

REGISTER
OF
THE SHEDD FAMILY ASSOCIATION

—————
VOLUME TWO
—————

SPECIAL MEETING

December 16, 1912

Boston Massachusetts



FRANK EDSON SHEDD
SECRETARY
60 Federal Street

Boston, Massachusetts, December, 1912

PREFACE

This second volume of the Register has little of an important nature to record, but it has seemed quite proper to inform all members of the Association of what has occurred during the current year and of plans for the future ; also in particular to give information about the meeting in Boston on December 16th, 1912, at which incorporation was consummated.

Some will be interested in the papers presented, and every one will be glad to learn of the very enjoyable social reception at this gathering, and especially of the enthusiastic action in favor of a Memorial Building, indicating the spirit and willingness of every member to work for such an accomplishment.

This Register will also serve to bring to the attention of every member the plans for our Second Reunion in August, 1913, and arouse interest in a larger membership to include every living descendant, if possible.

FRANK E. SHEDD,

Secretary.

BOSTON, February, 1913.

REPORT NUMBER TWO

TO THE SHEDD FAMILY ASSOCIATION:

ON OCCURRENCES DURING THE YEAR 1912 AND OF SPECIAL MEETING FOR LEGAL INCORPORATION AS AN ASSOCIATION.

The first volume of this Register covered the story of the first Reunion from inception to finish and of events down to February, 1912, including the preparation and sending of the printed report.

The present or second volume will relate the action of the officers of the Association during the past year with abstracts from correspondence and other data upon matters of general interest. Also a record of the formal action for incorporation taken at the meeting held December 16, 1912, and then presented to the Secretary of the Commonwealth for securing registration and a charter.

It will also give the papers presented at this meeting which, occurring on the 139th Anniversary of the Boston Tea Party, was a very proper occasion for the excellent address given by Mr. Sherwin L. Cook upon that historical event and upon our family's representation in it.

MEMBERSHIP :

It is of course expected that every original member will renew membership, and it is also hoped that each one will be able to secure one or more new members from relatives, or among the many living descendants who have not joined.

Thirteen new members have already sent in dues for 1912 and certificates have been issued.

We want one thousand members or more before the Second Reunion.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT :

Members of the Association will find in the last Register that the total receipts of the Treasurer up to last February were	\$402.60
The total expenses then incurred were	<u>220.43</u>
Leaving a balance of	\$182.17
The cost of publishing the Register, and for mailing, clerical help, etc.	<u>167.72</u>
Leaving a balance of	\$14.45
Extra Registers sold	<u>\$5.40</u>
Net balance after closing accounts for first year.	\$19.85
For the current year, 1912-1913, the income from Extra Registers sold (8 copies)	\$4.96
Annual dues paid by 176 members and 9 Junior members	\$180.50

Balance left over from Meeting of Dec. 16, 1912, after paying all bills :

88 Supper Tickets, each	\$0.75	
94 Entrance Fees, each	<u>.35</u>	\$98.95
Caterer, 90 plates	67.50	
Janitor	2.00	
Rent of Parlors	22.00	
Sundries	<u>5.08</u>	<u>96.58</u>
		2.37
One advance payment of dues for 1913 from F. D. Shedd		<u>1.00</u>
		\$208.68

Expenses for same period for printing circulars and letters, and for postage and incidentals		51.39
Balance now on hand (International Trust Co.)	\$154.52	
Cash in box	<u>2.77</u>	
	<u>\$157.29</u>	<u>\$157.29</u>

This balance is to meet cost of printing Second Register, which will be sent to all members.

The Treasurer is awaiting dues for 1912 from over 200 members, which money is needed to prepare for the Second Reunion. A prompt response is desired. The fiscal year of the Association may be considered as ending March 31, but do not neglect sending even later than this so that your name may still remain on the rolls.

Advance payments for 1913 will also be now received, but should be so noted, and will be duly credited on each member's card in the index.

SECOND REUNION

Early correspondence indicated a feeling among those remote against a meeting in 1912, but to secure a formal vote and avoid doubt about a Second Reunion and other matters, the Secretary with the advice of the President, sent out on July 17, 1912, a letter ballot to the Executive Committee. From the responses received, a formal printed announcement was mailed August 16, 1912, to all members of the Association. (These papers are presented on pages 10-12 for record.)

It was decided by this vote of the Executive Committee that the next Reunion be held on August 30, 1913, at Billerica, Mass. This falls on a Saturday and therefore will be convenient as a week-end holiday. Details are yet to be determined. It is likely that some members will wish to visit the site of the first home of the original settler, Daniel Shed, at Braintree, now a part of Quincy, Massachusetts, and perhaps arrangements providing for this could be made for the day preceding the Reunion at Billerica. Let every member plan to attend this Second Reunion and share the pleasure of the event and in doing honor to our ancestors.

GENEALOGICAL RECORDS :

All descendants are requested to send to the Secretary all items of Family History in their immediate family or those nearly related, to the end that complete records of every birth, marriage or death that occurs, together with many other items of general family interest, may be received and recorded by the Genealogist of the Association. In no other way can we accomplish what we desire,—a correct and complete Shedd Genealogy. Unless you feel sure that your family record is already on file with the Genealogist please confer with him and give facts. Return advice will be given but of course it is impossible to give any one full response until all records are compiled, correlated and properly checked. Each descendant owes a duty to every other one to do this promptly.

SITUATION ABOUT MEMORIAL :

That each member may be advised on this point a resumé of the correspondence and acts of officials will be now given in general sequence, borrowing some statements in advance from the records of meetings.

No official action having been taken, the Secretary addressed a letter on May 21, 1912 to the President of the Association and all others of the Executive Committee inquiring whether any preparation should be made for a reunion the coming summer, also what action should be taken about the memorial, with the erection of which the Committee was charged by vote at the last reunion.

The Secretary rehearsed his own unsuccessful endeavors to purchase from its present owner the original site of the house of the first settler of our family in Billerica whereon we hoped to erect the memorial.

He also presented the suggestions received from several that our Memorial should take the form of a building rather than a marker ; to be a home for the family association in which might be preserved all records, pictures and relics in a fireproof structure and so arranged that any descendant returning at any time (not alone at the reunion) might find these interesting things of his ancestors or friends ready for observation.

With this plan went the further suggestion from local people that the Billerica Historical Society might be induced to become the custodian of the building and provide its care and maintenance for the privilege of sharing in its use for their meetings and use in ways allied to our own.

The matter was taken up further in the letter ballot of July 17 and in correspondence with a number of other members of the Association. Favorable responses came from nearly every one as they gave the matter consideration.

To have a building for a memorial of course seemed a very ambitious scheme yet all seemed to like it provided proper means for maintenance and sufficient funds for its erection could be assured.

Of course it will be understood that no one would favor such an enterprise unless adequate assurance could be obtained from reliable authorities that every necessary provision for care and upkeep would be given.

In this connection it is proper to say that the Billerica Historical Society is an incorporated body of fifteen years' standing and comprises many of the most worthy and responsible people of the town ; being now without a house and dependant on renting inadequate space in the library the inference is that a great mutual advantage would result from sharing with us and aiding where we need it. We can ask nothing until we have some plan to offer them.

Such a building should properly be fireproof, simple in design and arrangement, built for permanence with a good room for small meetings and a special room for ourselves with shelves for albums of portraits and records and space for books that have been written (and they are not a few) by our literary brothers and sisters.

Of course it should be secured by popular subscription and there is no doubt the necessary funds could be readily secured.

There is real regret that we have not secured the old home site, but there are other parcels of the same old homestead lands that are available and action toward ownership should be made.

Suggestions from all descendants who have definite ideas of the type, size and character of a building we should have, would, we are sure, be welcomed by the Committee.

At the Special Meeting and Reception at Boston in December the subject was further discussed by those present and the Secretary gave the ideas expressed to him by others not present and illustrated how the project might be carried out.

It was voted as the opinion of that meeting that some form of a building was the most desirable memorial to erect and that the efforts of the Association should be made to that end, and especially toward securing a suitable lot of land. Thus the matter stands at present.

INCORPORATION :

In order that formal incorporation should be completed so that legal action can be taken on any matters that arise prior to the next Reunion in 1913, a Special Meeting was called for December 16, 1912 at Park Street Church Parlors in Boston, Massachusetts, as being a convenient and well-known place for gathering. The call for this meeting was sent to all members, and it became in fact a formal meeting of the Association with ninety-four members in attendance.

A copy of the call follows for record.

At the meeting the Secretary presented printed forms obtained from the Secretary of the Commonwealth to which the names of a dozen members of the Association had been signed as required, and the necessary legal action and adoption of By-Laws was taken under the guidance of Mr. Sherwin L. Cook, an attorney and member of the Association.

Copies of these legal papers and of the formal records are appended so that all may fully understand the character and standing our Association has now taken, and it is a satisfaction to know we are formally incorporated.

BOSTON, July 17, 1912.

TO MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE SHEDD FAMILY ASSOCIATION:

It is desirable that formal action be taken by the Executive Committee on the following list of questions pertaining to future reunions and preparation therefor, also in regard to a suitable memorial, since this Committee is under an obligation by vote of the Association at the last General Meeting to act upon this matter. For convenience in voting, each subject is numbered, and each one's vote may be made by these numbers.

1. Shall a General Reunion be called for 1912?
2. Shall a General Reunion be called for 1913?
3. On what date shall a Reunion be called in either year?
4. Shall the Treasurer issue a call for Annual Dues for current year 1912 from members of the Association (as contemplated when joining the Association last year) to meet current or special expenses in behalf of the Association?
5. Shall any action be taken to increase the roll of membership from the two thousand or more living descendants? And in what way?
6. If your ballot is "No" to Question 1, then shall we recommend Group Reunions this year in various sections, and shall any members be designated to lead in such movements, with a view of increasing interest and enlarging the roll?
7. Shall the President or Secretary, as agents of the Committee, be instructed to purchase any land for a site for a memorial?
8. Shall this site be limited to land from the original "house lot" of the first settler of our family in Billerica?
9. How large a plot of land shall be secured, if possible, and what sum shall be a limit of expenditure for the purchase of such land?
10. Assuming that some part of the old homestead can be acquired for a location, please state preference as to type of memorial:
 - (a) A boulder with bronze plate, carrying appropriate inscription;
 - (b) A hewn or polished granite shaft with inscription; or
 - (c) A small memorial building for keeping records, pictures and relics. (See letter from Secretary herewith before voting.)
11. Shall the money to purchase and erect the memorial be obtained by solicited subscription, by assessment, or how apportioned?
12. Shall the Secretary send out a call for popular subscriptions to this Memorial Fund?
13. What limit of expenditure, if any, shall now be set for such a memorial?
14. Shall the Association be incorporated under the Laws of Massachusetts, and when?

Will each member of the Committee carefully consider the above questions and send answer to each to the Secretary for filing and to become the basis of future action.

Truly yours,

J. HERBERT SHEDD, *President.*

By F. E. SHEDD, *Secretary.*

TO MEMBERS OF THE SHEDD FAMILY ASSOCIATION:
GREETING:

The following announcements are made as the result of a letter ballot responded to by five of the seven members of the Executive Committee:

GENERAL REUNION:

Voted, that no regular Reunion be held this summer as originally contemplated.

Voted, that a full Reunion be held in 1913 at Billerica on August 30; possibly two days may be devoted to it. A large attendance is desired and all members are urged to make arrangements early to attend.

INCREASE OF MEMBERSHIP:

Voted, that the Secretary send invitations to all descendants not now members of the Association urging them to join, since it is desired that every one connected with the family should be enrolled.

The Secretary has only addresses of about 1300 descendants, therefore he desires members to supply him correct address of any they may know, believing there are a great many more who should be reached in various parts of the country.

ANNUAL DUES:

Voted, that the Treasurer issue a call for the annual dues of \$1.00 for each member for the year 1912, to be paid in to cover current expenses and to meet preliminary expenses for next year's Reunion.

The Treasurer has a balance of only \$19.85 now in deposit from last year's campaign. This will not meet cost of present circular.

GROUP REUNIONS:

The Committee favors holding Group Reunions in various centers of the country this and other alternate years, which may be attended by descendants in their vicinity for the purpose of becoming better acquainted with each other and to help strengthen the general association, and the Committee recommends that two or three active members in such centers constitute themselves a committee of invitation for these reunions and that reports of the same be sent to the General Secretary.

SITE FOR MEMORIAL:

A majority of the Committee favor the purchase of the entire home-
stead lot, about two acres, for this purpose, but think action should be deferred until enough money is available to secure it.

The Secretary desires to point out that it is not wholly a question of money, but rather getting consent of the owners to sell the land, otherwise it would have been already acquired and tendered to the Association for purchase if desired.

MEMORIAL :

Four of the Committee advise a small building as a Memorial, one votes for a boulder with a bronze plate, and two have not yet voted.

Several members outside the Committee have written advising that the Memorial take the form of a building in preference to any other type, on the ground that it will provide place for depositing pictures, antiques, or other relics which the family would like to have collected and preserved, as well as a home for Reunions,—it being of course understood that only a reasonable expenditure shall be made and the money raised by popular subscription.

In view of the diverging opinions, and since no gathering will occur this year, it seems desirable to obtain a more general expression of opinion from the Association, and the Secretary suggests that members express their preference as to type of Memorial when sending in their annual dues, and hopes that this expression may be made at once. It would seem desirable to have the Memorial in some tangible form by the time of our next Reunion, instead of deferring consideration for another year.

INCORPORATION :

The Committee have voted, that action be taken for legal incorporation under the laws of Massachusetts as soon as possible. Action to this end should be taken at some Group Reunion in Massachusetts this year, at the call of the President.

Respectfully yours,

FRANK E. SHEDD,
Secretary and Treasurer.

93 Federal St., Boston, Mass.
August 16, 1912.

BOSTON, MASS., November 29, 1912.

TO MEMBERS OF THE SHEDD FAMILY ASSOCIATION:

Pursuant to a desire expressed by many members in the Eastern Group of the Association, arrangements have been made for a social gathering of all descendants of the family who find it convenient to attend on December 16th, 1912, from 3 to 9 P.M., at the parlors of the Park Street Church, Boston, Mass. (Entrance on Park Street.)

The particular purpose of assembling is to renew and extend the acquaintanceships made at the Reunion of last year and to enlist the interest and assistance of many more descendants, as new members in our Family Association.

The gathering is to be wholly informal and social and every one is expected to assist in making it as pleasant as possible. It is hoped that some members may favor us with music and songs, and that some may volunteer to tell of historical events or other interesting matters within their knowledge.

It is not intended that any of the funds now received for Annual Dues shall be expended for entertainment at this time; the meeting should be entirely self-supporting in that respect. To this end entrance tickets will be available at thirty-five cents each in the belief that the attendance will assure a revenue sufficient to pay rents, etc.

A light supper will be arranged for, to be served at 6 P. M., and tickets for this will be about seventy-five cents per person. It is very necessary for all who desire a share in this collation to fill out and return the enclosed blank form to the Secretary before December 13th, stating how many tickets they will be responsible for in order that the caterer may be prepared. While the attendance is expected to be chiefly from the eastern section of the country because of the season, yet it will be esteemed a great pleasure to greet any of the more remote members or friends who may find it possible to attend.

Our President and the Executive Committee concur in desiring that one item of formal business be transacted at this meeting so that the necessary legal steps may be taken toward the formal incorporation of our Shedd Family Association under the laws of Massachusetts. Such an action requires that five of the seven or more incorporators shall be citizens of the Commonwealth. With this action accomplished the Association will be in condition to take a legal title to land or materials and to contract for the erection of whatever memorial the Executive Committee may deem wise to erect prior to or at our next Reunion.

All members are urged to make a special effort to attend.

Truly yours,

FRANK E. SHEDD,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

OF A MEETING OF THE SHEDD FAMILY ASSOCIATION AT THE PARLORS OF THE PARK STREET CHURCH IN BOSTON, MASS., DEC. 16, 1912.

Pursuant to a call issued November 29, 1912, by a general letter from the Secretary to all those members or descendants of the Shedd Family in America who had informally gathered at Billerica, Mass. and first established The Shedd Family Association on August 30, 1911, about ninety persons were assembled at the Parlors of the Park Street Church in Boston on December 16, 1912.

After registration of names by those present and a period of social converse the meeting was called to order at 4.30 P.M. by Joel Herbert Shedd of Providence, R. I. who spoke fittingly of the aims and purposes of those who had brought about the reunions of the living descendants of the family and the general desire to become established in a permanent and legal manner.

He then called on Frank E. Shedd who had been appointed Secretary of the Reunion to state the special purposes of this meeting.

The Secretary stated that the purpose was two-fold; first, for social intercourse and the discussion of several matters of common interest, and second, for acting upon the incorporation of the Association. Explanation was given of the necessary formal steps to be taken to secure an incorporation under the laws of the Commonwealth. The Secretary also stated that articles of agreement to associate themselves for forming a corporation had already been signed by twelve or more persons from several branches of the family.

A more extended account of the Secretary's remarks on deceased members, on Coat-of-Arms and Memorial,—being matters of general interest but not formal business,—will be placed on file.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION :

At five o'clock, the hour appointed for the official meeting, on motion of Mr. Sherwin L. Cook, it was voted that the matter of incorporation of the Association be then taken up.

Mr. Cook then read the formal agreement for incorporation with the waiver of seven days' notice and with the names of the signer's thereto appended.

On motion of Mr. Cook, proceeded to ballot for a Temporary Clerk and Mr. Frank E. Shedd had seven ballots and was declared elected, and then duly sworn by Richard Sullivan, Notary Public.

On motion of Mr. Cook, proceeded to elect a Temporary Chairman, and Mr. J. Herbert Shedd was chosen by acclamation.

On motion, voted that a Committee on By-Laws be appointed and the Chairman then named as this Committee,—Sherwin L. Cook, Mrs. Alice M. Shedd and Charles Shedd Clark, who retired to consult on the matter.

After a short recess, Mr. Cook, for the Committee, presented and read the By-Laws and moved their adoption, which was then so voted.

(The By-Laws adopted are recorded on a separate paper.)

It was moved and voted that the Association proceed to the election of a permanent Board of Officers, and further that this Board should comprise the same persons as were elected to the various positions at the informal meeting held at Billerica on August 30, 1911, also that the Temporary Secretary be empowered to cast one ballot for those officers.

The Temporary Secretary then cast a ballot for the following persons, who were declared elected to the offices named :

President :

Joel Herbert Shedd, Providence, R. I.

Vice-Presidents :

Kendrick P. Shedd, Rochester, N. Y.

Charles B. Shedd, 3812 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Frederick Shedd, 1440 E. Broad St., Columbus, Ohio

Freeman B. Shedd, Lowell, Mass.

George M. Shedd, Willsboro, N. Y.

Executive Committee :

Pres. J. H. Shedd, *Ex-officio*

Treas. F. E. Shedd, *Ex-officio*

Frank S. Atherton, 3435 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

Harrison P. Shedd, 8007 Bay Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Charles H. Shedd, 192 Ferry St., Malden, Mass.

Mrs. Alice M. Shedd, 38 Ridge Ave., Newton Centre, Mass.†

Lorrin J. Shedd, 858 W. Woodruff Ave., Toledo, Ohio

Secretary and Treasurer :

Frank E. Shedd, 60 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

Mr. Frank E. Shedd, who had been duly elected as permanent Secretary and Treasurer, was duly sworn by Richard Sullivan, Notary Public, and having thus qualified, assumed the duties of his office.

The foregoing is a true record of the proceedings under the temporary organization as noted by me.

Attest : FRANK E. SHEDD, *Temporary Clerk.*

RECORDS OF THE PERMANENT ORGANIZATION

OF THE SHEDD FAMILY ASSOCIATION, DECEMBER 16, 1912.

The President-elect Joel Herbert Shedd and the Secretary and Treasurer Frank E. Shedd assumed their respective duties and the Association was called to order.

Announcement was then made that these officers and a majority of the Executive Committee present should then sign and swear to a Certificate of the Organization already prepared, as required by law, in its full form. The signatures appended were :

Joel Herbert Shedd as President, and *Ex-Officio* as Executive Committee.

Frank Edson Shedd as Secretary, and *Ex-Officio* as Executive Committee.

Charles H. Shedd, as Executive Committee

Alice M. Shedd, as Executive Committee.

These persons then appeared before Richard Sullivan, Notary Public, and formally took oath to this certificate, and the papers were then given over to Sherwin L. Cook as attorney acting for the Association to present the same to the Commissioner of Corporations and the Secretary of the Commonwealth that a charter may be issued in due form.

On motion, voted that the same Committee on By-Laws be continued until the next meeting and that they be empowered to review the same and to bring in such additions and amendments to the By-Laws or regulations as they deem necessary and submit the same for action of the Association at such later meeting.

The Secretary read a notice just received of the decease of Samuel Simms Shedd of Washington, D. C. on December 12, of this year, from pleurisy, at the age of 62 years. He was the head of the large and long-established business firm of S. S. Shedd & Brother, and is survived by a wife and two married daughters.

The Secretary also announced the death, on November 19 last, of Marshall Spring Shedd at Malden at the advanced age of 84 years. A man long and highly respected in business and social circles in his town, mourned by many friends and leaving a wife and large circle of descendants closely associated with us in our Association work.

Announcement was also made of the decease of George Frederick Shedd of Nashua, N. H. on April 25, 1912. He will be remembered by all who attended the Reunion as a prime mover in that event and as Chairman of the meeting during the exercises and until the formal organization. His death was the instant result of a fall from a tree in his garden. His age was 73 and he is survived by a widow and children and grandchildren.

The President then announced an adjournment for supper to the adjoining hall. Eighty-eight persons were seated at the tables and after silent grace enjoyed a bountiful repast.

A piano selection was finely rendered by Mr. Herman A. Shedd of Boston.

Two songs by Mr. Horace E. Shedd of Springfield :

- (a) "The Old Plaid Shawl."
- (b) "Absence."

were very much appreciated.

The President then called upon Charles Shedd Clark of Somerville, Mass., who responded with an address on "The Name 'Shedd' and its Possible Derivation and Meaning."

Mr. Sherwin L. Cook of Roxbury then presented an excellent historical paper on the Boston Tea Party in which his ancestor Joseph Shed participated.

The President having withdrawn, Mr. Charles H. Shedd of Executive Committee acted as Chairman.

Mrs. Louise Pitcher Shedd of Springfield gave a reading.

Mr. F. E. Shedd as Secretary then outlined his personal actions in endeavoring to secure by purchase in behalf of the Association a parcel of land from that which once constituted the original homestead and

house lot of Daniel Shed, the first settler, and ancestor of the family in America, as a site for any memorial that should be decided upon by the Executive Committee. Nothing definite has yet been accomplished. The Secretary also spoke of the letters and comments received from various members of the Association relative to the character of the memorial, nearly all of which have been in favor of some sort of a building instead of a marker.

An expression of opinion was solicited and given by several present.

On motion it was then voted, without objection, that it was the opinion of this gathering that the memorial should take the form of a substantial fireproof building suitable for the use of the family in preserving its records and relics if the Committee could arrange for its accomplishment, and further voted that the Secretary and Treasurer be requested to pursue his endeavors and if practicable purchase the necessary land as a site for the memorial on the old homestead in Billerica.

On motion, it was unanimously voted to extend to the Secretary a cordial vote of thanks for his efforts in behalf of the Association and its welfare.

The Secretary records his thanks to the Association in acknowledgment of the honors and good will so often shown him.

It was announced that Mr. Herman Shedd was endeavoring to make up a key to the names of persons appearing in the large group photograph taken at the Reunion and assistance in this matter was solicited.

Voted, to adjourn at 9.00 P.M.

Attest :

FRANK E. SHEDD,
Secretary

CERTIFICATE OF ORGANIZATION

We, Joel Herbert Shedd, President, Frank Edson Shedd, Treasurer and Clerk or Secretary, and Charles H. Shedd, Alice M. Shedd, Joel Herbert Shedd and Frank Edson Shedd, being a majority of the directors, or Executive Committee (having the powers of directors) of The Shedd Family Association, in compliance with the requirements of the Sixth Section of Chapter One Hundred and Twenty-Five of the Revised Laws, do hereby certify that the following is a true copy of the Agreement of Association to constitute said Corporation, with the names of the subscribers thereto:—

“We, whose names are hereto subscribed, do by this agreement associate ourselves with the intention to constitute a Corporation according to the provisions of the One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth Chapter of the Revised Laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the Acts in Amendment thereof and in addition thereto.

The name by which the Corporation shall be known is The Shedd Family Association.

The Corporation is constituted for the purpose of historical research and the collection and preservation of all records, books, manuscripts or other articles, or materials pertaining or having a historical or antiquarian

value to the Shedd Family ; the conducting of meetings and reunions of members of the Family and the dissemination among them of information of a historical nature ; the acquisition of titles to and the preservation of old landmarks, homesteads or other historical sites connected with the Family, and the establishment of suitable memorials or monuments thereon ; the rights to receive, hold and disburse moneys or other assets for the accomplishment of the purposes named herein.

The place within which the Corporation is established or located is the town of Billerica within said Commonwealth.

We hereby waive all requirements of the statutes of Massachusetts for notice of the first meeting for organization, and appoint the Sixteenth Day of December, 1912, at five o'clock P. M., at Boston in said Commonwealth, as the time and place of holding said first meeting.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands, this Sixteenth Day of December in the year Nineteen Hundred and Twelve.

(Signatures)

Frank E. Shedd
Arthur H. Shedd
Sherwin L. Cook
Horace E. Shedd
Wm. H. Shedd
Helen S. Holder
Warren F. Shedd
Alice M. Shedd

John G. Shedd
Charles B. Shedd
Edmund E. Shedd
Frederick Shedd
J. Herbert Shedd
Albert Shedd
Charles H. Shedd
Frank Stedman Atherton"

That the first meeting of the subscribers to said Agreement was held on the Sixteenth Day of December in the year Nineteen Hundred and Twelve.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto signed our names, this Sixteenth Day of December in the year Nineteen Hundred and Twelve.

(Signatures)

JOEL HERBERT SHEDD
FRANK E. SHEDD
CHARLES H. SHEDD
ALICE M. SHEDD

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

ss.

Dec. 16, 1912

Then personally appeared the above-named Joel Herbert Shedd, Frank E. Shedd, Charles H. Shedd and Alice M. Shedd and severally made oath that the foregoing certificate, by them subscribed, is true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Before me,

(Signed) RICHARD SULLIVAN,
Notary Public.

COPIES OF ADDRESSES

PRESIDENT J. HERBERT SHEDD

SISTERS, BROTHERS AND FRIENDS OF THE FAMILY:

It seems certain that at the present time all the civilized people of the world are tending, at a hastened rate, to a closer brotherhood. This tendency is noticeable in many ways, and is a source of satisfaction to all who have faith in the ultimate triumph of good over evil in the world.

To help along and extend our interest in the family bond and so widen the family interests to include a most distant blood relationship would seem to be in harmony with the world-wide tendency and to be helping it along in the most natural and effective way, *i. e.*, from within outward. To do this is most desirable.

To do it in the most effective way is our present problem. Friendly meetings of our members and an increase in our family acquaintanceship will of course always be in order.

Perhaps no greater single bond of union and sympathy could be formed than the founding of a suitable, modest building for a home to be owned by the family and where any member may go and find means to increase his knowledge of the family traditions and see relics of family experiences and the results of the efforts of members as left in books, reports or otherwise, together with records of our meetings and contributions to family history which may, from time to time, be forwarded to us and find there a safe place for preservation. A family "Who's Who" would be of great interest and might become of much value to individual members.

We hope that this family abiding place may be secured at an early day.

I will now call upon the Secretary to explain the purposes of this Special Meeting of our Association so satisfactorily arranged.

RESPONSE OF SECRETARY

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

A year ago last August our family had a very pleasant and successful Reunion at Billerica, at which I presume nearly every one now present was in attendance. Many new acquaintances were made and new friendships formed which it seems desirable to foster.

Some of you I think had hoped that the Reunion might be repeated this year, but the wheels of administration move slowly and the ogre of business claimed the attention of many men who would wish to attend, therefore the Executive Committee decided it was best to defer the real Second Reunion until August, 1913.

When sending out notices this last summer about the date of the next Reunion your Secretary took the liberty to suggest the holding of Group Reunions or small meetings in various sections at which those living nearby could gather for social intercourse during the present year. So far as we have learned none of these meetings have occurred elsewhere because perhaps each one waited for another to make the first move.

A similar condition may have existed here in New England until finally your Secretary concluded to be the stick to stir up trouble right here at home. It is evident that the stick struck you all on a tender spot as shown by the large number who have come here—nearly a hundred from within a radius of less than one hundred miles.

Anyhow, we are all here for a good purpose and it is incumbent upon each and every one to get well acquainted with each and every other one here.

I believe there is no formal program to follow and only two or three items of business to transact; the principal thing being to take the necessary legal action for an incorporation of our Association, and then to renew and confirm the election of the same board of officers for the Association under incorporation as we have now by the informal action at our last Reunion.

When I first began stirring in this subject it occurred to me that this little corner of ours was a pretty small part of the country into which our relatives by blood and otherwise had extended and that our membership here was only about a third of the whole list. Of course we did not wish that our remote friends should think we here were working any "progressive" ideas that would crowd them out of recognition in the incorporation matter, and therefore I sent circulars to all members and explained the purpose of our gathering.

We have had responses from a great many members who could not hope to be present now on account of the distance to travel at this season or for other reasons, but nearly every one has heartily approved the plan for incorporation now and expressed a continued enthusiasm in the work of the Association.

Any business, therefore, that we transact, will have I am sure the endorsement of the Association as a whole, and by taking this formal action at this time we shall be in a position to take legally any steps that may be desirable in acquiring land, mementoes or other property at or before our next Reunion without delays.

As to matters of business, actual incorporation under the laws of Massachusetts requires the signing of a formal article of agreement by a certain number of persons, at least five of whom must be citizens of Massachusetts, to associate themselves for a specific purpose, and using therefor a special form supplied by the Secretary of the Commonwealth. These associates must then organize and elect a Board of Officers, and these latter must then formally certify to the articles of agreement under oath. Upon the acceptance of such a certificate by the Secretary of the Commonwealth and the payment of a fee of Five Dollars, a Charter will be issued in due form. Our brother, Sherwin L. Cook, a lawyer of this city, has very kindly consented to act as attorney for the Association in this incorporation work.

It has seemed desirable to have several of the more prominent members of the family who reside outside of Massachusetts to join us as signers of the formal agreement, in addition to a sufficient number from within the State to comply with the requirements of law. Your Secretary has in line of this suggestion already secured the signatures of John G. Shedd and Charles B. Shedd of Chicago, Ill., Edmund Earl Shedd and

Frederick Shedd of Columbus, Ohio, and it is deemed desirable that we should have ten or more of those present sign this agreement.

Two or three questions are open for consideration at this Meeting.

First—As to the proper place for domicile of the Association, which it would seem to me should be at Billerica.

Second—As to whether or not we should be bothered with any capital stock or other financial hindrances.

Third—The purposes of the Association have been described as follows :

“For historical research and the collection and preservation of all records, books, manuscripts or other articles, or material pertaining or having a historical or antiquarian value to the Shedd Family; the conducting of Meetings and Reunions of members of the Family and the dissemination among them of information of a historical nature; the acquisition of titles to and the preservation of old landmarks, homesteads or other historical sites connected with the family, and the establishment of suitable memorials or monuments thereon; the right to receive, hold and disburse moneys or other assets for the accomplishment of the purposes named herein.”

Is this satisfactory?

As there is still a little time available before the actual hour for the business it may be very proper here to refer to the loss of three of our members.

First, the death of Mr. George Frederick Shedd of Nashua, New Hampshire, whom you all will remember for his very active part and interest in the preparations for our first Reunion, and as acting Chairman at the Reunion until after the organization and election of officers.

He was a man of sterling integrity, conservative, yet active and honored by his fellow citizens. He had retired several years ago from his usual business as a Superintendent in the cloth department in one of the large cotton mills of his city and had settled down with his wife in a comfortable little home, with a long pleasant life in view, near his children, grandchildren and friends. That home was surrounded as I saw it with flowers and shrubs and trees,—a place to be enjoyed. Last spring while employed in pruning one of the trees in his yard and working upon a ladder among the limbs while his good wife stood by to watch and aid him, one misstep made him fall heavily to the ground and caused a dislocation of the neck with instant death. Thus our Association lost a worthy member and a staunch and active supporter of its work.

Second, only a few weeks ago, on November 19, occurred the death of Marshall Spring Shedd of Malden, Massachusetts. A man well advanced in years, resting from the more active labor that had marked his long life, endowed with many sterling qualities that had made him loved not only by a very large circle of relatives and friends but highly esteemed by all with whom he came in contact in his long business life. Our whole Association shares in the sorrow of the many relatives, several of whom are with us tonight, over his going away, but grateful in knowing his work was well done.

Third, a message brought today announced the death of Samuel Simms Shedd at Washington, D. C. He was born in 1850 in Washington, the son of William Pool Shedd, originally from the Vermont line of the Samuel Branch. Mr. Shedd was one of the most prominent business men in the District of Columbia, standing high socially and financially. I regret that I am not now prepared to speak further of his career.

I hope we may sometime be able to give a brief outline of the lineage and some points of interest in the life of not only these three men but of many others, and especially of each of the promoters, incorporators and officers of our Association so that as these notes go abroad they may answer in part a reasonable curiosity among our members as to "who is who."

I have been asked to tell you what Coat-of-Arms belongs to the Shedd Family. My answer is, "None," so far as I can learn.

I have here on the wall what purports to be the "Arms" of the Family, with legend "By the name of Shed of Scotland." You may be interested to know the story of this painting which I made nearly twenty years ago as an exact copy of a similar one loaned me by Edward Edes Shead of Eastport, Maine. At that time I was trying hard to find our connection with some old family in England that might have had Royal favor and, strangely enough, I learned from this friend in Eastport, Maine, and from another in Ohio at almost the same date, of what was claimed to be the *true* Coat-of-Arms, and the descriptions seemed to agree, though from widely different branches.

My Eastport friend was sure of its authenticity because it had come down through an old aunt to himself. Imagine his surprise, then, on removing the picture from its frame to find this memo. on the back, "Copied from the original in Boston in 1841." So it was not so very old.

When I showed this picture to Mr. John Ward Dean, long the revered Librarian of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, he remarked, "I don't like those cornstalks (intended for palm branches) at the side; they remind me of the work of Jonathan Coles." And such it undoubtedly was. Not that this old-time herald painter of Boston might not have painted the correct Arms had there been one for our name but the truth was he had painted so many that were not genuine and with such a common resemblance in outlines that his "cornstalks" had come to be taken as indicating something not genuine.

In this particular case I later learned that the markings on the Arms ascribed to the Shedd Family really belonged to one of the Shiel or Shield family and not to any of our name. But since, alphabetically, Shedd may be next to Shield in the painter's lexicon, so he may have assumed that Shedd was next to royalty when he "got next" the double eagles of the aunt of my good friend in Eastport, and provided her with the little painting so long preserved.

My personal idea after much search is that we may not claim the distinction of such "Arms" for any of our antecedents as an inheritance, and perhaps we are all better satisfied that the brawn, brains and patriotism of our ancestors was a truer and better inheritance and the mark of a true Americanism.

SPEECH BY MR. CHARLES SHEDD CLARK

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE SHEDD FAMILY :

I confess that this is a very sudden prominence that comes to me. At the best I had expected to come no nearer than third or fourth or fifth from the head of the firing line, but there is one satisfaction in being first when the matter is an ordeal,—if first, you are soonest out of your trouble, so I take that little bit of satisfaction to myself.

A year ago last August when we had our celebration up in Billerica, my good mother who was present and heard the feeble remarks of her son, was greatly distressed because he admitted before that intelligent audience that he had failed to reply to most of the letters of the Secretary. She thought it was too bad that her son should admit before all those people that he had treated in any such way so fine a gentleman. I am obliged tonight to admit something of the same sort, for if my conscience had been entirely clear on the matter of letter-writing when I received my last letter from the Secretary of this Association suggesting in his pleasant and ingratiating way that it would be a fine thing for me to say something tonight, I should have positively refused to do so, but you see he had me at a disadvantage,—he had all the obligation on me,—so that is why I am trying to say something to this family of Shedd.

I am glad to be here. I hope this Association is going to succeed and I am willing to do what I can—not to kill it (you may think I am doing that now), but to try to keep it alive.

I have a sort of confession to make on the Shedd family name. I notice as adults things look somewhat differently from what we saw as children. In particular, *my* adult view is very different from the view I held as a boy. During the years from six up to sixteen I had two very tender spots in my life. I encountered two kinds of trouble which were suddenly thrust upon me by constant companions and which never failed to sorely irritate me. One trouble was because of my auburn hair (how nice and yet how brilliant it makes folks.) Another cause of irritation was the name "Shedd." "Wood Shed," "Carriage Shed," and all other kinds of sheds were thrown at me as additional to my own name until I finally got into the way of thinking that the middle name which my mother had inconsiderately tacked upon me had better be hidden.

But since I have attained manhood my viewpoint has changed and during twenty-five years of my life when still in a place where very few were known by that name I have given the name "Shedd" as much publicity as any other part of my name.

So much for personal reminiscence.

I was thinking as I sat at the table this evening and looking around upon an audience which I have on a former occasion defined as being one to which we can all be proud to belong, I was thinking of a picture seen recently in "Life." The title under the picture was "Present Day New Yorkers." The picture showed high buildings in the background and a vast number of people, of many nationalities and races, of which there are no members present tonight, but they were "New Yorkers" of

today. The character of the New York population is totally changing. No longer can we refer to New York as being essentially an American city in the sense in which we would have used the term fifty years ago. Who then today are Americans?

We know well what would have been the answer fifty years ago or one hundred years ago,—we know well.

The Shedd Family belongs to the original stock of Americans, and as we look around these tables here tonight we can flatter ourselves that we are in the presence of persons whom we regard as Americans. This is a fine distinction; something for us to cherish. However fine the newcomers may be,—Japanese, Chinese, and all the other peoples of the far East and the peoples of Europe,—however fine they may be, I think we can hold to our heart the flattering unctiousness that we belong to the original Americans. I do not know but we should be glad to add to that the further definition by using the word "Yankees." I lived quite a long time so far towards the South that that last term was not always complimentary from all the people I knew but I never failed to believe and feel that it was an honorable distinction.

I have been thinking of the chance which gave us the name Shedd. I have not the slightest doubt but what our Secretary could tell us all about its derivation, but I have been speculating about the name, have been wondering if we did not get that name originally because of its plain significance as a part of a building; one of the parts of buildings which constituted a home, just as many surnames have been derived, and preserve some ancient usage.

Assuming that we derive our patronymic in that way, what does the name "Shedd" bring to our minds? Most of us I take it have descended from the farm homesteads; maybe not all immediately, but remotely at least, so that we can trace back to some association with a farm and farmhouse with its extension of sheds.

Whenever I want to think of something that is truly significant of the idea of home I do not think of the kind of home I have now, in an apartment house (although very comfortable) nor do I think of such abodes as are found here in the City of Boston and all other cities, but I like to think of those homes which used to be scattered around over the hillsides and valleys as the homes of the former farmers of New England; those are the homes which appeal to the sentiment in me.

Then the descendants of the farmers when they came to the city to live always had an ell or a shed to their homes. That signified a sentimental and utilitarian value in the minds of those people. The shed stood for something and the house stood for something.

If to the domestic economy of former days the shed stood for so much in its inclusiveness, in its utilitarian value, in the breadth of its application, in the sentiment which clustered around it, why should we not as members of the Shedd Family hold together, stand together, and exercise an influence of value to the communities in which we live. This group here assembled are I suppose essentially Eastern Massachusetts people; perhaps we may for the purposes of association, say we are

Boston people. Why should we not amount to something as an association of people? Why should we not stand for the original American strain of thought and feeling? Why should we not stand for something useful as well as sentimental in the present-day life? Why should we not strive to make out of this Association something not only to perpetuate the name of Shedd and everything near to it, but also make out of it an influence which shall be felt for good in various ways in this community.

I wish that we might have one characteristic in this Shedd Association which was true of the shed to which I have referred. That was an exceedingly democratic institution. I cannot quite see how one can be snobbish or aristocratic in his exclusiveness who bears the name Shedd. If I wanted to be snobbish and my name was Shedd I would change my name or my sentiment,—one or the other. Now I think it would be extremely democratic for us in our meetings to try and get better acquainted, and in the second instance, to have that familiarity which the sheds used to have. There was no exclusiveness in that shed.

I am glad, I say once more, to be here and I hope that this Association will go on and increase in interest and in influence and in membership.

THE BOSTON TEA PARTY

(Joseph Shed representing the Shedd Family)

BY SHERWIN L. COOK, ESQ.

About a fortnight ago, the Rev. George Hodges, the dean of the Cambridge Theological School, made an address on the achievements and the ideals of the cavaliers of Virginia, who settled Jamestown, and in a semi-humorous way he told his audience that he never tired of telling the Colonial Dames of New England that the cavaliers of Virginia came from an English aristocracy, whereas the Puritans and the Pilgrims of our pioneer life were distinctly middle class. Those who know Doctor Hodges, know that his statement was not made in a snobbish spirit, but for the purpose of discouraging snobbery in other people. I think today, however, we are not inclined to take issue with history or with Doctor Hodges on that particular matter. Our ancestors, who came into the wilderness, that were the hewers of wood and the drawers of water and the builders alike of the home and the Commonwealth, made no pretensions to being more than the sturdy yeomen that they were. It is with no undue pride and certainly utterly without snobbishness that we gather here, part of a great democracy, to emphasize the work of these pioneer ancestors, and if it should be said of us that we belong to that great vigorous social stratum, we shall not be inclined to deny the soft impeachment, for we recognize that probably none of this family are giving dances with cotillion favors each costing enough to feed one hundred hungry mouths, or being guests at exclusive dinner parties given in honor of distinguished specimens of the simian race. Nor on the other hand have any of us paraded under the red flag of anarchy, or ever followed the banner on which is emblazoned "No God, No Master." It was the yeomanry of England behind the barons that wrested the great Charter from a reluctant king. So it is today that class of society known as the middle class, upon which not only the prosperity of our people, but the integrity of our government rests.

I am to speak to you of the events which took place almost within a stone's throw of this spot one hundred and thirty-nine years ago this very day because it is an illustration of what the conservative middle class element is capable of doing, and because one of our ancestors bore his part in the event. As a small arc of a circle will indicate with absolute definiteness the whole outline of the circle, so I choose this particular member of the Shedd family not as an unusual, but as an average and ordinary example. And before describing the events of that famous sixteenth of December, let us speak for a moment of this particular great grandson of Daniel Shed and the grandson of Zachery.

Joseph Shed (the second of the name) was born on Milk Street in Boston, on the site of the present Equitable Building, on the 17th of June, 1732, blissfully unconscious that his 43rd birthday would be celebrated by Colonel Prescott and Israel Putnam behind the hastily built redoubts of Bunker Hill. He was an ardent American patriot in all those stormy pre-revolutionary days, so much a friend and admirer of Samuel Adams that he gave one of his sons that name. After the Revolution he became a firm Jeffersonian Democrat, consequently an opponent of the other great Massachusetts Adams and hating the very

name of Federalist. He must have been greatly elated upon the Declaration of War against England in 1812, and correspondingly disgusted at the anti-war spirit which prevailed in New England at the time. He was not, however, to live to see the end of the war for he died on October 18, 1812, the very day that the little Yankee *Wasp* defeated and captured her larger rival, the *Frolic*.

Although news traveled slowly in those days, he must have lived to have felt the humiliation of Hull's surrender and perhaps to have been consoled by the news of the *Constitution's* defeat of the *Guerrierre*. He must have been well acquainted with one of his Tea Party compatriots, George Robert Twelves Hewes, a kinsman of Joseph Warren, who lived at the Bulls Head, now the site of an office building on the corner of Congress and Water Streets, for it was but a stone's throw from his residence. As it was this same compatriot that in later years gave out a list of the participants as he remembered them, and as it was published as given, with Shed's name immediately following that of Hewes himself, it is reasonable to suppose that it was a cordial personal relationship between them which caused him to recollect his neighbor before the others. It is a curious coincidence that two of their descendants found a still closer relationship.

Joseph Shed's son, Samuel Adams Shed, who succeeded to his father's grocery business and subsequently moved to Roxbury, lived to a ripe old age to be survived by his fourth wife, a little wrinkled old lady, whose sweet face and mild voice is one of the early memories of the speaker. A daughter of Samuel by his first wife, Susan Anne Shed married the grandson of George Robert Twelves Hewes. He was a well known Boston printer, who had been born in Franklin, Massachusetts, and spent his youth in Union, Maine, and rejoiced in the good old Puritan cognomen, John Milton Hewes, and like his ancestor, was an outspoken foe to tyranny and bore his part in the anti-slavery struggle. These two have had thirty descendants, twenty-one of whom are now living, the youngest belonging to the tenth Shedd generation in America.

In speaking of the Boston Tea Party, it is not necessary to go very deeply into the history of the events, which led up to it or to the events which it in turn led up to. The notorious and obnoxious Stamp Act had been repealed. Simply a tax on a few minor articles, notably on tea, had been retained, in order that England need not abandon a principle, and it was this very thing, the principle rather than the oppression, which incensed the Colonists and which they were determined should be abandoned. For a number of years colonies smuggled their tea from Holland, and the great question really laid dormant until the same spirit that we are contending against today, corporate greed, entered into the controversy. The powerful East India Company had a great over-supply of tea in England, for which it needed a market. Legislation remitting certain duties collectable in England on the tea was passed in order that it could be sold in the colonies at a profit, and fifteen or twenty shiploads were started for America. We need not go into the fate of the cargoes consigned to Philadelphia and Charleston and other cities. What concerns us is the fate of the *Dartmouth*, *Eleanor* and *Beaver*, which arrived in Boston in quick succession and were moored at Griffin's Wharf at the foot of what is now Pearl Street. The tea could, undoubt-

edly, have been sold as cheaply as the smuggled Holland tea. That was not the question with the colonies. The question was what it always had been, the principle of "taxation without representation." The spirit of the people was such that the tea was not permitted to land. The owners of the vessels would gladly have taken it back, but Governor Hutchinson, under the customs laws, had refused to give the vessels clearance until their cargoes were unloaded. In twenty days' time, under these laws, it would be necessary for the tea to be landed by force and seized for the duty, which would have been a recognition of the rights of England to collect such a duty. During this twenty days there ensued in Boston a series of town meetings unexampled in history. The first one met at Faneuil Hall and immediately adjourned for want of room, to the Old South Church, where all subsequent meetings were held. These meetings considered but one subject,—the tea situation. At one of them the sheriff of the county entered with a proclamation from the Governor demanding that it disperse. The meeting listened quietly to the reading and immediately continued its course, taking no further notice of the order. At another of the meetings, the noted artist, John Singleton Copley was pressed into service to try and bring about some arrangements with the consignees, to one of whom he was related, but his efforts were in vain. Finally the twentieth day arrived, the time for temporizing was at an end. No better account of the final meeting can be given than occurs in Fiske's history of the Revolution, which is as follows: "On the morning of Thursday, December 16, the assembly which was gathered in the Old South Meeting House, and in the streets about it, numbered more than seven thousand people. It was to be one of the most momentous days in the history of the world. The clearance having been refused, nothing now remained but to order Rotch, the owner, to request a pass for his ship from the Governor. But the wary Hutchinson, well knowing what was about to be required of him, had gone out to his country house at Milton, so as to foil the proceedings by his absence. But the meeting was not to be so trifled with. Rotch was enjoined, on his peril, to repair to the Governor at Milton, and ask for his pass; and while he was gone, the meeting considered what was to be done in case of a refusal. Without a pass it would be impossible for the ship to clear the harbour under the guns of the Castle; and by sunrise, next morning, the revenue officers would be empowered to seize the ship, and save by a violent assault upon them it would be impossible to prevent the landing of the tea. 'Who knows,' said John Rowe, 'how tea will mingle with salt water?' And great applause followed the suggestion. Yet the plan which was to serve as a last resort had unquestionably been adopted in secret committee long before this, and there is no doubt that Samuel Adams, with some others of the popular leaders, had a share in devising it. But among the thousands present at the town meeting, it is probable that very few knew just what it was designed to do. At five in the afternoon, it was unanimously voted that, come what would, the tea should not be landed. It had now grown dark, and the church was dimly lighted with candles. Determined not to act until the last legal method of relief should have been tried and found wanting, the great assembly was still waiting quietly in and about the church when, an hour after nightfall, Rotch returned from Milton with the Governor's

refusal. Then, amid profound stillness, Samuel Adams arose and said quietly but distinctly, 'This meeting can do nothing more to save the country.' It was the Declaration of War; the law had shown itself unequal to the occasion, and nothing now remained but a direct appeal to force."

There can be no question but that the final statement of Adams was a signal. There were cries of "Hurrah for Griffin's Wharf" and "Boston Harbour, a pot tonight" and there was an echo of war whoops outside in Milk Street. In the cold and dark December evening a band, which before it reached its destination, must have amounted to over one hundred men, some of them crudely disguised as Indians, others with no disguise, made their way to Griffin's Wharf at the foot of what is now Pearl Street, divided into three parties and entered the tea ships that were moored there. Never has there been what men deemed a public duty more soberly performed. The business was done in a workmanlike manner and with neatness and despatch. In three hours' time every tea chest had been split open and its contents thrown into the Bay. There was absolutely no other injury to property. The affair was conducted in an absolutely orderly manner. Each party had its commander and its lieutenant. On one of the ships they demanded keys and lights of the crew, which were furnished them in order that no damage should be done to the boat itself. In one instance a padlock was broken and carefully replaced. The tea party did absolutely nothing in these three hours except to destroy tea to the value of 18,000 pounds sterling. Not an ounce of tea was taken away; it was all destroyed and certain irresponsible men in the party were searched in order that there should be no question of the motives of the party. They returned to town behind drum and fife. Thousands of the town's people had witnessed the affair and even the British war ships in the harbour offered no opposition. In fact it was the British Admiral, that on the party's return, suggested "that though they had had their frolic on a fine night, the piper remained to be paid," to which, one of the members, Lendall Pitts, offered to settle the bill on the spot if he would but leave the house in which he was ensconced. On reaching town, the party dispersed and went home and, it is related, to some disappointed wives, who had hoped that they would bring a few brewings of the forbidden beverage. Meanwhile that famous courier of the Revolution, Paul Revere, was on his way with the news to the patriots of Philadelphia.

Some of our streets are still pregnant with memories of that night. A large portion of the party were disguised and painted in houses at the junction of what was then Harvard and Clough Streets, now the junction of Hollis and Tremont, in close proximity to the home of the Reverend Mather Byles, the noted Tory and wit. The planning of the affair and the steps leading up to it occurred in two different buildings. Over the famous printing shop at the corner of Queen Street and Dossit's Alley, now Court Street and Franklin Avenue, where a well patronized tobacco shop stands today, there was an apartment known as the "Long Room," frequented by the Long Room Club which contained practically all the revolutionary leaders in its membership, prominent among them being Samuel Adams, Hancock, Warren, Otis, and Revere, and across its table many weighty matters were discussed, and without doubt the final move which was the only remedy left if their great principle was not to be abandoned, was here decided upon.

St. Andrews Lodge of Freemasons was a potent factor in the community. Warren, Paul Revere, Rowe — who in the fateful meeting had offered the first bold suggestion — were all Masons. This lodge met in the Green Dragon Tavern at the corner of Hanover Street and Green Dragon Alley, now Union Street. Undoubtedly in the safety which the secrecy of the Lodge Room afforded, many of the plans were laid. Very likely it was the link between the planners and the participants. It is certain that a number of the members were members of the party and assumed their disguises in the lodge rooms.

The real leaders of the Tea Party were not Hewes, Shed, Pitts, Mackintosh and the others who did the actual destruction. It was the planning and the statesmanship of the event which made it an occasion of real historic significance. Probably every leader of importance on the patriot side was either a participant or an accessory before-the-fact. In the meeting at the Old South while the citizens were awaiting the return of Rotch, it was Josiah Quincy who delivered the principal address to the sober but deeply moved audience. Probably Warren, with his splendid oratorical powers also spoke. Certain is it that John Hancock was a speaker, and his was what we today term a fighting speech. He intimated that something must be accomplished and that the matter must be settled before midnight, and at last he called upon every man to do what was right in his own eyes, which certainly was not advice to restrain his hearers.

But above and beyond all, the great leader of the movement was the father of the American Revolution, whose guiding hand was shown in every move and whose impressive statement at the close of the town meeting gave the signal for the actual work. Without Samuel Adams there would have been no Tea Party, and without him the American Revolution, which was a philosophical certainty, would have begun in a different manner and probably at a later time.

Still no matter how much we praise the leaders we must not forget the men who were the actual participants. It needed strength, wisdom and courage. It was clearly an act which might have been attended with grave consequences to the actors, and one which was done in a manner so orderly that no man could say it was the work of irresponsibles. The manner in which these pseudo Indians accomplished the task was notice to the world that it was not the act of a few scatter-brains, but that it was done at the behest of an outraged but sane and conservative community. Well might John Adams say in his diary — "This is the most magnificent movement of all. There is a dignity, a majesty, a solemnity in this last effort of the patriots that I greatly admire."

The work of the Boston Tea Party was great because it was fearless and sober, and because it led directly to great results. Few historians have estimated it justly. Lecky refers to the episode as the "Tea Riot," and calls it an outrage. Green terms it a "trivial riot." Even some Americans have under-rated its importance. This is especially so of Fisher's "True History of the American Revolution." It is generally the case when an author names anything a "true history" or a "real life" that he intends to pick flaws in the broad judgments and correct estimates of properly accepted historians, and Mr. Fisher is no exception to the general rule. He terms it a "lawless violation of the rights of private property." The tea was private property it is true, but it was attacked

only after every effort had proved futile ; it was then confiscated under the necessity of the public good as certainly as if under a statute of eminent domain.

Another historian, who I am sorry to say, does these patriots scant justice is the President-elect of the United States, who dismisses the whole affair in two very brief allusions, one of which calls it an "orderly mob" and the other referring to it as the time when Captain Mackintosh, "the leader of the South End toughs was permitted for the nonce to lead his betters." Mackintosh was an active zealot and had given much offence to the Tories and his enthusiasm had at times outrun his discretion, but it is doubtful if he could be called a *tough* and equally doubtful if he ever led such an element. Where Mr. Wilson gets his authorities for crediting him with leadership is a mystery to those in Boston, who have made careful search among the meagre records which exist. However, we can hardly expect too much from a book however great its author, which throughout five ample volumes makes no mention of the name of Joseph Warren and is silent regarding the Suffolk Resolves.

Surely it is not correct to refer to this solemn undertaking as a riot. In a riot the inflamed passion of a mob breaks loose and commits acts of irresponsible devastation. There was no such spirit among the men who made up this party and no such acts resulted. No wild-eyed orator inciting his hearers to acts of violence under the banner of discontent and anarchy can point to the Boston Tea Party as an example. Far more just is the estimate of the greatest historian of Colonial times, John Fiske, from whose works I have already read. He says with utter truth,—“Here passion was guided and curbed by sound reason at every step, down to the last moment, in the dim candle light of the old church, when the noble Puritan statesman quietly told his hearers that the moment for using force had at last, and through no fault of theirs, arrived. They had reached a point where the written law failed them ; and in their effort to defend the eternal principles of natural justice, they were now most reluctantly compelled to fall back upon the paramount law of self-preservation. It was the one supreme moment in a controversy supremely important to mankind, and in which the common sense of the world has since acknowledged that they were wholly in the right. For the quiet sublimity of reasonable but dauntless moral purpose, the heroic annals of Greece and Rome can show us no greater scene than that which the Old South Meeting House witnessed on the day when the tea was destroyed.”

Such is the story briefly told of the Boston Tea Party, an event unique in the annals of our history. A radical act conservatively performed, it called forth that honest courage, calm sobriety and red blooded virility for which we can find but a single descriptive adjective, one close to our heart, the word *Americanism*.

*The waves that wrought a century's wreck
Have rolled o'er Whig and Tory—
The Mohawks on the Dartmouth's deck
Still live in song and story ;
And freedom's tea-cup still o'erflows
With ever fresh libations
To cheat of slumber all her foes
And cheer the wakening nations.*



BILLERICA CENTRE, MASSACHUSETTS

REGISTER
OF
THE SHEDD FAMILY ASSOCIATION

VOLUME THREE

SECOND GENERAL REUNION

August 30th, 1913

Billerica, Massachusetts



FRANK EDSON SHEDD
SECRETARY
60 Federal Street

Boston, Massachusetts, December, 1913

PREFACE



HIS third Register of the doings of the Shedd Family Association is now sent to all active members, with many regrets for its late completion. In partial extenuation it may be said that among the little things that conspired to break the Secretary's promise to himself, that this year the book should be issued promptly, were some few business demands, a lack of proper personal force, a wish for a full new list of members, and coupled with this a desire to gather in a few more forgotten dues for the Association so that the printer might be paid when his work was done.

These hindrances have been overcome and the past year's work is finished, yet we delayed a little so that a report might be given of our family's part at the mid-winter meeting of the American Society of Colonial Families, January 15th.

It is quite proper to say here that your gratitude may well extend with my own to my faithful lady assistant who has for several years followed all the details of preparation for and attending each Reunion by collecting your names and your fees, fixing your genealogical lines when unknown and keeping the very many letters and records in order,—a service that very few could render so well.

If sometimes it has seemed that we were over-zealous in reminding of assessments and failed to keep your changing addresses properly recorded, kindly remember you are one among many who are being served, that every cent contributed is expended for the good of the family,—not personally,—and, rejoicing that there are no deficits, please grant forgiveness for the year's work done.

Truly yours,

FRANK E. SHEDD,

Secretary.

Boston, Mass., January 16, 1914.

REPORT NUMBER THREE

TO THE SHEDD FAMILY ASSOCIATION :

ON EVENTS CONNECTED WITH THE SECOND GENERAL REUNION OF SHEDD FAMILY DESCENDANTS HELD AT BILLERICA, MASSACHUSETTS, AUGUST 30, 1913.

For purposes of record and for the information of the large list of members, particularly those who were unable to attend this Reunion of the Shedd descendants, a full account is here given of events leading to and attending it.

This is the third Annual Report upon events of interest to the Association, although it refers particularly to the Second General Reunion of the family.

The large attendance there and the hearty and wholesome renewals of the friendships formed two years ago were gratifying features.

One practical member said the test of a business or an association of this sort is the success or endorsement it meets in its second season. If that be true, then we passed the test very easily.

Our first Reunion in 1911 was a large and enthusiastic one and always to be remembered as the beginning of a new family life.

The second Meeting in 1912, on the one hundred and thirty-ninth anniversary of the famous "Tea Party" in Boston Harbor, which presaged the separation of the Colonies from Great Britain, was a very pleasant and social gathering, when a hundred descendants renewed old friendships in a cordial manner and voted for incorporation as a family body.

This third year we assembled a full-fledged family association, legally incorporated, strong in numbers—stronger yet in true regard and esteem for our good name—brave and ready to meet all demands of this our day and generation, as were our ancestors in their day with more difficulties,—to clear the forests, to break the fields and to pave the way that has led to our present enjoyment.

Let us all remember that herein we are all of one kin,—brothers, sisters and cousins together, each with a duty and an obligation to each other and to our children that they may be made fit to meet the future.

It is desirable to trace genealogically all the lines through Shedd daughters as well as sons and to have their descendants enrolled as members of the Association; many such are already enrolled and it only remains for any believing themselves connected with the family to present their records and make application for membership.

It is advisable also for each member to be fully assured that they have been assigned to the proper line from sons or daughters of the first settler, for while the Secretary has endeavored to do this correctly it is probable that individual members may have records that would make conclusions more certain. The sending in of such data is solicited by the Secretary.

We are now able to present transcripts of the addresses and stenographic reports of the remarks by various speakers and of the business actions at the Reunion.

While those who do not attend our reunions are thus given by this Register full knowledge of all that is done, yet they should each understand that the fullest enjoyment of the Association is attained only by those who do attend the reunions and who enter fully into the spirit and enthusiasm from personal intercourse thus made possible.

Considerable planning, exertion and expense was made no doubt by those who did attend, but they surely felt well repaid for all their endeavors. It is to be hoped that every member who may find it possible will make an exertion and early preparation to attend the next reunion, and thus get into closer personal touch and relation with the Association's work and share therein; this will be to their individual gain and will greatly cheer those who have thus far made up the program.

Also, every member should bring in new members—some one may be wishing or awaiting an invitation, not realizing that none is needed. Every descendant and every one they have married is wanted in our family association; it belongs to no one group, but is a union of all and for all.

The annual cost of membership is very small, and it all goes to build up the family name and bring back to each participant liberal returns in new friendships and valuable information.

Almost every family can contribute one dollar for each member toward such a service without severe stress and in return secure more satisfaction than is derived from many other like expenditures.

There is a further satisfaction in that we are all enabled to share alike in the advantages and in the honoring of our ancestors where there are no distinctions.

In some families only one person is a member. In many families the father, mother and all the children are enrolled as members; it should be so in all cases. This would ensure a greater interest and soon lessen the already low cost of maintaining the Association.

The enthusiastic support and united effort of all descendants is desired for upbuilding the honor of the family name.

A few have declined renewal of membership because they feel so old or live so remote that they cannot attend reunions, but this is not a valid excuse, since all the letters and records can go to them anywhere as well as to others, and their interests are the interests of all others.

True family regard and brotherly love surely runs yet in the blood and no thoughtful descendant will claim to be without it.

If, however, there are any who by any chance or misfortune are not able financially to pay the established yearly dues, but are still interested, let them not hesitate to say so frankly and send in their applications with whatever small fee they can afford, and so be enrolled and share in the work.

The frontispiece of this booklet shows "Bedford Road" of the olden times as it appears today in Billerica Centre, looking west from the original "Shed" homestead. On the left is the fine Town Hall within which our reunions are held, on the right is the very beautiful Common, triangular in shape, stretching through to Main Street, while in the centre background is seen the present First Church (Unitarian), built in 1797, a landmark for many years and the successor of the "First Church" of the settlers, then located on the Common just back of the extreme right of this picture.

This view will have special interest to those who have visited Billerica, and be somewhat instructive to those who have never seen the town; they will note how well situated and accessible is our old homestead site.

PREPARATIONS FOR REUNION

Although this was the appointed year for our second Reunion yet it was deemed important to remind all decendants of the fact, lest other cares prevent the consideration that our affairs should have.

A circular was sent in March urging all members to get relatives to join the Association so that we might if possible enroll every decendant bearing the Shedd name as well as those who trace descent through intermarriage.

Several new names were added but there still remains an ample chance for further enrollment.

The midsummer issue of the Colonial was sent to about a hundred families, bearing notice of our Reunion.

A general circular was prepared with special reference to planning for the Reunion and sent on July 23rd to members and to every other decendant whose address could be learned. Over 1500 letters were sent out and less than five per cent came back by reason of incorrect address or death of addressee. Why cannot these or a majority of these become active members in our Association?

With this circular was sent a post card for the response of those purposing to attend so that the luncheon committee would know for how many to provide.

Evidently a great many persons do not fully appreciate the anxiety of those seeking to provide for them, for responses came slowly, hence a third reminder was sent out about ten days before the meeting, giving a schedule of transportation service.

As usual, the final attendance was very good and shows how thorough and widespread is the real interest of the family.

The President appointed a special committee to provide for a luncheon at the Reunion, also a committee to have charge of music and singing.

Arrangements were also made in advance for special street car service as might be needed and time cards on various lines of travel were prepared and sent to all expected visitors.

The Secretary in the meantime had given some considerable time to searching old court and registry files of deeds, and in tracing the various conveyances by which ownership of the original Shedd homestead passed through three generations of the family and then by various transfers through perhaps a dozen other hands to the present owner. It was found that the site of the old home was undoubtedly that tract of land now owned by Mrs. Martha Hill Sage, lying east of the Bedford Road, the same as mentioned in the first grant as crossing the property; this particular lot has been in her hands or that of her late husband ever since his purchase of it in 1869. The description has been quite clear and distinct and practically the same as in this deed, all the way down from that deed by which William Shed, of 3rd generation, in 1745 conveyed to Josiah Brown "part of my homestead lying on the east side of the road that leads to Bedford containing about three acres and a half * * * * with all the buildings thereon standing," except that he "reserve to myself sixteen feet square at the southwesterly corner." Josiah Brown did not sell until 1781 to his own son-in-law, and William Shed did not die until the following year.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. MARTHA H. SAGE, OCCUPYING A PART OF THE ORIGINAL SHEDD HOMESTEAD

It cannot be assumed that the present house is the one mentioned in above deeds although it is reported that Mrs. Sage's house dates back to the Revolution.

The picture opposite is from a photograph of the present home of Mrs. Sage, and while we may not claim it as an original Shed habitation still it probably occupies a part of the original homestead and hence has some interest to our family as marking the first home site.

The Committee on Entertainment arranged with the Ladies of the G. A. R. Post of Billerica to provide a luncheon for us and this service was rendered in as good or better manner than two years before, for the low price of Fifty Cents per person. Our appreciation is due these ladies for their special attention to our needs. While the number to be served was not as large as anticipated yet the food supply was abundant and appetizing.

We were particularly glad to have among our guests a committee from the Billerica Historical Society, who have taken a deep interest in the project we are entertaining to erect a Memorial Building. It is hoped that our united efforts may bring it to pass.

We should not be true if we were unmindful of the many courtesies of Billerica people since we began our meetings there, when so many have expressed their interest by word and deed.

These acts are greatly appreciated. It is not disparaging to others to mention particularly the very friendly interest expressed by members of the Manning Family, one of our sister Colonial family associations of Billerica. They have reclaimed and restored their old homestead manse, one of the earliest houses in the town, where they have annual gatherings. It has been suggested that the Mannings and Shedd's hold a joint reunion at Billerica some time in the near future. Let us consider this matter carefully.

REUNION DAY

This year, August 30th, 1913, fell on Saturday and as the Monday following was a public holiday an opportunity was afforded for visitation to many points of historic interest. Again we were favored with pleasant weather although there was a heavy morning fog remaining from the severe rain and thunder storm that prevailed all the preceding night and which, no doubt, tended to lessen the number of those who would attend the reunion.

The Town Hall where we gathered before was in readiness for our use, with several large flags decorating the stage, while other flags were used on the Common and to mark the old homestead site. Before 9 a.m. several visitors had arrived and by noon more than two hundred descendants and guests were assembled, coming from many sections of the country, some quite remote.

An active reception committee assisted in bringing all visitors into social intercourse and in securing registration and the wearing of the special badges that had been prepared. It is regretted that quite a number of visitors failed to register their names and some did not secure badges.

We should profit in the future by the lesson that much valuable time was taken up in the payment of dues, recording of addresses, and like matters, which might better have been done at an earlier date, so that every moment of the meeting could be devoted to visiting and the exchange of information that would be of mutual use and interest.

It is hoped that everyone will hereafter remit dues by mail to the Treasurer, also send in every item of interest for genealogical record and changes of address so the Secretary may have available a full list of members when the reunion opens. The whole day should be given to social intercourse and the addresses and exercises provided for it.

A program for the day's exercises had been prepared, as a neat four-page folder containing besides committees, exercises, etc., the words of eight songs to be used so that all visitors could follow and join in the singing. The Music Committee's selections were particularly well adapted to our gathering and the responses were strong and hearty. Some extra copies of the program provided in expectation of a larger attendance remain and will be sent with the register to those not attending who may desire them as mementos, also the purple ribbon badges.

ORDER OF EXERCISES

9.00 A. M.

Reception Committee in attendance at Hall.
Registration at Secretary's Desk of all Visitors.
Assignment of Members' Badges.
Introductions and Social Intercourse.

10.15 A. M.

Call to order by the President.
Singing "America," audience standing.
Invocation, Rev. Lyman V. Rutledge.
President's Address of Welcome.
Reading of Necrology — Secretary.
Singing, "Oh God Our Help in Ages Past," audience standing.
Announcements by President and appointment of special committees to report at afternoon business meeting.
Report of Secretary and Treasurer.
Singing, "Home Again from a Foreign Shore."
Reading: Mrs Louise Pitcher Shedd, Springfield, Mass.
"Billerica, our Billerica"
Singing, Miss Cecile Shedd, Lancaster, N. Y.
(a) "Summer Wind"—Bischoff.
(b) "A June Morning"—Willoughby.
Addresses, Members of Association.
Singing, "Hurrah for Old New England."
Letters from Absent Members.
Singing, Miss Marguerite Shedd, Arlington, Mass.
(a) "Pierrot"—Rübner.
(b) "Will o' the Wisp"—Sprass.
Addresses by Members.
Duet: Mrs. Carrie Shead Curtis and Mr. Horace E. Shedd
Singing: "Dreaming of Home and Mother."

12.00 M.

Panoramic photograph in front of Hall.

12.30 P. M.

Luncheon Hour.

1.45 P. M.

Afternoon session in Hall.
Singing: "Battle Hymn of the Republic."
Report of Executive Committee.
Report of Special Committee on Incorporation.
Report of Special Committee on Memorial Building.
Report of Nominating Committee.
Election of Officers for 1914.
Singing: "The Quilting Party."
Talks by Members or any new business.
Singing: "Old Oaken Bucket."
Adjournment.

