the Granary. It would seem to be, therefore, strong evidence that even in November, 1660, the ground now known as the Granary and the "old burial ground" were distinct.

The earliest tombs were arranged without much order. They are scattered throughout the yard, usually marked with a large horizontal slab. There are rows of tombs on the four sides, in all two hundred and three.

One of the oldest tombs is that of Governor Richard Bellingham, who died in 1672. Governor Bellingham's family seems wholly to have disappeared in a few years, and in 1810, we find Gov. James Sullivan interested in repairing and enlarging this tomb. (City Doc. 47, 1879, p. 11.) Here Governor Bellingham was carried on his death

in 1672. There are two slabs over this tomb. The first is almost level with the ground, the second is supported above it.¹

Another tomb of the same period as that of Governor Bellingham is the Hull or Sewall tomb. In this were placed the remains of Capt. John Hull, the old treasurer and mint master of Boston, his wife, and their daughter

¹ The inscriptions are as follows:—

HERE LIES

RICHARD BELLINGHAM, ESQUIRE,

LATE GOVERNOR IN THE
COLONY OF MASSACHUSETTS,
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE

ON THE
7 DAY OF DECEMBER, 1672,
THE EIGHTY-FIRST YEAR
OF HIS AGE.

VIRTUE'S FAST FRIEND WITHIN THIS TOMB DOTH LYE,
A FOE TO BRIBES, BUT RICH IN CHARITY.

The Bellingham family being extinct,
The Selectmen of Boston in the year 1782
assigned this Tomb to

JAMES SULLIVAN, ESQ.

The remains of Governor Bellingham
are here preserved,

And the above inscription is restored
from the ancient Monument.

The family tomb of

JAMES SULLIVAN, ESQ.,

Late Governor and Commander-in-Chief
of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts,
who departed this life

on the 10th day of Decr. A. D. 1808,—aged 64 years.
His remains are here deposited

During a life of remarkable industry, activity and
usefulness, amidst public and private contemporaneous
avocations, uncommonly various,
he was distinguished for zeal, intelligence and fidelity.

Public-spirited, benevolent and social,
he was eminently beloved as a man, eminently esteemed
as a citizen, and eminently respected as a magistrate.

Huic versatile ingenium Sic
pariter ad omnia fuit, ut, ad id unum diceres
quod cum que ageret.

Hannah, her husband Judge Sewall and their children, and many descendants. There are many references to this tomb in Sewall's diary.

December 25, 1696, Sewall visits the tomb, at the funeral of his daughter Sarah, and makes an entry in his diary descriptive of the tomb and also characteristic of the writer. He writes, "'Twas wholly dry and I went at noon to see in what order things were set; and then I was entertained with a view of, and converse with, the Coffins of my dear Father Hull, Mother Hull, Cousin Quinsey, and my six children: for the little posthumous was now took up and set upon that that stands on John's; so are three, one upon another twice, on the bench at the end. My Mother ly's on a lower bench, at the end, with head to her husband's head; and I ordered little Sarah to be set on her grandmother's feet. 'Twas an awfull yet pleasing Treat; Having said, The Lord knows who shall be brought hither next, I came away."¹ (I. Diary, p. 443.)

The body of Rev. Samuel Willard, Sewall's pastor at the Old South Church, and Vice-President of Harvard College, was placed temporarily in the Hull-Sewall tomb, September 15, 1707, and was removed to the "new tomb built by the South Congregation," July 31, 1712.

Samuel Sewall of Burlington, Mass., in a letter to Thomas Bridgman, September 21, 1853, states that forty persons in all were buried in this tomb before the Revolution. The more prominent of these persons, in addition to

¹ The slab is inscribed:—

Hon! JUDGE SEWALL'S
Tomb.
Now the property of his
Heirs.
 PHILIP R. RIDGWAY
 1810.
 RALPH HUNTINGTON.
 1812
 N^o 185
 Ralph Huntington.

the names already given, were Rev. Joshua Moodey, first pastor of the Church at Portsmouth, Rev. William Cooper of the Brattle-street Church, who married Judge Sewall's daughter Judith, and Dr. Joseph Sewall, pastor of the Old South Church.

The tomb of Lieutenant-Governor Dummer is near the centre of the rear of the ground. It is marked by a monument inscribed as follows:—

This TOMB
of the DUMMER
and POWELL Family's
was repaired by
WILLIAM POWELL,
Oct^r 1786.

The next tomb in order of date, that I care to mention, is that of Peter Faneuil, the richest Bostonian of his day, and the donor of Faneuil Hall. This tomb is near the southwest corner of the yard. The first public oration in Faneuil Hall, his gift to Boston, was in eulogy of the donor, who had but recently died.¹

The Granary Yard contains the bodies of many of the leaders of the Revolution, the more prominent being John Hancock, Samuel Adams, Robert Treat Paine and Paul Revere.

The Hancock tomb is on the south side. On a small slate stone are the words:—

No. 16.
TOMB OF
HANCOCK.

¹ The inscription is below: At the foot of the slab is the first inscription, which can now be faintly traced.

PETER FANEUIL.
MARCH 3, 1743,
JONES. DAVENPORT.
FETE.
P. Funal.
1743

This Hancock tomb at first stood in the name of Mr. John Hill, but to the list of the Selectmen's office at the end of the volume of records from 1715 to 1729 is added in different ink "Now Thomas Hancock."

Thomas Hancock, the uncle of Governor Hancock, died 1764. The body of Governor Hancock was placed in his uncle's tomb. The funeral was attended by troops and crowds of people, and even the venerable Samuel Adams followed the body to the grave, so long as his strength would permit.

