CHAPTER IX

THE CABOT FAMILY

Adequately to set forth the accomplishments of the Cabots would be to write a history of Eastern Massachusetts, at least. This interesting family, which had its roots deep in the social, political and mercantile life of Essex County, not only exercised a large commercial influence in several of the leading centers of the old Bay State, but Honorable George Cabot, as United States senator, helped what was then only a group of loosely federated States to grow into a strong nation. Meanwhile Samuel Cabot, a brother of the senator, was rendering invaluable patriotic service in London by equitably adjusting, in accordance with the terms of the Jay Treaty, the affairs of those Loyalists who had fled to England at the outset of the Revolutionary War. To-day, too, in every civic and social relation, one finds the Cabots quietly carrying on their well-known traditions of service to the community. Such men and women are bound to make interesting and inspiring history.

There are those who believe that members of this family claim kin with John and Sebastian Cabot, but Henry Cabot Lodge in his "Life and Letters of George Cabot",¹ categorically denied ² any such claim. What he did point out was that the New England family came from the Isle of Jersey, where François of St. Trinity, who married Suzanne

¹ Little, Brown, and Company, 1877.
² Colonel Lloyd Vernon Briggs, none the less, states in the preface of his "History and Genealogy of the Cabot Family" that "there is every reason to believe that John and Sebastian Cabot were of the same family as the New England Cabots and had a common ancestor."

156
The Cabot Family

Gruchy, had a son baptized George in the St. Heliers Church in 1677. This George it was who, at the very beginning of the eighteenth century, emigrated to Massachusetts with his brothers, John and François, so launching the Cabot family on their career in New England.

Of François we hear nothing over here except that he was a shipowner and merchant and associated in these activities with George. Concerning George the record is fuller. He won for a wife Abigail Marston, daughter of Benjamin Marston and Patience Rogers, and there is a tradition that, in the capacity of mason, he built for his father-in-law the first brick house in Salem. Apparently he was a jack of several trades and, as so often happens, not too good at any. He failed in business and when he died, leaving two children, his brother John had to assume responsibility for his affairs. One child, Marston Cabot, was adopted by this Uncle John and in 1720 entered Harvard College, from which he graduated four years later. Then he removed to Killingly, Connecticut, there to take charge of a parish. Inasmuch as he had thirteen children, Cabots in Connecticut are by no means rare.

We are at present concerned with John Cabot, the youngest of the three immigrant brothers. He made a fortunate marriage,1 taking to wife (October 29, 1702) Anna Orne, a member of one of the prominent Essex County families. Unlike his brother George, he prospered in business, became a leading merchant of Salem and (having apparently brought with him from the old country a considerable amount of property) is mentioned by Colonel Benjamin Pickman as in possession of a good house in Salem as early as the year 1700.2

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1 Almost at once the Cabots established the habit of making good marriages, a habit in which they have continued to this day.

2 Henry Cabot Lodge believes this date to be too early. Felt’s “Annals of Salem” records, under the date of June 10, 1742, that “John Cabot, merchant, died recently” and that he left a “widow, Anna, and children, John, Francis, Joseph and Elizabeth Cabot.”
Famous Families of Massachusetts

His son, Francis Cabot, is remembered as one of the wealthiest Salem merchants of his day. For his first wife he married (June 20, 1745) Mary Fitch of Ipswich and for his second wife, Mrs. Elizabeth (Clarke) Winslow-Gardner, who was a daughter of William Clarke of Boston and the sister of Richard Clarke, the Boston merchant whose daughter, Susanna, married John Singleton Copley. As her hyphenated name implies, the second Mrs. Cabot had already been twice married. By his first wife, Mary Fitch, Francis Cabot had six children of whom a son, bearing his name and born November 24, 1747, died at the age of sixteen. His only other son was William (born April 27, 1752) to whose bachelor activities the jovial William Pynchon makes many Diary allusions.

Much of high interest regarding the social life of the Salem Cabots 2 is to be learned from Pynchon who was constantly visiting the various members of the family and zestfully records all the happenings with which they were concerned. William Cabot appears to have been a particularly hospitable person; he served good dinners in which venison was often the pièce de résistance. We learn, too, that “Billy”, as Pynchon calls him, did not easily forego the Cabot tendency to make an advantageous matrimonial alliance. His

1 Felt’s “Annals” fixes the value of this Cabot’s estate at twenty thousand pounds at the time of his death; and Reverend William Bentley (born 1759, died 1819, and long pastor of the East Church at Salem) records in his Diary, on Tuesday, May 2, 1786: “Last Sunday night week was buried Francis Cabot, an eminent merchant in Salem.”

2 The house which Joseph Cabot built in Salem in 1748 is that now numbered 365 Essex Street, which for thirty years was the residence of William Crowninshield Endicott, who served under President Cleveland as Secretary of War. In its extensive garden there flourished at one time no less than six hundred varieties of tulips imported from Holland. It was here that the first Samuel Cabot was born. On his father’s death, at the age of nine he shared in the family’s removal to Beverly. There he grew up and was educated, like his brothers, for the career of a merchant. At twenty-four he left for Boston and we find him listed in the U. S. Census of 1790 as head of a family in that town. The earliest Boston Directory, 1789, gives his place of business as Store 17, Long Wharf, with house on Middlecott (near Bowdoin) Street. The lot on which this house stood is now occupied by the rear portion of the State House.
The Cabot Family

father was extremely anxious to marry him to the Widow Good in order to secure for a "pennyworth" the farm of this lady; but "Billy" was not "willin'"! William Cabot was a successful merchant in Salem until about 1800 when he retired. Thenceforward, he lived in and about Boston. He died in Cambridge, October 28, 1828, at the age of seventy-six, still triumphantly adorning the bachelor state.

William's younger sister, Susanna, was the only one of Francis Cabot's six children to have a family. She became the second wife of Honorable John Lowell and the mother of Francis Cabot Lowell, for whom the city of Lowell is named; also of Susanna Cabot Lowell who married (March 22, 1807) Honorable Benjamin Gorham of Charlestown.

"Billy" Cabot was almost unique among the males of his line in refusing to enter the state of matrimony. Of the nine children born to John Cabot and Anna Orne every one of the men passed on the family name, and all but two of the women married also. John, the eldest son, who became the first Doctor Cabot, took Sarah Higginson to wife and, after her death, Hannah Clarke; Hester married John Higginson; Mary married Mitchell Sewall; Anna died unmarried; Margaret married Benjamin Gerrish, who died in 1752, having attained distinction as Governor of Bermuda; Elizabeth married Stephen Higginson; Francis, as we have seen, married first, Mary Fitch and second, Mrs. Winslow-Gardner; and Joseph married Elizabeth Higginson, a direct descendant from Francis Higginson, first minister of the Colony. It is from Joseph Cabot and his wife Elizabeth Higginson, through their eleven children, that many of the Cabots, Lees, Jacksons, Winthrops, Lodges, Lowells and Holmes of present-day Boston are descended.

Elizabeth Higginson Cabot, the vigorous-minded mother

1 See Lowell Family.
2 See Higginson Family.
3 John; Joseph; Elizabeth (died in infancy); another Elizabeth who married Joseph Lee; a first Andrew who died in infancy; another Andrew; George; Nathaniel; Stephen; Francis; Samuel.
Famous Families of Massachusetts

of this numerous progeny, built a big house in Beverly, after her husband’s death, but Diarist Pynchon records that she was buried in Salem, on October 28, 1781. He tells us, also, that three months before this, she made a will in which she gave to her Negro servant Titus forty pounds and his freedom “in case he shall continue in her service henceforth till her death.” “Titus cares not,” the Diarist adds, “as he gets money apace, being one of the agents for some of the privateersmen and wears cloth shoes, ruffled shirts, silk breeches and stockings, and dances minuets at Commencement.”

It seems to have been the fashion in those days, even in fairly prosperous families, to send only one son to college. The George Cabot ¹ who was later to become a senator from Massachusetts was the Cabot of this generation ² for whom a “higher education” was foreordained. The paternal will provided for this as follows:

That my son George who now belongs to Harvard Colledge, shall be supported and maintained by and out of my estate while he shall belong to Said Colledge untill he shall have taken one Degree; or untill the time which according to the Common Usage shall or ought to be appointed for giving degrees to the Class to which he belongs or is a member; the said George continuing to belong to said Colledge and not being expelled.

George Cabot, however, did his own “expelling.” When, on the death of his father, after he had been two years at college, he found that the paternal estate would yield only six hundred pounds to each of the younger children if he continued to draw on it, he voluntarily decided to abandon student delights and, though not then seventeen years old, shipped as a cabin boy in a vessel commanded by his brother-

¹ Born in Salem, Massachusetts, January 16, 1751.
² Doctor Lloyd Vernon Briggs notes (in his “History and Genealogy of the Cabot Family”) that John Cabot, who graduated from Harvard in 1724, was “the first of forty-three Cabots descended from John Cabot who have graduated from that institution in the two centuries from 1724 to 1927.”
The Cabot Family

in-law, Joseph Lee.1 Having learned a good deal about the sea and acquired a valuable knowledge of French and Spanish, as a result of these youthful years on board ship, he joined with Lee to carry on in Beverly the land end of their business. Here their firm, formed in 1785, prospered for a number of years. He himself had a home in Beverly until 1793.

In 1774 Mr. Cabot married Elizabeth Higginson, his double first cousin. Unlike many of his contemporaries, he did not suffer in his fortunes by the Revolutionary War for the reason, if we may credit the chronicles of the time, that his was the "profitable patriotism of the privateer." But always he was interested in politics and, in the summer of 1780, he was chosen delegate by the town of Beverly to attend the convention for forming a State constitution. In this, as in all his subsequent political connections, he rendered yeoman service to his country. Readers who are interested in his political views and in the part these played in America's development are referred to his great-grandson's important book 2 which throws much light on this subject.

