# THE REGISTER

OF THE

# Lynn Historical Society

LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS

NUMBER XVIII

FOR THE YEAR 1914

Edited by the Committee on Publication

LYNN, MASS.
THOMAS P. WHITTEMORE, PRINTER
1915

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
1800

Class F 74
Book L98 L98

SMITHSONIAN DEPOSIT
2d set

*LIBERTY SQUARE HOUSE OF HON. JOSEPH FULLER*

# THE REGISTER

OF THE

# Lynn Historical Society

LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS

NUMBER XVIII

FOR THE YEAR 1914

Edited by the Committee on Publication

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
521393

LYNN, MASS.
FRANK S. WHITTEN, PRINTER
1915

2d set

F 74
.L98L98
2d set

## FORM OF BEQUEST

I bequeath the sum of .....dollars to the Lynn Historical Society, incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and direct that the receipt of the Treasurer of the said Society shall be a release to my estate and to its executors from further liability under said bequest.

Copies of this Register will be sent postpaid on receipt of one dollar.

I.L.P. 8/27/15

# Contents


| | Page |
|---|---|
| Liberty Square House of Hon. Joseph Fuller | Frontispiece |
| Form of Bequest | 2 |
| Officers, 1915 | 4 |
| Committees, 1915 | 5 |
| By-laws | 7 |
| New Members of the Society, 1914 | 9 |
| Secretary's Annual Report | 11 |
| Treasurer's Report | 14 |
| Report of Custodians | 16 |
| Report of Genealogy Committee | 23 |
| Necrologies | |
| Martha Philpot Swett Bangs | 28 |
| Charles Herbert Boynton | 28 |
| Amos Franklin Breed, Jr. | 30 |
| Charles Otis Breed | 31 |
| Clara Levenia Breed | 35 |
| Catherine Murray Bostwick Brown (Portrait) | 36 |
| Daniel Donovan (Portrait) | 38 |
| Abner Cheney Goodell (Portrait) | 40 |
| John Tyler Granger (Portrait) | 42 |
| Henry Harrison Green (Portrait) | 43 |
| Susan Cornelia Harmon | 45 |
| Lucie Isabelle Glines Hastings (Portrait) | 46 |
| Joseph Morrill Hoyt (Portrait) | 47 |
| Luther Scott Johnson (Portrait) | 48 |
| Rufus Kimball (Portrait) | 50 |
| Thomas Benton Knight | 52 |
| Hannah Estes Gove Lamson | 53 |
| Edith Louise Merrow Lougee | 55 |
| Martin VanBuren Mower | 55 |
| Sarah Abby Newhall Mullin | 57 |
| William Henry Niles (Portrait) | 57 |
| Henry Augustus Pevear (Portrait) | 59 |
| Anna Maria Tolman Pickford | 62 |
| Charles Florence Prichard (Portrait) | 63 |
| Benjamin Sprague (Portrait) | 65 |
| Harriet Elizabeth Whitney Teal | 68 |
| Kate Persis Hood Tebbetts (Portrait) | 69 |
| Lizzie Frances Ingalls Viall (Portrait) | 70 |
| Papers | |
| John Fuller of Lynn. Hon. Nathan Mortimer Hawkes | 72 |
| The Bells of Lynn. President C. J. H. Woodbury | 109 |

# OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1915

*President,*

CHARLES J. H. WOODBURY

*Vice Presidents,*

JOHN ALBREE
CHARLES NEAL BARNEY
CHARLES SHREVE GROVER

*Secretary,*

DAVID DEMAREST

*Treasurer,*

GUSTAVUS ATTWILL

## MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

The above ex officiis and:

*Until January 1916*

George S. Bliss
Miss Ellen Mudge Burrill
Nathan Mortimer Hawkes
Benjamin N. Johnson
Miss Harriet L. Matthews
Henry F. Tapley

*Until January 1917*

Lawrence E. Brown
Mrs. Grace G. Chase
Miss Sallie H. Hacker
A. Dudley Johnson
Mrs. Lucinda M. Lummus
Louis M. Winslow

*Until January 1918*

Henry Newhall Berry
William S. Burrill
Mrs. Harriet K. Clough
Earl A. Mower
James S. Newhall
Thomas F. Pedrick

# Committees 1915

By vote of the Council, the President and Secretary are members of all committees *ex officiis*.

*Custodians*

| | |
|---|---|
| William S. Burrill, *Chairman* . . . | Rooms |
| George S. Bliss . . . . . | Photographs |
| Edward B. Gordon . . . . . | Books and Pamphlets |
| Earl A. Mower . . . . . | Rooms |
| Louis M. Winslow . . . . . | Grounds |

*Finance*

Micajah P. Clough, *Chairman*

Lawrence E. Brown
William B. Littlefield
Arthur W. Pinkham
Henry B. Sprague
Louis M. Winslow
The Treasurer

*Membership*

Charles S. Grover, *Chairman*

Lawrence E. Brown
Mrs. Lucy H. Winslow

*Lectures and Public Meetings*

Charles E. Haywood, *Chairman*

C. Neal Barney
Mrs. Florence L. Breed
Miss Isabel M. Breed
Thomas F. Pedrick

*Reception*

Mrs. Grace G. Chase, *Chairman*

Mrs. Isabelle E. Brown
Mrs. Mary E. Bubier
Mrs. Abby W. Demarest
Miss Sallie H. Hacker
Miss Susan L. Johnson
Mrs. Virginia N. Johnson
Mrs. Lucinda M. Lummus
Mrs. Marion W. Newhall
Miss Mary E. Newhall
Miss Katharine M. Parsons
Miss Helen L. Stetson
Miss Mary A. Townsend
Mrs. Maria B. Woodbury
and Members of the Council

*Genealogy*

JOHN L. PARKER, *Chairman*

LUTHER ATWOOD
MRS. HARRIET K. CLOUGH
NATHAN M. HAWKES
MISS SUSAN L. JOHNSON
MISS HARRIET L. MATTHEWS
MRS. HARRIET F. PARKER
MRS. CARRIE M. SANDERSON

*Necrology*

WEBSTER BRUCE *Chairman*

LUTHER ATWOOD
ALBERT SHIRLEY BLACK
GEORGE HERBERT BREED
MISS BESSY ELLA CREIGHTON
MISS LOUISE SNOW EARLE
JOHN FRANCIS EDSON
MRS. GERTRUDE MIX FRENCH
RUPERT WARD JACQUES
MISS SADIE WOODBURY MARTIN
ARTHUR STERN

*Publication*

GEORGE S. BLISS, *Chairman*

MISS JULIA A. GORDON
CHARLES H. HASTINGS
MISS ELIZABETH P. PUTNAM

*Town Records*

GEORGE H. MARTIN, *Chairman*

C. NEAL BARNEY
BENJAMIN N. JOHNSON

*Excursions*

The Committee for each excursion will be appointed by the Council.

# BY-LAWS

## ARTICLE I

### MEMBERS

Membership shall consist of the present members of the voluntary association known as the LYNN HISTORICAL SOCIETY, of the signers of the agreement of association, and such persons as shall hereafter be elected by the Council. The Council shall have authority to drop members from the rolls for non-payment of dues for two years.

Any member who shall pay to the Treasurer the sum of fifty dollars in one payment, and who is not indebted to the Society for dues or otherwise, may become a life member, and be released from the payment of further dues.

## ARTICLE II

### MEETINGS

The annual meeting shall be held on the second Wednesday evening in January, time and place to be determined by the Council. Twenty members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. A less number may adjourn. Special meetings may be called by direction of the Council or President, and shall be called upon the written request of twenty members.

## ARTICLE III

### COUNCIL

The entire executive control and management of the affairs, property, and finances of the Society shall be vested in a Council, which shall consist of twenty-four members. The Council shall be constituted and elected as follows:

The President, Vice Presidents, Secretary, and Treasurer shall be members thereof ex officiis. At the annual meeting of the society for the year 1910 there shall be elected six members of the Council for the term of three years, six for the term of two years, and six for the term of one year. At each annual meeting thereafter there shall be elected six members to serve for the term of three years.

The Council shall appoint all committees for special work, and all subordinate officers and agents, and make all necessary rules and regulations for itself and them.

## ARTICLE IV

### OFFICERS

The officers shall consist of President, three Vice Presidents, Secretary, and Treasurer, who shall be elected annually by ballot, and shall be members ex officiis of the Council. They shall perform the usual duties of such officers, and such other duties as the Council may require. In case of the occurrence of any vacancy in office, or in the Council, from any cause whatsoever, the Council shall at their next meeting fill the vacancy for the unexpired term by election by ballot.

## ARTICLE V

### DUES

The admission fee shall be one dollar, and the annual assessment shall be two dollars, payable on July first of each year.

## ARTICLE VI

### AMENDMENTS

These By-Laws may be amended at any meeting regularly called, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

# Members Elected to the Lynn Historical Society

From January 21, 1914 to January 18, 1915.

---

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Oct. 20, 1914. | Ames, Charles Warren | 24 Forest Hill Ave. |
| Feb. 16, 1914. | Batchelder, Elmer Greenleaf | 72 Nahant St. |
| Feb. 16, 1914. | Bates, William Hubert, | 34 Farragut Rd., Swampscott, Mass. |
| April 20, 1914. | Bennett, Frank P. | Oaklandvale Farm, Saugus, Mass. |
| April 20, 1914. | Bennett, Nancy L. (Mrs. F. P.), | Oaklandvale Farm, Saugus, Mass. |
| Jan. 18, 1915. | Breed, Mrs. Mary Demarest | 252 Ocean St. |
| Dec. 21, 1914. | Bunting, Aaron Rich, | 19 Redington St., Swampscott, Mass. |
| Jan. 18, 1915. | Carleton, Miss Ursula Florence, | 107 Burrill St., Swampscott, Mass. |
| Oct. 20, 1914. | Clewley, Bessie Reno (Mrs. Joseph B.), | 21 Fair Oaks Ave. |
| March 16, 1914. | Coates, George Edward | 89 Allen Ave. |
| April 20, 1914. | Codding, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth | 35 Baltimore St. |
| Feb. 16, 1914. | Creamer, Walter Howard | 4 Prescott Rd. |
| Feb. 16, 1914. | Donovan, Michael Richard, M. D., | 101 No. Common St. |
| March 16, 1914. | Foster, Miss Helen Wallace, | 34 Sheridan Rd., Swampscott, Mass. |
| Feb. 16, 1914. | Harwood, Charles Edwin | 104 High Rock St. |
| March 16, 1914. | Harwood, Nellie Irene (Mrs. Charles E.), | 104 High Rock St. |
| Jan. 18, 1915. | Henry, Bessie Hammond (Mrs. W. R.) | 132 Bowler St. |
| Feb. 16, 1914. | Lyon, Nellie Bowditch Stacy (Mrs. Charles D.) | 186 Western Ave. |
| Feb. 16, 1914. | Marsh, Arthur | 249 Chestnut St. |
| Feb. 16, 1914. | Marsh, Mary Elizabeth Noyes (Mrs. Arthur), | 249 Chestnut St. |
| April 20, 1914. | Maynard, Miss Harriet Bell | 35 Baltimore St. |
| Feb. 16, 1914. | Morrow, Vernon Grandville, M. D. | 145 Munroe St. |
| March 16, 1914. | Neill, Charles Frederick | 17 Bassett St. |
| March 16, 1914. | Neill, Eliza Jane (Mrs. C. F.) | 17 Bassett St. |
| Feb. 16, 1914. | Newhall, Alice Ann (Mrs. Everett H.), | 74 Lincoln St., East Saugus, Mass. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Oct. 20, 1914. | Newhall, Miss Annie Louise | 82 Broad St. |
| Oct. 16, 1914. | Newhall, Mrs. Annie Pepperell | 305 Essex St. |
| Feb. 16, 1914. | Parker, Alice Goldthwait, (Mrs. T. E.) | 93 Nahant St. |
| April 20, 1914. | Perkins, Fred Lawrence, | 20 Greenwood Terrace, Swampscott, Mass. |
| Feb. 16, 1914. | Phelan, Michael Francis, | House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. |
| Jan. 18, 1915. | Smith, Helen Emery Cruikshank (Mrs. M. C.), | 10 City Hall Sq. |
| Dec. 21, 1914. | Smith, Murdock Campbell, M. D. | 10 City Hall Sq. |
| April 20, 1914. | Sprague, Charles Francis, | 153 Elmwood Rd., Swampscott, Mass. |
| Nov. 16, 1914. | Swett, Annie Frances (Mrs. W. H.) | 11 Baker St. |
| Nov. 16, 1914. | Swett, William Henry | 11 Baker St. |
| Dec. 21, 1914. | Underhill, Mrs. Lora Altine Woodbury, | 80 Humphrey St., Swampscott, Mass. |
| Oct. 20, 1914. | Whitney, Benjamin Colman, Whitney Homestead, | Nahant, Mass. |
| Oct. 20, 1914. | Winslow, Edward Martin | 27 Nahant St. |

## LIFE MEMBERS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Feb. 21, 1910.<br>April 20, 1914. | Berry, Henry Newhall | 54 Nahant St. |
| Oct. 20, 1914. | Brockway, Alice Pickford (Mrs. L. G.), | 121 Kilsyth Rd., Boulevard Station, Boston, Mass. |
| Oct. 7, 1913.<br>April 20, 1914. | Harmon, Miss Harriett Briggs | 89 No. Common St. |
| Nov. 15, 1909.<br>Oct. 20, 1914. | Sargent, James Madison | 22 Breed St. |
| Jan. 28, 1902.<br>Jan. 18, 1915. | Viall, Charles Stewart | 13 Oneida St. |

## SUMMARY

JANUARY 18, 1915.

| | |
|---|---|
| Honorary Members | 6 |
| Life Members | 79 |
| Members | 648 |
| Total | 733 |

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

It is gratifying to report that the interest and the activities of the Society have not abated during the year, 1914. At the last meeting of the year we had the largest attendance of any monthly meeting. In 1914 we added 39 new members; 4 life members; 29 died; 27 resigned or were dropped for non-payment of dues, making a membership of 733 against 755 of last year.

With our beautiful new Society House, if each one made an effort whenever an opportunity occurred it would secure a large addition to our membership.

It is gratifying to report that the Council Meetings have been well attended through the year. After the business of the Annual Meeting of January 14, 1914, Miss Helen Stetson read a letter entitled "Reminiscences of Nahant in 1840," written by Miss Emma Forbes Carey. She was followed by our President who read a most interesting letter written by Mrs. John Adams to her sister in 1798, in regard to the first celebration of George Washington's Birthday.

At our meeting, February 12, which was an extremely cold winter's night, only 16 members came out to hear Mr. John Albree on "A Man of Lynn." Mr. Albree gave the paper again by special request October 8, 1914 and had a large and appreciative audience.

At the meeting, March 12, we had a paper on the Arms and Military Equipments of the Pilgrims and Puritans by Frank A. Gardner, M. D. of Salem, Mass.

At the meeting on April 8, we were shown many beautiful pictures of our Lynn Woods and Parks. The speaker of the evening was the Secretary of the Lynn Park Commission, Mr. Louis A. Wentworth.

At the meeting, May 14, we had another of those scholarly papers by the Hon. Nathan Mortimer Hawkes on John Fuller of Lynn; A Genealogical Study.

We had our usual most interesting Summer outings. The outing on the June 13, under the personal supervision of the Chairman, Mr. Louis A. Wentworth went to the Arnold Arberotum and to Franklin Park.

The excursion, July 18, was to Historic Andover in special electric cars. The leader was Mr. John C. S. Andrew. A goodly number availed themselves of the opportunity of seeing the historical places and it was a privilege to be shown by one who knew it so well.

The mid-summer meeting, an excursion to the Merrimack River on August 13, was under the well known able leadership of Mr. Guy Newhall. We went by special cars to Newburyport and by boat to Haverhill. It was an excursion greatly enjoyed by all able to go.

The last excursion of the season was held on September 22, under the leadership of Mr. William E. Dorman. The Parson Capen House at Topsfield was visited and the Ninety-fourth Annual Fair of the Essex Agricultural Society. This day was a fitting climax to the Summer outings and one to be pleasantly remembered. As stated before the first meeting in the fall, October 8, the paper on a Man of Lynn was repeated by Mr. John Albree, Miss Helen W. Foster read an original poem on High Rock. The meeting November 12, had a large attendance to hear Sidney Perley, Esq. of Salem, on The Settlement of Salem.

The final meeting of the last year was held on Decem-

ber 10 at which Mr. C. J. H. Woodbury, President, gave an interesting paper on the Bells of Lynn. This paper represented a great deal of study and research and covered a field of local history throughout the greater Lynn which appears to have been overlooked by others.

The mid-winter meeting of the Bay State Historical League was held in our Society House, January 17, 1914, on which occasion the speaker was Mr. Edwin D. Mead and as the day was the anniversary of the birth of the Philosopher Statesman, Benjamin Franklin, he delivered a commemoration address suited to the day.

Our Society has continued to be represented by delegates at the meetings of the Bay State Historical League at Lexington, April 25, Topsfield, June 27 and the fall meeting at Greenfield, Massachusetts, October 16 and 17.

The cut of the original seal of the Lynn Historical Society being broken and the original drawing lost, it was voted to use after March, 16, 1914 the new seal on all stationery, and publications of the Society.

In closing I wish to bear tribute to our former able Secretary, Mr. William E. Dorman for the completeness of his records and his kindness in assisting me when I started on my duties.

Respectfully submitted,

DAVID DEMAREST,

*Secretary.*

# TREASURER'S REPORT

WARREN M. BREED, Treasurer,
in account with the LYNN HISTORICAL SOCIETY
January 15, 1914 to January 13, 1915.

DEBTORS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To cash balance January 14, 1914 | $526 19 | |
| From dues and admission fees | 1,325 00 | |
| Portraits for 1914 Register | 37 50 | |
| Special contributions and life memberships | 408 00 | |
| From sale of registers | 3 00 | |
| From excursions | 9 32 | |
| From rent | 30 00 | |
| | | $2,339 01 |

CREDITORS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By fuel and light | $55 32 | |
| Water and taxes | 15 65 | |
| Janitor | 201 13 | |
| Insurance | 31 00 | |
| Interest | 348 45 | |
| Treasurer, clerical assistance and stationery | 71 02 | |
| Treasurer, paid for collecting dues | 8 90 | |
| Bill of 1913 | 23 95 | |
| Secretary postage, printing and stationery | 163 75 | |
| Committee on membership | 12 70 | |
| Committee on publications, 1914 Register | 561 39 | |
| Committee on photography | 13 00 | |
| Committee on rooms and grounds | 60 82 | |
| Receptions | 22 63 | |
| Excursions | 33 35 | |
| Necrology | 4 75 | |
| Sign for Society building | 15 00 | |
| Copying Town records | 101 81 | |
| Miscellaneous printing | 30 04 | |
| Sundries | 18 98 | |
| | | $1,790 64 |
| Paid on note at bank | | 300 00 |
| By balance of cash on hand | | 248 37 |
| | | $2,339 01 |

WARREN M. BREED, *Treasurer*

# TREASURER'S STATEMENT

On taking the Treasurership of this Society I beg to submit the following statement of its assets and liabilities, excepting that it does not include any estimate of its valuable collection of historic articles.

ASSETS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Real estate on Green Street | $15,846 91 | |
| Library, furniture, fixtures, etc. | 2,500 00 | |
| Site of Fort of 1642 and parcel of land at Lynnhurst | 200 00 | |
| Cash in Bank | 248 37 | |
| Dues for year ending July 1, 1915 | 124 00 | |
| Dues overdue | 73 00 | |
| Portraits, 1913 | 36 00 | |
| Due from new members | 8 00 | |
| Engraving and printing Necrologes of 1914 | 149 00 | |
| | | $19,185 28 |

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Life membership fund | $4,050 00 | |
| Mortgage | 5,000 00 | |
| Temporary loan | 1,700 00 | |
| Net surplus | 8,435 28 | |
| | | $19,185 28 |

Respectfully submitted,

GUSTAVUS ATTWILL, *Treasurer*

JANUARY 15, 1915.

## REPORT OF THE CUSTODIANS

The Custodians report that the Society has received the following contributions towards its library and collections during the year, 1914:

Frank M. Alley: Old silver watch; box of dominoes used by soldiers in the Civil War.

Frank P. Bennett and Earl A. Mower: Marriage certificate of James Breed and Hannah Alley, September 22, 1784.

Mrs. George S. Bliss: Old rocking chair.

Stephen L. Breed: Pewter mug; flax wheel; old lock; old account book.

Mrs. Alice P. Brockway: Two daguerreotypes of John B., and Lydia S. Tolman; mortar and pestle.

Webster Bruce: Picture of George Washington from a painting made in November, 1798, by C. V. F. De St. Memin (last original picture of Washington), also picture of Houdon Statue of Washington.

Mrs. Harriet Mudge Bubier: Oil portrait of Thomas Wooldridge, a former owner of our Society House.

Walter N. Buffum: New England Library of Genealogy and Personal History; Sketches of Lynn, D. N. Johnson; Centennial Memorial History of Essex County; sampler made by Mercy Buffum; halberd; old tiles; pocket-book; pair of pistols; old Bible; Park Commissioners report, 1899; history of Lynn, 1829; lectures and sermons by Rev. Samuel Johnson; Lynn Record bound, 1830-1840, inclusive; Essex County Washingtonian, 1842; semi-centennial of National City Bank; book of sea mosses;

life and work of Thomas Dudley; life and letters of John Winthrop; In Lynn Woods; a journal of the sufferings and imprisonment of John Alley, Jr. and Preserved Sprague, Jonathan Buffum and Benjamin Shaw, February 17, 1822.

H. Douglas Campbell: Melodion; banjo; flag and books, formerly used and owned by the Hutchinson Family.

Chapter of the Third Plantation, D. R.: Couch cover, woven by Mrs. Katharine M. Bruce, in old colonial pattern.

Mrs. Clara Clark: Silk made in attic of Mrs. Ruth Gove, 124 Green street by silk worms; also books and papers; Lewis' History of Lynn.

W. Howard Dearborn: Canteen used in Civil War; photograph of First Baptist Church; clock; books; almanacs.

Lewis D. Dunn: Map of Lynn, 1872; books.

Miss Mary E. Earl: Flax wheel.

Edward B. Gordon: Powder flask.

Mrs. Henry N. Hastings: Silk wedding shawl of 1830; old Bible, 1712; silhouette.

Elias G. Hodgkins: Two copper pennies; colonial cent, 1788; Britannia cent 1483.

Miss Holder: Photograph of Nathaniel Holder.

Mrs. Lizzie B. Johnson: Two feather bird pictures.

Mrs. Lydia Hacker Johnson: Photograph of Hon. Benjamin F. Mudge, second Mayor of Lynn.

Melville E. Johnson: Picture of the old Attwill house, formerly on the Common.

Mrs. Enoch S. Johnson: Whale's tooth.

Mrs. Ira B. Keith: Piece of lace wood; two lasts; photograph of George E. Barnard's factory.

Mrs. Lucy Hacker Kelley: Boys high leg boots.

Mrs. Charles Leutbecher: "Maid of the Mountain" root found in Lynn Woods, resembles form of woman.

Mrs. Edward C. Lewis: Two dozen silver spoons.

Patrick B. Magrane: Eighty photographs of views in Mexico.

Alfred Estes Newhall and Hannah E. Newhall: Picture of the Estes Newhall House which stood on Nahant street, 1770 to 1890 and residence of Samuel Boyce, Ocean street.

Mrs. Annie P. Newhall: Piece of linen, spun and woven in Lynn in 1790 by Susan Ireson and Micajah Burrill; white satin; side lace boots and black silk shoes, made by Eben Brown.

James S. Newhall: Two framed pictures of monumental brass in the Church of St. Margaret, King's Lynn, England.

Mrs. Kittie M. Newhall: Shoe buckles.

Miss Mary E. Percival: Album quilt made in 1852, sent to Ann Buffum Percival in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Elizabeth P. Proctor: Tin-type of Perry Newhall.

Charles S. Sanborn: Pitcher, bowl, sugar bowl, cup and saucer; vase; facsimile of Boston Directory, 1789.

Mrs. Florence Rice Smith: Canteen used in Civil War; old programs.

Henry F. Tapley: Euthanasia, Maria Augusta Fuller, died January 19, 1831; photographs, Channing Church, Boston old tree, country road, Peabody.

Mrs. Kate P. Tebbetts: Opposition to City Charter, March 30, 1850 (framed).

Mrs. Laura E. Towns: Photograph of the Hilton house, Market street.

Mr. and Mrs. Thaxter N. Tripp: Two candelabra.

Loaned by Charles S. Viall: Book-case; cabinet and contents; two chairs.

Horace E. Ware: "The old Farmers and his Almanack."

Mrs. F. E. (Bowers) Wedgewood: Picture of the Hutchinson house, High Rock.

Mrs. Ellen W. Woodbury: Two canes; umbrella; baby's high chair; doll's chair; trays; testament of Anna Lye; book, Very Little Tales for very Little Children; Lynn Directory, 1841.

Charles J. H. Woodbury: Indian stone axe; specifications and contract of the First Universalist Church, 1834.

Frederick W. Wyer: Masonic sword.

The following publications have been received:

Charles Francis Adams: Seward and the Declaration of Parish; John Quincy Adams and Speaker Andrew Stevenson of Va., an address before the N. Y. Historical Society; Plea for Military History; Panama Canal Zone; A Milestone Planted; Lee's Centennial; The Tent Affair; The Constitutional Ethics of Secession and "War is Hell;" The Solid South; John Cotton; Tis Sixty Years Since; Wednesday, August 19, 1912, The Birth of a World Power; Three Phi Beta Kappa and Addresses; Col. John Quincy of Mount Wollaston, 1689-1767; The Crisis of Foreign Intervention of the war of secession, 1862.

Alphonzo Blakeley: Six old almanacs.

Mrs. Charles O. Breed: Old deed, May 22, 1694.

Miss Ellen Mudge Burrill: General Washington's Revolutionary Campaign.

Henry Dudman: Hymn book used in Henry Ward Beecher's Church.

Rev. Louis DeCormis: Memorial of Hon. E. R. Mudge of Boston and John A. King of New York.

George Hiram Greeley: Genealogy of the Greeley family.

Miss Charlotte F. Hill: Blue Book of Lynn.

Historical Societies' Publications: Topsfield Historical Society; Essex Institute; Cambridge Historical Society; Brookline Historical Society; Bunker Hill Monument Association; Hyde Park Historical Society; Malden Historical Society; Historical Society of Rhode Island. Historical Society of Old Newbury.

The Misses Johnson: Vol. 1 and 2 Works of Flavius Josephus.

Miss Ann E. Ladd: Will of Zaccheus Collins, 1767.

Charles E. Lord: Pictures of Nahant by Alonzo Lewis.

Libarian of Congress: Reports of Library, Superintendent, for 1914.

William B. Murphy: Witchcraft.

George Grant MacCurdy: Memoirs of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution: Reports for 1910, 1913.

Hon. Asa T. Newhall: City of Lynn Tax List, May 1, 1908 to May 1, 1909; April 1, 1913 to April 1, 1914.

New York Public Library: Annual Report, 1913.

Hon. Michael F. Phelan: Annual reports of the American Historical Association; sixteenth report of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Park Commissioners' Report.

Robert S. Rantoul: Henry Fitz-Gilbert Waters.

Mrs. Howard K. Sanderson: Two volumes, Lynn in the Revolution by Howard Kendall Sanderson; Records of the following societies: The Benevolent Society, 1714

to 1814; the Palette Club, 1882 to 1896; Lynn Mutual Loan and Fund Association.

J. C. Schwab: Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Secretary of State: Vital records of Abington, Brockton, Dunstable, Kingston, Reading, Tewksbury, Wakefield, West Bridgewater.

J. F. Withey: Uncle Frank's Poems.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM S. BURRILL,

*Chairman*

## REPORT ON THE LIBRARY

The library contains 1,077 bound books, 885 pamphlets, and 341 almanacs in addition to bound copies of Lynn papers and a large number of files of such papers which are not yet bound.

This library is devoted to historical books, many of them very rare and nearly all of which have been contributed to the Society during the past year. All of these are numbered and card catalogued so as to be of ready reference.

The Society will welcome further accessions of books of this class, and it would be a favor if such donors would authorize their exchange for other books in case they are duplicates.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD B. GORDON,

*Custodian of Library*

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GENEALOGY

The Committee on Genealogy is pleased to note a revival of interest in the matter of ancestral records. A considerable addition has been made to our Genealogical Treasures which are a unique feature of historical research. We have two bound volumes of genealogies, a collection that is not exceeded by any other historical society, so far as we are aware. It was the ambition of the Committee to secure during the past year enough genealogies to at least provide for a third volume. An unfortunate accident to the Chairman interfered somewhat with our activities, but a fine rally in the closing weeks of the year enables us to report a very handsome addition to our records.

We feel quite sure that a majority of the members of our Society are able to furnish data which with a little assistance, which the Committee is more than willing to render, might be compiled into a genealogy which they will ever afterwards refer to with pleasure. In the early days of the Society, each member was furnished with blanks, and requested to fill them out. The response was so meagre that the sending of blanks was discontinued, and now they are only furnished on application. It is proposed for the coming year that the members of the Committee shall make personal appeals, so far as they can to those members of the Society, who have not yet responded, to aid them in what they believe to be a commendable work. Up to the present time 133 members of the Society

have furnished their ancestral lines to the number of 280, for which the Committee extends grateful acknowledgment.

