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THE REGISTER

OF THE

Lynn Historical Society

Number 22—January, 1918 to November, 1921

Editor, Ellen Mudge Burrill

LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY
1921

WILLIAM STOCKER BURRILL

THE REGISTER

OF THE

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SUMMARY

November 25, 1921

Honorary Members	5
Life Members	61
Complimentary	3
Resident Members	495
Total	564

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.

FRANK S. WHITTEN
PRINTER
LYNN, MASS.

OFFICERS FOR 1918

President

BENJAMIN NEWHALL JOHNSON

Vice Presidents

JOHN ALBREE
CHARLES NEAL BARNEY
CHARLES E. HAYWOOD

Secretary

JOHN ALBREE

Assistant Secretary

MISS HELEN WALLACE FOSTER

Treasurer

GUSTAVUS ATTWILL

COUNCIL,— The above ex-officiis, and:

Until January 1919

GEORGE S. BLISS
NATHAN MORTIMER HAWKES
MISS SUSAN L. JOHNSON
MISS ELLEN MUDGE BURRILL
BENJAMIN N. JOHNSON[1]
MISS HARRIET L. MATTHEWS[2]

Until January 1920

MRS. GRACE G. CHASE
MISS SALLIE H. HACKER
MRS. LUCINDA M. LUMMUS
MICAJAH P. CLOUGH
A. DUDLEY JOHNSON
LOUIS M. WINSLOW

Until January 1921

WILLIAM S. BURRILL
DR. CAROLUS M. COBB
THOMAS F. PEDRICK
MRS. HARRIET K. CLOUGH
JAMES S. NEWHALL
HENRY F. TAPLEY

For the Committees of 1918, revert to pages 5 and 6 in REGISTER Number 21, for the year 1917.

NOTES

[1] Elected President. Elisha M. Stevens elected to the Council.

[2] Resigned and elected an honorary member. Miss Mary A. Townsend elected to fill the vacancy.

OFFICERS FOR 1919.

President

BENJAMIN NEWHALL JOHNSON

Vice Presidents

CHARLES E. HAYWOOD ELISHA M. STEVENS

LOUIS M. WINSLOW

Secretary

JOHN ALBREE

Treasurer

GUSTAVUS ATTWILL

Council.—The above ex-officiis, and :—

Until January, 1920.

Micajah P. Clough, Miss Sallie H. Hacker, A. Dudley Johnson, Mrs. Lucinda M. Lummus, Mrs. Lucy Chandler Pillsbury,[1] Fred A. Wilson.[2]

Until January, 1921.

Horace H. Atherton, Jr.[3] William S. Burrill, Mrs. Harriet K. Clough, Dr. Carolus M. Cobb, Thomas F. Pedrick, Henry F. Tapley.

Until January, 1922.

George S. Bliss, Miss Ellen Mudge Burrill, Miss Susan L. Johnson, Miss Mary A. Townsend, John B. Newhall, Nathan Mortimer Hawkes.

COMMITTEES FOR 1919

Custodians.— William S. Burrill, Chairman, and Gustavus Attwill, Rooms ; George S. Bliss, Photographs ; John Albree, Books and Pamphlets ; Louis M. Winslow, Grounds.

Finance.— Micajah P. Clough, Chairman; Henry F. Tapley, Louis M. Winslow.

Lectures and Public Meetings.— The President.

Reception and Musicales.—Miss Sallie H. Hacker, Chairman; Miss Mary A. Townsend, Vice Chairman, assisted by Mrs. Gustavus Attwill, Mrs. Nathaniel P. Breed, Mrs. Benjamin N. Johnson, Mrs. William B. Little, Mrs. Arthur B. Mudge, Mrs. George E. Pillsbury and Mrs. Wilfred E. Watson.

Necrology.— Horace H. Atherton, Jr.

Genealogy.— Miss Susan L. Johnson, Chairman; Luther Atwood, Mrs. Harriet K. Clough, Miss Sadie W. Martin, Mrs. Harriet F. Parker, Mrs. Carrie M. Sanderson.

Old Town Records.— Benjamin N. Johnson, Chairman ; John Albree, Miss Ellen Mudge Burrill, Fred A. Wilson.

Fireproof Addition.— Benjamin N. Johnson, Chairman ; John Albree, Fred A. Wilson, Louis M. Winslow.

[1] Vice Mrs. Grace G. Chase, resigned.

[2] Vice Louis M. Winslow, deceased.

[3] Vice James S. Newhall, deceased.

OFFICERS FOR 1920

President

BENJAMIN NEWHALL JOHNSON

Vice-Presidents

CHARLES E. HAYWOOD ELISHA M. STEVENS
FRED A. WILSON

Secretary

JOHN ALBREE

Treasurer

GUSTAVUS ATTWILL

Council. — The above ex-officiis, and: —

Until January, 1921.

Horace H. Atherton, Jr., William S. Burrill, Mrs. Harriet K. Clough, Dr. Carolus M. Cobb, Thomas F. Pedrick,[1] Henry F. Tapley.

Until January, 1922.

George S. Bliss, Miss Ellen Mudge Burrill, Miss Susan L. Johnson, John B. Newhall, Fred M. Nichols,[2] Miss Mary A. Townsend.

Until January, 1923.

Harrison P. Burrill, Micajah P. Clough, Miss Sallie H. Hacker, A. Dudley Johnson, Mrs. Lucinda M. Lummus, Mrs. Lucy Chandler Pillsbury.

COMMITTEES FOR 1920

Custodians, Finance, Lectures and Public Meetings, Necrology, Genealogy, Old Town Records, Fireproof Addition, Membership, the same as in 1919. See page 7.

Reception and Musicales, — Miss Sallie H. Hacker, Chairman, Miss Mary A. Townsend, Vice-Chairman, assisted by Mrs. Gustavus Attwill, Mrs. Nathaniel P. Breed, Mrs. David Demarest, Mrs. Benjamin N. Johnson, Mrs. William B. Little, Mrs. George E. Pillsbury and Mrs. Fred A. Wilson.

---

[1] Deceased. Vacancy not filled.

[2] Vice Nathan Mortimer Hawkes, deceased.

OFFICERS FOR 1921

President

BENJAMIN NEWHALL JOHNSON

Vice Presidents

CHARLES E. HAYWOOD ELISHA M. STEVENS

FRED A. WILSON

Secretary

MISS ELLEN MUDGE BURRILL

Treasurer

GUSTAVUS ATTWILL

Council.—The above Ex-Officiis and :—

Until January, 1922.

George S. Bliss, Miss Ellen Mudge Burrill, Miss Susan L. Johnson, John B. Newhall, Fred M. Nichols, Miss Mary A. Townsend.

Until January, 1923.

Harrison P. Burrill, Micajah P. Clough, Miss Sallie H. Hacker, A. Dudley Johnson, Mrs. Lucinda M. Lummus, Mrs. Lucy Chandler Pillsbury.

Until January, 1924.

John Albree, Horace H. Atherton, Jr., William S. Burrill[1], Mrs. Micajah P. Clough, Dr. Carolus M. Cobb, Henry F. Tapley.

COMMITTEES FOR 1921

Custodians.—Gustavus Attwill, Chairman, Building and Grounds; John Albree, Books and Pamphlets; George S. Bliss, Photographs.

Finance.—Henry F. Tapley, Chairman, and Micajah P. Clough.

Necrology and Genealogy.—Miss Susan L. Johnson, Chairman, Mrs. Micajah P. Clough, Mrs. Harriet F. Parker and Mrs. Howard K. Sanderson.

Hospitality.—Miss Sallie H. Hacker, Chairman, Miss Mary A. Townsend, Vice Chairman, assisted by Mrs. Gustavus Attwill, Mrs. Nathaniel P. Breed, Mrs. Henry P. Emerson, Mrs. Ira J. Haskell, Mrs. Benjamin N. Johnson, Mrs. George E. Pillsbury and Mrs. Wilfred E. Watson.

Lectures and Public Meetings.—John Albree, Chairman, Elisha M. Stevens.

Old Town Records.—Benjamin N. Johnson, Chairman, John Albree, Miss Ellen Mudge Burrill, Fred A. Wilson.

Fireproof Addition.—Benjamin N. Johnson, Chairman, John Albree, Fred A. Wilson.

Old-time Shoemaker's Shop.—Henry F. Tapley, Chairman, Miss Sallie H. Hacker, Warren M. Breed.

[1] Deceased. Vacancy not filled.

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 Thursday[1] 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:

[1] Amended at annual meeting January 14, 1920, by changing the word "Wednesday" to "Thursday."

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.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

January 8, 1919

To the Lynn Historical Society:

The Secretary herewith submits a report of the Society during the year 1918. The activities incident to the prosecution of the Great War of necessity limited the work of the Society.

At the meeting of February 14, 1918, the gift from Stephen L. Breed, Esq., was announced, of a large number of papers of the business of the old Lynn Salt Works, and of James Breed, Jr., one of its proprietors. The story of this enterprise is given in a paper on "Some Abandoned Industries of Lynn," by Warren M. Breed, (Register for 1910, page 178.)

Fred M. Terrell, of the Lynn Postal Service, spoke on the Indians of Lynn. He explained who were the Sachems and their peoples when the English came, and their relation to each other, and to the adjacent tribes. He recounted in detail his experiences in locating many camps in Lynn and vicinity, especially in Saugus, and with the aid of specimens from his large collection of relics he showed how the various implements were made and the purposes they were intended to serve. He also commented on specimens from the collections of Miss Sallie H. Hacker, E. H. Blood, A. Dudley Johnson, George S. Macfarlane and John Albree, which had been brought to the meeting.

Miss Ellen Mudge Burrill read a paper, "Life in

Lynn in the Times of our Grandfathers" at the meeting of March 20, 1918. After recounting the names of the first settlers and the locations of their homes, Miss Burrill spoke of the roads and brooks which influenced the development of the community, the Common and Market Street and the houses in the vicinity. She also showed slides of pictures from her collection, many being from early photographs of streets and buildings in Lynn fifty and sixty years ago. Many facts were given regarding early Lynn enterprises, banks, turnpikes, the Eastern Railroad and other large undertakings.

At the meeting of May 9, 1918, Mrs. Lucinda M. Lummus read a paper "Maria Mitchell, the Astronomer and the Woman," in which after telling of the birth and early life of Miss Mitchell among the Friends of Nantucket, she showed how the work of the father as an observer of the heavens had directed the life work of the daughter, for at the age of nineteen she discovered a comet and gained for herself a gold medal offered by the King of Denmark. For seventeen years she was librarian at Nantucket, interested in her duties and in the young people with whom she came in contact, and meanwhile she was continuing her astronomical studies.

After the death of her mother, following long illness, Miss Mitchell and her father came to Lynn to be near her sister and lived at the corner of Essex Street and Shaw's Court. She was called to Vassar College in 1865 and entered on her great and successful work as teacher. Of her strong influence on the lives of "her girls," as one called them, and of her accomplishments during the twenty-three years at Vassar, Mrs. Lummus spoke in detail. Failing health led Miss Mitchell to resign in 1888 and she returned to Lynn, where, after twelve months, she died in June, 1889.

Mr. Barney exhibited some pictures of the Mitchell family and related incidents about Miss Mitchell and her sisters. Miss Watt told about a bright train-boy who was so impressed with Miss Mitchell's appearance that he asked whether she was Mrs. Browning or Harriet Beecher Stowe. Miss Hacker spoke of Miss Mitchell's keen sense of humor.

The regular monthly meeting for October was not held. All public meetings including church services, were given up during the prevalence of the influenza.

At the meeting of November 14, 1918, Mr. Warren M. Breed read a paper, "The Gold Craze of 1849: A Period without its Historian." From Lynn with its 14,000 of population, two hundred and fifty men went to California. After recounting the incidents immediately associated with the discovery of gold on the farm of John Sutter, who himself was ultimately ruined financially by the inroads of the gold searchers, Mr. Breed related incidents from a diary of Alfred T. Jackson a young Connecticut man, who noted many events of the period. The diary was found years after and published.

Among those who went from Lynn were Isaiah Graves, whose voyage around the Cape took six months, and Benjamin Sprague, who remained in San Francisco as wharfinger to Henry A. Breed, also of Lynn, and later returned home.

The three routes, by the Cape, by the Isthmus and overland, were described and the perils of each related.

The paper closed with an account of the effective work of the Vigilance Committee in stopping lawlessness, much of which was caused by ticket-of-leave men from Van Diemen's Land.

After the reading of the paper, Mr. A. B. Bowers

told some incidents of early California life and of the journey he made there years ago across the Isthmus, and then in response to a question about the Vigilantes he said he was one of them himself, and that the great parade when its work was completed, was made in consequence of threats by some lawyers to prosecute members of the Vigilantes for their work. He explained how carefully a man had to conduct himself when riding along the roads, as it was the custom for each man on seeing another approach, to take out his revolver and hold it in readiness until the stranger had not only passed, but had gone out of sight. Mr. Bowers went to California just before he had completed his course at the Bridgewater Normal School in 1853.

Mr. Eugene Barry also spoke, giving personal reminiscences of relatives who had returned from the Coast broken in health, and said that few of them cared to talk about their experiences.

John Albree read a paper, "A Kindly Message from the Past," at the meeting of December 12, 1918. Before reading the letter which suggested the paper, dated at Rehoboth, May 16, 1677, addressed to Thomas Farrar of Lynn, the speaker told about the writer, Jonathan Fuller of Rehoboth, and explained his circumstances at that time. Though Fuller had within the previous twelve months suffered the loss in the Indian War of his brother-in-law and two brothers, each leaving a widow and children, as well as the death of his mother, he alludes in the letter only indirectly to his troubles. The purpose of the letter was to send to his cousin Elizabeth Farrar, a receipt involving the use of herbs together with blood letting. Elizabeth, however, died the following October.

The allusions in the letter were explained and some

statements in it giving genealogical information were commented upon. The story of the life of Thomas Farrar, as found in the records, was then outlined. He lived on Nahant Street and owned land running down to the water.

The evidence to sustain a charge of witchcraft against Goodwife Burt in 1669, not as yet mentioned by any writer of the history of the time, was then read at length. No action was taken by the authorities however, on the charge. The first William Basset married a daughter of Goodwife Burt and her husband, Hugh Burt.

In the Witchcraft Delusion of 1692, Thomas Farrar was among those "cried out" against by Ann Putnam, the twelve year old girl of Danvers who was one of the so-called afflicted children, and the affidavit from the records was read. There seems to be no other paper on file in the case, though it is known that Farrar was imprisoned in Boston for months. Mention was also made of the arrest of Sarah Basset, her two daughters and her granddaughter, at the same period.

Genealogical references were made to the Lynn families of Alley, Basset, Burt, Collins, Farrar, Newhall and others.

An outdoor meeting of the Society was to be held at Indian Rock, North Saugus on June 22nd, but rain prevented the gathering.

Another outing of the Society was planned for October 1918, at Breakheart Hill Forest in Saugus and the notices were printed, but the prevalence of the epidemic necessitated its abandonment.

JOHN ALBREE,

Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

January 14, 1920

To the Lynn Historical Society:

The Secretary submits herewith a report of the proceedings of the Society during the year 1919. At the meeting of February 13, 1919, the President, Benjamin N. Johnson, Esq., read a paper entitled "The Great River of Early Lynn." After speaking of the death of Nathan Mortimer Hawkes on February 8, and of his valuable work on Lynn history, Mr. Johnson emphasized the importance of the study of colonial life in Lynn, to a proper understanding of which the story of the Great River contributes much. As this river flowed directly across the only land route between Boston and the towns to the north, Salem, Ipswich and Portsmouth, its crossing determined the location of the roads, both north and south, from the days of Winthrop and Endecott, and furthermore the "conquest of the river" has governed the development of Lynn to this day.

At first, it was called Abousett and then when the plantation was given the name of Saugus, it bore that name. When the town was called Lynn, the official name of the river was changed again, though it appears that locally it was still called the Saugus River, so that when the town of Saugus was set off, the river became again known on the map by its old name. The early history of the methods of crossing the river by ford, ferry and bridge was detailed particularly. The building of the Great Bridge was accomplished between 1639 and 1648 and over it was the estab-

lished route to and from Boston. Meanwhile, the town of Lynn was feeling the great expense of keeping its roads in repair for the benefit, not of its inhabitants, but of the traveling public who simply passed through it. The town petitioned the General Court for relief and the resulting action by that body established the principle that cost of maintaining highway bridges should be borne by the County rather than by the particular town in which the bridge was located.

For one hundred and fifty-four years this Great Bridge carried the traffic and as a consequence, the Anchor Tavern on the hill to its south became one of the best known taverns in the Colony. The speaker quoted from tales of ancient travelers as to their experiences at this tavern, told stories of various landlords and at last showed a pane of glass from a window in the old tavern, with lines inscribed thereon by some anonymous poet in 1801. This pane fell into the hands of descendants of Innkeeper Ballard, by whom it has been mounted and framed for preservation.

The opening of the Turnpike across the marshes in 1803, sealed the doom of the old tavern, for traveling by it ceased, and it was demolished in 1835. Besides this pane from one of its windows, all that remain tangible are a rocking chair and a corkscrew. The building of the Eastern Railroad in 1839 across the river still over down and entering Lynn nearer the sea, made further changes in the centre of the life of Lynn. Later, the building of the Revere Beach Railroad, and in recent years the North Shore Boulevard, have completed the "conquest of the river."

Mr. Johnson exhibited photostats of manuscripts and of a map which appear to have come into notice for the first time on this occasion. Those shown were:—A Petition of Lynn as to a Tide Bridge, October 19, 1648,

signed by Thomas Cobbet, Edward Holyoke and Thomas Laughton.[1] A Petition of Robert Ingalls, whose father was killed by the "insufficiency of the Lynn Bridge," 1651.[2] Map of Lynn under the act of 1794,—21 inches high, 15 inches wide, 100 rods to the inch, 1795.[3]

At the meeting of March 20, 1919, the paper of the evening was on "Longfellow and the North Shore," by Dr. Charles H. Bangs. For Longfellow, Dr. Bangs said, the sea always had a fascination, and not only did he write much that is definitely associated with the North Shore, but into his writings is woven much that seems to have been suggested by Nahant and its surroundings.

Longfellow was the sixth in descent from William Longfellow who came to Newbury from Yorkshire, England, in 1676, and settled in Essex County. Later, the family removed to Maine where at Portland, Longfellow was born. His first recorded visit to Essex County was in 1824 when he went from Portland to Boston by stage, passing through Lynn. His visits to Nahant began after his appointment as Smith Professor at Harvard in 1834. In his diary, he mentions the various places where he spent the summers in Nahant before he built his own home on the hill near the old boat landing. Though he did at times spend a summer or a portion of it in the mountains, and the summer following his second marriage to Miss Appleton was passed at Pittsfield, where "The Old Clock on the Stairs" and "The Arsenal at Springfield" were written, yet he found his greatest pleasure at the sea, and his diaries contain many references to his delight at being on the shore again, among the sights and sounds of the sea. Many entries record visits to friends in the near-by

[1] State Archives, Vol. 121, page 16.
[2] State Archives, Vol. 87, page 6.
[3] State Archives, Maps and Plans, Vol. 12, page 22.

towns of the County, where he met Prescott, Sumner, Agassiz and Felton, as well as men of note from abroad.

At Nahant, most of Hiawatha was written. Its inspiration has been attributed to his reading of Hackwalder's Indians of Pennsylvania at an early age, but Dr. Bangs finds the suggestion to have come rather from Longfellow's early visits to his grandfather, whose home at Hiram, Maine, was in the grant of 7,800 acres made to him for his services in the Revolutionary War. Here were sites of old Indian camps and forts, and there were still remaining in Longfellow's youth, men who had had intercourse with the Indians. His uncle, Charles Wadsworth, had been lost in the woods and was rescued by an Indian, Captain Francis, who ever after was a welcome guest at the Wadsworth home.

The description of the sunset at the close of Hiawatha :

> "Westward, westward, Hiawatha
> Sailed into the fiery sunset,
> Sailed into the purple vapours."

Dr. Bangs believes was suggested by the western view from the Longfellow summer home, and he mentioned many of the local allusions contained in the poems. "Palingenesis" has many lines that apply to the scenery, and "A Summer Day by the Sea," "The Sound of the Sea," and "The Tides," "Sundown" and others bear the impress of Nahant. "Becalmed" was read as reflecting particularly the influence of Longfellow's surroundings.

In paying tribute to the memory of Longfellow, Dr. Bangs read lines from Hiawatha as being peculiarly applicable : —

> "He, the sweetest of all singers,
> Beautiful and childlike was he,
> Brave as man is, soft as woman.

President Johnson spoke of Longfellow's distinguished ancestry, in which were five of the Pilgrims, and of the fortunate circumstances and surroundings of his birth and early life. Dr. Cobb read from Timothy Dwight's "Travels in 1817," the description of Lynn at that time, shortly before Longfellow passed through this section of the County. Miss Gertrude Proctor, Miss Marian Proctor accompanying, sang two of Longfellow's poems, — "The Arrow and the Song" and "The Day is Done."

At the meeting of April 17, 1919, Mr. Alphonzo Benjamin Bowers gave some "Reminiscences of European Travel," including three visits to Russia. The relations of the Emperor of Russia to his people were described as absolute, not only in matters political, but since 1721, in religion also, and yet he was so enmeshed through the intrigues of his ministers and the heads of the bureaus, that he did not know the condition of his people. One instance was given. The Emperor had read in English, French and German periodicals about a famine in Southern Russia, and each time he spoke to his ministers about it he was told that there had been very little suffering and that all needed relief had been given. At last, the Emperor sent a trusty messenger, to investigate and learned that people were dying by the hundreds. He immediately sent half a million rubles of his own money and ordered several millions to be appropriated from the National Treasury, for the relief of the afflicted Province. But, said Mr. Bowers, very little of the public funds was reported to have reached the suffering people.

Alexander II, grandfather of the late Emperor, Nicholas II, had progressive ideas and was interested in the welfare of the common people. He emancipated 23,000,000 serfs in 1860 and introduced other reforms,

through which the peasantry acquired rights and privileges superior in some respects to those of any other peasantry of those days. He planned to give his people a liberal constitution based on that of England. He wrote out and signed an ukase for this purpose early in 1881, but on the very day it was signed, he was killed by the explosion of a bomb under his carriage, and the document disappeared. On asking about this assassination, Mr. Bowers was cautioned to make no inquiries in regard to public affairs of any kind. This counsel was a result of the assassination. His successor, Alexander III, had different ideas and he determined to hold all the absolute powers of the crown, with its more than 1,000,000 square miles of crown land, and all mines, including both silver and gold, throughout the Empire. He adopted strong, repressive measures; flooded the country with secret detectives and every man became afraid of his neighbor. Thousands were sent to work in the mines in Siberia on the slightest suspicion of disloyalty, and if one wished to rid himself of anyone who stood in his way, all he need do was to denounce that one to the police as a conspirator and away he was sent to slavery in the mines. The speaker himself was always under surveillance while in Russia, and could go from place to place only with the knowledge and consent of the police.

But Nicholas II, though generous, humane and desirous of promoting the welfare of his people, was, nevertheless, a weak man. The reins of government were slipping from his grasp when the speaker was there, and he was not permitted even then to meddle very much with public affairs. The Grand Dukes, Ministers and heads of Bureaus, had things pretty much their own way. Their misgovernment and oppression in the name of the Emperor

fanned the smouldering fires of discontent into a white heat, ready at the first opportunity to burst into flames, though on the surface all seemed calm and serene.

The Kaiser and his war lords aspired to even greater power and splendor,—the autocracy of the whole world. Their preparation for this was seen on every side, though understood by few outside of the Empire. The great World War came on and both of these thrones crumbled into dust.

Mr. Bowers discovered and patented a new art, that of hydraulic dredging, and several different machines for utilizing this art. The new system of dredging consisted in swinging the machine from side to side, on a pivot or vertical anchor passing down through the rear end of the hull into the bottom of a waterway, thus continuously removing material from a series of arc-shaped surfaces, bringing this material, mixed with water, inboard by means of a large centrifugal pump and forcing it through a discharge-pile to a place of deposit. The hardest and most tenacious material, except rock, is severed from the bottom of a waterway by a hollow rotary excavator six feet or more in diameter, and about six feet long. This excavator is mounted, at the lower end of a suction pipe and is provided with sharp steel cutting blades, between which the severed material passes into the interior of the excavator up the suction pipe and through the pump and discharge-pipe to the place of deposit.

The improvement in dredging was so great and so generally recognized that the Russians heard of it and called Mr. Bowers in 1897 to Russia relative to introducing his methods in some work then proposed. No arrangement, however, for the use of his invention was made at that time, and after visiting various parts of Russia, he came home.

The next year, Mr. Bowers was in Brussels attending the International Congress of Commerce and Navigation, of which he has long been a permanent member. This Congress, prior to the World War, held triennial sessions at various European capitals, and was always opened by the Emperor, President or King of the country at the capital of which it was held. While discussing some question before this Congress, Mr. Bowers attracted the notice of Leopold II, King of Belgium, and was invited to the palace. On hearing of this, the Russians sent for him again. This time they wished him to take a huge contract. The Volga had once been a deep, navigable stream. It had been silted up and was a broad, shallow river flowing over a shifting bed of sand, in many places navigable only by steamers of about two or three feet draft. To give to this river a deep, navigable channel was a stupendous task. Extraordinary inducements were offered Mr. Bowers to undertake this work in the near future; but the Minister in charge was in Siberia and they were not yet ready to start the work. After visiting other parts of Russia, Poland and Germany, he went to Holland to witness the coronation of Queen Wilhelmina. Everywhere in Holland he heard this story:

One day when Wilhelmina was about fourteen years old, she came to her mother with the question "Why do all the men take off their hats to me?" "Out of respect to your papa, my dear," said her mother. This question and answer greatly pleased the Hollanders, who were much attached to both Queen-Mother Regent and the little Queen. Wilhelmina was a bright, sensible, athletic girl, educated with special reference to her duties as Queen.

It was a custom in Russia for every room in every house and public building to contain an Icon, a small

framed picture of Mary and the infant Christ, and every hat must come off and remain off while in the presence of the Icon. While traveling in Russia, the guide never allowed Mr. Bowers' luggage out of sight until it was safe in the room at the hotel. In Finland he would leave it around anywhere. On being asked if this was safe, he said,—"In Russia, No! In Finland, Yes! Nobody steals anything up here." "How is that," he was asked. The reply was emphatic and fanatical,—"They are all (blanked) Lutherans up here."

Finland is a land of rocks, forests, lakes and streams, with limited areas suitable for cultivation, and no large cities. The farms, houses and people are neat and clean; every one is well dressed, with no indications of poverty. While Mr. Bowers was there, an edict went forth that nothing but the Russian language should be used in the schools, that a Russian be appointed Governor of the province and Russian officers take command of the army. The Finns protested in vain. The delegation that carried the protest were refused a hearing and ordered home at once, under penalty of imprisonment.

At a railway station in Russia, where the train stopped for wood and water, a crowd of men, women and children were assembled, most of them careworn, unkempt, ragged and dirty. Some were barefooted, though snow stood in drifts with patches of bare ground between. Some had coarse gunny-sacks wrapped around their feet and legs and tied with strips of cotton cloth. A group of about twenty girls, from twelve to sixteen or eighteen years of age,—barefooted, barelegged, wearing apparently but a single garment that did not reach to their knees, with uncombed hair, and face, hands, legs and feet unfamiliar with water,—were standing on the platform hoping some passenger

would give them a kopeck or two (half a cent or cent of our money). Most of them got one or more kopecks. One received a five kopeck coin. She held it up in triumph for the rest to see. Behind these girls, stood a woman with dress below the knees, and feet and legs wrapped in coarse cloth. Behind her stood a girl about twelve years of age. Her face and tiny hands were clean. She had regular features and well brushed hair, but a sad, melancholy look upon her face. So, being far in the rear, behind the girls and the old woman, she got no kopecks. The old woman moved a few steps, and the girl sprang behind her. "I crowded through the girls," said Mr. Bowers, "to where she stood, but she was afraid of me and kept the old woman between us. Turning away, but watching my opportunity, I grabbed her hand. She tried to pull away from me. Taking a silver 50 kopeck coin from my pocket,—twenty-five cents in our money,—I put it in her hand and let go. The lines in her face softened into a sad smile, showing what a remarkably attractive face she would have had if prosperous and happy, though she could not banish the hopeless, despairing look that seemed common to them all, as though there was nothing in life to hope for. Instantly, there was great excitement. The girls all wanted to look at the coin. They turned it over and looked at both sides. From the silence that had prevailed, arose a babel of tongues. The little maid forgot her bare legs, as she followed the coin while it passed from hand to hand. Then two women looked at it, turned it over and jabbered at it. They seemed unable to determine its value, for they called two men and then a third to look at it. The third man put it in his pocket and the girl began to cry. Both women talked very loudly to the man. The first two men grabbed him and he gave up the coin.

The girl rushed up to me and rattled off a lot of guttural sounds. "My interpreter said she thanked me very much for the coin, and said I must be very rich to give her so much, that she had never had so much in all her life. She had always been hungry and cold. She begged me to take her with me,— to give her enough to eat and clothes to keep her warm. She would go anywhere and do anything for my wife that she could. When told that I had no wife, she said, "Please take me anyhow." A Russian, who spoke English, said to Mr. Bowers,—"It makes my heart ache to see the suffering of these people."

In 1899, Mr. Bowers was notified that they were now ready to make a contract with him, and again he went to Russia. Meanwhile, he had learned of the experiences of others who had had contract relations with the Russians, and was cautious. One American who had a five year contract to superintend the construction of locomotives, was told when he asked for payments on account that, as it would not be safe for him to have much money about him, they would keep him supplied with cash for his expenses, and that on the completion of the contract he would be paid in full. The result was that at the end of the five years, he could get only enough to pay his way back to America, and the incident was thus closed.

Other instances of like character were given. Mr. Bowers determined to write his own contract and guard against such contingencies. He was told that it must be written in Russian to be legal and that they would have it translated. They brought him duplicate copies of their translation that they wished him to sign at once. Mr. Bowers wanted to show it to the American Consul, but was told that he was at home in New York on a vacation. This was not true and in trying to go to the Consulate, he was

twice taken to the office of a Russian lawyer, who offered his services. When he did get to the Consul, he found that in the Russian document his safeguards had been eliminated. The Consul offered to make a correct translation, but earnestly advised against any contract for dredging, giving reasons of sufficient cogency to induce Mr. Bowers to abandon the enterprise.

The Secretary takes the liberty of incorporating a personal comment. Mr. Bowers spoke for an hour before the slides were shown, and so interesting had been his personal reminiscences that the large audience seemed disposed to demur at his discontinuing, and it was only when it was appreciated that the same delightful vein was to run through the description of the views that those present were content. This attitude on the part of the auditors was a striking and deserved tribute to the interesting manner in which the speaker, who was born, September 25, 1830, related his experiences.

Upon the invitation of the President of the Society, an outing was held June 21, 1919, at Breakheart Hill Forest, Saugus. After the shore of the lake was reached, Mr. Philip Emerson, Principal of the Cobbet School, spoke about the geology of the region. Mr. Johnson told how this lake had been made by the erection of a dam, so that at all times there is plenty of water.

At the camp, coffee and chowder were served. About eight o'clock those who returned by trolley left the camp for the walk back through the woods. The weather was clear and cool, and it was a delightful day spent in the woods.

On November 13, 1919, a paper was presented by Hon. Alden P. White, of Salem, the title being "The Background of Bolshevism." He first explained that the

word "Bolsheviki" means simply members of the majority, but that as is often the case, the meaning has been perverted so that it now stands for the disregard of private property, together with destruction and murder. The course of the Russian people, eighty per cent. of whom are agricultural, in their attempt at political and personal freedom, was discussed in detail, from the time of the liberation of the serfs in 1860 to the abdication of the Czar in 1917.

At the beginning of this period, the serfs although nominally freed, were subject to such heavy demands for the payment of the lands assigned to them that materially they were sufferers by the new freedom. Progress was slow, and always hindered, delayed and frustrated by the bureaucracy that had control. The popular assemblies, known as zemstvos, and which were local in their constituencies, were effective as giving formal expression to the wishes of the people, and at length the demand for a National assembly resulted in the calling of the Duma. But here again, the Bureaucracy defeated the hopes of the people. The unpopularity of the war with Japan, and the labor troubles in the manufacturing centres, were elements in strengthening the opposition to the autocracy, and at last in bringing about the overthrow of the Czar, and his intimate associates. But other elements gained control and the present disordered condition in Russia is the result. With events later than 1917, Judge White did not deal.

On December 18, 1919, Mrs. Isabelle D. MacLean, Supervisor of Americanization, Lynn School Department, spoke on "Americanization in our own City." She said the Federal and State authorities have formulated a plan for reaching the foreign born, and Lynn is the first city in the State to adopt it, Mrs. MacLean being in charge of

the work. Of the 102,000 people in Lynn, 45,000 are foreign born, and though the census gives 6,000 as the number who are unable to read and write English, Mrs. MacLean estimated the number to be nearer 15,000. There are considered to be representatives of forty-one races of foreign born in the United States and of these she has met twenty-six in Lynn.

She related many incidents of her daily work and explained the difficulties that arise through a lack of knowledge of the language. An encouraging feature is the keen desire that is generally found for American citizenship, and to be regarded as Americans, not as foreigners. The extensive work in the General Electric Company for the foreign born, over which Mrs. MacLean has the supervision, was fully explained and she expressed her appreciation of the support given by the management of the plant.

JOHN ALBREE,

Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

January 13, 1921

To the Lynn Historical Society:

During the year since the last annual meeting, January 14, 1920, there have been held six meetings. On February 19, 1920, John Albree spoke on "How Time was kept when we lived under a King." This paper grew out of a search into methods of time-keeping two centuries ago in order to see what basis there was for a tradition that attached to a small brass clock that has been in his family since the emigrant ancestor came here in 1699. The clock has but one hand and the smallest division on the dial is for the quarter of an hour. Clocks were seldom found in homes in this country at that period, the Essex Probate records showing that the proportion of clocks was but four in a hundred homes. Further investigation showed that it was not until the time of the American Revolution that evidence appeared that a watch had begun to be a necessity. In addition to the old clock, made in 1685, watches were shown and their peculiarities made the subject of comment.

On March 11, 1920, instead of the usual historical lecture, a musicale was given, under the direction of Mr. Harrison P. Burrill. A quartette composed of Miss Marjorie Moody, Mrs. Betty Gray, Mr. Roy N. Cropper and Mr. Charles Alexander, with Miss Amy Balch as accompanist, rendered a number of selections. Mr. Burrill was to have taken the tenor part, but owing to

illness, Mr. Cropper acted as his substitute. Among the numbers were:—"To Thee, O Country," by the quartette; "A fors é lui" from Traviata, "Danny Boy" and "Fairy Pipers," by Miss Moody; selections from "The Huguenots" and "Spanish Bolero," and "Eyes of Blue," by Mrs. Gray; "Before the Dawn," "For You Alone" and "I Hear You Calling Me," by Mr. Cropper; a trio from "Attila" by Miss Moody, Mr. Cropper and Mr. Alexander; and as a final number the quartette from "Rigoletto."

At the meeting April 22, 1920, Mrs. John Lincoln Dearing was the speaker, her subject being "Peking of Yesterday and To-day." A graduate of the Lynn schools, and daughter of a former pastor of the East Baptist Church, Rev. Mr. Hinckley, she married and went to Japan as a missionary. There she spent twenty-five years in the work. After returning to this country, where she remained for some time, she again went to the East, in December, 1918, to visit her son in Peking, where he was engaged in the banking business.

Her route, both going and returning, was through Korea, and she outlined the conditions in that country where the unrest is general, and the desire for freedom from Japan is intense. Peking is a city of infinite charm,— not only for itself and the evidences of its long history, but for the social life that has grown out of the foreign representation,— diplomatic, financial and commercial. One social custom is peculiar to Peking, and its results are most gratifying to one who comes as a stranger, for the rule is that the newcomer shall make the first call. A speedy enlargement of one's acquaintance results.

The ancient buildings, unique in their conception and striking in their appearance, were graphically described. The evidence of a desire to conform to Western thought

was seen in the presence of Mid-Victorian black walnut furniture, and of Nottingham lace curtains, in palaces containing carved teak and mahogany, and priceless porcelain of old China. The Revolution occurred while Mrs. Dearing was engaged in work at the Peking University, where the earnestness of the students and their willingness to undergo imprisonment, if necessary, to advance the new thought, showed how deep was the desire for the change. And the astonishing co-operation of the women students was all the more remarkable when it was considered that the place of women in China has always been inferior. The feeling in China about the United States agreeing to the cession of Shantung to Japan is very bitter, for this peninsula was the home of Confucius.

Mrs. Dearing closed with the assumption that each and every one would go to Peking, and thus come under its wonderful spell, and that this assumption might become an actuality was the sincere wish of all present, for it was one of the largest gatherings the house has had.

The subject for the consideration of the meeting October 14, 1920, was the furniture bequeathed by Miss Helen L. Stetson, and after the reading of a sketch of the life of Miss Stetson, Henry T. Lummus, Esq., spoke first about the furniture of the seventeenth century, of which the Society has as yet no example, and then he commented on the Jackson chair, the oldest one in the Society's collection, pointing out the Carolean features. The oldest of the Stetson chairs are the fiddle-back, then come the chairs with Chippendale backs and Dutch feet, and the Sheraton with the straighter features. The characteristics of each of the styles were indicated fully. The sofa and the two tables were also the subject of comment, and the origin of the Empire style, of which they are examples, was related.

Napoleon Bonaparte wanted to found not only a new empire for France, but he demanded also that a new style of furniture and decoration be created. Some specimens of china and glass were exhibited, and distinguishing features explained.

Mr. Lummus told of the crafty ways of the professional buyers of furniture, who visit old homes in search of genuine antique specimens, for their ways are adroit, and one who is misled by them is liable to suffer loss. He closed with exhibiting some of his large collection of razors, pointed out the types of different periods and explained how he was able, through the makers' names and the use of a file of Sheffield directories, to establish the progress in the evolution of the razor.

Miss Stetson's gift, in addition to the sofa, chairs, tables, china and glass, included a tall clock, with the sun and moon at the top of the dial, and having a richly ornamented case, with brass fittings, also some beautiful fans and bric-a-brac, together with a large corner cupboard or "bowfat" (buffet), with an elaborate shell top.

At the meeting of November 18, 1920, the subject was "The Old Time Songs of the Hutchinson Family of Lynn." A quartette,—Mrs. Alberta E. Warburton, soprano; Mrs. Gertrude E. Watson, contralto; Wilfred E. Watson, tenor; and Benjamin W. Johnson, bass, sang the following programme,—some account of each number being given, and its association with the Hutchinson family explained, before the songs were rendered.

1. "The Old Granite State."
   Reproduction of this song, from original in possession of John Albree, is owned by the Society. This was constantly used by the Hutchinsons as a "greeting" song.
2. "Life Let Us Cherish."
   In "Boston Melodeon" at the Essex Institute.

3. "California Gold Diggers."
   Copied from the original in the Boston Public Library, Brown Collection. Jesse Hutchinson wrote this, and he later went to California.
4. "If I Were a Voice."
   Copied from the original in the Boston Public Library. This was a favorite solo of Abby Hutchinson.
5. "A Little Farm Well Tilled."
   In "Jenny Lind Glee Book" at the Essex Institute. The family sang this before President Tyler in the White House.
6. "Over the Mountain Wave."
   In "Boston Melodeon" at the Essex Institute.
7. "The Pauper's Funeral."
   At the Essex Institute. This song, the words of which were by Thomas Noll, who also wrote "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," was frequently called for by audiences in the early days.
8. "Gaily the Troubadour."
   In "Boston Melodeon" at the Essex Institute.
9. "Emancipation,—Get off the Track."
   A copy is in the possession of the Society. This was the Anti-Slavery song that always aroused intense feeling, on one side or the other.
10. "Eight Dollars a Day."
    In "Young Folks Glee Book," at the Essex Institute.
11. "Kingdom Coming."
    In the "Bugle Call," at the Essex Institute.
12. "There's a Good Time Coming."
    In the "Bugle Call," at the Essex Institute.
13. "We Wait Beneath the Furnace Blast," by Whittier.
    Sung to the tune of "Decius," in the Methodist Hymnal. It was not practicable to learn just what tune the Hutchinsons used, but "Decius" fitted it better than any other that could be found. This was the song that aroused such a commotion when the family sang before the soldiers near Alexandria, and as a result their passes were revoked.
14. "No Tear in Heaven."
    In a small song book at the Essex Institute, with other Hutchinson pamphlets. The arrangement is peculiar and undoubtedly written for the family. This was used to quiet the crowd that had been so stirred up by the previous song.
15. "I'm Talking in My Sleep."
    In "The Melodist," at the Essex Institute.
    Written by George J. Webb, of Boston, who was very kind and

considerate of the Hutchinson Brothers when they began their public singing. Webb also wrote the tune known as "Webb," to which is attached the hymn "Stand up, Stand up for Jesus."

16. "Jamie's on the Stormy Sea."
In "Young Folks Glee Book," at the Essex Institute.
Written by George Covert, who also wrote "The Sword of Bunker Hill."

Through the kindness of Mrs. Viola Hutchinson Campbell, daughter of John W. Hutchinson, the Society has been placed in possession of many of the papers that have accumulated during the long career of the family in their public work for emancipation and temperance, and for woman's suffrage in 1868 in Kansas. Among these is the pass given the family on the request of President Lincoln, so that "his soldiers might hear that kind of music." This pass, and the papers signed by the various officers in command, revoking it, were shown. The melodeon in possession of the Society was shown and it was stated this was the very one used when the family sang before President Lincoln and his family in the White House early in 1862.

Extracts were read from autograph letters included in Mrs. Campbell's gift, some of the writers who were cognizant of the Hutchinsons' work, being Salmon P. Chase, then Secretary of the Treasury, Frederick Douglass, John G. Whittier, William Lloyd Garrison and Lydia Maria Child. Secretary Chase wrote asking Mr. Hutchinson to call at his home any time, and Mrs. Campbell says that her father and she frequently went to his house, and met the brilliant Kate Chase, the Secretary's daughter. Frederick Douglas wrote "You have dared to sing for a cause first and for cash afterwards." Letters written in later years were also read, among them being some from Julia Ward Howe, Susan B. Anthony, Parker Pillsbury.

Another element was the story of the contribution to

the work of the family by the sister Abby, whose portrait hangs in the hallway of the Society's house. This portrait was by Frank H. Carpenter, who painted the large group of Lincoln and his cabinet signing the Emancipation Proclamation, now hanging in the Capitol at Washington. At the age of seventeen, Abby went to England with her three brothers, and for eleven months they gave concerts. Her wonderfully sweet personality contributed much, as her brother says, to the success of the venture, which was a bold one for those young people.

The silver cup she gave to her brother John, on his seventieth birthday, Mrs. Campbell has placed in the custody of the Society, also one of the four china mugs given to each of the four singers on the English trip by Mrs. Enoch F. Blower, each cup having been inscribed with the initials of the donor and recipient.

Mr. William Basset spoke of his experiences with Jesse and John Hutchinson in the 40's, and of their kindness to him as a small boy. President Johnson related his meeting Walter Kittredge, the author of "Tenting To-night," one evening on the train while on his way from Boston to see his old friend John Hutchinson. "Tenting To-night" was first sung at High Rock in Lynn, and then with the co-operation of the Hutchinsons, it was put in shape for publishing, the result being that in two years two thousand dollars was realized for the composers from the sales.

As Mrs. Campbell could not be present on this occasion, the Secretary was instructed by a rising vote to convey to her the thanks of the Society for her aid and for her gifts, and the appreciation of the members that she made it possible for the Society to make this record of the services of this Lynn family to the country in the dark days of the Civil War.

The next meeting was held on December 16, 1920, and as the Tercentenary of the Landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth occurred at this time, it suggested the subject of the discussion, which was participated in by President Johnson, Miss Ellen Mudge Burrill, Freeman H. Newhall, Rev. Frederic W. Perkins, D. D., and John Albree.

Two interesting books were exhibited,— a copy of the first edition of Ainsworth's Book of Psalms, printed at Amsterdam in 1612 (this was the Psalm Book used by the churches at Plymouth and Salem for years); the other book was a copy of the Geneva Bible, popularly known as the Breeches Bible, first published in Geneva in 1560. (This was the Bible in general use during the Puritan movement). The copy shown was printed at London in 1611, and it bears voluminous marginal notes.

During January and February, 1919 and 1920, musicales were held each Sunday afternoon, committees for each day serving under the direction of the Hospitality Committee, Miss Sallie H. Hacker, Chairman, and the thanks of the Society are extended to all who, by their participation made the musicales so delightful.

Following the official proceedings at the annual meeting of January 13, 1921, there was an exhibition of historical and antiquarian objects which had been brought for inspection by many of the members.

JOHN ALBREE,
Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT

For the Year Ending, January 8, 1919

Receipts

Cash balance January 9, 1918	$968 52	
Dues	1,018 00	
New members	1 00	
Portraits	24 00	
Red Cross Whist Party	58 00	
		$2,069 52

Expenditures

Miss Mabel A. Peach, Treasurer Unitarian Red Cross Unit, Proceeds of Whist Party	$58 00	
Printing	192 45	
Insurance	217 62	
Lighting	8 98	
Janitor	200 04	
Repairs	46 44	
Receptions	7 95	
Treasurer	58 30	
Secretary	5 48	
Publishing Registers, 1916	250 98	
Interest	200 00	
Water and Street Sprinkling	15 65	
Fuel	67 50	
Miscellaneous	82 90	
Balance in bank	657 23	
		$2,069 52

TREASURER'S STATEMENT

Assets

Real estate No. 125 Green Street	$15,846 91	
Library, furniture, fixtures, etc.	2,500 00	
Site of fort of 1642, and parcel of land at Lynnhurst	300 00	
Cash in bank	657 23	
Dues for year ending July 1, 1919	86 00	
Dues overdue	126 00	
Life membership fund	55 01	
		$19,571 15

Liabilities

Life membership fund	$4,050 00	
Mortgage	4,000 00	
Net surplus	11,521 15	
		$19,571 15

Funds

Life membership fund deposited with The Lynn Institution for Savings	$50 00	
Interest	5 01	
		$55 01
Dagyr & Breed Memorial Tablet Fund, deposited with The Lynn Institution for Savings. Money received for the erection of memorial tablets to John Adam Dagyr and Ebenezer Breed	$70 00	
Interest	7 81	
		$77 81

Respectfully submitted,

GUSTAVUS ATTWILL, *Treasurer.*

January 8, 1919.

TREASURER'S REPORT

For the year ending January 14th, 1920

Receipts

Cash balance January 8, 1919	$657 23	
Dues	984 00	
New members	13 00	
Portraits	72 00	
American Railway Express Co., rebate	79	
Registers	11 20	
		$1,738 22

Expenditures

Printing	$131 22	
Insurance	61 46	
Lighting	11 52	
Janitor	250 04	
Repairs	12 65	
Receptions	35 48	
Treasurer	50 90	
Publishing Registers, 1917	501 34	
Interest	200 00	
Water and Street Sprinkling	15 65	
Fuel	60 00	
Miscellaneous	60 76	
Balance in bank and on hand	347 20	
		$1,738 22

TREASURER'S STATEMENT

January 14, 1920

Assets

Real Estate, No. 125 Green street	$15,846 91	
Library, furniture, fixtures, etc.	2,500 00	
Site of fort of 1642 and parcels of land at Lynnhurst	450 00	
Cash in bank	347 20	
Dues for year ending July 1, 1920	78 00	
Dues overdue	158 00	
Life membership fund	57 51	
		$19,437 62

Liabilities

Life membership fund	$4,050 00	
Mortgage	4,000 00	
Net surplus	11,387 62	
		$19,437 62

Funds

Life membership fund, deposited with The Lynn Institution for Savings	$50 00	
Interest	7 51	
		$57 52
Dagyr and Breed Memorial Tablet Fund, deposited with The Lynn Institution for Savings. Money received for the erection of Memorial Tablets to John Adam Dagyr and Ebenezer Breed	$70 00	
Interest	11 32	
		$81 32

Respectfully submitted,

GUSTAVUS ATTWILL, *Treasurer.*

January 14, 1920.

TREASURER'S REPORT

For the year ending January 13, 1921

Receipts

Cash balance January 15, 1920	$347 20	
Dues	940 00	
New members	13 00	
Estate of Miss Lucy Chase Mudge	1,042 50	
Building	25 00	
Registers	3 00	
Interest	92 46	
		$2,463 16

Expenditures

Printing	$164 45	
Insurance	170 90	
Lighting	11 34	
Janitor	260 04	
Repairs	46 39	
Receptions	54 43	
Treasurer	49 20	
Secretary	5 65	
Portraits	66 75	
Interest	200 00	
Water and Street Sprinkling	12 50	
Fuel	129 78	
Miscellaneous	57 88	
Balance in bank	1,233 85	
		$2,463 16

TREASURER'S STATEMENT

January 13, 1921

Assets		
Real estate No. 125 Green street	$15,846 91	
Library, furniture, fixtures, etc.	2,500 00	
Site of fort of 1642 and parcels of land at Lynnhurst	450 00	
Cash in bank	1,233 85	
Dues for year ending July 1, 1921	98 00	
Dues overdue	40 00	
Life membership fund	60 10	
		$20,228 86
Liabilities		
Life membership fund	$4,050 00	
Mortgage	4,000 00	
Net surplus	12,178 86	
		$20,228 86
Funds		
Life membership fund deposited with The Lynn Institution for Savings	$50 00	
Interest	10 10	
		$60 10
Dagyr & Breed Memorial Tablet Fund, deposited with The Lynn Institution for Savings. Money received for the erection of memorial tablets to John Adam Dagyr and Ebenezer Breed.	$70 00	
Interest	15 01	
		$85 01
Bequest of Miss Lucy Chase Mudge.		
City of Worcester Tax Exempt Registered Bonds	$3,000 00	
City of Waltham Tax Exempt Registered Bonds,	1,000 00	
		$4,000 00

Respectfully submitted,

GUSTAVUS ATTWILL, *Treasurer.*

January 13, 1921.

ADDRESS OF HENRY F. TAPLEY, RETIRING PRESIDENT

January 9, 1918

On my retirement from the presidency, I desire to extend my sincere thanks to all for their loyal co-operation and support. During my tenure of twenty-two months our work has followed the usual lines; interesting papers requiring thought and research have been given to appreciative audiences, and much of local and historical interest added to our library. Hardly a meeting of the council is held but some article associated with old Lynn is presented.