Samuel Adams is buried in the Checkley tomb, which is partly under the sidewalk on Tremont street, and about midway between the gateway and the Tremont House. The small stone is so near the sidewalk that the inscription can easily be read through the fence. At the top is the Checkley Coat of Arms and below the inscription. Adams married for his first wife Elizabeth Checkley, daughter of Rev. Samuel Checkley, and in this way became connected with this old family. The tomb is number sixty-eight. It is the first of thirteen tombs confirmed to the builders, their heirs and assigns, by the selectmen of Boston, March 23, 1736-7 and was then recorded in the name of Mr. Richard Checkley.¹

Near the centre of the yard rests the body of Paul Revere.²

About sixty feet from the north side of the yard and twenty from the sidewalk were buried the bodies of the men

¹

N^o 68 RICHARD CHECKLEY 1737
 Hocce meum Corpus, de Funere Viq, Sepulchri
 Salvator JESUS, Sarciet ille meus
 CHRISTUS erit pestes, Mors Frigida Tuq Sepulchrum
 Exitium certum, Mox erit ille Tuum

A modest stone marks the place, inscribed as follows :—

PAUL REVERE,
 BORN
 IN BOSTON,
 JANUARY 1734,
 DIED MAY, 1818.

killed in the "Boston Massacre." No stone marks the place, although it is said that for a long time a larch-tree served as a graceful monument.

The Franklin monument opposite the entrance is the most prominent monument in the Granary Yard. The inscriptions tell their own story.¹

In connection with the Franklin monument is an interesting headstone discovered last spring, when the surface of the Granary Burial-ground was spaded and levelled. This stone was in memory of Josiah Franklin's first wife, two of their children, and one child of Josiah and Abiah.²

1 JOSIAH FRANKLIN, AND ABIAH HIS WIFE
LIE HERE INTERRED
THEY LIVED LOVINGLY TOGETHER IN WEDLOCK FIFTY FIVE YEARS. AND
WITHOUT AN ESTATE,
OR ANY GAINFUL EMPLOYMENT, BY CONSTANT LABOR AND HONEST INDUSTRY,
MAINTAINED A LARGE
FAMILY COMFORTABLY, AND BROUGHT UP THIRTEEN CHILDREN AND SEVEN
GRANDCHILDREN RES
PECTABLY. FROM THIS INSTANCE, READER, BE ENCOURAGED TO DILIGENCE
IN THY CALLING, AND DIS
TRUST NOT PROVIDENCE. HE WAS A PIOUS AND PRUDENT MAN; SHE A DIS-
CREET AND VIRTUOUS WOMAN.
THEIR YOUNGEST SON,
IN FILIAL REGARD TO THEIR MEMORY, PLACES THIS STONE.
J. F. BORN 1655, DIED 1744, Æ. 89.
A. F. ——— 1667, ——— 1752, — 85.
THE ORIGINAL INSCRIPTION HAVING BEEN NEARLY OBLITERATED
A NUMBER OF CITIZENS ERECTED THIS MONUMENT,
AS A MARK OF RESPECT
FOR THE
ILLUSTRIOUS AUTHOR,
MDCCCXXVII.

² The copy given below was made by Dr. Samuel A. Green, and is to be found in remarks on "The New England Courant, | and its | Young Publisher Benjamin Franklin, | 1721-1726." | made by Dr. Green at the meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, June 11, 1891. The line through the inscription represents a break in the stone.

The burial-ground next visited was the Copp's Hill Ground at the North End.¹ Copp's Hill and the Granary were first used as burying-grounds about the same time, in 1659 and 1660, respectively. The earliest reference to this burying-ground in Sewall's diary is in 1685/6, February 3d, when Mr Henry Phillips was buried "in the New burial place." This is the name commonly used by Sewall, although he also refers to it as the "North Burial place." (I. Sewall's Diary, p. 484.) The present enclosure is made of four parcels purchased by the town at different times for

ANN	^R Y	WIFE	OF JOSIAH FRANCKLI ^N
AGED	abo ^t	34	YEARS DIED JULY
	^R Y	9	1689
JOSEPH	SON	OF JOSIAH & ANN	
FRANCKLIN		AGED 15 D ^S	DIED JULY
	^R Y	14	1689
JOSEPH	SON	OF JOSIAH & ANN	
FRANCKLIN		AGED 5 D ^S	DIED FEB ^R
	^R Y	1[1 ?]	1688
EBENEZER [S]	SON	OF JOSIAH & ABIAH	
FRANCKLIN		AGED 16 M ^O .	$\frac{1}{2}$ DIED
	FEB[^R]	^R Y	5. 170 $\frac{2}{3}$

¹ The tablet at the gate is inscribed as follows:—

COPP'S HILL BURIAL GROUND

1659.

Here were buried

MINISTERS

Increase Mather 1723, Cotton Mather 1728,

Samuel Mather 1785, Andrew Eliot 1778

and

Thomas Lake, David Copp, Nicholas Upshall,
John Phillips, Anthony Hayward, John Clarke,
and others of the early inhabitants
of Boston.

On this ground were planted
the British Batteries

which destroyed the Village of Charlestown
during the Battle of Bunker Hill

June 17, 1775.

the purpose of a burial-ground. The oldest portion is the northeast corner. The oldest authentic inscription bears the date 1661. It is found on a stone recently unearthed and is as follows:—

David son to David
Copp and Obedience his
wife aged 2 weeks
Dyed Dec 22
1661.

The tomb which has by far the greatest interest is the Mather tomb near the easternmost corner of the yard.¹

The reference in Sewall to the death of Dr. Increase Mather is found in Volume III., p. 326, and the date of his death is given as Friday, August 23. The funeral took place the following Thursday, August 29. "Thursday, Aug. 29th, is buried, Bearers Lt. Govr. Dummer, Samuel Sewall; Mr. President Leverett, Mr. Peter Thacher of Milton; Mr. Wadsworth, Mr. Colman. Was carried round the North Meeting House and so up by Capt. Hutchinson's and along by his own House and up Hull Street, into the Tomb in the North burying place and laid by his first wife. Were a vast number of followers and spectators." (Sewall's Diary, III, 326.) There is an apparent conflict between the date of his death as given by Sewall and the date on the slab. I have seen no reason to doubt the date given by Sewall, which is confirmed by the *Boston News-Letter*.

¹ There is a plain horizontal stone slab, on which is inscribed:

MATHER
TOMB
THE REVEREND DOCTORS
INCREASE COTTON
& SAMUEL MATHER
were interred in this Vault,
'Tis the Tomb of our Father's
Mather Crockers
I died Aug²⁷th 1723 Æ 84
C died Feb¹³th 1727 Æ 65
S died June 27th 1785 Æ 79.

