

Slide 1 (title): Dr. Cotton Tufts: A Genealogy Adventure

I have been interested in genealogy for many years, inspired by my great-uncle Richard Tufts of Pinehurst. He shared a lot of information with me and introduced me to Herb Adams and the Tufts Kinsmen Association in the late 1970s. While I have not had much time for genealogy adventures in a while, I'm still involved with the Kinsmen.

Slide 2: Tufts Library

About 10 years ago, when I was living in Arlington, MA, my older son moved to Weymouth. On exploring his neighborhood, he discovered the Tufts Library right around the corner. We decided we must be related to the library but didn't pursue the question further until last year.

The library building was being rebuilt and, for the umpteenth time, we were discussing when it might be done. Finally, we came around to the old question—exactly how are we related to the Tufts Library in Weymouth? And so, I set off on a little adventure, which is what I am talking about today.

Slide 3: Weymouth Public Library Website

The first stop is always the Internet, but one must be cautious (as you may know) because there is a lot of misinformation out there that gets repeated so often it begins to look like the truth. So, I skipped "Ask Google" and went straight to the Weymouth Public Library website.¹

Slide 4: Susannah Tufts

There she was—Susannah Tufts, who, with her brother Quincy Tufts, donated money and land to establish a library in 1879. The library history page noted that these two siblings were the grandchildren of Weymouth physician Dr. Cotton Tufts. As you might expect from the use of her birth name, Susannah never married and had no children.

Slide 5: Susannah and Siblings

For more information, I went to the website for the Weymouth Historical Society,² which was also established in 1879—apparently a busy year for establishing things in Weymouth, since that was also the year the Tufts Library was established. As you will see if you look up these Tufts cousins in your copy of the *Tufts Kinsmen Genealogy*³ (Volume 1), it turns out that Susannah's brother Quincy also remained a childless bachelor until his death.

There were two other siblings⁴ who survived childhood. Lucy, who was between Quincy and Susannah, and Mercy, the youngest. Lucy married Thomas Tarbell, a merchant from Boston, but Mercy stayed single. Lucy and Thomas had two children, but both of those children died young. So that line of Tufts ended there,⁵ except for the library, which lives on.

The highboy pictured⁶ was from the Tufts home and is now at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

Slide 6: Boston 1840

Quincy Tufts, who funded the library along with his sister Susannah, was a successful merchant with a dry goods store on Washington Street⁷ in Boston that carried buttons, braids, silks, and bandana handkerchiefs. According to one description,⁸ "Mr. Tufts saved all his wrapping paper, assorted it, and whenever a customer bought an article he carefully selected a piece of just the size for wrapping. He never wasted

Dr. Cotton Tufts, a presentation at the Tufts Kinsmen Association Annual Meeting Sept. 13, 2020

anything but time.” He earned a great deal of money over his adult lifetime, which was left to the Tufts Library.

The picture is of storefronts in downtown Boston in 1836, about 2 blocks from the Tufts store.

Slide 7: Weymouth Map

Quincy lived to the ripe old age of 80. His sister Lucy Tarbell lived to be 63, outliving her husband by 4 years. Susannah also lived to be 80, but Mercy died at 58. Keep in mind that the life expectancy for white adults in the 1870s, when Quincy and Susannah died, was about 39.⁹ This goes to show that Herb Adams chose the right motto for the Tufts Kinsmen—*vix vivax*, which means, he said, “Long lived, with effort” or, as an online Latin dictionary notes, “tenacious of life.”

Slide 8: Tufts Corner

Quincy and Susannah are mentioned as the grandchildren of Dr. Cotton Tufts. They were the children of Dr. Cotton’s only son, also named Cotton. According to our Tufts Kinsmen Genealogy, Cotton Tufts the merchant (not the doctor), graduated from Harvard College in 1777 at the age of 20 and married his first cousin, Mercy Brooks, in 1788. This younger Cotton was a merchant, and part owner of the store Tufts & Whittemore, located at Tufts Corner, which later became Washington Square, in Weymouth Landing. He also was a part owner of both a schooner and a sloop.