My immediate predecessor, Charles J. H. Woodbury, A. M., Sc. D., was deeply interested in our welfare, a man of wide knowledge, a member of many scientific and social organizations, holding positions of great responsibility, a student whose investigations were thorough; patiently and persistently he worked. The stories of "Floating Bridge" and "The Bells of Lynn" testify to the accuracy and diligence of his research. By his will a conditional bequest became the nucleus of contributions which enabled us to liquidate the floating indebtedness and make a substantial payment on the mortgage.

More than sixty years ago, as schoolmates, my acquaintance with our third president began. It has been said "The boy is father of the man." This was eminently true of George Henry Martin. Naturally religious, he was devoted to the various churches with which he was connected, and like his father was a deacon for many years. Through his long and useful life he kept a high standard,

enjoying the respect and confidence of all. Recognized as an educational authority, great honors came, which were modestly borne. Our archives bear testimony to the value of his investigations and contributions to our local history.

John L. Parker, soldier and Captain during the Civil War, was for many years connected with the *Item*. An authority on war topics, his reminiscences of that stirring period were often gratuitously contributed before patriotic and other organizations. Versed in genealogy and a member of that committee, his knowledge freely given aided greatly in the tracing of many ancestors.

The services of Earl A. Mower were quietly and unostentatiously rendered. A man of retiring disposition he bequeathed to his church, the First Universalist, for a Parish House, the homestead occupied by him for many years, a practical and useful memorial.

On a chilly evening late in May, I received a call from our late secretary, Charles S. Viall. As we sat by the open wood fire, and as the conversation developed, I realized how much assistance he gave in a disinterested way, how many people whose confidence he had, and how much his quiet sympathy and advice meant in the community, how much he felt the responsibility of citizenship and was ever ready to serve in a good cause.

Permit me to call attention to two incidents that have come to my attention within a few weeks. A gentleman of means, interested in matters theatrical has for some years been acquiring such material, keeping the same first in his home, and when this became too small, using three large rooms in an office building, with a retired actor, Mr. Betts, as custodian. Eventually this collection, to which has recently been added the cream of that made by the late Evart Jansen Wendell, has been given Harvard

College, making it probably the finest in the world of this character.

In a recent conversation it developed that possibly it did not contain a certain photograph. My first opera, Faust, made a deep impression. The part of the heroine was taken by a young, attractive American girl, Clara Louise Kellogg, a fine singer. At that time the colored photograph was a comparative novelty, aud one showing Miss Kellogg in the costume of a society lady of the period was obtained.

A copy was placed in the popular album of the period, and after occupying the place of honor on the center table, gradually as such things passed out of fashion, reached the upper story. For more than fifty years it reposed in the quiet and dust of four different attics, and passed through the vicissitudes of as many movings, and now it has become a part of the Robert Gould Shaw great collection at Cambridge.

Within a month my attention was attracted to a war letter on sale in a distant city. Eventually it came to me and reads as follows—

"Headquarters First Brigade, First Division,
25th Army Corps, near Petersburg, Virginia.
April 29, 1865.

Friend Perley:—

There is considerable dispute as to what troops first entered Richmond. I do not wish to be quoted as a party to the controversy, but the facts are simply these:

The 36th U. S. Colored Troops of my Brigade was the first organization to enter Richmond. The Regiment was immediately preceded by about fifty skirmishers of the 24th Corps, who marched with the 36th for miles, but who as skirmishers properly belonged in front of the heavy infantry, and were therefore allowed to remain there without competition.

After entering the city limits, my Brigade was ordered to halt, and afterwards to file around into the fortifications, while a single white Brigade would enter the city to do guard duty. The 36th formed lines of

battle, stacked arms, unfurled their flags, and waited for the other troops to come up. Soon the 22d and 38th of my Brigade joined them. It was at least ten or fifteen minutes before a single white regiment came in sight, and when they did pass the black troops cheered them lustily, but elicited no response. Every officer and soldier of the white Brigade will recollect this circumstance, for some of the officers swore heartily at the presumption of the negroes in outmarching them and entering the city first.

At the start the white troops were two or three miles nearer Richmond than my Brigade. At the junction of the Osborn and Newmarket Roads, General Devens claimed the right of way for his troops, which had not even come in sight on the Newmarket Road, although we could hear them cheering, and we gave them all the room they needed by taking the double quick step and maintaining it all the way to Richmond.

Now that the war is about to close many of the regular officers are striving for the best positions in the colored troops, and I suppose that the Pioneer officers of this branch of the service, who have organized them, protected them and fought with them, and who have been subjected to insults and persecutions from officers of the regular and volunteer white organizations must now stand aside or even quit the service to make way for these same officers to obtain promotion, or to . . . . rank which they now hold in the volunteer service. I know several notable examples of this sort.

Please consider this confidential, I remain,

Very truly and fraternally yours,

A. G. DRAPER,

Brig. Gen. Volunteers.

MAJOR BEN. PERLEY POORE,

Washington, D. C.

The above reached my office within an hour of a visit to the regular meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society. It so happened that the topic of one of the speakers was "The Condition of the South after the Civil War."

As the subject developed it seemed that the letter might be of value. This proved to be the case, caused discussion, the claim disputed and credit given to another officer and command. The Massachusetts Historical Society was,

however, glad to accept the original; the Lynn Historical Society has a copy, also the Lynn Public Library.

Now a word in regard to the writer. Some of our members will remember the strike of 1860, and possibly one of the leaders. A young man, named Draper, a native of Vermont, greatly interested in labor conducted a newspaper, and became a frequent speaker for the cause.

At the breaking out of the war he recruited a company, became an officer, passed through various grades, and eventually was made a Brevet Major General of Volunteers; a good soldier, serving with credit until the end of the war, and for a long period in command of colored troops; a few months after the surrender of Lee he was mysteriously shot in the discharge of his duty in Texas.

CONCLUSION

In a large society it is not possible for the President to meet and come in personal contact with all members, and for that reason many valued acquaintances are missed.

In an existence of more than twenty years, much has been accomplished, but we must keep in mind that to merit support our endeavors should be to secure and preserve everything of historic interest relating to Old Lynn.

HENRY F. TAPLEY.

MARIA MITCHELL

THE ASTRONOMER AND THE WOMAN

By Mrs. Lucinda Mudge Lummus

A paper read before the Lynn Historical Society, May 9, 1918.

Out in the Atlantic, not far from the south coast of Massachusetts, stretches an island, less than fifty square miles in extent, lying low to the ocean swells on its southern shore, and rising into bold headlands along its northern coast; almost unforested since the earliest days of its white settlers.

This "little purple island" or "garden of the sea," as it is variously named by its lovers, has an interesting history from the time of those early settlers. They were men who not only set the stamp of character upon the islanders, but they became the ancestors of many in public and business life in the outside world who, wherever found, are proud to trace their lineage to these Nantucket families.

Among the names of women of note, who were born on the island, we find that of Abiah Folger, mother of Benjamin Franklin, Lucretia Mott, Rev. Phebe Hannaford and Maria Mitchell, whose name always heads the lists in point of world wide renown.

Just one hundred years ago—on the first of August, 1918, Maria Mitchell was born at Nantucket, the third child of William and Lydia Coleman Mitchell, both birthright members, and descendants for several generations, of the Society of Friends.

In this religious sect, the belief in the equal education of both sexes had been handed down in accordance with their conception of "Divine Light," from the English order of the church Discipline, but the Nantucket Quakers, having a practical idea of local values, had in course of time, substituted for the purely cultural instruction designated, rudiments of the sciences, especially those related to navigation; and Maria's mother is credited with the statement that in her childhood, the small children at the "Monthly Meeting School" were taught to box the compass along with the study of the catechism.

Miss Mitchell's sister, Mrs. Kendall, in her life of Maria Mitchell, has given us some intimate glimpses of her in her younger days, and of her part in the domestic life of the family, under the supervision of a discreet and intelligent mother. She says—"Maria took her part in all the household work. She knew how to do everything that has to be done in a large family where but one servant is kept, and she did everything thoroughly. She could neither dance nor sing, but in all amusements which requires quickness and a ready wit, she was very happy. She was fond of children and knew how to amuse them and to take care of them. As she had half a dozen younger brothers and sisters, she had ample opportunity to make herself useful. She was a capital story-teller, and always had a story on hand to divert a wayward child, or to soothe the little sister who was lying awake and afraid of the dark. She wrote a great many little stories, printed them with a pen, and bound them in pretty covers, for these same children."

But it was as an associate of her father that her life work became determined. We read that he was a scholarly man, and that his attainments as a scientist were of a very

high order. Early in life, his interest in astronomy fostered in the atmosphere of his own boyhood's home, led him to turn his attention to the study of navigation, and he came in time to be the "rater" of all the chronometers of a fleet of ninety-two whale ships, requiring observations on every fine day of the year. He was also employed to take observations for the Coast Survey, and to furnish data for State or Government surveys. His evenings were spent in observing the heavens, when pleasant, and to the children, accustomed to seeing such observations going on, the important study in the world seemed to be astronomy. It was in this work that his little daughter became his assistant before she was twelve years old.

Mrs. Kendall is responsible for the following description and statements:—

"At the time of the annular eclipse of the sun in 1831, the totality was central at Nantucket. The window was taken out of the parlor on Vestal Street, the telescope mounted in front of it, and with Maria by his side counting the seconds, the father observed the eclipse."

At this time when Maria Mitchell showed a decided taste for the study of astronomy, there was no school in the world where she could be taught higher mathematics and astronomy. Harvard College then, had no telescope better than the one which her father was using, and no observatory except the little projection from the old mansion in Cambridge occupied by the late Dr. A. P. Peabody.

"However, everyone will admit that no school nor institution is better for a child than the home, with an enthusiastic parent for a teacher."

Elsewhere Mrs. Kendall writes:—"Few women with scientific tastes had the advantages which surrounded Miss Mitchell in her own home. Her father was

acquainted with the most prominent scientific men in the country, and in his hospitable home at Nantucket she met many persons of distinction in literature and science."

The foregoing suggests the comment of another biographer, who says "Miss Mitchell's ancestry, parentage and early environment were all extraordinarily favorable to her; she was born in the atmosphere of science, she perused it because she loved it."

For the next few years after the eclipse, she shared her father's computations, while attending the school of which he was the teacher. Later she was the pupil, and afterwards assistant to Cyrus Peirce, who is credited with development of the mathematical direction and concentration of her mind for which she became remarkable in later years.

Her brother, Professor Henry Mitchell of the Coast Survey, who is rated in the Encyclopedia Britannica as "a distinguished hydrographer" gives us a story which has a bearing on her after life, in the biograph which he prepared after her death, at the request of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

He tells us that "As Halley's comet approached in 1835, there was much anxiety to be foremost in the rediscovery." Mr. Mitchell's detection of it while it was yet a very faint telescopic object followed that from Yale College so closely, that his daughter, remembering all the excitement, never relinquished her father's claim to priority. Coming so near to priority served, as it proved, to give to the Vestal Street lookout the rank of an observatory, and introduced to the family valuable acquaintances among the rising astronomers.

From this time the father and daughter worked together on "routine observations," which developed, as

her brother tells us, into systematic studies of nebulæ and double stars; and routine work gave place to exciting explorations.

The observatory had the advantage, therefore, of personal visits from kindred spirits of the outside world; and as at this period Mr. Mitchell was appointed one of the Overseers of Harvard College, and placed on the Observatory Committee, part of the time as Chairman, the little observatory at Nantucket was brought into intimate relations with the best of its kind in the country.

In 1837 Miss Mitchell was appointed librarian of the Nantucket Athenæum, a position which she held for seventeen years. Here her gift for special friendship with the young people, many of whom made her their confidant and went to her for sympathy and advice, took the form of a useful influence.

In her capacity as librarian, she to a large extent controlled the reading of the young people of the town. If she saw that boys were eagerly reading a certain book she immediately read it; if it were harmless she encouraged them to read it; if otherwise she had a convenient way of losing the book. In November, when the trustees made their annual examination, the book appeared upon the shelf, but the next day it was lost again. Many of these youths, on arriving at mature years, expressed to her their gratitude for the direction in which their reading was turned through her advice. The library was open only in the afternoons and on Saturday evenings, therefore with the limited time required for the public service she was able to devote herself to a thorough course of reading and study of the many standard scientific works, placed there as we infer, through her father's influence as president of the Athenæum.

It was in the discovery of the Comet which bears her name, however, that her place in the scientific world became established, and interest in united accounts of Mrs. Kendall and Prof. Mitchell, tempts us to tell the story in some detail. Her sister relates that "Miss Mitchell spent every clear evening on the house-top sweeping the heavens. No matter how many guests there might be in the parlor, Maria would slip out, don her regimentals, as she called them, and, lantern in hand, mount to the roof.

On the evening of October 1, 1837, there was a party of invited guests at the Mitchell home. As usual Maria slipped out, ran up to the telescope and soon returned to the parlor and told her father that she thought she saw a comet. Mr. Mitchell hurried up stairs, stationed himself at the telescope, and as soon as he looked at the object pointed out by his daughter, declared it to be a comet."

He immediately wrote to Prof. Bond, at Cambridge, announcing the discovery, but the mails were delayed by stormy weather and did not leave the island until October 3.

In 1831, the King of Denmark had offered a gold medal of value, to the first discoverer of a telescopic comet, with the requirement that information of the discovery should be transmitted by the next mail. But as neither father nor daughter believed it probable that she had anticipated the observers of this country and Europe, no steps were taken beyond writing the letter to claim the King of Denmark's medal.

Applications for discovery were, however, promptly made by several European observers, the claims bearing dates of October 3, October 7 and October 11, and Hon. Edward Everett, then president of Harvard, immediately took up the matter, opened a correspondence with the proper authorities, and sent a notice of the discovery to the chief astronomical journal in Europe.

The priority of Miss Mitchell's discovery was promptly admitted throughout Europe. The medal was struck off and transmitted to her through President Everett; and in addition, the Regents of Smithsonian Institute voted that a "small premium be presented to Miss Mitchell" in recognition of her discovery.

Some further comments by Professor Mitchell are of interest in this connection. He says:

"It seems probable that Miss Mitchell's failure to make any claim for herself, and the voluntary appearance of several distinguished champions attracted the attention of European astronomers to the peculiar merits of the case. It was found that she was not only fully able to make all the observations and computations required for locating celestial objects, but that she could compute their orbits and predict their reappearance in our skies. The European astronomers came to feel a personal interest in her; and when in 1853, she crossed the ocean, she became the honored guest of the most learned men in Europe, and visited all of the observatories as a privileged inspector of their instruments and methods. It was in the course of this journey that she made an *inspection* of the Roman Observatory under a special dispensation which had been denied to others of her sex, including Mrs. Somerville and the daughter of Sir John Herschel."

Soon after, she received the bronze medal of merit from the Republic of San Marino, together with the "Ribbon" and two "Letters Patent" signed by the two Captains Regent. This medal she prized as highly as the gold one from Denmark. On her return home from this journey, she received an excellent equatorial telescope, made by Alvan Clarke, and presented by Miss Elizabeth Peabody,— as a gift of American Women.

In 1849, Miss Mitchell was elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, "unanimously," although she was the first and only woman ever admitted. Later, her name appeared in the list of Fellows of this Academy, also of the American Institute, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the American Philosophical Society, founded by Benjamin Franklin, in Philadelphia. In this same year of 1849, she was appointed one of the computers of the Nautical Almanac, receiving her initiative from Prof. Benjamin Pierce of Harvard. This office she held for nineteen years, in addition to her other duties. In the summer of this year she was employed by the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey in the work of an astronomical party at Mount Independence, Maine, becoming a guest of his family.

In 1855, her mother became suddenly ill, and for the next six years Maria was her devoted nurse in the home from which the other children had married and gone.

Prof. Mitchell says in his tribute, "This mother—who had formerly, in the midst of her large family, been a strong and steady principle, the source of its ambitious spirit, and the object of an affection that bound the children together as in a common cause"—now gradually faded away from them, and she died in 1861.

Following her mother's death, and her father's retirement from active life with symptoms of failing health, Mr. Mitchell and his daughter, later in the same year, removed to Lynn where her sister (Mrs. Owen Dame) was settled and where she would be nearer her work in Cambridge. Here Miss Mitchell made a home for her father in the cottage which she purchased on Essex Street corner of Shaw's Court, and here she erected a small

observatory which she used, in the attempt to relieve the depression caused by her mother's death by absorbing herself as much as possible in her observations, and in her work for the Nautical Almanac.

They remained in Lynn until Miss Mitchell was called to Vassar College in 1865, as professor of astronomy and director of the observatory.

We gather from her journal furnished by Mrs. Kendall, that she entered into her new relations, with some doubt of her capacity as a teacher, and with a realization that with her new duties, she could not confine herself to original investigation which had been her great aim in life.

Of her methods in teaching, one of her pupils who was afterwards her successor at Vassar, has said: "Miss Mitchell's gift was that of stimulus, not that of drill. She could not drill, she would not drive. But no honest student could escape the pressure of her strong will and earnest intent."

Mrs. Kendall says "The relation between herself and her pupils was quite remarkable,— it was very cordial and intimate; she always spoke of them as her "girls," but at the same time she required their very best work and was intolerant of shirking, or of an ambition to do what nature never intended the girl in question to do."

Another of her pupils writes: "If it were only possible to tell you what Maria Mitchell was to her girls. It meant so much to come into daily contact with such a woman. There is no need of speaking of her ability; the world knows what that was. But as her class room was unique, having something of home in its belongings, so its atmosphere differed from that of all others. Anxiety and nervous strain were left outside of the door. Perhaps one clue to her influence may be found in her remark to the

senior class in astronomy: "We are women studying together."

"Occasionally it happened that work requiring time for preparation would leave spare time in the class. Then would come one of those treats which she bestowed so freely upon her girls and which seemed to put them in touch with the outside world. Letters from astronomers in Europe or America, or from members of their families, giving delightful glimpses of home life; stories of her travels and of visits to famous people; accounts of scientific conventions and of large gatherings of women, not so common then as now, gave her listeners a wider outlook and new interests."

Concerning her value as a teacher, we may quote from the tribute paid to her memory by Dr. Taylor, President of Vassar College. "She became a strong influence on the lives of her devoted students. It was not that she impressed on them any peculiar views of hers; but she wrought into their souls something of her own genuineness, her hatred for all sham in college and in social life, her love of truth, her honest search after it. Many are those who will carry her impress as long as they live, who gained from her a new inspiration, and who look back to that beautiful vine-clad observatory as a birthplace of new life to their souls."

No account of life at Vassar would be properly rounded without reference to a unique feature which Professor Mitchell introduced early in the history of the college.

Her famous "Dome parties" at first held as an evening event, became later a breakfast party. Little tables were spread under the dome around the big telescope; the flowers were roses from Professor Mitchell's own garden.

The week before commencement her pupils would be notified that "The annual dome party will be held at the observatory on (a certain given date and hour). You are cordially invited to be present." Signed M. M. with the added postscript "As this gathering is highly intellectual, you are invited to bring poems." The "Poems"—we are told—were nonsense rhymes, in the writing of which Miss Mitchell was adept. She would write one, more or less personal in character, for each student, and the girls would write others, some impromptu, some set to music, and sung by a selected glee club, Miss Mitchell being herself the soul and center of the merry group.

We find in her journal under date of June 5, 1881: "We have written what we call our dome poetry. Some nice poems have come in to us. I think the Vassar girls are magnificent, they are so all alive." Again, under date of May 20, 1882: "I am rushing dome poetry, but so far, show no alarming symptoms of brilliancy."

A former student writes thus about the dome poetry:

"At the time of the reading it seemed mere merry nonsense, though it really served a more serious purpose in the work of one who did nothing aimlessly. This apparent nonsense served as a vehicle to convey an expression of approbation, affection, criticism, or disapproval, in such a merry mood that even the bitterest draught seemed sweet."

During the twenty-three years of her life at Vassar, she inevitably became interested in the higher education of women and in the various movements in which women were growing to take their part. In her later years, we are told that she threw herself heart and soul into this work. In her journal under date of October 15, 1868, we read:

"Resolved, in case of my outliving father, and being in good health, to give my efforts to the intellectual culture of women, without regard to salary; if possible, connecting myself with liberal Christian institutions, believing, as I do, that happiness and growth in this life are best promoted by them, and that what is good in this life is good in any life."

It was in this connection that we find a characteristic entry in her Vassar diary:

"A group from the Washington Women's Suffrage Association stopped here to-day. . . . . I liked Susan B. Anthony very much. She seemed much worn but all alive. She is eighteen months younger than I, but seems much more alert. I suppose brickbats are livelier than logarithms!"

In January, 1888, indications of failing health, and the persistent urgency of her family, induced her to resign from her position, a few months earlier than her seventieth birthday, the date which she had set for the termination of her duties there. Her resignation was, however, laid on the table until the following June, when the trustees made her "Professor Emeritus" and urged her acceptance of a home for life at the observatory. This offer she declined, preferring to return to her family in Lynn.

Something of the regret with which her resignation was received, and the love and respect in which she was held by faculty and students, may be suggested by an extract from one or two of the many letters received by her at that time, which are on record:

January 10, 1888: "You will consent, you *must* consent to having your home here, and letting the work go. It is not astronomy that is wanted and needed, it is Maria Mitchell. . . . . The richest part of my life

here is connected with you. . . . . I cannot picture Vassar without you. There's nothing to point to!"

Again, under May 5, 1889: "In all the great wonder of life, you have given me more of what I have wanted than any other creature ever gave me. I hoped I should amount to something for your sake."

She returned to her relatives in Lynn during the summer of 1888, but without the father who was the incentive and inspiration of her preparation for her life work. He died after four years of their life together at Vassar, in 1869, greatly regretted by the students who missed his genial presence from among them.

It was the hope of her friends and her family that complete rest might give her several more years of active life, but she died June 28, 1889, in the Benjamin H. Currier House on Green Street (next to the corner of Violet Street) and she lies interred among her kindred at Nantucket.

We have refrained from dealing intimately with her work as an astronomer. Such details, whether as teacher, writer, lecturer or telescopic observer, are too technical to be embodied in a short sketch. They belong to her records as a scholar.

Like most persons of real calibre, she was modest in her self-valuation, as is shown by many a humorous touch in her journals. "Born of only ordinary capacity but of extraordinary persistency," is her estimate of herself given in her later years.

Yet to few women of this country has a larger place been allotted on the honor rolls of the learned societies of Europe and America, or who have been more generously endowed with medals and degrees. Her name is inscribed in letters of stone on the cornice of our Boston Public

Library, the one American woman to be thus perpetuated among the illustrious great of the world.

At Nantucket, her old home on Vestal Street has been converted into headquarters of the "Maria Mitchell Memorial Association," which is well equipped for scientific investigations. A memorial observatory of brick, which was built after her death, contains in addition to her scientific library the telescope presented to her by the women of America, with other memorials of herself and of her brother Henry.

At Vassar, where her memory is otherwise perpetuated, the "Vassar College Fund" which she started, has, since her death, been completed by the Alumnæ, and named the "Maria Mitchell Endowment Fund."

Among her academic honors, she received her first degree of LL.D. from Hanover in 1853 and her last LL.D. from Columbia in 1887.

She twice visited Europe, equipped with letters of introduction, and her vivacious pen pictures of the homes and the people she visited—the Hawthornes, the Hershels, the Somervilles, the Storys, Miss Landor, Frederica Bremer, Von Humbolt, and others well known in the great world of science, art and literature—are as revealing of the woman who handles the pen as of the people she describes.

As a club woman, she was a member of the New York Sorosis, of the New England Women's Club, and was an Honorary Member of our own Lynn Women's Club, of which her sister, Mrs. Dame, was one of the organizers and first officers. She was a frequent attendant at the meetings in those first years, or whenever her college vacations allowed. A report of a lecture given before this Club, on "College Education for Girls," under date of

December 30, 1879—the second year of the Club,— and recorded on the Secretary's book for that year—makes interesting reading to-day. Some of us clearly recall Prof. Mitchell as she appeared in those days,—a little above the medium height, clear black eyes having a latent fire in them, a mouth with the suspicion of a smile lurking in it, and the abundant short shaky curls about her face.

In the reading necessary for the preparation of this paper, several links have been found connecting Lynn with Nantucket. The Mitchell family have for many years formed one of those links, having had continuous representation in the social and public life of our city.

Mr. William Foster Mitchell, who is remembered as City Missionary for several years in Lynn, was a younger brother of Maria Mitchell. The observatory, now standing almost adjacent to this estate, was built by Professor Mitchell on her sister's grounds, after her retirement from Vassar, in the hope of continuing her studies. In it was mounted the telescope through which she discovered the comet which bears her name. This telescope is now in the possession of our neighbor, William Mitchell Barney, who is a direct descendant of Maria Mitchell's next older sister. To members of his family, we cordially acknowledge obligations for material for this paper.

We cannot better close this sketch, all too short in view of the wealth of material at command, than by a few epigramatic extracts from her Vassar diary, revealing something of her personality.

Under date of July, 1887, she writes:

"My students used to say that my way of teaching was like that of the man who said to his son: 'There are the letters of the English alphabet—go into that corner and learn them.' That is not exactly my way, but I do think

that the greatest object in educating is to give a right habit of study."

Again: "Do not require too much apparatus. Let the imagination have some play . . . . A small apparatus well used will do wonders. . . . . Newton rolled up the cover of a book; he put a small glass at one end, and a large brain at the other,—it was enough.

To her students in 1866 she said: "I cannot expect to make astronomers, but I do expect you to invigorate your minds by the effort at healthy modes of thinking. . . . When we are chafed and fretted by small cares, a look at the stars will show us the littleness of our own interests. . . . . But star-gazing is not science. . . . . The laws which govern the motion of the sun, the earth, planets, and other bodies in the universe, cannot be understood and demonstrated without a solid basis of mathematical learning. . . . . Every formula which expresses a law of nature is a hymn of praise to God. . . . . We especially need imagination in science. It is not all mathematics, nor all logic, but it is somewhat beauty and poetry. There will come with the greater love of science greater love to one another. Living more nearly to nature is living farther from the world—but nearer to the world's people . . . . and if we cannot learn through nature's laws the certainty of spiritual truths, we can at least learn to promote spiritual growth while we are together, and live in a trusting hope of a greater growth in the future."

MARY LOUISE BARNEY

MEMOIRS

The following pages contain sketches thus far received of members who died January 1, 1918, to November 25, 1921

ALFRED AUGUSTUS ARRINGTON

Alfred Augustus Arrington was born in Lynn, May 17, 1835, the son of Loadman and Elizabeth (Alley) Arrington. On November 23, 1871, he was married in Lynn to Josephine A. Barnicoat, and died here December 10, 1918. With the exception of a few years spent in Lunenburg when a boy, he was a life-long resident of Lynn.

His father, Loadman Arrington, of Salem, was the son of James Arrington, of Choptauk, Virginia, a Revolutionary soldier. On his mother's side, he was descended from the Alley family, of Lynn, his grandfather being Nathan Alley, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, whose house stood at the junction of Pine (now Exchange) Street and Union Street. It was through the land of Nathan Alley that the Eastern Railroad Corporation laid its tracks toward Boston, although not until after his death.

Mr. Arrington was the youngest child of eight in his father's family, born in the old Alley house, and he was two years old when the venerable homestead was torn down to make way for the railroad, over whose tracks the first train passed from Boston through Lynn to Salem in 1838. He received his education at Master King's school; became a shoemaker by trade and during part of his life was a sailor. He served during the Civil War in the United States Navy. In politics he was a Republican. He was a member of Post 5, G. A. R., Everett Lodge, K. of P., and the Lynn Historical Society, which he joined July 28, 1902. His children were Mabel, born April 4, 1873, died January 10, 1876, and Arthur W., of Belmont, who survives him.

The line of descent through Hugh Alley,[1] of Nahant, is through Hugh,[2] Joseph,[3] Joseph,[4] Nathan,[5] Elizabeth H.[6] who married Loadman Arrington.

MARY LOUISE (NEAL) BARNEY

Mary Louise (Neal) Barney, the daughter of Hon. Peter Morrell and Lydia Cobb Neal, was born in North Berwick, Maine, July 6, 1847, and died in Lynn, July 4, 1919. She came to Lynn with her parents in 1849,

and attended the public schools here. On June 23, 1869, she married William Mitchell Barney, of Lynn, who survives her. Their fiftieth anniversary was celebrated June 23, 1919. Their children are Edward Mitchell Barney, Lydia Louise Barney, both of Lynn, and Charles Neal Barney, now of New York, who, like his grandfather, was formerly Mayor of Lynn.

Mrs. Barney was a birthright member of the Society of Friends, and continued actively in that religious faith until 1885, when she became a regular attendant at the First Universalist Church. She was a charter member of the Lynn Women's Club, and also a member of the Pullman Mission and the Associated Charities. Although in later years, ill health prevented her from taking an active part, she always retained her interest in the welfare work of these organizations. She joined the Lynn Historical Society December 16, 1906.

Among her emigrant ancestors were:—John Neal, died in Kittery, Maine, 1704; John Morrell, born 1640, died in Kittery, 1720; Kenelm Winslow, born 1599, died in Salem, September 13, 1672; John Howland (Mayflower), died in Plymouth, 1673; John Tilley (Mayflower), died in Plymouth, 1621; Henry Cobb, died in Barnstable, 1679; Joseph Pope, died 1667. All were born in England, except John Neal, who was a Scotchman.

C. NEAL BARNEY.

See sketches of Mrs. Lydia Cobb Neal and Hon. Peter Morrell Neal, in the Lynn Historical Society Registers for 1902 and 1908 respectively; also necrologies on file.

GEORGE EDWIN BENNETT

George Edwin Bennett was born on Lafayette Park, Lynn, August 27, 1854, and resided there all his life. His parents were Jeremiah and Adeline (Garney) Bennett. His grandfather, Jeremiah Bennett, Sr., of Newmarket, N. H., was a soldier in the Civil War and his maternal grandfather, Ambrose Garney, of Marblehead, served in the War of 1812.

Mr. Bennett was educated in the Lynn schools and his first experience in business was in shoemaking, but only for a short time as he became interested in the development of his native city and was one of its most successful dealers in real estate for thirty-five years. He was closely identified with St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church and for several years served faithfully as Treasurer and Trustee. He married in Lynn, October 8, 1887, Miss Helen G. York, who died, and he then married Miss M. Eugenia Pearl, April 7, 1897, at Hazardville, Connecticut. He died at his residence, 96 Lafayette Park, on June 11, 1918, survived by his wife and three children, Helen M., Philip E., and Mary P. Bennett, one son, Walter S. G. Bennett, having died in childhood.

WALTER HERVEY BREED

Although Mr. Bennett never held public office, his influence was always used for the benefit of the people. His upright life and genial temperament won for him the respect and affectionate regard of his associates in his business and social relations. He became a member of the Lynn Historical Society March 8, 1901.

WALTER HERVEY BREED

Walter Hervey Breed was born in Lynn March 31, 1850, and died here May 1, 1919. He was the son of Isaiah Clarkson and Josephine Parker Breed. He was educated in the schools of his native city, and always lived here. James E. and Wilfred Breed, his brothers, having died some years ago, left him alone in the old home, the last of his family. He was a man of genial disposition, loyal to his friends and strong in his convictions. When once he made up his mind, it was never changed.

Mr. Breed was associated with Keene Brothers in the shoe business for many years, in Lynn, and later with Kimball Brothers in the leather business in Boston and Manchester, N. H. He was a man of keen business insight, strict integrity, and despised hypocrisy in any form. He retired from business about ten years ago, and devoted much of his time to books, reading only the best works of fiction and history.

He attended the Unitarian Church; was a member of the Lynn Historical Society, which he joined June 20, 1904, the Oxford Club, and the Boston City Club. In politics, he was a Republican.

On his father's side he was descended from Allen Breed, who came from England with Governor Winthrop in 1630, and settled in that part of Lynn known as Breed's End. His line of descent was through,— Allen Breed[1], Allen[2], Samuel[3], Jabez[4], Nathan[5], James[6], Isaiah[7], Isaiah Clarkson[8] Walter Hervey Breed[9].

MARY B. BREED.

WILLIAM STOCKER BURRILL

William Stocker Burrill, for many years the dean of Lynn Insurance men, died at his home, 23 Nahant Place, on February 8, 1921, after an illness of several months. He was educated in the public schools of Lynn, and his long life was devoted to the business and charitable interests of the city. Although he never completely rallied from the first illness of five years ago, he continued his business activities until retiring in 1919. The death of his brother, John Irving Burrill, was a great shock to him, and he said that as he was the youngest in the family, it was right that he should have lived to fulfill his duty in caring for the others.

Mr. Burrill was born December 17, 1844, in the old homstead still standing at 49 Green Street. According to his diary, he first went to work in 1861 for the Shoe and Leather Dealers' Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of Boston. In consequence of losses sustained at the Boston fire, November 9 and 10, 1872, this company went out of business and he became affiliated with the Shoe and Leather Insurance Company, which commenced business January 1, 1873. They re-insured all their fire and marine insurance in November and December, 1884, and Mr. Burrill was for five years employed in closing their affairs.

He then went into the real estate and insurance business, representing a number of the large insurance companies as agent, and became a broker in 1915. He formed a partnership in Lynn in October, 1891, with Benjamin E. Porter, and upon the latter's death in 1896, continued the business in his own name, until in 1917, he formed a partnership with Charles S. Viall, who lived only a few months. Mr. Burrill then sold his Lynn business to Farquhar, Norris & Black, retaining his Boston interests until his death.

A man of unusually regular habits, he did systematically whatever he undertook. He was actively engaged in the work of the First Universalist Church and Sunday School for many years; he was a Church usher, and for fifteen years Clerk of the Parish; also organist in the Sunday School and active in the Chapin Club, and the Men's Club. He was a member of the Oxford Club and especially interested in its library. As one devoted to the history of Lynn, he became a charter and life member of the Lynn Historical Society, was a member of its Council and chairman of its custodians in especial charge of arranging and cataloguing its collections. He did a great deal of research work, especially in relation to the early streets and buildings, and although never personally preparing articles for publication, he made many notes and records which he gladly used in assisting others. He had been Clerk of the Board of Managers of the Lynn Home for Aged Men, of the Lynn Home for Aged Women and Eliza J. Hahn Home for Aged Couples, also a member of the Lynn Hospital Corporation, and the Lynn Chapter, American Red Cross.

Mr. Burrill was never married. He is survived by a niece, Ellen Mudge Burrill, and three nephews, Harrison Parrott Burrill, Gustavus Attwill and Alfred Mudge Attwill. His line of descent is as follows:—

On the paternal side,—George Burrill[1], Lieutenant John[2], Captain Ebenezer[8], Theophilus[4], Theophilus[5], Micajah[6], John Bridden[7] m. Hannah Mudge, William Stocker Burrill[8].

On the maternal side,—Thomas Mudge[1], Deacon John[2], John[3], John[4], Nathan[5], Nathan[6], Hannah[7] m. John Bridden Burrill, William Stocker Burrill[8].

ELLEN MUDGE BURRILL.

See "The Burrill Family of Lynn during the Colonial and Provincial Periods," and Appendix, by Ellen Mudge Burrill, in Register No. XI, 1907; also "Memorials of the Mudge Family in America."

MERRILL FILLMORE DELNOW

Merrill Fillmore Delnow was born on South Street, West Lynn, November 5, 1839, the son of Charles Lewis Delnow (name changed from Newhall by act of the Legislature in 1837), and Martha J. (Burrill) Delnow. He was descended from the Newhall, Burrill, Lewis and Breed families of Lynn.

Mr. Delnow attended the Lynn schools and at fourteen years of age, was employed by the druggists, Proctor, Babb & Whitton, in Market Square. After two years, he learned shoe cutting in the factory of Samuel M. Bubier, remaining there for ten years. He then went to Chicago, Illinois, as manager of the shoe factory of McDougall & Nicholas, but after a short time, he resumed his work at Mr. Bubier's until, in 1880, he established a business in lubricating oils on India Street, Boston, which he conducted for twelve years, later extending the business to Lynn. In 1901, he became agent and manager of the Tewksbury and Caldwell storehouses and connected estates, continuing there for sixteen years.

As a child, Mr. Delnow attended the South Street Methodist Church with his parents, who later became identified with the First Congregational Church. He joined that Church July 4, 1857, but on removing to another part of the city, transferred his membership to the Central Congregational Church, where he served as a deacon, also as superintendent of the Sunday School. In later life, he returned to his former church home, the First Congregational.

He was active in forming Good Templar Lodges, filling several of the offices, and helped to establish the Young Men's Christian Association in Lynn, becoming a life member. In early manhood he was a member of the Athenian Debating Club. He joined the Lynn Historical Society January 10, 1903, and embodied his recollections of the Athenian Club, and the early years of the Y. M. C. A., in an interesting historical paper.

Mr. Delnow married, on June 27, 1865, Mary Knight Austin, daughter of Ames and Sarah (Noble) Austin, of Lynn. Their only child, Jennie Burrill, died in childhood. Mr. Delnow died March 17, 1918. Mrs. Delnow survives him.

CHARLES WEBSTER GAY

Charles Webster Gay, the son of Ebenezer Fisher and Mary Augusta (Webster) Gay, was born in South Dedham, now Norwood, April 28, 1848. He was married to Rosamond A. McLaughlin, by whom he had one daughter, Florence Webster, born in 1874, and died in 1917. His death occurred February 1, 1918. He was educated in the public schools of Dedham, afterwards taking up the study of civil engineering, entering

the office of Professor J. B. Henck, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and later that of Col. H. W. Wilson, where he remained until 1872. In 1870 he opened an office in Lynn and during these years engaged in important engineering work in Washington, D. C.

He soon took an active part in the development of the city of Lynn and in 1873, prepared plans and supervised the construction of Birch pond dam. In 1888, he was chosen City Engineer, which position he held for eight years, and after the fire of 1889, his skill and experience were tested in re-defining the lines of Central Square and radiating streets.

As an expert civil engineer, Mr. Gay was often called on to settle questions in his profession. For some years, he was a member, and most of the time, chairman, of the Board of Public Works, resigning in 1907. He was a member of the American and Boston Societies of Civil Engineers, a 32nd degree Mason, member of Golden Fleece Lodge, Sutton Royal Arch Chapter, Olivet Commandery, Knights Templar, Salem Council Royal and Select Masters, Aleppo Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and of the Park and Oxford Clubs. He joined the Lynn Historical Society January 27, 1902.

Mr. Gay traced his descent from;—John Gay[1], m. Joanna Balducke; Samuel[2], m. Mary Bridge; Timothy[3], m. Patience Lewis; Timothy[4], m. Azubah Throp; Ichabod[5], m. Mary Gould; Oliver[6], m. Mary Fisher; Ebenezer Fisher[7], m. Mary Augusta Webster; Charles Webster Gay[8].

GEORGIANNA FROTHINGHAM GOODRIDGE

Georgianna Frothingham Goodridge, daughter of Samuel Hallowell and Ann Maria (Tapley) Frothingham, was born in Lynn July 22, 1843, and died here January 18, 1918. She was educated in the Lynn schools and graduated from the Lynn High School in 1860. With the exception of three and a half years spent in Charlestown and Claremont, N. H., 1872–6, she was a life long resident of Lynn. Before her marriage, she kept books for her uncle, Philip P. Tapley. On September 13, 1865, she was married to Micajah Newhall Goodridge. Four children were born, three of whom survive,—Harriet Leslie, Alice Melville and Frederick Stanley.

Mrs. Goodridge had been a member from girlhood of the First M. E. Church, and at the time of her death had been treasurer for thirty-one years of the Woman's Home Missionary Society. She also belonged to the Barrett W. C. T. U., and had served as superintendent of the Home Department of the Methodist Sunday School.

Of a quiet and retiring nature, she was also very benevolent, devoted to her home and church and interested in all good causes, often giving to them with great sacrifice to herself.

She was descended from William Frothingham, who was born in England about 1600, settled in Charlestown as early as 1630, died October 10, 1651, and Gilbert Tapley, born in England 1634, and resident of Beverly in 1676, and Salem in 1677, died April 17, 1714.

FREDERICK ALLSTON GORDON

Frederick Allston Gordon, son of Horace F. and Mary J. (Richardson) Gordon, was born in Saco, Maine, February 25, 1854, and died in Lynn, October 20, 1918. He was educated in the Lynn public schools and spent practically all his life in this city. He was married June 16, 1880, to Mary L. Goodridge who, together with two daughters, Elizabeth Gordon Atwood, and Edna H. Foster, survive him.

By occupation, Mr. Gordon was a teacher of piano and organ. He was a member of the Lynn Historical Society, which he joined January 27, 1902, and of the National Geographical Society, and at the time of his death was preparing a history of Wyoma for the Wyoma Branch Library.

He was steward, trustee, organist and choirmaster of the Broadway M. E. Church, as well as Sunday School superintendent for many years.

His great-grandfather, Ebenezer Richardson, served in the Revolutionary War, and his father, Horace F. Gordon, in the Civil War.

JULIA ANN GORDON

Julia Ann Gordon, the daughter of Thomas and Phoebe O. (Smith) Gordon, was born in Boston, December 12, 1852, and died in Cambridge, Mass., January 6, 1919. In her early childhood, her parents removed to Lynn, where she was educated in the public schools, graduating from the High School in the class of 1869. Until 1905, she resided chiefly in Lynn, but later lived in Allston and Cambridge. From 1889 until her death, she was in the employ of one firm, Ginn & Company, as bookkeeper.

Miss Gordon was a member of the Chapin Club and also an attendant at the First Universalist Church of Lynn. On November 15, 1909, she joined the Lynn Historical Society. She always made it a point to keep in touch with her Lynn connections, and came from Cambridge to attend many meetings, often at great inconvenience, yet doing it regularly through her interest in her former home.

CHARLOTTE M. (RAND) HASTINGS

Charlotte M.(Rand) Hastings was born in Chichester, N.H., on September 17, 1855, her parents being Silver Addison and Lucy Marden Rand. When a young girl, her family removed to Lynn, and she resided here until her death, November 4, 1918. She married Henry Nelson Hastings, in London, N. H., and he was for many years in the firm of Hastings & Sons, publishers of the *Lynn Daily Evening Item.*

Mrs. Hastings was a member of the First Universalist Church and the Pulman Mission, also of the Lynn Historical Society, which she joined July 21, 1913. In Boston, she was identified with the Woman's Charity Club, the New Hampshire Daughters and the Ex-Trustees' Club connected with that organization. She was a charter member of Boston Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, a member of the Peabody Home for Crippled Children, and a former member of the Women's City Club of Boston. GERTRUDE S. CUTTS.

SYLVIA HAMLIN (DROWN) KIMBALL

Sylvia Hamlin (Drown) Kimball, daughter of Richard Wiggin and Mary Perkins (Newhall) Drown, was born in Lynn June 28, 1860, and died in Boston April 14, 1918. Her father, Richard W. Drown, was long and prominently identified with the I. O. O. F., one of the Lynn Lodges being named the Richard W. Drown Lodge.

She received her education in the public schools of Lynn, graduating from the High School, and from the Salem Normal School in the class of 1878. On January 25, 1883, she was married to Frank Wallace Kimball, who survived her, with two children, — Robert Fulton and Mrs. Celia Allen (Kimball) Breed. Until 1905, Mrs. Kimball resided on Washington Street, removing then to Swampscott.

She was a member of the North Shore Club, of the Lynn Historical Society, which she joined January 10, 1900, the Pullman Mission and the In-as-much circle of Kings Daughters. She was a member of the First Universalist Church, and for several years was a teacher in the Sunday School.

Distinctly a woman of interests pertaining to home and family, she was indeed a tower of strength and comfort, a staunch and steadfast friend and neighbor, always unselfishly giving of her best for the welfare and happiness of others. Those in need never asked in vain, and her many acts of charity were quietly performed in that way where the "right hand knoweth not what the left hand doeth."

On her mother's side, Mrs. Kimball was descended from Thomas

Newhall. Her great grandfather was Aaron Newhall who, under Captain William Farrington, was one of the company that went from Lynn to Lexington on the memorable 19th of April, 1775. He received his commission of Lieutenant in Captain Joseph Stocker's Company, 1st Essex County Regiment. The line of descent is as follows : — Thomas Newhall[1], Thomas[2], Joseph[3], Benjamin[4], Aaron[5], Aaron[6], Mary Perkins[7], who married Richard W. Drown, Sylvia Hamlin Kimball[8].

Mrs. Henry W. Breed.

LUCY CHASE MUDGE

Lucy Chase Mudge was born in Lynn April 22, 1856, being the youngest daughter of George Webb and Lucy Ann (Chase) Mudge. She always resided in the family homestead at 84 Green Street, and died there on February 18, 1920. Her education was received in the Lynn Public Schools, and after graduating from the High School she attended Miss Caroline C. Johnson's private school in Boston.

She was a regular attendant at the First Universalist Church, and a member of the North Shore Club. She had a deep interest in helping needy families that came to her attention and many homes were made brighter through her benevolent kindness. During the war she was actively engaged in the work of the Lynn Chapter of the American Red Cross, sewing with the units of the Universalist and Unitarian Churches.

The homestead was of the Colonial type of architecture and was always surrounded by beautiful flowers; it was practically the last house, which had been standing in Lynn for more than three-quarters of a century, that remained unchanged in the midst of the outward changes of our industrial city.

Miss Mudge joined the Lynn Historical Society September 10, 1913, was deeply interested in its meetings, and was also in the group that enjoyed the Sunday afternoon musicales. Through plans which she had made, it has become possible to not only continue but greatly enlarge many charities in which she was deeply interested.

Her emigrant ancestors in the direct line were Thomas Mudge[1], of England, and Aquila Chase[1], of Cornwall, England.

Ellen Mudge Burrill.

[1] For both these lines, see the necrology of her sister, Ann Amelia Mudge, in Volume XXI of the Register, page 28, for the year 1917. Memorials of the Mudge Family in America; also the Chase genealogy in the Lynn Historical Society Register of 1903 and 1904.

ISRAEL AUGUSTUS NEWHALL

Israel Augustus Newhall was born in Lynn, Mass., December 7, 1843, and was the oldest son of Harrison and Martha Mudge (Perkins) Newhall, whose residence was at 19 City Hall Square. Except when away at college, he resided in one locality during his entire life.

In the passing of Mr. Newhall, we are again reminded of the constantly lessening number of that group of native sons of Lynn who made its life in the last half of the nineteenth century, before the sweeping changes took place which have transformed the city and given it a cosmopolitan character. He belonged to a family which has always borne a leading part in the social, religious and industrial affairs of Lynn. After graduation from the High School, Mr. Newhall attended Wilbraham Academy, and then pursued his studies at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut. For a number of years he was associated with his young friends in the Athenian Debating Club, quite popular in its day and not without its educational value. He was active on committees which established the local Young Men's Christian Association; was a charter member of the Lynn Historical Society; he also belonged to the Sons of the American Revolution, and was a member of the Corporation of the Lynn Hospital.

In his earlier manhood, he was associated with his father in shoe-manufacturing at 25 Munroe Street. When the firm dissolved, about thirty years ago, he entered the insurance business at 112 Market Street, in the Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank Building. He became a member of the Corporation of that bank, and Secretary of the Lynn Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He then started an insurance business, which he developed later into an independent business of his own and which is still in existence.

From childhood he attended the First Methodist Episcopal Church with his family. In time, he joined the church, and as the years passed he served in various capacities, some of which were class-leader, Sunday-school teacher, Secretary of the Official Board, and as Steward. He was also a member of the Epworth League, and its first President.

In Vol. XIV, page 63, of the Annual Register, is a brief biography of Mr. Harrison Newhall, his father, which conveys somewhat of the influences that moulded the character of the son. Unlike his father, he never aspired to political honors, but he lived a most useful and busy life, honored for his right living and Christian rectitude.

On June 14, 1893, Mr. Newhall married Lucy E. Bacheller, daughter of Joshua W. and Sarah W. Bacheller, of Lynn. He died at his residence, 25 Franklin Street, May 25, 1918, and is survived by his wife and one brother.

JAMES SILVER NEWHALL

Mr. Newhall traced his descent from Thomas Newhall[1], m. Mary; Thomas[2], m. Elizabeth Potter; Joseph[3], m. Susanna Farrar; Daniel[4], m. Mary Breed; Josiah[5], m. Hannah Newhall; William[6], m. Martha Mansfield; Josiah H.[7], m. Lydia Johnson; Harrison Newhall[8], m. Martha Mudge Perkins; Israel Augustus Newhall[9].

JAMES SILVER NEWHALL

James Silver Newhall was born in Lynn, Mass., August 13, 1843, and died at his home on Baltimore Street, September 21, 1918. His father was Thomas Bancroft Newhall, a lawyer by profession, who was elected a member of Lynn's first city government. He was also appointed Postmaster by President William Henry Harrison, and on the establishment of the Lynn Police Court received the appointment of Judge, a position he held for many years. Later, he was elected Mayor of Lynn, but declined to serve.

Mr. Newhall's mother was Susan Silver Putnam, of Salem, daughter of Jacob Putnam and Susanna Silver. He was named for his maternal grandfather, James Silver, one of the old-time Salem sea-captains, who made many voyages to foreign countries, bringing home rich cargoes from Canton, Madagascar, Mauritius, and other far-famed ports. Mr. Newhall received his education in the Lynn Grammar and High schools. In 1859, he went to Salem to reside with his grandfather, Jacob Putnam, to learn the leather business, in which Mr. Putnam was engaged, and was identified with that business until 1874, when he returned to Lynn. Later, he made a trip through parts of the South and West. The traveling at that time in the West was largely by stage-coach. He visited the mining camps at Leadville, and stopped at some of the large sheep and cattle ranches, and went down the Mississippi River in one of the old river steam-boats, which stopped at many of the large cities and towns to receive and deliver freight. Some of the landings were made at night, when the freight was handled by the light of torches, the negro porters chanting a weird sort of melody as they worked. It was an interesting experience. On returning to Lynn, he entered the coal business, from which he retired in 1899.

When in Salem, Mr. Newhall was a member of the Salem Cadets, and was elected to the Salem Common Council for two years, 1872 and 1873. In politics, he was a Republican, and voted at every presidential election after becoming of age.