The death and burial of Dr. Cotton Mather are also recorded by Sewall. The following extracts are taken from his diary for 1727-8: "Febr. 13 Tuesday Dr. Cotton Mather dies. Monday Febr. 19 Dr. Cotton Mather is interred: Bearers, the Revd. Mr. Colman, Mr. Thacher: Mr. Sewall. Prince: Mr. Webb, Cooper. The Church went before the Corps. First the Revd. Mr. Gee in mourning alone, then 3 deacons, then Capt. Hutchinson, Adam Winthrop Esqr Col. Hutchinson - Went up Hull Street. I went in a coach. All the council had gloves; I had a pair. It seems when the mourners returned to the House, Mr. Walter said, My Bror. had better bearers: Mr. Prince answered They bore the better part. Mr. Walter prayed excellently." It would seem from this extract that the date of Cotton Mather's death as given on the stone slab is misleading, and that the date on the gate represents the true date, after the necessary change from Old to New Style has been made.

In this same tomb, Rev. Mather Byles was probably buried.

The tomb was opened in 1884, on the death of Rebecca Eaton Parker. Edward McDonald, the superintendent, states that the remains of the Mathers are on the right side of the tomb. It is a large tomb, and undoubtedly contains a score and more of bodies.

The Hutchinson tomb should be mentioned in any account of Copp's Hill burial-ground, however brief. This tomb is marked by a slab on which are the Hutchinson Arms, and the name Thomas Lewis. This tomb seems to have been appropriated, and the original name chiselled off. It is doubtful if the remains of any of the first occupants are there to-day. It is probable that the bodies of Thomas Hutchinson, and Elisha Hutchinson, father and grandfather respectively of Governor Thomas Hutchinson, were placed in this tomb and also the bodies of the wife and son of the Governor, who, after his retirement to England, writes to have them removed to Milton.

There are several stones that are said to bear the marks of English bullets, having been used as targets by the unwelcome Redcoats. The stone of Capt. Daniel Malcom would seem to be the stone most likely to receive such attention from the British soldiers, as the stone records that he was

a true son of Liberty
a Friend to the Publick
an Enemy to oppression
and one of the foremost
in opposing the Revenue Acts
on America.

Copp's Hill derives additional historic interest from the fact, as stated on the gate, that there the batteries were placed which were fired upon Charlestown, June 17, 1775. The surface of Copp's Hill probably is the largest area within the limits of the old Boston that can suggest to-day its appearance at the time of the battle of Bunker Hill.

The Phipps-street Burial-ground in Charlestown is older than Copp's Hill and the Granary. When all of the members of the party had gathered near the Harvard Monument which crowns the hill, Mr. James F. Hunnewell kindly made a statement regarding the burial-ground in substance as follows: "The early settlers generally brought with them the English custom of burying their dead near their places of worship. The Phipps-street Burial-ground is an exception to that custom. It is an early example—probably the first in New England—of a rural cemetery. The meeting-house was in the market-place, and no time before the Revolution did the town extend above Thompson Square. There were only scattered buildings in this part of the town. It was a retired place in the country, very secluded, and not far from the waters of a bay, across which a person could look to Cambridge and Harvard College.

"The earliest burials in town were very near the market-place. Very early in the history of the town, probably in

1640, this burial-place was laid out. There is one interesting feature about the arrangement of the graves. The early families are all represented and the location and direction of their graves correspond with the relative positions of their houses. For example, here are graves of Russells, Carys, Frothinghams, Samsons, Phippses arranged roughly to correspond with the arrangement of their houses.

“The earliest stone bears the date of 1642, and marks the grave of Maud Russell. Another early stone is that of John Fownell, 1654. There are eight stones in all dated earlier than 1670, and one hundred and fifty-eight earlier than 1701. Not many persons of wide reputation are buried here, but there are very many good respectable people.

“The Harvard monument was placed here by the College in 1828. John Harvard died 1638 and it is doubtful where he was buried. There is a tradition that there was a Harvard stone in this burial-ground which stood until the Revolution.” This story is told by Edward Everett in his oration at the dedication of the monument erected by the college, as follows: “There is a tradition that till the Revolutionary war, a gravestone was standing within this enclosure over the spot where his ashes repose. With other similar memorials it was destroyed at that period; and nothing but the same tradition remains to guide us to the hallowed spot. Upon it we have erected a plain and simple but we trust permanent memorial.”

It would seem that the inference from all that can be learned on the subject is that the remains of Harvard are near the top of this hill. The names of the most prominent people are found here. In 1828, Edward Everett was living in Charlestown and must have been acquainted with persons who could remember how things looked at the Revolution.

The celebrated stone of Elizabeth Phillips is found in

this yard. She was the midwife whose presence at the birth of three thousand children in the course of a busy professional life extending over fifty years is recorded on her gravestone.¹

Some mischievous person has changed this most worthy record from 3,000 to 130,000 by prefixing the figure 1 and adding an 0.

The Mather tomb in the Copp's Hill Burial-ground associates that place with the Old Burial-ground of Dorchester, for in this latter place is buried Richard Mather, the third minister of Dorchester, of whom this Society possesses an original picture. He was the father of Increase and the elder Samuel, and the first of his name in Massachusetts. Richard Mather died in 1669.² Sewall states that he heard

¹ The inscription is as follows:—

Here Lyes Interred y^e Body of
M^{rs} ELIZABETH PHILLIPS, Wife
to M^r ELEAZER PHILLIPS; Who
was BORN in *Westminster*, in Great
Brittain, & Committed by John
Lord Bishop of *London*, in y^e Year
1718, to y^e Office of a Midwife; & came
to this Country in y^e Year 1719 & by
y^e Blessing of God has Brought into
this world above 130000 Children.
Died *May* 6th 1761. Aged 76 Years.