They sold what is referred to as “dry goods.” Whittemore’s stock book, dated 1823, lists an “inventory of yard goods, notions, clothing items, hardware (including brass knobs), fishhooks, tools, and books.... [and a] listing of small, personal items (shaving brushes, dressing combs, fans, etc.)” The *Historic New England* website,¹⁰ which lists the stock book and other account books in its collection (dated 1818-1833), describes the inventory as “outstanding in its variety.” They also sold food and lumber, rented a horse and a chaise or a sleigh, and even sold manure.¹¹

Slide 9: Tufts & Whittemore Building

In addition to the general store, the building housed a milliner’s shop upstairs and, within the store, they had the local post office, where both Cotton Tufts and James Whittemore were postmasters. They also had the first circulating library in the town. That library was by paid subscription.¹²

Remember the name Whittemore, as I will mention it again.

Slide 10: The Tufts Library

Cotton Tufts died in 1833 at the age of 75. By the 1840s, Tufts & Whittemore was gone, but the general store continued to operate in that location, run by a succession of merchants. After the deaths of Quincy and Susannah, the Tufts & Whittemore building housed the first Tufts Library.¹³

Slide 11: The “new” Tufts Library

In 1892, a new library was built, in keeping with the style of the time.

Slide 12: The Tufts Library reading room

Here is the reading room....

Slide 13: The Tufts Library reading room (portraits labelled)

....complete with portraits of Susannah and Quincy.

Slide 14: Campaign to build a new library (again)

The library became too small and the town waged a campaign for a new library. The sign above the steps in the picture on the left reads, "Picture yourself walking into this library. [referring to the drawing below] No stairs. Seats for all. Uncrowded shelves. New books."

Slide 15: Another "new" Tufts Library

In 1964,¹⁴ another Tufts Library was built, also in keeping with the style of the time.

Slide 16: Dr. Cotton Tufts genealogy

Now, we move back a generation to the man of the hour, Dr. Cotton Tufts. However, before telling you about him, let me tell you his history.

Dr. Cotton Tufts was the son of Dr. Simon Tufts the elder. This first Dr. Simon Tufts was the son of Captain Peter Tufts of Medford, so we'll go back there briefly.

Slide 17: The Peter Tufts House

Captain Peter Tufts, born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1648, was the oldest son of the man we often refer to as "Peter the Immigrant." I wanted to go back this far because Captain Peter's second wife was Mercy Cotton, which explains the origin of the popular given name Cotton across many generations and branches of the Tufts family.

Slide 18: Mercy Cotton

Mercy was the daughter of Seaborn Cotton and his wife Dorothy Bradstreet. Seaborn, so named because he was born at sea, was the son of John Cotton—a famous and popular minister in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He was so well known and well respected that it is not surprising his descendants would honor his name.

So, let's come one generation forward from Captain Peter and Mercy Cotton. They had 13 children together. This is after Captain Peter had five children with his first wife, Elizabeth Lynde.

Slide 19: Dr. Simon Tufts house

In this large family, Simon was the 9th of Mercy's children. He graduated from Harvard College in 1724 and became the first physician in Medford, Massachusetts. This first Dr. Simon Tufts married Abigail Smith about a year later. They had seven children. He had a wide practice and was well known. He trained many doctors, including his oldest son, also named Simon.

Dr. Simon the Second took over his father's medical practice in Medford when the first Dr. Simon died in 1786 in his mid-40s. Dr. Simon the Second was suddenly head of the household at about age 20, having just recently graduated from Harvard.

Dr. Cotton Tufts, a presentation at the Tufts Kinsmen Association Annual Meeting Sept. 13, 2020

Any genealogical adventure has many twists and turns, detours, and dead ends. Before we get to our Dr. Cotton Tufts, I need to take another detour to tell a tale where this second Dr. Simon plays a prominent role.