On January 1, 1905, he was elected president and treasurer of the Lynn Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which position he held for ten years. He was also a director in the Central National Bank for twenty-

two years; vice-president of the Five Cents Savings Bank for thirteen years; president of the Lynn Home for Aged Women for eight years; a member of the Corporation of the Home for Aged Men; Director of the Home for Aged Couples; a charter member of the Whiting Club; a charter and life member of the Lynn Historical Society, and member of its Council. He gave a paper before the Society, on "Salem Ship Masters."

He was also a member of the Society of Colonial Wars; the Sons of the American Revolution; the Oxford Club, and the Lynn Chapter, American Red Cross. Always much interested in Free-Masonry, he was Junior Warden of Starr King Lodge, Salem; a member of Washington Chapter, Salem; and Olivet Commandery, Knights Templar, of Lynn. He was a member of the Unitarian Church in Lynn, which he served as Treasurer for twenty-seven consecutive years. He made a second trip to California and was twice in Europe. He was in London at the turbulent time when Great Britain declared war on Germany in August, 1914.

On October 26, 1871, Mr. Newhall married Marion Wentworth Clarke, a grand-daughter of Colonel Samuel Brimblecom, at the Church of the Messiah (Unitarian), New York City, of which her family were members. He is survived by his wife, two daughters, Mrs. Ellen Augusta Bennett and Mrs. Susan Putnam Keene, and by four grandsons.

Mr. Newhall was descended from Thomas Newhall[1], m. Elizabeth Potter; Joseph[2], m. Susanna Farrar; Thomas[3], m. (2nd.) Elizabeth Bancroft; Asa[4], m. Sarah Tarbell; Asa Tarbell[5], m. Judith Little; Thomas Bancroft[6], m. Susan Silver Putnam.

He was also descended from Governor John Endecott, Lieutenant Tristam Coffin, Lieutenant Edward Greenleaf, Lieutenant John Pickering, Captain John Putnam, Corporal Joseph Herrick, Thomas Bancroft and Joseph Newhall.

NOTE:—See Lynn Historical Society genealogies, and records of the Massachusetts Society of the Colonial Wars.

THOMAS FRANKLIN PEDRICK

Thomas Franklin Pedrick was born in Marblehead, Mass., February 20, 1846, the son of Thomas 3rd and Sarah (Knight) Pedrick. He attended the public schools there, and at the age of fourteen removed to Lynn, continuing his studies and graduating from the High School. On May 13, 1868, he married Harriet Husted Pool, daughter of James F. and Eliza Abbott (Holt) Pool, of Lynn, and they lived to celebrate their golden wedding. Mrs. Pedrick died at their home, 21 Cherry Street, on April 28, 1919, and only a short time after, in February, 1920,

he was taken ill with pneumonia and passed away on Sunday, February 22, 1920.

For many years he was employed in the shoe industry, until in 1884 he received an appointment as Messenger in the House of Representatives; he was promoted to Assistant Doorkeeper in 1901, Doorkeeper in 1904, and was elected Sergeant-at-Arms, in January, 1910, serving until his death. During these later years, he was also chairman of the State House Commission, so that in addition to his legislative work and care of the State House, he was also closely identified with the construction of the recent additions to that building. He was an active member of the Republican City Committee of Lynn for twenty years, two of which he was chairman; he was assistant assessor from 1882 to 1886 and clerk of the Board from 1886 to 1903; also elected Special County Commissioner November 8, 1892, for a period of three years; a Justice of the Peace and Notary Public. He was a member and Steward of the First Methodist Episcopal Church and for a number of years had been chairman of the official board of the Boston Street M. E. Church, but during the latter years of his life took an active part in the First Church. He was a member of Glenmere Lodge of Odd Fellows, the Oxford Club, Essex County and Massachusetts Republican Clubs, also the Sons of the American Revolution, whose records show that he had seven ancestors in the Revolutionary War,—John Pedrick, Francis Ellis, Richard Russell, John Abbott, Major John Selman, Samuel Chinn and Richard Besome. He joined the Lynn Historical Society February 21, 1910, and was elected to the Council in January, 1915.

Mr. Pedrick was a man of courteous manner and even disposition, and had a wonderful faculty for remembering names; these qualities particularly fitted him for the public service he was called upon to render.

He is survived by two daughters, Alice A. and Marion F. Pedrick, and one great-grandson, the only child of his grandson, the late Harold L. Pedrick.

ELLEN MUDGE BURRILL.

ERNEST LEMUEL PROCTOR

Ernest Lemuel Proctor, son of Charles and Maria Estey Proctor, was born in Middleton, Mass., October 12, 1862 and died in Lynn, September 5, 1918. When he was two years of age, his parents removed to Lynn, and the remainder of his life was spent here. He attended the Lynn schools and graduated from the High School in 1879. On March 30, 1891, he was married to Annie E. Oliver, who, together with his two daughters, Marion Breed, and Mrs. Gertrude Oliver Deveneau, of Chicago, Illinois, survive him.

Mr. Proctor was a designer and photo engraver in Boston and Lynn and spent leisure hours in painting. When a young man he learned the business of wood engraving and became one of the best known interpreters of the "wood cut effect." In 1880, he worked for the Lewis Engraving Company, then for the Boston Electrotype Company and in 1890 joined the firm of Blanchard & Watts, later forming an association with Edward Moore under the name of the Boston Illustrating Company. For a time he was manager and head designer of the engraving company operated by the *Item*, returning to Boston to become associated with a former shopmate as manager of the Franklin Engraving Company. He remained with this firm until he returned finally to Lynn to found, in 1907, the business which bears his name, the Proctor Engraving Company. He did much pen and ink work relative to the Spanish American War for local newspapers, and his paintings found a place in the exhibitions of the Boston Art Club and the Lynn Art Club.

Among the organizations of which he was a member, were the Lynn Historical Society, which he joined May 19, 1903, the Men's Club of the First Universalist Church, Master Chase's School-boys and the Lynn Art Club. He was a member of the First Universalist Church.

His emigrant ancestor was John Proctor, a witchcraft martyr of 1692.

MAY LOUISE SHELDON

May Louise Sheldon, who passed from this life August 30, 1918, came to Lynn in 1880, after her marriage in Boston to Dr. Chauncey C. Sheldon, then as now a practising physician in this city. In the thirty-eight years of her residence among us, she exerted a valued influence, through her executive ability and her quiet but forceful personality, in the various educational and philanthropic organizations with which she became affiliated, — an influence seldom equalled in the history of our city by a person of either sex.

Mrs. Sheldon was born at Leicester, Mass., the only daughter of Abraham Firth, who was born in Leicester, England, and Maria Louise (Russell) Firth, born at Charlton, Mass. Her early education was in the public schools of Leicester and Worcester where, in each place, her father was an official of the Boston and Worcester Railroad. Later, on his removal to Boston as Superintendent of the Passenger department of the same road, she attended the Girls High and Normal Schools, and was also graduated from the private school of Dr. Dio Lewis, at Winchester. Following a graduate course in the Garland Training School for Kindergarteners, she taught a kindergarten school for four years at Chestnut Hill.

Mrs. Sheldon's family was of the Unitarian faith, attending the

MAY LOUISE SHELDON

Hollis Street Church in Boston, where she was a teacher in the Sunday School. She was a life member of the American Unitarian Association and occupied various official positions in her church relations in Lynn. Until very recent years, she was connected with the Sunday School work of her church, was president of the Ladies' Aid Society, and served the Women's Alliance both as secretary and as president, giving many valuable papers before the local and county branches on subjects connected with her travels, or on church history.

Dr. and Mrs. Sheldon became charter members of the Lynn Historical Society, and for thirteen years she was a member of the committee on lectures and public meetings. She joined the Lynn Women's Club in 1880, and has been widely known as an active and influential club woman, both locally and in the State Federation, in which body she has held office. She served her club for three years as secretary, and later as president, in two terms of four years each. She was a charter member of the Associated Charities, and has been a continuous member of the board, acting as its secretary for the last three years. For twenty-four years she had charge of the May breakfasts, which she introduced into Lynn in aid of the finances.

She was a member of the Lynn School Committee for seventeen years; a member of the Lynn Vacation School Committee, for seventeen years and part of the time secretary; was president of the Lynn Branch of the Women's Auxiliary of the Massachusetts Civil Service Reform Association, sixteen years; secretary and later vice-president of the Women's Club House Corporation; secretary of the District Nurse Association, and of the Home for Young Women; a member of the board of the Woman's Union for Christian Work; of the Houghton Horticultural Society; of the Daughters of the Revolution and of the State of Maine Club. She was organizer, and for nineteen years chairman of the Visiting Committee of the club women to the High School lunch. She was an early member of Mrs. Shattuck's class in Parliamentary Law, held in Boston, which after some evolutions, became known as the Shattuck and Sheldon class. In her home city, her recognized familiarity with parliamentary procedure caused her to be frequently called upon to preside over public meetings of women.

In all these branches of community service, she was untiring in her devotion, never sparing herself in any attention to needed details. Since she left us, it has been more than once remarked that "No one woman can ever fill her place in Lynn." She is survived by her husband, Dr. Sheldon, and her son, Dr. Russell Firth Sheldon, in surgical practice in Boston, late second lieutenant in the U. S. Medical Corps. One daughter, Louise, was born July 10, 1881, and died September 18, 1888.

Mrs. Lucinda M. Lummus.

HELEN LOUISE STETSON

Helen Louise Stetson, the daughter of Dexter[1] and Ann Maria (Hood) Stetson, was born in Nahant April 4, 1848, and died in Lynn, February 22, 1920. On her mother's side she was descended from the fine old Hood and Phillips families, which were prominent in the early history of Lynn, and on her father's side from Robert Stetson, who settled at Scituate (now Norwell), Plymouth County, about the year 1635, and there died February 1, 1703. She attended the public schools of Nahant and was graduated from the Lynn High School in 1867.

Miss Stetson, after the death of her mother in 1874, made her home with her maternal aunts, Miss Amelia and Miss Julia Hood. She gave to these aunts the loving, faithful care of a daughter and her cheerful, happy disposition made her the sunshine of their lives. She was a most interesting woman, who knew how to entertain so well that her home was a center to which her many friends were always attracted. She was much interested in Nahant, and at the time of its semi-centennial wrote a very fine sketch of her native town which was published for that occasion.

She was a member of the Unitarian Church and devoted to its activities. She was also a member of the Lynn Women's Club, the North Shore Club, and the Lynn Historical Society which she joined April 7, 1899. Miss Stetson was the last of her family and with her passing went one of the typical dignified New England homes which have meant so much in the history of our country. ANNA E. GOVE.

[1] Dexter Stetson was born in Freeport, Maine, in 1815, and died in Lynn in 1899 He was the son of Charles and Abigail Dennison Stetson.

Note:—For maternal genealogy, see article on Miss Julia Pond Hood, in the REGISTER of the Lynn Historical Society for 1917.

ALFRED MUDGE WALTER

Alfred Mudge Walter, the son of Joel C. and Mary Evalina (Mudge) Walter, was born March 22, 1869, in Chicago, Illinois, where he always made his home, though spending a part of nearly every summer in Lynn. He was educated in the private schools of Chicago and in the Manual Training School, becoming an electrical expert.

Mr. Walter held membership in the Chicago Club, Chicago Athletic Association, City Club and South Shore Country Club; the Oxford Club of Lynn, and the Lynn Historical Society, which he joined July 26, 1909. In his early years, he attended the Presbyterian Church, but later was connected with St. Paul's Universalist Church of Chicago, serving as a Trustee for ten years.

On January 31, 1899, he was married to Florence Mudge Davis of Lynn, daughter of Joseph and Lydia (Atkinson) Davis, who survives him. He died in Chicago, December 23, 1918.

Through his mother, Mr. Walter traced his descent from John Mudge[1]; John[2], who fought in King Phillip's War in 1675; Nathan[3], a Revolutionary soldier, whose name appears on the Ticonderoga Rolls; Ezra[4], a representative in the General Court from Lynn for sixteen years and active in establishing the Lynn Artillery Company in 1808, and of which he was Captain in 1813. Ezra married Hannah Drew Bartlett, and their daughter, Mary Evalina[5], married Joel C. Walter, December 4, 1866; Alfred Mudge Walter.[6]

NOTE:—See Lynn Historical Society Genealogies and "Memorials of the Mudge Family in America."

CAPTAIN JOHN GERRY WARNER

Captain John Gerry Warner was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on September 27, 1846, the son of John Gerry Warner and Eliza (Newhall) Warner. At the age of two years he moved with his parents to Lynn, which he afterwards made his home. He attended the public schools in Lynn and Chauncy Hall School in Boston. He began his business life with Hon. John Basset Alley and continued in the leather and shoe-finding trade for other firms or himself until his retirement in 1912.

At the age of eighteen, in November, 1864, he enlisted as a private in Co. D. 8th, Regiment, M. V. M., and served until the close of the Civil War. In 1875, he was commissioned captain in Co. D, resigning in 1878 and was appointed pay-master. In 1896, he was placed on the retired list.

Captain Warner was a member of the Oxford Club, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, Howard Council, Royal Arcanum, Sons of the American Revolution, Old Guard of Massachusetts, and the Lynn Historical Society, which he joined January 11, 1899. He attended the Unitarian Church.

He was married October 5, 1875, in Worcester, to Ellen Louisa Kettell; their two children were: Winthrop Kettell, born September 23, 1879, died June 20, 1886, and Stewart Gerry, born April 21, 1881. Captain Warner died March 26, 1918.

His paternal ancestor, William Warner, was born in England in 1580, and settled with his son John, in Ipswich, Mass. This line is as follows:—

John[1], b. in England, 1615, d. 1692; John[2], b. in Ipswich, Mass., 1650, d. 1725; Ebenezer[3], b. in Springfield, 1681; Ebenezer[4], b. in Springfield, 1736, d. 1790; Captain John[5], b. in Marblehead, 1770, lost at sea;

John Gerry[6], b. in Marblehead, 1811, d. 1847; Captain John Gerry Warner[7] b. in Boston, 1846, d. in Lynn, March 26, 1918.

The Newhall line runs through the following, all born in Lynn:—Thomas[1], m. Mary; Thomas[2], m. Elizabeth Potter; Joseph[3], m. Susanna Farrar; Samuel, Jr.[4], m. Kezia Breed; Pharoah[5], m. Theodate Breed; Winthrop[6], m. Elizabeth Farrington; Francis S.[7], m. Lydia Burrill; Elizabeth[8], m. John Gerry Warner; Captain John Gerry Warner[9].

NOTE:—See Lynn Historical Society Genealogies.

NECROLOGY

The Council will be grateful if the families of those, whose names are in the following list, will communicate with Miss Susan L. Johnson, Chairman of the Necrology Committee, 55 Atlantic Street, Lynn, as it is desired to have as many memoirs as possible prepared.

LIFE MEMBERS

Date of Election		Died
Dec. 28, 1900.	Charles S. Grover	Apr. 14, 1919
Feb. 16, 1903.	Louis Martin Winslow	Apr. 22, 1919
Dec. 24, 1898.	William Henry Gove, Salem	Apr. 14, 1920
Nov. 15, 1909.	James Madison Sargent	Apr. 26, 1921

RESIDENT MEMBERS

Sept. 10, 1913.	Ellen Orr Rollins	Jan. 9, 1918
Feb. 21, 1910.	Henry James Mills, East Saugus	Aug. 7, 1918
Feb. 6, 1914.	William Hubert Bates	Feb. 4, 1919
Apr. 27, 1897.	William Fisk Newhall	Feb. 8, 1919
Apr. 27, 1897.	Nathan Mortimer Hawkes, Saugus	Feb. 17, 1919
Feb. 15, 1915.	Annie Mary Grover (Mrs. James J.)	Apr. 13, 1919
Nov. 18, 1912.	George H. Greeley	Apr. 23, 1919
Dec. 18, 1911.	Harriet Husted Pedrick (Mrs. Thomas F.),	Apr. 28, 1919
Apr. 27, 1897.	Perley Balch Mansfield	May 11, 1919
Aug. 17, 1903.	John W. R. Laxton	May 20, 1919
Sept. 30, 1901.	Joseph Warren Carswell	June 9, 1919
Sept. 18, 1911.	John Seward Treadwell	Aug. 13, 1919
Feb. 21, 1910.	Katherine Rebecca Richardson	Aug. 26, 1919
Apr. 27, 1897.	James Frederick Ingalls	Nov. 19, 1919
Apr. 18, 1910.	Ellen Lord Burditt (Mrs. Charles A.)	Nov. 25, 1919
Jan. 27, 1899.	James Pope Martin	Dec. 31, 1919
Mar. 8, 1901.	Angelina Porter Martin (Mrs. George H.),	Jan. 10, 1920
Sept. 15, 1902.	Harriette E. Johnson (Mrs. Joseph B.)	Feb. 17, 1920
Jan. 17, 1916.	Abner Wendell Hayford	Feb. 17, 1920
Apr. 27, 1897.	Josiah Chase Bennett	Feb. 19, 1920

July 28, 1902.	Harriot Maria Hood	Feb. 22, 1920
Sept. 10, 1913.	Philip Coombs Knapp, M. D., Boston .	Feb. 23, 1920
Jan. 10, 1900.	Frank Wallace Kimball, Swampscott .	Mar. 1, 1920
Dec. 28, 1900.	Theodore Charles Tebbetts . . .	July 26, 1920
Dec. 17, 1906.	Edward Beaumont Newhall . . .	Aug. 10, 1920
June 15, 1903.	Marie Kunhardt Tripp (Mrs. Thaxter N.),	Oct. 6, 1920
Dec. 19, 1905.	James Edwin Odlin	Nov. 9, 1920
Oct. 26, 1900.	Adelaide Marie Conner (Mrs. James H.) .	Nov. 11, 1920
Jan. 11, 1899.	Ellen Louise Warner (Mrs. John G.) .	Nov. 17, 1920
June 20, 1910.	Edith Hall Atherton (Mrs. Horace H., Jr.),	Nov. 18, 1920
Oct. 12, 1901.	William Marshall Wires	Jan. 31, 1921
Sept. 19, 1904.	Jesse T. Sutherland	Feb. 24, 1921
Apr. 27, 1897.	Elizabeth E. Rule	Apr. 19, 1921
Dec. 19, 1911.	Abbie M. B. Kimball (Mrs. Warren M.)	Apr. 20, 1921
Apr. 7, 1899.	William B. Littlefield	May 4, 1921
Feb. 21, 1910.	Mary Alice Hoyt (Mrs. Joseph M.) . .	May 28, 1921
Apr. 27, 1897.	Frederick L. Bubier	May 30, 1921
Apr. 27, 1897.	William Elijah Neal	Sept. 22, 1921
Apr. 7, 1899.	Mary May Johnson (Mrs. Luther Scott),	Nov. 1, 1921
June 1, 1897.	William O'Shea	Nov. 12, 1921
July 26, 1909.	Anna Morse Tuttle (Mrs. Calvin B.) .	Nov. 15, 1921
May 28, 1906.	Mary Ellen Peirce	Nov. 20, 1921

THE REGISTER

OF THE

Lynn Historical Society

Number 23, Part I, December 1, 1921, to January 11, 1923
With List of Members to July 31, 1924

Editor, Ellen Mudge Burrill

LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY

1924

This Shoemaker's Shop, built in the eighteenth century, was used and owned by Hon. Hiram Nichols Breed, Ninth Mayor of Lynn.
The gift of Mr. Charles E. Whitten.

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This volume is No. 22, Part I in the series of Lynn Historical Society Registers. Owing to the amount of material in hand, the editor is authorized to issue Part I in August, 1924, to be followed by Part II, Memoirs, Necrologies and Portraits and Part III, "The California Gold Discovery of 1849," a paper by Warren Mudge Breed.

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 post paid on receipt of one dollar.

OFFICERS FOR 1922

President

BENJAMIN NEWHALL JOHNSON

Vice Presidents

CHARLES E. HAYWOOD ELISHA M. STEVENS

FRED A. WILSON

Secretary

MISS ELLEN MUDGE BURRILL

Treasurer

GUSTAVUS ATTWILL

Council.—The above Ex-Officils and :—

Until January, 1923.

Harrison P. Burrill, Micajah P. Clough, Miss Sallie H. Hacker, A. Dudley Johnson, Mrs. Lucinda M. Lummus[1], Mrs. Lucy Chandler Pillsbury.

Until January, 1924.

John Albree, Horace H. Atherton, Jr., William S. Burrill[1], Mrs. Micajah P. Clough, Dr. Carlous M. Cobb, Henry F. Tapley.

Until January, 1925.

George S. Bliss, Mrs. Nathaniel P. Breed, Ira J. Haskell, Miss Susan L. Johnson, Fred M. Nichols[1], Miss Mary A. Townsend.

COMMITTEES FOR 1922

Custodians.—Gustavus Attwill, Chairman, Building and Grounds; John Albree, Books and Pamphlets; George S. Bliss, Photographs.

Finance.—Henry F. Tapley, Chairman, and Micajah P. Clough.

Necrology and Genealogy.—Miss Susan L. Johnson, Chairman, Mrs. Micajah P. Clough, Mrs. Harriet F. Parker and Mrs. Howard K. Sanderson.

Hospitality.—Miss Sallie H. Hacker, Chairman, Miss Mary A. Townsend, Vice Chairman, assisted by Mrs. Gustavus Attwill, Mrs. Nathaniel P. Breed, Mrs. Henry P. Emerson, Mrs. Ira J. Haskell, Mrs. Benjamin N. Johnson, Mrs. George E. Pillsbury and Mrs. Wilfred E. Watson.

Lectures and Public Meetings.—John Albree, Chairman, Miss Ellen Mudge Burrill, Benjamin N. Johnson.

Old Town Records.—Benjamin N. Johnson, Chairman, John Albree, Miss Ellen Mudge Burrill, Fred A. Wilson.

Fireproof Addition.—Benjamin N. Johnson, Chairman, John Albree, Fred A. Wilson.

Old-time Shoemaker's Shop.—Henry F. Tapley, Chairman, Gustavus Attwill, Warren M. Breed, Miss Sallie H. Hacker.

[1] Deceased.

OFFICERS FOR 1923

President

BENJAMIN NEWHALL JOHNSON

Vice Presidents

WARREN MUDGE BREED CHARLES E. HAYWOOD
FRED A. WILSON

Secretary

MISS ELLEN MUDGE BURRILL

Treasurer

GUSTAVUS ATTWILL

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Until January, 1925.

George S. Bliss, Mrs. Nathaniel P. Breed, Ira J. Haskell, Miss Susan L. Johnson, Fred M. Nichols[1], Miss Mary A. Townsend.

Until January, 1926.

Harrison P. Burrill, Micajah P. Clough, Miss Sallie H. Hacker, A. Dudley Johnson, Henry R. Mayo, Mrs. Lucy Chandler Pillsbury.

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Fireproof Addition.—Benjamin N. Johnson, Chairman, John Albree, Fred A. Wilson.

Old-Time Shoemaker's Shop.—Henry F. Tapley, Chairman, Gustavus Attwill, Warren M. Breed, Everett H. Dunbar, Miss Sallie H. Hacker.

1 Deceased.

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 Thursday[1] 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:

[1] Amended at annual meeting January 14, 1920, by changing the word "Wednesday" to "Thursday."

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.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

January 12, 1922

To the Lynn Historical Society:

With this annual meeting, the Lynn Historical Society closes twenty-five years of active work in the community. From the first report, 1897, I find that the call for the preliminary meeting for organization, was held at Oxford Club Hall, Washington Square, December 18, 1896. On the appointed evening about one hundred persons assembled. Temporary officers were chosen, and committees appointed on a constitution and by-laws, and the nomination of permanent officers. The first annual meeting was held January 13, 1897, and the following officers were elected :—

President, Philip A. Chase
Vice President, Benjamin N. Johnson
Treasurer, Charles F. Peirce
Recording Secretary, Howard Mudge Newhall
Corresponding Secretary, William Stocker Burrill

Members of the Council :—

William Stocker Burrill	Frank Keene
Philip A. Chase	Rufus Kimball
Samuel A. Guilford	Charles H. Newhall
Nathan Mortimer Hawkes	Howard Mudge Newhall
John C. Houghton	James S. Newhall
Benjamin N. Johnson	Charles F. Peirce
David N. Johnson	Henry F. Tapley

John Woodbury

There were two hundred thirty names recorded in the voluntary association,—one hundred eighty-five men and forty-five women.

Three members died before the incorporation of the Society, and during the year 1897, fifteen new members were admitted, making a total for the first year of two hundred forty-two members, —one hundred eighty-seven men and fifty-five women.

During the early years, a great deal of work was done, which established the Society upon a firm foundation. There are many times, when we cannot give as much as we would of our thought and help, for this worthy cause, and yet as we look back over the years, we find that our membership has considerably more then doubled, and that from the original quarters in the Essex Trust Company building, 25 Exchange street, we were obliged to seek larger accommodations in the building of the Lynn Gas and Electric Company, 90 Exchange street, and then to our present home, 125 Green street. Now again, our greatest need is an addition for the safe keeping of our valuable relics and more adequate space for exhibition purposes.

Among the successes of the first year, two stand out pre-eminently,—the marking of historic locations, and a loan exhibit which was enthusiastically received by the citizens of Lynn. The time has come when we should examine those markers, and repair or replace them where needed, and we should have another loan exhibition, with our own large collection this time as the nucleus.

I find the question of procuring a shoemaker's shop first mentioned in the Secretary's report for 1899; we can now report that a shop will be placed on our lot within a very short time.

As for the year just closing, we have held meetings as follows:—

February 24, 1921. Dr. Charles H. Bangs, on "*John Humphrey and the Humphrey House.*" He outlined the history of the early settlements in Massachusetts Bay Colony, touching upon the original patentees under the charter of Charles I.

John Humphrey, one of the number, was born in Dorchester, Dorsetshire, England. He became a lawyer and was characterized by Governor Winthrop as "a gentleman of special parts of

learning and activity, and a Godly man." He was very influential in promoting the settlement of the Colony, and made quite a material investment here. In the division of the lands, he received in 1633 a grant of five hundred acres, in the present town of Swampscott, his holdings later including lands between Sagamore Hill, Lynn, and the Forest River, together with an allotment in Lynnfield.

Dr. Bangs told of his search among the State archives and libraries for early maps and records, not only to ascertain the extent of Mr. Humphrey's holdings but also to locate the site of his home, and he illustrated his lecture with lantern slides. Reference was made to the map published by Alonzo Lewis in 1829, and to a map of the Massachusetts Bay Colony found in the British Museum, London, with notes by Governor Winthrop, showing the location of the Humphrey house. This paper has been published by Dr. Bangs in pamphlet form and it furnishes another contribution to the early history of Lynn.

April 21, 1921. Mr. John Albree gave an address on "*The Art of Book-making in England three centuries ago, as illustrated in the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy.*" We received the benefit of the speaker's careful study into this important subject and he gave many illustrations through books and engravings, taken from his own collection.

October 13, 1921. Hon. Asa T. Newhall, Hon. George H. Newhall, and Mr. Robert W. Thomson spoke on "*The Great Fire of Lynn, Nov. 26, 1889.*" This meeting was in charge of Mr. Albree.

The first speaker was Hon. George H. Newhall, formerly Mayor of the city, and a member of the Board of Aldermen. From the sound of the alarm on Box 41, he described the progress of the fire and of the great loss of homes and industrial buildings, household goods, stock and other materials. He gave the following figures:—

Valuation,	1889	$39,628,867 00
"	1890	40,730,378 00
"	1921	105,588,520 00

Tax Rate,	1889	14 20
" "	1890	15 00
" "	1921	28 40

The cause of the fire was traced to the explosion of an oil stove on Almont street, in the rear of the four story wooden factory of Alfred and Martin Mower. In a few minutes, there was a roaring mass of flame rushing toward Central square; it swept everything before it, levelling every structure from the starting point to the Breed coal wharves on Beach street, now lower Washington street. It went to the southeast corner of Exchange and Broad streets, now the site of the Hotel Seymour and on the north side, it burned the First National Bank building, now the location of the Lynn Gas and Electric Company. It went to Sagamore street, destroying many residences; to Munroe street, as far as Washington; up Union to Mulberry street and across to the Titus and Buckley building. It burned the Boston and Maine station; took everything on Mt. Vernon street, including the Central Congregational Church, where it was stopped in its eastward march. The next morning, one could stand at the corner of Munroe street and Central avenue, and see the coal burning on the wharves in lower Washington street; there were few chimneys or brick walls standing.

Reference was made to the cutting off of the street car service, the Boston and Maine trains, the electric system. Mr. Newhall closed by saying:—"From any point, the conflagration, from about noon of November 26 till the dawning of the morning light of the next day, was a most impressive sight; the strongest language would scarcely be too extravagant to describe it; nothing save the great Boston fire has ever happened in this section to compare with it."

The second speaker was Mr. Robert W. Thomson, who gave an account from an entirely different point of view,—as an owner of shoe machinery which he undertook to salvage, realizing what service those machines would be after the fire. He gave an account of the factories that he visited; of the difficulties he had in searching for his machines. He spoke of

the burning of the Mower building, the Dagyr block, the Ashcroft building, the Buffum building, the depot and the Central Congregational Church. He carried all his machines to the lot at the corner of Newhall and Broad streets, and as a tribute to the honesty of the people of Lynn, not one was stolen or damaged.

The third speaker was Hon. Asa T. Newhall, Mayor of the city at the time of the fire. His account was from the official side and of his work as Mayor. He gave the total number of buildings destroyed as 332, of which 129 were dwellings, 158 divided among stores, factories and shops of wooden construction, 32 brick buildings, 12 stables and 1 church. The total number of real and personal property owners was about 600. About 30 acres were burned over. The loss was estimated as upwards of $5,000,000, with insurance of approximately $4,000,000. It was estimated that 7,000 people were thrown out of employment, representing at least 15,000 dependent persons. There was no loss of life or serious accident during the fire. The Mayor mentioned the blowing up of the James Pratt house, corner of Broad and Exchange streets, in an effort to check the spreading of the flames. He bestowed great praise upon the Fire Department for its excellent work, and gave a sketch of the Relief Fund and the forming of the Relief Committee, the members of which devoted a great deal of time during the succeeding weeks, in the care of those burned out.

In comparing conditions then and now, Mr. Newhall said that the only overhead trolley line in the city was the Highland Circuit; the streets were lighted by kerosene and gas, with a few arc lights at the principal street corners; there were only two telephones in City Hall, and no typewriter, the Mayor depending on a public stenographer in Lee Hall. He spoke of the readjustment of streets, especially at Neal's corner; of Blake street being extended to Buffum, and Washington street from Union to Broad. It was at this time that the name of Washington street was given to Beach street. A list of the members of the City Government of 1889 was read.

A large photograph of the fire, some melted glass from the factory of Luther S. Johnson, and a tile from the floor of the First National Bank building (the latter presented by Miss Maria E. Paul) were shown. These papers in detail are preserved in the files of the Society. In this connection may I say that the Society has a large collection of lantern slides showing the fire at different hours during its progress; these have been arranged and marked by Mr. George S. Bliss.

November 10, 1921. Mr. Everett H. Dunbar presented a paper on "*Shoes and Shoe-making.*"

Many phases of the industry were covered,—the binding of shoes; the shoe-maker's bench; peculiar types of boots and shoes. Among the samples used as illustrations was one which showed distinctly how people used to scuff. There was a turn shoe, with the hand stitching and strong inner sole, as well as a welted shoe of 1789. As an improvement for keeping the foot dry, the cork sole was devised, lasted in by hand between the inner and outer sole. Mr. Dunbar took up peg work, which dates back to a very early period. Pegs were all driven by hand, and it was far into the '60s before a peg machine was devised that was a success. The pegs had to be seasoned carefully for it was important that they should be absolutely dry; the holes were pricked by hand, and the pegs driven in. A sole very seldom ripped from a pegged boot.

Another sample was a little red topped boot, very fashionable for the boys; also a long legged boot, which was worn by a member of the German Royal family. The latter was a riding boot, with ribbing in the leg which acted as a sort of bellows, making a cushion against the saddle for the rider.

A pair of long legged boots, made by Mr. Dunbar fifty years ago, were exhibited. These were worn by Mr. William H. Gale on the occasion of his marriage, June 22, 1871. They cost $16.00, and in 1900 Mr. Dunbar secured them again, giving a new pair of shoes in exchange. Every stitch in them, both sole and upper, was made by hand. The stitches were put in twenty to the inch, and the work was very fine. These boots

had a narrow shank, and each lift in the heel was put on singly. Another pair of long legged boots, manufactured for Mr. Frank Merritt, were hand made, and had steel shanks. Then there was a very fine turn shoe, and its last; a pair of side-laced boots, stitched by Mr. Samuel M. Bubier in 1850, with a few hand stitches on the toe. Mr. Dunbar stated that more than half the shoes manufactured in Lynn fifty years ago, were made of Prunella, an imported stock. He explained the making of the side-laced boot and described the difference between the eleven and the sixteen thread. There was a sample of a hand turned shoe sewed sixteen stitches to the inch; others were made with six stitches to the inch for fairly good work, five for medium and four for the common grade.

The McKay machine revolutionized the shoe industry. In 1862, there were only five of these machines in operation. The upper was lasted over on an iron bottom last and fastened with steel pegs. The McKay system was explained in detail. At one time there was an opportunity to buy and control this patent in Lynn, but Mr. Gordon McKay put the machines out on royalty, and the McKay stamp appeared on every pair of shoes. A sample in the Society's collection has the McKay royalty stamp on the heel. The same method of obtaining revenue was applied to the Goodyear. Bancroft and Purinton made many Congress boots, which became very fashionable. A sample of black and white sheepskin was shown; this was used at the top of the shoe and overcasted over the top; it was cut in strips for binding; the lining was white.

The shoemaker's benches owned by the Society were described by Mr. Dunbar. He spoke of the old time method of using the tools, stating that he had used all of them himself, for he began to learn the shoemaker's art at ten years of age. Among the tools were:—a hook to pull out the last, called a last hook; another with a long handle; a sliding block which could be slipped into the last to change the width of the shoe; an instep leather, for making a high instep; wax thread and bristles, and the method was explained of winding the twisted

end into the bristle, making a very long, slender point. Several kinds of hammers were shown and their uses explained, including the flat hammer which was very common before there were any rolling machines. The use of the lapstone was described; it was essential to beat out the leather, to get it into form. The hammer was also used in building up the heel, as was the spoke shave in finishing the heel. Then there was the skiver; the Society has one made from an old ripsaw. The next was the clamp, held between the knees for reaming the boot; the sewing-jack which was probably the earliest invention for sewing the shoe; the boot-jack; a strap for holding the last; a jigger for finishing the edges, and a lug stick to help turn the shoe and to smooth it down. Attention was called to a bench which was for many years used by Mr. George Parrott, and especially to the left front leg, which had been worn off, for he always held his left foot in a certain position when holding the strap over his knee. Mr. Dunbar stated that in the early days the men made their own tools, and he exhibited a square awl with which he could easily put in twenty stitches to the inch and not cut the leather. Of the more modern styles, a woman's last with a three-inch heel was exhibited; also a man's shoe, with the razor toe, which was in vogue in 1895.

The collection of shoes was arranged by Mr. John Albree. In the discussion which followed the lecture, Mr. Henry F. Tapley called attention to the red-topped boot, saying that the rubber trade is now making a red top on rubber boots. It was brought out that Bancroft and Purinton covered the sole of their shoes with paper at one time, claiming that they would wear longer; other manufacturers conceived the idea of showing the stitching. Mr. Alphonso Bowers contributed experiences of his boyhood days, seventy-five or eighty years ago. His father bought sole leather, calf skin and hides, and made up a supply of shoes for the family,—a very common practice in his home town. Mr. Dunbar's lecture was a distinct contribution to the history of shoemaking in Lynn.

Before adjourning the President stated that this was the first

meeting when it could be said the Society owned its own home free and clear from any mortgage. He outlined its history, the changes made at considerable expense, and from gifts received, particularly from the proceeds of the legacy of Miss Lucy Chase Mudge, the mortgage was fully paid and discharged in October, 1921, by vote of the Council on April 20. In addition, there is a sum on hand which we hope will be the nucleus of a fund for permanent work.

The President also referred to the fact that Lynn had celebrated her two hundred and fiftieth anniversary as a town and her fiftieth anniversary as a city, and that in 1929 would come the three hundredth anniversary of the settlement. As Lynn,—the Third Plantation,—is one of the ancient towns of the Colony, we must make preparations to formally recognize that occasion.

The members had an opportunity of examining the volume of Memorabilia of the Hutchinson family, which has been presented by Mrs. Viola Hutchinson Campbell. This becomes a part of our permanent collection of manuscripts.

December 16, 1921. Mr. Warren Mudge Breed presented a paper entitled "*Actors and Incidents of the Anti-Slavery Struggle.*" The subject was introduced by a few facts regarding the constitution of Massachusetts, the first Fugitive Slave Law passed by Congress in 1793, the importation of slaves prohibited by a law of 1808, the last Fugitive Slave law enacted in 1850, and finally the Emancipation Proclamation, which became effective January 1, 1863. Mr. Breed gave a vivid description of the work of William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Henry Ward Beecher, Frederick Douglass and their associates, together with Harriet Beecher Stowe, Angelina Grimke, Lucretia Mott and many others. He spoke of the "Liberator", with its motto :—"No union with Slaveholders", which continued publication until the object for which it was established had been attained.

Among the persons mentioned was John Quincy Adams, "the old man eloquent", as he maintained in the House of Representatives, day after day, the right of petition,—his mem-

bership in the Twenty-second Congress following the expiration of his term as President of the United States.

In 1822, Daniel Webster had been elected to the House of of Representatives and in 1828 to the Senate, almost contemporaneously with the election of Mr. Adams to the House. In 1832, Webster delivered his celebrated speech against Nullification, in reply to Hayne of South Carolina, closing with that never-to-be-forgotten sentiment:—"Liberty and Union! Now and Forever! One and Inseparable!" The position which he took on many questions was not approved by a large number of his admirers, and on July 17, 1850, he made his last speech in the Senate, retiring to again accept the office of Secretary of State, in the cabinet of President Fillmore. He had served the Senate almost continuously for twenty-two years, the continuity being broken by his term as Secretary of State under Presidents Harrison and Tyler, and by his return to the practice of his profession in 1843 and 1844.

By a coalition of Democrats and Free Soilers, Massachusetts retained its position as a leading Anti-Slavery State. Many incidents were spoken of, especially in connection with the Fugitive Slave law, the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Another interesting phase of the question was taken up through the papers edited by William Lloyd Garrison:—"The Free Press", "The National Philanthropist", "The Journal of the Times", "The Genius of Universal Emancipation".

Still another topic considered was "A Day in Lynn,—Summary from 'Acts of the Anti-Slavery Apostles, by Parker Pillsbury'", in the year 1842. This was ten years after the organization of the New England Anti-Slavery Society in Boston, 1832, but interest was not dormant in Lynn during that period for there was a local society formed here in the latter year. Many narratives were given of the Underground Railroad and the methods of operation. Here in Lynn, Jonathan Buffum was the first President of the Anti-Slavery Society; Hon. James N. Buffum was another outspoken advocate of the abolition of

Slavery, and toured Scotland with Frederick Douglass and George Thompson, in its interest.

Cases were cited where slaves were taken through this city,—one being that of Samuel Silsbee who was taking a load of hay to Salem, with an escaped slave buried in the hay. Mr. Silsbee was held up on the trip, and after some discussion he finally said :—"Well, if you think I have a man in the hay, the only way you can know about it is to unload; but, as sure as you are alive, you shall load it again as it is now." His assailants looked aghast at the height; it was too much, and he was allowed to depart.

Mr. Charles H. Mansfield referred to the three routes of the underground railway from the South to Canada,—the all land route through the State of Ohio, with a branch down to Philadelphia; another by water to New York and then by land to Canada; the third by water to Boston and by land to Canada. His father was one of the agents of the latter line. Mr. Mansfield often rode on the seat with his father at night, in a covered wagon, with a run-away slave on the back seat. There were stations every few miles from the Southern states to the Canada line. An agent knew only two other men,—the man he received the slaves from, and the man to whom he delivered them. The slaves came to Mr. Mansfield's father from Deacon William Flagg. If it was early in the evening, the start would be made that night, but if the slave arrived late at night, he was hidden until the next night. The slaves were delivered to a Methodist minister, Isaac Jenison, who preached on the New England Conference for many years. Several other members took part in the discussion, and the anecdotes given brought us into close touch with the experiences of the Abolitionists.

Following the official business of the annual meeting, the evening closed with a social hour, music being furnished by an orchestra through the courtesy of the president, and refreshments were served.

Musicales were given at the Society House on Sunday afternoons in February and March, 1921, under the general

chairmanship of Miss Sallie H. Hacker. We are deeply grateful to the members who arranged the musicales, and presided over the social hour, and also to the musicians who volunteered the programs.

February 6. Musicians,–Mrs. Harriet Russell Hart, contralto; Stanley R. MacLean, violin; Agnes Gilchrist, piano. Hostess,–Mrs. Nathanial P. Breed, assisted by Dorothea Breed, Evelyn Moss, Althea Bangs, Lewis Abbott, Richard Johnson.

February 20. Musicians,–Mrs. Alice Gurney, soprano; Mrs. Ouida Cefrey Aechtler, contralto; Mrs. Alice Newhall Cook, piano; Alan Boynton, violin. Hostess,–Sallie H. Hacker.

February 27. Musicians,–Richard Johnson, mandolin; Dorothea Breed, and Albert Gingras, piano: Eva Brochu, soloist. Hostess,–Mrs. Benjamin N. Johnson, assisted by Marian Johnson, Dorothea Breed, Evelyn Moss, Sally Powers, Lewis Abbott, Benjamin Johnson, Jr., Richard Johnson.

March 6. Musicians,–Frank B. Morrow, baritone; Alan Boynton, violin; Allen Kidder, cornet; accompanists,–Mrs. Morrow, Mrs. Charles H. Boynton, Miss Lena Geiser. Hostess,–Sallie H. Hacker, assisted by Mrs. T. E. Parker, Hannah E. Newhall, Bethany S. Brown, Mildred Colburn.

March 13. Musicians,–Mrs. Gertrude K. Watson, contralto; Stanley R. MacLean, violin; William A. Wheaton, tenor; Mrs. Gustavus Attwill, piano. Hostess,–Mrs. Attwill, assisted by Bethany S. Brown, Mrs. Charles H. Bangs, Mrs. John B. Newhall, Sarah Ellen Breed, Mrs. William E. Downing.

March 20. Musicians,–Mrs. Edna Woodman, soprano; Dana Lamper, baritone; Albert Dupont, violin; Mrs. Walter E. Tuttle and Mrs. Henry P. Emerson, piano. Hostess,–Mrs. Emerson, assisted by Effie S. Newhall, Mrs. Charles D. King, Marjorie Dee, Ella Lloyd.

March 27. Musicians,–Mrs. George H. Ball, soprano; orchestral group,–Julius Hackel, Arthur S. Rowe, Ralph H. Nutter, Maud Smart; Mrs. Esther W. Bragdon, accompanist. Hostess,–Mrs. Ira J. Haskell, assisted by Agnes S. Grant and Harriet B. Phinney.

Since receiving from Miss Helen L. Stetson furniture and bric-a-brac which has been permanently placed in the north and west rooms, second floor, we have received legacies from Miss Lucy Chase Mudge, Miss Stetson and our Custodian Mr. William Stocker Burrill. The grounds about the house have

been improved, the parking and lawns renewed, under the direction of the new custodian, Mr. Gustavus Attwill, and Mr. Bliss has again taken up the work of enlarging our collection of photographs and lantern slides. Many articles have beeu added to our historical collection, and our thanks are extended to the donors,

Ellen Mudge Burrill,

Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

January 11, 1923.

To the Lynn Historical Society:

Our first meeting of the new year was held on February 16, 1922, with an address by Benjamin N. Johnson, President, on "*The First Twenty-five Years of the Life of the Society.*" As an introduction, he spoke of the reminiscences, which would in themselves fill an evening's paper; also of a desire to record what we would like to have the Society become and do, what we would like to have it achieve,—but as this was really an anniversary meeting, the address was confined to the founders of the Society, its organization and to the work that had been accomplished.

EARLY CHRONOLOGY.

December 18, 1896. Preliminary meeting held at Oxford Club Hall upon the call of sixty-five citizens, with a view to forming an Historical Society. Preliminary organization effected.

December 30, 1896. Second preliminary meeting at the residence of Mr. Henry F. Tapley, at which many formative suggestions were made and considered.

January 13, 1897. First annual meeting of the voluntary association, the Lynn Historical Society, was held at Oxford Club Hall. A constitution and by-laws, presented by a committee, were adopted and permanent officers elected. It was voted to incorporate the Society and fifteen members were directed to procure the incorporation. The Agreement of the Association for incorporation bears this date.

February 27, 1897. Incorporation meeting was held at the residence of Benjamin N Johnson, Esq. The Articles of Organization of the corporation were then and there executed.

April 27, 1897. Certificate of Organization filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and Charter issued.

The President referred to many important lines of work that had been carried to completion, to the increase in membership,

to the time and energy freely given by the men and women for the welfare of the Society. In mentioning the growth of the Society, and the increasing collection of historical objects, he described the rooms that were occupied at 25 and 90 Exchange street, and the purchase of the Society House at 125 Green street. Special tribute was paid to those members who, through their bequests, have made it possible to enlarge the scope of our work.

Mr. Charles F. Read, Clerk of the Bostonian Society, was present as a guest, and extended greetings, expressing the regret of President Grenville H. Norcross, that he could not be here in person. Dr. Frederic W. Perkins told the story of Mr. Thomas Bailey Aldrich, who used to say that he became very devoted to Boston, although he was not a genuine Bostonian, only Boston plated. "I am not a native Lynner, only Lynn plated, but the plate has become pretty deep." In the matter of membership, he expressed his belief that it should not be based on heredity, but on interest in historical matters; that an Historical society should be more than a society for the admiration of one's personal ancestors and antecedents. He always had a good deal of admiration for that Marshal of Napoleon, who was sent to the ancient court of Vienna in the days of Napoleon's ascendancy, and on being asked "Who were your ancestors?" drew himself up and said "I am my ancestor". Dr. Perkins felt that the sense of responsibility for the time that is coming after should turn what pride of ancestor we have into a greater desire to be ancestors. He expressed the hope that Mr. Johnson would write that other paper, to which he had referred, setting forth what he believed an Historical Society should be.

Mr. Henry F. Tapley spoke as a former President of the Society. Mr. Warren Mudge Breed, for the Committee on Shoemaker's Shop, reported that a shop formerly used by Hon. Hiram N. Breed, had been presented, the gift of Mr. Charles E. Whitten[1]. Mr. Breed was Mayor of Lynn in 1861 and 1862.

Following the annual custom, we were again able to open

1 See special article on pages 48–50

the Society House on Sunday afternoons in February and March, 1922. The members and guests were privileged to enjoy another series of delightful musicales, and again we are greatly indebted to the general chairman, the hostesses, and all who took part in the musical programs.

February 5. Musicians,–The Mostyn Quartette: Julius Hackel and Arthur S. Roe, violins; Ralph H. Nutter, 'cello; Edward R. Howe, piano; Claude L. Stott, baritone. Hostesses,–Sallie H. Hacker, Mrs. Ira J. Haskell, Ellen Mudge Burrill, assisted by Mrs. Warren M. Breed, Mrs. Briggs S. Palmer, Mrs. Carl A. Hempel, Mrs. Howard E. Rundlett.

February 12. Musicians,–Thoralf Johnson, violin; Beatrice Randall, piano; George Paine, baritone; accompanists, Orflang G. Johnson, Mrs. Eastman, Raymond C. Trefry. Hostess,–Mrs. Wilfred E. Watson, assisted by Mrs. T. E. Parker, Mrs. Eugene B. Sprague, Mrs. Birendra C. Gupta.

February 19. Musicians,–Irene May Stimson, piano; Henry E. Vaughan, baritone; Mrs. Emma Patchett, soprano. Hostess,–Mary A. Townsend, assisted by Sallie H. Hacker, Ellen Mudge Burrill.

February 26. Musicians,–Mrs. Bertha Rugg, soprano; Jennie M. Corson, violin; Mrs. Lillian G. Grove, 'cello; Dana Lamper, baritone; Mrs. Henry P. Emerson, piano; accompanists, Mrs. Emerson and Mrs. Walter E. Tuttle. Hostess,–Mrs. Emerson, assisted by Effie S. Newhall Mrs. Albenia Sanderson, Harrison P. Burrill.

March 5. Musicians,–Marian Johnson and Mrs. James J. Phelan, violins; Ruth Lemborg, soprano; accompanists, Mrs. Nathaniel P. Breed, Lucille Phelan and Miss Clark. Hostess,–Mrs. Benjamin N. Johnson, assisted by Mrs. George H. Breed, Helen B. Smith, Laura Woodbury, Alice Woodbury.

March 12. Musicians,–Ruth Pillsbury, soprano; Helen Phillips, contralto; Louis A. Wheelock, baritone; Edith Horrocks, reader; Mrs. Abby W. Standerwick, accompanist. Hostess,–Mrs. George E. Pillsbury, assisted by Mrs. Arthur J. Phillips, Mrs. Lucille P. Moore, Mrs. Frank E. Stone, Bethany Atwood.

March 19. Musicians,–Morris Zam, piano; Mrs. Alma Martel, contralto; Mrs. Nathaniel P. Breed, accompanist. Hostess, Mrs. Breed, assisted by Mrs. Herbert W. Newhall, Mrs. Herbert V. Olds, Dorothea Breed, Inez Harris, Blanche L. Merritt, Mrs. Charles H. Boardman.

March 26. Musicians,–Damascus Male Quartette: Chester V. Strout, first tenor, Harrison P. Burrill, second tenor; George S. Dane, baritone; Frank R. Sircom, bass. Accompanist, Mary A. Townsend. Hostess, Ellen Mudge Burrill, assisted by Mabel A Peach, Mrs. Lawrence E. Brown, Alice Woodbury, Bethany S. Brown, Mrs. Carlton T. Hargraves, Miss Townsend.

On March 9, 1922, Mr. Fred A. Wilson gave a paper entitled "*A Glance at Old Nahant.*" He outlined the journeys of the early adventurers along this coast,—the Norsemen who ventured as far south as Rhode Island, passing the headlands of Nahant; Thorwald, who was killed in a fight with the natives, and possibly lies buried on Nahant; the Cabots; Captain John Smith, who made charts of this vicinity; Gosnold who came to Cuttyhunk; the "Mayflower," with the company of Pilgrims who dropped anchor in Plymouth Harbor; the fishing station set up at Cape Ann, and the Puritan migration.