COMMITTEES IN ATTENDANCE

MUSIC

Herman A. Shedd, *Chorister*

Mrs. William E. Shedd

Horace E. Shedd

Claribel Shead Curtis, *Pianist*

ENTERTAINMENT

Charles H. Shedd, *Chairman*

Assisted by Ladies of the G. A. R. of Billerica

RECEPTION

Mrs. Frank E. Shedd

Arthur H. Shedd

Mrs. Harrison P. Shedd

Fort Staples

Converse N. Shedd

Mrs. Walter E. Shedd

Warren F. Shedd

Mrs. Virginia Hodge

William H. Shedd

Ray E. Shedd

GUESTS

Rev. L. V. Rutledge, *Pastor Unitarian Church, Billerica*

George A. Smith, *Secretary American Society of Colonial Families*

Miss Abby Jaquith, *author of "Billerica, our Billerica"*

Miss Harriet B. Rogers, *great, great, great grand-daughter of Mary Shed Rogers*

Also Special Committee of the Billerica Historical Society

T. Frank Lyons, *Chairman*

Mrs. Clara Sexton, *Secretary*

Rev. L. V. Rutledge

Warren H. Manning

Dr. Charles E. Hosmer

Miss Bertha M. McCaul, *Registrar*

assisted by

Miss Marguerite E. H. Lovewell

DETAILS OF FORMAL EXERCISES

The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. Joel Herbert Shedd, at 10.40 a. m.

The exercises opened with singing of "America" by the audience, with Miss Claribel Shead Curtis of Hartford, Conn., as pianist, and led by Herman A. Shedd as chorister.

The invocation was by Rev. Lyman V. Rutledge, the minister of the Unitarian Church in Billerica, the successor of the original First Church there.

PRESENTATION OF GAVEL :

At this moment Miss Abbie M. Chamberlain of Cambridge, Mass., arose, and with appropriate words presented a gavel to the Association for the use of its presiding officers.

This gavel had been turned from a piece of wood from a cherry tree that grew upon the battle field at Antietam, Maryland, and it was obtained by her while upon a visit to that battle field a few years ago. It was finely finished, and she had placed upon it a gold inscription band and attached lavender ribbons to the handle, making it an attractive as well as a useful gift.

The President replied : "The Family receives this gavel with many thanks, and we may hope it will never be used in any unworthy way."

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

BRETHREN AND SISTERS :

By your kindness in asking me to serve as your President it becomes my duty and my privilege to express to you the welcome that each one feels for all the rest of us, to this Reunion of the widely scattered members of our family.

I, therefore, in the voice of all the family, welcome you to this site of our ancient homestead.

To come together at a common home center and revive old associations or learn new matters of common interest is a great source of pleasure and may be of great value in our lives.

What do we live for? Do we not agree that a chief object is that we may be happy? I suppose that every one of us has lived long enough to learn that the chief source of happiness is in doing some useful service for another, or others, and a great aid in opening up opportunities of agreeable usefulness is found in reviving and extending the family ties. We may, to be sure, go on with this thought to include the whole human family, but the ties of affection which bind those of a less extended group are sources of greater happiness in our mutual usefulness.

Let us hope to use this occasion to gain for each of us much permanent happiness.

PRESIDENT:

I will ask our Secretary to read the necrology of those who have gone before, which he has prepared for this purpose.

NECROLOGY

SECRETARY :

We have learned of the death of eleven of our number since our first Reunion, and I will mention them in order with a brief sketch of each one's career.

(1) SUSAN S. HINKLEY, who died September 11, 1911, was of the 8th generation in descent from Daniel Shed of Billerica, Mass. She was born in Gorham, Me., May 31, 1835, the daughter of Stephen Hinkley of Gorham, Me., and Sophronia Shedd of Chelmsford and Westford, Mass., who were married at the latter place Nov. 8, 1829.

In her father's line she was of the 9th generation in descent from Samuel Hinkley of Barnstable, Mass., the father of Gov. Thomas Hinkley of Plymouth Colony.

She was a woman of fine character, of marked executive ability and had led a most useful and helpful life in this community. She was deeply interested in family genealogy and had investigated with much research the Hinckley, Shed and Hartwell lines.

She had been afflicted, during her last ten years, with curvature of the spine, causing her intense suffering, which she bore with great fortitude.

Her two brothers share with us our meeting today.

(2) GEORGE FREDERICK SHEDD, late of Nashua, N. H., was of the 7th generation from the first settler through his son Zechariah. His father was George M. Shedd of New Boston, N. H., where he was born May 2, 1839. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm, then he began work in the cotton mills of Nashua, Somersworth, N. H., and other places. He became a superintendent of weaving and of cloth departments and was an efficient worker. He was a member of several organizations, and was also a member of the State Legislature, and much esteemed.

When a young man he served in the Civil War in Company 10 of the 13th New Hampshire Regiment. His wife was Eliza Ann Fogg, who bore him five children, of whom a daughter only survives with her family. In his later years he retired from active work and enjoyed a most comfortable home in the city of his activities. An accidental fall from a tree in his garden caused his death April 22, 1912, aged nearly 73 years. You will all remember his great interest in the development of the scheme for our first Reunion. His widow, daughter, and grandchild graciously meet with us today.

(3) NATHANIEL WALTER SHED of Buffalo, N. Y., died May 3, 1912. He was a son of Joseph Grafton Shed of Boston and Roxbury, Mass., where he was born December 2, 1859. His great grandfather was Joseph Shed of Boston of "Tea Party" fame; he was in the 7th generation from Daniel, in the Zechariah line.

He was a chemist and connected with various steel and iron manufactories, being at Nashua, N. H., for seven years, then Pittsburgh, Pa. In 1898 he became Professor of Metallurgy in Pennsylvania State College, remaining several years. Then he became connected with the Pennsylvania Steel and Iron Company at Buffalo, N. Y., remaining until his death.

He was married January 26, 1884, to Elizabeth J. Hubbard, by whom he had two sons. His wife died in 1911 and his own death followed the next year at the age of 52 years, 5 months. His two sons survive him.

(4) DAVID ALBERT SANDERS, of Grinnell, Iowa, passed to the higher life in 1912. He was of the 8th generation through the Samuel line and his grandfather was Silas Shed. He was born at New Ipswich, N. H., Feb. 9, 1842, but removed to Iowa with others of his family when a young man and engaged in farming. He married in 1880 Hester B. Clifford, and three daughters were born to them. His age was seventy years; his home in Grinnell, Ia.

(5) MARY ISABELLE SHEDD DEXTER, the only daughter of our honored President, and wife of Edward Gregory Dexter, passed from this life on September 28, 1912, at her home at Taviche, Oaxaca, Mexico, where her husband was engaged in a large mining business, and where they lived because the climate was more suitable for her own health than in New England.

She was of the 9th generation from Daniel Shed, through the Nathan line, and was born July 28, 1862, at Brookline, Mass., though a good part of her early life was spent in Providence, R. I., where her husband's family also resided. She was a woman of fine sensibilities and high character, and greatly beloved. She was only fifty years of age. There were no children.

A very sad sequel to her death quickly came by the murder of her husband, Edward G. Dexter, at his Mexican home January 15, 1913, less than four months after his wife's death, and only a short time after his penning a letter to your Secretary reciting the great loss and loneliness he felt in her departure, and away from his home friends. Thus fell a double blow on many relatives and friends.

(6) LUKE SHEDD of West Stockbridge, Mass. died October 29, 1912 at the ripe age of 86 years, 2 months and 12 days. He was of the 7th generation through the Sheffield branch of the Samuel line.

Born in the town of Alfred in Western Massachusetts, August 17, 1825, his youth was spent upon his father's farm. Acquiring a good education he began teaching school and continued in that occupation for 43 years, — from 1849 to 1892, — in various western towns. Such long service shows great ability to meet the keen and varying demands of the times with so much success. His later years were at Great Barrington

and he finally settled at West Stockbridge where he rounded out his fourscore and six years. His wife was Julia Norton, of Canaan, Conn., whom he married in 1862 and with whom he nearly passed a golden wedding anniversary.

We esteem it a great pleasure that his widow may be with us to-day and share our service.

(7) MARSHALL SPRING SHEDD was a son of Thomas, Zechariah, Ebenezer, Zechariah, Daniel, — hence was of the 6th generation.

He was born on March 15, 1828, at Brighton, Mass. When a young man he lived at Cambridge and Charlestown and in 1853 he married and settled in Malden, Mass. which remained his home throughout his long life.

He was called away on November 19, 1912, the survivor of the ten children of his father Thomas, at the age of 84 yrs. 7 mos. His career was one of great activity in various kinds of business, and always highly esteemed as a man of sterling integrity by a large circle of friends.

His wife whom he married in 1853 was Emma Augusta Gibbs and she bore him nine children, four of whom now survive and are with us here with grandchildren and one great grandchild. As cousins all we share each others' sorrows, and so share with these.

(8) SAMUEL SIMMS SHED⁷ (Wm. P.⁶, Abijah⁵, Oliver⁴, Jonathan³, Samuel², Daniel¹), was born November 20, 1850, at Washington, D. C. He died December 14, 1912, aged only 62.

He was a prominent citizen and business man in the District of Columbia and held in high esteem socially and financially. For 8 years he was Mayor of Tokoma Park, a suburb of the city. With his brother John Luther Shedd, they conducted a large business in plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures.

He was twice married and had a daughter by each marriage who survive with his widow in Washington, D. C.

His father was one of the pioneers in Washington business fields and with his brother James established a high reputation and have an honorable line of descendants.

(9) FREEMAN BALLARD SHEDD⁷ of the Nathan line (John⁶, Zechariah⁵, John⁴, John³, Nathan², Daniel¹), was born December 29, 1844, in Lowell, Mass. At 18 years of age he enlisted in Co. H, 33rd Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and mustered August 8, 1862. He was a hospital steward at the Battle of Gettysburg; service ended June, 1865.

He engaged in the drug business and then in the manufacture of cologne and toilet requisites in Lowell. An excellent business man and manager, he acquired a large fortune which he shared very generously with his friends and the public, particularly in his native town, during his life time. He gave the City of Lowell a large park and playground,

besides many other unspoken gifts. His summer home in later years was at Bay Hill, Tilton, New Hampshire, and he travelled much with his family.

He married in 1869 Amy F. Rowe who survives him with one daughter, Mary Belle Shedd. His death came suddenly from heart failure March 11, 1913, at Miami, Florida, where he was spending the winter; interment was at his native city.

(10) MARY SHEDD OTIS of the Sheffield Branch and Samuel line died March 18, 1913 at Fairport N. Y. She is survived by her husband Dr. Charles Otis of that place. We have not many details of her life as the knowledge of her death has only very recently come to us through other than direct channels.

She was always much interested in the Shedd Family Association and had looked forward to attending this reunion prior to her illness.

(11) HARRIET A. (WATSON) OLNEY⁷ died in Montreal, Canada, April 9, 1913, aged 73. (Harriet G. Shedd⁶, Ebenezer⁵, Ebenezer⁴, Zachariah³, Zechariah², Daniel¹). She was born July 15, 1839 at Chelmsford, Mass., and married February 2, 1864 John Palmer Olney, an accountant, and they resided in Providence, R. I. They had four children. We regret having at this time no further details of her exemplary life.

PRESIDENT :

As an act of remembrance to those friends who have gone before I will ask you to rise and all join in singing St. Anne's Hymn, "Oh God, our Help in Ages Past, Our Hope in Years to Come."

PRESIDENT :

I suppose those who are present have to a very large extent, at least, registered themselves at the desk. I will ask all who have not done so to register at the first opportunity and this is not to be simply by members, but by guests and by friends, and when convenient to so identify yourselves on the book provided by the Secretary.

I will ask now that Mr. Ray Shedd and Mr. Arthur H. Shedd count the number of persons in the room and report the number.

I will announce that all descendants of Daniel Shed are entitled to wear a purple badge, which the ushers have at the door. Are there any who wish one? These are twenty-five cents each. All members are entitled and requested to wear one of the special members' buttons, pinned to the badge with proper line ribbon. The five-pointed red star represents the five lines from sons of the first settler and the five-leafed clover represents the branches through his daughters, and the whole is enclosed by the golden band of the Association.

The tellers report that there were 146 persons in the hall at 11.25.

I will ask the Secretary to make his report of the last year's work of the Association.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

MR. PRESIDENT, MEMBERS OF THE SHEDD FAMILY, AND OUR FRIENDS :

It affords me great pleasure to greet you all again on this our Reunion day, and especially to find so many of our people have found their way to this town in response to the various letters or notices we have sent forth in behalf of the Association.

Some very generous friends wishing to flatter me have said that if it was not for these somewhat serious endeavors of mine our Reunions would not be so large but I wish for all time to deny such suggestions.

Our Reunions are large and successful purely because you good people are so interested and you all hearken so readily to the calls issued and then come here and co-operate so heartily; there is also a large and enthusiastic list of descendants who are detained by reasons beyond their control,—Shedds by descent, whatever may be their present surnames,—they who are with us today in thought and spirit though they cannot be here in person and who are counting upon us to represent them in our family affairs. Our attendance this year on account of the weather may not be quite as large as before but your enthusiasm is certainly unexcelled.

Since the campaign for this Second Reunion began we have sent out about 1200 circular letters, besides many personal ones, endeavoring thus to reach every family,—certainly all of whom we had any address; less than five per cent of these letters came back as unclaimed or because those addressed were deceased. If you friends will please write the Secretary at once of every change of address it will help greatly in our work, for you will, I am sure, agree it is not an easy thing to remember so many names and learn all their connections.

We sent notices to twenty leading historical societies, also to about fifty newspapers of large circulation in various cities so that any publications in these papers would spread the news of our meeting as far and wide as possible.

The result of our work is in evidence by your large attendance. We have here in this hall now about 146 descendants and friends (over 200 were later in attendance), and I feel sure many more will yet come in.

We have given out the special buttons for members registered and there are no doubt many others who wish to be members who have not yet been able to get the attention of the registrar so they could complete their membership.

Some deaths and withdrawals have of course reduced the number of members we have on our rolls below the 403 who joined in 1911; but as against this about 26 names of new members have already been added since that roll was made up, and we hope for a much larger list after this Reunion.

This leads me to say that it may be very proper, since so many are present who were not at the first Reunion, to review very briefly and in outline only what we did accomplish at that first Reunion. While many people had no doubt hoped for a long time that a general Reunion of the Shedd Family would come, yet it had never been attempted, although a few family groups had held gatherings.

I believe the first real move for a general Reunion was the agreement between our esteemed friend, the late George Frederick Shedd of Nashua and your Secretary, made in February, 1911, to hold a Reunion here that summer whether anyone else came or not.

We did ask all of our friends and all descendants whom we knew and all that anyone else could tell us about to join us ; our expectations would have been satisfied and we really would have been proud of the result had we gathered a hundred persons. You who were here know, as our Register states, that about 275 actively interested descendants came then to meet each other here at the old homestead site two years ago,—August 30, 1911. It came on the one pleasant day in a week of rain but it was a most enjoyable day and an occasion none will ever forget.

The photograph of the group then taken bears strong evidence that there were many Shedd's bearing the stamp of a sturdy English ancestry. We loyally formed an Association to hold us in better accord for the future and permit us to work in harmony and peace.

We chose for our President a splendid man, one of the noblest specimens of the handiwork of God,—an able, honest, active, efficient man, whose life has long been devoted to the uplift and benefit of his fellow men and always with most gratifying success. A man whose advancing years are but rounding out a life of public service and whose experience brought to us wise counsel and sturdy help. We are all thankful for his life and career. Let us cherish his remaining years with our esteem and retain him as our leader.

When our first registration ended in the autumn of 1911 we had 403 names on the roll of original members of the Shedd Family Association. All the details of this First Reunion are found in the Register for 1911 which all good and faithful members received in time, if not due time, and thus closed our first reunion year.

As the succeeding summer of 1912 came many were the inquiries about a second gathering for that season. It seemed wise to the Executive Committee however to forego the pleasure of a second reunion that season and make it more prominent a year later, and in the meantime they were to work for further advancement of the association.

In preparation for the handling of business matters in a business way if ever we should need to become possessed of real or personal estate of value, as we hoped to be, it later seemed wise to arrange for the legal incorporation of our association at once under the laws of Massachusetts where our old homestead was located.

To accomplish this and also to afford an opportunity for better social acquaintance of all members residing within convenient distance, an intermediate meeting was called for December 16, 1912, in Park Street Church in Boston. This event fell, on Tea Party Night, or the 139th anniversary of the throwing overboard of the taxed tea in Boston Harbor.

In commemoration of that historic event our brother Sherwin L. Cook, himself a lineal descendant of Joseph Shed who took part as one of the "Indians" in the Tea Party, gave us a splendid address upon that always interesting politico-historical event. Those who did not hear it can find it in the Second Register on sale at the desk.

We also performed some heroic legal business that evening by signing various formal papers, all as required by the laws of the State in

order that our Association might be legally incorporated just like anybody else. But, alas for the frailty of the human mind,—by not prejudging properly what the high state official of legal mind would demand or approve, where no definite course was laid down for action, we failed to do right. To paraphrase an old saying,—we voted not too often but too much at once. Your Secretary took oath twice when elected by a formal ballot as required by law, but this was before he knew the exceptions taken by the Commissioner, otherwise the oaths would have been more frequent; other officers were not even allowed to swear their allegiance at all because it was assumed non-effective. The only trouble as later claimed was that when you wished to elect the original board of officers you voted that the Secretary should cast one ballot for them all, just as most people would have done, but we ought to have balloted individually for each one. Thus only would the astute legal mind in charge of State Incorporation grant us recognition as an association.

So it has devolved upon this gathering to do some voting this morning on this same question of incorporation in order that we may now become one body by many ballots. Our efficient attorney-at-large and in general, Sherwin L. Cook, member of the Association, has guided us safely over the pitfalls of legal lore and we now may soon be well and truly incorporated.

While those in attendance at that meeting, acting for the whole Association, were all from within one hundred miles of Boston, nevertheless we followed the golden rule. This Tea Party Meeting was a success socially and financially, for nearly a hundred of our family met pleasantly, had a good dinner and parted better friends than ever before and added a balance of \$2.37 to the funds of the Association after paying all the expenses of the evening's entertainment.

Let me urge upon you all to have group meetings in other sections annually or from time to time, thus to build strongly each one's regard and esteem for each other one. Thus you make more secure and permanent the foundation of this our central Association. All the doings of this December meeting are recorded in the Second Register and you will find it worth reading.

The Secretary wishes to apologize for having acted on his own initiative on several occasions without any authorization from the Executive Committee as a body, but would say that such a course seemed necessary each time, in order to bring certain important matters to pass without delays in correspondence which would have been detrimental to the interests of the Association at large. This was not done with any intention of usurping the responsibilities imposed on the Executive Committee and usually some one or more of that body have been consulted.

The Secretary gratefully acknowledges the Committee's endorsement of all his acts to-day and promises not to act otherwise than as instructed in the future unless, with your approval, he finds the circumstances demand it.

PRESIDENT:

I will ask our most useful member to make a further report as Treasurer.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Let me explain to you one matter regarding membership which has disturbed some of our friends who did not understand the periods for which the annual dues apply. The first Reunion year was 1911, and it was intended to consider the dues as applying to calendar years, since the real work is, or should be, completed within such a period. Of course in the beginning large expenses for printing and mailing notices were carried personally before any dues were paid in, but these expenses were all satisfactorily liquidated when the large membership roll was established after the Reunion.

When all claims had been satisfied there was a balance in treasury, after completing all work for year 1911, of \$19.85, as stated in Second Register.

In the year 1912 no membership fees were received, except for a few new members, until after the notices were sent out announcing there would not be a summer Reunion, but providing for the winter meeting. The expense of printing notices, etc., of course came before any considerable number of fees were sent in. It was also true that a great many of the original members did not send in their dues for that year; in fact 200 of them were in arrears at the end of 1912. Nevertheless, after all the expenses of the season, and the printing and mailing of the Second Register, there was a balance of \$82.63 in the hands of the Treasurer for meeting the opening cost of the campaign for 1913.

As already noted in previous Register the winter meeting in Boston in December, 1912, made no draft on the Association funds, but quite the reverse, for the tickets sold were sufficient to pay for the printing and for the use of the church parlors where we met, besides paying for our supper, and there was a balance of \$2.37 turned over to the funds of the Association.

Since May 1, 1913, we have received for membership fees, Registers and subscriptions to "The Colonial" the amount of \$71.02 up to August 29, and our bills paid to that date are in the sum of \$88.07, so we have only a small balance on hand. Today we are receiving more payments for yearly dues for 1913 and some arrears for 1912, and it would be nice if all members could arrange now to make payment in full. If these payments are made it will provide sufficient funds for preparing and publishing the Third Register, covering reports of this meeting, and we should leave a sufficient balance with the Treasurer to meet preliminary expenses of the next Reunion, without requiring advances by the Treasurer. You will all see, I think, that we have not been very extravagant in expenditure, but all the fees have gone to advance the interests of the Association and disseminate information among our people.

For the year 1911 the total receipts were	\$408.00
The amount expended for all claims	<u>388.15</u>
Balance	\$19.85

Of course there were other expenses personally met by various ones in excess of above for some features benefitting all, but no claims were made, the appreciation of the members being an ample return.

For the year 1912 the total receipts were	\$185.46
Balance from winter meeting and one advance dues	<u>3.37</u>
	\$208.68

Receipts for dues to May 1, 1913	<u>24.52</u>
	\$233.20

All expenses to May 1, including Second Register \$51.39 + \$80.75 + \$18.43 =	<u>150.57</u>
Balance	\$82.63

Receipts from May 1 to August 29, inclusive	<u>71.02</u>
	\$153.65

Expenditures from May 1 to August 29	<u>88.07</u>
Balance \$46.73 in bank + Cash \$18.85 =	\$65.58

An itemized accounting of all receipts and expenditures is kept by the Treasurer and is open to inspection of all. The funds of the Association are deposited as fast as received with the International Trust Company, 45 Milk Street, Boston, Mass., subject to draft only by check.

The Treasurer desires that a committee be appointed to examine and audit his accounts.

PRESIDENT :

Is it the pleasure of any one in the Family to propose any action in reference to either of these reports.

Arthur B. Shedd moved that the reports be accepted and placed on file. Motion seconded and carried.

PRESIDENT :

I should like to receive a motion for some one to appoint officers for the coming year.

Motion carried that the President appoint a committee of three to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

President appointed as Nominating Committee to report at the afternoon meeting

Mr. John G. Shedd
 Mr. George W. Putnam
 Mr. Arthur H. Shedd

PRESIDENT :

I will ask the attorney of the Association to make a brief report in relation to the incorporation.

By Sherwin L. Cook, Esq. :

MR. PRESIDENT :—The Secretary has very largely covered that matter. The report of what was done is very fully expressed in the Second Register and I will merely state for the sake of those who are here who may not have seen that, that all steps were taken properly except one, where the law says the officers shall be elected by ballot. The Commissioner of Corporations rules that the law does not mean the casting of one ballot by the Secretary for a list of officers, even when so directed by vote of the Association. He is perfectly frank to say he does not know whether this ruling is right or not; it has never been tested out, and I think there would be no trouble in getting such a legal ruling passed, but as it could be readily obviated by taking a new ballot the Association was called together this morning at about ten o'clock by the President, and fourteen members cast ballots for the officers of the Association, and so the desire of the Association at the last meeting was carried out and confirmed and the records will therefore be amended and the incorporation will take place in proper form.

It was necessary of course when incorporating, to adopt by-laws, and a committee at that meeting was appointed to adopt by-laws, and a very brief set of by-laws was adopted. The last clause permitted the Association to amend those by-laws without notice at any meeting. In other words, it was intended to submit at this meeting an added set of by-laws which will, we hope, be adopted at the afternoon session, and then have in those by-laws a clause which would provide for a more formal mode finally for future actions; of course we want the by-laws to be permanent and do not want amendments to come without warning as a rule. Therefore a committee was appointed consisting of Mrs. Alice E. Shedd, Mr. Charles Shedd Clark and myself, and that committee has prepared by-laws which will be offered to you this afternoon under the Report of Committees; then I think there will be no further difficulty about the issuing of the charter almost immediately to this Association.

SINGING, "Home Again from a Foreign Shore."

A READING, "Billerica, Our Billerica," by Mrs. Louise Pitcher Shedd of Springfield, Mass.

(This poem was written a few years ago for a public anniversary in the town but was not then used and has been printed but twice in local publications. It was first read in public at a "Billerica Day" concert at Talbot Memorial Hall at North Billerica on May 22, 1913, but is worthy of many reproductions. The author, Miss Abby Jaquith, was born in Billerica seventy-seven years ago; it has always been her home and she bears, as her words express so well, "true, deep love for her native town.")

The president asked that Miss Jaquith, who had been invited to our reunion, come forward to receive our greeting. It was learned, however, that she was not present, having accompanied her brother to a G. A. R. Encampment in the adjoining town of Chelmsford, where he was Commander of the Post.

The poem is reprinted so that all may enjoy it.

BILLERICA, OUR BILLERICA

WRITTEN BY ABBY JAQUITH.,
READ BY LOUISE FITCHER SHEDD.

Billerica, our Billerica,
We think of thee thy natal day.
For thee true homage would we pay,
Then let no strife ere dim the glory
Of thy grand, old, old story.
For thee thy birth, thy life, thy fame
Has won in truth a lasting name.

Billerica, our Billerica,
The red man loved thy shady rills,
The sunny slopes of thy fair hills;
Here oft, days past, their war-cry rung,
And battle songs were loudly sung.
Ah! how their keen-eyed sight did scan
The way of evil fate to man!

Billerica, our Billerica,
But then far better deeds were wrought,
When sires, so brave, here dwellings sought,
And swung their banner for the right
On brow of hill, in goodly sight.
Their faith in God and love to man,
Their happy ways of life began.

Billerica, our Billerica,
We'll oft repeat thy ancient lore,
We'll bless thy mem'ry evermore,
We'll let the good o'er ill prevail
O'er crest of hill, and lowly vale.
Our present-day shall message bring
In tones of patriotic ring.

Billerica, our Billerica,
We plead for thee "God speed the right,"
And may His will e'er guard our sight.
May brave and true and noble hearts
Beat warm and firm till life departs
For Billerica, our Billerica.
Dearly loved old Billerica.

PRESIDENT :

We have with us Rev. Mr. Rutledge, who has been in Billerica, England, and perhaps he will give us some information of the place and as to what he found there.

MR. RUTLEDGE :

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE SHEDD FAMILY ASSOCIATION :

The first thing that I found in Billericay, England, was the temperance hotel. There are a number of hotels in that little *burg*, but only one temperance one. The others I may confess were very prosperous looking; the temperance hotel was a dwelling house which was used to care for transients who did not care to stop at bars.

Billericay, England, is spelled with a "y" at the end and was pronounced Bil-le-ri-kie; I think we have improved on the pronunciation as well as the spelling.

I really had no time to spend there, but could not resist the temptation to go over, so went there one evening about five o'clock and left the next morning at 6.58, so had a very brief stay. I went up and down its one street, found the temperance hotel and made immediate inquiry as to where the town derived its name, but no one seemed to know about it. I met there a young minister of the Church of England, also one of the local school teachers, and a young lady from America who was taking a walking tour through England, evidently by herself, and these people together tried to tell me as much as they could about Billericay. They got down the history of the County, which had about two lines in it regarding that particular town. They could not tell anything regarding the origin of the name. The nearest I could get to a suggestion of the possible origin was that they had found some Roman relics that might possibly suggest it was founded by people of Latin origin (Bellecostra). There is a tradition that the name comes from a Spanish name meaning "rich village," but it seems to me that the Latin origin is the more probable. Billericay, England, is a very quaint and interesting old town. If you are ever there in England take a run out and you will find it immensely worth while; a village on a hill top a little bit north of east of London. I hope some day you will visit the town as I did, even if you only stay over night.

Singing : By Miss Cécile Shedd of Lancaster, N. Y.

- (a) "Summer Wind."
- (b) "A June Morning."

(Mr. John G. Shedd had the President ask the members of the Nominating Committee meet him at the Secretary's desk at close of session).

PRESIDENT :

We had hoped at the last meeting we might have with us Mr. Charles Banks Shedd of Chicago, who was abroad with his son. He is here now and we shall be very much pleased to hear something of his experiences in England. I understand he tried to find what there might be there of the beginnings of our Shedd family. We shall be glad to hear from him now.

MR. CHARLES B. SHEDD: (Greeted with applause.)

I was very sorry indeed not to be able to be present at the first gathering of the Shedd Family Association, but I had already made arrangements to go across the water with my son and I thought the next best thing to do would be to try to find out whether we had any ancestors there and where they came from. Mr. Frank E. Shedd had told me that he had made various inquiries in that direction but without any success, so when I landed in Liverpool I looked through the directory to see if there were any Shedds there. I did not find any Shedds at Liverpool and I looked at the directories in various other places; of course I was

traveling very rapidly from one place to another and that method of search was about all I could do. When I came to London I found there was a Mr. S. G. Shead, a prominent banker at 36 Throgmorton Street, close to the Bank of England, and it was my privilege to call on him with my son and have a chat of perhaps half an hour. I told him what we were doing in America; that we figured that there were perhaps in the neighborhood of two thousand Shedd in the country and that three or four hundred of them were already registered under the name of the Shedd Family Association, and that I thought we must have had some ancestors somewhere; I was not entirely sure but thought they must have come from England, and he was very much interested indeed. He said that his immediate family came from the eastern side of England, the Lowlands, and he said that he would make an effort to find out what he could about them. I have written him since—a year ago—sending him one of our books and asking him what progress he had made but have not heard from him. Think he is probably very busy and has not had the time to give to it.

I do not think I shall give up entirely yet; but will write him another letter, telling what we have done and ask him to give me as full a history of his family, and as far back as he can, with the hope that we may find some clue which will lead to our original ancestor in this country, Mr. Daniel Shed, because we feel very sure we must have had an ancestor somewhere else,—though I have sometimes almost come to the conclusion that he may have been the first of the clan and “just growed” as Topsy said.

I went to other places, like Paris, etc., and would look through the directories but could find no one by the name of Shedd, until reaching Amsterdam, where I found G. F. Schadd and learned that he was quite a prominent man there. He had had charge of all the railroads of Holland. He was put down in the directories as G. F. Schadd, W. Z. M. Just what that meant I do not know, and there were a number of appellations and names after it. My son and I called on him. We had only a short time there—an hour or so before we left—but I found he was a very intelligent gentleman about seventy years of age; think he had practically retired from business. He was very much interested in our Shedd Family in America. I told him I thought it was quite likely that when the Puritans went to Holland, some ten or twelve years before they came to this country, some of them may have been named Shedd and perhaps were some relationship, for although the Germans always put a “c” in the name, as “Schedd” I thought it was quite likely there might be some relationship between us.

I have also written to him but have received no reply. Shall write another letter and see if there is any chance of our finding a record of any of our ancestors there, and whether they were earlier from England.

In London there was a name in the directory, “Sheed,” but I had no opportunity to see him. It must be, however, that we had an earlier ancestor than Daniel somewhere in the whole world and I think it most likely we are of English descent. It is very interesting trying to follow it out, but when we remember that it is about 275 years since 1640—almost three centuries—it is pretty difficult to find any trace of those things.

There is one idea that suggests itself to me—I do not know whether we have ever thought of it or not—that we are all related, we are cousins of different removes; we may be first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth or seventh, so I think we are all authorized to call all the friends here cousins, which is quite a near relation.

I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for your attention. (Applause.)

President called for Charles Gale Shedd, of Keene, N. H., but he was not present.

PRESIDENT :

I will ask Mr. Sherwin L. Cook to give us such message as he may have for us today.

MR. COOK :

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :

I feel somewhat I think as Sir Joseph Porter must have felt in Gilbert's comic opera when I look into the faces of this large and enthusiastic family gathering. As you know, he says of "his sisters and his cousins, he counts them by the dozens, and his aunts."

I have been thinking during the last few days of the time when, by some belated Darwinian process or by some chemical evolution, or as is most probable, although we cannot trace it definitely, by descent from some respectable ancestors, our first American "Shedd" came into this world and came later to this region; not to a country, as we think of it in a sense of a nation, but to a wilderness to build therein a home and a stronghold for himself and for his people through all time.

The world at large in those days was full of contention and strife, full of bigotry and prejudice. The early Christians had been terribly persecuted, but, nevertheless, they had grown strong and flourished until this first great church of Christianity had in time adopted the same methods and became bigoted and intolerant, unjust and cruel, and in that way had finally driven from itself that great and splendid independent body, which in the mother country became the established Church of England. Soon that body in its turn used toward all who disagreed with it the same old-fashioned intolerance and abuse, and this again brought into being the Separatists. Then by way of Leyden, as has been told you to-day, these latter came over to this land of ours and began merrily to conform to exactly the same example that had been set them in the old country, — as the Quakers, Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson, and any stray Catholics in New England soon found out.

Yet after all they came here with a purpose firm and abiding, to build for themselves a home, and from their point of view, narrow though it may have been, to bring about the betterment of humanity and mankind. They established a Commonwealth. They brought into being for the first time the common school which belong to rich and poor alike; they brought forth the town meeting; and here in this beautiful spot, this happy village, the first of our ancestors, after his earlier sojourn on the sea coast came to build for himself what must perforce have been a

stronghold in the wilderness. I think we all of us remember the historical sketch given by our Secretary two years ago which told of so many of our early ancestors who were destroyed by the Indians. Daniel Shed must, then, have built for himself and for us a veritable stronghold, and it seems to me that the lesson of that life here in the wilderness is just as potent today as it has ever been.

We are not confronted by hostile savages. No church pretends to fix our form of worship for us, or to limit our idea of Infinity, but none the less, every day we see throughout the length and breadth of this whole nation unrest, injustice, prejudice; not, I am happy to believe, on religious grounds, but from other and equally potent causes. We see the worker toiling for too small a wage; brain and brawn faring inequitably with capital, and on the other hand we see hostility everywhere confronting prosperity, however achieved, and we hear in increasing volume the sullen mutterings of envy and ignorance. There is a general upheaval going on throughout the nation today. Those who have, intend to keep, and those who have not, intend to get, and while that may be perfectly legitimate and perfectly right, the way in which mankind seems to be striving makes us realize that to-day, in this maelstrom of humanity, this nation which has in it the elements good and bad of all Europe, needs the steady, calm poise and hard common sense which belonged to our Puritan ancestors. It seems to me that in that sense and for that purpose such of us as this gathering typifies, must strive, in so far as we are individually able, to stand steadfast for the influences that every American citizen ought to stand for, and as true American citizens, come good or ill, to build in our hearts and our consciences and so in our nation, just what our ancestor built on this spot in 1658, — (applause) a stronghold in the wilderness. (applause)

Singing: "Hurrah for Old New England."

At request of the President the Secretary read the following letter from among those received from members not attending:

From Prof. John Cutler Shedd, Department of Physics, Olivet College, Olivet, Michigan.

TO J. HERBERT SHEDD, PRESIDENT:

AUGUST 8, 1913.

MY DEAR MR. SHEDD:

In accordance with my promise I am herewith sending you a five-minute message to be read at the Association of the Family on August 30th. I regret very much that I cannot be there myself and shall hope to receive the reports of the meeting and to learn that the Association is not only alive but working.

Dear Friends, — You are gathered to-day as an Association having affiliated yourselves for purposes of mutual acquaintance and helpfulness. I understand that at this meeting you are to consider to what purpose the Association is to devote itself, and in particular to plan for a family memorial.

I have given considerable thought to the question of this memorial and there is much in it to excite one's imagination. It seems to me it ought to be possible for our Association to accomplish two things:

First, to erect a memorial which shall stand as a worthy monument to the name of the family and shall inspire future generations to higher ideals and usefulness.

Second, it would seem to me impossible to plan the memorial for the greatest helpfulness, not only to older members of our Association, but in particular, in the lives of the younger members who are acquiring their education. To this end it seems to me several things should be kept in mind.

The memorial may be in the form of either a chapel or library building, but at all events carefully planned by a competent architect. The building should contain a room for archives or records, including manuscript data on all branches of the family. It should contain copies of printed books and papers issued by any member of the family, histories that have a bearing upon any doings of members of the family, and not least, a card catalogue by which any member of the family could find references to books in libraries which he might wish to consult but which could not be procured for our own.

There also should be a room in a proper location in the building suitable for tablets giving the names and short epitaphs of prominent members; here it should be the privilege of any one of the family to erect a brass or bronze tablet such as I have described. It seems to me in the course of time that we would have a large number of very interesting tablets. I should personally be very glad to carry out the idea by getting a tablet for my pioneer grandfather in Ohio, and my own father, who spent so many years as a missionary in Persia. I speak of this so as to make clear my idea of what I have in mind.

There should also be an assembly room. I should personally be not at all adverse to having such a building used by some historical society, although such matters should be in the hands of a Boston Committee.

Again, in addition to this possible memorial building, it seems to me proper for us to think of devising means by which the young people of the Shedd Family might be brought into touch, not only with the mere name of the family, but with the high ideals and sterling records that have become their heritage.

To this end I would suggest that a fund be established which may ultimately grow to large proportions and which should have for its purpose two things:

First, maintaining a family secretary to devote a part or all of his time to the purposes I have enumerated in the first part of my paper, and to keeping in touch with the various branches of the family for finding out their conditions, their needs and their ideas. This would involve considerable travel, which of course would mean expense.

In the second place, I would have this fund available as a scholarship fund for the ambitious members of the family for aiding them in securing a business training or university education, as they might desire. I would also have the secretary seek out and stimulate the young people of the family to secure such an education as would best fit them for the duties of life.

It seems to me that in some such way our association would not only commemorate an honorable past but it would increase the efficiency of our service to the nation in the future. I am aware that a large fund would ultimately be needed, certainly a half million dollars, but there is no use of considering the purposes of this meeting unless we look upon the matter in a broad, comprehensive and constructive fashion. There is no question in the world but that the family can have a half million dollars ready for this purpose if it can be shown that in this way the Association can best do its work.

Again regretting that I cannot be with you and wishing you God-speed in your work, I am,

Sincerely yours."

At this point the meeting was adjourned for the taking of a group photograph and for luncheon.

The Notman Photographic Company had provided for a large photograph of the members to be grouped in front of the Town Hall, everything was in readiness and as quickly as possible every one was seated and means used for numbering them in order so as to have a key to the picture.

A very fine photograph was secured and copies can be had for \$1.25 through our Secretary or from the photographer direct.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Singing: "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

The President called for reports of Committees.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BY-LAWS BY SHERWIN L. COOK, CHAIRMAN :

The Committee on By-Laws respectfully beg to report the following list of By-Laws. They ask your attention to the same and present them without any desire that they shall go through as presented if any member of the Association can better them in any way by amendments. The Committee will welcome any discussion of the provisions. They have been made as brief as possible but yet are somewhat long.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I. The name of the Society shall be "The Shedd Family Association."

ARTICLE II. The object of this Association shall be :

Historical research and the collection and preservation of all records, books, manuscripts or other articles, or material pertaining or having a historical or antiquarian value to the Shedd Family; the conducting of meetings and reunions of members of the Family and the dissemination among them of information of a historical nature; the acquisition of titles to and the preservation of old landmarks, homesteads or other historical sites connected with the Family, and the establishment of suitable memorials or monuments thereon; the right to receive, hold and disburse monies or other assets for the accomplishment of the purposes named herein.

ARTICLE III. SECTION 1. The officers of this Association shall be a president, five vice-presidents, a secretary and treasurer, and an executive committee which shall consist of five members.

SECTION 2. The officers shall be elected at the Annual Meeting of the Association and shall take office on the first of January following.

SECTION 3. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association and shall be a member of the Executive Committee, *ex-officio*.

SECTION 4. In case of a vacancy occurring in the presidency of the Association the senior vice-president in service, and in case of equal length of service, in years, shall become president of the Association for the unexpired term.

SECTION 5. The Secretary and Treasurer shall keep the records, conduct correspondence and be custodian of the monies of the Association. He shall be a member of the Executive Committee, *ex-officio*.

SECTION 6. The Executive Committee shall call all special meetings of the Association and shall conduct all necessary business of the Association that cannot be transacted at its meetings. It shall not expend more than a hundred dollars out of the general fund of the Association without a vote of the Association, except as hereafter specified.

It may collect monies for specific purposes by subscription among the members, and may expend monies so collected if in its judgment it is proper to do so, without vote of the Association.

If, in the opinion of four-fifths of the Executive Committee present and voting there is an emergency which justifies the expending of more than one hundred dollars of the general fund without the calling of a special meeting, it may send notices to that effect to the members of the Association asking for permission to do so, and if a majority of the replies received to that request endorse such expenditure (provided that number is twenty or more) they may expend the sum desired.

ARTICLE IV. The dues shall be one dollar per year.

ARTICLE V. The Annual Meeting of the Association shall be held on August 30th of each year, excepting when that date occurs on a Sunday, when it shall be held on the 29th. The Annual Meeting shall be held in the town of Billerica, Massachusetts.

ARTICLE VI. Twenty members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any annual or special meeting of the Association.

ARTICLE VII. These By-Laws may be amended at any annual meeting of the Association, or at a special meeting called for that purpose, by a two-thirds vote, provided said amendments have been transmitted to the Executive Committee a month before said meeting. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to send copies of all amendments to the members of the Association at least two weeks before the meeting at which they are to be acted upon.

Mr. Cook moved the adoption of the By-Laws and this was seconded.

PRESIDENT :

Motion is made and seconded that the Association adopt these By-Laws. Has any one a suggestion to make which is believed to be an improvement?

A question as to the need and date of annual meeting was raised.

Mr. Cook explained:

If the Association is incorporated it must have an annual meeting and that annual meeting must be fixed in its By-Laws, and for that reason it has been deemed advisable to fix the annual meeting as at this season of the year, but whether it should be fixed for a stated day of the week or on a stated day of the month is not altogether clear. The committee put that feature forward tentatively. We shall have to have an annual meeting somewhere. The Association is incorporated as of the town of Billerica. It seemed proper therefore for the Committee to make the provision for meeting there, and so long as we are an incorporated body we must have an annual meeting, and it seems to me under those conditions that the By-Law regulation is the best we can make now.

Some member asked the President if the necessity of having an annual meeting required an annual reunion, and the President replied that he supposed that was not so.

MR. COOK :

Of course, to be a legal meeting every member must be notified but the Executive Committee in its good judgment can so frame its notices that the members will understand it is a mere business meeting and not a reunion; of course it would be legal to notify everyone.

MR. JOHN G. SHEDD :

I move that the date 30th be struck out and "the last Saturday in August," be substituted.

MR. FRANK E. SHEDD :

There is no particular reason for having that date than any other. Two years ago when the Committee of Five were casting about for a date we asked fifty different people to tell us what they thought would be a good date. We got ten answers and I think two agreed. Therefore we decided *we* would fix a date, and as August 30th was the birthday of the second Daniel, first son of the first settler, and since it seemed a convenient date, we selected it for that reunion. It has no other significance; if another is more convenient, it should be chosen.

Mr. John G. Shedd withdrew his motion about the 30th being stricken out.

On motion, it was voted unanimously that the By-Laws should be adopted as read.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS FOR NEW OFFICERS, BY
JOHN G. SHEDD, CHAIRMAN :

Before making that report I wish to propose a resolution, that the thanks of the Shedd Family are gratefully extended to the retiring officers of the Shedd Family Association. I move the adoption of this

resolution and in doing so, I am not unmindful at all of the vast amount of work and care exercised by the President but I think it especially fitting that a word be said in regard to the painstaking service of our Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Frank E. Shedd. Without the labor of love of Mr. Shedd it would have been impossible for us to meet here to-day in a common family with a common purpose,—that of establishing an association commemorating historically our ancestry. The older ones of us here do not think it such a far-away step from Daniel to today; the younger ones think it a very long period, but Mr. F. E. Shedd has at great expense of time and labor given us the historical record of the family from 1658 until today, and we owe him, I believe, a debt of gratitude which we can hardly express. I for one feel that no words of praise I might utter would in any way compensate him for that service, and I feel most grateful, Mr. Chairman, not only to you all as officers but to him for having been practically the instigator of these Reunions which I hope will go on from generation to generation. I have asked a great many of those here to-day of their ancestors, and many of them like myself until then could not go back of their grandfather, and now we have in record shape pretty nearly a genealogy, and I am very glad that we have the family records in such shape and I believe that interest will be added year after year as we go on with this work. I hope it will extend with each year, especially with the young people, that a growing interest will be accumulative and as the years pass on and the older ones of us have of necessity to pass on others will get new life and inspiration from the doings of these meetings, and I will call for a rising vote on that resolution of thanks.

A rising vote was unanimously given.

MR. JOHN G. Shedd :

Your Committee have authorized me to report the following names for officers :

President:

Joel Herbert Shedd, Woonsocket, R. I.

Vice Presidents:

Kendrick P. Shedd, Rochester, N. Y.

Frederick Shedd, Columbus, Ohio.

Charles B. Shedd, Chicago, Ill.

Albert Shedd, Nashua, N. H.

George M. Shedd, Willsboro, N. Y.

Executive Committee:

Frank S. Atherton, Chicago, Ill.

Charles H. Shedd, Malden, Mass.

Harrison P. Shedd, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. Alice M. Shedd, Newton Centre, Mass.

Converse N. Shedd, Somerville, Mass.

Secretary and Treasurer:

Frank E. Shedd, Boston, Mass.

and we move their election, which motion was duly seconded and carried.

Singing: By Miss Marguerite Shedd, Arlington, Mass.

(a) "Pierrot"

(b) "Will o' the Wisp"

PRESIDENT:

I will call now if you please upon the Executive Committee for a report of their doings since their appointment.

Mr. Harrison P. Shedd acted as Chairman in absence of Mr. Atherton.

MR. H. P. SHEDD:

The Executive Committee during the past year have accomplished but little, and as you may mistrust, the little that has been done, has been really done by Mr. Frank E. Shedd. The business that they have had to consider has been chiefly, if not solely, the matter of the selection or acquiring of a location for a permanent memorial of some character, and there has been some discussion in the Committee as to the character of this memorial. At the last meeting in 1911 it was proposed that some sort of a stone or tablet be erected. At the close of that meeting and thereafter, there arose a sentiment among the members of the Association as well as in the Executive Committee, favoring possibly ultimately putting up some sort of a building, and of course no action could be taken upon that, but whatever form the memorial takes it was necessary to have some land for a site, owned by the Association, and to that end Mr. F. E. Shedd has made some investigations and found it was difficult to get just the land we would want. He has in mind what would be the most desirable site on account of its associations with the family history, and I will ask him to tell you just what he has done in that connection, and I believe it would be wise, if possible, to have a committee appointed at this meeting to handle this memorial building question, as well as extend to them the right to acquire the land when they are able to locate it. Mr. Frank E. Shedd will explain to you what he has found.

MR. FRANK E. SHEDD:

In this matter of memorial we have accomplished nothing definite, but endeavors have been made, and I think very strong ones. When we began two years ago I suppose every one thought that this memorial would be in the nature of a boulder or monument with a tablet upon it. As we progressed it seemed we might undertake something that, though more ambitious, would probably suit us all better, and would also be of service to the townspeople of Billerica. We learned that there was a long and well established Historical Society in town with a large collection of antique articles from many local sources but that this Society had no suitable place for keeping their collections.

Hence arose the idea of a small memorial building,—to be known by our family name and to serve as the home for our entire family, but one that we could share in part with this Historical Society provided they would become the custodians of the property for us.

Following this line of thought, early in June I wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Historical Society to see if they were favorably inclined to such an undertaking. This was considered by them at a meeting in July, and the Society appointed a committee of five to confer with us further on this matter, and I understand that they have full power to act for the Society. We, of course, have no definite proposition to present to them but the Committee are awaiting any proposition we can make. I think, however, that from the expressions I have received from this Committee, that they are very favorable toward maintaining and caring for our building if we have one.

It is, of course, very desirable before we decide on a building, that we select a lot. Naturally, sentiment brings us to choose the old house lot occupied by our first ancestor, Daniel Shed. Whether we can secure that or not is one of the first questions to be determined by your Executive Committee. The land is unoccupied in part and this is ample in area for our use. There are other pieces of land of the old homestead which might be secured, but if a part of the old home lot could be secured I think it would be especially favorable for our Association to have it as a site of our new home. We have not yet been able to negotiate for any of this land, but hope we may yet accomplish it.

Acting tentatively along another line we thought you might like to know how we were proceeding, and I have had a sketch plan made. It is not a definite plan, only one for suggestion, showing the sort of building we might erect—one which would come within our means—and this you will find in diagram at the rear of the hall. If I may be permitted a suggestion it would be this:—That a committee be appointed today as a special committee that might perhaps be called a Committee on Memorial, to work with the Executive Committee but to have more directly in charge dealings with this particular subject.

Upon motion of Mr. John G. Shedd it was voted that a Committee of Five be appointed by the Chair to act as a Committee on Memorial, and the President appointed for this Committee

Charles H. Shedd, Malden, Mass., *Chairman*.
Charles Gale Shedd, Keene, N. H.
Benjamin B. Shedd, Boston, Mass
Harrison P. Shedd, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Frank E. Shedd, Boston, Mass.

Upon motion of Harrison P. Shedd (seconded by Sherwin L. Cook) it was voted that the Memorial Building Committee be empowered to acquire title to the three and one-half acres mentioned, in the name of the Association, should the Committee have an opportunity to acquire it before the next Reunion of this Association.

MR. FRANK E. SHEDD :

Before we adjourn there is one matter, perhaps, of interest at this time, and that is to learn about how many wish to go to Quincy to visit the site of the first settlement of Daniel Shed. You will notice on the map that this place—called “Shed’s Neck” for about one hundred years—is a point of land extending into the Weymouth Harbor just south of

what is known as Hough's Neck, and the site at present of the Sailors' Home or "Snug Harbor." There is no evidence of a building occupied by a Shedd, I believe, because the Sheds lived there only from 1642 to 1658, when they moved thirty miles north to Billerica. It is, however, very interesting to visit this first settlement place, and possibly some would like to do so.

JOHN G. SHEDD:

Mr. Chairman:—While listening to the report of the Executive Committee and also of the other committees, it has occurred to me that it might be expedient for us to suggest to the officers and committee that very soon they should get into our minds the necessity of saving our pennies and dollars, or dollars and pennies, with the thought of making contributions toward the fund for this purpose. I do not think it is too early to commence to think it over, and I would urge the Committee, Mr. Chairman, to make considerable exploitation in that regard. Time is going on rapidly—it does not seem possible it was two years ago we met in this building. The securing of a site has already been arranged for, and while I have no question in my mind but what you can raise sufficient funds to build a suitable memorial, and I mean one of which the Shedd Family in future years might be proud, I would suggest personally that it might be a great deal more pretentious, but I think the Memorial, if built, should be one of love and desire from all the family, no matter if it is but from a postage stamp up to the largest amount any can give. I hope that the Memorial Fund will be made of many small contributions,—the large ones supplying any deficiency, but the building to be a real memorial must be the result of small amounts from all the families.

Upon motion of John G. Shedd it was voted that the Committee on Memorial be instructed to follow in such matter whatever course they think best for securing the funds.

PRESIDENT:

We will now listen to the reading of letters from absent members. Will Mr. Sherwin L. Cook assist our Secretary on some of these letters.

At this juncture the President, Mr. J. Herbert Shedd, was obliged to withdraw, and requested Mr. Charles B. Shedd of Chicago, the Second Vice President, to preside for the remainder of the meeting.

The following letters from absent members were read by Mr. Cook.

(From Frank S. Atherton, Chairman of the Executive Committee, Chicago, Ill.)

August 25th, 1913.

"My dear Mr. Shedd:—

Much to my disappointment I will not be able to attend the Shedd Family Reunion this year as I had planned, but the quite unexpected removal of my family from our present home to the South side, as well as the probable disposal of our Lake Geneva summer home this week, precludes the possibility of my presence.

I wish to assure you of my hearty co-operation in the proposed Memorial and the work as outlined in your recent letters. I am doubly disappointed, for as Chairman of the Executive Committee I had hoped to report the very satisfactory progress now making toward the erection of the Memorial, and also to publicly acknowledge that the entire burden of the work, looking both to the purchase of a site, as well as the Memorial itself, had uncomplainingly been borne by our efficient Secretary, Mr. Frank E. Shedd.

I am indeed happy to have my name upon the membership roll of the Shedd Family Association, and also to have been honored as the Chairman of its first Executive Committee.

My prayer is that posterity may have reason in some measure to be grateful to us, for as members we have just cause for our pride in the heritage of a noble ancestry."

(From Dr. Edgar R. Barton, Frazee Hospital, Frazee, Minn.)

July, 18, 1913

"Mr. J. Herbert Shedd, Providence, R. I.

Dear Sir:—

Your kind invitation dated July 15th asking me to say something at the next annual Reunion of the Shedds at Billerica, Mass., the 30th prox., received, and I will say in reply that I thank you for the opportunity but that it will be impracticable for me to be present at that meeting, much as I would like to be. I always have been interested in the Shedd Family, deriving my right to be through my paternal grandmother who was born a Shedd, lived in Maine, of the old-style New Englanders, a good woman whose influence is felt in the family to-day and whose ideals are taught to my children to their everlasting benefit. We have a Sampler worked by her in 1820 which is an object of almost veneration by my children, and it of course is one of our dearest treasures.

I wish I could be present at your Reunion, but it is impossible this year. I send my best wishes for the success of the Association."

(From Dr. David D. Smith of Philadelphia, Pa.)

"J. Herbert Shedd, Esq., Providence, R. I.

July 23, 1913

My dear Mr. Shedd:

I have your note of July 15th relating to the Shedd Family meeting in August. I note your polite invitation to address the meeting in a brief talk.

I am as you know interested in the family as such by marriage only. I'm a genuine "Smith" if you know what that means, but never expect to see a gathering of that family nor see a "tree" representing it. I am interested in the Shedd Family principally because it has given me one of the best women for a wife that any man ever had. I have lived with her now for over fifty-two years and *I know*. I regret that it will be almost impossible for us to be present at your reunion this year. I cannot add to the interest of your meeting by writing. If present I might say a word respecting the family that I know.

Yours very truly,"

(From Ellsworth and Bertha Shedd, Shedd, Oregon)

"Dear Sir : August 22
Enclosed find four (\$4.00) dollars due the Shedd Family Association for the years 1912 and 1913.

We are deeply interested in the Shedd Family Association and although unable so far to attend the Reunions, we are indeed glad that our more fortunate relatives are having such pleasant gatherings.

We do not believe it is asking too much that one of these meetings be held at San Francisco on the Pacific Coast in 1915, when the greatest feat in American History, the digging of the Panama Canal, will be commemorated by the great Exposition at that place which will be a larger and better World's Fair than has ever been held. No doubt many members of the Shedd Family in the Eastern and Middle States will take advantage of the reduced rates at that time to visit this wonderful exposition and our Western country with its beautiful scenery, including snow-capped mountains, fertile valleys, evergreen trees, tropical plants, etc. Then why not charter cars and come in a body? It will mean a continual reunion throughout the entire journey and such a grand opportunity of becoming better acquainted may never occur again.

We ask you to kindly put this question of a place of meeting for 1915 before the Association for careful consideration.

Wishing the Association a successful Reunion this year and hoping our suggestion for 1915 will be favorably received, we are

Very truly,"

(About Rev. William Ambrose Shedd of Persia, from his brother, Prof. John C. Shedd of Department of Physics at Olivet College, Olivet, Mich.)

"My dear Mr. Shedd : August 9, 1913

Mother writes me that she has received a letter from you addressed to William A. Shedd relative to the August 30th Reunion. She has also asked me to acknowledge it and to say a word about Will since there is hardly time for a reply to reach you from Persia in time.

William Ambrose Shedd was born in Persia in 1864 and first came to America in 1870. In 1883 he again joined the family in Persia, at this time being a sophomore in college. For two years he helped instructing the younger members of the family (myself, for example) learning the language and also taught English in the Mission College. In 1885 he returned to America and graduated from Marietta College in 1887. He then went out again to assist his father in Persia and remained two years, returning to America to enter Princeton Seminary in 1890. After graduation from the seminary he was regularly appointed by the Presbyterian Board to Urmiah, Persia, and has labored there since 1895. His work has been teaching, preaching, translating and dealing with the Persian Government as the legal representative of the Mission. He was much interested in the purposes of the Shedd Association and would gladly send a personal message were that possible.

He was invalided home two years ago with incipient tuberculosis but made a complete and quick recovery. Our last word from him has made us anxious lest he have typhoid fever, a disease which has carried many a brave missionary to his grave. However, we are hopeful, especially as

it takes three weeks for letters to come while the cable takes but a day and word would have been cabled had there been any occasion. William has been twice married and has four daughters. The two oldest are in this country and the two younger with the parents."

Mr. Frank E. Shedd, the Secretary, then read the following letters:

(From Frederick Shedd of Columbus, Ohio, who writes us from Indian River, Mich.)

"My dear Mr. Shedd :

August 27, 1913

I can hardly tell you how disappointed I am that I shall be unable to be with you at this meeting of the Association. I thought before I left home that things would shape themselves so that both Mrs. Shedd and myself could come East, but since coming up here for a vacation we purchased the cottage we were renting and many things in connection therewith will need the personal attention of both of us. You know I have always been much interested in our family association and I certainly did wish to see you all again and renew the many very pleasant acquaintances I made two years ago. I am not sure whether my sister, Mrs. Hodge, will go or not but when I last heard from her she expected to go. Please remember me to any inquiring friends and I hope this meeting will be even more successful than the one held two years ago. That was delightful. I'll promise not to miss the next one and will see that some of the other members of the family are with me.

With very kindest regards to you and Mrs. Shedd and with best wishes for a grand meeting, far beyond your expectations, I am

Yours very truly,"

(From Mrs. Virginia Shedd Hodge, Columbus, Ohio.)

"My dear Sir :

August 27, 1913

It is with great regret that I write you that I cannot attend the meeting of the Shedd Association next Saturday. * * * You will thus see that many things have happened to spoil my plans of a week ago when I felt so sure, as I wrote you, that I could get away. If Boston was a little nearer so I could get there in a few hours I would surely go but as things are now I cannot leave my father and I can only hope that the meeting will be a most successful one and that I may be able to go to the next one.

With kindest regards to your wife, I am

Very sincerely yours,"

(From Cornelius Worcester Shedd, Columbus, Mississippi.)

"Dear Sir:

Aug. 25, 1913

I have seen a call for a reunion of the Shedd Family on the 30th inst. How I would like to be there but I cannot and can only send you my picture instead. The picture shows a very old man, but if a man is only as old as he feels I am just forty. In order to realize that I am old I have to look at the picture or in the mirror.

I had some correspondence with you ten years or more ago on records for the family genealogy. I was then face to face with the "bone-yard," with no visible way of dodging it. I spent two years in agony, one of

which was in hospitals; was cut open three times; seven physicians did their best on me but gave no permanent relief to anything but my bank account. My home and the savings of a lifetime were swallowed in the vortex of doctor's bills and expenses. As I drew near to the apparent end of my life I applied my remaining mental force to the problem of the ills of old age and the natural remedy, and "Eureka!" in a short time I was a well man and the money cost was the enormous sum of **two cents**. Of course, after my recovery I was very enthusiastic about it and I preached about it in season and out. I was then a member of a class of seven old men in the Presbyterian Sunday School, whose ages ranged around seventy years. I tried to make them see the merits of my method but failed. I was no doctor and they thought no one but a doctor could give advice on hygiene. But I have the best of the argument, for they have all been dead for years and I am still hale, hearty, happy and eighty. I have put in nine years of the best health that ever a mortal was blest with.

In my span of days I have never seen a man of my age who could do the work I cheerfully do to earn my daily bread. Watch the papers in 1953 A.D. and you may see my obituary, for the Bible (see Gen. 6:3) allows a man to live to the age of one hundred and twenty years, and there has been no time since that utterance that has not seen some person of the age of one hundred and twenty years. We could all live to that age if we only knew how. Still I do not believe any man ought to outlive his usefulness.

As a young man I worked at the machinist's trade in Boston from 1851 to 1855 and at that time I do not think there were any buildings over four stories high, except such structures as were on Beacon and Bunker Hills. At that time Mr. Otis was perfecting his "vertical railway," which invention made sky-scrapers practicable.

I hope you will have a grand time at the Reunion.

Yours truly,"

(From Charles Frederick Shedd, of Lincoln, Nebraska.)

"Mr. J. Herbert Shedd,
Pres. Shedd Family Association.

My dear Mr. Shedd :

I cannot attend the Shedd Family Reunion on August 30, but will send my letter as requested.

My father, James Adams Shedd, practiced law several years in Dayton, Ohio, where his five children, three sons and two daughters, were born. In 1847 he moved his family to Denmark, Lee County, Iowa, and settled on a farm.

Denmark had been settled by a colony from New Hampshire in 1836 and my father's brother, Curtis Shedd, was one of that colony; other settlers followed and soon the village of Denmark became quite a centre. The first Congregational Church west of the Mississippi River was organized in Denmark in 1838, and the present church people of that village celebrated last May the seventy-fifth anniversary of that event. Plans for an Academy soon followed the organization of the Church, and

the Denmark Academy became known all over the West as a model place to send boys and girls to be educated.

During the years of the Civil War Denmark was the first "underground" railroad station out of Northeast Missouri, and many a poor runaway slave found friends in Denmark who helped him on to Burlington, Galesburg, and to Canada. The town was known all over Northeast Missouri as "Yankee Heaven."

When the war came upon us in 1861 my oldest brother, James Adams Shedd, Jr., enlisted in the First Iowa Infantry under President Lincoln's first call for 75,000 "three-months' " men; he was in the battle of Wilson's Creek at the time General Lyon was killed. Soon after he was mustered out of service he re-enlisted and I joined him Sept. 16, 1861, in the Engineer Regiment of the West, made up from Missouri Volunteers. We were armed and drilled the same as Infantry.

When my brother James and I enlisted it was understood that our youngest brother, George Curtis Shedd, who was only seventeen, would remain at home and care for the family, but early in '62 he enlisted in the 30th Iowa Infantry and was made Color Corporal.

On May 22, 1863, during the terrible charge all along the lines in front of Vicksburg the color bearer of his regiment was shot and killed and before brother George could take the flag he also was shot, one ball passing through his heart and another through his hips; the Color Sergeant took the flag but was quickly wounded, a ball entering his left wrist and coming out at the elbow. Orders were soon given to retreat but the 30th Iowa had lost heavily in killed and wounded in this engagement.

The latter part of February, '62, our battalion of the Engineer Regiment was ordered from Sedalia, Missouri to join General Pope at New Madrid to assist in the capture of Island No. 10 which was strongly fortified and held by the Confederates. Island No. 10 is situated in the extreme south bend while New Madrid is on the extreme north bend of the great double horse-shoe bend in the Mississippi River at that section. New Madrid is twenty-six miles down the river from Island No. 10 although almost directly north of it, due to the crooked course of the stream. This unnatural channel it is supposed resulted from the series of great earthquakes in that section in 1811 and 1812.

After a thorough investigation the plan of capture decided upon was to cut a canal between New Madrid and the river on the east, a distance of fifteen or twenty miles above Island No. 10, thus leaving the south horse-shoe bend and Island No. 10 off the map and opening communication between Cairo and Vicksburg via the canal for small gun-boats and transports. This canal route was several feet under water the entire distance and part of the way through heavy timber. Large quantities of working materials were shipped from Cairo down the Mississippi river to a point near Island No. 8 where the canal commenced. To make a long story short it took 600 of Bissell's Engineers three weeks to complete this canal twelve miles long and fifty feet wide; six miles through heavy timber, cutting off the trees four and one half feet under water so that small gun-boats and transports could pass over the stumps.

The device used for cutting trees under water was a large cross-cut saw bent in the arc of a circle, securely attached to an inverted V shaped frame. The tops of the trees were cut off 15 feet above the water. The

frame was held to the stump by a bolt driven through an eye in the apex of the frame and into the stump; the saw when hung was four and a half feet under water and the saw frame worked back and forth similar to the pendulum of a clock. A rope was attached to each end of the saw and men on separate rafts worked these ropes until the stump was cut off. A man was always ready to dive down with iron wedge and hammer when the saw pinched. With this channel opened the boats could pass readily.

When sufficient transports had passed through the canal, General Pope loaded on several thousand of his soldiers and landed them on the rear of Island No. 10, which was not fortified, and they captured everything on the island early one morning before breakfast. This capture opened the Mississippi River as far south as Vicksburg.

The veterans of our regiment marched with Sherman to the sea.

After I was mustered out of the army I was back again on the farm in Denmark, Iowa, the greater part of the time, until I was past thirty years of age, putting the farm in shape so that it would support the family; about fifty acres of this land was scrub oak and had to be grubbed before it could be cultivated.

In April, 1872, I borrowed \$100 of my Sabbath School teacher to start out on my life work, though I did not know just what it would be.

In the spring of '73 I took a Soldier's Homestead in Clay County, Nebraska, and very soon worked into the grain and live-stock business there, through parties who furnished the capital. I was very successful and in time had a third interest in five grain elevators and stock yards and had full management of the business when in middle life.

There are not a great many Shedd's in this part of the West. I often think of a remark made by an old lady from New England then living in the West, who said, "I have known a great many Shedd's in my day back in New England, and to their credit there was not a single "fool" Shedd in the whole long list." This certainly is very encouraging; who knows but that some day some member of the Shedd Family will be President; I mean President of the great big United States—stranger things have happened.

Once upon a time I was a president of a mining company. I was before that engaged in a large and profitable business, but in an evil hour I was tempted. Yes, I was made President of a mining company. It was, of course, an honest mining company; oh, yes, everybody was honest, but no one knew just where the pot of gold lay, and yet the workmen had to be paid. It was "put in" and "put in" and no "take out." Isn't it wonderful how much good money has been deposited in the "Rocky Mountain Bank," not subject to check or sight draft, and no prospect that it will ever declare dividends?

Thus you will now understand why I do not ride in my automobile and why I am not with you today; but, hark! I think I hear a voice from the "Amen" corner calling, "Time's up, time's up," so I bid you good-bye.

Yours very truly,"

(By his courtesy we are able to present two photographs of Mr. Charles F. Shedd, taken at 50-year intervals. See opposite.)



As a soldier in Civil War
Age nineteen, 1861



As a citizen of Lincoln, Nebraska
Fifty years later, 1911

CHARLES FREDERICK SHEDD

Because of an unfortunate oversight on the part of the Secretary, Miss Jennie D. Fellows of the New York State Library at Albany, N. Y., though present, was not called upon, after having consented to address us, but she has forgivingly furnished her splendid paper for publication, and it will be read with great interest.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :

Or, to use a less formal phrase and one especially significant on this occasion, let me select my greeting from "Pinafore" and address you as "My sisters, my cousins and my aunts" and—to be properly inclusive—"my brothers and my uncles."

The honor of an invitation to speak to you today came to me most unexpectedly but was too warmly appreciated to be declined, though I greatly regret that lack of time has prevented my giving to my remarks the consideration which the occasion deserves.

The number present here today shows our interest in the Association and the desire which we feel to become better acquainted with our kindred, of whom it is doubtless true of each of us that there are many in this company whom previously we have never met. But great as is the pleasure of those who are so fortunate as to be present, we would not question that to many other members of the Association the pleasure would be equally great if circumstances had permitted their attendance. And further yet, of those who have gone before,—my father, through whom is traced our relation to the Shedd, took a very strong interest in family history, and I know that if he were still with us, at the age of eighty-six, he would feel in such a gathering as this a pleasure rarely equalled in his life.

Of my Great-grandmother Shedd, tradition hands down her declaration, "Let those die who want to; I mean to live." She did live to be ninety-seven, and who of us now shall say that those generations which have bridged the centuries since first our ancestors came to this town, are not still living and in spirit with us here, rejoicing in the interest and zeal of those whose endeavors have brought about the establishment of our Association, and who have planned and carried out the arrangements which have enabled us to meet today.

Though we were drawn together by ties which lead us back to one and the same progenitor, not all of us bear his name, and I am sure that those of us who are otherwise addressed must be grateful to the promoters of the Association that the *name* was not made an essential of eligibility.

In looking over the roll of the 403 original members I find among the names which there appear nearly 150 varieties of fruit which have been grafted on the family tree. And this tree has spread its branches far and wide. As the shade is thickest near the trunk, so our membership is registered largely from the six New England States, yet our records once again show wide variation, and we see that, including New England, we were, even in the beginning, represented in twenty-four different states and the District of Columbia, that our membership reached from the Northern borders of our land to the Southern, from the Coast States of the East to the Pacific, and even beyond our borders,

into Canada on the north, and to Mexico, that storm centre to the south, to which reference has been made in the necrology report, and far-away Persia, of which we have heard in one of the letters from absent members. Surely it is not too much to hope and trust that in the wide scattering of our family we have been and still are able, in ever-increasing measure, to "shed" a perceptible influence on the life of the nation, and in so doing to honor our fathers and our mothers. For this reason I venture to touch today on a topic of a vital nature. I have spoken of a storm-centre far to the South. I myself am from a storm-centre in your very midst. It is natural to suppose that in the papers throughout the country at large the Mexican situation figures more prominently than any in the State of New York, but coming from the heart of the conflict I feel convinced that our relations with our turbulent Southern neighbor are of less vital concern to the nation than this internal dissension. If it were merely a local issue I should not speak of it before you here, but evil is nation-wide. Political corruption is not peculiar to New York, and I wonder whether any one of you can feel assured that your own community is wholly immune from the evils which for the past two weeks have bowed in the dust our hitherto proud Empire State. We hope that she will rise again, purified by her humiliation, and may the better element among the citizens in every Commonwealth of our land take to heart the lessons taught by her bitter experience! So in the name of the pioneers who here laid the foundations of our family, in the name of the nation which they helped to establish, I appeal to you, my kinsfolk, to be on the alert against the insidious evils of the present day as our ancestors were forced to be on the alert against the dangers of the wilderness, and to guard as watchfully the liberties which they bequeathed to you, as they were forced to guard their homes and their lives.

