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THE REGISTER
OF THE
Lynn Historical Society

LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS

NUMBER XIII

FOR THE YEAR 1909

Edited by the Committee on Publication

C. J. H. Woodbury, Chairman



LYNN, MASS.
FRANK S. WHITTEN, PRINTER
1910



TABLET IN COMMEMORATION OF THE OLD TUNNEL

Placed on the Meeting-House of the First Congregational Church, Lynn, Mass.,
June Thirteenth, Nineteen Hundred Nine.

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TUFTS COLLEGE LIBRARY

GIFT OF ALUMNI

Prof. C. E. Fay, 1868

Nov. 1912

65740

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.

65740

E

94

257

477

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1909

President,

BENJAMIN N. JOHNSON

Vice-President,

GEORGE H. MARTIN

Recording Secretary,

JOHN ALBREE

Corresponding Secretary,

WILLIAM S. BURRILL

Treasurer,

EVERETT H. BLACK

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

BENJAMIN N. JOHNSON	A. DUDLEY JOHNSON
GEORGE H. MARTIN	LUCINDA M. LUMMUS
JOHN ALBREE	HARRIET L. MATTHEWS
CHARLES NEAL BARNEY	EARL A. MOWER
EVERETT H. BLACK	JAMES S. NEWHALL
GEORGE S. BLISS	JOHN B. NEWHALL
ELLEN MUDGE BURRILL	JOHN L. PARKER
WILLIAM S. BURRILL	CHARLES F. PEIRCE
HARRIET K. CLOUGH	EUGENE A. PUTNAM *
WILLIAM E. DORMAN	HENRY F. TAPLEY
SALLIE H. HACKER	CHARLES S. VIAL
NATHAN M. HAWKES	C. J. H. WOODBURY
RUFUS KIMBALL	

*Died December 2, 1909.

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1910

President,

GEORGE HENRY MARTIN

Vice-Presidents,

C. J. H. WOODBURY
CHARLES NEAL BARNEY
JOHN ALBREE

Secretary,

WILLIAM EDWIN DORMAN

Treasurer,

WARREN MUDGE BREED

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

The above ex-officiis and :

For One Year

CHARLES S. GROVER
SALLIE H. HACKER
A. DUDLEY JOHNSON

DR. JOHN J. MANGAN
JOHN B. NEWHALL
MARY ELIZABETH NEHWALL

For Two Years

ADDIE H. ALLEY
WILLIAM S. BURRILL
HARRIET K. CLOUGH

CHARLES H. HASTINGS
JAMES S. NEWHALL
CHARLES F. PEIRCE

For Three Years

GEORGE S. BLISS
ELLEN MUDGE BURRILL
BENJAMIN N. JOHNSON

NATHAN MORTIMER HAWKES
HARRIET L. MATTHEWS
HENRY F. TAPLEY

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I

MEMBERS

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

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

ARTICLE II

MEETINGS

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

ARTICLE III

COUNCIL

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

The President, Vice Presidents, Secretary, and Treasurer shall be members thereof *ex officiiis*. 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 officiiis* 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.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY

For the Year 1909.

JOHN ALBREE, January 12, 1910.

At this time, the completion of the thirteenth year of the life of the Lynn Historical Society, it is well that we pause to make a review of the year's work so that we may plan for future effective work.

As a result of special efforts there has been a large increase in membership. There have been elected 157 new members, while there have been lost by death sixteen, and through resignation and other causes thirty-eight, so that the membership now numbers in all 629, of whom three are life members and 626 annual members.

The Council meetings have been well attended, a fact that speaks well for the Society, because the attendance at directors' meetings is a standard which measures the interest. At least such is the belief of one of the largest donors of funds in the country, for he always has the percentage of attendance at such meetings reported to him by suggested objects of his bounty.

As the February meeting (Feb. 11) almost coincided with the centenary of Lincoln's birth, the subject selected was "What Lynn did to elect Lincoln." Mr. Charles N. Barney spoke of the Issues in Lynn in 1860, and Rev. Dr. Frederic W. Perkins described the Popular Demonstrations. Each commented on the Lynn of fifty years ago as it was reflected in the papers of that time. Messrs. Benjamin F. Spinney and Walter B. Allen related personal

experiences in business, in the recruiting movement and in the political campaign. Dr. C. J. H. Woodbury told an incident of the fight of the Monitor and the Merrimac. A male quartet sang some of the old campaign songs of 1860 long since forgotten. It was learned that there were eleven present who had voted for Lincoln.

On the afternoon of March 1st was held a social meeting for which invitations had been extended to descendants of members of the first City Government, to past Mayors and to the Mayor and Officers of the present City Government, and there was a large response. Joseph M. Rowell, born in 1817, the sole survivor of the government of 1850, in which he was a member of the Common Council, was able to climb the stairs and greet the descendants of his colleagues of nearly sixty years ago. The first page of the first City Government was also present, William Basset, then Jr.

Cyrus Mason Tracy and his activities and services on behalf of Lynn was the subject of the meeting March 11. Mr. George H. Martin told the story of Tracy's life, and Mr. Earl A. Mower and Miss Louise Earle read from his works. The orchestra of the Tracy School played several selections.

On Monday, April 5, there was another afternoon social meeting at which the special guests were the alumni of the High School with the teachers, past and present. Over two hundred guests registered, among them being two members of the first class, which entered in 1849. The daughters of Jacob Batchelder, the first principal, also attended.

Mr. Merrill F. Delnow on April 8 told the story of the Beginnings of the Lynn Young Men's Christian Association, in which he was intimately concerned. He described the work of the young men, his associates in 1856, who

formed the first organization out of which grew the present one. Thomas Wood of Boston, formerly of Lynn, another of the group, was present and spoke of his experiences covering the same period.

The annual reception which had been postponed from January, was held May 3 and was thoroughly enjoyed.

On Sunday afternoon, June 13, were the exercises incident to the dedication of the tablet placed on the walls of the First Congregational Church to commemorate the meeting house, familiarly known as the "Old Tunnel." There were addresses by Benjamin N. Johnson, President of the Society, Rev. George W. Owen, Pastor of the First Congregational Church, Arthur E. Santry, President of the Common Council, Henry R. French, Chairman of the Standing Committee and Assessors of the Parish, and other parts were taken by Rev. Dr. Frederic W. Perkins of the First Universalist Church, Rev. Albert Lazenby of the Unitarian Church and Rev. J. Franklin Knotts of the First Methodist Church. The tablet was unveiled by a little girl, Virginia Louise, daughter of Dr. George B. Carr, a descendant of Stephen Bachiler, the first minister. At the close of the exercises the ancient, costly and artistic communion service was exhibited,

Mr. Charles S. Jackson, Principal of the English High School, on October 14 delivered his lecture, "The Gateway of the North." It was illustrated by over one hundred stereopticon views of the Hudson River, Lake George and Lake Champlain, many of which had been taken by Mr. Jackson and thus an added interest was given to the evening's entertainment.

At the meeting, November 11, Dr. John J. Mangan read a paper on the Story of Early Lynn Newspapers. Around the wall were hung seventy-three specimens of

papers that had been printed in Lynn, and on these and their editors and their proprietors the doctor commented. The paper of the evening was the result of close and original investigation and research and is a most valuable contribution to Lynn history. Mr. William D. Thompson, born two years before the first paper was published, related personal experiences with many of the old newspaper men.

On December 16, Dr. Joseph Armand Bédard of Lynn, President of the Franco-American Historical Society, told the story of the Co-operation of France in the American Revolution, in which he treated at length and in detail the services rendered by the men of France, Lafayette, De Grasse, Rochambeau and others, without which the efforts of the Colonies would have been desperate and probably futile.

The annual New Year's reception was held January 3, 1910, and was attended by a large number of the members. President and Mrs. Johnson and Vice-President and Mrs. Martin received, and a pleasant evening was enjoyed by all.

But congratulate ourselves as we may on our activities and our attainments during the year, we shall be surely remiss if at the same time we do not mention the name of the man to whose thought and labor we have succeeded, and none can recognize this more fully than the one to whom fell directly the duties that for years had been his, for Howard Mudge Newhall made the suggestion that this Society be called into existence, and to it and its success he committed himself.

Born here, and bearing a name that has been associated with Lynn from the beginning, he early came under the influence of his uncle by marriage, James R. Newhall, the historian of Lynn and the writer of that piece of fiction,

so often quoted as fact, Obadiah Turner's Journal. You remember how Howard Newhall used to quote George William Curtis' commendation of that work, which that master of English kept on his desk to pick up in moments of relaxation. What therefore was more natural than that the growing boy, alert, imaginative, eager for knowledge, should under such influence have had his attention turned to the detail of Lynn history and his interest aroused.

Then came the college days, the baffling days of struggle, when he had to compete with fellow students who were care free while he had undertaken to earn his own support and at the same time maintain his standing in his classes. It took courage and dogged perseverance to go into the class room and meet an unsympathetic instructor who either did not or would not appreciate the mighty efforts of this young man to obtain his desire, a college degree, which however was denied him, for circumstances compelled the abandonment of his course within three months of the end of his senior year. His hopes and ambitions, based on a continuation of his college course, were ended, his plans frustrated, and new ones had to be made and new conditions met.

There is no call at this time to rehearse the story of his life. What is printed shows how his work is interwoven with the story of this community whose life he touched at many points. He was proud of Lynn and of what its people, his people, accomplished, and he had faith in its future.

Howard Mudge Newhall had in a peculiar degree a love for man. He liked to be among men, to meet with them and he craved an opportunity to be helpful. This led him into many fields, not of interest alone but of activ-

ity, not for personal advancement but as avenues through which he could be of service. And these activities involved drudgery and routine. But his business was one of infinite detail, and this outside work for the community brought no relief, no rest, for "rest is a change of occupation." Records and reports, notices and letters, telephone conversations and committee appointments, all were consumers of time and strength.

But he never complained. We wish now that he had, for we could have arranged to have lightened his labors and still have had the benefit of that cheery interest, that almost boyish enthusiasm, that was peculiarly his.

You remember the characteristic laugh with which he used to preface his stories about people, and these were always cheerful, pleasant, amusing perhaps, for he liked fun. You remember him as a welcome guest, a cordial host, a good friend possessed with a happy disposition, a lover of mankind, and yet a man burdened with care beyond his strength.

Examination if such is ever made, will show that the records of this Society for a number of years are not in Howard Newhall's handwriting. After his death we found that the records of the meetings were still on the slips as he made them from time to time. At one time a few had been allowed to remain uncopied for a little while through pressure of work, and then they accumulated so fast and in such bulk that their transcribing was a mountain of labor to him. Why did we not long ago do what we did later, employ some one to do this routine work? Is it an indispensable adjunct of the work of our organizations, social or benevolent, religious or literary, that such routine work as that under which Howard Newhall staggered must be done by such as he who was specially fitted to supply the

interest, the enthusiasm, the personal element, which is the life of such societies and without which they languish?