Slide 20: Samuel Whittemore (part 1)

This tale is likely embellished by legend, but it's true at its foundation. On the 19th of April in 1775, the King's troops were retreating towards Boston from Lexington and Concord. As they passed through the village of Menotomy in West Cambridge, which is now the town of Arlington, where I used to live, they were fired on by the elderly Samuel Whittemore, whose age at the time was likely 78 years old. Whittemore was severely wounded. After the British left, Whittemore was carried to a tavern where he was treated by Dr. Tufts¹⁵ of Medford—our Dr. Simon the Second.¹⁶ Dr. Simon believed he was unlikely to live, although the good doctor treated him anyhow. Samuel Whittemore survived to the age of, probably, 96. He died in 1793, having survived Dr. Simon Tufts by about six years.¹⁷

Slide 21: Samuel Whittemore (part 1)

So, remember James Whittemore, who went into business with Cotton Tufts, the great-grandnephew of Dr. Simon Tufts of Medford? Although I haven't been able to confidently¹⁸ confirm this, James apparently was the great-grandson of Samuel Whittemore, Patriot, of Menotomy.

Slide 22: Simon Tufts

So, Dr. Simon the Second took over his father's medical practice. He was well respected and he trained a number of other physicians, including his younger brother, Dr. Cotton Tufts. There was a 5- or 6-year age difference between the two brothers.

Slide 23: Harvard College

Dr. Cotton Tufts graduated from Harvard in 1749 at the age of 17.¹⁹

Following his graduation, he taught school, possibly in Medford, Somerville, Hingham, and Cohasset as well as studying medicine with his brother.²⁰ At the time he graduated, there was no medical school at Harvard. However, Harvard awarded him an honorary medical degree in 1785.²¹

Slide 24: Edward Jenner

Around 1751, Dr. Cotton Tufts set up his practice in Weymouth. He has been described as being "well known for his comforting bedside manner." I assume this refers to providing comfort to people, although the same source notes that his practice included veterinary medicine.²² Medical science at the time was rather primitive, and there were no restrictions on who could practice.²³

The picture shows Edward Jenner administering a vaccine.²⁴ Tufts himself had been inoculated with smallpox by a colleague in 1764²⁵ and persuaded John Adams to be inoculated by the same physician,²⁶ which Adams then described in detail to his soon-to-be fiancé, Abigail Smith.

Slide 25: Dr. Cotton Tufts medical notes

Dr. Tufts kept meticulous notes about his practice—this page shows notes on the inoculation of Quincy Tufts in 1801, which "did not take."²⁷

Slide 26: Diphtheria

Smallpox was not the only epidemic disease in the colonies. In Massachusetts, there were several outbreaks of diphtheria,²⁸ which was a leading cause of childhood death. In 1751, around the time Dr. Cotton Tufts opened his practice,²⁹ there was an outbreak of diphtheria in Weymouth. Around 150 died out of a population of 1200; probably most were children.³⁰

The doctor's reputation was assured when he developed a popular treatment for this disease, which apparently included emetics,³¹ which must have seemed to his patients to be an improvement on existing treatments like blood-letting.³²

Slide 27: Dr. Noah Fifield

Dr. Cotton Tufts was a good doctor and a fine businessman. By the early 1800s, the price of a visit from a physician was fifty cents, including the medicine. Dr. Tufts is described as "a good collector of his fees and died worth some seventy-five thousand dollars." His practice was a desirable one and, in 1806, apparently was coveted by a young Dr. Noah Fifield³³ who was discouraged because Dr. Tufts was so firmly established. A friend loaned "Dr. Fifield the money he needed [to start his practice], stating that as Dr. Tufts was aged he would not live long, and then the practice would come to Dr. Fifield." Dr. Tufts was welcoming and provided guidance and support to the young doctor.³⁴

Slide 28: Norfolk County

Dr. Cotton Tufts was a busy man. Like his older brother, Simon, he played a role in the American Revolution, was a key community figure, and an important support for his family and friends. Let's take these one at a time.

In March 1760, Dr. Cotton Tufts was chosen agent to confer with other towns about a new county.³⁵ Negotiations had been going on for over 30 years regarding separating the townships south of Boston into a new county. "Many such petitions were unsuccessfully presented to the General Court during the following decades," and it was not until 1793, that the new Norfolk County was created, comprised of 21 towns. Other towns joined the county between 1793 and 1911.³⁶

Slide 29: Tea Tax

Of course, between the appointment of Tufts as agent in 1760 and the establishment of Norfolk County in 1793, there were a few other things going on in Massachusetts! As you know from your American history, the government in England established a number of measures considered harsh and oppressive by colonial Americans. Local decisions were made in town meetings, including selecting representatives to the Massachusetts General Court, which was the legislative body. Weymouth took a strong stance against the demands of the government in England. In September 1768, Dr. Cotton Tufts was one of two men sent to Boston to confer with other towns regarding how to respond.