Of more immediate interest to us is the influence George Cabot wielded in his own community. One very important enterprise in which, with his brothers John and Andrew, he played a large part, was in founding the first cotton mill in America. The Cabot activities in this connection antedate by several years those of Samuel Slater.3 Slater did not arrive in New York until November, 1789; his machinery was first set at work December 21, 1790, and the earliest products of his mill were marketed in 1791. Whereas shopkeepers in Salem and Beverly had, for some time before 1791, been retailing over their counters the finished products

1 See Lee Family.
2 "Life and Letters of George Cabot", by Henry Cabot Lodge.
3 See Volume XXX, Essex Institute Historical Collection, "The First Cotton Mill", by R. S. Rantoul.
Famous Families of Massachusetts

of a cotton mill established by the Cabots and their associates in Beverly not long after August, 1788!

Before the Constitution of the United States was adopted, Massachusetts lawmakers interested themselves in the cotton industry! And when John Cabot of Beverly and Doctor Joshua Fisher, his business agent and manager, petitioned in 1790¹ for aid in maintaining their Beverly factory (carried on under the firm name of J. and A. Cabot), the State lent a hospitable ear. For the argument that the raw material for the manufacture of cotton could be procured from the West Indies in exchange for fish, "the most valuable export in possession of the State", sounded very good to our legislators.

It was, indeed, as traders having largely to do with fish and other exports that the Cabots first came to be interested in the home manufacture of cotton.² They were convinced that the Commonwealth had reached a point in population and agriculture at which the establishment of factories which would manufacture a useful article like cotton as cheap, or cheaper, than it could be brought from Europe, and at the same time give employment to many people in the community, must prove of great value to the country at large.

The papers having to do with this early Cabot enterprise are now all preserved in the archives of the Beverly Historical Society which, by an interesting coincidence, has its headquarters in the mansion house which John Cabot erected for his own home in February, 1781. By this time quite a group of Cabots had definitely transferred their interests from Salem to Beverly.

¹ The Congress of the United States was also approached for help in this way by George Cabot in 1790-1791, first through letters addressed to Honorable Benjamin Goodhue, then a member of Congress, and later through communications to Alexander Hamilton, an intimate friend of Cabot's and at this time Secretary of the Treasury.

² Though the cotton business served chiefly to "fill in" between privateering periods, the name Cabot is, to this day, applied in the Levant to a kind of heavy cotton sheeting.

162
The Cabot Family

George Cabot's widowed mother built (in 1773) on a Beverly lot which she had bought of John Lovett for eighty-three pounds, six shillings, eight pence, what was long known as the Cabot-Lee-Kilham house, now converted into tenements. When she died, in 1781, this Beverly place became the home of her daughter, Elizabeth, who had married Joseph Lee. It was then that John Cabot erected across the street his mansion, of bricks imported from Holland, and built in accordance with the best models of Colonial architecture. Originally constructed with four rooms on each floor, the walls of solid wainscoting, the deeply recessed windows, and the magnificent double staircase of this house combine to make it one of the finest of its kind in all Essex County to-day. Originally the mansion was surrounded by handsome grounds which ran down to the sea and from its cupola John Cabot could see the ships of his firm as they came back to Beverly after their voyages to distant parts.

For, interesting as was the connection of the Cabots with the Beverly cotton manufactory, this was only an interlude. The family continued to derive its income mainly from its shipping connections.

Always, however, the family has taken a pardonable pride in having so early promoted the cotton industry. One of the unique possessions of the Beverly Historical Society is a letter, enclosing samples of cotton, written by

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1 Though her heirs were her sons, John, Andrew, George, Francis Jr., and Samuel, as well as her daughter, Elizabeth Lee, also the children of her deceased son, Joseph Cabot, and Mary, the daughter of Stephen Cabot, Jr.

2 The house was sold to Major William Burley by members of the Cabot family in 1843, and in 1891 was bequeathed by Edward Burley, son of Major William Burley, to the Beverly Historical Society.

3 Their ships opened up trade with Russia in May, 1784, penetrating even to St. Petersburg and the Baltic with their freights of rum and salt fish. To be sure, they lost as well as won in this shipping game. Trumbull, in his "Autobiography", writes under a date in January, 1782: "By noon we were safe in the port of Beverly where we found eleven other ships all larger and finer vessels than the 'Cicero' (on which he had been a passenger) — all belonging to the same owners, the brothers Cabot — all laid up for the winter. Yet, such are the vicissitudes of war and the elements, that before the close of the year they were all lost by capture or wreck and the house of Cabot had not a single ship afloat upon the ocean."

163
Famous Families of Massachusetts

Benjamin Pickman, Jr., about this business of making cotton to Israel Thorndike,¹ who with John Cabot, George Cabot,² Deborah and Andrew Cabot, Moses Brown, Joshua Fisher, James Leonard, Thomas Somers, Israel Chapman, Henry Higginson and Nathan Dane, constituted the proprietors of the Beverly manufactory.

When Washington made his famous visit to New England in October, 1789, he took breakfast with George Cabot at his Beverly home (torn down in 1917), afterwards visiting the Beverly cotton mill. Henry Cabot Lodge's grandfather (the son of Honorable George Cabot), then a boy of six, hid himself under a side table in the dining room on this important occasion in order to get a good look at the great

¹ Great-grandson of John Prince Thorndike, whom we find in Essex County records as early as 1640. Israel lived in great state in Beverly and was wont to drive up to Boston in a coach with four horses

² When George Cabot reached the United States Senate, he rendered highly valuable service to his constituents not only in connection with cotton but regarding the fishing industry. His firm and many others in Massachusetts, benefited by an act which he framed and put through Congress, in February, 1797, granting a bounty of one dollar to $2.50 per ton (depending on the size) to vessels engaged in the codfish industry four months in the year; three eighths of the bounty to go to the owner and the rest to be divided among the crew. Thus he established in the national legislature the claims of Massachusetts codfish already enacted sacred in the Old State House, Boston, through the motion of John Rowe who, on March 17, 1784, rose from his representative's chair and asked "that leave might be given to hang up the representation of a codfish in the room where the House sit as a memorial of the importance of the Cod-Fishing to the welfare of this Commonwealth." This leave was granted, and the wooden emblem, then presented to the State, faces to-day the Speaker's desk on Beacon Hill. Doctor Frank A. Gardner has further established the large part played by fish in the history of Essex County. In an address, made in 1903, before the Old Planters' Society at Salem, he pointed out that the first planters came to Cape Ann for the purpose of starting a commercial enterprise, with the hope of financial gain. "By providing a place where the fishermen might winter and be ready for the spring catch they hoped," he maintains, "to be able to return to England and Spain in time to sell their fish to advantage. They were not dominated by sentiment or religious enthusiasm but, on the contrary, were practical men endeavoring to improve their worldly condition." [Italics mine]

Doctor Gardner does not, however, deny that these men were all imbued with the utmost regard for Christian observances. It was not at Salem, he would have us believe, that a preacher who had been exhorting his hearers to comport themselves as becomes a religious people—inasmuch as they would otherwise "contradict the main end of planting this wilderness"—was startled by a voice from the congregation which declared "Sir, you are mistaken. You think you are preaching at the people at the Bay; our main end was to catch fish!"
The Cabot Family

general while he was partaking of his morning meal; as a very old man, Henry Cabot was wont to relate with unction his awestruck emotions on that far-away day.

Washington, in his Diary, records with characteristic detail his impressions of the Beverly cotton factory, the motive power of which was supplied by horses driven by a fourteen-year-old lad:

After passing Beverly 2 miles we came to the cotton manufactory which seems to be carried on with spirit by the Cabbots (principally). In this manufactory they have the new Invented Carding Spinning machines; one of the first supplies the work; and four of the latter; one of which spins 84 threads at a time by one person. The Cotton is prepared for these machines by being first (lightly) drawn to a thrd. on the common wheel; there is also another machine for doubling and twisting the threads for particular cloths; this also does many at a time. For winding the Cotton from the spindle and preparing it for the warp, there is a Reel, which expedites the work greatly. A number of Looms (15 or 16) were at work with spring shuttles, which do more than d’ble work. In short, the whole seemed perfect, and the Cotton stuffs w’ch they turn out excellent of their kind: warp and filling both are now of Cotton.

Bequests received (in 1781) on the death of their mother added to profits from their various business enterprises, combined to put quite a good deal of money into the hands of John Cabot and his partner, Andrew, in the early eighties of the eighteenth century. Thus it came about that they purchased for £354,470 Continental money (which in 1781 was the equivalent of about £9000) the Wolfeboro, New Hampshire, portion of the estate of John Wentworth, Colonial Governor of New Hampshire, which had been confiscated at the outbreak of the Revolution. The deed of this interesting transaction, which is preserved in the archives of the Beverly Historical Society, makes it clear that this purchase included not only the farm and many bushels of Indian corn but “1 damask Sophy, 2 picktures of King and Queen,
Famous Families of Massachusetts

1 looking Glass, 1 Mahogany Wash stand, 1 red heifer and calf and 1/2 soop plates." In the inventory calves and heifers are picturesquely intermingled with beds and bolsters.

John and Andrew Cabot seem to have aspired, at this stage of their career, to be country gentlemen for at least a portion of each year. But the sudden death of Andrew apparently destroyed his brother's interest in the New Hampshire estate, for before long the Wolfeboro property passed into other hands.