But he did not consider his work in this light. He did not appreciate, he could not, that it was he himself and not what he did, that gave him his hold upon us and upon the community. When representative men throng a church as they did a year ago at his funeral, there is no need of words to show what was his position among them and what his hold upon them.

"Tender as a woman, manliness and meekness

In him were so allied

That they who judged him by his strength or meekness

Saw but a single side."

JOHN ALBREE,

Recording Secretary.

TREASURER'S REPORT

EVERETT H. BLACK, Treasurer,

in account with LYNN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

DEBTORS

Jan. 1, 1909.

Balance on hand	\$724 00	
Reserve fund	757 96	
Life membership Fund	171 59	
Receipts for dues and admission fees, 1909	1,467 00	
Receipts for portraits in registers	147 75	
Receipts for interest	50 83	
Total	<u> </u>	<u>\$3,319 13</u>

CREDITORS

HALL AND ROOMS:

Lynn Gas & Electric Co., rent	\$360 00	
Lynn Gas & Electric Co., lighting	31 76	
	<u> </u>	<u>\$391 76</u>
Less rent received for hall	116 50	
Net cost of hall and rooms	<u> </u>	<u>\$275 26</u>

EXPENSE:

Clerical services	\$74 10	
Insurance	14 10	
Carpentering	14 30	
Expressing Registers	75 05	
Proctor Engraving Co., engraving	45 25	
Murdock-Shaw Co., bronze tablet	157 60	
Charles Emmel & Rose Co., work on tablet	28 50	
C. F. Wentworth, lantern slides and prints	132 05	
	<u> </u>	<u>\$540 95</u>
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>		<u>\$275 26</u>

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$540 95	\$275 26
A. B. Corrin, prints	14 70	
C. A. Lawrence, work on tablet, \$91.20 ; maps, \$9.00	100 20	
Sundries	42 48	
Total	-----	698 33

PRINTING, POSTAGE AND SUPPLIES :

General postage	\$86 67	
Notices of meetings and envelopes	205 03	
Registers, 1906, 1907, 1908	839 11	
Total	-----	1,130 81

ENTERTAINMENT :

Catering	\$39 56	
Music	16 00	
Illustrated lecture	11 00	
Sundry	13 68	
Total	-----	80 24

RESERVE FUND DEPOSITED AS FOLLOWS :

Lynn Institution for Savings	\$275 90	
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	257 44	
Commonwealth Savings Bank	255 20	
Total	-----	788 54

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND, DEPOSITED AS
FOLLOWS :

Lynn Institution for Savings	178 51
--	--------

BALANCE OF CASH ON HAND :

Deposited in Security Trust Company	167 44
Total	<u><u>\$3,319 13</u></u>

REPORT OF THE CUSTODIANS

For the Year Ending December 31, 1909

From William S. Burrill, framed photograph of Micajah Burrill, old shoe manufacturer of Lynn, born 1764, died 1863, aged 99 years. Photograph of First Universalist Church, Union Street (now East Baptist Church). Sampler, done by Miss Lydia Frye, age 10 years, 1826; (Miss Frye later married Nathan A. Mudge). Some old school books. Diploma, Lynn High School, 1855. Copy Lynn News, July 16, 1852. Copy Lynn Transcript, Sept. 10, 1886. Copy Lynn Bee, July 23, 1885. Graduating exercises Lynn High School, 1870, 1873, 1875, 1877. Catalogue Lynn High School, 1855-1859. Collection of old stereoscopic views of buildings in the city. Boston miniature almanac, 1852. Lilliputian Quarto-book. Friendship's Gift of moral stories, 1830. Old Fancy Basket. Old Farmer's Almanacs, 1870 to 1908.

From Hon. Charles Neal Barney, picture of the Execution of Lincoln Conspirators, 1865.

From H. Maria Hood, framed photograph of her father, Hon. George Hood, first mayor of Lynn.

From Edward B. Newhall, two doorstep scrapers.

From J. E. Armitage, old trunk.

From Mrs. Thaxter Norton Tripp, photograph framed of corner Atlantic and Baltimore Streets, where the new Unitarian Church is to be built.

From estate of Pamela B. Mudge (by will) very old and valuable clock.

From John Symonds & Sons, two pictures, Courtship and Matrimony.

From Mrs. Samuel C. Huskins, picture, The First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation before the Cabinet.

From Israel A. Newhall, picture, First Methodist Episcopal Church.

From Miss Harriet E. Holder, plate, Lynn Women's Club House.

From Dr. Charles E. Clark, picture of Hon. Amos Franklin Breed.

From Merrill F. Delnow, picture of the old First Church of Christ.

From Alfred E. and Hannah Newhall, photograph framed, Old Isaac Basset House, Nahant Street.

From Mrs. Helen E. Taylor, cup and saucer. Two chairs. Picture of Abraham Lincoln. Picture of George Washington.

From A. H. Dolbeare, old fire bag, 1796.

From Mrs. Rose Adams (loaned) table over 100 years old, formerly owned by Gov. Gore, also small table.

From Mrs. Anna M. Pickford, carpet bag carried by her father, John B. Tolman; also portrait of her father, block heading of Lynn Freeman Pioneer & Herald, silhouette of her father and three old school books.

Sampler of the Alley family from Mary Anna Sweetzer, neice of Hannah Alley of the Alley family.

From Mary B. Pecker, hair cap made from her own hair by Lucy Pecker, who was born 1796; also old tax bill to John D. Pecker, 1826.

From Charles F. Peirce, old key.

Books from the Librarian of Congress, Cambridge Historical Society, Essex Institute, Fitchburg Historical Society, Brookline Historical Society.

From Sec. of State, 10th Mass. Vol. Infantry, 1861-1864, Sleepers 10th Mass. Battery.

Vital Records of Scituate, Spencer, Sharon, Brookfield, Ashburnham, Winchendon, Danvers, Methuen.

History of the Mozart Reg. 40th N. Y. Infantry.

Books from Providence Library, N.Y. Public Library, Bostonian Society, Medford Historical Society, Peabody Historical Society, Library of Congress.

Preliminary check list of American Almanacs, 1639-1800. Naval Records of Am. Revolution, 1775-1778. Papers of James Munroe. List of Vernon-Wagner manuscripts. List of Benjamin Franklin papers.

From Henry E. Woods, Commissioner, Boston, 21st Report of the custody and conditions of the Public Records of Parishes, Towns and Counties. Pamphlet, Abraham Lincoln, address by Robert S. Rantoul.

From Henry F. Tapley, 4 books: Genealogical and Personal Memoirs relating to the families of Boston and Eastern Massachusetts, prepared by William Richard Cutter, A. M., Illustrated.

Book, a memorial of the American Patriots who fell at the Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775, with an account of the dedication of the memorial tablets on Winthrop Square, Charlestown, June 17, 1889.

From Dr. Charles E. Clark, picture, Old Paper Mills, Boston Street.

From Benj. H. Conant, pamphlet, town of Wenham, Mass. Public exercises in connection with the dedication of the Peters' Hill Memorial, October 25, 1908.

From Mrs. Benj. J. Berry, book, Memoir of Charles Henry Newhall.

From Lewis D. Dunn, Ticket, Anti-Slavery Picnic August 1, 1844, in Tranquility Grove.

From Thomas P. Nichols, papers from estate of Gardner Tufts.

From Mrs. Hannah Lamson, bound Lynn Record, 1831.

From John B. Newhall, book, Genealogical History of Reading, Mass.

From Harlan S. Cummings, receipt signed by Nathaniel Hawthorne, Surveyor, 1848.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM S. BURRILL,

Chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GENEALOGY

For the Year 1900.

January 12, 1910.

This Committee has met but twice, formally, since the last annual meeting, but the result of the year's work equals that of any previous year. Serving on this Committee are some who excel in this line of work, and who quietly continue, from year to year, with unflagging zeal.

Now, at the end of ten years of work, it is pardonable to lightly sketch its course from the beginning. A preliminary meeting was held May 17, 1897, at the residence of Mr. Enoch S. Johnson. Beside him there were present Mrs. Harriet K. Clough, Mrs. E. F. P. Mower, Miss Harriet L. Matthews, J. C. Houghton, Howard Mudge Newhall, Nathan M. Hawkes and H. W. Johnson. At this meeting it was voted to ask all members who already had completed, or were compiling, genealogies of Lynn families, to donate them to the Society. Thus the work of the Committee was clearly defined at the outset.

The next meeting was held February 14, 1898, and Mr. John L. Parker was appointed Chairman.

Work for the next few months consisted in designing suitable blank forms for recording genealogies and distributing these to the members of the Society. Circulars accompanied the blanks explaining their use. The first response was on December 12, 1898, when two genealogies were passed to the Committee.

Since then over fifty regular meetings have been held. Miss Harriet L. Matthews has been present at forty-three. Mr. Parker continued as chairman for nine years and was uniformly present at the meetings. He remains a member of the Committee, but resigned the chairmanship, and Miss Ellen Mudge Burrill was appointed to succeed him in May, 1907.

The Committee has accumulated one hundred and ninety genealogical sheets, and has also acquired, for the Society, a large number of printed town records and family histories, as well as type-written historical material. Miss Matthews has prepared a card catalogue and Miss Ruth Wood a cross index of the genealogical sheets.

The Committee intends that the sheets shall be suitably bound, with their accompanying indexes, in volumes of one hundred each, in order to insure them against loss or removal, and to make them more available for reference at lessened wear.

In the year 1910 the Committee expects to furnish the new members of the Society with blanks to be filled, and will be ready to advise as to methods of research and arrangement. Any member who desires blanks to fill out may have them by applying to the Secretary.

A remarkable opportunity is presented by this Society to all members who desire to throw additional safeguards about their family records. They are invited to deposit such with the Genealogical Committee, whether they have nine generations, or only one, to record. The early emigrants had no such opportunity, and it is said that the origins of less than 10 per cent. can now be traced. Researches in the old countries usually result in expensive disappointment.

The scattering of population, and growing multiplicity

of names exactly alike, will make the task of the genealogist of the future increasingly difficult.

Members of the Lynn Historical Society can make the records of their own lives more secure, and co-operate with the Genealogy Committee, by contributing to its volumes.

There is little doubt but what in time to come, these collections will be printed and distributed throughout the land, in libraries. Other Historical Societies are copying our genealogical blanks for the use of their own members.

Respectfully submitted.

HARRIET FITTS PARKER.

Secretary of Committee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION

The Committee on Publication reports that in July it was instructed by the Council to edit, print and issue the Registers to date, and it has done it.

The Register for 1906 was issued in June, 1909, and it was necessary as a matter of faith with the membership to issue the registers to which they were entitled.

These Registers have contained the papers prepared for the Society during these years, and it is recommended that future copies of the Register should also contain at least one of the valuable papers read before the Society in former years, but as yet not printed.

An index of all the former Registers has been made and included in the issue for 1908.

