

A BRIEF HISTORY
of
The Trapelo Browns

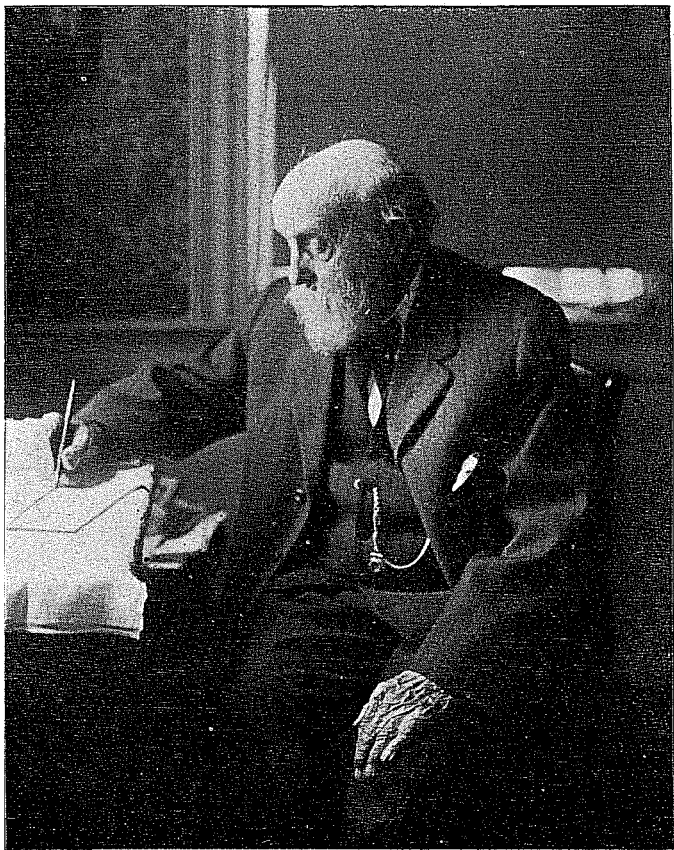
from ABRAHAM BROWNE *who*
settled in Watertown in

1631

to the Present Time

1914

By One of the Family



PHINEAS LAWRENCE

Photograph taken August 19 1914, eighty-eighth anniversary of his birth.

Acknowledgments

To "Bond's History of Watertown," to Rev. Benj. Worcester and, also, the records of Watertown and Waltham, I am largely indebted for the older dates, and items in this history. For what may be called the middle portion, I am indebted to my grand aunt, Miss Mary Brown, and also to family records.

For the present day record, to members of the various families, who have kindly furnished me with the required data, which I assure them has been gratefully received. Please accept my sincere thanks.

PHINEAS LAWRENCE.

A Foreword or Author's Note

Deacon Willam Brown, the ancestor of the Trapelo Browns, was the grandson of Abraham Browne, one of the first settlers of Watertown, and a son of Jonathan Browne who was born in Watertown in 1635. William was the tenth and youngest of his father's children, and was seven years of age at the time of his father's death. In the list, or schedule of property, left in Jonathan Browne's will was one item of 211 acres of land. In the year 1717, Deacon William Brown, received by deed a portion of this land, built his house and soon reclaimed from the original wilderness, a thrifty, productive farm.

This is the estate now occupied by Colonel George H. Doty and family. The remainder of the land located between "old and new" Forest streets, was soon after occupied by descendants of Deacon William, and became a thrifty and valuable property. As the years went by, four houses were built on this land and all were occupied by "Browns". The first built was the original home, on Brown street, in 1717. The second was the homestead on (old) Forest street, in 1725. The third was the "Colonial" on Brown street, built by the Deacon, for his own occupancy, in 1740. The fourth, the Hillside Cottage on old Forest street, built in 1757.

Deacon William Brown died in 1756, and bequeathed to his youngest son (Josiah) the fine estate, and also a liberal share of his other property.

Josiah had two sons, both were educated to a mercantile life, and after attaining their majority, became merchants in Boston.

Josiah Brown led a quiet, uneventful life on his fine estate, was a prominent citizen, frequently holding town office.

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He died in 1776, at the early age of 52 years, and was succeeded by his oldest son William, now 27 years of age, and a prosperous merchant of Boston. Although William Brown soon became prominent in state, town, church and social affairs in Boston, he still maintained an active interest in the farm, and it was always kept in fin  condition. The ladies of their families lived there during the summer months, and the winter sleighing and other parties made the grand Colonial house ring with mirth and pleasure.

For more than one hundred and twenty years the estate was occupied by four successive generations of the Brown family, and was kept in excellent order. But in 1838, for reasons doubtless well known to the owners, but a mystery to outsiders, the fine old estate was sold away from the Browns.

A brief history of the following owners is in the narrative proper:

Ebenezer Brown, oldest son of Deacon William Brown, was born in 1705.

Married to Abigail Adams in 1727, and lived in the house still standing on (old) Forest street.

They were the parents of eleven children. Two of their sons, Ebenezer, Jr., and Nathaniel, enlisted as soldiers in the French and Indian War in 1752 or 1753. Nathaniel, who died in the army in 1755, was probably a soldier in Braddock's army, the General who in that year met with such a terrible defeat, in his attack on Fort Duquesne, then held by the French, and located where the city of Pittsburgh (Penn.) now stands. Three years later, in 1758, Ticonderoga, a strongly fortified fort on Lake Champlain, was held by the French. In July of that year, Gen. Abercrombie, of the English Army, attempted to carry the fort by assault, but was defeated with heavy loss. Ebenezer Brown, Jr., was among the killed. Thus it will be seen that the two Brown brothers, who were born and

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reared in the family homestead in Trapelo "gave their last full measure of devotion" to their country in this war.

Other sons and grandsons have been mentioned more fully in the narrative or history. Ebenezer Brown's descendants, of the fourth, fifth and sixth generations, are now quite numerous in Waltham, Belmont, Cambridge, Somerville, and other adjacent places, also in more distant cities and towns.

Genealogy is a very interesting, and also a peculiar, study. While it is world-wide in its liberty or scope, any person who desires to learn his own ancestry must study the records of the two families of which he is a descendent, as far back as good history and well-kept family records will allow him to go. This makes a family record, almost, a personal matter, and while I hope the "Browns" may take an interest in what I have written, I can hardly have the vanity to suppose that others will care for it.

Still, with all its errors and imperfections, and perhaps personalities, here is my little narrative, respectfully dedicated to any and all who may care to look it over.

THE AUTHOR.

A Brief History of the Trapelo Browns

Abraham Browne was one of the early settlers of Watertown. Born in England, he emigrated to America in 1631, took the oath of allegiance to the new colony, was admitted a freeman, and thus became a duly accredited citizen of Watertown.

The early records, which commence in 1634, give Abraham Browne a very prominent place in the business affairs of the new colony, and show that he received more important appointments and trusts than were conferred upon any other person.