Another famous estate which these two Cabots together acquired (in 1785) was the stately house in Marblehead known as the Lee Mansion, which is now the home of the Marblehead Historical Society and which Colonel Lee's grandfather, Justice Samuel Lee, built for himself in 1743, importing from England lumber, furnishings and even wall paper to make his home splendid.

Enterprising as they were in the matter of acquiring beautiful estates, the Cabots, as a family, seem to have been singularly averse to having their portraits painted. In the case of Honorable George Cabot, this aversion was almost morbid. Apparently he felt that having a picture made of himself partook of the nature of extreme vanity. Thus the only likeness of him that has come down to us is a pastel

1 John Cabot, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Higginson Cabot, born in Salem, graduated Harvard 1763, married first, about 1770, Mary Cox (by whom he had one child who left no issue) then Hannah, daughter of George and Lydia (Herrick) Dodge, she died February 7, 1830, aged seventy-two. He resided in Beverly for many years as a merchant, afterwards removed to Salem, thence to Boston, where he died August 28, 1821; was a representative to legislature (1792) from Beverly. Had children. Fanny, 2d wife of Honorable Charles Jackson of Boston, John, who married his cousin Lydia Dodge and resided in Newton; Lucy, who died unmarried. Andrew Cabot, born in Salem, December 16, 1750, married, April 25, 1773, Lydia Dodge, elder sister of Hannah, his brother John's wife. Resided in Beverly, engaged with his brother in commercial business; after dissolution of partnership he purchased the Lechmere farm in Cambridge and is said to have been the first projector of the Charles River Bridge. He died in Beverly in May, 1791. He had daughters: Elizabeth and Sally, who became the first and second wives, respectively, of James Jackson, M D, of Boston; Lydia, who married P T. Jackson of Boston, Catherine, who married Charles Foster of Cambridge; Susan, who married Jesse Putnam Richardson of Salem and Roxbury, also several sons who died unmarried.

166
The Cabot Family

made when he was a boy of sixteen. Yet he was considered a handsome man and his contemporaries speak of the expression of his face as one of great dignity. His great-grandson records, from the impressions given him by one of Mr. Cabot's friends, that toward the end of his life he wore his hair without powder, drawn back and tied in a queue in the fashion of his younger days; that he dressed, generally, in black and that he never abandoned the fashion, then some time gone by, of knee breeches and silk stockings.

Samuel G. Goodrich has left us an interesting description of Mr. Cabot's appearance at the time of the Hartford Convention, of which he was an important member.¹

The most imposing man among them [the members of the Hartford Convention] was George Cabot, the president. He was six feet in height, broad shouldered, and of manly step. His hair was white — for he was past sixty — his eye blue, his complexion slightly florid. He seemed to me like Washington, — as if the great man, as painted by Stuart, had walked out of the canvas and lived and breathed among us. He was, in fact, Washingtonian in his whole air and bearing, as was proper for one who was Washington's friend, and who had drunk deep at the same fountain — that of the Revolution — of the spirit of truth, honor and patriotism. In aspect and appearance he was strikingly dignified; and such was the effect of his presence that in a crowded room,

¹To us of to-day the grievances of the New England Federalists, which led to the calling of the Hartford Convention (December 15, 1814) are rather difficult to understand. Originally the Federalist Party was the party which sustained the administration and transmitted the principles of Washington. But just as Boston, and the other seaport towns, were keen supporters of the Revolutionary War — because, in rather larger measure than most "Patriots" of to-day are willing to admit, the policy of George the Third threatened their maritime interests — so these same merchants and tradesmen were quite lacking in enthusiasm for the War of 1812, which also interfered with their success as business men. Delegates to the Hartford Convention desired to devise means by which, should the war continue, some proportion of the burdensome taxes imposed by Congress might be diverted to the States particularly exposed to the enemy for the purposes of defense. The coming of peace made this action unnecessary. The convention adjourned, after three weeks, without accomplishing any of the definite objects for which it had been convened. But the fact that it had been held assisted matters to right themselves, a result for which no one is more to be thanked than Honorable George Cabot.

167
Famous Families of Massachusetts

and amid other men of mark, when you once became conscious he was there, you could hardly forget it.

You seemed always to see him, — as the traveler in Switzerland sees Mont Blanc — towering above other mountains around him wherever he may be. And yet he was easy and gracious in his manner, his countenance wearing a calm but radiant cheerfulness, especially when he spoke. He was celebrated for his conversational powers; and I often remarked that when he began to converse all eyes and ears turned toward him as if eager to catch the music of his voice and the light of his mind.¹

Apparently George Cabot’s counsel was sought on many kinds of puzzling problems. He was regarded as a man of singularly independent thought.

It was said of him that, in an age of reading, he “leaned less than most men on books.” When he was consulted about sending George Bancroft to Germany to finish his studies, his advice was that the young man go, though every one else of whom counsel was taken in this matter thought the idea an absurd one. John Adams, whose advice on the matter was also asked, said positively, “You had better stay at home; an American education is good enough for an American.” It would be difficult to-day to estimate America’s indebtedness to the vision which enabled the great historian to enjoy the broad culture offered by the University of Göttingen!

For many years Mr. Cabot made his winter home in Boston. His address is given in 1810 as Bumstead Place. After 1795, or thereabouts, he also maintained an estate in Brookline. In 1805 he was made president of the Boston branch of the United States Bank, and during the last years of his life, was president of the Boston Marine Insurance Company, a connection which took him to his office every morning. His evenings, however, were spent at home, where his only daughter, Elizabeth, helped to make him happy and where the children of his son, Henry, who was married


168
The Cabot Family

and lived in the vicinity, added much to the joy of his life. His kindness and urbanity were long remembered by all who knew him and though, according to John Adams, it was "George Cabot’s close-buttoned ambition... to be President of New England..." this absorbing passion was apparently not so obvious to the world at large as to Adams. On the contrary, one observes in Cabot’s writings ¹ a tendency to be quite philosophical about the trend of things political and a disposition (I quote his own words) "to let the world ruin itself in its own way." Though brought up in the Congregational Church of New England, Honorable George Cabot in later years became a devout Unitarian.

The Columbian Centinel for Wednesday morning, April 23, 1823, records as follows the passing of the senator:

Died, in this city on Friday last the Hon. George Cabot, aged seventy-two. The large space so ably and so usefully occupied by this truly great man and profound Statesman must be well known to everyone acquainted with the political and commercial History of our country for the last forty-five years. But great as were his merits and attainments as a Patriot, they did not exceed those which adorned his character as a Private citizen, a Townsman and a Christian. To his family, his associates and intimate friends his loss is truly irreparable.

But perhaps the most adequate pronouncement on George Cabot’s great and useful career was that made by Daniel Webster at the dinner, in 1843, of the New England Society of New York. Reference had been made to Benjamin

¹ He possessed considerable literary skill and this was apparently inherited by his daughter, who became Mrs. John T. Kirkland, wife of John Thornton Kirkland, president of Harvard College, 1810–1828. Mrs. Kirkland’s letters describing her travels abroad in 1829 are very lively; her pen picture of the Miss Patterson who married Jerome Bonaparte is well worth looking up in Vol. XIX (Second Series) of the Massachusetts Historical Society Collections. Henry Cabot Lodge, her grand-nephew, pays Mrs. Kirkland a glowing tribute in his "Early Memories" and records that she was the first American woman to ascend the Great Pyramid.
Famous Families of Massachusetts

Goodhue and this prompted New England's great orator to say:

"The mention of the father of my friend brings to my mind the memory of his great colleague, the early associate of Hamilton and Ames, trusted and beloved of Washington, consulted on all occasions connected with the administration of finances, the establishment of the Treasury Department, the imposition of the first rates of duty, and with everything that belonged to the commercial system of the United States, — George Cabot of Massachusetts."

Just as Senator Cabot had given sound advice to George Bancroft concerning study abroad, so he gave sound advice to his younger brother, Samuel, at an important crisis in the latter's career. Samuel Cabot had been accused of unfair dealing in the settlement of Copley's estate and George Cabot was consulted as to how best to refute the charges made. His counsel to his brother was: "Go to your accuser, obtain either a reiteration or a withdrawal of his charges. If he gives the latter, well and good; if the former, your course is plain." Samuel Cabot followed this advice and so supplied us with much material that throws new light on the temperament, if not the character, of our greatest painter of grandees.

Samuel, youngest son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Higginson) Cabot, was in many ways an extremely interesting person. Through the courtesy of George E. Cabot of Boston I have been privileged to examine a great mass of unpublished Cabot papers,1 covering this controversy with Copley, at the time when the property which the painter had left behind him in Boston had to be disposed of by the Government agent appointed for that purpose. Samuel Cabot was this agent. Unfortunately for him, his already

1 Since the above was written there has appeared Doctor Lloyd Vernon Briggs' "History and Genealogy of the Cabot Family", privately printed (1927) by Charles E. Goodspeed Company, in which various excerpts from this same material have been incorporated. This book (in two volumes) contains also much additional Cabot material of great value to which I here acknowledge deep obligation.
The Cabot Family
delicate duty was complicated by the fact that Mrs. Samuel Cabot was a relative of the Copleys, Richard Clarke whose charming daughter, Susanna, the famous painter had married, being her grandfather.