There is every reason to expect that the Register for 1909 will be issued in February, and also that in the future the Registers will be issued a month after the annual meeting.

A sub-committee has examined into the printing of the Old Town Records, and report that those of the Town Meetings from 1690 to 1800 are contained in two volumes, and that on account of the evident cost of copying and printing this valuable material it was thought best to defer the work as the expense of printing back copies of the Registers has imposed an excessive burden upon the Society.

Respectfully submitted,

C. J. H. WOODBURY,

Chairman.

REPORT OF MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

The Special Committee created by your Council to further the interests of the Society by bringing its merits, its usefulness and its importance to the attention of our Lynn people has attended to its duties.

This Committee has avoided any general soliciting for membership, but its members have presented the merits of the Society in a systematic manner to such of their acquaintances as they believed would appreciate the privileges of membership. Many have accepted this opportunity to join the Society, some saying that it was the first time that it had been suggested to them that they were desired as members.

The efforts of the Committee together with the help of some of the officers of the Society has resulted in 150 new members being enrolled during the last few months and nearly as many more have expressed their intention of joining the Society at some future time.

Your Committee finds that in many instances but a single member of a family holds membership in the Society. While your Committee considers that it is very desirable that more members of the family, and particularly husbands and wives should join, yet it has refrained from soliciting membership under such circumstances trusting that this part of the work would be performed by the individual members.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES H. BANGS.

Chairman.

NECROLOGIES

ADALINE BROWN BEAL

The passing away of Adaline Brown Beal at such an advanced age was certainly of interest to her friends and to a great many members of this Society who knew her so well.

She was born in Lynn, July 1, 1821, the youngest child of Micajah Collins Pratt and Theodate (Brown) Pratt, both members of the Society of Friends by birthright and was also a member of that Society.

Her ancestry on both sides of her family was strictly English. On her father's side, she was descended from Richard Pratt who was born in Malden, Essex County, England, and came with his wife Mary to America, settling in Malden, Massachusetts, and having seven children. Their second child, Thomas, and his wife, Alice, had six children; the first of whom, Richard, and his wife, Rebecca, had eight. Their fourth child, Grover, came to Lynn in 1725 and married Rebecca Lewis, a descendant of Edmond Lewis, who came from England to settle in Lynn about 1630. Although Grover Pratt lived until 1790, he had only one child, Richard, (the one who left the diary in possession of this Society) who married Rebecca Ingalls, a descendant of Edmond Ingalls, who with his brother, Francis, were the first settlers in Lynn in 1629. They had eleven children, the sixth, John, being the father of Micajah Collins Pratt. His wife was Lydia

Mower, widow of Jabez Breed who was descended from Richard Mower who also came to this country from England and settled in Lynn.

Adaline Beal's mother was lineally descended from Edward Brown and his wife, Jane Lide, of Inkboro, Worcestershire, England. Their son, Nicholas, and his wife, Elizabeth, settled in that part of Lynn which is now Wakefield, in 1630, where he was awarded two hundred acres of land for a farm in 1638, his home being on the shores of Wakefield pond on the estate now owned by the heirs of Lucius Beebe. Their son, Joseph, married Elizabeth, daughter of Lieutenant Thomas Bancroft, and their son, Joseph, married Dorcas Gould. Joseph and Dorcas Gould Brown had a son, John, who married Mary Paull, and their son, Ephraim, and wife, Ann, were the parents of Ezra Brown who was married to Jane Stocker of Saugus by Parson Roby in 1779. Their daughter, Theodate Brown, became the wife of Micajah C. Pratt.

Born on Broad Street, and passing the greater part of her life in the same neighborhood, the eighty-odd years of Mrs. Beal's life extended over a period most interesting in the twenty-fold growth and history of this city, from a town of forty-five hundred inhabitants into a city with a population estimated at ninety thousand.

When she was fifteen years old, the Eastern railroad was built between Boston and Salem, her father selling a good portion of land to that road. Then came the horse railroad of the Lynn & Boston Company, which simply proved to be the forerunner of the great chain of electric roads connecting Lynn with every town and city far and near.

Perhaps the greatest progress under her observation was that which took place in the particular industry of this

city, the improvement in making shoes, from those made by hand in the little shoemaking shops scattered all over the town, to the manufacture by machinery in the splendidly equipped factories of thousands of pairs a day.

It was her privilege to meet many prominent people, and when a very small child she was among the children formed in line to greet La Fayette as he passed through Lynn on his way to Marblehead.

Endowed with unusual intelligence, she was a genial hostess, possessing a wonderful gift for entertaining, a noted mimic, a rare story teller, very clever at rhymes or verse making.

It is seldom given to one to reach such an age and bear the years so lightly as she did, for she never seemed to grow old — one could not associate age in the accepted term with her. Well informed on the topics of the day, always interesting and bright, she certainly wore the "rose of youth upon her."

She married twice; her first husband was Lucius Eames of Lynn, and they had one child, a little girl who did not live quite four years and whose death was a life long grief to her. Her second husband was Benjamin F. Beal of Boston, and during his life she made her home in that city, but about fifteen years ago she came back to the home of her childhood, and passed the last years of her life on the old Pratt estate.

She died December 29, 1908, and was laid to rest the last day of the year in the family lot in our own beautiful Pine Grove Cemetery surrounded by the graves of all her family, by the side of her first husband and her child, the little Addie she loved so well.

HARRIET K. CLOUGH.

JOSEPH BASSETT BREED

Joseph Bassett Breed, a charter member of the Lynn Historical Society, was thrown from an automobile and instantly killed at Littleton, Mass., June 18, 1909.

Mr. Breed, a descendant of the original Allen Breed, was born August 31, 1844, on the south-easterly side of Union Street, where the extension of Washington Street was put through. His father, Joseph Breed, 2nd, was born on the opposite side of Union Street near by, October 2, 1817, and died at his residence No. 54 Nahant Street, April 28, 1887. His mother, Phebe Cobb Boyce, was born in Portland, Maine, April, 1817, and died in Lynn, August 16, 1866.

Mr. Breed attended the public schools of Lynn, was graduated from Master King's School and later finished his education at Chauncy Hall School in Boston.

At the age of eighteen he became associated with his father in the lumber business on Beach Street, now Washington Street. In 1873 his brother, Henry W., entered the firm and the name was changed to Joseph Breed & Sons. The firm continued the lumber business and in addition, engaged in the construction of buildings and built many of the residences and factories in this city. Henry W. Breed retired from the firm about 1898. Mr. Joseph B. Breed retired from active business in recent years.

Mr. Breed was a member of the Oxford Club, a vestryman of St. Stephen's Church, a member of the Board of Managers of the Lynn Hospital, a director of the Lynn Mutual Fire Insurance Company, a director of the Central National Bank and vice-president and member of the investment committee of the Lynn Institution for Savings.

Mr. Breed was possessed of sound and conservative



JOSEPH BASSETT BREED



CHARLES BUFFUM

judgment and a wide knowledge of construction and real estate values; consequently, his advice was much sought and was of great value, especially in his connection with his church, the Lynn Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Lynn Hospital and Lynn Institution for Savings. Mr. Breed never sought municipal honors, but was proud of his native city and deeply interested in its welfare. He was respected by the entire community, and between him and his near friends a lasting bond of love and sympathy existed. His home life was perfect, manifesting always the tenderest solicitude for those nearest and dearest to him.

On September 20, 1865, Mr. Breed married first, Mary Lavinia Norcross, who died May 24, 1881. On June 20, 1888, he married second, Mary I. Demarest, who, with the children by his first marriage, Charles Norcross Breed and Mrs. Mabel Lavinia Berry and his brother, Henry W. Breed, survive him. FREDERICK L. BUBIER.

CHARLES BUFFUM

Charles Buffum was born in Lynn, June 18, 1824, and died April 3, 1909, in Brookline, Mass.

He was descended from a Quaker ancestry.

I. Robert, born in England and came to Salem before 1635; died 1669. Married Tamosin Thompson (widow) who was born in 1606 and died 1688.

II. Caleb⁶ born at Salem, July 29, 1650, and died in Salem, 1730. Married Hannah Pope, March 26, 1672. She was born 1648.

III. Jonathan³, born 1677 and married Mercy —.

IV. Jonathan³, born in Salem, September 16, 1719, and died September 23, 1793. Married Sarah Slade,

August 10, 1745. She was born November 30, 1726, and died October 30, 1815.

V. Jonathan², born at Salem, October 15, 1753, and died March 21, 1835. Married Anna Purington of Lynn, April 28, 1778. She was born January 19, 1755, and died February 5, 1842.

VI. Jonathan⁶, born in Salem, October 9, 1793, and died in Lynn, June 22, 1868. Married Hannah Breed of Lynn, May 15, 1816. She was born April 14, 1797, and died March 17, 1880.

He was apprenticed at Salem to a coach painter; on his removal to Lynn he became a house painter for several years; after that was a shoe manufacturer for twenty years; and later became a dealer in paints and oils. He was one of the most prominent citizens of Lynn, filling nearly every town office at various times, as well as representative.

He was president of the first anti-slavery society of Lynn.

He was proprietor of the *Record*, the second newspaper in Lynn, which he established as an organ of abolitionism.

VII. Charles⁴, born in Lynn, June 18, 1824, and died April 3, 1909. Married Mary Elizabeth Nutting, November 20, 1858. She was born in Lynn May 15, 1830, and died September 25, 1892. They had one child, Walter Nutting Buffum, born in Lynn, November 13, 1860.

Charles Buffum attended the Lynn Academy, and at fourteen began to learn the trade of shoemaking; at twenty-five he began the manufacture of shoes and became a prominent factor in the business community for fifty years. He retired from active business in 1889.

To his latest days he often sent short articles to the press, which were usually published over the initials C. B.

His one desire was for the truth. "Does that seem unanswerable?" was his question.

He was a spiritually minded man, rather than materialistic, although he considered himself an agnostic, much preferring Huxley's label to any other.

But all his life metaphysical questions had attractions for him, and he was an earnest supporter of the Free Church in Sagamore Hall, later on Oxford Street. This organization might, perhaps, be described as Ultra-Unitarian.

In temperance matters he was satisfied with nothing short of bed-rock.

He formed a Society of his own, which he called "The Club of One or More." His invitation read: "On Monday Eve I shall be at home and glad to see you. If you do not come, it will be the Club of One; if you do, then One or More."

There were as many as thirty present at a time. An astonishing array of diversified talent: Authors, artists, lecturers, with cranks; ad libitum, harmonizing all; calling himself modestly, as usual, the listener; Mr. Buffum entertained them and made them welcome. Catholic hobnobbed with Jew, and Jew with New Thought; wild and visionary dreams were heard with respect; hard-headed men told of weird occult experiences in this free atmosphere.

As Mr. Buffum said when the club was discontinued on account of his sickness: "We never had a disagreeable dispute in all those years."

It is a simple story when all is told. Just a quiet, unostentatious man; with a Puritan conscience and a kind heart. With few honors, no titles, no great wealth, but

liking Lynn and his own people, so much, and hoping that Lynn and his own people liked him.