By 1774, many believed it was time to take action. Five Weymouth men, including Dr. Cotton Tufts, met to compose a resolution to be presented to the town. In September, the town voted against the Stamp Act, refusing to pay the taxes demanded by the Crown.³⁷

Slide 30: The Arnold Tavern

The following March (1775), Weymouth established a Committee of Correspondence to communicate and coordinate with neighboring towns. Dr. Cotton Tufts chaired the five-member Committee, which met throughout the war at the Arnold Tavern.³⁸ In May of 1775, the town accepted the offer of two swivel guns, which were located at Salem and also accepted the offer by Dr. Tufts to transport them to Weymouth.³⁹ A new Committee of Correspondence was established in March of 1776, with Dr. Tufts continuing as one of five members.⁴⁰

In May 1787, Dr. Cotton Tufts was chosen as delegate to the Convention in Boston to ratify the new United States Constitution, for which he was paid five shillings per day.⁴¹

Slide 31: Letter

It seems like doctoring and politics were not enough to keep Cotton Tufts occupied. He actively conferred with his brother Simon and other physicians regarding diseases and treatments and numerous letters survive.⁴² As early as 1765, Dr. Tufts was meeting with medical colleagues to discuss forming an association to advance medical knowledge.⁴³

This was necessary, said Tufts, because “the profession [was] not on the most reputable footing.” After the war, Tufts joined with Dr. John Warren and 12 other charter members to found the Massachusetts Medical Society, which, in 1781, was granted the authority, by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to license physicians⁴⁴ and, in 1789, to inspect apothecaries and destroy adulterated medicine.⁴⁵

Slide 32: Medical Society Building

The Medical Society held its meetings in various locations around Boston. In 1901, they moved to the Boston Medical Library, which was in its new fireproof building at 8 the Fenway in Boston.

Slide 33: Fifield Room

In that new building, a portrait of Dr. Tufts hung in the Fifield Room, although it was apparently in pretty bad shape by the 1920s.⁴⁶

Dr. Cotton Tufts was the 4th president of the Massachusetts Medical Society (from 1787-1795) and was described as “most punctilious in his attention to the duties of his office.” In spite of living in Weymouth, which was twelve miles away,⁴⁷ he missed only 2 meetings out of 40 held in the 13 years he was active in the Medical Society.⁴⁸

Slide 34: First Church Weymouth

Now, I would have thought that was enough to keep the man busy. But no! “For more than forty years Dr. Tufts was deacon⁴⁹ of the old North Church in Weymouth, now known as the First Church.⁵⁰ He also was one of the trustees of Derby Academy in Hingham, besides being president of the Society for Moral Reform.”⁴⁸ He was also on the board to establish Weymouth & Braintree Academy⁵¹ and on the Council of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, which was established by John Adams in 1785.⁵²

Slide 35: Abigail Smith Adams

And speaking of John Adams—Dr. Cotton Tufts was the uncle by marriage of Abigail Smith Adams, the 2nd first lady. Tufts was a close and trusted friend of the family. He lived near the Smiths in Weymouth and had

Dr. Cotton Tufts, a presentation at the Tufts Kinsmen Association Annual Meeting Sept. 13, 2020

been the family doctor during the 1751 diphtheria epidemic. During the years that John Adams was away from home, Dr. Tufts managed their family affairs⁵³ and looked after their sons, who remained at home in Massachusetts.⁵⁴ Dr. Tufts and John Quincy Adams were close, and the young John enjoyed frequent visits to the Tufts home.⁵⁵

There are many letters back and forth between Cotton Tufts and both John Adams and Abigail Adams that showed the many favors that Dr. Tufts did for them. Like his medical correspondence, much of his correspondence with the Adams family is available online.

Slide 36: Portrait

While I expected this project to be interesting, I never imagined that I would find so much information and become so immersed in the hunt and the discovery. This was a great adventure for me and I hope you enjoyed hearing some of what I found.

