

## WINSLOW “FAMILY MEMORIAL”: DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

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The Winslow “Family Memorial” was written by Isaac Winslow (1774-1856) from about 1837 (volumes I through most of III) and continued after his death by his daughter Margaret Catherine Winslow (1816-90), who worked on it until about 1873 (part of volume III through volume V).

Margaret divides her portion into chapters only intermittently and inconsistently. For the purposes of this description, therefore, I break her narrative into arbitrary sections of, for the most part, ten pages per section of the original ms. The numbers of these sections correspond to file numbers of digitized scans of her portion of the ms.

*“Isaac” in this description always refers to the first writer, and “Margaret” always to his daughter. The person typically identified in Isaac’s portion as Isaac’s brother Tom, for example, will in Margaret’s portion be most often identified as Margaret’s Uncle Tom.*

*The page references that follow refer to page numbers of the original manuscript (Ms.). References include the volume number in Roman numerals.*

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### VOLUME FOUR

1. (Ms. IV: i-viii) Genealogies (not transcribed).
2. (Ms, IV: 1-10) [Margaret’s opening pages consist of a journal she had begun in 1850 and predate her continuation of her father’s “Memorial.” But they appear to be written in imitation of her father’s portion and to a degree overlap its closing pages.] They discuss life in the Hawkins St. house shortly after Isaac and Margaret’s marriage; births; Aunt Patty’s Providential monetary help; difficulties of living on an insufficient income. Margaret reviews her father’s parents and immediate family and then more distant generations. This journal then interrupted by “four years invalidism” and recommenced in 1855. Mentions several Boston houses that belonged to her ancestors. Her great grandfather Joshua and his membership in Samuel Sewall’s Old South Church. Her father’s sixteen uncles and aunts. The distresses accompanying the Revolution and gathering clouds (in 1855) of the division between North and South. Insidious advances of “Popery” and the “Atrocious immoralities” of Mormonism and the lawlessness of the southwest. An out-of-sequence discussion of her father’s death (1856). His funeral and burial in the Forest Hills Cemetery. Returning to the historical narrative, Margaret recounts the history of her parents’ marriage in 1801. Her mother’s person and “frolicsome” personality. Her scanty education. Her

father's person and personality. A later letter to his youngest brother Edward (1836) illustrates his views on worldly ambition and family pride.

3. (Ms. IV: 11-20) Isaac's letter concludes, recalling his father's death. A letter of Isaac's to Mrs. Waldo about his happiness in his marriage. An unfortunate insinuation in the early days of the marriage concerning Isaac's choice of a wife distresses Margaret's mother. Birth of their son Isaac in 1802. A long letter from her father to his first cousin Joshua L. Winslow, formerly a British officer, in Madras, giving quite an extensive account of family affairs in general. It discusses, among other things, relatives in North Carolina and Isaac's marriage and the state of his business. Family visits with his wife to Portsmouth (to Mrs. Waldo) and the birth of his second son, Edward, who became "the favorite of 'poor Aunt Patty.'" Removal of Mr. Houston's family to Newfoundland. Uncle Joshua Blanchard continues in Tobago and Havana. Yellow Fever in New York in 1803. More family visits. Margaret's then young Aunts Henrietta and Eliza sent to Dorchester to nurse the infant Isaac, ill with whooping cough. An admonitory letter from Isaac to his brother Edward (little Edward's namesake) about his setting himself up in life. A discussion of Edward's marriage in South Carolina at age eighteen to much older a wealthy widow, already twice married, with four children. Discussion of their future state and issue (six children, including the future Admiral John Ancrum Winslow). A letter of 1804 to Aunt Malbone on recent family and town developments. Letter to Mrs. Waldo, hoping she will move to Boston and on family and family-related business matters. A letter from Isaac to his cousin Betsey at Dedham, reporting his brother Josh's head has been turned by a Miss Malbone, visiting from Newport and "all the world are running after a Mr. [Jerome] Buonaparte [Napoleon's brother]"