Surely we may say they did.

And so—the end: April 3, 1909.

BENJAMIN PERCIVAL.

HENRY PHELPS EMERSON

Henry Phelps Emerson died suddenly at his home, 205 Ocean Street, Lynn, October 11, 1909.

He was the son of Abner Phelps and Rebecca (Clark) Emerson, and was born in Winchester, Mass., November 24, 1849; was educated in the public schools of his native town and in those of Boston.

He married, January 19, 1881, Anna E. Newhall, daughter of the late William M. Newhall, who survives him.

He had no children, but his ideal home was always the resort of young people, who were made ever welcome.

In early manhood, he started in the wholesale commission business in Boston. From the first, his business ability was shown by making his firm one of the successful concerns of the country, in the particular lines in which he was interested.

His business brought him in touch with the merchants of the Orient, which, with his wife, he visited a few years ago in his trip around the world.

He was a member of Mount Carmel Lodge A. F. and A. M., affiliated with Boston Commandery Knights Templar, was a 32d degree Mason, a member of the Oxford Club, the Lynn Historical Society, and a member of the Young Men's Christian Association of Lynn, being at one



HENRY PHELPS EMERSON

time its president, and subsequently one of its directors, and was for some time president of the General Association of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. He was treasurer of the General Association of Congregational Churches of Massachusetts, and was also a member of the Congregational Club of Boston. With all his business cares, he found time for benevolent and church work, and for a great many years served as superintendent of the Sunday school at the First Congregational Church and after at the Central Congregational Church to which he attracted a large membership. He was one of the most active and loyal members of those churches.

His pride in his city was very great, and he served his city in the Common Council.

THEODORE A. MANCHESTER.

HARTWELL SUMNER FRENCH

Hartwell Sumner French, for over twenty-three years City Treasurer and Collector of Taxes in Lynn, died on January 7, 1909.

He was born in Turner, Maine, June 17, 1839, being the son of Sumner French and his wife Nancy Reynolds. His father was a farmer and a descendant of the French family which settled in Massachusetts in 1631. His mother was born in Brockton, Massachusetts, a granddaughter of Ichabod Reynolds, a soldier in the Revolutionary Army.

Mr. French received his education in the schools of Turner and in the Hebron and Lewiston academies in Maine. He had a short experience as a school teacher, and worked some on his father's farm. He enlisted for service in the War of the Rebellion, at Portland, Maine, on September 10, 1862, in Company D, 23d Maine Volun-

teer Infantry and later served therein as Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant and Captain. He was in the Red River expedition in 1864, and in the same year participated actively in the Shenandoah campaign under General Sheridan. He was in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. In July, 1865, his regiment was sent to Savannah, Georgia, later to Georgetown, South Carolina, and later to Kingstree in the same state, where he was appointed to Provost Marshal duty. In September of that year he was Assistant Commissary of Musters in the Department of the Carolinas, in which capacity he served until he was mustered out on July 12, 1866.

After the war, Mr. French came to Lynn, where for seventeen years he was engaged in shoe manufacturing,—at first with B. F. Doak & Company and later with John S. Bartlett & Company.

Mr. French always took an active interest in public affairs in this city. In 1878 he was a member of the Board of Aldermen. In the fall of that year he was one of several candidates for Mayor, but at the election George P. Saunderson, the Workingmen's candidate, defeated Mr. French and Samuel M. Bubier who was then Mayor. In 1881 and 1882 he was a Representative in the State Legislature, serving on the Committee on Military Affairs and as Chairman of the Committee on Labor. He was for several years a member of the Republican City Committee, being its Chairman in 1883 and 1884. He was elected Treasurer and Collector of Taxes for the city in July, 1885, and served continuously from August 5th of that year until the date of his death, being honored by a re-election each year.

It was to this city, in his official positions, that he gave the best years of his life. Never during that period was



F. Galloupe

Grace F. Galloupe

his integrity questioned or his tireless energy unappreciated by those who knew him best. Mr. French was essentially a conservative and never hesitated to refuse his encouragement to those who sought innovations in handling the municipal finances when he felt that precedents did not justify the suggested changes. He was an indefatigable worker, and although quiet and reserved in manner, had a devotion to his daily tasks which seemed at times even to become enthusiasm. In his work and in his play, for Mr. French took keen delight in such outdoor sports as fishing, he was genial, kindly and exceedingly companionable.

Mr. French married first, June 17, 1873, Abbie R. Barrell, who died in September, 1882. On November 11, 1884, he married second, Josephine Tufts, of Lynn, who survives him with their daughter, Dorothy French.

Mr. French had been a director in the Lynn Safe Deposit & Trust Company, and at the time of his death was a member of the Oxford Club, the Park Club, the Cabin, Gen. Lander Post No. 5, G. A. R., Abraham Lincoln Lodge of Knights of Pythias, Lynn Board of Trade and the Lynn Republican Club.

CHARLES NEAL BARNEY.

ISAAC FRANCIS GALLOUPE

Isaac Francis Galloupe was born in Beverly, Mass., June 27, 1823, spending most of his life as a physician and surgeon in Lynn, where the end came May 17, 1909.

He was descended from John Gallop, 3d, of New London, Conn., whose son was Thomas Galloup of Boxford, Mass. The son of Thomas was William Galloup of Topsfield, who was in Colonel Appleton's regiment at

Quebec in 1759 and in the Penobscot Expedition [State Archives, v. 97, p. 110.] William's son was Enos Galloupe of Topsfield, born October 17, 1761, died December 7, 1834, who was a private in Captain John Dodge's Company, Colonel Jacob Gerrish's regiment, in 1778, and served under Washington in the War of the Revolution. Enos' son was Isaac Galloupe, born in Danvers, Mass., and who settled in Beverly. Isaac Francis Galloupe was the eldest of the three sons of Isaac Galloupe; his mother was Annis (Allen) Galloupe.

He received his education in the public schools and by private tutelage. He commenced the study of medicine at the Tremont Street Medical School, Boston, and finished his medical education at the Harvard Medical School where he obtained the degree of M. D. in 1849. Soon after, he began practice in West Lynn where he resided for more than sixty years. He married, November 27, 1854, Lydia Davis Ellis, whose father, David Ellis, was a well-known old time Friend and shoe manufacturer of West Lynn.

As surgeon of the 17th Massachusetts Regiment, he left the camp at Lynnfield for Baltimore in July, 1861, and was stationed at Newburn, N. C., serving three years in the U. S. Volunteer army of the War of 1861-5. He served as regimental, brigade and division surgeon, as post surgeon at Newburn under General Foster, and as medical director, 18th Army Corps, and was in charge of General Hospital, U. S. Army, rank of Major, and was afterwards made Lieutenant Colonel by brevet by the President for faithful and meritorious services during the Civil War. He was captured on the field hospital where he was operating during an engagement, and sent to Libby Prison at Richmond where he remained for several weeks until exchanged.

After the war, he returned to Lynn and resumed his medical and surgical practice and was examining surgeon of the U. S. Pension Office for twenty-five years. He contributed many papers on professional subjects to medical literature and to the *Medical and Surgical History of the War* published by the War Department.

He witnessed great changes in the practice of medicine from the first experimental use of ether as an anæsthetic to modern antiseptic methods. He was present at the first public demonstration of the use of ether, at the Massachusetts General Hospital, and was the last surviving witness present on that occasion.

He served as a member of the school board and as city physician. Politically, he was republican; in religion, a Congregationalist; a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society; Essex South District Medical Society; Lynn Medical Society; a Mason; member of the Society of Colonial Wars; Massachusetts Commandery of the Loyal Legion; G. A. R.; Sons of the American Revolution; Massachusetts Association of Prisoners of War and of the Lynn Historical Society.

He left a brother, Augustus A. Galloupe of Beverly, and two sons, Francis Ellis and Charles William Galloupe, now of Boston.

His record has been that of a long and useful life spent in continuous devotion to his chosen profession, and he was highly appreciated by the many who sought his advice in the recovery of health or the bettering of their conditions.

F. E. GALLOUPE.

CHARLES ALBERT GOODWIN

Charles Albert Goodwin was born in Lynn, September 29, 1844, and died at his home on Union Street, September 27, 1909.

He was the son of Albert Thomas and Lydia Maria (Richards) Goodwin, and the youngest of six children.

On his paternal side he was descended from :

I. Daniel Goodwin, born in England and died in Kittery, Maine, in 1713. His wife was Margaret Spencer, and on leaving England they settled in Kittery, where ten children were born to them.

II. Thomas, born in 1656 in Kittery, married Mehitable Plaisted in 1685.

III. Thomas, born in South Berwick, Maine, July 29, 1697, married Elizabeth Butler December 2, 1722.

IV. James, baptized May 15, 1737 in South Berwick, Maine, married Sarah Griffith, August 17, 1767.

V. Thomas, born in South Berwick in 1770, and died in Lynn, September 14, 1862. He married Mary Butler, also of South Berwick.

VI. Albert Thomas, born in South Berwick April 3, 1812, married Lydia Maria Richards of Lynn, October 3, 1832, and died in Lynn June 26, 1896.

VII. Charles Albert, born in Lynn September 29, 1844, and died in Lynn, September 27, 1909 (unmarried).

On his maternal side he was descended from :

I. John Whitney, born in England in 1589, came to America in 1634 and settled in Watertown. He was twice married, first to Eleanor and second to Judith Clement on September 29, 1569.

II. Richard, born in England in 1626, married Martha Coldam on March 19, 1650.

III. Richard, born in Watertown, January 13, 1660, died in Stowe December 15, 1723, three weeks after the death of his wife who was Elizabeth Sawtell.

IV. Richard, born in Stowe, married first Hannah Whitcomb, October, 1745, and second Hannah Ayres. He died April 27, 1775.

V. Josiah, born in Stowe October 12, 1731, married Sarah Farr September 9, 1751. She died in 1773 and on February 3, 1774, he married Sarah Dwelly. He was a colonel in the war of the Revolution and at its close was made brigadier general. He died January 24, 1806.

VI. Stephen, born in Stowe May 1, 1757, died June 25, 1806, married Persis Locke February 6, 1783. He was also in the war of the Revolution and was the keeper of the Inn at South Deerfield, Mass.

VII. Susan, daughter of Stephen, born June 9, 1795, died in California July, 1864, married Richard Richards of Lynn, August 8, 1816.

VIII. Lydia Maria, born in Lynn April 29, 1817, and died in Lynn June 24, 1873, married Albert Thomas Goodwin, October 3, 1832.

IX. Charles Albert, born in Lynn September 29, 1844 and died in Lynn September 27, 1909 (unmarried).

Mr. Goodwin received his education in the public schools of Lynn and on leaving the High School entered the employment of his father, who was engaged in the manufacture of lasts, and he continued in this business until the fire of 1889, at which time the factory was destroyed. From that time until his death, he was not engaged in active business, but looked after the real estate interests of his father, and later, of his own.