Then Nahant comes into the exact historical record. The town of Saugust, later called "Lin," was founded in 1630, and Poquanum, or Black Will, sold Nahant to Thomas Dexter for a suit of clothes. The peninsula was heavily forested. Early in the eighteenth century, the lands were divided among the inhabitants of Lynn, and the range roads were laid out, an eighth of a mile apart, running northeast and southwest. These ranges began at Short Beach, and went nearly down to Senator Lodge's gate. Thomas Dexter had, however, sold lots to various people, and this caused plenty of lawsuits. The confusion is still reflected in the passing of deeds to property in the town.

With reference to the separation of Nahant from Lynn, the speaker stated that he had the original warrant for the first town meeting, and the original charter of the town. In 1853, the main street, Washington street, reached as far as Short Beach in one direction, and the other end was at Forty Steps Beach, or Elliot Beach, the entrance to the Nahant Hotel property. Another road was called Spring Road, or Calf Spring Road. Before the division of the Lynn common lands, about an acre was held here for common use. Valley Road was nothing more than a lane, and entered another lane which skirted the beach. There was no road over the beach to Lynn,—only a sort of driving path to Little Nahant and then across Castle road, which probably extended as far as the Castle, or the old Phillips property at the right, near the top of the hill. Driving

over the beach was possible only at low tide, but a person could walk across at high tide. The first hotel seems to have been the "Old Castle," at Bass Point.

After the Revolution, people became prosperous, but the country was quite disturbed. The government was entirely new and untried. Discontent against the State government broke out in western Massachusetts in what is known as Shays's Rebellion. New England seaports sent their ships forth to every part of the world. Then, with the opportunity for relaxation, came a desire for pleasure, and people naturally turned to the available spaces which were near at hand. Nahant was the most available, as well as the most beautiful, of any place equally near to Boston.

The "Old Castle" at Bass Point was erected in 1802, burned and rebuilt. In 1840, it passed into the hands of John Phillips, father of Wendell Phillips, and the grandfather of Dr. J. P. Reynolds, who lived in the house just east of the village church. There is an old deed which mentions Samuel Breed, Innkeeper. His house was bought by Jessie Rice, who kept it as a hotel, and it is the home that Hawthorne mentions in his letters. The next owner was Albert Whitney; it was again enlarged, and kept open as a public House until 1883. It was reopened in 1896, and is known as the Whitney homestead. In 1819, Richard Hood built the house now known as the Rice estate, which he kept as a public house until 1836; the next owner was Charles Bradbury, and, in 1840, Mr. Rice bought it, having sold his other house to his son-in-law, Mr. Whitney, as stated.

Some portions of the old Nahant Hotel must be in the house which in our time has been owned and occupied by the family of the late Dudley B. Fay, and later by George Peabody. This house was built in 1820 by Cornelius Coolidge, and has often been confused with the Nahant Hotel on Eastern Point. The latter stood nearly on the site of Senator Lodge's home. The small stone building was then the billiard room. The original Nahant Hotel was built in 1820-21, and almost immediately

became a successful hostlery. Durant and Johnson, of Lynn, were the first proprietors. In 1827, Colonel Thomas H. Perkins and Dr. Edward Robbins seem to have been chief owners, and they had several managers. Rand & Sons, of the Hotel Sagamore, Lynn, bought the property in 1852, enlarging the house until it would accommodate fifteen hundred persons a day. Later, it was controlled by Paran Stevens, famous hotel keeper. The patronage seems to have come from the South and from Canada, but business fell off owing to the slavery question. The hotel was closed in 1859, and in the summer of 1861, there was an auction, when almost everything in the house was sold. The hotel burned on September 12, 1861. This hotel is shown in a series of blue plates; there are two styles of borders and the pictures also vary somewhat.

The Cary house, near Spouting Horn, was built in 1823, by Colonel Thomas H. Perkins. It was also the home of Mrs. E. G. Agassiz and her sister, Mrs. Cornelius C. Felton. The stones for this house came by water from Weymouth. Another house is the "Butter-Box," so called from its shape, and it was moved and enlarged to become the home of Professor Louis Agassiz; then there was the Mifflin house, on the top of the hill near Bass Beach, and the Lodge Villa. Senator Lodge's father, John E. Lodge, bought the latter property for his home. The Inches Cottage, at the corner of Cliff and Vernon streets, was for a while occupied by Cornelius Coolidge. Dr. Thomas Dwight's house was at one time owned by Madame Green, a daughter of John Singleton Copley, the artist, and later by her daughter, Mrs. Charles Amory. David Sears' house was later owned by William Appleton and was called the Boyden House. Then there was the home of Dr. Edward Robbins; and of Judge Prescott, the father of the historian, William H. Prescott. The Prescott house was built in 1828, and the historian did a great deal of writing there; he later moved to Ocean street, Lynn. The summer church had two edifices,—the first was taken down in 1868 and replaced by the present church. The Village church was dedicated in September, 1851. As early as

1780 there were only three or four houses in the entire town.

In the Fifties, George William Curtis spent some time at Nahant (read his "Lotus-Eating," 1852). Gen. John C. Fremont and his wife. Jessie Benton Fremont, owned a house near the wharf. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes was a visitor at the home of John Lothrop Motley, and he spent the summer of 1853 in the Amory house. Other visitors to Nahant were Harriet Beecher Stowe, Robert C. Winthrop, Cyrus W. Field, of Atlantic cable fame; Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward; Sarah Orne Jewett; Thomas G. Appleton; Robert Grant; Henry Wadsworth Longfellow; Daniel Webster; Charles Sumner; Harriet Martineau and Rufus Choate.

In 1817, the first steamboat in Boston Harbor, made two round trips from Boston to Nahant, with more or less irregularity,—advertised as leaving Boston at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., and returning at noon and 6.30 P. M. In 1818, the "Eagle" was in the Nahant service. Mrs. Tudor built the wharf, with which we are now familiar, in 1868. The steamboat service was continued nearly a hundred years.

William Wood gave to the library of the town of Nahant about twelve hundred books. The money received from the loaning of these books was to be used for the planting of trees. The Nahant Library became a free public library in 1871. The planting of trees by Frederic Tudor stands out in the magnificent trees on the main street. In 1820, his mother began the erection of the stone cottage which is now, with considerable change, the Nahant Club, and the Tudor family were interested in the Maolis gardens, a resort which was finally dismantled in 1892. The only remaining structure associated with the latter is the "Rock Temple"*, called the "Witch House", from the old tradition that in the cove under it a woman and her daughter lived all one winter, to escape the greater frigidity of the atmosphere around Salem.

The paper closed with a paragraph on the anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Nahant.

* See Note on page 43

On May 10, 1922, Mr. Charles F. Read of Brookline, Clerk of the Bostonian Society, read a paper on "*Washington's Visits to Boston.*" The material was gathered with special reference to Washington's birthday and the speaker expressed his gratification that two former Bostonians accomplished so much in bringing about a general observance of that day. Many years ago, Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, a leader of her time in the philanthropic and social life of the city, began to observe the day by holding a reception in her hospitable home, and Edward Everett impressed upon his fellow countrymen, as he travelled through the land raising funds for the purchase of Mt. Vernon, that Washington was, as he expressed it, the "Beacon Light".

General Washington made three visits to Boston,—in 1756, as Colonel Washington, when he came to confer with Governor William Shirley of the Province of Massachusetts Bay; in 1776, when as General Washington, Commander-in-chief of the American forces in the Revolution, he remained for about eight months in what is now called Greater Boston; in 1789, as President Washington, when in a tour of New England, he received the affectionate tribute of an enfranchised people.

In the first instance, Washington and his fellow traveller, Captain George Mercer, started from Virginia on February 4, 1756. They travelled on horseback, and while en route, remained several days in Philadelphia and New York. Continuing their journey, they rode over the New England roads, and it must have been an interesting picture as these visitors, accompanied by their servants, "galloped into town over Boston Neck. thence by Orange, Newbury and Marlborough streets to the 'Cromwell's Head' in School street". They remained in Boston ten days; attended several sessions of the General Court, then convened in the Old State House, visited Castle William in Boston Harbor, now replaced by Fort Independence, and attended services in King's Chapel.

Referring to the second visit, Mr. Read mentioned how General Washington hastily settled his affairs at Mt. Vernon, and left Philadelphia June 21, 1775, for the seat of war in

Massachusetts, reviewing before his departure about two thousand troops from the various branches of the service. They escorted him out of the city, and a troop of horses accompanied him as far as New York. He travelled northward via Newark, New York, Springfield and Worcester, accompanied by Major Generals Charles Lee and Philip Schuyler. He learned of the battle of Bunker Hill from a messenger at Trenton, N. J.

Upon his arrival at Cambridge, General Washington was presented with an address from the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, then sitting at Watertown, and on the following day, July 3, he took command of the Continental Army assembled at Cambridge, the ceremony taking place under the shade of the tree we know as the "Washington Elm". During the summer and fall of 1775, General Washington was employed in placing the Continental Army on a firm war footing, in studying the topography of the country adjacent to the town of Boston, and in corresponding with the President of the Continental Congress, John Hancock, with other high officials and general officers of the army. On December 11, Mrs. Washington arrived at headquarters. She had travelled by carriage from Mt. Vernon, with relatives and friends.

Mr. Read carried us through to the evacuation of Boston by the British soldiery, March 17, 1776, and to General Washington's actual visit to the town of Boston itself immediately after the evacuation. He left Cambridge on April 4, 1776, reached New York a few days later, having travelled through Providence, Norwich, New London and New Haven, and thirteen years passed before he again visited Boston.

On October 15, 1789, he left New York, then the seat of the government, as president of the United States, to make a tour of the eastern states. He travelled in his private carriage, which was drawn by four horses, and was accompanied by his secretaries, Major William Jackson and Mr. Tobias Lear. Six servants accompanied the party. The Presidential group was escorted for some distance out of New York by the Chief Justice, John Jay, the Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton,

and the Secretary of War, General Henry Knox. They came through New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, Worcester and Cambridge. While in the latter town, Washington visited the Vassall House, which had been his military headquarters during the early years of the Revolution. He entered Boston by the Neck and was the honored guest of the municipality from October 24 to 29. His lodgings were at Mrs. Ingersoll's, corner of Tremont and Court streets. On the 27th, he dined at Faneuil Hall with Vice President John Adams, Lieutenant Governor Samuel Adams, the General Court, the Hon. James Bowdoin, the Judges of the Supreme Court, President Willard of Harvard College, and many others. He was visited by Governor Hancock, which visit was returned, called on Ex-Governor Bowdoin and was received on board the French Squadron. He attended an oratorio in King's Chapel, and an assembly at Concert Hall.

After leaving Boston, he continued northward, and visited Lynn, Salem, Newburyport, Portsmouth and Exeter. He returned to New York, over a different route in part, and arrived home on November 13. The lecture was illustrated by lantern slides, and several members participated in the discussion period.

Of the activities during the summer, a field day was held in Lynn Woods on Saturday afternoon, July 8, 1922, with an attendance of fifty members. Headquarters were established on Mt. Gilead, each member taking a basket lunch and through the courtesy of Mr. Alfred T. Comstock, chairman of the Park Commission, the old Basset Camp was open for our use. Coffee was served at the Camp, with Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Mace as host and hostess. During the afternoon, walks were taken through the woods to Burrill Hill, and at half past five, Mr. Comstock spoke on "Lynn,—Her Woods, Parks and Playgrounds." He gave us a great deal of information regarding this public property, and we were glad to hear from one who has the interest of the woods and parks so much at heart. Although a thunder storm overtook us about six o'clock, we were protected from the elements, under cover of the Camp,

but the afternoon itself was very clear, and from the Tower we could easily see the Blue Hills of Milton, and the State House towards the south, while off to the north and west were the outlines of Wachusett and Monadnock. The Committee in charge of the outing was:—Benjamin N. Johnson, Esq., chairman, Henry F. Tapley, Fred M. Nichols, Frank W. Mace and Ellen Mudge Burrill.

The Society House was open Wednesday afternoons during July and August, under the direction of Sallie H. Hacker, Mary A. Townsend and the Secretary. A committee of ladies was present each afternoon to greet the guests, and tea was served from 3 until 5 o'clock. All our visitors expressed much pleasure in the opportunity given to examine our collection of historical objects. Without the co-operation of the forty or fifty ladies who assisted on these afternoons, open house would not have been possible, and the sincere thanks of the Council are extended to them.

On July 12, 1922, a class of newly naturalized citizens spent the evening with us. This meeting was arranged by Vice-President Charles E. Haywood, and the group of twenty-five men came under the leadership of Mrs. Isabelle D. MacLean. The first half hour was spent inspecting our collection, especially the objects relating to the early history of Lynn. Then at the informal meeting in the lecture room, the men were addressed by Mr. John Albree, Vice-President, who explained the objects of the organization, and exhibited the diary of Zaccheus Collins, which was one hundred seventy-four years old. Mr. Albree quoted one sentence from this diary:—"Sent my boy, John, 14 years old, to Boston for my wife," and then explained how this young boy had to travel through Chelsea to Medford, Somerville, Cambridge, Brighton and Roxbury before reaching Boston, and the travelling was by carriage.

Mr. Everett H. Dunbar told the story of shoemaking sixty years ago, and exhibited a boot which he had himself made over a half century ago. He urged those in the group who were shoemakers, not to be content with learning one operation, but

to study other parts of the work. By this means they would not only become efficient, but if work was dull in one part of the factory, they could turn their hand to some other part.

Mr. Elmer E. Boyer told of the great development of the General Electric Company in Lynn, outlining the business from the days of the Thomson-Houston Company down to the present organization, and gave many instances of the intricate electric work that is done in the West Lynn factories of the Company.

On October 19, 1922, Mr. Sidney Perley of Salem, spoke on "*Our Indians of the Colonial Period.*" He recalled his own school days, and the manner in which the subject of the Indians was then treated in the school books. From the text as well as the pictures, it was no wonder the children regarded the Indians as savages. After writing his History of Boxford, Mr. Perley chose as a broader subject,—the County of Essex. He prepared the first chapter on the lakes, hills and rivers, and the second chapter on the Indians, but did not complete the work. In preparing the opening chapters of his History of Salem a few years ago, he remembered what he had so early written about the Indians. When he re-read it, he instantly consigned it to the waste basket, because during the intervening period, he had learned so much more about the Indians that was contrary to what he had written. As it has been three hundred years since our ancestors first met the Indians in this region, the speaker said something should be done to straighten out our attitude toward these aborigines. "We call them savage. Oh, be just, the savage was a man."

The story was woven about a typical boy, and through him was told the connection between the Indians and the founders of the Colony, in order that we might see what the boy and man passed through from the beginning to the end. He named him "Ulicoo", meaning "good pine." First, in our imagination, we saw him as he lay in a little basket, suspended from a bough of a tree, swinging back and fourth as the wind moved his cradle, and perhaps he was watching his mother, the squaw, while she was weaving baskets or mats, or cultivating the

ground. He was about as white as any of us. Indian children were born white, and they became red, not only because they were tended in the sun all day, but because it was the custom to put grease upon their faces and bodies,—to keep the sun from burning in the summer, and to keep the cold out in winter.

Ulicoo was glad to be in the sun, and to have a nap in the wind. He rejoiced to watch his mother doing her work, while perhaps his father had gone away to hunt, but the time soon came when he had to be dressed, and although in the summer he would go about almost as he was born, as winter came on his clothing was like that of the adults,—possibly a pair of leather breeches, a piece of skin thrown over his shoulders, and moccasins on his feet. Ulicoo could not have lived many years before his education began. He had no books to study, no schools to attend, but he had instructors. He learned how to swim, to be an expert runner; how to shoot an arrow and how to make it; how to make axes, arrow heads, hatchets, gouges, spear heads,—all of stone, because it was the stone age. He learned also about the animals, as the Indians had to kill them for food; it was necessary for him to know their habits and their footprints; how to catch fish with the line or seine; how to plant corn. He was, in addition, taught about the plants, berries and nuts, and about the birds. This was necessary for all Indian boys, as their future subsistence depended upon their ability to support themselves.

The ingeniousness of the early Indians, was another point touched upon. They made canoes which have been unexcelled for their lightness, their strength and ease of carriage. Then the bow was perfect; although they had no tools, they made wonderful arrows, and could shoot with great precision. The arrow was about a foot and a half long, with a feather on the end to steer its course. The stone arrow head was not fastened to the reed at all, but to a separate short, smaller piece which was pushed into the main reed, and when fired left the arrow and, unobstructed, proceeded straight upon its course. It showed a good deal of inventive ingenuity.

The making and use of wampum was explained, reference made to its adoption by the Englishmen here and its use as money in trading. There were sports for the boys and men, among them a sort of foot ball and hand ball. Another game was called "hub-hub", played with five thin pieces of stone or shell, black on one side and white on the other. The pieces were tossed up, the players guessing how many would come down white, and they would yell "hub-hub-hub."

According to history, the Indians in this part of the country were men who said very little, uttering only guttural sounds, and they never smiled. Mr. Perley stated that from his study, he believed the Indians, who lived here before the Englishmen came, were not of that kind, but rather they were social, pleasant and free, and smiled also before trouble came upon them. They never drank anything intoxicating, in fact did not know what intoxication was until the Englishmen came and sold them liquor in exchange for furs. Ulicoo never touched it, for he soon learned that men who had been kind before, upon its use became garrulous or stupid, although they were bright in every way before, and it provoked many of their best men to make assault upon others, and finally culminated in murder.

The next point taken up was their government. Mr. Perley had written a book on Indian Land Titles in Essex County, and from it learned the exact boundaries of the Agawam, the Pentucket and Naumkeag tribes, also something of their government. They had a chief, who was generally at the head of the government. Although they had no written law, right was their guide. If one did wrong, it was for the chief to punish him. If the punishment was deemed unjust, the tribe could rise up and do what they pleased about it. Usually, the chief's opinion was accepted.

To protect themselves against the cold, houses were built, from forty to sixty feet long, with holes in the top to allow the escape of the smoke from the central fires. The Indians lived together in these long houses. Reference was made to the places where there summers were spent, to the use of the wigwam, and

to the large heaps of shells that have been found along our shores.

Very little is known of the Indian language, beyond the fact that parts of the Bible were translated by Roger Williams and John Eliot, but nothing is known of the old Indian language, that was used before the English came, except the names of places. Some words indicated places and localities. There were words beginning with "Winne", as in Winnepeg, Winnepesaukee. "Winne" in the Algonquin language, meant "beautiful". "Wonne" means "pleasant", and "Wunne" "less pleasant but desirable". Not only did they notice and name these beauty spots in natural scenery, but they applied the names to persons, as "Winnepurket" and "Wonnalancet". Their language was euphonius, the syllables generally ending in a soft vowel sound, "as "She-ne-we-me-de" (Topsfield); "Che-bacco", or "Che-bo-co", (Essex) and "Co-che-ko" (Dover, N. H.)

In religion, the Indians believed in a good God and in a bad God; they believed that if they lived uprightly, they would be forever with the Great Spirit in the happy hunting ground.

In 1616, there came a pestilence among the Indians; some have called it small-pox, others yellow fever, but really no one knows to this day what it was. It came again in 1617 and a third time in 1619, and the last was the most serious of all. It took away about nine-tenths of the Indians in this region,—in a territory upwards of forty miles along the coast and about twenty-five miles inland. The thirty thousand fighting men of the Massachusetts tribe were reduced to three thousand, and of course their strength was gone.

Ulicoo was one of eight children; every one in his wigwam died and he was left alone; he was then only about eight years old. He was found by some Indians who had known his family and he went with them further into the forest.

The next subject touched upon was the contact of the Indians with the English,—how, when Endecott came, the chief of the Agawams, Masconomo, spent the day and had

dinner with him. The Indians not only showed friendliness, but they taught the English how to plant corn, to fish, to cultivate the land and care for the crops. Our English settlers knew nothing about maize, and they were instructed how to dry it; also how to boil green corn, with the husks on, and how to preserve it for the winter.

Ulicoo was growing older all the while, and the time came when he should be married. No Indian boy was permitted to marry unless he could show the chiefs and the heads of the respective families that he had been properly trained in his youth, that he had courage to defend his home against the Eastern Taratines, could protect his family from the wolves and bears, that he had courage and strength, and was able to provide for the family. Evidence of the latter was furnished by his going into the forest and bringing home a deer, showing that he had the skill to kill, and to supply the household.

The English had such different ideas about trading, that friction soon appeared. They wanted a profit and tried to buy as cheaply as possible. They would not trade personally with an Indian, but soon found that better bargains could be made through collective group buying. So one man was chosen to represent them, but soon a still more unfortunate thing occurred,—the right to trade with the Indians was farmed out, and competition ceased.

A sketch was given of the Pequot and Narragansett wars, and the part taken by Salem. The two or three hundred men who went out, fought with guns, as contrasted with the bows and arrows of the Pequots. They burned the Indian wigwams and fort, and many Indians were either burned or shot. We cannot wonder that the Indian nature changed, from its former friendliness. The Indians were never allowed to train in any order, and they had no military knowledge or experience. They fought as they hunted, and were not skulkers, as the English alleged.

In 1642, the English learned that Chief Miantonomah was going on another expedition against them, and then was formed

the federation of the colonies for the purpose of jointly raising soldiers to repel the Indians in their onslaughts on the frontiers. These soldiers were formed into night watches and scouts along the frontier lines. Many planters were killed, but at last an agreement was reached. It was provided that, if an Indian had any complaint against an Englishman, he could make his complaint to the proper authorities, a hearing would be held, and the guilty punished. Generally, this agreement was fruitless, though under it peace was maintained for more than ten years. Finally there was a federation of the Indians, and in 1675 came King Philip's war.

One day, during those ten years of peace, Ulicoo went home to his wigwam, and found the fire had gone out. His wife and young boy were also gone, and he never found them for they were carried into captivity, probably taken to Salem, from whence they were later sent to the West Indies and sold as slaves. This is the record. In some cases, women were kept in slavery right here in their own region. These statements can be verified by the records of both the Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay Colonies.

With the population increasing in the many towns that were settled in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, there could have been only one result in King Philip's War. King Philip and a thousand of his warriors were slain, and whereas in former times, the Indians on defeat would go farther into the forest, now they were put down forever. During this war, the Indians had been fighting on the Piscataqua River. Troops were sent from Rowley and other towns, and a bounty of three pounds was offered for an Indian's scalp. There is nothing in the history of the Indians before that time that suggests the Indians ever scalped an Englishman. There was no scalping of the English until the English scalped the Indians. Indian scalps were suspended from the walls of the old Court House in Town House Square, Salem, for more than a hundred years, being shrivelled and covered with dust.

Through it all, the Indian was simply trying to protect him-

self; he was trying to drive the invader out of his domain and save his home. The pursuit of happiness was the dream of the Indian's life; he wanted to be happy; there was no question of gaining property.

Ulicoo at this time had grown considerably older; hardly one of his race was left, and he was the last survivor of his branch of the Algonquin family. He was between eighty and ninety years old. The last of his race! But, Oh, human heart! He wanted to again see the place of his birth, where as a babe he had looked adown the woodland path. He was old, sad and disappointed, yet he started back to his birthplace; not by the road, but alone through the woods. He carried no food with him; it was late in the summer and he lived on the berries, nuts and roots he could find, but it was insufficient. At last, he reached his birthplace. How changed it was! Nothing was familiar. The grassy path was an ugly road. The primeval trees had vanished. Houses and barns and fences marred the scene. He was so faint and weak that he laid down. "The sun was setting behind the hills, but he saw it not. The birds were hushed; but he heeded not the silence. Red and gold lighted up the distant hill tops, and slowly faded away. A single ray of brilliant light shot out and disappeared, and then the dark! The finger of God touched the boughs of the trees above him; the leaves trembled and one fell upon his prostrate form. Another and another fluttered down as if conscious of their mission, until at last was forever hid from human gaze this object of man's inhumanity to man."

The meeting of Nov. 16, 1922, was given over to the *Collections of the Society*. This subject was introduced by President Johnson with a description of the Old Tunnel Meeting House and its unique architecture, "its pews illustrating better than almost anything else the Lynn characteristic of extreme individualism." Attention was called to the fact that the first Meeting house in Lynn was for fifty years the only house of worship between the Suffolk line and Salem, between Middlesex and the sea. Mr. Johnson spoke of the meetings of public import

that were held in the Old Tunnel before and during the Revolutionary War, and of its service as the connecting link in the affairs of the Town and Parish. The various gatherings of the citizens and the opening of the Meeting House were visualized by using as a symbol the long iron key to the front porch. This key, with a balustrade which undoubtedly belonged on the gallery stairs, are in the possession of our Society. The following letters were read:—From Hon. George P. Sanderson, Mayor, to the Mayor of Lynn Regis, May 7, 1879; Reply of Thomas J. Seppings, Mayor, from Town Hall, King's Lynn, Norfolk, England, May 26, 1879; to the Mayor from Robert Brooks, Esq., of Lynn Regis, May 31, 1879; and from Edward John Alvin, Vicar of East Winch, King's Lynn, June 3, 1879. Passages were also read from Mr. Johnson's address at the dedication of the tablet on the First Congregational Church, June 13, 1909, and from the correspondence between Hon. William Shepherd, Mayor, and George Bristow, Mayor of King's Lynn, on the Semi-Centennial of our city, May 13, 14 and 15, 1900.

Through the courtesy of Miss Alice Hawkes, the members were privileged to see the commission of Nathan Hawkes as First Lieutenant of the Second Company, First Regiment of Militia, County of Essex, J. Poole, Captain, and Timothy Pickering, Colonel; also Lieutenant Hawkes' sword, which he used at the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775.

Miss Elizabeth S. Watts gave a very instructive talk on china,—Lowestoft, Wedgewood, Spode, Ironstone, Staffordshire, Leeds Pottery, Queen's ware, Black Basalt, Jasper, Copper Lustre. The designs and makers' marks were explained, and an outline was given of the early china of Italy and other countries, of the English potteries and those in Canada and the United States. Leeds cream ware bore a striking resemblance to the Staffordshire cream ware. Basket, perforated and pressed work were finely executed; flowers and insects were sometimes enamelled in colors, but very little gold was used in the decorations. Leeds ware is rarely marked, but when it is

marked, the name of the firm or pottery is stamped in full. This ware resembles porcelain in finish, and the best products are open work and deep basket shaped dishes and trays. Spode ware was made in potteries founded by Josiah Spode at Stoke-on-Trent in 1770. He first employed feldspar in the manufacture of China. This ware has a peculiar glaze resembling satin; the paintings were beautifully done, and when gold was used, it was very rich and solid. Spode used trade marks,—sometimes just the date and at other times "Spode Felspar of Porcelain." In 1749, he was in the employ of Wedgwood. Illustrations were taken from many pieces in our collection.

Mr. John Albree took another group of examples,—the large winnower that was used in threshing; a number of umbrellas, with their whalebone ribs, brass and jointed handles, and silk coverings. These were exhibited in his story of the origin of the umbrella, through one Jonas Hanway of England. Of especial interest was the umbrella of Goold Brown, another of Joseph Lye and a third which had been in service in the Albree family for thirty-seven years, and was still good. A door latch of 1726, made probably by Zaccheus Collins, was shown; also a woman's wool stocking and a pair of men's shoe buckles, given by Miss Emma Farrington, and which introduced the pathetic story of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Miles Shorey, who were killed by lightning in their home on Boston street, Lynn, July 10, 1803. His next subject was the early method of lighting the New England homes, from the flint and tinder to the whale oil lamp; samples were shown, including the dark lantern; the out-of-doors lantern; the betty lamp; the candle stick and mould.

The Secretary, Ellen Mudge Burrill, was the last speaker, taking up four historic Staffordshire pitchers,—two known as "Constitution" pitchers; one the "Washington and Franklin pitcher; the fourth a pitcher made during the Corn Law agitation in England. A sketch was given of the manufacture of Paisley and Kashmir shawls, with illustrations from the Society's collection and others loaned by Mrs. Gustavus

Attwill, Miss Mary Breed, Miss Mary A. Townsend, John Albree, Fred M. Nichols. Those owned by the Society were gifts from Mrs. Parmenter, Mrs. A. L. Baker, Mrs. Helen M. Welch and Mrs. Henry N. Hastings.

The meeting in December, 1922, included an address by Dr. Carolus M. Cobb, on "*A Recent Trip Down the Rhine and a Visit to Oberammergau.*" The Passion Play, the daily habits and customs of the people of the Bavarian town of Oberammergau, who are the actors in this wonderful Biblical drama were described and attention was called to the fact that no one can take part unless a resident of the town. Oberammergau has only about sixteen hundred inhabitants, and it is the ambition of every one living there to at some time have a part of this beautiful drama. Of special interest were the colored pictures and slides of the Passion Play itself, and also of the scenery and castles along the Rhine. The closing slides were of the ruined cities, villages and battlefields of France.

An important part of the evening's program, following the lecture, was the presentation of a silk flag of the Lynn City Guards, which was made by ladies of Lynn and given to them In 1854. It was presented to the Society by Lieut. Edward C. Stone, and accepted by President Johnson. Mr. Charles H. Mansfield, of the Lynn Item, gave a history of the flag, of its original presentation by Miss Laura A. Shorey, and acceptance by Capt. Thomas Herbert. The Lynn City Guards were organized in 1852 and were at first known as the "Kossuth Guards." The ceremony took place on April 26, 1854, when there was a large military procession, followed by a banquet.

The flag bears in the canton a blue field, with an embroidered eagle. In the scroll above is the motto "Our Country," and over this are thirteen embroidered stars. The field has thirteen red and white stripes, each embroidered its entire length with a flower design in colors. The flag was carried until the outbreak of the Civil war, when the Lynn City Guards as Company F, 8th Regiment, went to the front. After the war, and until 1920, the flag was carried at each reunion. This historic flag will be carefully preserved.

Following the business meeting, the evening was given over to a display of newspaper advertisements and broadsides. Mr. Henry F. Tapley presented the following:

1. "Rare Chance! Nahant Breed Farm For Sale" . . . signed by "Miriam Breed, Adm'x. Lynn, 2mo. 20, 1824."

2. "Light,—the exclusive right of 'burning Liquid Spirit Gass!" . . signed by "J. N. Saunderson, Market Street, Nov. 5, 1832."

3. "Mangling",—from Mrs. J. F. Hilton, 24 Front Street, dated Lynn, May 1, 1849.

4. "Prices of Boots and Shoes Reduced. Reuben Vose, No. 5 Marlboro Street. A few rods south of Marlboro hotel. March 13, 1824."

5. "Old Madeira Wine. This day at 12 o'clock at office—No. 15 Central Street. S. F. Coolidge, Auct'r."

Mr. Tapley stated that it was his impression the Mrs. Breed who signed the real estate advertisement, afterwards married a Mr. Johnson, lived in Lynn many years, and was the Aunt Miriam, a typical Quakeress, who was known by many people here. The Reuben Vose named was undoubtedly a brother of Ebenezer Vose, a predecessor of the business now conducted by Mr. Tapley. Mrs. Hilton was the wife of John F. Hilton, the expressman, and some may remember her mangle.

Mr. Fred M. Nichols exhibited copies of the records of Rocks' Pasture, showing the holdings of individuals, in shares, and a tabulated list of the owners, with the number of rods of fence each one was to keep in order. Each proprietor also owned a "cow right". Miss Wood loaned a Boston Gazette of 1773. Mr. John Albree described some of the advertisements in the Lynn Directory of 1858,—of George W. Mudge, proprietor of the Ladies' Exchange; of several shoe manufacturing concerns; and of the poems of Alonzo Lewis (1831). Reference was also made to the souvenir book, published at the time of the dedication of the new City Hall, November, 1867, which contains a history of the Old Town House (1814), the Old Tunnel Meeting House, the list of persons who attended the dedication, who were born prior to 1800; also the poem by Cyrus M. Tracy, which was read at the dedication. Several other broadsides were available for inspection.

Before closing this report, the Secretary would bring to the attention of the members, two very important matters which should be carried out, in order to properly safeguard and house our growing collection,— a fire proof building, to be erected on land which the Society already owns, and certain changes in the third story of the Society building, to be fitted up as an old fashioned attic.

In the fire proof building,—space would be provided for cases and cabinets for valuable articles, and wall space for portraits and paintings. The old fashioned attic would care for our large loom and spinning wheels, trunks and other articles. Then rooms would be released in the main building, to be furnished with old fashioned furniture. Our President is deeply interested in these plans, and the members are invited to bear the proposed improvements in mind.

ELLEN MUDGE BURRILL,

Secretary.

NOTE:—The "Rock Temple", mentioned by Mr. Fred A. Wilson on page 27, is on the estate of Mr. George Louis Richards. It was built for Mr. Tudor by John Q. Hammond, of Nahant. He designed an octagonal roof, eight gables, every other one truncated. The roof and sides were covered with bark, the whole supported by eight pillars of rough, peculiarly marked stones, found along the shore. The structure was crowned by a gilded wood-carved piece, representing two satyrs upholding a shell. In each end was a gilded carved panel, round or oblong, representing dolphins and other marine animals. The drawings for the carvings were made by the builder's son, Charles, then a boy of fourteen. (From a letter to the Editor by Mr. Charles A. Hammond, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., July 13, 1924.)

TREASURER'S REPORT

For the Year Ending January 12, 1922

Receipts

Cash balance January 13, 1921	$1,233 85	
Dues	914 00	
New members	18 00	
Mr. John M. Thomson, Life membership	50 00	
Portraits	48 00	
City of Waltham, Mass., payment of Bond	1,000 00	
City of Worcester, Mass., payment of Bond	3,000 00	
Estate of Helen L. Stetson, bequest	500 00	
Interest	163 60	
		$6,927 45

Expenditures

Estate of L. M. Winslow, mortgage	$4,000 00	
Transferred to Life Membership Fund	50 00	
Printing	134 20	
Insurance	178 69	
Lighting	10 59	
Janitor	260 04	
Repairs	106 39	
Receptions	36 52	
Treasurer	47 00	
Portraits	26 50	
Interest	210 00	
Water and Street Sprinkling	13 00	
Fuel	46 50	
Miscellaneous	35 20	
Balance in bank	1,772 82	
		$6,927 45

TREASURER'S STATEMENT

January 12, 1922

Assets

Real estate 125 Green street	$15,846 91	
Library furniture, fixtures, etc.	2,500 00	
Site of Fort of 1642 and parcels of land at Lynnhurst	450 00	
Cash in bank	1,772 82	
Dues for year ending July 1, 1922	120 00	
Dues overdue	70 00	
Life membership fund	112 82	
		$20,872 55

Liabilities

Life membership fund	$4,050 00	
Net surplus	16,822 55	
		$20,872 55

Funds

Life membership Fund, deposited with the Lynn Institution for Savings	$100 00	
Interest	12 82	
		$112 82
Dagyr and Breed Memorial Tablet Fund, deposited with the Lynn Institution for Savings. Money received for the erection of Memorial Tablets to John Adam Dagyr and Ebenezer Breed	$70 00	
Interest	18 86	
		$88 86

Respectfully submitted,

GUSTAVUS ATTWILL, *Treasurer*

TREASURER'S REPORT

For the year ending January 11, 1923

Receipts

Cash balance January 13th, 1922	$1,772 82	
Dues	898 00	
New Members	12 00	
Portraits	24 00	
Estate of William S. Burrill, (Bequest)	1,000 00	
Henry M. Tapley donation for Shoemaker's Shop	50 00	
Interest	47 87	
Outing	10 80	
		$3,815 49

Expenditures

Printing	$187 43	
Insurance	171 69	
Lighting	11 16	
Janitor	260 04	
Repairs	1 75	
Receptions	20 28	
Treasurer	48 20	
Publication of Register	289 27	
Portraits	26 50	
Outing	18 00	
Water and Street Sprinkling	6 50	
Fuel	78 75	
Miscellaneous	35 96	
Balance in bank	2659 96	
		$3815 49

TREASURER'S STATEMENT

January 11, 1923

Assets

Real Estate, 125 Green street	$15,846 91	
Library Furniture, Fixtures, etc.	2,500 00	
Site of Fort of 1642 and parcels of land at Lynnhurst	450 00	
Cash in bank	2,659 96	
Dues for year ending July 1, 1923	118 00	
Dues overdue	106 00	
Life Membership Fund	117 54	
		$21,798 41

Liabilities

Life Membership Fund	$4,050 00	
Net surplus	17,748 41	
		$21,798 41

Funds

Life Membership Fund		
Deposited with the Lynn Institution for Savings	$100 00	
Interest	17 54	
		$117 54
Dagyr & Breed Memorial Tablet Fund		
Deposited with The Lynn Institution for Savings. Money received for the erection of Memorial Tablets to John Adam Dagyr and Ebenezer Breed	$70 00	
Interest	22 87	
		$92 87

Respectfully submitted,

GUSTAVUS ATTWILL,

Treasurer.

OLD TIME SHOEMAKER'S SHOP

The Shoemaker's Shop, exterior and interior views of which are shown in the frontispiece, was originally used and owned by Hon. Hiram Nichols Breed, ninth Mayor of Lynn, who lived on the corner of Lewis and Breed streets. The gift of Mr. Charles E. Whitten, it was moved to 125 Green street, located and set up under the direction of the following committee of the Lynn Historical Society,—Henry F. Tapley, Miss Sallie H. Hacker, Warren Mudge Breed, Everett H. Dunbar and Gustavus Attwill. It was formally opened Saturday afternoon, August 25, 1923, and is one of the few shops now remaining in Lynn.

During the early years of the "Third Plantation," farming was the principal occupation, but through the cold winters when outdoor work was impossible, the men gave their attention to shoemaking at their own homes. The records tell us that Philip Kertland and Edmund Bridges, who came to Lynn in 1635, were the first shoemakers here. On the arrival of John Adam Dagyr from Wales about 1750 his skill put new life into the industry and he came to be known as the "celebrated shoemaker of Essex." In the century from 1750 to 1850, the small shoeshop flourished, father, son, journeyman and apprentice working together. The stock was cut in these shops by "clickers"; the uppers were tied in packages and sent to the homes for the women to bind. Upon being returned to the shops, the uppers and soles were tied in bundles and distributed to the workmen or "cordwainers," who made the shoes. When finished, they were packed, usually sixty pairs in a box, and sent out to the trade. The peculiar nature of the cordwainer's business, "while the disciple of St. Crispin was pounding the sole and stitching the vamp," gave him opportunity to discuss questions of the day, and so every shop became a school and a debating club. Religious discussions were often heard, the

Bible was a prominent factor, and next came the dictionary, the spelling book and the grammar.

In size these shops varied from the "ten footer," to those fourteen feet square, with now and then a larger one such as the Lye Shop, which was given by Mr. Henry F. Tapley to the Essex Institute. Our shop is about 12′ x 12′, with a clear inside height of 6′ 6″. The unfinished garret was a storehouse for odd bits of leather, old lasts, candle rigging and other accumulations. Here may be seen the perpendicular ladder to the garret or "cock-loft," more easy of descent than ascent; the chimney which rests on a wood frame, ready to receive the long funnel from the little stove that stood in the center of the room. We have two stoves, one after the fashion of the cylindrical or "drum-stove"; the other a small round stove. The "drum stove" or "salamander" gradually took the place of the other on the introduction of coal in 1833, which replaced the burning of wood and leather scraps. A new fire was usually built each morning, the men taking daily or weekly turns, and before the advent of matches, they resorted to the flint, steel and tinder, a brand's end, or possibly a shovel of live coals from the neighboring house. Thus the shop was "het-up" sufficiently to "work the wax."

The shop contains a "stand-up" bench, a small wall bench, and four "sit-down" benches, each equipped with its full complement of tools; there is also the high stool, and the low back chair with its leather strap seat. In the "kit" itself may be seen the lap stone, pincers, nippers, hammer, stirrup strap, long stick, toe stock, Todd's iron, scraper, skiving machine, skiving knives (one made from an old rip saw), buffing knife, paring-off knife, heel knife, sewing awls, bristles, waxed ends, wax, tacks, chalk, sandpaper, channel opener, edge plane, heel burnisher, lasts, last hook, leather breast board, welt trimmer, shank iron, instep leather, sole moulder, knife strop, jack, clamp, jigger, lug stick, spoke shave, candle crane, fluid lamp, calf and sheep skin aprons sometimes called "barvels", patterns and instep forms. We also have a collection of boots and shoes that were made in little shops of this type.

We are indebted to many people for this equipment, among them being,—George Parrott, John Chase, John Lewis Robinson, Mary Ida Peck, George M. Lewis, Abby L. Breed, Warren M. Breed, Chandler L. Parker, Peter Massey, Mary A. Todd, Mrs. Ira B. Keith, Smith Downing, George S. Manson, J. Gerry Lewis, Edward B. Newhall, William S. Burrill, Sylvester Nourse, the Misses Sheldon, William W. George, Stephen L. Breed, Willie R. Breed, Mrs. Maria A. Attwill, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nestor Parrott, Mrs. Harriet Purington, George H. Marsh, Mrs. Abner C. Paul, Hon. Peter M. Neal, Mrs. Frances K. Kennedy, Mrs. Emily G. Vickary, Mrs. Cynthia Webber.

ELLEN MUDGE BURRILL,

Secretary.

Members of Lynn Historical Society

Corrected to July 31, 1924

Members are requested to inform the Secretary of any change in address.

HONORARY MEMBERS

Sept. 10, 1913. †Adams, Charles Francis . . . . . South Lincoln
Nov. 15, 1915. Baker, Miss Sarah Eliza . . . . . 124 Ocean St., Lynn
Nov. 17, 1913. †Goodell, Abner Cheney . . . . . Salem
Sept. 10, 1913. †Guild, Curtis . . . . . Boston
June 19, 1911. Hutt, Frank Walcott . . . . . Myricks
April 27, 1897. †Kimball, Rufus . . . . . Lynn
Sept. 10, 1913. Lodge, Henry Cabot . . . . . Nahant
Apr. 27, 1897. } Nov. 19, 1917. } Matthews, Miss Harriet Louise, 74 Humphrey St., Swampscott
Sept. 10, 1913. †McCall, Samuel Walker . . . . . Winchester
Nov. 17, 1913. †Rantoul, Robert Samuel . . . . . Salem

MEMBERS

The names of both life members and members are inserted in alphabetical order without distinction, except by an asterisk. Where there are two dates of membership the first is that of election as member. Some of the life members were not previously members.

Titles are not stated excepting those of clergymen and physicians.

May 16, 1910. Abbott, Alice Goodsell (Mrs. Frederic Bassett) 27 Nahant Pl.
April 27, 1897. Abbott, Waldo Lovejoy . . . . Hotel Somerset, Boston
Oct. 20, 1902. Albree, John . . . . . 279 Humphrey St., Swampscott
Oct. 21, 1907. Alden, Miss Grace Crafts . . . . . 13 Seaside Ter.
July 29, 1901. Allen, Eliza Maria (Mrs. Walter B.) . . . . 2 Walden St.
May 23, 1904. Allen, Miss Helen N. . . . . 80 Franklin St.
Oct. 20, 1902. } Dec. 15, 1913. } *Alley, Miss Addie Horton . . . . . 1 Chestnut Ave.

† Deceased.

Nov. 15, 1909. Ames, George Frederick . . . . . 136 Euclid Ave.
Sept. 18, 1911. Andrew, John Charles States, 158 Crest Avenue, Revere
Feb. 20, 1905. Aspinwall, Miss Minnie Ida . . . . 29 Beacon Hill Ave.
July 26, 1909. Atherton, Albert Henry . . . . . 178 Ocean St.
July 26, 1909. Atherton, Carrie Alice (Mrs. Albert H.) . 178 Ocean St.
June 20, 1910. Atherton, Horace Hale, Jr. . . . . 17 Ocean Ter.
July 21, 1913. Attwill, Flora May (Mrs. Gustavus) . . . . 48 Broad St.
July 21, 1913. Attwill, Gustavus . . . . . 48 Broad St.
April 27, 1897. Atwood, Luther . . . . . 8 Sagamore St.
April 27, 1897. Bacheller, Edward Franklin . . . . . 40 Broad St.
Mar. 17, 1919. Bacheller, Miss Lizzie L. . . . . 22 Franklin St.
Sept. 9, 1898. *Baker, Alfred Landon . . . . . Lake Forest, Ill.
April 21, 1913. *Baker, Mary Corwith (Mrs. Alfred L.) Lake Forest, Ill.
June 19, 1905. Balcom, John Alvin, M. D. . . . . 153 Lewis St.
Feb. 15, 1904. Bangs, Charles Howard, M. D.
6 Humphrey St., Swampscott
Oct. 20, 1913. Bangs, Eva Parcher (Mrs. Charles H.)
6 Humphrey St., Swampscott
Mar. 12, 1900. Barker, Ralph Emerson . . . . . 76 Hamilton Ave.
Aug. 21, 1916. Barnes, J. Edgar . . . . . 25 Verona St.
Aug. 21, 1916. Barnes, Jennie L. Murkland (Mrs. J. Edgar) 25 Verona St.
April 27, 1897. Barney, Charles Neal . . . Barclay Rd., Scarsdale, N.Y.
Feb. 20, 1905. Barney, Miss Lydia Louise . . . . . 8 Portland St.
Sept. 21, 1923. Barney, Edward Mitchell . . . . . 21 Baltimore St.
Sept. 21, 1923. Barney, Caroline Clark (Mrs. Edw. M.) 21 Baltimore St.
June 20, 1904. Barney, Maizie Blaikie (Mrs. C. Neal)
Barclay Rd., Scarsdale, N. Y.
April 21, 1913. *Barry, Eugene . . . . . Ayer
April 27, 1897. Barry, John Mathew . . . . . 23 Tudor St.
Dec. 20, 1909. Barry, Joseph Lewis . . . . . 23 Tudor St.
Dec. 30, 1901. Barry, Sarah Barter (Mrs. Theodore) . . . . . Ayer
Oct. 28, 1901. Barry, William Joseph . . . . . 568 Essex St.
July 1, 1923. Barstow, Mrs. Joanna O. . . . . 75 Newhall St.
Jan. 28, 1898. Bartlett, Ella Doak (Mrs. John S.) . . . . 61 Atlantic St.
Jan. 28, 1898. Bartlett, John Stephen . . . . . 61 Atlantic St.
Sept. 20, 1909. Basset, William . . . . . 55 Baltimore St.
Feb. 16, 1914. Batchelder, Elmer Greenleaf . . . . . 72 Nahant St.
Feb. 21, 1910. Batchelder, George Hill . . . . . 23 Lincoln St.
July 21, 1913. Bates, Miss Ada Myra . . . . . 68 Market St.
Apr. 10, 1923. Bates, William H., Jr. . . . . 23 Sagamore St.
April 21, 1902. Bauer, Ralph Sherman . . . . . 70 Cherry St.
Apr. 10, 1923. Beals, Edith J. (Mrs. George C.) . . . . 53 Atlantic Ter.
Oct. 20, 1913. *Beardsell, Edith Tapley (Mrs. George R.) 20 Prescott Rd.

Oct. 18, 1909. Oct. 20, 1913.	*Beardsell, George Richardson	20 Prescott Rd.
Dec. 20, 1909.	Bennett, Alice Emogen (Mrs. William H.)	10 Deer Cove
Dec. 20, 1909.	Bennett, William Henry	10 Deer Cove
Feb. 15, 1915.	Bent, Fred Brooks	30 Breed St.
July 21, 1913.	Benz, Edith Louise (Mrs. Jacob C.)	234 Ocean St.
Oct. 18, 1909.	Berg, Miss Tekla Amalia Josefina, M. D.,	1 Atlantic St.
Feb. 21, 1910. Apr. 20, 1914.	*Berry, Henry Newhall	54 Nahant St.
Feb. 21, 1910.	Berry, Mabel Lavinia (Mrs. Henry N.)	54 Nahant St.
Apr. 10, 1923.	Besse, Miss Ada Viola	80 Chatham St.
Apr. 10, 1923.	Besse, Miss Maude Leslie	80 Chatham St.
Feb. 17, 1913.	Bessom, Abbie Ellen (Mrs. William B.)	75 Superior St.
Mar. 27, 1900.	Bessom, William Blaney	75 Superior St.
Nov. 24, 1897.	Bliss, George Spencer	11 Light St.
Apr. 27, 1897.	Bliss, Mary Gerry Brown (Mrs. George S.)	11 Light St.
Feb. 21, 1910. May 19, 1913.	*Blood, Arthur Josiah	94 Summer St.
Nov. 15, 1909. May 19, 1913.	*Blood, Charles Otis	Chestnut St., Lynnfield Center
Oct. 28, 1898.	Blood, Eldredge Hugh	10 Fuller Ter., Swampscott
Nov. 17, 1913.	Blood, Helen Buffington (Mrs. Arthur J.)	94 Summer St.
Oct. 15, 1917.	Blood, Jennie Elvira (Mrs. Lillibridge K.)	254 Ocean St.
Oct. 15, 1917.	Blood, Lillibridge King	254 Ocean St.
Nov. 15, 1909.	Blood, Lizzie Brown (Mrs. Charles O.)	Chestnut St., Lynnfield Center
June 19, 1916.	Blood, L. Annie (Mrs. Eldredge H.)	10 Fuller Ter., Swampscott
Dec. 20, 1905.	Boardman, Edith Davis (Mrs. Charles H.)	25 Grosvenor Pk.
Oct. 19, 1922.	Bodwell, Mrs. George A.	22 Atlantic St.
Nov. 17, 1913	*Bogardus, Anna Clough (Mrs. Frederick R.)	48 Atlantic Ave., Swampscott
Nov. 17, 1913.	Bowers, Alphonzo Benjamin	58 Pond St.
Mar. 11, 1920.	Bowie, Emma Louise (Mrs. Joseph A.)	135 Ocean St.
Mar. 11, 1920.	Bowie, Joseph Alfred	135 Ocean St.
July 26, 1909.	Boyer, Elmer Elsworth	165 Lynnfield St.
Nov. 3, 1921.	Breed, Miss Annie Bancroft	52 Broad St.
Oct. 18, 1909.	Breed, Charles Norcross	35 Atlantic Ave., Swampscott
Sept. 19, 1910.	Breed, Edith Gove (Mrs. George Herbert)	24 Wave St.
Sept. 19, 1904.	Breed, Effie Thomson (Mrs. Nathaniel P.)	9 Washington Sq.
April 26, 1900.	Breed, Florence Louise (Mrs. Warren M.)	19 Nahant St.