It has not seemed to me inappropriate at an American family gathering to bring to your attention the important question of good citizenship, but through all that I have said I have borne it in mind that this is primarily a social and festive occasion. Therefore (in response to the opening remarks of our honored President) I wish, in closing, to refer you to a very attractive, interesting and helpful book by Henry Smith Williams, entitled "The Science of Happiness," which begins with the words "The problem of happiness is the problem of problems,"—but intricate as the question may be, an answer may be found for our immediate use in a quotation which comes from the pen of Robert Ingersoll, but which might equally well have fallen from the lips of Phillips Brooks, "The place to be happy is here. The time to be happy is now. The way to be happy is to help make others so."

Mr. George A. Smith, Secretary of the American Society of Colonial Families, made some remarks regarding the work of his Society and the desirability of having each of the many New England families originating in the early Colonial times joined in this work.

The audience then rose and sang "I was Seeing Nellie Home," the verses being sung by Miss Cecile Shedd, of Lancaster, N. Y.

Meeting adjourned at 4.10 P.M.

AFTERMATH OF REUNION

TRIP TO SHED'S NECK IN QUINCY

As an extension of the Reunion a small party of our men met in Boston and made a trip on Monday, September 1st (a holiday) to Quincy to visit the site of the original settlement in America of our first ancestor, Daniel Shed, about 1642.

This was at what is now known as the Germantown section in the city of Quincy, although both were originally, and for many years, comprised within the bounds of the town of Braintree. It is about eight miles from Boston to Quincy Square and two miles thence to Germantown.

This point was known as "Shed's Neck" for fully a century after our ancestor first occupied it, and comprises a low headland, extending south to Fore River Channel from Hough's Neck and separating Town River Bay on the west from the outer harbor on the east.

Your Secretary purposes to issue soon a monograph on the earlier and later history of this, to us, interesting locality with suggestions for its proper recognition by our family association.

The day of this visit was warm and pleasant and the party comprised Mr. Charles B. Shedd and his son Charles C. of Chicago, Mr. Ward R. Shedd of Rockford, Ill., Sherwin L. Cook, Esq. of Roxbury, Mass., Herman A. Shedd of Boston, Charles H. Shedd of Malden and Arthur B. Shedd of East Weymouth,—the latter serving as an efficient guide from his greater familiarity with the localities visited.

They enjoyed a pleasant trolley car ride out through Dorchester, Neponset, a part of Milton into Quincy Square, where a transfer was made to a car going through Mt. Wollaston toward Hough's Neck, and leaving this conveyance they walked down the single road leading along the ridge nearly to the extremity of Shed's Neck, as they would have liked to call it from its original name: There where the land broadens they found on the right the Sailors Snug Harbor, with its large, comfortable home for aged sailors, its trees and broad lawns and cultivated fields extending to the bay, while on the opposite side stretched the green fields and pastures of the farm of Benjamin F. Hodgkinson, who now owns the larger part of the tillable lands of the Neck.

The party was cordially received by Mr. Hodgkinson and both were mutually interested in discussing the earlier settlement and occupation of the same land by our first ancestor, a fact of which the present owner was entirely unaware.

As an unique memento of the visit, Mr. Hodgkinson presented Mr. Charles B. Shedd with a stone axe, once used undoubtedly by the Indians who lived on this neck and fished in the waters of the river and bay long before any white men came to this country. This axe had been ploughed up some years ago while the present owner was cultivating his lands. It is about four and one-half inches wide, six inches high and two inches thick, with a rude edge at one end and had been grooved around near the other end for receiving thongs for securing the stone to a wooden handle.

You will all be interested in a photograph of this stone axe, as also of its recipient, taken while on the trip by our esteemed fellow member, Herman A. Shedd, an adept in this art as well as in music. You should

also know that the veritable stone has been deposited by Mr. Charles B. Shedd with the Secretary, not as a corner-stone of the contemplated Memorial, but as an aboriginal memento for its cabinet.

This photograph was taken at the corner of the old stone church in Quincy Square, in which worshipped and now lies buried John Adams, the second President of the United States, a great grandson of Henry Adams, who was a townsman and compatriot of our own Daniel Shed in ancient Braintree.

Leaving Shed's Neck our friends were ferried across the river to the opposite shore where the extensive yards of the Fore River Ship Building Co. are located and thence returned through other suburbs of Boston, reporting a most enjoyable day's outing.

"COLONIAL" REPORT OF REUNION

The Secretary of the American Society of Colonial Families courteously held open the printer's forms of the September issue of *The Colonial* for a few days to enable us to prepare and have included in it a full page account of our Reunion, for which our appreciation is given.

A hundred copies of this magazine were sent to as many families represented in our Association so that all might get an early report of the meeting, besides being able to see how many other families are working along similar lines.

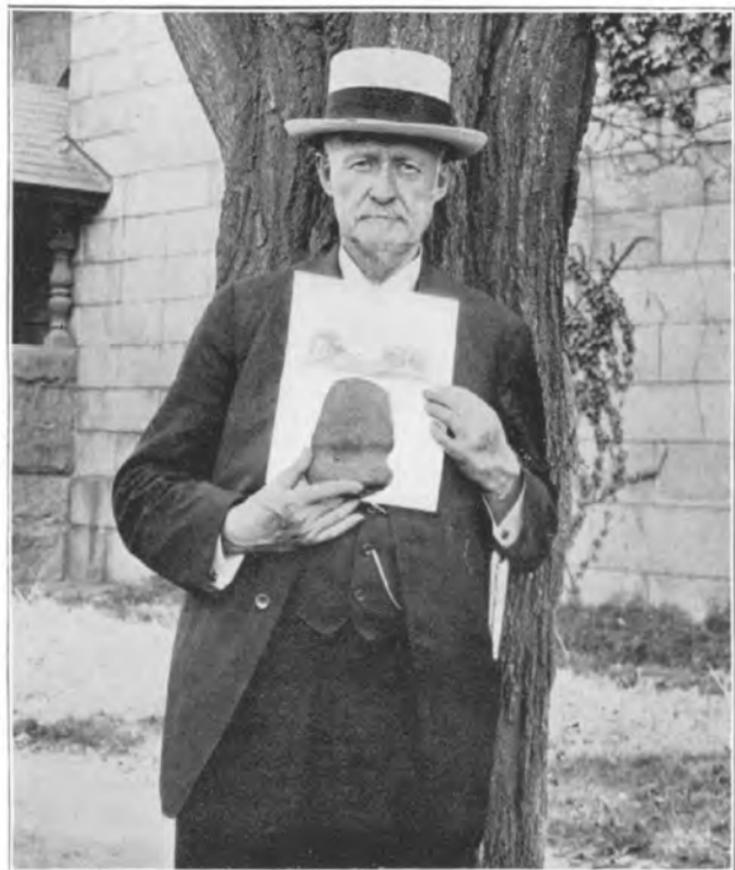
The October meeting of Colonial Families was very successful but our family was not represented there.

With the December issue of *The Colonial* another opportunity was given to publish a page of items about the Shedd Association. This privilege was availed of to speak about the need of individual work on the family genealogy, and to suggest our having a New England Group Social at the winter meeting of the Colonial Families Society, also to solicit subscriptions to this magazine for the coming year.

It is proper to state that no charge is made by that Society for this whole page of space in each issue, but it is hoped that a good number more of subscriptions to *The Colonial* may be made at Fifty Cents per year, as our contribution toward its publication. Anyone desiring to join the American Society of Colonial Families in addition to our own will be gladly received by it at a fee of Two Dollars per year. Next to our own association it is very worthy of consideration.



FRONT VIEW OF OLD CHURCH, QUINCY, MASSACHUSETTS



MR. CHARLES BANKS SHEDD EXHIBITING THE INDIAN
STONE AXE OBTAINED AT SHED'S NECK

COLLECTION OF ANNUAL DUES

The Treasurer's Report read at the Reunion showed that there was only a small balance on hand at that time, and although some members made payments then and some new members were added, yet there were bills to be met, and before this Register could be published it was necessary to provide more funds.

Therefore it seemed advisable to remind those in arrears of the needs of the Association. To this end and that it might serve as a formal record, a printed bill was made so that a statement could be sent to each one who had overlooked payment of dues.

The responses have been very general and prompt, which is greatly appreciated by the Treasurer; and some even paid for 1914. There are a few who have not yet responded with dues for 1913 to whom this note will be sent and it is hoped that they will soon respond so that all accounts may be balanced to this new year.

A few have written that they cannot just now spare the amount due but that they still wish to retain membership. A few others have asked to be excused and have their names stricken from the rolls, especially as they cannot attend the Reunions, though it is possible they do not wish to bear the expense. The family surely wishes every living descendant enrolled as members of the Association. We are all of one family and we wish to share our good things together so of course we wish to remove no names but rather to add many more. While the annual fee of One Dollar is not large, yet it is recognized that this expense is something to be reckoned with by some descendants, but it is desired that every one, young and old or otherwise, should cultivate a growing interest in the spirit and purpose of the Association, and share with us in its advancement as they are able.

One change is desired in the payment of membership fees, and that is to have this made by mail (preferably by money order) in advance of meetings so that the whole time of reunions may be available for pleasant intercourse, without the interruptions that have occurred heretofore; our time is all too short when only one day is devoted to the meetings.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT

The Treasurer's annual report was made up to August 29th, 1913, as already given in this Register, but it will be of interest to all members to know the financial condition of the Association at the beginning of the new year, January 1st, 1914. This statement is as follows:

Balance on hand August 29th, 1913—Bank	\$46.73	
Cash on hand	18.85	\$65.58
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Annual dues and new membership fees collected at Reunion, also for Badges, etc.		189.07
Receipts from annual dues, Registers, Photos and <i>Colonial</i> Subscriptions, Sept. 1st to Jan. 1st		165.35
<hr/>		
		420.00
Expenses from Sept. 1st to Jan 1st, for Reunion costs, Photos, <i>Colonials</i> , and Circulars		153.59
<hr/>		
Balance Bank	\$265.25	
Cash on hand	1.16	266.41
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Thus we have enough funds for printing the Registers and for the suggested historical paper on the original place of settlement in Braintree, and a small balance for future notices. If any are still in arrears for dues prior to 1914 their prompt attention will be appreciated, so they may continue to receive our publications.

MID-WINTER MEETING, AMERICAN SOCIETY OF COLONIAL FAMILIES

This mid-winter meeting was held at Park Street Church in Boston on January 15, 1914, and since our Association is one of those comprised in the Society, it was believed to be a fine opportunity for as many Shedd's as found it convenient to gather there and have a social evening together, and at the same time share in the supper and literary exercises provided. This was especially desirable because one of our members, Sherwin L. Cook, was to give the principal address.

Notices were sent out therefore to all families within a hundred miles of Boston inviting them to this social group meeting. The response was very generous.

Many of our people gathered at Five P. M. and had a good chance for visiting before the dinner hour. At dinner there were thirty-four members of our family present, or just enough to fill seats at one large table, and provide three to grace the head table with the Toastmaster. Although there was a full attendance of about one hundred and fifty, our family had a larger number than any other one.

A good dinner, some good music and songs and some excellent addresses made the occasion very enjoyable.

LIST OF MEMBERS

MARY LINE

Miss Harriet B. Rogers, North Billerica, Mass.

DANIEL LINE

Frank Edson Shedd, 40 Melville Ave., Dorchester, Mass.
 Mrs. Anna Maude Shedd, 40 Melville Ave., Dorchester, Mass.
 *Maurice Parker Shedd, 40 Melville Ave., Dorchester, Mass.
 Miss Edith M. Shedd, Peterboro, N. H.
 Irving Turner Shedd, 68 Green St., Burlington, Vt.
 Jerome B. Shedd, Peterboro, N. H.
 John Dennison Shedd, Fairfax, Vt.
 John Sullivan Shedd, 435 Sixth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Miss Lena M. Shedd, 457 Massachusetts Ave., Lexington, Mass.
 Merton E. Shedd, Fairfax, Vt.
 Ray E. Shedd, 20 Cedar St., Woburn, Mass.
 Mrs. Sarah M. Shedd, 59 High St., St. Albans, Vt.
 Mrs. Grace (Dane) Brown, 16 Pine St., Peterboro, N. H.
 Mrs. Clara (Shedd) Dane, Peterboro, N. H.
 Mrs. Mabel (Shedd) Ellis, 514 Putnam Ave., Cambridge, Mass.
 Mrs. Helen (Shedd) Robbe, Peterboro, N. H.
 Mrs. Ida L. Trombly, 874 Spring St., Fairfax, Vt.

JOHN LINE

Edward E. Shedd, 2 Webster Ave., Allston, Mass.
 Mrs. Eva E. Shedd, 2 Webster Ave., Allston, Mass.
 Miss Elizabeth Shedd, Burlington, Mass.
 Lyman O. Shedd, 36 Harvard Ave., Suite 4, Allston, Mass.
 Mrs. Alice A. Shedd, 36 Harvard Ave., Suite 4, Allston, Mass.
 Miss Addie A. Foster, 22 School St., North Woburn, Mass.
 Mrs. Adellë (Shedd) Greenwood, 41 Harvard St., Brookline, Mass.
 Herbert T. Greenwood, 41 Harvard St., Brookline, Mass.
 Mrs. H. A. Grimes, 63 Putnam St., Somerville, Mass.
 Mrs. Addie E. (Shedd) Harris, Reeds Ferry, N. H.
 Dr. Charles E. Hosmer, Billerica, Mass.
 Elijah Parker Marion, 47 Lowell St., Woburn, Mass.
 Mrs. Evelyn (Manning) Marion, 47 Lowell St., Woburn, Mass.
 Guy Elwood Marion, 47 Lowell St., Woburn, Mass.
 Mrs. Harriette M. Silk, R. F. D. 1, Box 10, Chelmsford, Mass.
 Mrs. Almira (Shedd) Skelton, Burlington, Mass.
 Lester B. Skelton, Burlington, Mass.
 Fort Staples, 43 Franklin St., Woburn, Mass.
 Mrs. Elizabeth E. Staples, 43 Franklin St., Woburn, Mass.
 Lyman E. Ware, Norfolk, Mass.

* Junior.

ZECHARIAH LINE

Mrs. Alice M. (Jones) Shedd	38 Ridge Ave., Newton Centre, Mass.
Arthur Henry Shedd,	25 Powellton Road, Dorchester, Mass.
Mrs. Harriet L. Shedd,	25 Powellton Road, Dorchester, Mass.
Miss Blanche L. Shedd,	25 Powellton Road, Dorchester, Mass.
Miss Maude E. Shedd,	25 Powellton Road, Dorchester, Mass.
Arthur Henry Shedd,	82 North St., Randolph, Mass.
Miss Bertha Emily Shedd,	Shedd, Oregon
Charles Gale Shedd,	Keene, N. H.
Mrs. Rhoda Jane (Colburn) Shedd,	Keene, N. H.
Charles Henry Shedd,	218 Ferry St., Malden, Mass.
Charles Henry Shedd,	New Boston, N. H.
Christopher C. Shedd,	Worcester, Mass.
Clifford W. Shedd,	Littleton, Mass.
Mrs. Nellie A. Shedd,	Littleton, Mass.
Converse N. Shedd,	19 Benedict St., East Somerville, Mass.
Miss Mary M. Shedd,	19 Benedict St., East Somerville, Mass.
Daniel Fuller Shedd,	76 Lake View Ave., Haverhill, Mass.
Miss C. Ethel Shedd,	76 Lake View Ave., Haverhill, Mass.
Karl Eastman Shedd,	76 Lake View Ave., Haverhill, Mass.
Miss Edith L. Shedd,	306 Lake Ave., Newton Highlands, Mass.
Edward Moore Shedd,	251 Massachusetts Ave., Arlington, Mass.
Mrs. Electa S. Shedd,	56 Rutland Square, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Eliza A. Shedd,	91 Walnut St., Nashua, N. H.
Ellsworth W. Shedd,	Shedd, Oregon
Mrs. Emily B. Shedd,	64 Iffley Road, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Miss Emma Luella Shedd,	R.F.D., Box 234, Buelah Hghts, Oakland, Cal.
Ernest Langdon Shedd,	P. O. Box 555, Bellows Falls, Vt.
Miss Eva M. Shedd,	New Boston, N. H.
Ezra Twitchell Shedd,	603 Scott St., Wheaton, Ill.
Frederick E Shedd,	103 Rockingham St., Bellows Falls, Vt.
George K. Shedd,	Ludlow, Vt.
George Munn Shedd,	Willsboro, N. Y.
George Varnum Shedd,	R. F. D. No. 5, Norwich, Conn.
Mrs. Mary E. Shedd,	R. F. D. No. 5, Norwich, Conn.
Harold A. Shedd,	Sheffield, Vt.
Miss Harriet Loena Shedd,	10 Maple St., Derry, N. H.
Harry E. Shedd,	Willsboro, N. Y.
Herbert M. Shedd,	New Boston, N. H.
Herman A. Shedd,	461 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Lucy E. (Clark) Shedd,	461 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass.
Marcellus R. Shedd,	School and Main Sts., Lancaster, N. Y.
Mrs. Jennie Chapman Shedd,	School and Main Sts., Lancaster, N. Y.
Miss Cecile M. Shedd,	School and Main Sts., Lancaster, N. Y.
Miss Mary H. Shed,	26 Circuit St., Roxbury, Mass.
Merton Ellsworth Shedd,	Franklin, Vt.
*Emerson Warner Shedd,	Franklin, Vt.
*Annie Lyle Shedd,	Franklin, Vt.
Norman E. Shedd,	4 Riedl Place, Worcester, Mass.
Roscoe H. Shedd,	110 Gold St., Worcester, Mass.

William E. L. Shedd,
 William Holmes Shedd,
 William Woodman Shedd,
 Lyndon W. Annis,
 Mrs. Alice W. (Shedd) Annis,
 *George Shedd Annis,
 Miss Anna J. Atherton,
 Frank S. Atherton,
 Mrs. Clara C. (Shedd) Baker,
 William Cushing Bamburg, 117
 Mrs. Nettie A. (Shedd) Barnes,
 John Warren Bartlett,
 Dr. Edgar R. Barton,
 Mrs. Fanny F. (Shedd) Battles,
 Mrs. Carrie M. Bell,
 Mrs. Martha Shedd Benzaquen,
 Mrs. Harriet L. B. Bowen,
 Mrs. Florence L. (Shed) Breed,
 Mrs. Gertrude Buvinger,
 Mrs. Annie Louise Clark,
 John C. Cook,
 Mrs. Clara L. Cook,
 Sherwin L. Cook, Esq.,
 Mrs. Estelle C. Cushman,
 Miss Martha E. Dadmun,
 Hubbard Shedd Doane,
 Mrs. Angie (Lathrop) Dyer,
 Mrs. Elta Shedd Goldthwaite,
 *Naomi M. Goldthwaite,
 Mrs. Flora (Shedd) Glynn,
 Mrs. Cora (Shedd) Hager,
 *Alice Gwendolyn Hager,
 Mrs. Minnie F. Harmon,
 Frederick F. Harmon,
 Mrs. Ella M. Henry,
 Charles K. Hinkley,
 John A. Hinkley,
 Mrs. Julia A. (Shedd) Holmes,
 Charles James,
 Mrs. Susan E. (Shedd) Jaquith,
 Mrs. Ida Frances Kibble,
 Mrs. Susan S. Kimball,
 Miss Marguerite E. H. Lovewell,
 Mrs. Annie (Shedd) Marden,
 Ernest Abbott Miner,
 Franklin Matthias Miner,
 Mrs. Lydia S. Morrison,
 Mrs. Mabel A. (Morrison) Roos,
 William H. Roos,
 *Alfred Henry Roos,

2704 Olive St., St. Joseph, Mo.
 11 High St., Malden, Mass.
 499 Broad Ave., Leonia, N. J.
 50 Judson St., Malden, Mass.
 50 Judson St., Malden, Mass.
 50 Judson St., Malden, Mass.
 Hoyleton, Ill.
 4746 Kenwood Ave, Chicago, Ill.
 86 Monte Vista Ave., Oakland, Cal.
 117 Mt. Vernon St., Newtonville, Mass.
 5017 Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill.
 Lancaster, Mass.
 Frazee, Minn.
 135 Walton St., Fitchburg, Mass.
 Franklin Vt.
 26 Hemenway St., Boston, Mass.
 Stafford, N. Y.
 9 Kensington Square, Lynn, Mass.
 547 Linwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
 205 Crafts St., Newtonville, Mass.
 12 Rockville Park, Roxbury, Mass.
 12 Rockville Park, Roxbury, Mass.
 8 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
 517 Crosby St., Akron, Ohio
 Chelmsford Centre, Mass.
 North Brookfield, Mass.
 74 School St., Waltham, Mass.
 Nashua, N. H.
 Nashua, N. H.
 Wells River, Vt.
 Littleton, Mass.
 Littleton, Mass.
 48 Franklin St., Somerville, Mass.
 48 Franklin St., Somerville, Mass.
 Port Henry, N. Y.
 Gorham, Maine
 Gorham, Maine
 10 Maple St., Derry, N. H.
 26 Clinton St., Cambridge, Mass.
 R. F. D. Weston, Vt.
 32 Tremont St., So. Braintree, Mass.
 48 Franklin St., Somerville, Mass.
 28 William St., Cambridge, Mass.
 39 Clarendon Ave., East Lynn, Mass.
 127 Summer St., Malden, Mass.
 127 Summer St., Malden, Mass.
 21 No. Terrace Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
 21 No. Terrace Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
 21 No. Terrace Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
 21 No. Terrace Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Mrs. Jennie E. Perrin,	105 Plantation St., Worcester, Mass.
Charles W. Powell,	Franklin, Vt.
Mrs. Elizabeth R. Powell,	Franklin, Vt.
Mrs. Alice W. Rhoades,	409 Ferry St., Malden, Mass.
R. Olin Robie,	State Infirmary, Tewksbury, Mass.
Mrs. Flossie M. Robie,	State Infirmary, Tewksbury, Mass.
Mrs. Helen M. (Shedd) Robinson,	5 Hancock St., Malden, Mass.
Raymond Marshall Robinson,	5 Hancock St., Malden, Mass.
Mrs. Lefie W. Sitton,	493 Yamhill St., Portland, Ore.
Morton M. Spaulding,	175 No. 16th St., Portland, Ore.
Miss Relief F. Spaulding,	175 No. 16th St., Portland, Ore.
Morton Ray Spaulding,	86 East 19th St., Portland, Ore.
Mrs. Katherine Richards Vickers,	30 Moreland St., Roxbury, Mass.
Mr. Tom Vickers,	30 Moreland St., Roxbury, Mass.
Mrs. Harriet Maria Wilde,	Randolph, Mass.
Mrs. Mary (Shedd) Young,	125 Richmond St., Dorchester, Mass.

SAMUEL LINE

Miss Adaline Emma Shedd,	803 Lake Ave., Racine, Wis.
Miss Annie A. Shedd,	Bronson, Iowa.
Mrs. Catherine A. Shedd,	4 Wellington Ct., Roxbury, Mass.
Charles B. Shedd,	Buckland, Mass.
Charles Banks Shedd,	3812 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Margaret B. (Cossitt) Shedd,	3812 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Charles Cossitt Shedd,	3812 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Charles Frederick Shedd,	2503 No. 33rd St., Lincoln, Neb.
Charles F. P. Shedd,	Opp. 46 Fisher Ave., Roxbury, Mass.
Charles H. Shedd,	611 Madison Ave., Scranton, Penn.
Miss Margaret Story Shedd,	611 Madison Ave., Scranton, Penn.
Charles Henry Shedd,	5237 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Cheney J. Shedd,	43 Crane Ave., Taunton, Mass.
Capt. David Watson Shedd,	939 McMillan St., Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Edmund Earl Shedd,	Columbus, Ohio.
Edmund Earl Shedd, Jr.	32 Lexington Ave., Columbus, Ohio.
Miss Mildred Shedd,	32 Lexington Ave., Columbus, Ohio.
Edward Avery Shedd,	309 Home Insurance Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Edwin H. Shedd,	223 E. Pratt St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. Nell A Shedd,	223 E. Pratt St., Indianapolis, Ind.
*Susan Gray Shedd,	223 E. Pratt St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Evalon E. Shedd,	Valparaiso, Ind.
Miss Frances Elinor Shedd,	224 N. Oak Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Frank E. Shedd,	137 W. 3rd St., Mt. Carmel, Penn.
Franklin D. Shedd,	Centre Rutland, Vt.
Frank G. Shedd,	1214 Waverly Ave., Kansas City, Kas.
Frank J. Shead,	426 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
Frederick Shedd,	1440 E. Broad St., Columbus, Ohio.
Mrs. Agnes Jeffrey Shedd,	1440 E. Broad St., Columbus, Ohio.
*Marion Shedd,	1440 E. Broad St., Columbus, Ohio.

*Joseph Jeffrey Shedd,	1440 E. Broad St., Columbus, Ohio.
*Elizabeth Shedd,	1440 E. Broad St., Columbus, Ohio.
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George W. Shedd,	Ink, Mo.
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Harry L. Shedd,	Phoenix, Ariz.
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Mrs. Mina A. Shedd,	121 Tompkins St., Cortland, N. Y.
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Irving A. Shedd,	409 Montana St., El Paso, Tex.
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Prof. John C. Shedd,	Olivet College, Olivet, Mich.
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Miss Mary E. Shedd,	Rutland, Vt.
Nelson A. Shedd,	Tekonsha, Mich.
Roscoe R. Shedd,	Valparaiso, Ind.
Sanders S. Shedd,	Rensselaer, Jasper Co., Ind.
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Solon Marsh Shedd,	Care of Railway Y. M. C. A. Columbus, Ohio.
Ward Ranodyne Shedd,	624 Grove St., Rockford, Ill.
William A. Shedd,	Rye, N. Y. (In Persia)
Prof. William A. Shedd,	Manzanita Hall, Palo Alto, Cal.
William H. Shedd,	Pittsfield, Mass.

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 Harold F. Davis, R. F. D. 2, Rutland, Vt.
 Miss Jennie May Davis, R. F. D. 2, Rutland, Vt.
 Mrs. Kate F. Dinsmore, R. F. D. 4, Windsor, Vt.
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 Mrs. Jennie Shedd Morse Thomas, Jeffersonville, Vt.
 Mrs. Mary I. Thompson, Bronson, Mich.
 Eliot M. Turner, Bronson, Mich.
 *Miss Louise M. Turner, Bronson, Mich.
 Mrs. Eveline F. Wilson, Hollis, N. H.
 Henry A. Wilson, Hollis, N. H.

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 Albert Shedd, 267 Main St., Nashua, N. H.
 Mrs. Lucy A. Shedd, 267 Main St., Nashua, N. H.
 Albert Henry Shedd, 34 Maple St., Rochester, N. H.
 Miss Alice E. Shedd, "The Peabody," Ashmont, Mass.
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 Dr. George Horsley Shedd, North Conway, N. H.
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 Mrs. Annie Grace Shedd, R. F. D. No. 1, East Chelmsford, Mass.
 Miss Lydia Helen Shedd, R. F. D. No. 1, East Chelmsford, Mass.
 Henry Carlton Shedd, R. F. D. No. 1, East Chelmsford, Mass.
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 Miss Adaline J. Felton, 139 Adams St., Waltham, Mass.
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 John L. Shedd, Hillsborough, N. H.
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 Mrs. Harriet (Shedd) Stone, Rose Ave. and California St., San Gabriel, Cal.
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REGISTER
OF
THE SHEDD FAMILY ASSOCIATION

VOLUME FOUR

FOURTH BUSINESS MEETING

August 29th, 1914

Billerica, Massachusetts

PRICE ONE DOLLAR

FRANK EDSON SHEDD

SECRETARY

60 Federal Street

Boston, Massachusetts, December, 1914

A PERSONAL LETTER

DEAR KINSFOLK:—

Will you permit me to break the rule of formality and in place of the usual preface send this friendly note to each member and to all descendants whom it may reach, with the best of New Year's greetings for 1915 to all in our family.

Our Association is entering upon its fourth year and it is believed the work this last season has been as effective and that interest in it has grown as much as in any other year.

The family has reason to be proud of its organization and of what it has accomplished already, as well as of that which it has in hand to do now.

We may well feel proud that our association unites all branches and lines of the family, for while we recognize branches for convenience in tracing those descended through the several children of the first settler, yet in our Association we are all united as one family descended from Daniel Shed, without distinctions.

In many genealogies you may examine it will be found that the record is only of those descended from one or two children of the emigrant, leaving to others to trace other branches. We are better pleased to be united.

The year 1915 should be one of much activity for our family.

First, we wish every living descendant to be enrolled in the active membership lists not merely to make a large income, but that our friendship and kinship may ripen for the mutual advantage of all.

Second, it is desirable to set up *very* early the monuments that shall commemorate the places of settlement and of burial of our first ancestor—until now entirely unmarked.

Third, comes the Reunion on the Pacific Coast which it is hoped all our kindred in that pleasant land may attend, with as many others from the eastern country as find it practicable to journey there.

Fourth, every descendant who may find it possible will wish to attend the Third Biennial Reunion at the old home town of Billerica on August 30th and share in dedicating the monuments we may have ready.

Fifth, and always, we must all work toward completing the genealogical records of the entire family. Your Secretary has for more than twenty-five years been tugging at this task and the meagre records of a few names first known have been expanded until the history of several thousand descendants in ten generations has been traced. The work done has involved a considerable expenditure of personal time and money,—very many hours have been devoted to it that might otherwise have been given to profit or pleasure, but it has all been rendered without a desire for reward except the satisfaction of believing it has been done as well and thoroughly as possible. There are many records, however, yet to be corrected and compiled.

Every living descendant wishes knowledge of his ancestry, but this can be learned only by co-operation,—by turning in to one collection point every item of birth, marriage, occupation or death that goes to make up a person's record. You may be able to tell in a moment some

date or record that the secretary has been seeking for years; it costs you little but helps much.

Will *you all* help in the completion by sending tabulations of all events and dates, unless you *know* that all these records are fully known by the Secretary. Do not assume it is so but find out.

One other matter weighs heavily on the Treasurer's mind and that is the gathering of funds for paying for the memorials. The Association has voted strongly for them and the Executive Committee has decided upon the plans and has asked you to contribute \$1,500 for the purposes considered. Circular letters sent in December have explained it all. The Shedd's never turn back from a reasonable and proper undertaking, but it must be admitted that there has thus far been some little neglect of opportunity. The Treasurer's records show that to date only about 80 members have responded to his solicitations; the individual shares range from two at Fifty Cents to one at Twenty Dollars, the aggregate of the contributions paid and pledged being about \$194.50; but the average is too low to accomplish the desired result.

If each member and every other descendant would contribute, then the individual shares *might* be smaller, but there are many who are still children, and there are others not well supplied with worldly goods though rich in well wishing. Therefore a larger share will be needed from those who are able than their apparent proportion if we are to attain the result expected by the Executive Committee.

The neglect to respond has probably been an oversight, but the wheels of progress for monuments cannot turn until well oiled and the statements above given will serve as a guide to the amount of lubrication necessary from those who have delayed responding. We surely cannot afford to come short now. Therefore the members should provide promptly the means that will enable the Executive Committee to carry out the plans that the Association has already authorized, and which will bring not only credit but satisfaction to the family as a whole when executed.

The Secretary appreciates very much the many expressions of approbation that have been given him for his endeavors in behalf of the Association; he was very glad to render them and is willing to undertake even more, but he would appreciate much a more active participation by each and every one in the things to be done in carrying along all the work; also suggestions and ideas as to how we may best proceed in the future.

The Association is entirely a mutual affair and seeks by co-operation to accomplish things that might not be done singly, hence it should be supported by every descendant, not alone by good wishes but by personal work.

I feel assured of your help and this letter is merely to apprise you of the situation with full confidence that the future will be better than the past.

Yours very truly,

FRANK E. SHEDD,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Boston, Mass., December 31, 1914.

REPORT NUMBER FOUR

TO THE SHEDD FAMILY ASSOCIATION:

The purpose of this Register for 1914, the fourth in annual sequence is to inform every member about events of general interest and of all attempts to advance the welfare of the Association during the year. This Register contains reports of the annual business meeting and later acts of the special committees. There is also presented a monograph by the Secretary upon our forefather, Daniel Shed, and his first settlement in Braintree and some data about things that have happened there in the 270 or more years that have since elapsed.

There is also a historical sketch of the earlier visitations by white people and their doings along that section of the New England coast prior to the appearance of our ancestor, with maps to illustrate the subject.

These papers are the result of considerable investigation and research, and, though compiled rather crudely, it is hope they will prove interesting and instructive.

This year was intermediate between biennial reunions, nevertheless, considerable progress has been made and a material increase of interest, as evidenced by the number of new members received.

The principal events were of course the annual business meeting at Billerica on August 29th, 1914, as required under the by-laws of our incorporation for the election of officers, and the later meetings of the Executive and Memorial Committees, of all which an extended stenographic report is available through the efficient service rendered by the Secretary's assistant. These reports are given in full on later pages and only a summary of them and other matters will be made here.

CALIFORNIA REUNION:

The Shedd Family Association voted strong in favor of holding a reunion in California in the summer of 1915. A Congress of Family Associations and Genealogical Societies is planned by the Exposition managers to be held the week beginning July 26, 1915, in a hall in the Exposition grounds. For various reasons it has seemed best to hold our reunion there at that time and due notice of details will be sent to all who are interested to attend.

It is expected that this reunion will be quite a large one, for there are a good many members and Shedd descendants living on the Pacific Slope, and we trust all of them will get together on that occasion. It is also expected that a number in our family will journey there from the country east of the Rocky Mountains. This reunion should prove a great event for our Association. A special tour has been arranged under the auspices of the American Society of Colonial Families, which will provide convenient and cheap transportation for all members and their friends. The entire trip will occupy five and one-half weeks, but a shorter tour can be taken if desired. This trip will give those who participate a splendid chance to visit all the most interesting scenic sections of our country under the guidance of an able conductor. Separate sheets will give the itinerary and all who think of going should communicate *at once* with the "Colonial Tour" office or with your Secretary.

BILLERICA REUNION:

This is the year for the third biennial reunion on August 30th and will be one of special interest. Full details will be published in due time.

The reunions are always attractive gatherings and those who have attended once will wish to go again and particularly in 1915. It is the best opportunity you will have to meet and know more Shedds than you ever saw before; it will do you good. Do not wait to be invited but come and make this one the very best meeting.

BY-LAWS:

The attention of all members is urged to the question of certain modifications of the by-laws in regard to classifying membership. The discussion of this subject at our last meeting as reported will be enlightening and the question should be carefully considered by all before the next meeting.

The questions at issue are what different designations to apply to contributing and non-contributing descendants, and what honor to show to all those who have attained eighty years or more. It seems courteous to offer the latter special recognition, while we still heartily welcome them as members. The Executive Committee, to whom this matter was referred for action will have a definite suggestion to make for consideration of members before the next meeting.

MEMORIALS:

The Executive and Memorial Committees were instructed by a strong vote at the last meeting to proceed with the erection of proper monuments to our first ancestor in America. They have met together and agreed upon definite plans for the memorials of stone with bronze plates

at both Braintree (Quincy) and Billerica. Those committees are prepared to carry this work out as soon as sufficient funds for its accomplishment are supplied by the members. The work cannot be started, however, until the cash is in hand and yet it should be begun at once so that it may all be completed before the Reunion in August when we will wish to see and hear all about it. Every one should share in this.

The Memorial Hall project for Billerica is in abeyance just at present, but a clear understanding of the situation will be obtained from the discussion had on the subject at the last annual meeting. Its consideration may be renewed again in the future if the Committees can establish a satisfactory basis for proceeding.

OLD HOLLIS HOMESTEAD:

A number of members feel considerable interest in recovering the ownership of a few acres of land with an old house still standing upon it at Hollis, New Hampshire, near East Pepperell, Mass. It is believed the house was built by John Shed of the Samuel line about 1740, possibly earlier. It seems possible that this land was owned by Samuel, son of the first Daniel, and was probably occupied by five generations of Shedd's in succession. If secured and restored, it would make a historic land-mark for our family and a very interesting place to visit. Pilgrimages to it were made by several last summer, and more should be made this year, and perhaps it may be practicable to take steps for its purchase.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF COLONIAL FAMILIES:

In the previous register was an account of the attendance by thirty-four of the Shedd Family at the mid-winter meeting on January 15th, 1914, of the American Society of Colonial Families with which this Association is affiliated and told of the fine address given by Sherwin L. Cook. The connection with that Society costs our own Association nothing directly, but brings it into equal standing with the many other families connected and enables it to share in all the advantages that the Society offers through collaboration.

That Society, though established the same year as our own, has already taken a high position in the social and intellectual life of Colonial Families and this last autumn secured a permanent home in a house at 301 Newbury Street, Boston, where any of the affiliated families may hold formal or informal meetings by themselves and where the Society's gatherings will be held hereafter.

The opening of this house on October 20th was a very interesting event. A few of our family, including your Secretary and his wife, are personal subscribers to membership in the Society; it would be a gracious

recognition of its service if still others would join it and profit by its advantages.

COLONIAL MAGAZINE:

About 35 of our members are now annual subscribers to "The Colonial," a quarterly magazine published by the American Society of Colonial Families, in which a whole page of each issue is allowed each of the various families for the publication of notices or other data of interest to each family. Our obligation for this privilege leads us to wish a larger subscription list from our family; the cost is only Fifty Cents per year and the information derived is worth many times this amount. Subscription should be sent through the Secretary so our family will get the credit.

IN GENERAL:

The holding of small reunions among families of a limited section where all can gather conveniently is commended so that a better acquaintance may be had and family ties renewed.

Advices have already been received from several sources that such family gatherings are being planned.

Will those who arrange for these reunions please send the Secretary a full report of the events with full names and addresses of all who attend so an account may appear in the Register. All the other families will wish to know about them.

Special attention may be called to the maps which it is hoped will be of general interest. We are greatly favored in being allowed to reproduce from plates owned by the Bostonian Society a map of Boston Harbor as it was known in 1711, nearly seventy years after our first ancestor came here.

Of two other charts especially drawn for this work one shows the early grants of lands in Braintree. The larger map is to give those living remote from New England a fair idea of the relative position of Braintree and Billerica and shows also Boston Harbor and the approach by Captain Wollaston and other early navigators to these shores.

We present first a monograph on Daniel Shed and the early settlements in New England, followed by full report of the meeting.

An Exact Draught of
 Boston Harbour with a
 Survey of most of the Islands
 about it. 1711

Scale of Statute or sea miles



DANIEL SHED ANCESTOR OF THE SHEDD FAMILY IN AMERICA

And His Original Settling Place

That Daniel Shed was the progenitor of all of his surname in America seems to be the evidence of all known records. It also appears that his first settlement was near the harbor shore in that part of old Braintree in Massachusetts which comprises the present city of Quincy and in that section now known locally as Germantown.

This evidence is found in the original town records by the births of six of his children, of "Brantrey" as then sometimes written, and by occasional references in other Colonial records, and also by the fact that the accepted site of his settlement there upon one of five points or necks of land extending from the main land into the harbor was known as "Shed's Neck" and was so called in the Braintree records for more than a century after his removal thence to Billerica.

It is regretted that there are not more definite and complete records of his coming there and of his doings, even if no remains of his early habitation may be found, but then, as now, things well in evidence to men in daily active contact with them were upon *their* departure soon shadowed, forgotten and lost in the ever-crowding advance of time; so it has been in all ages. To avoid such results should be the incentive to now fix and record permanently all things that indicate each one's career, however brief, as well as to help preserve the scant traces of his early ancestors. Thus may those who follow be better informed, if not less unmindful of their ancestry.

THE FAMILY NAME:

We may very well wish that the correct form of spelling the surname of our progenitor had been more clearly indicated in the old records, but the clerks of those times exercised great freedom in spelling very many names.

Thus we find this surname given Shode, Shed, Sheed, Shead and Shedd in the earlier records.

The most common form used by descendants was Shedd until about 1800, since which time Shedd has been most generally used, although Shead has always had a consistent following.

In the published transcripts of many old Parish Registers in England, extending back to the 12th Century, numerous references have been found of persons surnamed Shed, Shadd and Shead and later the name was sometimes written Shedd, while it becomes Schedd when transferred to Holland, where several persons bearing this surname are known to reside.

The origin of the name is not clearly known, but the following definitions may suggest a possible derivation from some of these forms.

The word Shoad and Shadd, also Shode, is a term used in mining for the fragments of rock containing ore found on the surface of the ground, serving to indicate or direct attention to veins of ore or metal under the ground, from which it was thrown off or separated by the weather.

Shode is also an obsolete English word to indicate top of the head or parting of the hair upon the head. It is from the same Anglo Saxon words, scade, sceadan, Old English scheden, as

Shed, a transitive verb, to separate, to let fall, to throw off, and Shadde was an obsolete imperfect form of the word.

Shade (old English schade from Anglo Saxon scead, sceadu.) An obscure place not exposed to light, a secluded retreat, also a shelter, a protection.

Shed, about the same as preceding in derivation, meaning a slight or temporary structure for shelter, a hut.

Also Sheil, Shiel, Sheal and Sheeling are nouns meaning a hut, small cottage or shelter for shepherds or for fishermen, a shed; also the outer husk, pod or shell of grain and seeds.

Thus there are three distinct lines of thought, indicated by these words of similar yet different form and from similar derivation. The application to our surname is not clear or definite.

In very many searchings no record has yet been found that seems to be the key needed to establish the connection we would like to make between this first Daniel Shed of America and his English forebear. Some day this will no doubt be known and the thanks of all descendants will go out to the one who can find the needed clue.

OUR ANCESTOR'S BIRTH :

The exact date is not known. It is believed that this event was between 1620 and 1625, according to circumstantial evidence. Thus, he was married presumably in 1646, since his first child was born in 1647 in Braintree, where he was reported by the historian Pattee to have been living five years earlier.* He was mentioned again as a resident there in 1645 in certain general court records of the Colony. Eleven children were born to him there and at Billerica prior to 1669. He died in the latter town in 1708, and while his age is not stated in the records, yet he was undoubtedly over 83 years old, otherwise he would not have been of legal age when married; if he was born in 1620 he would have been 88 years old at death and would seem to have been worthy of special mention then and surely so if born any earlier than assumed.

THE EARLIEST RECORDS :

It is seen that our first ancestor was quite a young man when he is first mentioned as "of Braintree" in 1642;** probably he was scarcely of age when, as Daniel Shode, he with others in twenty families of that town was granted new† lands by the General Court in 1645.

*Pattee's Hist. of Quincy, p. 557.

**Dr. Pattee's Hist. of Braintree and Quincy, p. 569.

†Mass. Hist. Col. Vol. 6, p. 414 of Series.

As Daniel Shode, he was one of thirty-two residents of Braintree, including twenty freemen,§ who in the same year (1645) besought the General Court for liberty to remove and begin a new plantation where the noted preacher, Samuel Gorton, had obtained a grant of a thousand acres at Shawamet or Warwick, but which the Court later confiscated by reason of Gorton's averred heresy. Though this petition was granted, yet before any settlement was effected disputes as to jurisdiction arose with the Plymouth Colony and shortly afterwards the authorities in England overruled the whole matter and restored the lands to the original grantee. Meanwhile, all the petitioners continued their residence at Mount Wollaston for some years, though later many of them removed separately to other New England towns, as Bridgewater, Mendon, Chelmsford and Billerica.

Daniel Shed was not one of those called freeman in that 1645 record, hence it is assumed that he was not then married and possibly not yet joined to the church, an act then essential to becoming a "freeman."

His wife's name was Mary _____, but there is nothing recorded of her family, ancestry or age. She died probably about 1653, and he married Elizabeth _____.

This meagreness of information about our first ancestor may be due in large part to the loss of many early records. The early church records of the pastorate of Rev. Messrs. Thompson and Flynt, 1639 to 1666, have disappeared, although in existence during Rev. John Hancock's pastorate, 1726 to 1749, when he quotes them to say there were two hundred and four adult members under the first minister. The Book of Possessions containing a record of the allotment of town lands had also disappeared. It would seem that the value of such records to later generations was not fully appreciated by the parties controlling them.

The very early public officials were as a rule very particular to supervise and set down even very little things as well as large ones that their townspeople did or could do in daily life; still there were many inhabitants whose even and uneventful course did not, through contact with public officials, find a place or even a mention in the mass of public accounts. Our ancestor may have been of that class, seeking the maintenance of his own rather than a share in public notice.

Even in those days, only a decade from its founding, Boston was a central point, where most of the immigrants landed, where the General Court of the Colonies met and where men of influence lived while directing affairs in outside plantations; and Braintree was really established as an extension or a suburb of Boston where people even then felt themselves hampered for land.

The affairs of the town and its inhabitants were discussed and settled usually as the records show "att a Generall meetyng upon publike notice." Certain well respected men were selected "to manage all the affaires of the town" for certain fixed periods and frequent meetings were held, usually every month. These selected men became the active politicians of their day and were given the ordering of very many minor and to us quite personal affairs.

§Mass. Colo. Rec. Vol. 2, p. 128.

All the original town records of Boston have been very carefully transcribed and printed and are a valuable source of information, particularly for us, since they include very many references to the early history of Braintree before it was set off as an independent town.

These old Boston records date from 1634, month 7, day 1. A few abstracts will illustrate better than any description the spirit of the time and of the people,—thus:

In November, 1635, one old record of a town meeting says,—

“Imprymis: It is agreed that noe further allotments of land shall be graunted unto any newcomers but such as may be likely to be received members of the Congregation.”

Again, .

“Item: That none shall sell their houses or allotments to any newcomers but with the consent and allowance of those that are appointed Allotters.”

Item: That all such as have allotments for habitations * * * * shall build thereon before the first of the first month next, called March; or else it shall be in the power of the allotters to dispose of them otherwise.”

Still again,—

“Item: That Mr. William Hutchinson, Mr. William Colborne and Mr. William Brenton shall sett pryces upon all cattel comodities, victuals and labourers and workmen’s wages and no other prises or rates shall be given or taken.”

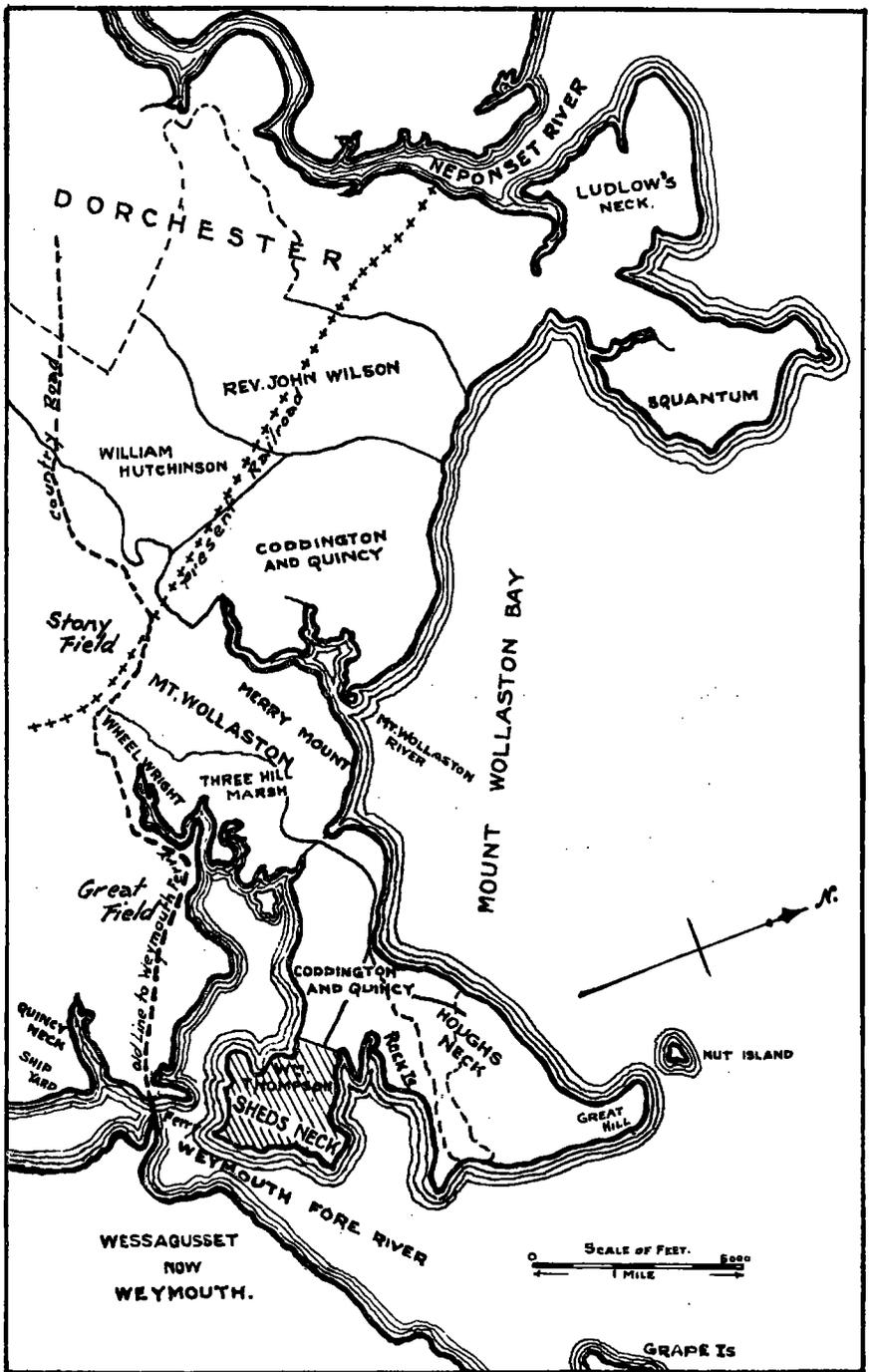
We quote also from one other record on 14th of 10th month, 1635,† which leads towards our ancestor and marks the beginning of Braintree in official records.

Item: “It is agreed by generall consent that * * * (five men are named) shall goe and take a viewe at Mount Woolstone and bound out there what may be sufficient for Mr. William Coddington and Edmund Quinsey to have for their particular farmes * * * and the same shall be entered in this booke.” These two men were prominent leaders in affairs of the colony.

This act of the townsmen is mentioned because it is believed that a part of the land so “bounded out” to Coddington and Quincy possibly may have been later occupied by Daniel Shed; there is however no record of a direct transfer to him of any part of it by them.

This grant to Coddington and Quincy embraced a large area of land on both sides of Mount Wollaston River and including Merry Mount extended east to cover the greater part of two large necks of land at the mouth of Monataquot River, except the ends of each neck; the eastern

†Page 6, Vol. 2, Rec. Comr. Rept. of Boston Records.



EARLY LAND GRANTS IN OLD BRAINTREE, MASS.

one was granted two years later, or in December, 1637, to Atherton Hough of Boston and still retains its name of "Houghs Neck"; his name was sometimes written "Haulgh" but usually "Haugh."

The other point was probably granted to Rev. Wm. Tompson in January, 1639, and became known as Shed's Neck.

A large grant of land had been made in the preceding April to Rev. John Wilson (the first pastor in Boston, whose church stood for many years where the present Brazer Building stands on the south side of State Street between Devonshire and Congress) in the northern part of what became Braintree just beyond the Dorchester line.

William Hutchinson was also assigned in 1636 a large territory of 600 acres "lying betwixt Dorchester bounds and Mount Woolstone ryver from the backside of Mr. Coddington and Mr. Wilson's farmes up into the country." Rev. Mr. John Wheelwright also received there 250 acres and several other prominent men had large grants.

There were many lesser grants to men of small means and often the proportion was four acres per head for each member of a family, so that a man with several children secured a larger grant. There were about one hundred and fifteen separate grants between 1638 and 1640 and thirteen more in the next four years, and forty-three of these grantees became actual settlers.

It seems a little peculiar that among all the grants and transfers noted no mention is found of Daniel Shed, either in Boston or Braintree, nor of his disposition of his holdings upon his removal. Of course he was probably only fifteen or twenty years of age when the town was founded, but the lack of any later record of transfer to him may bear out the theory that he held his tenure by a lease of school land or commons, or more likely from Rev. Mr. Tompson.

One Thomas Applegate was licensed on Sept. 2, 1635, to keep a ferry on the Monaquot river, between Wessagusset and Mount Wollaston. It seems probable that this ferry may have been near where the present highway bridge stands below the ship yard, but only a very short distance upstream from Sheds Neck. The granting of this ferry privilege shows there were enough people on either side of the river at that early date to make a ferry worth while and a public benefit, though probably their numbers were still small.

The following year, Dec. 3, 1636, "Att a generall meeting upon public notice" in Boston eight men were chosen "to Consider of Mount Wollstone business and for the ripening thereof how there may be a Towne and Church there with the consent of this Towne's Inhabitants." It seems evident that this business ripened rapidly for Braintree was established as an independent town by the General Court on May 13, 1640 (old style).

The original Braintree was of very large extent and comprised the present towns of Quincy, Randolph, Braintree and Holbrook, but the principal settlements were in the first-mentioned section.

The first records of town business now existent are of the year 1643 and there was much irregularity* and probably omissions in these early accounts. Henry Adams was the first town clerk and was appointed by the General Court in 1646.

It was in 1643 that the Massachusetts Bay Colony was divided into four counties, Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk and Norfolk; the present Norfolk county was not organized until 1793 and is quite different from the original one.

It is interesting to note here that as early as 1666 the inhabitants of Braintree petitioned the General Court for a new grant of 6000 acres "because that at Braintree was worn out," etc. This grant was made but it was not until 1751 that the town of New Braintree in Worcester County was incorporated.

The Monaquot River was not a large stream but the broad bay into which it flowed was convenient and sheltered for the vessels of the early navigators rounding in by the headland of "Nantascot" from the outer bay; perhaps the strong harbor current there led to the belief that it was a larger river than it proved to be. In later years considerable ship-building was done on this river and even on the shore of Shed's Neck, while in more recent times it has been famous as the home of the Fore River Ship Yards where many large war ships and like craft have been built along the river shore above that point.

Rev. John Wheelwright arrived in Boston in May, 1636, and was a brother-in-law of Mrs. Ann Hutchinson, wife of William Hutchinson, who had been given a tract of 600 acres at Mount Wollaston, though it later fell within the bounds of Milton. Wheelwright also received a gift of land there, 250 acres, and in October of the same year (1636) was delegated to preach at the Mount, though it was still a part of Boston and considered only a branch of the First Church there. Almost immediately Wheelwright's preaching was decried as Antinomianism and the Court soon adjudged him "guilty of sedition and also of contempt" and ordered him banished. Mrs. Hutchinson, already the leader and a zealous advocate of the same faith, was driven out. Among the converts to her faith were many of the most prominent men of the time, including Governor Henry Vane, William Coddington, Mr. Hough and others.

Both religious and political contentions ran high in all the country for some time. Finally a warrant was issued requiring Mr. Coddington and others hitherto held in great esteem to depart from the Colony. To avoid difficulties Coddington withdrew to Rhode Island and became very prominent in the colony there, being held in great honor. Vane returned to England and Wheelwright settled at Exeter, N. H., and later at Wells, in province of Maine.

Thus Winthrop and his supporters in the Church were sustained and the spread of the Antinomianism doctrine was checked.

Soon after his removal to Rhode Island Coddington arranged through Richard Wright to give his large land holdings at the Mount to the new town of Braintree for establishing and supporting public schools

*Pattee's Hist., p. 535.

there, thus evidencing his regard for the place. The income from these school lands has been of great advantage to the community ever since.

In 1639 the inhabitants at the Mount petitioned the Court to establish an independent church there as a natural prelude to the founding of the town; the granting was conditioned upon the payment of a small rate per acre to the support of the Boston Church. The new church at Braintree was established and Rev. William Tompson ordained on November 19, 1639. He was born in 1598 in England, was educated at Oxford and began preaching in the North of England; probably arrived in New England in 1637 or 1638.

To ensure his interest in the new town the records of the Selectmen of Boston show that "on the 27th day of the 11th month, January, 1639, there is granted to Mr. William Tompson, Pastor of the Church at the Mount, 120 acres of land there Free from the foresd rate of 3s. per acre" (this was the price the new town was to pay Boston for lands granted but not occupied by grantees).

No definite location of this minister's grant was stated and its position had been entirely forgotten, while of course its relation to our family was unknown to us, until discovered very recently while searching the ancient Suffolk County deeds on a later matter. It was then found that the tract of land known as Sheds Neck and comprising 120 acres or the whole of the middle one of three Necks or points of land extending into the Monatiquot or Weymouth River corresponded undoubtedly with this original grant to Rev. Mr. Tompson.

This gentleman was a very faithful and zealous minister, but in his later years was afflicted by a fixed melancholy so that he ceased his preaching in 1658 and died in 1666; his son, Samuel Tompson, long a deacon in the Church, sold his father's lands in 1661 as related hereafter, but our ancestor had already removed from Braintree in 1658-59, and his farm was beside that of the minister in Billerica, where he settled.

Just when or how this farthestmost point or neck of land in Braintree actually came to be occupied by Daniel Shed is unknown, but it is supposed that he may have acquired possession by some lease from Rev. Wm. Tompson unless it is barely possible that he was a squatter there prior to the minister's grant from Boston, but he could have been only very young then. This Neck comprised about 120 acres in all, "100 acres of upland and 20 acres of marsh," mostly very good farming land, and was connected to the mainland on the northwest by a long narrow strip of ground that joined it near what was then and has ever since been known as Mount Wollaston or Merry Mount. It was separated from the mainland on the west by Town River Bay, while on the northeast Rock Island Cove separated it from Houghs Neck with its promontory of Great Hill. On the southeast it was bounded by the Monatiquot River, now called Weymouth Fore River, across which channel was the Wessagusset shore, where the first settlement in this harbor was made by Englishmen in 1622, but that euphonious Indian name has been supplemented by that of Weymouth for the whole section. There the home of our first ancestor was undoubtedly established and the place bore him honor as "Sheds Neck" in local terms for more than a century after he had moved away.

On that site we are to now raise an enduring monument to the memory of Daniel Shed, our first ancestor in America, cutting it from the granite quarries in the nearby hills that have made the town of Quincy famous throughout the land.

May it serve to unite the sentiment of all his descendants to-day in an equally enduring way and may their strength be established and their influence be exerted in the future with as great and as expanding a force as was that of the children and grandchildren of our forefather, always for good and for the benefit of their fellow men.

THE EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The popular idea of the earliest settlement of New England is not always established upon the facts in the case. It would seem that very many people entertain an idea that when the Pilgrims "landed on the stern and rock-bound coast" as Mrs. Hemans puts it, at Plymouth in December, 1620, they were the pioneers and actual first white men to set foot on the New England shore, and that when it is said that Boston was founded in 1630 that this also constituted the very earliest coming of Englishmen to this harbor.

Nevertheless, there is much evidence that the shores of Massachusetts Bay were known to several early navigators many years before the Pilgrims came or any other permanent settlement was made there and that the accounts from those explorers led up to the later occupation by Europeans. An outline of the real facts may be interesting.

Capt. John Smith, of Virginia and of Pocahontas notoriety, when on his second voyage to America,* to what was then called "North Virginia" sailing March 3, 1614, with two ships of fifty and sixty tons each, landed, as he relates, at Monhegan,** an island off the coast of Maine southwest of the mouth of the Penobscot River. Leaving most of his party for fishing there, Smith, with eight men, set out in a small boat to search for furs among the Indians along the coast to the southwest of this island. Smith says that he "availed himself of the opportunity to draw a map from point to point, isle to isle, harbor to harbor, with the soundings, sands, rocks and landmarks" and he adds that he "sounded about twenty-five excellent harbors." He probably sailed from the north shore of what we know as Massachusetts Bay across to the south shore, touching presumably at or near Cohasset and possibly entering into what we know as Boston Harbor beyond Point Allerton and where perhaps he mistook the strong channel flow for the debouching of a large river which he "thought the fairest reach in this bay" * * * "whereupon I called it Charles River."

Some have thought that Smith may have entered the bay farther and perhaps touched at Mount Wollaston. Then he sailed across to Cape Cod, making his draft of that peninsular, and then rejoined his vessels off the coast of Maine, whence he later returned to England, arriving in August of the same year, 1614, well pleased with all he had seen.

Smith sailed again in March of the following year with two ships, but while one commanded by Dermer had a successful voyage and good

*Pattee's Hist. of Braintree and Quincy, p. 1; also Mem. Hist. Boston, pp. 51 to 55.

**Smith's General Historie.

fishing business, the other, Smith's ship, was disabled and returned to refit and on setting out again was captured by a French cruiser, so that he did not get back to England until late that year, 1615. While a prisoner of the French he wrote out a narrative of his first voyage, which was published in London in 1616 as "A Description of New England," etc., being a quarto volume of about 80 pages, with a folding map of the Coast from the Penobscot Bay to Cape Cod.

Smith distributed two or three thousand copies of this little book, many of them among the thirty Chief Companies in London in his endeavors to induce colonization in the new world. He was never again on this coast and his endeavors might be said to have had no direct results, and yet there is little doubt that his reports worked finally toward the establishment of the English race along this shore of Massachusetts.

Smith's map was probably the first one giving any details of this coast and so became the foundation of later charts.

He gave the Indian names or such others as he fancied for the various points, rivers and bays on his original map, but when it was published after submission to the King, new names were substituted by Prince Charles, then a lad of fifteen; thus London was put on the shore near where Hingham or Cohasset lies, or possibly at Mt. Wollaston; Oxford stood for later Marshfield, and Cape James for Cape Cod; most of the names given by the Prince and by Smith were not permanent,—only Plymouth, Charles River and Cape Ann now remaining.

Smith in his story speaks of "the high mountains of Massachusetts" referring undoubtedly to Blue Hills in Milton, lying back of Mt. Wollaston as seen after passing Pt. Allerton, if indeed he did reach that mainland shore.

Undoubtedly Capt. John Smith had heard of the traditions of the voyages of the Cabots to this new world more than a century earlier. Possibly he had knowledge of the voyage by Gosnold in 1602, who probably landed near Salem and then struck across to another headland that he named Cape Cod because of the large catch of fish there; his was the first positively known landing of English on this Massachusetts shore.

Very likely Smith had also heard of other voyages previous to his own and possibly had seen some of the rude outline maps of this coast made by the French, Dutch and Italian navigators who had during the preceding 60 years or more traversed some portions of this coast, but which Smith says "did me no more good than so much waste paper, though they cost me more." Whatever his knowledge or inducements from these earlier attempts, great credit is due to Capt. John Smith for his perseverance and his careful mapping of this shore, and his endeavors and foresight may have had a large part in the final settlement by English people along this New England coast.

It is well known of course that the Dutch who laid claim to all the territory about the great river, discovered by Hendrik Hudson in 1609, and which still bears his name, had in the spring of 1614 sent a vessel from their settlement at Manhattan all along the coast of Connecticut and around into Massachusetts Bay, as far as Foxhaven (possibly Boston Harbor) and ended the voyage at Pye Bay or possibly what we know as Nahant Bay.

Smith himself mentions that when he visited the bay on his voyage from England in 1614, a French ship had recently been there trading with the Indians for about six weeks, so that they had nothing to barter with him.

A year or two later, a passing record says, another French vessel, while at anchor off Pettocks Island, was captured by the savages, plundered and burned; this island lies just off the point of Houghs Neck, the first headland from Wollaston as later known, and not a mile from Sheds Neck as we know it.

Thus it can be seen much exploration had been made along this Massachusetts coast long before the arrival of the Mayflower with its band of Pilgrims bound, as was expected, for some point upon the Jersey shore or by the Capes of Delaware,—and who, declining the invitation of the Dutch to settle at New Netherlands on the Hudson, had found their vessels carried by winds and current much farther north, so that they were first brought to anchor in what is known as Provincetown Harbor within the reach of Cape Cod in November, 1620. The Pilgrims sailed out thence from Cape Cod Harbor and settled December 19, 1620, at Plymouth. Their story is fully known to all and has moreover no special bearing on the history of our own ancestor. Very likely the captains of these Pilgrim vessels knew of Smith's maps, and it is quite possible that some of the crew had been along this coast before on some of the fishing craft that had sought it out.

The succeeding autumn the famous Capt. Miles Standish and nine other Europeans with three Indians as guides, sailed one autumn day in a shallop along the shore north of Plymouth to explore the country and establish trading relations with the Indians. He anchored the next night, Sept. 29, 1621, at the bottom of the bay beyond Point Allerton and probably off Thompson's Island as now known, which he named Trevore for one of their sailors.

The next day they went to the nearest point of main land at a place where the Indians were accustomed to gather, on a broad plain known as Massachusetts Fields in the northern part of what is now Quincy and connected with Squantum headland farther north. They visited the Indian Sachem Obbatinewah,* who was then living near by, and later they went across the bay to visit the Squaw Sachem of the Massachusetts Indians who lived somewhere on the Mystic river. They went ashore and travelled four or five miles inland to the former home of Nanepashemet, who had been killed by the Tarrentines some two years before; this is supposed to have been on Rock Hill in Medford. They saw some squaws and a few male Indians, but not the Squaw Sachem. The third day they reached home, reporting of the pleasant places they had seen and "wishing they had been there seated" instead of at Plymouth.

About the middle of May, 1622, the first attempt at a settlement in this harbor was made at a place known to the Indians as Wessagusset; this comprises the bold shore on the south of the Monatiquot or Fore River in the present town of Weymouth and directly opposite the point that was later known as Sheds Neck.

*Mem. Hist. Boston, p. 66.

A party of 10 men came in an open boat from the northward, touching at Cape Ann and, crossing the harbor, finally selected the place named because it appeared there were fewest Indians thereabouts. This was an advance party from the company of some sixty persons sent out in two vessels by Thomas Weston, a London merchant, to establish posts for trading purposes and consequently sent without families, whom he believed would be a hindrance. They were later termed "rude fellows" by the Pilgrims who had strict ways of living. The Company had first stopped at the fishing grounds off the coast of Maine whence they were to make explorations.

The first small party sent out, being wholly unprovided with an outfit for settlement where they landed and growing uneasy at the vastness of the place, arranged for some land from a local Indian sachem and then made their way down the coast to Plymouth to await the main body of the Company. The latter arrived late in June and in August those who were able established themselves at Wessagussett where a stockade was erected.

But the severity of a New England winter brought distress, and having few supplies and being improvident and cowardly and having little success at barter with the Indians, these traders began to ill-treat them, until the depredations so incensed the savages that the latter determined to destroy the entire camp and the Plymouth settlers as well. This caused the sending of Miles Standish and his band of soldiers to deal with the savages, which resulted in the killing of seven of them.

This ended Weston's settlement, every white man leaving Wessagussett, a few going with the Plymouth Colony and all the others going back to the Company's vessels off the coast of Maine.

King James of England had given to Sir Ferdinando Gorges and his son Robert extensive grants or patents of lands in the new world in Nov. 1620, but they failed to get real and permanent settlements established until finally in the summer of 1623 Robert Gorges gathered an expedition and sailed for the new world. It was wholly different, in the character of those who composed it, from Weston's party or any of the many trading companies that had preceded it.

It seems probable that among Gorges' followers were Wm. Blackstone, a Cambridge (England) graduate, and Rev. Wm. Morell, also a graduate; also one Samuel Maverick, a young man of means then in his 22nd year, and Capt. Hanson. It also comprised mechanics and artisans as well as traders,—all respectable and well-to-do persons,—some accompanied by their families.

They arrived in Boston Harbor in September, 1623, and though Gorges patent lay upon the north side of the harbor, yet mindful of the approach of winter, he landed his party at Wessagusset because of the shelter afforded by Weston's abandoned stockade or blockhouse ready at hand there, and this place was never again wholly abandoned.

During the succeeding winter Gorges had a quarrel with Weston, who had remained at the Maine coast, because he was encroaching upon the territory given Gorges, and the following year Weston sailed to Virginia.

Gorges' jurisdiction on paper was wide and complete, but he had no power to enforce it. The fishermen and traders along the shore paid no attention to his orders, so that he sickened of his undertaking and returned to England in 1624 and died not long afterward. Some followers returned with him to England, others remained at Wessagusset and still others selected new locations about the bay. Thus Wm. Blackstone established himself at Shawmut, now Boston, south of the mouth of the Charles River. Samuel Maverick took up his abode on Noddles Island (now East Boston), while Walford, the blacksmith, placed himself on the Mystic River; this was probably* during 1625, and two other settlements within the limits of the harbor were made that year, one at Nantascot, as Hull was then called, and the other at Pasonagesset, since known as Mt. Wollaston, now within the limits of the city of Quincy. Is it possible that our Daniel Shed had a progenitor on these shores among these men of Gorges' party?