For the Committee,

JOHN LORD PARKER,
*Chairman*

Believing that a list of the descendants who have furnished their ancestral lines since the list was published in the 1903 Register may prove an incentive to others to file their genealogies the following list is offered;

| DESCENDANT | ANCESTOR |
|---|---|
| Adams, Charles Francis | Henry Adams |
| Alden, Grace Crafts | Griffin Crafts |
| | John Houghton |
| Allen, George Harrison | William Allen |
| Atwood, Luther | Harmon Atwood |
| | Orlando Bagley |
| | John Wadleigh |
| | Percival Lowell |
| Atwood, Nellie (Taylor) | Anthony Taylor |
| | Joseph Parsons |
| Beard, Cordelia M. E. (Newhall) | Thomas Newhall |
| Berry, Benjamin Hun | Thomas Newhall |
| Breed, Charles Blaney | Allen Breed |
| Breed, Willie Rich | Allen Breed |
| Bruce Webster | Charles Bruce |
| | Thomas Cresap |
| | Meshack Frost |
| Bubier, Helen Putnam (Johnson) | Richard Johnson |
| Bulfinch, Charles Frederick | John Bulfinch |
| Chadwell, George Henry | Thomas Chadwell |
| | Richard Dodge |
| Collins, George Zaccheus | Henry Collins |
| Cowles, Harriet Ann | John Cowles |
| | Robert Moulton |
| Demarest, Abby Evelyn (Wilson) | Gowen Wilson |
| Demarest, David | David DesMarest |

| DESCENDANT | ANCESTOR |
|---|---|
| Drown, Richard Wiggin | Leonard Drown |
| Eaton, Lottie Lindsey (Crowell) | Christopher Lindsey |
| | Hugh Alley |
| Ellard, Elizabeth Frances | John Waitt |
| | Thomas Parker |
| Emerson, Philip | Robert Emerson |
| | John Wakefield |
| Estes, George Andrews | Robert Estes |
| | John Andrews |
| Gay, Charles Webster | John Gay |
| Hastings, Charles Houghton | Thomas Hastings |
| | Ralph Houghton |
| Haven, Edward Appleton | Richard Haven |
| *Hawkes, Nathan Mortimer | Isaac Allerton |
| | Matthew Estes |
| | William Basset |
| | Richard Hood |
| | Edmund Lewis |
| | Edmund Ingalls |
| Hobby, Walter Remington | William Hobby |
| Hodgdon, Charles Ellsworth | Nicholas Hodgdon |
| Holder, James Warren | Christopher Holder |
| Jaques, Rupert Ward | Henry Jaques |
| *Johnson, Anna Louisa (Breed) | Anthony Newhall |
| | Thomas Andrews |
| | Christopher Lindsey |
| Johnson, Benjamin Newhall | Richard Johnson |
| | Thomas Newhall |
| *Johnson, Enoch Stafford | George Fowle |
| | Francis Wyman |
| Johnson, Virginia Vernon (Newhall) | Thomas Newhall |
| | Hugh Alley |
| Lewis, Alonzo | John Lewis |
| Little, William Brimblecom | George Little |
| Lummus, Lucinda (Mudge) | Thomas Mudge |
| | John Daggett |
| | Phineas Grove |
| Lummus, William Wirt | Edward Lummus |
| *Martin, George Henry | John Weston |
| | Thomas Newhall |
| | Allen Breed |
| | Thomas Bancroft |

| DESCENDANT | ANCESTOR |
|---|---|
| | Edmund Lewis |
| Martin, Mary Adelaide Ellis | Edmund Ingalls |
| Moore, Helen Rhodes (Bancroft) | Samuel Aborn |
| | Thomas Bancroft |
| Mower, Frederick Tennyson | Richard Mower |
| | George Burrill |
| | Walter Phillips |
| | Thomas Newhall |
| | Allen Breed |
| | Edmund Ingalls |
| | Samuel Graves |
| Newhall, Alfred Estes and Hannah Emily | Thomas Newhall |
| | William Basset |
| | Robert Estes |
| Newhall, Emma Dow (Ireson) | John Choate |
| Newhall, Howard Mudge | Thomas Newhall |
| | Richard Johnson |
| Nichols, Thomas Parker | James Nichols |
| Northrup, Edwin Nathaniel | Joseph Northrup |
| Page, Elizabeth Drew | Robert Page |
| | Richard Johnson |
| | John Drew |
| | Robert Bartlett |
| | Dr. John Burchstead |
| Parker, Adeline Weymouth (Simonds) | John Wait |
| *Parker, John Lord | William Gordon |
| | Richard Hildreth |
| | John Keep |
| | Henry Lawrence |
| | Michael Emerson |
| | George Farr |
| | William Johnson |
| Parker, Marco Luther | Thomas Parker |
| Parker, Margaret E. | Edmund Farrington |
| | Thomas Marshall |
| | David Oliver |
| Parker, Warren | Thomas Parker |
| Rantoul, Robert Samuel | Robert Rantoul |
| | John Woodbury |
| Robinson, John Lewis | John Robinson |
| | John Lewis |
| Russell, Eugene Dexter | Robert Russell |

| DESCENDANT | ANCESTOR |
|---|---|
| Sanderson, Carrie May (Flanders) | Stephen Flanders |
| Smith, Caroline Frances | William Whitred |
| Southworth, Sarah Jane King | Edward Southworth |
| | Ralph Devereux |
| Spalding Anna Horton (Little) | George Little |
| Stacey, Hannah Maria (Johnson) | John Johnson |
| | John Green |
| Stephenson, Sarah Elizabeth (Clough) | John Clough |
| | Stephen Hopkins |
| *Tapley, Henry Fuller | John Alden |
| Thompson, Barbara Ruth | William Thompson |
| Viall, Elizabeth Frances (Parker) | Edmund Ingalls |
| Wells, Frank Eugene | Anthony Morse |
| Wilson, Clarinda Faustina (Chadwell) | Thomas Chadwell |
| Woodbury, Charles Jeptha Hill | John Woodbury |
| | Ralph Hill |
| Woodbury, John Page | John Woodbury |

*Additional papers.

# NECROLOGIES

## MARTHA PHILPOT SWETT BANGS

Mrs. Martha Philpot Swett Bangs, daughter of Elkanah and Mary Perry Swett, was born in Freedom, New Hampshire, September 9, 1835.

She was educated at the Parsonsfield Seminary and the Limerick Academy and taught school several years following. On November 20, 1859, she was married to William B. Bangs and made her home in Limerick, Maine, until 1892 when she came to Lynn.

She was a member of the Baptist Church at Limerick, Maine, an active member of the Grange while there, a member of the New Hampshire Club and the Lynn Historical Society since October 18, 1909.

Mrs. Bangs died January 11, 1915, leaving her only child, Dr. Charles Howard Bangs.

## CHARLES HERBERT BOYNTON

Charles Herbert Boynton was born in Lynn October 23, 1864, and died in Detroit, while on a business trip, April 17, 1914.

He was educated in the Lynn public schools and Stone's School in Boston. He was for fifteen years in the leather business with his father, and then in the note brokerage business with E. Naumburg & Company for five years. After that he was with Charles Weil in the same

business for nearly two years, after which he resumed his connection with E. Naumburg & Company for the remainder of his life, a period of fifteen years. He was very successful in these relations in the purchase and sale of commercial paper, as he was possessed of a strong memory and a wide acquaintance with men, whom he met with great tact. He was in charge of the Boston office of the firm and also travelled to commercial centers all over the country.

He was a man of refined tastes, a lover of the arts and a reader of the best in literature, possessing a fine library, especially in historical lines.

He married Miss Addie E. Dwyer of Lynn, and they had two sons, all of whom survive him.

He was a member of the Oxford and Tedesco Clubs and of the Olivet Commandery, Knights Templar, and also of the Lynn Historical Society, which he joined July 26, 1909.

## GENEALOGY

Mr. Boynton was in possession of what was probably the longest genealogy ever entered in the records of the Lynn Historical Society, beginning with the first mention of the surname in 1067, and continuing for twenty-two generations to John Boynton, his immigrant ancestor. Sir Matthew Boynton, the brother of John, attempted to leave England in company with Oliver Cromwell, John Hampden and others, and the Council considered their departure unauthorized and obliged them to leave their ships in the Thames, where they were ready to sail, disembark their provisions and give up for the time their proposed migration to this country.

In this country the genealogy is:

I. John Boynton, b. Knapton, Wintringham, England, 1614, emigranted to Rowley, 1638; d. February 18, 1670; m. Ellen Pell.

II. Joseph Boynton, Capt., b. 1644; d. December 15, 1730; m. 1st, Sarah Swan, 2d, R. Elizabeth Wood.

III. Richard Boynton, Sergt., b. November 11, 1675; d. December 25, 1732; m. Sarah Dresser.

IV. Nathaniel Boynton, b. August 17, 1712; d. May 13, 1762; m. Mary Stewart.

V. Richard Boynton, b. May 15, 1756; d. August 15, 1802; m. Susannah Williams.

VI. Nathaniel Boynton, b. October 11, 1791; d. February 23, 1887; m. Hannah Humphries.

VII. David Sylvester Boynton, b. February 20, 1823; d. June 5, 1903; m. Caroline D. Jennison.

VIII. Charles Herbert Boynton, b. October 23, 1864; d. April 17, 1914; m. Addie E. Dwyer; two sons. A. E. B.

---

## AMOS FRANKLIN BREED, JR.

Amos Franklin Breed, Jr., was born in Lynn, June 15, 1858, the son of Hon. Amos F., and Mary A., Lindsay Breed.

He was prepared for college in the Lynn High School and was graduated by Harvard in the class of 1880.

After graduation he formed a partnership in the manufacture of shoes under the firm name of Shepherd, Murphy and Company which was successfully conducted for a number of years. At the dissolution of this firm, he engaged in the sole and leather business under the name of Breed & Badger which was continued until the death of Mr. Badger in 1911.

Mr. Breed then closed the affairs of the firm and retired from active business, spending the larger portion of his time in caring for his father's estate as well as his own affairs, as by prudence and good business judgment, he had acquired a competency.

He was intensely interested in his native city, and while never holding office took a deep interest in all that pertained to good government and civic welfare. He was charitably inclined, particularly in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, and was the first to join the Lynn Historical Society beginning as a life member, March 15, 1913, and was a member of the Oxford Club for many years.

He was a director in the Essex Trust Company and the Lynn Market House Company.

He was unmarried and died November 2, 1913.

He was a descendant of Allen Breed who came to Lynn and settled in the western part of the city, called Breed's End.

EUGENE B. FRASER

---

## CHARLES OTIS BREED

A member of the Lynn Historical Society since July 26, 1909, and an old and highly respected citizen of our city, passed away at his home, 12 George street, December 10, 1914. By nature's gradual method his life developed from one of activity to comfortable old age and ended naturally and peacefully.

His grandfather was Nehemiah Breed of Malden who moved to Francestown, New Hampshire, where he became a prosperous farmer. His latter years were spent in Lynn with his son Allen, who was proprietor of the old Lynn Hotel in Market square.

Nehemiah's third child, Andrews Blaney, father of Charles Otis, passed his early childhood on the New Hampshire farm. Upon the arrival of the family in Lynn, Andrews began to learn the shoe trade, as did most young men of his time, and he followed this trade for several

years during the winter months. In the milder seasons he worked for his cousin Henry A. Breed, who carried on a lumber business at the foot of Commercial street. When the Eastern Railroad was projected through Lynn, Andrews became the first station agent at West Lynn at a salary of $200 a year. This duty he performed together with the work of surveying lumber on his cousin's wharf nearby, but during the winter months shoemaking was his usual occupation, and this he carried on at the station.

In 1824 he became a member of the Lynn Artillery and was advanced to the grade of sergeant; the company was then under the command of Captain Joseph A. Lloyd.

Later in life he gave up the position of station agent and became a salesman for Patch & Breed, lumber dealers, whose wharf was located at the corner of Broad street and Beach street (now Washington street). During his last score years he did little work. He died of old age at 83.

The fourth son of Andrews Blaney Breed, Charles Otis, was born May 22, 1832, in a house on the south side of Western avenue, located about half-way between South street and the Saugus Branch of the Boston & Maine Railroad. In a few months his family moved into the house on Commercial street which now stands directly opposite Stickney street. This house was built in the form of two adjoining houses, each part held by different owners, in which unusual condition it still exists. Here Mr. Breed lived until he reached the age of 22, when he married Melvina Jones of Scituate; they then started housekeeping in a house on Commercial street near Summer street. Later he purchased a home on the south side of Neptune street, near Commercial street. In 1883 he built a new home at 12 George street, where the remainder of his life was spent.

By his first marriage five children were born, of whom Gertrude survives. In 1870 his wife died and a year later he married Sarah Guilford of Ipswich, who bore him three children, two of whom, Katherine and Charles Blaney, are living.

Although he spent his early school days in Master Balch's school at West Lynn, his education was "complete" at the age of thirteen, when he was bound out as a carpenter's apprentice to Jephtha P. Woodbury. Upon learning his trade he started to work for John C. Vennard at a yearly salary of $50 and keep. Four years later he entered the employment of Tewksbury & Caldwell, then one of the largest building contracting firms in New England. In 1859 he formed a partnership with Gardner Tufts, in the wood-turning business, which was destined not to succeed on account of the war, in which Mr. Tufts enlisted and was later advanced to the grade of colonel. Mr. Breed was drafted in 1863, but was rejected because of his weak condition,—the after effects of a severe attack of typhoid fever. During the war time he carried on an express business. It was in these trying years of the Civil War that his intensely human characteristics showed themselves most prominently by the exercise of many acts of tenderness, especially when the remains of the Lynn boys reached home from the front.

Toward the close of the war several Lynn men prevailed upon him to go to the oil regions of Pennsylvania and take charge of their properties, drive new wells and develop the industry. He spent a year at this work.

Returning to Lynn he again entered the employment of Tewksbury & Caldwell as foreman carpenter. In two or three years he became a member of the firm, the name of which then became J. W. Tewksbury & Co. This firm

built many large business blocks in Boston, the Concord State Reformatory, the Lynn City Hall, St. Stephen's Church, the Frazier Block on Market street, and many of the older residences facing the Common. Some time in the seventies or the early eighties Mr. Tewksbury retired and the business was carried on by Mr. Breed and Amos K. Noyes. The latter died soon after the partnership was formed and the business was managed by Mr. Breed alone until 1890, when his mill at the foot of Commercial street was burned. For the last twenty years of his life he managed real estate, not only his own, but also for some of his more intimate acquaintances. He was highly esteemed as a citizen and a man of business.

During the years 1889 and 1890 he served the city as Alderman from Ward Six, and for many years he was a Trustee of the Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank.

Mr. Breed's early social life was closely identified with the South Street Methodist Church, where for many years he was organist and leader of the choir. Later he became an active member of the First M. E. Church and at his death was the senior member of its Official Board. He was also a member of the governing board of the Asbury Grove Camp Meeting Association.

He was a member of Golden Fleece Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and Sutton Royal Arch Chapter.

Mr. Breed leaves two daughters, Gertrude Eldred and Katherine Eliza. He leaves one son, Charles Blaney, who is Professor of Railroad Engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and who has served the city of Lynn as its consulting engineer on the elimination of the grade crossings. His only grandchild is Charles Alfred, son of Charles Blaney.

ANCESTRY

The line of descent of Charles Otis Breed from Allen Breed, the emigrant was:

I. Allen Breed, b. 1601, d. ———.
II. Allen Breed, b. 1626, d. ———, m. Mar. 28, 1656, Mary ———.
III. Joseph Breed, b. February 12, 1658, d. Nov. 25, 1713, m. Sept. 27, 1683, Sarah Farrington.
IV. Allen Breed, b. March 16, 1707, d. ———, m. June 2, 1728, Hulda Newhall.
V. Allen Breed, b. April 19, 1744, d. ———, m. March 4, 1766, Abigail Lindsey.
VI. Nehemiah Breed, b. March 24, 1767, d. February 24, 1853, m. June 13, 1793, Abigail Blaney.
VII. Andrews Blaney Breed, b. July 27, 1799, d. May 7, 1883, m. October 3, 1821, Abigail Allen.
VIII. Charles Otis Breed, b. May 22, 1832, d. December 10, 1914, m. (1) June 15, 1854, Melvina Jones who d. March 22, 1870; m. (2) May 22, 1871, Sarah Guilford who d. April 5, 1890.

---

## CLARA LEVENIA BREED

Miss Clara Levenia Breed died at her residence, 212 Lewis street, on June 26, 1914. She was born in Lynn, October 15, 1846, the daughter of Ex-mayor Hiram Nichols Breed and Nancy Stone. On the paternal side she was a direct descendant from Allen Breed who settled in Lynn in 1630. She was for years a teacher in the public schools, from which she retired a number of years ago.

Miss Breed was actively engaged in a number of temperance organizations, and became a member the Lynn Historical Society, June 20, 1904.

A Friend

## CATHERINE MURRAY BOSTWICK BROWN

Mrs. Catherine Murray Bostwick Brown, daughter of John Bostwick and Mary Coutant, was born in New York City, June 14, 1832.

On her father's side she was descended from Arthur Bostwick who came from Tarporley, Cheshire County, England, in 1641 or 1642, and was one of the founders of the town of Stratford, Connecticut.

On her mother's side she was descended from Isaac Coutant, one of the Huguenots who came to this country in 1681 to escape religious persecution in France, and who was one of the first settlers of New Rochelle, New York.

Her parents were prominent members of the Society of Friends, of which denomination her mother was a preacher.

In her early childhood, the family moved to Rosendale Plains in Ulster County, New York, where her mother died when she was four years old. She went to live in the family of Aaron Wills in Rancocas, New Jersey, where she received her early education. After attending the Friends' School at Westtown, Pennsylvania, she taught school in several places in New Jersey for four years.

She was married December 30, 1854 to Joseph Goold Brown of Pembroke, Massachusetts, whom she survived 13 years. Both she and Mr. Brown were members of the Society of Friends, and according to the rules of that denomination, its members must ask for the consent of the meeting when they desire to marry; but at the time of this marriage the Society was divided into several sects, and many of the meetings in the Middle States were not willing to accept or exchange certificates of marriage with New

*CATHERINE MURRAY BOSTWICK BROWN*

England meetings owing to some differences of opinion. Therefore, as they were not able to obtain the consent of their respective meetings, the young couple went to the office of the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia and were married. Although they employed the marriage ceremony as used by the Friends, Mrs. Brown was disowned from the Society, because consent had not been given to her union with a New England Friend and because she was not married in the meeting house, according to the discipline of the Society. Mr. Brown, belonging to the New England meeting, whose rules were not so strict, was allowed to retain his membership.

If Mrs. Brown had been willing to make an acknowledgment of her regret at taking this step, and had asked to be returned to membership in the Society, she would have been reinstated, but she never cared to do this, although she attended the Friends' meeting in Lynn, until the time of her death, with the exception of a few years when she worshipped at the Central Congregational Church.

After her marriage, Mrs. Brown lived in Wilmington, Delaware for eight years. Mr. Brown's business calling him to Lynn, the family moved to this city where Mrs. Brown spent the rest of her life.

Although her greatest pleasure was in her home, whose duties she never neglected for anything, she was also interested in all philanthropic movements and was active in city mission work when Foster Mitchell was the City Missionary of Lynn. Mrs. Brown was one of the founders of the Women's Union for Christian work, a charter member of the North Shore Club, and became a member of the Lynn Historical Society, November 19, 1906, and was a regular attendant at its meetings. She

was a woman of strong personality and advanced thought, but with a kind and genial disposition.

Mrs. Brown was a great lover of nature, especially of flowers. She died July 18, 1914. Mrs. Brown had five daughters all of whom were living at the time of her death, Mrs. Maria Brown Woodbury, Mrs. Laura Loring Sprague, Mrs. Cora Elizabeth Hilton, Mrs. Mary Emma Hallett and Miss Bethany Smith Brown.

LAURA LORING SPRAGUE

---

## DANIEL DONOVAN

Daniel Donovan was born in Saroo, County Cork, Ireland, on June 24, 1832, died at his residence 21 High Rock street, Lynn, January 18, 1914. He was the son of Daniel Donovan and Mary Dempsey of Clonakilty, Ireland. He came to this country at an early age with his parents who settled first in North Bridgewater, where he attended the public schools and the Adelphian Academy. He learned the trade of shoe making at Wakefield, and in his early manhood started manufacturing with his brother Michael (now deceased) in Lynn. The firm continued in business until the outbreak of the Civil War when it was dissolved. In 1864, he found a partnership with Dennis Horgan in a small factory on Pearl street afterwards removing to Munroe street where the business continued until the dissolution of the firm in 1893. Shoes were made for Southern and Mexican trade. He was interested in temperance and at one time was engaged with William R. Stacey of Boston, in the publication of the Morning Star. He early evinced a taste for drawing and after his retirement from active business, devoted all his leisure time to the Art of Heraldry in which he became an authority.

*DANIEL DONOVAN*

His services were sought by people from all over the country and were given without reward or recompense.

Mr. Donovan left a lasting memorial to his skill, patience and love for heraldry in the three books which he executed and presented to the Lynn Public Library. The titles are as follows:

Vol. 1. "An Attempt to Illustrate with Pen and Ink the Armorial Bearings of One Hundred Lynn Families Granted their Ancestors by the Ulster King-Of-Arms." As the title indicates all are Irish names and nearly all of people living in Lynn.

Vol. 2. "A Tricking and Illumination Of the Armorial Bearings of One Hundred Lynn Families." This contains names of many first settlers in Lynn and of others long identified with the city.

Vol. 3. "A Lynn Armoury of One Hundred Illumined Drawings of Arms and Crests." In this there are many names of Lynn people, most of them of Irish parentage.

The exquisite work of Mr. Donovan is shown in this unique masterpiece, especially in the plates and indices of volumes two and three.

He married Miss Catherine J. McCarthy of Boston, in 1853, and his family at the time of his death consisted of Dr. M. R. Donovan of Lynn, Timothy R. Donovan of Detroit, Michigan, Florence G. Donovan of Brooklyn, N. Y., Mrs. Catherine J. Gately of Chicago, Ill., and Miss Theresa F. Donovan of Lynn.

He became a member of the Lynn Historical Society on January 15, 1906.

M. R. Donovan

## ABNER CHENEY GOODELL

Abner Cheney Goodell, died in Salem, Massachusetts, long his home, July 19, 1914, in the eighty-third year of his age.

He was born in Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, October 1st, 1831, the oldest son of Abner Cheney Goodell and Sally Dodge Haskell. In 1837, the family removed to Salem and the lad was educated in the public schools there, graduating from the High School at the head of his class in his sixteenth year.

He studied law with his uncle the late George Haskell, Esq. of Ipswich, Massachusetts, finishing his law studies in Salem with Northend and Choate. He was admitted to the bar in November 1852 and in January 1853 began the practice of his profession in Lynn.

During the years of his practice in Lynn, Mr. Goodell made many warm friends among the old Quaker families, ties which lasted through life. He was himself a Unitarian and in his active years was closely identified with the First Church in Salem.

He was elected Register of the Court of Probate and Insolvency for Essex County, holding the office by re-election, for twenty years and discharging its duties with ability. He was an anti-slavery Whig, a "Free Soiler" and an ardent Republican from the formation of that party.

November 26, 1866, Mr. Goodell, married Martha Page Putnam, daughter of Alfred and Mary (Page) Putnam of Danvers, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Goodell and two sons survive, George Haskell Goodell and Alfred Putnam Goodell.

In 1865 Mr. Goodell was appointed by Governor Andrew, on a commission under a Resolve of the General

*ABNER CHENEY GOODELL*

Court "to prepare for publication a complete copy of the Statutes and Laws of the Province and State of Massachusetts Bay from the time of the Province Charter to the adoption of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, (1692–1780)."

This was his great work, appreciated by those best qualified to judge of the value of the notes and indices prepared by him.

His deep study of the period of the Witchcraft Delusion, so-called, in Salem Village made him an authority in the history of that lamentable time.

He was an indefatigable worker in historical lines and was a frequent contributor to the publications of the learned societies of which he was a member.

Mr. Goodell delivered a valuable paper upon the Quakers before this Society, in the formation of which he had been greatly interested and of which he was a charter member. He was made an honorary member, November 17, 1913.

A life member of the Essex Institute he was its senior vice president for many years, He was president of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society for five years. From February, 1867, until his death, he was secretary of the Peabody Academy of Science of Salem, being the survivor of the original board of trustees appointed by George Peabody of London, its founder. He was one of the oldest members of the Massachusetts Historical Society and of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, and was the Nestor of the Essex Bar Association.

He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity of Harvard University, and in 1865 Amherst College conferred upon him the Honorary degree of Master of Arts. He was a member of the Prince Society, of the American

Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Old Colony Historical Society, the Danvers Historical Society, and the Rebecca Nurse Memorial Association. He was also a corresponding member of the historical societies of New York, New Hampshire, Maine and Rhode Island and at one time belonged to the Sons of the Revolution.

His lineage follows:

I. Roberte Goodelle (came from England in 1634), married Elizabeth Kilham.
II. Zachariah Goodell, married Elizabeth Beauchamp.
III. Joseph Goodell, married Mary Sampson.
IV. Joseph Goodell, married Elizabeth Goodell, his cousin.
V. Joseph Goodell, married Ann Hopkins.
VI. Zina Goodell, married Joanna Cheney.
VII. Abner Cheney Goodell, married Sally Dodge Haskell.
VIII. Abner Cheney Goodell, Jr., married Martha Page Putnam.

---

## JOHN TYLER GRANGER

John Tyler Granger, son of Lewis Granger and Sarah Alley, was born March 8, 1869, at 51 Collins street and died in the same room in which he was born, September 14, 1914.

After receiving his education in the Lynn public schools he entered the employ of Jeremiah Bulfinch & Son, druggists, on Essex street. He followed the drug business for about thirty years, remaining with H. Cushing Bulfinch who succeeded Jeremiah Bulfinch & Son, and in 1908 was taken into the firm under the name of H. C. Bulfinch & Granger Co.

He was a member of Bay State Lodge, I. O. O. F., for twenty years, Lynn Encampment, Massachusetts State Pharmaceutical Association and the Lynn Historical Society, which he joined February 20, 1911. He never married.

*JOHN TYLER GRANGER*

*HENRY HARRISON GREEN*

GENEALOGY

On his paternal side, Mr. Granger was descended from Thomas Newhall the first white child born in Lynn by two lines.

(1). Thomas[1], Thomas[2], Joseph[3], Joseph[4], Joseph[5], Joseph[6], Thomas[7] (married Lydia Newhall), Lydia Newhall[8] (married George W.Granger), Lewis Granger[9], John Tyler Granger.[10]

(2). Thomas[1], Thomas[2], Joseph[3], Ebenezer[4], Nehemiah[5], James[6], Lydia[7] (married Thomas Newhall), Lydia Newhall[8] (married George W. Granger), Lewis Granger[9], John Tyler Granger[10].

IRENE M. GRANGER

---

## HENRY HARRISON GREEN

Henry Harrison Green, son of Aaron Green and Sarah C. Parker, was born in South Reading, October 27, 1840. When six years old he came to Lynn where he resided during the remainder of his life. Leaving the High School when he was fifteen he entered the dry goods house of William Chase & Company where he remained until the outbreak of the Civil War. He enlisted July 12, 1862, in Co. I, 8th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry for nine months service. Mr. Green achieved a gallant record for efficient and soldierly conduct and was promoted to Corporal for meritorious service.

After serving over a year for a nine months enlistment he received an honorable discharge with his Company at Wenham, Massachusetts, August 7, 1863. In 1864 he was appointed clerk in the Commissary Department at City Point, Virginia, where he served until the close of the War.

Soon after his return to Lynn he entered the dry goods firm known as Green, Bacheller & Pool in Healey's Arcade, continuing until 1871 when he went into the gentlemen's furnishing goods business on Union Street.

Mr. Green served as alderman two years, and Commissioner of Pine Grove Cemetery twenty-five years, acting

as secretary seventeen years. He was member of the Executive Board of the Home for Aged Men, eight years, and a member of the Lynn Hospital Corporation.

He was a member of the following Masonic bodies,—Mount Carmel, F & A. M., Sutton Royal Arch Chapter, Zebulun Council R. & S. M. and Olivet Commandery Knights Templar.

He was also a member of Richard W. Drown Lodge I. O. O. F., Ancient Order of United Workmen, New England Order of Protection and Post Five G. A. R.

For five years he was Assistant Secretary of the Home Relief Association and Secretary of the Sagamore Mutual Benefit eleven years. For many years he held the office of Grand Central Purser of the Order of Helping Hand. Mr. Green was a thorough student of the principles of Fraternal Insurance.

He was a regular attendant at the North Congregational Church, giving faithful and efficient service as Treasurer of the Parish and President and Treasurer of the Men's Club.

Mr. Green became a member of the Lynn Historical Society April 27, 1897.