Being a land surveyor by profession, he was appointed, with Robert Seeley, in 1634, to survey all the lots that were granted. In 1635 he was appointed with John Warren to "lay out all highways and see they are repaired."

He was Selectman from 1636 to 1643. From this latter year, 1643, to 1647, there is no historical record of Watertown. After this last mentioned year (1647), owing to physical disabilities, the name of Abraham Browne does not appear in the Town records. He died in 1650.

Abraham Browne and his wife, Lydia, were the parents of six children.

1. Sarah, born in England, married Dec. 16, 1643, George Parkhurst, Jr., of Watertown.
2. Mary, born in England, married 1650, John Lewis of Charlestown.
3. Lydia, born in Watertown, March 22, 1632 (said to be the first person baptized in Watertown), married William Lakin, Jr., of Groton.
4. Jonathan, of him more presently.
5. Hannah, born and died in March, 1637.
6. Abraham, Jr., born March 6, 1639. Married Mary Dix, Feb. 5, 1662.

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Jonathan, second generation in regular line of ancestry, was born in Watertown Oct. 15, 1635.

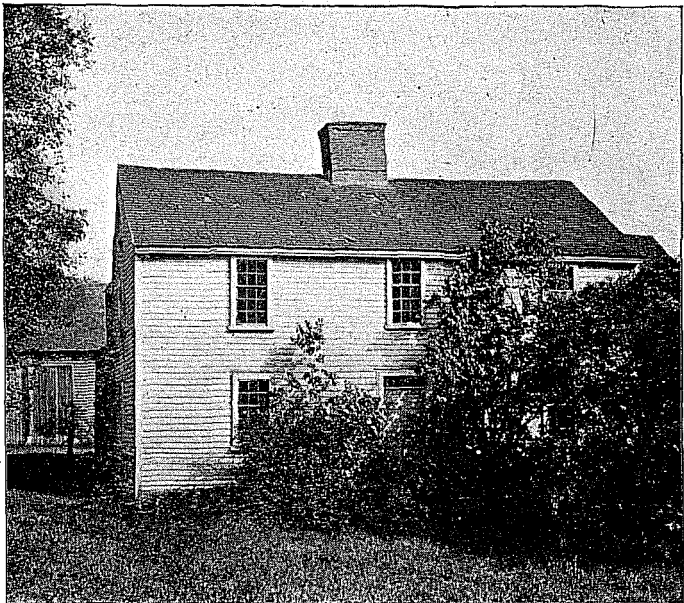
He seldom held public office, but was Town Clerk in 1678, and Selectman in 1686. He was often a Constable, and sometimes held the office which boys in olden times used to dread on Sundays, a Tithingman. Apparently he was very fond of home duties and privileges.

Jonathan Browne and Mary Shattuck, both of Watertown, were married on Feb. 11, 1661. Ten children were born to them as follows:

N. B. His sons dropped the final e.

1. Mary, born Oct. 5, 1662. Married John Warren, March 22, 1682.
2. Elizabeth, born Sept. 19, 1664. Married Daniel Benjamin, March 25, 1687.
3. Jonathan, born Oct. 25, 1666, died young.
4. Patience, born March 6, 1668. Married James Bigelow of Sherburne, March 5, 1686.
5. Abraham, born Aug. 26, 1671. Married Mary Hyde in 1691. He held at various times the offices of Selectman, Assessor, Town Treasurer, and Town Clerk of Watertown.
6. Samuel, born Oct. 21, 1674. Probably died unmarried.
7. Lydia, born March 31, 1677. Married Benjamin Wellington of Lexington, Jan. 18, 1698.
8. Ebenezer, born Sept. 10, 1679. Probably died unmarried.
9. Benjamin, born Feb. 27, 1681. Married Anna Garfield, Feb. 27, 1702. He settled in Weston and became a Deacon of the Weston Church.
10. William, in whom this record is largely interested, was born Sept. 3, 1684. Of him more soon.

Thus far this narrative is largely preliminary. Not entirely so, for it contains the genealogical record of the first and second generations of the Brown family, dating back to the first settlement of Watertown.



HOME OF EBENEZER BROWN

Ebenezer Brown was the great-great-grandfather of the writer.
Home was built in 1725, and still standing on Old Forest
Street, Waltham.

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And now it is William of the third generation in whom our narrative is interested.

In the latter part of the seventeenth century the descendants of the Abraham Browne became owners of a large tract of land lying principally in what is now the "Trapelo District" in Waltham. In the year 1717 a portion of this land, containing seventy-seven (77) acres was conveyed by deed to Deacon William Brown. Very soon after the Deacon selected the site, built his house, and lived there, thus becoming the first member of the Brown family to live in Trapelo.

This land is located near the north extremity of Forest street, is now known as the Flagg estate, and is occupied by our esteemed fellow-citizen, Col. George H. Doty, and family. Previous to the building of (new) Forest street, in 1852 and 1853, there was a street running from Trapelo Road to (old) Forest street. The avenue leading from Forest street to the Flagg mansion was a part of this street, and on this street nearly opposite the present farm house, the first "Brown" house was built. Eight years later, in 1725, the house on old Forest street, still standing, and in fair repair, was built. Of this house more later on.

Waltham in general, and Trapelo in particular, both have reason to be proud of the results obtained in the decade of years commencing with 1730. Waltham, because 1738 was the year of its incorporation as a town, and Trapelo, because it was one of its prominent citizens who was largely interested in bringing about the much desired result.

As early as 1733 the contest began. Watertown people were, many of them, much opposed to the change, and its people, led by Col. Jonas Bond, placed every possible obstacle in the way of its fulfilment. But the people in favor of the new Town, led by Deacon William Brown, were equally hopeful, and after a lapse of four years the "Bill to Incorporate the Town of Waltham" was passed late in 1737, and on Jan. 4,

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1738, received the Governor's signature, and so the new Town was born.

There were great rejoicings, and as a reward for services rendered, William Brown was appointed by the General Court to call the first Town Meeting in the new Town. At this meeting William Brown was chosen a member of the "First Board of Selectmen of Waltham". Ever after he was a staunch friend of the new Town and worked hard and very efficiently to get its business affairs in proper order.

About the year 1740 (I cannot find the exact date) the Colonial house, which stood nearly on the site of the present Flagg mansion, was built. Here the Deacon resided the remainder of his life.

Deacon William Brown was twice married. First to Hannah Pease of Cambridge, by whom he had seven children. Second to Sarah Bond of Watertown, sister of Col. Jonas Bond, his opponent in the contest for the incorporation of the Town of Waltham, by whom he had five children.