I will close with these words about Dr. Cotton Tufts, “It is said of him that ‘In social life he was distinguished by urbanity of manner and courteous address; in conversation pleasant, interesting and instructive.’”⁵⁶ “A man of strong character by nature, cultured and educated under the most refining influences, his power was felt by all the community in which he dwelt.”⁵⁷

On April 1, 1776, Dr. Cotton Tufts wrote to his son, “Knowledge is not confined to any spot of the Globe. Wherever the Means of acquiring it are to be had—there Improvements may be made.... Let no Advantage, or Opportunity be lost for the Improvement of your Mind.”⁵⁸

Slide 37: New Tufts Library

It seems most fitting that his lasting legacy includes scholarly societies and a public library.

References

The links below were accurate at the time of writing this script.

¹ <https://www.weymouth.ma.us/about/pages/library-history>

² <https://www.weymouthhistoricalsociety.org/>

³ Here, and elsewhere, information comes from the Tufts Genealogy, Volume I, which is available from www.tuftskinsmenassociation.org

⁴ From the description of the Tufts / Smith / Adams Family Collection

https://www.weymouth.ma.us/sites/g/files/vyhlf4041/f/uploads/finding_aid_002_tufts_family_collection.docx.pdf

⁵ Because there are no living descendants of Dr. Cotton Tufts, his line cannot be represented in the Order of Descendants of Colonial Physicians and Chirurgeni! Neither of the Drs. Samuel Tufts are listed as ancestors of members in the society. <http://ordercolonialpandc.org/>

⁶ <https://collections.mfa.org/objects/44547/high-chest-of-drawers?ctx=7cd80735-30e4-40e5-b4a2-0fe869c0bb4b&idx=73>

⁷ Quincy Tufts is listed at #105 Washington Street in Boston in the 1848 and 1849 *Boston Business Directory* and as “boards 1 Chauncy Place.” A sign for the store “Quincy Tufts Goods” was recently listed on eBay (Sept 2020), but the sale ended. The image was included in the live presentation but was added after the video recording was made. Quincy’s brother-in-law, Thomas Tarbell is listed in the 1848 *Directory* has having his business at 55 & 57 Water Street and his house at 11 Avon Place. The 1850 census lists “Susan” and Mercy Tufts in Weymouth, with additional residents named Polly Whitmarsh (age 58) and John H. Perry (age 22, born in Maine, farmer).

⁸ Edmund Soper Hunt (1907) *Weymouth ways and Weymouth people: Reminiscences*.

⁹ <https://www.statista.com/statistics/1040079/life-expectancy-united-states-all-time/> The short lifespan was due, in part, to infant and child mortality, so the lifespan of people who made it to adulthood would have been longer. “By the time of the battles of Lexington and Concord in 1775, the average life expectancy was 33 years old in British America. One half to two-thirds of those under the age of two years old were dying of disease, infection and poor diet. Almost one half of those who survived into adulthood, older than 16 years old, would have, by 21st century standards, a noticeable loss of sight, hearing and teeth and even impaired reasoning” [from Jahntz, D. C. (2012). A look at late 18th century medical practices. Retrieved from <http://www.bahropproducts.com/PDF/A%20LOOK%20AT%20LATE%2018TH%20CENTURY%20MEDICAL%20PRACTICES.pdf>]

¹⁰ <https://www.historicnewengland.org/explore/collections-access/gusn/194087/>

¹¹ <https://www.historicnewengland.org/explore/collections-access/gusn/194086/>

¹² Edmund Soper Hunt (1907) *Weymouth ways and Weymouth people: Reminiscences*.

¹³ The store location was operated first by Amos S. White in the 1840s then Thomas Ellis then Noyes & Doves then Jackman & Goodhue (Edmund Soper Hunt, 1907).

¹⁴ William J. and Elaine A. Pepe. (2004). *Weymouth (Postcard History Series)*.

¹⁵ Samuel Abbot Smith (1864) *West Cambridge 1775*

¹⁶ George Lincoln Goodale (1899) *British and Colonial Army Surgeons*, p. 17, 24. David Hackett Fischer, in his 1994 book, *Paul Revere's Ride*, incorrectly identifies the physician who treated Samuel Whittemore as Dr. Cotton Tufts (p. 257), which may be the source of that false information that can be found on many internet sites.