In 1790, the Samuel Cabots negotiated a seven years' lease of a house on Middlecott Street, Boston, and we find Mrs. Cabot at this time retailing to her "Aunt Startin" the intimate Boston gossip of that day in a series of very sprightly letters. One of these communications, dated November 11, 1790, mentions the funeral of Governor Bowdoin, records that "Mr. Codman is going to marry Miss Kitty Amory" and that "Cousin Joe Lee" has brought the writer a "fan from the West Indies with very beautiful sticks and a very ugly mount." On July 30, 1791, Mrs. Cabot warns the Wainwrights, then in London, that they would be wise to make preparations to build a house before returning home, "as it is quite impossible to hire one particularly at West Boston. . . . There is not a day goes over our heads but somebody sets up a house in our quarter. . . . In a little," she adds, "there will be no living for genteel people anywhere else." 4

Mrs. Cabot's husband was not long to enjoy the Middle-

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1 Copley's wife was Susanna Farnum Clarke, daughter of Richard Clarke, a wealthy merchant of Boston. When Copley went to England to study, in 1774, his wife did not accompany him; but she sailed the following year with her little family and her father, whose tea had recently been dumped into Boston harbor. "The Copley Family Group" owned by Copley Amory is one of the most interesting pictures which the famous artist ever produced. In the background, standing, is seen Copley himself, surveying his family with utter satisfaction. Richard Clarke is holding one of the grandchildren and Mrs. Copley is caressing her only son, the future Lord Lyndhurst, while his sister, scarce two years younger, endeavors to attract her share of the mother's attention. The eldest child, quaintly grown-up in aspect by reason of the dress of the period, stands in the front of the group, vastly superior to any appeal made by the stuff puppet-like doll at her side.

2 Sarah Clarke Startin, wife of Charles Startin of New York and sister of Mrs. Copley.

3 Elizabeth Wainwright, who lived in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, was an intimate friend of Mrs. Cabot's and we find many letters addressed to her in the mass of papers at the Massachusetts Historical Society.

4 This opinion is interesting in view of the fact that houses bordering on the Common were considered "suburban" a dozen years after this.
Famous Families of Massachusetts
cott Street home. He had often been urged to go into politics but had refused. Now, however, when there came the call to that unselfish patriotic service abroad which we know as the “Claims Settlement”, he was persuaded by his friends to accept the appointment even though it involved four years of absence from his family. Thus the particularly trying controversy occasioned by the sale of Copley’s estate became his immediate concern.

Relations between the Cabots and the painter’s father-in-law \(^1\) had always been extremely pleasant. A letter (dated

\(^1\) Richard Clarke, the grandfather of Sally Barrett Cabot and the father-in-law of John Singleton Copley, was born in Boston, May 1, 1711, a son of William and Hannah (Appleton) Clarke. He graduated from Harvard College in 1729 and became a merchant and thus, with his sons, was consignee of one third part of the East India Company’s tea brought to Boston in 1773. On this account his house on School Street was stormed. In December, 1775, he sailed for London and in October, 1778, was proscribed in the Banishment Act of the Massachusetts Assembly. After his death (February 27, 1795), at the London house of his son-in-law, John Singleton Copley, a son, Jonathan Clarke, returned to America and settled in Canada. Richard Clarke’s wife, Elizabeth Winslow, was a great-granddaughter of John Winslow (see Winslow Family) and of Mary Chilton. This John Winslow was a brother of Governor Edward Winslow of Plymouth Colony. Copley himself, through his mother, was likewise a descendant of the Winslow family. Copley’s sister, Hannah, married, 1762, Colonel Henry Bromfield, who, in 1775, was making London his home.

It was these Bromfields for whom Bromfield Street in Boston was named. They have an interesting history. The first representative of the family to penetrate to this side of the Atlantic was Edward Bromfield, born at Hayward House, the family seat, in the New Forest, Hampshire, January 10, 1648. The years of his early manhood were passed under Charles II, but he had only abhorrence for the corruption and vices of this monarch and when his business as a merchant brought him to New England (in 1675) he was happy to make Massachusetts his home. He joined the South Church, helped to maintain charity schools for children and gave his heart and his money to the propagation of the Gospel “in ignorant places.” Though it is hard to realize to-day that he could ever have set up an oratory in a shady grove on the Boston Street which bears his name (then known as Rawson’s Lane), such was the fact. Here “even in his most flourishing circumstances and heights of business he would several times a day retire that he might turn off his eyes from beholding vanity.” He was twice married, his second wife being Mary Danforth, daughter of Reverend Samuel Danforth, pastor of the Church of Roxbury. A son of this marriage, Edward, taking Abigail Coney for wife, had three sons: Edward, who died at the age of twenty-three, Thomas, who became an eminent merchant in London, and John. This John Bromfield had a son, another John, who became a very successful Boston merchant, and who, on his death in 1849, left over one hundred thousand dollars to charity besides a bequest of twenty-five thousand dollars to the Boston Athenæum. Among the first portraits painted by Copley, after his arrival in England, was that of Abigail Bromfield.
The Cabot Family

September 21, 1791) which Richard Clarke, then eighty, sent from Tunbridge Wells to Mr. Cabot in Boston declares:

The repeated information I have had of your respectable character and situation gives me great reason to be thankful for my dear Grand Daughter’s happy connection with you, and You and She have my ardent wishes for your mutual happiness both here and hereafter with which, I pray, your young Family may also be blessed. . . .

I thank you for your kind offer of sending me farther supplies from your and my native Country. . . . The article which you have sent is very acceptable to me and Mrs. Copley’s family and if I should live to another season I may perhaps request the same favor. Mr. and Mrs. Copley with their two Daughters and Son made me a visit last week. They wish a respectful and affectionate remembrance to you and Mrs. Cabot and She may be assured of my Daughter’s continued affectionate regard to her.

Two years later (July 23, 1793) old Mr. Clarke was still alive and we find him again writing most cordially to Samuel Cabot, this time about settling up his own business affairs in America. All of which is interesting as making it clear that money, and no family strain, had to do with Copley’s subsequent attitude toward his American kinsman.

It was in the early summer of 1796 that Samuel Cabot received his appointment as “commercial agent to assist our commissioners" in London respecting British spoliations.” Two paragraphs in the letter from Timothy Pickering, Secretary of State, to Mr. Cabot are of particular interest.

The trust thus committed to you is so important, by the magnitude of the property it embraces, as to require your unremitting attention; and from the testimonies given of your talents and industry, the President feels a confidence that his expectations and those of his fellow citizens whose interests are thus committed to your care, will be fulfilled. . . .

1 The commissioners were all lawyers and it was, therefore, particularly important that a man of business, well versed in the ways of commerce, should be at hand to help with the details of the work.
Famous Families of Massachusetts

You will receive a salary at the rate of three thousand dollars a year for the first year, to commence with the day of your embarkation for London, as a compensation for your services and personal expenses; and for the time you shall be thus employed after that term, at the rate of two thousand five hundred dollars a year. The extra allowance of five hundred dollars for the first year being in consideration of the expenses you must incur in preparing for this service and in performing your voyage to London.

That a highly trustworthy business man had been picked for this important work is evidenced by the names and the Boston standing of the men with which Mr. Cabot’s firm were trading at this time. I have recently handled an indenture, yellowed with age, dated January 19, 1795, which is a veritable roster of well-known Massachusetts merchants of the period. On this business paper of the Prince and Cabot firm one finds a Lee, a Palfrey, a Minot, a Shattuck, a Brooks, a Wainwright, a Green, a Cotting, and a Quincy,—to name only a few. Clearly, then, it was a man of the highest commercial integrity who, in the autumn of 1796, braced himself to perform, as well as he could, the difficult task that had been set him, having for guidance only such slight help as could be given him by William Fox, American consul in Falmouth.

Thereafter for a full year, there was a lively interchange of letters between Copley and this accredited agent of the United States in regard to the settlement of the painter’s Boston estate.¹ These letters were often acrimonious on Copley’s part, properly indignant on Cabot’s. Apparently the painter had intimated in a public house, by quoting from a certain letter received from Boston and constantly

¹ This estate consisted largely of land on what is familiarly known in Boston as “the Hill.” It extended from the present site of the Somerset Club, Number 43 Beacon Street, on which stood Copley’s house, west to the river, including the flats; there were also other lots running back to the “Allen Land.” As early as 1792 Copley had begun to think of selling this property, which was perhaps worth three thousand dollars and Samuel Cabot, as his Boston agent, interested in its development, would naturally have been eager to get as fair a price for him as possible.

174
The Cabot Family

referred to in the correspondence, that Mr. Cabot had personally profited by the disposition made of his (Copley’s) property. One sympathizes thoroughly, therefore, with the demand for a retraction promptly made by Mr. Cabot; and one shares the pardonable pride of the Boston man as he declares that though he had been a merchant ¹ for twenty-six years, his honor and honesty had never before been impeached.

The friends and relatives of Samuel Cabot were likewise indignant at the charges which had been made. Copley’s own sister-in-law, Sarah Startin, writes that in her opinion “Mr. C. could not believe himself the information he says he has received from Boston — when he adverts to the circumstances of the sale of the Estate — which really appears to me to be done by himself.” This lady, whom Mrs. Cabot always calls “Aunt Startin”, then goes on to declare that “were it not for hurting the feelings of one of the best and kindest of Sisters, I should certainly write to Mr. Copley on the subject as it so happens I know something of it.” From George Cabot too, at this juncture, comes a letter dated Brookline, November 27, 1796, and addressed to his brother at Number 104 Hatton Garden, in which he states that he places no credence whatever in the anonymous charges referred to by Mr. Copley. Attributing the accusation to the painter’s “discontented spirit”, he advises his brother to treat the “infamous slanders” with “silent contempt.” He did not himself feel the need to be silent, however. Three days later he sends to London a letter informing Samuel that he has “arranged” with Benjamin Joy a “particular mode” for managing the affair.