1. Ebenezer, of whom more later on.
2. Hannah, born Jan. 22, 1707. Married, Nov. 10, 1726, Samuel Livermore of Waltham. In all the 147 years that Waltham was a Town, Col. Livermore holds the high record, as to the number of years, one man has held Town office. Selectman 22 years, Representative to the General Court 18 years, Assessor 12 years, Town Clerk and Treasurer 26 years, Moderator of Town meetings 22 years, in all 100 years. And in addition to performing his civic duties in an acceptable manner, he fulfilled the religious duty, for many years, of a Deacon in the Church. The population of Waltham in 1765 was 663.
3. Sarah, born July 6, 1708, died young.
4. William, born Sept. 27, 1710. Married Mary Fessenden of Lexington, and moved to Connecticut.
5. Isaac, born Dec. 5, 1711, died Oct. 6, 1759.

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6. Susanna, born May 16, 1714. Married Henry Prentice of Cambridge.
7. Samuel, born in 1716. Supposed to have settled in Stoughton.
8. Grace, born in 1719. Married George Lawrence of Trapelo, Waltham, May 13, 1742.
9. Jonas, born Dec. 9, 1721. Died in childhood.
10. Josiah. More later on.
11. Sarah, born March 14, 1727. Married Col. Benjamin Hammond of Newton.
12. Thankful, born April 28, 1730. Married in 1751, Abijah Pierce of Waltham. They were dismissed from Waltham to Lincoln in 1758 (Church dismissal.) Susanna, their daughter, born in Waltham, May 9, 1752, married Hon. Samuel Hoar of Lincoln. These were the ancestors of the Hoar family, so justly celebrated for valuable services rendered both to the National and State governments. Here is a record of the services they performed. One a United States Senator for twenty-seven years. Four of them at different times members of Congress at Washington. One a Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. One a member of the Electoral Commission of 1877. One a United States District Attorney, and many of them holding other offices of honorable, but perhaps minor importance. Truly an eminent and notable family record. Worthy and honorable descendants of Deacon William Brown, the ancestor of the Trapelo Browns.

Deacon William Brown died in 1756, and instead of following the usual custom to appoint his oldest son, Ebenezer, his principal heir, reversed the order of things, and appointed his youngest son, Josiah, as executor, and bequeathed to him a large portion of his property. And thus Josiah became the owner of the fine old Colonial mansion and the numerous fertile acres surrounding it.

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He often held the office of Selectman, and was one of the prominent and influential men of the Town.

Josiah Brown and Hannah Flagg were married on April 20, 1748. Four children, two sons and two daughters, were born to them. The sons, destined to lead a mercantile life, were educated to that effect, and became successful merchants of Boston.

Anna, the second child, was born in Waltham, Nov. 22, 1751. Died Aug. 15, 1756.

3. Josiah, Jr., born Jan. 21, 1756. Married Susanna Clark on Jan. 2, 1777. Among their descendants are the Storrows of Boston.
4. Sarah, born Sept. 28, 1758. Married Rev. Ebenezer Wight of Boston, afterwards of Dedham.

But it is with William Brown, Josiah's oldest son, who upon the death of his father, Josiah, in 1776, became the owner of the Trapelo estate, that our narrative is now largely interested. William was now twenty-seven years of age, quite successful among Boston's merchants, and both now and later on prominent in religious, political and social affairs.

He was for many years Deacon in the Hollis St. Church, was at times both Representative and Senator in the State Legislature, and socially held a prominent position. Notwithstanding the prominence he had obtained as a citizen of Boston, it was sometimes asserted, that only for the difficulty in going to and from his place of business, he would have made his residence in Waltham. It was in 1776 that he came in possession of the Trapelo farm, and for 67 years thereafter there was no public conveyance between Trapelo, and hardly any between Waltham and Boston. In 1843 the Fitchburg Railroad was constructed, and the first passenger trains between Boston (or Charlestown) and Waltham commenced running in December of that year.

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The station established at what is now Waverley was a great accommodation to the people then living in Trapelo. It was the first public conveyance they had ever known, and was duly appreciated.

This was seventy years ago. Since that time conveyances of all kinds have been constantly improved, and who will today attempt to give a description of all now in use?

I must here attempt to give a brief description of the charming flower garden, which was a fine addition to the other beauties of "The Farm". From the ground to the top of the veranda railing a lattice had been built, and on this were trained beautiful climbing vines, honeysuckles, wisteria, ampelopsis and the beautiful "celastrus scandens", (Roxbury Wax Work") with its charming golden coral berries often clinging to the vines until late in the winter.

Then on the ground proper, the first flowers were the bulbous plants: Crocus, Narcissus, Jonquils, Daffodils, Tulips, and Hyacinths. Closely following these were Roses, Lilies, Pinks, then Pansies, Delphiniums, Campanular, Digitalis or Foxglove, Hollyhocks, and a little later Phlox, Dahlias and many other perennials, followed by Salvias, Marigolds, with beautiful flowers as large as tea cups, Calendulas, and lastly the Chrysanthemums lasting until November. The garden was a great attraction to the ladies of the Brown families, living in Boston, who made "The Farm" their home during the warm season, often coming in June and staying until the "last Rose of Summer" had departed.

William Brown, the oldest son of Josiah, was born Jan. 22, 1749. He was twice married. First in 1779 to Sarah May of Boston, and second in 1787 to Elizabeth Livermore of Waltham. They were the parents of six children.

1. William, born Aug. 9, 1780, his father's successor, both in the mercantile business in Boston and to the farm in Waltham. Of him more later.

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2. Sarah, born Dec. 20, 1781, died Oct. 13, 1849.
3. Zebiah Cravath, born Oct. 3, 1783. Married Oct. 23, 1803, Bryant Parrot Tilden of Boston, born July 24, 1781. Their daughter, Ann Linzee, married Oct. 6, 1835, Rev. Ezra Stiles Gannett, D. D., of Boston, a prominent Unitarian clergyman from 1826 to 1871.
4. Samuel Livermore, born and died in 1788.
5. George, born in 1790, died in 1796.
6. Samuel Livermore, born in 1793, married Phebe Craig.

William, his father's successor in business, also as Deacon in Hollis Street Church (making three Deacon William Browns in four generations of the family), seems very wisely to have ignored politics and to have given his time and attention more largely to religious and social affairs.

William Brown the third was married May 9, 1805, to Sally Kellogg of Framingham. Four children were born to them.

1. William, born July 8, 1806, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1829, moved to Brooklyn, N. Y.
2. Charles Ingersol, born Sept. 26, 1813, lived on the farm until 1838. Died in Boston, March 29, 1840.
3. Henry, born Sept. 8, 1815, married Betsy L. Chapman. They had five children. Henry died in Boston May, 1850.
4. Mary Louisa, born Aug. 28, 1818.

Deacon William Brown the third continued in mercantile business from his father's death in 1816 until 1833-4, when in consequence of impaired health he gave up his town business and retired to "The Farm" to live. Until 1836 everything was flourishing about the farm, and the excellent condition which had always attended it still remained. Some changes were afterwards made. The charming flower garden, through neglect, was ruined, and the now beautiful lawn gradually took its place. In the short time he was a resident of Waltham the Deacon took but little interest in Town affairs, but was much

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interested and highly influential in matters pertaining to the Church.