The positions of honor and trust held by Mr. Green are indications that he touched many lives helpfully in his long career of usefulness in our city. He possessed in no small degree the capacity for making and keeping friends and the longer the friendship and more intimate the acquaintance, the more highly was his friendship valued and his sterling worth as a man and a friend recognized.

### GENEALOGY

Dr. Samuel S. Green of the Massachusetts Historical Society states that the head and founder of the Green

family was Lord de Green de Boketon who received his titles and estates A. D. 1202. Arms were assumed by his descendants before 1275.

I. Thomas Green, b. in England 1606, d. in Malden, Massachusetts, December 9, 1667, m. Elizabeth——. Lived first in Ipswich, Mass., then in Malden. Selectman of Malden 1658, served several times on grand jury of County of Middlesex.

II. Samuel Green, b. March 1645, d. October 3, 1724, m. in 1666, Mary, dau. of Richard Cook.

III. Thomas Green, b. in Malden 1669, d. August 24, 1725, m. in 1698, Hannah, dau. of John and Hannah Vinton of Woburn.

IV. Thomas Green, b. October 9, 1702, d. 1753, m. 1726 or 1727, Mary dau. of Deacon Daniel Green of Malden.

V. Captain Thomas Green, b. in Reading, May 9, 1731, d. 1810, m. 1754, Lydia, dau. of Jeremiah and Lydia Swain. Captain Thomas Green served as Captain in the War of the Revolution.

VI. Jeremiah Green, b. Reading, June 1, 1762, date of death uncertain, will dated December 5, 1836, m. 1782, Martha dau. of Captain Josiah Green of Stoneham.

Jeremiah Green served in the War of the Revolution at the age of fifteen, as drummer in his father's company.

VII. Aaron Green, b. in South Reading, August 10, 1814, d. August 30, 1855, m. July, 1835, Sarah C. Parker, dau. of Anselm Parker and Charlotte Jenkins of Falmouth. Anselm Parker served in the War of 1812.

VIII. Henry Harrison Green, b. in South Reading, October 27, 1840, d. in Lynn, January 7, 1914, m. June 21, 1871 Marianna Speed of Lynn, Mass., dau. of Joseph Speed and Sophronia Bacheller.

MARIANNA S. GREEN

---

## SUSAN CORNELIA HARMON

Miss Susan Cornelia Harmon, was born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, March 19, 1852 and was a daughter of Nathan[7] Williams Harmon (Nathaniel,[6] Gaius,[5] Phinehas,[4] Nathaniel,[3] Joseph,[2] John[1]) who was born in New Ashford, Massachusetts, January 16, 1813 and died in Lawrence, Massachusetts, September 16,1887, and his wife Cornelia,[4]

daughter of Robert R. Briggs[3] (Benjamin,[2] William[1]) who was born in Adams, August 3, 1819, and died in Lawrence, Massachusetts, September 26, 1885.

Since 1891 her home was in Lynn with her brother, Judge Rollin E. Harmon, 89 North Common street, and her many lines of helpful social and civic work centered there.

She was a member of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church taking an active part in parish work and devoting great enthusiasm and energy to Church Missions.

She died January 4, 1914. Miss Harmon joined the Lynn Historical Society October 7, 1913.

---

## LUCIE ISABELLE GLINES HASTINGS

Lucie I., wife of Charles Houghton Hastings, died at her home, 163 Ocean street, Wednesday, September 16, 1914, after a long and painful illness. In January, 1913, she underwent a severe surgical operation, from the effects of which she never recovered.

Mrs. Hastings was born in Newark, New Jersey, June 1, 1862. Her father, John Glines, was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, and when Mrs. Hastings was quite young the family moved from Newark to Newburyport. She graduated from the High School of that city and was married there, November 18, 1885, removing then to Lynn. At the time of death she was a member of the First Universalist Church, in Lynn and the Pullman Mission connected with that society. For several years she was clerk of the Associated Charities, resigning that position in 1913 on account of ill health. She was a member of the North Shore Club, the Women's Club, the Lend-a-Hand Society, and the Lynn Historical Society which she joined

*LUCIE ISABELLE GLINES HASTINGS*

*JOSEPH MORRILL HOYT*

January 27, 1902. Her surviving relatives are her husband and daughter, Mrs. William T. Gamage of Gloucester, Massachusetts and two sisters, Mrs. A. H. Libbey of Elkins, New Hampshire and Mrs. J. W. Macartney of Orange, New Jersey. Two of Mrs. Hastings' children died in infancy — Louise Houghton Hastings, born January 12, 1889, died August 4, 1889 and Hazel Houghton Hastings, born September 5, 1890, died October 8, 1891.

---

## JOSEPH MORRILL HOYT

Joseph Morrill Hoyt was born in Northwood, New Hampshire, January 6, 1835, and died at his residence, 145 Lewis street, Lynn, December 1, 1914.

He was one of the California pioneers, sailing for the Pacific coast, September 17, 1855, and remained in California for about seven years. On his return he settled in Lynn and remained here all his life.

He retired from business in 1902 and was a director in the Manufacturers National Bank, the Commonwealth Savings Bank, and the Lynn and Nahant Street Railway Company. He was a member of Mount Carmel Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Sutton R. A. Chapter, Olivet Commandery, Knights Templar, A. & A. Scottish Rite, the Everett Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and of the Society of California Pioneers. He became a member of the Lynn Historical Society, February 21, 1910.

He was married June 7, 1866, to Miss Mary Alice Debaker, daughter of Captain Victor F. Debaker of Salem, who was born in France.

He is survived by his wife and five sons, Theodore D., and Victor P., of Lynn, Albert M., of Swampscott, Joseph F., of Reading, W. Everett of Salem, and also seven grandchildren.

GENEALOGY

I. John Hoyt[1], b. about 1610-15, d. Feb. 28, 1687. Married 1st Frances —— about 1635, 2d Frances —— 1643.

II. John Hoyt[2], b. about 1638, d. Aug. 13, 1696. Inventory, November 5, 1697. Married Mary Barnes.

III. John Hoyt[3], b. March 28, 1663, d. August 24, 1691. Married Elizabeth ——.

IV. Daniel Hoyt[4], b. March 2, 1689-90, d. March 3, 1742-43. Married 1st Sarah Rowell, 2d Elizabeth Baxter.

V. Eliphalet Hoyt[5], b. June 2, 1723. Administrator appointed January 9, 1795. Married Mary Peaslee, August 1, 1745.

VI. Simeon Hoyt[6], b. March 17, 1757, d. April 9, 1824. Served in Revolution. Married Mary Morrill, December 23, 1777.

VII. Joseph Hoyt[7], b. ——, d. —— 1837. Married Hannah Gilman.

VIII. Morrill Hoyt[8], b. November 18, 1803, d. Feb. 15, 1873. Married Ruth Sawyer, October 24, 1829.

IX. Joseph Morrill[9] Hoyt, b. January 6, 1835, d. December, 1914. Married Mary Alice Debaker, June 7, 1866.

Children: Theodore Debaker, Albert Morrill, Joseph Francis, William Everett and Victor Perley Leopold.

---

## LUTHER SCOTT JOHNSON

Luther Scott Johnson was born at Nahant, July 3, 1841 and died at his residence in Lynn, 226 Ocean street, June 21, 1914.

He attended the schools of his native town and afterwards at Wilbraham Academy. He enlisted in the forty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry as Corporal in Company F at the age of twenty-one and reënlisted as Sergeant in the thirty-third regiment and served creditably during the whole term of his service.

His mastery of the cordwainer's art, which he learned from his father, who was held in repute as a skilled craftsman, gave to Mr. Johnson the practical basis which enabled him, after the expiration of his second term of army service, to engage in the manufacture of shoes with Thomas Stacey

*LUTHER SCOTT JOHNSON*

at Lynn. After the termination of that partnership, he conducted the business alone for many years, afterwards admitting James W. Hitchings as a partner. He prosecuted this enterprise with a great deal of ability and became a successful shoe manufacturer.

He was one of the original Board of the Security National Bank, later the Security Trust Company of which he was Vice President, and a member of the Investment Committee of the Lynn Institution for Savings. He was from the first deeply interested in the Lynn Hospital of which he was President since 1897 and through which he gave the best of his abilities for the remainder of his life, building up in this philanthropic service a lasting memorial.

He was prominently connected with the First Universalist Church, being one of the Trustees for thirty-five years, and held membership in the DeMolay Commandery of Knights Templar of Boston, the Golden Fleece Lodge, A. F. and A. M. of Lynn, Post 5 of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Oxford, the Tedesco and the Boston Boot and Shoe Clubs. He was a charter member of the Lynn Historical Society, becoming a life member, August 18, 1913, and in the last part of his life, although suffering from what proved to be his last illness, he visited the Society House, then under progress of construction, and was enthusiastic in his commendation of this move of the Society.

He married Mary May Bosworth, daughter of Henry Alonzo Bosworth and Mary Elizabeth May of Canton, Massachusetts, June 4, 1872. Mr. Johnson was a descendant of James Johnson, a glover, who came from London to Boston in 1635 and the records show that he at once took a leading position in that community which continued for the remainder of his life. He was admitted to the First Church,

April 10, 1636 and was a Deacon in 1655. He was made Freeman, May 25, 1636, and was owner of several parcels of real estate in Boston. He became a member of the Military Company of the Massachusetts, founded March 13, 1638, afterwards the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, being in the first group admitted after its organization. He held numerous offices in this company being captain in 1656. When Robert Keayne, the Captain died, James Johnson was made one of the "Overseers" under his will.

The remainder of the line of descent from this Puritan ancestor to Luther Scott Johnson is given in full in the sketch of his sister, Mrs. Thomas Stacey, in the Register of this Society, Volume 14, Page 71.

Mr. Johnson's great mental power in keen observation and accurate reasoning, his absolute probity, liberal charities, and kindliness of spirit, especially to the unfortunate, could not fail to place him in a position of prominence in the community.

C. J. H. Woodbury

---

## RUFUS KIMBALL

Rufus Kimball, after a long life of activities well done in many fields, died at his home 54 Harwood street, February 25, 1914. He was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, March 13, 1829, where he attended the public schools, including the High School, and at the age of 14 appeared in Lynn as an apprentice in the printing office of the Essex County Whig (later the Lynn News), where he remained as apprentice, journeyman and partner with his brother, Josiah F. Kimball, for about 20 years. He later started the Lynn Transcript in company with Thomas P.

*RUFUS KIMBALL*

Nichols and Abel G. Courtis, and remained for 65 years actively connected with printing and newspapers in Lynn, for more than 20 years of the time as one of the editors of the Daily Evening Item.

Mr. Kimball was "ever mindful of the duties which a man owes to the town in which he lives," and was in public life almost all the time. In 1855 he was elected to the Common Council, and served in that body at different times during a period of over 33 years, a portion of the time as president. He was also a member of the Board of Aldermen for six years, three years as president. He was elected Assessor in 1862 and served on that Board for the remarkable term of 24 years. Other offices held by Mr. Kimball were those of Commissioner to Qualify Civil Officers, Clerk of the Common Council, member of the local Board of Civil Service Examiners, and a member of the House of Representatives in 1866, '67, and in 1889, '90.

Mr. Kimball was Chairman of the Republican County Committee for 20 years, and Secretary of the City Committee for several years. He was one of the charter members of the Central Congregational Church on its organization in 1850. He was also a charter member of Providence Lodge, I. O. O. F., of the Park Club, and of the Lynn Historical Society, and was made one of the few honorary members of the latter organization January 10, 1910. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. Mr. Kimball was a descendant of Richard Kemball[1], who was born in 1595 and came to America from Ipswich, England, in the ship Elizabeth, in 1634. Richard first settled in Watertown and removed to Ipswich about 1636. The ancestral line from Richard is: Caleb[2], b. 1639; Caleb[3], b. September 8, 1662; John[4], b. March 6,

1687; Jeremiah[5], b. January 20, 1717; Jeremiah[6], b. June, 1750; Josiah[7], b. June 22, 1786; Rufus[8], b. March 13, 1829.

Mr. Kimball was married to Mary Ann, daughter of James and Julia Woolley, on November 30, 1854, and had eight children, of whom there survive, James W. Kimball, of Swampscott, Clerk of the House of Representatives, Alfred Kimball, of Lynn, and Mrs. Charles O. Blood, of Lynn.

JAMES W. KIMBALL

---

## THOMAS BENTON KNIGHT

Thomas Benton Knight, son of Franklin Knight and Hannah Bird, was born in Marblehead, August 28, 1835, and died in Lynn, May 20, 1914, after a short illness.

Mr. Knight received his early education in the schools of Marblehead, and then came to this city, where he remained in the real estate and insurance business for thirty-two years. He was treasurer and collector of taxes for five years and served as a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1884. In 1868 he was one of the first to begin the development of the Highland district of Lynn.

He married Miss Ada Bowler, October, 4, 1865, who survives him, with one son, Rev. Franklin Knight, Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Holyoke, and two daughters, Miss Marion Ada Knight, of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburg, and Miss Helen Louise Knight, a teacher in New York.

Mr. Knight was especially prominent at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, where he held the offices of treasurer of the church, vestryman forty-seven years, junior warden and senior warden for more then twenty years. He was a member of the Whiting Club of Lynn, and was a charter member of the Lynn Historical Society.

FRANKLIN KNIGHT

## HANNAH ESTES GOVE LAMSON

Mrs. Hannah Estes Gove Lamson was born in Lynn, April 23, 1835, in the brick house which is now numbered 5 Broad street. She was the daughter of Edward Brooks Tobey Gove and Ruth Estes. Her father had purchased the land at 124 Green street for a home, the deed being dated April 13, 1833, and he built the house which continued as the family residence and in which Mrs. Lamson spent her life. Her mother was born in a house which stood on Estes property at the north corner of Green and Broad streets. This was removed to Bloomfield street in 1877 when Alfred A. Mower purchased the corner lot and erected a new house for his residence.

Mrs. Lamson's education was begun in the old schoolhouse at the corner of Friend and Silsbee streets. She was elected a teacher in the public schools and taught in the Baltimore Street Primary School from 1858 to 1878. In the latter year, she was transferred to the Whiting Grammar School, Ireson street, where her duties continued until her resignation June 30, 1885.

She attended the Free Church for a time, and then the First Universalist Church, but upon her marriage identified herself with the Central Congregational Church, the home church of her husband.

On February 25, 1886, she married Caleb Lamson, an attorney of Lynn. He was born in Hamilton, Massachusetts, July 16, 1818, and died in their home on Green street, Lynn, September 23, 1906. She became a member of the Lynn Historical Society, January 19, 1903.

Mrs. Lamson is descended on the maternal side from the following:

I. Matthew Estes[1] (master mariner) son of Robert and Dorothy Estes of Dover, England; born May 28, 1645; died July 9,

1723. He married Philadelphia, widow of Edward Hazen, late of Kittery, Maine, and daughter of Reginald and Ann Jenkins, born in Dover, N. H., January, 1645, and died in Lynn, December 25, 1721. Matthew came to New England before 1676, when according to James Savage, he was in Dover, N. H.

II. John[2], yeoman, (Matthew[1]), born in Dover or Portsmouth, N. H., July 14, 1684; removed with his father to Salem from Portsmouth, and then a few years prior to his death, to Lynn. He died in Lynn, September 29, 1723. On February 15, 1705–6, he married Hannah, daughter of William Basset, Jr., and Sarah (Hood); she was born in Lynn February 2, 1685, and died May 14, 1762.

III. William[3] (John[2], Matthew[1]), born August 23, (27, Bible) 1718; lived in Lynn, was a hatter by trade, and died April 6 (December 19?), 1781. He married, on January 1, 1745–6, Ruth, daughter of Mark Graves and Ruth (Phillips); she was born February 1, 1727, and died October 31, 1807.

IV. Mark[4] (William[3], John[2], Matthew[1]), born in Lynn, September 13, 1752; died March 11, 1841. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Ezekiel Fowler and Elizabeth (Buxton); she was born in Salem; died prior to 1801.

V. Ezekiel[5] (Mark[4], William[3], John[2], Matthew[1]), born in Lynn, April 17, 1781; died December 16, 1844. He married Mary, daughter of Ebenezer Breed and Mary Green; she was born in Weare, N. H., September 30 (July 3), 1786 and died July 29, 1874.

VI. Ruth[6] (Ezekiel[5], Mark[4], William[3], John[2], Matthew[1]), born in Lynn, July 1, 1808, died December 20, 1887. She married on November 16, 1826, Edward Brooks Tobey Gove, son of Stephen Gove and Lydia Purington. He was born in Weare, N. H., June 27, 1801, and died March 11, 1874, in Lynn.

VII. Hannah Estes Gove[7] (Ruth[6], Ezekiel[5], Mark[4], William[3], John[2], Matthew[1]), born in Lynn April 23, 1835; died February 19, 1914. She married on February 25, 1886, Caleb Lamson, son of Obadiah and Fannie (Blake) Lamson. He was born in Hamilton, Mass., July 16, 1818, and died in Lynn, September 23, 1906.

NOTE: — References, Estes Genealogy and History of Weare, N. H.

CLARA H. CLARK

## EDITH LOUISE MERROW LOUGEE

Mrs. Edith Louise (Merrow) Lougee, daughter of Dr. Augustus D. and Jane Topliff Merrow was born in Acton, Maine, January 1, 1857.

While young, her parents moved to Freedom, New Hampshire, where she attended the common schools, and later the Lapham Institute at North Scituate, Rhode Island.

In 1885, she was married to Dr. George Woodworth Lougee, and to them were born three children: Louise M.; Hayes and his twin sister, who died in infancy. Mrs. Lougee resided in Freedom until the fall of 1910, when she moved to Lynn.

She died at her home, 57 Estes street, January 14, 1915, after an illness of several months.

Mrs. Lougee joined the Lynn Historical Society, July 21, 1913.

---

## MARTIN VAN BUREN MOWER

Martin Van Buren Mower, son of Amos Mower and Lydia Chase Phillips was born January 10, 1836, in the house which still stands at 71 Broad street. He was very proud of his Lynn ancestry, which extended back on his father's side to Richard Mower, who settled in West Lynn near Holyoke street in 1635, and on his mother's side to Walter Phillips, who settled in Swampscott about 1693. Through these two families he was directly descended from George Burrill, Edmund Farrington, Thomas Ivory, Allan Breed, Richard Hood, William Bassett, Thomas Newhall, Thomas Farrar, Edmund Ingalls and Henry Collins, all old emigrant settlers.

He was educated in the Lynn schools, being one of

Master King's pupils, and at the time of his death, he was president of the Master King's School Boys' Association.

He entered the shoe business with his brother, Alfred A. Mower, in 1857 in his father's factory at 75 Broad street, now a dwelling house. They were soon doing a prosperous business, and in 1872, they built a wooden factory on Willow street. In the early eighties, this was moved to Almont street and a brick factory was put up in its place. Both these buildings were destroyed in the great fire of 1889, and the large block still standing at the corner of Blake and Willow streets was built on the same site by Mr. Mower and his brother. He retired from the shoe business after the fire and was interested in the leather business with his son and nephew up to within a year of his death.

He served in the city government in 1872, and was president of the Lynn City Street R. R., organized about this time.

In 1861 he married Mary A. Burrill, a descendant of George Burrill, emigrant settler.

After a short illness of heart trouble he died May 29, 1914, and is survived by two children, Mrs. Carrie M. Pedrick and Frederick T. Mower, seven grandchildren, two great-grandchildren, and two brothers, Charles F. Mower of Lynn and Enoch Warren Mower of Reading, Massachusetts.

Mr. Mower was the fortunate possessor of a cheerful, optimistic nature; from his point of view nothing was so bad but that it might have been worse. His tastes were simple and domestic. He loved work of any kind, and after business hours he was accustomed to spend much of his spare time in gardening or some similar occupation. Perhaps a long line of Quaker ancestors may have helped

*WILLIAM HENRY NILES*

to form these traits of character, which have done much towards building up the Lynn of to-day.

FREDERICK T. MOWER

---

## SARAH ABBY NEWHALL MULLIN

Mrs. Sarah Abby Newhall Mullin, only child of Francis Newhall and Sarah Trott Newhall, was born November 5, 1843, in a house which stood on the easterly side of Nahant street. Her paternal grandfather was Samuel Newhall, son of Farrar Newhall whose father Samuel Newhall, received in 1730, by the will of Thomas Farrar, a large tract of land bounding on Nahant street. When Mrs. Mullen was quite young, her father, Francis Newhall, built on a part of this land, at the corner of West Baltimore and Newhall streets (58 Newhall street), where she lived the rest of her life. Her father died in 1849. Mrs. Mullin's mother was the daughter of Thomas and Sarah Trott of Bridgton, Maine.

On November 15, 1884, she was married to James Dearborn Mullin of Lynn.

Mrs. Mullin was essentially a home loving woman, although participating as a valued member in the activities and sociabilities of the Central Congregational Church, the North Shore Club and the Lynn Historical Society, which she joined January 28, 1898. She died May 14, 1914.

---

## WILLIAM HENRY NILES

William Henry Niles was born in Orford, New Hampshire, December 22, 1839, and died at his residence, 215 Ocean street, Lynn, September 23, 1914. He was next to the youngest of a family of twelve children and the

last to leave the home. He was the son of Samuel Wales Niles, and Eunice Newhall, and his father died when he was five years of age. The family moved to Wakefield, and he later worked on a farm in North and East Bridgewater. His only opportunities for study were after a hard day's work, and in this manner he prepared for the Providence Conference Seminary at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, where he studied for the ministry, although he was never ordained.

He taught school for four years in Griffin, Georgia, after which he moved to Boston and was engaged in business for a brief period.

Mr. Niles married Harriet Ann Day of Orford, who survives him, September 19, 1865. At this time he began studying law, and on account of difficulty with his eyesight, his wife assisted him in his studies, reading and making notes for him.

Mr. Niles was admitted to the bar in 1870, and soon after opened an office in Lynn, which he continued for the rest of his life.

The only public office which Mr. Niles ever held was on the School Board of Lynn in 1884 and 1885, but he was always taking an active interest in this city's welfare. It was his profession as a lawyer which received the best that was in him, particularly as a jury lawyer.

He became prominent in the Lynn Bar and was a member of the American, Massachusetts and Essex Bar Associations, and of the latter he was president from December 1, 1902, until death.

He became a member of the Lynn Historical Society, February 21, 1910.

*HENRY AUGUSTUS PEVEAR*

NILES GENEALOGY

I. John Niles, believed to be the ancestor of all the persons bearing the name in this country, was, or is said to be, from Wales and was born about 1603, came to New England and to Braintree, Mass., about 1640, and died 1693-4. His wife, Jane ———, mother of his six sons and a daughter, died in 1654. (Braintree records.)

II. Joseph, born August 15, 1640, married Mary Micall, November 2, 1662. They had five children, four sons and a daughter.

III. John, born ——; married Catherine———; lived in Braintree, now Randolph. They had nine children, five daughters and four sons.

IV. John, born in Braintree, Mass., June 29, 1706, married his second cousin, Hannah Niles, May 30, 1729. She was born September 19, 1705. They had only one child, Nathaniel.

V. Nathaniel, born in Braintree in 1734, married Mary Clark July 24, 1755, died November 30, 1817, in Orfordville, N. H. He was a Lieutenant in the Revolutionary War. They had eight children, four sons and four daughters.

VI. John, born in Braintree, August 9, 1764, married Olive Wales November 20, 1784, of Stoughton, Mass. He died March 18, 1840, in Orfordville, N. H.

Olive Wales was born March 18, 1764, and died March 24, 1855, in Orfordville, N. H.

John Niles was a soldier —— enlisted in 1781, March 24, and served until June 23, 1783.

They had 11 children, Olive, Sarah, Thedorah, John, Eunice, Polly, Nathaniel, Samuel, Benjamin, Mary and Hannah. Polly died in infancy.

VII. Samuel Wales Niles, born August 22, 1798, in Orfordville, N. H., and died December 6, 1843. He married Eunice Newell May 16, 1822. They had 12 children, eight sons and four daughters.

VIII. William Henry Niles, born in Orford, N. H., December 22, 1839, died September 23, 1914, married Harriet Ann Day of Bristol, N. H. They have three daughters.

JAMES H. SISK

---

## HENRY AUGUSTUS PEVEAR

Henry Augustus Pevear, son of Burnham Pevear and Mary Ann Stetson, was born in Tewksbury, Massachusetts, September 13, 1828, and died in Lynn, May 14, 1914.

At the age of eleven years his home life was ended by the death of his mother and he was thrown upon his own resources. He acted as "chore-boy" in one of the well known families of what was then the town of Brighton attending school through the winter months only.

At the age of fourteen he came to Lynn and apprenticed himself to Philip P. Tapley to learn the morocco tanning trade.

When nineteen years of age, having accumulated the sum of $300, he purchased his time from his employer and with Thomas Roberts and his brother George K. Pevear, started in the morocco business on Munroe street, near the south corner of Washington. During the Civil War the business grew to such a size that it paid the largest income tax of any morocco tannery in the state.

The brothers operated most successfully as a firm for 36 years, and in 1883, dissolved into two separate firms.

Mr. Pevear was interested in many enterprises and with C. A. Coffin, B. F. Spinney, S. A. Barton, Minot Tirrill and J. N. Smith, purchased controling interest in the American Electric Company, of New Britain, Connecticut, moved it to Lynn in 1883 and reorganized it as the Thomson-Houston Electric Company.

He was the first and only president of the Thomson Houston Electric Company. During the succeeding ten years, the company was successful and important progress was made in electrical development. In 1892 when there was considerable talk of giving up the Lynn factory, Mr. Pevear was instrumental in keeping it here. It was his proposition to buy land and utilize the marshes which led to the establishment of the River Works plant. The electrical industry which Mr. Pevear and his associates brought to Lynn now gives employment to 13,000

employees at the local factory. Mr. Pevear retired from the presidency when the Company was consolidated with the Edison General Electric Company as the General Electric Company in 1893.

He was president of the Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank from 1879 to 1890.

Mr. Pevear was married to Sarah Ellen Orr, September 16, 1847.* There were born to them two daughters Emma Frances and Mary Anna, and four sons Henry Theodore, Frederic Stetson, William Augustus, and John Burnham all of whom except Emma Frances who died May 3, 1905, survive them.

Mr. Pevear combined scrupulous honesty with well balanced conservative and straightforward business dealing. He was of great force of character, and during his life gave generously to religious, educational and charitable causes, being especially interested in children.

In 1900 he founded and endowed the "Stetson Home" for orphan boys in Barre, Massachusetts, in memory of his mother.

In 1904 he gave to the Boston Baptist Social Union his Summer home in Shirley, Massachusetts, now known as the "Mary Anna Home," for weary mothers and their offspring.

In 1912 he gave to the Eliza J. Hahn Home for Aged Couples, the house, 153 Washington street in this city which they now occupy.

His last and crowning gift was to the Lynn Hospital—a Children's Ward, in memory of his wife, which was in process of erection at the time of his death.

Although deprived of a mother's training early in life,

*See Necrology of Mrs. Sarah Ellen Pevear in Lynn Historical Society Register Vol. XIII, 1909, p. 51

the memory of her character and teaching was a dominant factor in his after life.

He was a staunch and loyal member of the Washington Street Baptist Church for more than sixty years and a generous contributor to its support.

Mr. Pevear was a charter member of the Lynn Historical Society having joined, April 27, 1897.

FRED S. PEVEAR

---

## ANNA MARIA TOLMAN PICKFORD

Mrs. Anna Maria Tolman Pickford, daughter of John Broad Tolman, and Lydia Sophia Mann, was born in Lynn, April 20, 1838, and died at her home in Brookline, August 24, 1914. Her father was born in Barre, December 30, 1806, and came to Lynn in 1830, as printer of the Lynn Record.* He established a large job printing office and introduced the first machine press here. With great foresight, he purchased land near Central square years before its development, and the property has been so well invested, as to constitute one of the largest of the Lynn estates.

Mrs. Pickford was formerly a member of the Washington Street Baptist Church, the Women's Auxiliary, Y. M. C. A., a charter member of the Chapter of the Third Plantation, Daughters of the Revolution, and at one time served on the State Council of the Daughters of the Revolution.

She was a charter member of the Lynn Historical Society.

*"The Newspapers of Lynn" by John J. Mangan, Lynn Historical Society Register, Vol. 13, p. 139 and Hurd's History of Essex County, p. 365.

*CHARLES FLORENCE PRICHARD*

On September 28, 1864, she was married to Charles J. Pickford.

In 1906, she removed to Newton Centre, and later to Brookline. She is survived by her daughter, Mrs. Alice Pickford Brockway of Boston.

### GENEALOGY

Mrs. Pickford was a lineal descendant from Thomas Tolman, born in England, 1608, died June 18, 1690, who came over in the "Mary and John" in 1630, and settled in Dorchester.

Her line of descent was Thomas[1] Tolman, Thomas[2] Tolman and Elizabeth Johnson of Lynn, Thomas[3] Tolman and Experience ———, Nathaniel[4] Tolman and Anne Rice, Dr. Nathaniel[5] Tolman and Mehitable Dewing, Capt. John[6] Tolman and Elizabeth Fisher, John[7] Tolman and Lucy Broad, John Broad[8] Tolman and Lydia Sophia Mann, Anna Maria Tolman[9] and Charles J. Pickford.