¹⁷ Samuel Abbot Smith (1864) *West Cambridge 1775* and <http://boston1775.blogspot.com/2010/04/near-death-and-death-of-samuel.html>

¹⁸ Family Search (needs to be confirmed)

¹⁹ Excerpt from *Sibley's Harvard Graduates* (<http://www.numismalink.com/sibley.index.pdf>) and other sources.

²⁰ American National Biography <https://www.anb.org/view/10.1093/anb/9780198606697.001.0001/anb-9780198606697-e-1200925> AND

<http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus:text:2001.05.0303:chapter=3&highlight=cotton+tufts%2C>

²¹ *New England Journal of Medicine*, March 26, 1959

²² *American National Biography* <https://www.anb.org/view/10.1093/anb/9780198606697.001.0001/anb-9780198606697-e-1200925>

²³ Massachusetts Medical Society 225th Anniversary Video <http://www.massmed.org/About/MMS-Leadership/History/Celebrating-our-History,-Shaping-the-Future--The-Massachusetts-Medical-Society-225th-Anniversary-Commemorative-DVD/#.Xw4tYShKg2w>

²⁴ Vaccination had been introduced in the colonies in 1721, and popularized by Cotton Mather. Jenner inoculated an 8-year old boy in 1796. “In 1798, having added a few more cases to his initial experiment, Jenner privately published a small booklet entitled *An Inquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Variolae Vaccinae, a disease discovered in some of the western counties of England, particularly Gloucestershire and Known by the Name of Cow Pox.*” Source: Riedel, S. (2005). Edward Jenner and the history of smallpox and vaccination. *Proc (Baylor University Medical Center)*, 18(1), 21-25. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1200696/>

²⁵ Abigail Smith letter to Cotton Tufts (1764): <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Adams/04-01-02-0013>

²⁶ John Adams letter to Abigail Smith (1764): <http://www.drjosephwarren.com/2014/10/courting-abigail-with-tales-of-his-inoculation/>

²⁷ [https://iif.harvard.edu/manifests/view/drs:7367627\\$3i](https://iif.harvard.edu/manifests/view/drs:7367627$3i)

²⁸ Caused by bacteria, diphtheria spreads through respiratory droplets. One significant symptom is a thick, gray coating that can build up in the throat called a “pseudomembrane.”

<https://www.cdc.gov/diphtheria/about/index.html>

²⁹ Tufts is supposed to have established his practice in 1752 but apparently lived in Weymouth in 1749, according to Walter L. Burrage (1923) *A History of the Massachusetts Medical Society 1781-1922* (p. 61).

³⁰ Charles Francis Adams (1892) *Three episodes of Massachusetts history (Volume 2)* (p. 801) and

<https://www.colonialsociety.org/node/865> and <https://www.usdeadlyevents.com/1751-52-throat-distemper->

[diphtheria-esp-abingtonhinghamweymouth-ma-240-290/](https://www.americanantiquarian.org/proceedings/44807204.pdf) and <https://www.americanantiquarian.org/proceedings/44807204.pdf>

³¹ The source for this is <https://colonialnorthamerica.library.harvard.edu/spotlight/cna/catalog/med00222c00012> although Dr. Tufts also prescribed an even more desirable treatment, but probably not for diphtheria: "Around 1780, Harvard-educated physician Cotton Tufts recommended a solution of lime or lemon juice, salt, loaf sugar, and 'distilled cordial water,' served in a wine glass, to treat fevers and complaints of the stomach and throat" [from McCulla T. (2016). *Medicine in colonial North America*. Retrieved from

<https://colonialnorthamerica.library.harvard.edu/spotlight/cna/feature/medicine-in-colonial-north-america>

³² From <http://www.hampton.lib.nh.us/hampton/history/diphtheriaepidemicHU20080627.htm>: "It was not until 1933 that an effective vaccine was used in Hampton, finally putting an end to the ineffective and torturous methods of treatment used over the centuries, such as bleeding from behind the tongue or from a vein in the arm. Soon, antibiotics would be added to the arsenal."