Deacon William Brown, the third of the name, died in July, 1838. As there seemed to be no one of the family or name to now take possession, the farm was sold, and thus the fine old estate which had been the home for more than one hundred and twenty years, of four generations of one branch of the Brown family, passed from their name and possession.

A digression here to continue the history of the first Brown estate of Trapelo from 1838 to the present time. In this year (1838) Mrs. Betsy Bent, a wealthy lady of Cambridge, became the owner, and the estate was managed by her son-in-law, Joseph Porter. Mrs. Bent retained possession until 1844, and then sold it to Philander Ames, a well-to-do draper and tailor of Charlestown, and it made an ideal home for his large family of young children. Everything seemed prosperous for years, but there came a fateful day, July 21, 1851, when the very unusual cry of fire was heard, and soon boys from the District School were giving the alarm that Mr. Ames' house was on fire. Being but a short distance from the house, I was among the first arrivals there. A sad scene was here presented. Evidently the fire had been burning for some time. The noble oak timbers, looking as sound as when placed in position more than one hundred years before, were slowly but surely being consumed, and the sullen roar of the flames behind the wainscoting, told only too plainly that the grand old house was doomed. Everything portable was soon removed from the house to a place of safety. The Fire Department of Waltham, then the Boyden and Neptune Engines, with their Companies, were soon on hand and rendered excellent service, although their efforts were badly handicapped for want of water. Every one worked with a will and after two or three hours of hard fighting the flames were subdued. But the fine old mansion was ruined beyond all possible hope of repair.

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Mr. Ames soon after sold the estate to Dr. Ebenezer Hobbs.

Dr. Hobbs was one of the best known citizens of Waltham in the middle half of the last century, was prominent in both Town and Church affairs, and for many years the efficient Agent of the Boston Manufacturing Company. He built the present house, which stands nearly on the spot of the burned Colonial. Dr. Hobbs died in 1863 and was succeeded by his son-in-law, Mr. Augustus Flagg. Mr. Flagg was for many years one of Boston's most prominent merchants, a member of the firm of Little, Brown & Co. He was a sociable, courteous gentleman, very fond of his country home. Mr. Flagg died in 1903, at an advanced age, and was succeeded by his son-in-law, Col. George H. Doty, one of Waltham's well known citizens, who, with his family now resides there.

The fine old Colonial house always had a strange fascination to me, but why I can hardly tell. Perhaps, because it was built by my great, great, great grandfather a hundred and seventy years ago.

* * * * *

And now to return to the records and history of immediate ancestry. Ebenezer, the oldest son of the first Deacon Brown, was born in Watertown Oct. 23, 1705, consequently was a boy of twelve years when his father built the first "Brown" house in Trapelo.

In later years he was often a Selectman and Assessor, and like nearly all the people of his time, especially the fathers of families, followed the very excellent rule of constant attendance at Church on Sundays.

Ebenezer Brown of Watertown and Abigail Adams of Lexington were united in marriage on May 20, 1727, and went to live in the house built in 1725, and now standing on old Forest street. Eleven children were here born to them.

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1. Abigail, born March 5, 1728, married Oct. 6, 1749, Jonathan Myrick of Newton.
2. Jonas, more of him later.
3. Ebenezer, Jr., born Dec. 29, 1730, died at Ticonderoga in 1758.
4. David, born Feb. 21, 1732, married Nov. 25, 1755, Mindwell Cummins.
5. Nathaniel, born Sept. 30, 1733, died in the army in 1755.
6. Hannah, born Feb. 5, 1735, married Jan. 12, 1758, Josiah Smith of Lexington.
7. Martha, born April 6, 1736, died Dec. 29, 1768. Married April 1, 1756, Benjamin Green.
8. Amos, more of him later.
9. Susanna, born Nov. 12, 1739, died in 1740.
10. Susanna, born Feb. 9, 1741, married April 10, 1760, John Wellington of Lexington.
11. Elijah, born May 31, 1744, died Oct. 24, 1816. He was a graduate of Harvard College, class of 1765. Afterwards he was a student in the Divinity School, and was ordained Pastor of the Church in Sherburne, Nov. 28, 1770. In early life he preached the doctrine then prevalent, but later became so liberal in his views as to attract the Elders' attention and so not only resigned his pastorate, but left the ministry. He was for many years teacher in an English and Classical school, the object of the school being largely to prepare boys or young men for entrance to college. In this he was very successful.

This opposition to the iron-clad Church rules of our ancestors seems to have been quite prevalent in the Brown family, for as early as 1632, only two years after the first settlement at Watertown, we find that Richard Brown, brother of the first Abraham, was dismissed from the office of Ruling Elder of the Church, on account of his sentiments which were too liberal for the ecclesiastical ideas then prevalent. Still, he was in close accord with Rev. George Phillips, the very worthy Pas-

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tor of the Church, and also one of the leaders in shaping the business affairs of the new Colony. The Church historian, writing at this time, says, Mr. Brown's views were much to his honor in the age of bigotry, though censured by worthy men, influenced by the spirit of the age. Had these two worthy "Browns" lived in the twentieth century, instead of the seventeenth and eighteenth, their views would doubtless have been in close accord with those which liberal Christians now entertain.

Jonas, the oldest son of Ebenezer Brown, was born on July 26, 1729. Although occasionally called upon to serve in public affairs, it is refreshing to find one member of the family not burdened with the cares of public office.

Perhaps a little item here may show the reason why so many of the original settlers of Trapelo and Pond End were so often intrusted with the cares and duties of public office. For a period of seventy-five years after the incorporation of Waltham as a Town, the people of these two districts were a majority of the inhabitants of the Town, consequently they elected their candidates to office. After the advent of the manufacturing industry in 1812, Main street and its tributaries rapidly increased in population, were soon in the majority, and thus secured the ruling interest in the Town.

Jonas Brown of Waltham and Elizabeth Meriam of Lexington were married on Jan. 21, 1758. In the year previous to their marriage a cottage had been built near the ancestral home, and here the newly married couple went to live. The quaint little cottage on the "side hill" has a tender recollection in the memory of the writer. Grandpa was born, lived and died there, and mother was born there.

Jonas and Elizabeth Brown were the parents of six children.

1. Mary, born June 8, 1759, died Aug. 27, 1853.
2. Abigail, born Feb. 26, 1761, died March 10, 1842, at the home of her sister, Mrs. Robert Baldwin.

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3. Miriam, born Jan. 23, 1763, died April, 1808. Miriam Brown of Waltham and Richard Cutter of Weston were married on May 4, 1780. Their daughter Mary was married in about 1811 to Joseph Bird of Watertown. They were the parents of the "Bird family" of Watertown so justly celebrated, for many years in the last century, as singers and musicians, also as teachers of both these sciences.
4. Elizabeth, born March 26, 1765, died Oct. 15, 1800 (unmarried.)
5. Jonas, Jr., born Jan. 29, 1767, died April 13, 1836. He was either Selectman or Assessor nearly every year from 1802 to 1819. Although very liberal in his religious views, he was prominent in Church affairs.