Nov. 28, 1899. Breed, Frances Tucker (Mrs. George A.) . . 56 Basset St.
Feb. 21, 1910. Breed, Francis Stewart . . . . . 2 Timsbury Ter.
April 27, 1897. Breed, George Herbert . . . . . 24 Wave St.
March 21, 1910. Breed, George Wesley . . . . . 50 Beacon Hill Ave.
March 26, 1901. Breed, Lilla Mabel (Mrs. Charles O.) . . . . 54 Elm St.
Nov. 3, 1921. Breed, Miss Lucy Bartlett . . . . . 52 Broad St.
Feb. 20, 1900. Breed, Miss Lydia Adelaide . . . . . 17 Nahant St.
Nov. 3, 1921 Breed, Miss Mary Blake . . . . . 52 Broad St.
Feb. 17, 1913. Breed, Melora Thayer (Mrs. Charles N.)
35 Atlantic Ave., Swampscott
April 22, 1903. Breed, Nathaniel Pope, M.D. . . . . 9 Washington Sq.
April 18, 1921. Breed, Miss Sarah Ellen . . . . . 69 Newhall St.
April 27, 1907. Breed, Stephen Lovejoy . . . . . 81 Parkland Ave.
April 27, 1897. Breed, Warren Mudge . . . . . 19 Nahant St.
Jan. 19, 1914. Breed, Willie Rich . . . . . 3 Breed Ter.
March 26, 1901. Brock, Charlotte Farnsworth (Mrs. George E.)
15 Sparhawk St., Brighton.
Oct. 24, 1914. Brockway, Mrs. Alice Pickford
131 Kilsyth Rd., Brookline
Sept. 30, 1901. Brown, Miss Bethany Smith . . . . . 83 Green St.
Sept. 10, 1913. Brown, Isabelle Bullard (Mrs. Lawrence E.)
254 Ocean St
Sept. 10, 1913. Brown, Lawrence Everett . . . . . 254 Ocean St.
April 20, 1915. Brown, William Allerton . . . . . 20 Nahant Pl.
June 20, 1910. Bubier, Annie Saunderson (Mrs. Nathan G.)
11 Hardy Road, Swampscott
May 19, 1903. Bubier, Helen Putnam (Mrs. Eugene H.) . . 47 Estes St.
April 27, 1907. Bubier, Miss Mary Adelaide . . . . . 22 Atlantic St.
Dec. 30, 1901. Bubier, Mary Ellen (Mrs. Frederick L.) 23 Lafayette Pk.
April 27, 1897. Bubier, Nathan George . . . 11 Hardy Road, Swampscott
April 27, 1897. Bubier, Samuel Arthur . . . . . 62 Basset St.
June 20, 1910. Buffum, Walter Nutting . . . . . 45 Milk St., Boston
April 27, 1897. Bulfinch, Charles Frederick . . . . . 184 Lewis St.
April 27, 1897. Burrill, Miss Abby Maria . . . . . 44 Hanover St.
Jan. 16, 1905. Feb. 17, 1913. } *Burrill, Miss Ellen Mudge . . . . . 23 Nahant Pl.
Nov. 19, 1906. Sept. 10, 1913. } *Burrill, Harrison Parrott . . . . . 23 Nahant Pl.
April 27, 1897. Burrill, William Abbott . . . . . 44 Hanover St.
Dec. 20, 1915. Burrows, Marion Cowan, M.D.(Mrs. Charles I.)
90 Ocean St.
Nov. 15, 1909. Burrows, Walter Irving . . . . . 21 Wolcott Rd.

June 20, 1904. Butman, Grace Everett (Mrs William W.)
49 Beacon Hill Ave.

Feb. 16, 1903. Mar. 17, 1913. *Buzzell, Mary Caroline (Mrs. Oscar W.)
49 Lafayette Pk.

Mar. 26, 1901. Caldwell, Sarah M. N. (Mrs. Luther C.)
23 Caldwell Crescent

Nov. 3, 1921. Campbell, Mrs. Viola Hutchinson
146 Massachusetts Ave., Boston

Jan. 18, 1915. Carleton, Miss Ursula Florence
107 Burrill St., Swampscott

July 21, 1913. Chase, Alfred Endicott . . . . . 47 Baltimore St.

Feb 2, 1901. Mar. 17, 1913. *Chase, Alice Breed (Mrs. Philip A.) . . 47 Baltimore St.

Oct. 18, 1915. Chase, Miss Alice Phillippa . . . . . 47 Baltimore St.

Oct. 15, 1906. Apr. 21, 1913. *Chase, Grace Greenwood (Mrs. I. Clarkson)
206 Ocean St.

Apr. 21, 1919. Chase, William H. . . . . 134 Ocean St.

Dec. 20, 1909. Clark, Charles Freeman . . . . . 23 Lyman St.

Dec. 16, 1902. Clark, Fredelyn Almira (Mrs. Charles F.) . 23 Lyman St.

June 20, 1910. Clarke, Elizabeth Putnam, (Mrs. Edward B.) 252 Ocean St.

Sept. 20, 1909. Clarke, Nathan Dane Appleton . . . . . 25 Central Sq.

Feb. 21, 1910. Clifford, Miss Frances Edna . . 12 Summit Ave., Salem

Apr. 27, 1897. Mar. 17, 1913. *Clough, Harriet Kelley (Mrs. Micajah P.) 253 Ocean St.

Apr. 27, 1897. Mar. 17, 1913. *Clough, Micajah Pratt . . . . . 253 Ocean St.

Nov. 17, 1913. *Clough, William Stocker, care F. S. Moseley & Co.,
26 Exchange St., New York, N. Y.

Feb. 21, 1910. Coates, Frederic Sumner . . . 620 Norfolk St., Mattapan

March 26, 1901. Cobb, Carolus Melville, M. D. . . . . 739 Lynnfield St.

May 19, 1913. *Coffin, Carrie Russell (Mrs. Charles A.)
Locust Valley, Long Island, N. Y.

Feb. 21, 1910. May 19, 1913. *Coffin, Charles Albert
Locust Valley, Long Island. N. Y.

Oct. 19, 1922. Coker, Helen A. Burrill (Mrs. Charles Pearson)
66 Flint St., Somerville

March 8, 1901. Colburn, Clifton . . . . . 2 Sagamore St.

Dec. 17, 1906. Colburn, Gertrude Scott (Mrs. Clifton) . 2 Sagamore, St.

Apr. 21, 1919. Colby, Miss L. Hortense . . . . . 6 Foster St.

Dec. 28, 1903. Collins, Anna Louise (Mrs. Charles A.) . 8 Prescott Rd.

Nov. 17, 1919. Collins, Everett Andrew . . . . . 116 Green St.

Sept. 10, 1913. Collins, Mrs. Helen Augusta . . . . . 124 Ocean St.

Nov. 17, 1919. Collins, Nellie Louise (Mrs. Everett A.) . 116 Green St.

Oct. 18, 1909. Conway, Charles Henry . . . . . 196 Ocean St.

Jan. 28, 1904.	Cowles, Miss Harriet Anne	1 Classical Ter.
Dec. 28, 1900.	Cox, Frank Powell, 285 Lynn Shore Drive	General Electric Company
Feb. 2, 1901.	Cox, Mary Vaughn (Mrs. Frank P.)	285 Lynn Shore Drive
Feb. 16, 1914.	Creamer, Walter Howard	4 Prescott Rd.
April 20, 1915.	Creighton, Albert Morton	16 Deer Cove
Aug. 18, 1913.	Creighton, Miss Bessy Ella	261 Ocean St.
Aug. 18, 1913.	Creighton, Ella Hannah (Mrs. George A.)	261 Ocean St.
Aug. 18, 1913.	Creighton, George Albert	261 Ocean St.
April 27, 1897.	Cross, Charles Alfred	12 King St.
Oct. 18, 1909.	Currier, Emily M (Mrs. Benjamin W.)	80 Ivy St. Brookline
Aug. 21, 1916.	Currier, Grace Silsbee (Mrs. Frank J.)	16 Brewster Ter., Brookline
Sept. 10, 1913.	Currrier, Miss Sarah Maria	49 Fayette St.
Jan. 20, 1913.	Dame, Lizzie Wiggin (Mrs. Melvin A.),	46 Bloomfield St.
Feb. 21, 1910.	Dame, Melvin Azariah	46 Bloomfield St.
Feb. 21, 1910. / Mar. 17, 1913.	*Dearborn, Edward Dearborn	24 Elm St.
Nov. 17, 1913.	Dearborn, Willis Howard	130 Green St.
Oct. 19, 1922.	Delnow, Miss Grace P.	9 Cobbet Pl.
Dec. 19, 1910.	Demarest, Abby Wilson (Mrs. David)	31 King's Beach Rd.
June 16, 1902.	Demarest, David	31 King's Beach Rd.
July 21, 1913.	Doak, Gertrude Furber (Mrs. William S.),	61 Atlantic St.
April 10, 1923.	Doak, Miss Mary Shepard	298 Eastern Ave.
Aug. 17, 1903.	Donohoe, Miss Alice Maud	33 Beacon Hill Ave.
Feb. 16. 1914.	Donovan, Michael Richard, M. D.,	101 No. Common St.
Jan. 16, 1911.	Dorman, Estelle Elizabeth (Mrs. William E.)	29 Red Rock St.
Oct. 20, 1902.	Dorman, William Edwin	29 Red Rock St.
Sept. 10, 1913.	Downing, Anne Dunn (Mrs. William E.)	18 Wolcott Rd.
May 15, 1905.	Downing, William Ellems	18 Wolcott Rd.
March 18, 1899.	Dunn, Anna Lincoln (Mrs. Lewis D.)	72 Nahant St.
March 8, 1901.	Durland, Henrietta (Mrs. Robert M.)	1601 A St., S. E. Washington, D. C.
June 20, 1904.	Earl, Miss Mary Elizabeth	11 West Baltimore St.
April 27, 1897.	Earle, Miss Louise Snow	124 Ocean St.
June 16, 1913.	Earp, Miss Emily Anna	13 Nahant St.
June 15, 1903.	Eilenberger, Edgar	18 Elsmere Ave.
Nov. 19, 1906.	Ellis, Agnes Jane (Mrs. George M.)	26 Nahant Pl.
Nov. 19, 1906.	Ellis, George Modastus	26 Nahant Pl.
Oct. 28, 1901.	Emerson, Anna Elizabeth (Mrs. Henry P.)	10 Foster St.

Nov. 19, 1906. Mar. 17, 1913. *Falls, Hannah Lizzie (Mrs. Henry B.) . . Salem St., So. Lynnfield
Nov. 19, 1906. Mar. 17, 1913. *Falls, Henry Bacon . . . . . Salem St., So. Lynnfield
Oct. 18, 1915. Farnham, Mrs. Lucy Climena . . . . . 281 Ocean St.
Dec. 20, 1902. Farquhar, John Malcolm . . . . . 211 Ocean St.
Sept. 10, 1913. Felt, Anna Maria (Mrs. William H.) . . 32 Ocean Ave.
Dec. 15, 1913. Felt, William Henry . . . . . 32 Ocean Ave.
Jan. 17, 1916. Felton, James Porter . . . . . 12 Grosvenor Park
Jan. 17, 1916. Felton, Josephine Green (Mrs. James P.) 12 Grosvenor Park
May 15, 1905. Field, Emma Judson (Mrs. C. H.) . . . . 517 Essex St.
June 20, 1904. Fiske, Miss Maria Cummings . . . . . 35 Centre St.
Mar. 16, 1914. Foster, Miss Helen Wallace, 34 Sheridan Rd., Swampscott
Feb. 24, 1902. Foster, Susan Maria (Mrs. George) . . . . 3 Ocean Ter.
Dec. 17, 1906. Mar. 17, 1913. *Fraser, Eugene Bartlett . . . . . 8 Sanderson Ave.
Nov. 15, 1909. May 19, 1913. *French, Edward Vinton . . . 185 Franklin St., Boston
Dec. 20, 1909. French, Gertrude Mix (Mrs. Henry R.) . . . 18 Park St.
Dec. 20, 1909. French, Henry Richardson . . . . . 18 Park St.
Nov. 15, 1909. Aug. 18, 1913. *French, Mary Wentworth (Mrs. E. V.) 185 Franklin St., Boston
April 27, 1897. Fuller, Addie Gertrude (Mrs. Charles S.) 12 King's Beach Rd.
April 22, 1920. Fuller, Annabel Ingalls (Mrs. Lawrence U.) . 44 Breed St.
Apr. 22, 1920. Fuller, Lawrence Usher . . . . . 44 Breed St.
Oct. 18, 1909. Gage, Anna Lincoln (Mrs. Frank H.) 130 Atlantic Ave., Swampscott
Oct. 18, 1909. Gage, Frank Herbert . . 130 Atlantic Ave., Swampscott
Sept. 30, 1901. Gale, Sadie Martin (Mrs. Frank H.) 4 Lowell Rd., Schenectady, N. Y.
Nov. 15, 1909. Goddard, Frederick Augustine . . . . . 151 Ocean St.
Dec. 19, 1910. Goldsmith, Mary Ann Choate (Mrs. William F.) 12 Mason St.
Aug. 18, 1902. Mar. 17, 1913. *Goodell, Miss Addie Grace . . . . . 4 Broad St.
Feb. 2, 1901. Goodridge, Charles Sewall, 34 Walker Rd., Swampscott
Jan. 20, 1907. Goodridge, Nellie Marsh (Mrs. Charles S.) 34 Walker Rd., Swampscott
May 18, 1908. Green, Mary Anne (Mrs. S. Henderson) 80 Lafayette Pk.
Oct. 20, 1902. Green, Susan Frances (Mrs. Charles L.) 13 Portland St.
Nov. 15, 1909. Grover, Byron Eugene . . . . . 179 Ocean St.

Nov. 15, 1909. Grover, James Hubert . . . . . 40 Baltimore St.
July 26, 1909. July 21, 1913. *Grover, Mary Rogers (Mrs. Charles S.) 109 Lynn Shore Drive
Sept. 10, 1913. Grover, Maude Durrell (Mrs. James H.), 40 Baltimore St.
July 1, 1923. Gunn, Miss Jessie T. . . . . 7 Lafayette Pk.
April 27, 1897. Hacker, Miss Sallie Hannaford . . . . . 66 Basset St.
April 27, 1897. Hannan, Joseph Francis . . . . . 15 Grosvenor Pk.
Feb. 21, 1910. Harding, Julia Barnes (Mrs. Joseph W.) . 33 Nahant St.
April 10, 1923. Hargraves, Lillian Rhoby (Mrs. Carlton Jewett) 18 Lander St.
Oct. 7, 1913. Apr. 20, 1914. *Harmon, Miss Harriet Briggs . . 89 North Common St.
Dec. 19, 1910. Harney, Patrick Joseph . . . . . 57 Breed St.
Jan. 20, 1913. Harthan, Annie Hinks (Mrs. Charles E.) 265 Boston St.
Jan. 20, 1913. Harthan, Charles Emerson . . . . . 265 Boston St.
Mar. 16, 1914. Harwood, Nellie Irene, (Mrs. Charles E.) 104 High Rock St.
Aug. 21, 1916. Haskell, Ira Joseph . . . . . 2 Currier Rd.
Aug. 21, 1916. Haskell, Lillian Rogers, (Mrs. Ira J.) . . . 2 Currier Rd.
Nov. 28, 1899. Hastings, Charles Houghton . . . . . 163 Ocean St.
April 21, 1919. Hawkes, Miss Alice . . . . 169 Walnut St., No. Saugus
July 9, 1924. Hawkes, Susanne K. (Mrs. James P.) . . . 43 Estes St.
March 15, 1909. Haywood, Annie Cowles (Mrs. Charles E.) . 11 Baker St.
March 15, 1909. Haywood, Charles Edward . . . . . 11 Baker St.
April 10, 1923. Herbert, George C. . . . . 17 Chatham St.
April 10, 1923. Herbert, Lucy T. (Mrs. George C.) . . . 17 Chatham St.
April 10, 1923. Hildenbrand, Ruth B (Mrs. George J.). . 129 Bowler St.
March 26, 1901. Hill, George Barnum . . . . . 127 Ocean St.
Nov. 17, 1919. Hilton, Grant Sherman . 156 Elmwood Rd., Swampscott
Nov. 17, 1919. Hilton, Cora Elizabeth (Mrs. Grant S.) 156 Elmwood Rd., Swampscott
Nov. 15, 1909. Hines, John Joseph . . . . . 29 Greystone Pk.
Feb. 16, 1903. Hitchcock, Eliza Preble (Mrs. Fred S.) . 154 Jenness St.
April 27, 1899. Hitchings, James Winchester . . . . . 176 Ocean St.
June 19, 1917. Hixon, Frederick Warren . . . . . 48 Brimblecom St.
June 19, 1917. Hixon, Grace Hamilton (Mrs. Frederick W.) 48 Brimblecom St.
Dec. 28, 1900. Hixon, Lucilla Delia (Mrs. Warren S.) . 19 Harwood St.
Dec. 28, 1900. Hixon, Warren Sewall . . . . . 19 Harwood St.
Feb. 21, 1910. Hobby, Walter Remington . . . . . 48 New Park St.
Oct. 20, 1902. Hodgdon, Charles Ellsworth 95 Banks Road, Swampscott
Nov. 17, 1919. Hogan, George F. . . . . 14 Central Ave.

Nov. 17, 1913.	Holder, Grace Mix (Mrs. Jesse M.)	20 Park St.
Mar. 27, 1900.	Holder, Miss Harriet Ella	9 Tapley St.
Nov. 15, 1923.	Holder, Henry Allen	22 Grosvenor Pk.
Nov. 17, 1913.	Holder, Jesse Morgan	20 Park St.
Nov. 15, 1923.	Holder, Lucy Keene (Mrs. Henry A.)	22 Grosvenor Pk.
Dec. 28, 1900.	Holder, William Channing	Middleton
Oct. 19, 1922.	Hollis, Miss Sarah A.	161 Broad St.
Sept. 10, 1913.	Holt, Miss Florence	15 Keene St.
Sept. 19, 1904.	Homan, Maria Josephine (Mrs. Henry H.)	23 Fearless Ave.
Oct. 19, 1922.	Houghton, Miss Harriet Phillips	26 W. Baltimore St.
April 21, 1913.	Hovey, Miss Helen Hastings	27 Nahant St.
April 27, 1897.	Howe, Oliver Raymond	58 Shepard St.
May 14, 1923.	Hudson, Miss Edith N.	17 Estes St.
April 20, 1915.	Humphrey, Irene Mudge (Mrs. Roy S.)	12 Wells Pl.
Dec. 14, 1898.	Ingalls, Edwin Warren	51 Atlantic St.
April 27, 1897.	Ingalls, Emma Frances (Mrs. Jerome)	229 Ocean St.
July 1, 1924.	Ingalls, Alfred Wesley	26 Basset St.
July 1, 1924.	Ingalls, Myra Elizabeth (Mrs. Alfred W.)	26 Basset St.
Jan. 17, 1900.	Ingalls, Robert Collyer	9 Portland St.
Feb. 21, 1910.	Jarvis, Charlotte Matilda (Mrs. Charles Edwin)	21 Portland St.
Jan. 27, 1902.	Johnson, Addie Mabel (Mrs. A. Justus)	137 Elmwood Rd., Swampscott
Jan. 11, 1922.	Johnson, Alvin Page	69 Rockland St., Swampscott
April 27, 1897.	Johnson, Andrew Dudley	16 Shepard St.
Apr. 27, 1897.	Johnson, Anna Loulsa (Mrs. Enoch S.)	55 Atlantic St.
Apr. 27, 1897. Oct. 20, 1913.	*Johnson, Benjamin Newhall	109 Nahant St.
Oct. 20, 1913.	*Johnson, Benjamin Newhall, Jr.	109 Nahant St.
Sept. 16, 1912.	Johnson, Charles Hudson	137 Elmwood Rd., Swampscott
Oct. 19, 1922.	Johnson, Dr. Edith Varney (Mrs. Harold A.)	68 Broad St.
Jan. 27, 1902.	Johnson, Ellen Maria (Mrs. Rufus A.)	35 Lincoln Ave., East Saugus
April 7, 1899.	Johnson, Lizzie Bishop (Mrs. Edwin H.)	181 North Common St.
Dec. 22, 1897.	Johnson, Lydia Hacker (Mrs. A. Dudley)	16 Shepard St.
Jan. 11, 1922	Johnson, Margaret Elizabeth (Mrs. Alvin P.)	69 Rockland St., Swampscott
Oct. 20, 1913.	*Johnson, Miss Marian	109 Nahant St.
Oct. 20, 1913.	*Johnson, Richard Vernon	109 Nahant St.
Oct. 20, 1913.	*Johnson, Romilly	109 Nahant St.

June 25, 1906. Apr. 10, 1913. *Johnson, Miss Susan Louisa . . . . . 55 Atlantic St.
Apr. 27, 1897. Oct. 20, 1913. *Johnson, Virginia Newhall (Mrs. Benjamin N.) 109 Nahant St.
Oct. 20, 1913. Kelley, Miss Lucy Proctor . . . . . 51 Breed St.
May 19, 1913. Kelley, William Briggs . . . . . 25 Exchange St.
Jan. 20, 1907. Keene, Susanne Newhall (Mrs. William G.) 11 Grosvenor Pk.
Nov. 13, 1899. Keene, William Gerry . . . . . 11 Grosvenor Pk.
April 10, 1913. Kennedy, Mrs. Wallace E . . 82 Chestnut St., E. Saugus
Nov. 15, 1909. Kimball, James Wooley . . 44 Atlantic Ave., Swampscott
July 26, 1909. Kirkpatrick, George Holland, M.D. . . . . 64 Broad St.
July 26, 1909. Leonard, James Wilkes . . . . . 126 Ocean St.
July 26, 1909. Leonard, Mary Barberie (Mrs. James W.) . 126 Ocean St.
Dec. 26, 1900. Lewis, Carrie Shillaber (Mrs. Lloyd G.) 17 Baltimore St.
Sept. 10, 1913. Lewis, Eliza Needham (Mrs. Edward E.) 12 Rockland St.
Nov. 15, 1915. Lewis, Salome Annie (Mrs. Willard F.) 312 Humphrey St., Swampscott
Sept. 16, 1912. Sept. 10, 1913. *Little, Alexander Everett . . . . . 264 Ocean St.
Sept. 16, 1912. Sept. 10, 1913. *Little, Lillian Abbie (Mrs. Alexander E.) 264 Ocean St.
Jan. 27, 1899. Little, Mary Frances (Mrs. William B.) . . 13 Nahant St.
April 7, 1899. Littlefield, Horatia Appleton (Mrs. William B.) 35 Franklin St.
April 10, 1923. Littlefield, Imogene B. (Mrs. Horace Greeley) 464 Western Ave.
April 18, 1898. Littlefield, Miss Melissa Jane . . . . . 35 Franklin St.
July 26, 1909. Logan, Thomas Henry . . . . . 12 Kimball Rd.
Dec. 20, 1909. Lord, George Francis . . . . . 18 Wave St.
July 21, 1913. Lougee, George Woodworth, M. D. . . . . 57 Estes St.
Oct. 18, 1909. Sept. 10, 1913. *Lovejoy, Charles Averill, M. D. . . . . 64 Broad St.
May 20, 1898. Lummus, Henry Tilton . . . . . 11 Wolcott Road
Dec. 17, 1906. Mace, Florence Hall (Mrs. Frank W.) . . 15 Mace Place
Mar. 21, 1904. Mace, Frank William . . . . . 15 Mace Place
Oct. 23, 1907. Macfarlane, G. Sidney . . . . . 110 Beacon Hill Ave.
April 27, 1897. Feb. 28, 1913. *Magrane, Patrick Byrne . . . . . 247 Ocean St.
Jan. 28, 1904. Mangan, John Joseph, M. D. . . . . 12 Baker St.
Oct. 15, 1917. Manning, Katherine Morgan (Mrs. Harry G.) 194 Maple St.
June 16, 1913. Mansfield, Miss Addie Augusta . . . . . 66 Lewis St.
Feb. 16, 1914. Marsh, Arthur . . . . . 243 Chestnut St.

Feb. 16, 1914. Marsh, Mary Elizabeth Noyes (Mrs. Arthur) 243 Chestnut St.
July 26, 1909. Marsh, Helen Marie (Mrs. Frank A. E.) 347 Fifth Ave., Room 1203, New York City, N. Y.
July 26, 1909. Martin, Archibald Herbert, M. D. . . . . 29 Broad St.
April 20, 1915. Mayo, Esther Hacker Kelley (Mrs. Henry R.) 26 Red Rock St.
April 20, 1915. Mayo, Henry Rogers . . . . . 26 Red Rock St.
June 1, 1897. McArthur, Annie E. (Mrs. John A.) . . . 22 Atlantic St.
April 22, 1920. McBrien, Lydia E. (Mrs. Richard) . . . . 40 Smith St.
Feb. 28, 1913. McCarty, William Henry, 98 Phillips Ave., Phillips Beach
Feb. 18, 1909. Merrill, Albert Rowe . . . . . Hamilton
Jan. 2, 1923. Merrill, Martha R. (Mrs. Harry W.) Water St. North Saugus
July, 9, 1924. Merritt, Miss Blanche Lillian . . . . . 9 Portland St.
Oct. 18, 1909. Miller, Hiram Emery . . . . . 65 Atkins Ave.
Dec. 19, 1910. Moore, Helen Bancroft (Mrs. Arthur L.) . . . 54 Mall St.
Oct. 16, 1916. Moore, Miss Mary S. . . . . 79 Park St.
Feb. 16, 1914. Morrow, Vernon Grandville, M.D. . . . 145 Munroe St.
May 16, 1910. Mower, Frederick Tennyson . . . . . 31 Howard St.
Feb. 3, 1924. Mudge, Mary Elizabeth (Mrs. Wallace O.) 146 Williams Ave.
Jan. 19, 1914. Mullin, Cora Palmer (Mrs. Henry C.) . . 127 Ocean St.
Dec. 28, 1900. Mullin, James Dearborn . . . . . 58 Newhall St.
Dec. 20, 1909. Neal, George Chesley . . . . . 17 Beacon Hill Ave.
Dec. 15, 1913. Neal, Harriet Louise (Mrs. William E.) . 127 Nahant St.
Oct. 18, 1909. Neath, Thomas Richardson . . . . . 15 Wolcott Rd.
Feb. 16, 1914. Newhall, Alice Ann (Mrs. Everett H.) 74 Lincoln Ave., E. Saugus
Oct. 24, 1914. Newhall, Miss Annie Louise . . . . . 82 Broad St.
Jan. 15, 1906. Newhall, Alice Lillia (Mrs. Herbert W.) . . 82 Broad St.
Feb. 21, 1910. Newhall, Arthur Edward . . . . . 18 Mace Pl.
April 27, 1897. Newhall, Asa Tarbell . . . . 17 Lafayette Pk. (Box 262)
April 20, 1915. Newhall, Edwin Leonidas . . . . . 238 Summer St.
April 10, 1923. Newhall, Miss Emma E. . . . . 24 Foster St., Saugus
Jan. 27, 1902. May 19, 1913. *Newhall, Emma Dow (Mrs. Lucian) . . 281 Ocean St.
Nov. 17, 1913. Newhall, Freeman Howard . . . . . 39 Commercial St.
Feb. 18, 1909. Newhall, Gertrude Cutler (Mrs. John B.) . 23 Atlantic St.
July 1, 1924. Newhall, Miss Grace Garland . . . . . 26 Broad St.
July 26, 1909. Newhall, Guilford Schellinger 62 Hartford St., Newton Highlands
Oct. 20, 1902. Newhall, Guy . . . . . 21 Atlantic Ter

Jan. 16, 1905.	Newhall, Miss Hannah Emily	72 Nahant St.
Jan. 15, 1906.	Newhall, Herbert William, M. D.	82 Broad St.
April 27, 1897.	Newhall, John Breed	23 Atlantic St.
April 27, 1897.	Newhall, Lucy E. Bacheller (Mrs. Israel A.)	25 Franklin St.
April 27, 1897.	Newhall, Marion Wentworth (Mrs. James S.)	52 Baltimore St.
Oct. 19, 1922.	Newhall, Miss Martha Louise	61 Broadway
Dec. 16, 1902.	Newhall, Susie Fay (Mrs. Edward B.)	49 Atlantic Ter.
Apr. 27, 1897. Aug. 26, 1913.	*Newhall, Terry Arden	470 Broad St.
Feb. 21, 1910.	Nichols, Miss Elizabeth May	13 Essex Ct.
June 20, 1910.	Nichols, Emily Clark (Mrs. Frank H.)	57 Vermilyea Ave., New York, N. Y.
April 27, 1897.	Nichols, Frederick Hammond	11 Nichols St.
June 20, 1910.	Niles, Harriet Ann (Mrs. William H.)	16 Wolcott Rd.
July 1, 1924.	Norris, Benjamin Bertram,	63 Lincoln Ave., East Saugus
Dec. 19, 1910.	Northrop, Edwin Nathaniel	58 Harwood St.
April 10, 1923.	Northrup, Arthur J.	35 Beach Bluff Ave., Beach Bluff
Apr. 10, 1923.	Northrup, Hattie (Mrs. Arthur J.)	35 Beach Bluff Ave., Beach Bluff
April 18, 1921.	Nutter, Ralph Herbert	21 Mostyn St., Beach Bluff
Apr. 18, 1921.	Nutter, Frances Green (Mrs. Ralph H.)	21 Mostyn St., Beach Bluff
Nov. 17, 1913.	Obear, Calista Hyde (Mrs. Joseph L.)	7 Fortesque Ter.
Feb. 21, 1910.	Osborn, John Hanson	80 Atlantic Ave., Swampscott
Feb. 20, 1911.	Osborn, Mabel Wallace (Mrs. John H.)	80 Atlantic Ave., Swampscott
July 29, 1901.	Osborne, Archer Preble	186 Allen Ave.
Jan. 16, 1905.	Osborne, Jesse Keyes (Mrs. Archer P.)	186 Allen Ave.
Mar. 16, 1903.	Osborne, Roy Wallace	17 Court St., Boston
Feb. 16, 1914.	Parker, Alice Goldthwait (Mrs. Thomas E.)	93 Nahant St.
Nov. 3, 1921.	Parker, Miss Eunice Ellen	30 Broadway
Oct. 26, 1900.	Parker, Harriet Fitts (Mrs. Creighton W.)	28 Lowell St.
Feb. 21, 1910.	Parker, Thomas Edward	93 Nahant St.
July 26, 1909.	Parsons, Birney Cleaves	55 Mountain Ave.
Apr. 21, 1919.	Parsons, Florence Nourse (Mrs. Birney C.,)	55 Mountain Ave.
Jan. 11, 1899.	Parsons, Katharine Martin (Mrs. Charles E.)	106 Franklin St.
April 10, 1923.	Parsons, Miss Sally	59 Baltimore St.
Nov. 3, 1921.	Patch Addie L. (Mrs. Fred C.)	30 Broadway

May 20, 1907. Paul, Miss Maria Ella . 292 Humphrey St., Swampscott
Apr. 20, 1914. Perkins, Fred Lawrence, 20 Greenwood Ter., Swampscott
Dec. 19, 1905. Perkins, Rev. Frederic Williams, D. D. . . 27 Deer Cove
Oct. 15, 1906. Perkins, Mary Thayer (Mrs. Frederic W.) 27 Deer Cove
Jan. 19, 1903. Pevear, Miss Nellie Owen . . . . . 94 Franklin St.
Feb. 16, 1914 Phelan, Michael Francis . . . . . 244 Ocean St.
Nov. 17, 1913. Philbrook, Charles Jacob . . . . . No. Conway, N. H.
Nov. 17, 1913. Philbrook, Ella May (Mrs. Charles J.) No. Conway, N.H.
Apr. 27, 1907. Phillips, Arthur John . . . . . Elmcroft, W. Peabody
Feb. 9, 1899. Phillips, Anna Racilia (Mrs. Arthur J.) Elmcroft, W. Peabody
Jan. 13, 1921. Phinney, Miss Harriet Bishop . . . . . 62 Nahant St.
Dec. 30, 1901. Pike, Georgianna Scott (Mrs. James N.) . . 29 Breed St.
May 20, 1907. Pillsbury, George Edward . . . Salem St., So. Lynnfield
May 20, 1907. Pillsbury, Lucy Chandler (Mrs. George E.) Salem St., So. Lynnfield
May 28, 1906. Pinkham, Arthur Wellington . . . . 311 Western Ave.
Oct. 7, 1913. Pinkham, Mrs. Jennie Barker . . . . 306 Western Ave.
Oct. 18, 1915. Pinkham, Ruth Griffith (Mrs. Arthur W.) 311 Western Av.
May 19, 1913. } *Plummer, Harriet Holman (Mrs. Wm. E.)
Dec. 19, 1913. } 150 Atlantic Ave., Swampscott
April 18, 1898. Porter, Miss Bertha Currier . . . . . 49 Fayette St.
April 18, 1898. Porter, Margaret Ellen (Mrs. Benjamin E.) 49 Fayette St.
April 27, 1897. Porter, Thomas Freeman . . . . . 274 Summer St.
Feb. 21, 1910. Power, Daniel Bird Haskell . . . . 13 Beacon Hill Ave.
Dec. 20, 1909. Proctor, Annie Elizabeth (Mrs. Ernest L.) . 83 Green St.
April 10, 1923. Ray, Mrs. Benjamin Berman . . . . . 74 Ocean St.
March 17, 1913. Redfern, Mrs. Mary E., 292 Humphrey St., Swampscott
Feb. 16, 1922. Reed, William T. . . . . 26 Breed St.
Nov. 20, 1916. Reynolds, Miss Augusta . . . . . 207 Boston St.
May 17, 1915. Richardson, George Edward . . . . . 7 Mason St.
Oct. 16, 1911. Ripley, Miss Mabel Frances . . . . 15 No. Franklin St.
March 17, 1913. Robbins, Miss Mary E. F. . . . . 145 Lynn Shore Drive
Dec. 21, 1922. Robinson, Leonor A. (Mrs. Benj. F.) 17 Emory St., Saugus
Jan. 13, 1921. Robinson, Miss Mary Rosamond, 311 Central St., Saugus
Mar. 11, 1920. Rodman, Nellie Forman (Mrs. Fred B.) . . 17 Crosby St.
March 12, 1900. Rogers, Emmelyn Chase (Mrs. A. L.) 44 Glen Rd., Winchester
July 28, 1899. Rolfe, Charles Edwin . . 104 Atlantic Ave., Swampscott
July 28, 1899. Rowell, Frank Bruce . . . . . 14 Linwood Rd.
Nov. 17, 1902. Russell, Harriett Brownell (Mrs. William H.) 25 Atlantic Ter.

Oct. 18, 1909.	Sanborn, Carlotta Fredericka (Mrs. Elmer E.)	269 Ocean St.
Jan. 17, 1900.	Sanborn, Charles Sidney	18 King St.
July 21, 1913.	Sanborn, Ella Maria (Mrs. Chas. S.)	18 King St.
Oct. 18, 1909.	Sanborn, Elmer Ellsworth	269 Ocean St.
Nov. 17, 1913.	*Sanders, Harriet Clough (Mrs. Frank M.)	253 Ocean St.
Jan. 16, 1911.	Sanderson, Albenia (Mrs. John A.)	128 Empire St.
May 20, 1907.	Sanderson, Carrie May (Mrs. Howard K.)	16 Amory St.
April 18, 1921.	Sawtell, Miss Alice E.	15 Cherry St.
April 18, 1921.	Sawtell, Miss Emma G.	15 Cherry St.
April 18, 1921.	Sawtell, Miss Nellie M.	15 Cherry St.
April 27, 1897.	Sawyer, Henry Albert	9 Ocean Ter.
April 20, 1915.	Sheehan, Joseph Cornelius	26 Temple Pl.
April 27, 1897.	Sheldon, Chauncey Cooley, M.D.,	73 North Common St.
Nov. 17, 1919.	Sherman, Clarence Edgar	18 Mawney Ave., Providence, R. I.
Aug. 18, 1913.	Shorey, George Langdon	30 Baker St.
May 3, 1901.	Silsbee, Henry	38 Brookline St.
Jan. 18, 1915.	Smith, Helen E. C. (Mrs. Murdock C.)	3 Lee Hall
Nov. 15, 1915.	Smith, Mabel Adelaide Peach (Mrs. C. Fred)	106 Elmwood Rd., Swampscott
Dec. 30, 1901.	Smith, Miss Mary Abby	32 Outlook Rd., Swampscott
Dec. 21, 1914.	Smith, Murdock Campbell, M. D.	3 Lee Hall
Sept. 9, 1898. Mar. 15, 1913.	*Smith, Sarah Fuller (Mrs. Joseph N.)	490 Beacon St., Boston
Sept. 18, 1911.	Somers, Miss Sophia Maud	44 Cedar St.
Feb. 21, 1910.	Spalding, Willard Floyd	118 Atlantic Ave., Swampscott
April 27, 1897.	Spinney, Benjamin Franklin	270 Ocean St.
May 20, 1918.	Spinney, Frank C.	270 Ocean St.
April 20, 1914.	Sprague, Charles Francis	44 Atlantic Ave., Swampscott
April 20, 1915.	Sprague, Charles Henry	33 Walker Road, Swampscott
Mar. 11, 1920.	Sprague, Eugene Badger	10 Kenwood Ter.
April 27, 1897. May 19, 1913.	*Sprague, Henry Breed	33 Walker Road, Swampscott
April 20, 1915.	Sprague, Howard Burnham, M.D.,	130 Longwood Ave., Brookline
Aug. 26, 1901.	*Sprague, Laura Loring (Mrs. Henry B.)	33 Walker Rd., Swampscott
Mar. 11, 1920.	Sprague, Laurelle Emerson (Mrs. Eugene B.)	10 Kenwood Ter.
Feb. 21, 1910.	Sprague, Mary Susie (Mrs. William C.)	10 Elbridge St., Worcester
Feb. 21, 1910.	Sprague, William Chase	10 Elbridge St., Worcester

June 17, 1907. Stark, Josie (Mrs. Kirk) . . . . . 8 Sanderson Ave.

Oct. 17, 1910.
Oct. 14, 1913. } *Stephenson, Charles Henry . . . . . 60 Atlantic St.

Sept. 19, 1910.
Oct. 14, 1913. } *Stephenson, Adaline Elizabeth (Mrs. Charles H.) 60 Atlantic St.

Nov. 17, 1913. *Stephenson, Sarah Elizabeth Clough (Mrs. W. R. C.) 50 Edge Hill Rd., Brookline.

Jan. 17, 1916. Stephenson, William R. C., 50 Edge Hill Rd., Brookline

Oct. 20, 1902. Stevens, Charles Goold . . . . . 147 Washington St.

Sept. 19, 1904. Stevens, James Dexter . . . . . 12 Highland Ave.

Oct. 20, 1902. Stevens, Mary Brown (Mrs. Charles N.) 147 Washington St.

April 27, 1897.
Oct. 20, 1913. } *Stewart, Rev. Samuel Barrett, 9 Stratford Rd., Schenectady, N. Y.

July 17, 1916. Stiles, Arthur H... . . . . 203 Lynn Shore Drive

May 20, 1898. Stimpson, Isabelle Bradford (Mrs. Henry), 24 Sachem St.

July 17, 1916. Stiles, Lulu T. (Mrs. Arthur H.) . 203 Lynn Shore Drive

Nov. 21, 1914. Swett, William H. . . . 103 Liberty St. (The Osmund)

Feb. 16, 1903. Symonds, Mary Alice (Mrs. Walter E.) . . 57 Nahant St.

Feb. 2, 1901. Symonds, Warren Lovell . . . . . 57 Nahant St.

Oct. 18, 1909. Tapley, Anna Goldsborough (Mrs. Fred F.) Rockaway Ave., Clifton

April 27, 1907.
Oct. 14, 1913. } *Tapley, Henry Fuller . . . . . 280 Ocean St.

Sept. 10, 1913. Tebbetts, Helen Virginia (Mrs. Theodore C.) 131 Ocean St.

Oct. 20, 1902.
Mar. 17, 1913. } *Thomson, Elihu . . . 22 Monument Ave., Swampscott

June 6, 1921.
Dec. 15, 1921. } *Thomson, John M. . . 49 Monument Ave., Swampscott

Oct. 16, 1911. Thyng, Miss Addie Lizzie . . . . . 19 Cherry St.

June 1, 1897. Tirrell, Sarah Eliza (Mrs. Minot) 22 West Cedar St., Boston

Jan. 27, 1902. Titus, Augusta Tyson (Mrs. I. Walton) . 11 Deer Cove

Jan. 27, 1902. Titus, Isaac Walton . . . . . 11 Deer Cove

Sept. 10. 1913. Townsend, Miss Mary Abby . . . . . 252 Ocean St.

Oct. 7, 1913. Treadwell, Chester Cushing . . . . . 11 Parker Ave.

Oct. 7, 1913. Treadwell, Edith Marion (Mrs. Chester C.) 11 Parker Ave.

Nov. 21, 1910. Tucker, Miss Bertha Blanche . . . . 44 Hamilton Ave.

March 27, 1900. Tucker, Emma Adalaide (Mrs. Marcus E.) 44 Hamilton Ave.

Feb. 20, 1905. Upham, Otis Leonard . . . . . 204 Lewis St.

Apr. 10, 1923. Valpey, Fred Burns . . . . . 15 Anoka Pl.

Apr. 10, 1923. Valpey, Miss Jennie Lane . . . . . 21 Baltimore St.
Apr. 20, 1915. Vassar, James Hervey . 573 Massachusetts Ave., Boston
June 20, 1904. Viall, Miss Annah Plummer . . . . . 39 Bloomfield St.
June 20, 1904. Viall, Miss Kate Gile . . . . . 39 Bloomfield St.
Feb. 21, 1910. Viets, Caroline Elizabeth (Mrs. James R.) 26 Greystone Pk.
Feb. 21, 1910. Viets, James Rollin . . . . . 26 Greystone Pk.
July 26, 1909. Walter, Florence Davis (Mrs. Alfred M.) 2729 Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill.
March 11, 1920. Watson, Gertrude Kinsman (Mrs. Wilfred E.) 15 Red Rock St.
March 11, 1920. Watson, Wilfred Ernest . . . . . 15 Red Rock St.
Feb. 17, 1913. Watts, Miss Lizzie Small . . . . . 604 Essex St.
Oct. 21, 1907. Welch, John Henry . . . 153 Elmwood Rd., Swampscott
Feb. 16, 1903. Wentworth, Louis Albert . . . . . 23 Baker St.
April 27, 1897. Whitman, Joseph Henry . . . . . Tufts St., Clifton
Oct. 24, 1914. Whitney, Benjamin Colman Whitney Homestead, Nahant
Aug. 18, 1902. Jan. 24, 1914. *Whitten, Frank Swain . . . . . 33 Munroe St.
Dec. 20, 1999. Willard, George Addison . . . . . 73 Astor St.
June 12, 1922. Williams, Wallace D. . . . . 321 Nahant Rd., Nahant
June 12, 1922. Williams, Isabella H. (Mrs. Wallace D.) 321 Nahant Rd., Nahant
April 21, 1913. Wilson, Alice Campbell (Mrs. Fred A.) High St., Nahant
Feb. 17, 1908. Oct. 8, 1913. *Wilson, Miss Annie Eudora . . . . . 273 Ocean St.
April 21, 1913. Wilson, Fred Allan . . . . . High St., Nahant
Oct. 16, 1911. Wilson, Leon Eugene . . . . . 14 Rhodes Ave.
Oct. 24, 1914. Winslow, Edward Martin . . . . 169 Lynn Shore Drive
April 10, 1923. Wix, Mabelle Blake (Mrs. Thomas) . . . 112 Western Ave.
April 27, 1897. Wood, Miss Lana Josephine . . . . . 19 Franklin St.
Mar. 17, 1913. Woodbridge, Charles Glidden . . . . . 77 Central Ave.
Feb. 17, 1913. *Woodbury, Miss Alice Porter . . . . . 51 Baltimore St.
April 27, 1897. Sept. 10, 1913. *Woodbury, John . . . . 345 Marlborough St., Boston
Feb. 17, 1913. *Woodbury, Miss Laura Brown . . . . 51 Baltimore St.
Feb. 17, 1913. *Woodbury, Miss Louise . . . . . 51 Baltimore St.
Apr. 26, 1900. Feb. 17, 1913. *Woodbury, Maria Brown (Mrs. C.J.H.) 51 Baltimore St.
Feb. 21, 1910. Woodbury, Mary Parker (Mrs. S. Herbert) 75 Nahant St.
Jan. 13, 1921. Wyer, Marion S. Lewis (Mrs. Robert H.) 24 Lewis St.
Nov. 17, 1913. Wyman, Edith Estelle (Mrs. Louis A.) 925 Humphrey St.

SUMMARY

July 31, 1924

Honorary Members	4
Life Members	61
Complimentary	3
Annual Members	457
Total	525

THE REGISTER

OF THE

Lynn Historical Society

MEMOIRS

February 4, 1919, to January 1, 1923

Number 23, Part II

Editors, Miss Susan L. Johnson, Mrs. Howard K. Sanderson

Miss Ellen Mudge Burrill

LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY

1925

NATHAN MORTIMER HAWKES

THE REGISTER

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no.23, pt.2

F. Rm. 1931-3-27

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PREFACE

In the series of the Lynn Historical Society Registers, Number 23, Part I, was issued in August, 1924. The present volume, Number 23, Part II, contains Memoirs of our members, who passed on between Feb. 4, 1919, and Jan. 1, 1923,—that have not previously been printed.

Volume 21 for the year 1917 was not published until 1919, owing to the shortage of paper during the World War. Volume 22 was printed in 1921, covering January, 1918, to November, 1921, and included the Memoirs that had been received for that period. Under the heading "Necrology," forty-six names were inserted with a note asking for the required information, in order that the work might be finished. The response made it possible to practically complete the list, so that these Memoirs, with the group for 1922, bring the Vital Records down to Jan. 1, 1923.

The Memoirs for 1923 and 1924 are in preparation, and the Council will be grateful if any families, who have not filled out the blanks, will do so and send them to Miss Susan L. Johnson, Chairman of the Committee on Necrology and Genealogy, 55 Atlantic Street, Lynn.

Volume 23, Part III, has also been authorized by the Council. This will contain Mr. Warren Mudge Breed's paper on "The California Gold Discovery of 1849."

Miss Susan L. Johnson
Mrs. Howard K. Sanderson
Miss Ellen Mudge Burrill

Editors

June 1, 1925.

OFFICERS FOR 1924

President

BENJAMIN NEWHALL JOHNSON

Vice Presidents

WARREN MUDGE BREED CHARLES E. HAYWOOD
FRED A. WILSON

Secretary

MISS ELLEN MUDGE BURRILL

Treasurer

GUSTAVUS ATTWILL

Council.—The above Ex-Officiis and :—

Until January, 1925[1].

George S. Bliss, Mrs. Nathaniel P. Breed, Ira J. Haskell, Miss Susan L. Johnson, Fred M. Nichols[1], Miss Mary A. Townsend.

Until January, 1926.

Harrison P. Burrill, Micajah P. Clough, Miss Sallie H. Hacker, A. Dudley Johnson, Henry R. Mayo, Mrs. Lucy Chandler Pillsbury.

Until January, 1927.

John Albree, Horace H. Atherton, Jr., Mrs. Micajah P. Clough, Dr. Carolus M. Cobb, Frank W. Mace, Henry F. Tapley.

COMMITTEES FOR 1924

Custodians.—Gustavus Attwill, Chairman, Building and Grounds; John Albree, Books and Pamphlets; George S. Bliss, Photographs,

Finance.—Henry F. Tapley, Chairman, and Micajah P. Clough.

Necrology and Genealogy.—Miss Susan L. Johnson, Chairman, Mrs. Micajah P. Clough, Mrs. Harriet F. Parker and Mrs. Howard K. Sanderson.

Hospitality.—Miss Sallie H. Hacker, Chairman, Miss Mary A. Townsend, Vice Chairman, assisted by Mrs. Gustavus Attwill, Mrs. Nathaniel P. Breed, Mrs. Henry P. Emerson, Mrs. Ira J. Haskell, Mrs. Benjamin N. Johnson, Mrs. George E. Pillsbury and Mrs. Wilfred E. Watson.

Musicales.—Miss Sallie H. Hacker, Chairman.

Lectures and Public Meetings.—Benjamin N. Johnson, Chairman, John Albree, Miss Ellen Mudge Burrill.

Old Town Records.—Benjamin N. Johnson, Chairman, John Albree, Miss Ellen Mudge Burrill, Fred A. Wilson.

Fireproof Addition.—Benjamin N. Johnson, Chairman, John Albree, Fred A. Wilson.

Old-Time Shoemaker's Shop.—Henry F. Tapley, Chairman, Gustavus Attwill, Warren M. Breed, Everett H. Dunbar, Miss Sallie H. Hacker.

1 Re-elected Jan. 10, 1925, to serve until Jan., 1928, with Henry A. Sawyer, vice Fred M. Nichols, deceased.

MEMOIRS

The following pages contain sketches of members who died between February 4, 1919, and January 1, 1923, not previously printed.

EDITH (HALL) ATHERTON

Edith (Hall) Atherton, daughter of Frank H. and Elizabeth Croswell (Henderson) Hall, was born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 22, 1878, and died in Saugus, Nov. 8, 1920. She was educated in the Boston public schools and graduated from the Girls High School in 1895.

She was married on Nov. 30, 1898, to Horace Hale Atherton, Jr., who survives, with two sons, Roger Morse Atherton, and Horace Hale Atherton, 3rd. A daughter, Edith Rutledge Atherton, died in 1913, at the age of fourteen.

Mrs. Atherton was President of the 1895 Class of the Girls High School, Boston, for a number of years, and a member of the East Saugus Methodist Episcopal Church and its various societies, in the activities of which she was always very much interested. She became a member of the Lynn Historical Society on June 20, 1910.