² The inscription in memory of Richard Mather is as follows:—

D O M. SACER
RICHARDUS HIC DORMIT MATHERUS
(SED NEC TOTUS NEC MORA DIUTURNA)
LAETATUS GENUISSE PARES
INCERTUM EST UTRUM DOCTORAN MELIOR
ANIMA & GLORIA NON QUEUNT HUMANI
DIVINELY RICH & LEARN'D RICHARD MATHER
SONS LIKE HIM PROPHEETS GREAT REIOICD THIS FA^{ther}
SHORT TIME HIS SLEEPING DUST HERES COUERD^{down}
NOT HIS ASCENDE'D SPIRIT OR RENOWN
U D M IN AUG. 16 AN^r IN DORC. N A 34 AN
OBT. APR 22 1669 AET SVAE 73.

him preach, presumably at Cambridge, the funeral sermon of John Wilson, in 1667. At the entrance to this burial-place is another of the bronze tablets for which Boston is indebted to Dr. Green.¹

The monument of Governor Stoughton is the object of greatest interest in the Dorchester Burial-ground. Sewall refers to the death and funeral of Governor Stoughton, July 13 and 15, 1701, but evidently he did not attend the funeral. Later, however, Feby. 1, 1703/4, he visits Dorchester, and writes, "Before Lecture, I rid into the Burying place and read Mr. Stoughton's Epitaph, which is very great." (II. Diary, p. 94.)

The epitaph to which he refers was repaired by Harvard College in 1828, and can be distinctly read to-day.²

¹ The inscription is as follows:—

DORCHESTER BURIAL GROUND

Here were buried

GOVERNORS

William Stoughton 1701, William Taller 1732;

MINISTERS

Richard Mather 1669, Josiah Flint 1680,
John Danforth 1730, Jonathan Bowman 1775,
Moses Everett 1813, Thaddeus Mason Harris 1842;
Major Gen. Humphrey Atherton 1661,
William Pole, Schoolmaster, 1674,
John Foster, First Printer of Boston, 1681,
Isaac Royall 1739, James Blake, Annalist, 1750,
and Ebenezer Clapp 1881.

²

Gulielmus Stoughtonus, Armiger,
Provinciae Massachusettensis in Nova Anglia Legatus
deinde Gubernator;
Nec-non Curiae in eadem Provincia Superioris
Iusticiarius Capitalis,
Hic Jacet
Vir Conjugij Nescius,
Religione Sanctus,
Virtute Clarus,
Doctrina Celebris,
Ingenio Acutus
Sanguine et animo pariter Illustris,

“The monument over Stoughton’s grave in the Dorchester Burial-ground having fallen, the Corporation of the College, in 1828, caused it to be repaired, and the tablet which was ‘cracked in two’ cemented. The elegant epitaph on it, adapted, it is said, by Mather, corresponds nearly word for word with the one by Aimonius Proust de Chambourg, Professor of law in the University of Orleans, which is inscribed on the tomb of Blaise Pascal, who died in 1662.” (Sibley’s *Harvard Graduates*, vol. I., p. 207.)

This epitaph was the tribute of the President of Harvard College to the Chief Judge who sat on the trials of the Salem witches, and who, as tradition states, felt no repentance for the deeds of that court, saying he had no confession to make as he had acted according to the best light God had given him. (I. Sewall’s *Diary*, p. 446.)

The tomb of Humphrey Atherton is marked with a large

Aequitatis Amator,
Legum Propugnator,
Collegij Stoughtoniani Fundator,
Literarum & Literatorum Fautor Celeberrimus
Impietatis & Vitij Hostis Acerrimus,
Hunc Rhetores amant Facundum,
Hunc Scriptores norunt Elegantem
Hunc Philosophi quaerunt Sapientem
Hunc Doctores laudant Theologum,
Hunc Pii venerantur Austerum,
Hunc Omnes Mirantur; Omnibus Ignotum
Omnibus licet Notum
Quid Plura, Viator! Quem perdidimus
Stoughtonum!
Heu!
Satis dixi, Urgent Lachrymae,
Sileo,
Vixit Annos Septuaginta;
Septimo Die Julij, Anno Salutis 1701
Cecidit.
Heu! Heu! Qualis Luctus!

horizontal slab, at the top of which is a sword and below an inscription.¹

It is unfortunate that Major-General Humphrey Atherton, whose virtues are recorded in this epitaph, is said to have met his death as he was riding home from a review of his troops in Boston, as his horse came into collision with a stray cow. The manner of his death undoubtedly gave rise to stories not wholly creditable, as we find that "Thomas Maule, Shopkeeper of Salem," was called into Court in 1695 to answer for his printing and publishing a pamphlet "stuffed with notorious Lyes and Scandals." The book was ordered to be burned and the writer acknowledged that what was written concerning the circumstances of Major-General Atherton's death was a mistake. (I. Sewall's Diary, p. 416.)

The epitaph over the tomb of William Pole, school-master, is one of the most remarkable in this burial-ground. It is as follows:—

Y . EPITAPH . OF . WILLIAM . POLE . WHICH . HE . HIMSELF
 MADE . WHILE . HE . WAS . YET . LIVING . IN . REMEMBRANCE . OF
 HIS . OWN . DEATH . & . LEFT . IT . TO . BE . INGRAVEN . ON . HIS
 TOMB . Y . SO . BEING . DEAD . HE . MIGHT . WARN . POSTERI^{ty}
 OR . ARESEMBLANCE . OF . A . DEAD . MAN . BESPEAKING . Y^{reader}
 HO . PASSENGER . TIS . WORTH . THY . PAINS . TOO . STAY
 & . TAKE . A . DEAD . MANS . LESSON . BY . Y^e . WAY
 I . WAS . WHAT . NOW . THOU . ART . & . THOU . SHALT . BE

[Sword.]

HEARE . LYES . OUR . CAPTAIN . AND . MAIOR . OF . SUFFOLK . WAS . WITHALL
 A . GODLY . MAGISTRATE . WAS . HE . AND . MAIOR . GENERALL
 TWO . TROVPS . OF . HORS . WITH . HIME . HERE . CAME . SUCH . WORTH . HIS .
 LOVE . DID . CRAVE
 TEN . COMPANIES . OF . FOOT . ALSO . MOVRNING . MARCHT . TO . HIS . GRAVE
 LET . ALL . THAT . READ . BE . SURE . TO . KEEP . THE . FAITH . AS . HE . HAS . DON
 WITH . CHRIST . HE . LIVES . NOW . CROWNED . HIS . NAME . WAS . HVMPHREY
 ATHERTON

HE . DYED . THE . 16 . OF . SEPTEMBER . 1661

WHAT . I . AM . NOW . WHAT . ODDS . TWIXT . ME . & . THEE
 NOW . GO . THY . WAY . BUT . STAY . TAKE . ONE . WORD . MORE
 THY . STAF . FOR . OUGHT . THOU . KNOWEST . STANDS . NEXT . Y^{dore}
 DEATH . IS . Y . DORE . YEA . DOR . OF . HEAVEN . OR . HELL
 BE . WARNED . BE . ARMED . BELIEUE . REPENT . FARIEWELL

The Old Roxbury Burial-ground at the corner of Washington and Eustis streets is the last of the more important burial-places of Boston.¹

The Dudley tomb is covered by a perfectly plain slab inscribed with the one word DUDLEY. Yet this tomb approaches most nearly in historic interest the Winthrop tomb in the King's Chapel Yard.