Four sons of Dr. Nathaniel[5] Tolman served in the Revolutionary War. At the battle of Lexington, John[6] Tolman, "was so entirely shot through the body, that the ball was extracted from the opposite side. He recovered, and served through the Revolutionary War. He rose from the ranks to a field officer with the commission of Captain." Thomas[2] Tolman served in the Colonial War.

On maternal side her line descent, was William Man[1], Rev. Samuel[2], Theodore[3], Theodore[4], Daniel[5], Herman[6], Lydia Sophia[7] Mann (who married John Broad Tolman), Anna Maria Tolman[8] Pickford.

Theodore[4] Mann served both in the Colonial and Revolutinary Wars. Daniel[5] Mann and three brothers served in the Revolutionary War.

---

## CHARLES FLORENCE PRICHARD

Charles Florence Prichard was born in Marblehead, June 10, 1856, and died in Lynn, January 21, 1914.

He prepared in the public schools of Marblehead for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from which he was graduated in the class of 1876, in the course of mechanical engineering. He began his professional career with the Worcester Gas Light Company; thence he

went to Pontiac, Michigan, as superintendent of the gas company of that city, where he remained a few years, and then removed to Dedham, where he held a similar position with the Dedham and Hyde Park Gas Company.

In 1883 he became superintendent of the Lynn Gas Light Company, which position he held until 1901, when he became general manager, and in 1908 he was elected vice president, retaining also the position of general manager. He was a director of the Salem Gas Light Company, Brockton Gas Light Company, Newburyport Gas & Electric Company, Beverly Gas and Electric Company, and Fall River Gas Works Company. He was treasurer of the Gloucester Electric Company, and the Essex Trust Company of Lynn, and president of the Lynn Storage Warehouse Company. He was a member and former president of the American Gas Institute, the American Gas Light Association, the New England Association of Gas Engineers, the Guild of Gas Managers, the New England Electrical Association, and a member of the Society of Gas Lighting of New York, and secretary of the Massachusetts Association of Gas Companies.

In his local relations, he was President of the Oxford Club, a member of the Whiting Club, Tedesco Club, Corinthian Yacht Club of Marblehead, and also of the Lynn Chamber of Commerce.

In addition to these positions, he was extensively employed as an expert all over the country, and had a reputation of being the leading gas engineer of his day.

He married Miss Florence E. Greer of Boston, by whom he is survived, with their two children, Charles Rollin Prichard and Mrs. Frances W. Rice.

*BENJAMIN SPRAGUE*

GENEALOGY

On the paternal side:

I. John Prichard, married Alice Raddam, 1789.

II. Ezra Prichard, born 1794, married Mary Stevens Wiggin, daughter of William and Elizabeth Dodd.

III. Ezra Raddam Prichard, born October 25, 1818, married July 9, 1841, Hannah Peach Hammond. He died December 4, 1890.

IV. Charles Florence Prichard, born June 10, 1856, married Florence E. Greer. He died January 21, 1914.

On his maternal side:

I. William Hammond, married, 1738, Hannah Peach.

II. Thomas Peach Hammond, married, 1812, Martha Griffin High.

III. Hannah Peach Hammond, born August 14, 1821, married July 9, 1841, Ezra Raddam Prichard. She died March , 1911.

IV. Charles Florence Prichard, born July 10, 1856.

M. P. Clough

---

## BENJAMIN SPRAGUE

Benjamin Sprague was born in Lynn, August 2, 1819, on the spot where now stands the residence of Benjamin N. Johnson, 109 Nahant street. This property then belonged to his father Preserved Sprague from whose estate Benjamin Sprague purchased it. He married when only nineteen years of age, and made his home here where his oldest son Charles was born.

One branch of the Sprague family traces its descent directly back to Edward III of England. Another included Sir Edward Sprague, Admiral of England's fleet, who was knighted by Charles II on board the Ship Royal Charles for gallant conduct in an engagement with the Dutch fleet. With Van Trump, Sprague fought ship to ship.

Benjamin Sprague is directly descended from William, who with his brothers Ralph and Richard came to Salem in 1628 in their own ship, and at the instance of Governor

Endicott founded Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1629. These brothers, who came from the Town of Upway, Dorsetshire, were then fullers, or weavers, and brought the woolen spinning industry to the New England colony. They were all three remarkable men and all occupied high civic or military rank, and were men of large property for the times. Two of the brothers left, among other public bequests, gifts to Harvard College, Richard who died in 1703 leaving the University the then large legacy of 400 pounds sterling.

Two of the branch from whom Benjamin Sprague directly descended have been Governors of Rhode Island, to which State their ancestors were banished with Roger Williams, and from which State the father of Benjamin came when stripped in one night of his considerable fortune by a sudden flood which ruined not only his valuable mill but his fertile farm.

Thus the subject of this sketch, with his remarkable ancestors, came into the world when his father was a poor farmer with a family of thirteen children to be fed and clothed from a farm on a barren hillside in Lynn. Some of the bravery of his ancestors was evidenced in his blood for we know that as a young man he faced almost certain death to save a life from a shipwreck by a human chain in a boiling surf on our beach. He was a California pioneer in 1849, leaving his wife and oldest boy, then but ten years of age, and returning after three years with a modest competence to give his beloved wife comforts and even luxuries for the five remaining years she was spared to him.

Through the greater part of the Civil War he was an Alderman from Ward 5, then our largest ward, and served as chairman of the Committee on War Claims, then the busiest and hardest worked committee of the City Council. He was also chairman of the committee to pur-

chase the first steam fire engine in Lynn, the Peter M. Neal, and was threatened that if he voted for it his house would be burned at night over his head. He promptly answered this threat by securing the passage of the order to purchase the engine immediately.

He married first, in 1839, Susan Emily Ireson, daughter of Captain John and Eliza (Bulfinch) Ireson, by whom he had six children. She died in 1858. In 1867, he married for his second wife, Mary Jane Pratt, daughter of Aaron and Abigail (Eames) Pratt of South Framingham, by whom he had one son who died in infancy.

In 1869, Benjamin Sprague's health failed and he was compelled to retire from active business with a modest competence, and he went with his second wife Mary and youngest son to Hudson, Michigan, where he remained until 1877, when he returned to his native city. He resided for a time in his former home, but soon with the change of environment moved to a new home which he built on part of the estate of Samuel Boyce on Ocean street, and there in a remarkably vigorous condition of mental and bodily health, lived until February 17, 1914, being within a few months of the age of 95 years.

GENEALOGY

I. William Sprague ( –1675), wife, Millesaint Eames ( – 1696).

II. Jonathan (1648–1741) wife, Mehitable Holbrook.

III. Captain William (1691–1768) wife, Mrs. Browne (1691– ) second wife, Mrs. Mary Walling.

IV. Nehemiah (1717– ) wife, Mary Brown.

V. Elias (1744–1799) wife, Mercy Bassett (1744– )

VI. Preserved (1777–1846) wife, Joanna Trask ( )

VII. Benjamin (1819-1914) wife, Susan Emily Ireson (1819–1858), second wife, Mary Jane Pratt (1838–1912).

HENRY BREED SPRAGUE

## HARRIET ELIZABETH WHITNEY TEAL

Mrs. Harriet Elizabeth Whitney Teal, daughter of Albert Whitney and Elizabeth Rice, was born in Nahant, November 6, 1845.

She was descended from John Whitney who came from England in 1632 and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts.

On her maternal side she was descended from Edmund Rice who came from England in 1635 and settled in Marlboro.

Jesse Rice, grandfather of Mrs. Teal, removed from Marlboro to Nahant in 1815, where he kept a hotel for many years. He was succeeded by her father, Albert Whitney, who came from Goffstown, New Hampshire, about 1835.

Mrs. Teal was educated in the schools of Nahant and at the academy at West Brookfield.

On Thanksgiving Day, 1868, she was married to William Laurence Teal, at the Whitney homestead. With the exception of a few years in Swampscott, the greater part of her married life was spent in Lynn. After the death of her husband in 1895, she returned to Nahant where she lived until her death, April 13, 1914.

She had no children of her own but was a mother in its broadest sense. She legally adopted one daughter, Mrs. Thomas Casey of Fitchburg and took four other children, when very young, into her home, who were to her as her own daughters.

She joined the First Church of Lynn in 1867, later becoming a member of the Central Congregational Church.

She was a member of the King's Daughters Circle, the North Shore Club, which she joined the first year of

*KATE PERSIS HOOD TEBBETTS*

its organization, and the Lynn Historical Society, since October 28, 1901.

---

## KATE PERSIS HOOD TEBBETTS

Mrs. Kate (born Caroline) Persis Hood Tebbetts, one of thirteen children of George Hood and Hermione Breed, was born in Lynn, July 23, 1845.

Her father was George Hood, a successful Boston merchant and the first Mayor of Lynn. Her mother was a daughter of Major Aaron Breed, a prominent citizen of Lynn, who for a number of years was a member of the General Court, an early shoe manufacturer and one of the petitioners for a charter for Mount Carmel Lodge of Free Masons, organized in 1805.

Mrs. Tebbetts attended the public schools in Lynn, being graduated from the High School in the class of 1863. Her tastes were artistic and she made several creditable crayon portraits of members of her family.

She was a great lover and constant reader of good literature having been especially interested in the writings of Emerson and Ruskin.

She was married May 10, 1870, to Hall Woodman Tebbetts, son of Judge Noah Tebbetts of Rochester, New Hampshire. At the time of his marriage, Mr. Tibbetts was a member of the firm of Beede & Tebbetts. He died in Lynn, March 11, 1880.

Of this union, four children were born: Gertrude Hermione; Mary Esther (Mrs. Hugh K. Moore of Berlin, N. H.); Dr. George Woodman of Pittsburg, Pa., and William Hall who died in Kansas City, Mo., aged 24 years.

After her husband's death, Mrs. Tebbetts made her

home with her mother and for many years her life was one of entire and unselfish devotion to her children.

Mrs. Tebbetts was a life-long member of the Unitarian Church and a regular attendant at its services. She always took the greatest interest in the church and all its organizations.

She was a member of the North Shore Club, the Ruskin Club of Boston, and the Lynn Historical Society which she joined January 17, 1900. She passed away January 24, 1914. Besides her three children and two grand-children, she left two sisters, Miss H. Maria Hood of Lynn and Mrs. James E. Bigelow of Truro, Nova Scotia.

Mrs. Tebbetts was a woman of much strength of character, a loving and devoted wife and mother.

H. Maria Hood

---

## ELIZABETH FRANCES PARKER VIALL

Mrs. Elizabeth Frances Parker Viall was born at Lynn, Massachusetts, on November 17, 1858, the daughter of Eben Galeucia Parker and Abigail Collins Ingalls, being the ninth of ten children, seven of whom were living at their parents decease, her mother dying when she was four, and her father, eight years later. She was educated in the public schools of Lynn, and was graduated from the Lynn High School in the class of 1876. On April 13, 1881, she was married to Charles Stewart Viall of this city, who survives her. She was always known to her friends and always signed, as Lizzie, never using her full first name. Essentially a home lover, she found her greatest enjoyment in her home life with her husband and among the circle in which she was known. Mrs. Viall was born

*LIZZIE FRANCES INGALLS VIALL*

in the house now numbered 33 Bloomfield street, and with the exception of the first fifteen months of her married life, lived all her life within less than 100 feet of that spot, the land having come down to her mother in direct descent from one of her emigrant ancestors, Edmund Ingalls, one of the first settlers of Lynn.

She passed out of this life after a very short illness, on December 25, 1914, leaving her husband, two brothers, Charles C. Parker and William E. Parker, and a number of nephews and nieces. Mrs. Viall became a member of the Lynn Historical Society, July 28, 1902.

GENEALOGY

Edmund[1] Ingalls, born in England 1598, died 1648; Robert[2] Ingalls, born 1621, died 1698; Nathaniel[3] Ingalls, born about 1660, died 1737; Jacob[4] Ingalls, born——, died about 1791; Jacob[5] Ingalls, born 1747, died 1823; John[6] Ingalls (called John Ingalls 3rd), born 1790, died 1848. He married Anna Collins. Abigail Collins[7] Ingalls, born May 24, 1819, died 1862. She married Eben Galeucia Parker 1837, who died 1870. Elizabeth Frances Parker[8], born November 17, 1858, died December 25, 1914. She married Charles Stewart Viall, April 13, 1881. No living issue.

---

Richard Hood[1], came from Lynn, England, born 1695; John[2] Hood, born 1664; Benjamin[3], born 1700; Rebecca[4], born 1732, married Gideon Phillips; Elizabeth[5] Phillips, born 1758, married Nathaniel Collins, 1779; Anna Collins[6] born 1791, married John Ingalls; Abigail[7] Collins Ingalls, born May 24, 1819, married Eben Galeucia Parker; Elizabeth Frances[8] Parker born November 17, 1858, married Charles Stewart Viall.

# JOHN FULLER OF LYNN

## A GENEALOGICAL STUDY

An attempt to prove that the tracing and recording of genealogical lines of descent may be of interest in local historical research.

Hon. Nathan Mortimer Hawkes, May 14, 1914.

---

When Lynn became a city, the house of which a picture is given was the home of representatives of one of Lynn's ancient, prominent and cultured families.

The legend under the picture gives only a bare title to a homestead of the family at the period when Lynn forsook the town and assumed the city form of local government.

On November 26, 1889, the great fire which swept through the business centre of Lynn found this house in its path and left only gaunt chimneys standing amidst smoking ruins. It was a lurid and appalling scene Lynn looked upon that night and the stoutest hearts despaired for a time at the widespread desolation. Looking upon that house, and knowing its story and that of its builder's ancestors the Puritan poet, Milton, might well have exclaimed, "The Lars and Lemures moan with midnight plaint."

Courage revived. The smoke went out of the atmosphere and out of the brains of the good people of Lynn. It was plain to see that the time for an old-fashioned hospitable family to shelter its guests in a mansion opposite the City Landing and surrounded by buzzing hives of industry should cease.

Out of wise deliberation grew the construction — partly on the site of this house — of the Vamp Building

claimed to be the largest building in the world devoted exclusively to the manufacture of shoes in 1904. It is a monument alike to the staple business of Lynn and to the memory of the Lynn family one of whose members built the old house.

The Quarterly Court Records and files of the County of Essex are now being copied and printed under the supervision of the Essex Institute. It is such a minute self revelation of the daily life of our ancestors as no other people ever initiated and maintained. Every man and woman who was admitted to the Community was subject to eternal surveillance in public and in private; but they seem to have profited by this constant mirror which was held up to the heart of every one.

The Fullers of Lynn of the planting days, John and his son Ensign or Lieutenant John, were of the Church and Magistery class, and hence more apt to be on the plaintiff than the defendant list. If you are interested in the daily lives of your ancestors the reading of these Records is advised, but be careful to distinguish between individuals, for John Fuller of Lynn, and John Fuller of Ipswich differed in their relation to suits.

(Quarterly Courts Records, Vol. 1, p. 82).

Three well-known Lynn men were in the Court at Salem, July 9, 1645; when Samuel Bennett was "presented for saying scornfully that he cared neither for the town nor its order." The witnesses were Allen Breed and John Fuller. The result of this trial is not found but next year Bennett was admonished and fined for sleeping in time of service.

At another session of the Court held at Salem, June 4, 1653, Joseph Breearly, servant to John Fuller of Lin, having been brought before the Court by the worshipful

Captain Bridges, sentenced to be whipped for running away and pilfering from his master and mistress. Ordered that he return the goods stolen and serve said Fuller four years and one week beginning 20: 4: 1653.

Enoch Coldham and Arthur Carey to be whipped for abetting said Bruarly.

At the same Court the wife of Thomas Day was fined for wearing a silk scarf. The Records contain many cases of violation of the regulations for plainness of apparel by women. Their husbands, however, often procured the release of the wives by proving their ability, and substance to maintain the state which the women craved.

It is recorded that John Fuller came from England in 1630 with his brother, Samuel, and when they arrived in Boston, only seven huts were erected.—*History of Lynn by Alonzo Lewis* (*First Edition 1829, page 83.*)

Nearly a century has elapsed since Mr. Lewis wrote.

Later researches eliminate Samuel but add interest to the story of John Fuller by tracing him to the Old Home in the historic Town of Olney, Buckinghamshire, the residence of his father Edward.

The New England Historic Genealogical Society has published the *Genealogical Gleanings in England* of the eminent antiquary Henry Fitz Gilbert Waters.

We abstract from:

(Waters Gleanings Vol. 2. p. 1240-41)

"Edward Fuller of Olney Bucks, yeoman, 22 Aug. 1656, proved 20 Sept. 1656. To my eldest son John Fuller my house, cottage or tenement in Olney, with the arable land etc., belonging, wherein I now dwell, next the cottage or tenement there now, or late of Robert Martin on the one side. To my second son Ignacious Fuller my freehold lands, houses etc. in Olney and Sherrington

Bucks. To my third son Thomas Fuller 200 pounds, to be paid him a year after my decease. To my daughter Abigail ten pounds, to be paid in a year &c. More to my eldest son John five pounds within a year. The residue to son Ignacious whom I make full and whole executor. Berkeley 334."

"[John Fuller, the eldest son of the above testator, was that John Fuller of Boston in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay from whom the well known family of Fuller of Lynn are descended.

In Lechford's notebook (pp. 152-153 as printed) we find that Francis Godsome of Lynn in New England granted (apparently in August A. D. 1639) to John Fuller of Boston in N. E., joiner, his house and home lot, containing five acres, and three acres of meadow and 30 acres of wood and upland thereto belonging and all privileges and accommodations thereto belonging by the Townsmen's grant or promise — if Edward Fuller of Olney, in the County of Bucks, yeoman shall pay unto the said Fuller, 60 pounds on or before the second day of February next. By an article in the agreement, John Fuller had the right to refuse the bargain and require his money "at returne." In that case if Allen Brade (now Breed) Edward (Edmund?) Farrington and William Knight should deem the premises worth 60 pounds, then he was to pay five pounds for damages to Francis Godsome. Later, there is a reference of a conditional return of the money "to his father." It seems that Edward Weeden, carpenter, was engaged to work upon the house. The Editor of the Note-Book does not seem to be aware that Brade (Breed), Farrington and Knight were all of Lynn. — H. F. W.]"

John came to Lynn in 1644 and settled on that fair

plain which modern Lynn calls Waterhill. The beautiful brook down the slope to the north bordered his domain with the ancient country road running from Boston to Salem and now called Boston street. He located near Edmund Farrington who under town grant built the first tide mill in Lynn, where a tide mill existed till our time—last under the name of Butman—when the City of Lynn resumed its right and privilege to control the use of the waters of Strawberry Brook and Little River.

A loving Lynn writer has said "The Farringtons, father son and grandson, ground their grain faithfully for seventy years."

The Fullers evidently found favor with the Farringtons, for John, Jr., married in 1646, Elizabeth, the daughter of Edmund Farrington, and when Edmund as all prudent men ought, made his will and gave half of his corn mill to his son Matthew, he made a proviso "except the tole of my son ffuller's grists, which is well and truly to be ground tole free, during the life of my daughter, Elizabeth."

Mrs. Elizabeth Fuller faithfully reared her family of American born children, partly on the favorite grain of Indian maize, ground by her brother, Matthew Farrington, at the famous mill where the incoming tides of Saugus River met the fresh waters from Flax Pond and the hills of Lynn.

John Fuller, the Planter, did other good things for Lynn besides marrying his son to the Miller's daughter and leaving behind him a family that faithfully cherished his name and virtues. His good qualities and his worth were recognized by his townsmen.

He took the Freeman's oath at the Quarterly Court held at Salem 29: 4: 1652. Public duties appear to have been thrust upon him without delay for he was appointed

upon the Jury of Trials at the same court and on the 30: 9: 1652 he became a grand juror as well as at later courts. He was sworn constable of Lynn at Salem Court 28: 4: 1653.

The holding of office in our early settled times was compulsory. The duties of the constable in the early days were peculiarly irksome as they included not only the service of writs but the collection of taxes, etc.

The acceptance of the office by a new comer or a prominent man and his faithful service were often made a test of the holder's loyalty and capacity and fitness for future advancement.

In "The Centennial Milestone" an address by Charles Francis Adams at the one hundredth anniversary of the separation of the Town of Quincy from Braintree many instances are quoted of this compulsory service.

In his recital Mr. Adams said "And first, I call as a witness one who, it will be remembered, before being President of the United States, served two successive years as a selectman of Braintree. John Adams graduated at Harvard College in 1755, and six years later, in 1761, was a young lawyer just beginning practice in his native town. Here is his experience, recounted by himself, of compulsory municipal service as then practiced:

'In March (of that year), when I had no suspicion, I heard my name pronounced (at town-meeting) in a nomination of surveyors of highways. My friend Dr. Savil came to me and told me that he had nominated me to prevent me from being nominated as a constable. 'For,' said the doctor, 'they make it a rule to compel every man to serve either as constable or surveyor, or to pay a fine.' I said they might as well have chosen any boy in school, for I knew nothing of the business; but since they had

chosen me at a venture, I would accept it in the same manner, and find out my duty as I could."

The Compulsory office holding of President Adams is cited not merely because he was a prominent man but on account of the fact that in John Fuller's time the connection between Braintree and Lynn, though many miles apart, was very close on account of the partnership in labor — in profit and loss — of the great body of the people of the two plantations in the great Iron Works enterprise of the young colony, which experiment was a theme of discussion till the amazing portents of the American Revolution overshadowed all lesser things.

The years of Mr. Fuller's service as constable of Lynn were memorable ones in our history. The Iron Works at "Hammersmith and Brantrey" were full of business and subjected to innumerable lawsuits which are called in the margins of the Colonial Records "Iron Works Troubles." The year 1653 was an especially noted one for the pages of attachments recorded in the Records of the Quarterly Courts in which apparently every resident here is named as plaintiff or defendant.

Here is a brief record of two.

Writ, dated 13: 7: 1653, and signed by Jonathan Negus for the court; served by John Fuller, constable of Linn, by attachment of all the Scots and English servants, the sliting mill, the new mine, dug or undug, the wood granted by Samuel Benit, wood on Walker's plain, wood granted by Lin, the ten acre lots, the lots lying by the marsh side and all the wood cut in the bounds of Lin, the dwelling house of Mr. John Gifford, six oxen, Joseph Jinks, sr., his mill and rent, the mine in Goodman Brown's lot, the fram at Samuell Benit's, land bought of Mr. Knolls, the company's arms, carts and wheels, land of Joseph

*FULLER BUILDINGS ON LIBERTY SQUARE AND UNION STREET*
*Destroyed in the great fire, November 20, 1889.*

*VAMP BUILDING (1904)*
*On site of Fuller Buildings.*

Jinks, jr., the dept books, all the houses on the east side of the river, the new water course pond and Sluse gatts, the barn and hay in it, with the cow houses, the mine carts and coal carts.

Writ: Mr. John Gifford, agent for the undertakers of the Iron Works v. Mr. John Beex, Mr. Henry Webb and Mr. Joshua Foote & Company, dated 16: 7: 1653. Signed by Jonath. Negus for the Court. Served by John Fuller, constable of Linn, by attachment of the forge, furnace, coals, mines, both at home and abroad, the dwelling house of Mr. John Gifford, Scots and English servants, etc.

Notice the variety of property Mr. Fuller was called upon to seize, "both at home and abroad," the dwelling house of (my ancestor) Mr. John Gifford, "Scots and English servants etc."

These Scots and English servants here in Lynn tell a story of Cromwell's humanity after his defeat of the Scots at Dunbar, in contrast with the avarice and cruelty of James 2nd and his courtiers after the battle of Sedgemoor.

Cromwell sent the hardy Scots here to begin a new wholesome life in the New World, while James ordered in 1685 the deluded followers of Monmouth to inhuman death at the "bloody Assizes" of Kirke and Jeffreys and those who escaped hanging were sold as slaves in the West Indies by the Queen and her maids.

Macaulay says "the misery of the exiles fully equalled that of the negroes who are now carried from Congo to Brazil."

Quarterly Court Salem June Term — 1661
(Records and Files Vol. 2 p. 311.)

"John Fuller, chosen by the Town of Lynn as ensign to the foot company, was confirmed by the Court."

Quarterly Court, Ipswich, March Term 1662.
(Records and Files Vol. 2. p. 371.)

"Ensign John Fuller being chosen by the Town of Lynn for Clerk of the Writs was allowed, instead of William Longley."

John Fuller was the last person in Lynn to hold the name and office of Clerk of the Writs. He appears to have continued in that honorable position till 1666, the year of his death, when the functions of that office were absorbed in that of Town Clerk to which Andrew Mansfield was elected.

In 1641 the office of Clerk of Writs became a part of the legal machinery of the Colony. One duty of such officer was to record all births and deaths in his town and yearly to deliver to the recorder who was the clerk of Courts a transcript thereof. Another provision was that every married man should bring a certificate under the hand of the magistrate who married him to the clerk of the Writs, to be recorded and returned by him to the recorder.

The law creating the office of Clerk of Writs and the Clerk's additional duties as to summons and attachment may be found by whoever is curious in the Colonial Records Book 1, p. 344.

On June 27, 1665, John Fuller with Thomas Laighton and Oliver Purchis were appointed Commissioners to try small causes.

The necessity of appointing such Boards of Commissioners and the scope of duties of such courts is related in "The Records of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay in New England," Sept. 6, 1638, Shurtleff, Vol. 1, p. 239, under title

For ending of small causes by magistrates or three men appointed.

For avoiding of the Country's charge by bringing small causes to the Court of Assistants, it is ordered, that any magistrate, in the town wherein he dwells may hear and determine by his discretion all causes wherein the debt, or trespass or damage doth not exceed 20.S; & in such town where no magistrate dwells the General Court shall from time to time nominate 3 men, two whereof shall have like power to hear and determine all such actions under 20 S; & if any of the parties shall find themselves grieved with any such end or sentence, they may appeal to the next Quarter Court or Court of Assistants. And if any person shall bring any such action to the Court of Assistants before he hath endeavored to have it ended at home (as in this order is appointed) he shall lose his action & pay the defendants costs. If no appeal be put in the day of the sentence upon such small actions, the magistrate or the said 2 chosen men shall grant execution.

This was a wise and equitable method of settling causes and discreet and weighty men were chosen as Commissioners, or as they would now be called Judges, were chosen in the towns. Later the jurisdiction seems to have been increased to causes of 40 S. as the following is the Oath of the three men in Towns. You, A. B. being chosen & appointed to end small causes under 40 S. according to the laws of this jurisdiction for this year ensuing, swears by the living God, that, without favor or affection, according to your best light, you shall true judgment give and make in all the causes that shall come before you./

When the body of freemen of the Massachusetts Bay Colony had become too numerous to assemble as a whole annually, the Great and General Court of Deputies or

Representatives was created and assembled in May, 1634.

To this first Court Lynn sent three leading men, Nathaniel Turner, Thomas Willis, and Edward Tomlins.

Thereafter, with the exception of one year Lynn chose not more than two, sometimes only one, down to 1655, when Mr. John Fuller and Mr. Thomas Laighton were elected members.

At the session which assembled August 3, 1664, Ensign John Fuller was the sole Lynn member.

In both years 1655 and 1664, Endicott was Governor and Bellingham was Deputy Governor.

Lewis & Newhall's table gives as Lynn's Representative 1674 to 1678 John Fuller.

The Records of the Colony show the election and service for those years at the annual May sessions, of Ensign John Fuller, of Lynn.

There was, however, a special General Court called by Order of the Council, in Boston, in the month of August, 1676, to which General Court Mr. John Fuller was elected and served as a member.

The titles given to dignitaries in the olden time are apt to be confusing to modern explorers especially with such often used names as the Burrills, father and son—Sr. and Jr. — and the Fullers, Mr. John Fuller and Ensign Fuller.

In truth the Senior John Fuller was Ensign and the Junior John was also Ensign John and all these terms of service are to be credited to the younger John as the Senior Mr. John Fuller died in 1666 having been a member of the House of Representatives in 1655 and 1664. The later years of service were those of Ensign John Fuller, the son.

From the frequent references in the Records to John Fuller, the son, it is evident that he was even a more important character in the growing Plantation than his father had been.

This special General Court to which Mr. John Fuller was summoned from Lynn was occasioned by the pretentions of two persons in England who were rival claimants with our colony in the sea coast of New England. The contentions between Massachusetts, Sir Fernando Gorges and Captain John Mason and their heirs dated back to the time when all three of the disputants received grants, Gorges for Maine, Mason for New Hampshire and our Charter for the Massachusetts Bay in New England. So long as the Parliament and Cromwell prevailed at home Gorges and Mason were checked here. Charles 2nd was tardily proclaimed King in August, 1661. Then the struggle between the Colony and the Stuarts became intense.

John Fuller's active participation in this memorable struggle of our Fathers occurred in 1676 one of the years in which he was a member of the General Court and an officer of the Lynn Company of Colonial troops when the Colony was stamping out the embers of King Philip's War.

In that year Edward Randolph the evil genius of New England arrived in Boston with a letter from the King and with complaints from Mason and Gorges and with a royal order for agents to be sent to England to make answer.

John Leverett was Governor and Peter Bulkley was chosen Speaker. And then occurred and was recorded one of many legislative passages at arms between the Colony and Prerogative. It is alluded to here on account of the participation in it of two Lynn men, John Fuller, Deputy and our Thomas Cobbet, Elder and as one of the many records that show the potent influence of the Clergy in our formative days.