WILLIAM HERBERT BATES

William Herbert Bates, son of Edwin and Lydia Maria (Wentworth) Bates, was born in Lynn April 3, 1871. He married, first, Mabel Gertrude Greene, at Swampscott, who died June 23, 1901, and there were three children, Maria Wentworth, born June 24, 1898, Leonard Humphrey, born Oct. 17, 1899, and William Herbert, born June 18, 1901. He married, second, Elizabeth I. Stewart, at Newburyport, in 1906. Mr. Bates died in Swampscott Feb. 4, 1919. He graduated from the Lynn Classical High School in 1889, and resided in Lynn until 1898 when he moved to Swampscott. He entered the employ of the National Security Bank of Lynn, now the Security Trust Company, became Teller and continued in that position until Nov. 1917, when he joined the staff of the State Bank (incorporated Nov. 15, 1917).

In 1902, he was elected Water Commissioner of Swampscott, and was chairman of the Water Board from March 16, 1903 to 1912. He was Treasurer of the Town from Sept. 27, 1912, to March, 1918. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity, the Odd Fellows, Order of Red Men, Sons of Veterans, Sons of the American Revolution, Swampscott Club, and the Lynn Historical Society, which he joined Feb. 16, 1914. He attended the Swampscott Universalist Church.

JOSIAH CHASE BENNETT

JOSIAH CHASE BENNETT

Josiah Chase Bennett was born in Sandwich, N. H., on May 6, 1835, the son of Simon Bennett, a farmer, and his wife Mary Fogg Chase, both natives of Sandwich, and direct descendants of Samuel Bennett, who came to this country in 1635 and later settled in Lynn, and of Aquilla Chase, who settled in Hampton about 1640. He died at his residence in Lynn on Feb. 19, 1920.

He attended the public schools of his native town, and when sixteen years of age, went to work at the shoemaker's bench in Danvers, then entered the employ of F. Merriam & Company of Middleton, and of Frank Dane & Company, Danvers; he later learned the hatter's trade and conducted a hat business in Boston. The five years, 1865–1870 were spent with the American Shoe Tip Company, of Boston, and during that period, he travelled extensively among the shoe trade of the country.

Through these years, he resided in Lynn during the summer, and in Boston in the winter months. In 1870, he made Lynn his permanent home, and for twenty years had a large shoe business, manufacturing a fine grade of women's shoes. He was associated with George E. Barnard on Exchange Street; the business under the name of J. C. Bennett & Barnard later being moved to their new building, corner of Blake Street and Central Square. This building was burned in the great fire of Nov. 26, 1889, and in 1892, Mr. Bennett withdrew from active participation in the shoe industry. He was deeply interested in, and gave much time and thought to the development of highways and boulevards in this vicinity, especially the State highway known as the North Shore Road over the Lynn marshes, and also to the development of real estate in the Commercial and Bennett Street sections of West Lynn.

In politics, Mr. Bennett was an active Republican. He was the first president of the Lynn Republican Club, which office he held at the time of his death. He was a member of the Massachusetts, Middlesex and Essex Republican Clubs, a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1892, and Senator from the First Essex District in 1885 and 1898. He was also a member of the Oxford Club, the Home Market Club of Boston, the Boston Merchants' Association, and the Society of Colonial Wars; a member of the Episcopal Church and Vestryman of St. Stephen's Memorial Church for many years; a member of the Masonic Lodge of Wolfboro, N. H., and joined the Lynn Historical Society as a charter member.

On Feb. 5, 1865, Mr. Bennett was married in Rochester, N. H., to Nancy Louisa Richardson, who died at their home in Weare, N. H., March 6, 1909, and with whose nephew, George E. Richardson, Mr. Bennett made his home after the death of his wife. In his immediate

family, there were three brothers, now deceased, Russell S. Bennett formerly of Lynn, Edmund C. Bennett, of Holderness, N. H., and Stephen Bennett of Weare, N.H., of whom Russell S. removed to Wakefield, and died Feb. 17, 1925, in his ninety-fifth year.

FREDERICK LOUIS BUBIER

Frederick Louis Bubier, son of Hon. Samuel Mansfield and Mary Wallace (Todd) Bubier, was born in Lynn Oct. 4, 1853. He was educated at Miss Susan Boynton's school and in the public schools of the city, and later attended Chauncy Hall School, Boston. He resided first in Oxford Street, later moving to the corner of Baker and Franklin Streets, and from 1878 to 1921 his home was at 23 Lafayette Park.

After leaving school, in 1873, Mr. Bubier entered the employ of his father in the manufacture of shoes. Admitted to the firm in 1876, he continued in this business, in partnership with his father and elder brother, under the name of S. M. Bubier & Sons, and later, on the retirement of his father, under the name of Bubier Brothers. In 1883, he went into the business of cut soles and leather, continuing until 1900. After spending about four years in the line of investment securities, he entered the Lynn Institution for Savings as Assistant Treasurer, and upon the death of Mr. Walter E. Symonds in April, 1906, was elected Treasurer and remained in that office until his death, May 30, 1921. He was a Republican in politics, and was a member of the Lynn Sinking Fund Commission from 1900 to 1921.

He was a charter member of the Lynn Historical Society, a member of the Oxford Club, Treasurers' Club, Savings Bank Officers' Club, and Treasurer of the Lynn Hospital, 1906 to 1915. He was a regular attendant at the First Universalist Church, serving as a Trustee for four years.

On June 20, 1877, Mr. Bubier was married to Mary Ella Stacey, daughter of Thomas and Hannah Maria (Johnson) Stacey, of Lynn. Their four children were,—Wallace Bubier, b. June, 1878, d. June, 1878; Thomas Stacey Bubier, b. Jan. 15, 1881; Samuel Mansfield Bubier, b. Feb. 22, 1882, d, June, 1882; Frederick Charles Bubier, b. Sept. 30, 1892.

The Bubier line of descent is as follows:—Joseph[1], d. 1701; Christopher[2], b. Marblehead, 1650 ?, d. 1706?; Christopher[3], b. Marblehead, 1675 ?, d. 1722; Joseph[4], b. 1703-4, Marblehead; Joseph[6], b. Marblehead, 1728, d. 1783; John Horton[6], b. Marblehead, 1759-60; served in the Navy in the Revolutionary War; Christopher[7], b. Marblehead, Mar. 19, 1786, d. Aug. 14, 1869; Samuel Mansfield[8], b. Lynn, June 23, 1816, d. Oct, 15, 1894; Frederick Louis[9], b. Lynn, Oct, 4, 1853, d. May 30, 1921.

HARRIOTT MUDGE BUBIER

HARRIOTT MUDGE (LAKEMAN) BUBIER

Harriott Mudge (Lakeman) Bubier, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Jane (Mudge) Lakeman, was born in Lynn, Oct. 9, 1843. Her father, Joseph Lakeman, was one of the shoe manufacturers of Lynn, prominent in the eighteen fifties, and came here from Ipswich. Her mother, Sarah Jane Mudge, was a granddaughter of Nathan Mudge of Lynnfield, a Revolutionary soldier, the emigrant ancestor being Thomas Mudge of Malden. The line of descent may be found traced in the sketch of Mrs. Maria Rachel Chase, sister of Mrs. Bubier, in the Register for the year 1911.

Mrs. Bubier was educated in the public schools of Lynn, a pupil of Master Brickett, and a graduate of the Lynn High School. She was twice married, her first husband being Elbridge W. Bubier, who died in 1883, and by whom she had two sons, George M. and Howard F. Bubier. In 1891, she was married to Frank Phillips Bubier, a brother of her first husband.

Mrs. Bubier was one of the early members of the Outlook Club, of Lynn, and was actively interested in it up to the time of her illness. She was also a member of the Lynn Woman's Club, and a charter member of the Lynn Historical Society. She was an attendant at the First Universalist Church. But most of all, her interest centered in her home. Of her household, for many years, were her sister, Mrs. Maria R. Chase, whose husband died in Virginia during the Civil War, and a sister-in-law, Jennie S. Bubier, blind from childhood. To both of these, besides to husband and children, she gave unstinted devotion. She is survived by her son, Howard F. Bubier, and a granddaughter, Barbara Shaw Bubier. Her other son, George M. Bubier, a well-known ornithologist, died in 1920.

ELLEN AUGUSTA (LORD) BURDITT

Ellen Augusta (Lord) Burditt was born in the homestead, corner of Green and Friend Streets, Lynn, on Aug. 8, 1836, the daughter of George W. Lord, of Lynn (born in Ossipee, N. H., Sept. 23, 1811, died in Lynn July 3, 1898), and Rebecca Boardman, of Marblehead (born Nov. 6, baptized Dec. 25, 1814, died in Lynn Feb, 23, 1893). Her parents were married in Marblehead July 19, 1835. She attended the Lynn public schools and was a member of the Class of 1851, Lynn High School. On Oct. 31, 1867, she was married to Charles A. Burditt, of Boston, and for many years the family home was in Dorchester.

Mrs. Burditt was a member of the Dorchester Woman's Club and of the Rufus Putnam Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution. She died at

160 Riverway, Longwood, on Nov. 25, 1919, in her eighty-fourth year, leaving her husband and one step-daughter, Alice; also one sister Harriet (Mrs. George W. Burditt, of Cambridge). She had one brother who died in infancy, and two other sisters, Sarah B., died June 2, 1849, ae. 6 years, 6 months, and Mary Braley, died in Lynn Oct. 7, 1910.

Mrs. Burditt joined the Lynn Historical Society Apr. 18, 1910. She gave much time to genealogical research, preparing charts of the Lord and Burditt families. She and her husband travelled extensively in this country and abroad, making a tour around the world in 1892–3. While a resident of Lynn, she attended the First Universalist Church, and in later years was a member of the Church of the Disciples, Boston.

GEORGIANA LEWIS GOLDTHWAIT

Georgiana Lewis Goldthwait was born in Lynn, Sept. 24, 1853, the daughter of Allen W. and Maria R. Lewis. She graduated from the Lynn High School and the Salem Normal School. She taught in Primary School No. 52, Ingalls Building, beginning at the winter term in 1876 and continuing until 1878, when she was transferred to the Grammar School in the same building. She remained there through the school year of 1880, and on August 30 was transferred to the High School where she taught principally rhetoric and algebra, through 1896.

She held membership in the Lynn Historical Society, having joined Jan. 28, 1904, the Daughters of Veterans, Master Brickett's School Girls of Ward Three; the Massachusetts Women's Hospital, Women's Charity Club, the Women's City Club, and the Peabody Home for Crippled Children, of Boston. She attended the First Universalist Church, and was an active member of the Pullman Mission of that Parish.

She was married on July 28, 1886, to Fred P. Goldthwait, and died at her home, 177 Chatham Street, on February 1, 1922. She was a lineal descendant of Edmund Lewis, who came to Lynn from Watertown in 1639 and was the first settler on Lewis Street.

WILLIAM HENRY GOVE

William Henry Gove, son of Levi and Mary (Meader) Gove, was born at South Berwick, Maine, Sept. 4, 1851; he married Jan. 5, 1882, Aroline Chase Pinkham, daughter of Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass.,—children, William Pinkham, b. Sept. 15, 1883; Lydia Pinkham, b. Nov. 24, 1885; Mary, b. Dec. 14, 1892; Caroline, b. May 21, 1895. Mr. Gove died at Salem, April 14, 1920.

He attended the district schools of his native town, and afterward became a student at Oak Grove Seminary, a Friend's boarding school, at Vassalboro, Maine. On removing to Lynn, in 1865, he attended the grammar school at Gravesend, and in June, 1866, entered the Lynn High School, from which he graduated in 1869. He then secured a position in the law office of John W. Porter, Esq., of Danvers, and while employed there took up the study of law. In 1872, he entered Harvard College, graduating in 1876 with the degree of A.B., and from the Harvard Law School in 1877 with the degree of LL.B. He practised law in Salem from 1877 to 1885, with his former employer as a partner, in the firm of Porter and Gove, and alone from 1885 to 1900.

In politics, Mr. Gove was a Republican. He served on the Board of Aldermen, of Salem, 1894–1896, and chairman of the Board of Aldermen and Board of Health, 1895–1896. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives 1903–1904, and of the Executive Council 1910–1911. He was a member of the Republican city committee for many years, and in 1908, was an alternate delegate from his Congressional district to the Republican National Convention. He was a 32nd degree Freemason, president of the Salem Masonic Temple Association, a member of the Salem and Colonial Clubs, and of the Tedesco Club, of Swampscott. He joined the Lynn Historical Society, Dec. 24, 1898. He was a birthright member of the Society of Friends and always adhered to the essential principles of the Society. Soon after his marriage, however, he joined the Independent Congregational Church (Unitarian), of Salem, and was active in bringing about the union of that and the East Church (Unitarian), in Salem, under the name of the Second Church, of which organization he was president until his death. He was a life member of the American Unitarian Association.

On the death of Charles H. Pinkham, Nov. 10, 1900, Mr. Gove became president and general manager of the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Company, of Lynn, and so remained until his death.

He traveled extensively with his wife and family, visiting Europe several times. He compiled and arranged the Gove Book from which the facts for this sketch are taken.

Mr. Gove was a descendant of John[1] Gove, who was born in England in 1604, and died Feb. 28, 1647–8 at Charlestown, Mass. The following is his line of Gove ancestry: Edward[2] Gove, b. in London in 1630, was in Salisbury, Mass., in 1657, married Hannah Partridge, 1660, d. 1691; Ens. John[3], b. in Salisbury, Sept. 19, 1661, m. widow Sarah Russell, 1686, d. Oct. 15, 1737, at Hampton Falls, N. H.; John[4], b. in Hampton, N. H., May 29, 1689, m. Ruth Johnson, May 22, 1719–20, d. in Hampton Falls, May 23, 1759; Daniel[5], b. Hampton Falls, Mar. 8, 1722, m. Rebecca Hunt, June 25, 1746, d. Seabrook, Aug. 24, 1761; Daniel[6], b. Hampton

Falls, Feb. 22, 1749, m. Miriam Cartland, Nov. 22, 1773, d. in Weare' June 11, 1843; Moses[7], b. Weare, Dec. 22, 1774, m. 1st Hannah Chase, Oct. 2, 1799, 2nd Martha P. Worth, May 15, 1834, d. June 8, 1851; Levi[8], b. in Weare, Feb. 22, 1802, m. 1st Ruth Varney, Oct. 5, 1826, 2nd Sarah Hull, Aug. 2, 1837, 3rd Mary Meader, Oct. 31, 1850, d. Lynn, Mass., Aug. 13, 1885; William Henry[9] Gove.

GEORGE HIRAM GREELEY

George Hiram Greeley, son of Newell and Priscilla (Hill) Greeley, was born in East Boston, Jan 30, 1846. He was married at East Boston, May 1, 1865, to Elizabeth Lincoln Stoddard. One child, Nellie Florence Greeley, was born Nov. 16, 1866, and died Feb. 17, 1892. Mr. Greeley lived there from the time of his birth until 1911, when he came to Lynn and died in this city Mar. 23, 1919.

By occupation, he was for many years a bookkeeper for Goodnow & Wightman, hardware dealers of Boston, afterwards for the Windram Manufacturing Company, Boston, and for a few years previous to his death was treasurer of the latter company. In politics he was a Republican, and among the organizations with which he was affiliated were the Boston Philatelic Society, the Lynn Historical Society which he joined May 19, 1913, the First Universalist Church of Lynn and the Men's Club of that Parish. He compiled and published the Genealogy of the Greely-Greeley Family in 1905.

ANNIE MARY (BROWN) GROVER

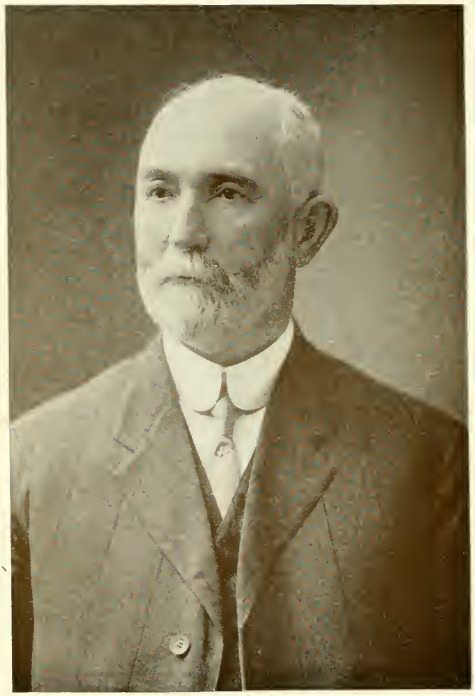
Annie Mary (Brown) Grover was born in Rye, New Hampshire, May 19, 1837, the daughter of Simon and Mary (Seavey) Brown. She received her education in the public schools of Rye, Exeter Female Academy, and the State Normal School at Salem where she was graduated about 1859. She taught in the Normal School 1860-1861, and then came to the Lynn High School, remaining there until 1868.

Mrs. Grover joined the Lynn Historical Society Feb. 15, 1915. She was a member of the Central Congregational Church, Lynn, from 1855-1868, and then was identified with the First Baptist Church until 1876, when she removed her membership to the Washington Street Baptist Church, where for twenty-three years she taught a large organized Bible Class.

On Dec. 10, 1868, she was married to James Jacob Grover. His death on Mar. 31, 1883, left her with the care of five young children.

She was a general partner in the shoe manufacturing firm of J. J.

ANNIE MARY (BROWN) GROVER



CHARLES SHREVE GROVER

Grover's Sons from 1883 to 1918. Her death occurred on Apr. 13, 1919. Mrs. Grover is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Louise Brown (Grover) Amick, and four sons, James Hubert, Lyndon Vassar, Alfred Crosby and Harmon Faunce Grover. She traced her descent from the following:—John Brown[1], b. in England in 1588 or 1589; emigrated to this country in 1635 and settled in Hampton, N. H., in 1639; selectman in 1651 and 1656. Jacob[2], b. in Hampton, N. H., in 1653; d. Feb. 13, 1740. Samuel[3] b., in Hampton, N. H., Sept. 1686; d. Jan. 14, 1772. Zachariah[4], b. in Hampton, N. H., about 1716; d. Jan. 31, 1783. Capt. Simon[5], b. in Hampton, N. H., Aug. 13, 1744; d. July 20, 1831. Lieut. Simon[6], b. in No. Hampton, N. H., (?) Aug. 14, 1766; d. Mar. 4, 1846: served in Capt. James Coleman's Company of Cavalry, War of 1812. Simon[7], b. in Rye, N. H., or vicinity, Sept. 6, 1811, d. Mar. 2, 1882. Annie Mary[8] Brown.

Mrs. Grover was also descended from William Seavey, 3rd., who was probably Ensign in Capt. Jotham Odiorne's Company, 1716. Lieut. William Seavey, b. 1745; d. Mar. 15, 1829; was First Lieut. under Capt. Joseph Parsons at Newcastle, in the Revolutionary War. Lieut. Amos Seavey, b. 1787; d. Sept 5, 1852; was a member of Capt. James Coleman's Company of Cavalry, War of 1812. This Seavey line comes down from William Seavey, b. in England, who was in 1631 sent to the Piscataqua Settlement by Capt. John Mason.

CHARLES SHREVE GROVER

Charles Shreve Grover, who on Friday, Apr. 4, 1919, died at his home, 109 Lynn Shore Drive, was the son of James Jacob and Sarah (Richardson) Grover, and was born June 14, 1850, at Guysborough, Nova Scotia. The following year the family removed to Lynn, where Charles resided during most of his life. He was educated in the public schools and was graduated from the High school. His mother died in 1868. Afterward for a time he lived in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., working as a clerk in a retail shoe store. In 1871, he returned to Lynn to work for his father in the shoe manufacturing business, continuing thus until the latter's death in 1883. Subsequently for ten years he managed the business in partnership with Mrs. James J. Grover. Two younger brothers were admitted to the firm in 1893, and on July 1, 1918, the business was incorporated as J. J. Grover's Sons Company, of which Charles S. Grover became the first president.

As a young man he united with the Washington Street Baptist Church, and for many years had served it as deacon. At the time of his death, he was a vice president of the Security Trust Company, a trustee of the Lynn Y. M. C. A., and a member of the board of managers of Lynn Hospital

and other philanthropies. In public life, he had served as president of the municipal Common Council in the late eighties, and was active in the erection of the English High School building. More recently he was for several years a member of the board of commissioners of Pine Grove Cemetery.

Mr. Grover was a trustee of Newton Theological Institution, a member of Boston Baptist Social Union, Boston Boot & Shoe Club, Boston City Club, Oxford Club and Lynn Historical Society, (joined Dec. 28, 1900; became life member July 21, 1913, and was Vice President in 1913, 1914, 1915), and the following fraternal orders: Golden Fleece and Damascus lodges, A. F. and A. M.; Sutton Royal Arch Chapter, Zebulon Council, R. and S. M.; Olivet Commandery, Knights Templars; Boston Lafayette Lodge of Perfection; Giles F. Yates Council, P. of J.; Mt. Olivet Chapter of Rose Croix and Massachusetts Consistory, thirty-second degree. He was a Past Patron of Regis Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star. In social orders he held membership in Ancient Sirloin Lodge, B. S. & O. E., and in Aleppo Temple, Mystic Shrine.

On Sept. 25, 1872, he married Mary Rogers, of Lynn, who survives him, together with their six children, Dr. Frederick W. Grover, of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., Ernest W. Grover, of Lynn, Mrs. E. E. Missildine, of Tryon, N. C., Mrs. Percy F. Witherell, of Boston, Mrs. Philip Goodrich, of Malden and Mrs. Carl Ipsen, of Schenectady, N. Y.

WILMOT REED HASTINGS

Wilmot Reed Hastings, son of Horace Nutter and Augusta Ann (Houghton) Hastings, was born in Woburn, Mass., June 23, 1860, and was married in Swampscott, July 6, 1886, to Maria Hayford. Of this marriage four children were born, all of whom are living: Elsie, wife of Lawrence V. Bartlett, of New York, Claire, Abner Hayford, and Wilmot Reed, Jr., of Swampscott. Mr. Hastings died Apr. 7, 1922.

At the age of ten years, he came to Lynn with his parents, his father in Jan., 1870, having established the Lynn Weekly Item. He attended the Whiting Grammar School, and was graduated from the Lynn High School. He became affiliated with the Item, first learning the trade of a printer, and then applying himself to all departments of the publishing business. It was his pleasure and pride that he set the first stick of type for the Lynn Daily Item. He became a partner in the publication of the paper with his father and two brothers, Charles H. and Henry N. Hastings, and finally president of the Hastings & Sons Publishing Company.

In politics he was a Republican and his greatest interest was in

Swampscott where he lived for many years. In that town he served as chairman of the Board of Selectmen 1897–98. He also served in several Lynn business enterprises and was keenly interested in the general business development of the city. He was president of the Lynn Manufacturers' and Merchants' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and clerk of the Lynn Storage Warehouse Corporation.

While a member of several well-known social organizations, he was distinctly a home-loving man and was best known within his immediate family. He was a member of the Oxford Club of Lynn, Tedesco and Neighborhood Clubs, of Swampscott, Swampscott Masonic Club, Wayfarers' Lodge A. F. and A. M., Lynn Rotary Club, Master Chase's Schoolboys' Association, and the Lynn Historical Society, of which he became a member Oct. 18, 1909.

The emigrant ancestor of the Hastings family was Thomas Hastings who at the age of twenty-nine years, embarked at Ipswich, England, April 10, 1634, with his wife Susanna, on the *Elizabeth*, and settled in Watertown. The following is the line of descent: Thomas[1], b. 1605, will proved, Sept. 7, 1685; Samuel[2], b. Mar. 12, 1665, m. 1st Lydia Church, 2nd Elizabeth Nevinson, 3rd Sarah Coolidge, d. July 24, 1723; Benjamin[3], b. 1705, m. April 14, 1726, Mary Taynter; Simon[4], b. Mar. 28, 1735, m. June 12, 1759, Sarah Coolidge, d. in Boston, Aug. 15, 1785; Benjamin[5], b. April 1, 1760, m. Dec. 20, 1787, Rebecca Clark, d. Nov. 10, 1801; Charles[6], b. Jan. 10, 1790, m. 1st June 12, 1815, Mary Frost, 2nd Dec. 3, 1835, Catherine Fullerton Lear, d. Dec. 17, 1858; Horace Nutter[7] Hastings, b. Feb. 1, 1829, m. in Clinton, Mass., Sept. 22, 1853, to Augusta Ann Houghton; Wilmot Reed[8] Hastings. (For complete genealogy, see Lynn Historical Society Genealogies, Nos. 110 and 110A.)

NATHAN MORTIMER HAWKES

Nathan Mortimer Hawkes, of Pilgrim and Puritan descent, was born in Lynnfield, Nov. 1, 1843, on what was known as the "Tarbell Place," the ancestral home of his paternal grandmother. He was the son of Nathan Douglas and Tacy Pratt Hawkes, his father and mother having had the same emigrant ancestor,—Adam Hawkes. He had lived in Lynnfield but seven years when the family moved to Lynn. He acquired his early education in the public schools of this city, and later attended the Friends' Boarding School at Providence, R. I., where he was graduated as valedictorian, *summa cum laude*, in the Class of 1861. He immediately began to read law in the office of Perry & Endicott, of Salem, and upon motion of Judge Endicott, on the twenty-first anniversary of his birth, was admitted to the Essex County Bar and followed the profession of law through life, first practicing in the office of William D. Northend, of

Salem, and later in his own office, corner of Essex and Federal Streets, Salem. He afterwards removed to Lynn, opening an office first at the corner of Market and Liberty Streets, but later and for the greater part of his life, he was located in the Five Cents Savings Bank building.

Mr. Hawkes was very active in City and State affairs, and was a strong Republican. He was Special Justice of the Lynn Police Court, 1867–1879; a member of the Common Council, 1869–1872, and President of the Board three years; a member of the School Committee; a Trustee of the Public Library; a Representative in the General Court, 1875–1878, and Senator in 1879. He was elected to the Lynn Board of Park Commissioners in 1891, was made Secretary two years later, and became Chairman in 1898, which position he held until the resignation of the Board in 1911. He was a member of the Commission appointed by the City Council, (with the Mayor and City Clerk), to secure the publication of the Early Records of the Town.* He was one of the founders, and for some years a member of the Board of Directors, of the Lynn Home for Aged Women.

Mr. Hawkes was a great lover of literature and history; he had a valuable collection of books, and was particularly interested in all that pertained to the legends and history of his own and neighboring towns, contributing many works himself, among them:—"Hearths and Homes of Old Lynn," and "In Lynn Woods with Pen and Camera"; also sketches entitled "Lynnmere," "Milestone Memorials along Newburyport Turnpike," "John Fuller of Lynn," and "Increase Newhall's House" or "The Minute Men's Tavern." These sketches were read before the Lynn Historical Society and printed in its Registers; the latter sketch was also delivered before the "Old Essex Chapter, S. A. R." The Essex Institute published in its "Historical Collections" in 1887, his "Gleanings relative to the Family of Adam Hawkes, one of the Early Settlers of the Third Plantation of Massachusetts Bay," and in 1888 the same Society published his "Semi-Historical Rambles among the Eighteenth Century Places along the Saugus River." In 1900, he edited and published the "Commonplace Book of Richard Pratt," his great grandfather. In 1904, he prepared a book entitled the "Semi-Centennial of the National City Bank." He contributed from time to time articles of a genealogical and historical nature to the "Magazine of American History" the "New England Magazine," and to the leading newspapers of the day.

In his early days, he was a member of the "Everett Debating Society," and was a member of the Park Club, Bay State Lodge, No. 40, I. O. O. F., having been a Past Noble Grand of that Order, the Houghton Horticultural Society, the Essex Agricultural Society, the Sons of the American

* These records have since been copied by the Lynn Historical Society, and will be published by them.

Revolution (President of "Old Essex Chapter" 1907-1910); the Society of Mayflower Descendants, Essex Institute and the New England Historic and Genealogical Society. He was one of the incorporators and a charter member of the Lynn Historical Society, and a member of the Council until his death. His love of books was hardly greater than his delight in attending the public meetings of these societies, which he was often asked to address. Among these speeches were,—An address at the Dedication of the New Town Hall, Lynnfield, Jan. 28, 1892; another before the new Agricultural Society at Haverhill, Sept. 21, 1893; a memorial address commemorative of James Robinson Newhall, before the Lynn Press Association, Jan. 17, 1894; an address before Bay State Lodge, No. 40, I. O. O. F., on its Fiftieth Anniversary. On June 17, 1905, he delivered the oration "Lynnfield in the Revolution" at the Lynnfield Town Hall; on June 16, 1906, an address in the Saugus Town Hall, when the graves of the Revolutionary soldiers of Saugus were marked. On June 9, 1907, he spoke on "The Parting of the Ways Between Parish and Town," as the representative of our Society at the celebration of the 275th Anniversary of the First Church of Christ in Lynn.

Mr. Hawkes was a member of the Religious Society of Friends. He was married on Dec. 2, 1867, to Mary Buffum, daughter of Benajah and Cynthia Buffum, at North Berwick, Maine. When the strains of active life became too great, he moved in 1903, to Saugus, residing at the old homestead, the "Ahijah Hawkes" house, the early home of his mother, on a part of the original Hawkes farm. Here he enjoyed, on pleasant mornings, rising early and walking over his grounds, "watching things grow," as he called it. Here also his death occurred on Feb. 7, 1919. His wife and daughter, Alice, survive him. The line of descent follows:—

Adam Hawkes[1], b. in England, 1608; came to America with Governor John Winthrop in 1630; m. in 1631, Ann Hutchinson; d. in Lynn, Mar. 13, 1672. First settled in Charlestown. In 1638, received a grant of 100 acres in that part of Lynn, now known as North Saugus. A member of the First Church of Lynn. John[2], b. in Charlestown, 1633; m. (1st.) 1658, Rebecca, dau. of Moses Maverick, the first magistrate of Marblehead, and Sarah (Allerton) Maverick, dau. of Isaac and Mary (Norris) Allerton, who came over in the Mayflower; m. (2nd.) Sarah, dau. of Thomas Cushman, the ruling elder of Plymouth, and his wife Mary, also a dau. of Isaac Allerton; d. Aug. 15, 1694, in Lynn. Moses[3], b. in Lynn Nov. 6, 1659; m. May 10, 1698, Margaret Cogswell, of Ipswich; d. Jan. 1, 1709, in Lynn. Moses[4], b. in Lynn, Mar. 4, 1699; m. April 9, 1730, Susanna Hitchings; d. in Lynn, Jan. 1761. Nathan[5], b. in Lynn, July 1, 1745; m. Sept. 3, 1769, Sarah Hitchings, a descendant of Daniel Hitchings, a soldier in King Philip's war, who held the title to his lands under a deed from the Indian Sagamores. Ensign of Capt. David Parker's company of Lynn

Minute Men at the Lexington Alarm, Apr. 19, 1775. Selectman 1805, 1806, 1807 during the contentions between the Town and First Parish as to the use of the Old Tunnel Meeting House; Parish Clerk several years. One of the petitioners for the setting off of Lynnfield and Saugus; d. in Saugus Oct. 17, 1824. Nathan[6], b. in Lynn, Jan. 22, 1775; m. Jan. 22, 1805, Elizabeth Tarbell, dau. of Jonathan Tarbell, a Minute Man of Danvers, who was at the battle of Lexington, and a descendant of John Tarbell, of Salem Village, who was active in the removal of Rev. Samuel Parris from his pastorate in Salem Village Church, after the Witchcraft trials of 1692; d. in Saugus, Aug. 22, 1862. Nathan Douglas[7], b. in Lynn May 4, 1811; m. Nov. 10, 1842, Tacy Pratt Hawkes, dau. of Ahijah and Theodate (Pratt) Hawkes, who was born in the old homestead on the land which has been in the family in unbroken succession since the original grant; d. in Lynn, Apr. 22, 1850. Nathan Mortimer[8], b. in Lynnfield, Nov. 1, 1843; m. Dec. 2, 1867, Mary Buffum, dau. of Benajah and Cynthia Buffum, at North Berwick, Maine; d. in Saugus, Feb. 7, 1919.

Among his emigrant ancestors were: Adam Hawkes, of Charlestown and Lynn; Isaac Allerton and Thomas Cushman of Plymouth, Francis and Rebecca Nourse, of Salem Village; Moses Maverick of Marblehead; John Coggswell of Ipswich; John Gifford, and Hugh Alley, of Lynn.

ABNER WENDELL HAYFORD

Abner Wendell Hayford was born at Phillips Beach, Swampscott, Oct. 14, 1868, the son of Abner and Lavinia (Hill) Hayford. He received his education in the Swampscott schools and the English High School of Boston. When a young man, Mr. Hayford became a lumber merchant in Boston, and continued in that business throughout his life. He was a member of the Oxford Club of Lynn, and Tedesco Club of Swampscott, and joined the Lynn Historical Society, Jan. 17, 1916.

On Oct. 3, 1903, he married Anna Clough, of Lynn, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Micajah Pratt Clough. He died Feb. 17, 1920, after a very short illness, at his home 48 Atlantic Avenue, Swampscott.

HARRIET MARIA HOOD

Harriet Maria Hood, daughter of George and Hermione (Breed) Hood, was born in Lynn, Aug. 27, 1834. She was educated at the Lynn Academy and the Lynn High School, being graduated with the first class of the latter institution. Most of her life was spent in the home of her sister, Mrs. Kate P. Tebbetts.

MARY ALICE (DEBAKER) HOYT

She was a member of the Lynn Woman's Club, and was an interested student of history, being for years a member of Miss Lydia Dodge's history class. Her admission to the Lynn Historical Society was on July 28, 1902. She always attended the Unitarian Church, was a member of the Woman's Alliance, and for many years taught in the Sunday School.

Miss Hood was a descendant of Richard Hood, who was born in Lynn Regis, Norfolk County, England, about 1625, came to Lynn, Mass., before 1650, and died here Sept. 12, 1695. Her father, George Hood, was the first Mayor of Lynn. On the maternal side, she was of Revolutionary ancestry, her grandfather, Aaron Breed, being a Friend who fought in the Revolution, as a private in Capt. Zadock Buffinton's company, Col. Samuel Johnson's regiment, and in Capt. Simeon Brown's company, Col. Nathaniel Wade's regiment. (See "Lynn in the Revolution," Part I, pp. 218, 219,—Howard K. Sanderson—Mrs. Howard K. Sanderson). For complete genealogy, see Records No. 40 and 40a, through Richard Hood and Allen Breed, Lynn Historical Society Genealogies.

MARY ALICE (DEBAKER) HOYT

Mary Alice (Debaker) Hoyt, daughter of Victor Francis and Mary Maria (Ford) Debaker, was born in Salem, Mass., Dec. 27, 1845. She was educated in the public and private schools of Salem where she lived until her marriage on June 7, 1866, to Joseph Morrill Hoyt (b. Jan. 6, 1835, in Northwood, N. H.; d. in Lynn, Dec. 1, 1914.) From the time of her marriage, her home was in Lynn where she died, May 28, 1921, at 145 Lewis Street. Her children, all living at the time of her death, were Theodore Debaker, of Lynn; Albert Morrill, of Swampscott; Joseph Francis, of Cambridge; William Everett, of Salem; and Victor Perley Leopold, of Lynn.

Mrs. Hoyt attended the Universalist Church, first at Salem, and then in Lynn, where she was a member of the Pullman Mission. She was a member of the Atalanta Club, and also of the Lynn Historical Society to which she was admitted Feb. 21, 1910.

The father of Mrs. Hoyt, Captain Victor F. Debaker, who was born in France, was one of Salem's shipmasters, sailing many times to the coast of Africa and other countries.

On the maternal side, she was of revolutionary ancestry being descended from Thomas Williston. He was a sergeant in Capt. Joel Smith's Company, Col. John Glover's Regiment, Dec. 20, 1775; was also in Capt. Francis Felton's Company, of Marblehead. He served through

four enlistments during the Revolutionary war, until Jan. 1, 1777, and died in 1810.

The following is her line from this revolutionary ancestor: Thomas Williston[1], b. 1745, d. 1810, m. 1st, Hannah Bowden, 1767; 2nd, Elizabeth Smith, 1774. Thomas[2], b. 1768, m. Mary Cash, d. 1833; Samuel[3], b. 1780, m. Ann Longuay, d. 1844; she was b. 1779, d. 1850; Mary L.[4], b. 1808, m. Jeremiah L. Ford in 1825, d. 1875; he was b. 1800, d. 1859; Mary Maria Ford[5], b. 1828, m. Capt. Victor Francis Debaker in 1845, d. 1880. Capt. Debaker was b. in France 1818, d. in Salem 1878; Mary Alice Debaker[6], b. at Salem Dec. 27, 1845, m. Joseph Morrill Hoyt, June 7, 1866, d. May 28, 1921, at Lynn.

JAMES FREDERICK INGALLS

James Frederick Ingalls, the son of James Withey and Mary Ann (Jackson) Ingalls, was born in Lynn, June 19, 1853. He was educated in the Lynn public schools, and on entering business developed a large Fancy Work Mail Order business, which he carried on for forty-two years. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He attended the Boston Street Methodist Church, being a member of the Official Board and Board of Trustees. He became a charter member of the Lynn Historical Society.

On Nov. 20, 1879, Mr. Ingalls married at Fort Edward, N. Y., Miss Emma Florence Gunn, who died Apr. 10, 1922. He died in Lynn Nov. 19, 1919. The two children who survive, are Mrs. Ruie Florence (Ingalls) Dickerman, and James Warren Ingalls.

Mr. Ingalls was a direct descendant in the ninth generation of Edmund Ingalls, the first settler of Lynn, 1629, and the third great grandson of Jacob Ingalls, of Wood End, who was a member of Captain Farrington's Company of Minute-men "and did duty on the first call to arms" in the Revolutionary war. "At the time of the Lexington alarm, he was over sixty years of age, but shouldered his musket and went with the boys to fight. He has not only the distinction of being the oldest, so far as is known, of the two hundred and forty-seven men who are borne on the Lexington alarm rolls from Lynn, but also of being the oldest man of all those who served from Lynn in the Revoluntionary war. His son, Jacob, Jr., thirty-two years younger, was a sergeant in the same company." (From "Lynn in the Revolution," Part II, pp. 314, 315,—Howard K. Sanderson—Mrs. Howard K. Sanderson.)

HARRIETTE ELLEN (STONE) JOHNSON

Harriette Ellen (Stone) Johnson was the daughter of William Stone and his wife Mary (Lewis). She was born in Lynn, Sept. 12, 1836, receiving her education in the public schools. She attended the First Universalist Church and was a member of the Pullman Mission connected with that Parish; also the In-As-Much Circle of King's Daughters. She joined the Lynn Historical Society Sept. 15, 1902.

On Jan. 16, 1858, she married Joseph Bassett Johnson, and had seven children, four of whom survived her,—Hannah Maria (Mrs. Addison L. Winship) of Melrose, Mary Anna (Mrs. Joseph W. Hammond) of Clifton, Nellie G. (Mrs. Walter H. Daniels) and Williams Stone Johnson of Swampscott. Mrs. Johnson died February 7, 1920.

See the memoir of her son, Charles Sawyer Johnson on page 19, REGISTER of 1916, for the lines of her ancestry.

MARY MAY (BOSWORTH) JOHNSON

Mary May (Bosworth) Johnson was born in Palmer, Massachusetts, Aug. 19, 1850. Her parents were Henry Alonzo and Mary Elizabeth (May) Bosworth. Mrs. Johnson's mother died in July, 1856, leaving one daughter, Mary, and two sons who died in infancy. After Mr. Bosworth's second marriage, Mary was taken by her father's sister, Mrs. Susan Harris, of Providence, R. I., who brought her up as a daughter.

When eighteen years of age, Mrs. Johnson came to Lynn to attend the Normal School in Salem and made her home with her aunt, Mrs. Charles B. Tebbetts.

She was married to Luther Scott Johnson, of Nahant, on June 4, 1872, and their home for nearly fifty years was remarkable for its gracious and cordial hospitality. Mrs. Johnson had a rare personality combining strength of character and excellent judgment with a courageous spirit that enabled her to bear with fortitude her long illness, after Mr. Johnson's death, June 21, 1914. She responded liberally to public and private demands, carrying out her husband's wishes with the utmost faithfulness, and among her many kind deeds were her gifts of the Nurses' Home to the Lynn Hospital, and the Memorial Chapel to the Town of Nahant.

Mrs. Johnson died Nov. 1, 1921, and the memory of her unselfish, cheerful spirit is a precious legacy to those who loved her. She attended the First Universalist Church and was a member of the Pullman Mission, also the Lynn Woman's Club and the Lynn Historical Society, the latter of which she joined Apr. 7, 1899.

ABBIE MARIA (BREED) KIMBALL

Abbie Maria (Breed) Kimball was born in West Lynn, Mass., May 31, 1848, the daughter of John and Abby (Phillips) Breed. She was educated in the Lynn Public Schools and lived here all her life. She married Warren M. Kimball Aug. 12, 1868, and had two children, a daughter Georgia, who died when nine months old, and a son Walter H. S. Kimball, who survives her.

Mrs. Kimball was a member of the Boston Street Methodist Episcopal Church, a charter member of Beulah Rebecca Lodge and joined the Lynn Historical Society on Dec. 18, 1911. At the time of her death, Apr. 20, 1921, she was the only charter member of that Lodge. Her father was the son of Josiah and Jane Breed, and a descendant of Ensign Joseph Breed, and Allen Breed.

FRANK WALLACE KIMBALL

Frank Wallace Kimball, son of William M. and Abby P. (Allen) Kimball, was born Nov. 5, 1857. He was married Jan. 25, 1883, to Sylvia Hamlin Drown, and the children of this marriage were Robert Fulton and Celia Allen, wife of Edward F. Breed, of Swampscott, both of whom survive him. He died Mar. 1, 1920, at the Hotel Touraine, Boston, just two years after the death of his wife at the same place.

Mr. Kimball's education was received in the schools of Lynn and his whole life was spent in Lynn and Swampscott, his later home, for about sixteen years, being at 93 Atlantic avenue, Swampscott. For more than thirty years, he was in the wholesale oil business on Purchase Street, Boston, under the firm name of Young & Kimball. In 1917, he withdrew from the firm and continued in the same business in his own name at 120 Pearl Street, Boston. He was vice-president of the Lynn Institution for Savings; director of the Security Trust Company, a member of the Exchange Club, of Boston; of the Neighborhood and Tedesco Clubs, of Swampscott; life member of Mount Carmel Lodge, A. F. and A.·M.; a charter member of Wayfarers' Lodge of Freemasons, of Swampscott; first vice-president of the Swampscott Masonic Club; a member of the Oxford Club; of Richard W. Drown Lodge, I. O. O. F.; and of the Lynn Historical Society, which he joined, with his wife, January 10, 1900.

Perhaps the greatest of all service and which was nearest to his heart was that which he rendered to his church, the First Universalist of Lynn, where he was identified with its affairs for many years, holding the position of chief usher, superintendent of the Church School, and being also a member and chairman of the Board of Management. After going to Swampscott, he was for several years a member of the Town Committee on Ways and Means.

In spite of these various activities, and his capacity for friendships almost unlimited, he was essentially a man of the home, modest and quiet in all his tastes.

Mr. Kimball was of the ninth generation of the family of Kimball descended from Richard Kimball, the emigrant ancestor who came from Ipswich, England, in the ship *Elizabeth*, with his wife Ursula Scott, embarking April 10, 1634. The following is his line of descent: Richard[1], the emigrant, wife Ursula, came to Watertown, removed to Ipswich; Benjamin[2], b. 1637, m. Mercy Hazeltine; David[3], b. 1671, m. Elizabeth Gough; Samuel[4], b. 1696, wife Abigail Kimball; Jonathan[5], b. 1725, m. 1st, Elizabeth Gray, 2nd, Phebe, 3rd, Abigail Baldwin; Benjamin[6], b. Pelham, N. H., June 30, 1761, m. 1st, Joanna Fry, 2nd, Mehitable Messer, was a Revolutionary soldier and present at Burgoyne's surrender; Benjamin D.[7], b. Lisbon, N. H., 1787, m. Nancy Barker, d. May 9, 1850; William M.[8], b. 1828, m. Oct. 27, 1853, Abby P. Allen, lived in Lowell, removed to Lynn, residing in the Woodend district, and was chief of the old-time fire department. He was the father of Frank Wallace[9] Kimball.

DR. PHILIP COOMBS KNAPP

Dr. Philip Coombs Knapp, son of Philip Coombs and Sally Harriet (Moore) Knapp, was born in Lynn June 3, 1858. He was married Dec. 12, 1893, to Mrs. Isabel Williams Stebbens, of Springfield, Mass., and died Feb. 23, 1920, in Boston.

He was educated at the Lynn High School and then entered Harvard, where he graduated in 1878 with the degree of A. B. He graduated from the Harvard Medical School with the degrees of M. D. and A. M., in 1883. He studied abroad and returned to Boston in 1884, from that time making a specialty of nervous and mental diseases. He was appointed assistant physician for diseases of the nervous system at the Boston City Hospital in 1885, and physician in the same department in 1886, which position he held until his death. He was a trustee of the Boston Insane Hospital 1897–1902; consultant at the Massachusetts State Hospital from 1895 until his death; instructor in diseases of the nervous system at the Harvard Medical School, 1888–1913; president of the American Neurological Association, 1895; president of New England Society of Psychiatry, 1905–1908; president of the Boston Society Psychiatry and Neurology, 1901. He was a member of the Neurological Society of the United Kingdom; Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine; member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, Massachusetts Medico-Legal Society, American Institute of Criminal Law, American Association of Medical Jurisprudence, American Medical Association, New York Society of Psychiatry.

His careful study of the literature of neurology was a marked characteristic, and he often compared his views with those of other writers, including foreign writers, for he was an acccomplished scholar in Italian, French, and German, and could use other languages to some extent. He was often referred to by authorities in Italian, French, and German publications. He was the author of a book upon inter-cranial growths, and was a constant contributor to the Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases. He was a councillor of the Dante Society, 1881–1902.

Dr. Knapp was too deeply a student to be a popular teacher, but he gave of his best to those few who entered into the work with equal enthusiasm. His service at the City Hospital was most careful and painstaking; he kept complete personal records, and developed the work until there was a neurological department of fifty beds, and a ward fully equipped for the treatment of advanced cases. His expert testimony was often called for in Court.

Though prevented by age from entering active duty in the World War, he performed valuable service by taking the duties of younger men in addition to his regular work, and this in spite of failing health.

Naturally of great reserve and shyness, he was, nevertheless, possessed of a keen sense of humor and a capacity for comradeship often unsuspected.

Dr. Knapp had been a member of the Lynn Historical Society since Sept. 10, 1913.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN KNOWLTON

William Franklin Knowlton was born in Marblehead, Mass., on Dec. 26, 1854, where he lived until removing to Lynn in his eighteenth year, with his parents, William and Sarah Knowlton. In 1875, he was married to Eliza A., daughter of George and Mary Heyborn, of Lynn, who died Mar. 30, 1904. He married, second, Anna B. Garney, June 7, 1910. She was the daughter of John and Mary J. (Cole) Garney, of Marblehead.

Mr. Knowlton was a direct descendant of Captain William Knowlton, who sailed from England in 1632 and died on the voyage. His widow and children, after landing in Nova Scotia, finally came to Ipswich, Mass., in 1639.

His great grandfather, Abraham Knowlton, was born in 1756, and was a Revolutionary soldier. He was called to arms as a Minute Man on Apr. 19, 1775, was commissioned Second Lieutenant May 7, 1776, and lost his life at the battle of Bunker Hill. His father, William H. Knowlton, was born in Salem, Oct. 11, 1828, married Sarah J. Stanley, of Marblehead, Sept. 4, 1853, and served in Company B, 1st Massachusetts

WILLIAM FRANKLIN KNOWLTON

Regiment, and as an officer in the U. S. Navy in the War of the Rebellion. The oldest son, William Franklin, was for thirty years connected with the Renton Heel Company, as bookkeeper and treasurer. He became a member of Providence Lodge of Odd Fellows, Apr. 12, 1880; of the Central Congregational Church in 1876 and of the Lynn Historical Society Oct. 18, 1909. He died Mar. 28, 1922.

WILLIAM BRADBURY LITTLEFIELD

William Bradbury Littlefield, son of Horace and Dorcas (Shorey) Littlefield, was born in Wells, Maine, Jan. 14, 1843, on the farm which was occupied by his emigrant ancestor, Edmond Littlefield, who came to this country about 1637, and to Wells, Maine, in 1640,—the property there being continuously owned and occupied by the Littlefield family from that time until the present. Mr. Littlefield was married 1st, to Susan A. Getchell, of Wells, Maine, and 2nd, to Horatia A. Butler, of North Berwick, Maine. He died May 4, 1921, at his home at 35 Franklin street, from injuries received in an autmobile accident in Peabody.

His early education was received in the public schools of his native town. He came to Lynn in 1860 and entered the employ of James N. Buffum, box manufacturer, later mayor of Lynn (1869–1872). He worked eight years for Mr. Buffum and then entered into partnership with him, continuing in this relation for six years. He bought out his partner and later entered into partnership with George H. Plummer, the business continuing for many years under the name of Littlefield & Plummer, and finally being incorporated as the Littlefield & Plummer Corporation, at which time Mr. Littlefield withdrew his active interest in the concern. Throughout his long career in the box industry, he was in close touch with the shoe trade. In politics he was a Republican and was for ten years a member of the Republican City Committee, serving also as chairman of that body. For three years, he was in the Lynn Common Council. In 1888, he represented the district as a delegate to the Republican National convention at Chicago. In 1890 and 1891, he was a member of the Republican State Central Committee. In 1891, he was elected a member of the Lynn Water Board and served in that capacity for seventeen years, the latter part as chairman. In 1894, he was appointed a member of the Massachusetts Prison Commission to succeed Hon. Frank W. Jones, of Lynn, but declined the appointment. He became interested in the Manufacturers' National Bank at the formation of that institution, was vice-president when it opened for business, and was elected president in 1909. In 1915, he retired from active business life and from the presidency of the Manufacturers' Bank.

He was a member of the Homestead, Tedesco, and Lowell golf clubs, the Park Club, Oxford Club, Boston City Club, Bay State Lodge of Odd Fellows, Palestine Encampment, Lynn Lodge of Elks, and Lynn Historical Society (April 7, 1899).

Strong and robust in health, always cheerful and optimistic, he had the appearance at the time of his death of a man of sixty rather than one nearing the four score mark. He was loyal to his friends, far-sighted in his counsels, and always willing to help the young man in business. He gave his support to both St. Stephen's and the First Methodist Churches. Besides his wife, he is survived by a brother, Charles A. Littlefield, and two sisters, Mrs. Adelaide Moulton, and Miss Melissa J. Littlefield, all of Lynn.