Here are the remains of Winthrop's Deputy, Thomas Dudley, who was also four times called to serve as Governor. His son, Joseph Dudley, for many years Governor, is buried in the same tomb.²

¹ At the gate is the inscription:—

ROXBURY BURIAL GROUND

Here were buried

GOVERNORS

Thomas Dudley 1653, Joseph Dudley 1720;
 Chief Justice Paul Dudley 1752, Col. William Dudley 1743

MINISTERS

John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians, 1690,
 Thomas Walter 1725, Nehemiah Walter 1850,
 Oliver Peabody 1752, Amos Adams 1775,
 Eliphalet Porter 1833,

and

Benjamin Tompson, Schoolmaster and Physician, 1714.

² We have the following account of his funeral:—

“April 3 (1720) Govr. Dudley is buried in his father Govr. Dudley's Tomb at Roxbury. Boston and Roxbury Regiments were under Arms, and 2 or 3 Troops: Bearers, His Excellency Governor Shute, Samuel Sewall; Col. Townsend, Col. Appleton; Mr. President Leverett, Col. Samuel Brown. Scarvs, Rings, Gloves, Scutcheons. Counsellors and Ministers had scarvs, and Consulary Men. Col. Otis, Thaxter, Quiney, Dows, Norden, Judge Lynde, Col. Pain were there out of Town . . . were very many people, spectators out of windows, on Fences and Trees like Pigeons. The Bells in Boston were rung for the Funeral; which was finished when the sun was near an hour high.” (III. Sewall's Diary, p. 249.)

Paul Dudley, the son of Joseph, rests with his father and grandfather. He was a talented and able lawyer and judge, and served from 1745 to his death in 1752 as Chief Justice, and was the founder of the Dudleian lectures at Harvard.

The Parish tomb¹ is near the Dudley tomb and is most noted as containing the ashes of John Eliot.²

HERE LIE THE REMAINS OF
JOHN ELIOT.

The

APOSTLE TO THE INDIANS.

Ordained over the First Church Nov. 5, 1632

Died May 20, 1690. Aged. LXXXVI.

Also, of

THOMAS WALTER

Ordained Oct. 19, 1718, Died Jan. 10, 1725,

Aged XXIX.

NEHIMIAH WALTER

Ordained Oct. 17, 1688. Died Sept. 1750.

Aged LXXXVII.

OLIVER PEABODY

Ordained Nov. 7, 1750. Died May 29, 1752

Aged XXXII.

AMOS ADAMS

Ordained Sept. 12, 1753. Died Oct. 5, 1775

Aged LIV.

ELIPHALET PORTER

Ordained Oct. 2, 1782. Died Dec. 7, 1833.

Aged LXXXV.

² Sewall has the following passages relating to the death and funeral of Eliot: "Wednesday, May 21, 1690. Mr. Eliot dies about one in the morning: I visited him as I came from New York: This puts our election into mourning." "Friday, May 23. After having sat in Council awhile went to Mr. Eliot's funeral; Governour [Simon Bradstreet] and Dept. Governour [Thomas Danforth] &c. there. Bearers, Mr. Allin, Morton, Willard, Fiske, Hobart, Nehem, Thatcher. Mr. Torrey and Danforth not there. Mr. Duñer of York there: He comes to ask help; 'Tis doleful news we have to celebrate Mr. Eliot's funeral with. Casteen is said to head about 70 French, and Indians are above Two Hundred. Capt. Willard came away the very day before the attack."

Another stone which attracted general attention was that which marks the burial-place of "ye herse"¹ of Mr. Benj. Tompson, learned schoolmaster and physician, and renowned poet of New England.²

This completes the account of the more prominent graves visited under the circumstances stated. The account is necessarily brief and dry, and cannot express the satisfaction and gratification of all members of the party, and their keen appreciation of the kind thoughtfulness of their leader and host.

Later, in July as has already been stated, the same party visited Quincy as guests of Mr. Charles Francis Adams.

The Old Braintree Burial-ground, or the Hancock cemetery of Braintree, as it was known before there was a town of Quincy, deserves a high place in a list of the historic graveyards of New England. Representatives of many of the leading colonial families were buried there, families which have since become still more eminent by the lives of many honorable and famous descendants.

As in several other burial-grounds already described so here there is a "Ministers' Tomb." In it were placed the bodies of the following ministers of the First Church:—

Rev. Moses Fiske, 3d minister; Rev. Joseph Marsh,

¹ The use of the word "herse" on gravestones was at that time not uncommon, and other instances will be found in Braintree. The original meaning was the coffin or vessel containing a body, but now it is applied only to the vehicle for the dead.

² The inscription on this stone is:—

SUB SPE IMMORTALI, Y^o
 HERSE OF M^r BENJ THOMPSON⁹¹¹
 LEARNED SCHOOLMASTER
 & PHYSICIAN & Y^o
 RENOWNED POET OF N. ENGL.:
 OBIIT APRILIS 13^o ANNO DOM
 1743 & AETATIS SUAE 72.
 MORTUUS SED IMMORTALIS,
 IE THAT WOULD TRY
 WHAT IS TRUE HAPPINESS INDEED
 MUST DIE.