³³ Edmund Soper Hunt (1907) *Weymouth ways and Weymouth people: Reminiscences* (p. 28) and George Walter Chamberlain (1923) *History of Weymouth in Four Volumes* (Volume 3, p. 225).

³⁴ Gilbert Nash (1885) *Historical Sketch of the Town of Weymouth* (p. 195)

³⁵ Gilbert Nash (1885) *Historical Sketch of the Town of Weymouth* (p. 53)

³⁶ <https://www.norfolkcounty.org/about/history>

³⁷ Gilbert Nash (1885) *Historical Sketch of the Town of Weymouth* (pp. 56-60) and Walter L. Burrage (1923) *A history of the Massachusetts Medical Society 1781-1922* (p. 62)

³⁸ Gilbert Nash (1885) *Historical Sketch of the Town of Weymouth* (pp. 56-60) and Walter L. Burrage (1923) *A history of the Massachusetts Medical Society 1781-1922* (p. 62)

³⁹ Gilbert Nash (1885) *Historical Sketch of the Town of Weymouth* (p. 60)

⁴⁰ Gilbert Nash (1885) *Historical Sketch of the Town of Weymouth* (p. 61)

⁴¹ Gilbert Nash (1885) *Historical Sketch of the Town of Weymouth* (p. 74) and Edmund Soper Hunt (1907) *Weymouth ways and Weymouth people: Reminiscences* (p. 27)

⁴² Cotton Tufts collection, Countway Medical Library, Harvard University

⁴³ https://hollisarchives.lib.harvard.edu/repositories/14/digital_objects/68409 and Walter L. Burrage (1923) *A history of the Massachusetts Medical Society 1781-1922*.

⁴⁴ Walter L. Burrage (1923) *A History of the Massachusetts Medical Society 1781-1922* (p. 5)

⁴⁵ <https://hollisarchives.lib.harvard.edu/repositories/14/resources/6635>

⁴⁶ Walter L. Burrage (1923) *A History of the Massachusetts Medical Society 1781-1922* (p. 63): "time has not spared this sole remaining representation of an important man." AND John W. Farlow (1918) *The History of the Boston Medical Library* (pp. 130-131). On 6 August 2020, Josh Rosenfeld of the Massachusetts Medical Society confirmed by email that the portrait of Dr. Cotton Tufts, painted in 1804, remains in the possession of the Boston Medical Library (the official library of the Massachusetts Medical Society). The room seems to have been named for the son of Dr. Noah Fifiel and was furnished by Mrs. W. C. B. Fifiel (Farlow, p. 127), which likely gave her the naming rights. Also see <https://www.digitalcommonwealth.org/collections/commonwealth:z029pg295>

⁴⁷ Walter L. Burrage (1923) *A History of the Massachusetts Medical Society 1781-1922* (p. 34)

⁴⁸ Walter L. Burrage (1923) *A History of the Massachusetts Medical Society 1781-1922* (p. 62)

⁴⁹ Walter L. Burrage (1923) *A History of the Massachusetts Medical Society 1781-1922* (p. 63) Gilbert Nash (1885) *Historical Sketch of the Town of Weymouth* (p. 191.)

⁵⁰ "In 1870, Quincy Tufts donated a gold lined goblet bringing the church's silver to fifteen pieces at that time."

<https://firstchurchweymouth.webs.com/ourhistory.htm>

⁵¹ Gilbert Nash (1885) *Historical Sketch of the Town of Weymouth* (p. 132)

⁵² *A List of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1785*, in *Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1783, Vol. 1* (1783), pp. xx-xxii Published by: American Academy of Arts & Sciences Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.com/stable/25053737>

⁵³ <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Adams/04-05-02-0235>

⁵⁴ <https://founders.archives.gov/documents/Adams/04-05-02-0235>

⁵⁵ John Quincy Adams diary: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/25079884.pdf>

⁵⁶ Burrage p. 63 and Gilbert Nash (1885) *Historical Sketch of the Town of Weymouth* (p. 190)

⁵⁷ Gilbert Nash (1885) *Historical Sketch of the Town of Weymouth* (p. 192)

⁵⁸ Reprinted in "From the Curator's Notebook" (Boston Medical Library) in *The New England Journal of Medicine*, 260(13), 668-669.