Although never married, he was a man who was very fond of his home and seldom left it for more than a few

days. He had lived in the house in which he died for nearly sixty years and consequently had become much attached to it.

He was a member of the Lynn Historical Society but of no other organization. MARIA A. GOODWIN.

ISAIAH GRAVES

Isaiah Graves, a direct descendant of one of the first settlers of the city, died December 31, 1909. He was born in this city, November 21, 1826, son of Samuel Graves and Anna (Ireson) Graves.

The family is of English origin, and in England its ancestry is traced to the time of the Norman Conquest. Samuel Graves, the first settler, from whom this branch of the family descended, was a native of England and came over in 1630, settling in the northern section of the city, not far from Floating Bridge.

He was a prosperous farmer and a man of means, judging from the following in Lewis' History of Lynn: "Samuel Graves was a farmer and lived on the Turnpike west of the Floating Bridge, and from him that village (Gravesend) received its name and has ever since been called. In 1635 he gave nearly 300 pounds to the Colony." This money was used to establish "a magazine of all provisions and other necessaries for fishing."

In the History of New England 1630-1649 by John Winthrop, appears the following in relation to this gift:

"December 10, 1635, Mr. Graves of Lynn gave £300 left to Mr. Peter's order."

"January, 1635, Mr. Hugh Peter preaching at Boston and Salem moved the country to raise a stock for fishing

as the only probable means to free us from that oppression which the seamen and others held us under." . . . "Mr. Hugh Peter went from place to place laboring both publicly and privately to raise up men to a public frame of spirit, and so prevailed, as he procured a good sum of money to be raised to set on foot the fishing business to the volume of ——— and wrote unto England to raise as much more. The intent was to set up a magazine of all provisions and other necessaries for fishing, that men might have things at hand and for reasonable prices, whereas now the merchants and seamen took advantage to sell at most excessive rates (in many things two for one)."

The setting up of this magazine must have been of great benefit to the Colony as the following which appears in the same connection would indicate: "In this same year there was a scarcity of corn in the Colony."

I. Samuel, the first settler, had two children, Thomas and Samuel.

II. Samuel Graves, son of Samuel Graves (1), was one of fifteen men drafted from Lynn for service in King Philip's War, receiving pay for his services. December 10, 1675, they marched against the Narragansetts. The company was organized May 12, 1675, disbanded February 7, 1677.

He was married March 12, 1678, to Sarah Brewer. There were eleven children, Samuel (3) born August 2, 1684. Samuel (2) died in 1723.

III. General Samuel Graves, son of Samuel Graves (2) was born in Lynn, August 2, 1684. He married Elizabeth Lewis, February 8, 1708. Among their children was a son, Samuel.

IV. Samuel Graves, son of Samuel Graves (3), was born in Lynn, January 19, 1710. He married Hannah

Rand, February 13, 1738. Among their children were Samuel, August 6, 1739, and Rand, April 26, 1743.

V. Rand Graves, son of Samuel Graves (4), was born in Lynn, April 26, 1743. He was a successful farmer and also took an active part in town affairs. At one time he held the office of collector of taxes for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. One document now in possession of the family, dated November 25, 1780, calls upon the collector to collect from the people of Lynn £14,000 (Continental currency) "for defraying public charges and for carrying into execution the Resolves of Congress of the 18th of March, 1780."

He married Susannah Johnson, first wife, and second, Jane Vining, December 6, 1770. Two of his children were Samuel and Hannah. He died September 30, 1811.

VI. Samuel Graves, son of Rand Graves (5), was born in Lynn, August 8, 1772. He was a shoemaker, and resided in Lynn all his life. He married Susanna Newhall, July 28, 1794. Among his children was Samuel, born September 28, 1796. He died September 13, 1817.

VII. Samuel Graves, son of Samuel Graves (6), was born in Gravesend, Lynn, September 28, 1796. He was first a shoemaker and later kept a store for the sale of general merchandise. He was a democrat in politics, served on the school committee, was collector of taxes and overseer of the poor. He was married to Anna Ireson, December 8, 1819, and went to Woodend to reside, taking his residence in the Ireson family home on Fayette Street. There were three children, Samuel Ireson, born September 14, 1820; Isaiah, born November 21, 1826; Susan Ann, born 1833. He died February 9, 1885.

VIII. Isaiah Graves, son of Samuel Graves (7), was born in the Samuel Ireson house, Fayette Street, November

21, 1826. He attended the local schools, also Phillips Academy, Andover, of which he was one of the oldest alumni. After leaving school he became a shoemaker, the occupation of several of his ancestors. January 1, 1849, with two of the Attwell boys of Woodend, and others, he sailed in the Brig Stirling from Beverly, Mass., for the Golden Gate. The Brig was six months on the passage, not reaching San Francisco until July 1. The voyage was very severe, especially in rounding Cape Horn. The log of the vessel showed that during the trip they had sailed 25,000 miles.

He remained in California several years, engaged much of the time in panning for gold. He returned in 1856, coming home over the Isthmus of Panama. For several years he followed the employment of a shoe cutter. Becoming interested in the co-operative grocery stores, many of which were successfully operated here at the close of the war, he acted as agent for the Franklin Grocery Company which erected a large building on Mason Street, near Village Square. He succeeded the company, purchasing the business and building. For nearly a quarter of a century he conducted the grocery business at this stand when the building was removed to its present location at the corner of Ireson Avenue and Fayette Street. He retired from active business about ten years before his death.

He was a democrat in politics, and always took an active interest in political affairs, attending the primaries and conventions. He also was very much interested in local affairs, being elected twice to the Common Council from Ward Three, and was also a member of the Board of Aldermen under Mayor Samuel M. Buber.

He was a charter member of the Lynn Historical

Society, also of the New England Society of California Pioneers and a member of the California Forty-niners.

He was a great reader and always kept posted upon the topics of the day. He was a man of excellent judgment and very companionable.

He was married in 1857 to Susan A., daughter of Albert Emerton, and three children survive, Edwin J. Graves of Amesbury, Samuel A. Graves and Mrs. Otis Ramsdell of Lynn.

EDWIN J. GRAVES.

CHARLES SYLVESTER HILTON

Charles Sylvester Hilton died suddenly May 20, 1909, at his residence on Henry Avenue, after an illness of several months.

He was born in Lynn in a house which stood at the corner of Washington and Union Streets, and always resided in this city. Of late years, he spent a large part of the summer months on his farm in Middleton, Mass.

He was Superintendent of Streets in 1883, and a member of the Common Council in 1873 and 1874. Mayor Walter L. Ramsdell appointed him a Park Commissioner in 1898, and he served continuously until his death. Previous experience had fitted him for the duties of this latter office and he rendered valuable service to the city, notably at Meadow Park which, under his immediate supervision, was transformed from a worthless bog to a pleasure resort for athletic sports and where the Fourth of July fireworks are displayed. In recognition of his services, upon petition of the residents of the neighborhood on December 17, 1902, the Park Commissioners named the plaza at the junction of Adams and Fayette Streets, Hilton Square.

In the winter of 1893-4 when so many worthy persons



CHARLES SYLVESTER HILTON

were out of work and liable to suffer for the necessities of life, Mr. Hilton, an experienced road builder, volunteered his gratuitous services as overseer of the work of building Penny brook road in the Lynn Woods, the Park Commissioners agreeing to furnish work for the unemployed.

He was prominent in the Masonic fraternity; a member of Mount Carmel Lodge, Sutton Royal Arch Chapter, Olivet Commandery of Knights Templar, and the four Scottish rites of the order in Boston—Lafayette Lodge of Perfection, Princess Jerusalem, Rose St. Croix, and Massachusetts Consistory. Several years ago he was a member of the shoe manufacturing firm of Hilton & Hilton, with a factory on Willow Street.

He was the son of John and Sally (Clark) Hilton. His father was a descendant, in the seventh generation, of Edward Hilton who with his brother William and a few others, sent by Gorges and Mason, were the first settlers in New Hampshire.

January 27, 1864, he married Eliza A. Learned, who survives him, also a son, Charles Walter Hilton.

CHARLES H. HASTINGS.

ELIZABETH ANN JACKSON

Miss Elizabeth Ann Jackson, the youngest child of Jacob P. and Elizabeth (Collins) Jackson, was born October 25, 1827, and lived her whole life in the family homestead built by her grandfather Nathaniel Collins, which is still standing at the corner of Essex and Empire Streets, being numbered 100 Essex Street, and she has frequently told the writer that while she had passed a night out of the house, she had never passed one out of Lynn, where she died June 13, 1909.

Her father was born in Marblehead but her mother was descended from some of Lynn's oldest families and numbered among her emigrant ancestors were Henry Collins and Richard Hood; the latter came here from Lynn, England, and died here September 12, 1695.

She was a quiet, unostentatious woman with an excellent education and a great reader of all the better class of literature.

At one time, for a period of three or four years, she taught school in this city under the late John L. Shorey.

The old homestead was a noted gathering place for all the older inhabitants of that section, and the genial smile, kindly advice and generous help in time of need, will be greatly missed by a large circle of friends.

CHARLES S. VIALL.

MARIA LILLIBRIDGE JOHNSON

Miss Maria Lillibridge Johnson, the daughter of Otis and Virginia (Taylor) Johnson, died in Lynn at her residence on Mall Street, March 4, 1909, in the same house, then situated on Federal Street, in which she was born July 3, 1835.

The Johnson genealogy is traced from Richard¹, who settled in Lynn about 1630, Samuel², Richard³, Samuel⁴, Richard⁵, Enoch⁶, Otis⁷. Her paternal grandmother was Elizabeth Newhall, daughter of Isaiah and Mary (Wyman) Newhall, and through the two lines of Johnson and Newhall, nine of the emigrant settlers of Lynn are counted among her ancestors, as are also Captain Edward Johnson, of Charlestown and Malden, George Fowle and Samuel Richardson of Woburn through the above-mentioned Mary Wyman of Woburn.

Her father, Otis Johnson, was one of the prominent men of Lynn of his day and, although conducting business in Savannah for many years, his home was always in Lynn, where in 1830 he erected one of the largest residences of the time on Federal Street, which became in later years noted for its beautiful and finely-cultivated garden, as Mr. Johnson was a great lover of horticulture, taking many prizes at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society of which he was a life member. Her mother was born in Effingham County, Georgia, and was descended from the Taylor family of Virginia and the Stafford's of North Carolina.

After a course at the Lynn High School, then in its early years, Miss Johnson attended the Female Institute of Pittsfield, returning home to take an active part in the social and literary circles of the day. She possessed much musical talent and also wrote several books for children and young people. In 1864 she became a member of St. Stephen's Church, devoting much time and energy to its various organizations for many years. She was secretary of the Lynn Home for Aged Women from 1889 till 1905, while her interest in the Home as a visitor continued to the end. For several years she was a member of the State Board of Charity and retained a friendly interest in those who had been under her care for years after the formal supervision ceased, and making more than one a life-long friend. She was also treasurer of the Ladies' Benevolent Society from 1881 till her death, and one of the early members of the Lynn Historical Society, the object of which especially appealed to her peculiar affection for old customs and days. In every sphere of work her activity was ended only by increasing infirmities which reluctantly compelled her to give up the duties one by one.