4. (Ms. IV: 21-30) and his lady, who are "here from Baltimore." Margaret reviews the years 1801-04. The family, social, and business worlds that centered on the Hawkins St. house and her grandmother Blanchard's house in Brattle Square. Mr. Houston's handsome house in the South End. Letters from Joshua Pollard Blanchard in Tobago. The initial strangeness of the place. The state of undress of the local people and getting used to that. It would be a comfortable place but for the insects and reptiles; detailed descriptions of many of these. Mosquito nets, rats in the bedroom, cockroaches and spiders. Some details of the passage out: their fore-topmast was carried away in a squall, and they were almost drowned when trying to land on a beach. Further letters from the same to Margaret's mother on his employment and the political instability of the place. Margaret notes his being underemployed and his disappointment when Mr. Houston accepted a position as head of the British ordnance department in St. John's, Newfoundland. Isaac moves his family into a house in Howard Street. Margaret's mother takes into her employment a nurse and servant, "Waddy" Warren. The "help" of that day. Mrs. Warren's sister Mary Valet is also employed; she later kept a school, a dry goods store, and finally a boarding house. She remained always much attached to the family. Mrs. Warren was a Baptist and her sister a Swedenborgian. She also published a book for young people. Another servant was called "Nabby Tower" and had care of Margaret's brother Thomas among other duties. She also made annual visits to the family in later years. Further reflections on the changing relations between householders and servants. 1806. Letters from Isaac's youngest sister Eliza Winslow to Henrietta Blanchard in Newfoundland when they were both nineteen reporting on her social life and

5. (Ms. IV: 31-40) gossips about "the Lovers," Margaret's Uncle Benjamin Winslow and Miss Amory Callahan, who were engaged at sixteen, but had to wait ten years before

marrying. Another letter from Eliza to Henrietta details the numerous visitors and “quite a shew of Beaux.” The pleasant house of her Aunt Eliza in Brattle Square (called simply “the Square”). Her Uncle Benjamin’s marriage in 1807 to Amory Callahan. The Callahan family and anticipating additional marriages uniting them with Winslows. Margaret notes she has overlooked the move in 1806 of the family to a house in Olive Street, where here three youngest brothers were born: Thomas in 1807, Benjamin in 1810, and George in 1812. The young men of the family in Isaac’s counting room, among many others, including the son of his cousin, Samuel Waldo. A letter from Isaac to Mrs. Chase (formerly Waldo) who had just lost her second husband. Letters to Mrs. Chase’s sister, Isaac’s cousin Betsey Winslow, over whose little income he had management. Her and her sister’s attachment to Isaac from childhood. Their brothers Samuel and Isaac, who had been wards of Isaac’s father during the Revolution, “unprosperous through life ... poor gentlemen,” though Samuel’s sons have (1867) fared better. How other cousins have fared. In June 1807 Isaac’s fourth son Thomas Savage Winslow is born, named after Isaac’s brother, a favorite who later developed intemperate habits and died unexpectedly age thirty-six in 1808. Isaac’s youngest sister Eliza married in the fall of 1807 to William Pickering, an Englishman, raised for the British Army, who had sold his commission and was living on the income of estates on the island of St. Croix in the West Indies. His brother Arthur’s unfortunate habits that carried him off in 1809. Uncle Edward unemployed in 1808 and living with Isaac’s family. Uncles Joshua and John abroad. Uncle Ben and wife in poor health. Uncle Joshua Pollard Blanchard in Isaac’s counting room. Aunt Henrietta still in Newfoundland with Mrs. Houston. Jefferson’s Embargo prevented several relatives from returning home before 1809. Birth of Aunt Pickering’s second son in 1809. Again discussing Margaret’s Uncle Edward’s unfortunate marriage and their move North. But his wife disliked northern ways. Reflections on the “miserable nature of slave property” and wealth that dwindled away on account of it. Her mother’s miscarriage and illness and illness of her children. Mrs. Houston loses two children to scarlet fever. Lengthy reflections on politics, wars, and other public events 1800-10.