At this time Wessagusset seems to have been the most prominent place north of Plymouth, though it had much fewer inhabitants, and like it had many of the sad experiences that attended the Pilgrims in their independent settlement several miles to the south. Wessagusset was just below the mouth of the Monatiquot stream, but that was not navigable except for a short distance and therefore not so favorable for trading as the farther-reaching Charles and Mystic rivers.

Even at that time no less than fifty vessels annually traded along the coast and their arrival had ceased to awaken surprise among the Indians. Wessagusset not being easily accessible to all these vessels, it happened that Hull was regarded as its seaport and this accounts for its early occupation as Nantascot.

Capt. Wollaston came into the harbor in this summer of 1625 along with three or four men of means as his partners, presumably on a purely trading enterprise, and they brought with them 30 or 40 servants or persons who had sold their services to them for a term of years as servants or apprentices. Wessagusset was already occupied by those who remained from Gorges' ill-fated colony, so these new traders selected a high point of land called Pasonagesset for their settlement a little to the north of the Monatiquot river and about two miles from Wessagusset. This hill was of only moderate elevation, sloping on the eastern side down to the bay and commanding a broad view of the best anchorage ground in the harbor for vessels. It was clear of trees, for previous to the plague which carried off so many of the Indians it had been the home of the Sachem Chickatabut and there his mother had been buried. Wollaston erected buildings and laid out a plantation, but seeing no great chance for large profit, set sail during the winter of 1625 for Virginia, taking quite a number of his servants, whose services he sold there to the planters on terms that brought him good returns.

In Wollaston's company there was one Thomas Morton, a lawyer, who signed himself "of Clifford's Inn, Gent." and who was famous for many years by reason of his contentions with the Puritans. He wrote a book which he called "The New England Canaan" descriptive of his various experiences in the new world. Therein (p. 61) he states, "In the

*Mem. Hist. Boston, p. 78.

month of June, 1622, it was my chance to arrive in these parts of New England with thirty servants and provisions of all sorts fit for a plantation; and while our houses were building I did endeavor to take a survey of the country. The more I looked the more I liked it."

Morton was one of Capt. Wollaston's Company and from his own statements it may be supposed that he had also been one of Weston's Company that settled in 1622 at Wessagusset; if so, he may have come over, as he states, in June, and may have gone back to England in September following, in the "Sparrow" on her return voyage, and without sharing in the wretched ending of Weston's settlement there. In Morton's eyes it was a land of "many goodly groves of trees, fine round hillocks, delicate faire large plaines, sweete crystall fountaines and cleare running streams that twine in fine meanders through the meads, etc." Thus it may have been Morton that guided Wollaston into this part of Boston Bay on his arrival.

After the latter had gone to Virginia and withdrawn all but ten of his followers, Morton deposed the man Filcher whom Wollaston had put in charge and himself in 1626 got control of the plantation; he changed its name to Merry Mount, or, as he wrote it, "Mare Mount" and called himself "mine host." By his own account he and his followers were a rather roystering, drinking set, but treating the Indians kindly and supplying them with arms and liquors, thus securing their lasting friendship, but incurring the dislike of the Pilgrims by their free manner of living.

In the spring of 1627 they determined to set up a May pole and to confirm the new name Merry Mount by a May Day celebration "with revels and merriment" after the old English custom upon the festival day of Philip and Jacob for many generations. To this end they erected a pole from "a goodly pine tree of 80 foote longe" "with a peare of bucks' horns nayled one somewhat near unto the top of it." The setting up of this May Pole was a lamented event to the Separatists at Plymouth and Gov. Bradford says of it; "They were drinking and dancing about it many days together, inviting the Indian women for their consorts, dancing and frisking together (like so many fairies, or furies rather) and worse practices."

In considering these statements of the matter due allowance must be made for the mental attitude of the Pilgrims, in that they were somewhat jealous not alone of all who differed with their religious beliefs but of all other colonists along the shore. They were right no doubt in their opposition to the practice which even they themselves and all traders had followed of bartering firearms to the savages in return for furs, because it added a new danger to an already serious situation that had arisen through the reprehensible manner in which the Indians had been treated by all comers.

Therefore the Pilgrims and other established settlers who were in accord on the subject sent a friendly remonstrance to Morton against his evil courses, but he treated it with contempt, whereupon Capt. Miles Standish of Plymouth was sent to arrest Morton. Subsequently he was sent to England, but was back again in Plymouth within a year along with Isaac Allerton, the Agent of the Colony, acting as his clerk, and

later found his way back to his old home, at Mt. Wollaston, although his former associates had been scattered.

Excepting the Pilgrims established at Plymouth practically all the settlements thus far attempted along the coast had been for the sole purpose of trading with the Indians or for enhancing the very profitable fishing business that the waters of this New England coast afforded. All these early settlers belonged to the Church of England and were connected with or came under the grants made to Sir Fernando Gorges from the Royalist party in England. Such schemes for colonization did not succeed. A reaction occurred, due in part to the war with Spain begun in 1624, and made more pronounced two years later by an additional war with France as well as by civil dissensions at home. Thus those who were striving for the opening of the new continent found it necessary that future colonization be taken up under different auspices, both in church and state and with a purpose of permanence in developing the country.

Among those recorded as prominent in this work was John White of Dorchester, Eng.,—a Puritan minister but not a Non-Conformist, through whose influence a plantation was established at Dorchester, New England, reputed to be the first settled town and church in Suffolk County.

Also Roger Conant, one of four "honest and prudent men" who had gone to Naumkeag (now Salem) resolved to stay in Massachusetts if they were sustained. Also Thomas Dudley, representing the "Boston men" of the eastern counties of England with many others of prominence, was seeking means for establishment here.

In the meantime John Endicott had on Sept. 6, 1628, only three months after Thomas Morton's arrest, landed at Salem and received appointment as Governor of the Colony under a charter from the Massachusetts Bay Colony, whose jurisdiction extended from three miles beyond the Merrimack on the north to three miles south of the Charles River. The limits of his control on the south, it was assumed, included Mount Wollaston and soon after his establishment he visited "Merry Mount" where he cut down the May Pole and admonished those of the party who still lingered there.

While the infant settlements were struggling with hardships in the new country, contentions were going on among those in England who comprised and supported the Companies having the grants and controlling affairs abroad.

An agreement was finally accomplished Aug. 26, 1629, at Cambridge, Eng., which was greatly to the advantage of the Colonies. Among the twelve names signed to this agreement are those of Richard Saltonstall, Thomas Dudley, John Winthrop, Isaac Johnson and John Humfrey, and the most noteworthy provision in it was this:

"Provided always that before the last of September next *the whole government* together with the patent for said plantation be first by an order of court legally transferred and established to remain with us and others which shall inhabit upon the said plantation."

Thus was self-government secured for the colonists.

It will be interesting to note briefly the number and size of the various settlements in existence in the Spring of 1630 or just prior to the founding of Boston.*

The honored Pilgrims of Plymouth had already for nine and one-half years been in happy and quiet possession of the territory where they first sat down. They were an independent colony and so continued until the Provincial Charter of Oct. 7, 1691. Counting only about 100 souls on landing from the "Mayflower" there was now probably not over 300 persons,—men, women and children.

At Naumkeag (Salem), the number of settlers is stated by Higginson in "New England Plantation States," that on his arrival in 1629 "There are in all of us both old and new planters, about 300, whereof 200 of them are settled at Nehum-kek, now called Salem, and the rest have planted themselves at Massachusetts Bay, beginning to build a town there which we do call Cherton or Charlestown." But of this number about 200 had come over with him that year.

At the parent settlement of Wessagusset or Weymouth there still lived a few families, not unprosperously, for Gov. Winthrop spoke of being bountifully entertained there when he passed through on his visit to Plymouth two years later. They had been living there about seven years.

At Hull, at the entrance to the harbor, there dwelt a few "stragling people." Morton was still living at Mount Wollaston where he had been for about five years.

David Thompson's widow occupied the island in the harbor that bears his name, with an infant son and some servants.

Where Boston is now, William Blackstone lived alone, in his 35th year, in a dwelling on the west side of Beacon Hill, whither he had gone from Wessagusset in 1625 or 1626.

Thomas Walford, the blacksmith, with his wife, were Blackstone's nearest neighbors at Mishauwum, or Charlestown, "in an English palisaded and thatched house."

At East Boston dwelt Samuel Maverick, a man of twenty-eight, in a sort of fort which served as a trading post. This he had built three years previously and armed it with four large guns as protection against the Indians.

Thus quickly can be outlined the condition of the places and persons where the few scattered settlements had been begun along the whole Massachusetts shore just prior to the arrival of Governor John Winthrop in the "Arabella" on June 22 (12th, O. S.) 1630. He landed at Salem where John Endicott was presiding over the affairs of the little plantation as a representative of the Company in London.

Governor Winthrop had come to establish a seat of local chief government for the Massachusetts Company here in New England and had under his immediate jurisdiction all plantations except Plymouth, and this sixty years later came in under the Provincial Charter then established.

*Pages 88 and 111, Vol. 1, Mem. Hist. Boston.

But Governor Winthrop did not like Salem and transferred his company to what is now Charlestown "for his sitting down" and there on the 30th of July, 1630, only six weeks after arrival, adopted and signed a church covenant along with Thomas Dudley, Isaac Johnson and John Wilson, and the latter became the first pastor of the church. This was later known as the First Church of Boston, and its meeting house was just south of the later Town House or where the Brazer Building now stands.

The lack of good drinking water for all the people at Charlestown led Winthrop to accept Blackstone's invitation to come across the Charles River to the Peninsular where he had his home and where there were good springs; this place was called Shawmut by the Indians or Trimountaine by the English. The frame of the Governor's house was carried there and set up and many others began to build there ready for the winter. On September 17th (7th, O. S.) the "Court of Assistants" under Winthrop ordered "that Trimountaine shall be called Boston" in honor of the old English town whence many had come to New England.

Probably seven or eight hundred persons came with Winthrop or very soon after as part of his Company, and two or three hundred more probably came in ships not of the regular Company. It is understood that a second thousand settlers came quite soon afterwards under the same influences. Thus a young Republic was being set up,—establishing towns and settlements, organizing churches and schools, clearing lands and building houses, under the wise guidance of this honored governor. But they had to endure many hardships, lack of provisions, sickness that carried off many of the leaders, and other trials; their faith and energy, however, finally prevailed to bring about better things.

Ten years more were to elapse before the establishment of Braintree as an independent town to include Mount Wollaston and all lands out to the Monatiquot River and beyond. Each added year was fraught with more rapid advancement along the entire shore.

Into such growing, hustling conditions came our forefather, Daniel Shed, to set up his home at Braintree in this new land of New England. We are grateful that his life proved so active and honorable, and that he had a part in the opening and later development of the country.

GENERAL MEMORANDA

STANDING OF TOWNS:

The extent and general character of the various colonies in Massachusetts at this time, 1640, only ten years after the settlement of Boston, is shown by the size of a tax of £1200 that was ordered levied on seventeen towns. Of this sum Boston was to contribute £179, or 15%, and Braintree which had only been set off that same month, paid £25; Cambridge, £100; Dorchester, £95; Charlestown, £90; Roxbury, £75, and Salem, £115.**

**Mass. Colo. Record, Vol. 1, p. 294.

GROWTH OF TOWNS :

The growth of colonies continued so rapid that in the year 1643 there were thirty towns and the General Court divided the whole section into four Shires or Counties, following an old English practice.

Seven towns were associated with Boston in what was designated Suffolk County. This included Roxbury, Dorchester, Dedham, Braintree, Weymouth, Hingham and Nantasket.

GRIST MILLS :

At that time Boston was dependent upon two wind mills to grind its corn and grain. To encourage the erection of a water mill later the town granted in July, 1643, all the cove and salt marsh northwest of the Causeway leading to Charlestown "together with 300 acres of land at Braintree" upon condition of the grantee erecting one or more corn mills.

THE PRINTING PRESS :

The first printing press in New England* was brought over in 1638 by Rev. Mr. Glover, who died en voyage, and his widow, with the assistance of Stephen Daye, had it set up in Cambridge.

In March, 1639, this printing press was at work on an almanac and that with a broadside sheet of an oath for freemen to subscribe were the first issues prior to the printing of the Bay Psalm Book.

A second press was sent over by the "Corporation for propagation of the Gospel among the Indians" to print books for their use in learning to read. The Colonial government kept control of the output, and in 1664 it was ordered that no printing should be allowed in any town except Cambridge. Ten years later it was granted that "there may be a printing press elsewhere than Cambridge" and one was set up in Boston by John Foster in December, 1674.

Knives and forks were not much known even in England until about 1650. Pewter dishes and plates and some earthenware were all they had.

The linen spinning wheel was not known here until 1718, when it was introduced by some Scotch Irish colonists, but subsequently it became of general use by all classes. Wool spinning and weaving by hand was of course common.

There were no aeroplanes, no submarines, no automobiles, no railroads, no telephones, no phonographs, no dazzling theatre lights to enliven the nights, no sewing machines, no power looms or spinning machinery, none of a thousand useful necessary conveniences of our every day and night service,—just peace and quietude and long life. Would we exchange places if we could? Would they like it if they could live now?

*Mem. Hist. Boston, Vol. 1, p. 456.

THE JOURNEY TO BILLERICA

Daniel Shed removed from Braintree in 1658-9 to Billerica, a distance of about 27 miles as the crow flies and to the northwest, and with him went his wife Elizabeth and seven children over a road that must have seemed very long in those days. Billerica had only just been established as a town in 1655 and our ancestor was able to purchase "a right" to lands held by George Willice and originally granted to Joseph Parker.

It may be noted that Billerica had been granted as an extension of territory and privileges to Cambridge and many of its earliest settlers were from that town. Still Braintree furnished eight families to the new town. Just why they should have gone there may be hard to determine, but it is not improbable that an opportunity to own lands outright instead of through leasehold appealed to them as a great advantage, and possibly they had friends among the grantees of the new town.

Daniel's later life there was very successful, notwithstanding the hardships endured and the dangers they passed through from Indian massacres which brought severe loss to his children's families at the north part of the town. But that is another story.

We review for a moment what became of the old homestead at Braintree.

SHEDS NECK

As already related, long study and searching of old records gave us little knowledge of Daniel Shed's original settlement except that his name was attached to a prominent and sizable point of land in Braintree nearly surrounded by the waters of the bay at the mouth of the Monatiquot River. With its frontage on the channel at the south and the broad Town Bay at the west a better location could not have been selected by him if only this river had been of a size equally large or surpassing the Charles River. It appealed to him no doubt as a desirable home site, as it also did to Pastor Tompson, who received it in 1639 as a grant from Boston.

Was our Daniel a tenant of this minister, as seems probable, or was he by any possible means an earlier occupant of the land on his own account.

Daniel removed to Billerica probably about the time Rev. Mr. Tompson gave up his preaching and had his land surveyed for sale. Samuel Tompson, his son, later known as Deacon Tompson, sold the whole grant of 120 acres June 18, 1661, to three men then prominent in the affairs at Braintree, viz.: Edmond Quinsey, John Hull and William Penn, but the deed was not acknowledged or recorded until 1682. It is so pertinent to our family that an extended abstract of the more essential features of this deed is presented here, followed by brief abstracts of other deeds, since these bring proof of the connection.

"I, Samuel Tompson of Brantery * * * having full power and order from my Honored Father Mr. Wm. Tompson of the said town of Brantery aforesd and likewise with the full consent and good

likeing of my mother (Mrs. Anna Tompson) * * * have for and in consideration of the sune of eight pounds to me well and truly paid by Edmond Quinsey, John Hull and Wm. Pen * * * conveyed * * * A tract of Land of One hundred and twenty Acres formerly given by the Town of Boston unto my Father aforesaid and now laid out and specified in a plot bearing date November 1658 (the charge for which survey is moreover to be paid by the said Wm., Edmond & John) being butted and bounded as in the said plot with all & singular the timber, wood, appurtenances & privileges belonging any way thereunto.
* * *

In witness whereunto I the said Samuel Tompson have hereunto set my hand and seale

(signed)

This 18th day of the 4th month 1661

Samuel Tompson & a seale
(His mark) W"

The endorsement on back is

"Samuel Tompson Deacon at Braintry appeared * * * this 8th day of June 1682 and duly acknowledged" the above deed; it was entered and recorded Dec. 10, 1683. (Suffolk Deeds, Vol. 13, p. 49.)

William Penn (and his wife Cisely) conveyed to John Hull of Boston, goldsmith, in consideration of fifty shillings "one-fourth part of 120 acres of land formerly bought of Mr. Wm. & Samuel Tompson." Refers to "a plot surveyed & measured by Andrew Norwood about November 1658, the rest of which land belongeth unto Edmond Quinsey of Brantery and to the sd John Hull of Boston." This deed was signed the 18th day of 4th month, 1661, was acknowledged Dec. 23, 1676-7 and entered in the registry Feb. 19, 1676-7. (Suffolk Deeds, Vol. 10, p. 22.)

Edmond Quinsey of Brantery * * * yeoman * * * conveyed to John Hull, Esq., of Boston * * * "in trust for my sd children" (one son and four daughters) * * * "All that my Neck or parcel of land scituate lying and being in Brantery afores'd comonly called and known by the name of Sheds Neck containg about One hundred Acres of upland and twenty Acres of Salt Marish bee it more or less butted & bounded by Rocky Island Easterly, by Weymouth & Brantery River Southerly and Westerly and by Brantery Schoole Land Westerly and Northerly or however likewise butted or bounded or reputed to be bounded Together with all woods, underwoods, trees, timber &c. standing lying or growing upon the Sd Land" * * * "to no other use intent or purpose whatsoever except that John Hull" * * * should sell this land "to the best profit and advantage that may be" and should pay this to his five children.

(signed) Nov. 26, 1680

Edmond Quinsey

Acknowledged Nov. 27, 1680

Recorded Dec. 1680

(Suffolk Deeds, Vol. 11, p. 387.)

John Hull, Esq., of Boston (as trustee for Edmond Quinsey of Brantery under deed of trust dated Nov. 26, 1680), "conveys for 460 pounds * * * to Samuel Torrey of Weymouth (who pays 230 pounds) and to Ephraim Hunt and John Hunt of Weymouth (who pay 230 pounds) * * * upland and meadow comonly called Sheds Neck * * * 120 acres."

Signed and sealed Feb. 17, 1680.
Entered March 7, 1680

(Suffolk Deeds, Vol. 12, p. 22.)

GERMANTOWN:

In August, 1742, John Quincy came into possession of 100 acres of this Sheds Neck from John Hunt and Nicholas Phillips.

In 1750 Colonel John Quincy leased Shed's Neck for ten shillings per acre to a company then formed for the purpose of establishing glass manufacturing. This company consisted of John Franklin, a tallow chandler, Norton Quincy, a merchant, Peter Etter, a stocking weaver, all of Boston, and Joseph Crellius late of Philadelphia, while Isaac Winslow was later added to the list. They had the land surveyed and laid out in lots with streets and open squares to which they gave German names that they might seem more attractive to the German artisans they expected to locate there; the streets and squares were set out with trees and shrubs.

No definite reason is known why they did not carry out the plan, but it appears that in August, 1752, they re-released the land to General Joseph Palmer and Richard Cranch who proceeded to erect chocolate mills, glass works and stocking weaving, employing some German emigrants that had been brought over by Mr. Crellius for another location; twelve families were engaged and this according to the town records was the first coming of the Germans who were expected to be of great benefit to the community by their skill. The owners of this enterprise were given a monopoly of glass making to reimburse them for their great expenses, but people were too poor and not inclined to buy the product of such manufactories as much of what was made was of a coarse character. In a few years after many financial difficulties a complete failure resulted in 1760 and most of the Germans went to friends at Waldoborough, Maine, where others of that nationality had settled. This abortive attempt to introduce these various lines of manufacturing there did however efface the name "Sheds Neck" and gave it the name "German-town," although only a few Germans were ever connected with the place and for only a few years.

General Joseph Palmer, the principal promotor of this work, was born 1716 in County Devonshire, England, emigrated to America in 1746 along with his brother-in-law, Richard Cranch, whose sister Mary he had married. He established himself at Shed's Neck and in 1753 erected a noble house for his own residence and planted gardens and orchards. This house is still standing and is a part of the property connected with the Sailors Snug Harbor.

After the failure of the German Colony its holdings were sold to satisfy a mortgage held by John Hancock about 1780. The mansion

house passed through the hands of Peter Bicknell, Deacon Sullivan and Mr. Blake and an excellent boarding school for young ladies conducted by the Misses Sullivan flourished there for several years.

On other portions of the territory shipbuilding was carried on and in 1789 the ship "Massachusetts" was built there, the largest that had up to that time ever been built in this country, her keel being 116 feet in length. The ship was of nearly a thousand tons capacity and arranged to carry 36 guns. Its launching was a day of great rejoicing and the ship proceeded on a voyage to Batavia and Canton in the East Indies, where she was sold. Later, in 1837, cod and mackerel fishing was carried on and whale fishing was conducted to some extent from this point. One vessel under Captain Holmes in 1839 captured two large sperm whales yielding a large product.

SAILORS SNUG HARBOR:

About 1850 several philanthropic persons recognizing the debt of gratitude that the community owed to old sailors whose service had been so valuable in carrying on the large and profitable merchant marine business of Massachusetts, determined that a home should be provided for them in which to spend their years when no longer able to follow the sea.

Captain Josiah Bacon, for many years the esteemed Superintendent of the Marine Hospital at Chelsea, set about this enterprise and secured the incorporation of "The Sailors Snug Harbor of Boston" May 20, 1852. They purchased the Holmes' property of 26 acres at Sheds Neck and secured a bond for the purchase of the Sullivan estate of forty acres with the old house and other property.

Capt. Bacon's entire estate of about \$6,000 was willed to this institution after his wife's death and others also gave large sums so that the home was started well.

John Mack was the first sailor admitted, October 21, 1854. From later funds a new large building was erected and its corner-stone laid July 14, 1856. Quite ample funds for its maintenance were secured and its work has been greatly appreciated.

Since its foundation the Sailors Snug Harbor has been a home for quite five hundred "decrepit, infirm or aged sailors" and has smoothed the last years of life for them.

It is a satisfaction to know that so beneficent an institution occupies the principal part of the site of our forefather's original settlement.

MINUTES OF BUSINESS MEETING AND REUNION
SHEDD FAMILY ASSOCIATION

AUG. 29th, 1914.

Meeting called to order by President at 11.05 A. M.

President opened meeting with silent invocation.

Secretary read the call of the meeting, stating,—“In accordance with our incorporation it is necessary to hold a meeting annually and with the direction of the Executive Committee I issued notice on July 28th to all members, as follows:

MEMBERS OF THE SHEDD FAMILY ASSOCIATION:

You are hereby notified that the ANNUAL MEETING of the Shedd Family Association for the current year will be held, according to Article V of the By-Laws, at Town Hall in Billerica, Massachusetts, on August 29, 1914. The meeting is called for 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

The By-Laws will be found printed in full in the Register for 1913 which was sent to each member.

The business before the meeting will be:

- (1) The election of a board of officers for next year according to Sections 1 and 2 of Article III of the By-Laws.
- (2) A report by the Executive Committee upon the affairs of the Association and action thereon.
- (3) A report by the Committee on Memorial and action thereon.
- (4) Consideration of means for increasing the membership of the Association and providing for four classes of enrollment, viz:
 - (a) Honorary Membership for all descendants over 80 or 85 years of age, as well as possibly a few of other families;
 - (b) Life, for those paying \$25 at once and thus relieved of annual dues;
 - (c) Active, for those paying \$1.00 annually, as working members;
 - (d) Inactive, to include all descendants of whom we learn the names and addresses but who are not interested enough to participate in dues and work.

(5) Consideration of propositions for erecting suitable marker or monument to indicate the original settling place by Daniel Shed in Braintree, also to mark the burial place of this settler and his children in Billerica, and act thereon.

(6) Consideration of any plan submitted for holding a meeting on the Pacific Slope in 1915 in connection with the Convention of Genealogical Societies and Colonial Families at the Exposition in San Francisco during the week beginning July 26, 1915, or at any other more convenient date (this being in addition to the regular biennial reunion in Billerica that year), and act thereon.

(7) The consideration of any matters that may properly be brought before the meeting by members present or through letters from those who cannot attend, and assignment of such matters to proper committees for future presentation to the Association.

Respectfully submitted for the Executive Committee,

FRANK E. SHEDD,

Secretary.

60 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

July 29, 1914.

PRESIDENT:

As a representative of the family I offer cordial greetings to all its members and to those of our friends who have gathered with us.

It is a cause for great gratification that we can gather in peace and safety while so many millions of our fellow beings are suffering danger and distress and even violent death. Nearly all Europe is at war and some of us have relatives and friends caught in the sudden dangers before they could escape so that the realities of war are brought more nearly home to some of us. I had, many years ago, a cousin who was a faithful student of life. He said he had observed and noted what was called the fall of many individuals and peoples from the recorded fall of Adam to now, and uniformly, when the result of the fall had been worked out to the end, the fall was found to be a fall forward.

I think we may confidently trust that, under a power too great for us to understand, this fall in affairs in Europe may result in benefit to mankind.

The President then called for Secretary's report.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

The current year has been one of very active interest and support by members from all sections of the country. There seems to be an increase instead of a lessening of enthusiasm for our Association work. While some from age or sickness have felt it necessary to slacken their endeavors a little, and a few have been called to the higher life, to join the great majority of the family, yet their places have been taken by new members and the strength and activity of the Association has been well maintained.

Our Reunion last year was a great success and the attendance was large. We are looking forward to probably a still larger membership and therefore a larger gathering at the regular reunion next year. This year's meeting was expected to be somewhat perfunctory inasmuch as it was to be held in accordance with the By-Laws of our incorporation as an Association, for the purpose of electing officers for next year and to transact any general business that might be desirable.

A formal notice or call for the meeting was sent to every member on our roll with a list of matters to be considered at this meeting; also there was sent an explanatory letter and an informal ballot, so that the opinions of all members, those distant as well as those near, could be known at this time. We have secured about 98 responses.

It was hoped there might be a more general expression of ideas by all members, so that we might thereby be able to act more nearly as the majority would wish, as of course we would like to do. However, it remains for us to do that which seems the best, having consideration for those who have responded by letter as if they were with us.

NECROLOGY;

It is proper that we mention here the loss we have incurred by the death of the following from our membership since last meeting:

Richard Lombard Mayo, of Winchester, Mass., died May 11, 1913, 83 yrs.

Dr. Orren Burnham Sanders, Boston, Mass., died Sept. 25, 1913, 57 yrs.

Mrs. Augusta Spurr Lovewell, Cambridge, Mass., died Oct. 31, 1913, 80 yrs.

Lorrin J. Shead, Toledo, Ohio. died Dec. 19, 1913, 81 yrs.

Mrs. Malvina Shedd Jones, Hillsborough, N. H., died Sept. 1913, 79 yrs.

Miss Lydia A. Goodnow, East Pepperell, Mass., died Mch. 11, 1914, 84 yrs.

Mrs. Almira Shedd Skelton, Burlington, Mass., died Mch. 14, 1914, 73 yrs.

Morton Marcus Spaulding, Portland, Oregon, died Jan. 28, 1914, 66 yrs.

Mrs. Luke Shedd, Great Barrington, Mass., died Jan., 1914.

BUSINESS MATTERS:

Of the matters of business to be considered at this time, those covering the election of officers and the reports of committees require no

special explanation from the Secretary, but it may be proper to now mention certain facts brought out by the informal letter ballots returned by members bearing upon the three other questions, viz.:

- (a) Terms and title of membership in Association;
- (b) Erection of monuments to our first ancestor;
- (c) Action upon questions of holding a meeting in California.

(a) On the question of membership, the by-laws do not now define what constitutes eligibility, nor is any classification now required. Many think that there should be a definite and clear statement of what is required for membership and that there should be a distinction between those who actually support the Association and those who are only passive. Each one should consider this carefully.

(b) On the matter of erecting markers or monuments in memory of our first ancestor in America, you will be interested to learn that 95 out of 98 ballots favored the placing of such monuments at both Shed's Neck and the Cemetery at Billerica. This matter will have your consideration.

(c) Regarding the holding of a reunion in San Francisco, it will be understood that the managers of the Panama Exposition have arranged for holding a Congress of Genealogical Societies and Family Associations as a part of the Activities of that Exposition. This will occur during the week beginning July 26, 1915. The California Genealogical Society has endorsed this project, and its Secretary, as well as the manager of this special section of the Exposition, have written us several cordial letters urging us to plan for a visit to this Congress at that time.

The American Society of Colonial Families is very properly taking an active lead in the matter of arranging special through cars to accommodate all who may desire to attend the Exposition at that time. This explains why the special attention of our members is now urged upon this matter, and out of 98 ballots returned to date 76 are in favor of having a Shedd Family Meeting in California at the time set, and of that number 22 of our members have stated that they now contemplate attending the Exposition; of these 18 live east of the Rocky Mountains. The four persons who responded from the Pacific Slope said there were 15 or more others from families there who would undoubtedly attend. In view of these responses from this small proportion,—less than one-fourth of our entire membership,—it is important that some definite action be taken on whether or not a formal meeting of our family shall be held there in July next and whether we shall join with other Colonial families in the special car arrangements.

The Secretary extends his thanks to all for their hearty support and interest in his endeavors.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK E. SHEDD,
Secretary.

August 29th, 1914.

All members are, of course, interested to share in the notices and records sent out, for we are all of one family from democratic Yankee stock, and each wishes to share in the welfare of all. Nevertheless, if, as may happen, there is a burden to some in meeting dues, from any hardship sustained, I am sure the Association wishes their continued interest and help in all other ways and will excuse the dues for the time being, allowing those who are better able to bear the cost. It is very desirable, however, to increase our roll of active members so as to insure a regular ample income in order that genealogical research may go on, and therefore every one is urged to bring into our Association every living descendant from Daniel Shed, for either life, active or associate membership, as may be found most satisfactory to them. Cordial intercourse, interest and support by every descendant in all lines is most heartily desired.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK E. SHEDD,

Treasurer.

August 29, 1914.

There being no objections, the President declared the Reports approved and accepted.

PRESIDENT:

It is the duty now to elect officers for the coming year. I will ask for a motion that a Committee be appointed to make nominations.

MR. COOK:

I move that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to make nominations for officers for the next year.

Motion seconded and carried.

The President appointed as Nominating Committee:—Sherwin L. Cook, George W. Putnam of Lowell and Warren F. Shedd of Wakefield.

The President asked that the meeting take up the question of membership.

MR. COOK:

The Secretary sent in his last notice a suggestion for a provision regarding membership and requested that something of the kind be drawn up. Under the rules this will have to go over to next meeting, but by submitting the amendments now they can be placed in the Register and the members can make up their minds whether they want this plan or some modified form of it, or no change. The form I have drawn up is as follows:

Motion to amend the Constitution and By-Laws by adding the following Article and numbering the subsequent articles in conformity.

ARTICLE III. SEC. 1. The membership of the Shedd Family Association shall be divided into four classes,—Honorary, Life, Active and Inactive. Except as hereinafter provided the members shall be descendants of Daniel Shed or husband or wife of such descendants.

SEC. 2. The Honorary Members shall consist of such persons as may be elected to membership by the Association in recognition of distinguished services either to the community or to the Association, and of such persons as may be eligible to active membership in the Association who have attained the age of eighty years. Those eligible to honorary membership by reason of age shall be elected to such honorary membership by the Executive Committee. The Honorary Members shall be entitled to be present at all meetings and functions of the Association and shall receive all literature of the Association.

SEC. 3. The Life Members shall be those who are eligible to Active membership but who shall pay to the Treasurer the sum of Dollars. They shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of the Association for life.

SEC. 4. The Active Members of the Association shall, on payment of the annual dues fixed by the Association or the Executive Committee, be entitled to all the rights and privileges of the Association. On ceasing to pay such dues, they may, by the vote of the Executive Committee, be dropped from Active Membership and placed on the list of Inactive Members.

SEC. 5. Inactive Members shall be deemed to include all descendants of Daniel Shed not included in any of the above classes. They shall be tendered such courtesies as the Executive Committee shall deem best.

MR. COOK:

You will note that there is no mention of a division of Active Members into Seniors and Juniors, as was contemplated when the Association was first formed. That may be an omission which should be remedied when the amendment is formally considered.

The amount of payment for Life Membership is left blank to be inserted by vote of the Association at the time the amendment is considered, should it be adopted. I offer this for consideration.

PRESIDENT:

You hear what has been offered. We shall be very glad to hear the views of any one upon the question.

SECRETARY:

Perhaps I should make some little explanation of the somewhat informal manner in which this matter was brought up. Several had expressed the idea that there were some who did not feel able to keep up

with the annual dues, and yet would like to remain members. Of course, we need all the income obtainable to carry on the work. The Treasurer mentioned that there were quite a number in arrears for two years; some of these joined the first year as charter members but have not paid since then. Some, no doubt, have very good reasons for not paying, but we do not want to have them dropped, though some have requested it. We want rather to increase our lists and to bring into our membership every one in each family. People outside estimate the value and standing of an association by the numbers.

In ours I have sent out 1200 circulars to absolute descendants of whom I know the addresses, and there are still others, so we might as well have a membership of 1000 instead of our present enrollment. It may be that a few hundred will have to pay a large part of the amount needed to keep up our work, but if we could enlarge and all take part we would not have to pay even one dollar each to meet our expenses after a little while.

Again, there seems to be a very good reason for making special recognition of all members who have attained a good old age, and "honorary membership" was suggested to bring them a little more prominently before the whole Association. It might also be an honor to us and a pleasure to bring in certain prominent people of other families as honorary members with us, although I think personally we might limit our honorary list to those who have exceeded eighty years of age in our own family line.

On the question of life membership, a great many would, I think, prefer to pay a good sum at once in order to avoid having to think about it every year. If a good number would do this it would bring in the annual income necessary without the need of collections. What that sum should be I do not know. I have mentioned \$25 because it was a sum which, placed at interest, would bring in about \$1 per annum. I know that a smaller sum would probably provide the income necessary from the whole. One family association of which I know has the life membership fee only \$10; that seems to me a little small, and \$20 is better.

I might mention one other question which has been discussed by several, and that is, why call some inactive? I have used that phrase simply because it was the reverse of active or paying members. The active would include honorary and life members. Let us call non-paying ones Associates or any other title you like better.

MR. COOK:

Mr. President,—I want to say that I have drawn that particular amendment as broadly as I thought it was possible in order that everything should be provided for that might be considered desirable, and if some of it is not so considered it is all right to leave it out. The thing to which I gave the most thought was the question of honorary members. It did occur to me, and I am not sure but what I still think that there may be occasions when we may desire, in return for some act or special courtesy, to show persons outside our family some particular kind of recognition, and, if so, we can leave the honorary membership open to

outsiders, not at the vote of the Executive Committee but by act of the whole Association, as an acceptable way in which to recognize them.

I use the term inactive members because that was what appeared in the circular, but I think that associate member might be a little gentler and more euphonious term.

MR. DANIEL SHEDD:

Mr. President,—I do not know as an old man ought to have much to say here. I perhaps am not as thoroughly interested in the Association as others, but I believe in this membership question we have struck the keynote of the life of this Association and that active membership is the high keynote,—it is the high C of this Association, and we must all take an active part if we are going to perpetuate this Association, and I hope it will be perpetuated as long as I live. I don't know how long that is going to be, but it is going to be as near two hundred as I can make it, for I am having too good a time in this world to go to any other; still, it takes young blood to work. If we should be drawn into a war they would not want folks like me. I have not the force, the vim or power to drive things before me as I did in '62, when I did enlist and went to the war.

So in this Association we must have our young men; something must be done to draw them in. If you will look over the lists of Dartmouth College, Harvard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and other institutions you will see the Shedd's are there,—young men of power and influence or who are going to have influence in this world. They are the ones we want to get in, and while we adopt these resolutions we ought to have a committee appointed from each branch of the families of the older men to see that these young men are brought in. We had a young man from Detroit, Mich., here last year; we have another young man from East Jaffrey, N. H., and I know we want them all in here as a power for the Association, to bring it up to what it should be. I know from reading the Colonial papers that it is possible for this Shedd Association to be one of the most powerful in New England. We have the material to make it and all we have to do is to bring it out. We have young men in the Shedd Family who are capable, if only interested and drawn in here, to bring up this Association to be the first family association in New England. So much for the active members. I want every young man enrolled. I have sons who ought to be brought into this Association. I have grandsons,—one of whom is a member of this Association; all such ought to be brought in. Almost every one of you here has sons or daughters or grandsons that you ought to influence to be members of the Shedd Family Association and to bring it up to where it should be. If this article is adopted here we should have a large committee appointed to see that our membership is increased.

So much for the good of the Association. Now for a little criticism. I do not know, Mr. President, as criticisms are in order, but if they are I want to make them.

One little suggestion does not meet my approbation. If you are going to have honorary members I want to be one of them, but I do not

want any honorary members outside the Shedd lineage. I can see no good in it. I belong to one association, the Grand Army, which ruined its influence by putting in honorary members who had no right to be there. Now, I cannot see any use or reason in it. If any one wants to be contributing to our work let them come in and help us along. I do not care how much standing a man has,—whether President or Secretary of State,—he is not good enough to belong to the Shedd Association to which I belong unless he is a Shedd. All I hope is that we won't have any one brought into this Association unless he has a little Shedd blood. I am proud of that royal Shedd blood which flows through my veins. There is a man right there who will say the same. I am proud to go over into Chelmsford Cemetery and see the stone which marks my great grandfather's grave; he was a captain in the Revolution. I am proud of the blood that was in him; he fought at Bunker Hill. We ought to have all the members we want right in that royal Shedd blood and I hope we will keep it.

MR. COOK:

Mr. President, I am aware that this matter is not under definite consideration; however, I want to reply briefly to the remarks which the gentleman has made in so kindly a spirit. I want to say that I happen to know people who have not fought in the Civil War yet have been associated with at least two Grand Army Posts to the great benefit of those Posts, and I am a member of the Sons of Veterans connected with one Post.

I want the members to think whether it is best or not to have honorary membership which may include here and there some one who has been of distinguished help to the Association.

There may be, for instance, people in Europe who may be able at some future time to send us certain information and data concerning the Shedd's of the early days, and I believe there may be no more graceful way of showing our appreciation than by making them honorary members.

I have said this perhaps not so much for the benefit of those here as for the benefit of those who may come next year, as I see our good clerk is taking a stenographic report, and I think that the arguments pro and con on this amendment may reach all the members in the Register.

PRESIDENT:

The amendment which is offered cannot be adopted by this meeting, but I suppose it is entirely proper that the wording of it may be changed. The proposition, I suppose, must go out to all members, but it would seem to us desirable to have the sentiment of the present meeting in relation to the titles of membership.

It seems to me that the sentiment of the members present might be so given that any one considering the matter later may consider the points of view held by this meeting. I suppose the sentiment of other

members now present might be very much in support of what Mr. Daniel Shedd has said. Probably there may be some other way to recognize favors which may be done for us which are important and valuable. Would the recognition by appointment to honorary membership be as acceptable to those who do us such favors as to give them some other title, may be a question.

If there are any present who think proper that the honorary membership should be confined to the family and those connected by marriage, we should like to get their individual opinions. Mr. Daniel Shedd has given his view, Mr. Cook has given his; if there are others who would like to make statements we should be glad to hear from them.

Miss Abbie M. Chamberlain suggested that it would be desirable to have it understood whether the possession of honorary membership called for an annual contribution. This was not made clear in the proposed amendment.

MR. COOK:

As all of the other clauses state what sum should be paid it seemed to me that with no sum spoken of it is clear that it is purely honorary and that there is no fee coming. I never heard of honorary members paying fees.

PRESIDENT:

I suppose it is customary for honorary members to pay no dues.

MR. COOK:

That would go without saying.

MR. PUTNAM:

In regard to the honorary membership fees, it seems to me the amount will be a small matter anyway. As I understand it, honorary membership to outsiders is an honor conferred not on the Association but the Association confers the honor on the person. He has no active part and contributes nothing except what he chooses; he pays no dues and has no voice in the Association whatever, and, viewing it from that point, I see no objection to conferring an honorary membership upon some person who might do some great favor to the organization by merely a name. He receives no part except the name.

MISS CHAMBERLAIN:

I am in two other family associations. In one we made an honorary member of a gentleman of the family and, of course, did not expect him to pay, but his son said, "We need every cent we can raise, therefore I pay every year for my father," and I know that in that case it was done.

PRESIDENT:

That might be considered a matter of grace and not of duty.

SECRETARY :

I suppose there are a great many who have passed the 80-year mark who would still be glad to pay their dues and feel it a privilege rather than a burden. Therefore I would favor leaving them with all the rights of active membership, even to paying dues, unless in some specific cases it was burdensome, when the Executive Committee could remit the dues properly. Very likely some life members may eventually become 80 years old and still we would profit by their advance payments. Perhaps we should say "honorable" instead of "honorary" if by the latter term we are simply putting them on a shelf upon reaching 80 years. That is not what we wish to do but rather to show them *special* respect *because* of reaching unusual age. This is a matter that should have careful consideration else we may displease instead of honoring.

PRESIDENT :

From the direct language of the present By-Laws one would suppose that these might be amended at any meeting of the Association, but, of course, it would be entirely proper for us to be on the safe side and defer it until the next annual meeting. I do think it is desirable to have the sentiment of this annual meeting as to anything which is to go before the next annual meeting for action at that time.

Is there any one present who would like to say anything further upon the question of fixing the titles of membership?

MR. WARE :

Do I understand that only members vote or may any person present express an opinion?

PRESIDENT :

I was assuming that every one present was a member, not necessarily active, but connected with our Association by descent or marriage. It may be only an individual opinion given, but I should like to have the sentiment of any of the people as to any item suggested.

MISS CHAMBERLAIN :

Would you allow inactive members to vote? In voting funds, or anything else, would you allow it or expect it?

PRESIDENT :

I understand from Mr. Cook that there is a designation of those who are voting members.

MR. COOK :

There happens to be no provision for membership in the constitution at the present time, but, of course, without any such provision the strict ruling is that only those are voting members who pay their dues and are kept on the roll by the committee of the Association. But what we are doing now in regard to this proposed amendment has no binding effect, so there is no need of questioning whether any one is a member or not in this discussion.

MR. JOHN C. COOK:

It seems to me that we ought not to take any action on this matter to-day, because all the members of the Association will have the question stated in the Register and can make up their own minds, but any action taken now might prejudice some who had not given it full thought.

MR. JAMES E. STONE:

I am a very young member of this society in point of time, but in regard to this honorary membership I would like to say one word.

With all due honor and respect to everybody who may assist us I feel that our organization is an organization for its own. We are organized as a "Shedd" Family, as I understand it, and if there are other people to whom we ought to show special honor it seems to me it is better to do it in an entirely separate way from what we do any of our own immediate family. The point that has been brought up here about having honorary members in a Post who are not members of the Grand Army is something that has come to me at various times when I have been walking through church yards on Decoration Day when all G. A. R. Posts are supposed to decorate the graves of our soldiers of the War of the Rebellion. As I go through our yards, one year after another, I find very many graves decorated for men who were not in the War of the Rebellion, and even more than of those who were. It is a nice idea to place decorations in memory of our friends, but it does not seem to me to carry out the correct idea to do it particularly on that day appointed for placing flags upon the soldiers' graves. Memorial Day was for a special honor to soldiers and the flag, and it does not appeal to me that others, however loyal, should have equal honors on that day.

The point I wish to bring out is simply that there may be some person whom we will wish to honor, but let us not do it in the same way that we honor our own blood.

PRESIDENT:

I suppose any action taken would be quite informal, but is there any better way for us to obtain the feeling of those present than by an informal vote if you choose.

MR. COOK:

But, Mr. President, an informal vote on this amendment is a vote on five distinct sections.

PRESIDENT:

Then let us have the sentiment of the people on the first section, then on the second, then let us have a separate sentiment on the third, and so on, so that we will know the feeling of those who are now gathered here who may be assumed to be the most interested members because they have come out in a storm like this to-day.

MR. COOK:

It is up to you, Mr. President, to take this up in five votes.

MR. DANIEL SHEDD:

I hope there is no one that would be weak enough to be influenced by an informal vote here. Those who have lived with any of the Shedd blood know they think for themselves, and while there is a question of this kind before the Association no one should be unduly influenced by what any one else says, and I hope every one will express his own ideas without paying much attention to what I or others have said.

SECRETARY:

I do not want to be talking all the time, but I may say that while we got along without any membership clause for two years and only just this year discovered it, still I think that some expression ought to be made of what the feeling is of those who are here now that we have discussed it together, then let it go over if you will until the next meeting for formal action, but I think we can get a better indication right here of what the real feeling of the family is than to send out for a post card ballot later on expecting members to vote Yes or No, for many may consider the matter from a wrong point of view.

PRESIDENT:

I will ask all those who prefer to have the honorary membership confined to the members of the Shedd Family by descent or marriage to rise and stand in their places until they are counted.

Vote resulting, 37 in favor.

PRESIDENT:

Will those who think it is desirable for us to admit to the Association under the title of Honorary Membership those who are not connected with the family by descent or marriage please rise. Is it desirable to extend membership under any name to those who are not connected with the family by descent or marriage?

Seven were in favor of above.

PRESIDENT:

The sentiment of those gathered here seems to be in the proportion of 37 to 7; that is a useful thing it seems to me to give out to those who are not present.

The next is the question of Life Membership. The circular gave it as "for those paying \$25 at once and thus be relieved of annual dues." We would like to have an expression of opinion as to whether it is desirable to have life membership, and then an expression as to whether the sum \$25 or some other would be the suitable sum to entitle a person to life membership, who is otherwise a member of our Association. I would like an expression of your opinions.

MRS. J. HERBERT SHEDD:

I approve of life membership.

MR. WARE:

I would suggest that you take a vote at once and that will avoid all discussion.

PRESIDENT:

Will those who think it would be desirable to have life membership and those who are in favor of having it, irrespective of price, raise their hands. Thirty-four voted in favor.

PRESIDENT:

Will those who feel that no provision should be made for life membership please raise their hands. No hand raised.

PRESIDENT:

We seem to strongly favor life memberships. Is it desirable to fix a sum that we will suggest to the next meeting as being the amount which shall be paid for life membership?

MR. COOK:

I move with the consent of this meeting that it is not advisable to fix a sum at this time. I think the Executive Committee can decide that question.

Mr. Ware seconded and Mr. Daniel Shedd further approved this motion.

PRESIDENT:

It is proposed to leave to the Executive Committee the question of what amount shall be recommended to the next meeting to constitute Life Members. Of course it is open to discussion. Twenty-five Dollars at interest in the ordinary Savings Bank would make a person a life member forever. On the other hand, it might be assumed that no member would make such contribution and a lesser sum may be proper. Such life members would of course have all the privileges of active members. Unless there is an objection we will assume that the amount to be paid shall be recommended by the Executive Committee to the next meeting.

The next item in this article is what shall constitute an Active member. The circular suggests "Active, for those paying One Dollar annually, as working members." Is there any objection that Active members shall be considered to be those who do pay their dues. Shall we assume that as the form in which it shall go to the next meeting? No objections being offered, we assume it approved.

Now as to the title for inactive members or those descendants who do not contribute to the Association's work. It was suggested in the circular to call them Inactive members because those who do contribute are called Active, but that does not seem to meet the approval of all of our membership and some other titles have been suggested. They might be called Members and Associates, or Active and Associate, or Active and something else than Inactive, since this latter has been thought by some to be undesirable.

DR. HOSMER :

We might call them Active and Silent members.

MR. DANIEL SHEDD :

It would be impossible to have a Shedd a Silent member ; they cannot keep still.

MR. PUTNAM :

I like the term Associate member.

PRESIDENT :

Is it your wish to leave to the Executive Committee the question of the title of those who do and those who do not make their contributions?

MISS CHAMBERLAIN :

I cannot quite agree that we call any one a member who does not pay the dues. I belong to ten or twelve societies and we call only those members who pay their dues. Is it wise for us to call those members who do not? It troubles me. I want the Association to be a grand society and one of the best in the country. I have heard people say, "I suppose I am a member of such and such a society" yet they have not paid their share for years. The D. A. R. drop members after three years if they do not pay their dues. It does seem to me it would be an injustice to others to call those members who do not pay anything.

MR. COOK :

I cannot feel very much different from what my friend Miss Chamberlain does about having any kind of members who do not bear their part, I would much rather have some outside person who had done something for us called an honorary member than some inactive ones of our own blood who did not care enough to do anything.

MR. WARE :

In one society with which I am connected we made this provision : when a member becomes a delinquent in dues for one year and fails to pay his arrearage upon request he is simply dropped from active membership and that might be arranged.

PRESIDENT :

I suppose the suggestion arose probably from the feeling that every person born a Shedd or married to one is a member of the Shedd Family ; now the question is whether we shall recognize that relationship in any form on our lists ; whether we will record in our lists those whom we know are entitled to be members of the Association if they *will* pay their dues and let those who have paid their dues be in another class. Those who are born so or by choice married Shedd's are members of the family anyway and we cannot dispossess them. One lady said if we recognize them in some way they might become active members.

MR. COOK :

Most of them have been pretty well recognized by the Secretary in his efforts to get them into the Association.

PRESIDENT :

I think it would be desirable to have the sentiment of those here as to whether it is desirable to recognize as members of the Association all who are known to be members of the family or whether we shall confine the membership of this association to those who do actually pay their dues. I will therefore ask all those who are in favor of recognizing all those who are known to be members without distinction as to whether they pay their dues or not,—those who are in favor of giving in our list the names of those whom we know to be members will please raise their hands. Nineteen voted in favor.

Miss Chamberlain spoke of one association that said they had 3,000 members, while there were only about 150 who paid dues.

MR. CHARLES B. SHEDD :

May I make a suggestion. Would it not be well for the Secretary to have, as he undoubtedly does, a list of eligibles,—for all persons that can become members of the Association. It does not seem to me quite fair, however, that we should print their names in our lists if not members, and they do not pay dues, and they should not be entitled to have the Registers sent to them. It costs money to get those up and send them and all ought to be active members in order to be put on our list.

PRESIDENT :

I understand that it is not the intention to send them the Registers of the Association nor the records which we do send to those who have paid their dues, but they might still be considered as connected with the Shedd Family. I suppose the idea is,—those who pay their dues will receive the books and those who do not pay will not receive them.

SECRETARY :

That is just the idea I have entertained. We want to send out notices of all meetings so that all descendants will know there is going to be a meeting or a reunion somewhere and so get new ones to come in, but our booklets and historical data should be sent to only those who pay for printing them. The Registers are much sought after by libraries and we are able to sell a number of these books outside the family. They ought to be valuable to every descendant and induce him to become active. We do not advertise the books at all, but have letters from a good many who are interested. I think it would be very desirable to have a list published once in a while of all who are eligible for membership just to let every one know how many Shedds there are and this may induce some more to become active.

MR. COOK :

I move we take a recess subject to the call of the Chair.

PRESIDENT:

With your permission we will adjourn and take this subject up later.

All present, about sixty-five, went to the dining room on first floor of hall, where a substantial lunch had been prepared by the Page Catering Company of Lowell. This afforded a chance for social intercourse.

The meeting reopened again at 2 p. m. in the hall.

President called for the report of the Nominating Committee, which Mr. Cook presented as follows:

The Committee on Nomination of Officers begs to submit the following report:

President:

J. Herbert Shedd, Woonsocket, R. I.

Vice-Presidents:

Charles B. Shedd, Chicago.

Frederick Shedd, Columbus, Ohio.

Albert Shedd, Nashua, N. H.

Mrs. Adelle Shedd Greenwood, Brookline, Mass.

Benjamin A. Goodwin, Ripon, Calif.

Secretary and Treasurer:

Frank E. Shedd, Boston, Mass.

Executive Committee:

Harrison P. Shedd, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Charles H. Shedd, Malden, Mass.

Arthur H. Shedd, Dorchester, Mass.

Mrs. Alice M. Shedd, Newton Centre, Mass.

Converse N. Shedd, E. Somerville, Mass.

Respectfully submitted,

SHERWIN L. COOK,
GEO. W. PUTNAM,
WARREN F. SHEDD.

Mr. Cook moved that the Secretary be instructed to cast one ballot for the officers nominated and the vote was so passed, and President declared above officers elected.

PRESIDENT:

We had unfinished before lunch the matter of fixing the titles of membership. I think a happy solution of our discussion is the suggestion offered that all descendants who have not joined and shared in the Association should be called Eligible Members. May we not so leave it for the present?

There is, however, another class we have not recognized in the amendment. I refer to Junior members, whom we ought to recognize as in part active members.

It seems wise to have the opinion of those present whether they think it desirable to have these five classes—Honorary, Life, Active, Junior and Eligible. I will ask those of you who favor so classifying the membership to manifest it by raising the hand. (44 in favor.) Will those who prefer that no change shall be made and that we hold the title of membership as it has been, raise the hand. (No hands.)

PRESIDENT :

Will you leave to the Executive Committee the duty of fixing the title and definition of those classes for recommendation to the annual meeting occurring a year from this time? (55 in favor.)

PRESIDENT :

Have we a report of the Executive Committee upon the affairs of the Association?

SECRETARY :

I have no report from the Executive Committee as such, but have a report of the Memorial Committee.

PRESIDENT :

There comes next a report by the Committee on Memorial so that we may take action in regard to that.

SECRETARY :

Mr. Charles H. Shedd, the Chairman of the special Memorial Committee, and a member of the Executive Committee also, is obliged to be away this week and part of next on his vacation, and he asked me to tell you what has been accomplished. I have no formal report and what I say will be merely to recite a few things that have taken place.

As you know, at our first meeting the Association voted favorably for having a memorial erected in Billerica to honor our first ancestor there. Following this decision our Association accepted with much enthusiasm the suggestion of a member of the Billerica Historical Society that such a memorial take the form of a building for the use of that society; although it would involve a great deal more expense than the monument we had previously contemplated our people all seemed much interested in attempting something for the good of the town, probably thinking that in return the people here would respond and remember our ancestors kindly. After much personal study of the old records I established what I believed to be the bounds of the old homestead, and of course it seemed very desirable to us that any memorial we did erect should stand on that homestead site, which was on the east side of the highway known as Concord Road; I was able to trace the title from the time of the original settlement down to the present time, so that we established that as the home site of our forefather occupied by three generations in succession. The person who now owns that land is unable to dispose of it, and the alternative is a tract of land across the road but believed to be also part of that once held by our first ancestor. There

were obstacles to the purchase of that land at first, although finally we found it possible to get the small parcel we desired by the purchase of the entire tract of several acres and reselling what we did not need, but this did not seem wise or proper to the Committee,—the risk was too great. We were anxious to honor our ancestors and willing to try to meet the wishes of the Historical Society of the townspeople, which was understood to be for a substantial fireproof building suitable for their needs, reserving only one room to our private use, and they were to assume the permanent care and maintenance of the building and lot. Your Secretary personally expended considerable money in having studies and plans of the building made and in searching old records, but could not proceed further for lack of assurances.

To be frank with you I do not feel that we have had the enthusiastic support of the townspeople in this matter and am somewhat doubtful of the future.

It has been said that the Historical Society does not know what we are to do and so cannot act. Of course we cannot tell exactly what we can do until we know where we can begin; the matter is therefore in abeyance. Last May, having had no word from the Committee of the Historical Society I wrote the Chairman asking if any action had been taken, mentioning particularly the provisions for maintenance. Failing to get the desired response I inquired again early in August, and under date of the 24th received word from him of a formal vote by that Committee as follows:

August 18, 1914.

“Mr. T. Frank Lyons,
Chairman Com. on Shedd Memorial,
Billerica Historical Society,
Billerica, Mass.

Dear Mr. Lyons:

At the meeting held the evening of August 17th at Bennett Library, attended by yourself, Mrs. Sexton and Messrs. Stearns, Rutledge, Hosmer and Manning, a letter from Mr. Frank E. Shedd, dated May 28th, 1914, was read. * * *

In order to express our continued interest and desire to co-operate, the following vote was taken by the committee:

That the interest of the Billerica Historical Society in the proposed Shedd Memorial Building is and has been an active interest;

That the Society is willing to act as the Custodian of such a building;

That the Society is willing to secure contributions to the amount of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) toward a maintenance fund for such a building, provided it is a strictly fireproof structure;

That the Society is willing to act for the Shedd Family in an endeavor to purchase land on the old Shedd estate at a reasonable price, provided that the Shedd Family will give definite instructions as to the amount that can be set aside for such a purchase and the amount of land that is desired.

WARREN H. MANNING,

Secretary to the Committee, for meeting of Aug. 17.”

This correspondence brings the matter, as you will see, just where it stands to-day. I hardly need to comment. The Historical Society offer to act for us in buying the land if we will provide the funds, but we had already exhausted that question, in our own endeavors, as related. They express an active interest in having the building and are willing to act as custodian, but propose to get contributions of only \$100 towards a maintenance fund, provided it is a strictly fire-proof building. This may mean \$100 annually, but it reads "\$100 towards a maintenance fund." If we should erect a building for the benefit of the town I expect we would need to spend many thousand dollars upon it and we would want to feel sure that it would be well cared for for very many years. Such a building would require at the least \$200 to \$300 per annum for fuel to keep it warm and some person in charge to keep it in proper condition and to look after the grounds,—a continuous maintenance. It could not be done for less than that amount yearly and a suitable fund ought to be provided to yield at least that income. Simply subscribing \$100 yearly toward a maintenance fund does not seem to me to indicate a very active interest in having such a building in the town. I believe our people would once have been very glad to go down deep and build a good building, but of course we would wish to know that there is an enthusiastic interest in having it and in caring for it. I submit this information to you for consideration.

DR. HOSMER:

I am a member of that Committee from the Historical Society. I think the report of Mr. Manning does not clearly give what we voted. We did not vote to raise simply a maintenance sum of only \$100. It was my belief that we were to raise \$100 a year. I am quite sure that is so. Historical societies are societies of old men usually, and they never have much money and are always poor. Mr. Shedd inquired of me once in Boston what I supposed a half acre on the opposite side could be purchased for. I told him then I did not think any sum less than \$1,000 would be considered. It is my opinion that that land could be bought for \$1,000 to-day. If we were perfectly sure that a fireproof building would be built, absolutely fireproof, and the Association would give us some definite idea of how much money they were willing and could put into it, we could give a definite reply; we have not been able to do that yet. I am quite certain that the vote the other night was for \$100 per year.

SECRETARY:

In order that it may be clearly understood I would like to read that vote again. (Reads essential part.)

MR. HOSMER:

I would like to state that the Whiting estate proper is on the north side of the land and that added to the estate a number of years ago was a parcel of land of about six acres which does not belong to the original Whiting estate. I think part of that six acres could be bought.

SECRETARY:

I might say that the whole Whiting estate was offered to me indirectly for \$8,000, which I understand was later advanced to \$9,000, including this piece just mentioned and extending down to the river, something like 12 or more acres. It composed a lot of land which would need to be cut up and sold in house lots, but we are not prepared to go into real estate business.

PRESIDENT:

Is any other member of the Association ready to express an opinion on this subject? Is it your pleasure to continue the committee having this matter in charge with the request that they make such endeavors as they may be able and report at our annual meeting next year? Those in favor please manifest it by saying Aye. (Many ayes.) Those opposed? (0.)

It seems to be the sentiment of the meeting that the Committee be continued and make such efforts and progress as they can which we can all approve.

We have now to consider the proposition to erect suitable markers or monuments to indicate the original settlement and burial places of our forefather Daniel Shed.

SECRETARY:

Of 80 ballots which have come in, 73 were in favor of a monument of some sort at Braintree, while 7 gave no answers.

Regarding the erection of one in the burying ground in Billerica 72 were in favor and 8 gave no answer,—a large proportion, I think, out of 80 responses in favor of monuments at both places.

PRESIDENT:

I will ask Mr. Charles B. Shedd to take the chair, as, unfortunately, I must leave you in order to make train connections. (About three o'clock.)

MR. COOK:

Regarding a monument at the place in old Braintree, our acting President can probably give you as good a description as any one of the place where such a monument could be placed, for after the meeting last year he and some others of us went down to Sheds Neck and it may be interesting for you to know something about the place itself. You take a car from Quincy Square and go toward Hough's Neck, leaving the car, I should think, nearly half a mile from the Shed homestead. It is now called Germantown and was so called because a colony of Teutons settled there some years ago and set up, I think, a glass-making plant. Now it is principally distinguished by the fact that a Sailors Snug Harbor, a well-known institution, is there, also a large truck farm. We made a call on the present owner of the farm, Mr. Hodgkinson, and were very pleasantly entertained. We went all over the farm and found as nearly as we could fancy it the place where our ancestors must have come ashore. Mr. Shedd was presented with an Indian battle axe, which

the proprietor had found in his ploughing and which is now cherished as a memento. We do not know that it ever did Daniel or any one of his sons any harm. That promontory is used at the present time almost wholly for agricultural purposes. In all probability there will never be much passing there, but at the same time we would have the satisfaction of knowing where the first Shed first put foot and some recognition of the fact in tangible form, it seems to me, is desirable. If that particular memorial was placed there it might also lead to that point being given its original name of Sheds Neck instead of being known by the less significant title of Germantown. It is certainly very interesting for us to know that for a great many years this particular place there was called Sheds Neck and it was the original settlement of our family and so known and acknowledged for a long time, and it may be that some time in the future that tract of ground may be occupied by fine residences of a summer shore colony and not be given up to agricultural pursuits.

THE CHAIRMAN :

I suggest the Government ought to establish a postoffice there and call it Shed's Neck. I think it would be an excellent thing if we could have a memorial there.

SECRETARY :

I might say that I once carried the postman up to Quincy from Germantown in my auto. Shed's Neck is right opposite the earliest settlement made by white people in America,—on Weymouth shore, but the old name was Wessagusset.

In casting about for a design for a marker to be put there I knew we did not wish a tombstone or any ordinary marker, and the idea came to me that we might have a miniature lighthouse because it was to be near the Sailors Haven, and therefore I sketched a little lighthouse such as you see represented on the curtain there. I suggest that it might be erected at an angle in the road near the Sailors Home, and where there is now a street light on a wooden pole. It would thus be a beacon light for the sailors and a marker for the Sheds and would be permanent because we can make it of Quincy granite, the most enduring rock of New England.

CHAIRMAN :

I can say in regard to our visit at Sheds Neck that I was very much pleased indeed to go over the ground, and I heartily coincide with what our Secretary has said. Perhaps some of you know that on Staten Island there is a similar institution which is called Sailors Snug Harbor, which is a very nice place to visit, and this Snug Harbor on Sheds Neck impressed me as a similar place. Right at the angle of the road which has been picked out for the lighthouse the light would strike in all directions; it is impossible to say just where Daniel Shed had his first house, but we know it was in that neighborhood, and it seems to me a very appropriate place for a memorial. Some preliminary figures of cost strike me as not very high, and it seems to me that is the place where we should concentrate our first efforts. I do not believe his plans could be bettered.

As many as are in favor of leaving the whole matter of memorial at Quincy and Billerica to the Committee and let them make a full report of their doings at the next meeting, please raise hands. (Motion carried.)

Regarding the cost of the markers I presume that can be left also to the Committee to decide.

The Secretary asked Mr. Albert Shedd and Dr. Hosmer as old residents of Billerica if they had any knowledge of where our first ancestor was buried there. The Secretary assumes it was in the South Burying Ground since he has found there a marker bearing the inscription Ensign John Shed, but is very anxious to establish the exact spot of burial if possible of Daniel and his other children.

DR. HOSMER :

I would like to state if it is in order that I have been over to see the Chairman of our Committee and he agrees with me entirely that while the letter reads just as Mr. Shedd understood it, still the vote of the Committee was that we would raise \$100 a year. It would be absurd for us to offer to give \$4 a year for maintenance of a building, and I do not want it so understood. We virtually agreed to raise \$100 a year, and I have not any doubt we could raise twice that amount, but we have only bound ourselves now for that amount.

SECRETARY :

I am very glad to get this word of correction by Dr. Hosmer, but I would like to ask him if he thinks the Historical Society would be able to raise a fund which would be sufficient at interest to maintain fully such a building as was contemplated.

DR. HOSMER :

I have no doubt we could in time, but it is something I cannot promise now.

It was then suggested that if the Committee of the Historical Society could meet our Memorial Committee at some near date it would be a good thing.

CHAIRMAN :

Regarding a trip to California and a reunion there, has any one a motion to make? What is the wish of those here regarding this matter?

The Secretary gave a tabulation of those who reported they are planning to attend, also read [see pages 54 and 55] letters, from Benjamin A. Goodwin of Ripon, California, and from Bertha Shedd and her brother Ellsworth of Shedd, Oregon, all urging us to visit their section during the Exposition.

SECRETARY :

I would like to have some action by the Association for or against the holding of a reunion there. I have been preaching group reunions for a long time. We can have the homestead reunions here in New England biennially, but we ought to have group reunions from time to time all over the United States, and if we could have a reunion next

year in California for those who live in that section and for those who can go and take it in during the Genealogical Congress the last week in July, I believe it would be a very advantageous thing.

CHAIRMAN :

Is some one prepared to make a resolution?

It was then voted that we have a reunion there under the care of our Secretary.

Mr. Frank E. Shedd then told of his visit to Pepperell to see the homestead of John Shedd, built about 1740 or earlier. Mr. Charles B. Shedd spoke about buying this old homestead.

The Secretary read a monograph [see page 56] from Charles B. Shedd about the possible derivation of the name of Shedd from Se-deds, as inscribed on an ancient Egyptian sarcophagus.

CHAIRMAN :

If there is no further business the meeting will be adjourned and we can visit with each other.

Meeting adjourned about 4 p. m.

LETTERS FROM MEMBERS

Shedd, Oregon, Aug. 19, 1914.

Mr. Frank E. Shedd,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:—

Your letter in regard to a reunion of the Shedd family in 1915, to be held on the Pacific coast, received.

I am indeed pleased to learn that the Shedd's of the Eastern and Middle states are contemplating a trip to the western coast next summer, with the idea of holding such a meeting.

We western members of the family, who are separated by so many miles from the old homestead where our first known ancestor settled, consider this a grand opportunity of becoming acquainted with our eastern relatives, and nearly all members of my family, which are ten in number, have expressed their intentions of attending the Panama Exposition, at a time which may be selected by the Shedd Family Association.

As far as I have been informed, July is as favorable a time for such a gathering as any of the summer months in California, although Oregon and especially the Willamette Valley can be seen to a better advantage a month earlier. Our roses are then in full bloom, and Portland, appropriately called "The Rose City," holds its annual carnival at this time, when these beautiful flowers can be seen on every hand.

I trust arrangements may be made for a special train to San Francisco in 1915, with transportation rates such as will enable all members of the Shedd family to avail themselves of this opportunity of traveling together, as I think it would be an enjoyable and long remembered journey.

Wishing the Association a pleasant reunion at Billerica, the 29th, I am

Very truly,
BERTHA E. SHEDD.

August 21, 1914.

Mr. Frank E. Shedd, Secty.-Treas.,
Shedd Family Association,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:—

Replying to your favor of July 17th: It is with great pleasure that I note the suggestion of one of the members of the Association to hold a meeting on the Pacific Coast in 1915. It would seem that with nearly a year to prepare in, most of the Shedd family could make arrangements to be present at such an enjoyable meeting, beside the pleasure and profitable visit to the Exposition located in a state that is rapidly advancing in all the industries and arts of the United States.

Mr. James A. Barr, Director of Congresses of the Exposition, has written me regarding the Reunion of the Shedd family and enclosed copies of letters received by him wherein several New England families anticipate coming by special train, and while any place decided upon by the Shedd family for the Reunion would be satisfactory to our family here, it would seem that the arrangements made by the officials of the Exposition for such gatherings would be more convenient and less expensive for the majority that will come. I would suggest that for the first meeting we accept the invitation of the officials and at such meeting make any other arrangements we may desire for any future meeting.

We are looking forward with great pleasure to this reunion, as Mrs. Goodwin and myself have many times talked over our trip taken some time ago to our "Old New England Home" and now to again think we shall be able to see those familiar and loving faces makes the occasion one to anticipate with rapturous joy.

It will be my pleasure to notify others of our family here on the Pacific Coast and make arrangements for this Reunion. At the present my time is almost fully occupied with the business of the South San Joaquin irrigation district, but the construction being now practically over, I shall in a short time have more leisure moments and will endeavor to give you the desired information regarding the number that will attend the Reunion. I have no doubt but that there will be 25 or 30 who will be present.

You mentioned the month of July as the time of the meeting in San Francisco. Any month that would suit the convenience of those who are to make the trip would be satisfactory to us here. You must understand that from the month of May to October there is no rain. Perpetual sunshine is the order of California climate six months of the year. San Francisco is always cool, being located on the coast there is a continual cool and invigorating sea breeze.

Would you kindly keep me informed as to the progress being made for this meeting? As before stated, I will endeavor to have the family at this end notified and am sure they will respond with pleasure.

At the reunion to be held at Billerica, August 30th, tell them we extend not only a hearty welcome to the Golden State in 1915, but our thoughts of love as a family and our devotion to that land that was made possible through the loyalty to American principles and righteous teachings which make it possible for every true American to say with pride

and patriotism, "Home of the Pilgrim's pride, Land where my fathers died."