The record begins

Att the opening of this Court, the Governo$^{r}$ declar$^{d}$ the grounds of sumoning this Court — the recepjt of a letter from his majesty, &c.

The Court, being acquainted that many of the reverend elders were in towne, agreed & sent the marshall to them, & that they desired their p̄ senc & advice in so momentuous a matter. Agreed vpon the question, & sent it to them, wch was, —

Q. Whether the most expedient manner of making answer to the complaints of Mr. Gorges & Mr Mason, about the extent of our patent ljne, be by sending agents or attourneys to answer the same, or to answer by writing onely.

The answer of the elders to the question proposed to them as above.

Ansr. Itt seems vnto vs the most expedient way of making answer vnto the complaints of Mr Gorges & Mr Mason, about the extent of our patent lyne, to doe it by appointing agents to appeare & make answer for us, by way of information at this time & in this case; provided they be with vtmost care & caution, qualified as to their instructions, by & according vnto which they may negociate that affayre with safety vnto the country, and with all duty & loyalty vnto his maj · t · je in the preservation of our pattent libertyes.

The elders give seven answers and then a final adroit and evasive answer in favor of agents. Only the seventh and the final reasons need be copied.

"7. Agents can most readily & fully answer all objections & complaints of Mr Gorges & Mr Mason in this present case, nor can our pleas and arguments be so pointed & pursued.

Fynally, some may interprett our not imploying agents to answer as aforesajd, that wee are afrjd to appeare in our owne defence personally."

The marginal note says

Elders advise d^d in by M^r Tho. Cobbet in all y^e ir names; 24 p^r sent.

Massachusetts Records Vol. 5, p. 100.

And then the General Court rehearses the usual reasons for procrastination, which must have been a liberal education to the young Deputy from Lynn in the practice of how not to do a distastful thing.

On May 12, 1675 Major General Daniel Denison of the Council, Left. Samuel Appleton, Deputy for Ispwich and Ensign John Fuller, Deputy for Lynn were appointed by the Court to adjust the intricate Beverly land case.

Cornet John Whipple was later appointed in the place of the Major General in case he cannot attend to the matter.

The report signed

Samuel Appleton
John Whiple
John Fuller

was accepted October 22, 1677*

This is recorded simply as a sample of the duties that were performed by Deputy Fuller.

From the restoration of Charles II, Massachusetts was in a sea of troubles with the home country till the deposition of James II, the news of which reached Boston in April, 1689.

In 1689, not long after Ensign John Fuller's legislative service closed, Lynn, in returning to an old custom of electing two representatives to the General Court, in place of one, did a thing audacious and perhaps premeditated. It sent the militant pastor, Jeremiah Shepard, of its church as one of its Deputies to lead in the forced deportation of the tyrant of New England — Sir Edmund Andros.

*Colonial Records Vol. 5, p. 170.

Doubtless, Ensign John Fuller was among the leaders of the Lynn men who marched to Boston on that long ago day, April 18, 1689, and deposed and imprisoned Sir Edmund Andros the offensive Royal Governor with his still more obnoxious Secretary Edward Randolph, the coveter of Nahant.

We know from the archives the civil proceedings which preceded this historic epoch — the petition of Randolph for the Nahant grant, — the action of the Town of Lynn — and the adroit and statesmanlike answer to the pretensions of Andros and Randolph.

That paper and the appended signatures of "The Committee in the name and behalf of the proprietors of Nahant" deserve and will receive lasting remembrance

They were

Thomas Laughton
Ralph King
John Lewis
Oliver Purchis
John Burrill
Edward Richards
John Fuller.*

A facsimile of Mr. Fuller's signature is herewith annexed.

At a town meeting May 13, 1691, "Mr. Lawton, Capt. Purchis and Lieut. Fuller were chosen Commissioners to try small causes in this town if permitted by the Court."

At the same meeting "Mr. Shepard and Lieut. Burrill were chosen to petition to the Court that the above said

*The Statement of the Committee may be found in Mass. Archives Vol. 127, Page 172

Mr. Lawton, Capt. Purchis and Lieut Fuller may be authorized in the place of Commissioners to try small causes."

These three Commissioners or their namesakes, evidently had the public esteem and annual appointments, as in this book the oldest in existence John Fuller the younger was appointed with two who had been associated with his father.

It required yet another town meeting that year before the town's Board of Commissioners was organized.

At a meeting on June 23, 1691, information was given that Capt. Purchis was removing from town and Lieut. Burrill was chosen to join with Lieut. Fuller and Mr. Lawton in the trials of small causes.

Lieut. John Fuller senior held the military rank of Lieutenant, the judicial office of Commissioner and the legislative position of Deputy to the General Court and his son Lieut. John Junior in his time served in like positions.

There is one mention of Lieutenant John Fuller, Junior, on the old records which may be examined.

In the annals of Lynn of the year 1691 the first year whose records remain Mr. Lewis copies

"July 13, Lieutenant John Fuller was chosen Clerk of the Writs." He comments "It is thus evident, that this office was not the same as that of Town Clerk."

Mr. Lewis did not give the full vote of the Town Meeting. It may be read to-day and is herewith copied verbatim et literatum

"Clerk of the Writs } at the same meeting Leftenant John ffuller was chosen clerk of the writs till a nother bee chosen"

The Colonial Laws and Offices have been a puzzle to many pioneer local historians besides Mr. Lewis. But it

must be remembered that our frame of government was a novel one devised by a band of voluntary exiles from England who invented a code of laws of their own, based largely upon the laws of Moses, and in part upon the English system.

When the English Revolution of 1688 left Massachusetts for a time to its own governmental devices, the attempt was made to return to early forms.

This vote of the town in 1691 indicates the hereditary leaning of the people of Lynn, for Lieutenant John Fuller's father had held the office. It also implied a doubt as to the Shire Court giving sanction to a renewal of such an office.

The approval of the Court was necessary to make valid the action of the Town in the case of a Clerk of Writs as well as other duties under the supervision of the Shire or Quarterly Court. So far as appears the vote at the Town Meeting was simply a tentative action looking to a restoration or continued exercise of the functions of the office.

The year 1691 was one of three momentous years in the history of Massachusetts and of Lynn. It was what is sometimes styled the Inter-charter period. The Colonial period ended with the revocation of the old Charter. The Provincial Charter had not been granted. James II had been dethroned at home. Sir Edmund Andros had been deported. Sir Wm. Phips had not arrived with the Royal Charter of William and Mary. The Witchcraft troubles were impending. But in the interim Massachusetts enjoyed its only purely democratic government prior to the Revolution with Old Simon Bradstreet as Governor with a General Court and all officers chosen by the people.

All our Clerks of Courts are still in one sense Clerks

of Writs. The writs are on printed forms with blank spaces for insertion of names of parties, cause of action ad damnum, etc.

The Clerk of the Court to which the writ is to be returned attaches his signature to the form with the seal of the Court impressed or appended and then sells the paper to an Attorney who fills out the form and causes the completed writ to be served. This course is pursued because the Attorney is not only the representative of a suitor but also by his oath an officer of the Court.

In the Body of Liberties of the Colony (1641) and the Colonial Statutes the lawyer was *persona non grata*. Under the Province the lawyer was less suspected and more courted. Matters of material interest such as importing and exporting relations and taxation came to the front and required the barrister instead of the clergyman. The changed standing of the two professions may be noticed at this period and even to this day and possibly the mover of the motion to elect John Fuller as Clerk of the Writs had an inkling of the changing temper of the times. At any rate the laws were in abeyance in 1691 and there is not sufficient evidence to prove that the Shire Court approved any Clerk of the Writs for Lynn that year.

The early town records of Lynn have disappeared. The most ancient known begins in 1691. In that volume under date of January 8, 1692, are found the votes which have been alluded to elsewhere but are of interest in the present theme.

Weeden* after giving the dimensions of the Old Tunnel Meeting-house of Lynn erected in 1682 says "this was typical of many other churches." In speaking of the New England plan of seating the church he did not find

*Economic and Social Hist. of New. Eng. 1620–1689 1 p.p. 279–280

the Lynn method. The towns he names seated their churches upon a plan similar to that of Lynn. Woburn, Mass., in 1672 instructed its town committee to respect "estate, office and age" in the disposition.

Stamford, Conn., in 1673, voted to seat its people according to "dignity, agge and estate, in this present list of estate."

The Puritan in Lynn was as tenacious of his rank in the community as he was in all the other settlements. The place to exhibit his social precedence was then as now on Sunday in the Church but then the standing was enforced by the tremendous power of the town meeting. This is what Lynn did in the midst of Indian troubles and Witchcraft and in the year of the arrival of Sir William Phips, Royal Governor and the Province charter.

This is what the Lynn Town Records of Jan. 8, 1692, show,—

"The town did vote that Lieut. Fuller, Lieut. Lewis, Mr. John Hawkes, Senior, Francis Burrill, Lieut. Burrill, John Burrill, Jr., Mr. Henry Rhodes, Quartermaster Bassett, Mr. Haberfield, Cornet Johnson, Mr. Bailey and Lieut. Blighe should sit at the table."

"It was voted that Matthew Farrington, senior, Henry Silsbee and Joseph Mansfield, Senior, should sit in the deacons' seat."

"It was voted that Thomas Farrar, senior, Chrispus Brewer, Allen Breed, senior, Clement Coldam, Robert Rand, senior, Jonathan Hudson, Richard Hood, senior, and Sargeant Haven, should sit in the pulput."

"The town voted that them that are surviving, that was chosen by the town a committee to erect the meeting-house, and Clark Potter to join along with them, should seat the inhabitants of the town in the meeting-house, both

men and woman, and appoint what seats they shall sit in, but it is to be understood that they are not to seat neither the table, nor the deacons' seat, nor the pulpit, but them to sit there as are voted by the town."

Three classes are seated by the Town. One of these classes is the venerable fathers, of the Town. Their place is in the pulpit.

Another class — the second — is identified as the deacons. They are to sit in the deacons' seat.

The important class in the seating of the meeting-house, the most coveted from the social standpoint, the one which Weeden notes concerning Woburn and other towns remains to be analyzed.

It is the list of 12 persons of which Lieutenant John Fuller is first named. From this list at the table must be excluded the aged men and deacons for they are provided for and the men in the first class were not old men. John Fuller was 45, John Lewis* was 32, John Hawkes was 59, Francis Burrill was 66, Lieut. John Burrill was 61, John Burrill, Jr., was 35. Six of the number are given military titles. We know that at least four others had held Commissions or had seen service in the Indian Wars. Most were sons of Planters and land owners. Three were Selectmen of that year.

*Lieutenant John Lewis' sister Hannah was the wife of Edward Fuller, the son of Lieutenant John Fuller.

* * * * * * * * * *

The search for the genealogical kinship of Lieutenant John Lewis proved of great interest for it showed him to have been the father of Rebecca Lewis born June 18, 1699, and of Tabitha Lewis born July 22, 1702.

Rebecca became the wife of Grover Pratt of Malden, the first Lynn descendant of the pioneer, Richard Pratt, who came to Charlestown and Malden from Maldon, England.

Tabitha married Nathaniel Ingalls aud became the mother of Rebecca Ingalls.

Grover Pratt and his wife, Rebecca, had a son Richard Pratt, born at Lynn, November 27, 1728, who married Rebecca Ingalls. He kept a daily record of happenings in Lynn for 20 years which was printed some time ago under the title of *Commonplace Book of Richard Pratt.*

In the absence of a valuation list we cannot decide which should have a preference in this chosen 12 of the Old Tunnel.

Undoubtedly military and civil service, character, and land were of weight in the desirable seats.

The town records place Lieutenant John Fuller at the head of the leaders of the town in the period when the Puritan Colony became a Royal Province.

The Lynn Park Commissioners in the Annual Report for 1904 said—

Some years ago we restored the name of the fathers to our famed Burrill Hill. Another of our hills, that bold sienite knob on the border line between Saugus and Lynn, has been marked on maps as "Mount Tabor." It is not a mountain. It is a shapely, sightly hill that was known in early deeds and days, as Fuller Hill. It is in the ninth range of the second division of the common lands of Lynn, made in 1706. On the hill and upon its eastern and western slopes, lots were apportioned in this range to six persons bearing planters' names. Beginning upon the west we find Joseph Burrill, then Thomas Burrage and John Downing. The next lot, being the fifteenth, through which diagonally runs the town line between Saugus and Lynn, was assigned to Edward Fuller. Then comes the name of Thomas Laughton, or as we now spell it "Laighton," and easterly or northeasterly, as the range runs, was the land of John Fuller, the namesake and successor of the pioneer, John, and of his son, Lieutenant John. Why should the name "Fuller Hill" be retained instead of Mt. Tabor?

The map of the Woods now shows the location of Fuller Hill. It perpetuates the name of the founder, John and also that of Edward, his active successor in the time of the great land division.

*SUMMIT OF FULLER HILL.*

Edward Fuller, the third son of John, Jr., who was born according to the genealogy before us on the 12th of January, 1652, and died on March 30th, 1743, ninety-one years old and was born and died in the old homestead of the Fuller family on Waterhill, could have told many interesting things of Lynn in the olden time. He was of mature years when his father, an active participant in town offairs died. He had two brothers, Thomas and Elisha, who were Indian fighters. He had two sons—his eldest and his youngest — John and Joseph, who were town clerks. He was a large land owner, familiar with and a beneficiary under the far reaching act of the town in dividing its common lands in 1706.

Whoever has the patience to study the plan under which this division of the Common lands was made will find that John Fuller and especially his brother Edward received many and large lots in the various ranges.

The plan of our ancestors to apportion these rugged ledges and swamps to individuals in fee simple will not be discussed here but simply the assertion is made that these allotments to Edward Fuller prove conclusively that at the time he was one of the very large land owners of Lynn.

An extract or two from the diary of Zaccheus Collins, Lynn's Quaker diarist, and penman may be of interest at this point.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1754. | This is the 31th time that I have been to Rhode Island. |
| 15. | 6 mo. At Newport Cptn John Fuller our Town Clerk dyed. | |
| 16. | first day at Newport. | |
| 18. | came from Hunts home with Peter Morrell* this day Cptn John Fuller buried my horse lame. | |

*This minute of Zaccheus Collins under date of June 18, 1754, is a reminder of the early days when the Friends from Maine and Massachusetts made their annual pilgrimage to attend in their own conveyances the New England Yearly Meeting on Rhode Island.

24. . . . afternoon met the Selectmen agreed on a town meeting to choose a town clerk in the Room of Cptn John Fuller. deceased.

1. 7 m. July 1754 . . at town meeting the town choose cptn Joseph Fuller town clerk, Town Treasurer & Selectman in the Room of Cptn John Fuller Deafsed.

11. at Salem at monthly meeting & after noon at court proved cptn John Fullers will.

Collins horse on this date became lame and he rode home with Peter Morrell. How these old diaries bring the long ago back to us. A member of the Council of the Lynn Historical Society is the grandson of our famed War Mayor Peter Morrell Neal, who, himself was the great grandson of Peter Morrell of Berwick, in the Province of Maine, who brought our diarist home from Yearly Meeting one hundred and fifty-nine years ago, "on the 18th of last 6th month, 1754."

The text of Mr. Collins may be obscure to the modern reader.

The first entry means that Zaccheus Collins was at the Yearly Meeting of Friends at Newport, Rhode Island on the 15th day of June, 1754.

Then he recorded the death of Capt. John Fuller at Lynn.

If any of you have lived in a New England town and been familiar with the duties of a freeholder you will know that the town father who holds the triple office of Clerk, Treasurer, and Selectman is pretty near the throne if he is not the throne itself. Friend Zaccheus not only recorded John's titles in life but he was his scrivener and attorney in death.

An inspection of our poor neglected Town Records

reveals a good reason for Zaccheus Collins' frequent mention of Capt. John and Capt. Joseph Fuller.

The Board of Selectmen when Capt. John died and when Capt. Joseph was elected to succeed him as Clerk, Treasurer and Selectman, consisted of Zaccheus, Collins, Elisha Newhall, John Jenks, Moses Hawkes, Ebenezer Burrill, Benjamin Newhall and John Fuller, deceased and then Joseph Fuller.

Collins was not only Chairman of that Board but he was also the Patriarch of the Selectmen having served for many prior and then in later years.

The Quaker chairman apparently had no scruples against presiding at week day meetings in the Old Tunnel where Parson Nathaniel Henchman, the Puritan "Priest" officiated on Sunday.

It is no wonder that in the year 1754 the Town Clerk of Lynn who died in that year bore a military title — Captain — or that his successor and brother bore the same rank. We were then living in the Province days under Governor William Shirley the English barrister. He was a popular Crown Governor and was a leader in the life and death struggle between France and England for Louisbourg and Acadia and the possession of North America. Massachusetts was loyal and spending lives and means for the English cause.

The next year (1755) saw Braddock's defeat in Virginia and the appearance of Col. George Washington upon the broadening field of continental struggles.

This was also the time of the greatest earthquake ever known in New England. This was the same earthquake which wrecked Lisbon across the Atlantic when Agnes Surriage the Marblehead tavern girl saved the life of Sir Charles Henry Frankland.

In 1760 while the English Provinces and the mother country were shoulder to shoulder combatting the common enemy, France, George the Third, steadfast opponent of American Independence came to the throne, the stiff necked king who years after was forced to give audience to John Adams, the descendant of a Lynn farmer * as the First Minister of the United States at the court of St. James.

Joseph Fuller, the Town Clerk, of the Fourth Generation, like other Fullers and other wise men took notice of the *spindle* as well as the *spear* for the welfare of a family, especially the future family. From the Fuller home on the plateau it was but a short walk across the stepping stones of Strawberry brook to the famed Potter spring on Boston street. Beside the spring was the home of the long established Potter family. In the Potter mansion was a comely maiden. Joseph Fuller married Eunis Potter, Dec. 23, 1735.

Their elder daughter, Sarah, married Ezra Newhall, and this brought into the family a soldier, who, beginning service as the Captain of the Lynn Company of Minute Men at the Lexington Alarm was in the Continental Army until the close of the Revolutionary War. Col. Newhall became a member of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati when the Society held its first meeting at Newburg, June 9, 1783.

*The planter of Lynn who was an ancestor of President John Adams was Adam Hawkes whose daughter Susanna, married William Cogswell of Ipswich.

Benjamin[2] White (John[1]) of Brookline, b.——, died January 9, 1723; Married Susannah, daughter of William and Susanna (Hawkes) Cogswell of Ipswich. Their second daughter and second child Ann, born July 4, 1685, married Peter Boylston of Boston (died September 10, 1743).

Their third child and second daughter Susanna Boylston born March 5, 1709, married John Adams (Joseph Joseph Henry) November 23, 1734.

Their son, John Adams born October 19, 1735.

See New England Historical and Genealogical Register, vol. 52, p. 422.

*WATER HILL*

*First home of the Fuller family. House as it appeared in the time of Joseph Fuller, 2nd.*

Joseph the town clerk had only one son, Joseph, who is called Joseph, 2nd, and was born Mar. 30, 1748, and died in 1830.

He receives this notice in the History of Lynn.

"He was a farmer, and owned the farm at the western extremity of Water Hill, where he resided. He was somewhat eccentric, but a man of integrity and influence; was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, in 1820; and could write with considerable ability, though inclined to be more pungent then courteous. He loved controversy, and was at one time engaged in a newspaper warfare with Rev. Mr. Thacher."

The author of this biographical sketch, Judge Newhall, was born in 1809. Before he was fifteen years old he was employed in the office of the Salem Gazette, the leading newspaper in Essex County. He was reared in the Fuller neighborhood. As a boy, of course, he grew up in the atmosphere of controversial newspapers. He probably set up some of Mr. Fuller's articles which he says were more pungent than courteous, though the Judge, himself, in later life, was considered more *courteous than pungent* when he had to do with the Bar of the Lynn Police Court.

The young Newhall may have heard Mr. Fuller talk in the new Town Hall upon educational or other public matters, for he was prominent in school affairs as well as the general business that comes before the selectmen.

There is nothing in the account of Mr. Fuller which the Judge has put on record with which fault can be found, though he gives rather the character of a French Convention alist of an earlier period, than that of a sedate Lynn member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention of 1820.

Joseph Fuller, 2nd, was the Chairman of the town's committee in the memorable action by which in 1806, *The Parting of the Ways between Parish and Town* was amicably and pacifically accomplished in Lynn—an example which unfortunately was not followed by other New England towns and parishes.

James R. Newhall in his continuation of the History of Lynn suspends the table of Representatives with the year 1800 giving as his excuse that it would hardly be of sufficient general interest to compensate for the space it would occupy. Possibly Mr. Newhall thought that the roll of honor might with diginity be closed with the name of James Robinson, first postmaster of Lynn for whom Mr. Newhall was named.

The original list of the names of the holders of this dignified office as complied by Alonzo Lewis extends a few years later and concludes with the name of Joseph Fuller, 3rd, who was the member for 1804 and 1805.

Joseph Fuller (3rd) was the first Lynn man elected to the Massachusetts Senate. His service was in the year of 1812, the time of the opening of the last war with the Mother Country. The written instrument upon which authority to act was created was the work of a convention called by the General Court for the sole purpose of preparing a draft of a constitution.

The people approved the draft of a constitution prepared by the Convention. The convention reassembled and declaring "the said form to be the Constitution of Government established by and for the Inhabitants of the State of Massachusetts Bay" it concluded its sessions June 16, 1780. This constitution which it will be remembered was drafted and adopted in the gloomy days of the Revolution was the people's Charter until the Constitution of 1820 was adopted.

The Senate of Massachusetts under the Constitution was an eminently dignified and conservative legislative body. The leaders by birth, learning or eloquence of public opinion, in the Commonwealth welcomed the privilege of sitting in the curule chairs. The President of the Senate when Mr. Fuller was a member of the Upper House was Samuel Dana, the Clerk was Marcus Morton. The Essex County members for 1812 elected with Mr. Fuller were, Thomas Kittredge, B. W. Crowinshield, D. A. White and Thomas Stephens. Dr. Thomas Kittredge of North Andover, a distinguished statesman of the Constitutional period of Massachusetts history was of a line of skillful physicians and surgeons whose names are household words in Essex County.

Benjamin Williams Cronninshield of Salem was a leader among the commercial princes who created the great East India trade of Salem. He was United States Secretary of the Navy from December, 1814 to November, 1818, and a Representative in Congress from 1823 to 1831. His American ancestor was Dr. John Casper Richter Von Croninshilt from Leipsic, Germany, who lived for a time at our Lynnmere.

Daniel Appleton White of Newburyport, was born in Metheuen. After a long service in the State Senate, in November, 1814 was elected to Congress by a nearly unanimous vote. In the height of a brilliant political career he was offered the office of Judge of the Probate Court of Essex. In the spring of 1815 he resigned his seat as Representative and accepted the Probate Judgeship which office he graced for thirty-eight years with surpassing ability which won the affectionate pride of the people and the bar.

Thomas Stephens of Beverly was born in that town

May 9, 1769, son of Thomas Stephens. He served in the Massachusetts Senate in 1811, '12, '13, '14, '15 and again in 1827.

His first legislative service was in the House 1808, '09, '10. His last service was in the House of 1828 and he died in Beverly, June 7, 1828.

Mr. Stephens and his brother and partner, John, were leading merchants of Beverly. John and other members of the family were frequently in the General Court. His father Thomas was a promoter and stockholder in the great enterprise of Beverly the building of Essex Bridge which was completed in 1805.

The Historian of Beverly says "that Thomas Stephens held the office of Town Treasurer and was often consulted on important town affairs. Firm in the principles upon which he acted, social in his manners and exemplary in his life, he was greatly beloved by all who knew him."

It may be thought strange that Joseph Fuller is recorded as the first Senator from Lynn, 32 years after the adoption of the Constitution. Senators were then elected from Counties. Essex County was entitled to five Senators, selected at a County Convention. Population had weight. Towns had favorite sons. Reputation and acquaintance throughout the whole country were factors. Commerce, fisheries, successful farming made other towns lead Lynn.

Under the census of 1790, the nearest to the adoption of the Constitution, 10 towns of the County had a larger population than Lynn. They were Gloucester, Danvers, Newbury, Newburyport, Salem, Marblehead, Beverly, Andover, Ipswich and Haverhill.

Under the Census of 1810, Lynn had outstripped Danvers, Andover, Ipswich and Haverhill leaving six

towns still larger than Lynn, each with favorite sons with a larger local constituancy than Lynn could claim at the time of the election of Mr. Fuller.

His election to the Senate in 1812 shows his popularity throughout the county. The organization — two years later — of the Lynn Mechanics Bank — the first bank chartered in Lynn — and his election as its first President indicates his business standing. The two events are indexes of Lynn's growing influence — in legislative power — in banking — in its great manufacturing shoe business and in its population.

When we remember the time that the County elected the first Lynn Senator was the year of the declaration of war by Congress against England (1812) we find a political motive that may have aided Mr. Fuller. Lynn shoemakers and farmers were Democrats. The commercial towns to the east were Federalists. Lynn had no fleets on the sea to be troubled by English cruisers and the war was popular. We need not go to the Blue Books to query whether Mr. Fuller was a Democrat or Federalist. The time for middle names was coming into vogue. Mr. Fuller named his son Joseph Madison and he had a grandson who was given the name of James Jefferson.

Prior to his service as a Senator Mr. Fuller was a Representative for six years 1804–1809.

POPULATION BY CENSUS

| | 1790. | 1810. |
|---|---|---|
| Lynn . . | 2,291 | 4,087 |
| Gloucester . . | 5,317 | 5,943 |
| Danvers . . | 2,425 | 3,127 |
| Newburyport . | 4,837 | 7,634 |
| Salem . . | 7,921 | 12,613 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Marblehead . | 5,661 | 5,900 |
| Beverly . . | 3,290 | 4,608 |
| Andover . . | 2,863 | 3,164 |
| Ipswich . . | 4,562 | 3,569 |
| Newbury . . | 3,972 | 5,176 |
| Haverhill . . | 2,408 | 2,682 |

The above tables show the population of Lynn and the other towns in Essex County which were larger than Lynn in 1790 and the same towns in 1810.

Oliver Fuller, son of Joseph, 2nd, and younger brother of Joseph Fuller, 3rd, was a member of the First Board of Directors of the Lynn Mechanics Bank in 1814. In the same year he held an office which in the development of New England stamps the man who is frequently honored with its service as the leader and master of men in a deliberative body. In that year he was Moderator of the Town Meetings which passed upon the vexed and important matters concerning the creation of new towns — Lynnfield and Saugus — out of the second and third parishes.

In David N. Johnson's Sketches of Lynn may be found the first school report made to the town. It is dated April 14, 1812. Oliver Fuller was one of the Committee and signed the report.

Maria Augusta Fuller, daughter of Senator Joseph Fuller has the unique distinction of being the only woman given immortality in Judge Newhall's Lynn Hall of Fame — his Biographical Sketches in the History of Lynn — wherein are given selections from the prose and poetic writings of this gifted young woman whose brief earthly life began December 9, 1806 and closed January 19, 1831. Alonzo Lewis in a notice of her death says, "She wrote many pieces, both in prose and poetry with the signature

*JAMES FULLER*
*1797–1825.*

of *Finella* and was perhaps the most talented and imaginative female which Lynn has produced." Her poem entitled *The Frosted Trees* bears date January 1, 1830. The concluding stanzas are herein reprinted. Of these lines Judge Newhall says, "We have in them clear evidence that she possessed a lively wit; but it was refined, and never turned to the degenerate purposes of satire."

THE FROSTED TREES

Spring, Summer, and Autumn! what witching charms,
Ye wear to the poet's eye!
Ye pour forth your wealth to his raptured gaze
As ye pass so swiftly by,
But Winter comes with his scowling skies,
And rudely piping mind;
What beauty or music to waken song,
Can the wandering poet find?

Lo! the earth is sown with precious pearls,
And the flashing diamond shines,
And gems that glistened far down in the sea,
Or gleamed in the dismal mines,
And the graceful boughs like rainbows bend,
And spirits are resting there,
Having veiled the light of their radient forms,
In the blue of the mantling air.

Oh! rare, beyond the alchymist's skill,
The spell the poet doth hold,
For by it the sun and icicle,
Are changed to gems and gold;
And the ice-girt boughs to dazzling thrones,
And the folds of vapor dim
Are white robed angels, whose starry wings
Are revealed to none but him.

Senator Fuller had also two sons, James and Joseph Madison.

James Fuller married Betsy, daughter of Thomas and Mary Rich. They had two daughters, Adaline Elizabeth,

the elder married Amos P. Tapley. Their son is Henry Fuller Tapley.

The other daughter, Mary Ellen, married John C. Abbott.

Joseph M. Fuller, son of Joseph, 3rd, was a leading shoe manufacturer of the period (1850) when the City Charter was adopted. He was an Alderman during the second term of George Hood our first Mayor. He did not forget nor neglect the old Strawberry Brook region for Mr. Martin says that the silk printing owed its financial success to the interest of Henry A. Breed, John B. Alley and Joseph M. Fuller.