4th minister; Rev. John Hancock, 5th minister; Rev. Anthony Wibird, 7th minister; Rev. Peter Whitney, 8th minister.¹

¹ On the face of the horizontal slab is the inscription:—

Mr. Fiske, 3^d Minister in this Town dec Aug 10, 1708
in the 36th year of his ministry Æt 65.
Braintree! thy Prophet's gone this tomb inters
The reverend Moses Fisk his sacred herse,
Adore Heav'ns Praise-ful art that form'd the man
Who souls not to himself but Christ oft wan
Sail'd thro the Straits with Peter's family,
Renowned and Gaius's Hospitality
Paules patience, James his prudence, Johns sweet love.
Is landed, enter'd clear'd, crown'd above,
Obiit August the X^o MDCCVIII Aetatis
suae LXVI
Mrs Ann Marsh died May 27, 1773 Age 95.
Rebuilt by the Ladies of Quincy, 1812.

Mr Fisk's wives were here entombed
viz Sarah dec Dec 2, 1692 Æt 39
2nd Anna formerly wife of Dan^l Quincy
and mother of Hon John Quincy
dec July 21, 1708 Æt [4?]5

On the sides are the inscriptions:—

Here rest the remains of
REV. JOSEPH MARSH, 4th Minister of the
1st Cong. Church in this Town, dec^d March 8, 1725-6,
in the 41st year of his age, and the 17th of his ministry;
REV JOHN HANCOCK, 5th Minister of the
1st Cong. Church in this Town, and father of
JOHN HANCOCK the Patriot, dec^d May 7, 1744.
in the 42^d year of his age, and the 18th of his ministry;
REV ANTHONY WIBIRD, 7th Minister of the
1st Cong Church in this Town,
dec^d June 4th 1800 in the 46th year
of his Ministry, aged 72 years.

Here rest the remains of
NORTON QUINCY ESQ. dec^d Sep. 29, 1801, Æt 84 yrs 11 mo 2 ds.
REV PETER WHITNEY, 8th Minister of the 1st Cong. Church
in this Town, dec^d March 3, 1843, in the 74th year of his age
and the 44th of his ministry,
and Mrs JANE, his wife, dec^d Nov. 11, 1832, in the 57th year of her age;
ABBY WARREN, daughter of REV W. P. LUNT
dec^d Sept 12, 1841, Æt 15 mos. 4 ds.

The stone that bears the earliest date is over the first minister, Rev. William Tompson.¹

The earliest interment, however, of which there is record is that of Mrs. Joanna Hoar, mother of John Hoar, ancestor of the illustrious Massachusetts family bearing this name. The tomb in which she was buried is known as the tomb of her son Dr. Leonard Hoar, President of Harvard College.²

¹ It is inscribed:—

HERE LYES BURIED Y^e
 BODY OF Y^e REUERED
 MR WILLIAM TOMPSON
 Y^e FIRST PASTOR OF
 BRAINTRY CHURCH WHO
 DECEASED DECEMBER Y^e 10
 1666 ÆTATIS SUE 68

*He was a learned, solid, sound divine,
 Whose name and fame in boath England did shine.*

² The inscription which was restored some years ago by the Honorable George F. Hoar, is as follows:—

THREE PRECIOUS FRIENDS UNDER THIS TOMBSTONE LIE,
 PATTERNS TO AGED, YOUTH, AND INFANCY,
 A GREAT MOTHER, HER LEARNED SON, WITH CHILD,
 THE FIRST AND LEAST WENT FREE, HE WAS EXILED
 IN LOVE TO CHRIST, THIS COUNTRY, AND DEAR FRIENDS
 HE LEFT HIS OWN, CROSS'D SEAS, AND FOR AMENDS
 WAS HERE EXTOLL'D, ENVY'D, ALL IN A BREATH,
 HIS NOBLE CONSORT LEAVES IS DRAWN TO DEATH,
 STRANGER CHANGES MAY BEFALL US ERE WE DIE,
 BLEST THEY WHO WELL ARRIVE ETERNITY.
 GOD, GRANT SOME NAMES, O THOUGH NEW ENGLAND'S FRIEND,
 DON'T SOONER FADE THAN THINE, IF TIMES DON'T MEND.

EPITAPH WROTE FOR THE TOMB OF
 LEONARD HOAR, DOCTOUR OF
 PHISICKE WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
 IN BOSTON THE 28 NOVEMBER
 WAS INTERRED HERE THE 6 DECEMBER
 AND WAS AGED 45 YEARS.
 ANNO DOM. 1675.

The great mother referred to in this epitaph is Mrs. Joanna Hoar, who died 1661.

One of her daughters, Margery, married Rev. Henry Flint, both of whom are buried near by under a stone with the following inscription :—

Here lyes interred y^e Body of y^e Rev^d M^r HENRY FLYNT who came to New England in y^e Year 1635, was Ordained y^e first Teacher of y^e Church of *Braintry* . 1639, and Died *April 27*, 1668. He had y^e Character of a Gentleman Remarkable for his Piety Learning Wifdom & Fidelity in his Office. By him on his right hand lyes y^e Body of MARGERY his beloved confort who Died *March 1686/7*. her maiden name was HOAR. She was a Gentlewoman of Piety, Prudence & peculiarly accomplished for instructing young Gentlewomen, many being sent to her from other Towns, especially from *Boston*. *They descended from antient and good familys in ENGLAND*

The ancestral line of President John Adams can be traced, step by step, on the tombstones in this cemetery.

First, there is Henry Adams the emigrant, in whose memory is the following inscription, written by John Adams :—

In memory of
HENRY ADAMS

who took his flight from the Dragon persecution in Devonshire, in England, and alighted with eight sons, near Mount Wollaston. One of the sons returned to England: and after taking time to explore the country, four removed to Medfield and the neighbouring towns. Two to Chelmsford. One only, Joseph, who lies here at his left hand remained here, who was an Original Proprietor in the Township of Braintree incorporated in the year 1639.

This Stone and several others have been placed in this yard, by a great-great grandson from a veneration of the piety, humility, simplicity, prudence, patience, temperance,

frugality, industry, and perseverance of his Ancestors, in hopes of recommending an imitation of their virtues to their Posterity.

This inscription is on a marble slab set into a flat granite slab. At the foot is the original stone in which there is a recess in which probably a metal plate bearing an inscription was placed.