Trusting that we may again be able to once more meet on this side of the Great Divide, I am

Very truly yours,

B. A. GOODWIN.

Mr. Frank E. Shedd,
60 Federal Street,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:—

I am enclosing a monograph on a possible derivation of our surname which may seem a little wild at first thought, but as long as we cannot prove the contrary, it may be a tenable hypothesis for the present at least and may perhaps prove an incentive for further research by those who are interested, or should be.

I celebrated Washington's legal birthday, Monday, February 23rd, 1914, by a visit to the Chicago Art Institute, and on entering the Egyptian room was almost startled as I looked down on the Sarcophagus of Se-deds as it laid before me with all its bright original colors with the inscription:—

"Egyptian Coffin of a man named Se-deds belonging to the 11th dynasty; that is approximately the time of Abraham. The preservation of the wood is due to the rainless climate of Egypt. It is empty, but the mummy cloth lying on the cover was found attached to the bottom."

As I read it again and again I was more and more impressed with the remarkable resemblance to our family name with even the extra "d" thrown in, as we now write it. The aspirate "h" in olden times was often omitted or represented by an (') to show exhalation of breath and not dignified as a letter of the alphabet until later on, so here seems to be the original derivative root of our surname Shed or Shedd as now written. As I was well acquainted with Mr. W. M. R. French, manager and director of the Art Institute, likewise his brother, Daniel C. French, the noted sculptor, artist of the "Minute Man" that I saw at Concord the day after our gathering at Billerica, I took Mr. French to the ancient Egyptian memorial reposing in his museum and he acknowledged the striking resemblance to our patronymic.

So far we have been unsuccessful in tracing our pre-American ancestry, but here is a philological clew going back to Egypt in the time of Abraham showing a combination of letters and sounds very similar to our own, and while we cannot hope to be able to trace direct ancestry, we can feel sure that "Se-deds" was more nearly connected chronologically with our family than was Adam.

Antequarians and historians in delving into the past are coming to rely more and more upon philological clews and linguistic analogies and verbal derivations to establish a strong line of probabilities when direct records are lacking. The three essential vocals "s-e-d" are basic to which the Egyptian, undoubtedly a great man in his time added "eds" which you will observe is a reiteration of the same three vocals, a sort of alliteration comporting well with his high dignity. The same base

with the interpolation of the aspirate became Shed or Sched as written where teutonic influences predominate, which by its simplicity and strength has endured through the ages.

Our own Daniel Shed brought it from somewhere, planted it among the early Pilgrims around Plymouth Rock where it thrived and increased amazingly until now. I think you said there were about five thousand clearly established descendants in this country, all from the original Daniel, who with puritanical simplicity wrote it with one "d" and with a single first name, as did the others, Samuel, Zechariah, Nathan, John, Joshua, etc. We, his lineal descendants, now write the name in four different ways, "Shed, Shedd, Schedd, Shead," and are not satisfied with less than two front names. With such orthographic variations in less than three centuries, is it not remarkable that this Egyptian name comes down to us through thirty centuries with so little change?

"Sed" is a strong, simple and unusual root. With comparatively few "Sheds" or variations in different directories, all traceable to one ancestor in this country, I believe, our hope is that we will yet be able to establish definite connection with others abroad of like name and sound.

Along this line of modern research with the great similarity of root sounds, are we not entitled to entertain the thought that our family patronymic originated in Egypt more than three thousand years ago, and that "Se-deds" was in all likelihood an honored ancestor and that all of similar names are relatives.

I enclose a picture in colors, made by my second daughter, a student in the Art Institute, of the original casket in which "Se-deds" was placed in the Pyramids of Egypt long before the days of Greece or Rome, almost in the beginning of recorded history.

The Sarcophagus is made of cedar or some kind of fir which is tree-nailed together with wooden pins and is as bright, sound and perfect as the day it was made, over three thousand years ago, a remarkable illustration of the preservative effect of the wonderful climate of Egypt, and not less remarkable perhaps is the persistency of a vocal combination used as a name, transmitted from father to son as we know it to a certainty for nearly three centuries, undoubtedly extending way back very much farther indeed, even to the time of ancient Egypt. Thus the picture of Se-deds coffin may be worthy of a place among the archives of the Shedd Family Association connecting our name with the dawn of civilization. Quien sabe?

CHARLES BANKS SHEDD.

LATER BUSINESS

A formal meeting of the Memorial and Executive Committees of the Shedd Family Association was held on Friday, October 16, 1914. Members present: President J. Herbert Shedd, Secretary and Treasurer Frank E. Shedd, Charles H. Shedd, Benjamin B. Shedd, Mrs. Alice M. Shedd and Arthur H. Shedd.

This meeting was called at the request of the President with a view of meeting at Quincy and visiting Sheds Neck to consider questions connected with the plan for erection of a monument. On account of a very severe storm the meeting was held at the office of the Secretary in Boston.

After a general discussion of the various plans for memorials for marking the settling place and burial place of Daniel Shed, formal action was taken as follows:

The Committee voted that the Secretary be instructed and empowered to proceed at once in the manner which seemed to him best suited for the purpose to obtain subscriptions to a fund for the erection of both these monuments. It was voted that the suggested lighthouse be adopted as the plan favored and to be erected at Sheds Neck if favorable price could be obtained and funds are available for it.

It was also voted that we endeavor to have the name of the place re-established as Sheds Neck.

For the monument or marker proposed for Billerica it was the opinion of the Committee that a large boulder or single slab of rock which would withstand the elements was the most desirable, provided with a bronze plate for inscription. It was also approved to place this on a vacant piece of ground suggested by the Secretary in the South Cemetery near the road if permission for this can be secured from the Cemetery Commissioners.

It was voted that in the opinion of the Committee, while the expense of the proposed memorials would probably not exceed \$1,000, it was their judgment that \$1,500 should be stated as the sum for which contributions were to be solicited.

The Committee discussed the proposition for reunion in California and for branch meetings, and left to the Secretary the matter of arranging for these group reunions with any parties who are interested in getting them started.

Meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman and the Secretary.

Circulars soliciting contributions from all members and other known descendants have been sent out.

ELIGIBLE FOR HONOR ROLL

(MEMBERS)

Nathan Cummings Shedd (Daniel)	East Jaffrey, N. H.
Age 91 years	Born Sept. 2, 1823.
Edmund Earl Shedd (Samuel)	Columbus, Ohio
Age 86 years	Born July 16, 1828
Mrs. Josephine M. Shedd Clark (Samuel)	Lowell, Mass.
Age 84 years	Born Sept. 7, 1830.
Otis Noyes Shedd (Nathan)	Aurora, Ill.
Age 83 years	Born July 10, 1831.
Silas Luke Shedd (Samuel)	Corvallis, Ore.
Age 82 years	Born Sept. 12, 1832
Joel Herbert Shedd (Nathan)	Woonsocket, R. I.
Age 80 years	Born May 31, 1834.
Miss Harriet B. Rogers (Mary)	North Billerica, Mass.
Age 80 years	Born April 12, 1834.
Henry William Shedd (Samuel)	Kansas City, Mo.
Age 80 years	Born Nov. 4, 1834.

(NON-MEMBERS)

Ephraim Lund (Nathan)	Lowell, Mass.
Age 89 years	Born Nov. 19, 1825.
Mrs. Elvira Rogers Gould (Mary)	No. Billerica, Mass.
Age 84 years	Born April 21, 1830.
Mrs. Loena R. Shedd Gates (Zechariah)	Franklin, Vt.
Age 83 years	Born Sept. 1, 1831.
Mrs. Sarah A. Jackson Shedd (Zechariah)	Charlestown, Mass.
Age 82 years	Born March 12, 1832.
Augustus Franklin Shedd (Zechariah)	Evanston, Ill.
Age 82 years	Born Feb. 20, 1832.
Guilford Dudley Shedd (Samuel)	Walloomsack, N. Y.
Age 82 years	Born April 8, 1832.
Levi Shedd (Nathan)	West Paris, Maine
Age 81 years	Born April 26, 1833.
Cornelius Worcester Shedd (Samuel)	Columbus, Miss.
Age 81 years	Born May 30, 1833.
Samuel H. Clark (Nathan)	Tewksbury, Mass.
Age 81 years	Born July 21, 1833.
Timothy S. Shedd (Samuel)	Wethersfield, Conn.
Age 81 years	Born Oct. 14, 1833.
Mrs. Harriet S. Shedd Spencer (Samuel)	North Fenton, N. Y.
Age 81 years	Born Nov. 2, 1833.
Mrs. Alice A. Shedd Rolfe (Nathan)	Norway, Maine
Age 80 years	Born Nov. 22, 1834.

LIST OF MEMBERS

MARY LINE

Miss Harriet B. Rogers, North Billerica, Mass.

DANIEL LINE

Frank Edson Shedd,	40 Melville Ave., Dorchester, Mass.
Mrs. Anna Maude Shedd,	40 Melville Ave., Dorchester, Mass.
*Maurice Parker Shedd,	40 Melville Ave., Dorchester, Mass.
John Dennison Shedd,	Fairfax, Vt.
John Sullivan Shedd,	435 Sixth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Miss Lena M. Shedd,	457 Massachusetts Ave., Lexington, Mass.
Merton E. Shedd,	Fairfax, Vt.
Nathan Cummings Shedd,	East Jaffrey, N. H.
Ray E. Shedd,	20 Cedar St., Woburn, Mass.
Mrs. Sarah M. Shedd,	59 High St., St. Albans, Vt.
Mrs. Grace (Dane) Brown,	16 Pine St., Peterboro, N. H.
Mrs. Clara (Shedd) Dane,	Peterboro, N. H.
Mrs. Alice (Shedd) Page,	429 N. Downing St., Piqua, Ohio
Mrs. Belinda (Shedd) Swezey,	429 N. Downing St., Piqua, Ohio
Mrs. Ida L. Trombly,	874 Spring St., Fairfax, Vt.

JOHN LINE

Edward E. Shedd,	2 Webster Ave., Allston, Mass.
Mrs. Eva E. Shedd,	2 Webster Ave., Allston, Mass.
Miss Elizabeth Shedd,	Burlington, Mass.
Lyman O. Shedd,	36 Harvard Ave., Suite 4, Allston, Mass.
Mrs. Alice A. Shedd,	36 Harvard Ave., Suite 4, Allston, Mass.
Miss Addie A. Foster,	Bedford Road, Burlington, Mass.
Miss Gladys Winn Foster,	Bedford Road, Burlington, Mass.
Mrs. Adelle (Shedd) Greenwood,	41 Harvard St., Brookline, Mass.
Herbert T. Greenwood,	41 Harvard St., Brookline, Mass.
Mrs. Juliette E. Grimes,	72 Highland Ave., Somerville, Mass.
Mrs. Addie E. (Shedd) Harris,	Reeds Ferry, N. H.
Dr. Charles E. Hosmer,	Billerica, Mass.
Mrs. Evelyn (Manning) Marion,	47 Lowell St., Woburn, Mass.
Guy Elwood Marion,	47 Lowell St., Woburn, Mass.
Lester B. Skelton,	Burlington, Mass.
Fort Staples,	43 Franklin St., Woburn, Mass.
Mrs. Elizabeth E. Staples,	43 Franklin St., Woburn, Mass.
Lyman E. Ware,	Norfolk, Mass.

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Miss Maude E. Shedd,	25 Powellton Road, Dorchester, Mass.

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 Miss Bertha Emily Shedd,
 *Harold Layton Shedd,
 Charles Gale Shedd,
 Mrs. Rhoda Jane (Colburn) Shedd,
 Charles Henry Shedd,
 Charles Henry Shedd,
 Christopher C. Shedd,
 Converse N. Shedd,
 Miss Mary M. Shedd,
 Daniel Fuller Shedd,
 Miss C. Ethel Shedd,
 Karl Eastman Shedd,
 Mrs. Eliza A. Shedd,
 Ellsworth W. Shedd,
 Mrs. Emily B. Shedd,
 Miss Emma Luella Shedd,
 Ernest Langdon Shedd,
 Miss Eva M. Shedd,
 Ezra Twitchell Shedd,
 Frederick E. Shedd,
 George Munn Shedd,
 George Varnum Shedd,
 Mrs. Mary E. M. Shedd,
 Harold A. Shedd,
 Miss Harriet Loena Shedd,
 Harry E. Shedd,
 Herman A. Shedd,
 Mrs. Lucy E. (Clark) Shedd,
 Jonas Timothy Shedd,
 Marcellus R. Shedd,
 Mrs. Jennie Chapman Shedd,
 Miss Cecile M. Shedd,
 Norman E. Shedd,
 Roscoe H. Shedd,
 William E. L. Shedd,
 William Holmes Shedd,
 William Woodman Shedd,
 Lyndon W. Annis,
 Mrs. Alice W. (Shedd) Annis,
 *George Shedd Annis,
 Miss Anna J. Atherton,
 Frank S. Atherton,
 Mrs. Clara C. (Shedd) Baker,
 William Cushing Bamburgh,
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 Dr. Edgar R. Barton,
 Mrs. Martha Shedd Benzaquen,
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 Shedd, Oregon
 Shedd, Oregon
 Keene, N. H.
 Keene, N. H.
 218 Ferry St., Malden, Mass.
 New Boston, N. H.
 Worcester, Mass.
 19 Benedict St., East Somerville, Mass.
 19 Benedict St., East Somerville, Mass.
 76 Lake View Ave., Haverhill, Mass.
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 R. F. D. No. 5, Norwich, Conn.
 R. F. D. No. 5, Norwich, Conn.
 Sheffield, Vt.
 10 Maple St., Derry, N. H.
 Willsboro, N. Y.
 461 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass.
 461 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass.
 New Braintree, Mass.
 School and Main Sts., Lancaster, N. Y.
 School and Main Sts., Lancaster, N. Y.
 School and Main Sts., Lancaster, N. Y.
 4 Riedl Place, Worcester, Mass.
 110 Gold St., Worcester, Mass.
 2704 Olive St., St. Joseph, Mo.
 11 High St., Malden, Mass.
 499 Broad Ave., Leonia, N. J.
 50 Judson St., Malden, Mass.
 50 Judson St., Malden, Mass.
 50 Judson St., Malden, Mass.
 Hoyleton, Ill.
 4746 Kenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 86 Monte Vista Ave., Oakland, Cal.
 117 Mt. Vernon St., Newtonville, Mass.
 5017 Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill.
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 26 Hemenway St., Boston, Mass.
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Mrs. Elta Shedd Goldthwaite,	Nashua, N. H.
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John A. Hinkley,	Gorham, Maine
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 Miss Dorothy Quincy Smith, 105 West 72nd St., New York, N. Y.
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Mrs. Eveline F. Wilson,	Hollis, N. H.
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Mrs. Lucy A. Shedd,	267 Main St., Nashua, N. H.
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*Winifred Chandler Shedd,	28 Draper Ave., Arlington, Mass.
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Mrs. Annie Grace Shedd,	R. F. D. No. 1, East Chelmsford, Mass.
Miss Lydia Helen Shedd,	R. F. D. No. 1, East Chelmsford, Mass.
Henry Carlton Shedd,	R. F. D. No. 1, East Chelmsford, Mass.
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Mrs. Lovisa J. Fuhrman,	Sabetha, R. F. D. No. 1, Kan.
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Miss Mary T. Kimball,	Boylston Centre, Mass.
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Hiram D. Nichols,	South Weare, N. H.
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Mrs. Julia C. Pearson,	11 Teele Ave., W. Somerville, Mass.
*Emily Grace Pearson,	11 Teele Ave., W. Somerville, Mass.
*John Lincoln Pearson,	11 Teele Ave., W. Somerville, Mass.
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Albert Shedd,	Sagamore Ave., Portsmouth, N. H.
Miss E. Estella Shedd,	Hillsborough, N. H.
John L. Shedd,	Hillsborough, N. H.
Murry O. Shedd,	R. R. 1, Pepin, Wis.
Warren F. Shedd,	Lakeside, Wakefield, Mass.
Mrs. Nellie F. Shedd,	Lakeside, Wakefield, Mass.
Mrs. Almira W. Brown,	23 Arlington Road, Woburn, Mass.
Mrs. Ruthven Childs,	Hillsborough Bridge, N. H.
*Junior.	

*** Died January 20, 1915

† Died January 15, 1915

THE SHEDD FAMILY ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED 1913.

BILLERICA, MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, March 16, 1915

Charles F. Read, Treas.,
Bostonian Society,
Old State House, Boston.

My dear Mr. Read:-

I am returning you herewith the three cuts of the map of Boston Harbor in 1731 which you kindly loaned me for use in connection with the 1914 issue of the Register of the Shedd Family Association. I believe they are intact as returned by the printer and wish to express my appreciation of your courtesy in loaning me



Annual Reunion of the Field Faculty of the American Pacific International Exposition San Francisco

PACIFIC COAST GROUP REUNION, MASSACHUSETTS BUILDING, EXPOSITION GROUNDS, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., JULY 26, 1915

REGISTER
OF
THE SHEDD FAMILY ASSOCIATION
(INCORPORATED)

VOLUME FIVE

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING
AND
THIRD GENERAL REUNION

August 30, 1915

Billerica, Massachusetts

FRANK EDSON SHEDD
SECRETARY
60 Federal Street

Boston, Massachusetts, October, 1915

REPORT NUMBER FIVE

TO THE SHEDD FAMILY ASSOCIATION:

This Register will bring to each member of the Association a full account of what has been accomplished by its officers during the past year in the various endeavors to advance the interests of the whole family.

It has been a year of growing interest and of large accomplishment, and even if all plans were not carried through, yet we may well be proud of the standing of the Association.

All members who were not able personally to attend the meetings and reunions will find in this Register a full account of all that was done at them, although they will miss the spirit and enthusiasm aroused by personal intercourse with other members.

Those who did make the exertion to attend the meetings and thus had a part in them will find pleasure in reverting to this recounting of the events, as well as in having the record preserved. It is hoped that every member who can possibly arrange for it will plan to attend the meeting in 1916, of the plans for which some mention will be found herein.

In the last Register advance reference was made to many of the events that were being considered for this year's work, and now they can be recorded as accomplishments.

Just as interesting projects are in prospect for this coming year (though of a somewhat different nature), and every descendant is urged to share in making them all successful. Will you not do it? An outline of the things to be done will be given later.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE PAST YEAR:

These were

- A special meeting on May 27th in Boston on By-Laws.
- The Reunion on July 26th for the Pacific Coast residents.
- The Reunion on August 24th for Michigan families.
- The Biennial Reunion of August 30th at Billerica.

Interwoven with these events were several meetings of various committees with strenuous endeavors on the part of those entrusted with the memorial and historical matters to bring all these things through to a satisfactory conclusion.

By circular letters every member was informed from time to time of all that was under consideration, and information was also given to all descendants outside the Association on matters of memorials and membership, etc.

SPECIAL MEETING:

A full report of the special meeting at the Colonial House on May 27th with regard to By-Laws is on file in the records, and an account is also given in the Secretary's annual report read at the reunion, so it is not necessary to refer to it in detail here.

It is believed, however, that the changes then determined upon in the By-Laws as pertain to membership will work out very advantageously by a widening of registration.

Every individual descendant of a Shedd ancestor in whatever degree ought to be at least a Registered Member in the Shedd Association, even though also connected with several other family associations.

PACIFIC COAST REUNION:

This was a very successful meeting, and the enthusiasm with which those in attendance formed a branch of the parent association, to be known as the "Pacific Coast Group of the Shedd Family Association," was very gratifying, and they are planning to hold meetings annually at various points convenient for all living along that entire coast.

The frontispiece of this Register is a reproduction of the photograph of those who attended the first Pacific Coast meeting on the Exposition Grounds in San Francisco, and it will be pleasing to all others that we may thus become acquainted with our Western cousins. It is regretted by many that they were unable to visit California at that season and thus meet all at the reunion. We shall wish to have reports of each annual gathering. It is believed that this Group Association of the members of various branches in that section will be of great advantage to all parties and will awaken increased interest in the main association.

MICHIGAN REUNION:

It is gratifying also to know that another group of the Shedds got together and held a reunion at a convenient homestead in Michigan when it was found that they could not journey to the New England

Reunion. Although the attendance was largely from those of one branch, yet all known descendants in other branches living in Michigan were cordially invited to the gathering, and many availed themselves of the opportunity, thus forming new ties that will prove of lasting pleasure. It is hoped such gatherings will be repeated and that similar reunions will be established in other sections. Let all such gatherings make full reports of their doings, with names (and photograph, if possible) of those in attendance, to the Secretary of the parent Association, and, above all, get all to become Sustaining or Registered Members of our Association, or Life Members if they are willing.

BIENNIAL REUNION AT BILLERICA:

A full stenographic report of the business and events at that meeting on August 30th is given herein, so that little reference is necessary here.

Billerica, with its neighboring towns, was the chief abode of nearly all of the family for two or three of the earlier generations, and so it will always be held in esteem by all later descendants because of their regard for their ancestors. It is hoped that from time to time it may be found convenient to establish at suitable places in the town some markers to indicate quite permanently the fact and place of residence of those earlier ancestors, at least where no stone or marker now exists. We commend to all living descendants the definite establishment of the site of homes and graves of their ancestors before the changes of time obliterate the evidence, since this will be of even greater interest to later generations.

BRAINTREE AND QUINCY:

There is a very strong sentiment among our members in favor of erecting at once a memorial to our first ancestor on the site of his original settlement in old Braintree. Many have always thought this the most appropriate place for commemorating our original settler. All members will be interested in reading, as those at the reunion were enthused by, Mr. Cook's remarks on this subject at the close of the business meeting. (See page 28.)

The Executive and Memorial Committees expect to have something of special interest to communicate to the Association early in the year about plans for a meeting as requested at the reunion.

The Secretary has accumulated quite a lot of historical data since the last Register about our first ancestor in America and his immediate family that will be presented later.

OLD HOLLIS HOMESTEAD:

The Secretary and several members have visited the site of this old Shedd home, and all would be glad to be assured of the permanent preservation of a building that had its origin at so early a date, but we have not sufficient money available for the purchase and repair of the place. It would be an appropriate thing if those with the means for doing so, in the immediate line of descent of those who first dwelt on this homestead, could purchase the place and put it in order for their own use or as a landmark of the earlier times.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF COLONIAL FAMILIES:

A word about this Society is perhaps proper since many may not understand its relation to our own and other family associations, or may not know why we should be interested in it.

It is simply a family of families, and we should be interested in it in just the same way we should be interested in our own family affairs. It was established the same year that our Association was formed, and its great growth shows it has met a want. Mr. George A. Smith, the Secretary, has spoken at two or three of our meetings with words of encouragement for our work, and great credit is due him for the present standing of the Society of Colonial Families.

Every person whose ancestor came to America before 1789 is eligible to membership in the Society. But it is of especial value to family groups since they may now find space for their own meetings at the recently acquired House at 301 Newbury Street, Boston, and members can participate in the frequent entertainments given during the winter months. The "Colonial," a magazine published by the Society, is well worth while at a cost of fifty cents per year.

REPORT OF SHEDD FAMILY REUNION AT BILLERICA

August 30th, 1915

Meeting opened at 10.30 A.M., with President J. Herbert Shedd presiding, who referred to the gathering as a result of a formal call for this reunion as issued July 30th, 1915.

At the President's request, prayer was offered by Daniel F. Shedd of Haverhill, Mass.

Singing, "America."

ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY PRESIDENT.

"FELLOW MEMBERS OF THIS ASSOCIATION AND FRIENDS:

It has again become my duty and my privilege to welcome you, each individual and all of you, cordially and heartily to this family reunion.

It is certainly good for us of the same blood and family bond to meet together from time to time to renew our acquaintance with each other and so increase our interest in our family ties. In this way we may help to gain one of the chief objects of living,—that of union in Christian fellowship and development, and so increase our capacity to do good to others, which is a much higher attainment than is efficiency.

The affairs of our association have been, as always, more intimately in the hands of our most admirable secretary, who is better qualified than I am to give you full information in regard to them. It seems to be more especially my privilege to give you hearty welcome."

BUSINESS MEETING:

The President appointed a Nominating Committee, consisting of Albert Shedd of Portsmouth, N. H., Warren F. Shedd of Wakefield, Mass., and Mrs. Celia Shedd Putnam of Lowell, Mass., to bring in list of officers to serve the coming year.

The Nominating Committee soon after brought in as their report the names of the same officers that served last year, which report was accepted. It was then moved and voted unanimously that the list of officers for this year serve again next year.

Some question arose as to whether a verbal ballot was legal, but the President thought a unanimous vote was legal, and as there was no further objection it was allowed to stand.

The President called for reports of Secretary and Treasurer for the current year.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

August 30, 1915.

MR. PRESIDENT, MEMBERS OF THE SHEDD FAMILY AND FRIENDS:

This is the Third Biennial Reunion of the Shedd Family Association, although it is the fifth annual meeting held since the first informal call was sent out in the spring of 1911 for a general gathering of all Shedd descendants in this old home town of Billerica. The first meeting was certainly a reunion to be remembered, and then and there the Shedd Family Association was formed as the best means by which all descendants could unite their efforts to accomplish things that would interest and please each individual and benefit the family as a whole. The spirit of that reunion has not faltered since, but continues in full force and is, I believe, stronger with each passing year.

The meeting last year was, properly speaking, a business meeting only, and therefore not so large an attendance was expected as in reunion years; besides, there occurred a very heavy storm on the day of the meeting. Nevertheless, we gathered about 61 Shedds, had a pleasant time and, as reported in the Register, accomplished a good lot of work, even if some was of a somewhat negative character. It is sometimes important to know what not to do even if one cannot determine at once what to do. Our plans then were good even if not all carried out.

On the last page of the Register for 1914 there was given a summary report of a formal joint meeting of the Executive and Memorial Committees of the Association held on October 16th in Boston.

The special purpose of that conference was to devise means for carrying out the wishes of the Association as voiced at the annual meeting and expressed in an earlier letter ballot. The Executive Committee instructed and empowered the Secretary to proceed at once to obtain subscriptions to a fund for the erection of the two memorial monuments, and they suggested the sum of \$1500 which they advised raising for them and other purposes.

Acting under those instructions, the Secretary issued a circular letter soliciting contributions under date of November 21st, 1914. This was mailed, not only to the members of the Association, but to all known descendants of Daniel Shed, because it seemed wise to give every descendant an opportunity to express an interest in the Association and to contribute something if they wished for the memorials to our common ancestor; about 1300 letters were sent out. It is regretted that responses were not more numerous and contributions larger; they came from only about 90 persons, and without being at all critical it is but proper to say that a great many of the contributions were below the average necessary to realize the sum that the Committee had set to be raised, even if all had contributed instead of a few. A second appeal was made March 1, 1915, to many of those who had not then responded, and the final outcome is that about \$400 has been paid in, and perhaps a fourth more pledged or in sight. All funds received for Memorial

purposes were transferred from the general banking account to a special savings account, so that whatever interest accumulates may be added to it.

Conferences with the President and Executive Committee during the spring and a consideration of the desirability of having the questions about membership and amendments to the By-Laws, which were discussed at our last meeting, settled before this reunion date, led to the calling of a special meeting, as provided in the By-Laws.

The call for this meeting was issued on May 3rd, and the following is a copy of the formal report of that meeting as filed:

Report of a Special Meeting of the Shedd Family Association held on May 27th, 1915, at the Colonial House, 301 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.

This meeting was called by direction of the President and Executive Committee for the purpose of considering and acting upon certain proposed amendments to the By-Laws of the Association, the text of these amendments being fully described and submitted in a circular letter dated May 3, 1915, and sent to all members.

About twenty members gathered in response to this call at the place and date named. The Secretary called the meeting to order, and as neither the President nor any of the Vice-Presidents were in attendance, upon motion of Mr. Charles H. Shedd, duly seconded and put to a vote, Mr. Sherwin L. Cook was elected temporary chairman of the meeting.

At the request of the Chairman, the Secretary then read the formal call of the meeting, and gave a verbal statement of the reasons that had led the Committee to take this step, viz.: that there seemed to be a general desire for a clearer definition of the rights and privileges of membership than the original By-Laws gave, also that it seemed desirable to provide for several classes of membership to accommodate descendants, some of whom wished to be affiliated with the Association, but only in a passive way, while others were willing to take an active part in its conduct and to share in the necessary cost of its work. It also seemed fitting that some special recognition should be given to those of the family who had lived more than four score years, as did our first ancestor. This matter having been quite fully discussed at the last meeting and the principal arguments stated in the Register so that all members could be familiar with it, the Committee believed that much valuable time could be saved at the next reunion by taking up this question of amendments at this special meeting.

The Committee had given much consideration to the various suggestions offered looking toward amendments, and a draft of what seemed to them the most favorable form was printed and sent out to all members along with the notice, together with a form of letter ballot, so that every member, whether or not present at this meeting, could have a full chance to express his opinion about it just as if in attendance. It was therefore the province of this meeting to ratify those opinions in so far as it could.

The Secretary then reported that letter ballots had been returned representing 140 members,—all favorable to the adoption of the amendments as submitted. It also appeared that of those voting 120 had expressed a desire to continue as Sustaining Members and 20 would wish to be Registered Members if the amendments were adopted.

It was then stated by the Chairman that another form of amendment had been presented and discussed at the last annual meeting, and as it was then agreed that no formal action could be taken on the proposition at that time, that amendment was laid on the table for further consideration; that amendment, however, could be disposed of by substituting the present one since this had already been submitted to the consideration of all members.

Mrs. Alice M. Shedd then moved that the form of amendment printed on the call for this meeting be substituted for the amendment offered by Mr. Cook at the last meeting and now on the table. This motion was seconded and carried.

It was then moved and seconded that the proposed amendments to the By-Laws as printed on circular letter be adopted and made a part of the By-Laws. This motion was carried unanimously and was so declared.

A statement was then made by the Secretary about the provisions that had been made for Eastern members to go to California and the preparations to assist our relatives on the Pacific Slope to hold a reunion in San Francisco at the Panama-Pacific Exposition on July 26th,—the opening day of the Genealogical Congress there. From a study of our mailing list of descendants, it appeared there were fully 140 persons who were connected with the Shedd Family living west of the Rocky Mountains. A circular letter had been sent to all these, and a Committee of twelve, representing various families there, had been appointed to have charge of this Pacific reunion. The Chairman of that Committee was Mr. Benjamin A. Goodwin of Ripon, one of the Vice-Presidents of this Association, and a man of good standing and connected with public service work in that section. (A full report of the meeting will be given herein, with a copy of the photograph taken.)

Statements were also made for information of those present about the endeavors of the Committees to acquire a site for the memorial boulder at Billerica, and an outline map was shown indicating the relative position of the old homestead site to the present natural features. No action was taken.

The meeting then adjourned and a social hour was spent, while we enjoyed ice cream and cake supplied by Mr. and Mrs. George A. Smith of the Colonial Families House.

The Secretary's work this summer has comprised the making of several visits with members of the Executive Committee to Billerica in search of a suitable boulder for our memorial purposes and striving for a site for it; also the preparation of lists and sending out about 1300 letters to members and all other known descendants in the country advising about this reunion and urging non-members to become enrolled.

The Register of 1914 was much delayed by the attempt of the Secretary to give some light on the early situation of our first American ancestor, and no one regretted the delay more than he. Just here it may not be improper to raise the question whether or not it is wise to continue the printing of the Register, and an expression of preference on this matter should be taken as a guide to the wishes of the Association as to whether the Register is worth while.

It was a pleasant surprise to the Secretary to receive an invitation a short time ago to a reunion of Shedd's in Michigan, to be held on July 24th, and he regretted it was not practicable to attend it. A full report will be given later.

This is a good opportunity to urge the holding of local or group reunions wherever a body of our descendants will make the effort. We, of course, wish them all to be members of this parent Association, and the lesser units would no doubt increase interest in the larger one.

No attempt is made to assume any rights or privileges that belong to any individual or any branch of the families. We are simply all Shedd's striving to help each other, and we believe it the duty and the privilege of every descendant, wherever located or in whatever circumstance, to join us, or, let us join him; there should be no non-member class. We who are of the present Association want every other descendant, young or old, poor or rich, enrolled with us; it will do us good to have them, and we believe it will do them good. It is the duty of every member of the Association to think of all those in their acquaintance not now enrolled, and to convince them of the need and propriety of becoming members.

The Secretary feels he has done his part, the Association has made membership cheap and yet honorable, and it is for each member to bring in another.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK E. SHEDD, *Secretary*.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

From August 29th, 1914, to August 28th, 1915.

In the Register for 1914 there was given a full statement of the financial condition of the Association up to August 29th, 1914, at which time the balance on hand and in the bank was \$257.16

RECEIPTS from August 29th to November 1st, 1914:
 For annual dues, "Colonial" subscriptions, Registers sold, etc., including \$1 toward Memorial Fund 59.50
 \$316.66

EXPENSES from August 29th to November 1st, 1914:		
Covering balance of expense for Annual Reunion, etc.		20.47
		<hr/>
Net balance on hand Nov. 1st		\$296.19
EXPENSES from November 1st, 1914, to April 1st, 1915:		
Including the cost of Register for 1914 and mailing same, also cost of circular letters for Memorial Fund, ordered by Executive Committee by vote at last meeting, amounted to a total of		287.31
		<hr/>
		\$8.88
RECEIPTS from November 1st, 1914, to April 1st, 1915:		
Including annual dues, "Colonial" subscriptions, etc.	\$ 89.89	
Memorial Fund	250.00	
		<hr/>
		339.89
		<hr/>
Net balance on hand April 1st, 1915		\$348.77
EXPENSES from April 1st to August 28th, 1915:		
Covering cost of special meeting in May, letter ballot circulars on By-Laws, circulars, etc., for Pacific Coast reunion, summer notices, etc.	\$58.93	
Preparations for reunion and Bank Collections	70.39	
		<hr/>
		129.32
		<hr/>
Leaving a balance on hand of		\$219.45
RECEIPTS from April 1st to August 28th, 1915:		
10 Life Memberships	\$200.00	
Sustaining Members' dues	182.50	
Registered Members' dues	13.00	
"Colonial" subs., Registers sold, Bank coll., etc.	6.21	
Memorial Fund	145.00	
		<hr/>
		546.71
		<hr/>
Total balance on hand		\$766.16
Redeposited in Savings Bank—"Life Fund"	\$200.00	
"Memb. Fund"	396.00	
		<hr/>
		596.00
		<hr/>
Net balance in bank, Aug. 28th, 1915	\$164.90	
Cash on hand Aug. 28th, 1915	5.26	
		<hr/>
		\$170.16

It should be noted that two new and separate Savings Bank Accounts have been opened for the two special funds, viz.:

One is designated "Life Fund," to be used as the sole depository of all life membership payments, of which only the interest may be

drawn annually as needed for current expenses. This account is represented by Book No. 1688 of the Savings Department of the International Trust Company in Boston. It now shows \$200. The second is designated "Memorial Fund," and is represented by Book No. 1689 of the same Savings Department, and now shows \$396 on deposit. This account is to receive all contributions given for Memorial purposes which are not needed for immediate use so that interest may accrue thereon.

In both accounts interest is computed from the last day of each month, and 4% interest is expected.

Besides these special accounts, our books show and we have available as of August 28th, 1915, a total of \$170.16. This sum and such further collections as are made for dues, etc., will provide for all the normal ordinary expenses of the Association for this year, and there should be a good balance for beginning next year's work. It is hoped that a large number of descendants in our family line will avail themselves of the opportunities for membership in the Association in some one of the classifications now provided, whereby a little increase in revenue may be secured and the Association become a stronger and more effective force. There are many avenues of activity open for benefitting the various branches of the family, and we only need the mutual co-operation of all who are connected with us.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK E. SHEDD, *Treasurer.*

There being no objections, the President declared both reports accepted and approved.

The President then brought up the question whether the printing of the Register should be continued, and asked for opinions.

The Secretary reported that it involved an expense of approximately \$170 to \$200.

Miss Dora Kirwin replied that if our Secretary was willing to do his part the Association ought to be willing to pay for it.

PRESIDENT:

Is it the wish of the Association to have the printing of the Registers continued? Unanimous vote in favor.

Singing: By Miss Marguerite Shedd of Arlington, Mass.

"The Lark Now Leaves His Wat'ry Nest." *Gilbert Parker*

Encore: "Annie Laurie."

The President then called for report of Executive Committee, which was presented by Mrs. William E. Shedd for the committee.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

August 30, 1915.

The Committee feels it can report a very successful year of progress for the Association.

Its finances are in excellent shape so far as present and operating needs are concerned; although the balance on hand at this date is not so large as one year ago, yet this is chiefly due to the fact that dues have not been collected so fully, but this will no doubt be overcome by the payments at this meeting.

This Committee made arrangements for securing contributions from all willing members toward a fund from which the cost of memorials could be met. The result of this canvass is shown by the fact that there is nearly, or quite, \$400 now in the Savings Bank for this purpose, with formal pledges of at least \$50 more, and still larger sums in prospect.

At a special meeting May 27th, 1915, amendments to the By-Laws were approved, and provision is now made whereby descendants may become active or passive members of the Association as their inclination leads them. By this arrangement there is no reason why any one connected with our family should not become a member. It is also hoped that each member may be provided with a certificate of lineage.

The Executive Committee has collaborated with the Memorial Committee in its endeavor to accomplish the work that the Association set out for them, and hopes that in the near future something satisfactory may be accomplished.

There is one other matter this Committee should perhaps bring before the Association, and that is regarding the possible purchase of the old Samuel Shed homestead in Hollis, N. H. It is understood there is an old abandoned home still standing there with a few acres of land about it which was occupied by Shedd's for five or more generations; probably the house was built prior to 1740,—possibly many years earlier. Does the Association wish to take any action regarding this home directly or through any committee?

The Committee would also be glad to receive suggestions as to the time and place of the next general reunion. The Association has reason for congratulating itself that our friends in two different sections of the country have this year arranged to hold group reunions for the upbuilding of interest in the general Association and for the more convenient assembling for social intercourse for those who could not go to our Eastern home. It is hoped that other sections may follow their example, and it may be advantageous for the Association to hold its next meeting where it will better accommodate other sections than Massachusetts.

The Committee also wishes to bring to the Association the desirability of having all members collaborate with our Secretary in the completion of the genealogy of the family.

Respectfully submitted,

No action taken then on this report, the President suggesting that the matters suggested by the Executive Committee be left with that Committee to dispose of, with authority to do so.

Mr. Arthur H. Shedd suggested that members ought to express themselves on the questions raised, especially about the old homestead in Hollis and our reunion for next year. The President thought this would be very desirable.

The Secretary showed a picture of the old Hollis place and told of its location and condition.

Mr. Frank F. Waters of Groton, who is quite familiar with the place, said he thought it quite a desirable piece of property to own, and thought it might be bought fairly reasonable now. Taxes in Pepperell are around \$20 now, and will be much higher next year. The nearest approach by steam road or electric is from East Pepperell on the Worcester, Nashua and Portland Division or the Milford Branch.

Mrs. Putnam asked if someone could tell her how far this house is from the other Shedd property, and also asked why we could not have a marker there to begin with or some sort of a memorial.

PRESIDENT:

Is it your pleasure to leave this matter with the Executive Committee, with power to act? Unanimously so voted.

The Secretary then read the report of the Memorial Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MEMORIALS

August 30th, 1915.

At the annual meeting last year it was voted that the same Committee on Memorial Building should be continued and asked to make such endeavors as they might be able with reference to a site and a care fund and report thereon at the next meeting. The same Committee was also requested to take charge of the whole matter of memorial markers or monuments at Quincy and Billerica, being guided, of course, therein by the desires of the Association as expressed in various votes bearing on the subject, and it was to make a full report of its doings at the next meeting.

Your Committee has given both subjects much consideration, but regrets that it has been able to make very little satisfactory progress. It has not been found possible to induce the owner of the old homestead site in Billerica to sell it to us on any terms; nor can we acquire even a morsel of this land by the roadside for setting up the proposed boulder marker.

In November last our good friend Dr. Hosmer, who is equally interested in both the historical features of the town and in our own plans as a member of the Family Association, conveyed to your Secretary verbally a proposition from Mr. Sexton for the sale of a building lot on the west side of the Concord Road, which we had once considered. He stated that Mr. Sexton had purchased all of the Whiting

land on the opposite side of the road from the old homestead and that he had divided the land into house lots for sale. He said Mr. Sexton had agreed with them to sell the Shedd Family Association one of these lots next the Lane, about 100 x 150 feet in area, for \$850, and that if we would purchase it at that price he would contribute \$50 of it toward the Maintenance Fund of the Historical Society. He wished an early answer since, if not accepted, he would sell to the public for a house lot.

The Secretary reported this proposition to this Committee, which, while gratified to know that the lot could be purchased, still did not feel warranted in purchasing since it had received no assurance that a suitable maintenance fund was available or in preparation by the town, or of a general interest in it. It seemed best, therefore, to report the situation and await further instructions from the Association.

In the matter of monument at Shed's Neck, in the city of Quincy, an interview was had with Mr. Arthur Adams of the New England Trust Company, Treasurer of the "Sailors' Snug Harbor" Corporation, at which he was informed of our desire to erect a suitable stone on the grounds of the Sailors' Home to commemorate the first settlement of our original ancestor, Daniel Shed, which we believed to be on that peninsula which is now largely occupied by that institution.

He assured us that they would be very glad to give us the privilege of setting up the stone we proposed, and would co-operate with us in any way they could to that end, and said he presumed we would wish this agreement made a matter of record for future assurance; his only condition was that we restore the surface of the lawns and fence after we had erected a monument, a most proper and natural thing for us to do. The kindly interest of this official was very gratifying.

We have not yet put any plan into execution there for two reasons: first, the cash actually in hand for this particular work is not yet so large as the expected cost, though there is no doubt it will be forthcoming from those who have not yet contributed; and second, the Committee would like to learn a little more definitely whether the Association has a preference as to shape and detail of marker. The Committee solicits individual opinions from members at this time.

Regarding the boulder and plate which was decided upon at the last meeting for commemorating the life of our first ancestor at Billerica, we regret exceedingly that it could not have been in readiness for dedication at this reunion, as desired.

Strenuous endeavors have been made to do this, but it has not been accomplished. After considerable searching, we have found and fully agreed upon an excellent granite boulder of good shape and proportions for our purposes, and can readily get it hauled and set. Agreement has also been reached as to the bronze plate with inscription to go on boulder, but we lack a place to put the stone.

While it was the evident expectation a year ago that this stone would be placed in the South Burying Ground, yet as the individual members of the Committee looked into this matter they were convinced that it would be far more desirable to put the stone on another spot, preferably on a bit of the original homestead, since it is our principal desire to commemorate the life and home of our first ancestor in Bel-

lerica rather than his burial place. We have not been able to get such a site, not even one 9 by 12 feet. We have already explained the impossibility of buying any part of the Sage land, the real site of the old home, but as the ownership of a house lot once a part of that old homestead has recently changed, there is a possibility that we may get from the new owner, Mr. Fellows, a right to set our boulder on a bit of that land. This would be very desirable since that lot contains the 16 feet square parcel which William Shed, the grandson of Daniel, reserved to himself when he sold all his other holdings, and which reservation was continued for more than sixty years. Up to date, however, our efforts to purchase a part of that reservation have not been accepted and the prospect of making any agreement seems doubtful; neither have we been able to get any permission to place it on any part of the Common or public lands or even at the road side.

It is with much regret that the Committee comes to this meeting with so little accomplished, but it feels that the Association should know fully the conditions with which it has contended so that some advice may perhaps be given that will help to a solution of the problem in the near future.

The Committee would be glad to know if the Association approves placing a boulder in the South Cemetery in case it cannot acquire any rights very soon on the homestead, always, of course, providing that the Cemetery Commission will grant us that privilege, as they once indicated a willingness to do.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES H. SHEDD, *Chairman.*

DR. HOSMER:

In regard to the Memorial Building which has been under discussion for two or three years, I want first of all to disabuse the minds of the Shedd Family of the idea that the Billerica Historical Society have been entirely indifferent to this. We have been very anxious that that building should be erected something after the plans of our Secretary. Our seeming indifference arose from the fact that for a year or more the land of the Whiting Estate could not be purchased, and very shortly after our last meeting I learned through the present owner of that land that he would sell a piece of it on what I considered very reasonable terms. Some two years ago our worthy Secretary asked me what I supposed a half acre could be bought for. I told him I did not think it any use to offer less than \$1000. Very shortly after that I inquired of a gentleman in the village and he agreed with me. I communicated the result to our Secretary, and told him that the time was short and if he wished to obtain it he would have to consider it very soon, and he wrote me—asking for a refusal of the piece of land until he could hear from your Committee. I regret to say that that lot has since been sold at the price which Mr. Sexton asked us, which practically gives him \$50 more than what he asked us.

Now there is another lot which is not quite so large or quite so desirable, 103 feet frontage and a depth of 144 feet, and the lot lies on the other side, facing on Concord Road, which is for sale for \$850. He will not take anything less than \$850, but inasmuch as he is interested in the town and in the Historical Society personally, if this Association will give him \$850 he will give \$100 of it toward the Society's Maintenance Fund. I consider this offer a very reasonable offer, the only question being whether the Shedd Family Association think that is a desirable location. The land could never be purchased in the future for anything like what it is offered for to-day, and I think the offer is reasonable.

In regard to question of cost of the Memorial Building, it is entirely a matter of the amount of interest that the Shedd Family takes in it as regards the amount it will cost. There is money enough in the Shedd Family to do it.

In regard to a memorial stone,—people will go many miles to see the monument of Ralph Waldo Emerson, but for any ordinary man (although Daniel Shed was a good citizen) they would not be so much interested, but if we had a beautiful building here it would be a different matter.

If the Shedd Family had happened to live in the town of Concord and the building was to be erected in Concord there would not be any hesitation about it. Billerica is not so celebrated a town and not known so well all over the country; but I want to say that Billerica has had some events worthy of commemoration.

In 1737 the Legislature of Massachusetts granted to Governor Winthrop and Lieutenant-Governor Dudley 1200 acres of land here. The first man who fell at the Battle of Bunker Hill was from Billerica. Exactly six weeks previous to the battle of Lexington a citizen of Billerica went to Boston and tried to buy a gun from one of the British soldiers; he was shut up in the court house, tarred and feathered and dragged around the streets of Boston to the tune of "Yankee Doodle." It was considered an event of sufficient importance for Billerica to call a town meeting and send a paper to the Governor of Massachusetts.

PRESIDENT:

Will you pardon the interruption, but our time is short here and our people would be more interested if you could tell us whether the very important matter of a fund for the maintenance of the building which this Association might erect was settled or whether there is any indication that such a fund would be forthcoming from the Billerica Historical Society?

DR. HOSMER:

We reported last year that the Historical Society would guarantee \$100 per year, and that is about the extent of our present ability, but as regards the ability of the Shedd Family to erect the building, there is no question.

The President replied that it was of the greatest consequence to us to know whether a sufficient maintenance fund would be provided to take care of a building before this Association could commit itself to the plan.

Dr. Hosmer then told of being invited ten years ago to see another historical building where one man had given enough for the building and to provide for it, and added: "I venture the Shedd Family could do the same if they took sufficient interest."

PRESIDENT:

We should be very glad to have such a man come forward.

DR. HOSMER:

I think the Shedd Family Association is abundantly able to do everything about it, and I protest the claim that the Historical Society has not shown a proper interest in the matter.

PRESIDENT:

Does any one else wish to make any comment in regard to this, or is it your pleasure to leave the matter with the Memorial Committee with power?

MR. COOK:

I move that the report of the Memorial Committee be accepted as progressive.

Motion seconded.

DR. HOSMER:

Before that vote is taken I want to say that this piece of land will be likely to be sold any day.

PRESIDENT:

I think the most favorable boost to having that land sold to us will be to have the Maintenance Fund in sight.

Mr. Cook's motion was unanimously carried.

As some question had been raised as to the legality of the election of officers by acclamation, Mr. Cook said that to be absolutely legal it should be done by ballot, and he moved that the election of officers by ballot be taken up immediately after the noon recess instead of at that time, which motion was carried.

Meeting adjourned about 12.10 for lunch in the Dining Room on the first floor of the Town Hall, served by the Page Catering Company of Lowell. This was followed by the taking of a panoramic picture of members in front of the Town Hall by the Notman Company of Boston.

Meeting was called to order again by the President about 2 P.M.

At Mr. Cook's request, the report of the Nominating Committee was again read, and it was voted to proceed to ballot for officers for

next year. A vote by ballot was then taken, and upon count the following officers were reported elected unanimously, viz.:

President:

J. Herbert Shedd, Woonsocket, R. I.

Vice-Presidents:

Charles B. Shedd, Chicago, Ill.

Frederick Shedd, Columbus, Ohio.

Albert Shedd, Nashua, N. H.

Mrs. Adelle Shedd Greenwood, Brookline, Mass.

Benjamin A. Goodwin, Ripon, Calif.

Secretary and Treasurer:

Frank E. Shedd, Boston, Mass.

Executive Committee:

Harrison P. Shedd, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Charles H. Shedd, Malden, Mass.

Arthur H. Shedd, Dorchester, Mass.

Mrs. Alice M. Shedd, Newton Centre, Mass.

Converse N. Shedd, E. Somerville, Mass.

No other business being presented, the Secretary then read the following letters from absent members:

(From Frederick Shedd, Columbus, Ohio.)

August 24, 1915.

“My dear Frank:

With a feeling of great regret I find at the last moment I am to be disappointed and shall not have the pleasure I anticipated of attending the annual reunion of the Family Association. I was counting definitely on being with you and renewing the many pleasant friendships I made on my former visit to Billerica.

I hope the meeting will be a big success,—that you will all have a good time goes without saying. With the adoption of the new By-Laws governing the Association we ought to get every man, woman and child of the Shedd name to enroll their names with us.

This coming year we ought to make a big increase in our membership, and if there is any way in which I can help obtain these results I am at your service.

With kindest regards to any inquiring friends and wishing the reunion may be a rousing one for the good of the cause, I am

Yours very truly,”

(From John G. Shedd of Chicago, Ill.)

"Dear Mr. Shedd:

August 6, 1915.

I acknowledge receipt of yours of the thirtieth ultimo.

I fear that I will not be able to comply with the suggestion of Mrs. Sarah Marble Shedd to the effect that I should impose on the Association a talk on some phase of business. I am not certain at the moment whether I shall be able to attend the reunion August thirtieth or not, but shall endeavor to do so.

At some future time, with ample notice, I will try to accommodate myself to your views.

Yours very truly,"

A later letter expressed Mr. Shedd's regrets that he would be unable to attend our meeting.

(From Governor Charles W. Gates, Franklin, Vermont.)

"My dear Sir:

August 23, 1915.

Replying to your kind letter of August 18th, let me say that I had planned to be in Boston this week to attend the Governors' Conference, but sickness in our family may change my plans.

I would be very glad to accept your kind invitation to be present at your reunion on August 30th, but will not be able to do so because of my plans already made to attend the Pan-American Road Congress at San Francisco, which begins early next month.

I would enjoy meeting the members of the family at your reunion very much, as several of the family in No. Brookfield and in Worcester County are personally known to me. It is possible that some time later I may be able to meet with you.

Again thanking you for your very kind invitation and regretting that I cannot be with you, I am

Very truly yours,"

SECRETARY :

Let me bring a greeting from two of our Honorary Members that I visited yesterday who are unable to be here, although they were in attendance two years ago,—Mrs. Elvira Rogers Gould and Miss Harriet Burbank Rogers. The latter was Principal of the Institute for Deaf Mutes at Northampton and a teacher of high repute for many years. She remembers John D. Long at his first attempt at teaching with her in the school at Groton. For the past eight months she has been confined to her room with a broken hip, but is cheerful and deeply interested in the work of our Association.

(From Miss Harriet B. Rogers, North Billerica, Mass.)

"Dear Sir:

August 26, 1915.

I have been wondering whether you have ever located the Shedd's houses and the John Rogers' house where he was killed by the Indians and his and Mary Shed's son and daughter were captured by the Indians.

I enclose a letter received this evening which will help to locate the Rogers house. I think any one on Billerica Avenue just above our R. R. Bridge could direct you to the old well beside the wall, and the letter, which you will please retain, gives distance and direction.

I wonder if there are Indians who lawfully belong to our Shedd Family Association.

I hope you may have fair weather for the annual meeting.

Cordially yours,"

At President's request the Secretary then read the Necrology for the year:

NECROLOGY

Mrs. Electa S. Shedd, Boston, Mass., died Sept., 1914.

Hubbard Shedd Doane of No. Brookfield, Mass. died Oct. 15, 1914.

John Calvin Cook, Roxbury, Mass., died Nov. 5, 1914.

Elijah P. Marion, Woburn, Mass., died Nov., 1914.

Mrs. Elisha Buck, Grant Park, Ill., died Dec. 11, 1914.

Guilford Dudley Shedd, Walloomsack, N. Y., died 1914.

Mrs. Sarah F. (Shedd) Burnham, So. Pasadena, Calif., died Jan. 15, 1915.

Arthur W. Bennett, Everett, Mass., died Jan. 20, 1915.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Jewett Lovering, Saxonville, Mass., died Mch. 15, 1915.

Henry W. Shedd, Kansas City, Mo., died Aug. 10, 1915.

Mrs. Mary E. Buck Newton, Grant Park, Ill., died Aug. 11, 1915.

It is possible there have been other deaths of which we have not been advised.

It would have been interesting to have been able to present a brief account of the life of each of the above members who have passed on as well as of some others in the family who were not members of the Association who have died during the year. Of these I might mention Mr. Ephraim Lund whose name was on our Honor Roll as being the second oldest member living. He was born November 19, 1825, one of a large family of children and had long been a resident in the city of Lowell, where his demise occurred on April 20, 1915. He was survived by one brother of Brookline, N. H., a number of nieces and nephews and many friends.

Several of our members who would undoubtedly have attended this reunion from western Massachusetts and Connecticut are prevented by the passing away on Thursday last, August 26th, of Mrs. Louise



MRS. LOUISE PITCHER SHEDD, SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS
Died August 26, 1915

Pitcher Shedd, who died at her home 109 Pearl Street, Springfield, Mass. She was the wife of Horace E. Shedd and will be remembered by many of our people since she has attended several of our gatherings and has always been enthusiastic in the success of the Association; both she and her husband sang at our meeting in Park Street Church in 1912.

She was born in Hudson, N. Y., where her early life was spent. Besides her husband she left her mother, Mrs. Samuel T. B. Pitcher and two sisters and a brother.

Mrs. Shedd was well known as a teacher of elocution and was engaged in that capacity in the Westfield High School for ten years, besides having classes in Pittsfield, Springfield and other places. The Westfield High School Herald pays a glowing tribute to her life, and says, "Her ready tact, her gentle, refined manner, the painstaking and precise attention which she gave to each and every pupil all combined to develop a charming personality which easily won for her a large place in the hearts of those with whom she came in contact." She was a member of the Pittsfield Congregational Church and of the Peace Party Chapter of the Daughters of American Revolution.

The Secretary then read reports of two Group Reunions of Shedd families, one held in California on July 26th and one in Michigan on August 25th, 1915. He called attention to the photograph on the stand of those in attendance at the California Reunion (see frontispiece) which many had already studied with interest.

REPORT OF REUNION IN EXPOSITION GROUNDS IN SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

By MRS. CLARA SHED BAKER, *Secretary*.

July 30, 1915.

"MY DEAR MR. SHEDD:—

I know you are waiting to hear of our Reunion of July 26th and I am very happy to say that it was pronounced by all a great success. The guests began to arrive at ten and we met and held our reception in the beautiful blue Reception Room in the Massachusetts Building, from 10 to 11 A. M. At 11 we adjourned to the Assembly Hall, where twenty-six descendants of Daniel Shed were registered and the meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Mr. Benjamin A. Goodwin, with some very appropriate remarks, after which we all joined in singing "America" and repeated the Lord's Prayer led by Mr. Sanders of Modesto.

Mr. Eddy of the Bureau of Genealogy of the Exposition then made a few remarks of welcome and congratulated us upon our numbers saying it was the largest family reunion held at the Exposition, up to date. He said the Brigham Young Family was holding its meeting in the Utah Building at the same time, with an attendance of *one*, so we felt we had done very well for a first reunion.

Prof. William A. Shedd of Palo Alto then gave the address of welcome, which was followed by the reading of letters from the Presi-

dent, J. Herbert Shedd, Vice-President Frederick Shedd of Columbus, Ohio, and from the Secretary of the Parent Association. We also read letters from the different ones in California who could not be with us, each expressing much interest in the Association, and regrets at not being able to attend.

We then took up the business for the day, distributing the circulars and applications for membership, etc. We enrolled as members Mrs. Mary E. Mann, Mrs. A. H. Turner, her daughter, and Miss Mary S. Shedd, as Sustaining Members, and Miss Ruth Turner and Mrs. Laurinda Shedd Remington as Registered Members, with George Henry Shedd as an Honorary Member, at the suggestion of Mr. Goodwin and seconded by Prof. W. A. Shedd. We have many more promises of membership which it will take a little time to complete.

We also formed a Pacific Coast Association to meet annually, the By-Laws of which I will send later, as they are being drawn up now by the committee appointed. The President chosen for this Pacific Coast Association was Mr. B. A. Goodwin but he felt he could not accept, so Prof. W. A. Shedd was proposed and accepted, with Mr. Goodwin as Vice-President and Mrs. Clara S. Baker as Secretary and Treasurer. The meetings are to be held in June, annually, at the different towns and cities. All present were pleased with the idea of this Pacific Coast Association and willing to join.

Mr. Goodwin then called on the different ones present for a few remarks and we had some interesting short addresses and in each case much enthusiasm was expressed for the Pacific Coast Association of the Shedd Family.

The morning was gone before we realized it. We were due at the California Building for luncheon at half after twelve, and it was now one o'clock, so the meeting was dismissed and we were grouped outside the Massachusetts Building for a photograph, a copy of which I will send you later (Frontispiece). Mrs. Turner and her daughter had to leave before the meeting was over, consequently are not in the group, which we all regret very much. Mrs. Mann, Mrs. Turner's mother, was unable to attend the reunion as she had sustained a fracture of the bone in the forearm and has been unable to be about since. Ivan Langstroth was called out of town on business prior to the meeting, also Mary S. Shedd was kept away on business, and these absences were regretted very much for with them our attendance would have been twenty-nine.

The luncheon lasted from one to half after two o'clock. We were all seated around one table and felt our family ties were strongly increasing.

Many regrets were expressed by the different members at not having with us some of the eastern representatives, and Mr. Frank E. Shedd's name was mentioned in every address that was made, and each and every one regretted not meeting him here.

At three P. M. we disbanded in small groups to enjoy the Exposition each in their own way, and all agreed it was a day long to be remembered.

Yours very truly,"

At the business meeting a most interesting speech was made by Dr. John C. Shedd and a pleasant report of the reunion of the Shedd Family Association held in Billerica, Mass., last year was given by Ward R. Shedd of Rockford, Illinois, who was present at that meeting. We were all very pleased to see the large photograph of that reunion which you so kindly sent us because it gave us all such a nice view of so many of our relatives we had never seen. We were sorry not to have a large photograph of our gathering but will only get a small kodak picture, copy of which I hope to send you.

The officers chosen for next year were, President, Nelson A. Shedd, Vice-President, John Earle Shedd, Secretary and Treasurer, Bert Shedd. The next reunion will be held with Mrs. Louisa A. Shedd in Tekonsha the fourth Tuesday in August, 1916.

At Dr. Shedd's suggestion it was voted that our Secretary should try and assist you in securing correct data of all Shedd's in our State and thus help in bringing about an earlier publishing of our genealogy.

Very much interest was manifested in the parent association and it is hoped that there will be several new members added to it from our group.

With best wishes for a large and profitable meeting on Monday next in Billerica, I am,

Truly yours,

JOHN EARLE SHEDD."

(Names of those in group picture, left to right.)

(1st or lowest row) Miss Laura Reynolds, St. Clair, Mrs. and Mr. Jay Shedd, Detroit, Master Warren and Miss Lelia Williams, Miss Kittie Shedd, Burlington, Miss Gladys Shedd, Detroit, Miss Fern and Alvin Williams, John R. Latchaw, Tekonsha.

(2nd row) Mr. and Mrs. Ward R. Shedd, Rockford, Ill., Wauneeta Shedd, Mrs. John Cutler Shedd, Kathrine and Prof. John Cutler Shedd, Olivet, Mrs. Nelson A. Shedd and grandson Kenneth, Nelson A. Shedd, Tekonsha, Mrs. Louisa A. Shedd and granddaughter Alta M. Shumway, Mrs. Frances Cutler Shedd, Mr. and Mrs. Z. K. Clough, Battle Creek, John Earle Shedd, Tekonsha.

(Upper row) Doane Shedd, Avah Shumway, Glenn Shedd, Mrs. George Shedd, Mrs. Glenn Shedd, George Shedd, Mrs. Helen Cutler Shedd, Mrs. and Mr. Bert Shedd, Mrs. Phoebe Shedd Williams, Harry B. Williams and daughter Glenda, Nellie Shedd Shumway, Frank E. and Mrs. F. E. Shedd, Burlington, Leon Shedd, Loren Shedd, Detroit, Ned Shumway, Mrs. Leon Shedd and daughter Thelma, Carl Shumway.

After these reports the members were entertained by Miss Dora A. Kirwin of Concord, Mass., who gave a reading of Whittier's "Among the Hills," which was well received and she also responded to encores. Singing,—Miss H. Marguerite Shedd.

(a) "Down in the Forest"

Gordon Ronald

(b) "Daybreak"

Mabel Daniels

At 2.50 P. M. President J. Herbert Shedd was obliged to leave for home and Vice-President Albert Shedd of Nashua, N. H., took the chair.



MICHIGAN GROUP REUNION, TEKONSHA, MICHIGAN, AUGUST 24, 1915

CHAIRMAN:

Is there any further business to be presented?

MR. COOK:

I move that the Executive Committee be requested to consider the feasibility of holding the next annual reunion at Quincy where Daniel Shed first settled. If the Committee consider it advisable not to hold it there but at some more distant point still, where our brothers and sisters from farther off in the country might find it more accessible, it might be that we could hold a special reunion at Quincy. We have been to Billerica several times and have seen a great deal that is to be seen of the natural memorials and family places and only a very small proportion of us have I think seen the land about Sheds Neck. A few of us have been there and found that it is feasible to erect a memorial there and it seems to me it would be eminently fitting for us, having recognized Billerica several times by our meetings, to recognize this original settlement in Braintree where the first Shed first set his foot on American soil and where he lived quite a number of years before he came here to Billerica. The first Shed that I can find record of in the Civil War volunteered as one of the Fourth Regiment from that identical town of Braintree where our ancestor first landed, and without wishing to force any views on the Association or on the Executive Committee I think it might be well for us to pass this motion that the Executive Committee be requested to consider the advisability of holding our next annual reunion or some reunion at approximately that time in the city of Quincy next year.

We have heard to-day about the historical glory of Billerica and think we appreciate it, but outside of Plymouth I do not suppose there is a city or town in Massachusetts that is so pregnant with historical spots as Quincy. There are the birthplaces of John Quincy Adams and Samuel Adams, to which a visit might possibly be arranged, and other places of like interest. We can certainly put in a business meeting in the morning and a visit to the old Shed homestead site and then I believe we could also have an opportunity to visit the famous church of the Presidents,—so I hope that at some future time and not a very remote time, we may be permitted to meet in Quincy, which is part of the original town of Braintree where our ancestor first settled. (Applause)

Mr. Cook's motion was seconded by Edward W. Shedd of Providence, and by Miss Abbie M. Chamberlain.

MR. EZRA T. SHEDD of Chicago:

I think it would be a good idea to go there.

Mr. Cook's motion was unanimously carried.

The Secretary made brief statement about the length of time the compilation of the genealogy had been in progress and of his desire for co-operation toward its completion as a memorial to our ancestors. He also expressed pleasure over the decision to hold our next meeting at Sheds Neck.

MR. COOK:

What the Secretary has said seems to have had the drawing effect of a mustard plaster and it reminds me that there was something I wanted to say and which some of the members of the Shedd Family have wanted me to say, and that is in regard to the memorial which we are thinking of some time erecting. Now it is going to be somewhat difficult for us to erect here in Billerica the kind of a boulder that we want but there is one thing that is within our power apparently, if we go to work about it, and that is to erect one at the Sailors Snug Harbor and I think that it would be well within the wisdom of this meeting if you should consider once more some question as to whether the design spoken of was the best. I think it might be well for us to think over that matter and take some definite action upon that before we go away. I do not think that any member of the Shedd Family claims too much for their first ancestor but I do think that every member here has a firm abiding pride in the pluck and courage and high standards of living which were founded in the Shedd Family when the American branch of that family was established by the settlement of Daniel Shed. A yeoman perhaps—a gentleman perhaps,—we do not know what he was as men were esteemed in England from whence in all probability he came, but at least *a man* who had the courage like many others to bridge the seas and to found a home for his family and to found a family that has brought credit to itself so far as we know wherever it has existed, and been a useful factor in the community. There has been no great war which has ever been waged for a righteous purpose by the American public that has not had in it descendants of Daniel Shed. There have been few great movements along the lines of civic righteousness, of accomplishments in business or any of those things but what has had in it as important integral parts descendants of Daniel Shed, and it becomes us to-day before we go away to realize the great debt of gratitude which every member of this colonial family owes to the founder of that family upon American soil, and I believe that we can show our regard for that fact in no better way than by some kind of a memorial that our family can travel from one end of the country to the other to see for the sake of the family, and to maintain that memorial as nearly as possible on the identical ground where he set up his first habitation. (Much applause.)

The Secretary then read various letters about William Ambrose Shedd of the Presbyterian Mission at Urumia, Persia, giving an account of the ordeals through which he and the people there had passed since the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish War. Especial attention is asked to the appeal of the mother of this missionary, Mrs. Sarah J. Dawes Shedd, and herself the widow of John Haskell Shedd who for thirty years labored in that distant field where she too shared in his trials and reared their children and where he died in 1895.

Those of the family who have the means and who feel disposed to help advance the cause of humanity can feel assured their trusts will be executed with true Shedd integrity.

First a letter from Dr. John Cutler Shedd of Olivet College, Olivet, Michigan.

August 22, 1915.

"MY DEAR MR. SHEDD:—

Your request for a five-minute letter for the August 30th meeting and also the request for a statement about my brother in Persia came duly to hand and it is a pleasure to respond.

I shall devote my letter to brother Will's work and shall not at this time say what I would like to say about higher education in the Shedd tribe. At some other time it may be that I can return to that topic.

William Ambrose Shedd was born in Persia Jan. 25, 1865. He was educated in Marietta, Ohio, and Princeton, N. J. In the former place he took his college work and in the latter his theological course. All of his active work has been done as a missionary in Persia in the work which Father was engaged in for thirty years. For the past twenty-three years he has spent all of the time that health permitted in his work of preaching, teaching in the Mission College, of which he was president, and in other forms of mission work.

In 1900 his wife died leaving two little girls who are now in this country. The elder, Susan, will this fall enter Vassar College as a Sophomore while the younger is a senior in High School in Los Angeles.

Having been born in Persia and having spent some of his boyhood years there, Will's knowledge of the Persian people was unusually good so that as the years went by it was but natural that he should grow into more and more responsible work. Perhaps the most interesting part of this work related to the semi-diplomatic work with the Persian authorities. A Christian community surrounded by Mohammedans is continually subjected to all sorts of petty and grosser persecution directed especially against the poorer and more remote villagers. At all times therefore the native Christians look to the American missionaries for advice and aid in their civil troubles. The aid they get is a splendid service to oppressed humanity and of far-reaching effect. In a land where justice is a name only, a group of men loyal to the ideals of American Christianity year in and year out wield an influence that no other group of equal number could exert. Such was his field.

Five years ago William was invalided home with threatened tuberculosis and was compelled to spend nearly two years in comparative idleness. His thoughts during this time may best be expressed by some verses written by him at that time, a copy of which I enclose.

His complete recovery was as quick as it was unexpected and he returned to his work in Persia. This recovery was undoubtedly largely due to the loving and efficient care of Mrs. Shedd who took entire charge of the family, now consisting of the two older and two younger girls. On returning to Persia the older girls were left in this country.

The past year has proven one memorable for trial, sickness and hardship, such as even missionaries are seldom called upon to pass through. The European War in its early phases brought its difficulties

but when the Germans persuaded the Turks to declare a Holy War the effect was to re-enact the horrors of a thousand years ago upon a people who were totally unconcerned with the war and totally blameless as to its causes.

The Christian community of N. W. Persia will long remember the year 1915 as the year of the Great War in all the barbarism of fiendish lust that the Turk knows so well how to put into it. I must not try to tell the story. Something of it you may glean from the enclosed papers. I would only say that the best traditions of the Shedd tribe have been lived up to. William's wife Louise W. Shedd died from typhoid on May 17th and this leaves him as well as his two little girls without the care which has in the past enabled him to keep going. He cannot leave his post, even if the way to do so were open, but he should not for long keep the children in the surroundings they are now in. The future and God alone hold the outcome in trust; that it will be for the best good of all who trust and work we may not doubt.

In closing, may there not be something for us as a Tribe to do? Mother's letter will express this thought and I must leave any suggestion for actual endeavor to you who are to-day gathered to consider the interests and obligations that go with ties of blood and the safeguarding of the foundation principles on which our family is built.

With greetings to all."