6. (Ms. IV: 41-50) The household in Oliver St., and its inhabitants in 1810: Isaac, his wife and four sons, Aunt Patty, and Isaac’s sister Mary. A letter from her father to Aunt Malbone on family developments leads Margaret to recall her Aunt Pickering’s distress at the condition of the slaves on her husband’s plantation. Her efforts to secure better treatment of the slaves resented by the island’s ladies. She had persuaded her husband to fire his overseer, but none more humane could be found. Isaac’s being occupied in managing the affairs of his cousins. Mr. Balfour, a Scot in Charlestown inclined towards Sandemanian tenets and his tiresome meetings. Margaret’s recollections from a later time of Sandemanian meetings she attended. Isaac’s fifth son, Benjamin Pollard Winslow, born June, 1810. His personality. The only one of the brothers sent to college. The winter of 1810-11 famous for its tremendous snow storms. Mrs. Chase arrives from Portland and settles in Boston. Isaac’s continued “active exertions” on behalf of various friends and members of the family. Uncle Joshua’s disappointment in business in Algiers following a quarrel with the American Consul, Tobias Lear. Isaac’s friend George Erving, U.S. Minister to Spain, whom he manages to interest in Erving’s Uncle Samuel Winslow’s affairs. Isaac interested also in the family of William Jarvis, late Consul to Portugal, his dying wife and his adopted daughter, Harriet Sparhawk. Kindness to Mrs. King in New York, daughter of Edward Winslow the Episcopal clergyman. Letters from Isaac to his cousins Samuel Winslow and Betsey show Isaac’s characteristic “views and motives.” Arrival of a third son, John Winslow, on the same day as Uncle Benjamin’s daughter Catherine Amory is born. The illness that would carry away great

grandmother Pollard away two years later first shows itself. Uncle John to St. Croix and Uncle Joshua Blanchard to Cadiz. Margaret reflects upon “that busy life which is now so like a confused dream scarcely known by their descendants, whose busy pursuits will soon be the same unremembered scene of life’s shifting drama” and questions whether all this activity has been lived for themselves or for God. Letters from Sir William Pepperrell hoping there will not be war between England and America. The appearance in the family of the fascinating Mrs. Auboyneau from Newport, granddaughter of Aunt Malbone’s husband. She turns the heads of several of Margaret’s uncles. And the stir caused by Mrs. Phillips of Newfoundland (who would later become the third Mrs. Houston). Public events of 1812. Fire at Richmond and the run-up to the War. Celebrating the twenty-second anniversary of Washington’s inauguration, described in a letter of Aunt Susan Blanchard to her sister Henrietta. Unpopularity of the War. Birth of Isaac’s sixth son, George, August, 1812, born in one war and who would die in the middle of another, February, 1865. A tipped-in leaf extracts Isaac’s thoughts in a letter to an evidently childless friend on the pros and cons of parenthood as occasioned by this addition to the family. Extracts of letters from Isaac on the effects of the War. A long letter from Isaac to Consul Jarvis