Jonas Brown, Jr., and Relief Peirce, both of Waltham, were married on Feb. 4, 1795. They were the parents of five children.

1. Hannah, born Dec. 5, 1795, died Aug. 24, 1877. Hannah Brown and Jacob Lawrence, both of Waltham, were married on May 15, 1817. Eight children were born to them.
 1. Edward, born Feb. 28, 1818, died March 17, 1890. Edward Lawrence and Nancy Stearns, both of Waltham, were married on April 5, 1842. Two children were born to them, Charles Edward, born Feb. 20, 1845, died June 16, 1912. Mary Elizabeth, born Nov. 15, 1848, died Dec. 27, 1850.
 2. John G., born Jan. 8, 1820, died August 12, 1896.
 3. George, born May 14, 1822, died Aug. 10, 1900.
 4. Martha B., born May 22, 1824, died Jan. 16, 1904.
 5. Phineas, born Aug. 19, 1826. A member of the first and second Boards of Aldermen of the City of Waltham in 1885 and 1886, also for five years Chairman of the Board of License Commissioners. Now living on the Lawrence Homestead on Trapelo Road.

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6. Francis J., born July 17, 1830, died Aug. 13, 1903.
7. Nathan N., born March 10, 1833. A soldier in the War of the Rebellion. Died Dec. 21, 1884.
8. Mary E., born Feb. 4, 1837, died March 7, 1843.

The Lawrence brothers here mentioned were, during their business lives, prominent and successful dairy men, both as producers and retailers of milk, their product being carried to Boston and distributed to families. During the lifetime of the writer, the farm on which he now, and has always lived, has raised, and placed upon the market, more than half a million cans of milk.

A little incident, here, connected with the business: On a bitter cold morning in winter, the retailer going his usual rounds, went to the house of a prominent customer. The lady of the house was in the kitchen. She sympathized with him, for his being compelled to go out on such cold mornings, but he passed it off, saying, "the exercise keeps me warm." Very graciously the lady handed him a cup of coffee and a muffin, and then says to him, "We like your milk very much, Mr. Lawrence, and we are sure it is what makes our boy Cabot so strong and healthy". The boy "Cabot" here spoken of is now the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Senior United States Senator, in Congress, from Massachusetts.

2. Mary Ann, born Nov. 2, 1797, died Aug. 10, 1850. Mary Ann Brown and Josiah Kendall, both of Waltham, were united in marriage on May 29, 1822. They were the parents of six children.
 1. Eliza B., born March 20, 1823, still living at the old home on Mill street, Belmont.
 2. Josiah Shattuck, born March 30, 1825, died March 13, 1907.

Mr. Kendall was one of the "Original proprietors" of the new Town of Belmont, and was instrumental in bringing the Town to its present high standing.

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Josiah Shattuck Kendall and Martha Helen Wellington were married Nov. 24, 1852.

Four children were born to them.

1. Mary Ann, born Dec. 12, 1853, married, now living in Boston.
2. George Frederic, born Aug. 28, 1857. Prominent in Belmont public affairs.
3. Walter Shattuck, born March 17, 1866. One of Waverley's prominent citizens.
4. Francis Howe, born Aug. 23, 1869. Now and for several years past a member of the Board of Selectmen of Belmont, also County Engineer for Middlesex County. Prominent in public and social affairs of his native Town.
3. Joshua, born Jan. 4, 1828, died Feb. 17, 1913. Was a graduate of Harvard College, class of 1855, subsequently became a successful teacher in Cambridge. Joshua Kendall of Waltham and Phebe Mitchell of Nantucket were married on Sept. 14, 1854. They had one son, William Mitchell, now living in New York City, N. Y.
4. Benjamin, born May 22, 1830. Benjamin Kendall of Waltham and Sarah Marston of West Pownal, Maine, were married in 1852. Three children were born to them. Later he moved to California.
5. Jonas Brown was born May 7, 1834. Jonas B. Kendall and Joanna A. Lundergan were married June 1, 1858. Eight children were born to them.
 1. Agnes, born Sept. 1, 1859, married and living in Cambridge.
 2. Philip Shattuck, born Oct. 8, 1860.
 3. Jonas B., Jr., born Aug. 18, 1862.
 4. George H., born Dec. 25, 1864.
 5. John Benjamin, born Jan. 1, 1867.

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6. Mary Elizabeth, born Sept. 3, 1869.

7. Anna Florence, born June 26, 1871.

8. Edith Helen, born May 14, 1879.

Mrs. Kendall died March 26, 1887, and Mr. Kendall married on June 20, 1888, Harriet Isabel Thompson of Byfield, Mass.

All are now living in Cambridge and Somerville.

6. George, born Aug. 25, 1838.

George Kendall of Waltham and Hattie Collins of Watertown were married Nov. 7, 1866. They were the parents of six children.

1. George Albert, born Oct. 26, 1868.

2. James Henry, born August 10, 1870. A successful merchant in Waverley.

3. Lillian Eliza, born Feb. 15, 1872. Her brother Henry's very able assistant.

4. Lucretia Harriet, born May 14, 1874, died June 11, 1875.

5. Charles Francis, born March 5, 1876, died Aug. 31, 1876.

6. Hannah Louise, born Jan. 13, 1878, married Dec. 4, 1908, Dr. Fred E. Simm. Now living in Waverley.

3. George, born Jan. 5, 1801, died June 1, 1846.

George Brown and Susanna Wellington Brown, both of Waltham, were united in marriage on Sept. 1st, 1840. Two children were born to them.

Lucretia Kendall, born June 20, 1841.

George, born Nov. 8, 1845, died Aug. 6, 1846.

Lucretia Kendall Brown and Ezra W. Beal, both of Waltham, were united in marriage on Oct. 2, 1867. They are the parents of four children.