Yet in spite of failing health her keen sense of humor, her wonderful cheerfulness and Christian patience were unflinching; while her quick sympathy and unswerving loyalty, her strong principles of honor, her bright intellect and ready word won for her the affection and reverence of many friends.

SUSAN L. JOHNSON.

CAROLINE AUGUSTA LEE

Mrs. Caroline Augusta Lee, the daughter of Joshua P. and Hannah F. (Buxton) Plummer, was born at Salem, March 15, 1830, being descended on her mother's side from the old Quaker family of Buxtons of that city. She was twice married; her first husband was B. F. Colby of Orange, Vt., by whom she had one daughter, now Mrs. George H. Cushman of this city. With Mr. Colby she resided in San Francisco, Cal. for about ten years, going there in the sixties and returning to this city after his decease. Later she was united in marriage with Nehemiah Lee of Lynn, whom she survived about a year and a half, dying January 19, 1909.

She was of a kindly disposition and always took an active part in benevolent work. She was a member of the Benevolent Society, a membership which she kept up during the time she resided in California, the Charity Club of Boston, Board of Managers of the Lynn Home for Aged Women, Women's Union and Lynn Historical Society, and took great interest in the Perkins Institute for the Blind of Boston, and in the establishment of the Soldiers' Home at Chelsea. It was at her suggestion that Mayor Harwood changed the name of the city institution on Tower Hill, from the Poorhouse to that of the City Home.

CHARLES S. VIALI.



CAROLINE AUGUSTA LEE

PAMELIA BOARDMAN (CHASE) MUDGE

Mrs. Pamela Boardman (Chase) Mudge was born, March 27, 1826, in the house now numbered 14 High Street, Lynn. Her great grandparents were Philip Chase of Swansea, and Hannah——. Her grandparents were Samuel Chase, a cordwainer, and Alice Mower, who were married September 27, 1780. Alice, the wife, was born in Lynn, February 17, 1759, the daughter of John Mower and Hannah Breed. Through this line there were connections with several of the families who were early settlers in Lynn,—Bassett, Breed, Burrill, Mower. Her father, Philip Chase, was born in Lynn, November 27, 1798, and married (Int. March 7, 1824) Hannah Mirick, as his second wife.

Mrs. Mudge was married, December 15, 1864, to Nathan Augustus, son of Nathan and Martha (Brown) Mudge. He was born in Lynn, November 24, 1812, and was a prominent and successful shoe manufacturer for a great many years. He died May 22, 1885. Their son, Nathan A. Mudge, Jr., and an adopted daughter, Florence Mudge, lived but a short time.

Mrs. Mudge's mother died when she was very small and as her father married again in 1829, she was brought up by her aunt, Phebe Chase, wife of Samuel Carter, and lived in their home on Union Street, Liberty Square.

Her early education was gained in Alonzo Lewis' school on Mt. Vernon Street. As a young woman she learned the dressmaking trade of Harriet Tapley, in the house built by Jacob Chase on the corner of North Common Street and Franklin Avenue, where the Public Library now stands.

Mrs. Mudge's life was spent in doing good through

many channels. Her home, which in the former days, had been filled with happiness and joy, was shaken through the loss of one member after another, until she was left to bear the burden for many years alone. This would have crushed many women, but the burden became to her a privilege and she saw in it an opportunity for service. She was a woman of wonderful activity and rare insight, was always ready to listen with an open mind, was quick to grasp the good points in any movement, and while she had very decided opinions, she was willing to be convinced,—a characteristic not always found.

One phase of her life was very unusual. She was fortunate in her friends, each one of whom counted it a high privilege to be admitted to her intimate acquaintance, and the ties of friendship were enduring and never broken. As the years advanced, one by one dropped out, but instead of its leaving her lonely and alone, the friendship extended to and was accepted by the children and even grandchildren of her old friends, who in their turn took great pride in being among her associates. It was remarkable for a woman of her advanced years to be so closely identified with the young people. The reason was within herself. She never grew old in mind or action.

Mrs. Mudge identified herself with many charitable and philanthropic organizations,—one of which was the Watchers' Society, its members being drawn to attend the sick, inability to fulfill this duty carrying with it the payment of one dollar to provide a substitute. She was an honorary member of the King's Daughters; a member of the Women's Union for Christian Work; of the Lynn Female Benevolent Society, now known as the Ladies' Benevolent Society; and was among the first members of the Lynn Women's Club.



SARAH ELLEN PEVEAR

In her earlier years she attended the Unitarian Church, but about 1850 became interested in the First Universalist Society, then worshipping in Union Street. She developed a strong and sincere interest in the religious home of her choice. She joined the Pullman Mission, soon after its organization, and contributed much in time and money to aid in the welfare of the church activities. One of the windows in the west transept of the Universalist Church on Nahant Street was the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Mudge in 1873 as a memorial to their two children, and by her will she set apart a certain sum of money, the income to be used by the Mission in providing Thanksgiving dinners for worthy poor families. She also made liberal bequests toward the financial support of the Lynn Hospital, Home for Aged Women, Home for Aged Men, and the Young Women's Reading and Rest Room.

Pneumonia overtaxed her vitality and after a very short illness she died, April 5, 1909, at her home, No. 115 Green Street. She had lived a long and active life. She had finished her course and kept the faith.

ELLEN MUDGE BURRILL.

SARAH ELLEN PEVEAR

Mrs. Sarah Ellen (Orr) Pevear, wife of Henry A. Pevear, born in Ashburnham, Mass., October 23, 1828, passed on to the higher life at her summer home, Barre, Mass., August 23, 1909, leaving a husband with whom she had lived for nearly sixty-two years, five children, eleven grandchildren and twelve great-grandchildren to mourn her loss.

Mrs. Pevear inherited the sturdy qualities of her paternal Scotch ancestors, being a descendant in the fifth

generation of Robert Orr of Lochwinioch, Scotland, who came to this country in 1740. Her line was through Hon. Hugh and Mary (Bass) Orr of Bridgewater, Mass. Mr. Orr was famed in colonial times for his mechanical and inventive genius; he moulded the first cannon cast in the colonies and his ability was so marked that he received from the government a heavy gratuity to be used in his inventions. His son Hugh, born July 26, 1766, married in Bridgewater, March 9, 1785, Sylvia Mitchell, and from this union was born John Love Orr, the father of Mrs. Pevear, who married in 1811 Mary Wright.

On the maternal side Mrs. Pevear was descended from David Wright, son of Samuel and Annah (Lawrence) Wright of Groton, the fourth in descent from John Wright of Woburn, the immigrant ancestor, and Prudence Cummings (Samuel⁵, Samuel⁴, John³, John², Isaac¹) of Pepperell. Through these families Mrs. Pevear was connected with names prominent in colonial and revolutionary history. Her great-grandmother, Prudence Wright, with several other patriotic women of Hollis, N. H., at the beginning of the Revolution, formed themselves into a company, which was known as "Mrs. David Wright's Guard." A few days after the Battle of Lexington, it was expected that Leonard Whiting of Hollis, a noted tory, would pass through Pepperell to Groton, and a number of noble women, partly clothed in their absent husband's apparel, and armed with muskets, pitchforks, and such other weapons as they could find, collected at the bridge over the Nashua River, between these two towns, now known as Jewett's Bridge. They elected Mrs. Wright as their commander, and resolved that no foe to freedom should pass that bridge. Soon Whiting appeared. He was immediately arrested and searched, and despatches

from Canada to the British in Boston were found in his boots. He was taken to the house of Solomon Rogers in the neighborhood, and there detained, securely guarded by the women over night. He was afterward conducted to Groton, and the documents forwarded to the Committee of Safety. Mrs. Pevear in 1895, erected a monument at Jewett's Bridge in honor of her great grandmother.

Mrs. Pevear was for sixty-two years a resident of Lynn. She was a lady of exalted character and amiable qualities, of great industry, and with keen business perceptions. In her domestic life Mrs. Pevear was fortunate and happy; married to Mr. Pevear in Lynn, September 16, 1847, she had the pleasure of celebrating her golden wedding in 1897, and of having gathered around her fire-side, her children, her grandchildren and her great-grandchildren.

Through her quiet influence and the strength of a devoted life, she was a power not only in her own home, but in the home for the orphan and friendless, the noble charity at Barre, established by her husband in memory of a beloved mother, Mary Ann (Stetson) Pevear. To this work Mrs. Pevear brought the same energy and deep interest which characterized all her various charities, entering heart and soul in the many philanthropic and charitable lines established by her husband. Here, in her kindly consideration for others, her gentleness and generous charity that never failed, her Christian faith was an inspiration to every one who came within the circle of her influence.

For many years Mrs. Pevear was a faithful member of the Washington Street Baptist Church and an active worker in all its departments. A member of the Lynn

Historical Society since its incorporation in 1897. She was a devoted wife, a fond mother, a kind neighbor, a wise counsellor, and a faithful friend.

EUGENE ANDREW PUTNAM

Eugene Andrew Putnam was born in Danvers, June 17, 1840, the son of Captain Andrew Merriam and Sarah Putnam (Fowler) Putnam. On both sides his ancestors were among the early Puritan settlers of Essex County. On his father's side he was descended from Colonel David Putnam, an elder brother of General Israel Putnam, the line of descent being :

I. John Putnam came from Aston Abbots, Buckinghamshire, England, to Salem, Mass., about 1634; married in England Priscilla Gould; settled in Salem Village, now Danvers,

II. Lieutenant Thomas, married 2nd at Salem, Mary Veren, widow.

III. Joseph, married Elizabeth, daughter of Israel and Elizabeth (Hathorne) Porter of Salem Village.

IV. Colonel David, married Rebecca, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Osgood) Perley of Boxford.

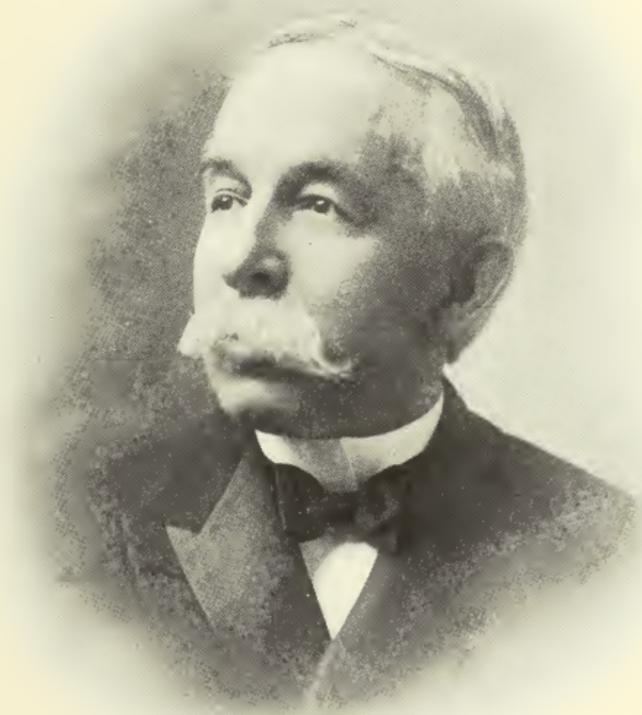
V. Deacon and Lieutenant Joseph, married Ruth Flint, daughter of Deacon John and Huldah (Putnam) Flint of Middleton.