This family has not been given to change of hearthstones. Two if's were large factors in the only change in the Century 1800. If the fair knoll at Waterhill had retained its pristine character—If the great development of the shoe business had not lured the family to the circle around Central square—then in succession, Joseph, 3rd, Joseph M. and Arthur might have remained in the first home of the Fuller family in Lynn. As it was the great fire with which this story began, destroyed not only the Liberty square home but also the buildings where three generations had made shoes or shoe machinery. Energy and faith in Lynn erected a new and better Fuller Building upon the site of the old one in Central square and there Arthur Fuller may still be seen.

One other descendant of John Fuller ought to be named in this paper as it was his genealogy in the Lynn Historical Society Collection which has been slightly traced from the Planter in this paper, although he is a leading member of the Council of the Society of which he was an organizer.

Henry Fuller Tapley by inheritance holds a promi-

*FULLER BUILDING, CENTRAL SQUARE*
*Rebuilt since the great fire.*

nent place as a Lynn banker. Two of his great grandfathers, Joseph Fuller, 3rd, and Thomas Rich were organizers of the first bank incorporated in Lynn. His father was the organizer and for many years President of the City Bank and the National City Bank of Lynn, while his services have contributed to the upbuilding of the Central National Bank of Lynn.

Mr. Tapley has adorned offices of honor and trust connected with our city, especially has he been interested in our great Public Library which he has zealously watched as its Treasurer through many years of growth till it has reached its present proud position, as the University of a great population of polyglot origin.

In his own business Mr. Tapley has had the unique pleasure of celebrating a record of his Congress street (Boston) business house of which any man might be proud.

On October 23, 1913 his business associates took due notice at his home in Lynn of

One hundred years of progress
(A Century)

As President Henry B. Sprague said on the occasion, "Few men can ever say, as can Mr. Tapley, that he is the sole survivor of a firm which has had a continued and prosperous business career for over 100 years."

Six years before John Fuller came to Lynn the Governor and Council of the Colony, confirmed by the General Court, chartered a unique, interesting and patriotic military organization first known as the "Military Company of the Massachusetts." It is now famous under the name of the "Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company." No organization disputes its title as the ranking band of citizen soldiery in America.

Its organizer and first Commander was Robert

Keayne, a Boston Merchant, who knew Lynn, its people and its Iron Works, its civil and military affairs as if he had been to the manner born.

The Colony Records under date May 17, 1638 in a marginal note has this entry

Capt. Keayn ye
1st Capt. of ye
Military Comp
at Boston.

The order itself reads as follows,

Capt̄. Keayne & the millitary comp$^{a}$ have pow$^{r}$ ex$^{r}$cise whear they please, & to make vse of so many of the comon armes as they neede./ And a warrant from any of the connsell is sufficient for the delivery of them vnto Capt̄. Keayne, or such as hee shall appoint./

The Charter itself may be read in the Records of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, Vol. 1, p. 250.

Mr. Drake in his Old Landmarks of Boston, says—

The roll of the "Ancients" presents a host of names distinguished in Colonial and Revolutionary history. To enumerate them would be impossible within our limits. The old custom of "Artillery Election," when the old officers retire and the new are commissioned by the governor, is still scrupulously observed. The "Election Sermon" is still preached as in the days of Colman and Sewall.

Extraordinary powers are enumerated in the Charter which has never been amended nor repealed because there has never been occasion to limit its provisions. The last clause reads as follows:

6. The said company shall have liberty at the times before appointed to assemble themselves for their millitary

*LYNN WOODS*
*From Fuller Hill.*

exercises in any towne w$^{th}$in this iurisdiction, at their owne pleasures./

Provided, alwayes, that this order or grant, or any thing therein contained, shall not extend to free the said company, or any of them, their psons or estates, from the civill government & jurisdiction heare established:/

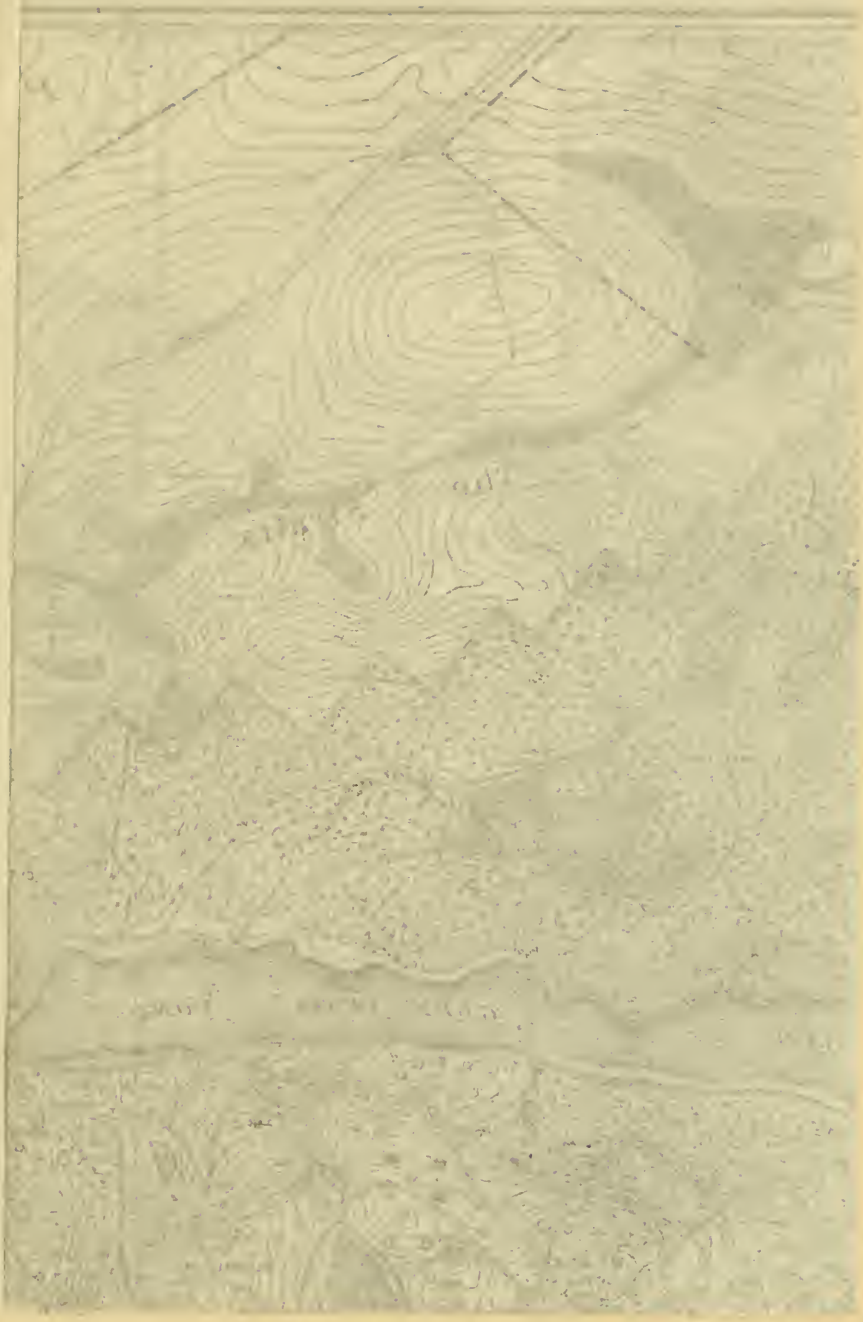
Jo: Winthrop, Gov$^{r}$,
Tho: Dudley, Depu.

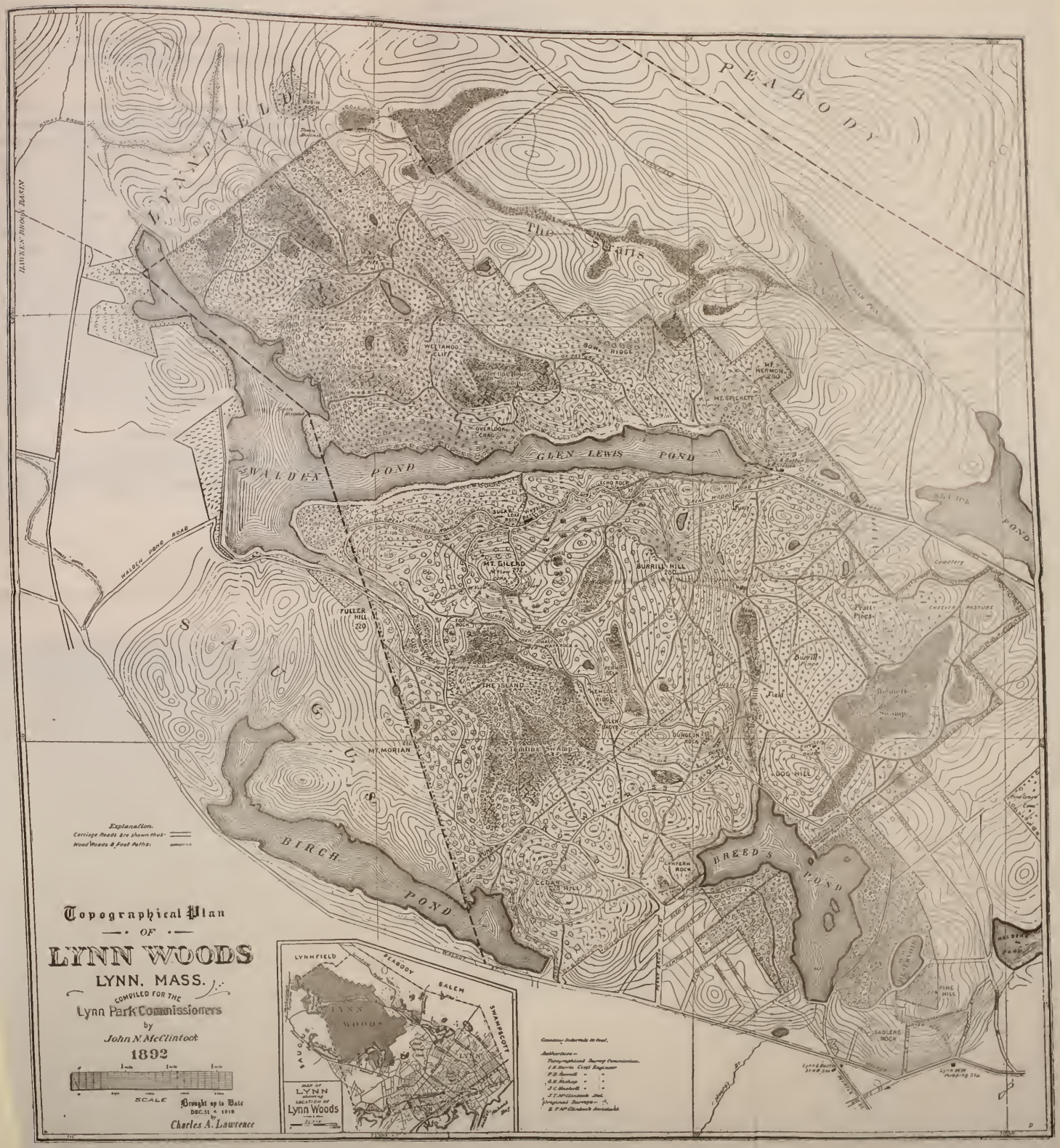
Distinguished names of Lynn men appear upon the roll of this venerable organization from the day it was chartered till the present time. And in the long roll since John Winthrop and Thomas Dudley appended their august autographs to the Charter on the thirteenth day of March, 1638, no one has been found more loyal as citizen or soldier than the present representative of John Fuller's family — Arthur Fuller.

This sketch may test your patience by its length for in truth it is already long enough for one evening but it could not be more graciously concluded than in the language of the interesting and affectionate reminiscences lately written by a daughter of the family who was born in the Liberty Square home, in which was also born her talented Aunt, Maria Augusta Fuller, the poetess of Lynn.

"In regard to the old homes of the family I have never known anything about the old Water Hill Farm except by name. The recollections of my childhood are, of course, centered about the Liberty Square house, the old attic where I sat, under the eaves and devoured all the books and papers near at hand, the long kitchen with its brick oven at the end, and the sleeping and living rooms with their antique furniture. I remember standing at one of the front windows of the bed-rooms to look out at a storm (which must have been phenomenal) raging outside

and hearing about a vessel which was being wrecked on the beach — a storm which separated, I believe, Nahant from the mainland and at all events, made such an impression upon my childish mind that I can still see it all as it looked to me then. I was born in 1850. I do not know just how old I could have been at the time I have described."




Topographical Plan
OF
LYNN WOODS
LYNN, MASS.
COMPILED FOR THE
Lynn Park Commissioners
by
John N. McClintock
1892
SCALE
Brought up to Date
DEC. 31 1910
Charles A. Lawrence
Explanation.
Carriage Roads are shown thus
Wood Roads & Foot Paths
LYNNFIELD
PEABODY
SALEM
SWAMPSCOTT
LYNN
WOODS
MAP OF
LYNN
showing
LOCATION OF
Lynn Woods
The Falls
WALDEN POND
GLEN LEWIS POND
BIRCH POND
BREED'S POND
SACO
WALDEN POND ROAD
HAWKES BROOK BASIN
WETANOO CLIFF
BOW RIDGE
MT. HERMON
MT. SPICKETT
OVERLOOK CRAG
ECHO ROCK
SUGAR LOAF ROCK
MT. GILEAD
BURRILL HILL
FULLER HILL
FOX ROCK
THE ISLAND
HEMLOCK RIDGE
GLEN GROVE
DUNGEON ROCK
MT. MORIAN
TURTLE SWAMP
DOG HILL
LANTERN ROCK
CEDAR HILL
Cemetery
Pratt Pines
CHEEVER PASTURE
Burrill Pines
Burrill Field
Bennett Swamp
PINE HILL
SADLERS ROCK
Lynn & Boston Stat. Sta.
Lynn W.W. Hunting Sta.
Authorities:
Topographical Survey Commission.
J.B. Harris Civil Engineer
F.B. Russell "
A.B. Bishop "
J.C. Shurtleff "
J.T. McClintock Del.
Original Surveys
E.F. McClintock Surveyor

# THE BELLS OF LYNN

By C. J. H. Woodbury, A. M., Sc. D., President, Lynn Historical Society,
December 10, 1914.

---

From time immemorial the impressive sounds of bells have been used to stimulate communities among all races sufficiently civilized to construct them; both Christians and pagans have alike used bells to awaken their people to their various religious duties.

In the early centuries of the Christian era, messenger runners (cursores) were used to call the faithful to prayer at houses of worship. Later, trumpets, kettle-drums and watchmen's rattles were used for the same purpose.

Pagans undoubtedly preceded Christians in the use of bells as an adjunct to religious ceremonies. The use of bells in Christian churches was initiated near the end of the third century by St. Paulinus, Bishop of Nole, in Campania, Italy, which gave the Latin name to a bell.

The first ringing of a church bell is naturally preceded by ceremonies appropriate to the customs of the sect. In churches of the Roman Catholic faith this blessing of the bell is conducted with impressive ceremonies, being accompanied by a baptism in the church with a godfather and godmother, and this baptism is reserved to a bishop.

## ALARM BELLS

Bells serve at the tocsin of war, as was the case in the recent declaration of war by Germany, where the ringing of bells all over the empire summoned men to their military posts.

In England alarm bells are rung backwards, that is, beginning with the largest and extending to the smallest, giving an ascending scale of tones. On the continent, I understand that they have no such custom of signals at this time, although it is said to have formerly prevailed, as it is related that the tolling of the bells backward was the tocsin the French first used as an alarm of fire and then for an uprising of the people. In the French Revolution it was the summons for a united attack against the Royalists.

After Constantinople was captured by the Turks under Mohammed II, May 29, 1453, the conquerers forbade the Christians to ring the bells in their churches, lest it should be a signal for revolt.

Alarms of fire or invasion and public rejoicings are all indicated by the ringing of bells. The fire alarm, by its signals of numbers, is one of the examples of concrete information conveyed by the ringing of bells, and one curious bit of its history is that Professor Moses Farmer had despaired of any opportunity to put his invention into practice when the city of Boston, outside of all precedent, and perhaps law, bought the local patent rights under virtually a promoter's contract, which it holds to this day.

### SIGNALLING BELLS

There is a general use of bells of which but little publicity has been made, especially in connection with light ships and also light-houses, where submarine bells are struck in foggy weather, with the numbers corresponding to the signals of flashes from such lights; water being so superior to air as a conductor of sounds that these vibrations of the submarine bells are caught by telephones placed overboard from vessels and heard from far greater distances than would be the case with the ringing of such bells in the air.

A higher degree of transmission of intelligence is general throughout Africa, where the natives carve from very hard tropical woods, gigantic square bells, about four feet in height, in form like a magnified cowbell, and on these they tap out, with the bell inverted, signals in a universal language which can be understood by various tribes and heard in the quiet of evening for about five miles.

This universal language differs from their various dialects and is comparable to our Arabic system of notation of numbers or our method of musical writing in the extent to which it is understood by those speaking different dialects. African travelers, although they have never solved this method of signalling, relate in their books many instances of this method of communication.

But one of the most notable instances of this method was that the fall of Gordon at Khartoum was known in the bazaars of Cairo the next day and related to the Europeans, who did not receive the information by couriers until about a fortnight later.

### CURFEW BELLS

The old time custom of the curfew at nine o'clock is rapidly falling into disuse, not merely because people keep later hours than was the case before the present development of all types of artificial light, but also on account of the more general use of watches and clocks. I understand that the Second Universalist is the only Lynn church which continues the hand rung curfew.

In my boyhood it was a frequent practice to go upon High Rock, sometimes alone and sometimes with others, at 9 o'clock in the evening and listen to the curfews of the five bells then in the city on the Second Universalist, the First Baptist, the First Methodist, the East Baptist and St.

Paul's meeting-houses, and the blending of these curfew notes always made the trip to the rocky height impressive, and the whole effect of these swinging bells was comparable to a peal.

### THE USE OF BELLS FOR PUBLIC NOTIFICATION

Public bells in the olden times had an important function in the dissemination of information of the time, as well as summoning the people to their devotions, and before the general use of bells the early New England churches were equipped with various means of making a noise. The drum was in general use and also a steel triangle, such as is used at the piers of the Narrow Gauge ferry in time of fog. There have also been references to horns made from conch shells, and also to the use of the ram's horn, which they adapted from the Jewish practice.

One of the uses of bells was that of the town crier, which archaic custom is still preserved in a very few rural communities. In Lynn the town crier for many years was one Harvey Downing, who abounded in eccentricities which made him a noted character on account of his tendency to practical jokes, often of the rougher kind. His hand bell is still preserved in another city, and it is hoped that it will come into the ownership of this Society as a desirable relic which served such an important function in the olden time.

The general use of watches is a result of the precision of time necessary in railroad transportation, and there is not the need which formerly existed for the church bell to indicate the time, beyond the daily signal sent out from astronomical observatories, which is repeated on the bells and gives an opportunity for setting watches and clocks.

In the old countries, bells were used in functions of royalty. They were tolled on the death of a monarch and

pealed on the accession of the prince to the throne. "The King is Dead! Long Live the King!" The occurrence of the birth of a royal child was promulgated by the ringing of bells, and its sex announced by an even number of strokes for a prince and an odd number for a princess. The bells pealed for royal weddings, and their clang gave notice of public events.

In this democratic country, the bells rang on election days as they now do on the Fourth of July. On both occasions the regular bell ringers were reinforced by enthusiastic boys, glad to unite in making a noise, and innumerable stories are told of the mishaps from the inexperience of those who did not realize that there is a time to let go, as well as a time to pull on a bell rope and when the bell turned over they were quickly pulled up towards the ceiling and more rapidly let down, sitting with such an emphasis on the hard floor that the last state of that man was generally worse than the first.

### BELLS AS MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

I believe that a bell is the only musical instrument which produces a number of notes from a single act and this volume of harmony with its far reaching effects, differing according to the method of ringing, awakens varying emotions in people over a larger expanse of territory than any other instrument.

Some of the European bells are of such perfect proportion and quality of bronze as to give very long vibrations; and as early as 1653, one of the old bell founders declared that a bell should give a range of three octaves.

A bell must be in tune with itself before it can be used to harmonize with other bells in the same belfry. The fundamental note of a bell is determined by its diameter

and the volume of sounds by its weight, but the quality or timbre of its tone is based upon its shape, thickness and alloy, all of these characteristics being dependent upon trade secrets of the bell founders.

The sound of the bell is a blending of different notes, owing to the differences in vibration of the various portions of the bell in its different diameters, changing rapidly from circular to oval forms, and also the more complex longitudinal vibrations. The lowest note upon a bell is a relatively weak one, known as the drone, above which is the principal tone, which gives the keynote of the bell, termed the fundamental, and there are several overtones above that. These various tones can be ascertained, not by striking the bell, but by using some keyless instrument, as a violin or slide trombone, near to the mouth of the bell and noting the synchronous response of the bell to the various pitches of the instrument. If these several notes on a bell are harmonious in their relations to each other the bell is known as being of a fine tone. If they are discordant, the dissonance condemns the bell as being unpleasant in tone. Some of these overtones are relatively weak, and a bell which is discordant at short range may be harmonious when heard from a distance beyond the reach of these harmonics.

Although the tone of a bell is dependent upon fixed conditions, yet the effect of the ringing is due to widely different conditions, among them being the extent to which the sound may be muffled by restricted openings or blinds surrounding the belfry; another, the height of the bell, permitting the sound to emerge from its mouth, and also the method of its suspension, as a bell which is swung gives very much finer results than those which are merely fixed and rung by a hammer, as is the case when a bell is rung by a fire alarm.

The racking of a tower by the swinging of a bell is very severe upon a structure, especially one of masonry, which is less able to stand the transverse stresses than one of wood, therefore these bell towers in the old country were generally separated from the main edifice. In this country the universal use of timber in the old time structures permitted bracing and the bell towers were a part of the edifice.

During the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, it was my fortune to meet Professor Widdows, the carilloneur who rang the McShane chimes at noon, and during my stay of a month at that exhibition, it was my practice to go up into the bell tower every noon and see him play the chimes; and then he was most courteous in giving me information upon bells, their history, and methods of operation.

### VIBRATION OF BELLS

The construction of bells has been envolved from the experience of centuries, and includes much that is empirical and is generally based on what was for years a collection of trade secrets. The sound of a bell depends upon vibration rather than oscillation, and the difference between the two is that an oscillation is based upon resultants of forces outside of the moving body, one of which is generally gravity, as is indicated by the forces used in swinging the clapper which is brought back by its weight; while in the case of vibration, whether of the strings of a piano or violin or any other musical instrument, one of these forces is within the vibrating material by its molecular attraction between the various particles.

In casting a bell, the earlier solidification of the thin sides of the bell presents a resistance to the contraction of the thicker edge and the top, and this places portions of

the bell under great tensile stress which is as necessary for its resonance as the tension on a piano wire or violin string.

An annealed bell would be as useless as one of lead.

The amount of this strain is indicated by the width of the fissure in a cracked bell, which shows the amount to which the metal was stretched.

In casting a bell, the best results in its resonance are obtained when these internal stresses are as great as the metal will stand without breaking when rung, but its quality of tone, as stated, is based on the harmonious relation of the overtones to the fundamental note, and appears to be dependent on following empirical precedents of proportion.

In the construction of bells, various typical forms have been modified into the proportions in general use. It is considered by many that this process reached its height three or four centuries ago, and that the copper of those days, used in the alloy of tin and copper, was better suited for a resonant bronze than that of to-day.

I believe that one of the reasons of the superiority of old bells is the fact that they are as they came from the mould, without removal of the foundry scale, which adds to the strength of the casting. We have in the old Spanish bell, known as Master King's schoolbell, shown here this evening, an example of the beautiful resonance of a bell as it came from the foundry, without any finish.

The other reason of the quality of very old bells is one of natural selection. Those with too much internal stress have cracked, and those with too little stress have probably been condemned to the junk for their lack of resonance by some critic in their succession of owners.

The existence of bells is largely maintained by the fact that they are rung for but short duration, which gives

an opportunity for molecular rest; no bell could withstand continuous ringing. Many of the cracks in bells are the result of long continued ringing in the enthusiasm of public celebrations.

The attempts to repair the cracked bells do not result in the restoration of the bell to its former condition, because they do not reëstablish the tension of the metal of the bell as originally cast. In old times it was the custom to saw or file the cracks in the bell so as to prevent the opposite sides of the fissure from abraiding each other, and was to that extent an amelioration. In later years the cracks of bells have been frequently closed by the various methods of autogenous welding, but those methods do not restore the resonance of the bell for the reasons above stated. The length of vibration of old bells cast in England is greater than that of the modern American bells. Dr. Arthur H. Nichols states that the fifth bell in the peal of Christ Church, Boston, which was made in England, vibrates 80 seconds, but he has never known a bell of American manufacture to vibrate longer than 30 seconds.

As in a stringed instrument the pitch is lowered with a greater length of string or wire and raised with a shorter string or wire, as is readily noted on every piano-forte, so in a bell the pitch can be lowered by lengthening the bottom diameter, which increases the circumferences and therefore the length of this vibrating portion, and it can be raised by shortening the diameter, cutting away the metal from the outside, but the change in the note is very small.

### TUBULAR BELLS

The tubular bells, such as are in hall clocks and some belfries, give one note each and can be tuned to a precision impossible in an ordinary cast bell, whose exact pitch is a

matter of chance, except that it can be slightly changed as already stated.

The first tubular bells were made in 1857 by Harrison of Conventry, England, who used steel tubes for the purpose, and these were said to have been unsatisfactory in the quality of their tone. The cast bronze tubular bells made in this country are a marked improvement in the quality of their tone and their accuracy of pitch when used in chimes, but a tubular bell with all its merits is by reason of its unity of tone a different instrument from the ordinary cast bell.

### PEALS, CHIMES AND CARILLONS

American practice is limited almost entirely to single bells, but the greatest effect of bells is, of course, when they are operated in harmonic combination; and as the various terms for groups of bells are frequently used inaccurately, permit me to state that a peal consists of a few bells in harmony with each other, so mounted that each can be rung from its wheel and turned over in combinations of sequences based upon the permutation of numbers, without playing any tunes, and are very frequently placed upon an open platform without any obstruction above the bell decks, and this, with the deflection of the sound waves by varying air currents of the wind, gives a constant variety to the sounds, as in an Æolian harp.

A chime consists of bells primarily on the diatonic scale of one octave or a little over, with a few sharps and flats, so that tunes can be played upon them in several keys, and such bells are hung stationary, and are played by hammers operated either by hand or automatically.

The carillons exhibit the highest phase of bell making and are tuned on a chromatic scale corresponding to the

sharps and flats, as well as the natural notes of a piano, and number from 24 to 60 bells. The construction of carillons was highly developed in Europe 500 years ago and they abound especially in parts of Belgium, Holland and France, and a few in Germany.

Many of them have recently been injured by projectiles during the existing war, and it is considered that these injuries are as irreparable as though the destruction had been among a number of old violins.

These carillons in Europe are not owned by the Church, but by the municipality in which they are placed. Both chimes and carillons are rung either mechanically by points placed upon a slowly revolving drum which engage wires reaching to the bells and operate hammers which strike on the outside of the bells, or by hand, playing the keys which strike the clapper on the inside of the bell, and the profession of carillonneur is at the present day almost a lost art.

I understand that there are but two carillons in this country, one in St. Joseph's Cathedral, Buffalo, consisting of 43 bells, of which 20 were connected with a playing drum, when I was in the belfry over 20 years ago, and more than half of the bells were therefore useless. The priest in charge could not give me much information about them. There is another carillon at Notre Dame University in Indiana, which is smaller than the one at Buffalo, having 32 bells, only 23 of which are connected with the drum.

Therefore as far as being in an operative condition, it is within bounds of truth to state that there are not any carillons in this country, as these are merely in the class of large chimes, unless they have been brought to a condition of full playing equipment since the time of my information.

## AMERICAN CHIMES

The first chime in this country was that of Christ Church, installed in the North End of Boston in 1745, to which this Society made a pilgrimage May 11, 1913. In his younger days, the romantic Paul Revere was one of the ringers, and the evidence of his interest in the subject is shown by the fact that he established a bell foundry in 1792 on Lynn Street, now Commercial Street, Boston. He imported a bell and also sent his son, JosephW., to England to study the bells there. The bells in this country, with very few exceptions, before that time had been imported, and many of the earlier bells made by Paul Revere were criticized in comparison with the English bells. His first large bell was that on King's Chapel, Boston. The greater Lynn had four of Paul Revere's bells, the Old Tunnel, the First Methodist, the First Church at Reading and the High School at Wakefield, which is the only one in active service, and to all of which later reference will be made. The difference in shapes of the Paul Revere bells was due to a conflict in opinions on the subject with his son, Paul Jr., which caused a reorganization of the firm.

Especially in their religious sense, bells have been the subject of votive offerings, either by general subscriptions or the gifts of the affluent, and in that connection it was a custom to extend their beneficence by throwing silver coins and silver plate into the crucible, which was done in the case of one of the Lynn bells to be referred to later. It is stated that silver does not give any improvement to the tone of a bell, and the fact that it is not a detriment when used is because there is not enough of the precious metal added to the alloy to produce any effect on the resonance of the bell.

The remarkable effect of the ringing of bells in har-

monious assemblage, whether by peals or in carillons, is so well known and has been the inspiration of so much in poetry and in prose that any remark on the subject would be well nigh superfluous, but I cannot refrain from calling attention to the calming effect of the ringing of bells upon Napoleon and the impatience of that autocratic monarch with those who did not share his sentiments in this respect.