1. Susan Wardwell, born July 10, 1868. Assistant Treasurer of the Waltham Hospital.

2. George Reynolds, born March 29, 1870. Treasurer of the Waltham Savings Bank.

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3. Justus Hunting, born July 18, 1874. Constructing Engineer for the Connecticut River Power Co.
4. Henry Foster, born August 12, 1879. Engineer and Surveyor, in business in Waltham.
4. Elizabeth Meriam, born Jan. 13, 1805, died March 31, 1893, at the home of her niece and nephews, children of her sister Hannah (Lawrence) on Trapelo Road. An honored and beloved member of the family for sixty-seven years.
5. Jonas, born July 26, 1812, died July 9, 1839.
Jonas Brown and Susanna Wellington were married on Nov. 27, 1838.
6. Martha, youngest child of Jonas and Elizabeth Brown, was born March 5, 1769, died Feb. 18, 1848.
Martha Brown and Robert Baldwin, both of Waltham, were married on April 5, 1803. Four children were born to them.
 1. Elizabeth Brown, born Feb. 7, 1804, died Feb. 21, 1823.
 2. Robert M., born June 7, 1806, died July 27, 1884.
He was twice married. First to Julianna Prouty, by whom he had two children.
 1. Eliza Martha, born April 28, 1838, died Oct. 4, 1871.
 2. Julia Anna, born May 1, 1841, died Sept. 2, 1841.
He married the second time Lucinda W. Forbes, by whom he had eleven children.
 1. William F., born April 6, 1844, died July 28, 1863, from wounds received in the Battle of Gettysburg.
 2. Lucinda Jane, born Aug. 16, 1845, died Oct. 29, 1850.
 3. Abbie Brown, born June 14, 1847.
Abbie Brown Baldwin and Frederic M. Hawkins were married on June 21, 1870. They had one child, Hattie.

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4. Katharine B., born Aug. 31, 1848, died Nov. 14, 1850.
5. Amos P., born Aug. 27, 1850, died Sept. 6, 1851.
6. Ella H., born March 10, 1852, died Sept. 10, 1855.
7. Sarah P., born July 9, 1854. Sarah P. Baldwin and Herbert N. Hayward were married on August 12, 1875. Married the second time Henry E. Coburn of Walpole Dec. 20, 1894.
8. Robert F., born June 18, 1858. Robert F. Baldwin and Jennie A. Roberts of Cambridge were married on Nov. 4, 1891.
9. George B., born March 7, 1860, died Oct. 1, 1883.
10. Fred M., born April 4, 1862. Fred M. Baldwin and Mary E. Maguire were married Feb. 25, 1888. Two children.
11. Charles F., born March 2, 1866.
3. William Francis, born Jan. 7, 1808, died Feb. 4, 1808.
4. James F., born June 28, 1809, died June 18, 1886. James F. Baldwin and Mary Smith Hardy were united in marriage on April 16, 1834. They were the parents of three children. Henry, born Jan. 29, 1835. Henry Baldwin and Elizabeth A. Richardson were married in Morris, Minn., in March, 1874. They were the parents of two children, James R. and William F.
1. Henry Baldwin died at Morris, Minn., March 23, 1900.
2. Martha, born May 8, 1839. For twenty-four years a successful and popular school teacher in in Waltham.
3. Francis, born Feb. 19, 1844. Responded to the call of his country, and became a volunteer sol-

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dier in the 44th Massachusetts Regiment, in the Civil War. Afterwards became "a Knight of the Grip" and for forty-five years toured the greater part of the United States as a commercial traveler, out from New York. Now retired and back on the "Old Farm" where he was born.

Mary (Hardy) Baldwin, wife of James F. Baldwin, died March 4, 1844. James F. Baldwin married second, Laura B. Chase of Peterboro, N. H. Two children were born to them:

1. Mary H., born Jan. 21, 1851, truly a noble woman.
2. James W., born March 7, 1859, a prominent market gardener and successful dairyman, also a prominent club man of good repute.

Captain Isaac Baldwin (of Hillsboro, N. H.) killed at the Battle of Bunker Hill, was great grandfather to the children of Robert M. and James F. Baldwin.

Miss Mary Brown, the writer's grand aunt, to whom he is largely indebted for many valuable dates and items of interest connected with this history, who for fully sixty-five years was known in the Trapelo district as "Aunt Polly", and by which name we shall henceforward call her, is deserving a more widely extended notice than she has thus far received.

Born, as the record shows, on June 8, 1759, it needs but a slight manipulation of figures to show that the birthday she was "sweet sixteen", came between the really fought battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill.

Aunt Polly was an earnest, energetic woman, and it has been "handed down" that, both as a girl and woman, she was very strongly "Colonial", and that, during our Country's great struggle for liberty and freedom, she was constantly doing everything in her power to help along the good cause.

Aunt Polly visited the Lexington battlefield on April 20th, 1775, the day after the battle was fought, and her description of this, and the battle the day before, also the Bunker Hill bat-

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tle, are certainly realistic and interesting. Of the battle on the 19th, she said, "We heard early in the morning the fearful volley, not knowing what it meant. After that it was comparatively still, until afternoon when we heard the firing, faint at first, but constantly increasing in volume and sound, until it apparently reached Lexington, where it was very heavy, but afterwards died away in the direction of Boston. News traveled slowly in those days", continued Aunt Polly, "and it was well into the evening before we received anything authentic of what had taken place. Then we were told by a 'messenger' that a battle had been fought all the way from Concord to Boston between a detachment of British troops sent from the army in Boston to seize or destroy some stores which the Americans, or Colonials, had collected at Concord, where 'The embattled Farmers stood, and fired the shot heard round the World', and the farmers soon assembled in such numbers that the Red Coats were compelled to retreat. We felt somewhat alarmed at this news, because Grandma Meriam lived near the scene of the fighting. It was now too late to think of going that evening, but the next morning at daybreak, Billy was harnessed to the chaise, and mother and I rode to Lexington. We found grandma quite upset (as they used to say then), but much pleased, and it seemed to revive her to see her daughter and granddaughter. Mother stayed in the house with grandma and I went out to the battlefield. Early as it was, a little after sunrise, and only fifteen hours after the battle, quite a number of townspeople, both men and women, had assembled on the field to talk over the exciting events of the day before. Some of the men had been engaged in the battle, and one of them remarked that quite a number of British troops made a stand at Meriam's Corner, their object being to divert the attention of the Americans from the town buildings, so that their followers might burn them. The hottest fight in the battle took place at this corner, and so warm was the reception of the 'Red Coats'

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they soon abandoned their position and joined their comrades in the retreat, and thus it is probable the town was saved from being destroyed by fire. But the little village of Lexington, usually so neat and orderly, on this morning presented a sad appearance. Several of the unidentified soldiers were still lying where they had fallen, but were now being properly cared for. But everywhere were the signs of the struggle of the day before. Trees and shrubs which it would take years to replace were destroyed, fences were broken down, windows had plainly been the aim of musket balls, and turn whichever way you might, wreck and ruin were before you". Then came Aunt Polly's anathema to the British soldiers. The bloody villains," she said, "not satisfied with killing our good men, they must ruin and destroy everything they could lay their hands on." Briefly, and imperfectly given by the writer, this is Aunt Polly's description of the battlefield at Lexington, as she saw it the day after the battle, and as she related it to the writer, sixty, seventy, and even seventy-five years after.