¹ Doctor Johnson has defined the word “merchant” as “one who trafficks to remote countries” and the term was so understood in New England, at least up to the time of the Civil War. The merchants of the Massachusetts seaports whose Georgian mansions still, in many cases, survive to adorn our towns and villages (men like Michael Dalton and Jonathan Jackson at Newburyport, John Heard at Ipswich, Winthrop Sargent at Gloucester, Richard Derby and Nathaniel Ropes at Salem, Jeremiah Lee and “King” Hooper at Marblehead) were men who took commercial chances on the sea mostly in vessels which they themselves owned.
Famous Families of Massachusetts

At this juncture Stephen Higginson ¹ also makes clear his unshaken faith in Cabot's probity by a letter (written December 5, 1796) addressed to Mr. Cabot "care of Mr. J. H. Cazenove, Nephew & Company, Merchts, London." Here he puts himself on record as convinced that the "slander is abominable and I believe the invention of Copley alone." He adds that he "has written a letter to Mr. Gore ² to be signed by a number of your first merchants", which will "remove all impressions from the minds of those who may see."

And now we come to that letter, addressed to Christopher Gore, to which practically all the important Bostonians of the day affixed their names, and which exonerates Cabot for all time from Copley's accusations and insinuations:

Boston, Decemr. 30th 1796

Sir,

Having heard that Mr. Copley had exhibited a letter in London, said to have been written here, in which very unjust & illiberal imputations are charged upon Mr. Samuel Cabot, the mercantile agent appointed to aid your board in the adjustment of claims for British Spoliations; and desirous of relieving his character from such foul aspersions as that letter is said to contain, and unwilling that a public agent from our country recommended to the government by this and other towns, for the office he holds, should have his agency & usefulness impeded by such malicious aspersions,

We the subscribers do hereby certify, that we have for years been acquainted with Mr. Cabot, his character & conduct; that we have always considered him a man of honor & probity, who has been remarkably accurate & punctual in all his business; whose engagements at the Banks & upon the Exchange have always commended the fullest confidence, and whose solidity nor integrity have ever been doubted to perform whatever he assumed.

Such have ever been his conduct & character within our knowledge, and this induced his fellow citizens to recommend him for the agency he is now engaged in, a circumstance

¹ See Higginson Family. ² Commissioner for American Claims in London.
The Cabot Family

which alone ought to shield him from the tongue of slander and the assassin's poignard.

It is incredible to us that Mr. Cabot should have betrayed the trust reposed in him by Mr. Copley as is insinuated, by selling his property below its value, and being privately interested in the purchase. This certainly cannot be true, nor will any one acquainted with Mr. Cabot's character, ever believe it.

With these impressions we commit to you this our testimony of Mr. Cabot's character, to be used in such manner as you may think best to support his reputation, and to promote his usefulness in his present situation; and with respect we remain, Sir,

Your very humble servants,
Honble. Christopher Gore, Esqr.
Commissioner for American Claims in London

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<th>Directors of U. S. B. Bank</th>
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<td>Mungo Mackay</td>
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<td>John Welles</td>
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Arnold Welles, Prest. U. S. B. Bank

James Perkins              | Saml. Parkman |
T. Handasyd Perkins        | D. Sears      |
Thos. Dickason, Jr.        | John Codman   |
Thos. C. Amory             | Will: Payne   |
William Parsons            | Joseph Coolidge|
Jona. Amory                | John Parker   |

S. A. Parker, rector Trinity Church

Andw. Craigie              |

Elias H. Derby             | Sam. Wyllys Pomeroy|
Francis Amory              | Gorham Parsons   |
Stephen Higginson          |
John Lowell                |

Yet as late as October 30, 1797, Copley was still refusing to apologize or clear up the controversy! Apparently his own sense of injury had quite swallowed up his ability to realize the dastardly part he was playing. "As I have not made use of the letter I received from Boston to injure
Famous Families of Massachusetts

your character or to establish any charges against you," he writes Mr. Cabot, "so I have not thought myself under any obligation to investigate the truth of the charges contained therein; it would lead to no end . . . I therefore shall think myself excused in declining to enter again on the business."

One is not surprised that Samuel Cabot replied to this communication by return mail in a missive which, though brief, was quite sufficiently pointed:

1 Nov 1797

Sir
Your Note of the 30 ultimo is now before & demands a reply — It cannot be forgotten that the Letter alluded to was actually produced by you in a public house, read aloud, & commented on, in presence of several persons — some of whom were strangers to you, & some of them utter strangers to me & continue so even to this moment — altho you could not in conscience declare your belief of the charges exhibited against me, yet you evinced then & clearly expressed by letter after, an expectation that I should meet & refute them — I am now ready to do it — you surely will not decline an investigation of facts for the purpose of fixing a Stigma on my pecuniary & moral character! — if you really have any reasonable doubts yourself I will undertake to remove them — if you are satisfied the charges are groundless why not say so candidly & terminate the business — which is but a dictate of common justice — it is due to me, to my family, my friends, my country & to yourself — I trust on mature reflection you will think so & not withhold it from me — the favor of an answer is expected.

This time Mr. Cabot got his answer, — and a long one. But it is an answer which does more credit to Copley's casuistry than to his candor.

Sir:
My time is so much occupied by other concerns that I have but little leisure for writing, which is the reason that I delayed till this time answering your letter of the 31 of Octr. And I
The Cabot Family

must now tell you Sir that the Statement you have made of what past at the London Coffee house, to say the least of it, is uncandid and unjust; any person on reading your letter to me Dated Oct. 31, would conclude that in the Public Room of a public house I read aloud the Letter I received from Boston, in presence of the customers of the house promiscuously, as they happened to be there at the time and that I commented on it; But Sir let me refresh your memory; no person was present but two Gentlemen that I introduced giving you previous notice of my intention that you might if you chose be provided with a friend or two. One of the Gentlemen that I introduced was a particular friend, the other the Gentleman that was employed in preparing papers relative to the subject, and consequently acquainted with the whole transaction; this I informed you of on introducing of them to you. On your part your Brother was there, and no other person was present when the letter was produced, and it was produced in your bed Chamber; the letter was not read aloud, nor did I comment upon it, I put it into your hands saying Mr. Cabot if you was in my situation and I in yours what would you think of me if you had received such a letter as this. You read it to yourself and gave it to your Brother who also read in Silence; you asked if I charged you with what was in that letter, I answered that I brought no charge against you, but only shewed you the copy of a letter that I had received from Boston and that the two Gentlemen present had seen the Original; Now Sir let me ask, how you could represent that transaction in the manner you have done; If the statement of my conduct that you say you have sent to America is so uncandid and unjust to say no worse of this in that you have taken a similar latitude very great injustice has been done me; but I forbear further remarks. I proceed to the next part of your letter and observe that although I might think it right to attend to any proof held that has an immediate connection with the subject between us, Yet I do not think myself obliged to attend to and examine statements of a General Nature. I have always understood that your Character stands fair and in the public eye is unimpeached, the perusual therefore of Documents friendship [sic: manuscript illegible here] to have Yeilded the repeated affronts I have received in your letters leaves you no claim on me for this kind of attention.
Famous Families of Massachusetts

Nor would I have you believe that I decline attending to these Documents with a view to fix a stigma on you and to injure your pecuniary and moral character; nothing is further from my thoughts, but I think I have a right to claim and to insist on an exemption from the pain of reflecting on an irreparable injury. If you feel satisfied with your own conduct Yet you have no right to insist on my approbation of it, or on the disclosure of any Opinion I may entertain respecting the transaction, with these sentiments I mean to drop this disagreeable correspondence.

I am Sir

Your Most
Obdt. Sert.,
J. S. Copley

Novr. 6, 1797
To Mr. Saml. Cabot

By this time, however, the communication sent to Christopher Gore by Cabot’s Boston friends was beginning to bear fruit. On November 30, Copley offered a retraction of sorts. He even expressed his willingness to “peruse” the “documents” defending his kinsman’s character! So, on December 1, 1797, Cabot sent him Stephen Higginson’s letter, of nearly a year before, together with the impressive document addressed to Gore. Copley appears to have been satisfied. What is of more interest to us, the Cabot honor was effectively vindicated.

After a brief visit home Mr. Cabot was again asked (February, 1802) to absent himself from his family for another year or two. His post in England was now being sought by another, but it was so strongly urged (by Christopher Gore and William Pinkney in a letter to President Madison which could not be ignored) that the Boston man be returned to London that he again allowed himself to be appointed to the “office of assessor under the board.” His remuneration this time was fifteen hundred dollars. Setting the salary for such a post at fifteen hundred dollars a year
SAMUEL CABOT, JR. (1784-1863)

(Courtesy of Dr. L. Vernon Briggs)
COLONEL THOMAS HANASYD PERKINS

From the portrait by Sully, in the possession of the Boston Athenæum
The Cabot Family

is perhaps as definite a commentary as one would need to make on the enormous difference between the cost of living then and now!

Yet even for that time the rate of recompense was low. It meant a real sacrifice for Samuel Cabot to serve his country year after year for such a paltry figure. Since we saw them on Middlecott Street the family had owned a home in Milton but, in the summer of 1805, we find them moving back to town to occupy a brick house near the top of Fort Hill. Mrs. Cabot, with her customary cheerfulness, writes to "Aunt Startin" that their home here is in such a "retired, airy situation that one could almost fancy oneself in the country." They continued to live here after Mr. Cabot, back from London for good, had "fixed himself down in a marine insurance office";¹ as we find his wife recording in a letter dated April 22, 1805.

The summer previous to this "son Sam" appears to have visited the Isle of France. There are several allusions in the Startin letters to the adventures in Europe of this Samuel Cabot, Jr. Once he is captured and carried into England; again, he is made a Mason in Paris; later, he nearly loses an eye in the French capital;² and later still, he suffers shipwreck en route to Rotterdam. His mother records (September, 1806) his safe return "not at all frenzified by a three-months residence in Paris."