The inscription accompanying the above in memory of Joseph Adams, senior, is as follows:—

Dedicated
to the memory of
JOSEPH ADAMS, senior
who died December 6, 1694,
and of Abigail his wife
whose first name was
Baxter, who died Aug. 27,
1692: by a great grandson
in 1817¹

The third step in the line of descent is represented in the inscription:—

In memory of
JOSEPH ADAMS, son of
Joseph senior and grandson of
Henry and of Hannah his wife,
whose maiden name was
Bass, a daughter of
Thomas Bass & Ruth Alden,

¹ The older stones marking the graves of Joseph and Abigail (Baxter) Adams are inscribed:—

HERE LYE'Ŧ BURIED
Ŧ BODY OF
JOSEPH ADAMS SENIOR
AGED 68 YEARS
DIED DECEMBER Ŧ 6
1 6 9 4

HERE LYE'Ŧ BURIED
Ŧ BODY OF
ABIGAIL ADAMS WIFE
TO JOSEPH ADAMS SENI^{OR}
AGED 58 YEARS
DIED AUGUST Ŧ 27
1 6 9 2

parents of John Adams,
and grand parents
of the lawyer
John Adams.
Erected December 1823.

Another stone, similar to the three already described, marks the burial-place of John Adams, son of Joseph, Jr., and father of the "Lawyer" and President, inscribed as below:—

SACRED
to the memory of
M^R JOHN ADAMS
who died
May 25, A D 1761
Aged 70.

The name Quincy is seen on many stones in this old burying-ground.

The grave of Edmund Quincy is marked,

EDMUND QUINCY
A. D. 1698.
AGED 70 YEARS.

Judge Sewall visited Edmund Quincy, who was an uncle of Hannah, his wife, several times in his last illness. His death is recorded by Sewall in 1697-8 "Seventh day, Jan^y 8. between ten and 11 m. Parmiter comes in, and tells us that Unckle Quinsey died between 7 and 8 last night. A true New England man, and one of our best friends is gone. Fourth day Jan^y 12 1697-8 went to the funeral of my dear Unckle, Went in the coach, our horse failing us, . . . Had my wife, Cousin Quinsey, and Ma^dam Dudley. Bearers were Col. Paige, Lt. Col. Hutchinson, Mr. Addington, Mr. E^m Hutchinson, Major Townsend, Capt. Du^mner, Major Hunt, and Ens. Peniman; had scarves. Ens. Peniman was the only commision officer of Braintry that could come abroad. Ministers there, Mr. Torrey, Mr. Willard, Mr. Fisk, Thacher, Danforth, Baxter; I saw from Boston Capt. Hill, Mr. Eliot, Mr. Tay, Beñet; Mr. Palmer

waited on his father and mother Hutchinson." (I. Diary, 466-7.)

The wife of Edmund Quincy was Joanna Hoar, daughter of Mrs. Joanna Hoar and sister of Mrs. Margery Flint and President Leonard Hoar.¹

One other inscription should be given in this connection. It is in honor of Josiah Quincy, Jun., and was written by John Quincy Adams.²

¹ The stone marking her grave is inscribed:—

HERE LYETH BURIED
 THE BODY OF MRS
 JOANNA QUINSEY
 WIFE OF MR
 EDMUND QUINSEY
 AGED 55 YEARS
 DYED THE 16th OF
 MAY 1680.

²

SACRED
 To the memory
 of

JOSIAH QUINCY JUN^r

late of Bofton, Barrister at Law,

Youngest Son of Josiah Quincy, late of this town, Esquire.

Brilliant Talents, uncommon Eloquence, and indefatigable application
 Raised him to the highest eminence in his profession.

His early enlightened, inflexible attachment to

The cause of his Country,

Is attested by Monuments more durable than this,
 and transmitted to posterity

By the well known productions of his Genius.

He was born the 23^d February, 1744,

And died the 26th April 1775.

His mortal remains are here deposited,

With those of ABIGAIL his wife,

Daughter of William Phillips, of Boston, Esquire,

Born on the 14th of April 1745,

Died on the 25th of March 1798.

STRANGER,

In contemplating this Monument
 as the frail tribute of filial gratitude and affection,
 Glows thy bold breast with patriotic flame?
 Let *his* example point the paths of fame;
 Or seeks thy heart, averse from public strife,
 The milder grace of domestic life?
 Her kindred virtues let thy soul revere,
 And o'er the *best of mothers* drop a tear.

The Adams line is continued in the granite church which stands near the cemetery. Under the vestibule of this church in vaulted chambers are the bodies of John Adams, his wife Abigail, John Quincy Adams and Louisa Catherine Adams. Memorial tablets have been placed on either side of the pulpit in the body of the church.¹ The burial-

¹ LIBERTATEM AMICITIAM FIDEM RETINEBIS

D. O. M.

Beneath these Walls
Are deposited the Mortal Remains of

JOHN ADAMS,

Son of John and Susanna [Boylston] Adams,
Second President of the United States.

Born $\frac{1}{2}$ October 1735.

On the fourth of July 1776

He pledged his Life, Fortune and Sacred Honour
To the INDEPENDENCE OF HIS COUNTRY.

On the third of September 1783

He affixed his Seal to the definitive Treaty with Great Britain
Which acknowledged that Independence.

And consummated the Redemption of his Pledge.

On the fourth of July 1826

He was summoned

To the Independence of Immortality,
And to the JUDGMENT OF HIS GOD.

This House will bear witness to his Piety :

This Town, his Birth-Place, to his Munificence :

History to his Patriotism :

Posterity to the Depth and Compass of his Mind.

At his Side

Sleeps till the Trump shall Sound

ABIGAIL,

His beloved and only Wife,

Daughter of William and Elizabeth [Quincy] Smith.

In every Relation of Life a Pattern

Of Filial, Conjugal, Maternal and Social Virtue.

Born November $\frac{1}{2}$ 1744,

Deceased 28 October 1818.

Aged 74.

Married 25 October 1764.

During an Union of more than Half a Century

chamber is entered from the basement of the church and is guarded by a granite door which is opened with difficulty. On either side of the entrance are the bodies of John Adams to the left, and Abigail Adams on the right. The original

They survived, in Harmony of Sentiment, Principle and Affection
 The Tempests of Civil Commotion;
 Meeting undaunted, and surmounting
 The Terrors and Trials of that Revolution
 Which secured the Freedom of their Country;
 Improved the Condition of their Times:
 And brightened the Prospects of Futurity
 To the Race of Man upon Earth.

PILGRIM.