VI. Colonel Jesse, married Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Silas and Lydia (Peabody) Merriam of Middleton.

VII. Captain Andrew Merriam, married Sarah Putnam, daughter of John and Martha (Page) Fowler of Danvers.

VIII. Eugene Andrew.

His mother's line was :



EUGENE ANDREW PUTNAM

I. Philip Fowler, came from Marlborough, Wiltshire, England, to Ipswich, Mass., May, 1634, married in England Mary Winsley or Winslow.

II. Joseph, married Martha Kimball.

III. Philip, married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry and Editha (Laskin) Herrick of Salem.

IV. Ensign Joseph, married Sarah, daughter of John and Mary (Rust) Bartlett of Newbury.

V. Joseph, married Mary, daughter of Jonathan and Hannah (Rogers) Prince.

VI. Samuel, born in Ipswich, removed to Danvers and married there Sarah, daughter of Deacon Archelaus and Mehitabel (Putnam) Putnam.

VII. John, married Martha, daughter of Colonel Jeremiah and Martha (Crosby) Page of Danvers.

VIII. Sarah Putnam Fowler.

IX. Eugene Andrew.

His four great-grandfathers, Lieutenant Joseph Putnam, Dr. Silas Merriam, Samuel Fowler and Colonel Jeremiah Page, rendered service in the Revolutionary War, and his grandfather, Colonel Jesse Putnam, in the War of 1812.

Joseph Putnam was among the few who were rational enough and courageous enough to actively oppose the witchcraft delusion at great personal risk. Philip Fowler, an attorney, acted in the courts as the advocate of the witches. David Putnam "rode the best horse in the province." Colonel Jesse Putnam was an early abolitionist. Captain Andrew Putnam, after leaving the sea developed real estate in Danvers, and carried into his business dealings with humble immigrants a consideration that won their enthusiastic affection.

Eugene A. Putnam was educated in the public schools

of Danvers, studying in the High School under Nathaniel Hills, afterwards Principal of the Lynn High School.

He came to Lynn in June, 1865, and opened a grocery and provision store. Within a few months he bought land here and became from year to year increasingly interested in real estate until in 1881, he retired to give his entire attention to the real estate business which he had built up. Union Street owed much to him along lines of business development.

January 3, 1866, he married Miss Hannah Viles Newhall of Lynnfield, a daughter of Allen Breed and Augusta (Viles) Newhall. He is survived by his wife and four daughters. Before his marriage he engaged seats at the First Universalist Church, at which he was a constant attendant. He was a member of the recently formed Men's Club of this church.

In municipal affairs Mr. Putnam always took a keen interest, serving two terms in the City Council, 1890 and 1891, where he was a member of important committees at the time Lynn was rebuilding after the great fire of 1889. His activity in the city politics was due to a deep realization of the responsibility, under a democratic government, which should rest upon all citizens of ability and integrity to take their turn in administering the people's affairs with the same devotion and thoroughness spent upon their own. He regretfully remarked at the time of the November election when confined to the house by illness, that he had missed going to the polls, for either town, city or national election for the first time since gaining his majority, forty-eight years before.

He held many unpaid positions of trust and his help and advice were frequently sought by men and women less experienced in business affairs who placed implicit confidence in his judgment and probity.

At the time of his death he was a trustee of the Commonwealth Savings Bank and a member of its investment committee, having held the position since the bank's incorporation.

He always took a deep interest in the Lynn Historical Society, of which he acted as treasurer for three terms, 1900-1902, and was at the time of his death a member of the Council, which position he had held for many years. He was also a member of the Danvers Historical Society.

He was a member of the corporation of the Lynn Hospital, of the Oxford Club and of the "Cabin."

After the death of his step-mother, Mrs. Elizabeth (Pope) Putnam, in 1906, he made the homestead in Danvers his summer home. It was a keen pleasure to renew more than weekly visits had enabled him to do, the associations of his boyhood, and the tribute of old friends when his fatal illness began there in August, 1909, was a testimony that they prized him, boy and man, as much as he was appreciated in Lynn.

He passed away in his Lynn home, 86 Lafayette Park, December 2, 1909.

MARY ABBY SWEETSER

Mrs. Mary Abby (Chase) Sweetser was born in Lynn December 22, 1840, and was the youngest daughter of the late Philip and Abby Wilbur (Boyce) Chase of this city. She was descended on her father's side from a long line of Massachusetts Chases who trace their lineage back to Aquilla Chase who settled in West Newbury, Mass., in 1646, the full line being given in the memorial sketch of her brother, Philip Augustus Chase, the first President of the Lynn Historical Society, in the Register for 1903, page 54.

Her early education was in the public schools of Lynn and at the Moses Brown School, at Providence, R. I.

She was married on April 5, 1859 to David Herbert Sweetser of Lynn, who died suddenly in April, 1900, on his return from Europe and before he reached home.

Most of her married life was spent near the place of her birth which was on the site of the Lynn Free Public Library building, and from which her husband moved when that lot was sold to the city for the Library Building.

She travelled with her husband in Europe in 1899, and on her return lived the remainder of her life at 55 Baltimore Street, where she died July 9, 1909.

She was a woman of quiet tastes and habits and one who "Never let her right hand know what her left hand did"; and was very strong in her attachments to her relatives and friends.

She was brought up a member of the Society of Friends, but after her marriage she united with the Unitarian Church and was for many years an active member.

In her will she left liberal bequests to the Associated Charities of this city and the Lynn Free Public Library.

She left no children and only one sister, Mrs. Anna M. Brown of this city. WILLIAM AUSTIN BROWN.

THOMAS EDWARD WARD

Thomas Edward Ward was born in China, Maine, October 6, 1837, being the oldest of a family of six boys. His father was Thomas Dudley Ward and his mother Sarah B. (Crosman) Ward.

In 1857 he came to Lynn, which became his home for the remainder of his life. He was a shoemaker and also a member of the Lynn Cornet Band, and at the breaking out

of the Civil War he enlisted in the Ninth Regiment Band June 17, 1861. As the result of a general order discharging all regimental bands, he was discharged from the service August 11, 1862, and reinlisted January 1, 1864 in the Headquarters Band, 1st Division, Sixth Corps, and served until the close of the war, receiving his second discharge June, 1865.

Returning to Lynn he conducted a business for the sale of soles and leather. He was later in retail business and real estate on Chatham Street, near Oakwood Avenue.

He married first, Sarah Adelaide Bessom at Lynn, December 25, 1863, who died July 2, 1867. They had one son, George Frank Ward, born September 16, 1866.

He married second, Emma Perry Dean at South Thomaston, Maine, January 30, 1870. By this marriage he had one son, Charles Otis Ward, born January 12, 1874.

Mr. Ward was a member of the Equitable Co-operative Bank from the date of its incorporation in 1877, and served for a number of years as Chairman of the Security Committee.

He was always greatly interested in Fraternal Organizations and societies for the promotion of the public welfare, including which may be mentioned: Post 5 General Lander, G. A. R., Ladies of the G. A. R. Masonic: A. F. and A. M. Raised in Mt. Carmel Lodge in October, 1868, and of which he was the twenty-ninth Worshipful Master in 1883. Exalted in Sutton Royal Arch Chapter in 1869. High Priest in 1877. Knighted in Winslow Lewis Commandery in Salem. Made a member of Boston Council Royal Select Masters in 1868. A member of Boston Council until 1899, a Charter Member of Zebulun Council of Lynn. A Charter Member and First Sentinel of Olivet Commandery No. 36, Knights Templar. Member of Massachusetts Consistory, 32d degree.

Odd Fellows: A member of Bay State Lodge No. 40 I. O. O. F., Beulah Rebecca Lodge No. 3 I. O. O. F., Lynn Encampment No. 58 I. O. O. F., Knights of Pythias, Abraham Lincoln Lodge No. 127, a member of Knights of Ancient Essenic Order. Also a member of the Houghton Horticultural Society, Lynn Historical Society, and others.

He departed this life in Boston, January 16, 1909, and rests in Pine Grove Cemetery.

EUGENE A. BESSOM.

LYNN IN THE EARLY INDIAN WARS

BY GEORGE H. MARTIN, A. M., LITT. D.

December 14, 1905.

The student of early New England history often finds himself wondering what pictures of their new home filled the visions by day and the dreams by night of the Puritan men and women and children while the thought of emigration was taking shape in their minds, while they were closing up their affairs at home, as they bade good bye to their friends, and on the long tedious voyage. Of one thing we may be reasonably sure, that the native people, "the Salvages," as they called them, were not often absent from their thought.

The stories of the early voyagers had abounded in minute and graphic descriptions of the Indians, — their appearance, their dress, their manners and customs — and many of these stories were well calculated to impress the imagination and to excite anxiety in the minds of the timid. Curiosity must have been mingled with fear as the ships of the Bay Company one after another dropped their anchors in the harbors of Gloucester and Salem and Boston.

Fortunately, Indians in this vicinity were neither very numerous nor very fierce. Repeatedly scourged by disease and attacked by more warlike tribes, they seem to have been willing to shelter themselves under the protection of the new-comers and substitute the white man's vices for their own virtues.

The leading Indian tribes on the coast were the Taratines beyond the Penobscot; the Pawtuckets, claiming

from the Piscataqua to the Charles and north to Concord, whose great sachem, Nanapashemet, lived in Lynn; the Wampanoags, over whom Massasoit ruled, found between Cape Cod and Narragansett Bay; beyond them in Rhode Island the Narragansetts, ruled by Canonicus and Miantonomo; westward in Connecticut the Pequots whose chief, Sassacus, had his seat near what is now New London. Northward in the interior of Massachusetts were the Nipmucks; while far in the west, but never out of mind, were the dreaded Mohawks.¹

Of all the New England tribes, the Tarratines on the east and the Pequots in the west seem to have been the most warlike in the early days of the colonies, and it was only after the growth of a generation had made clear that there would not be room for both races that the other tribes became hostile.