Her story, or record, of the Battle of Bunker Hill, is largely historical. "Early in the morning", she says, "We heard the heavy guns (cannon this time) fired from the war vessels and land batteries at the Redoubt on the hill, where the little band of Patriots were assembled. The firing continued, but the men in the fort suffered but little from its results. Late in the forenoon, we three oldest girls, Abby, Miriam and myself, took some lunch and went on the hill, to 'the classic heights of Mount Enoch, or Kenoch,' the high point of land in Trapelo, located on the Flagg-Doty estate, to take notice of events. Soon after we arrived there a dense smoke arose from the direction of Boston, which came from the burning of Charlestown, fired by the orders from the British Commander.

For a while the smoke arose in heavy volumes and gradually died away. Not long after, we heard a heavy volley of musketry, and this after a time was followed by another vol-

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ley. These two volleys came from the guns of the Patriots in the fort, firing upon the British soldiers who were advancing to attack them. The result was that the brow and front of the hill were thickly spread with dead and wounded British soldiers. But twice defeated, they were more successful the third time, for now they advanced, "with bayonets fixed for storming," and swarmed over the breast works into the redout, where the Patriots with their powder horns all empty, and nothing but their clubbed muskets to oppose the keen British bayonets, were, after a brave resistance, compelled to retreat.

Is there in all history, the record of a defeat in battle, from which such glorious results followed, as came to the Americans from Bunker Hill? But it is not as a war historian in which Aunt Polly appears at her best. For over sixty years of her long, well-spent life, it can be truly said of her that she went about among the Trapelo people doing good. Often in the sick room, both as nurse and attendant, her services were called for, and in cases where delirium was present, her firm nerve, her strong yet gentle hand, and her commanding but soothing voice, seemed to bring relief and comfort to the sufferer.

And in another capacity Aunt Polly's services were often called for. She was an expert seamstress, and (kindly remember there were no sewing machines then) often the good house-wives, invariably blessed with large families, would find their sewing getting behind-hand. It was then that a few days of Aunt Polly's skillful services would soon put affairs in their proper place. At one time in her life, Aunt Polly was employed in a tailoring establishment, and here she gained knowledge which was afterwards of use to her. She was quite proficient in making or putting together men's suits, and often she might be seen with her goose and press-board going to the house where her services were required. But it was largely with the boys, the school boys, that Aunt Polly's ser-

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vices were most in demand. It was the custom at that time for boys, until they were five or six years of age, to be dressed as the girls were, and it was a great event in their young lives when they were fitted with their first "jacket and trousers," the suit which schoolboys then invariably wore. Knee length pants were unknown then, and the boy of thirteen or fourteen, growing tall and awkward, did not have to tease for long trousers, because he had always worn them. This attention which the boys received from Aunt Polly made her a great favorite with them.

In all the social events, or parties, Aunt Polly was gladly welcomed as an honored guest. Even weddings were much more frequently then than at the present time, and here her assistance was often freely offered, and as gladly accepted. Looking backward, through a long lapse of years, the writer, then a boy of ten or eleven, remembers attending a tea-party, not as a guest, but as mother's helper. Around the table sat twelve ladies, all relatives of the family, either by lineage or marriage, some well advanced in years, others in the prime of life, and one in particular, a charming young lady of twenty, now a relative of one side of the family, and with an engagement of marriage, with one of the other side, soon to become doubly a relative. Each guest was duly served with a cup of tea. The way of drinking has not been changed, and it is the manner then in vogue which I wish to describe. After preparing the beverage to suit the taste, each lady turned a portion from the cup to the saucer, placed the saucer to her lips, and if the drink were too hot, gently blew a breath of air into it from her lips to cool it sufficiently. This was the custom at that time. The writer remembers that while the teacups were frequently passed to be replenished, the food was but lightly partaken of. This pleased the boy, for now he felt assured that he should receive an extra slice of cake. The inner wants being duly satisfied, the ladies repaired to the parlor, and here it

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was very evident they thoroughly enjoyed a social hour. Perhaps this may seem a digression from my subject, but Aunt Polly was here the leading spirit.

Endowed with a remarkably strong constitution, and enjoying almost uninterrupted good health, Aunt Polly was enabled to continue her good work, far beyond the usually allotted time, and even into her eighties she went about as usual. Soon after she partially retired from active work, although for many years she continued to go among her relatives. As an instance of her remarkable strength and vigor, on a pleasant morning in June, 1851, the year and month in which she reached the age of ninety-two (92) years, she walked with the writer from his home on Trapelo Road to her home on Forest Street, a distance of a full mile, and arrived at her home without any apparent fatigue. For a time after this she seemed strong and healthy, but soon there came a change. She grew weak and despondent, took no interest in passing events, and it was plainly in evidence that the "Grand Old Lady," who for all her long life had scarcely known an illness, was rapidly approaching the end of her life's journey.

On the 27th day of August in the year 1853, at the house in which she was born, and which had been her home during her entire life, at the age of 94 years, 2 months, and 19 days, Aunt Polly fell into the sleep that on earth knows no awakening. We can follow her no farther; but if "going about doing good," if a proper performance of life's duties, and leading an exemplary life in this world, are a passport to the "promised glories hereafter," then Aunt Polly must indeed be happy in her spiritual life.

Amos Brown, a younger son of Ebenezer, was born in Waltham Sept. 18, 1738, and died Feb. 3, 1812. He was often a Selectman and was also a Deacon in the Church.

Deacon Amos Brown of Trapelo, and Anna Sanderson

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of Pond End, both of Waltham, were united in marriage on Jan. 31, 1762. They were the parents of ten children.

1. Ebenezer, born Nov. 3, 1762, died March 26, 1776.
2. Amos Brown, Jr., born July 26, 1764, died Aug. 2, 1834. Amos Brown, Jr., and Esther Cutler were married May 3, 1795. They were the parents of five children. Two of the daughters were noted dressmakers sixty or seventy years ago, and ladies at their afternoon teas used to discuss the "wonderful creations" in ladies' dresses which these two artists brought out.
3. Thomas, born Nov. 8, 1766, died June 30, 1849. Thomas Brown of Waltham, and Susannah Kendall of West Cambridge were married Jan., 1792, and went to Weston to live. Three children were born to them.
 1. Marshall, born Dec. 18, 1793, died Feb. 15, 1842. Marshall Brown of Weston, and Louisa Lawrence of Lexington were married on Oct. 23, 1821. Two children were born to them.
 1. Leonard Lawrence, born Aug. 7, 1823, died Oct., 1882. Leonard Lawrence Brown of Weston and Adeline Barnes of Waltham were married on Jan. 20, 1848. One daughter was born to them Nov. 6, 1848, died April 9, 1873. (Addie Louisa)
 2. Louisa Maria, born Feb. 18, 1824, died Oct. 14, 1911. Louisa M. Brown and Samuel F. Clark, both of Weston, were married on April 14, 1847. Three children were born to them.
 1. Maynard Marshall, born June 30, 1848, died June 15, 1861.
 2. Ira Edgar, born Oct. 18, 1852, died May 23, 1882.
 3. Leonard Brown, born Sept. 8, 1862. Leonard Brown Clark was a student in youth, and graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1885. He then entered the Medical

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School, graduating with honors in 1889. Dr. Clark is now a prominent and highly successful practising physician in Waverley. He is also a member of the medical and surgical staff of the Waltham Hospital.