PERLEY BALCH MANSFIELD

Perley Balch Mansfield, the son of Samuel and Abigail (Glasier) Mansfield, was born in Lynn, Sept. 23, 1837. He was educated in the Lynn schools, and for many years was closely associated with the business interests of the city. He was affiliated in the hat business with his father in the old Lyceum building, on the corner of Market and Summer Streets. Following the burning of Lyceum Hall in 1868, they removed to Munroe Street, and the younger man then assumed charge, conducting the business until about thirty-five years ago, when he sold his interest to Amos B. Chase. Politically, he was a Republican.

On Oct. 13, 1875, Mr. Mansfield married Miss Maria Butterfield, and had one daughter. His only survivors are a niece, Mrs. Daniel Jewett, and a nephew, Charles M. Bacheller, both of Lynn. He was a charter member of the Lynn Historical Society and a member of the Oxford Club. He died at his home, 19 Nichols Street, on May 11, 1919.

ANGIE PORTER (WOODBURY) MARTIN

Angie Porter (Woodbury), Martin, the youngest daughter of Jeptha Porter and Mary Adams (Hill) Woodbury, was born in Lynn, corner of Summer and South Elm Streets, July 31, 1842, and died at her home in Wolcott Road, Lynn, June 10, 1920. She was educated in the Lynn elementary schools and the High School, and lived in Lynn until her marriage, Dec. 3, 1867, to George Henry Martin. Mr. and Mrs. Martin then went to Bridgewater, Mass., to reside, remaining there until 1889, when they returned to the family home at 388 Summer Street, Lynn.

Mrs. Martin was a member of the First Congregational Church, the

ANGIE PORTER (WOODBURY) MARTIN

EDWARD FORTESQUE MARTIN

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, the North Shore Club, the Board of Managers of the Lynn Home for Aged Women, and President for several years of the Ladies Benevolent Society. She became a member of the Lynn Historical Society Mar. 8, 1901.

She was a descendant in the eighth generation of John Woodbury, born in Somersetshire, England, about 1579, and died in Salem, Mass., in 1641. He embarked from Weymouth, England, as one of the leaders of the Dorchester Company, which arrived at Stage Fort, now Gloucester, Mass., in February or March, 1623–24; he was chosen Lord High Constable in Salem and was a Representative in the General Court.

The full Genealogy may be found in the REGISTER of 1916, pages 33 and 34, under the memoir of Mrs. Martin's brother, Dr. Charles J. H. Woodbury. Mrs. Martin is survived by her only child, Sadie Woodbury Martin, now Mrs Frank H. Gale, of Schenectady, N. Y.

EDWARD FORTESQUE MARTIN

Edward Fortesque Martin, son of Newhall Ford and Hannah (Phillips) Martin, was born in Charlestown, Feb. 4, 1829, and was married June 22, 1852, in South Scituate, now Norwell, to Mary J. Hatch. Of this marriage four children were born: Mary Ella, b. Aug. 22, 1853, d. May 20, 1858; Fannie Maria, b. Oct. 14, 1855; Hannah Louisa, b. Dec. 7, 1857, d. June 6, 1877; Lillian Gertrude, b. Sept. 19, 1860, He died in Lynn, Aug. 1, 1922. Two daughters Fannie M. (Mrs. James W. Hitchings) and Lillian G. (Mrs. Henry W. Breed), both of Lynn, survive him.

Mr. Martin was educated in the grammar schools of Charlestown, and in early manhood, he engaged in the shoe business with his father. After coming to Lynn in 1867, he entered business as a morocco leather manufacturer with his brothers, Augustus B. and James Pope Martin, under the firm name of A. B. Martin Company. In 1890, he retired from active business and made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Breed, at 48 Nahant street. Previous to that time he resided in the "Stone Cottage" on Chestnut street.

His religious affiliations were with the First Universalist Parish, and he was a member of the following social organizations: Howard Lodge I. O. O. F. of Charlestown, for over seventy years, the Lynn Historical Society which he joined Dec. 19, 1910, and the Oxford Club, where he seldom missed his two visits a day, and where he held a distinct place in the hearts of the members. His birthdays in the latter years were quietly enjoyed with his family and friends.

He was a man of much literary ability and many of his sketches were written under the name of "Dabster Jones."

He was descended from Newhall Martin, b. 1768, at St. Malo, France, who married Abigail Brett, of Boston, and died at Boston, 1848. On the mother's side, from Joseph Pope[1], who was recorded as a member of the church at Salem in 1634, the son of Robert Pope, of Yorkshire, England, d. 1667, in Salem, and Gertrude ————; Samuel[2], bap. 1656, m. Exercise Smith, of Salem, Jan. 28, 1685, d. before 1735; Samuel[3], b. Apr. 11, 1689, m. Sarah Estes, of Salem, Nov. 20, 1714, d. Aug. 21, 1769, at Salem; she was b. Mar. 5, 1693, d. Jan. 10, 1773; Robert[4], b. June 9, 1717, m. Phebe ————, d. at Falmouth, Casco Bay, Feb. 22, 1776; Dr. John[6], b. at Boston, Oct. 19, 1740, m. Hannah Raymar, who was b. Apr. 12, 1743; Betsey Pope[6], b. at Boston Feb. 7, 1786, m. Ebenezer Phillips, of Boston, Oct. 3, 1803, d. Feb. 25, 1865; he was b. in 1774 and d. Feb. 5, 1815; Hannah Phillips[7], b. in Boston Dec. 2, 1805, m. Newhall Ford Martin, Oct. 31, 1824, d. May 9, 1839; he was b. in Boston Aug. 22, 1802, d. Dec. 18, 1880; James Pope Martin[8], b. Jan. 26, 1827, and Edward Fortesque Martin[8], b. Feb. 4, 1829. James Phillips, who died in 1733, was another emigrant ancestor.

CAPTAIN JAMES POPE MARTIN

Captain James Pope Martin, son of Newhall Ford and Hannah (Phillips) Martin, was born in Charlestown, Jan. 26, 1827, and died in Lynn, Dec. 31, 1919, at his home, 22 Atlantic Street. He was never married.

He received his early education in the grammar school of Charlestown. As a boy he evinced a strong liking for the sea, and at the age of eighteen shipped before the mast, and later became the master of vessels himself, engaging in the East India and Chinese merchant service. At the age of forty-one, he gave up his sea-faring life and came to Lynn where, until 1882, he was associated with his brothers, Augustus B. and Edward F. Martin, in the manufacture of morocco leather. He then retired from business and for many years was active in community affairs. He was a Republican in politics, and in 1885 served as alderman, re-elected in 1887. In 1888–1889 he was in the Massachusetts Legislature. For four years, he was president of the Boston Marine Society, and for many years was president of the Training Field School Association at Charlestown. He was a past president of the Oxford Club, and of the Lynn Home for Aged Men; a director of the Lynn Institution for Savings, a member of the Rotary Club and a Freemason of many years standing. His religious affiliations were with the First Universalist Parish, and he had been chairman of its trustees.

Capt. Martin was perhaps as well known and greatly respected as any citizen of Lynn, and his birthdays for many years were notable events.

CAPT. JAMES POPE MARTIN

WILLIAM ELIJAH NEAL

For his ancestry and further genealogical data, read the last paragraph in the Memoir of Mr. Edward Fortesque Martin in this REGISTER.

SARAH ELIZABETH RANKINE (MAGEE) MORGAN

Sarah Elizabeth Rankine (Magee) Morgan was the daughter of James Magee (originally MacGee), and Catherine Cameron (Hews) Magee. She was born Aug. 24, 1842, in Boston and was educated in the Boston public schools, marrying in that city, on Nov. 29, 1860, John Francis Morgan.

She was a member of the North Congregational Church of Lynn and was for many years president of the Reading Club. She died Oct. 11, 1922, survived by her five children,—Katherine Morgan (Mrs. Harry Geer Manning), Francis Hews, Edward D., John Charles and William James.

Mrs. Morgan was of direct Scottish ancestry. Among her ancestors were,— . . . . . Magee (MacGee) and wife Margaret Oglevie Blair, both of Scotland; James Magee was of St. John, New Brunswick, born 1777, died 1849; and his wife Catherine Cameron Hews Magee was of Scotland, born 1792, died 1872. He served in the War of 1812. Among others were . . . . . Blair, of Little York, York County, Penn., a soldier of the American Revolution. Also Rabin, Simon and Jock Cameron, grand uncles, of Cameron County, Penn., who also were on the American side in the Revolution; . . . . . Hews, of Holyhead, Wales, grandfather, an officer in the English army, who fought on the English side in the War of 1812.

WILLIAM ELIJAH NEAL

William Elijah Neal, son of Hon. Peter Morrell and Lydia Cobb Neal, was born in Lynn June 16, 1854, and died in North Berwick, Maine, Sept. 22, 1921. He was educated in the Lynn public schools and graduated from Chauncey Hall School, Boston. He entered the banking business with the North National Bank, of Boston, in 1875, and in 1900 was appointed National Bank Examiner and Auditor, his firm being Ewer, Neal & Noble.

In political life, Mr. Neal was a Republican. He served two years in the Board of Aldermen, and was one of the first members of the License Commission. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, admitted to Mystic Shrine, Aleppo Temple, June 24, 1907. He was one of the founders of the Oxford Club, its treasurer for thirty-five years, and joined the Lynn Historical Society Apr. 27, 1897 as a charter member.

Mr. Neal was a member of the Friends' Meeting, holding the position of trustee for several years, and was one of the trustees under the will of Nathan Breed, for the purpose of establishing a home for children in Lynn, becoming in 1914 one of the incorporators of the Lynn Home for Children, into which the trust was merged by authority of the Legislature.

On June 16, 1888, Mr. Neal married Harriet Louise, daughter of John and Elmira Scholfield, of Norwich, Conn., who survives him, with one daughter, Louise. He was descended from John Neal, of Maine, Henry Cobb, of Barnstable, also John Howland and John Tillie, of Plymouth, who came over in the Mayflower. For further genealogical data, see sketches of Mrs. Lydia Cobb Neal and Hon. Peter Morrell Neal, in Lynn Historical Society Registers of 1902 and 1908.

EDWARD BEAUMONT NEWHALL

Edward Beaumont Newhall, the oldest son of Dr. Edward and Eliza F. (Beaumont) Newhall, was born in Lynn, Mar. 19, 1855; he attended the public schools in Lynn and Chauncy Hall School of Boston. Later, he entered business in Lynn as a dealer in soles and leather. He was a 32nd degree Mason, a member of Olivet Commandery, Knights Templars, and joined the Lynn Historical Society Dec. 17, 1906. He was also a member of the Friends Meeting.

Mr. Newhall married, Nov. 18, 1884, Susie F. Ingalls and had one son, Edward, both of whom survive him.

The line of descent from Thomas[1] Newhall, 1630, is through Thomas[2], Joseph[3], Ephraim[4], Ephraim[5], Rufus[6], John[7] and Edward[8]. Another line of descent from Thomas[1] Newhall runs through John[2], John[3], and Abigail[4], who married Ephraim[5] Newhall.

WILBUR FISK NEWHALL

Wilbur Fisk Newhall, the son of Benjamin Franklin and Dorothy (Jewett) Newhall, was born Dec. 30, 1832, in East Saugus where he lived throughout his life. He received his education in the Lynn and Exeter Academies. On Mar. 19, 1861, he married at Lynn, Mary E. Gutterson, who died about ten years ago, and he passed away at his East Saugus home, 74 Lincoln Avenue, on Feb. 8, 1919.

He was educated as an architect and practised for a few years. On Sept. 14, 1861, he was elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Saugus Mutual Fire Insurance Company, with offices in Lynn. He retained these positions continuously until Apr. 1, 1912, when he resigned because of ill

WILBUR FISK NEWHALL

health, and the directors presented him with a testimonial of appreciation for his unusually long and successful association with the Company.

Mr. Newhall was a charter member of the Lynn Historical Society and was identified with the group of men who were interested in the opening of the Lynn Woods Reservation. He wrote the "Historical Sketch of Saugus" which was published in the "History of Essex County." For many years, he was connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church of East Saugus, having been a trustee and steward for fifty years, and superintendent of the Sunday School for forty years. In his family are two sisters, Mrs. Ellen M. Johnson and Mrs. Alice A. Newhall, both of East Saugus, and with the latter of whom he resided.

His ancestry comes down through :—Thomas[1] Newhall, 1630; John[2], Feb. 14, 1655; Jacob[3], Mar. 27, 1686; Locker[4], Nov. 12, 1708; Jacob[5] (landlord) May 3, 1740; Jacob[6], Nov. 1, 1780; Benjamin F.[7], Apr. 29, 1802; Wilbur Fisk Newhall[8].

JAMES EDWIN ODLIN

James Edwin Odlin, son of Joseph Edwin and Christiana (Farrar) Odlin, was born in Laconia, N. H., Apr. 10, 1857; married at Pembroke, N. H., June 1, 1886, to Mary Georgianna Little, daughter of George Peabody and Elizabeth Ann (Knox) Little, and grandniece of George Peabody, the English philanthropist. Three children were born of this marriage, Margaret, b. Apr. 13, 1887, Elizabeth, b. Oct. 26, 1888, and Christiana, b. Jan. 12, 1892. Mr. Odlin died at the Corey Hill Hospital, Brookline, Nov. 9, 1920.

After attending the public schools of his native town, he continued his education at New Hampton Academy, and at Phillips Andover where he was graduated in 1877. He then entered Dartmouth College and was graduated in 1881, with the degree of A. B.; the degree of A. M. was conferred in 1887. Having chosen the ministry as a profession, he matriculated at Hartford Theological Seminary, Hartford, Conn., and upon completion of study there in 1884, was given the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, and made Master of Divinity the following year by Andover Theological Seminary for post graduate work done there. He preached his first sermon in the Congregational Church of Pembroke, N. H., where he remained as pastor one year, going from thence to Goffstown in the same state. In 1891, he occupied the pastorate of the First Congregational church at Waukegan, Illinois, staying there for eighteen months. It was during these months that he wrote the book, "New Concepts of Old Dogmas." The work occasioned a great deal of interest and comment. Possibly in teaching others he also taught himself, and in the guidance of others found a new path in which to tread. At any rate, he

determined to take up law, and entering the Boston University Law School, he spent the next two years in study. He was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Law in 1895, and admitted to the Massachusetts Bar the same year. He began the practice of law in Boston, later coming to Lynn, where he remained for the rest of his life. For a number of years he was associated with Charles Leighton, but in the more recent period had an office with Walter H. Southwick in the Bergengren Building.

In politics he was a Republican, and was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1900, 1910, 1917, 1918, and 1919, and he served on the Republican city committee from 1895 to 1905, and again from 1916 to 1919.

Mr. Odlin was a member of the Unitarian Church, of Lynn, in which he was a devoted worker. He was superintendent of the Sunday School for some years, and for a long period superintendent of the Unitarian Sunday School, of Marblehead. He was president of the Essex Conference of Unitarian Churches from 1911-1918. In 1913, he wrote his book entitled "Forty Lessons on the Psalms." He was trustee of the Lynn Public Library, 1903-1906, often lectured on historical subjects and was a member of the Lynn Historical Society, having joined Dec. 19, 1905; a member of the Sons of the American Revolution; Gov. Thomas Dudley Family Association; Oxford Club; Peter Woodland Lodge, Knights of Pythias; Providence Lodge, I.O.O.F., and a life member of Mt. Carmel Lodge A. F. and A. M.

The following is the Odlin line of ancestry:

James[1] Odlin, the emigrant ancestor, was on the church list of Boston in 1630, member of the Artillery, 1638; Deacon Elisha[2], married Abigail Bright; John[3], graduated from Harvard in 1702, was a minister at Exeter, 1706–1754, m. 1st, Mrs. Elizabeth Clark, 2nd, Mrs. Elizabeth Briscoe; Elisha[4], b. Nov. 16, 1709, was graduated from Harvard 1731, m. widow Judith Pike, Nov. 1, 1731, was ordained a minister at Amesbury, 1744, d. Jan. 21, 1752; William[5], b. Feb. 17, 1738, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, m. Mar. 1, 1765, Judith Wilson, d. Sept. 6, 1787; William[6], b. Feb. 16, 1767, m. 1791, Elizabeth Leavett, served in the Revolutionary War, d. Mar. 1, 1825; James[7], b Jan. 9, 1792, m. Oct. 27, 1816, Martha H. Osborne, d. July 30, 1856; Joseph Edwin[8] b., June 20, 1825, removed to Laconia, N. H., was a druggist, m. 1st, Dec. 5, 1851, Abby Porter, 2nd, in Nov., 1854, Christiana Farrar, d. Apr. 7, 1874; James Edwin[9] Odlin.

MARY EMMA PARROTT

Mary Emma Parrott, the daughter of Harrison Brown and Dorcas (Moulton) Parrott, was born in Lynn, July 20, 1846. She received her education in the Lynn elementary and High schools, and became a teacher on Apr. 8, 1884. She was retired on July 1, 1916, having given thirty-two years to the education of the children in the Franklin Street Primary School. She was a regular attendant at the First Universalist Church, of this city, was a member of the North Shore Club and also of the Lynn Historical Society which she joined Jan. 11, 1899. Her death occurred on Sept. 10, 1922, at her home, 31 Franklin Street, Lynn, and she leaves one brother, Edwin H. Parrott, of Swampscott. Her other brothers and sisters were, James, Albert, Theodate Moulton (Mrs. Charles H. Trask), Lucy Jane, Harriet Chase, Adeline Orcutt (Mrs. John I. Burrill) and Charles Nestor.

MARY ELLEN PEIRCE

Mary Ellen Peirce, the daughter of John Batchelder and Sarah Ann (Hallowell) Peirce, was born in Danvers, Sept. 13, 1837. The family moved to Salem, where she attended school, and later she came to Lynn, graduating from the High School. For many years she was a teacher of French and German in the Chauncey Hall School of Boston. She was intensely interested in the Abolition movement, and for ten years following the Civil war, was a teacher among the negroes on the islands off the coast of South Carolina. In later years, she was a strong suffragist.

Miss Peirce was a member of the New England Woman's Club, and the Women's City Club, of Boston. In religious belief, she was a Unitarian. She had been a resident of Boston since 1870, and a member of the Lynn Historical Society since May 28, 1906. She died at her home in Boston, 61 Mt. Vernon Street, on Nov. 20, 1921, leaving two sisters in her immediate family, Miss Laura Peirce, of Boston, and Mrs. Philip A. Chase, of Lynn.

For the complete record of her ancestry, see the files of the Lynn Historical Society genealogies,—No. 30, John Batchelder and John Peirce; No. 30A, Joseph Holloway; No. 30B, Richard Johnson; No. 30C, John Putnam. Among her emigrant ancestors were,—John Batchelder, Roger Conant, Governor John Endecott, Humphrey Woodberry, Richard Hale, Henry Herrick, Allen Breed, Thomas Newhall, Richard Hood, Richard Johnson, Robert Mansfield, John Putnam and Thomas Farrar.

DR. JOSEPH GURNEY PINKHAM

Dr. Joseph Gurney Pinkham, son of Elias and Fanny (Sampson) Pinkham, was born in West Gardiner, Maine, Oct. 20, 1839. He prepared for college at Oak Grove Seminary, Vassalboro, Maine, attended the Friends' School, at Providence, R. I., and graduated from Haverford College, Philadelphia, with the degree of A.B. in 1863, A.M. in 1866, and received his M.D. degree in 1866, having taken courses at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and the Long Island College Hospital.

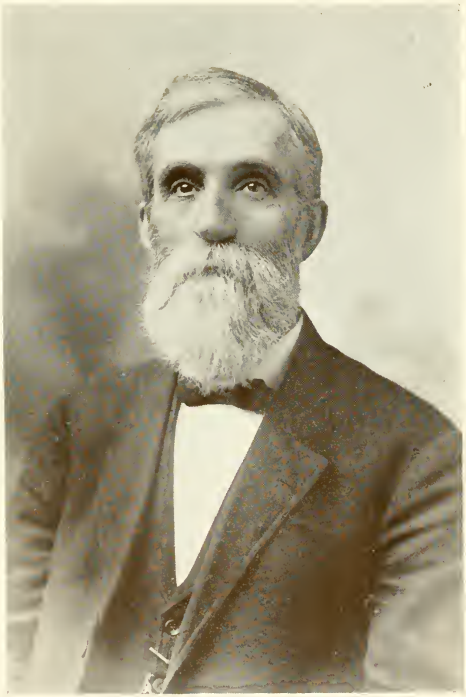
On November 2, 1867, he married Emily Georgianna (MacKenney) Williams, at Somerville, Mass. The following year, he came to Lynn where he established his home and where he resided until his death, Nov. 30, 1922.

Dr. Pinkham was of the finest type of Christian gentleman, a physician and surgeon widely known, and an expert chemist. He was conspicuous for his talents, his rugged honesty, and his devotion to his profession. During a period of forty-two years, 1877-1919, he served as Medical Examiner of the Ninth District, Essex County, and for more than thirty years was chief surgeon at the Lynn Hospital—afterwards consulting surgeon. For seven years, he was a trustee of the Massachusetts Hospital for Dipsomaniacs and Inebriates, at Foxboro, and was also a consulting surgeon of the Danvers Hospital for the Insane. He was an ex-vice president of the Massachusetts Medical Society, ex-president of the Massachusetts Medico-Legal Association, a member of the American Medical Society, and a fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He wrote extensively for medical journals, especially in the reports of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, besides various papers for the Massachusetts Medical Society and the Medico-Legal Association. Dr. Pinkham was also a member of the Lynn Medical Society, the Oxford Club, and the Lynn Historical Society (July 26, 1909). For twelve years he was a member of the Lynn School Committee, serving four years as chairman and being one of those interested in building the English High School.

His religious affiliations were with the Friends' Society, of Lynn, of which he was a member. In politics, he was a Republican. He was a strong believer in, and worked for the adoption of, prohibition.

Painstaking in all his work, he was exceptionally well qualified to fulfil the laborous duties which confronted him as a Medical Examiner, and often he had a prominent part in cases before the courts, where judges, lawyers, doctors, and newspaper men had the greatest respect for his opinions and testimony.

Dr. Pinkham's wife died Mar. 23, 1913. Five of his six children survive, namely, Frances Ethel (Mrs. Curt Pruefer), Dr. Edward Warwick Pinkham, Mary Katherine (Mrs. Charles H. Merrill), Joseph Warren Pinkham,



DR. JOSEPH GURNEY PINKHAM

and Isabella Sampson (Mrs. Raoul E. Hellmer). The third child, Richard Henry, died in 1876.

Emigrant ancestors of Dr. Pinkham were Richard Pinkham, born on the west coast of England, came to this country in 1633, John Alden and Henry Sampson.

HON. ROBERT SAMUEL RANTOUL

Hon. Robert Samuel Rantoul was born in Beverly, Mass., June 2, 1832, the son of Hon. Robert R., Jr., and Jane (Woodbury) Rantoul. He was educated at the Beverly Academy, the Boston Latin School and was graduated from Harvard University in the class of 1853, Phi Beta Kappa, with the degree of A.B. He received the degrees of A.M., and LL.B., 1856, as he gained distinction in his chosen profession of the law.

He was admitted to the bar in 1856, was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives from Beverly, 1857, and from Salem, 1883 and 1884; was Collector of the Port of Salem and Beverly, 1865-1869; Mayor of Salem, 1890-1893; candidate for Presidential Elector on the Palmer and Buckner ticket, 1896. While elected Mayor as a Republican, he voted for Grover Cleveland as President of the United States. He was greatly interested in local history and genealogy, writing many pamphlets on those subjects. He was president of Essex Institute, Salem; 1896-1904, a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, and an honorary member of the Lynn Historical Society (Nov. 17, 1913). He was also interested in the Old Ladies' Home of Salem, and his religious affiliations were with the Unitarian denomination.

Mr. Rantoul married at Salem, May 13, 1858, Harriet Charlotte Neal, by whom he had three daughters and six sons. He died May 1, 1922. His genealogy is traced through Robert[1], the emigrant ancestor, of the County of Kimoss Fifeshire, Scotland, b. in Jan., 1753, who lost his life at sea, having sailed in 1782 on the ship "Iris," which was never heard from. Robert[2], b. at Salem, 1778; d. 1858; m. Joanna Lovett at Beverly, June 4, 1801. Robert[3], b. at Beverly, Aug. 3, 1805; d. Aug. 7, 1852, at Washington, D.C. m. Jane Elizabeth Woodbury at Beverly, Aug. 4, 1831. Robert Samuel[4].

KATHERINE REBECCA RICHARDSON

Katherine Rebecca Richardson, daughter of Josiah and Rebecca (Abbott) Richardson, was born in Lynn, Aug. 4, 1844, and died Aug. 26, 1919, at the home of her nephew, Henry Richardson French, 18 Park Street, where she had lived for a number of years. Miss Richardson had

been a teacher in the Lynn public schools for thirty years, beginning in the primary grade on Franklin Street, in 1872. For some years after her resignation from the Lynn schools, she taught private pupils in New York, her work being always with little children. She was a graduate of the State Normal School at Salem; a member of the Central Congregational Church; of the North Shore Club; and of the Lynn Historical Society from Apr. 21, 1910.

Miss Richardson was descended from the Richardson family of Woburn. Her emigrant ancestor, Samuel Richardson, born in England about 1610, came to America in 1636, and was one of the founders of the church at Woburn in 1642. The following is her line of descent; Samuel[1], Joseph[2], Joseph[3], Reuben[4], Caleb[5], Dea. Josiah[6], Josiah[7], Katherine Rebecca[8] Richardson.

ELIZABETH ELKINS RULE

Elizabeth Elkins Rule was born in Nantucket, March 2, 1849, the daughter of George C. and Sarah (Elkins) Rule. Her father was a sea captain, and lost his life on the west coast of South America. Her mother was of Nantucket ancestry. Miss Rule was educated in the Nantucket and Lynn schools graduating from the Salem Normal School. She became assistant librarian of the Lynn Public Library, under Mr. John Batchelder, retaining that position till her death Apr. 19, 1921. During 1917-1918 she was acting librarian for Miss Harriet L. Matthews whose illness entailed many extra duties upon Miss Rule, which she ably and gladly fulfilled for her friend.

During her long term of service of fifty years at the Library she was most faithful and conscientious, always helpful to the many inquirers who sought her aid. For twenty-five years she received but four hundred dollars a year salary. She was a member of the Massachusetts Library Association, of the American Library Association, the Unitarian Church of Lynn, and was a charter member of the Lynn Historical Society.

JAMES MADISON SARGENT

James Madison Sargent, son of James Madison and Lydia W. (Parrott) Sargent, was born Feb. 22, 1841, in the old homestead still standing at the corner of Parrott and Fayette streets, and now owned by a younger brother, George E. Sargent, of 36 Parrott street. His death occurred Apr. 26, 1921, at Jacksonville, Florida, where he had been spending the winter. Mr. Sargent was educated in the grammar schools

THEODORE CHARLES TEBBETTS

of Lynn, and at a private school at Reading. He worked in a shoe factory in Lynn, and for a period during his young manhood lived in Baltimore. He married, May 16, 1877, Harriet E. Symmes, of Westford, who was a school teacher at Essex. A daughter, Lydia Parrott, was born at Lynn, Aug. 9, 1878. His wife died Jan. 14, 1879, and soon after he went to California, where he remained three years. Returning to Lynn, he became the founder of the firm of Sargent & Merrill, shoe manufacturers, conducting a business on Washington street for twenty-five years. Some twelve years prior to his death, having gained a competency, Mr. Sargent retired from active business, and during the remainder of his life spent most of his winters in the South.

He was a member of Lynn Historical Society (joined Nov. 15, 1909; Life, June 18, 1914), and the Oxford Club where during the last years of his life he was an almost daily visitor when in town. He was also a member of Mount Carmel Lodge A. F. and A. M., and of Providence Lodge I. O. O. F. In politics Mr. Sargent was a Republican, and his religious affiliations were with the First Universalist Church where he was an attendant for many years, his father having been Clerk of the Parish for fifty-two years (1833–1885). His daughter, Mrs. Lydia P. (Sargent) Lee, wife of O. W. Lee, of 42 Gloucester Street, Boston, and a brother, George Elwyn Sargent, and three nephews, John R., Lester, and William S. Sargent, survive him.

Mr. Sargent's father was born in Haverhill, Mass., Jan. 20, 1810, and lived until he was ten years old on the farm adjoining that of the poet Whittier, who was only three years his senior. In after years, he spoke frequently of his early playfellow and neighbor, remembering especially the fact that the embryo poet was always writing with chalk wherever there was a clear space in the barn or on the fences.

The line of ancestry is as follows: William[1], 1606-1675; William[2], 1645-1712; Charles[3], 1674-1737; Elias[4], 1707- ; Elias[5], 1728- ; Ensign[6], 1789-1859; James Madison[7], 1810-1885; James Madison[8], 1841-1921. For further genealogical data concerning this family see LYNN HISTORICAL SOCIETY REGISTER for the year 1911, under William P. Sargent.

THEODORE CHARLES TEBBETTS

Theodore Charles Tebbetts, son of Charles Barker and Georgiana Beaumont (May) Tebbetts, was born in Lynn, Dec. 20, 1871; he married in Detroit, July 23, 1897, Helen Virginia Curtis, daughter of Dr. Jay Sturgis and Elsie VanVorheis (Bogart) Curtis, of Saginaw, Michigan; and died at his home on Baltimore Street, July 26, 1920.

On both paternal and maternal sides he was of the ninth generation

from early settlers of the country. His grandfather on his father's side was Judge Tebbetts, of Rochester, New York, and on his mother's side his ancestry is linked with the Beaumont, May, and Gookin families, of earliest colonial days.

Mr. Tebbetts graduated from Harvard in the class of 1892, and being very fond of study and travel, he afterward attended the universities of Berlin and Heidelberg, and the Sorbonne, in Paris. In 1901, he also graduated from the Columbia Law School, of New York. He inherited a large estate from his father, who died in Egypt in 1900, and he himself lived a great part of his life in Europe. He spoke several languages, and it was his custom to leave hurriedly for distant parts when he desired to travel. Many of his winters were spent on the Isle of Jersey, off the English coast, where he had an estate. He gave several lectures in Lynn with this Island as his principal subject. He was a man of fine ability. He belonged to the Harvard and Somerville Clubs of Boston, The Old Essex Chapter, Sons of American Revolution, of Lynn, and the Lynn Historical Society which he joined Dec. 28, 1900. His religious affiliations were with the Unitarian Church.

He is survived by his wife, Helen V. Tebbetts, and three children, Mrs. Helen Beaumont Parker, of Pelham, N. Y, who served as a nurse during the World War; Theodore, who served in the Royal Flying Corps, of Canada, having failed of entering the flying division of this country because of his youth, and Charles Barker, a younger son, who did volunteer farm work in New Hampshire during the war.

JOHN SEWARD TREADWELL

John Seward Treadwell, son of William Francis and Sarah (Ross) Treadwell, was born in Ipswich, Mass., Aug. 25, 1844. Educated in the schools of Ipswich, he lived there until as a young man he came to Lynn. He married Josephine A. Alden in this city May 25, 1868, and here his children, Chester C. and Ethel J., were born, Late in life, Mr. Treadwell removed to Swampscott where he died Aug. 13, 1919.

The business life of Mr. Treadwell began upon his coming to Lynn, where he learned the trade of shoe-cutter. After following this branch several years, he served as superintendent in various factories, and finally entered business for himself as a shoe manufacturer. Later, he became president of the New York Shoe Manufacturing Company, and of the Treadwell Manufacturing Company with factories in Lynn and Ipswich, and a retail store in New York City.

Mr. Treadwell never held public office, but was a member of the Oxford Club, Lynn Historical Society, which he joined Sept. 18, 1911, Palestine Encampment and Bay State Lodge, I. O. O. F., and was an attendant at the First Universalist Church, of Lynn.

MARY (KUNHARDT) TRIPP

Mary (Kunhardt) Tripp was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., on Aug. 28, 1871, the daughter of John and Ann Maria (Kimball) Kunhardt. The family soon removed to Melrose, Mass., and the daughter, after graduating from the Melrose High School, took a year's course of study at the Waltham New Church School, then studied in Germany for a year and a half, giving special attention to music, German and French. She taught in Melrose for a few years, and was Secretary of the Melrose Highlands Woman's Club.

She was married to Thaxter Norton Tripp, at Lynn, Oct. 7, 1902, and resided at 11 Baltimore Street, until her death, Oct. 6, 1920. Mrs. Tripp was a member of the North Shore and 1884 Clubs, and had always attended the Church of the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) of Boston. She became a member of the Lynn Historical Society on June 15, 1903.

ANNA (MORSE) TUTTLE

Anna (Morse) Tuttle, daughter of Smith Q. and Ruth (Miller) Morse, was born in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, Aug. 17, 1855, was married in 1877 to Calvin B. Tuttle and died at her home on Red Rock Street, Lynn, Nov. 15, 1921. A daughter, Maude (Tuttle) Atherton, a sister, Mary I. Morse, both of Lynn, and brother, John E. Morse of Westboro, survive her.

Mrs. Tuttle was educated in the Lynn schools, and was graduated from the Lynn High School. She was an accomplished pianist, having had, beside her own natural love and aptitude, the advantage of study with B. J. Lang and Otto Bendix. Before her marriage she gave piano lessons, but after that time continued her music only because it was of great interest and pleasure to her. She was a woman of fine ability and character. Her husband, who was a patent lawyer of note in Boston and Lynn, was an invalid in a wheel-chair for many years, and Mrs. Tuttle was invaluable to him as co-worker and assistant. She traveled much with him both abroad and through the far West. His death occurred May 6, 1906.

For many years, she was a member, and teacher in the Sunday School, of the First Congregational Church, but of later years attended the Unitarian Church with her daughter. Besides her church interests, she had been president of the Outlook Club, 1918-1919, and was a member of the Political Science Club and Woman's Club, of Lynn, and of the Women's City Club, of Boston. She joined the Lynn Historical Society July 26, 1909.

Her ancestry through her father is traced back to Anthony Morse, who came to this country from Marlboro, Wiltshire, England, and settled in Newbury in 1635. The line is Anthony[1], Deacon Benjamin[2], Benjamin[3], Hon. Abel[4], Nathan[5], Nathan[6], Benjamin[7], Smith Q.[8], Anna[9] (Morse) Tuttle.

ELLEN LOUISA (KETTELL) WARNER

Ellen Louisa (Kettell) Warner was born in Worcester Jan. 10, 1843, the daughter of John P. and Elizabeth F. (Wheeler) Kettell. She lived in Worcester until her marriage there to Capt. John Gerry Warner, of Lynn, on Oct. 5, 1875, and died at her home, 17 Baltimore Street, Lynn, on Nov. 17, 1920. She was for many years a member of the Unitarian Church, and was actively interested in and identified with the work of its two allied organizations, the Ladies' Sewing Circle and the Alliance. She was also a member of the Lynn Woman's Club, and joined the Lynn Historical Society on Jan. 11, 1899.

There were two children, Winthrop Kettell, born Sept. 23, 1879, died June 20, 1886, and Stewart Gerry, born April 21, 1881, died June 30, 1923. On June 7, 1906, Stewart married Florence E. Bartol, daughter of George F. and Georgianna (Hurd) Bartol, at Lynn, and the only surviving members of the family are his wife and one daughter, Marguerite B., who reside in this city.

LOUIS MARTIN WINSLOW

Louis Martin Winslow, son of John Martin and Bertha Dennison (Hartshorn) Winslow, was born at Norwood, Mass., Jan. 19, 1865, and was married, Sept. 22, 1892, to Lucy Porter Hovey. The children by this marriage were Edward Martin, Herbert Holland, and Evelyn Hovey Winslow. Mr. Winslow died Apr. 22, 1919, at the J. B. Thomas Hospital, Peabody, from injuries received in an automobile accident on the Newburyport Turnpike.

His early education was received at Dean Academy, Franklin, and his residence was Norwood until he came to Lynn, Apr. 2, 1883. He learned the trade of morocco dressing from A. B. Martin, of Lynn, and after three years apprenticeship, opened a factory on Harrison Court for the manufacture of leather. In 1895, he opened a plant at 221 Market Street, and in 1904, formed a partnership with J. C. Benz at the same location, making chrome tanned goat skins. For fifteen years previous to his death, he was treasurer of the Benz Kid Company, the firm being one of the largest of its kind in America. He was eastern director of the Tanner's Product Company. Mr. Winslow was of a family who plied the

LOUIS MARTIN WINSLOW

leather trade since 1776, when a Winslow engaged in the making of leather in Norwood. He himself had worked up rapidly in the business, and was one of the best known leather manufacturers hereabouts.

Active in business and social interests in Lynn, he was vice-president of the Lynn Safe Deposit and Trust Company, president of Lynn Storage Warehouse Company, director of the Lynn Manufacturers' and Merchants' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., a member of the Oxford Club, president of the Home for Aged Men, a member of the First Universalist Church, of which he was for some years on the Board of Management, member of Tiot Lodge, I.O.O.F., of Norwood, of Old Essex Chapter, S. A. R., of Lynn, and a life member of the Lynn Historical Society, which he joined February 16, 1903.

Mr. Winslow is survived by his three children, and a brother, Dr. Richard Winslow, of Norwood.

WILLIAM MARSHALL WIRES

William Marshall Wires was born in Cambridge, Vermont, about seventy-four years ago, the son of Alvin and Amy Wires. Early in the Civil war, he enlisted in the Fifth Regiment of Vermont Volunteers, but was later transferred to the Army Signal School at Georgetown Heights, under Major Meyer of the regular army. At this important station just outside of Washington, he became very proficient in signalling. He was with the Signal Corps at Gettysburg, where he had a horse shot under him. Later, he was with Captain Mosby's guerrillas at Garnet Mountain, Virginia.

Mr. Wires was married on Sept. 21, 1867, to Harriet Alona, daughter of Charles and Mary A. Pond, of Norwich, Connecticut. He moved to Lynn in 1872 and became one of the most prominent photographers in the city. He was a member and former Senior Vice Commander of Gen. Lander Post No. 5, G. A. R., and in 1915 was a delegate to the National Encampment at Washington. Politically, he was a member of the Republican party, and served as license commissioner under the late William Shepherd, Mayor.

Mr. Wires joined the Lynn Historical Society Oct. 12, 1901, and attended the First Universalist Church. He died at the Soldiers' Home in Chelsea, Jan. 31, 1920, his life ending, as he wished, among his old comrades. He left two children, — William Marshall Wires, Jr., of Haverhill, and Grace A. (Mrs. Herbert Rice), of Northampton, also a brother, Henry M. Wires, of Randolph, Vermont, and a niece, Mrs. Frederick O. Thompson, of Swampscott.

THE REGISTER

OF THE

Lynn Historical Society

The California Gold Discovery of 1849

BY

WARREN MUDGE BREED

A Paper Read Before the Society, November 14, 1918

LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS

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Editor, Ellen Mudge Burrill

THE MINER

SKETCH BY THE ENGLISH ARTIST ARMSTRONG.
PUBLISHED IN SACRAMENTO, JAN 1, 1852

The California Gold Discovery of 1849

By Warren Mudge Breed

A paper read before the Lynn Historical Society, November 14, 1918.

GOLD

Gold! Gold! Gold!

The magic power of the world is gold. Nations have been born by it. Nations have died for it. It has fired the spirit of man from the beginning of time. We have gold in the Bible, gold in literature, gold in history. It has spanned the seas and bridged the continent. For it millions have hungered, millions have died, millions have suffered.

Gold! Gold! Gold!

—Editorial from *New York Evening Mail.*

The editor of a "Diary of a '49er," says of the days following the discovery of gold in California.—"To write understandingly of that period one must have lived in it. That unique period is without its historian, and in only a vague way is it comprehended. Those old, free, careless days are without parallel. The conditions that created them vanished with the shallow 'diggings,' and when, in creek, gulch and ravine the golden harvest had been gathered, life became prosaic and dull."

Without questioning the truth of this writer's opinion, it is nevertheless true that many interesting facts are obtainable regarding the discovery of gold in California, and the actors in this era of hardship and excitement.

In these experiences our own community had an especial interest as the town, in the first onrush, sent to this El Dorado of the West, fully two hundred and fifty of its population of fourteen thousand, the number being increased in the years immediately following. Says the editor from whom I have just quoted,—"Probably no one thing has had a greater influence upon the progress

and expansion of our own country than the discovery of gold in California in 1849 and the material wealth that it added to the world's store. Figures of this gold production amounting in the seven years following the discovery to $450,000,000 have been recorded and preserved, while still later years give us the total value of gold mined in California from January, 1848 to January, 1913, as $1,612,000,000."

Long previous to the discovery of 1849, we have mention of the fact that gold existed west of the Sierras. Humboldt visited Mexico in 1803, and, after exploring the mining districts of the interior, made the remarkable statement that, in his opinion, the precious metals, which in that portion of Mexico were only reached at great depth, would be found in large quantities near the surface in the extreme northern part of the then Spanish possessions. Finds of gold were made as early as 1827 by Jedidiah Smith in his first crossing of the Sierra. We are also told that in 1834, gold was picked up in the neighborhood of Los Angeles, and that in 1841, placers were discovered near there and fifteen ounces were taken from a single spot, but little attention was given to this find. It needed a sudden surprise, which came later at a mill building for Gen. John A. Sutter, to kindle the world's imagination to the burning point and produce the wonderful days of '49. The richness of California in an agricultural way had been abundantly shown by the prosperous Mission establishments, but when the Sutter's Mill gold find came, agriculture for a time was forgotten.

John A. Sutter

John A. Sutter was probably the best known man in California in 1849. He was of Swiss parentage and arrived in New York in July, 1834, the object of his coming being to select a locality and prepare the way for a colony of Swiss. Misfortune overtook his first attempt to settle in Missouri and, having heard through hunters and trappers whom he met, of the wonderful climate and fertility of Upper California, he resolved there to make the field of his future adventures.

GENERAL JOHN AUGUSTUS SUTTER

1803—1880

AN UNDAUNTED PIONEER

BORN IN SWITZERLAND

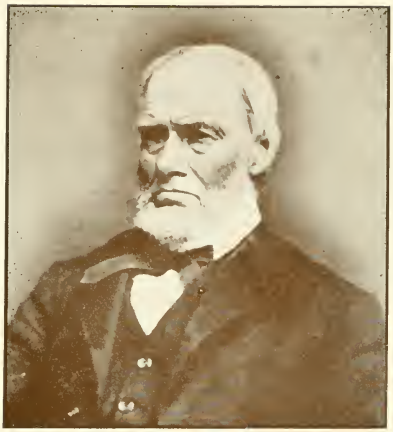
He arrived in California in July, 1839, at the head of a small band of colonists. An index of his character is given us in the fact that, in pursuance of his decision to make California his objective, in the spring of 1838 he joined Captain Tripp of the American Fur Company, and travelled with this party to their rendezvous in the Rocky Mountains. From thence with six horsemen, he crossed the mountains to Fort Vancouver. As there was no land route that could be travelled in winter from Oregon to California, he sailed in a vessel of the Hudson Bay Company to the Sandwich Islands, where he hoped to find a conveyance to California. Failing in this, he shipped as supercargo to Sitka, and not until July, 1839, did he cast anchor in the harbor of Yerba Buena, now San Francisco. Before landing, however, he was obliged to sail down the coast ninety miles to Monterey, the Spanish capital of California and the port of entry, for permission to land. He settled within a month of his arrival on the present site of the City of Sacramento. This land,—eleven leagues together with an additional grant,—was subsequently granted him by the then Mexican Governor Alvarado. He also purchased from the Russians their settlement on the coast near the entrance of San Francisco Bay. Included in this latter purchase were two thousand cattle, one thousand horses, fifty mules and twenty-five hundred sheep. Forty cannon, all or most of which were lost by Napoleon in his disastrous Moscow campaign, were likewise transferred in this sale. Upon his original grant, he built a fort in 1842, and proclaimed himself "Governor of the Fortress of New Helvetia." Fremont says his fort would accommodate an armed force of one thousand men. He became a Mexican citizen in 1841, and in 1846 he raised the American flag over his fort.

Sutter's was a most interesting history. Born and reared in the atmosphere of royalty and refined society in Europe, with a liberal military education, gentle and polished manners, and of unbounded liberality of heart, we find him successfully planting his little colony in the secluded and hostile Sacramento Valley. Here, by force and strict vigilance, he frustrated the efforts of the hostile Indians and in due time taught them a certain degree of

civilization. He established from among them a police force, and also formed from their number a body of uniformed soldiers. At an expense of $25,000 he had cut a mill race three miles long, and had nearly finished a new flouring mill. He had expended $10,000 in the erection of a saw mill, and had laid down one thousand acres of virgin soil which promised a yield of forty thousand bushels. He owned eight thousand cattle, two thousand horses and mules, two thousand sheep and one thousand swine and, like a baron of old, with his people, his flocks and his herds, he lived untrammelled by the conventionalities of artificial society, and undisturbed by the din and turmoil of compact civilization. He was democratic and hospitable. Everybody was welcome,—one man or a hundred it was all the same. His very kindness of heart was in a measure the cause of his misfortune. He employed men from the purest sympathy. He trusted anyone with everything he wanted.

It was while living this life of patriarchal prosperity and affluence that the great gold discovery was made and, like lightning from a clear sky, misfortune blasted his life. A week after the news of the discovery of gold became publicly known, he was deserted by all his mechanics and laborers. His mills were abandoned and became a total loss. He could not gather his grain that had ripened. An immense tide of immigration set in that occupied his cultivated fields and squatted all over his available lands. They stole and drove off his horses and mules, and butchered and sold his cattle, sheep and hogs. Because of delays in establishing new rulings for the conveyance of land, and of confusion in determining titles, owing to the change from Mexican to American control, he became involved in lawsuits to establish his titles, and is said to have expended $325,000 to maintain his title to the grant of New Helvetia alone. He lost practically all his landed estates and, as a final catastrophe, his farm mansion was totally destroyed by fire in 1865, with all his valuable records of his pioneer life. Like the discoverer of gold in the Klondike, he failed to enrich himself through his discovery.

Under date of May 17, 1916, the Boston *Traveller* published a telegram stating that the remains of General Sutter would be



JAMES WILSON MARSHALL

1812—1865

THE REAL DISCOVERER OF GOLD IN THE SUTTER MILL RACE

SUTTER'S FORT IN 1848

removed from the Moravian cemetery in Lititz, Pennsylvania, to Sacramento, California, where a monument would be erected to his memory.

The Discovery of Gold

The actual discoverer of gold was James W. Marshall, who emigrated to Oregon in 1843, and joined General Sutter at the expiration of his enlistment in the American Army fighting the Mexicans. As an employee of General Sutter, he had just completed a saw mill and had commenced sawing lumber and, as was customary, the water had been shut off from the mill race at night. In the morning, while passing through the race, he discovered shining particles here and there on the bottom. Examination proved these particles to be gold. Mounting a horse, he hurried the forty miles to his employer and together they confirmed the important discovery. This discovery was on Jan. 24, 1848, but nine days before the treaty was signed in the City of Mexico that ceded California to the United States. On Marshall's return to the mill, the laborers had also made the discovery and, realizing only too well, what effect this knowledge would have on them, on the gathering of Sutter's crops, and the completion of his grist mill and other improvements, he begged them to say nothing of the discovery for six weeks, when most of the improvements would be completed. This was agreed to, but the great secret could not be kept. A handful of gold dust shown by one of the workmen, and the loosening of his tongue through the aid of a bottle of whiskey, gave the important news to the world and brought about the ruin that Sutter had foreseen. The surrounding country was at once ablaze with the startling news.

Soon the neighborhood swarmed with diggers, and within a few days after this first discovery, twelve hundred people were busily at work with spades, shovels, wooden bowls, cradles and all manner of implements, many of them of the crudest character, riddling and washing earth for the precious particles it contained. Over all California, the excitement was prodigious. The husband left his wife; the father his family; people tore themselves from

the most pressing duties at home; men deserted their masters and these followed their servants,—all hurried to Sutter's Mill. Seemingly, the entire population of the country hurried to the scene of the discovery.

San Francisco at the time of the Discovery

The disaster that overtook Sutter found a partial counterpart in the immediate experience of the town of San Francisco, though conditions as to population were reversed the following year. The year 1848 closed with a population of less than two thousand. At the close of 1849, owing to the influx of miners en route to the diggings, the town was able to boast a population of one hundred thousand. At the time of the discovery the town was prospering.

The California Star Express, which guaranteed to carry passengers from San Francisco to Independence, Missouri, in sixty days, had been established April 1st. On April 3 the first public school was opened. Two weekly papers, *The Californian* and *The California Star*, were published, and buildings of all kinds in the town numbered two hundred. There were twelve mercantile houses, two hotels, boarding houses, billiard saloons, etc. Two wharves were in course of construction, and extensive stores and warehouses had been erected. Into this bustling busy town, the news of the great discovery came, unsettling all the activity and growth.

In consequence of the representations of visitors from the mines, and from some actual diggers, the inhabitants began gradually, in bands and singly, to desert their previous occupations and betake themselves to the American River and other auriferous parts of the great Sacramento Valley. Labor, from the deficiency of hands, rose rapidly in value, and soon all business and work was forced to stop. Seamen deserted from their ships in the bay and soldiers from the barracks.

Over all the country the excitement was the same. On the 29th of May, *The Californian* published a fly-sheet apologizing for the non-issue of the paper until better times came, when they might expect to retain their servants for some amount of remuner-

JOSEPH MARTIN TAYLOR
1832—1914
WENT THREE TIMES TO CALIFORNIA

JAMES MADISON WARD
1809—1882
LEFT LYNN, APR. 13, 1849, GOIN
OVERLAND

ation, which at present was impossible, as all, from "subs" to the "devil," had indignantly rejected every offer and gone off to the diggings. "The whole country," said the last editorial of the paper, "resounds with the sordid cry of Gold! Gold! Gold!—while the field is left half planted, the house half built, and everything neglected but the manufacture of picks and shovels and the means of transportation to the spot where one man obtained $128.00 worth of the *real stuff* in one day's washing, and the average for all concerned is $20.00 per diem." On the 14th of June, the *California Star* likewise ceased.