7. (Ms. IV: 51-50) on the political and moral and religious questions raised by the War. Letter to his cousin Betsey speaks of a visit from his brother John of North Carolina, now a widower. An exchange of daughters. Letters from Margaret’s Aunt Susan Blanchard: to her sister Henrietta recording illnesses, births and deaths. Sudden death at Providence of William Pickering, leaving Aunt Pickering a widow at twenty-seven with four young children and the west Indian property in a state of much embarrassment. Isaac goes to Providence and brings mother and three youngest children to his house. The following spring they remove to Dorchester. Susan Blanchard’s attentiveness at this time to her and also to Mrs. Hill, Margaret’s Uncle Benjamin’s sister-in-law (and later wife to Margaret’s Uncle Joshua Pollard Blanchard), also recently widowed. Aunt Patty breaks her arm in a fall. Deaths of Samuel Winslow and Mrs. Jarvis, the latter occasioning Isaac’s becoming trustee for her adopted daughter Harriet Sparhawk. Letters to Sir William Pepperrell mentions these deaths and a great fire in Portsmouth. About the Sparhawk family. A year of “great affliction”: deaths of great grandmother Pollard and Aunt Susan Blanchard (who had nursed Aunt Pollard in her last illness) of the same disease (typhoid) shortly thereafter. The last letter written by Aunt Susan to her sister Henrietta on Aunt Pollard’s death and religious reflections. Letters from Isaac on Susan’s death with his religious reflections on the uncertainty of life and on fears that she may have strayed from Orthodoxy into Unitarianism. Margaret’s hints at the state of her own religious beliefs. Discussion of War in 1813-15 and final Peace. Events in Europe. Character of Bonaparte.

8. (Ms. IV: 61-70) Birth of a son to Uncle Benjamin and the death of Aunt Pickering’s little girl. Isaac writes to Sir William Pepperrell on the Peace and Margaret’s reflections on the long peace following the War of 1812 and the Napoleonic Wars. The Houstons arrive in Boston, but Mrs. Houston dies after giving birth to a son shortly thereafter and leaving besides the infant (who himself died in just over a month) three girls aged about four to thirteen. In December Margaret’s grandmother Blanchard dies of pneumonia after a week’s illness. A lengthy letter about these family afflictions from Margaret’s mother to her Aunt Hodge in Philadelphia with religious reflections. Death at the end of 1815 of Aunt Pickering’s youngest child and only daughter, Eliza, age about two and a half. Engagement of Aunt Mary to Pleasant Hudgens, a physician of New Orleans, where they were later

married. She was the beauty of the family, but because she rejected many suitors she married much later than her younger sister. 1816. Birth of the writer (Margaret). Family illnesses and the state of business. The death of their English cousin Thomas Winslow, who left a widow and eight children very poor in New York City, most of whom became distinguished and prosperous in England later on. Isaac's moves his family into what will become known as "the Ark," a large house at 13 Leverett Street, then overlooking "Mill Pond." A lengthy and in the end nostalgic description of the house and immediate neighborhood. Mr. Houston's third marriage, to the former Mrs. Phillips. Death of Aunt Patty. Isaac pays a final visit to Aunt Malbone in Newport. His and Margaret's reflections on especially the economic consequences of the War with Margaret's additional thoughts (in 1867) about the recently concluded Civil War and the growing taste for luxury. Birth of Uncle Benjamin's youngest daughter, Lucretia. The circumstances of his family. Visit to Boston of President Monroe. Reflections on the dangers of Imperialism. Isaac notes a rash of recent suicides. Uncle Joshua Winslow marries (1817) a daughter of Major Caleb Stark of Dunbarton. Their straitened circumstances.

**9.** (Ms. IV: 71-80) Death of Aunt Malbone; description of her character and terms of her will. Declining health of Mrs. Chase and her "consumptive illness." A school for black children in which the family was interested. Birth of son Francis to Uncle Joshua Winslow and the mother's death from rapid consumption in 1819. Invalidism of Joshua from a disease of the lungs perhaps taken from his wife. He breaks up his household and takes his son to Aunt Pickering's in Dorchester. His failure in business. Margaret's mother's cough becomes "habitual," though she would live for ten years more. Her visit to Portsmouth. Continued ill health of Mrs. Chase and other family illnesses. Aunt Mary travels to New Orleans to join her husband. Typhus prevalent in Boston in the summer of 1819 and brothers Edward and George down with it. Death of Mrs. Chase's stepson George Chase, who leaves her an inheritance of about \$20,000. Public events of 1819 and 1820. The British Regency, the influence of French Revolutionary atheism, and the Missouri Compromise. A letter of Isaac's to the Orthodox Mrs. Hodge, touching on her son, later the distinguished professor of Theology at Princeton and discussing religious divisions in Boston and Isaac's impatience with "metaphysical and disputed points which interest the head, without much affecting the heart," as well as news of the family. A scrap of family journal. A seventh son born prematurely to Margaret's parents and who dies the next day. Margaret's remembrance of seeing him laid out. Her brother Isaac's business trip to New York and the South. An amusing childish letter from her brother George to Isaac at about this time. A family picnic at Savin Hill. A lengthy and nostalgic description of the home circle on the eve of "the most memorable year." 1821 ushered in by the death of Uncle Benjamin's wife. Margaret's recollection of viewing her body. Her little girls first taken to Mrs. Callahan, their maternal grandmother. Growing acquaintance with Mrs. Timmins Hill, sister of the late Amory Winslow (Uncle Benjamin's wife). Her body and mind had been much affected by her own husband's death.