From Lives thus spent thy earthly Duties learn;
 From Fancy's dreams to active Virtue turn:
 Let Freedom, Friendship, Faith, thy Soul engage,
 And serve like them thy Country and thy Age.

ALTERI SECULO

A - Ω

Near this Place
 Reposes all that could die of
 JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.
 Son of John and Abigail [Smith] Adams,
 Sixth President of the United States,
 Born 11 July, 1767.
 Amidst the Storms of civil Commotion
 He nursed the Vigor
 Which nerves a Statesman and a Patriot,
 And the Faith
 Which inspires a Christian.
 For more than half a Century,
 Whenever his Country called for his Labors,
 In either Hemisphere or in any Capacity,
 He never spared them in her Cause.
 On the twenty fourth of December, 1814,
 He signed the second Treaty with Great Britain,
 Which restored Peace within her Borders,
 On the twenty third of February, 1848,
 He closed sixteen years of eloquent Defence
 Of the Lessons of his Youth,
 By dying at his Post
 In her great national Council.

chamber was only for two bodies, but it was enlarged towards the right for the bodies of John Quincy Adams and his wife. Each body is in a massive granite sarcophagus, securely sealed by heavy granite slabs. Each sarcophagus is marked in plain capital letters with the full name.

JOHN ADAMS. ABIGAIL ADAMS. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. LOUISA CATHERINE ADAMS.

From this historic and sacred church the party proceeded past the site of the oldest church in Braintree, in the middle of the highway, to the Episcopal Church, where records were shown under date of 1728 in the hand of Rev. Ebenezer Miller, who was appointed Missionary for Braintree, N. E., in 1727. The records of baptism of slaves, and prayer-books mutilated by the tearing out of the prayers for the King, were historic relics dearly prized. In the

A Son worthy of his Father
A Citizen, shedding glory on his Country,
A Scholar, ambitious to advance Mankind,
This Christian sought to walk humbly
In the Sight of his God.

Beside him lies
His Partner for fifty Years
LOUISA CATHERINE
Daughter of Joshua and Catherine [Nuth] Johnson.
Born, 12 February, 1775,
Married, 26 July 1797,
Deceased, 15 May, 1852.
Aged 77.

Living through many Vicissitudes, and
Under high Responsibilities,
As a Daughter, Wife and Mother,
She proved equal to all.
Dying, she left to her Family and her Sex
The blessed Remembrance
Of a 'Woman that feareth the Lord.'

"Herein is that saying true, one soweth and another reapeth. I sent you to reap that whereon Ye bestowed no labor, other men labored and ye are entered into their labors."

Episcopal cemetery is the tomb of Ebenezer Miller, who died in 1763, and the grave of Ralph Shirley, an infant son of Governor Shirley, who was born Jan., 1734, and died while his parents were in Quincy, Aug., 1737.

The old Adams houses where, it is stated, John Adams and John Quincy Adams were born, are together, a short distance from the centre of the city. These houses are still carefully preserved and are occupied.

The old Quincy house is an inviting residence, after the colonial style. The house was built in 1705, or 1707, by Edmund Quincy, 3d, who married Dorothy Flynt. Here was the home of Tutor Flynt, the well-known tutor of Harvard College. The tutor's chamber is still pointed out. Indeed, the house and grounds are so little changed that Judge Sewall, could he visit them, would know perfectly how to turn into Cousin Quincy's, and how to find "the chamber next to the Brooke," in which he lodged, March 28, 1712.

The pleasures of a visit to the old Quincy house were an introduction to those of seeing the Adams homestead, the home of John Adams in his old age, of his son and grandson, filled with the family portraits and with the library of John Quincy Adams close by. A description of these pleasures and many others of the day is not properly within the scope of my subject, and reference to them is given merely to complete an outline of the day spent at Quincy.

The last inscription in honor of the Adams line is the following, over the grave of Hon. Charles Francis Adams in the Mount Wollaston Cemetery:—

THIS . STONE
MARKS . THE . GRAVE . OF
CHARLES . FRANCIS . ADAMS
SON . OF . JOHN . QUINCY
AND . LOUISA . CATHERINE (JOHNSON)
ADAMS

BORN . 18 . AUGUST . 1807
TRAINED . FROM . HIS . YOUTH . IN . POLITICS . AND . LETTERS
HIS . MANHOOD . STRENGTHENED . BY . THE . CONVICTIONS

WHICH . HAD . INSPIRED . HIS . FATHERS
HE . WAS . AMONG . THE . FIRST . TO . SERVE
AND . AMONG . THE . MOST . STEADFAST . TO . SUPPORT
THAT . NEW . REVOLUTION
WHICH . RESTORED . THE . PRINCIPLES . OF . LIBERTY
TO . PUBLIC . LAW
AND . SECURED . TO . HIS . COUNTRY
THE . FREEDOM . OF . ITS . SOIL
DURING . SEVEN . TROUBLED . AND . ANXIOUS . YEARS
MINISTER . OF . THE . UNITED . STATES . IN . ENGLAND
AFTERWARDS . ARBITRATOR . AT . THE . TRIBUNAL . OF . GENEVA
HE . FAILED . IN . NO . TASK . WHICH . HIS . GOVERNMENT . IMPOSED
YET . WON . THE . RESPECT . AND . CONFIDENCE
OF . TWO . GREAT . NATIONS

DYING . 21 . NOVEMBER . 1886
HE . LEFT . THE . EXAMPLE
OF . HIGH . POWERS . NOBLY . USED
AND . THE . REMEMBRANCE
OF . A . SPOTLESS . NAME .

BY . HIS . SIDE
SLEEPS . HIS . WIFE
ABIGAIL . BROWN
DAUGHTER . OF . PETER . CHARDON
AND . ANNE (GORHAM) BROOKS
BORN . APRIL . 25 . 1808
MARRIED . SEPTEMBER . 3 . 1829
DIED . JUNE . 6 . 1889
HIS . COMPANION . AND . SUPPORT
IN . PRIVATE . LIFE . AND . PUBLIC . STATION
LOVED . AND . HONORED
TRUSTED . AND . TRUE

Copyright of Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society is the property of American Antiquarian Society and its content may not be copied or emailed to multiple sites or posted to a listserv without the copyright holder's express written permission. However, users may print, download, or email articles for individual use.