Thomas Barnes, the father of Adeline Barnes who married Leonard Brown, was in his day, one of Waltham's most influential citizens. He held at times nearly every office in the power of the Town to bestow, and was particularly prominent as a member of the School Committee.

Nahum Hardy, also referred to in this narrative, was equally prominent both as a citizen and office holder.

Both gentlemen were excellent debaters, and it was a rich treat to Town meeting-goers, back in the eighteen thirties and forties, when these two citizens took opposite sides in debate, on "The Question before the meeting." Very evidently the two people were no "chums" and perhaps this fact may have added interest to the debate.

2. Almira, born Jan. 29, 1799, died July 5, 1865, unmarried.
3. Adolphus, born Nov. 29, 1800, died May 11, 1893. Adolphus Brown and Mary Warren, both of Weston, were married Nov. 30, 1826. They were the parents of nine children.
 1. Joshua Kendall, born Sept. 7, 1827, died Oct. 12, 1884.
 2. Mary Elizabeth, born July 31, 1829, died Jan. 21, 1906.
 3. Thomas W., born March 6, 1832, died May 12, 1902. Thomas W. Brown of Belmont, and Frances Harley of Philadelphia, were married on April 16, 1869.
 4. Susanna, born Oct. 30, 1833, died Dec. 9, 1856.

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- Susanna Brown and Henry W. Maynard were married Aug. 9, 1855. One son, Herbert.
5. Almira, born Jan. 28, 1836. Almira Brown and Alonzo Porter were married Nov. 30, 1876, no children.
 6. Charlotte, born April 12, 1839, died Feb. 3, 1841.
 7. Edward Adolphus, born March 27, 1841.
 Edward A. Brown has travelled quite extensively in his own country, an example which many other Americans might well imitate, before going "across." He has also visited the Panama Canal and made the trip along the shore of South America. Mr. Brown is a great reader, and blessed with a good memory. His quaint manner of describing the places he has visited, the sights he has seen, and the books he has read, make his narratives both interesting and instructive.
 8. Emily A., born Nov. 13, 1843, married May 27, 1869. Oliver Fillebrown. They had six children.
 1. Charles Warren, born April 18, 1870.
 2. Mary Louise, born Jan. 29, 1872.
 3. William Locke, born Oct. 23, 1873.
 4. Blanche Rebecca, born July 4, 1875.
 5. Emily Francès, born Nov. 8, 1877.
 6. Warren, born March 13, 1880.
 9. Annie Louisa, daughter of Adolphus Brown, born Dec. 30, 1846, died July 8, 1887.
 4. Lydia, daughter of Amos, born Sept. 12, 1768, died July 30, 1841.
 5. Nathaniel, born March 6, 1771, died Jan. 14, 1849. He was a Selectman in 1812 and 1813, and one of Wal-
 tham's prominent business men one hundred years ago. Nathaniel Brown was twice married. First to Sarah Stearns on Jan. 1, 1799, by whom he had eight children.

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This wife died in 1822, and in 1823 he married Miriam Hastings. No children.

1. Charlotte, born Feb. 1, 1800, died May 11, 1806.
2. Charles, born Dec. 24, 1801. A merchant in Boston, where he lived and was married.
3. Sally, born Dec. 15, 1803, died April 13, 1844, unmarried.
4. Abigail Hastings, born Nov. 18, 1805, married Francis Gregory of Weston.
5. Catherine, born June 5, 1807, married in April, 1832, Jesse Edson Farnsworth. One son, Jesse Edson, born May 23, 1833, died May 15, 1906.
6. Nathaniel, born March 29, 1809, died Nov. 15, 1826.
7. John, born Feb. 18, 1811. In business with his brother Charles in Boston, where he lived and was married.
8. Anna, born Nov. 12, 1814, married in Oct., 1834, J. E. Farnsworth, widower of her sister Catherine. They were the parents of five children.
 1. Letitia Ann, born Dec. 12, 1836. Married Sidney Powell.
 2. Abbie Jane, born May 6, 1839, married Nathan H. Daniels.
 3. Caroline Louisa, born Feb. 14, 1842, married Charles H. Stickney. Mr. Stickney was one of Waltham's prominent business men twenty-five years ago. They were married on Nov. 26, 1863. Two children were born to them.
 1. Francis Gregory, born July 4, 1869, now prominent in financial affairs in Waltham.
 2. Mary Ella, born Dec. 20, 1874.
 4. Henry Albert, born July 3, 1844, married Abby Jane March.

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5. Martha Josephine, born June 3, 1847, married Abel H. Gleason.
6. Eunice, born Jan. 1, 1773, died March 30, 1840. Eunice Brown and Jonas Pierce were married on March 23, 1797.
7. Daniel, born May 29, 1775, married Sally Flagg of Lincoln.
8. Anna, born May 19, 1777, died Dec. 3, 1781.
9. Ebenezer, born Jan. 5, 1780, died Aug. 3, 1799.
10. Anna, born July 31, 1784, died Jan. 6, 1843. Born, lived her entire life, and died in the ancestral home on (old) Forest street. Anna Brown and Amos Harrington were united in marriage on Dec. 14, 1815. They were the parents of four children.
 1. Mary Ann, born Dec. 26, 1816. Mary Ann Harrington (grand-daughter of Amos Brown) and Thomas Magee were married, and went to Nova Scotia to live.
 2. Jane, born July 14, 1818, died March 15, 1847.
 3. Martha, born March 1, 1820, died Feb. 1, 1907.
 4. Lydia Brown, born Feb. 21, 1825, died Feb. 22, 1888.

Martha, the last survivor of the family, built the new house on old Forest street, and lived there alone for many years. She was the last direct heir to the property and after her decease the estate was sold, and thus the property passed entirely away from the Brown family, where it had been for nearly two hundred and fifty years.

This closes the genealogical record. There are still three classes, some of whom have been mentioned, but to whom a further notice is due.

The first class is the older people, those who have arrived at the age of sixty-five or seventy years or over, who have given up the cares of active business, but who still take a lively interest in the world's events as they take place.

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The second class: men and women from twenty-one to sixty-five, who are now in common with millions and millions of others, performing their share in the "world's work." Engaged in agriculture, manufacturing, commerce, trades, professions, arts, and sciences, and every known occupation, which helps benefit humanity; all doing their share to help sustain the eighteen hundred millions of people who now inhabit the earth. Truly a weighty task and being faithfully performed.

The third class, composed of all under twenty-one years of age, some engaged in business and various labors, but largely students in schools and colleges. With the superior advantages they are receiving they give us reason to hope that when a few more years shall have passed away and they shall have taken their places in situations of honor and trust, that our noble country may still continue in its onward and successful career.