**10.** (Ms. IV: 81-90) A lengthy account of the death of Margaret's brother William Henry, age fifteen, in July of 1821. He was employed in his father's counting room and contracted yellow fever, probably from a visit to a ship recently arrived at Boston. A letter from her brother Ben, age eleven, informing his cousin William Pickering about the death. Extract of Margaret's mother's account of Henry's death. Margaret's own recollections. Her mother's religious reflections. Isaac's poem on Henry's death. A letter from Margaret's mother to Mrs.

Hodge about the death and her religious struggles over it. Margaret's thoughts about the lifelong effect of Henry's death on her mother. Public events of 1821. The sale of grandmother Pollard's estate. Illness of Mrs. Chase. Boston incorporated as a city and Isaac's opposition to this. The city Jail built just below the Leverett St., house and the old Almshouse. A neighborhood since entirely changed and a lengthy description of features of the neighborhood,

**11.** (Ms. IV: 91-100) including Massachusetts General Hospital. 1822. Uncle Joshua Pollard Blanchard married to Mrs. Hill. Uncle Joshua Winslow's ill health occasions his removal to St. Croix. 1823. Uncle Blanchard obliged to hospitalize his new wife at the McLean Asylum, she having become "violently deranged." Aunt Henrietta comes to live in Leverett St. and shares a bed with Margaret. She is of great help to Margaret's mother in her declining health. Margaret's recollections of childhood fears felt in this room as well as more pleasant memories of it and the house. A "boyish" letter from brother George to his cousin John Pickering 1824. Discussion of the English Mrs. Thomas Winslow's branch of the family. Her religious professions and secular ambitions for her children and allusion to a much later dispute over the estate of Mr. Erving (who died in 1850). A long letter of 1823 from her to Isaac with news of her children. Margaret praises her "wonderful pluck and energy."

[A HOME JOURNAL COMMENCED BY ISAAC AND HIS WIFE, AND EXTRACTS FROM THIS NOW DOMINATE MARGARET'S PORTION. MANY ENTRIES ARE SKETCHY NOTATIONS ABOUT THE WEATHER AND VISITS TO AND FROM THE HOME THAT WILL NOT BE DETAILED HERE.]

Isaac's feelings about the theater and his favoring comedy over tragedy. Margaret's birthday party and comparing parties then and today (late 1860's). A "sleighting frolic" and the customs associated with these. Mrs. Elizabeth McKeige and her school. She is becoming a regular visitor.

**12.** (Ms. IV: 101-110) Going to see paintings by Chester Harding (who had painted Isaac's portrait). Betsey Lecain, tailoress to the boys, and "a character." Brother Ben presented with a brocade waistcoat worn by grandfather Pollard when he was presented to the Pope. Death from jaundice of Margaret's mother's cousin Mary Blanchard. Tea drinking and the testing of ladies' skills. Converting the barn into a shop and dwelling house. Mrs. Houston's grand house which had the then-novelty of a furnace. Many comings and goings to and from the house. Beginnings of the Friday evening "sociables" in Leverett St. Election day and election vacation. The brothers' various military companies. The breaking up of the Sandemanians in Boston. 1824 death of Aunt Minot. Discussion of the character of Isaac Jr., Edward, Tom, Ben, and the cousins (Pickering, Chases, Houstons, as well as Winslows).