It is related that on Christmas Eve, during the French and German war of 1870 and 1871, when the carillon at St. Cloud, near Paris, pealed forth at midnight, "Peace on Earth, Good Will toward Men," it caused a truce in the firing, and the guns gave way to silence until the close of the ringing, when one army and then the other broke out in singing Christmas carols, each in its native language, for about an hour, and this short space which had intruded itself upon the hostilities then gave way to the resumption of war.

### POEMS ON LYNN BELLS

The bells of Lynn have been the subject of the following sixteen poems, the first two of which were set to music composed for the occasion.

Easter Chimes of St. Stephen's; a carol by Rev. Frank L. Norton, D. D., rector, music by E. K. Weston, organist, sung at the Easter services, 1886, when the chimes were first rung, published in *Lynn Reporter*, April 16, 1886.

The Merry, Merry Bells of Lynn, Miss Nellie Miles, author and composer, which has been sung publicly for the first time this evening by Miss Lyda Belle Marsh, with Miss Miles at the piano.

Two poems by English authors: the poem on the Bells of Lynn by John James Coulton of Lynn, Norfolk,

England, read by George H. Chase at the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the settlement, June 17, 1879, published in the commemorative volume, page 67, and also given in the *Lynn Daily Item*, September 2, 1911; and Bells of Lynn and Other Poems, by John R. Simms, England. The first poem, which gives the title to the book, states: "First published at Lynn, Mass., U. S. A., 1902."

The best known of these poems is The Bells of Lynn, by Henry W. Longfellow, first published in the Atlantic Monthly and later in the *Lynn Daily Item*, April 1, 1911. One of the criticisms made by a purist upon this poem was that it should have been The Bell of Lynn, because of the five bells in this city at that time, only the St. Paul's bell could be heard at the summer residence of the author at Nahant.

The other poems which have been found on the subject are:

The Bells of Lynn, by Miss Annie E. Johnson of Nahant.

Grandfather Buffum, by Dr. Benjamin Percival.

Stanzas Relating to North Common Street Church and Bell, anonymous, *Lynn Reporter*, July, 1866.

The Bells of Lynn, by Mary Lowe, *Lynn Daily Item*, August 17, 1912.

St. Stephen's Chimes, by Raymond, *Lynn Daily Item*, April 16, 1886.

St. Stephen's Chime, Joseph Warren Nye, *Lynn Transcript* April 23, 1886.

The Silent Bell, by Arthur Lummus, referring to the cracked Paul Revere bell on the First Methodist Church, *Lynn Daily Item*, February, 1914.

The First Baptist Bell in Lynn, anonymous, *Lynn Transcript*, 1869. Ascribed to Joseph Warren Nye.

St. Stephen's Chime, by J. Warren Newhall, *Lynn Daily Item*, April 22, 1886.

St. Paul's Bell, by John Frank Withey, formerly of Lynn, but now of Los Angeles, California.

The Bells of Lynn, by Fred E. Weatherly.

Some of these poems were found in scrap books without sufficient data to give the full citation. These poems have all been copied to be filed with the manuscript of this paper, and I would very much appreciate any further information with copies of other poems.

### THE BELLS OF GREATER LYNN

It appeared to be worth the while to present a statement of the bells of Greater Lynn, some of them merely for the record of their existence, but a few of them are connected with a phase of our history in the civic and religious development of the town in the growth of various sects based upon the belief of individuals, and the sacrifices which many made for the perpetuation of those lines of religious activities.

As a whole these bells stand as records of development of the town which have hitherto escaped a presentation except through an occasional reference, and in this line it has been the purpose to include the greater Lynn of the original territory comprising the adjacent towns, which were fledged in the following order: Reading (which includes Wakefield), 1644; Lynnfield, 1814; Saugus, 1815; Swampscott, 1852, and Nahant, 1853.

Although Cotton Mather stated that he could not cite any authority for calling the edifice of a religious society a church, as that term was limited to the ecclesiastical organization and did not extend to the edifice, yet in the following citation of bells I have used without apology the ordinary colloquial term of church for meetinghouse.

OBLIGATIONS FOR ASSISTANCE

In the preparation of the following portion of the paper, with the various details of the history of the bells, I have been obliged to rely upon many friends, and instead of filling the text with their names, I will place them here, with an expression of deep obligation for their responses, which have rescued many facts which might otherwise have escaped a permanent record.

The greater portion of these statements are made on the basis of the recollection of someone or taken from notes which have appeared in the local papers and in many instances I have been obliged to judge between different accounts. I confess to that feeling of gratitude which is not merely a remembrance of favors past, but a lively sense of favors to come, and ask for a continuation of contributions in the shape of corrections of any statements and more especially the substitutions for any errors of omission, which have been inevitable in the preparation of this paper.

I am especially indebted to the following people:

George F. Ames
Arthur S. Ashton
Horace H. Atherton, Jr., Saugus
Luther Atwood
Hon. William L. Baird, Winchester, N. H.
C. W. Balton, Lynnfield
Solon Bancroft, Reading
Hon. F. P. Bennett, Jr., Saugus
George E. Bennett
E. A. Bigelow, Boston
George S. Bliss
Harry P. Bosson, Reading
Charles A. Brown
Aaron R. Bunting, Swampscott
Miss Ellen Mudge Burrill
John Burrill
William S. Burrill
Rev. Daniel E. Burtner, D. D.
Mrs. J. A. Cain
Miss Lillian Chandler
Edward E. Chase

J. D. H. Chester, Nahant
Rev. Patrick Colman, Swampscott
Monsieur le Vicaire Charles A. Cordier
John M. Danforth, Lynnfield Center
Rev. Louis DeCormis, D.D., Brookline
Rev. Ernest J. Dennen
Rev. Edward J. Dolan
Rev. William F. Dusseault
Mrs. Mary H. Fall
Worthington C. Ford, Boston
Samuel Gale, Cliftondale
Fred A. Gordon
Judge R. E. Harmon
Rev. A. E. Harriman, D. D.
Hon. Nathan Mortimer Hawkes, Saugus
Charles F. Hawthorne
Charles E. Haywood
Mark W. Henry
Warren S. Hixon
D. W. Hoffness, Quincy
Miss H. Maria Hood
F. W. Howard
Oliver R. Howe
Miss Bertha L. Johnson, Nahant
William B. Kelley
George Everett Lane
John S. Lawrence, Boston
Robert M. Lawrence, M. D., Boston
Miss Caroline E. Lummus
Mrs. Lucinda Mudge Lummus
John J. Mangan, M. D.
Charles E. Mann, Malden
Moses Whitcher Mann, West Medford
Charles H. Mansfield
Charles B. Marsh
George H. Martin
Miss Harriet R. Matthews
Dugald McKillop
Meneely Bell Co., Troy, N.Y.
Frank Merriam, Boston
Mrs. Frances S. Moulton
Miss Mabelle M. Murkland
James E. Neill
Hon. George H. Newhall
Howard W. Newhall
Arthur H. Nichols, M. D., Boston
Fred H. Nichols
Sylvester H. Nourse
William T. Oliver
Henry C. Orcutt
Monsieur le Curé Jean Baptiste Parent
Starr Parsons
Henry W. Pelton, Lynnfield
Mrs. Annie S. Perkins, Lynnfield Center

Miss May W. Perkins, Nahant
William E. Plummer, Swampscott
William Popp, Saugus
F. W. B. Pratt, Reading
Charles F. Read, Boston
William B. Revere, Canton
Otis B. Ruggles, Reading
Mrs. Susan A. Smith, Cliftondale
Curtis L. Sopher, M. D., Wakefield
Miss Annie E. Stone
Ernest Stuart, Saugus
James W. Switzer
Henry F. Tapley
Rt. Rev. Mgr. Arthur J. Teeling, D. D.
Miss Alice C. Tuck
Turner Tanning Machinery Co., Peabody
Rev. Martin J. Welch
Miss Annie E. Whittier
Mrs. Alice Newhall Wilson
Fred A. Wilson, Nahant

It is to be regretted that in several instances those connected in official positions with some churches appeared to have but little knowledge or care of the history of the bell in their edifice, which represents one phase of devotion in its operation, and whose history is generally based upon the sacrificing contributions of many, and in some instances the beneficence of those who are in positions to make such contributions, as a reverential memorial to their parents or to their church. In several cases all of the material facts relative to the bells in certain churches have been obtained from persons entirely outside of the parish.

## BELLS IN LYNN

In the city of Lynn there are 51 religious edifices, on which there are 26 bells. In the following detailed statements relative to the different bells I have used the best sources of information obtainable, which is for the most part based upon the memory of individuals and in very few instances something of contemporaneous record.

Information which has come to me upon the cost of the various bells has not been used as a measure upon which to estimate the cost of substituting other bells at the present day, as these amounts sometimes represent the cost of a bell and in other instances include the cost of its transportation to the meetinghouse and its being raised to the belfry. In many instances it is diminished by the discount for the junk value of the previous bell which was credited in the transaction, but these figures, while they do not represent the commercial price of a bell, are used as a measure of the benevolence and the sacrifices of many whose efforts were contributory to such a bell.

### BROADWAY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Largely through the influence of Rev. George W. Mansfield and the generous act of one of the trustees of the church, a bell weighing 1,500 pounds and cast in Indianapolis, Indiana, was purchased from Sears, Roebuck & Co., of Chicago and was placed in the belfry of the church, May 7, 1908, and rung for the first time on Sunday, May 12, 1908.

### DYEHOUSE, WYOMA

The old dyehouse, on the Flax Pond side of the causeway constituting the dam at the outlet of Sluice Pond, and which gave the name of Dyehouse Village to the portion of Lynn now known as Wyoma, had a bell. It is related that many years ago, but within the memory of those now living, some boys, in the spirit of hilarity, procured this bell one evening, and on being pursued by members of the old hand fire engine company, whose house was diagonally opposite on Broadway, they took the bell into a boat on Sluice Pond, and as the pursuit con-

tinued in other boats, they threw the bell overboard into the pond, where it still remains.

### EAST BAPTIST CHURCH

The bell and its predecessors have received reference under the head of the First Universalist Church, the original owners of that property.

### FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

The first meetinghouse of this society was the original meetinghouse of the First Methodist Church, which was the first of this sect in New England, and was bought and moved from the east end of the Common to the westerly end on Ash Street at the rear of the Mildred Range near Market Square and on land purchased from the First Congregational Society by this Baptist Society, May 25, 1815. The building was afterwards used for a Grammar School and with the land was sold to St. Mary's Roman Catholic Parish, November 25, 1855, being the first of this sect in Lynn. The building was enlarged and reconverted to religious purposes, for which it was used until its destruction by fire, May 28, 1859.

The second meetinghouse, corner of Park and North Common streets, was built and dedicated in February, 1833, and contained a clock and a bell. This clock was purchased from Josiah Willard of Boston in 1835 and was the first public clock in Lynn.

Little is known of this bell excepting that it was paid for by the ladies of the congregation, who worked binding shoes for this purpose, and it probably represented a greater amount of personal self sacrifice than that of any bell in the city.

This clock and bell were not included in the sale of the edifice in 1866 to Stephen Oliver, Jr., who removed the bell tower, cut the building in two, and these two parts were moved to the junction of Central Avenue and Washington Street, where they were joined together and the building converted into a shoe factory. On account of the reunion of the two parts of the building, the jokers of the town gave Mr. Oliver, whose religious beliefs, if any, should be classified as agnostic, considerable personal trouble and embarrassment by the persistent story that he had "joined the Baptist Church."

The bell and clock were moved into the third meeting-house on the same site, corner North Common and Park Streets, which was dedicated June 20, 1867. This spire was blown over, penetrating the chapel and causing considerable destruction to the building in a gale which occurred late in the afternoon of September 8, 1869. A new spire was built, repairs made, and the church rededicated October 8, 1870. The old bell survived this fall and was replaced in the bell tower, as also was the clock, to which considerable repairs were necessary.

This clock was replaced by another clock installed by the E. Howard Clock Company, September 21, 1906, and was paid for by the City of Lynn.

This bell was afterwards cracked and Warren S. Hixon, who was at that time superintendent of the Sunday School, passed around a subscription paper and raised $300, which, with the help of the old bell, secured the present bell, which was raised November 21, 1878, which weighs about 2,800 pounds and whose fundamental note is A. The bell bears the inscription: Holbrook, East Medway, Mass., 1878.

## FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

(Second Meetinghouse, Lynn Common)

As a part of the Puritan theocracy, the history of a New England town centers around the church, as representing civic government and polemic religious controversies. But little is known of the first meeting-house, except that its site was at what is now known as 244 Summer Street, being about 150 feet to the east of Shepard Street, on the side of Summer Street toward the harbor. The exact site of the building is the rear part of the main body of the dwelling, which is placed upon the same foundations as the original meetinghouse, which was later moved to Harbor Street and thence to Sea Street, having been changed into a tenement and afterwards burned.

The second meetinghouse was built on the Common, to the west of the present flag pole. The hipped roof of the building had a bell deck, which was flat in the middle and covered with lead in 1699. The bell was in the open on this roof for 69 years, and the bell rope did not come down in the middle, but a little one side, reaching a small enclosure about half the size of a pew, on the left hand side of the middle aisle. This position of the bell ringer contradicts the story that a lady's ribs were broken by the protruding elbow of the bell ringer, if she was in the aisle and the slave who was used as sexton was in his proper place in the enclosure.

Although nothing is known of the origin of the bell, the only reference to it is contained in the diary of Judge Samuel Sewell, Collections Massachusetts Historical Society, Volume IV, Fifth Series, page 352.

"November 10, 1691, council of churches meet at Lin. . . . Had much adoe to prevail with the church to

own us as a council, but they did do it at last; heard what was to be said, drew up our advice by Mr. Cotton Mather: Wherein all parties (were) blamed; they accepted of it and thank'd us heartily for our visiting them."

"Bell was rung both times before (we) went into (the) meeting-house."

The manuscript of the diary of Cotton Mather is in possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society, but this, unfortunately, does not contain his diary for the year 1691, the existence of which is not as yet known, as there is a gap in the series from 1686 to 1692. There is not found any further reference to the bell until 1699, when the parish voted to send it to England in exchange for a new one.

In 1771 the parish voted that "the ornament designed by Mr. (Timothy) Walton as a belfry should be built," and it was this addition upon the top of the building, covering the old bell deck, which was conical and with an upright rod upon which there were three balls of gilded wood, the largest being about 18 inches in diameter, which gave to the building its time-honored name of the "Old Tunnel."

The news of the Peace of Ghent, December 24, 1814, and also of the Battle of New Orleans, which had been fought about a month after that consummation of peace, reached Lynn by a courier bound from Boston to Salem on February 13, 1815, and was announced by the ringing of this bell, which was done with such long continued energy that the bell was cracked. The bell was recast by Paul Revere & Son, November 19, 1816, and is known on his stock book as No. 171. It weighed 905 pounds and the clapper weighed 24 pounds.

There is not on the parish records any vote or other action indicating an order for this bell, or any action pre-

liminary to the bell, although, as stated in the account of the First Methodist Church, it is known from other sources that the bell was selected by Amos Blanchard, the precentor.

If the parish records do not contain anything in regard to the ordering of the bell, they are replete for six years with legislation upon paying for the bell, which reminds one of Æsop's fable of the mice voting to place a bell upon the cat. The records of the various actions upon the bell, although entirely clear, indicate that the account had survived the versatile Paul Revere four years, and at the time of the final payment in 1822 of $198.18 to Joseph W. Revere, the son of Paul Revere, in settlement, the total cost of the bell was $499.18. The price of other bells made by Paul Revere at about that date was 45 cents per pound, and the cost of mounting and setting up was generally $75, which in this case would bring the amount to $482. The Treasurers' accounts for six years abound in charges of sixpence, or nine cents, for letters which Mr. Revere sent collect, and if these dunning letters could be found they would undoubtedly be choice additions to any autograph collections.

Neither do the parish records contain any reference to the sale of the cracked old English bell of 1699, and I have been informed that there is no reference to its being credited as old bell metal on the books of Paul Revere. It may be that the procrastination in settling the account may have served its purpose in some compensation for interest during these six years during which this transaction remained an open account.

This bell continued in service and the "Old Tunnel" was moved to the corner of South Common and Commercial Streets, April 11, 1827, by Capt. Joseph A. Lloyd,

by means of ten yoke of oxen, driven by David Harwood. The old belfry which gave its name to the "Tunnel" was left on its side on the Common, sold at auction, April 23, 1827, and had an independent record of its own until destroyed by fire 22 years later.

Among the numerous changes and enlargements of the Old Tunnel was the construction of a new belfry, which closely resembled that of the First Baptist Church diagonally opposite on the Common, and the Paul Revere bell was elevated to these new surroundings.

The First Congregational Society built another church in 1836, and the sale, on February 14, 1837, of the building, of which the "Old Tunnel" serves as the nucleus, transfers the further history of its bell to that of the Second Universalist Church.

### FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

(Corner South Common and Vine Streets)

When the frame meetinghouse on the present site on the corner of Vine and South Common Streets was built in 1836, a subscription for a bell was started, but they failed to raise a sufficient amount. The matter was taken up anew by the writer 42 years later for the present brick meetinghouse, which replaced the one which was burned December 25, 1870, when six of the original subscribers who were then living honored their subscriptions, and also the son of one and the widow of another paid the amounts which had been subscribed.

This bell weighs 2,250 pounds and cost $640. It was raised to the belfry March 28, 1878, but its ringing was deferred until April 4, on the ocasion of a special service which was held in the meetinghouse. It bears the inscription: Cast by William Blake & Co., formerly H. N.

Hooper & Co., Boston, Mass., A. D. 1878. Presented to the First Church, Lynn, by the Sabbath School.

### FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

This bell was cast by Paul Revere & Son, November 15, 1816, and is known as No. 165 on Paul Revere's stock-book. The weight of the bell is 1,004 pounds and the tongue weighs 28 pounds. This bell was raised to its position in the old meetinghouse by Daniel David Clark. Both this bell and that of the First Congregational Church in the Old Tunnel were selected by Amos Blanchard, a musician in the army of the Revolution, and the precentor of the Old Tunnel for many years, of whose correctness of musical ear so many stories are rife that it is suspected that he was one of the few who were gifted with that delicacy of hearing known as absolute pitch. The note of this bell was said to be B flat, but when tried by a tuning fork was found to be nearly half a tone higher, or a very little below B natural.

The Old Tunnel bell and this one were dedicated on the same day, and there is a persistent tradition that the occasion was accompanied by a dedication dinner, at which the Methodist Society furnished the food and the Orthodox the rum; but there is nothing on the records of the Treasurer of the First Church indicating the use of any funds in that connection, whether for rum or any other purpose, and I understand that there is nothing on the Methodist account books to indicate expenditures for any such feast.

This bell was paid for very largely by cordwainers in the congregation, who made shoes for the benefit of the bell fund, of which the original detailed statement is still in existence. In the abstract the sales amounted to $462.38;

the expenses, including charge for storage and commission, $36.70, leaving a balance of $425.68, to which should be added a credit for 70 pairs of unused shoes, $38.50, and the balance of J. Mudge's account of bell money, $82.88, making a total of $517.06.

At a meeting of the pew owners on April 29, 1822, it was voted "that money which was signed for the bell, that the overplus be appropriated to pay for the burying ground fence, which the Society is owing for;" and "to have a committee of three to examine Benjamin Oliver and John Mudge concerning the bell money." This last vote is probably an equivalent of the present universal provision for an audit, as the accounts submitted by John Mudge are clearly stated in great detail and bear every evidence of accuracy.

Capt. Joseph Mudge, a brother of this John Mudge, "went privateering" in the War of 1812, bringing three prizes into Lynn Harbor, one of which was a square rigged ship, laden with ship timber from Canada, bound for England. This timber was sold in Lynn at a very low price, a part of it being used for the Second Church of this Society, which is now Lee Hall.

At that time the Friends' meetinghouse was being built, and these non-combatants very properly condemned the use of the spoils of war for a house of God. Nevertheless, the contractor for that meetinghouse bought a lot of this timber, with the stipulation that it should be delivered between midnight and three o'clock in the morning.

This story of the use of captured ship timber had not been forgotten in 1824, when it became necessary to lower the bell deck and portions of the steeple 16 feet, on account of the swaying produced by ringing the bell.

When the old church was changed over into Lee Hall, the bell was lowered and raised into its present position in the new brick church of the Society, on February 15, 1879, and dedicated on February 27, 1879.

June 11, 1911, this bell was found to be cracked, and the crack was filled by one of the autogenous welding processes, but the position of the bell on its yoke was not changed by turning the bell a quarter of the way around and another crack formed by the extension of the old crack occurred three months later, and the bell has been out of commission since that time.

It would not be expected that a paper on the subject of bells could contain any references to action of the members of the Friends' Society in this respect, but several of them were very actively engaged in tolling this bell December 2, 1859, when all of the church bells in the city were tolled on the occasion of the hanging of John Brown, and this incident is the foundation of the dramatic poem of Grandfather Buffum, by Benjamin Percival, which has been cited in this paper.

### FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

(Union Street Edifice)

The original church on Union Street was built under a contract, now in possession of the Lynn Historical Society, written in 1834, but not executed until February 22, 1835. The deed of the land bears date of September 13, 1834.

The first bell was installed in September, 1835, and weighed 2,058 pounds. In July, 1841, this bell cracked and a new piece was set in, but the repaired bell was not satisfactory and a new bell was purchased of Henry N. Hooper & Co. of Boston, October 29, 1841. This bell weighed 1,874 pounds, the tongue weighed 35 pounds, the

whole cost being $463.16, against which was a credit for 2,058 pounds in the heavier old bell of $370.44, leaving a balance of $92.72, which was paid October 29 of that year, the same date as the bill.

A third bell, cast by Henry N. Hooper & Co., weighing 1,798 pounds, was procured in 1866.

In 1836 a steeple clock with four dials, the gift of citizens, was bought of Aaron Willard, Jr. of Boston, and cost $312 and was paid for in full January 12, 1837. This clock was made in 1835, and is the oldest public clock in the city. The church was deeded by the First Universalist Society to the Free Baptist Society, October 6, 1871, to the Deacons of the East Baptist Church, November 4, 1875, and by them to the East Baptist Society, the present owner, February 3, 1893. The clock and bell being obtained as the result of general subscription, they were not included in the deed, but were covered by a bill of sale.

The clock, like many house clocks of Aaron Willard which are held so precious by their owners, is still in service and complies with the guarantee of the maker, made nearly eighty years ago; although about fifty years ago the clock deviated from the regularity of its course and a person in that neighborhood who, like Mr. Partington, "enjoyed bad health," and was afflicted with insomnia, declared that it once caused the bell to ring 132 times at midnight. Others of the community were agitated by the supposition that it was an alarm of fire. The gale of September 8, 1869, which overturned the spire of the First Baptist Church, caused the tower of the First Universalist Church to sway materially and in synchronism with the tongue of the bell, acting as a pendulum swinging higher and higher, like children pushing others at a swing, until it caused this bell to ring continuously during the remainder of the gale.

### FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

(Nahant Street Edifice)

In addition to the history of the succession of bells in the original meetinghouse, now owned by the East Baptist Church, it should be said that the present meetinghouse contains a tubular chime, which is played from the keyboard of the organ, and is suited for direct application to the music at the religious exercises in the Church; but these are not in the nature of public bells, excepting that these chimes can be heard in the immediate vicinity.

### THE JAPANESE BELL

At the time when Commodore Perry was making a second visit from Hong Kong to Japan with his fleet to receive the answer of the Mikado of Japan to the proposition of the President of the United States for a treaty, Captain Clement P. Jayne, for many years a resident of Lynn, was at Hong Kong, captain of the clipper ship Gamecock, owned by Russell & Co., and he followed the fleet to Japan, but Commodore Perry would not allow him to enter port in advance of the consummation of the treaty, and so he kept his vessel "off and on" outside of the port until he heard the salutes announcing the opening of Japan o the world, when he entered the port and was the first American merchant ship to make an entry into Japan.

His many valuable curios and relics are in the houses of numerous friends, but among them was perhaps nothing of greater curiosity than a bell such as was used in a Shinto Temple.

This bell differed very radically from those in use by the western nations, being in form very much like a modern projectile, cylindrical, and closing to a point at the

top. It was a beautiful piece of bronze work, nearly three feet high, having a light green patina and smoothly finished with complicated ornamentations, which were divided into sections by lines of projecting balls, over half an inch in diameter and it was swung from the center of an archway made of a pair of jawbones of a whale, separating the lawn from the central walk in his garden at Captain Jayne's residence, 82 Center Street.

This bell did not have any tongue, but was rung by being struck with a padded stick, but we boys, in default of that, used to fire pebbles to awaken the long continued resonance of the bell.

After Captain Jayne had retired from the sea he was in the service of the Boston & Maine Railroad, and later was superintendent of the Sailors' Snug Harbor at Quincy. He long survived his family at Lynn, but I have not been successful in my endeavors to obtain further information upon this bell.

### LAKE SHORE PARK METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The bell on this church was presented by the Turner Tanning Machinery Company of Peabody, many of whose people were very much interested in this church. It was first rung on Saturday, May 10, 1913, by Rev. Alonzo Sanderson, who many years before was interested in the bells at Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church at the extreme western end of the city.

This is the oldest bell in service in any church in the city, and weighs about 300 pounds. It came in a lot of scrap metal, which was bought by the company about 1905 and was saved on account of its evident value for other purposes, and was finally presented as above. It was raised by William E. Winslow.

Inscription: Cast by G. H. Holbrook, Medway, Mass., 1835.

### THE LYNN ACADEMY BELL

The Lynn Academy occupied a building erected for the purpose on the site now known as 170 South Common Street, and was opened April 5, 1805, on which occasion a bell was presented by Colonel James Robinson.

This James Robinson was born on February 27, 1757, and died January 21, 1832.

He served in the Continental army as a private, according to Sanderson. The contemporaneous obituary notice calls him Captain, and Lewis refers to him as Colonel. He lived on the northeast corner of Boston and Federal Streets, and was the first postmaster on the establishment of a post-office at Lynn in 1793. He was a member of the Legislature from 1796 until 1802.

Dr. George H. Martin does not mention in his paper on the Lynn Academy, James Robinson among incorporators or stockholders, and there does not appear to be anything of record to indicate the cause of his marked interest in the institution.

The Lynn Academy was without funded endowment and this lack of reserve resources made it unequal to meet conditions of financial stress and brought its mission to a close; and the higher education in the town was undertaken by the Lynn High School, which was opened on May 28, 1849, Jacob Batchelder, the last preceptor of the academy, becoming the first principal of the high school.

The academy building was sold to Mark Healey and moved on October 30, 1852, to Western Avenue, on the site of the easterly corner of the tannery of Lucius Beebe & Sons. In this place the first story was used for many

years as a saloon by Benjamin Hitchings and the second story as a billiard room.

It was later moved to Elm Street to about the site of the residence of Edward D. Dearborn, being No. 24.

After a short time, its last removal took the building to the corner of Center Street and Western Avenue, where it was used as a paint shop by William L. Baird, now of Winchester, N. H., until it was torn down a few years ago.

During some of these mutations, the eagle, carved by Samuel McIntyre of Salem, which had surmounted the cupola, was removed and placed on the ridgepole of Trevitt Rhodes' barn on Boston Street, and after many years it was kept in a storehouse on South Street, and thence removed to the portico of this Society House.

The last positive information in regard to the bell is that on March 12, 1856, a festival was given in Exchange Hall in honor of Jacob Batchelder, who had resigned as principal of the Lynn High School to take a similar position in Salem. About 550 were present, mostly old Lynn Academy pupils.

The eagle which formerly surmounted the cupola of the Academy building was on the orchestra gallery and below it hung the Academy bell which had been obtained by George Huzzey Chase, and before the exercises began the bell was rung as the signal for the entrance of the party into the hall, as it had rung to call the pupils of the Academy to their duties. This bell was later carried in at least one Calithumpian procession on a Fourth of July morning. This appears to end the positive information which has been obtained relative to the bell.

It is the belief of a resident of that portion of the city that it was stored in the Town Hall, which was situated on

the site of the easterly portion of St. Stephen's Church, but the city messenger of that date, who was then in his boyhood days, was thoroughly acquainted with all portions of the building and declares that the bell was not in that building at the time of the fire, October 6, 1864. There are also numerous other stories in regard to the disposition of the bell, but I have been unable to find anything of a confirmatory nature.

As there are many residents who were living in Lynn at that time, it is hoped that some of them will give information relative to the further history of this bell, which was the first in Lynn subsequent to the two English bells upon the Old Tunnel.

### LYNN CHESTNUT STREET ENGINE HOUSE

This bell is connected with the fire alarm and bears the inscription:

Vickers Sons & Co., Limited,
Sheffield
Patent Cast Steel
1871.

### LYNN CITY HALL BELL

This is the largest bell in the city, weighing 4,837 pounds, and was hoisted to its position by David H. Jacobs of Boston, March 2, 1872. It bears the inscription:

Troy Bell Co., Jones & Co.,
Troy, N. Y.
1872.