(From Mrs. Sarah J. Dawes Shedd of Olivet, Mich., the aged mother of the above-mentioned men.)

August 7, 1915.

"MY DEAR MR. SHEDD:—

I would indeed enjoy going to the meeting of the Shedd Family Association in the ancient town of Billerica, but as that is impossible I am sending you a bulletin which will show you what life has meant to the one of our tribe whose home and work are in the more ancient land of Persia. From January 2nd to late in May the mission premises were filled with some 15,000 refugees, kept safe from massacre under the American flag. During this time they were shut off from communication with the outside world. On May 26th my son wrote 'We are still living under the flag. Ours are tattered and torn like battle flags, and I cannot but believe we have been fighting the battle for the best things the flag stands for and that we have the highest right to keep the flag flying, even if the Turks were anxious to get it down.'

Mrs. Shedd (his wife) died as truly a martyr as though she had fallen under a Kurdish sword. This work is very near my own heart. In service for Christ in Persia my husband laid down his life. My home with him for thirty of our thirty-six years together was in Urumia. Those 18 missionaries in Urumia have 'given extraordinary service.' Can not we as an Association honor them and ourselves by coming to their aid with an extraordinary offering?

I can think of nothing which would so strengthen and encourage the Shedd who is one of this little band.



MRS. LOUISE WILBUR SHEDD
Wife of Dr. William Ambrose Shedd
Died at Urumia, Persia, May 17, 1915

I long to have my son receive the strength and comfort which comes from the knowledge that one is backed by an association of sympathizing friends. Is it not for this that 'God has set the solitary in families'? One of the missionaries writes that on the very day of his wife's death and again on the day her tired body was laid to rest, Mr. Shedd had to be in hurried meetings of the Persian authorities made necessary by new and alarming crises.

Yours sincerely,"

Poem written by William A. Shedd, Urumia, Persia, in 1910, while an invalid seeking recuperation in his American home.

"Oh Thou, who art both King and Friend,
In this my helplessness stay near;
The way is dark, I need Thy cheer,
Who Sovereign art and Comrade, too.

For Thee I've toiled as slaves do toil,
For Thee I've fought as soldiers fight,
The work oft dimmed the Presence bright,
The fray oft hid Thy banner's gleam.

I thank Thee, Lord, for work and war,
For thoughtful nights and busy days,
For Martha's place my heart gives praise,
For years of unaccomplished hope.

But yet, dear Lord, at Bethany
Thou craved'st the place of Friend not Guest,
For listening hearts and hands at rest,
Not viands rich nor anxious care.

With listening heart and hands at rest,
I pray Thee now for Mary's place,
To see the beauty of Thy face,
And hear the music of Thy voice."

MRS. WILLIAM A. SHEDD.

It is fitting to introduce here a memorial to Dr. Shedd's wife.

The terrible Eastern War laid its cruel, relentless hand upon sweet, bright, self-forgetful Louise Wilbur Shedd, the wife of the President of the Mission College at Urumia just as truly as if she had died in a trench as a soldier. With relentless hate the Koords and Turks besieged Urumia, Persia, for months after the Russians had been obliged to withdraw. The little band of missionaries there strove against the overwhelming odds in their compounds to care for the souls and bodies of the thousands of homeless refugees who turned to them as their only earthly help.

Under great physical and mental strain, with limited food, overwhelming work and the unavoidable peril of unsanitary conditions, very many had typhoid and other fevers. To a severe attack of typhoid Mrs. Shedd succumbed and gave up her life May 17, 1915.

Her maiden name was M. Louise Wilbur, and she went out from Los Angeles in 1900 to be a teacher in Fisk University at Urumia in the West Persia mission field and became much esteemed for her ability and her great devotion to her work. In 1903 she married Dr. William A. Shedd whose first wife had died there three years earlier, and with her rare and peculiar adaptability entered more fully into the complex work of that long established missionary station. Two daughters were born of this marriage to share with two others by Dr. Shedd's former marriage. When Dr. Shedd was invalided home to the United States with threatened tuberculosis and obliged to spend nearly two years here before he fully recovered his health his restoration was largely due to the efficient care of his wife who took entire charge of the family. Since their return to Persia with the two youngest daughters she has been of inestimable value in training the native workers of all classes and it was her zealous devotion to her husband and the work that made her physical strength unable to cope with the disease.

Her noble character will long be remembered by a very wide circle of friends in foreign and native lands.

A greeting from Mr. George A. Smith of the American Society of Colonial Families was next given. He said in part:

"Your Secretary asked me if I would bring a greeting,—a greeting from the Society of Colonial Families or what may be termed the Family of Families. I would not lessen for a moment the importance which you are placing upon the Shedd Family to-day to emphasize and accentuate its activities but simply to have you remember in connection with it that there are many other families all over New England doing just what you are doing, establishing family associations, and it is well for you to know that practically at heart they are thinking as you are thinking, and this ought to be of some value, and I bring you that kind of a greeting from those families."

This was followed by two readings by Mrs. Hattie W. Ridlon of Cambridge, Mass.

Meeting adjourned about 4 P. M. with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

BY-LAWS
OF THE SHEDD FAMILY ASSOCIATION

AS ADOPTED AUGUST 30, 1913 AND AMENDED ON MAY 27, 1915.

ARTICLE I. The name of the Society shall be "The Shedd Family Association."

ARTICLE II. The object of this Association shall be:

Historical research and the collection and preservation of all records, books, manuscripts or other articles, or material pertaining or having a historical or antiquarian value to the Shedd Family; the conducting of meetings and reunions of members of the Family and the dissemination among them of information of a historical nature; the acquisition of titles to and the preservation of old landmarks, homesteads or other historical sites connected with the Family, and the establishment of suitable memorials or monuments thereon; the right to receive, hold and disburse monies or other assets for the accomplishment of the purposes named herein.

ARTICLE III. SECTION 1. The officers of this Association shall be a president, five vice-presidents, a secretary and treasurer, and an executive committee which shall consist of five members.

SECTION 2. The officers shall be elected by ballot at the Annual Meeting of the Association and shall take office on the first of January following.

SECTION 3. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association and shall be a member of the Executive Committee, *ex-officio*.

SECTION 4. In case of a vacancy occurring in the presidency of the Association the senior vice-president in service, and in case of equal length of service, in years, shall become president of the Association for the unexpired term.

SECTION 5. The Secretary and Treasurer shall keep the records, conduct correspondence and be custodian of the monies of the Association. He shall be a member of the Executive Committee, *ex-officio*.

SECTION 6. The Executive Committee shall call all special meetings of the Association and shall conduct all necessary business of the Association that cannot be transacted at its meetings. It shall not expend more than a hundred dollars out of the general fund of the Association without a vote of the Association, except as hereafter specified.

It may collect monies for specific purposes by subscription among the members, and may expend monies so collected if in its judgment it is proper to do so, without vote of the Association.

If, in the opinion of four-fifths of the Executive Committee present and voting there is an emergency which justifies the expending of more than one hundred dollars of the general fund without the calling of a special meeting, it may send notices to that effect to the members of the Association asking for permission to do so, and if a majority of the replies received to that request endorse such expenditure (provided that number is twenty or more) they may expend the sum desired.

ARTICLE IV. MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. All living descendants from Daniel Shed, accepted as an original settler in America and the progenitor of all who have borne the surname there, however spelled, together with the wife or husband of such descendant, shall be eligible to membership in the Shedd Family Association. This will include descendants through all Shedd daughters who have married and taken other family names, as well as descendants through sons.

SECTION 2. Membership in the Association can be secured, through a favorable vote by the Executive Committee, upon the payment of the annual fee after establishing one's lineage or proof of descent from the said Daniel Shed or of connection with the family by a marriage with a lineal descendant, and being duly registered by the Secretary.

SECTION 3. Membership in the Association shall be classified as Sustaining Members, Registered Members, Life Members, Honorary Members.

SECTION 4. The title SUSTAINING Member shall be accorded any descendant who enrolls as such and pays annually a fee of One Dollar, toward the maintenance of the Association. These Sustaining Members will constitute the active body of the Association, entitled to all its privileges, to receive all notices and the annual Register; they shall have the right to vote upon all questions and be eligible for any executive office, and shall be entitled to special designation as Sustaining Members.

SECTION 5. The title REGISTERED Member shall be accorded any descendant who wishes to be recorded as a member of the family but does not care to participate in its active work. The fee for such members shall be One Dollar for three years' registration. They shall be entitled to receive notices of all reunions or meetings and all other circular letters, but not the annual Register. They may share in all privileges and may discuss and vote upon all matters of general welfare of the Association but shall not vote on questions involving the raising or expenditure of money or the election of officers of the Association, and are not eligible for executive offices or committees but may be appointed on special committees.

SECTION 6. The title LIFE Member shall be accorded to any member who, desiring to be relieved of paying dues annually, shall pay to the Treasurer at one time the sum of Twenty Dollars and take his receipt therefor as such a member. The sum shall be deposited with other like payments in an approved Savings Bank as a special Fund of the Association from which the annual income may be drawn by the Treasurer under direction of the Executive Committee for payment of the usual expenses of the Association in the same manner as annual dues. A Life Member shall have all the rights and privileges of a Sustaining Member throughout life without further annual dues, and upon decease the original sum paid shall belong to the Association in fee simple.

SECTION 7. The title HONORARY Member shall be accorded automatically after July 1st, 1915, to every Registered and Sustaining Member in full standing who shall have attained eighty years or more of

age. Such members shall continue to have all the rights and privileges of their previous membership but any such member may, upon request, be excused from paying annual dues after one year of such membership, if not recorded as a Life Member. The title is purely to show honor to those who attain fourscore years or more.

SECTION 8. Members of the Association who have continued since its establishment in 1911 and whose dues are fully paid shall be designated as Charter Members by a special mark in future enrollment lists to indicate their original connection.

SECTION 9. Annual dues shall be understood as due August 1st of each year.

Any Sustaining Member whose dues are unpaid for more than one year after receiving due notice shall not receive the Register until arrears are paid and may at the discretion of the Executive Committee be dropped from the list.

The failure of any Registered Member to renew registration at the end of the three-year period, after receiving due notice, shall be taken as a withdrawal and a desire to be dropped from the rolls.

ARTICLE V. The Annual Meeting of the Association shall be held on August 30th of each year, excepting when that date occurs on a Sunday, when it shall be held on the 29th. The Annual Meeting shall be held in the town of Billerica, Massachusetts.

ARTICLE VI. Twenty members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any annual or special meeting of the Association.

ARTICLE VII. These By-Laws may be amended at any annual meeting of the Association, or at a special meeting called for that purpose, by a two-thirds vote, provided said amendments have been transmitted to the Executive Committee a month before said meeting. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to send copies of all amendments to the members of the Association at least two weeks before the meeting at which they are to be acted upon.

OLDEST LIVING SHEDD

The Association will be interested to learn about one of its members who is believed to be the oldest living member of any branch of the Shedd Family in the country. We have secured and have reproduced here an excellent photograph of this man, taken a few days after he had entered upon his 93d year and this will serve to introduce to all

NATHAN CUMMINGS SHEDD,

the oldest living Shedd and the oldest citizen of Jaffrey, New Hampshire, where he has resided in the same house for forty-six years. He was born Sept. 2, 1823, at Sharon, N. H.; and consequently entered upon the 93d year of his life on the second day of September, 1915. He is a well-preserved, vigorous and active man for one of his age, as his photograph taken a few days after his recent birthday clearly indicates.

He is a direct descendant in the seventh generation (through the eldest of the five sons) from Daniel Shed, the original ancestor of all in America bearing his surname, and who appeared as a settler at Braintree about 1642.

Nathan Cummings Shedd was a grandson of Reuben Shed of Bilerica, born 1748 and a soldier in the American Revolution for three years, and who died at the age of 33 years from illness induced by his long service in the war. This Reuben was a great-great-grandson of Daniel the first settler. He left a widow with two young sons, George and Reuben, the latter but a few months old, and she after a second marriage removed to New Hampshire, where both sons grew to manhood, married, settled on good farms a few miles apart and reared good families, and both lived to advanced years.

To Reuben, Jr., and Lucy (Cummings) Shedd of Sharon, N. H., three children, all sons, were born. Nathan Cummings Shedd was the second son, born in 1823, and himself became the father of four sons, of whom two grew to manhood and are still living with their families. The younger of these two sons, Mark Dane Shedd of Winchendon, born in 1869, has one son, Myron, while the elder, Xenophon Brooks Shedd of Somerville, born 1849, has two sons, Ray E. and Guy A.; to the elder of these was born a son, Martin Brooks Shedd, in October, 1914. Thus it is seen that four generations are now living, and for six generations in succession only sons were born in his line.

Through his mother, Lucy Cummings, Nathan C. Shedd traces his lineage back through eight generations to Isaac Cummings of "Ipswich in Massachusetts" who was one of the "Commoners" there in 1641, and probably had settled there a few years earlier, and from whom has come down a large and honorable line of descendants.

As a boy, reared on a New Hampshire farm of that period, he early learned the necessity of laboring for a livelihood and that it required most diligent industry and long hours of daily toil to secure even such a living. Still there were some recreations and amusements for the young people of that period which all appreciated,—such as hunting and fishing, wrestling matches, pitching quoits, and in winter the country dances and home sports in the kitchens with their huge fireplaces. There were also the annual musters which were largely attended by the boys



NATHAN CUMMINGS SHEDD, EAST JAFFREY, NEW HAMPSHIRE
Born September 2, 1823

and young men who travelled long distances on foot in order to be present. Of all these he had the usual share.

But withal, there was small chance for schooling in those days, so that every opportunity was appreciated and utilized, principally a few weeks during the winter months, but this sufficed for the practical needs of the average person.

He was married on May 21, 1848, to Sarah Maria Nichols, a daughter of Lot and Sally (Sawyer) Nichols of Sharon, where she was born April 19, 1832. They engaged in farming for a few years in their native town, and then removed to western New York State to join his elder brother who had settled there earlier, but they were not pleased with the change and a year or so later returned to their native town in New Hampshire and continued at farming there until 1869, when they removed to a smaller place in the village of East Jaffrey, N. H., which has ever since been his home. He also worked as a stone mason about the town for some years, which along with the care of his place provided his livelihood. He and his wife spent a very long and happy life together, extending over the quite unusual period of sixty-five years. His wife was frail and although mentally active was very feeble physically for several years prior to her death, which occurred on August 7th, 1913, in her 82nd year at their village home. Since her death he has maintained his home alone with a housekeeper and even up to the present time continues to do practically all the work required about his garden and place and holds the esteem of a large circle of friends.

SHEDS NECK

From DANIEL SHED to SAILORS SNUG HARBOR

and the

SHEDD FAMILY MEMORIAL

TITLES and TRANSFERS

1620—1852.

There seems positive proof from records that the Sailors Snug Harbor of to-day at Quincy, Massachusetts, occupies a large part of the land that was known as Sheds Neck during most of the first century of Braintree history.

There is scarce a doubt that this Sheds Neck received its name from its first occupancy by Daniel Shed, while a resident at Braintree for fifteen or more years during the early Colonial period, even if no records can be found now to substantiate the claim.

Much study has been given to the subject but without fully establishing the date of Daniel Shed's first appearance in America and without being able to fix the exact site of his habitation, be it log house, or frame or stone.

Pattee's History of Braintree and Quincy (p. 559) credits Daniel Shed with being there in 1642. The records of the Massachusetts Colony tell how Daniel Shode was one of 32 men including 20 freemen with families from Braintree who in 1645 sought permission from the Court to go to Shawamet to join with Samuel Gorton, but on account of controversies they did not go and it appears that Daniel then settled down at Braintree, was married and six or seven children came into his home before he removed in 1658 from Braintree to Billerica.

This neck of land north of Town River Bay commonly known as Sheds Neck among Braintree people was without question that same 120 acres of land which was given Rev. Wm. Tompson by the Selectmen of Boston on the 27th of the 11th month, January, 1639, or soon after he assumed the charge of the Church at Braintree which was on Nov. 19, 1639. Nevertheless, it was never known as Tompsons Neck nor is it understood that he ever lived there but rather lived near the church. When that land was sold by Tompson's son two or three years after the Sheds had removed to Billerica it was referred to as a special grant from Boston and at the next transfer a few years later it was still called Sheds Neck, and this name continued to be used until after the middle of the next century.

It is surely a fair conclusion to say that this particular and prominent property would never have been given the name of a man who did not occupy it or own it and who did not have any other grant in the town. It therefore seems a reasonable conclusion that Daniel Shed's probable residence there must have been more dominating than Tompson's ownership and resulted in fixing the name Sheds Neck upon that tract of land.

The question naturally arises, did he rent the land from Tompson? If so, why is there no record of his lease and no record of Daniel Shed coming into town, since it is well known that strangers were not allowed to enter any community without the consent of the authorities in those days?

Again, as an alternative question: Is there a bare possibility that Daniel was an occupant of this tract even prior to the date when Boston claimed this whole section and gave it out in large grants to prominent men for plantations, and among which was that one of 120 acres to Rev. Wm. Tompson? If such a condition possibly existed perhaps Daniel felt it the better course to withdraw as he did from land to which he had no title recognized by the Court, even after so long an occupancy rather than contest it.

No records have been found indicating that Daniel came earlier than 1642, but it is a pretty well established fact that there were men and families living at various places along the coast where they may in fact have dwelt for years, occupying the land by preëmption probably, long before the Massachusetts Bay Colony was established at Boston, even if the latter did not recognize them.

It has been shown in previous papers that settlements were made at Mount Wollaston or Merry Mount, a mile and a half perhaps to the west of Sheds Neck, a dozen or more years before Rev. Mr. Tompson came, and eight or nine years before Boston ever thought to claim it. So also at still earlier dates English men, some with their families, had been gathered at Wessagusset, on the opposite shore of the Monatiquot or Weymouth Fore River and less than a mile from Sheds Neck, under the Gorges Patents, following the still earlier trading post of Weston. This was a small settlement, suffering many hardships yet continuing to grow. Some among these earliest settlers were men of good standing, well educated and forceful,—men like William Blackstone, Samuel Maverick, William Jeffries, Captain John Burslem, Thomas Walford and others who all left their impress upon the country even if not counted among those representing the Massachusetts Bay Colony, who assumed to have full power over all settlements except Plymouth.

The first *nonconformist* minister at Wessagusset was Rev. Joseph Hull, who came from England in the summer of 1635 with 21 families and thereafter on Sept. 2, 1635 the old Indian name of the place was changed to Weymouth. It is possible there was an earlier preacher there after Rev. William Morrell of the established English Church sent by Robert Gorges returned to England but the records are not definite.

These newcomers with Hull were not very well received by the older settlers when they sought to take equal place with those who had come through the hardships of founding this little colony in the wilderness, so that some of them went elsewhere.

These items are mentioned not as having a direct bearing upon *our* family but to show that early as Daniel Shed's name appears in the records, history had been in the making there many years earlier, unless perchance as a boy with or without parental guidance he possibly was there to share in those events.

Jonathan Marsh, writing of Braintree in 1848, said there "did not appear to have been any records of deaths kept prior to 1800 except a few during the ministry of Rev. Mr. Bryant from 1745 to 1754." Again he wrote that "The records of the church previous to the settlement of Rev. Moses Fiske in 1672 have been lost," and other investigators confirm this, and thus we have been deprived undoubtedly of much valuable information about our first ancestor in America.

Would that some power might unfold the full record of Daniel's early life and also perhaps tell whence he came and what relationship he bore to that Esther Shed who married before 1673 to John Nye of Sandwich, eldest son of Benjamin who came to America in the ship "Abigail" in 1635. Here is a field for some deep investigator of genealogy.

Nevertheless, however little we may know of Daniel Shed's arrival or his circumstances, or whence in old England he came and his antecedents there, it is fully believed that his first home was there on Sheds Neck at Braintree.

Thither he came as many hundreds of others came to these shores in those early years, unheralded and unknown, yet by their persistent, hardy toil broke down the barriers and made their names continue to the present.

Standing at the gateway of the Sailors Snug Harbor of to-day and looking over the green and fertile fields that stretch down on every side to the waters of the Bay,—looking west across the broad Town River Bay toward Mount Wollaston and across the glistening channel of the Monatiquot to the Wessagusset shores,—we may well believe that a similarly attractive view appealed to Daniel Shed when in the flush of young manhood he sought out a place for a home there in this new world of promise.

Before him was the same broad stretch of land around which the tide ebbled and flowed; inland were the forests, only very likely there were then more trees of good size along the narrow neck toward the main land than to-day, but then as now there were broad open fields near the shore end on which the Indians pitched their wigwams, planted their maize and brought the fish caught from the slow moving waters of the bay and river.

Have we not received from the present owner of those lands a large stone axe once wrought and used by those same Indian hands, and now brought out by his ploughshare from the soil on this farm land on which our ancestor planted and lived,—a memento to be kept of things far back of the day of our ancestors and before any other white men trod these shores?

EARLY TITLES, GRANTS AND TRANSFERS.

When the white men settled New England it was generally recognized that the Indians possessed a right and title to the country by priority of occupation and although the Colonists took possession of such lands as they desired they were in many cases quite punctilious *afterwards* to secure from the Indians living there a formal deed to the property and have it recorded for future security, even if they were not quite so insistent that the "consideration" and "purchase price" should be adequate and strictly paid.

This applied particularly to individuals, but the King of England claimed *all* lands by reason of discovery by his subjects.

The Royal Charter of "The Governor & Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England" received the seals of King Charles I on March 4, 1628/9 and confirmed to six persons named and twenty others and their associates "a certain parcel of land on Massachusetts Bay in New England extending from three miles south of the Charles River to three miles north of the Merrimac River and in breadth from the Atlantic Ocean to the South Sea." This Charter it appears gave claim to lands which had been already covered by an earlier grant from the Crown by which there was established at Plymouth, England, "a Council for the planting, ruling and governing of New England in America." That Council succeeded to the Northern Company or Virginia as proprietors of all territory between the 40th and 48th degrees of latitude.

This Council for New England was established on Nov. 3, 1620, and all British subjects were prohibited from visiting or trading there without the consent of this Council. Its purpose however was to foster settlements and Prince Charles was much interested in it. Under this Council grants and patents were given and various settlements begun in New England, including that of the Pilgrims at New Plymouth, Robert Gorges' patent which he attempted to fulfill at Wessagusset, Roger Conant's at Naumkeag, White's attempt at Cape Ann and Capt. Wollaston (Thos. Morton) at the Mount, later called Mount Wollaston and finally Braintree.

But this Council although given large powers did not attempt direct settlements and did not have the means to carry them out and therefore grew decadent so that when the stronger Massachusetts Bay Colony came into being as one of its own grantees of March 19, 1628, although given a limited width of territory, much narrower than that of the Council, it very soon supplanted the Council for New England and claimed control of all sections, except Plymouth Colony.

This charter of the Massachusetts Colony gave power to the freemen under it to elect a governor and assistants and to hold each year four meetings of the Company called "General Courts." The right to grant such a charter was claimed as one of the prerogatives of the Crown, which assumed possession of "all foreign lands discovered by its subjects and not occupied by Christian people."

The government under the charter was by a vote of the Company practically transferred to this country when Governor Winthrop came hither in 1630 with his fleet of 12 ships and nearly 1500 passengers.

The existing records of the Massachusetts Colony begin with a meeting of the "first Court of Assistants holden at Charlton (Charlestown) Aug. 23, 1630."

Soon after the Governor and the General Courts were transferred across the Charles River to Trimount, where there was a better water supply from springs and the place was called Boston.

During the next few years there was a considerable increase in the number of colonists in that vicinity and in September, 1634, the General Court of the Colony "ordered that Boston should have a convenient enlargement at Mount Wollaston."

Thereafter the Boston records take up the matter and show how the Selectmen of that town parcelled out the lands of this "enlargement" among some prominent men and then a few acres per head for families who would settle there.

The first grant at a general town meeting Dec. 8, 1634, was to Rev. John Wilson, pastor of the first church in Boston, for 500 acres, and 13 months elapsed before other grants were made, when Atherton Hough received a grant of the point of land which is still known as Houghs Neck. After this many grants were made but no mention of Daniel Shed in any of those records among scores of other names.

In the first volume of Town Records of Boston, begun in 1634, there may be found (on p. 47 of transcript) among other acts of the selectmen the following grants of land.

"The same 27th day of the 11th month, January, 1639 *** Also there is granted to Mr. William Tompson, Pastor of the Church at the Mount, 120 acrs of Land there, Free from the foresaid rate of 3s per Acre." The only other mention of Mr. Tompson in these records is (p. 80) under date of "This 29th of 5th mo. 1644, **** That parcell of marish that belongeth unto the Towne of Boston in the three-hill marish at Braintry which was not formerly counted to belong to Mr. Wheelwright's marish together with the two Hillocks of upland therein, is graunted to be equally divided betweene William Tompson, Pastor, and Henry Flynt, Teacher, of the Church of Braintry."

It will be observed that the location of this grant of 120 acres to Rev. Wm. Tompson is not defined in any way. We can identify it however by later transfers and it is then called Sheds Neck, but never Tompsons Neck, and we have found no evidence that Tompson lived upon it, and besides it was more than a mile from the site of the early church and schoolhouse, near which Tompson did live.

Transfers:

The first recorded sale or transfer of this land was as follows:
(See Suffolk Deeds, Vol. 13, p. 49)

"I Samuel Tompson of Brantery *** haveing full power and order from my Honored Father Mr. Wm. Tompson of the said town of Brantery aforesd and likewise with the full consent and good likeing of my mother (Mrs. Anna Tompson) **** have for and in consideration of the sume of eight pounds to me well and truely paid by Edmond Quinsey, John Hull and Wm. Pen **** conveyed *** A tract of Land of One hundred and twenty Acres formerly given by the Town of Boston unto my Father aforesaid and now laid out and specified in a plot bearing date November 1658 (the charge for which survey is moreover to be paid by the said Wm., Edmond & John) being butted and bounded as in the said plot with all & singular the timber, wood, appurtenances & privileges belonging any way thereunto.***

In witness whereunto I the said Samuel Tompson have hereunto set my hand and seale

(signed)

This 18th day of the 4th month 1661 Samuel Tompson & a seale

(His mark) W"

The endorsement on back is

"Samuel Tompson Deacon at Braintry appeared *** this 8th day of June 1682 and duly acknowledged" the above deed; it was entered and recorded Dec. 10, 1683.

Under this deed Edmond Quinsey received one-half interest and Hull and Pen each one-fourth of the 120 acres of the Wm. Tompson grant. The consideration was 8 pounds.

On the same day that above deed was made (June 18, 1661) Wm. Pen sold his fourth interest to John Hull in consideration of 50 shillings; an abstract of the deed is given on page 27 of the Register for 1914 as derived from Suffolk Deeds, Vol. 10, p. 22.

No deed is found from John Hull to Edmond Quinsey but it seems sure that he sold his half interest to him, possibly also at an early date, because in November, 1680, Quinsey conveyed all this tract to John Hull as his trustee for his children. In that deed Quinsey calls the property "Sheds Neck." (Abstract Suffolk Deeds, Vol. 11, p. 387.)

Edmond Quinsey of Brantery *** yeoman *** conveyed to John Hull, Esq. of Boston *** "in trust for my sd children" (one son and four daughters) *** "All that my Neck or parcel of land scituate lying and being in Brantery afores'd comonly called and known by the name of Sheds Neck containg about One hundred Acres of upland and twenty Acres of Salt Marish bee it more or less butted & bounded by Rocky Island Easterly, by Weymouth & Brantery River Southerly and Westerly and by Brantery Schoole Land Westerly and Northerly or however likewise butted or bounded or reputed to be bounded Together with all

woods, underwoods, trees, timber &c. standing lying or growing upon the Sd Land" *** "to no other use intent or purpose whatsoever except that John Hull" *** should sell this land "to the best profit and advantage that may be" and should pay this to his five children.

(signed) Nov. 26, 1680

Acknowledged Nov. 27, 1680

Edmond Quinsey.

Recorded Dec. 1680

The following February 17, 1680 John Hull as Trustee sold this same Sheds Neck property by a similar description (Suffolk Deeds, Vol. 12, p. 22) for 460 pounds to Samuel Torrey and to Ephraim and John Hunt of Weymouth. Edmond Quinsey and John Hull both sign deed. Note the increase in value from 8 pounds in 1661 to 460 pounds in 1680. Several years later other deeds of release were given by Quinsey's children to perfect the title.

It is supposed that Samuel Torrey and the two Hunts made a division of the property into two parts, for later deeds of each refer to a division line through it as a boundary and described as approximately a half portion.

It should also be remembered that the dating at this period, as also previously and for many years later, was "old style" when the legal year was reckoned as beginning March 25 and March was called the first month and January the eleventh.

Nineteen years after his purchase, or Aug. 3, 1699, Samuel Torrey sells his part of 58 acres to his nephew John Torrey. His deed is instructive in description (Suffolk Deeds, Vol. 19, p. 174).

"Samuel Torrey of Waymouth, for and from divers good causes him thereto moveing as well for the speciall affection he hath and beareth unto his kinsman or nephew John Torrey, the eldest son now surviving of his brother William Torrey of Waymouth afforsaid as also for and in consideration of several valuable sums in money or other currant merchantable pay **** All that his upland and salt meadow set lying and being within the township of Brantry *** one clear & full moyety or halfe enddeal part of that whole tract of upland & meadow comonly called Sheds or Quinseys Neck *** containing by estimacon fifty acres of upland and 10 acres of salt meadow, which the sd Samuel Torrey purchased of John Hull of Boston and Edmond Quinsey of Brantrey aforesaid Gentlm as by a Deed of Sale under their hands & seals bearing date the 17th day of february 1680 **** bounded on the west and westerly by Brantry school land, on the north or northerly by the salt sea on the east & easterly partly by the sea and partly by the meadow of Ephraim Hunt & John Hunt on south and southerly by the upland of the sd Ephraim and John Hunt."

dated Aug. 3, 1699

(signed) Samuel Torrey & a seal

(11th of William Third)

Acknowledged Aug. 7, 1699

Recorded Aug. 14, 1699

Twenty-two years later, or March 1, 1721/22, this John Torrey of Weymouth, Tanner, and Mary his wife, sold all his interest in his Sheds Neck land to John Hunt "in consideration of 550 pounds current passable money" but reserves "a corner of said meadow next to Gull Point as staked out containing by estimation 3 acres." All other description conforms to preceding ones. (See Vol. 36, p. 23, for details.)

In return for this sale this John Hunt (the eldest son of Capt. John Hunt) gave a mortgage deed back to John Torrey to secure 500 pounds of the purchase price. Description of property is same as preceding. Probably some payments were made but failing to complete them John Torrey reclaimed the land on July 1, 1729.

The following year "William Torrey of Boston, a Joyner, administrator of the Estate of my Father John Torrey late of Weymouth *** conveys to John Hunt in consideration of two hundred and forty-six pounds six shilling eight pence in bills of public credit on the Province *** comonly called Sheds Neck *** fifty acres of upland and eight acres of meadow." The deed (dated April 24, 1730) then describes it as of recovered possession, etc. This deed (Vol. 44, p. 161) however completes the sale to John Hunt of the Torrey portion of Sheds Neck. Evidently John Hunt had in some way secured some more of the Sheds Neck lands for we find he soon after sold his holdings as follows (Vol. 68, p. 236):

"John Hunt (Secundus) of Braintree ** yeoman and Hannah his wife for & in consideration of 1200 pounds money to them in hand paid by John Quincy *** in that part of Braintree commonly called Sheds Neck containing by estimation 62 acres of upland and 10 acres of salt marsh *** bounded *** Northerly on land belonging to Town of Braintree, Easterly partly by salt-water cove partly on salt marsh belonging to John Torrey, partly on salt marsh belonging to John & William Hunt and partly on salt marsh belonging to Nicholas Phillips, southerly on Weymouth River, westerly upon the upland of Nicholas Phillips as the fence now stands *** with a certain parcel of Timber & Boards on the premises and all the Buildings fences etc."

Signed and dated. May 1, 1730

Ack. Jan. 29, 1732

Recorded Aug. 9, 1744

In the meantime that part purchased by Ephraim and John Hunt in 1680 from Edmond Quinsey and John Hull had changed hands and on Dec. 11, 1727 (Suffolk Deeds, Vol. 41, p. 225) Enoch Hunt of Weymouth, husbandman, sells to Nicholas Phillips, Jr. of Weymouth, husbandman, "in consideration of 550 pounds current money *** a certain tract of land in Braintree situate on Sheds Neck so called containing about 42 acres in all *** about 8 acres whereof being salt marsh *** The premises lying on the southwest side of the said neck and the greater part thereof on the west side of the Line that runs through it being bounded eastwardly on lands of John Hunt, viz. on said line. Southwest on the Town River so called, Northerly on the Town land and southeast on Weymouth River there being 12 acres of land within these

bounds appurtenant to the said John Hunt and undivided from the premises and five acres of the premises lying on the east side of the said line usually called the Cove bounded round on the land of said John Hunt except a small corner thereof on the land of John Hunt of South Precinct The premises aforesaid containing three-eighths parts of the whole Neck."

Four years later this portion also was acquired by John Quincy as shown by Suffolk Deeds, Vol. 68, p. 237.

Thus John Quincy became sole owner of all of Sheds Neck except two small shore lots.

He continued in possession until 1750 when he leased it all to the promoters of the enterprise to establish a German colony there (Suffolk Deeds, Vol. 80, p. 169).

"This Indenture made the Eighth day of August in the 24th year of *** of George II *** A.D. 1750 between John Quincy of Braintree ** and John Franklyn, Tallow Chandler, Norton Quincy, Merchant, Peter Etter, Stocking Weaver, all of Boston, and Joseph Crellius of Philadelphia, Merchant *** All that his messuage Farm and Tract of land situate in Braintree aforesaid at a place there called and known by the name of Sheds Neck containing by estimate about one hundred acres of land be it more or less consisting of upland and salt marsh and bounded northerly by Land belonging to the Town of Braintree, Easterly on a salt water cove, Southerly on Weymouth River and West-erly by the Town River so called with all the appurtenances thereof (excepting out of this Conveyance about two acres of salt marsh or Sedge belonging to John Torrey of Weymouth and about six acres of salt marsh or sedge belonging to John Hunt and Jonathan Wild of Braintree included and lying within the bounds aforesaid, a fourth part to each, as Tenants in common and not as Joint Tenants,

Rental—"10 shillings per acre of the said land bargained on or before 25th day of March yearly" (Grantees were to have privilege of purchasing the entire tract at any time within 21 years for sum of 1000 pounds)

(Signed) Honl. John Quincy & Elizabeth (wife)

Ack. Aug. 9, 1750

Recorded Jan. 8, 1752

Although the men who were promoting that enterprise were able business men yet for some reason it was not successful. The lands they had leased were laid out with streets and squares and divided in house lots in the expectation of receiving a large number of artisans from Germany and elsewhere, and considerable expenditure was made upon the plans for the scheme, but nearly all of the small company of Germans that did come there soon went away and the promoters of the enterprise sought to dispose of their rights.

On March 21, 1752, Isaac Winslow joined the promoters, each taking a one-fifth share. (Vol. 81, p. 36.)

On Oct. 16, 1752, Norton Quincy sold half of his one-fifth interest to Jonathan Williams for five shillings.

On August 24, 1752, the Association sold to Joseph Palmer and Richard Cranch (his brother-in-law) 17 of the lots "as laid off at Sheds Neck called Germantown." (The details of the deed are found in Vol. 81, p. 109.) The rental was reduced to 5 shillings per acre with an agreement to erect dwellings. Several other parcels of land were sold to other parties but General Palmer made the largest developments there.

Four years later a Deed of Partition of the whole property was made by mutual agreement of the promoters. This appears in Vol. 92, p. 133-137 of Suffolk Deeds under date of Nov. 2, 1756. The participants were Isaac Winslow of Roxbury, 1/5, Thomas Flucker of Boston, 1/5, Norton Quincy of Braintree, 1/10, William Ellery of Braintree (a mariner) 1/10, Peter Etter of Braintree, 1/5, and Jonathan Williams and Tuthill Hubbard of Boston, 1/5 in the right of John Franklyn deceased, as authorized by his will.

The indenture refers to a map of plan of streets and squares and divisions "as made by John Leach a surveyor and signed by him."

It also schedules the sales of sundry lots to various persons, viz. George Misener, 6 lots, David Fick, 8 lots, Benjamin Franklin, 8 lots, Palmer & Cranch, 17 lots, Jacob Hurd, 4 lots, Peter Franklin, 8 lots, John Wade, 4 lots, and Christopher Lehr, 2 lots, as by several deeds to them appear.

Reference is especially made to Frankfort Square, "as laid out for public buildings (if ever wanted) and also the streets" all being excepted from the divisions of land between them. Then follows an itemized list of lots and squares set off for each of the participants. The indenture was acknowledged Nov. 13, 1756, and recorded Dec. 13, 1758.

It is hardly necessary to trace at length the transfers of lands made by the various persons who thus became owners of small parts of the original Sheds Neck which thereafter was called Germantown.

The largest developments were made by General Joseph Palmer who laid out a fine estate with orchards and gardens and built a mansion house that existed for many years, and after the present institution was established it was used as part of the Home for the Sailors for a long time.

There were many vicissitudes in business at the Neck during the three generations succeeding General Palmer's occupation of a considerable part of it and three other families came to occupy his homestead, and then Philanthropy sought out these green fertile acres as a place on which to build a real Home "for decrepit, infirm or aged sailors."

Thus a full century after the scheme for a German village there had failed and two hundred and five years after Daniel Shed's first child Mary was born there "The Sailors Snug Harbor" took its rise as an honorable and beneficent institution to occupy a very large part of Sheds Neck where our first American ancestor made his first home.

In Memoriam

Our family is in sorrow because of the passing away of an honored and beloved member—J. Herbert Shedd,—the President of our Association, in his eighty-second year.

To some these lines will be the first information of this event, although a public notice was given in "*The Colonial*" for December, of which numerous copies were sent out. Every one in our Association will feel deep regret that he is to be no more with us, and every person having once met him and known his cordial greeting will pause a moment to express appreciation for his life and to extend a word of sympathy for his immediate family.

Your Secretary prized very greatly the friendship of this grand, dignified man and his good wife, from acquaintance formed through our Association work, for while he had known of Mr. Shedd by his high reputation as an engineer and in business connections in an allied practice, yet it was by the establishment of a closer acquaintance in discussing together the affairs of our family association that his sterling worth was more clearly seen.

Visiting in their delightful home and being permitted to call each other Cousins after the manner of "Friends" which he so happily endorsed for his wife's sake,—a deeper friendship was inspired.

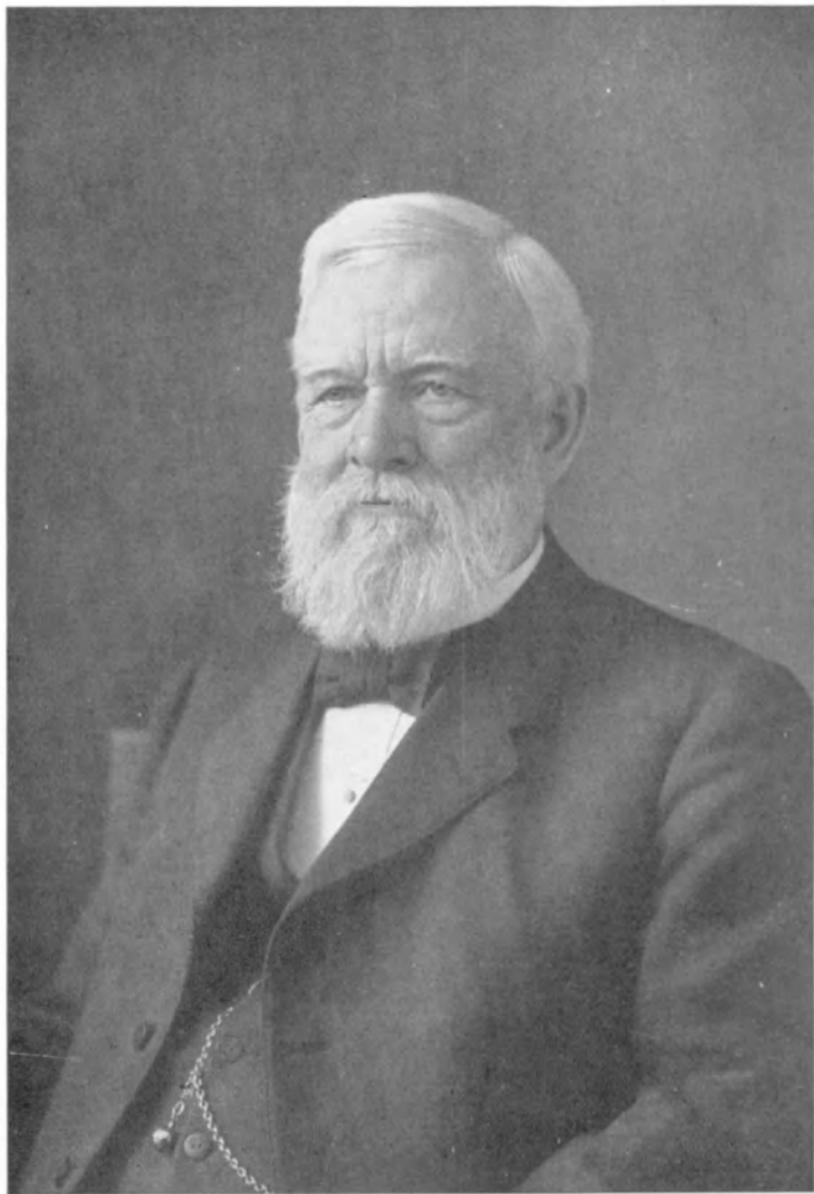
To all who were thus fortunate enough to know him *well* there will come a sorrow as poignant as for the loss of a dear friend, for such his life was to all about him.

At all our gatherings since the formation of our Association he was an earnest, active participant, and his courteous manner, benignant smile and strong words won the esteem and love of every one present.

Rich in years and experience from a long life of public service, honored and respected by a wide circle of friends and associates, we saw him only (but surely in a delightful way) in the quiet, homelike intermingling at our family meetings, and what a pleasure it was. But outside our circle he was eminently known and esteemed for his abilities as an engineer and man of affairs. Of that side, for the information of the family at large, let us speak briefly and considerately, but with no fulsome praise, for he would wish nothing said in flattery.

A MAN WORTH WHILE.

The eldest of eight children of Joel Shedd and Eliza Edson (and in the eighth generation from strictly American ancestry dating back to 1642), Joel Herbert Shedd was born on May 31, 1834, at Pepperell, Mass., but his parents soon settled at Bridgewater, where his early life was spent. From his father he inherited an inventive and mechanical turn of mind which helped him in his later life. He was educated in the public schools and under private instructors, and graduated from Bridgewater Academy. At the age of 17 he began his preparation for



JOEL HERBERT SHEDD

Born at Pepperell, Mass., May 31, 1834
Died at "Highbank," No. Smithfield, R. I., November 27, 1915

the profession of Civil Engineering with a prominent expert engineer in Boston, and after several years of study there and in railroad work in the West, he established an office in Boston in 1856, which he continued for 13 years. During this period he was actively interested in the founding of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as a means of training young men to become assistants for the engineering profession. He was employed to lay out parts of Mount Auburn Cemetery, and was on the Advisory Committee for improvements at Harvard University, besides doing a large general business in sanitary and hydraulic engineering.

In 1866 he was invited to report upon a public water supply for the city of Providence, R. I., and later to design a system of sewers as the first comprehensive step for the entire city in that direction.

In 1869 Mr. Shedd removed to Providence for the particular purpose of designing and supervising the construction of the extensive water works for the city, which was put into partial service in November, 1871, and required six years more to complete at a cost of \$4,500,000.

Upon the completion of the main water system in 1877, Mr. Shedd resigned his position as Chief Engineer and devoted himself to a large private practice on engineering problems in many cities and towns in New England and the Middle States as well as for the United States Government.

He was appointed by the Governor of Rhode Island on the State Harbor Commission in 1876 and made its Chairman; this position he held continuously for 39 years until his death.

He was also Commissioner for Rhode Island to the Paris Exposition in 1878 and at that time traveled considerably in Europe studying engineering works, especially those on irrigation and for sewerage disposal. He was also on the Commission to establish the Rhode Island and Connecticut State boundaries and often chosen to public positions of great trust and responsibility.

On May 1st, 1890, he accepted the office of Chief Engineer of Providence and continued in this position for seven years, and then was retained by the city as Consulting Engineer for the completion of the sewer system that he had inaugurated many years earlier. Even within a year he has been consulting engineer on problems arising from the needed enlargement of the water system that he laid out more than forty years earlier, due to the growth of the city.

He was also consulted upon many private hydraulic problems for power development, and although in recent years hindered by a weakness of the heart has continued in active business up to the time of his last illness, and as late as October 29th of this year he was appointed engineer of the East Hartford water works system, a task he could not complete.

Mr. Shedd became a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1869, and was Chairman of its committee on sewerage and sanitary engineering at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. He was also affiliated with the Boston Society and the Worcester County Engineers, with the New England Water Works Association, the Rhode Island Historical Society and many other social and scientific

associations. Brown University conferred an honorary degree of A. M. upon Mr. Shedd in 1894.

His private family life was always especially pleasant. For many years his home was at "Highbank" in North Smithfield, on the edge of the city of Woonsocket, where a broad and attractive view of the surrounding country for many miles was afforded. Here, upon a few acres of land, he planted many rare trees and flowers and rejoiced to have his friends visit him.

Mr. Shedd was married August 26, 1856, to Miss Julia A. Clarke of Newport, Me., and three children were born of this union, Charles Elmer, Edward Whitten and Mary Isabella, of whom only the second son survives. His wife died after a long illness at their home in North Smithfield in 1897, and his daughter then maintained her father's home for several years.

Mr. Shedd married a second time in June, 1905, Miss Sarah Marble of North Smithfield, who has been a very devoted wife, and through her untiring care his life was undoubtedly much prolonged, since for several years his physical condition had demanded the lessening somewhat of his sphere of action.

His life was well epitomized by his own modest opinion of the characteristics of the Shedd Family as expressed in an address at one of the reunions, when he said: "I think we are genial and sympathetic and wish to do things to help somebody else when the only reward is the comfort of having done a kind act."

With stones of character foursquare and hewed true to such lines as he specified, his life's temple was builded, and no one else can add a mark to make it more beautiful or more enduring. His works shall live after him, and the friends of his youth—and he was always young—will long arise to do honor to his memory.

LIST OF OFFICERS

[Elected for 1916]

President

JOEL HERBERT SHEDD, Woonsocket, R. I.

Vice-Presidents

CHARLES BANKS SHEDD, Chicago, Ill.

FREDERICK SHEDD, Columbus, Ohio

MRS. ADELLE SHEDD GREENWOOD, Brookline, Mass.

ALBERT SHEDD, Nashua, N. H.

BENJAMIN A. GOODWIN, Ripon, Cal.

Secretary and Treasurer

FRANK E. SHEDD, 60 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

Executive Committee

HARRISON P. SHEDD, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHARLES H. SHEDD, Malden, Mass.

ARTHUR H. SHEDD, Dorchester, Mass.

MRS. ALICE M. SHEDD, Newton Centre, Mass.

CONVERSE N. SHEDD, Somerville, Mass.

Memorial Committee

CHAS. H. SHEDD, Malden, Mass. BENJAMIN B. SHEDD, Medford, Mass.

CHAS. GALE SHEDD, Keene, N. H. HARRISON P. SHEDD, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FRANK E. SHEDD, Boston, Mass.

HONOR ROLL

(MEMBERS)

Nathan Cummings Shedd (Daniel)	East Jaffrey, N. H.
Age 92 years	Born Sept. 2, 1823.
Edmund Earl Shedd (Samuel)	Columbus, Ohio
Age 87 years	Born July 16, 1828.
Mrs. Josephine M. Shedd Clark (Samuel)	Lowell, Mass.
Age 85 years	Born Sept. 7, 1830.
Otis Noyes Shedd (Nathan)	Aurora, Ill.
Age 84 years	Born July 10, 1831.
Silas Luke Shedd (Samuel)	Corvallis, Ore.
Age 83 years	Born Sept. 12, 1832.
George Henry Shedd (Samuel)	Grafton, Calif.
Age 82 years	Born Feb. 8, 1833.
Mrs. Sarah J. Harriman (Nathan)	Hillsborough, N. H.
Age 82 years	Born Aug. 3, 1833.
Miss Harriet B. Rogers (Mary)	North Billerica, Mass.
Age 81 years	Born April 12, 1834.
Mrs. Eliza A. Shedd (Zechariah)	Nashua, N. H.
Age 80 years	Born Aug. 27, 1835.

(NON-MEMBERS)

Mrs. Eliza Annah Elliot Wright (Samuel)	Seattle, Wash.
Age 90 years	Born March 16, 1825.
Mrs. Elvira Rogers Gould (Mary)	North Billerica, Mass.
Age 85 years	Born April 21, 1830.
Mrs. Loena R. Shedd Gates (Zechariah)	Franklin, Vt.
Age 84 years	Born Sept. 1, 1831.
Augustus Franklin Shedd (Zechariah)	Evanston, Ill.
Age 83 years	Born Feb. 20, 1832.
Mrs. Sarah A. Jackson Shedd (Zechariah)	Charlestown, Mass.
Age 83 years	Born March 12, 1832.
Levi Shedd (Nathan)	West Paris, Maine
Age 82 years	Born April 26, 1833.
Cornelius Worcester Shedd (Samuel)	Columbus, Miss.
Age 82 years	Born May 30, 1833.
Samuel H. Clark (Nathan)	Tewksbury, Mass.
Age 82 years	Born July 21, 1833.
Timothy S. Shedd (Samuel)	Wethersfield, Conn.
Age 82 years	Born Oct. 14, 1833.
Mrs. Harriet S. Shedd Spencer (Samuel)	North Fenton, N. Y.
Age 82 years	Born Nov. 2, 1833.
Mrs. Alice A. Shedd Rolfe (Nathan)	Norway, Maine
Age 81 years	Born Nov. 22, 1834.
Warren Shedd (John)	West Billerica, Mass.
Age 80 years	Born March 8, 1835.

LIST OF MEMBERS

*Charter Members.

(L) Life Members.

(H) Honorary Members.

†Registered Members.

Regular type—Sustaining Members.

MARY LINE

Miss Harriet B. Rogers (H), North Billerica, Mass.

DANIEL LINE

*Frank E. Shedd (L), 40 Melville Ave., Dorchester, Mass.
 *Mrs. Anna M. Shedd (L), 40 Melville Ave., Dorchester, Mass.
 *Maurice Parker Shedd (L), 40 Melville Ave., Dorchester, Mass.
 *John Dennison Shedd, Fairfax, Vt.
 *John Sullivan Shedd (L), 435 Sixth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 *Miss Lena M. Shedd, 457 Massachusetts Ave., Lexington, Mass.
 *Merton E. Shedd, Fairfax, Vt.
 Nathan Cummings Shedd (H), East Jaffrey, N. H.
 Ray E. Shedd, 93 Gould St., Wakefield, Mass.
 *Mrs. Sarah M. Shedd, 59 High St., St. Albans, Vt.
 Xenophon Brooks Shedd, 212 Highland Ave., Somerville, Mass.
 *Mrs. Grace Dane Brown, 16 Pine St., Peterboro, N. H.
 *Mrs. Clara Shedd Dane, Peterboro, N. H.
 Mrs. Alice Shedd Page 429 N. Downing St., Piqua, Ohio
 Mrs. Belinda Shedd Swezey, 429 N. Downing St., Piqua, Ohio
 Mrs. Flora Phebe Shanks, R. D. 1, Box 60, Bakersfield, Cal.
 *Mrs. Ida L. Trombly, 874 Spring St., Fairfax, Vt.

JOHN LINE

*Edward E. Shedd, 2 Webster Ave., Allston, Mass.
 *Mrs. Eva E. Shedd, 2 Webster Ave., Allston, Mass.
 *Miss Elizabeth Shedd, Burlington, Mass.
 *Lyman O. Shedd, 36 Harvard Ave., Suite 4, Allston, Mass.
 *Mrs. Alice A. Shedd, 36 Harvard Ave., Suite 4, Allston, Mass.
 *Miss Addie A. Foster, Bedford Road, Burlington, Mass.
 Miss Gladys Winn Foster, Bedford Road, Burlington, Mass.
 *Mrs. Adelle (Shedd) Greenwood, 125 Kent St., Brookline, Mass.
 *Herbert T. Greenwood, 125 Kent St., Brookline, Mass.
 *Mrs. Juliette E. Grimes, 72 Highland Ave., Somerville, Mass.
 *Mrs. Addie E. (Shedd) Harris, Reeds Ferry, N. H.
 Dr. Charles E. Hosmer, Billerica, Mass.
 *Mrs. Evelyn (Manning) Marion, 47 Lowell St., Woburn, Mass.
 Guy Elwood Marion, 47 Lowell St., Woburn, Mass.
 *Lester B. Skelton, Burlington, Mass.
 *Fort Staples, 43 Franklin St., Woburn, Mass.
 *Mrs. Elizabeth E. Staples, 43 Franklin St., Woburn, Mass.
 Lyman E. Ware, Norfolk, Mass.

ZECHARIAH LINE

Albert George Shedd,	306 Lake Ave., Newton Highlands, Mass.
*Mrs. Alice M. (Jones) Shedd,	38 Ridge Ave., Newton Centre, Mass.
†Arthur Foster Shedd,	38 Ridge Ave., Newton Centre, Mass.
†Margaret S. Shedd,	38 Ridge Ave., Newton Centre, Mass.
†William Edmund Shedd,	38 Ridge Ave., Newton Centre, Mass.
*Arthur Henry Shedd,	25 Powellton Road, Dorchester, Mass.
Mrs. Harriet L. Shedd,	25 Powellton Road, Dorchester, Mass.
†*Miss Blanche L. Shedd,	25 Powellton Road, Dorchester, Mass.
†*Miss Maude E. Shedd,	25 Powellton Road, Dorchester, Mass.
*Arthur Henry Shedd,	82 North St., Randolph, Mass.
*Miss Bertha Emily Shedd,	Shedd, Oregon
†Harold Layton Shedd,	Shedd, Oregon
*Charles Gale Shedd,	Keene, N. H.
*Mrs. Rhoda Jane (Colburn) Shedd,	Keene, N. H.
*Charles Henry Shedd,	218 Ferry St., Malden, Mass.
†Mrs. Rose T. Shedd,	218 Ferry St., Malden, Mass.
†*Charles Henry Shedd,	New Boston, N. H.
*Converse N. Shedd,	19 Benedict St., East Somerville, Mass.
*Miss Mary M. Shedd,	19 Benedict St., East Somerville, Mass.
*Daniel Fuller Shedd,	76 Lake View Ave., Haverhill, Mass.
*Mrs. Eliza A. Shedd (H),	91 Walnut St., Nashua, N. H.
*Ellsworth W. Shedd,	Shedd, Oregon
*Mrs. Emily B. Shedd,	64 Iffley Road, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
*Miss Emma Luella Shedd,	1419 De La Vina St., Santa Barbara, Cal.
†*Ernest Langdon Shedd,	P. O. Box 555, Bellows Falls, Vt.
†Miss Eva M. Shedd,	New Boston, N. H.
*Ezra Twitchell Shedd,	603 Scott St., Wheaton, Ill.
Mrs. Mae Clemmons Shedd,	603 Scott St., Wheaton, Ill.
*Frederick E. Shedd,	103 Rockingham St., Bellows Falls, Vt.
*George Munn Shedd,	Willsboro, N. Y.
*George Varnum Shedd,	R. F. D. No. 5, Norwich, Conn.
Mrs. Mary E. M. Shedd,	R. F. D. No. 5, Norwich, Conn.
*Harold A. Shedd,	Sheffield, Vt.
*Miss Harriet Loena Shedd,	Lock Box 145, No. Brookfield, Mass.
†*Harry E. Shedd,	Willsboro, N. Y.
Harry Proctor Shedd,	514 W. 24th St., Cedar Falls, Iowa
*Herman A. Shedd,	461 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass.
*Mrs. Lucy E. (Clark) Shedd,	461 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass.
Jonas Timothy Shedd,	New Braintree, Mass.
*Marcellus R. Shedd,	School and Main Sts., Lancaster, N. Y.
Mrs. Jennie Chapman Shedd,	School and Main Sts., Lancaster, N. Y.
Miss Cecile M. Shedd,	School and Main Sts., Lancaster, N. Y.
Miss Mary Story Shedd,	1616 Alameda Ave., Alameda, Calif.
*William E. L. Shedd,	2704 Olive St., St. Joseph, Mo.
*William Holmes Shedd,	11 High St., Malden, Mass.
*William Woodman Shedd,	499 Broad Ave., Leonia, N. J.
†Mrs. Cornelia Blake Shedd,	499 Broad Ave., Leonia, N. J.
*Lyndon W. Annis,	50 Judson St., Malden, Mass.
*Mrs. Alice W. (Shedd) Annis,	50 Judson St., Malden, Mass.

- †George Shedd Annis, 50 Judson St., Malden, Mass.
 *Miss Anna J. Atherton, Hoyleton, Ill.
 *Frank S. Atherton, 4746 Kenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 *Mrs. Clara C. (Shedd) Baker, 2396 Pacific Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
 †William Cushing Bamburgh, 117 Mt. Vernon St., Newtonville, Mass.
 *Mrs. Nettie A. (Shedd) Barnes, 5017 Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill.
 *Dr. Edgar R. Barton, Frazee, Minn.
 Miss Alice M. Baxter, The Studio Club of New York City, N. Y.
 †Mrs. Martha Shedd Benzaquen, 26 Hemenway St., Boston, Mass.
 Mrs. Elizabeth A. Bicknell, 84 Erie Ave., Newton Highlands, Mass.
 *Mrs. Florence L. (Shed) Breed, 9 Kensington Sq., Lynn, Mass.
 *Mrs. Gertrude Buvinger, 547 Linwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Edmund Hamlin Carter, Wahpeton, N. D.
 *Mrs. Annie Louise Clark, 205 Crafts St., Newtonville, Mass.
 *Mrs. Clara L. Cook, 12 Rockville Park, Roxbury, Mass.
 *Sherwin L. Cook, Esq., 12 Rockville Park, Roxbury, Mass.
 *Mrs. Estelle C. Cushman, 517 Crosby St., Akron, Ohio
 Robert Eugene Cushman, 810 Oregon St., Urbana, Ill.
 *Miss Martha E. Dadmun, Chelmsford Centre, Mass.
 †Mrs. Angie (Lathrop) Dyer, 74 School St., Waltham, Mass.
 †Mrs. Maude L. Fletcher, 1317 No. Dale St., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 Mrs. Elta Shedd Goldthwaite, Nashua, N. H.
 †Mrs. Cora (Shedd) Hager, Littleton, Mass.
 †Alice Gwendolyn Hager, Littleton, Mass.
 *Mrs. Minnie F. Harmon, 109 Cross St., Somerville, Mass.
 *Frederic F. Harmon, 109 Cross St., Somerville, Mass.
 *Mrs. Ella M. Henry, Port Henry, N. Y.
 *Charles K. Hinkley, Gorham, Maine
 John A. Hinkley, Gorham, Maine
 *Mrs. Julia A. (Shedd) Holmes, 10 Maple St., Derry, N. H.
 *Charles James, 26 Clinton St., Cambridge, Mass.
 Miss Hannah Shedd James, 270 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.
 *Mrs. Susan E. (Shedd) Jaquith, R. F. D. Weston, Vt.
 †*Mrs. Ida Frances Kibble, 32 Tremont St., So. Braintree, Mass.
 *Mrs. Susan S. Kimball, 109 Cross St., Somerville, Mass.
 *Miss Marguerite E. H. Lovewell, 28 Williams St., Cambridge, Mass.
 Mrs. Mary E. Mann, 2190 Vallejo St., San Francisco, Cal.
 *Mrs. Annie (Shedd) Marden, 39 Clarendon Ave., E. Lynn, Mass.
 Allen E. Mehuron, Waitsfield, Vt.
 †*Ernest Abbott Miner, 127 Summer St., Malden, Mass.
 *Franklin Matthias Miner, 127 Summer St., Malden, Mass.
 Edwin F. Myers, Broken Bow, Neb.
 *Mrs. Jennie E. Perrin, 105 Plantation St., Worcester, Mass.
 Mrs. Marietta Ward Porter, 40 Inman St., Cambridge, Mass.
 *Mrs. Alice W. Rhoades, 409 Ferry St., Malden, Mass.
 Edward S. Richards, No. Pac. R. R., Helena, Mont.
 *R. Olin Robie, State Infirmary, Tewksbury, Mass.
 *Mrs. Flossie M. Robie, State Infirmary, Tewksbury, Mass.
 *Mrs. Helen M. (Shedd) Robinson, 5 Hancock St., Malden, Mass.
 *Raymond Marshall Robinson, 5 Hancock St., Malden, Mass.
 †Mrs. Katherine Richards Vickers, 30 Moreland St., Roxbury, Mass.

†Mrs. Mabel A. (Morrison) Roos, 21 No. Terrace Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
 †William H. Roos, 21 No. Terrace Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
 †Alfred Henry Roos, 21 No. Terrace Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
 *Mrs. Lefie W. Sittou, 493 Yamhill St., Portland, Ore.
 *Miss Relief F. Spaulding, 175 No. 16th St., Portland, Ore.
 *Morton Ray Spaulding, 86 East 19th St., Portland, Ore.
 Mrs. Mary E. (Mann) Turner, 2190 Vallejo St., San Francisco, Cal.
 †Miss Ruth A. Turner, 2190 Vallejo St., San Francisco, Cal.

SAMUEL LINE

†Miss Annie A. Shedd, Bronson, Iowa
 Albert L. Shedd, Albany, Vt.
 *Albert Rix Shedd, Hingham, Mass.
 *Charles B. Shedd, Buckland, Mass.
 *Charles Banks Shedd, 3812 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
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*Miss E. Estella Shedd,	Hillsborough, N. H.
*John L. Shedd,	Hillsborough, N. H.
Murry O. Shedd,	R. R. 1, Pepin, Wis.
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CHARLES BANKS SHEDD
President

REGISTER
OF
THE SHEDD FAMILY ASSOCIATION
(INCORPORATED)

VOLUME SIX

SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING
AND
DEDICATION OF MONUMENT
TO
DANIEL SHED

Aug. 30th and Sept. 2d.

Shed's Neck, Quincy, Massachusetts

SHERWIN LAWRENCE COOK
SECRETARY

12 Rockville Park

Boston, Massachusetts, December, 1916

PREFACE

The Register for 1916 is a book of much interest to members and will long remain so because it contains a full account of the erection and dedication of the Memorial Monument and all the addresses at that event. These papers will not be reprinted so that those who are interested should preserve this Register.

It is suggested that in families where there are two or three Sustaining Members who receive copies it would be very nice if one copy and a full file of the earlier Registers be placed in the town or some public library where they would all be preserved for future reference by the public. Any one wishing extra copies of earlier Registers should apply at once as the supply is limited.

All the addresses and historical papers will bear a second careful reading and be useful in future study of family history.

SETTLER'S MONUMENT

But why a monument at all? And why this expense to mark a life so little known? Because among all peoples and all classes every one has been taught to honor their ancestors and they who did not were considered degraded. It is our privilege and duty to show our ancestor this respect and we are fortunate to be able to do it before knowledge of his coming was lost.

From Daniel Shed of Braintree there has come down a long line of honorable descendants who have spread through the land earning an honest livelihood as they help to make the country better. They are surely glad to share in any cost to honor not only the Settler but his later home and his children's homes ere these too are all obliterated.

And so we come to this memorial to Daniel Shed the settler.

A glacial boulder or a large rough-hewn block would have been quite suitable but they were not so available and then there were other sides to be considered. The choice, the design and the spirit of the work has received enthusiastic endorsement from the Association. The work has been fully accomplished and the Association should go on to other achievements.

The above, written for the preface of this year's Register, was the last contribution to the literature of the Shedd Family Association by Frank Edson Shedd. It is printed as a fitting introduction to perhaps the most important of our publications. The Register of this year records both the happiest day and the saddest in our annals; the one September 2, 1916, when the erection of the monument to Daniel Shed became an accomplished fact, the other September 22, when the kindly and cheerful spirit of our well-loved secretary and treasurer left its mortal habitation. So this Register carries good tidings and sad alike. The

present Secretary, successor in part to the duties of our friend, can add but a word to that of his predecessor. It is this: This Society was called into being by Frank Edson Shedd. While appropriate resolutions have been passed, while a simple sketch of his life appears in these pages, while at a future meeting fitting tribute will be paid his memory by those in and out of our membership, *the best memorial to Frank Shedd will be the perpetuity of this Association*. In this spirit I bespeak from our members a renewed loyalty and enthusiasm for the Society which through the efforts of our late friend has become in five years one of the most prominent and important family associations in America.

It has been thought wise to include in the present volume beside the report of the annual meeting, the dedicatory exercises at the Shed the special business meeting which was very important, the resolutions of the Executive Committee on the death of Mr. F. E. Shedd, some mention of group reunions and to reprint the by-laws which have been substantially amended. The resolution of the City of Quincy thanking the association for erecting the monument has also been included. The usual list of officers, necrology and list of members, complete a volume which the unaccustomed and prentice hand of the present secretary offers timidly to his kinsfolk.

SHERWIN LAWRENCE COOK, *Secretary*.

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ANNUAL MEETING

August 30, 1916.

The call for the annual business meeting was sent out in August simultaneously with the notice of the Dedication of the Monument. It was felt that the majority of the Association would attend the Dedication rather than go to Billerica for the business meeting, and it was arranged to adjourn the meeting to that date if this should prove to be the case. This was done. The records of the business meeting and the adjourned business meeting follow.

The annual meeting of the Shedd Family Association opened at 11.05 A.M. at the Town Hall, Billerica, Mass., with Charles B. Shedd, President, presiding.

Herman A. Shedd was elected secretary pro tem.

On motion by Charles H. Shedd of Malden, it was voted to omit the reading of the records.

On motion of Charles H. Shedd, seconded by James H. Shedd of Arlington, voted that a Nominating Committee to bring in a list of officers to serve for the coming year be appointed by the Chair.

President appointed as Nominating Committee,

George W. Putnam, of Lowell

Guy E. Marion, of Woburn

Warren F. Shedd, of Wakefield

James H. Shedd, of Arlington

Miss Dora L. Kirwin, of Concord

On motion of Chas. H. Shedd, it was voted that the meeting adjourn until Saturday, September 2nd, 1916, at 2.30 o'clock at Shed's Neck, Quincy.

Adjourned, 11.15 A.M.

HERMAN A. SHEDD, Boston,

Secretary, pro tem.

The adjourned meeting opened at 2.50 P.M. on Sept. 2, in the tent on the grounds of the Sailors Snug Harbor, Quincy, with the president in the chair. Mr. S. L. Cook acted as reading clerk for the secretary. The secretary's report as follows was accepted.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

August 30, 1916.

MR. PRESIDENT, MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION :

The Register for 1915 gave a full account of all things at the Reunion of that summer and of events during the remainder of the year including an account of the death of our beloved President, J. Herbert Shedd, so that this report has nothing to record except what has happened during the current year.

The Secretary apologizes for an error in printing the cover of the last Register. The date should be 1915 and not 1916. Will members kindly correct it on books they have.

MID-WINTER SOCIAL.

Many members near Boston having expressed a desire for another social meeting this year, notices were sent, with the approval of the Executive Committee, to all families living within a radius of 75 or 80 miles, announcing a meeting for February 11, 1916, at the Colonial House in Boston and inviting attendance by all.

On the evening appointed, although somewhat snowy outside, forty-seven persons gathered in the comfortable parlors of the Colonial House and spent a most enjoyable evening together, with music, songs, readings and ample time for conversation and renewing acquaintanceships. Every one pronounced it the most enjoyable meeting that has been held.

Mr. Arthur H. Shedd of Dorchester, one of the Executive Committee, presided in a very pleasing manner. He announced that there were no special business matters to be taken up—in fact the meeting was intended for social and not business purposes—but he invited all present to bring up any matter they wished for consideration, and especially in regard to the proposed meeting at Shed's Neck in Quincy this coming Summer.

At the request of the chairman, the secretary of the Association told his latest efforts in establishing beyond question, as he believed, that Daniel Shed, the first settler of our name in America, did actually occupy the Neck during his residence in Braintree prior to 1658, and thereby gave his name to it, as for a full century it was commonly known as Shed's Neck.

Several expressed interest in learning what had been discovered about our first ancestor, and hoped the memorial would be set up as soon as possible. The majority favored August for the meeting, if the committee could be prepared.

Mr. Sherwin L. Cook referred to the formal vote at the reunion last August, by which the Executive Committee was fully authorized to arrange for the erection of a memorial and to plan for a meeting to appropriately dedicate it, and expressed the opinion that as we may now feel so sure that the original settling place is established, the Association was justified in going ahead with the scheme. He also said: "While it did seem desirable, if circumstances permitted, to erect a marker on the old homestead in Billerica, yet as we are denied that privilege, I have always felt that the place of original settlement was the place for us to first set up a memorial, and I think the lighthouse plan is the most appropriate," and he hoped the Executive Committee would act accordingly.