**13.** (Ms. IV: 111-120) An "absurd epistle," probably of 1823, from Isaac Jr. to his mother about his trip to New York. Letters of 1824 from Isaac Jr. home during his journey in the South. Noting Aunt Henrietta's Unitarianism. And (pinned in) copy of a letter from Margaret's mother to Isaac Jr. to which his reply had just been extracted. Discusses the lack of *beaux* and her religious anxieties for her son. And Isaac Jr.'s reply in which he notes his own reserve about expressing his religious opinions. Trip by brother Edward to New Brunswick with Mr. Houston's family and letters from there describing the locale and their doings. Isaac's willingness to pay for his sons' trips that included pleasure with business. His own well known character and hospitality always assured that they were well received, both

in America and Europe. Visit of Lafayette to Boston and Samuel Sparhawk's role in this. A bad fire destroys fifteen houses. Margaret is reminded of an early impression she had in regard to Southerners when her North Carolina cousins (John Ancrum and Edward D. Winslow), sons of Uncle Edward Winslow came to Boston. Their "wild looking heads," sunburned skin, and dirty bare feet.

**14.** (Ms. IV: 121-130) 1825. Grand military funeral of Gov. Eustis and the boys' military participation in this. Politics and John Quincy Adams' becoming President and divisions concerning slavery. Move at the end of 1824 of Aunt Pickering and her children to Boston. Letter from Mrs. Hudgens in New Orleans describing her husband and son. Son of Daniel Humphreys, Capt. George Humphreys' account of meeting Mr. Hudgens. Both these men soon carried off and a "rather priggish" letter of Margaret's to the widow, July, 1825, condoling with her. Letter from cousin Arthur Pickering thanking Margaret's parents for their kindnesses. Mr. and Mrs. Bethune of New York. A letter from the religious Mrs. Bethune following her husband's death. Isaac's advice to a son on how to conduct himself in business and Margaret's reflections on this. Letters from Samuel Sparhawk to Isaac with lengthy discussion on the state of departed believers and whether they "fall asleep" upon dying and the nature of the "spiritual body."

**15.** (Ms. IV: 131-140) This letter concluded and another from the same condoling on various family afflictions. A serious fire of several days' duration April, 1825, with fifty buildings destroyed and a list of the owners and tenants. Margaret notices that all have "*American*" names. Laying the cornerstone of the Bunker Hill Monument, June, 1825. Death of Aunt Betsey Winslow. Margaret recalls her and her sister, Sarah Tyng Winslow, later Mrs. Waldo and then Mrs. Chase, their having belonged to Washington's "court circle" in New Jersey during the Revolution and their characters. Isaac records a comet. 1826. Grandfather Blanchard's death. Margaret reflects on his life and family. Aunt Hudgens and her little son Augustus arrive from New Orleans. Margaret recollects playing with her cousin Frank Winslow. Her brothers' circumstances at this time. Brother Ben at Harvard in the class of 1829 with Oliver Wendell Holmes, James Freeman Clarke, his "chum" or roommate and now pastor, among others since distinguished. Isaac's dubiousness about college life and Benjamin's later (1827) rustication for a few months along with several others for a "riotous frolic" held in his room. 1826. Margaret at Miss Thuring's school and taking music lessons from Mr. Spear. Her mother gives her a brand new Chickering piano and Margaret recollects all the happy moments it gave the family. Likewise an old organ bought for her a few years later and the various instruments her brothers played. The children's education in drawing and painting as well as dancing lessons from Mr. Park. An "automaton chess player." The death of Mrs. Chase, which her father felt deeply. A never-sent letter to Samuel Sparhawk from Isaac on depression.