Yet soon after this we find Mrs. Cabot full of fears lest

¹ The Boston Marine Insurance Company (capital half a million) of which he was the president for the next four years and subsequently, until 1819, when he died at the age of sixty, a director. The estate of "Samuel Cabot of Boston, merchant, deceased" amounted to $35,510.48 after all bills were paid (according to the Suffolk County Probate Files, Book 117, p. 702), of which a pew in the "New South Meeting House" ($500) "land and buildings" on Fort Hill Sq. ($10,000) and "store and land thereto belonging Number 39 India St." ($5,000) are interesting items. Samuel Cabot, Mary C. Cabot, Eliza Lee Cabot, Stephen Cabot, Joseph Cabot, Susan C. Cabot, Richard Clarke Cabot, Edward Cabot, Mary Ann Cabot, and Sarah Cabot Parkman, "children and heirs of deceased", inherited "each . . . $3,551.04 and eight mills"

² On October 23, 1806, Mrs. Cabot writes Mrs. Startin that "son Sam's eye is irrevocably gone."
"son Sam" may not marry for love in the good New England way. In a letter dated "Boston 16, March, 1807", she reproves him first, for not writing home more often (from Philadelphia where he had gone to represent the firm of Hazard and Cabot) and second, for allowing himself to be spoiled a bit.

I sincerely wish to see you married to one who would take you for yourself and not on account of the situation you could place her in. . . . I hear from all quarters that you are much caressed by the sons and daughters of fashion, that you are found in the first circles in Philadelphia and that you are very happy. — Alas! says my forboding heart, he is too happy. . . . When are you coming to Boston? A Philadelphia Beau would be quite an acquisition to our Belles.

This fond parent did not lose her son to any of the Philadelphia sirens, however. For on November 2, 1812, Samuel Cabot, Jr., married Eliza, the eldest daughter of Colonel Thomas Handasyd Perkins,¹ and soon after this became an active partner in the firm of James and T. H. Perkins (later Perkins and Company), a house engaged in trade with the Northwest Coast and China and having Boston as the point of sailing. After his marriage the young man lived for a time with his wife's father, but from 1823 to 1833 ² we find him established in a fine stone mansion which he had built for himself on Winthrop Place. His son, James Elliot Cabot, has told us that the garden here occupied nearly the whole space between Winthrop Place and Otis Place.

A man of very lovely nature, this first Elliot Cabot, as he was usually called by his friends. This will be quite understood when we add that he was a great friend of Ralph

¹ See Perkins Family.
² In the latter year he sold his house on Winthrop Place and moved to the house numbered 9 Temple Place, which he had erected for himself just opposite the great mansion his father-in-law, Thomas Handasyd Perkins, had built for his own home. Samuel Cabot made two trips abroad in addition to the one undertaken as a young man of twenty-two. He had a great love of travel and a fine appreciation of natural beauty. Commercially and financially he was the most successful member his family had yet produced and, at the time of his death, was rated as a millionaire.
The Cabot Family

Waldo Emerson. He entered college at fifteen but being, as he himself has said, "without the enticement of ambition or the sting of poverty", did not study over-zealously and left Cambridge with something of "a contempt for the workaday world."

After graduation, he joined his brother, Doctor Samuel Cabot, in Switzerland, and together they traveled in the Apennines before going to Paris to settle down and work at their books. Subsequently, for three years, Elliot Cabot studied German philosophy each winter and took a walking tour each summer, "wasting his time" very fruitfully, — as his later accomplishments were to show. It was Elliot Cabot's habit as a young man to join his family,¹ — after wintering abroad — at Nahant.² By sailing a schooner-rigged boat, he indulged, as Edward Waldo Emerson points

¹ In Doctor Briggs' valuable volumes about the Cabot family there are to be found many delightful reminiscences of intimate Cabot affairs in this generation (both at Nahant and at Brookline) supplied by Mrs. Andrew Wheelwright, Elliot Cabot's sister. Here is described the highly amusing way in which Mrs. Samuel Cabot met one of the exigencies of seashore housekeeping. "We were overrun with grasshoppers — no trees near the house and thousands of grasshoppers — and she hired a flock of turkeys to hunt and eat them!"

² It is in these same reminiscences of Mrs Wheelwright that we read of an interesting happening connected with one of the theatrical evenings introduced into Cabot family life by Colonel Henry Lee, who married Mrs. Wheelwright's sister, Elizabeth. Colonel Lee was highly gifted as an actor and had many friends among stage folk. When the new Cabot home in Brookline was built, a small theatre was added, mostly for amateur and family performances. Once when "The Rivals" was to be given, the member of the family cast for a prominent part fell ill and no less a person than Fanny Kemble was persuaded by Mr. Lee to fill the breach! In the middle of the performance the great actress broke down, however, and had to withdraw (though she later finished the play). It appears that, never having acted on so small a stage, her first step nearly carried her across it, and seeing so near the faces of people she knew well, she lost her self-possession for the first time in her life.

³ It was Colonel Thomas Handasyd Perkins, Elliot Cabot's grandfather, who first discovered Nahant ("cold roast Boston") as a summer resort. Long before any land had been sold there to Boston folk he was wont to go to Nahant on shooting expeditions, staying at one of the Hood cottages. Later he wished to have a home there in order that his grandchildren might enjoy the invigorating air of the place and, at his suggestion, his son-in-law, Samuel Cabot, had such a home built (in 1821) near the Spouting Horn. For several summers Samuel Cabot drove back and forth to Boston in his chaise. In 1843, finding this daily journey a good deal of a tax, he sold the Nahant place, expecting to spend his summers at Brookline. But this town proved too warm in hot weather for Mrs. Cabot's comfort, and a
Famous Families of Massachusetts

out in his Saturday Club sketch,1 "that love of the sea which had come down to him through his Norman-French great-grandfathers as well as through his mother's family, the Perkinses, who had long been sea-traders." In 1845 he entered the Harvard Law School and when he had received his degree, practised law for a year or two. But, feeling no real inclination to this profession, he retired, and recurring to a love for natural history which he had developed during his undergraduate days, enrolled himself as one of Professor Agassiz's pupils in the 2 Scientific School that had recently been set up at Harvard. In the summer of 1848 he accompanied Agassiz on his expedition to explore the Lake Superior region, publishing on his return a narrative journal of the excursion.

But Elliot Cabot was to become known to the world neither as a biographer, a naturalist, nor, in the usual professional sense of the word, as a lawyer. Because his brother, Edward C. Cabot, who had just won the competition for the Boston Athenæum's new building, wished to go abroad for further study—as a means of perfecting his grasp of detail in the execution of this important commission—Elliot agreed to take charge, for a while, of the business end of Edward's office at Number 9 Tremont Street. So from 1849 to 1858 and again from 1862 to 1865 he practised the profession of architecture.

"I thought I might help Edward to systematize his accounts and methods," he has said in explanation of this adoption of still another profession. "Anyway, I went

summer home was established in Beverly Farms. It was, however, to their Brookline house (which Colonel Perkins had built in 1843 as a country home for his daughter) that this Samuel Cabot retired after he sold his Boston place in 1855. Following his death (in 1863 at the age of seventy-eight) his Brookline estate, between Heath and Clyde streets, was occupied successively by his widow, their son-in-law, Colonel Henry Lee, and by their grandchildren, Elliot Cabot Lee and Elizabeth Perkins (Lee) Shattuck, the wife of Doctor Frederick Cheever Shattuck who died January 11, 1929.

1 "The Early Years of the Saturday Club", Houghton Mifflin Company.

2 See Agassiz Family.

184
The Cabot Family

d there and got interested in learning something of the business and even managed to run the office and put up some houses. . . . At that time there were no architects, or hardly any, and people had not got in the way of employing anybody but the carpenter under the owner’s direction.” 1

Mr. Cabot’s last architectural work (except the erection of a summer cottage in Beverly Farms) was when he built his house in Brookline, after his return from a year spent abroad following his marriage. The remainder of his life was passed quietly in Brookline, working for the Sanitary Commission during war time, serving on the Brookline School Committee, lecturing at Harvard, fostering the new Museum of Fine Arts, and helping to develop the Athenæum library. In all these connections he was of great service to the community just through being, and by bringing what Emerson called his “Greek mind” to bear on problems as they might arise.

Edward C. Cabot was likewise an interesting member of the Cabot family. One of his distinctions in his native city was that he was the first president of the Boston Society of Architects. His work on the Boston Athenæum was done in 1848 in conjunction with George M. Dexter, the plans having been thought out in his country home at Mount Ascutney, Vermont. Edward Cabot was also the architect of the lately demolished Boston Theater, and of other important buildings in Boston, New York and Baltimore. He married Martha Eunice Robinson of Salem in 1842. She died in 1871 and he then married Louisa W. Sewall, daughter of Honorable Samuel E. Sewall and a member of the eighth generation of Sewalls in New England. He died January 5, 1901, in his eighty-third year. A daughter, Martha Robinson Cabot, married Charles Storrow. 2

I want now to return for a moment to Edward C. Cabot’s brother Elliot, he of the “Greek mind.” Ralph Waldo Emerson could never sufficiently express his pro-

1 In the “Autobiography.”  
2 See Storrow Family.
Famous Families of Massachusetts

found gratitude to this friend for helping him prepare for the press “Letters and Social Aims”, for which an English publisher had long been clamoring, but which the Concord Sage felt himself utterly unable to complete by reason of ill health and failing memory. Emerson was wont to speak of this volume (to Cabot) as “your book”; and when his “rescuer” promised that he would also serve as literary executor, the great man’s relief was beyond the power of words to express. Thus it came about that Elliot Cabot wrote Emerson’s “life”, devoting to this task what he modestly pronounced “a good deal of diligent work.” During the last six years of the Sage’s life Cabot spent much time in the Emerson home at Concord.