This bell is hung stationary and rung by strokes of the fire alarm apparatus and also strikes the hours of the clock installed by the E. Howard Clock Company in 1867. When

the City Hall was built, it was planned that these clock dials should be of glass and illuminated by gas jets on the inside, but this was never carried into effect. In recent years the dials were illuminated by an original method invented by one of the city government, by which incandescent electric lights with reflectors illuminate the clock dials at night, but the lights are not visible. This method of illumination has since been adopted for many other public clocks.

It is not considered that this bell gives that fullness of tone which would have been obtained if it had been swung.

### LYNN FEDERAL STREET FIRE ENGINE HOUSE

This building has a steel bell without inscription, purchased in Cincinnati, Ohio, ten years ago, and is connected with the fire alarm.

### MASTER KING'S SCHOOL BELL

This is undoubtedly the oldest bell and of the rarest type ever in Lynn, being an old Spanish bell formerly in a South American convent, probably at Valparaiso, from which it was taken by one of the crews of the Lynn whaling fleet which docked at the Fox Hill Wharf, which was built for this industry on the Saugus River at the east side of Western Avenue.

The Lynn Whaling Company removed to Boston after the Eastern Railroad bridge was built across the river, and the wharf was used for many years by William M. Newhall, dealer in coal and lumber, and is now dismantled.

The crews of these whalers were largely Lynn men and on their return from voyages they related to the boys of the town wondrous tales of adventure, especially their

roistering at Hawaii, Valparaiso, Pernambuco and Bahia, all of which were called by familiar nicknames.

These hilarities reached their climax the night before sailing, when such souvenirs were gathered in as opportunity and the remissness of the police permitted.

This bell was brought back from one of these voyages in one of the three vessels, two of whose paintings are on the wall back of this platform, with the story that it was obtained in a night foray on a convent; and it should be remembered that in those countries bells were not hung in belfries, but in holes made in gable walls, which were readily scaled by sailors. The bell remained on the wharf but a short time, as Isaiah Breed, chairman of the trustees of the Lynn Whaling Company, and a member of the first board of directors of the Eastern Railroad Company, presented it to the railroad and it was placed in a cupola on the top of the station in Lynn, and rang when the railroad began operations, August 28, 1838; and they continued the custom of ringing this bell ten minutes before the arrival of trains during the next ten years, when the original depot was sold and moved with its bell to what is now 63 Newhall Street.

Its first use on this site was as a private school kept by Miss Helen Attwill; and then it became an industrial pioneer as the first stitching shop in this city, until this business was moved to more convenient quarters in the shoe manufacturing district. It may be noted that the new industry, now known as a stitching shop, had not then received a name and the building was then known as a shoe bindery.

About this time the bell was sold to the city, and the building was moved over the land boundaries to 71 Sagamore Street, where it was used first as a tenement and then finally as a storehouse before it was torn down.

The bell next appeared in the belfry of the Ward Four grammar schoolhouse on School Street, which was dedicated on June 25, 1853, where it was in use for many years, during the principalships of Samuel W. King, B. F. Morrison and Timothy G. Senter.

The people of the neighborhood, which had become more densely populated, objected to the frequent ringing of this bell and its use was discontinued, and it was afterwards taken down and stored in the basement of the schoolhouse. The next movement of this traveler occurred when it was bought by Arthur S. Ashton and hung by him on the roof of his shop in the yard of his father's home on Essex Street, near Porter Street, and equipped with an electric ringing attachment which struck at a quarter of twelve each day for the benefit of the neighborhood.

When Mr. Ashton established his jewelry store on Union Street, opposite Green Street, this bell was taken down and placed in the store as a curiosity.

When here it attracted the attention of William Stone, who learned that it was the "Master King's schoolbell," and bought the bell for its sentimental associations with his boyhood days, when it summoned himself and his mates to the sessions and intruded its sonorous authority to break up the games at recess.

This bell weighs nearly 150 pounds, and its pitch was determined a few days ago to be E flat by Miss Lillian Chandler with her violin.

Samuel Warren King (born September 24, 1815, died June 28, 1857) must have been a man of great force of character to impress upon his pupils during his long term of service the spirit of coöperation and loyalty, for the organization known as Master King's Schoolboys continues to this day, and the veterans still meet at stated

times, and like the great Arnold of Rugby, "never forget that they were boys."

William Stone gave this bell to Master King's Schoolboys and it served as the oriflamme of the association as being the only material commemoration of school days.

The association, being without any fixed headquarters, gave this bell to the Lynn Historical Society in 1905, feeling assured that in this custody it would be kept in perpetuity.

If this medieval bronze, instead of being silent save to emit its own notes in response to the blow of its clapper, had been endowed with the power to make a record of its experiences and to reveal them as a phonograph, what a romance of history would be given! Cast in a Spanish foundry near enough to the middle ages to share in the excellence of bell-founding when that craft was at its height, and with unknown experiences in that country, then mistress of the world, sent forth with the blessings of the church to that new world which Columbus had given to Castile and Aragon. Then in its convent gable it called to their devotions the sisterhood consecrated to poverty, chastity and obedience, only to fall from its lofty perch in a two-fold sense by surreptitious acts to sound the watches of an old time whaler.

In this town its tones were leading in their development of much of the progress of the century. First it shared in the railroad development, which recast our methods of living; then the manufacture of shoes, which has replaced the cordwainer with all the economic changes which this involved; after that its part in primitive methods of education, followed by the later development of the public system, whose beneficent force as a bulwark of democratic government is like unto that vote of the Roman

Senate, "to see that the republic suffers no harm;" and finally through its connection with electricity it became a part of that science whose fundamentals verge upon the unknown, but whose applications are most simple in the reconstruction of methods of life.

But this bronze makes no disclosures of any of the sphinx riddles of its career.

### NORTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

The bell was presented by Mrs. Miriam Whiton Opdyke of New York, a sister of Rev. James Morris Whiton, Ph. D., the first pastor of this church, in 1870; cast by E. Holbrook & Son, East Medway, Mass.; weight, 1,507 pounds; dominant note, G; cost nearly $600.

### PICKERING SCHOOLHOUSE

This bell is now used only in connection with the city fire alarm. The inscription on the bell is:

C. T. Robinson & Co.
Boston, Mass.
1889.

### PINE GROVE CEMETERY BELL

The original Pine Grove Cemetery bell was a Louisiana plantation bell captured at New Orleans, by the Federal troops, under General B. F. Butler, during the Civil War, and was dated 1853. It passed into the hands of Joseph Moulton, a noted collector and antiquary of his day, who mounted it on wheels and it was carried in street processions in Lynn during the last part of the Civil War. Mr. Moulton presented this bell to the trustees of Pine Grove Cemetery and it was hung in the storehouse, which was destroyed by fire in 1911.

The same year a new bell, weighing 150 pounds, was purchased and hangs in the new storehouse and bears the inscription: Meneely & Co., Troy, New York, 1911.

### ST. JEAN BAPTISTE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The bell on this church was given by the three parish societies, coöperating together for the purpose: La Société St. Jean Baptiste, le Conseil Jacques Cartier and les Artisans. The bell arrived November 26, 1903, and was blessed by the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Paul Larocque, bishop of Sherbrooke, Canada. It bears the following inscriptions, surmounted by a cross:

Cantate Domino (Sing to the Lord)

A monogram

Pius Joannes Joseph

(Pius in honor of the Pope, Pius X, Johannes Joseph, the given names of the late Archbishop Williams of Boston.)

J. Baptista Anna

(The first two being the given names of Reverend Pere Jean Baptiste Parent, the Curè of the church, and the third name for St. Anna, the patron saint of Canadian mothers.)

The weight of the bell is 1,500 pounds and its note F. It was cast at the McShane Foundry, Baltimore, Md.

### ST. JOSEPH'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

This bell was presented by Rev. J. C. Harrington, who devoted to this purpose a testimonial given to him in honor of his silver jubilee, or 25 years in the priesthood. It was blessed with imposing ceremonies on Sunday, August 30, 1896, the service being conducted by Rev. J. C. Harrington, P. R., assisted by Fathers Patrick Colman and E. J. Dolan.

The bell was cast by the Blake Bell Company of Boston, weighs nearly 3,200 pounds and is D natural in pitch. The bell is 40 inches high and the yoke weighs 800 pounds and the tongue 50 pounds. It is rung by an eight-foot wheel and is well mounted, so as to emit its tones in a most satisfactory manner. On one side it bears the inscription:

Blake Bell Co.
In Memory of the
Silver Jubilee of the Pastor,
Rev. J. C. Harrington,
June 3, 1896.

The other side bears the relief of a cross, the words, Boston, Mass, 1896, with the seal of the trustees, and below, St. Joseph's Church, Lynn, Mass.

### ST. MICHAEL'S ARCHANGEL CHURCH

(Polish Roman Catholic)

Two bells cast by Meneely & Co., Troy, N. Y. One weighs 250 pounds and the other 530 pounds. Dedicated July, 1910, and these inscriptions correct a very general belief in the vicinity that these bells were made in Poland and imported to this country at very great expense.

### ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

This church had its first bell, which weighed 800 pounds, in 1834, and also a clock bought from Mr. Willard of New Bedford. This bell was considered insufficient, and Richard Richards obtained subscriptions for the purchase of a bell twice as heavy. This second bell was destroyed in the fire which burned the church November 20, 1859, and the third bell, whose fundamental note is E and weighs 2,300 pounds, was procured in ten days.

The committee entrusted with the purchase of this bell was obliged to obtain one already made and selected this one on account of its tone. It is evident from the inscription that it was made for a Roman Catholic Church and the committee in their desire for a prompt delivery waived the defects in casting of the inscription and this purchase enabled the founders to try again on the casting. None of the committee are living, but a man who was sexton of a church in the vicinity states that the bell was originally cast for a chime, but was not used on account of the deviation of its fundamental note from the desired pitch.

While the new church was being built, the present bell was placed upon a temporary framework, which constituted to that extent the only bell tower ever in Lynn. The bell was installed in the new church in time to be rung at its dedication August 11, 1861. The inscription on this bell is: Henry N. Hooper & Co., Boston, 1859; below which is the following Latin stanza in Old English letters:

Laudamus te, benedicimus te,
Adoramus te, glorificamus te,
Gratias agimus tibi
Propter magnam gloriam tuam.

The casting, however, is very imperfect, and when it was being made some of the letters and nearly the whole of the third line in the mould were washed away by the molten metal, but enough remains for its completion as given above, which has been translated:

We praise Thee! We bless Thee!
We adore Thee! We glorify Thee!
We give thanks to Thee
For thy great glory.

This is a paraphrase of the Gloria in an old mass, of which a full exposition may be found in the Catholic Encyclopedia, Volume VI, page 583, which is in the reference department of the Public Library.

This bell is noted as having been the one which inspired Longfellow's poem, The Bells of Lynn.

### ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

This chime of bells was cast by Clinton H. Meneely & Son, Troy, N. Y., and first rung on Easter Sunday, April 25, 1886.

In the tower on the first story is the following memorial plate: The bells in this tower are placed there to the glory of the Triune God and in sacred memory of the Honorable Enoch Redington Mudge, by a grateful parish. Laus Deo.

The chimes consist of ten bells, which cost $5,250 and are as follows:

One: E flat, the people's bell, being furnished by over 600 subscribers; cost $1,500, weight 3,030 pounds; inscription: St. Stephen's bell. Let all the people praise Thee.

Two: F, presented by friends of the rector. Cost $1,000, weight 2,025 pounds; inscription: Rector's Bell, Rev. Frank Louis Norton, D. D., Rector, 1866. Let Thy priests be clothed with righteousness.

Three: G, presented by Honorable and Mrs. Josiah Chase Bennett and George Edward Barnard; cost $750, weight 1,535 pounds; inscription: In Memoriam, Let him that heareth say come.

Four: A flat, presented by the Sunday School and Judge and Mrs. Rollin E. Harmon; cost $600, weight 1,220 pounds; inscription: Suffer little children to come unto me.

Five: B flat, presented by Mr. and Mrs. Rollin Aaron Spalding, in memory of their daughter Mary Jane; cost $400, weight 825 pounds; inscription: Safe in God's Nursery.

Six: C, presented by John Ambrose McArthur, M. D.; cost $250; weight 520 pounds.

Seven: D flat, presented by Charles Gooch Clark; cost $225; weight 465 pounds.

Eight: D, presented by Benjamin Cushing Mudge in memory of his mother, Eliza Robinson Mudge; cost $200, weight 410 pounds; inscription: Honor thy father and thy mother.

Nine: E, presented by the Dorcas Chapter of St. Stephen's Guild; cost $175, weight 360 pounds; inscription: She seeketh wool and flax and worketh willingly with her hands.

Ten: F, presented by the choristers; cost $150, weight 310 pounds; inscription: Gloria in Excelsis.

These chimes served as the inspiration of several laudatory poems, and also developed criticisms which became so general that the question of the harmony of the chime was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Thomas P. Nichols, Charles H. Aborn and William A. Faulkner, who made a report which was considered to be an endorsement of the chime as being in tune, and as far as known, the question remains a closed incident to those most concerned.

The statements relative to this report are based on memory, as the original cannot be found.

### SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

After 155 years, with the many changes in construction resulting from the wear and tear, the ravages of decay

and the mutations of its many parish meetings, the remnant of the Old Tunnel in its renewed and enlarged form was sold on February 14, 1837, by the First Congregational Society to the Second Christian Society, now known as the Second Universalist Church, under which it has thrived to this day. Much of the old frame in the loft, which was cut from oak trees growing on the Common, can be seen by those who will make the climb.

This move involved also that of the old Revere bell, which did good service until broken by a fire alarm hammer in 1878. It was recast at the expense of the City of Lynn and raised November 20, 1878, and bears the following inscription:

Cast by William Blake & Co., formerly E. N. Hooper & Co., A. D. 1878, Boston, Mass. This bell replaces one cast by Revere & Son, Boston, 1816.

The pitch of the bell is C sharp and that of the First Baptist Church diagonally across the Common is the A below, making the chord of a third.

When the news of the surrender of the Confederate forces at Vicksburg under General Pemberton to the Federal forces under General Grant reached Lynn early one evening, the celebration assumed the most noisy and intense character.

The sexton of the Universalist Church decided that it should be kept within bounds, but the big boys acted in advance, went up into the belfry and attached a clothesline to the tongue of the bell, cast it out through the slats and shook it until it reached the ground, and then in turn it was passed up to those on the low flat roof of the adjacent building. Soon the bell began to ring and the sexton could not find the perpetrators either in the building or around it, as the boys were sitting upon the middle of the roof adjoin-

ing and could not be seen from the ground in the dark. The report of the sexton was virtually that the bell was ringing out of supernatural partriotism, a very proper conclusion when one reflects how many times the metal in that bell had been rung in the French and Indian Wars, the siege of Louisburg, the victories of the Revolution, coming to grief from celebrating the close of the War of 1812, and if metal was ever endowed with animate action this appeared to be a proper occasion.

### TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

This was organized in 1857 as a mission chapel of the First Congregational Church, under the name of Tower Hill Chapel, and when it was enlarged in 1865, Rev. Francis Holmes, colleague pastor of the First Congregational Church, who had charge of the chapel, obtained subscriptions to purchase the first bell, which was originally on a plantation in Louisiana and used to call the slaves to and from their work. This bell was captured by the Federal troops under General Benjamin F. Butler during the Civil War, brought north, and ultimately sold to the subscribers of the Tower Hill Chapel fund.

When the Federal troops captured New Orleans in May, 1862, they found a large collection of bells which had been contributed by churches, schools, and plantations all over the state to be cast into cannon for the Confederacy. These were confiscated and sent to the North and sold at public auction by the Federal Government. These bells were generally bought by junk dealers and by them sold to churches, towns and factories at bargain prices.

At the time they were the subject of a great deal of comment, and several poems were written upon the subject. The late Captain Daniel Eldredge endeavored to compile

an account of these present bells, of which Lynn had the above and also the one at Pine Grove Cemetery.

In the spring of 1872 this chapel was sold to the Methodist denomination, first as a mission church and in the following year reorganized under its present name.

In 1874 this chapel was moved to Boston Street, near the foot of Perley Street, and converted into a tenement, and so stands to-day; and an entirely new church was built on the same site and dedicated January 13, 1875.

On this occasion a new bell was hung, which was paid for by general subscription throughout the neighborhood, amounting to $429. It was cast by William Blake & Co., formerly H. N. Hooper & Co., of Boston, in 1876 and weighs 1,154 pounds. The old bell was broken up and the metal used in the casting of the new one. In accordance with the old superstition a large number of silver coins were thrown into the crucible, as it was believed that this mixture improved the tone of a bell. The bell bears the inscription: Trinity M. E. Church, founded A. D. 1873, Rev. A. Sanderson, pastor. Awake to righteousness and sin not.

## NAHANT, MASS.

There are four churches in Nahant, two of which are equipped with bells.

### NAHANT CHURCH, NAHANT

This is frequently called the Union Church.

The original edifice was erected in 1832, and in 1834 a bell weighing 455 pounds was hung in a tower detached from the church building. This bell cost $131.49, which was paid from the parish funds and without any outside subscriptions.

This building and the belfry tower were torn down in 1869 and the bell was rehung in the belfry of the new church. Inscription: George H. Holbrook, East Medway, Mass., 1834.

### NAHANT INDEPENDENT METHODIST CHURCH, NAHANT

This bell was presented by Dr. William R. Lawrence of Boston, September 28, 1851. He had a summer residence at Nahant and built the first dwelling on Little Nahant.

The cost of raising the bell, amounting to $40, was defrayed by F. Tudor. The weight is 800 pounds. Inscription: Henry N. Hooper & Company, Boston, 1851. Presented by Dr. William R. Lawrence to the Independent Methodist Church at Nahant.

### TOWN OF NAHANT

The Town of Nahant owns two bells for fire alarm purposes, one being on the engine house in Nahant proper, and the other on the engine house at Bass Point.

## SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.

There are six churches in Swampscott, two of which are equipped with bells.

### FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, SWAMPSCOTT

The original bell, owned by this Society, was installed in 1846 and cast at the foundry of T. Robinson & Co., successors to William Blake & Co., and was paid for by subscriptions solicited by the pastor at that time, Rev. Jonas B. Clarke.

This bell was sold to the town of North Easton when this church, after remodeling, was presented with its pres-

ent bell by the Phillips Brothers, Beach Bluff, Swampscott. It weighs 3,100 pounds, cost $300 and bears the inscription: The Phillips bell, presented by David K. and Leonard H. Phillips, 1888.

### ST. JOHN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, SWAMPSCOTT

This bell was a gift from Mr. and Mrs. William J. Dooley of Boston, at that time summer residents of the parish. It was cast by the Meneely Bell Co. of Troy, N. Y., and cost $500 and weighs 1,850 pounds. It was blessed in the sanctuary of the church, December 8, 1906, by Rt. Rev. John J. Brady, auxiliary bishop of Boston, and it bears the following inscription: Presented to St. John's Church, Swampscott, Mass., by Mr. and Mrs. William J. Dooley, Christmas, A. D. 1906. Patrick Colman, Rector.

Critics have stated that this bell is the most perfectly toned bell in Greater Lynn.

### SWAMPSCOTT TOWN HALL

The bell in the tower is used in connection with the town clock and the fire alarm system and is rung on all patriotic occasions, including the town meetings. It weighs 3,250 pounds and cost when mounted in its position in the belfry, $778.35. It bears the inscription: William Blake & Co., Boston, 1884.

### OCEAN AVENUE FIRE ALARM, TOWN OF SWAMPSCOTT

Fire alarm station, Ocean Avenue. Bell weighs 790 pounds. Inscription: Meneely Bell Co., Troy, N. Y., A. D. 1900.

### SAUGUS, MASS.

This town has seven churches, three of which are equipped with bells.

### CLIFTONDALE SCHOOL, CLIFTONDALE, SAUGUS

This bell was bought by the town, which appropriated $600 for the purpose. Inscription:

Blake Bell Co.,
Boston, Mass.,
1895

### FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, CLIFTONDALE, SAUGUS

This bell was presented by the late Charles H. Bond who also contributed half the cost of the church, organ and clock. The bell bears the inscription:

McShane Bell Foundry
Baltimore, Md.
1892

### ESSEX STREET SCHOOLHOUSE, CLIFTONDALE, SAUGUS

The bell is also connected with the fire-alarm, as are other school bells in Saugus.

Inscription on bell:

William N. Blake & Co.
Formerly H. N. Hooper & Co.
1886

### LINCOLN AVENUE SCHOOLHOUSE, CLIFTONDALE, SAUGUS

This bell was purchased by subscription and with the stipulation that the Methodist Society should have the

privilege of using the bell to announce the services in their church, which was near by. As the church has been recently burned, the bell is now used only for school purposes. The inscription on the bell is:

H. N. Hooper Co.
Boston
1877

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, EAST SAUGUS

The money to purchase this bell was raised by an organization of the ladies connected with this church, called the Ladies' Bell Society, although the actual name was the Church Improvement Society. They met fortnightly at each other's houses at 1 P. M., and during the afternoon and evening bound shoes at five and six cents per pair, and in the year 1850 they had $409 in the bank, but it was not until 1855, when the old church had been removed and a new church built on its site, that the bell was placed in its position and rung at the dedication, February 22, 1855.

This bell is also connected with a clock which was presented to the church by the Honorable Horace H. Atherton in honor of James Sylvester Oliver, Mrs. Hannah Preston Atherton and Miss Edith Rutledge Atherton, as is stated on a bronze tablet in the main entrance of the church. This clock was started for the first time May 10, 1914.

MANSFIELD SCHOOL, EAST SAUGUS

Inscription on bell:
G. H. Holbrook
Medway
1838.

### FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, SAUGUS CENTER

At the time of the dedication of this church, September 15, 1852, Rev. Levi Brigham, D. D., referred to the contributions for the bell, which cost $300, and was given by 47 donors, of which the pastor of the church was the largest contributor, and they had received a vote of thanks from the parish August 16, 1852, as the bell was finished and delivered in advance of the time when it was required for use in the new church as stated above. This bell was cracked July 4, 1869, and recast in the following year.

The condition governing this gift was that if this church ever changed its creed, the bell should pass to the ownership of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society and by it be given to some other church of that faith. Inscription:

Cast by William Blake & Co.,
Formerly H. N. Hooper & Co.,
Boston, A. D.,
1870

### LYNNFIELD, MASS.

Each of the two churches in this town is equipped with a bell.

### LYNNFIELD CENTRE

There is a bell belonging to the fire department on the building of Chemical No. 2, a gift of the ladies of South Lynnfield to the town.

### ORTHODOX EVANGELICAL CHURCH, LYNNFIELD CENTER

This church was organized in 1849, and the bell was placed in the belfry on November 26, 1852, weighs

1,040 pounds and its dominant note is B flat. The money was obtained by the ladies by popular subscription through an organization known as the Ladies' Circle, Miss Anna Bryant and Mrs. Catherine Perkins being the prime movers. The town later conceded that the church owned the bell, although the town paid for years for the ringing of the curfew. This was the first bell in Lynnfield except a small bell which was formerly upon the Hawkes Woolen Mill at the outlet of Pillings Pond and the site of the present Gerry's cider mill. The inscription is:

Cast by George H. Holbrook
East Medway, Mass.
1852

### SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, LYNNFIELD

This society was organized September 27, 1832, and the bell was procured from the church at Wenham Square and moved and raised by A. Newhall, June 22, 1866. The expenses of transportation and raising the bell were furnished by subscription among the townspeople. Weight, 830 pounds; inscription:

Cast by Henry N. Hooper & Co.,
Boston,
1851

## WAKEFIELD, MASS.

This town has four churches equipped with bells.

### BAPTIST CHURCH, WAKEFIELD

Bell was installed in 1872; cast by Meneely Bell Co., Troy, N. Y.; dominant note, E flat.

### CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, WAKEFIELD

The bell is made of cast steel and not of the bronze generally used for bells. Its dominant note is F and the timbre is harsh in tone. The inscription is:

Sheffield E. Riepel's Patent cast steel,
Naylor, Vickers & Co.,
1859.
No. 992.

### FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, WAKEFIELD

The bell strikes the hours for the town clock. Its dominant note is G, and the weight of the bell is 1,819 pounds and that of the tongue 40 pounds. It was presented by Solon O. Richardson, M. D., as stated below. The inscription is as follows: Cast by Henry N. Hooper & Co., Boston. Presented to the First Universalist Society in South Reading, Mass., by Solon O. Richardson, M. D., March 2, A. D. 1859.

### GREENWOOD UNION CHURCH, WAKEFIELD

This bell is on a fire engine house, and is used in part for church purposes. The inscription is as follows: Cast by William Blake & Co., formerly H. N. Hooper & Co., Boston, Mass., 1874.

### WAKEFIELD HIGH SCHOOL, WAKEFIELD

This bell is No. 154 on the stock book of Paul Revere and was cast by him for the First Parish Church, September 18, 1815.

The weight of this bell was given as 907 pounds, and it is assumed that the Old Tunnel bell on Lynn Common

(No. 171) was of duplicate pattern on account of the coincidence in weight, which is entered on the stock book as 905 pounds.

Dr. Arthur H. Nichols in his monograph upon the Revere bells traces the history of this bell, which is the only one of four cast at this foundry for the Greater Lynn which still remains in service.

It was placed in the belfry of the First Parish Church, for which it was cast, and when the church was remodelled in 1859 this bell was placed in the belfry of the Town Hall, where it remained until that building was pulled down in 1898, when the bell was hung upon the High School, and is connected with the fire alarm apparatus.

The town is to celebrate the bell's centennial this year, and it is proposed to take the bell from the High School and install it in the tower of the Town Hall, whence it could be heard for miles around.

The inscription is as follows:

Paul Revere & Son,
Boston, 1815.

### READING, MASS.

Reading has six churches, two of which are now equipped with bells, but through destruction by fire and changes in the occupation of various meetinghouses, the number to be considered is greater.

### BETHESDA CHURCH, READING

This church separated from the First Congregational Church, April 23, 1849, and the committee chose between two bells which were offered by taking the one giving the largest volume of tone. This bell weighs 1,934 pounds

and cost $637.84 and was purchased by a vote of the parish January 14, 1850.

### FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, READING

Reference has been made to the choice of the bell for the Bethesda Church and when this Baptist Church was seeking a bell, one of the committee interviewed the Baptist Church Committee and urged them to secure the rejected bell and place it in the Salem Street Baptist Church. It was later removed to the new church of the Society on Woburn Street. It was cracked by excessive ringing on July 4, 1905, sold for old metal, and was not renewed.

### OLD SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, READING

The earliest bell in Reading was purchased from Paul Revere and was the one noted on his stock book as No. 186, weighing 1,179 pounds and cast October 28, 1817. This bell was not satisfactory and at a parish meeting held March 16, 1823, it was voted that the assessors be a committee to alter the tongue of the bell. This change failed to make the bell satisfactory, and in October, 1825, a committee was chosen to procure a new one between the limits of 800 and 1,000 pounds.

In March, 1826, the committee reported that they had sold the old bell and procured a new bell weighing 1,004 pounds at an expense of $130. The result was still unsatisfactory and the parish voted for a further exchange and in March, 1827, the committee reported that they had exchanged the bell for one weighing 1,557 pounds at a further expense of $208.

The ringing of this heavy bell threatened the stability of the tower and on July 18, 1830, it was voted to dispose

of this bell and to purchase a new one of 1,000 pounds, which was done in 1831.

There is not any information who was the maker of any of these subsequent bells, but as there is not any mention on the Paul Revere stock book, they were undoubtedly procured from other parties.

The Old South Congregational Church reunited with the Bethesda Church, February 25, 1886.

The whole story of the present bell in the Congregational Church at Reading is told by the following inscription:

Presented to the
Congregational Society
Reading, Mass.
by Miss L. A. Hopkins in joyful
memory of Mrs. Mary W. Pratt
A. D. 1910
"Let him that heareth say Come"
Founders Meneely Bell Company
Troy, N. Y.

OLD SOUTH METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, READING

The Methodist Society bought the meeting-house of the Old South Congregational Parish at the time when the Old South Church reunited with the Bethesda Church, and the bell, weighing 1,224 pounds, bore the inscription:

Reading, Massachusetts,
October, 1906.

This bell was purchased by the Old South Methodist Episcopal Society and interested citizens of the town for the benefit of all.

This bell was destroyed in the fire which burned the

meetinghouse December 9, 1911 and a new bell weighing 1,555 pounds was placed in the new church and bears the quite similar inscription:

Reading, Massachusetts,
A. D., 1912

This bell and clock was purchased by the Old South Methodist Episcopal Society and interested citizens of the town for the benefit of all.

## CONCLUSION

This concludes the annals of all the facts which I have been able to secure relative to the bells of the greater Lynn. This compilation has been attended with many difficulties because of the deficiency of recorded evidence, even on parish records and files of contemporary newspapers which have been carefully searched in Public Libraries. The recollections of various persons have been so conflicting in many instances that the above record has been selected from some of many diverse statements.

It is sincerely hoped by the writer that this paper will be the suggestion for compilations of the history of bells in other towns, for the relation of church bells to religious devotions and also the proper remembrance of the sacrifices or the beneficences of those to whom the adjacent communities are indebted for bells are subjects of local history which have rarely received due recognition.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
0 014 077 659 2