**16.** (Ms. IV: 141-150) Letter to Samuel Sparhawk concluded. Numerous family and business troubles no doubt exacerbated Isaac's tendency to depression, but the letter was never sent "in this form." Letter from Mrs. Hodge on grandfather Blanchard's death and character to her nephew, Joshua Pollard Blanchard. Margaret's reflections on her grandfather. Margaret's mother commences her own journal in 1826, which Margaret has only recently discovered. A trip to Lowell by Aunt Henrietta, Miss Thomas and brother Edward. Isaac visits Portsmouth as later does brother Edward, both on business. Aunt Pickering moves to a new brick house at the foot of Leverett Street. Brother Benjamin briefly apprenticed to a druggist, but soon

returns to Harvard. Brother Thomas's hand badly burned. More about Mrs. Chase's death, Margaret's mother's attention to her in her illness and attentiveness to many other friends and relations. 1827. The various churches favored by members of the family. Recollections of how cold even the houses of families in good circumstances then were. Robberies, and a pirate hanged in the Jail next door the day after his companion pirate has hanged himself in the Jail. Dr. Shattuck, who had tended young Henry, and was "an awful believer in doses and drugs," much to Margaret's regret.

17. (Ms. IV: 151-160) Brother Ben almost frozen walking to Cambridge. The very amusing Edward Lawson of Halifax and his mock flirtations. John Ancrum Winslow about to enter the navy. The undesirable acquaintances, the Englishman Robert Manners and his father. Mr. Heilbron, a Jewish merchant from London. The Englishman Alderman Bailey, "a most absurd person" and the fun "the boys" had with him. A visit from the French dancing master M. Canda (a former officer of Napoleon's), his wife and their children. Margaret reflects on how all these visitors have since been "scattered to all parts of the world" and hopes in the life hereafter she may learn what effects their "transient intercourse" may have had on them all. Last illness of Sally Waldo. A trip to New York and Philadelphia by Margaret's parents, Aunt Pickering brother Edward. Sightseeing. Sally Waldo dies while they are away. James Buchanan, the British Consul at New York, a "sort of Sandemanian." Dr. John Sherran Bartlett, editor of the *New York Albion*. Brother Edward (not quite fifteen) remains in New York to establish himself in business. Return voyage. Numerous calls and dinners. Edward returns from New York after the yellow fever appears there. Brother Ben's "band." George Manners, British Consul in Boston and a dangerous road on the way to his house at Brighton Hill, which had at another time occasioned a dangerous accident, almost fatal to Brother Edward. The death of Mrs. McKeige's youngest daughter Augusta and the effects of this on the various girls in the family circle who were connected with her school. Aunts Henrietta and Pickering with Elizabeth Sparhawk visit Mrs. Tom Adams and President (John Quincy) Adams in Quincy. A pet iguana forever becoming lost. Northern lights. Sale of Mrs. Chase's house.

18. (Ms. IV: 161-170) Brother Ben's rustication to Canton, boarding with and being tutored by the Reverend Benjamin Huntoon along with his classmate George William Phillips. Death of Daniel Humphreys, age eighty-seven. A poem in his memory by Isaac. Reflections on his life. Numerous parties and coming and goings. "Little" John Ancrum Winslow a midshipman. "All the flock ... together again." 1828. Margaret's mother's health declining, but no letup of socializing. Margaret's twelfth birthday and how the customs of celebrating birthdays have changed. A little Greek girl, former slave of the Turks and refugee following the Greek War of Independence. Margaret recollects her beautiful dress. Death of Charles Bradford in New Orleans, husband of Mrs. Mary Bradford, who has since prospered after being left destitute. Margaret's mother's continuing decline and Margaret's anxieties. Recollections of the old Sandemans and discussion of theological controversies among them. A visit to Isaac acknowledging a donation from the anti-slavery activist Benjamin Lundy. Copies of letters made by Isaac's sons George and Thomas, the first about salvation and the love of God, the second concerning the anti-tariff party, in which Isaac was a leader.