Emerson’s son has written of Elliot Cabot, the man, in this connection: “It was my good fortune to see much of him in my father’s house and in his own family. . . . Even had he not done any of the excellent varied works that were given him to do along the pathway of his life . . . it was good to know that such a man existed. Doing was there, but being seemed enough.”

Through this friend and biographer of Emerson, the Dwights come into the Cabot family picture. At thirty-seven (rather late for a Cabot) Elliot Cabot married Elizabeth Dwight, daughter of Edmund Dwight, Yale graduate and successful cotton manufacturer in control of mills at Chicopee, Holyoke and Boston, Massachusetts. Edmund Dwight’s wife was an Eliot and a descendant of the Dudleys, early chief magistrates of Massachusetts. Of James Elliot Cabot’s seven sons the two youngest, Philip and Hugh, are twins. Philip Cabot has had much to do with the development of public service corporations while Hugh has been Dean of the Medical School at the University of Michigan.\(^1\) Another son, Charles Mills Cabot, though a banker by pro-

\(^1\) He married Mary Anderson Boit, daughter of Robert Apthorpe Boit. The sisters of Apthorpe Boit have been pictured by Sargent in the interesting canvas, “Daughters of Edward D. Boit”, now in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.
The Cabot Family

fession,¹ was deeply concerned (until his death September 5, 1915) in the effort to obtain better labor conditions and reduce the hours of work for the men employed in the United States Steel Corporation. He married Caroline Elizabeth Perkins. Their son, James Elliot Cabot, is an actor attached to the New York Theatre Guild. His college preparation was at Harvard and at Cambridge (England) University. A daughter, Frances Anne Cabot, is the wife of Maurice M. Osborne.

Thomas Handasyd Cabot, third of James Elliot Cabot's seven sons, now makes his home in Dublin, New Hampshire, where he married (October 3, 1898) Elise Pumpelly, daughter of Professor Raphael Pumpelly, leading American geologist and one of the earliest summer residents of Dublin.

Francis Elliot Cabot, eldest son of James Elliot Cabot, married (October 19, 1886) Ethel Cunningham, daughter of Edward Cunningham,² long the partner, resident in China, of the well-known house of Russell and Company.

Doctor Richard Clarke Cabot, fifth and perhaps best known of the seven sons of James Elliot Cabot,³ is now Pro-

¹ With John Farwell Moors, who married Ethel Paine (see Paine Family), he founded the stock brokerage firm of Moors and Cabot in 1891.
² The first Cunningham in New England history came to this country about 1680. His name was Andrew, as has been that of many of his descendants.
³ Brothers and sisters of the James Elliot Cabot whom Emerson pronounced his "rescuer", were: Thomas Handasyd Cabot, who died at Canton, unmarried, at the age of twenty-one; Samuel Cabot, born in Boston, September 20, 1815; Edward Clarke Cabot, born in Boston, April 17, 1818, Elizabeth Perkins Cabot, born in Boston, August 6, 1823, who married Colonel Henry Lee; Stephen Cabot, born in Boston, December 9, 1826, a twin of Stephen, who died the day of his birth, Walter Channing Cabot, born in Boston, April 28, 1829. (Walter Channing Cabot married Elizabeth R. Mason, and Henry Bromfield Cabot, who married Anna McMasters Codman, daughter of Colonel Charles Russell and Lucy Lyman Paine (Sturgis) Codman, of Boston and Barnstable, is their eldest son, while Ruth Cabot, who married Robert Treat Paine 2d, Elise Cabot, who married Ralph Emerson Forbes; Walter Mason Cabot, who married Katherine H. Hixon, and Mabel Cabot, who married Ellery Sedgwick, are other Cabots of this Henry Bromfield Cabot's generation.) Susan Copley Cabot, who died at the age of two; Sarah Perkins Cabot, born in Boston, March 6, 1835, who married Andrew Cunningham Wheelwright, September 27, 1876 (Mary Cabot Wheelwright who makes her home at Number 73 Mount Vernon Street is their only child) and Louis Cabot, born in Brookline, July 1, 1837, who married Amy Hemenway are other Cabots of James Cabot's line.

187
Famous Families of Massachusetts

Professor of Social Ethics at Harvard University. He established the Social Service Department at the Massachusetts General Hospital and has given to the world a number of very valuable books dealing with medical and social subjects. He married (October 26, 1894) Ella Lyman, daughter of Arthur Theodore and Ella Bancroft (Lowell) Lyman. They have no children.

An earlier physician of the Cabot family was Doctor Samuel Cabot (son of the Samuel who lost an eye) himself a very eminent surgeon in his day. He married Hannah Lowell Jackson, daughter of Patrick Tracy and Lydia (Cabot) Jackson of Beverly. They had a son, Samuel Cabot, the fourth of the name in direct line (born in Boston, February 18, 1850) who, after graduating from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, accumulated a fortune as a manufacturing chemist. He also defended the theory that Bacon wrote Shakespeare! He married (1878) Helen Augusta Nichols of Lowell and became deeply interested in various methods of profit-sharing.

Altruistic tendencies like that, philosophic and, occasionally, radical tendencies also, appear from time to time in this extraordinary clan and manifest themselves in thought-provoking books and articles or in adherence to some unpopular cause. Philip Cabot of our own time published in the Atlantic Monthly of August, 1923, a truly poignant confession of his personal religious experiences and the late Charles M. Cabot, in addition to his agitation regarding workers in

Elliot Cabot’s generation. Of the marriage between a Cabot and a Hemenway two daughters were born, Charlotte Hemenway Cabot, whose husband is Doctor John Washburn Bartol, and Mary Tileston Cabot, whose husband is Doctor Lloyd Vernon Briggs. It is to the research and scholarship of Doctor Briggs that we owe the monumental Cabot Genealogy to which so many references have been made in the course of this Cabot chapter.

1 See Jackson Family.

2 His death occurred on November 26, 1906. The business he founded is being carried on by his son, the present-day Samuel Cabot, who married in Newburyport (October 16, 1909) Nancy, daughter of Edmund P. Graves. They make their home at Number 241 Perkins Street, Jamaica Plain.

188
The Cabot Family

the United States Steel Corporation, conducted an investigation of conditions in the cotton mills of the South which was very far-reaching in its results.

Eliza Lee Cabot (daughter of the Claims Commission Agent) who married Reverend Charles Follen (German instructor at Harvard 1825–1830) was an earlier member of this interesting family who did her own thinking. She had an education far in advance of most women of her time, was an ardent Abolitionist, and published a number of books.

One finds a Cabot, too, among the Brook Farmers.¹ Frederick Samuel Cabot (born in Boston, June 19, 1822) having received some commercial training in the house of George Baty Blake and Company, became a member, with George Ripley, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Charles A. Dana, John S. Dwight and Mary Hersey Lincoln (whom he afterwards married) of the group behind that romantic experiment in community life carried on in West Roxbury from 1841 to 1845. He was the accountant for the Brook Farmers. He was likewise an ardent supporter of the anti-slavery movement and an early member of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Another Cabot of the transcendental period married a radical parson. They met through the Watertown Sunday-school ² which the youth served as superintendent and in which the maiden was a teacher. She was Lydia Dodge Cabot, granddaughter of that John Cabot who built the fine residence which is now the home of the Beverly Historical Society. He was the son of a farmer-mechanic and once described himself as "a raw boy with clothes made by

¹ The Brook Farmer's father was the Frederick Cabot listed in the Boston directories between 1807 and 1814 as the partner of his cousin Francis Lee (son of Captain Joseph Lee), in conducting the business of a merchant on Kilby Street. His mother was Marianne Cabot, daughter of the Samuel Cabot with whom Copley quarreled.

Famous Families of Massachusetts

country tailors, coarse shoes, great hands, red lips and blue eyes.” We know him as Reverend Theodore Parker.

It is to those far-back Beverly days of the Cabots we now turn, once more, to establish the relationship of the late Senator Lodge to his Cabot kin. Henry Cabot, whom we saw, as a lad of six, hiding himself under the sideboard of Senator George Cabot’s dining room—to watch Washington at breakfast during the President’s 1789 tour through New England—was Henry Cabot Lodge’s grandfather. When Senator Cabot moved from Essex County to Brookline, son Henry, of course, came along; and at thirteen he entered Harvard College. His class there would have been that of 1800 but for a college fracas which prevented his graduation. He studied law, however, started to practise (in 1804), and remained an active member of the legal profession until his marriage, in 1814, to Anna Sophia Blake, daughter of John Welland Blake of Brattleboro, Vermont.¹ He then entered the insurance business but, inheriting a considerable fortune on the death of his father, retired young. The last six years of his life he made his home at Number 31 Beacon Street. This house was the Boston home, from 1859 on, of Henry Cabot Lodge’s father, John Ellerton Lodge, who that year bought the place from Samuel Eliot, father of the late president emeritus of Harvard University.