For the social program, several songs were rendered in a very pleasing manner by Miss Marguerite Shedd of Arlington, also readings by Miss Dora Kerwin of Concord, Mr. John R. Ridlon and Mrs. Hattie Ridlon of Cambridge, and Mr. Sherwin L. Cook, in a highly artistic manner, and were greatly enjoyed and appreciated by every one.

The whole expense of this meeting was borne by those in attendance.

In preparation for the Memorial Monument the secretary has collaborated during the summer with the Executive and Memorial Committees who have been carrying the plans into execution and it is a pleasure to record that everything has been so harmonious and successful and to find that all efforts of various members have pulled together well in the final results. The first act was to get reasonable assurances that the necessary money would be supplied to meet the cost expected.

In this connection it is proper to note that the great advance in the cost of materials and labor during this year has increased the cost of the work quite a good deal over quotations secured for it a year and a half ago. It is hoped however that the reputed improved prosperity of the country has made it practicable for members to respond more generously toward the expense.

After considering various designs a full agreement was reached on the plan carried out,—a plan very simple in detail but depending upon due proportion for its merit. The Committee reports will give details of contracts, etc.

For soliciting additional funds a circular letter was sent to all known descendants, non-members as well as members, in June. It is regretted that comparatively so few non-members responded.

Notices of this meeting were sent to all members early in August or as soon as the Committees were assured that the work would be completed in time for it. This double circularization involved much extra clerical work, but it seemed necessary in order to meet the situation.

INCREASED MEMBERSHIP.

There are 900 to 1000 descendants, the secretary firmly believes, in the country besides those now enrolled. They *ought* to be just as much interested as the average member in helping this cause along. If only half of them would become Sustaining Members at a cost of \$1.00 per year it would more than double our revenue and provide an ample working fund for future needs. Even if that half became Registered Members only at a cost of 33 cents per year it would be a great help to the Association. How can we induce them?

GENEALOGY.

In the work of revising and completing the records he holds the Secretary had early in the year arranged to carry out his plans, but recommends the appointment of a special committee to handle this matter. Its immediate duty will be the collection of a fund to cover a large part of the preparatory cost in order that the printed genealogy may be available to members at a low cost and also to interest members to help in the compilation.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK E. SHEDD, *Secretary.*

The Treasurer's report, which was read and accepted, was as follows:

TREASURER'S REPORT.

From August 28, 1915 to August 28, 1916.

It is somewhat to be regretted that this report, in order to be brought down to date, must end in the midst of our reunion period when there are many open accounts necessarily on both expense and receipt sides. However, being annually in about the same condition, the comparisons are fair in a certain measure.

The Treasurer's Report for last year as published in the Register showed a total balance on hand of	\$170.16
RECEIPTS from August 28th, 1915 to February 1st, 1916:	
For annual dues, "Colonial" subscriptions, Registers sold, etc.	179.62
	<u>\$349.78</u>
EXPENSES from August 28th, 1915 to February 1st, 1916:	
For last reunion, cost of printing and issuing Register, also delayed bills on Register in Feb.	297.26
Net balance on hand for use in 1916	\$52.52
RECEIPTS from February 1st to August 28th, 1916:	
For annual dues, new members' fees, "Colonial" subscriptions, Registers sold, Savings Bank interest on "Life Fund," etc.	255.33
	<u>\$307.85</u>
EXPENSES from February 1st to August 28th, 1916:	
For circulars, ballots, etc. in preparation for 1916 Reunion.	223.52
Net balance in bank, August 28th, 1916	\$69.34
Cash on hand, August 28th, 1916	14.99
	<u>\$ 84.33</u>

STATEMENT ON "LIFE FUND" ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS for Life Members' dues to August 28th, 1915 as reported	\$200.00
From August 28th, 1915 to August 28th, 1916	100.00
On hand in International Trust Co. Savings Dept.	\$300.00
"MEMORIAL FUND" ACCOUNT.	
RECEIPTS for Memorial Fund to August 28th, 1915 as reported	\$396.00
Additional contributions to April, 1916	25.00
Interest to April, 1916	9.22
Contributions from April to August 28th, 1916	185.00
On hand in International Trust Co. Savings Dept.	\$615.22

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK E. SHEDD, *Treasurer.*

The following report of the Executive Committee was also accepted.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

August 30th, 1916.

The Committee can report another year of good progress and better accomplishment in some respects.

The chief work has been, of course, that of erecting the Memorial at "Shed's Neck" in Quincy, Mass., to mark our ancestor Daniel Shed's first settlement.

The Committee feels pleased that this has been all accomplished in good order and complete before this meeting and that arrangements are all made for its unveiling and dedication on September 2nd—when the principal meeting of this year will be held in accordance with the circulars that have been sent to all descendants.

The Memorial Committee has collaborated with the Executive Committee and while some members of these Committees have not by reason of location been able to do as much as others, yet their suggestions are appreciated. It is but fair, the Committee feels, to say that while this Memorial Monument seems so simple in its finished state yet the great body of the membership should know that a good deal of time, energy and thought has been required and given to the details of the problem and the Committee hopes the result will meet the approval of the Association.

The Treasurer and all officers of the Sailors Snug Harbor have shown us very many courtesies in connection with the erection of this Monument and our hearty thanks are due them. They have made it possible for us to have a perpetual right to maintain our monument on a parcel of their land at practically no cost to us and it can stand within their field enclosure although along side a public road.

We have also received assistance and encouragement from the Mayor of the City of Quincy and various city officials in the matter and in arranging to maintain a light on the shaft. For all these courtesies the Committee is very grateful.

The Committee feels, however, that it must send a word of chiding to those members of the Association who have not yet sent in their contributions toward this Memorial. The Committee is acting only as agents for the Association and under its direct instruction by vote of earlier reunions and it cannot be expected to personally bear the balance of the expense, especially after all the labor it has devoted to it.

It is evident that a more general response to our appeals for contributions to this Memorial Fund would have been forthcoming from the long list of descendants to whom several circulars have been mailed. It cannot be believed that these descendants in all parts of the country are deaf to such appeals or fail to see the propriety of the requests and their justness. The contributions from those who have responded have been quite generous, individuals contributing to the cash fund of \$615.00 actually received to date have given amounts ranging from fifty cents to \$100.00 each.

In preparation for this Memorial, after developing a satisfactory design, bids were asked from different stone and concrete workers and the lowest and most favorable was from Long & Saunders Co., Inc., of Quincy. Their work speaks for itself as very satisfactory.

The construction of the copper lantern on top of the shaft was by E. B. Badger & Sons Co., of Boston, and they have fully met the design; the bronze plate with inscription is the work of the Murdock Damper & Bronze Co., of Boston, and we commend it to you as a highly satisfactory piece of work.

A full statement of the cost cannot be made just yet as certain small bills are unpaid, but it will be given fully in a later report.

Will all members who have not responded kindly note that their contributions are needed now and will be gratefully received at any time.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRISON P. SHEDD, *Chairman.*

The list of names was presented by the Nominating Committee to serve as officers for the ensuing year, and after proper balloting with Sherwin L. Cook and James H. Shedd of Arlington acting as tellers, were declared elected as follows:

President:

John G. Shedd of Chicago, Ill.

Vice-Presidents:

Wm. H. Shedd of Pittsfield, Mass.

Albert Shedd of Portsmouth, N. H.

Miss Jennie D. Fellows of Albany, N. Y.

Edward W. Shedd of E. Providence, R. I.

George V. Shedd of Norwich, Conn.

Secretary and Treasurer:

Frank Edson Shedd.

Assistant Secretary:

Mrs. Alice M. Shedd of Newton Centre, Mass.

Executive Committee:

Arthur H. Shedd of Dorchester, Mass.

Sherwin L. Cook of Roxbury, Mass.

Charles H. Shedd of Malden, Mass.

G. Lyman Snow of Newton, Mass.

Mrs. Florence M. Breed of Lynn, Mass.

Genealogical Committee:

Frederick Shedd of Columbus, Ohio.

Albert Shedd of Nashua, N. H.

J. Howard Sanders of Grinnell, Iowa.

Charles B. Shedd of Chicago, Ill.

Nelson A. Shedd of Tekonsha, Mich.

Historian and Genealogist:

Frank E. Shedd.

At request of the President the report of the business meeting held at Billerica, Mass., on August 30th, 1916, was read:

Mr. Cook moved to amend the report by inserting the statement that "Herman A. Shedd was elected secretary, *pro tem.*," and that the report be accepted; this was so voted.

On motion of Sherwin L. Cook, seconded by Arthur H. Shedd of Dorchester, the following motion was adopted:

The Shedd Family Association desires to express its deep sorrow at the death of its first president, Joel Herbert Shedd. He was a man of high character, rugged honesty, unfailing courtesy and proved ability. In the requirements of business, the responsibilities of citizenship and the felicities of domestic life, he was a type of man for all to admire. We deplore his loss and deeply sympathize with his family.

On motion of Mr. Cook the proposed amendment of the by-laws, of which notice had ben given, was adopted as follows:

ARTICLE V.—*Section 1.*—The annual meeting of the Association shall be held in Boston on some day occurring between the 15th of August and the 15th of September as the Executive Committee shall determine. A notice of the date, place and purpose of the meeting shall be sent to members at least one month before the date chosen for the meeting.

Section 2.—The business office of the Association shall be maintained by the Secretary and Treasurer of the Association at such place as he sees fit and shall be printed in connection with his name on all official lists of officers published.

President Shedd brought up the question of considering the place of meeting for next year.

Mr. Arthur H. Shedd made motion that it be left with the Executive Committee to select the most favorable place.

Mr. Cook stated that this is a Massachusetts corporation and much as we might like to visit our friends in other States our annual meeting has got to be held within the confines of this State.

Mr. Guy Marion, of Woburn, suggested that since the day at Quincy had proved so delightful and such a satisfactory meeting had been held that it might be a good idea to plan to come back there for a reunion and see the monument once in five years or so. He agreed with the idea of Mr. Frank E. Shedd that there is nothing quite so nice as having the family association meet where the family has actually lived; it gives a homey atmosphere to go back home once in a while. "There is an advantage, it seems to me, in being able to come to this spot where we have a monument that ties us to the soil, so to speak, and if we could have a homestead where we could go alternate years or once in three or four years, it seems to me it would be very nice."

It was suggested that possibly the Committee might be able to get hold of the old home place in Pepperell, although this was only a possibility, since our attempt to get something in another town had thus far proved unsuccessful.

James H. Shedd, of Arlington, reported that about a month ago he had visited the old place in Pepperell and found it to be in a very beautiful location although the house itself is in a much run-down condition.

President Shedd stated in regard to the Pepperell homestead, which was built earlier than 1740, and in which five generations had lived, that he understood the present owner of the property was repairing and fixing it over.

On motion of Mr. Guy Marion, seconded by Mr. George W. Putnam, it was voted that the Memorial Committee be discharged, with thanks for their labors.

As there was no further business to come before the Association, Mrs. John R. Ridlon of Cambridge, Mass., read a sketch in verse called "The Little Country Paper," in which the characteristics and foibles of certain members of the Association were referred to with all the unctious of the typical rural journalist.

The meeting then adjourned.

NOTE.—The account of this meeting was prepared by Miss B. M. McCaul, the faithful secretary to Mr. Frank Edson Shedd, from her stenographic notes taken at the time. It was prepared after the decease of Mr. Shedd and therefore cannot be signed by the Secretary, as the present officer was not in office at that time.

S. L. C.

DEDICATION OF THE SHED MEMORIAL.

The date fixed upon by the Executive Committee, September 2nd, the Saturday before Labor Day, broke cloudy, but gradually cleared. Parties began early to arrive at the grounds of the Sailors Snug Harbor by autos or by the jitney busses which ran at frequent intervals from Quincy Square. The lawn around the monument was covered with comfortable chairs and a marquee was pitched just beyond. A small platform was placed near the monument. When the exercises commenced, it was occupied by President Shedd, Honorable Calvin Coolidge, Lieutenant-Governor, representing the Commonwealth, and Judge Everett C. Bumpus, City Solicitor of Quincy, representing Mayor Bates.

Seated on the lawn in close proximity to the platform were: Mr. Charles H. Shedd, Chairman of the Memorial Committee, Rev. George A. Smith, Secretary of the American Society of Colonial Families, Supt. D. W. Hoffses of the Sailors Snug Harbor, Rev. William Hyde of the Weymouth Historical Society, Sherwin Lawrence Cook, the orator of the day, and Mr. George L. Maver of the firm of Long & Saunders Co., of Quincy, that had erected the monument.

Seated on the outskirts of the audience were the stalwart mariners who have found the institution in which they are cared for a "Snug Harbor" indeed.

The designer of the monument and friend of all there, Frank Edson Shedd, who made a superhuman effort to be present, was seated in an easy chair in the audience. During the services and the business meeting no personal references were made to him except in the invocation. The silence was significant. Many of those present realized for the first time that their loved friend would not long survive. The deepest sentiments do not come trippingly to the tongue at such a moment. In other circumstances praise and enthusiasm would have been rife but on that day we could not trust ourselves to speak.

An orchestra under the direction of Herman A. Shedd, of Boston, enlivened the proceedings and added to the pleasure of all.

The President opened the ceremonies by calling upon the Rev. George A. Smith to invoke the Divine blessing.

PRAYER BY REV. GEORGE A. SMITH.

INFINITE FATHER: Here amidst the shade and the sunshine of Thy great open world our hearts are lifted to the source of all creative power and of the beauties on which we look day by day in the midst of our years, and today our hearts are flooded with the memories of the long years, years when Thy servants and hand-maidens flocked to these shores to build for themselves new homes, to establish a new



MEMORIAL TO DANIEL SHED
QUINCY, MASS.

Photo by Herman A. Shedd

Commonwealth and to build up civilization, and for all the intervening years here Thy servants through the generations radiating from these shores have gone forth and have built up for themselves great possessions of lands and habitations through this broad country. And so our minds are filled with a deep sense of appreciation for all the deep things which have been wrought and for all the good things which have come to us and are still flowing into our hearts and lives. We thank Thee especially today for Thy servants who toiled so assiduously in the early years to build up these shores into homes, into towns and counties and into this Commonwealth of ours, whose inheritance we now enjoy and for Thy servant in whose memory we are here met today, and we think of his toils and of the generations who succeeded him, representatives of whom are here today from all parts of the land. Oh God, we give Thee thanks for all the blessings that have come to us, that are still enriching us in the midst of the years, and as this lighted shaft today shall be dedicated to the memory of Thy faithful servant, we ask that divine benediction may be upon these people, upon these servants who have gathered together here to commemorate the services of Thy servant in the years gone by.

And we pray that the light which shall stream forth from this shaft may be a light to the people of this community and may typify and stand for the light which has been the guide in the lives of Thy people through all the generations.

We pray Thy blessing to be upon this country. We pray for these Thy servants who have traversed the high seas and who have been toilers of the deep and who have come into the afternoon of their lives to find resting place on these shores, that the blessings of the Most High may come with power into their hearts and the lingering memories of the afternoon of their years be filled with sweetness and joy.

We would not forget in these moments of gladness Thy servant about whom our affections entwine themselves today, who through these last years has sought by devotion to this cause to call together Thy servants from all over the land, and who has toiled so earnestly and given of the strength and verity of his manhood. We thank Thee in the midst of physical infirmities for such strength of spirit, such earnestness of devotion. So may we have a deep sense of appreciation of his devotion and may his eyes be gladdened today at the triumph of his labors.

Go with us as we depart into our separate homes, into all the elements of our national life.

Hear our prayer, our Father, and we commend ourselves to Thy saving grace through the name of our Blessed Redeemer. Amen.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT CHARLES B. SHEDD,
OF CHICAGO, ILL.

The president then made the opening address in the following words:

We, the direct lineal descendants of Daniel Shed and married copartners, to the number of more than 200, are gathered together today to celebrate the name and revere the memory of our common ancestor at this place, Shed's Neck as it was known for more than a century.

We know by records that Daniel Shed, then a young man of about twenty years of age, along about the year A. D. 1640, or shortly thereafter, located at this particular point on this neck of land where we stand today.

We know that he lived here for nearly twenty years until 1658 or 59 and that on this spot of land, his home, he lived and reared a family of six or seven of his eleven children, our forebears.

We know that he was a tiller of the soil and that for nearly a score of years he and his growing family dwelt here and wrested a living from the ground. We can well imagine that it was not as pleasant and as comfortable as it is today when we look around about us and see the evidence of nearly three hundred years of civilization and cultivation.

Twenty years earlier, in the latter part of the year 1620, the passengers of the Mayflower landed on Plymouth Rock, some thirty miles south of where we now stand, and we know what a sorry time they had from records that fortunately were preserved with continuous literary ability for many years and are handed down to us.

The records kept at Braintree of which colony Quincy Neck, Shed's Neck and Hough's Neck were the southern part, were not as professionally complete nor so much given to introspection and minute details as were those at Plymouth Colony, and many of the early church records have been lost or destroyed, but it is safe to assume that the conditions of living and of society were not very different than at Plymouth on the south, or the little Colony of Boston fifteen miles further north.

Our very very great-grandfather eight or more generations ago, Daniel Shed, was undoubtedly a plain back-woods farmer who took up his abode among the aboriginal Indians then living along the shores of Massachusetts Bay, where the Indians had fished and hunted for centuries and had cultivated little patches of ground here and there, but the country was mostly primeval forest, untamed by the hand of man.

Our pioneer progenitor probably built a log house in the woods in the usual way of those days and made a clearing and planted some crops and had some live-stock and hunted and fished and dickered with

A MEMORIAL TO
DANIEL SHED

AN ORIGINAL SETTLER AND RESIDENT HERE
IN OLD BRAINTREE
1642 — 1658

HIS DESCENDANTS TO THE TENTH GENERATION
ERECT THIS SHAFT TO COMMEMORATE HIS LIFE.
THEY DEDICATE IT TO THE CITY OF QUINCY AND
AS A BEACON TO THE

SAILORS SNUG HARBOR

WHICH FOR OVER 60 YEARS HAS OCCUPIED THE
LAND ONCE TILLED BY THEIR ANCESTOR FOR
WHOM IT WAS FOR THE FIRST CENTURY CALLED
SHEDS NECK

A NAME THAT IT IS HOPED MAY NOW BE RESTORED
ERECTED AUGUST, 1916 BY
THE SHEDD FAMILY ASSOCIATION

TABLET OF SHED MEMORIAL

Photo by Herman A. Shedd

the Indians just like the early settlers of that day, making their own tools and household utensils and even spinning their own clothing.

We all know the hardy, self-reliant race that this early New England civilization developed. Springing from the best of English stock, the result of a thousand years of slow development and evolution, our Pilgrim Fathers had by a natural process of selection chosen the best individuals of the time and grouped them together in England, something like the chosen people of Israel three thousand years before.

These chosen Pilgrims sojourned for a season in Holland and finally came to America, the newly discovered world, to work out a new civilization free from any evils of the past.

As you will remember, this was a most remarkable period in English history, a breaking up of old forms of government and religions and a reformation of ideas. This was the time of Pym, Hampden and Cromwell, and the long Parliament 1640 to 1653, and the beheading of Charles the First. These were strenuous times indeed, and our young Daniel Shed was most likely born in England at about the time the Pilgrims sailed for America in the Mayflower, 1620, and probably spent his boyhood and early manhood in the midst of these strenuous upheavals, and while we have no record of what part he took, if any, or how he even felt, he was doubtless impressed with the spirit of the times, the Pilgrim Fathers and their aspirations and he sailed to America to realize the same ideals. We do know that about the year 1640 he came to this neck of the woods, Shed's Neck, as it was called for over five score of years, and that he impressed his personality on the community for nearly a score of years and we find reference to him in the meagre remaining history of that time as Daniel Shode, who as one of thirty-two residents of Braintree, petitioned the General Court in 1645 for liberty to remove and begin a new plantation of a thousand acres at Shawmet or Warwick which, however, was not carried out, and he continued to remain here until his removal to Billerica about 1659.

While we all would like to know more about the early history and antecedents of our great, great progenitor, I think we are very fortunate indeed to know as much about him as we do, for which we are largely indebted to the work and research of our worthy Secretary, and it is my hope that he may sometime find time to continue this work in England or other countries where our surname is found, so short and simple and yet so distinctive, that we can almost bank upon relationship even with wide variation in spelling.

I think our Secretary has found over 8000 individuals in our country who could trace ancestry direct to our Daniel and that he has been able to place almost every one of our surname in the proper line of descent, a rather remarkable record, and that he has found all of them a very decent, wholesome people, thrifty and temperate and resourceful with the Shedd contrivance as our passed-away President used to express it; none of them that he is ashamed of; which speaks well for lineage or good stock as it is called.

In our new and growing country the tendency is to migrate and scatter and to lose track of and almost forget any except immediate relatives; from this tendency we are glad to see a decided reaction. We all know that registered animals are especially valuable—that blood will tell, and that the laws of heredity apply to human beings as well as cattle. A good physical frame and constitution, supplemented by a sane and active mind, is a great inheritance, which we think we fortunately have, and through many generations, an interesting demonstration of the science of eugenics. Our family, as we know it quite thoroughly now, had its origin and chief growth in New England around about Plymouth and Boston Colonies, Puritans and Yankees of the truest type, and as our genealogical records show, they have intermarried largely with the same stock even when widely scattered.

It will be of much interest to us as a family if our Secretary will collect these facts as fast as he can and get them in shape for publication. This is a work in which we should all help, although it is almost endless with all its ramifications.

We are accustomed to speak of Faneuil Hall as the Cradle of Liberty, but it should occur to us very forcibly today, that on this very tract of land where we are to unveil a monument to Daniel Shed, that there were seven cradles of liberty and that without them and many more like them for more than a century, there would in all human probability have been no Faneuil Hall, and we should still have been a part of the British Empire, like Canada. That Boston Tea Party and the love of liberty nurtured in the very soul of the Puritan communities, of which our immediate ancestors were no mean part, was responsible for the first developments of the American Revolution and for the founding of the world's greatest Republic. The same motives and influences are largely predominating today, not only in New England, but throughout the whole of our great land, in spite of the great influx of immigration from all lands, which we have been able to assimilate so far and make amenable to our ideas of individual freedom of action and respect for laws made by an enlightened and responsible people; and it is our high privilege as descendants of these great forefathers to endeavor to conserve and maintain the inheritance they have left us.

As President of the Shedd Family Association, it is my especial privilege to extend a most cordial and hearty welcome to all these descendants of the Pilgrim and Puritan Fathers and their friends and to the officials of the different commonwealths and institutions and societies that are assembled here today to commemorate the early life and history of our progenitor, Daniel Shed.

THE GREETINGS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

President Shedd then introduced Hon. Calvin Coolidge, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, who spoke for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge said:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Shedd Family Association,—

It is not my privilege to come here as one of the descendants, so far as I know, of Daniel Shed, yet we New Englanders are pretty much all related and I was remembering as I sat here, although it had not occurred to me before, that in the town where I was born there was a family of the name of Shedd, a vigorous, able and influential family, and it so happened that my mother's sister married into that family, so that I have a relationship indirectly with some of the descendants of the man that you come here today to honor.

It was a pleasure to me to respond to your invitation to come here and it is a pleasure to be able to extend to you the greetings of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

This is an occasion that is very characteristic of our New England States and our Commonwealth. This gathering here before me, coming as it does from all quarters of our State, of our New England and of our Nation, illustrates the great influence that has gone out from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and has made for the upbuilding and strengthening of the life of the whole nation.

It is a very worthy object to gather together and to take time to consider once in a while some of the lessons that have come down to us from the great men and the great women that settled these shores,— the lessons in self-sacrifice, and in devotion, devotion to the public welfare; devotion to the church; devotion to those things that made for the well-being of the home and the community which were the attributes of the men and women that settled these New England shores in the time of the man that you come here today to honor, Daniel Shed. It was because of those characteristics, because of those convictions, that New England sent out the men and the women who have made America what it is, and have been associated in founding the institutions of this whole nation of ours. We have been paying a great deal of attention during the past few years to our rights, and very properly so. But it has seemed to me sometimes that we ought to pay a little more attention to our duties. It is a very easy and a very acceptable thing to dwell upon the rights that we have as citizens of our State and of our Nation, upon the rights that we have as human beings, upon the rights that we have to look to the Government to do what it can for our protection and for our benefit; but it was not by convictions of that kind, it was not by men who were looking for gain, it was not by men who dwelt insistently upon their rights, that this nation was founded and brought to the stage at which we see it at the present time. It was evolved by men who looked more to their duties, men who expected to give something, and who expected to be called upon to do something. They were men who held that those rights and privileges were not to be bartered away, but

were to be held sacred and to be sold for no consideration whatsoever; men who were willing to live up to their convictions, and were willing to pay the price necessary to establish here the institutions that we look to with so much pride at the present time. That is the great lesson which comes down to us from a study of the character of the lives and the doings of the men and women of that day, and may this shaft as it stands here, sending its light over this land here and over this sea, symbolize for us the light that the convictions of the Pilgrims and the Puritans have shed for us, not only over New England, not only over this Nation of ours, but which today and at this hour is being shed over the whole civilized world.

DELIVERY OF THE MONUMENT

Mr. Charles H. Shedd, Chairman of the Memorial Committee, then addressed the Chair in the following words:

MR. PRESIDENT:—

We are gathered today on what we believe may have been the original settling place of Daniel Shed, whom we count our first ancestor in America.

When our Association was formed five years ago at Billerica, that town was chosen because it had been the principal home of the family in the earlier generations and because we did not then know so much about our ancestor's early life.

It always has been a source of great regret that there exists no physical object—except the land to mark his home or his settlement—and this generation wishes to overcome that objectionable condition.

Although Daniel Shed lived to more than eighty years of age, respected by all, beloved by a large family living around about him in reasonable prosperity, still the custom and the exigencies of the times on the then frontier led to the omission of grave-stones and many things we would cherish today. The old home in Billerica was still standing and they all knew the traditions of the settlement and life at Braintree and the reason the family left that town—so why should they take concern for the future?

When our Association was formed in 1911 one of the strongest sentiments expressed was that a suitable memorial should at once be set up for its ancestor. It is recorded that upon motion of John Graves Shedd of Chicago, it was voted: "That the Executive Committee be empowered to procure and erect at Billerica in a suitable place—that place to be left entirely to the Executive Committee—a suitable memorial for the Shedd Family in whatever form the Committee may think best." Thus broadly the spirit of the family and its obligations were expressed.

As you know, Mr. President, our attention was for two or three years diverted toward the erection of a Memorial Hall at Billerica, that could be shared with the townspeople—but not succeeding in arrangements, at the meeting in the summer of 1914, it was strongly voted to erect a monument at Braintree and a boulder on the homestead at Billerica.

The Treasurer was instructed to solicit subscriptions for this purpose, and the special Memorial Committee appointed at the preceding meeting was directed to collaborate with the Executive Committee in the execution of that plan.

I am here, Mr. President, as the Chairman of that Memorial Committee to report progress and results. At a joint meeting of the Committees on October 16, 1914, it was decided after considering various plans to adopt a lighthouse design for the monument here and many details were worked out for both plans.

Unfortunately the funds received in the first canvass did not aggregate enough to meet the needs so that no definite work was done on either memorial in 1915. However, the voice of the Association was so strong at the meeting in Billerica that year the Committee could no longer delay action.

After several months of labor we are pleased to report its accomplishment.

Figures were asked for from several contractors covering different parts of the work. They were carefully considered and on June 16, 1916, a contract covering the granite work together with the foundation and granolithic work was signed, the Long and Sanders corporation of Quincy being the successful bidder. The contract for the copper work was awarded the E. B. Badger & Sons Company of Boston and the bronze plate was made by the Murdock Damper & Bronze Co., of Boston.

Work was immediately started, and, on August 10, 1916, ground was broken for the foundation. On August 16th the granite base was set in position and a copper box was placed in a receptacle prepared for the purpose by a committee consisting of Mrs. Wm. E. Shedd, of Newton, Arthur H. Shedd of Dorchester, Sherwin L. Cook of Roxbury and Charles H. Shedd of Malden. This box contained various documents and memoranda, complete records of all former meetings of the Association, copies of the Association registers, pictures and other articles of interest, a list of which is in the hands of the Secretary.

On August 17th the shaft and all other granite work was placed, and on August 26th the entire work was completed.

The plot of ground that bears it has been granted to us by the officers of the Sailors Snug Harbor which for 60 years now has occupied the larger part of Shed's Neck. The monument is turned from the best of granite from the quarries of Quincy and fashioned and placed by Quincy workmen. May it endure like the eternal hills whence it came.

Here is our Memorial to Daniel Shed, an early settler in Braintree and resident there for sixteen or more years. It stands on the crest of Shed's Neck, as this beautiful peninsula of 120 acres of fertile land was known for a century after he had left the town.

Mr. President, the Committee herewith desires to deliver their work to you for the Family Association.

THE UNVEILING

President Shedd responded as follows:

As I accept for our family, in the name of the Shedd Family Association, the beautiful monument that has just been presented to us by our committee, a feeling of awe comes over me and I feel that we stand on holy ground—ground hallowed by the early lives of Daniel and Mary Shed, his wife, in this virgin wilderness, for nearly a score of years—ground that was consecrated by their love and devotion and the birth of our ancestors. And when we realize that without these two none of us would exist or be here today, we can appreciate and see why the Japanese and Chinese are given to the worship of their ancestors.

We owe all we are and have to Daniel and Mary Shed, and it is altogether fitting and proper that we, their loving children, rear a monument here to their memory, that our descendants may not forget, and that this community may remember, enjoy and profit by its usefulness forever.

The monument was then unveiled, the Chairman of the Memorial Committee supporting in his arms the youngest Shedd present, his grandson, George Shedd Annis, of Malden, aged three years, while he pulled the cord which released the covering of the monument, Miss Helene Marguerite Shedd of Arlington, singing "The Old Folks at Home" as appropriate to the home-coming of the Shedd family spirit to the home of its ancestor. At the same time Mr. Maver of the Monument Company turned on the electric lights in the bronze lantern and as the graceful and dignified monument was revealed the audience burst into enthusiastic applause.

ACCEPTANCE BY THE CITY

The president then said:

It is my duty and pleasure to now present this appropriate and beautiful monument, fashioned and turned out of Quincy granite, the most everlasting of rock, surmounted by a lighthouse of copper, the most enduring of metals, and illuminated by tamed lightning, the crowning wonder of our age, to the representative of the City of Quincy as a sacred trust, to be cared for and maintained in perpetuity as a lasting remembrance of the first settlers of this neck of land, and as a beacon of light for the mariners of the Sailor's Snug Harbor as well as for all the people of this community.

Judge Everett C. Bumpus, the City Solicitor of Quincy, was in attendance with the intention of paying a tribute to our late President J. Herbert Shedd. Mayor Bates, being detained, it devolved upon him to accept the monument on behalf of the City, which he did in a most acceptable manner and introducing his tribute to our late president into his address with his well-known felicitousness.

JUDGE BUMPUS said:

Mr. President and Friends: I receive in behalf of the City of Quincy this beautiful monument which you have dedicated here today,



GEORGE SHEDD ANNIS
Who Unvelled the Monument
Born June 10, 1913

Joined the Shedd Family Association at Reunion of Aug. 30, 1913, aged twelve weeks
He has attended every reunion held since then

and in the same reverent spirit which accompanied your dedication. We shall hold it faithfully and carefully in trust, not only for the present generation but for all time, for it perpetuates itself for the future by the stability of its creation.

I like also to feel that the old sailors, toilers of the sea and long since withdrawn and whom I tenderly remember, because my boy who used to come down here went off to the Philippines and was killed in the service, will see to it that this place be kept as it ought to be.

Now this is but the beginning of the end because other old families, of which there are fifty or more about here, will take notice of what is done and, like our battlefields, will begin to put monument after monument along these shores. Today there are only three monuments between Provincetown and Cape Ann,—that at Duxbury of Miles Standish, the statue to Roger Conant at Salem, and this monument that you have dedicated today. Now there must be others, particularly in this old historic town where you can hardly walk the streets without stumbling over some historic memory.

Think of it, my friends, there is Phelps Creek where perhaps your ancestor Daniel first remained, right beyond the Fore River Ship Yards. Now on the other side is Mount Wollaston where Morton first put up his house and where Miles Standish, coming from Plymouth, abated it as a nuisance because Mr. Morton, forsooth, had little of that blood which at all conformed to the requirements of Miles Standish and others. They were a pretty dismal set of old chaps in those days.

My acquaintance with the Shedd family is chiefly of one of the pleasantest men I ever knew, and he was the former president of this Association, J. Herbert Shedd. God bless him! He was a worthy man, a man much thought of. For 35 years I had his friendship while living and now he has gone into eternity, perhaps I may be able to follow him in the bourne beyond. . . . I have his works. He was a man that stood at the head of his profession. I have seen him brought in contact with over two-score hydraulic engineers, some of the leading men of this country. I have seen him brought up against two or three score leading lawyers, and never knew him to falter or lose his head or patience but always answer with that smiling genial way which you remember. Think of it! My friend J. Herbert Shedd's judgment has done more to establish the water supplies of Massachusetts and Maine than that of any man within the last 30 years that has undertaken the task. He engineered the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars, and when his judgment was asked he always responded. Such men as J. Herbert Shedd do not shine in the public eye but they belong to that type of men that live in this country,—thorough men, who know the work called upon to do, do it thoroughly and do it well. Excuse me, my friends, if I have taken a little time to add these words about him. He had a great capacity for friendship, that type of friendship that brings us all closely together. To have friends of that type that one can look up to and honor is, to my mind, one of the noblest things that men can have in this world.

THE ORATION

The president then presented the orator of the day, Sherwin Lawrence Cook, who delivered the following oration:

THE CONSERVATION OF AMERICANISM.

Here in this city of stately memories we are met to dedicate a simple and unpretentious shaft to the memory of one whom we believe to have been a simple and unpretentious character, who in his nature must have had that strain of hardihood well typified by the granite of this place, from which his monument is so appropriately built.

"Show me the man you honor; I know by that symptom, better than any other, what kind of a man you are. For you show me then what your ideal of manhood is; what kind of a man you long possibly to be, and would thank your gods, with your whole soul, for being if you could." There is much truth in these words from a half-forgotten essay of Carlyle. When we celebrate the career of any man by the erection of a memorial it is because, whether we are conscious of it or not, there is something in his career, which we not only wish to praise but which we ought to emulate.

If the Scotch sage was among us today, demanding that we picture to him the man we honor, that he might, thereby, estimate our ideals and aspirations, we should not find it easy to satisfy him. The picture we could draw would be a meagre one at best. It would present no wealth of detail: there would be no relief of anecdote. Here in this famous municipality, so celebrated for the great men to whom it has given birth, we are placing a monument to a man of whose antecedents we know nothing, and whose career, obscured by the mists of time, was but that of many another commoner, who in the sweat of his face literally carried out the primal ban upon mankind.

Whence came Daniel Shed, pioneer and home-builder, first known to American records as living in this place, two hundred and seventy-four years ago? The waves of Massachusetts Bay, constantly lapping these shores, might answer, could Mother Ocean speak: we cannot. Of one thing, however, we may be fairly certain—his landing on Shed's Neck bore no resemblance to Mary Chilton's at Plymouth Rock. Neither caravel nor shallop brought him directly from the old world to this particular spot in the new. We find the first colonial mention of his name (and, so far as we can discover, there is no continental record whatever) as here in Braintree in 1642. A period of colonial settlement, twenty-two years in length, precedes this date. Although there had been many failures, some tragic and some amusing, of settlements started by adventurers for purely commercial ends—among which those established in this general locality are particularly famous—the permanent Puritan influx, the legitimate outcome of the great Pilgrim settlement, had set in. Boston, Charlestown, Roxbury, Dorchester, the New Towne, and Watertown were firmly established. It was to Boston that



HON. CALVIN COOLIDGE
Lieut.-Governor of Massachusetts



ARTHUR H. SHEDD
Secretary of Memorial Committee

PARTICIPANTS
IN THE
DEDICATION



SHERWIN L. COOK
Orator



CHARLES H. SHEDD
Chairman of Memorial Committee

many of the ships came and from Boston that many a hardy soul set out to conquer a wilderness. Was Shed among these or had he been one of those who had sought fortune earlier under the patronage of Sir Ferdinando Gorges? As he married in 1646 and died in 1708, apparently without being of an age so advanced as to be considered notable enough to find mention in any record now preserved, we can assure ourselves that he must have come to America a minor if he had been in New England for any length of time before we hear of him on this ground. Indeed, this is most probable. It would have been almost certain that an earlier record of settlement would have otherwise been found. That there is no earlier settler of his family name on record suggests that he may have been one of the minors recorded with a family of another name, the head of which may well have been his step-father. Perhaps as he approached manhood he left the settlement which was his earlier home in that spirit of sturdy independence which was an attribute common to most of our New England pioneers. This conjecture is advanced most timidly, with the admission that other surmises are equally plausible and with the acknowledgment that perhaps after all Daniel Shed, in leaving so few facts behind him, furnished an enthusiastic progeny an unlimited opportunity to fill in the blanks, each to his individual taste.

We do know that for over a century this land, where stood the first home of which he was master, bore his name. The ground was granted to Rev. William Thompson in 1639, three years before we find the first record of Shed's name. Yet it was never called Thompson's Neck. As to this circumstance, conjecture must again take the place of knowledge. Is it not reasonable to suggest that this hardy youth, taking the gifts the gods bestowed, had settled here, and so given the place a name, before town fathers and parchment script bestowed it upon another? Certainly he was not a freeman at the time of his settlement and he never acquired a title to his original homestead, other than that title which Nature gives a sturdy arm and a stout heart.

He married in 1646. His wife's name was Mary, her surname, her age, her station are unknown. On her death he married Elizabeth _____ of whom we know no more than of Mary. There is evidence that his failure to obtain a freehold fretted him, for in 1645, he was one of thirty-two residents of Old Braintree who petitioned for permission to begin a new plantation at Warwick, where a noted but not entirely orthodox preacher, Samuel Gorton, held a grant. Owing to complications, among which the alleged heresy of the grantee was notable, the settlement was never made. However, after a residence of at least sixteen years on this spot, where he married and buried one wife and wooed and wed another, and where seven children were born to him, he journeyed to the town of Billerica, where he spent the rest of his life, destined to continue for another half century. It was a wild and a dangerous journey and what is today a charming example of a community typical of old New England, was a wild and dangerous spot. Here four more children were born. He must have had a bitter struggle to rear a home. Of Shed's family, two sons-in-law, one daughter-in-law and eleven grandchildren were killed by Indians, for

the fatal war-whoop was no novelty in those stern days and the fact that he survived at all proves to his grateful descendants that their first American ancestor was not "too proud to fight." He and his stayed on with a determination characteristic of the time, and finally multiplied and flourished. A successful pioneer must be brave and vigorous, industrious and domestic, and these facts barren as they are, show that these were among the qualities of Daniel Shed and these are qualities that it is good for any man to possess. Edmund Burke has said that "people will not look forward to posterity who never look back at their ancestors." Despite all the men of fame and achievement, of which this splendid city has produced so many, we offer no apology for erecting within its limits a shaft to a sturdy and hard-working yeoman. As the great cities of this Republic rest on the bosom of its farms and prairies, so its great men are made possible by the spirit of its common people. And where is that spirit more completely exemplified than in the men who built New England?

I do not exalt the Puritan above the Cavalier. Each had his problem, each approached the solution sturdily, and each did his share in the formulating of a national citizenship. While the Virginian was resisting Berkeley, the New Englander was defying Andros. While the Mecklenburg declaration was being brought forth in the South, the Northern colonist was evolving the Suffolk resolves, and these two were the great precursors of the Declaration of Independence. And on that momentous day at Appomatox, that same spirit shone with equal and undying splendor above the brows of Grant and Lee. From the earliest times the strength and self-imposed restraint of the English-speaking pioneer has been the basic quality of Americanism. I shall speak much of Americanism and I may say, parenthetically, that I hope I shall not be understood as assuming that that spirit is today in its final perfection. I hope that the march of progress in its development will never stop. We trust that our descendants may progress as far beyond us as in some ways we have progressed beyond the beliefs of our sterner forefathers. But those who come after must build on the same foundation on which those who went before have built. If there is ever a new foundation there will be a new nationalism, there can never be a New Americanism. Under the ideal that in these times we praise too little was built a strong nation, strong because of its unified nationalism, and unification not only in act but in the impelling motive behind the act is the salvation of any nationalism. For centuries the strength of this government has been the fact that we have thought and felt alike. American citizenship of the past has not been cosmopolitan. Sometimes we were told that it was narrow and blatant. A great English novelist has spent chapter after chapter of a masterpiece of fiction to prove—to his satisfaction at least—that our civilization in the days of Webster and Clay and Calhoun was crude and ridiculous. A master of theatrical accentuation, only effective in literature when used by him, he magnified our gaucheries in a manner that was characteristic of his pen, but he proved that if we were "self-honored" we were also "self-secure."

This nation has inherited those ideals which produced the Magna Charta. This is not alone an intellectual heritage—it is a racial one and it is this fact that I wish to emphasize. To say that our race is above other races is to say what is neither modest nor true. In the eternal scheme of man's equality no race is without its excellencies nor, alas, without its evils. Racial questions are not comparative, they are positive. Be that as it may, no government long survives without a definite nationalism with a racial basis. That fact stands out with bitter poignancy when we contemplate:

*“The glory that was Greece
And the grandeur that was Rome.”*

Be our racial imperfections many or few we are nevertheless the race that settled, built, and nationalized America. Either our ideal must stand, another ideal must supersede it or the United States must go down under the incohesiveness of cosmopolitanism. This is a real problem and behind it links a grave menace to our national institutions. The New England pioneer came here not primarily to govern others—which he sometimes did and generally in a manner not wholly to their liking—but, above all, to govern himself, and he produced a form of government beyond which to this day mankind has not progressed,—*a self-limited democracy.*

In a large sense this commemoration honors all those of whom we assume Daniel Shed to have been a type. We honor them because they transmitted to us not alone the traditions but the racial strain which carries with it the natural realization that no road leads from the Magna Charta to the plebescite, but that the march of efficient government is from the Great Charter by way of the Mayflower Compact, the town meeting and the Constitution, to ordered representative government and a citizenship self-controlled and responsible. If we are ever to lose this ideal another must take its place. Aimless drifting is not a polity.

Ours is a broad and fertile land where toleration and generosity attract all sorts and conditions of men. It is generous and right that we should lift them up. It is worse than folly that we should let them drag us down. It ill becomes the descendant of any immigrant, no matter how far removed, to rail at foreigners, but only by protecting ourselves can we be of final benefit to them. Our solidified nationalism is not as strong as it was half a century ago and the reason I believe to be the racial dilution which, without the saving grace of assimilated intellectual conviction, has come among us. I have spoken of the references to America by Charles Dickens, who compared the American Eagle to the bat, the magpie and the peacock, and who spoke of our flag as sorry fustion. In 1853 that author published his “Child's History of England,” and in the brief reference to this country in his concluding chapter he used these words:—

“In these times in which I write it (the United States) is honorably remarkable for protecting its subjects, wherever they may travel, with a dignity and a determination which is a model for England.”

These were the words of a man who had a lusty hatred of America and were written within the lifetime of many here present. I ask with more than a tinge of sadness if any author, however well-disposed, would write such words today. We have lost, I trust, some of our old-time bragadocio, our native culture is doubtless broader than in Dickens' time but have we gained a greater respect in the eyes of the world? I would not degrade this ceremony by a partisan speech, I would condemn no individual, but only a wrong method of thought, whoever may be the individuals that unconsciously reflect it, when I say that no matter how surely the phrase "who reads an American book" may have disappeared from use, that is small gain if the world substitutes therefor the contemptuous words "who heeds an American note?" The progress we have made from the spirit of our pioneer ancestors is more rapid than satisfactory, if we have arrived at a time when a raid on our border and the shooting of American soldiers can be resented by action that is impotent and inconclusive, or when a military expedition can set out to compel a salute to the flag, only to be withdrawn with its purpose unaccomplished.

This is not the native American spirit. It is wholly unfair to charge the immigrant with lack of patriotism or lack of courage. But this undeniably great influx has brought about a lack of cohesive nationalism. It is felt by our stronger statesmen and is shrewdly estimated in the chancellories of Europe. The emigrant is patriotic. America is very dear to him. He feels that our heritage is his heritage, which is well. He finds that heritage in the deeds of the fathers, which is also well as far as it goes, rather than in the impelling motive behind those deeds. It is in this deeper Americanism, this underlying ideal, that we may reasonably take pride. This spirit is beneath every step of progress that this nation has ever made. The keeping of this spirit to the front is not conceit, it is economic wisdom. We are not without our faults, but even those faults can be best corrected by establishing more firmly the old Puritan ideals of order and restraint. The inequalities between rich and poor will not be corrected by a cataclysm which will engulf them both and all history proves that government by impulse leads to confusion worse confounded. Let us restore in spirit as well as in fact that ideal which makes for government of laws and not of men. This phrase of our fathers is not a light and plausible precept. It is the exemplification of their most characteristic philosophy. It is a bulwark against impulse, to the end that our progress may be calm and intelligent and that the steps we take need never be retraced.

We are living in:—

"an enchanted land
Of cities, forests, fields of living gold,
Vast prairies, lordly summits touched with snow,
Majestic rivers sweeping proudly past
The Arab's date palm and the Norman's pine."

All our citizens now admit that we ought to devote time and energy to the conservation of the material resources of the nation. Our forests

should not be denuded. Our rivers should not be commercialized to an extent which would make them impotent. Our mineral wealth should not be wasted. The health of our fellows should be safeguarded. Efforts to these ends are wise and practical. But the greatest resource of the American Republic is the spirit in which it was conceived. The conservation of that spirit is the greatest and the least understood duty of the hour. This spirit cannot be conserved unless it is shared by all our people whether it is theirs by inheritance or assimilation. As those among us to whom it is not a heritage increase the problem grows greater. If it is not faced with intelligence and resolution the opportunity to solve it will soon be lost forever. Already in the great cities we are not only not assimilating, but we are being assimilated. Our Tammany societies whether in Boston or New York are foreign to the spirit in which the original New Englander governed himself, his province and his town.

The national government should be more liberal and more narrow in its view of immigration. I have little patience with laws aimed at nationalities. Neither do I think that a man's literacy is an unerring test of his character or his serviceability. The only unprejudiced and fair restriction of our immigration—apart from barring the pauper and the criminal—would be total and periodic restriction, with the length of the periods based absolutely on the progress of assimilation. In an intelligent administration of that principle we would be serving all our people, native and alien alike. Perhaps it is a wild hope, but it seems that what many men think and yet no politician utters must be one day recognized.

Meanwhile our duty is not to depart from the faith of our fathers. A sturdy holding, and quite as important, a firm proclaiming of this faith will do much. Even conquest has not always carried assimilation with it as Norman and Saxon could testify of old. "A little leaven leavens the whole lump." Modesty is an admirable quality but so is honest pride. Let the heirs of the Puritans show their fellows that our heritage is something that it is desirable for them to attain and they will have done much to perpetuate it. No nation ever survived for long without a racial ideal and if the world republic of which good men dream is ever attained it will not be by fusion but by the domination or the assimilation of the idealism—high or low, good or bad—of some national unit. Keeping alive the fires on the national altar is an old and hackneyed phrase, yet it comes very near to expressing the central thought of such an occasion as this. The faith of these pioneers must still be our faith. They trod a thorny path and sometimes our way is not quite clear. But if we take our inspiration where they took theirs we shall not go far astray. Plutarch has said: "It is indeed a desirable thing to be well descended, but the glory belongs to our ancestors." We are in hearty accord with these words of the great Greek biographer. Theirs be the glory, the duty is yet ours. What they founded we must cherish—a land

"Where toil shall have its wage,
And honor honor, and the humblest man
Stand level with the highest in the law."

ADDRESS BY REV. WILLIAM HYDE

At the conclusion of the oration it had been intended to have greetings from the local historical societies. Owing to unavoidable contingencies no representatives of the Quincy Society were present and it devolved upon Rev. William Hyde, Secretary of the Weymouth Historical Society, to represent the historical societies of the State, representatives of several of which were present. He incorporated in his speech some valuable facts of local history which are here given.

WESTON'S BLOCKHOUSE AND THE SITE OF THE FIRST SETTLEMENT OF WESSAGUSSET, OR WEYMOUTH, MASS.

In the past there has been a doubt as to the site of the first settlement of Weymouth. For many years it was supposed to be at Phillips Creek, a small creek above the Fore River bridge. The early records of Weymouth were lost in the fire which destroyed the church. In the early days those records had been kept in the church. This made a knowledge of the exact location uncertain. In 1884, Henry Waters discovered in the British Museum a map of Massachusetts Bay in 1634, by Governor Winthrop. This map was published by Prof. E. N. Horsford in his *Defence of Norumbega* in 1891, and from that a correct knowledge of the original site of Wessagusset became known. On this map Wessagusset or Weymouth was located at King's Cove, a little bay formed by a projection at the mouth of the Fore River called Hunt's Hill. The hill was quite a promontory and sheltered the bay, and around this bay and on the hill the first settlers built their rude dwellings. The site is on the other side of the Fore River bridge from that of Phillips Creek between the bridge and what is now called Sea Street and is opposite the Sailors Snug Harbor on the other side of the mouth of Fore River. Unfortunately, before this discovery was known Hunt's Hill had been sold to the city of Boston and the sand and gravel that formed it was used to build Marine Park at South Boston. The original site of the settlement has thus been destroyed by the spirit of commercialism.

On the hill called Hunt's Hill was built Weston's Blockhouse, which became famous as the scene of the first fight with the Indians in which Standish and his followers killed the Indian Chiefs Watawamat and Pecksnot. The settlement was made by the "sixty rude" fellows of Thomas Weston, as they are called, in 1622, and in 1623, they were succeeded by the party of Sir Ferdinando Gorges. The Weston settlement was simply a trading venture consisting of men only and could not well be permanent but the Gorges party came with their wives and children to make a home and with them the real settlement of Weymouth may be said to have begun.

In the Weston company there was a Dr. Salisbury and a lawyer from London named Thomas Morton, who was afterwards famous as

Morton of Merrymount. In the Gorges party there was the Rev. William Blackstone and Rev. William Morrell, both clergymen of the Church of England and graduates of English universities. The early writers of New England have misrepresented both the Weston and Gorges settlements and "Weston's crew," as they have been called, were not as bad as represented. These settlements at Weymouth represented a different form of religion and civilization from those at Plymouth and Boston. The Gorges settlement may be said to represent King and Episcopacy, while those at Boston and Plymouth may be said to represent Theology and Democracy. To the Independents at Plymouth and the Puritans at Boston, Wessagusset was a plague spot and had to be stamped out and the magistrates of the Massachusetts Bay Colony proceeded to stamp it out, most of the leaders were driven out of the country or made so uncomfortable that they voluntarily withdrew. Some of the early planters around Boston belonged to or were connected with the Wessagusset settlement. Of these Rev. William Morrell went back to England, as did also Weston. Morton was arrested, Rev. Wm. Blackstone who had become the first settler at Boston withdrew to Rhode Island. Among these early planters were David Thompson, Samuel Maverick, Sir Christopher Gardiner and Thomas Walford. It has been said today that it was hoped that Daniel Shed did not belong to the rude gang that settled Wessagusset. It is quite likely that he did belong to those settlers and he could not live across the river without being connected with them and when we think how they have been misrepresented it would be no disgrace to have been connected with them.

Mr. Hyde closed with strong words of praise for the beautiful memorial to Daniel Shed which he said was the most beautiful and suitable memorial he had yet seen.

CONCLUSION.

The President then recognized Mr. S. L. Cook, who said:

"I move that a rising vote of thanks be extended to the Sailors Snug Harbor for the privileges granted and to the City of Quincy and its officials for its interest shown in our work."

The motion was enthusiastically seconded from all parts of the audience and was unanimously carried.

This the President announced concluded the exercises. The audience then had an opportunity of more closely inspecting the monument and reading the simple and dignified inscription upon the handsome bronze tablet.

The usual group photograph was then taken by the Notman Photographic Company of Boston, the base of the monument being conspicuous in the centre of the picture.

Reference has been made to the copper box set at the base of the monument and a statement of the contents is both interesting and appropriate. It contains the following articles:

Quincy City Seal and Red Book, giving city officials, etc.

Booklet of Sailors Snug Harbor Corporation.

Photograph of Nathan Cummings Shedd of E. Jaffrey, N. H., oldest member of the Association; 93 years old.

Ray E. Shedd of Wakefield contributed a picture of four generations, including Nathan Cummings Shedd, E. Jaffrey, N. H.; Xenophon B. Shedd, Somerville, Mass.; Ray E. Shedd, Wakefield, Mass.; Martin Shedd, Wakefield, Mass.

Full set of Registers of the Shedd Family Association, 1911 to 1915 inclusive.

Outline History of the Founding and Doings of the Shedd Family Association to date.

History of Endeavors of the Association for Memorials and full description of monument.

Set of magazines of the American Society of Colonial Families.

Set of badges of the Association used at former meetings.

Blueprint copy of Monument at Shed's Neck; also copy of contract with Long & Saunders Co., Inc., the makers.

Copy of papers of incorporation of the Association.

Copies of the *Boston Transcript*, *Boston Herald* and *Advertiser*.

Copy of deed of land at Shed's Neck from the Sailors Snug Harbor upon which monument stands.

A substantial lunch was served in the tent by a Boston caterer and the Snug Harbor being open to visitors, many of the Association availed themselves of the opportunity to inspect it. It is even rumored that some of the family discarded shoes and stockings to wade on the beach on the farther side of the peninsula. The adjourned business meeting took place in the afternoon and closed the activities of a most profitable day.

The Secretary desires, in connection with the account of the dedication, to express the thanks of the Association to Mr. Arthur Adams, the Treasurer of the Sailors Snug Harbor, and the entire Board of Directors in granting the Association an easement on the grounds of that institution. It is a valuable right and was freely granted. The actual document drawn by the firm of Gaston, Snow and Saltonstall for the home, and the present secretary acting as legal advisor to the Association, is now on record in the Registry of Deeds for Norfolk County in Dedham, Mass.

The following vote by the Quincy City Government approved by Mayor Bates is of interest:

CITY OF QUINCY

IN COUNCIL

No. 483

Oct. 16, 1916.

Resolved: That the City of Quincy hereby accepts, from the Shedd Family Association, incorporated, the monument erected by said association, on land on Palmer street, in the form of a lighthouse, as a memorial to their first ancestor in America, who originally settled there, and that in accordance with the wish of the association the City of Quincy maintain the light already established in the memorial. And be it further

Resolved: That the City of Quincy hereby extends its thanks to the Shedd Family Association for its gift.

Adopted Oct. 16, 1916.

Attest: GEORGE T. MAGEE, *Clerk of Council.*

Approved Oct. 17, 1916.

GUSTAVE B. BATES, *Mayor.*

A true copy.

Attest:

EMERY L. CRANE, *City Clerk.*

In Memoriam

Frank Edson Shedd

Frank Edson Shedd passed from mortal view on Sept. 22, 1916. How much is contained in this simple sentence! To his Shedd kindred how deep a regret and how genuine a grief this little sentence awakens! Surely no society has ever suffered a deeper loss than has ours in the death of the founder and the most interested, active and competent of its officers. Nor is it a mere "corporate" loss. No member of the association ever came into personal contact with Frank Shedd without a sense not only of his unfailing courtesy, his fine tact, his quiet unpretentiousness and his genuine ability, but also an appreciation of his simple and unaffected friendliness.

*New Hampshire's bosom of granite,
By sun and tempest wooed,
No weakling gives to the planet,
Nurses no puny brood.*

Frank Edson Shedd was born in Sharon, New Hampshire, on the eighteenth day of July, 1856. His boyhood was passed in the stirring days of that important period in our history which culminated in the Civil War which ended when he was a lad of nine years. That part of New Hampshire is still a typical New England community. The lad had the training which goes into the life of a community of that sort. His surroundings, unchanged except in degree, were those which were brought to Plymouth in 1620. The independent church, the free town meeting, the common school, the bulwarks of the democracy and restraint of our forefathers, the heritage of us all, were things with which in his youth he was familiar in a way that city-bred lads miss, and his training in this environment came at a time when there was a great resurgence of national patriotism and when freedom was a very tangible thing, and its preservation and highest attainment in genuine dispute. It is no wonder that in after years he felt strongly the desirability of preserving the ideals of the fathers and believed that a banding together in friendship and patriotic purpose of those whose heritage was similar was a



FRANK EDSON SHEDD
1856 - 1916

consummation devoutly to be wished. From the ungraded country school he went to the Conant High School at East Jaffrey, which had become his home, and then entered the chief seat of learning of his native State, Dartmouth College.

The college at Hanover was not the large and magnificent institution it is today. It had not many splendid buildings. It was more famous as the alma mater of Daniel Webster than for great successes upon the diamond or gridiron. But it was a New England collegiate democracy where the classes of about seventy-five members were too small for division into sets or cliques. Young Shedd enjoyed college life heartily. He won no especial fame at sports, but he was no prig and participated in them in a minor way. No college boy is without a love of mischief and one of Mr. Shedd's old-time companions tells with a smile of the time when Frank filled the rubber boots of one of the professors with coal and nearly got caught at it. He joined one of the two fraternities which flourished at Dartmouth in those days, the Vitruvian and in one of his charming letters, written in apology for an enforced absence from a reunion five years ago, he speaks of the initiations which "were a feature long to be remembered by the 'Quarters'" and where "profiting by veiled suggestion many a husky six-footer dressed himself in clothes he kept only for rushes, with perhaps his rubber boots and a heavy sweater, when he made his first entrance along with the goat into the inner chamber of light and beauty." But Frank Shedd did not enter college to play football, to indulge in pranks or even to experience the enlivening intercourse of fraternity life. He enjoyed these, of course, but they were only incidental to his environment and his serious purpose was one commoner then, alas, than now—genuine scholarship. Too human to be a "grind" he was too much in earnest not to be a faithful and painstaking student and he held his own among a class which contained mostly fellows who were taking college as seriously as he. His mechanical and scientific turn of mind is shown by the circumstance that during this period he constructed a telephone from the material at his command at Hanover merely from a newspaper description of the instrument which had come to his attention.

On his graduation in 1880, like so many other men who have attained prominence, he turned his hand to school teaching, accepting an offer to become principal of a country high school and entering upon his duties the following autumn. Doubtless the high-school curriculum was less exacting then than it is today, but he must have been a young man of grounded scholarship and varied attainments to have carried it on with only one assistant. It is not easy to teach higher mathematics for an hour and then in turn take up history, English literature and languages. Of course, he had not fixed on school teaching as a career but had taken it up in a self-respecting way as the first immediate means to a livelihood, just as he had utilized it before as an assistance in paying his collegiate expenses. Therefore as his year ended he must have been delighted at the opportunity to become acting aid in the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. His work was under the supervision of a seasoned engineer and they charted a short but tremendously irregular

bit of the Maine coast, the map lines showing over a hundred miles of detail for five as the crow would fly from point to point. He expected to continue in this line of work, but while waiting for orders from Washington he filled in a few weeks with a civil engineer in Lowell and found the work so attractive that it became his profession, and for four years he was employed in Lowell and Boston with surveying and construction supervision. In the spring of 1886 Mr. Shedd became resident engineer for the construction of the Washington Mills at Lawrence—one of the largest pieces of mill-engineering that had been undertaken in this country up to that time.

From that time on his position as a leader in his profession was assured. It was his first connection with the firm of Lockwood, Greene & Company, of which he was destined to become so important a part and a connection which was never broken during his life, for on the completion of this work he joined their permanent force in Newburyport, where they were then located. He was resident engineer on a power plant in Rhode Island, a linoleum plant in New Jersey, and a hydraulic development and woolen mill in the heart of Maine. Then in 1889, the business was transferred to Boston, and he became first assistant to Mr. Stephen Greene, at that time the sole partner of the firm. On the death of the head of the firm, Mr. Greene, in 1901, his intent to incorporate the business was carried out by his estate and with that incorporation in 1902, Mr. Shedd became Vice-President. Those who visited Mr. Shedd in his office, whether they knew little or much of engineering, could not but be impressed by the magnitude of a business that required so much office room in the heart of a city where floor space in first-class buildings is so precious. Originally devoted to the designing and erection of textile mills the business serves almost the entire industrial field, specializing in hydro-electric plants, steam and electric stations and modern fireproof construction of shops, factories and warehouses. This business has extended over the entire country and the firm has borne a large part in the development of the industrial South through the many cotton mills it has erected there. It has branch offices in New York City, Atlanta, and Chicago. Its most recent development has been the organization of a department for the re-organization, operation and management of textile mills.

Few men of the great business responsibility of Mr. Shedd would have had the disposition to enter so whole-heartedly into historic and genealogical matters as did he. For many years before the organization of the Shedd Family Association he was at work upon the meagre data contained in town histories and legal records of births, deaths and deeds of real estate concerning the descendants of Daniel Shed. He entered into correspondence with many of the family name in all parts of the country and prepared a huge amount of data on the subject. This work was done thoroughly and unselfishly for the benefit of all. Finally his facts were in such shape that he called together a few members of the family, formed a committee and issued a call to form a family association at Billerica, on August 30, 1911. Thus many of us learned that a genial and kindly gentleman whom we did not know personally, and in some

instances had never heard of, knew, in some particulars, more about us than we knew about ourselves. What came out of that meeting is known to all who will read this sketch and need not be recounted. All members of our family know that our prosperous association would never have had an existence nor been nursed through a precarious infancy, but for Frank Edson Shedd. Up to the time of his death he was the most active and interested of its members. As secretary he did much hard and not always fully appreciated work. As the founder of the association he gathered much genealogical data of permanent value. And the culminating event of the family history to the present date, the erection of the Shedd Monument, is due more to him than to any other man. The conception was his, the design—of a simple dignity and beauty not surpassed in any similar memorial—was his, and the activity in making the erection possible was his also. Nor were his interests limited to the association as a body. He was a kind and sympathetic friend to all who claimed his friendship, and upon occasion his charity was found to be both genuine and unobtrusive.

Although the affairs of the association were so close to him that they might be termed an avocation, his interests were not narrow. He was a member of the Second Church of Dorchester and was active in its affairs. He was a member of St. John's Lodge, the oldest masonic fraternity in the United States. He belonged also to the American Society of Civil Engineers and to the Boston Society of Civil Engineers. A loyal son of his native State he was a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society. His interest in ancestry led him naturally into the N. E. Historic Genealogical Society of which he was a life member and a member of the library board.

He dwelt in Dorchester for more than twenty years. His home on Melville Avenue was one of refinement and substantial comfort, typical of himself and the dear lady whom he had married in 1887, and who in his own words had by "her care and help" made his "life most happy." Maurice Parker Shedd, a lad of nearly seventeen, and an enthusiastic member of the Association, as is his mother, is the only surviving child.

The Shedd family began to congratulate itself, about a year ago, on the certainty of the erection of an adequate memorial to our first American ancestor. Soon after, however, those nearest to the secretary began to notice a physical failing which they at first attributed to overwork. It soon became evident that the trouble was of a deeper nature. There was no diminution of activity on his part, however, in bringing the monument forward. Month by month his plans approached completion; month by month the nameless dread of his family and friends increased until at last we knew that he would not be with us long. The onward march of disease was temporarily stayed by an operation in the early summer, borne with calmness and cheer. At last the monument was ready and the dedication arranged for. Frail and feeble, he attended the ceremonies. All present knew that he would not join again in a celebration by his kinsfolk. At the end of the day, surely "the

end of a perfect day," he was carried home and there on the twenty-second day of September, Frank Edson Shedd passed away.

On the following Monday his kinsfolk and friends gathered in the "Old White Church" of Dorchester to pay their final tribute of love and honor. The beautiful floral piece which the Association sent, as nearly adequate as such a tribute could be, was but a feeble expression of our deep sorrow. Our hearts echoed the words of one of our minor poets:

*Another parting sail we see,
Another ship has left the shore,
A kinder soul on board has she,
Than ever left land before,
And as her way she outward bends,
Sit closer friends.*

Next day he was taken to Jaffrey and laid in the simple country cemetery in sight of his beloved New Hampshire hills.

He filled a large place in the business world. He filled a larger place in the hearts of those who knew him. A gentleman, in the fullest and most rugged sense, there was a sweetness in his character that will be long remembered by his kin.

*His life was gentle and the elements
So mixed in him that nature might stand up
And say to all the world, This Was A Man!*

S. L. C.

SPECIAL BUSINESS MEETING

Colonial House, Nov. 15, 1916.

Meeting opened at 8.05 with 21 in attendance.

Mr. Albert Shedd of Nashua, N. H., Vice-President, presided.

Miss B. M. McCaul was made acting secretary.

On motion of Mr. Cook it was moved to omit the reading of the records.

Upon request the call of the meeting was read, and the President then declared the meeting was open for business.

Upon motion of Mr. Cook it was voted to proceed to consider the amendments offered to the By-Laws of the Association.

Upon motion of Chas. H. Shedd, Mr. Cook was asked to explain to the members present the reasons for and what is meant by these changes in the By-Laws.

Mr. Cook stated that inasmuch as they felt sure it would be very difficult for the Association to find a man who was able or even willing to take upon himself the duties of both secretary and treasurer as our dear friend, Mr. F. E. Shedd had done, they thought it necessary to divide the offices which are called for in the old By-Laws to be filled by one person.

Mr. Cook stated upon the question being raised that he thought the amendments ought to be voted on separately rather than as a whole, and the meeting so proceeded.

Upon motion of Mr. Cook, voted that the first article as read be adopted, as follows,—

“To amend ARTICLE III, *Section 1*, by inserting a comma followed by the letter ‘a’ in place of the word ‘and’ where it occurs after the word ‘secretary.’”

Regarding paragraph or section 2, Mr. Chas. H. Shedd stated that it had seemed wise to the Committee to suggest this change and give the Committee authority to fill unexpired terms as soon as possible since in this particular case since the death of our treasurer our funds had been all tied up and we had found it impossible to get the money from the bank with which to settle unpaid bills until there could be a new treasurer appointed.

Mr. Arthur H. Shedd also expressed his approval at the wisdom of making this change in order to tide over such emergencies.

Upon motion of Miss Dora L. Kirwin the second article was adopted, as follows:—

“By adding to Section 4 of said Article the words ‘in case of a vacancy occurring in any other office it shall be filled for the unexpired term by the Executive Committee by a majority vote of the members present and voting.’”

Upon motion of Miss Kirwin, it was voted to substitute for *Section 5* of ARTICLE III the following:

“*Section 5.* The Secretary shall keep the records and conduct the correspondence of the Association. He shall also forward the bills for

dues, collect the same and turn all moneys over to the Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor. He shall also be a member of the Executive Committee, *ex-officio*."

Upon motion of Mr. Cook it was voted to insert a new section following Section 5 in Article III, as follows:

"Section 6. The Treasurer shall keep the moneys of the Association and pay the bills of the same under the authority of the Association or the Executive Committee. He shall be a member of the Executive Committee, *ex-officio*."

Upon motion of Mr. Cook, it was voted:

"To number the last section of Article III, Section 7, in conformity with the above."

Mr. Charles H. Shedd suggested that inasmuch as the welfare of the entire Association depends on the Secretary and every one ought therefore to be fully interested, it would be well if some of the members would volunteer to occupy this position, but there were no volunteers.

Mrs. Wm. E. Shedd, of Newton Centre, was nominated for secretary, but declined; Mr. Arthur H. Shedd nominated Sherwin L. Cook for the office. Mrs. W. E. Shedd nominated Chas. H. Shedd as treasurer, and Mr. Lyndon Annis nominated Arthur H. Shedd as treasurer.

These officers were then balloted for—20 members voting—and the President then declared that Mr. Sherwin L. Cook had been elected secretary by 19 votes and Mr. Charles H. Shedd for treasurer with 15 votes; Mr. Arthur H. Shedd had five votes (and one blank with Arthur H. Shedd's name but not stating what office).

Mr. Cook raised the question if it would be possible or feasible for the Association to hold a memorial service in honor of the late Frank E. Shedd, perhaps in conjunction with other bodies with which Mr. Shedd was affiliated, suggesting that a committee might be appointed or the Executive Committee be empowered to arrange for such a service, but after some discussion it was decided better to postpone such a service until the next annual meeting of the Association.

It was voted that the President appoint a committee to draft resolutions of sympathy to appear in the next issue of the annual Register and the following members were appointed:

Mrs. Alice M. Shedd, Newton Centre.
Miss Dora L. Kirwin, Concord.
James H. Shedd, Arlington.
Sherwin L. Cook.

Upon motion of Chas. H. Shedd, it was voted that an auditing committee of three be appointed to audit the report of the treasurer as submitted by Miss McCaul to this meeting and report to the Association upon its findings, and the following committee was appointed.

Horace E. Shedd, Springfield, Mass.
George W. Shedd, Randolph, Mass.
Lyndon V. Annis, Malden, Mass.

Mrs. Alice M. Shedd, for the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following resolution, which the meeting voted by a unanimous rising vote to adopt.

"The Shedd Family Association, realizing the great loss which it has sustained by the passing from our midst of our dearly beloved founder and secretary, Frank Edson Shedd, desires to put on record our appreciation of the uprightness of his life, the purity of his character and his great service to our Association.

"We realize that the finest tribute we can pay to his memory will be to perpetuate this society to which for so many years he gave so great a part of his precious time and abundant strength.

"Words are ineffective to fully express our grief and our sympathy for the greater loss sustained by his family.