Nor was all this excitement without reason. On the 17th of June, 1848, Governor Mason left Monterey for a tour of the gold region. He found San Francisco deserted, nearly all of the male inhabitants having gone to the mines. Between Sonoma and Sutter's Fort, the mills were idle, the houses vacant; the fields of wheat open to cattle; the farms going to waste. At Sutter's, there were life and bustle. Flour was selling at $36.00 a barrel. In other places we read of hay at $250.00 a ton, three chickens selling for $50.00, fresh milk at $1.00 a quart, and the rent of a house $25,000.00 a year. Several stores and a hotel had been erected. A two story house in the fort had been rented as a hotel at $500.00 per month.

James M. Ward of Lynn, who went overland, starting in April, 1849, writes under date of November 14, 1849, "The increase of population has been so sudden that provisions have risen so high that but few of the inhabitants have the means of buying a winter's stock. Flour $90.00 per barrel, pork $100.00, dried apples $1.00 per pound, pickles as high as $100.00 per barrel." "We purchased," he says, "a bushel of potatoes and one of onions for the moderate price of $90.00. Most of the other provisions are in the same proportion. Clothing is as cheap as at home . . . . . Bread 25 cents per pound, hay, which I brought from the Sacramento River, at 25 cents per pound."

Some Rich Finds

Fifty miles above Sutter's Fort, people were averaging from one to three ounces a day. (Sixteen dollars had been fixed upon as the value of an ounce of gold dust.) Eight miles above Weber's Creek, the Governor was shown a small gutter where two men had

taken out $17,000. At the end of one week's work, after paying off their hired men, they had $10,000 left. Men were getting $50.00 a day and leaving because they could do better. Three miles above Sutter's, a Mr. Sinclair, who employed fifty Indians, in five weeks netted $16,000. The last week's results were fourteen pounds avoirdupois of gold (nearly $3,600). A soldier on a twenty days' furlough, after spending most of it travelling about, in one week cleaned up $1,500. General Fremont's body servant, Saunders, whose family was in slavery, was granted permission to visit the diggings, and returned with sufficient to buy their freedom for $1,700, besides a home for them as well.

Our diarist tells us of a nugget found that weighed twenty-one pounds, and several from five to fifteen pounds; of a pocket forty feet square, out of which a company of miners took $210,000; also of a couple of miners who brought down from the North Fork of the Yuba $43,000, representing less than two months work. One piece found by them was worth $6,000 and at Goodyear Bar "gold picked up and scooped up without panning or washing yielded $250,000." Gold really was so plentiful in that region and so easily obtained, that miners in one instance agreed that there would be so much gold taken out "it would get to be cheaper than iron," and again they conclude "if it keeps on gold won't be worth more than lead." Later on, as the supply of gold continued, he writes, "Instead of the deposits petering out, the miners are striking it richer in every direction," and he adds "One thing is sure, all our old theories about gold don't amount to much."

It was estimated that there were four thousand men working in the gold district, more than one half Indians, and that from thirty thousand to fifty thousand dollars were taken out daily. At what were called the "dry diggings," the yield of gold was enormous. One piece of pure metal was found of thirteen pounds weight.

The gold bearing earth dug out of ravines and holes in the sides of the mountains, was packed on horses and carried one, two and three miles to the nearest water to be washed. An average price of this washing dirt was, at one period, as high as $400 a cart load In one instance, five loads of such earth sold for $752

CRADLE-ROCKING. THE LONG TOM

PLACER MINING IN 1849.

"PANNING OUT"

and yielded after washing, $16,000. Individuals made their five, ten and fifteen thousand dollars in the space of only a few weeks. One man dug out $12,000 in six days. Three others obtained $8,000 in a single day.

While these particular finds may have been exceptional, allow me to read some facts concerning the character of our diarist, and the daily results of his labor.

Alfred T. Jackson was a young man from the country town of Norfolk, Connecticut, where one dollar a day as a farm hand (or the saving in a single year of a few hundred dollars), was the accepted remuneration, and with which the people were satisfied.

He was a man of good habits, of Old New England stock and brought up with New England traditions. He was a teetotaller, observed the Sabbath and loved his home. He tells of his homesickness, when, after the evening meal, he paced before his cabin, his eyes wet with tears as he thought of Hetty North and of his father and mother. He wonders "what mother would say if she should see his bunk," and has the blues when he receives "a letter from dad." "Dear old mother is ailing and pining to see me." Under date of Jan. 12, 1851, he says "I sent dad $1,000.00 for himself and told him I did not want him nor mother to work hard any more. Wrote him to get a hired girl for her and if he bought the Slocumb farm (adjoining the home farm) to just lay back and boss the two." Jan. 26, 1851, "Had a letter from dad. He has bought the Slocumb farm in my name, but now it's mine I would not go back and work on it. I could'nt content myself." Feb. 16, 1851. "It does not seem as if this was the right sort of a life for a man—no women, no church, nothing of what there is in Norfolk; but then there is a lot in this country that Norfolk hasn't got. One isn't so cramped. Feb. 11, 1852. "Norfolk is too small a village for me although there was a time when I thought it was the greatest place on earth."

He adds later that "mother is better and since I sent the thousand dollars they are playing rich folks. He (dad) is bossing the two farms and mother has a hired girl. She has bought a new black silk dress for church and he a new buggy, and that is all

they have used of it. Bless them. I suppose they think that is awful extravagant."

The Diary

Here are a few extracts regarding his success :—

June 1, 1850. Claim paying pretty well. Washed out over five nuggets, besides two nuggets, one of $9.00 and one of $11.00.

June 8, 1850. Went to town yesterday P.M. With last week's washings I had eighteen ounces besides the nuggets. Spent $27.00 and deposited $200.00.

June 29, 1850. This last week was my lucky one. Wednesday I struck a crevice in the bed-rock that was lousy with gold. It took me two days to work it out and I got almost twenty-nine ounces, which, with the three ounces, rocked the first two days, raised the week's work to more than $500.00.

August 3, 1850. I've taken out of the claim (in two and one-half months) about one hundred twenty ounces and have sent dad $1,500.00. It's cost me about $500.00 to live.

October 25, 1850. We have had a great week. We took one hundred eleven ounces and only worked a small part of what we uncovered. (This with a single partner.)

January 5, 1851. Just a year away. I have not done so badly for I have sent father $4,500, have about $1,000 on hand and we have been offered and have refused $10,000.00 for the claim.

April 27, 1852. Have bargained to sell our claim for $6,000.00. I will have close to $25,000.00, so I am a comparatively rich man.

And this for a young man just out of his teens, whose home environment had been that of a small New England town, his only prospect for the future a life of hardship, his success to be represented by a meagre agricultural living, and, as a heritage for his children, a farm of a few acres.

But more than estimated wealth was to be his portion, and his experience shows us that even in this hard life of his he was not cut off from all romance.

A Miner's Romance

To quote again from his diary we read, May 25, 1850. "What we miss more than anything else is that there are no women in the country, or comparatively few. Barring out the greasers

and the squaws, I don't suppose there are twenty in all Yuba County outside of Marysville. With few exceptions they are no particular credit to their sex."

But his romance was beginning, for he tells, under date of Jan. 8, 1850, "Went into the Bella Union gambling saloon. There was a young French woman dealing twenty-one. She was as pretty as a picture. Began betting just to be near her and hear her talk. I lost $70.00 and she did not notice me."

This appears to have been a case on his part of love at first sight for again he writes, under date of July 6, 1850. "Went in to see the pretty French woman but could not get near the table where she was dealing. She's a handsome woman and the boys say she's as straight as a string."

The girl he left behind had not dropped him and the correspondence had not closed. He was not entirely heart whole for Hettie North was waiting for him in Norfolk; but he continued to go into the Bella Union. The little French woman had made an impression on him and he goes on to write "The French woman is still dealing twenty-one. I went in to see her and started to make a bet &c. She's got a voice like music and just her speaking to me put me all in a flutter." Later we find an entry as follows: Dec. 29, 1850, "While at Centreville I hunted up the pretty French woman again. . . . . Her pretty French accent was very fascinating."

Hetty finally drops Jackson and the result is that he and Marie "the pretty French woman" become engaged. In writing of his possible marriage, he says "She is straight and I think I am willing to marry her, but what will the old folks say: a foreigner and a Catholic, and I brought up a strict Presbyterian. Norfolk will set me down for a lost sheep." She returns to France, and he spends his evenings with an Ollendorf grammar and a French Dictionary, his partner, a man of education whose past life was a secret, being his teacher. She returns to California and they are to be married and are to go to France on their honeymoon, intending later to settle in California, the profits of mining being joined to that of the gaming table (some $40,000.00) and giving them an ample support for life.

The editor of the Diary made investigations in Jackson's home town and learned that "a family of Jacksons lived on Pond Hill, about a mile from the town, on a farm; that they had sold the property just before the war and left the State, and it was said that San Francisco was their destination. They had a son who had made a fortune in California, and had come back on a visit accompanied by his wife, a foreign woman."

But to return to our subject. Is it any wonder that California went mad over the wonderful discovery?

While we have not time to enter upon living conditions at the mines, it is safe to say that the miners were an honest and generally temperate body of men. Gambling was common, and doubtless, there was ample opportunity to improve other moral conditions, but the lapses from right living were, under the circumstances, few and Jackson tells us, in writing of a trip he took into the mountains, "I guess we stopped at forty cabins on the way; never failed to get an invitation to grub; never were allowed to pay a cent, and I want to put it down right here that bigger hearted, more generous or more hospitable men than there are in these mountains never lived on earth."

As a side light on the miner's character allow me to quote: "A minister preached in the United States hotel dining room and the place was filled, but there were only three women in the crowd. He took up a collection and raked in $400.00. This is as good as mining and not as hard work. Our minister in Norfolk would be satisfied with that for a year."

The News of the Discovery in the East

While all these marvellous events were transpiring on the Pacific Coast, the East was ignorant of the great find. It was not until late in the year 1848 that official information of the great discovery reached Washington. Reports were made in both Senate and House, and President Taylor endorsed these reports. The newspapers copied them and soon every rural district echoed with the debates of Congress on the subject.

There were many unbelivers even among those in a position to

JESSIE BENTON FREMONT

1825—1902

DEVOTED WIFE OF GEN FREMONT AND DAUGHTER OF THOMAS H BENTON, U S SENATOR FOR THIRTY YEARS

MAJOR GEN JOHN CHARLES FREMONT

"THE PATH-FINDER"

1813—1870

U. S. SENATOR, GENERAL AND EXPLORER

COMMANDED FIVE EXPLORING EXPEDITIONS TO THE PACIFIC COAST. SLOGAN OF FREMONT'S SUPPORTERS FOR THE PRESIDENCY IN 1856: "FREE SPEECH, FREE SOIL, FREE PRESS, FREMONT—AND JESSIE."

form an intelligent opinion. Senator Benton, through whose influence General Fremont had been sent on his several expeditions, and who, with his colleague from Missouri, Senator Linn, was understood to have strong desires for the acquisition of California as a part of the United States, said that the discovery was simply gold washings; that this so-called marvellously rich territory was not so rich as the gold mines of Brazil one hundred years ago, and which were exhausted so long since that all memory of them is lost.

In a communication to the *Alta California* of May 24, 1848, an unbelieving citizen wrote,— "I doubt, sir, if ever the sun shone upon such a farce as is now being enacted in California, though I fear it may prove a tragedy before the curtain drops. I consider it your duty, Mr. Editor, as a conservator of the public morals and welfare, to raise your voice against the thing. It is to be hoped that General Mason will dispatch the volunteers to the scene of action, and send these unfortunate people to their homes and prevent others from going thither."

But the California fever was soon raging like an epidemic in the East, as it had already done nearer the point of discovery. High and low, rich and poor were affected by it. At once preparations began for a migration unparallelled except in the legendary tales of antiquity.

Routes of Travel

Cape Horn Route

There were three general routes of travel by which the immigrants from the East could reach their destination. First, by sea around Cape Horn, involving a perilous ocean voyage of twenty-five thousand miles and requiring six or seven months for the journey. Many reached California by this route.

Our former fellow townsman, the late Isaiah Graves, took this route, and his vessel, the brig *Sterling*, with a crew of five men (one of them sick the whole voyage), and four boys working their passage and of little or no good, sailed from Beverly, Jan. 1, 1849, to San Francisco. The brig was old and the rigging poor.

Their starboard bulwark was washed off from the main chain to the taff-rail in a severe storm and they were off Cape Horn for fifty days. They went as far south as 60° and had gales almost every day with snow, rain and sleet. They crossed the equator the second time one hundred and forty-five days from port, and reached San Francisco, July 1, 1849, covering the journey in just six months.

The general mode of procedure was for groups of adventurers, fifty to one hundred persons to a group, to form companies, purchase such a vessel as they desired or thought would serve their purpose, put in a cargo of provisions and tools and venture forth on the vast Atlantic. In this way, many an old whaling ship just ready to be condemned to the wreckers was started forth on its last voyage. "It can hardly be believed," we are told, "what sieves started, and how many of them actually made the voyage." Little river steamers, that had hardly tasted salt water, were fitted out to thread the Straits of Magellan, and once within the Golden Gate these vessels were abandoned in the mad rush for the diggings, and dotted the Bay at anchor for years after their arrival. We are told that four hundred vessels were at anchor in San Francisco Bay at one time in 1850.

Isthmus of Panama Route

Another route was by steamer to the Isthmus of Panama, then by a dangerous and unhealthy overland journey across the Isthmus, first by poling up the Chagres River some fifty miles, and then by mule-back to the town of Panama, from which point another steamer could be taken for San Francisco. Arriving at Panama, the anxious traveller was often compelled to wait days and sometimes weeks, only to find the next steamer crowded to the water's edge and with no accommodations for additional passengers.

A passenger via the Isthmus, on the first vessel to round the Horn (the *California*, of the Pacific Mail Line), going up the coast from Panama, gives us his experience by this route. He says nothing of moment occurred on the voyage from New York to Chagres excepting that a steward was washed overboard in a furious gale off Hatteras. Reaching Chagres he found, with the pas-

sengers on his own steamer and two hundred that had arrived the day before, four hundred excited gold seekers all frantic to cross at once so as to secure a passage on the *California*, daily expected at Panama. Poling up the Chagres River, at Cruces the cholera made its appearance. The panic on this account soon became fearful. Everybody rushed helter-skelter, pell-mell for Panama. Friend left friend to die. Our traveller, more human ethan his fellow passengers, was obliged to delay, as a member of his party during the night was taken with cholera from which he died at 2 P.M. Having attended to the burial of his friend, and gone through the required forms to send his belongings back to New York, he pushed on to Panama. He was delayed by another fellow passenger who had been attacked by Panama fever en route, but they both went on after a night of rest. At Panama they found the whole company awaiting the arrival of the *California*, but a small number of whom had engaged passage. As a result when the vessel arrived, she was at once seized upon by the waiting travellers. Five hundred succeeded in securing passage on the vessel of eleven hundred tons. The vessel was literally alive with human beings. The food was almost uneatable. The ship was in the hands of a mob. The fuel gave out when they were three hundred miles from port. Finally, just as they had begun to tear out the partitions and other wood work, they discovered one hundred bags of coal shipped as ballast in the lower hold. They reached Monterey just as the fires were getting low.

Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, who went to California in 1849, had a distressing trip across the Isthmus. She was detained seven weeks at Panama suffering from congestion of the brain, caused by receiving news of the failure of General Fremont's fourth expedition, and was nearly shipwrecked on the voyage up the coast.

Many Lynn men went by this Isthmus route.

The Overland Route

Lastly, there was the overland route which was chosen by those who could not afford to pay the exhorbitant fees charged by the steamers. But, if the risks and dangers of the Cape Horn

route were great, the hardships of the overland journey were enough to appall the bravest. Afoot, on horseback, or in covered wagons, these Argonauts in search of the Golden Fleece made their way over almost impassable mountain barriers, across the great American Desert, again over the mountains, then through impenetrable swamps and tortured with cold, heat, thirst, hunger, harrassed by savages, scourged by cholera, leaving the bones of their less hardy comrades to bleach in the sun, they pressed onward month after month, strengthened by the hope of riches, until the fertile valleys of the new El Dorado spread out before them.

An account of a miner by the descriptive title of "Silent Platt," may illustrate the difficulties of the route last named. Silent Platt was foreman in a clock factory, living in New York and earning a pretty good living. He was married and had one child, a baby girl of four years. He had saved $500.00 at the time that the California fever got hold of him. All of this he used for his outfit and travelling expenses. His wife and baby went to live with her mother. He joined a company of fifty adventurers who chartered a bark for Galveston. Here they purchased their outfit, a part of which consisted of two mules for each man. They met with no trouble until, going through the northwestern part of Texas, they passed through a vast hot, arid region where there was only here and there a patch of grass and an occasional dried up river bed. They endured long marches under a burning sun to reach water and forage, then lay by for a week to recruit animals. Twice they were ambushed by Indians and nine killed. They finally fell in with friendly Indians, stayed with them ten days and took two as guides. They built rafts to cross Colorado River. One man was drowned crossing. For one hundred and fifty miles, they were forced, on account of heat, to travel nights, and found water in but two places,—not a drop for twenty-four hours. Platt's partner went crazy, ran a mile into the wilderness and died in a fit. When they came to water, the mules rolled over in it with their packs on their backs. After a stop of two days, they travelled seventy miles to Warner's Ranch. The party broke up at Los Angeles six months eleven days from New York.

At San Francisco, Platt heard of the death of his wife. It was an awful blow to him but he rallied and made his way alone to the diggings, when he lived in his lonely cabin, companionless. He was getting ahead and looking forward to securing a competence, possessing which he could return to his little daughter and to the world.

Another instance (and presumably but one of many) is told. A solitary immigrant was just able to reach Sutter's Fort and report his companions back in the desert country dying of starvation. Sutter immediately caused a number of his best mules to be packed with supplies and dispatched under guidance of two Indians. They arrived just in time to save the immigrants. Then another party of famishing immigrants unexpectedly arrived. They seized all that remained of the supplies, killed Sutter's mules and Indians, and ate them. They also ate their companions as they fell exhausted and lifeless. They finally reached Sutter's Fort and were maintained there until their health and strength were restored.

Another similar case is reported of a party in distress. Three families, men, their wives and five children, one a baby not a month old, born on the Humboldt desert; the mother nothing but skin and bones and could scarcely walk. In the party was a young girl fourteen years old and sick to the point of death. They had four yoke of oxen that were walking skeletons. Their food had given out and there were not enough provisions on hand for another meal. Help was sent. The poor girl was too sick to eat, in fact almost unconscious. They procured a doctor, and remained there two or three days until recruited. Afterwards were reported all right, the sick girl well again and lively as a kitten.

Here are other experiences, not so harrowing as the last two mentioned, being a few extracts from the diary of a young man inured to toil, and enthusiastic in overcoming the difficulties met with on his journey across the western plains. The diary discloses to us the large number travelling this overland route.

James Abbey and his party left New Albany, Ind., Apr. 3, 1849, and their jumping off place (or where the real overland journey began) Apr. 14, 1849. The extracts from Abbey's diary follow:—

Apr. 18, 1849. Our camp consists of some one hundred wagons. After eating a hearty supper all seated themselves to hear some music * * * Our

music consisted of cornet, ophicleide, trumpet, fiddle, guitar and a flute. They played "Home, Sweet Home" and "A Life on the Ocean Wave."

Apr. 21. Cold rainy day, with a hard wind. * * * I thought of home, my mother, sister and friends. Oh, how gloomy my thoughts ran.

Apr. 26. All turned out by four o'clock and had breakfast by five ready for a start. We arrived at a small creek some eight miles from our morning's camp, where we found the banks steep and muddy, and where the ford had been filled up with brush to keep the cattle from sinking into the mud. * * Duncan was the next to cross, so he drove into it and sank into the mud up to his axles. There being about eighty wagons waiting to cross, all hands went to work to help out, some digging, some bringing saplings, some prying, &c., and, with the aid of eight yoke of cattle, we finally fetched him out. * * * Killed eight big rattlesnakes. Made twenty miles to-day.

Apr. 27. At eight o'clock we passed eight or ten graves of last year's immigrants.

May 4. While grazing our stock at noon, I counted two hundred horse teams, eighty mule teams and sixty ox teams pass by here.

May 13. Eleven o'clock passed Fort Kearney. * * * It is said that three thousand two hundred wagons had passed the Fort before us, and three hundred more are now in the vicinity.

May 16. We find many articles strewed along the road such as log chains, ox yokes, horse collars, cooking utensils, &c., which the immigrants have been compelled to throw away to lighten their wagons.

May 19. After breakfast I took a stroll some four miles from our camp. I had rambled some distance from the roadside and came to a new made grave. It was some poor fellow, and from appearances had not been made long. The wolves had been trying to dig it up.

May 23. Saw to-day large droves of buffaloes.

May 24. We travelled some three hours when we arrived at the head of Ash Hollow. We descended into it down a steep precipice some seventy-five feet, where our wagons had to be let down with ropes.

June 4. After partaking of a hearty breakfast we took our station in an ox train, some three miles in length.

June 6. At seven we stopped for breakfast on the banks of the Platte, about twenty-five miles from the upper ferry, where we learned there were nine hundred wagons waiting to cross.

June 7. At ten A.M. we reached the ferry and found about two hundred wagons ahead of us. We waited till evening before it came our turn. There are three boats constantly running which take nothing but the wagons, leaving the animals to swim the river. The fare for ferrying a wagon is $4.00.

June 11. It is astonishing how ox teams can travel.

June 12. At ten we arrived at the second crossing of the Sweet Water

STAGING IN THE MOUNTAINS.

AN INTERRUPTED JOURNEY.

A PRAIRIE SCHOONER IN DIRE DISTRESS

River and, finding it too high to ford, we took our provisions out of our wagon and, stretching a rope across the river, we ferried our things across in a little less than no time. After travelling about a mile up the bank of the river we came to another crossing where we again had to ferry. Here we were compelled to carry all our things by hand a quarter of a mile over a cliff of rocks, and through a pass barely large enough for one person to rub through. We took the running gears of our wagons all apart and ferried them up the river on our bed (wagon bed) by means of a long rope stretching some distance up the river * * All of us pretty well tired out.

June 13. At five in the evening we came to the fifth crossing of Sweet Water.

June 14. In a couple of hours we again struck the Sweet Water. * * * Travelling about an hour, we once more struck the Sweet Water, which seemed to haunt us as an evil genius.

June 22. We travelled sixteen miles to-day under a broiling sun and over a dusty road without finding a drop of water for our cattle.

June 24. To-day we made only twelve miles. We reached Bear River and struck the ford, but, finding the water too deep and rising fast, we unpacked our wagons and ferried with the beds.

June 25. Many persons are passing us on pack mules and horses. I have also seen a great number on foot with their packs on their backs. But in my opinion ox teams are the best.

June 27. This creek we are compelled to cross thirteen different times. The road here is difficult almost beyond conception. * * We encamped for the night in a deep ravine * * the road being so thickly covered with dust that you cannot see the forward cattle more than half the time.

July 10. About nine o'clock this morning we arrived at a creek with steep banks, where we found a number of immigrants digging a grave for a young man.

July 12. The dust is so deep as to cover our boot-tops and rises in such clouds as to prevent the driver from seeing his teams.

July 16. Since travelling through this valley, I have counted more than one hundred corpses of horses and mules which have mired and died in these swamps. Numerous Indians were seen prowling about to-day for the purpose of stealing. A train of horse and mule teams in advance of us had twelve horses and ten mules stolen from them in one night. The Indians caught the man who was on guard, gagged him, stripped him stark naked, and wounded him in several places with arrows. Another poor fellow, on a previous night, was shot in the back of the head, and died in less than twenty-four hours.

July 21. This is an awful looking place; no grass: nothing growing but wild sage and a few small patches of prickly pear.

July 23. In the course of the afternoon we counted some fifty wagons

that had been destroyed or burnt by immigrants intending to pack through. The boys complain that they are nearly worn out.

July 30. Are busy to-day making hay. * * * The labor of cutting it, however, is very great, and we have, besides, to carry it one mile on our backs and to wade through water three feet deep. Had we not had the good fortune of coming across this grass, our cattle would have been in poor plight for travelling.

Aug. 1. In the space of one mile, I counted forty-six wagons that had been deserted.

Aug. 2. At six, stopped to cook our breakfast and lighten our wagons by throwing away the heavier portion of our clothing and such other articles as we can best spare. Being completely out of water, myself, Rowley, and Woodfall bought two gallons from a trader (who had brought it along on speculation), for which we paid the very reasonable price of one dollar per gallon. * * * I counted in a distance of fifteen miles, three hundred fifty dead horses, two hundred eighty oxen, and one hundred twenty mules; and hundreds of others are left behind being unable to keep up. Such is travelling through the desert. * * * Vast amounts of valuable property have been abandoned and thrown away in this desert—leather trunks, clothing, wagons, &c., to the value of at least $100,000.00 in about twenty miles.

Aug. 5. Here we met several traders from Sacramento City who had been out twelve days with provisions to sell to the immigrants. Flour is held at $1.50 per lb., sugar $1.25 per lb., bacon sides $1.25 lb. &c., &c.

Aug. 11. The road which we are travelling defies all description. Of all the rough roads I have ever seen or imagined, this beats them. Rocks from the size of a flour barrel to that of a meeting house are strewed all along the road and these we are compelled to clamber over and squeeze our way through as best we can.

Aug. 12. We hitched seven yoke of oxen to our wagon.

Aug. 13. On consultation last night, it was determined to throw one of our wagons away and double team * * travelled about half a mile, in which distance we had gone up about 100 feet, when the cattle gave out and refused to stir an inch. It was finally concluded to pack our oxen with what little provisions we had and throw the wagon away.

Aug. 15. We are now fifty miles from the gold diggings.

Aug. 19. Started at six o'clock, and in two hours struck the gold valley. Travelled till ten o'clock. Here we cooked the last provisions we had on the route.

Aug. 23. The most I have made in one day digging is $4.00, and I have done some tall digging.

Aug. 30. Our day's labor yielded about $9.00.

Sept. 1. Rowley is discouraged and thinks mining is a poor business.

My thoughts to-day (it was a Sunday) are more than one thousand miles distant,—they are of home, mother, sister and friends.

Sept. 2. The result of my labor to-day is $6.00.

Sept. 3. The day's labor resulted in wet feet, aching bones and the enormous yield of $5.60.

Sept. 5. $6.10.

Sept. 6. $5.70.

Sept. 7. Made some $3.00.

Nor were all the sufferings confined to those experienced by travellers en route, for a young man, formerly a compositor in the office of the Brooklyn *Advertiser*, writes to a fellow employee in the office, "You have seen the shaking Shakers at Lebanon at their worship. Put a shovel in their hands and make them lean, and hungry and ragged; and you may guess what the diggers are in California. When you are too weak to shake you can lie down; and when too sick to lie or stand, why, you can die. The more there are sick, the better prospect for the well. Your old clothes and broken victuals would be a god-send. Can't you ask the hands in the office to take a collection to make up a package of cast-off old duds and send them on, and I promise you all the dust I can gather in a month. I have got the dust but, unfortunately, have got teeth, a stomach and a back, which the dust can't help. The way they wash dirt in this vicinity is to select the one that has the ague the worst — the bowl is shaken beautifully. Men's faces grow longer than their lives very shortly here."

"Such as these were the '49ers who laid the foundation of a great and prosperous Commonwealth."

"The days of old, and the days of gold, and the days of '49," were often sung about in later years, but at that time there was probably as much discomfort, suffering and plain misery as the world has ever seen. "The woods were full of the tenderfoots."

Lynn and the Discovery

Nor was Lynn indifferent to the tremendous excitement caused by the discovery. As a result we are told that as early as December, 1848, the Lynn *News* published an editorial warning in which it said, "We advise young men to move cautiously in the matter of

going to California with the hope of being rich in a single year. Fond as we are of money, we are not strongly tempted to join those who dig for gold, and we believe also not only that riches so obtained most easily take wings, but that wealth, however secured, is not essential to happiness. But those who are determined to go will find a notice in another column, which will interest them."

Rev. Parsons Cooke, D.D., also preached a sermon of warning on the subject of gold seeking which must have been a damper to the expectations of those intending immigration to California.

The reference in the *News* editorial to "another column" consisted of an advertisement calling a meeting in the small Exchange hall to learn the best way of going to California. Another advertisement in the *News* was of the Bay State and California Trading and Mining Company, stating that one hundred men were to form this company (forty members still needed), each paying in $300, which payment entitled each member to a free passage to California, a residence there for six months together with return passage to Boston, and a life insurance of $1,000 in case of decease within a year. A meeting was called at the house of Captain James Wooley, Saturday evening, Jan. 13, 1849.

We are also told that fifty persons, mostly of Lynn, forming the Sagamore and California Company, started in April, 1849, to go overland *via* New York, Philadelphia and over the mountains. Three of this company returned before reaching California. I find also an advertisement, in the *News*, Feb. 2, 1849, that a new ship, just fitted out, will start for Chagres about Feb. 10, 1849, limited to one hundred persons, fare $50; also two vessels for San Francisco to sail Feb. 5 and Feb. 20, fare $125. Signed, Samuel Soule.

The Bay State of Dec. 13, 1849, gives the following list of one hundred seventy-eight, including two women, who went to California in that year from Lynn, viz. :—

Dec. 17, 1848.	E. Kirk Johnson and one other.
Jan. 1, 1849.	Eugene B. Attwell: Amos Attwell (died in March in San Francisco); Ezra H. Wardwell; John Wood; Isaiah Graves.
Jan. 10, 1849.	Samuel H. Marsh; Stewart G. Hand.
Jan. 11, 1849.	Stephen Brown (lost overboard); Alonzo P. Kenrick.
Jan. 12, 1849.	James Griswould.

Jan. 23, 1849. John F. Damon; A. G. Plumstead; John Hovey; W. H. Sweetser; A. J. Sweetser; F. D. Rhodes; A. B. Newhall; William Smith; J. W. Folsom; B. Oscar Sanborn; Henry Hill.

Jan. 24, 1849. Thomas B. Johnson; Brown Winship; Daniel Sanborn; Francis Lathrop.

Jan. 26, 1849. George S. Skinner.

Jan. 27, 1849. Robert Younger.

Feb. 4, 1849. Jonathan Carter.

Feb. 7, 1849. T. J. Bowler (lost overboard in Sacramento River); W. H. Clark; J. N. Clark.

Feb. 9, 1949. John E. Weston; Amariah C. Nelson; Wm. H. Barry; Charles G. Clark; Jonathan Caswell; B. B. Maloon; Charles Todd.

Feb. 12, 1849. George P. Weeks.

Feb. 27, 1849. Thomas P. Bartlett; Andrew Norris; Daniel Howard, Jr.; L. Crosby; B. O. Standley; Francis Green; Samuel Fenby; J. A. Clark; G. W. Coates (returned.)

Mar. 1, 1849. Rev. Robert Kellen (from New York); Samuel Gamage.

To Corpus Christi, thence overland:—
Charles Robinson; David E. Parker (both died en route). Jonathan J. Blaney (returned from California).

J. Q. A. Otis.

Mar. 5, 1849. Thomas W. Sargent; J. L. Smith; S. D. Levett; Edwin A. Rich; Asa R. Reed; G. Henry Sprague; Edwin H. Tarbox; Samuel E. Collyer; Wm. H. Bissell; E. H. Brown; R. Bromfield Walsh; John Dyer; William Blaney; Thomas Stephenson.

Mar. 14, 1849. James C. Kemp; Jonathan R. Bacheller; A. C. Nowell; J. W. Cone.

Mar. 22, 1849. Thomas D. Bonner.

Mar. 31, 1849. Daniel B. Newhall; William C. Stone.

Apr. 5, 1849. James Wooley; Rev. William H. Hatch; William J. Welton; Benjamin Ripley; Edward Pease; Philip Short; Paul Chesley; John Gardner; Franklin Clarage.

Apr. 22, 1849. G. W. Sager; J. Libbey.

Apr. 30, 1849. Alvan R. Richardson; Benjamin F. Falls; F. C. Hanson; William Driver; J. Hasty; L. Gilson; N. A. Gordon.

July 15, 1849. Warren Brown.
Aug. 1849. John A. Sanderson; A. Pickering.
Aug, 6 ,1849. Daniel Walden; John Hillard.
Aug. 7, 1849. William H. Gilman.
Sept. 15, 1849. Henry Lewis, Jr.; Alden Southwick.
Sept. 20, 1849. Joseph Davis; Joseph Brown; Richard Caswell; John Stone; David Boyington.
Sept. 23, 1849. John Colyer; W. W. Rust, Jr.; William Cole; Joseph Ripley, Jr.; Joseph Payne; John Skinner; G. H. Wardwell; E. Wardwell.
Sept. 26, 1849. William S. Wright.

From Hong Kong, China, in ship Heber,—
Joseph W. Osborne & wife.

Oct. 29, 1849. John H. Bean; W. B. Newcomb; Jacob B. Sargent; Moses Willet.
Oct. 30, 1849. John B. Kimball; Simeon Frost; Alanson H. Burrill; Charles Smith; Florimond B. Mower; Samuel K. Newcomb; E. A. Ingalls; Edward E. Hawkes: Moses Compton: Jacob V. Colyer; Zacheus Phillips; Hugh Douglass; Zebina S. Gray.
Nov. 2, 1849. Dennis Howarth.
Nov. 10, 1849. F. W. Graves; Benjamin Jenkins.
Nov. 15, 1849. S. R. Bartlett.
Nov. 16, 1849. Josiah York.
Nov. 21, 1849. Charles Hawkes.
Nov. 23, 1849. Adkins Dyer; George Ingalls.

Dec. 1, 1849. From St. John, N. B., William K. Mills.

Dec. 3, 1849. John Kemp.
Dec. 6, 1849. William P. Buffum; William Sprague; Benjamin G. Schwartz.

ALBERT HORATIO BREED
1832—1911
ARRIVED VIA PANAMA MAR 15, 1852.

CAPT. JAMES WOOLLEY
1806—1871
SAILED APR 5, 1849 VIA CAPE HORN.

ISAIAH NEWHALL GRAVES
18_6—1909
SAILED JAN 1, 1849, VIA CAPE HORN

Members of the Sagamore Mining and Trading Company from Lynn, who went overland :—

Apr. 13, 1849. Charles W. Hawkes; Samuel Stearns; George Todd; James N. Mackay; B. F. Kellem; James M. Ward; E. G. Baker; Moses Dow; S. P. Spear; Francis Dixon; Joseph Allen; B. F. Porter.

The last three returned before reaching California.

From New York in steamers by way of Chagres and Panama at different dates :—

Samuel Childs; John Halliday; David P. Fuller; Silas Fuller; Samuel Kent: M. W. Buswell; Z. A. Skinner; Elisha Skinner; Alvin Hutchinson; Benjamin Phillips (died on his passage from Panama to San Francisco); Alfred Attwill; O. C. Gibbs (returned from California) Joseph H. Valpey; Benjamin Sprague; Henry A. Breed.

To sail from Boston in ship Plymouth next week :—

Moses E. Parsons and wife.

The paper also gives the names of the ships in which these parties set sail, together with the port of departure.

It is impossible to determine the success attending the large number of Lynn men who ventured to the diggings, but the *Item* of November, 1910, gives us brief interviews with the following, who alone of the Lynn adventurers had survived the sixty years that had intervened, viz. :—Joseph M. Taylor, Albert H. Breed, William H. Searles and Benjamin Sprague, of Lynn, and Ambrose C. Hill, of Saugus. All of these have now passed to their reward.

The *Item* of Oct. 16, 1918, also tells us that "Eleven men who came to California in '49 across the continent by prairie trail or by sailing vessel round the Horn, met recently in San Francisco and drank a toast to 'the days of gold.' They represented the forty-one remaining members of the Society of California Pioneers, which at one time comprised three thousand lovers of adventure."

From those long since gone from our midst, we learn of the trials of those days as chronicled in letters published in our local papers at the time.

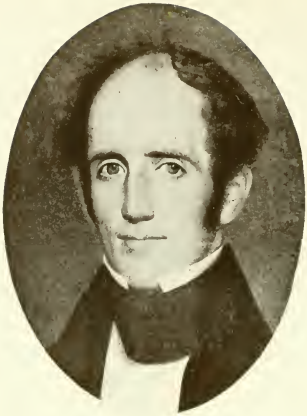
Isaial Graves does not appear to have been very favorably impressed for he writes,—"I think this country the most barren the sun shines upon. We live on flour, water, salt pork, tea and coffee without milk. Milk .75 a quart.' "This gold fever is one of the most precious humbugs that was ever conceived. They brought out the frame of a house twenty by thirty-two, one and one-half stories. They raised and boarded it, and rented it for $555.00 a month." * * * "Have been to the mines but was sick all the ten weeks. I hardly know what I shall do this winter. Thousands of immigrants pouring in all the time. Gold continues to be found, but so many to work the mines a single person cannot make so much as last season. Could you have been there you would have seen more long faces than you ever saw in your life. About one in one thousand is getting rich."

Alonzo P. Kenrick, under date of Oct. 29, 1849, writes that he had been sick. He longed for home, and had received no mail for three months. He says,—"I am not the man to advise any man to come to California if they can keep soul and body together at home; it is absolutely as much as they can do here, and of the two, home is ten thousand times preferable. I would willingly exchange all my prospects of California gold for one look at home and the green fields of Lynn."

Edwin H. Tarbox,* who sailed March 5, 1849, writes in the *Lynn News* of March 15, 1850, "If you know of any one coming out here expecting to get rich immediately just assure him for me that there are hundreds of men working for their board alone here, and many others anxious to get the same chance. It was estimated that there were about five thousand inhabitants here before the freshet, and I verily believe there were more paupers here than there have been in Lynn for the last five years, and heaven knows Lynn is poor enough. It is pretty easy to tell a new comer, as he generally brings a lot of duds which are worthless, and is very anxious to get to the mines; he starts off with a few provisions and his blankets on his back, and perhaps in a few weeks you see him jogging along back, out of health, and minus about as much flesh from his bones as he carried provisions up. Those men who have families, and are living comfortably at home, I would caution to look well at both sides of the question before they start for California."

Joseph M. Taylor went to California three times, first as a young man of nineteen, via the Panama route, in 1851; again in 1856, by the Nicaragua route, and still later, in 1861, around Cape

*Mr. Tarbox's Journal of his trip to California is owned by the Lynn Historical Society, the gift of Mrs. Lizzie M. Piper, March, 1924. He sailed on board "Ship Charlotte," Capt. Savory from Boston.



HENRY ALLEN BREED
1798—1887
WENT VIA PANAMA IN 1849
PROMINENT IN THE EARLY DEVELOPMENT OF SAN FRANCISCO
A MAN OF REMARKABLE ENTERPRISE

BENJAMIN SPRAGUE
1819—1914
WENT VIA PANAMA IN 1849
SHOE MANUFACTURER AND ALDERMAN OF LYNN DURING THE WAR OF THE REBELLION

Horn. He evidently met with success as he tells of finding nuggets of $600.00 and $3,700.00 respectively.

Benjamin Sprague, the last survivor of this hardy company, never went to the mines but remained in San Francisco as clerk and warfinger for Henry A. Breed and returned, as did many another, to fill a large place in our city's affairs.

Henry A. Breed distinguished himself in San Francisco by his enterprise, as he had previously done at home. He built the first wharf extending one thousand feet into the harbor. In 1853, his wharf was bringing him in $10,000.00 a year. He also engaged extensively in building up the new town of Sutter just below Sacramento, but the enterprise fell flat. Failing in that, he bought a big lumber company. This also was a failure. He was a maker of many fortunes but he lost them all. He was a man of daring and energy, and his service to the people of San Francisco was publicly acknowledged by the citizens. He was a man of exceedingly gentle manners.

Social and Civic Conditions

Before closing this paper, mention should be made of the notorious social and civic conditions prevailing in San Francisco from 1849 to 1856; conditions unusual only in degree from any newly settled country where a vast number of men of all classes in society, untrammelled by home customs and at liberty to follow any inclination of free adventure, are gathered; yet, that these conditions were unusual is evidenced by the place given to them in the histories of the '49 Discovery.

Gambling was one of the marked conditions of this period and was a peculiar feature of San Francisco at this time. Practically everybody gambled. Judges and clergymen, physicians and advocates, merchants and clerks, shopkeepers and tradesmen, mechanics and laborers, miners and farmers, all adventurers in their kind; every one elbowed his way to the gaming table and unblushingly threw down his golden or silver stake. There were exceptions, but these were too few comparatively to be especially noticed in the general hubbub and speculative disposition of the place.

Gambling became regular business, and those who followed it professionally were really among the richest, most talented and influential citizens. The sums staked were occasionally enormous. One evening, sixteen thousand dollars worth of gold was laid upon a faro table as a bet and was lost by the keeper of the table. As high as twenty thousand dollars, it is said, had been risked upon the turn of a card, and stakes of five thousand, three thousand and one thousand dollars were repeatedly ventured. The ordinary stakes, however, were by no means so high as these sums, fifty cents to five dollars being the usual amounts.

Doubtless the very business that brought all these men to California was of a gambling character since each stroke of the pick or the next rocker full of dirt might bring forth an ounce or twenty ounces. The excitement and fascination that made one endure the hardships of the placer miner were offset by the chance that the next panful would indicate the finding of a big deposit.

The Diary tells of a poker game carried on by four partners in one of the richest claims of the hill. Started playing $5.00 ante, raised it to $25.00 ante and one of the partners, Jack Breedlove, cleaned out the rest of them. Then they staked their interests in the claim, valuing one quarter at $10,000.00. When they quit, Zeke Roubier had won back $8,000.00 and held his quarter interest. The other two went broke and Breedlove ended by owning three-fourths of the claim and winning $14,000.00. He offered his old partners work at an ounce a day. They refused, packed their blankets and started in search of new diggings. The Diary also tells us that Charley Donaldson left for the States with six or seven thousand dollars, and in two weeks was back again having lost every cent in a Frisco gambling hall.

Of the lawlessness of that period, much has been written and there is probably no portion of the history of San Francisco which has more excited the attention, the mingled wonder and applause, scorn and indignation of the civilized world than the proceedings of the famous Vigilance Committee.

The first intelligence of the discovery of gold in California naturally sent hither the most daring and clever adventurers of

blemished reputation from their own countries, who there found a fit theatre in which they might prey on the community for their own selfish advantage. Murderers, gamblers, robbers and desperadoes of all kinds made their early appearance in San Francisco. Fires were of frequent occurrence, set, it was believed, for the spoil that could be appropriated in the confusion. A reign of terror naturally resulted, and respectable citizens felt safe after dark only in their homes. Robberies and murders were frequent, and the authorities failed to cope with these conditions. Seemingly the town was in the control of this class. There were neither street lights nor an efficient police force. In 1849, there were only six constables in San Francisco, and no particular anxiety was manifested because of the smallness of the force, notwithstanding the fact that the population of the town was increased by the rush of gold hunters to the State, many of whom, after a brief sojourn in the mines, found their way to the Bay.

The "Regulators" and "Vigilantes"

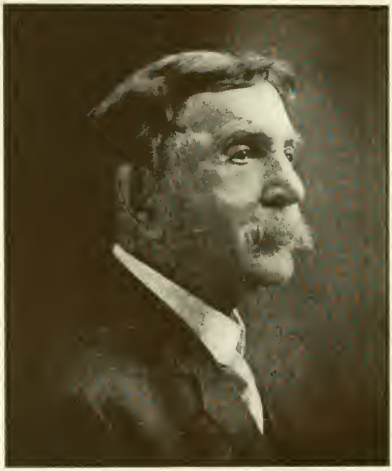
Not until a particularly outrageous act of violence occurred in which men and women were shot down, did the citizens assert their power, resulting, after trial, in sentencing nine of the leaders of the riot to from two to ten years hard labor and imprisonment, and the others for shorter periods. But not one of these was compelled to serve his sentence. This was in 1849, and for a time the gang was broken up. It was called the affair of "The Hounds," or "Regulators." These conditions resulted from the sudden influx into San Francisco of one hundred thousand strangers, and all strangers to each other.

In 1850, a similar vast immigration took place. The legal and executive authorities who had served a population of twenty or thirty thousand, failed to secure safety to a quarter of a million, in which number were some of the most daring and clever rascals in the world. America, no doubt, supplied a number of these plunderers, but the most daring, and probably the most numerous, had come from Van Dieman's Land, and New South Wales, whither England had sent shiploads of her convicted felons. The voyage

from Sydney to San Francisco was neither a very tedious nor an expensive one, and great numbers of "ticket of leave" men and old convicts who had "served their time" early contrived to sail for California. Callous in conscience, they feared nothing save the gallows.

Again the authorities, through ignorance of the law, through corruption, or carelessness, failed to preserve the peace, and again the citizens were faced with the problem of themselves stepping into the breach, and, without law, but in the interest of order, to execute summary judgment on these rascals. Though in the period of a few months at least one hundred murders had been committed, not one criminal had been executed.

San Francisco had been destroyed a fifth time by conflagration. The cities of Stockton and Nevada had likewise shared the same fate. That part of this was the doing of incendiaries, no one doubted. Something must be done. It was at this fearful time that the Vigilance Committee, or Vigilantes, was organized. This was in June, 1851. On the evening of June 10, 1851, a man had been apprehended stealing a safe. About ten o'clock of the same night a signal was given on the bell of the Monumental Engine Company. Shortly afterwards, eighty members of the committee hurried to the appointed place and, on giving the secret password, were admitted. At midnight the bell of the California Engine House was tolled, as sentence of death by hanging was passed upon the wretched man. A little before one o'clock, a member of the committee ascended a mound of sand and addressed the people, informing them of all the circumstances, and that the prisoner had been fairly tried, adjudged guilty and sentenced to be hanged within an hour in the plaza. Asking the people if they approved the action of the committee, the answer came in great shouts, "Ay! Ay!" Shortly before two o'clock, the committee, all of them armed, issued from the building, bringing the prisoner along with them. Little noise or confusion took place and the crowd of upwards of one thousand were perfectly acquiescent, or applauded the action of the committee. Twice again within the following three months were similar scenes enacted; in one case,



ALPHONZO BENJAMIN BOWERS

1830—1926

INVENTOR OF THE HYDRAULIC DREDGE

WENT TO CALIFORNIA FROM BALDWIN ME
VIA THE ISTHMUS IN 1853

A PARTICIPATOR IN THE WORK OF THE VIGILANTES

the prisoners (two in number) being taken from the jail, whither they had been carried by the sheriff, holding a warrant of habeas corpus procured upon the affidavit of Governor McDougal himself. Following this, the committee found no immediate occasion to exercise their functions and, on Sept. 16, 1851, just three months from the time of their organizing, they agreed to suspend indefinitely further operations regarding crime and criminals in the city.

There had been four executions (two at least ex-British convicts from Australia), and the city was pretty well cleansed of crime. No formal dissolution of the Vigilance Committee took place and not until 1856 were its services again required. The conditions, however, had gone from bad to worse. Politics in California were utterly corrupt. Ballot box stuffing was as regular as the arrival of election day. The dregs of society—swindlers, thieves and gamblers—dictated and ruled the State. The judiciary fell into disrepute. Criminals enjoyed an alarming immunity from punishment. Violence ruled in city and country. In the first ten months of 1855, there were four hundred eighty-nine murders committed in California, and only six legal hangings. On the other hand, there were forty-six cases of summary execution by the mob.

To stem this disorder, the Vigilance Committee again asserted itself. A particularly aggravated case of killing occurred May 14, 1856. How or where the movement started it would be difficult to say, but on the following day the Vigilance Committee was in session from 9 A.M. until late in the evening. Within thirty hours after the murder, two thousand five hundred men had enrolled. The Committee took the reins of authority. Undesirables were banished and murderers were executed; in some cases being taken from the possession of the civil authorities.

On the 18th of August, the Committee formally relinquished its power, the occasion being celebrated by a procession in which 5,137 men, well armed, were in line. This procession consisted of the Executive Committee of twenty-nine on horseback, two hundred ninety mounted dragoons, a medical staff of forty-nine, one hundred fifty members of the Executive Committee of the

Vigilance Committee of 1851, three companies of artillery with eighteen pieces, and thirty-three companies of infantry.*

They had hung four known murderers, and had banished between twenty and thirty, several of them notoriously bad characters, and a few convicted ballot box stuffers,—one a supervisor of elections. The criminal element for the most part became frightened and fled. The rest of the effective activity of the Committee consisted only in making arrests, detaining prisoners for examination, investigating topics it took under consideration, and in protecting itself against threatened assaults. From this time California has been as well governed as any part of the country.

In Conclusion

The story of '49 has been a long one, most fragmentary in its character and most imperfectly told, yet we cannot leave it without a word for its heroes.

Poker Flat and Dead Man's Gulch are realities. The stoic gambler and uncouth miner have really existed, as have Reelfoot Williams and Rattlesnake Dick Highwayman, together with the murderer, robber and incendiary, yet they have lost nothing of their picturesqueness when depicted by the genius of later day romances. The gamblers, robbers and desperadoes were the product of the era, and are simply accompaniments of the mining life. The '49 miner was, as a rule, of a different class. He was an honest laborer, a hard working, respectable adventurer imbued with the principles of his early eastern environment, but in this far away undeveloped country he was freed from all the restraints of established society. It was a man's life untouched by the refinement and influence of woman. It would not be strange that there should be frequent lapses from the strict life of the older and long established community. Yet, from the experience of that era, there sprang men of solid worth, men eminent in the business and professional world

*An interesting incident in connection with the discussion following the reading of this paper was the presence of Mr. Alphonso B. Bowers, whose portrait appears on another page. He went to San Francisco in 1853. He was active with the Vigilantes and was in the parade hat marked the dissolution of the organization. Mr. Bowers died in Lynn, Jan. 24, 1926.
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and in the councils of the State, men whose rugged life had developed a corresponding ruggedness of character. To such men, men of vision and of daring from both east and west, California is indebted for its wonderful development. To such men the country owes the remarkable opening to settlement of the once impassable wilderness and the fertile plains of our far western horizon.

The discovery of gold enriched the world by billions, but far greater results followed in the opening to settlement of our extensive Pacific coast. The romance and the sordid facts are but dim memories, and the Argonauts have gone to seek the Golden Fleece in the land just beyond the sunset. Whatever may have been his faults, let us ascribe all glory to the character, the enterprise, the courage and the daring of the miner of '49.

SOCIETY OF CALIFORNIA PIONEERS OF NEW ENGLAND
This is to certify that
And that he is an honored member of this society.

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