Henry Cabot Lodge (born in Boston May 12, 1850) once remarked that his sojourn on this planet began “on the edge of a new time”, a time, that is, when the romantic movement was on the downward slope though it appeared to be in full control still. The “old families” had not yet ceased to be in the saddle and Boston, a city with a population of only 133,000, was small enough so that they could

¹ Descended from William Blake, who was a cousin of Robert Blake, the great admiral who held Taunton for the Parliament 1644–1645. William Blake came to Massachusetts in 1630, was for forty years town clerk of Dorchester and left many descendants.
**The Cabot Family**

enjoy their little kingdom and dominate outside their own circle. The homes of these families were in and about Summer Street (then just beginning to yield to the advance of trade) or else were clustered on the slopes of Beacon Hill. But let Lodge himself paint the picture:

Opposite to us on Winthrop Place were, for example, two large stone houses with yards or gardens like our own, one occupied by Joshua Blake, my great-grandfather’s brother, the other by Samuel Cabot and later by George Bancroft, the historian. On one side our neighbors were the Hunnewells and on the other the Bowditches. On Winthrop Place lived Rufus Choate, and close by in Summer Street or its immediate vicinity were the houses of Daniel Webster and Edward Everett, of the Grays, Gardners, Frothinghams, Bigelows, Lees, Jacksons, Higginsons and Cushings. . . . The town still had personality, lineaments which could be recognized.¹

Lodge’s father ² had amassed, and was at this time increasing, one of the largest fortunes then existing in Massachusetts. He had an office in a granite block which stretched down to the end of Commercial Wharf and from the windows of his counting-room could be seen beautiful American clipper ships lying alongside. Henry Cabot Lodge as a little boy wandered about among these ships. Of his adventures while making friends with the captains and the seamen, he writes: “For the teas and silks which filled the holds I cared nothing but the histories and adventures of the ships interested me greatly, particularly the Argonaut in which I had an interest or share . . . and two named for the heroes of one of my father’s best loved books, the Don Quixote and the Sancho Panza.”

¹ In “Early Memories”, Charles Scribner’s Sons, New York, 1913, p. 18.
² The senator’s mother, Anna Sophia Cabot (named after her mother), survived for only three years after her marriage in 1842 to John Ellerton Lodge, son of Giles Lodge of London, who had married Mary Langdon, daughter of Governor John Langdon of New Hampshire. Besides the future senator John Ellerton Lodge had only one other child: Elizabeth Cabot Lodge, who became the wife of George Abbot James.
Famous Families of Massachusetts

Quoting from his friend and contemporary, Thomas Russell Sullivan, Lodge goes on to describe the leisurely life in these “sunny counting-rooms . . . where the merchants spent their days, the wide comfortable spaces fitted with time-honored furniture, and with paintings of clipper ships upon the walls.” Here between cargoes it was at times “so quiet that the gentle lap of the harbor waves could be heard against the wooden piers below.” And in the air, “which tranquil dignity pervaded,” there was always a fragrance of mingled spices.

Lodge’s class at Harvard was that of 1871. In his junior year he became engaged to Anna Cabot Mills Davis,¹ daughter of Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis of the United States Navy, and the day after his graduation was married to her in Christ Church, Cambridge. Mrs. Lodge was not only a very beautiful girl—her exquisite violet eyes were long the talk of the town—but she was charming and highly intelligent as well. After her husband became a literary man she criticized all that he wrote, reading his proofs and verifying for him the references in his books. Many an address he polished and recast because she thought it not so good a piece of work as he was capable of producing.

As quite a young man, Lodge had decided that the one thing he wanted to do in life was to write history. His friend, Henry Adams, was then editor of the North American Review, and Cabot began his literary career by contributing book notices to this magazine. At the same time he took the full course at the Harvard Law School and passed his Bar examinations, because he was convinced that “for mental training nothing was equal to the study of the law.” The men who were making, as well as writing, history at this time were all his intimate friends. Charles Sumner and

¹ Mrs. Lodge was the granddaughter of United States Senator Elijah Mills. Her maternal grandmother was Lois Freeman, daughter of Constant Freeman, whose brother, Reverend James Freeman, served King’s Chapel for many years and is remembered as the first Unitarian minister in New England.
The Cabot Family

Wendell Phillips were often his guests, while with John Lothrop Motley, George Bancroft, Francis Parkman and William Prescott, as well as with Mrs. Bell, the brilliant daughter of Rufus Choate, with Oliver Wendell Holmes and his delightful wife, and with Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sturgis Lodge constantly discussed literary matters and enjoyed stimulating talk, both at home and abroad.

At the time of the Civil War, Henry Cabot Lodge was, of course, only a boy. But his family and friends were part of the struggle and he himself records, in “Early Memories”, that for him there was a very definite right and wrong in this war. (He did not at all approve of the later tendency of the North to try to pretend that both sides were right.) The connection with the North American Review, to which allusion has already been made, developed, in 1873, into an assistant editorship and, working under the direct supervision of Henry Adams, Lodge learned to write very clear simple sentences, shorn of superfluous words and needless adjectives.

Now it was that he turned his profound admiration for Senator Cabot, and his careful study of the Federalist

1 American minister at Vienna, 1861–1867, and at the Court of St. James’s, 1869–1870. His “Rise of the Dutch Republic” in three volumes was published in 1866. Thomas Motley (1781–1864), father of the historian, was a son of Maine, his parents being Thomas and Emma (Waite) Motley of Falmouth, now Portland. With his brother Edward, he came to Boston in 1802 and started on what proved to be a prosperous business career. In 1807, he married Anna Lothrop, daughter of Reverend John Lothrop, for many years minister of the Second Church in Boston. In their younger days Mr. Motley and his wife were often described as “the handsomest pair the town of Boston could show.” Stuart, while painting Motley’s portrait, asked his sitter if he had any Scotch blood in his veins, and upon receiving a negative answer, exclaimed, “Well, I have a damned Scotchman here.”

2 See Adams Family.

3 The Cabots as a clan are apparently not so proud of Senator Lodge as he was of them, however. The “Genealogy”, after a fair but by no means laudatory statement of this kinsman’s achievements, comments with unmistakable bitterness on his failure to support the League of Nations — to which he had early given his intellectual assent. Doctor Briggs, author of the work, informs me that the caustic sentences in his book represent not merely his own opinion but the carefully considered judgment of the “family” in regard to Henry Cabot Lodge’s character and career.
Famous Families of Massachusetts

party, of which his great-grandfather had been leader in Massachusetts, to the compiling of his own first book, "The Life and Letters of George Cabot." The excellent reviews accorded this work strengthened in him his earlier ambition to be a writer of history. He was, moreover, lecturing at Harvard College just then 1 on a subject which he later elaborated into "The English Colonies in America."

Alexander Hamilton was one of Lodge's heroes. It was in large measure admiration for this great leader that spurred the future senator into his choice of politics as a career. An opportunity to enter this field with a good chance of success was at hand. Lodge's father, who had long been fond of Nahant, had, some time since, purchased the large estate there with which the senator came to be associated throughout his long public career. Nahant was Lodge's legal residence. From this place he made his entry into public life, when he became a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1880, and with it he continued to be associated all his life. Once he paid dear for Nahant's close relationship to Lynn. This was when, having made politics his major interest, he thought to skip over the State Senate, which would naturally have been the second step in his progress, and proceed directly to the House of Representatives. That year the shoemakers of Lynn badly defeated him at the polls. This taught him that such gifts as political preference were not to be had for the wishing and the Fiftieth Congress found him, millionaire though he was, seated at his desk as a member. John Torrey Morse, Jr., writing of Lodge in the Harvard Graduates' Magazine for March, 1925, points out that just as Lodge had learned to "keep his seat when, as a boy, he hunted across country in the Roman Campagna, so now, once seated at a Congressional desk, no political vicissitude could ever unseat him." He remained in the House until 1893, when he was

1 He was instructor in American history at Harvard College from 1876 to 1879 and president of the Massachusetts Historical Society from 1915 until his death.

194
The Cabot Family

promoted to the Senate. There, as is well known, he was still "the member from Nahant" when he passed away, November 9, 1924, at the Boston home (Number 65 Beacon Street) of his intimate friend, Doctor William Sturgis Bigelow.¹

Mrs. Lodge had died nearly a decade before. Of their three children, Constance Davis Lodge became the wife of the late Augustus Peabody Gardner ² of Massachusetts and for a second husband married Major General Charles C. Williams; George Cabot Lodge, a poet of distinction, married Elizabeth Davis, daughter of the late Judge John Davis, and died more than a score of years ago; and John Ellerton Lodge became curator of the Freer Gallery of Art, a unit of the National Gallery of Art under the direction of the Smithsonian Institute.³

Surely, however, enough has now been written about the Cabot family to make it perfectly clear that they amply deserve the prestige which they have so long enjoyed in Boston. No less than thirty-seven different Cabot households are listed in the current issue of Boston's Social Register, and the names of forty-seven Cabots may be found in the Harvard Quinquennial Catalogue for 1930, the first being John (1724) and the last in that volume (which includes the class of 1927) Blake Cabot, a son of Dr. Follen Cabot and his wife, Edith Tufton Blake of Annapolis. No book not devoted to Cabots exclusively could possibly follow so many of this single name and make their achievements and identities real to the reader. Particularly as the generations so

¹ Who himself died, October 6, 1926, at the age of seventy-six. Doctor Bigelow was the son of Henry J. and Susan (Sturgis) Bigelow and a graduate of Harvard, class of 1871. Long identified with the Massachusetts General Hospital, he was for three years (1879–1881) instructor in surgery at the Harvard Medical School. In 1908 he lectured at Harvard on the Buddhist doctrine, having become greatly interested in Buddhism while living in Japan. A book of his, "Buddhism and Immortality" (published in 1908), attracted wide attention.

² See Gardner Family.

³ Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., Harvard 1924, who married Emily Sears, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Sears of Boston (see Sears Family), is a grandson of the late "Member from Nahant."

195
Famous Families of Massachusetts

overlap that, according to Miss Mary C. Wheelwright, whose mother was a Cabot,¹ it "sometimes happened that a Cabot girl would be a great-aunt before she was born!" Let us, therefore, turn now to several interesting clans into which well-known Cabots have married.

¹ Mrs. Andrew C. Wheelwright, who was largely responsible for founding the Massachusetts General Hospital's Training School for Nurses.