"ALICE M. SHEDD,
 "DORA L. KIRWIN,
 "JAMES H. SHEDD,
 "SHERWIN L. COOK."

Upon motion of Mr. Arthur H. Shedd, it was voted that these resolutions be spread upon our records, that an engrossed copy be sent to Mr. Shedd's family, and that a copy be inserted in our next Register.

Mr. Horace E. Shedd of Springfield, Mass., was elected as member of the Executive Committee for the balance of this year to fill the vacancy caused by election of Chas. H. Shedd as treasurer. The latter still remains on this committee *ex-officio*.

Mr. Charles H. Shedd spoke of the great need of money in the general fund to meet expenses and urged the Association to contribute as much as they could toward this end.

George W. Shedd of the Auditing Committee reported that the Committee had examined the treasurer's papers and found them correct and had affixed their signatures thereto.

Secretary read the Treasurer's report and the same was accepted by the Association.

The following was shown to be the condition of the

MEMORIAL FUND

Total subscriptions	\$970.94	
Borrowed from General Fund.....	354.13	\$1325.07
	<hr/>	
Total expense of Memorial.....		\$1325.07

VOTED TO ADJOURN at 9.50 P. M.

B. M. McCaul,
Acting Secretary.

SHERWIN L. COOK,
Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

At a meeting of the members of the Executive Committee of 1916 and 1917, the following resolutions were adopted:

The Executive Committee of the Shedd Family Association takes this, its first opportunity, to place on its records, in advance of the more formal tribute of the Association itself, its deep sense of grief at the death of our well-beloved founder and secretary, Frank Edson Shedd.

In lamenting his loss we realize the insufficiency of the conventional phrases of regret to give expression to the sentiments of this committee, where his sunny face and gentle voice, so familiar to us all will be present with us only in memory. We can but say that in a great degree we felt and understood the uprightness of his character, the warmth of his friendship and the rare beauty of his nature.

With unfeigned and personal sorrow we put on record our appreciation of all he was to this society of which he was the father and tender our warmest sympathy to his stricken family.

ALICE M. SHEDD,
FLORENCE M. BREED,
ARTHUR H. SHEDD,
SHERWIN L. COOK,
CONVERSE N. SHEDD,
CHARLES H. SHEDD,
G. LYMAN SNOW.

Boston, Mass., September 28, 1916.

GROUP REUNIONS

There are two group re-unions to be recorded. The first was held at the Colonial House in Boston on February 11, 1916, and has been amply referred to in the report of the late Secretary printed elsewhere.

The second was held at Tekonsha, Michigan, on August 22nd. We are indebted to the secretary of the Michigan group, Mr. Bert Shedd, for a photograph of those attending, with a key, and we wish every reader could see the bright, happy faces of nearly fifty of our kinspeople. At least one of those in attendance, Mr. Ward Shedd, has attended one or more general re-unions and was one of a pleasant party, which included the present President, Secretary and Treasurer, that made one of the earliest pilgrimages to Shedd's Neck in Quincy some years ago. We are also indebted to Mr. Bert Shedd for the following newspaper account of the re-union.

Tuesday, August 22, being an almost ideal day, after the intense heat of last week, fifty-four of the Shedd family and friends gathered at the pleasant home of Mrs. Louisa A. Shedd, in this village (Tekonsha) for the third annual re-union. As it was voted at the last meeting to include all the Shedd in Michigan in these gatherings, several who were almost strangers to the family here, accepted the invitations and so the morning was spent in a pleasant get-acquainted conversation and by noon all were feeling like old friends and perfectly at home.

At one o'clock a most bountiful picnic dinner was served on the lawn, the three sons of the hostess and their wives waiting on the company. The tables were set under a large awning erected for that purpose. After all had done full justice to the many good things to eat conversation and various amusements were enjoyed until late afternoon.

There have been no deaths in the family during the year, one birth, Master Dale Shedd, who was the youngest one present, while Mr. Z. K. Clough of Battle Creek at 83, was the oldest. Through the kindness of Mrs. Ward R. Shedd and Miss Myda Goff, who acted as official photographers, a number of pictures were taken during the afternoon.

At the business meeting the following officers were elected: President, Nelson A. Shedd, Tekonsha; Vice-President, Frank Shedd, Burlington; Secretary and Treasurer, Bert Shedd, Tekonsha.

It was voted to hold the next re-union with Nelson A. Shedd, the fourth Tuesday in August, 1917.

Those present from away were: Mrs. Ann Klohn, Mr. and Mrs. James Quigg and son, Evans, of Carsonville; Mrs. Ida A. Hungerford of Bad Axe; Mr. and Mrs. Jay Shedd, Miss Gladys Shedd, Loren Shedd and Clyde M. Shedd of Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. Ward R. Shedd of Rockford, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. Z. K. Clough, Mrs. Ruby Rogers and Mrs. Lucy Osborn of Battle Creek, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Shedd of Athens; Mrs. Mary Thompson and Mrs. Emma Smith of Bronson; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shedd, and Miss Kitty Shedd of Burlington; Mr. and Mrs. George Shedd and daughter, Wauneta of Albion; Mr. and Mrs. Leon Shedd, son Kenneth and a daughter, Thelma, of Marshall.

OFFICERS FOR 1917

President

JOHN GRAVES SHEDD of CHICAGO, ILL.

Vice-Presidents

WILLIAM H. SHEDD of Pittsfield, Mass.

ALBERT SHEDD of Portsmouth, N. H.

MISS JENNIE D. FELLOWS of Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD W. SHEDD of E. Providence, R. I.

GEORGE V. SHEDD of Norwich, Conn.

Secretary

SHERWIN L. COOK,
12 Rockville Pk.,
Roxbury, Mass.

Treasurer

CHARLES H. SHEDD,
119 Milk St.,
Boston, Mass.

Assistant Secretary

MRS. ALICE M. SHEDD of Newton, Mass.

Executive Committee

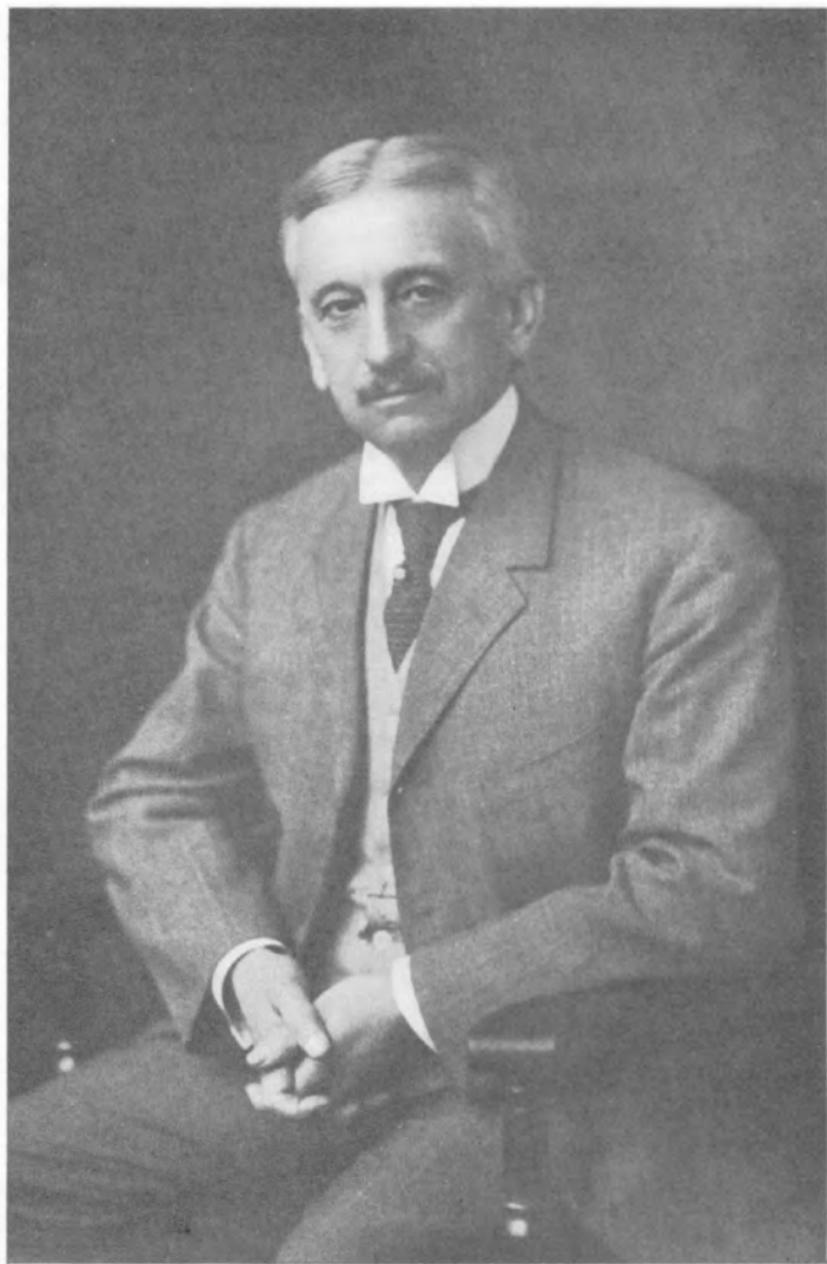
ARTHUR H. SHEDD of Dorchester, Mass.

G. LYMAN SNOW of Newton, Mass.

MR. HORACE SHEDD of Springfield, Mass.

MRS. FLORENCE M. BREED of Lynn, Mass.

MRS. ALICE M. SHEDD of Newton, Mass.



JOHN GRAVES SHEDD
Elected President for 1917

BY-LAWS

OF

THE SHEDD FAMILY ASSOCIATION

[As Adopted August 30, 1913 and Amended on May 27, 1915, September 2, 1916 and November 15, 1916.]

ARTICLE I.

The name of the Society shall be "The Shedd Family Association."

ARTICLE II.

The object of this Association shall be:

Historical research and the collection and preservation of all records, books, manuscripts or other articles, or material pertaining or having a historical or antiquarian value to the Shedd Family; the conducting of meetings and reunions of members of the Family and the dissemination among them of information of a historical nature; the acquisition of titles to and the preservation of old landmarks, homesteads or other historical sites connected with the Family, and the establishment of suitable memorials or monuments thereon; the right to receive, hold and disburse moneys or other assets for the accomplishment of the purposes named herein.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The officers of this Association shall be a president, five vice-presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, and an executive committee which shall consist of five members.

SEC. 2. The officers shall be elected by ballot at the Annual Meeting of the Association and shall take office on the first of January following.

SEC. 3. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association and shall be a member of the Executive Committee, *ex-officio*.

SEC. 4. In case of a vacancy occurring in the presidency of the Association the senior vice-president in service, and in case of equal length of service, in years, shall become president of the Association for the unexpired term. In case of a vacancy occurring in any other office it shall be filled for the unexpired term by the Executive Committee by a majority vote of members present and voting.

SEC. 5. The Secretary shall keep the records and conduct the correspondence of the Association. He also shall forward bills for dues, collect the same and turn all moneys over to the Treasurer taking his receipt therefor. He shall also be a member of the Executive Committee, *ex-officio*.

SEC. 6. The Treasurer shall keep the moneys of the Association and pay the bills of the same under the authority of the Association or the Executive Committee. He shall be a member of the Executive Committee, *ex-officio*.

SEC. 7. The Executive Committee shall call all special meetings of the Association and shall conduct all necessary business of the Association that cannot be transacted at its meetings. It shall not expend more than a hundred dollars out of the general fund of the Association without a vote of the Association, except as hereafter specified.

It may collect moneys for specific purposes by subscription among the members, and may expend moneys so collected if in its judgment it is proper to do so, without vote of the Association.

If, in the opinion of four-fifths of the Executive Committee present and voting, there is an emergency which justifies the expending of more than one hundred dollars of the general fund without the calling of a special meeting, it may send notices to that effect to the members of the Association asking for permission to do so, and if a majority of the replies received to that request endorse such expenditure (provided that number is twenty or more) they may expend the sum desired.

ARTICLE IV.—MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. All living descendants from Daniel Shed, accepted as an original settler in America and the progenitor of all who have borne the surname there, however spelled, together with the wife or husband of such descendant, shall be eligible to membership in the Shedd Family Association. This will include descendants through all Shedd daughters who have married and taken other family names, as well as descendants through sons.

SEC. 2. Membership in the Association can be secured, through a favorable vote by the Executive Committee, upon the payment of the annual fee after establishing one's lineage or proof of descent from the said Daniel Shed or of connection with the family by a marriage with a lineal descendant, and being duly registered by the Secretary.

SEC. 3. Membership in the Association shall be classified as Sustaining Members, Registered Members, Life Members, Honorary Members.

SEC. 4. The title *Sustaining* Member shall be accorded any descendant who enrolls as such and pays annually a fee of One Dollar, toward the maintenance of the Association. These Sustaining Members will constitute the active body of the Association, entitled to all its privileges, to receive all notices and the annual Register; they shall have the right to vote upon all questions and be eligible for any executive office, and shall be entitled to special designation as Sustaining Members.

SEC. 5. The title *Registered* Member shall be accorded any descendant who wishes to be recorded as a member of the family but does not care to participate in its active work. The fee for such members shall be One Dollar for three years' registration. They shall be entitled to receive notices of all reunions or meetings and all other circular letters, but not the annual Register. They may share in all privileges and may discuss and vote upon all matters of general welfare of the Association but shall not vote on questions involving the raising or expenditure of money or the election of officers of the Association, and are not eligible for executive offices or committees, but may be appointed on special committees.

SEC. 6. The title *Life* Member shall be accorded to any member who, desiring to be relieved of paying dues annually, shall pay to the Treasurer at one time the sum of Twenty Dollars and take his receipt therefor as such a member. The sum shall be deposited with other like payments in an approved Savings Bank as a special Fund of the Associa-

tion from which the annual income may be drawn by the Treasurer under direction of the Executive Committee for payment of the usual expenses of the Association in the same manner as annual dues. A Life Member shall have all the rights and privileges of a Sustaining Member throughout life without further annual dues, and upon decease the original sum paid shall belong to the Association in fee simple.

SEC. 7. The title *Honorary* Member shall be accorded automatically after July 1st, 1915, to every Registered and Sustaining Member in full standing who shall have attained eighty years or more of age. Such members shall continue to have all the rights and privileges of their previous membership but any such member may, upon request, be excused from paying annual dues after one year of such membership, if not recorded as a Life Member. The title is purely to show honor to those who attain four score years or more.

SEC. 8. Members of the Association, who have continued since its establishment in 1911, and whose dues are fully paid, shall be designated as Charter Members by a special mark in future enrollment lists to indicate their original connection.

SEC. 9. Annual dues shall be understood as due August 1st of each year.

Any Sustaining Member whose dues are unpaid for more than one year after receiving due notice shall not receive the Register until arrears are paid and may, at the discretion of the Executive Committee, be dropped from the list.

The failure of any Registered Member to renew registration at the end of the three-year period, after receiving due notice, shall be taken as a withdrawal and a desire to be dropped from the rolls.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Association shall be held in Boston on some day occurring between the 15th of August and the 15th of September as the Executive Committee shall determine. A notice of the date, place and purpose of the meeting shall be sent to the members at least one month before the date chosen for the meeting.

SEC. 2. The business office of the Association shall be maintained by the Secretary and Treasurer of the Association at such place as he sees fit and shall be printed in connection with his name on all official lists of officers published.

ARTICLE VI.

Twenty members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any annual or special meeting of the Association.

ARTICLE VII.

These By-Laws may be amended at any annual meeting of the Association, or at a special meeting called for that purpose, by a two-thirds' vote, provided said amendments have been transmitted to the Executive Committee a month before said meeting. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to send copies of all amendments to the members of the Association at least two weeks before the meeting at which they are to be acted upon.

NECROLOGY

JOHN A. HINKLEY, Gorham, Maine, died in 1915

OLON MARSH SHEDD, Columbus, Ohio, died in 1915

MRS. SARAH M. SHEDD, St. Albans, Vt., died Oct. 30, 1915

JOEL HERBERT SHEDD, Woonsocket, R. I., died November 29, 1915

MISS MARTHA E. DADMUN, Chelmsford Centre, Mass., died Jan. 2, 1916

MISS KATHARINE E. SHEDD, Cortland, N. Y., died Feb. 2, 1916

GEORGE MUNN SHEDD, Willsboro, N. Y., died Feb. 3, 1916

HONOR ROLL

(MEMBERS)

Nathan Cummings Shedd (Daniel)	East Jaffrey, N. H.
Age 93 years	Born Sept. 2, 1823.
Edmund Earl Shedd (Samuel)	Columbus, Ohio
Age 88 years	Born July 16, 1828.
Mrs. Josephine M. Shedd Clark (Samuel)	West Medford, Mass.
Age 86 years	Born Sept. 7, 1830.
Otis Noyes Shedd (Nathan)	Aurora, Ill.
Age 85 years	Born July 10, 1831.
Silas Luke Shedd (Samuel)	Corvallis, Ore.
Age 84 years	Born Sept. 12, 1832.
George Henry Shedd (Samuel)	Grafton, Calif.
Age 83 years	Born Feb. 8, 1833.
Mrs. Sarah J. Harriman (Nathan)	Hillsborough, N. H.
Age 83 years	Born Aug. 3, 1833.
Cornelius Worcester Shedd (Samuel)	Columbus, Miss.
Age 83 years	Born May 30, 1833.
Miss Harriet B. Rogers (Mary)	North Billerica, Mass.
Age 82 years	Born April 12, 1834.
Mrs. Eliza A. Shedd (Zechariah)	Nashua, N. H.
Age 81 years	Born Aug. 27, 1835.
J. Howard Sanders	Grinnell, Iowa.
Age 80 years	Born 1836.

(NON-MEMBERS)

Mrs. Elvira Rogers Gould (Mary)	North Billerica, Mass.
Age 86 years	Born April 21, 1830.
Mrs. Loena R. Shedd Gates (Zechariah)	Franklin, Vt.
Age 85 years	Born Sept. 1, 1831.
Augustus Franklin Shedd (Zechariah)	Evanston, Ill.
Age 84 years	Born Feb. 20, 1832.
Mrs. Sarah A. Jackson Shedd (Zechariah)	Charlestown, Mass.
Age 84 years	Born March 12, 1832.
Samuel H. Clark (Nathan)	Tewksbury, Mass.
Age 83 years	Born July 21, 1833.
Timothy S. Shedd (Samuel)	Wethersfield, Conn.
Age 83 years	Born Oct. 14, 1833.
Mrs. Harriet S. Shedd Spencer (Samuel)	North Fenton, N. Y.
Age 83 years	Born Nov. 2, 1833.
Mrs. Alice A. Shedd Rolfe (Nathan)	Norway, Maine
Age 82 years	Born Nov. 22, 1834.
Warren Shedd (John)	West Billerica, Mass.
Age 81 years	Born March 8, 1835.
Eben A. Shedd	Montello Sta., Brockton, Mass.
Age 80 years	Born 1836.

LIST OF MEMBERS

* Charter Members.

(L) Life Members.

(H) Honorary Members.

† Registered Members.

Regular type—Sustaining Members.

MARY LINE

Mrs. Elvira Rogers Gould (H), North Billerica, Mass.
Miss Harriet B. Rogers (H), North Billerica, Mass.

DANIEL LINE

Miss Bertha G. Shedd, 50 Congress St., St. Albans, Vt.
*Frank E. Shedd (L), 40 Melville Ave., Dorchester, Mass.
*Mrs. Anna M. Shedd (L), 40 Melville Ave., Dorchester, Mass.
*Maurice Parker Shedd (L), 40 Melville Ave., Dorchester, Mass.
*John Dennison Shedd, Fairfax, Vt.
*John Sullivan Shedd (L), 435 Sixth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
†*Miss Lena M. Shedd, 457 Massachusetts Ave., Lexington, Mass.
*Merton E. Shedd, Fairfax, Vt.
Nathan Cummings Shedd (H), East Jaffrey, N. H.
Ray E. Shedd, 93 Gould St., Wakefield, Mass.
Xenophon Brooks Shedd, 212 Highland Ave., Somerville, Mass.
*Mrs. Grace Dane Brown, 16 Pine St., Peterboro, N. H.
*Mrs. Clara Shedd Dane, Peterboro, N. H.
Louis E. Robbe, Prattsville, N. Y.
Mrs. Alice Shedd Page, 429 N. Downing St., Piqua, Ohio
Mrs. Belinda Shedd Swezey, 429 N. Downing St., Piqua, Ohio
Mrs. Flora P. Shedd Shanks, R. D. 1, Box 60, Bakersfield, Cal.
*Mrs. Ida L. Trombly, 874 Spring St., Fairfax, Vt.

JOHN LINE

†*Edward E. Shedd, 2 Webster Ave., Allston, Mass.
†*Mrs. Eva E. Shedd, 2 Webster Ave., Allston, Mass.
*Miss Elizabeth Shedd, Burlington, Mass.
†*Lyman O. Shedd, 36 Harvard Ave., Suite 4, Allston, Mass.
†*Mrs. Alice A. Shedd, 36 Harvard Ave., Suite 4, Allston, Mass.
*Miss Addie A. Foster, Bedford Road, Burlington, Mass.
Miss Gladys Winn Foster, Bedford Road, Burlington, Mass.
*Mrs. Adelle (Shedd) Greenwood, 125 Kent St., Brookline, Mass.
*Herbert T. Greenwood, 125 Kent St., Brookline, Mass.
*Mrs. Juliette E. Grimes, 72 Highland Ave., Somerville, Mass.
*Mrs. Addie E. (Shedd) Harris, Reeds Ferry, N. H.
Dr. Charles E. Hosmer, Billerica, Mass.
*Mrs. Evelyn (Manning) Marion, 47 Lowell St., Woburn, Mass.
Guy Elwood Marion, 47 Lowell St., Woburn, Mass.
*Lester B. Skelton, Burlington, Mass.
*Fort Staples, 43 Franklin St., Woburn, Mass.
*Mrs. Elizabeth E. Staples, 43 Franklin St., Woburn, Mass.
Lyman E. Ware, Norfolk, Mass.

ZECHARIAH LINE

- *Albert George Shedd, 306 Lake Ave., Newton Highlands, Mass.
 *Mrs. Alice M. (Jones) Shedd, 38 Ridge Ave., Newton Centre, Mass.
 †Arthur Foster Shedd, 38 Ridge Ave., Newton Centre, Mass.
 †Margaret S. Shedd, 38 Ridge Ave., Newton Centre, Mass.
 †William Edmund Shedd, 38 Ridge Ave., Newton Centre, Mass.
 *Arthur Henry Shedd, 25 Powellton Road, Dorchester, Mass.
 Mrs. Harriet L. Shedd, 25 Powellton Road, Dorchester, Mass.
 †*Miss Blanche L. Shedd, 25 Powellton Road, Dorchester, Mass.
 †*Miss Maude E. Shedd, 25 Powellton Road, Dorchester, Mass.
 *Arthur Henry Shedd, 82 North St., Randolph, Mass.
 *Miss Bertha Emily Shedd, Shedd, Oregon
 †Harold Layton Shedd, Shedd, Oregon
 *Charles Gale Shedd, Keene, N. H.
 *Mrs. Rhoda Jane (Colburn) Shedd, Keene, N. H.
 *Charles Henry Shedd, 218 Ferry St., Malden, Mass.
 Mrs. Rose P. Shedd, 218 Ferry St., Malden, Mass.
 †*Charles Henry Shedd, New Boston, N. H.
 *Converse N. Shedd, 19 Benedict St., East Somerville, Mass.
 Mrs. Lillian P. Shedd, 19 Benedict St., East Somerville, Mass.
 *Daniel Fuller Shedd, 76 Lake View Ave., Haverhill, Mass.
 *Mrs. Eliza A. Shedd (H), 91 Walnut St., Nashua, N. H.
 *Ellsworth W. Shedd, Shedd, Oregon
 *Mrs. Emily B. Shedd, 64 Iffley Road, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
 †*Ernest Langdon Shedd, P. O. Box 555, Bellows Falls, Vt.
 †Miss Eva M. Shedd, New Boston, N. H.
 *Ezra Twitchell Shedd, 603 Scott St., Wheaton, Ill.
 Mrs. Mae Clemmons Shedd, 603 Scott St., Wheaton, Ill.
 *Frederick E. Shedd, 103 Rockingham St., Bellows Falls, Vt.
 *George Varnum Shedd, R. F. D. No. 5, Norwich, Conn.
 Mrs. Mary E. M. Shedd, R. F. D. No. 5, Norwich, Conn.
 *Harold A. Shedd, Sheffield, Vt.
 *Miss Harriet Loena Shedd, Lock Box 145, No. Brookfield, Mass.
 †*Harry E. Shedd, Willsboro, N. Y.
 Harry Proctor Shedd, Millerton, Iowa
 *Herman A. Shedd, 461 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass.
 *Mrs. Lucy E. (Clark) Shedd, 461 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass.
 Jonas Timothy Shedd, New Braintree, Mass.
 *Marcellus R. Shedd, School and Main Sts., Lancaster, N. Y.
 Mrs. Jennie Chapman Shedd, School and Main Sts., Lancaster, N. Y.
 Miss Cecile M. Shedd, School and Main Sts., Lancaster, N. Y.
 Miss Mary H. Shedd, 26 Circuit St., Roxbury, Mass.
 *Miss Mary M. Shedd, 19 Benedict St., East Somerville, Mass.
 Miss Mary Story Shedd, 1616 Alameda Ave., Alameda, Calif.
 *William E. L. Shedd, 2711 Vories St., St. Joseph, Mo.
 *William Holmes Shedd, 8 Albion St., Malden, Mass.
 *William Woodman Shedd, 499 Broad Ave., Leonia, N. J.
 †Mrs. Cornelia Blake Shedd, 499 Broad Ave., Leonia, N. J.
 *Lyndon W. Annis, 50 Judson St., Malden, Mass.
 *Mrs. Alice W. (Shedd) Annis, 50 Judson St., Malden, Mass.

- †George Shedd Annis, 50 Judson St., Malden, Mass.
 *Miss Anna J. Atherton, Hoyleton, Ill.
 *Frank S. Atherton, 4725 Drexel Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
 *Mrs. Clara C. (Shed) Baker, 2396 Pacific Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
 †William Cushing Bamburgh, 117 Mt. Vernon St., Newtonville, Mass.
 *Mrs. Nettie A. (Shedd) Barnes, 5709 Kenmore Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 *Dr. Edgar R. Barton, Frazee, Minn.
 Miss Alice M. Baxter, The Studio Club of New York City, N. Y.
 †Mrs. Martha Shedd Banzaquen, 26 Hemenway St., Boston, Mass.
 Mrs. Elizabeth A. Bicknell, 84 Erie Ave., Newton Highlands, Mass.
 *Mrs. Florence L. (Shed) Breed, 9 Kensington Sq., Lynn, Mass.
 *Mrs. Gertrude Buvinger, 547 Linwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Edmund Hamlin Carter, Wahpeton, N. D.
 *Mrs. Annie Louise Clark, 205 Crafts St., Newtonville, Mass.
 †Miss Eunice Shedd Clark, 205 Crafts St., Newtonville, Mass.
 *Mrs. Clara L. Cook, 12 Rockville Park, Roxbury, Mass.
 *Sherwin L. Cook, Esq., 12 Rockville Park, Roxbury, Mass.
 *Mrs. Estelle C. Cushman, 517 Crosby St., Akron, Ohio
 Robert Eugene Cushman, 810 Oregon St., Urbana, Ill.
 †Mrs. Angie (Lathrop) Dyer, 74 School St., Waltham, Mass.
 †Mrs. Maude L. Fletcher, 1317 No. Dale St., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 Mrs. Elta Shedd Goldthwaite, Nashua, N. H.
 Mrs. Etta M. Gould, 162 Warren Ave., Brockton, Mass.
 †*Mrs. Cora (Shedd) Hager, Littleton, Mass.
 †*Alice Gwendolyn Hager, Littleton, Mass.
 *Mrs. Minnie F. Harmon, 109 Cross St., Somerville, Mass.
 *Frederic F. Harmon, 109 Cross St., Somerville, Mass.
 *Mrs. Ella M. Henry, Port Henry, N. Y.
 *Charles K. Hinkley, Gorham, Maine
 *Mrs. Julia A. (Shedd) Holmes, 10 Maple St., Derry, N. H.
 *Charles James, 26 Clinton St., Cambridge, Mass.
 Miss Hannah Shedd James, 270 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.
 *Mrs. Susan E. (Shedd) Jaquith, R. F. D. Weston, Vt.
 †*Mrs. Ida Frances Kibble, 32 Tremont St., So. Braintree, Mass.
 †*Mrs. Susan S. Kimball, 109 Cross St., Somerville, Mass.
 *Miss Marguerite E. H. Lovewell, 28 Williams St., Cambridge, Mass.
 Mrs. Mary E. Mann, 2190 Vallejo St., San Francisco, Cal.
 *Mrs. Annie (Shedd) Marden, 39 Clarendon Ave., E. Lynn, Mass.
 Allen E. Mehuron, Waitsfield, Vt.
 †*Ernest Abbott Miner, 127 Summer St., Malden, Mass.
 *Franklin Matthias Miner, 127 Summer St., Malden, Mass.
 Edwin F. Myers, Broken Bow, Neb.
 †Mrs. Amanda M. Myers, 1420 N. 12th St., Boise, Idaho
 †Arthur I. Myers, Caldwell, Idaho
 Mrs. Marietta Ward Porter, 40 Inman St., Cambridge, Mass.
 *Mrs. Alice W. Rhoades, 409 Ferry St., Malden, Mass.
 Edward S. Richards, No. Pac. R. R., Helena, Mont.
 *R. Olin Robie, State Infirmery, Tewksbury, Mass.
 *Mrs. Flossie M. Robie, State Infirmery, Tewksbury, Mass.
 *Mrs. Helen M. (Shedd) Robinson, 5 Hancock St., Malden, Mass.

- *Raymond Marshall Robinson, 5 Hancock St., Malden, Mass.
 Mrs. Alice Shedd Rolfe, Norway, Maine
 Miss Alice G. Richardson, 13 Tremlett St., Dorchester, Mass.
 Edward G. Richardson, 140 Congress St., Boston, Mass.
 †Mrs. Mabel A. (Morrison) Roos, 21 No. Terrace Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
 †William H. Roos, 21 No. Terrace Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
 †Alfred Henry Roos, 21 No. Terrace Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
 *Mrs. Lefie W. Sitton, 493 Yamhill St., Portland, Ore.
 *Miss Relief F. Spaulding, 175 No. 16th St., Portland, Ore.
 *Morton Ray Spaulding, 86 East 19th St., Portland, Ore.
 Mrs. Mary E. (Mann) Turner, 2190 Vallejo St., San Francisco, Cal.
 †Miss Ruth A. Turner, 2190 Vallejo St., San Francisco, Cal.
 †Mrs. Katherine Richards Vickers, 30 Moreland St., Roxbury, Mass.
 Mrs. Joseph Wheelock, Box 207, No. Brookfield, Mass.

SAMUEL LINE

- Albert L. Shedd, Albany, Vt.
 *Albert Rix Shedd, Hingham, Mass.
 †Miss Annie A. Shedd, Bronson, Iowa
 Bert Shedd, Tekonsha, Mich.
 Bert D. Shedd, Island Pond, Vt.
 *Charles B. Shedd, Buckland, Mass.
 *Charles Banks Shedd, 3812 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 *Mrs. Margaret B. (Cossitt) Shedd, 3812 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Miss Lillian Malone Shedd, 3812 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Miss Margaret Edward Shedd, 3812 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 *Charles Cossitt Shedd, 3812 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 *Charles Frederick Shedd, 2503 No. 33rd St., Lincoln, Neb.
 Miss Caroline Emily Shedd, 2503 No. 33rd St., Lincoln, Neb.
 *Charles H. Shedd, 611 Madison Ave., Scranton, Penn.
 *Charles Henry Shedd, 6044 Ingleside Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 *Cheney J. Shedd, 43 Crane Ave., Taunton, Mass.
 Cornelius W. Shedd (H), Columbus, Miss.
 *Edmund Earl Shedd (H), Columbus, Ohio
 *Edmund Earl Shedd, Jr., 32 Lexington Ave., Columbus, Ohio
 *Edward Avery Shedd, 309 Home Insurance Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
 *Edwin H. Shedd, 223 E. Pratt St., Indianapolis, Ind.
 *Mrs. Nell A. Shedd, 223 E. Pratt St., Indianapolis, Ind.
 *Susan Gray Shedd, 223 E. Pratt St., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Miss Elizabeth Fowler Shedd, 504 West 3rd St., Jamestown, N. Y.
 Edmund Frisbie Shedd, 220 West 107th St., New York City
 Howard Allen Shedd, 220 West 107th St., New York City
 Miss Lillian Dorothy Shedd, 220 West 107th St., New York City
 Miss Marie Edna Shedd, 220 West 107th St., New York City
 *Frank E. Shedd, 137 W. 3rd St., Mt. Carmel, Penn.
 *Franklin D. Shedd, 455 West St., Centre Rutland, Vt.
 Frank G. Shedd, 1214 Waverly Ave., Kansas City, Kan.
 *Frank J. Shead, 1218 E. 64th St., Chicago, Ill.
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- *Mrs. Agnes Jeffrey Shedd, 1440 E. Broad St., Columbus, Ohio
 *Marion Shedd, 1440 E. Broad St., Columbus, Ohio
 *Joseph Jeffrey Shedd, 1440 E. Broad St., Columbus, Ohio
 *Elizabeth Shedd, 1440 E. Broad St., Columbus, Ohio
 *Agnes Jeffrey Shedd, II., 1440 E. Broad St., Columbus, Ohio
 *Frederick C. Shedd, Proctorsville, Vt.
 *Gaius A. Shedd, Dolgeville, N. Y.
 *George Clifford Shedd, 537 Range Bldg., Omaha, Neb.
 George Henry Shedd (H), Grafton, Cal.
 *Harrison G. Shedd, 537 Range Bldg., Omaha, Neb.
 *Harrison P. Shedd, 8007 Bay Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 *Mrs. Mabel H. Shedd, 8007 Bay Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 *John Graves Shedd, II., 8007 Bay Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 *Harry Chase Shedd, Centre Rutland, Vt.
 *Harry L. Shedd, Phoenix, Ariz.
 *Miss Helen Frances Shedd, 1419 R St., Washington, D. C.
 *Henry S. Shedd, 1619 Ashland Ave., Evanston, Ill.
 *Herman G. Shedd, Box 52, R. F. D. 7, Boone, Iowa
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 Howard Orton Shedd, 11320 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.
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 *Hugh Franklin Shedd, 3406 Stevens Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
 *Ada Louise Shedd, 3406 Stevens Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
 *Ira Leroy Shedd, 121 Tompkins St., Cortland, N. Y.
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 Irving A. Shedd, 409 Montana St., El Paso, Tex.
 †*J. Fred Shedd, Madera, Cal.
 *Prof. John C. Shedd, Occidental College, Los Angeles, Calif.
 *John Earle Shedd, Tekonsha, Mich.
 *John Graves Shedd (L), 4515 Drexel Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
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 *Prof. Kendrick P. Shedd, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Miss Lucy E. Shedd, No. Leominster, Mass.
 Miss Mary E. Shedd, Rutland, Vt.
 *Nelson A. Shedd, Tekonsha, Mich.
 Dr. Orlando B. Shedd, Lock Box 22, Weedsport, N. Y.
 *Sanders S. Shedd, Rensselaer, Jasper Co., Ind.
 *Silas Luke Shedd (H), 204 8th St., Corvallis, Ore.
 Prof. Solon Shedd, State College, Pullman, Wash.
 Mrs. Jeannette Bell Shedd, Pullman, Wash.
 *Ward Ranodyne Shedd, 409 So. First St., Rockford, Ill.
 *Prof. William A. Shedd, Manzanita Hall, Palo Alto, Cal.
 *William H. Shedd, Pittsfield, Mass.
 *Mrs. Mary E. Shedd, Pittsfield, Mass.
 †Bernice T. Shedd, Pittsfield, Mass.
 †Harry P. Shedd, Pittsfield, Mass.
 *William Joshua Shedd, Blue Island, Ill.

- *Mrs. Helen Shedd Beardsley,
Marquand Ave. and Castle St., Bronxville, N. Y.
- Mrs. Hattie N. Bishop, 55 Castle St., Keene, N. H.
Mrs. Martha D. Blake, Blake's Corner, Galt, Cal.
Mrs. Abbie J. Boutwell, 70 Jenness St., Lowell, Mass.
- *Miss Abbie M. Chamberlain, 6 Exeter Park, Cambridge, Mass.
†*Miss Laura B. Chamberlain, 6 Exeter Park, Cambridge, Mass.
*Charles Shedd Clark, 82 Munroe St., Somerville, Mass.
*Mrs. Carrie M. (Spring) Clark, 82 Munroe St., Somerville, Mass.
*Marion Spring Clark, 82 Munroe St., Somerville, Mass.
*Mrs. Josephine (Shedd) Clark (H),
81 Boston Ave., West Medford, Mass.
- Miss Mary Estelle Cornell, 4 West Cary St., Richmond, Va.
*Mrs. Carrie Shead Curtis, 915 Broad St., Hartford, Conn.
†Fred A. Davis, Fort Edward, N. Y.
*Mrs. Laura E. Davis, R. F. D. 2, Rutland, Vt.
*Harold F. Davis, R. F. D. 2, Rutland, Vt.
*Miss Jennie May Davis, R. F. D. 2, Rutland, Vt.
*Mrs. Kate F. Dinsmore, R. F. D. 4, Windsor, Vt.
Willis Milnor Dixon, 1200 Arapahoe St., Los Angeles, Cal.
*Mrs. Lue Ebersole, 236 First Ave., New Haven, Conn.
*Mrs. Mary (Shedd) Eddy, 3839 Elliott Ave. So., Minneapolis, Minn.
A. Lincoln Fellows, 946 Equitable Bldg., Denver, Colo.
*Miss Florence E. Fellows, 17 Grove St., Norwich, Conn.
*Miss Harriet A. Fellows, 1123 Fairmont St., Washington, D. C.
*Miss Jennie D. Fellows, N. Y. State Library, Albany, N. Y.
Mrs. Althea (Shedd) Foulkes, 625 West 156th St., New York, N. Y.
*Benjamin A. Goodwin, Ripon, San Joaquin Co., Cal.
Mrs. Charlotte Shedd Green, 326 Niagara St., Buffalo, N. Y.
*Mrs. Ruie (Shedd) Hall, 676 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Eva (Shedd) Hawkins, 4101 Drexel Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
*Mrs. Harriet M. (Shedd) Heath, 6 Overlook Ave., Rosebank, N. Y.
Mrs. Esther Davis Henderson, Cleverdale, Warren Co., N. Y.
Mrs. Mildred Shedd Hicks, 32 Lexington Ave., Columbus, Ohio
Mrs. Sarah E. Hills, Hollis, N. H.
Mrs. Margaret S. (Shedd) Hughes,
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- *Mrs. Nettie A. Jenkins, Box 2, R. D. 2, Delanson, N. Y.
Mrs. Evelyn Shedd Johnson, 18 Washington St., Quincy, Mass.
*Mrs. Helen M. Judd, 322 Tompkins St., Olean, N. Y.
Miss Mabel H. Kenea, Clarinda, Iowa
†Mrs. Hattie A. Longley, 11 Manning St., Marlboro, Mass.
†Mrs. Alice (Shedd) Martin, The Holland, Danville, Ill.
*Mrs. Lora (Shedd) Martin, 820 Beecher St., Cincinnati, Ohio
Mrs. Jessie Scott Millener,
N. Y. Pub. Library Sch., 42d and 5th Ave., N. Y.
- *Mrs. Alice S. Miller, 3910 Manheim Road, Kansas City, Mo.
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†Morrison S. Moseley, Cambridge, Washington Co., N. Y.
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- Mrs. Sarah Shedd Noyes, Maple Ave. Farm, Hardwick, Vt.
 †Walter N. Noyes, Maple Ave. Farm, Hardwick, Vt.
 †Lynn Noyes, Maple Ave. Farm, Hardwick, Vt.
 Dr. Charles F. Otis, 756 Main St., E. Rochester, N. Y.
 *Mrs. Carrie L. Parlin, Littleton, N. H.
 *Mrs. John K. Peck, 2239 Burnit Ave., Mt. Auburn, Cincinnati, Ohio
 †Mrs. Addie (Shedd) Perkins, Rutland, Vt.
 *Don C. Pollard, Proctorsville, Vt.
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 †Ruth Anna Ridlon, 426 Putnam Ave., Cambridge, Mass.
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 *Mrs. Edna Shedd Salmon, 508 Waller St., Portsmouth, Ohio
 *Joseph Howard Sanders (H), 313 East St., Grinnell, Iowa
 *Annie J. Sanders, 313 East St., Grinnell, Iowa
 *Nathan Edwin Sanders, Chowchilla, Cal.
 *George Lucius Sanders, Box 83, Modesto, Cal.
 *Charles L. Sanders, Box 83, Modesto, Cal.
 Lyman Andrews Sanders (L), Grinnell, Iowa
 *Will S. Sanders, Grinnell, Iowa
 *Mrs. Laura A. (Shedd) Schweppe (L), 33 Bellevue Place, Chicago, Ill.
 Harry W. Shepherd, First National Bank, Hyattsville, Md.
 William A. Shepherd, Hyattsville, Md.
 Mrs. Alice N. Sherburne, 100 E. Emerson St., Melrose, Mass.
 Miss Grace N. Sherburne, 100 E. Emerson St., Melrose, Mass.
 †Mrs. Abbie T. Sibley, 97 Church St., Hoosick Falls, N. Y.
 Mrs. Edith Shedd Sizer, 537 Range Bldg., Omaha, Neb.
 †Mrs. Helen E. Smiley, Linworth, Ohio
 Mrs. Katherine Shepherd Smith, 105 West 72d St., New York, N. Y.
 Miss Dorothy Quincy Smith, 105 West 72d St., New York, N. Y.
 *Miss Prudence Pollard Smith, 296 Nutley Ave., Nutley, N. J.
 G. Lyman Snow, 114 Federal St., Boston, Mass.
 Charles F. Snow, 40 Orkney Road, Brookline, Mass.
 †*Mrs. Frances S. Sparhawk, 335 So. Union St., Burlington, Vt.
 †Mrs. Lillie (Shedd) Stone, 116 Lowell Ave., Providence, R. I.
 Mrs. Jennie Shedd Morse Thomas, Jeffersonville, Vt.
 †Mrs. Alice S. Van Lennep, Sedgwick School, Great Barrington, Mass.
 †Mrs. Etta Shedd Westfall, 712 Euclid Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
 *Mrs. Eveline F. Wilson, Hollis, N. H.
 *Henry A. Wilson, Hollis, N.H.
 Mrs. Lucy Shead Yingling, 2359 Lawrence Ave., Toledo, Ohio

NATHAN LINE

- *A. Lincoln Shedd, 64 Waverley St., Waverley, Mass.
 *Miss Abbie Hall Shedd, 76 Wallace St., W. Somerville, Mass.
 *Albert Shedd (L), 267 Main St., Nashua, N. H.
 *Mrs. Lucy A. Shedd, 267 Main St., Nashua, N. H.
 *Miss Alice E. Shedd, 780 Hoyt St., Portland, Ore.
 *Mrs. Amy F. Shedd, Bay Hill, Tilton, N. H.
 *Miss Mary Belle Shedd, Bay Hill, Tilton, N. H.
 *Miss Annie Tolman Shedd, Box 11, Billerica, Mass.
 *Augustus M. Shedd, Tewksbury, Mass.
 *Major Benjamin Baer Shedd, 6 Bradshaw St., Malden, Mass.
 †Mrs. Louise Lounsbury Shedd, 6 Bradshaw St., Malden, Mass.
 *Clarence A. Shedd, 224 West 21st St., New York, N. Y.
 †*Clarence Ezra Shedd, Oneida, Ill.
 *Edward W. Shedd, 432 Massasoit Ave., East Providence, R. I.
 *Mrs. Jessie Dexter Shedd, 432 Massasoit Ave., East Providence, R. I.
 *Carl Henry Shedd, 432 Massasoit Ave., East Providence, R. I.
 *Elizabeth Edson Shedd, 432 Massasoit Ave., East Providence, R. I.
 *Faith May Shedd, 432 Massasoit Ave., East Providence, R. I.
 *Thomas C. Shedd, 432 Massasoit Ave., East Providence, R. I.
 *Whitten D. Shedd, 432 Massasoit Ave., East Providence, R. I.
 *Martin E. Shedd, 11 Tyler Ave., Norwich, Conn.
 Mrs. Bertha W. Shedd, 11 Tyler Ave., Norwich, Conn.
 †Dorothy Bertha Shedd, 11 Tyler Ave., Norwich, Conn.
 George G. Shedd, 167 Myrtle St., Manchester, N. H.
 Mrs. Elsie A. Shedd, 167 Myrtle St., Manchester, N. H.
 †Miss Virginia Shedd, 167 Myrtle St., Manchester, N. H.
 *Dr. George Harold Shedd, North Conway, N. H.
 *Dr. George Horsley Shedd, North Conway, N. H.
 Mrs. Mary H. Shedd, North Conway, N. H.
 †*George Warren Shedd, Randolph, Mass.
 *Harry Lyon Shedd, 395 Woburn St., So. Lowell, Mass.
 *Mrs. Maude Hindle Shedd, 395 Woburn St., So. Lowell, Mass.
 *Hubert C. Shedd, 229 Main St., Medford, Mass.
 *James Hall Shedd, 28 Draper Ave., Arlington, Mass.
 *Mrs. Hattie B. Shedd, 28 Draper Ave., Arlington, Mass.
 *Miss Helene Marguerite Shedd, 28 Draper Ave., Arlington, Mass.
 †*Winifred Chandler Shedd, 28 Draper Ave., Arlington, Mass.
 *James Newton Shedd, 193 Farmington Ave., Hartford, Conn.
 Mrs. Sarah Marble Shedd (L), Highbank, Woonsocket, R. I.
 *Dr. John Z. Shedd, Box 48, North Conway, N. H.
 *Miss Laura Helen Shedd, 562 Congress St., Portland, Me.
 Miss Mabel Loughton Shedd, 96 State St., Portsmouth, N. H.
 *Miss Mary Frances Shedd, Box 42, Grasmere, N. H.
 *Miss Nellie Dow Shedd, E. Chelmsford, Mass.
 *Otis Noyes Shedd (H), Aurora, Ill.
 Rudolph A. Shedd, 3125 Mt. Pleasant St., Washington, D. C.
 *Walter E. Shedd, 10 John Andrew St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.
 Miss Hazel Shedd, 10 John Andrew St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.
 *William Chester Shedd, 396 Lexington St., Waltham, Mass.

*William Henry Shedd, R. F. D. No. 1, East Chelmsford, Mass.
 *Mrs. Annie Grace Shedd, R. F. D. No. 1, East Chelmsford, Mass.
 *Miss Lydia Helen Shedd, R. F. D. No. 1, East Chelmsford, Mass.
 *Henry Carlton Shedd, R. F. D. No. 1, East Chelmsford, Mass.
 †*Willis A. Shedd, 40 Arlington St., Nashua, N. H.
 †*Mrs. Anna B. Shedd, 40 Arlington St., Nashua, N. H.
 *Dr. Zach Shed, Denver, Colorado
 Mrs. Lydia H. (Shedd) Barris (L),
 R. F. D. No. 1, East Chelmsford, Mass.
 Miss L. Viola Burnham, P. O. Box 1144, Los Angeles, Cal.
 †Mrs. Harriet C. (Oxnard) Brown, 10 Crescent St., Norway, Me.
 *Donald M. Cameron, 328 Wilder St., Lowell, Mass.
 Mrs. Meta F. Cameron, 328 Wilder St., Lowell, Mass.
 *Mrs. Ada A. (Shedd) Cook, (P. O. Wilmington), Tewksbury, Mass.
 Mrs. Clara A. (Shedd) DeLancey, Williamsport, Ind.
 *Mrs. Carrie A. Dickson, 142 Smith St., Lowell, Mass.
 *Mrs. Adelaide E. Dutton, P. O. Box 11, Billerica, Mass.
 *Mrs. Josephine E. Farmer, Ellison Rd., Waltham, Mass.
 *Mrs. Abby Farnsworth, 22 Appleton St., Waltham, Mass.
 Mrs. Henrietta L. Felton, 139 Adams St., Waltham, Mass.
 Miss Adaline J. Felton, 139 Adams St., Waltham, Mass.
 *Mrs. Annie A. Fletcher, 606 W. Main St., Kent, Ohio
 †Mrs. Georgianna Fogg, 92 Brackett St., Westbrook, Maine
 *Mrs. Lucy L. Foster, (P. O. Wilmington), Tewksbury, Mass.
 Natt Foster, North Salem, N. H.
 *Mrs. Lovisa J. Fuhrman, Sabetha, R. R. No. 1, Kan.
 Mrs. Mildred G. Furbish, 361 Walcott St., Auburndale, Mass.
 *Dr. William F. Gilman, 947 Slater Bldg., Worcester, Mass.
 *Mrs. Louvia N. (Shedd) Golden, 24 Harrow St., Dorchester, Mass.
 †*Elinor Iris Golden, 24 Harrow St., Dorchester, Mass.
 †Katharine Julia Golden, 24 Harrow St., Dorchester, Mass.
 Henry G. Grush, 35 Waldeck St., Dorchester, Mass.
 Mrs. Vera F. Grush, 35 Waldeck St., Dorchester, Mass.
 Joseph Granville Grush, 87 Tonawanda St., Dorchester, Mass.
 *Mrs. Jennie L. (Shedd) Grush, 87 Tonawanda St., Dorchester, Mass.
 Mrs. Sarah J. Harriman (H), Box 121, Hillsborough Bridge, N. H.
 *Mrs. Helen (Shedd) Holder, P. O. Box 303, Middleton, Mass.
 *Walter Safford Holder, Chelmsford, Mass.
 *Mrs. Mary Frances Holt, Box 700, Andover, Mass.
 *Mrs. Martha M. Hosmer, 68 Foster St., Everett, Mass.
 *Herbert Lester Jewett, 286 9th St., Jersey City, N. J.
 *Nelson E. Jewett, 313 So. Orchard St., New Bedford, Mass.
 Mrs. Amanda M. Jewett, 313 So. Orchard St., New Bedford, Mass.
 †Mrs. Alice Harrod Jones, 1265 Perkiomen Ave., Reading, Pa.
 *Albion Harvey Kimball, Boylston Centre, Mass.
 †Miss Mary T. Kimball, Boylston Centre, Mass.
 †Miss H. Gertrude Kimball, Waterford, Me.
 Miss Dora L. Kirwin, 49 Thoreau St., Concord, Mass.
 †John J. Lally, 53 Olney St., Dorchester, Mass.
 *Mrs. Cecelia A. (Shedd) Lally, 53 Olney St., Dorchester, Mass.

Francis Shedd Lally,	53 Olney St., Dorchester, Mass.
Miss Mary S. Livingston,	278 Westford St., Lowell, Mass.
*Mrs. Nellie D. (Shedd) Martin,	Dorchester, Mass.
Mrs. Helen Read Merriam,	825 W. Genesee St., Syracuse, N. Y.
Mrs. Lestenah H. Merrill,	R. F. D. 2, Concord, N. H.
*Mrs. Mary A. (Lund) Mitchem,	17 Clifton St., Worcester, Mass.
*Mrs. Emeline Wilson Nichols,	Goffstown, N. H.
*Hiram D. Nichols,	South Weare, N. H.
†Mrs. Mary A. Oxnard,	Norway, Me.
†Mrs. Sadie S. Paddock,	943 22nd St., Rock Island, Ill.
*Albert L. Pearson,	11 Teele Ave., W. Somerville, Mass.
*Mrs. Julia C. Pearson,	11 Teele Ave., W. Somerville, Mass.
†*Emily Grace Pearson,	11 Teele Ave., W. Somerville, Mass.
†*John Lincoln Pearson,	11 Teele Ave., W. Somerville, Mass.
*Charles Albert Pearson,	76 Wallace St., W. Somerville, Mass.
*Edgar Wallace Proctor,	199 Chatham St., East Lynn, Mass.
*Mrs. Marion B. Proctor,	199 Chatham St., East Lynn, Mass.
*Mrs. Celia M. Putnam,	48 Osgood St., Lowell, Mass.
†George W. Putnam,	48 Osgood St., Lowell, Mass.
†*Miss Fannie F. Smith,	West Rye, N. H.
*Miss Lilla Belle Smith,	Randolph, Mass.
†*Mrs. Lizzie J. Smith,	5 Grove Court, Exeter, N. H.
*Mrs. Nellie (Bennett) Snowman,	1 Evans Place, Everett, Mass.
Miss Ada Starkweather,	Centre Belpre, Ohio
Mrs. Isabella F. Stein,	Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
James Ephraim Stone,	Dunbarton, N. H.
Frank F. Waters,	Groton, Mass.
*Mrs. Alice Shedd Weston,	48 Shore Drive, Winthrop Beach, Mass.

LINE NOT YET ESTABLISHED

*Albert Shedd,	Sagamore Ave., Portsmouth, N. H.
Mrs. Jane E. Shedd,	Sagamore Ave., Portsmouth, N. H.
*Miss E. Estella Shedd,	Hillsborough, N. H.
*John L. Shedd,	Hillsborough, N. H.
Murry O. Shedd,	R. R. 1, Pepin, Wis.
W. Wallace Shedd,	25 Cordis St., Wakefield, Mass.
*Warren F. Shedd,	Lakeside, Wakefield, Mass.
*Mrs. Nellie F. Shedd,	Lakeside, Wakefield, Mass.
*Mrs. Almira W. Brown,	23 Arlington Road, Woburn, Mass.
*Mrs. Ruthven Childs,	Hillsborough Bridge, N. H.

REGISTER
OF
THE SHEDD FAMILY
ASSOCIATION
(INCORPORATED)

VOLUME
SEVEN

SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING
AUGUST TWENTY-EIGHT, NINETEEN EIGHTEEN
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

PREFACE

This simple register is sent out without any apologies.

It indicates two things: That the Shedd Family Association is seeking to conserve both paper and expense in these trying war days, and, secondly, it indicates the irreparable loss which our Association has sustained in the death of our founder and secretary-treasurer, Frank Edson Shedd.

No one now living can give so generously of time, of energy, and of money to this Association. His notes are being prepared for publication as the Shedd genealogy. Let us make this a fitting memorial for one who spent many years of effort in its preparation.

The list of members, being approximately the same as in 1916, is not printed this year, but our members are referred to the 1916 Register for that address list.

ALICE M. SHEDD,
Secretary.

CALL FOR ANNUAL MEETING

Boston, Mass., July 15, 1918.

To the Members of the Shedd Family Association:

Inasmuch as the year 1918 marks a crisis in world history when all our energies and resources are bent in one direction, to win this war, it seems fitting that other matters which are interesting in themselves, but on which action can be put off, should be postponed.

With this in mind, the executive committee of the Shedd Family Association has unanimously voted to defer the biennial reunion of the Association. In this action we have consulted our president, Mr. John Graves Shedd of Chicago, and also our former president, Mr. Charles Banks Shedd of Chicago.

It will be necessary to hold our annual business meeting to transact necessary business. This has been arranged to take place at Room B, Tremont Temple, Boston, on Wednesday, August 28, at 10.30 A.M. All members of the Association are invited to attend this meeting.

It has been the desire of the Association to keep a record of all who are in active service in this great war. Registration cards have been provided but the record is far from complete. May we ask once more that relatives of men in service should send to the secretary for these cards. It is probable that the list will be published either in some future register or in the Shedd genealogy, whose compilation is now nearing completion.

Membership bills for the current year are enclosed. Attention is called to the registered membership by which one may hold membership in the Association for the nominal fee of one dollar for three years. Such members receive all notices, but only one copy of a register is sent to a family. Many of our families enroll their children in this form of membership.

ALICE M. SHEDD,
Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SECRETARY

The annual report of the secretary for this past year is brief and simple.

Following the annual meeting, held at the Colonial House a year ago, the records were prepared for publication and were printed in the September number of the *Colonial*, a copy of which was sent to every sustaining member of our Association.

In accordance with a vote previously passed, the resolutions which were drawn up after the death of our founder and secretary-treasurer, Frank Edson Shedd, were engrossed and bound for presentation to Mrs. Frank Edson Shedd. When complete, this was signed by the members of the resolutions committee and it was delivered to Mrs. Shedd, whose letter of thanks is read today.

A year ago the Association voted to send a set of Shedd Family Registers and a framed group photograph of the Shedd Family Association, taken in 1913, to the Shedd-Porter Memorial Library in Alstead, N. H. That library building was given by our president, Mr. John Graves Shedd of Chicago, to his native town. The letter in acknowledgment of that gift was printed in the *Colonial* for January, 1918, and is read today.

In the preparation of material for the Shedd page of the April *Colonial*, the secretary had an interesting correspondence with Mrs. C. H. Twiss, librarian of the Shedd Free Library in Washington, N. H. Facts as to the life of Sarah Shedd, who established the fund to purchase books for that library, were printed in that *Colonial*, also one of her poems.

In appreciation of the courtesy of the Shedd Free Library at Washington, the secretary would suggest that the Association send them a set of Shedd Family Registers in a suitable binder.

In response to the desire of the Association to register young men of that name in war service, but few cards have been filled out. Since the notice of this meeting, several more have been asked for but not yet returned. Will not every one here become a committee of one to distribute these cards and see that they are returned to be filed?

Respectfully submitted,

ALICE M. SHEDD, *Secretary*.

MEMORANDA

The president of the Association, Mr. John Graves Shedd of Chicago, authorizes the statement that the compilation of the genealogy is rapidly approaching completion, and it is hoped to be able to publish the work in the not distant future.

The *Colonial Magazine* has published no July number and appears to be in financial difficulties. If the magazine is given up its subscription price will be returned to those of our members who have subscribed through this Association.

TREASURER'S REPORT, ENDING AUGUST 28, 1918

The financial condition of our Association today is very satisfactory, having a balance of \$337.26 in the General Fund, and \$348.30 in the Savings Fund, a total of \$685.56, with no outstanding bills or obligations.

Our money is deposited in two accounts, "General Fund" and "Savings or Life Fund" in the International Trust Company of Boston. The following statements in detail are self-explanatory.

STATEMENT	<i>General Fund</i>	<i>Savings Fund</i>
Balance August 30, 1917	\$193.75	\$300.00
Received for dues, <i>Colonials</i> , etc.	232.10	25.00
Received for interest to April 1, 1918		23.30
	_____	_____
Total cash	\$425.85	\$348.30
Expenses	88.59	
	_____	_____
Balance, August 28, 1918	\$337.26	\$348.30

Expenses from August 30, 1917, to August 28, 1918.

Rent for meetings of executive committee September 14, 1917 and July 26, 1918	\$4.50
Paid for <i>Colonials</i> from August 30, 1917, to August 28, 1918	23.85
Engraving resolutions to Frank E. Shedd	10.00
Framed picture presented Shedd Memorial Library of Alstead, New Hampshire	5.16
Secretary's expense, printing, postage, etc., to date	30.11
Treasurer's expense to date	14.97

Total	\$88.59

You will note an item in the receipts of \$23.30 for interest in the Savings Fund. This amount belongs in the General Fund, but has been allowed to remain where it is to accumulate until such time as it may be needed for General Expenses.

Respectfully submitted,

C. H. SHEDD,
Treasurer.

MINUTES OF ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Shedd Family Association was held in Room B, Tremont Temple, Boston, on Wednesday, August 28, 1918, at 10.30 A.M.

In the absence of president and vice-presidents, the chairman of the executive committee, Mr. Arthur H. Shedd, presided.

The secretary read the call for the meeting, which is reprinted elsewhere, also a notice of the meeting, which appeared in the *Boston Transcript* on August 26. The records of the annual meeting held August 30, 1917, were read and approved. A telegram from our president, Mr. John Graves Shedd of Chicago, expressed his regret at being unable to attend. A letter of thanks from Mrs. Frank Edson Shedd showed her appreciation of the engrossed copy of the resolutions adopted by this Association after the death of her husband, the founder of this Association.

The annual report of the secretary followed, also the annual report of the treasurer. Both these reports are printed in full.

The chair appointed an auditing committee, Mr. Hubert C. Shedd, Mrs. F. L. Breed and Mrs. Cecilia Lally.

Arthur H. Shedd, the chairman of the executive committee, presented the report of that committee.

A letter sent to the President of the City Council of Quincy, Mass., relative to restoring the name of Shed's Neck in place of the distasteful name of Germantown, was read and the announcement made that no definite action had yet been taken, but that the matter was being discussed in Quincy.

Mr. Hubert C. Shedd read the report of the auditing committee, after which the reports of the secretary and treasurer were accepted and ordered placed on file.

The necrology was read by the secretary, while the members stood as a mark of respect. On motion of Charles H. Shedd it was voted to set aside a page in the register suitably inscribed in memory of those who have gone.

The nominating committee appointed was Mr. Charles James, Mrs. Adelle Shedd Greenwood and Miss Blanche Shedd.

A telegram from Mrs. Frank Edson Shedd, at Jaffrey, N. H.,

announced the completion of the preparation of her husband's notes for the Shedd Genealogy and stated that, on her return to the city, the papers would be turned over to the Association.

Miss Bertha McCaul, private secretary to the late Frank Edson Shedd, reported in regard to the completion of these notes, stating that there are more than one thousand closely typewritten pages. In her opinion, this copy should be revised by a professional genealogist, and arranged for print in the form in which family genealogies usually appear.

Voted that this notification from Mrs. Frank Edson Shedd be accepted and that the president, historian and genealogist, and genealogical committee be notified of its acceptance. Voted, also, that it is the sense of this meeting that the genealogy be completed to January, 1919, before publication. Also that special mention be made of all descendants of Daniel Shed, who have served in any capacity during the present war, giving details as far as possible.

The report of the nominating committee was read by its chairman, Mr. Charles James. It was voted to accept this report and proceed to ballot. Tellers were appointed as follows: Hubert C. Shedd, Mrs. F. L. Breed and Mrs. A. S. Greenwood. After collecting and counting the ballots, it was announced that the ballot was unanimously elected and the list of officers was read as follows:

President

JOHN GRAVES SHEDD Chicago, Ill.

Vice-Presidents

ALBERT SHEDD	Portsmouth, N. H.
MISS JENNIE D. FELLOWS	Albany, N. Y.
EDWARD W. SHEDD	Providence, R. I.
GEORGE W. SHEDD	Randolph, Mass.
CHARLES K. HINKLEY	Gorham, Maine

Treasurer

CHARLES H. SHEDD Boston, Mass.

Secretary

MRS. ALICE M. SHEDD Newton Centre, Mass.

Executive Committee

ARTHUR H. SHEDD	Boston, Mass
MRS. FRANK EDSON SHEDD	Dorchester, Mass.
LYNDON W. ANNIS	Malden, Mass.
HUBERT C. SHEDD	Medford, Mass.
MRS. FLORENCE L. BREED	Lynn, Mass.

Historian and Genealogist

CHARLES BANKS SHEDD	Chicago, Ill.
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Genealogical Committee

FREDERICK SHEDD	Columbus, Ohio
ALBERT SHEDD	Nashua, N. H.
J. HOWARD SANDERS	Grinnell, Iowa
CHARLES BANKS SHEDD	Chicago, Ill.
NELSON A. SHEDD	Tekonsha, Mich.

Voted that the secretary be instructed and authorized to send to each sustaining member of the Association a register containing the minutes of this meeting. In view of war conditions, it was suggested that the register be as simple as possible.

Voted to send a set of Shedd Family Registers to the Shedd Free Library at Washington, N. H.

Voted that the executive committee be authorized to procure a safety deposit box for the original copy, and one typewritten copy of the notes for the Shedd genealogy.

Voted that the treasurer be authorized to transfer temporarily to the life fund such amount of money from the general fund as is deemed advisable by him, in order that it may draw interest.

Voted to send a resolution in the name of more than six thousand descendants of this family name to President Wilson, expressing our loyal support of the Government. Mrs. Warren M. Breed, Mrs. Adelle Shedd Greenwood, and Miss Bertha McCaul, were appointed a committee to draft such a resolution. Meeting adjourned.

Alice M. Shedd,
Secretary.

COMMUNICATIONS

MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY
CHICAGO

JOHN G. SHEDD
President

August 26, 1918.

Dear Mrs. Shedd:

Until the last moment I have been anticipating being in Boston to attend the meeting to be held on Wednesday next, the twenty-eighth instant, but pressing matters beyond my control have prevented my going to Boston at this time.

I am looking forward to the completion of Miss McCaul's work on the genealogy, with much interest. When that is completed and examined and ready for the printer, we shall have to take special steps to see that it is not only published properly, but its means of distribution will induce every member of the Association to be interested in having a copy. To my mind it is one of the most interesting incidents of our organization, due entirely to the splendid effort of Mr. Frank Shedd, who so zealously gave his time and strength to its production. We must make this great life work of his a success as a printed memorial to his fidelity.

With best regards, I am,

Very sincerely,

JOHN G. SHEDD.

MRS. ALICE M. SHEDD, *Secretary*,
The Shedd Family Association,
Newton Centre, Mass.

Dorchester, July 6, 1918.

The Shedd Family Association,
Dear Friends:

It is with heartfelt thanks that I send this expression of appreciation of your beautiful memorial to Mr. Shedd and the resolutions of sympathy for our sorrow and loss.

I wish I might find words to suitably convey to you how deeply I have appreciated your many kindnesses throughout all our trouble. I shall always feel the deepest interest in the progress of the Shedd Family, not solely because of Mr. Shedd's great interest, which virtually he made his life work, but because of the many friendships formed among you.

Sincerely yours,

ANNA M. SHEDD.

Shedd-Porter Memorial Library,
Alstead, N. H., October 24, 1917.

Mr. Herman A. Shedd,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:

We are in receipt of the picture of the Shedd Family and beg to thank you very much for your kindness in presenting it to the Library.

I assure you it will be appreciated by the patrons of the Shedd Memorial Library. One lady, who is incurably ill, hearing that the picture had been given us, asked if she could not see it; it was taken to her house and she enjoyed looking at it.

We were somewhat delayed in getting the picture owing to our local express, hence delay in acknowledging it. Thank you most heartily for the gift.

We also send thanks for the Registers sent to us. They are being read with interest.

Very truly yours,

Shedd-Porter Memorial Library.

HELEN W. KIMBALL, *Librarian.*

Boston, June 11, 1918.

Mr. A. H. Richards, President of the City Council,
Quincy, Mass.

Dear Sir:

In 1642, Daniel Shed was living in what is now locally known as Germantown, a part of Quincy, Mass.

This fact is credited in Pattee's "History of Braintree and Quincy," on page 559.

For more than one hundred years that point of land was known as Shed's Neck. In about 1747, a number of Germans located on the point and then it became locally known as Germantown.

On September 2, 1916, the Shedd Family Association dedicated a beautiful memorial to our ancestor, Daniel Shed, and the same day presented it to the City of Quincy, which was represented by Judge Bumpus.

Later, on October 16, 1916, order No. 483, a vote of the City Council was passed accepting the monument.

In view of the fact that the present local name of Germantown is distasteful to many people, the Shedd Family Association recommends that a vote of the City Council be passed that the present local name of that portion of Quincy known as Germantown be hereafter known as Shed's Neck, the original name.

Yours very truly,

ARTHUR H. SHEDD,
Chairman, Executive Committee.

August 28, 1918.

To His Excellency,
The President of the United States,
Executive Mansion,
Washington, D. C.

The Shedd Family Association of America, at their annual meeting held in Tremont Temple, Boston, Massachusetts, this day, representing more than six thousand descendants of Daniel Shed, who settled in the town of Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1642, hereby express and pledge their loyal support to their flag and the principles for which it stands.

These descendants, many of whose ancestors have fought in former struggles in this country for the upholding of freedom, are now engaged in some form of service or have already made the supreme sacrifice for the cause of world-wide democracy.

MRS. A. M. SHEDD, *Secretary.*

38 Ridge Avenue,
Newton Centre, Mass.

The White House, Washington

August 30, 1918.

My dear Mrs. Shedd:

The President has read with genuine interest your letter of August 28, and he asks me to assure you and all concerned that he deeply appreciates this generous pledge of support.

With cordial thanks in the President's behalf for your courtesies in the matter, I am,

Sincerely yours,

J. P. TUMULTY,
Secretary to the President.

Mrs. A. M. Shedd,
38 Ridge Avenue,
Newton Centre, Mass.

In Memoriam

MRS. NETTIE A. JENKINS, Delanson, N. Y.
September 26, 1917

MRS. MARY E. MANN, San Francisco, Calif.
October 9, 1917

SILAS L. SHEDD, Corvallis, Oregon
November 27, 1917

MRS. ELLA M. HENRY, Port Henry, N. Y.
January 28, 1918

NATHAN CUMMINGS SHEDD, Jaffrey, N. H.
March, 1918

EDMUND EARL SHEDD, Columbus, Ohio
April, 1918

DR. G. HORSLEY SHEDD, North Conway, N. H.
March, 1918

REV. WILLIAM AMBROSE SHEDD, D.D., Urumia, Persia
July 7, 1918

MRS. MARY LUCINDA BADGER SHEDD, Lincoln, Neb.
August 10, 1918