Ten years before the settlement of Lynn, Nanapashemet or the New Moon, the great sachem of the Pawtuckets, had been killed in a fort on the Mystic which he had constructed as a last defence from the persistent attacks of the Tarratines.² His wife and three sons divided his sovereignty between them. Wonohaquam, called by the English "Sagamore John," lived at Chelsea. Montowampate, "Sagamore James," lived in Lynn on Sagamore Hill. The third son, Wenepoykin, a boy of thirteen when the white men came, lived at Salem. The English called him "Sagamore George." On the death of his brothers in 1633 he became Sagamore of Lynn and Chelsea. He joined the Wampanoags in 1675, was taken prisoner and sold as a slave in the Barbadoes. After eight years he returned and died in Natick at the home of a nephew.³

¹Lewis' History of Lynn, 2d Ed., 1844, p. 45.

²Ibid, p. 47.

³Ibid, p. 157.

Our Lynn sachem, in the year of the settlement, 1629, was twenty years of age, and that year he married Wenuchus, the daughter of the great Passaconaway, the venerated priest of the natives, who lived at Pennacook, now Concord on the Merrimack.¹ The story of his romantic love inspired Whittier's ballad, *The Bridal of Pennacook*.

Montowampate and Wenuchus spent a few years together at their home on Sagamore Hill. Here their children were born, and hither came their friends from the banks of the Merrimack on annual picnics. The bathing, the shell fish, the beach for their games were all attractive.

At Nahant, lived Poquanum or Dark Skin, whom William Wood called "Duke William," called by his neighbors at Lynn "Black Will." "In 1630 he sold Nahant to Thomas Dexter for a suit of clothes. It is probable that he was the chief who welcomed Gosnold in 1602 and who is represented to have been dressed in a complete suit of English clothes. If he were the same, that may have been the reason why he was so desirous to possess another suit." Lewis, p. 51.²

The followers of these chiefs were scattered widely in Saugus and Swampscott and Lynn. They all seem to have been peaceful folks and doubtless viewed the English with as much curiosity as they themselves excited. What they thought of our energetic progenitors we shall never know, but they appear to have been willing to share whatever good things the country had to offer.

That the settlers lived in constant apprehension of violence is abundantly shown by the records of the General Court. Although the neighboring Indians seemed peacefully inclined, the English folk would take no chances even

¹Lewis, p. 48.

²For notice of the tragic death of Black Will, see Drake's Book of the Indians, II., p. 48, and Winthrop's Journal, I., p. 63.

with them, and the more distant tribes frequently set the whole colony into a panic by some bold foray into the neighborhood.

Partly in view of possible dangers from the natives, partly for protection from the French on the north and the Dutch on the south, the Bay Company in its preparations for the first voyages made abundant provision for defence. As early as February, 1628, before any ships had sailed, our own John Humphrey was entreated and did promise forthwith to deliver to Samuel Sharpe, who was to care for them, "our 5 pieces of ordnance long since bought and paid for,"¹ and the same day was recorded among the necessaries considered meet for the intended voyage "Arms for 100 men," drums, ensigns, partisans, halberts, muskets, fowling pieces, bandoleers, swords and pikes.²

All things considered, it is interesting to note that they deemed it necessary to have a hundred swords and only "2 dussen and ten catechisms."³

The first Court of Assistants after Winthrop came over with the charter was in August, 1630. At the next meeting it was ordered that no person should employ or permit any Indian to use any firearms.⁴ In spite of this precaution, the Indians early learned the use of firearms and became as expert as the whites. The next spring, evidence multiplies that the people were growing timid. It is forbidden to employ Indians as family servants.⁵ A watch is set at Dorchester and Watertown. Nobody must fire a gun after the watch is set. Every man must provide himself with ammunition, and it is forbidden to travel alone between the plantations and Plymouth without arms though two or

¹Massachusetts Records, I., p. 25.

²Ibid, p. 26.

³Ibid, p. 37.

⁴Ibid, p. 76.

⁵Ibid, p. 83.

three may be together, and there is to be a weekly training.¹

Winthrop, in his journal, reveals the cause of all these precautions. He says, "There was an alarm given to all our towns in the night by occasion of a piece which was shot off; but where could not be known and the Indians sent us word the day before that the Mohawks were coming down against them and us." (April 16, 1631.)

In August of the same year (1631), the Tarratines to the number of one hundred came up as far as Agawam, now Ipswich, attacked the Indians there and killed seven. Our own Sagamore James with his wife and his brother from Chelsea were visiting at Agawam at the time, and Wenuchus was taken prisoner by the Tarratines and carried back to their home in Maine. She was ransomed a few months later. This raid must have caused many a heart to beat quicker among the white neighbors of Sagamore James and Wenuchus.

During the next two or three years the colony put itself on a permanent military footing. Persons were fined for being absent from training.² A watch of two was ordered to be kept on every plantation. Overseers of powder and shot and all other ammunitions were appointed for the several plantations, Mr. Timothy Tomlins being one.³ The towns must have a stock of arms and ammunition. The captain of the train-band must be maintained by his company showing the service to be a continuous one. Later the burden was transferred to the colony.

From 1635 the General Court annually chose a Committee on Military Affairs.⁴ How much we may read be-

¹Massachusetts Records, I., p. 85.

²Ibid, I., p. 102.

³Ibid, p. 125.

⁴Ibid, I., p. 138.

tween the lines of a court order in 1635, — that certain towns might keep their men at home at election time, instead of going to Boston, and that others must send ten deputies armed:¹ and of another, that no dwelling-house could be built over half a mile from the meeting-house.²

Late in 1636 came news of trouble with the Pequots and the colony was put on a war footing at once.³ The whole body of fighting men was organized into three regiments, one of which included men from Saugus, Salem, Ipswich and Newbury. Of this eastern regiment, John Endicott was appointed Colonel and John Winthrop, Jr., Lieutenant-Colonel, with Captain Trask of Salem as Muster-Master. The company officers were to be nominated to the council by the towns.

It was ordered that watches be kept in all the towns and on the Lord's Day, and that all men should come to the public assemblies armed with muskets, match, powder and bullets.⁴ In this order, it has been said, we see the significance of the men occupying the seat in the pew next the aisle ready to respond to a sudden alarm. Still further, no person should travel above one mile from his dwelling house without some arms.

So much legislation seems to show that the people were more willing to take risks of Indian attacks than were the magistrates, but later events proved that for the frontier settlements at least the precautions of the magistrates were none too exacting.

The first open outbreak came in 1637 in what the early histories have called the Pequot War. The story briefly told is this :

¹Massachusetts Records, p. 166.

²Ibid, p. 157.

³Ibid, pp. 186, 187.

⁴Ibid, p. 190.

The Pequots had made enemies of their neighbors, the Dutch on the west and the Narragansetts on the east, and they had stirred up the Massachusetts people by harboring some Indians of Block Island, who had murdered one Captain Oldham, a Massachusetts trader. In 1636, Massachusetts sent a force of about eighty men under Captain John Endicott to punish the Block Islanders. After a slight skirmish the Indians fled and the colonial force burned their wigwams and destroyed their standing crops.¹

The next year (1637) the three colonies of Connecticut, Massachusetts and Plymouth formed an alliance to punish the Pequots. Each colony raised troops. Massachusetts called on the towns to name 160 men from whom the Council were to select 120.² There was considerable delay and the Connecticut troops, without waiting, attacked the Indians in their principal stronghold and killed and burned six or seven hundred, only a few escaping. Of the Massachusetts troops, one company of forty men under Captain Patrick reached the scene of the fight too late to be of service. Later, the other forces arrived and the combined forces penetrated the Pequot country and practically exterminated the whole tribe.

A day of public thanksgiving was ordered and the towns were directed to feast the returning soldiers.³

In this inglorious but necessary struggle, Lynn bore its share, though but five names of its participants have come down to us. Three men were conspicuous in all the military affairs of the town: Captain Nathaniel Turner, who commanded a company under Endicott in the Block Island expedition; Lieut. Daniel Howe, who served with

¹Palfrey's History of New England, I., pp. 457 et seq.

Barry's History of Massachusetts, First Period, pp. 219 et seq.

²Massachusetts Records, I., p. 192.

³Ibid, I., p. 200.

Captain Patrick; and Sergeant Edward Tomlins, who was appointed cannoneer.

Lynn's share in the enrolment for the war was twenty-one men, but no list has been preserved.¹ Lewis mentions one name, Daniel Salmon, a workman at the Iron Works, as being a soldier in the Pequot War,² and Christopher Lindsey,³ in a petition to the General Court in 1655, says he was wounded in the Pequot War and was disabled for twenty weeks. He was given three pounds.

Captain Nathaniel Turner⁴ was one of the most noted of our earliest settlers. According to Lewis, he lived on Nahant Street and owned the whole of Sagamore Hill. He was representative from Lynn in the first seven sessions of the General Court, and one of the members of the first County Court (1636). In 1638, he removed to New Haven and took a leading part in the early history of that settlement.

Lieutenant Daniel Howe⁵ was a representative in five General Courts. He also removed to New Haven. Turner, Howe and Tomlins were among the first members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, organized just after the Pequot War in 1638. In 1642, the colonists were disturbed again by news of trouble with the Narragansetts. Again the alarm machinery was set in operation, arms were repaired, and in Lynn a block house was built for soldiers, and another forty feet long for a retreat for women and children in case the Indians should come.⁶ Those buildings were on Vinegar Hill. Their site is now owned by the Lynn Historical Society.

¹Massachusetts Records, p. 102.

²Lewis, p. 67.

³Lewis, p. 125.

⁴Lewis, p. 128.

⁵Lewis, p. 124.

⁶Lewis, p. 113.

Three years later (1645), new alarms occasioned new provisions for watch and arms and drill, and now the youth from ten to sixteen were ordered to be trained in the use of small arms, half-pikes, bows and arrows.¹ Thus early do we find a precedent for our modern military drill of school boys.

KING PHILIP'S WAR

For twenty-five years there was comparative quiet and the settlements were gradually extended further into the Indian country. Haverhill, Lancaster and Mendon were frontier towns, as were Groton, Marlborough and Sudbury. In the heart of the Nipmuck country some fifteen families were settled at Brookfield. Beyond them stretched the wilderness to the banks of the Connecticut where a line of towns had been planted, extending nearly across the State from south to north, — Springfield, Northampton, Hadley, Hatfield, Deerfield and Northfield.

Upon the homes of the Wampanoags and Narragansetts the whites had pressed more closely. From Plymouth there was an unbroken line of settlements to Narragansett Bay. The peace made by the Pilgrims at Plymouth with Massasoit remained unbroken for nearly fifty years — until his death in 1667. To his two sons the English had, at his request, given English names, — Alexander and Philip. Alexander died soon after the death of his father and Philip assumed the sovereignty. He represented a younger generation, which could not in view of the steadily rising tide of white encroachment fail to read the doom of the red race.

The Plymouth people were suspicious of Philip from his accession, and he was repeatedly summoned to meet the magistrates and give evidence of his peaceful intentions.

At last, June 20, 1675, an attack upon the town of

¹Massachusetts Records, II., p. 99

Swansea and the killing of several settlers and burning of their houses brought matters to an issue, and the long struggle known as "King Philip's War" was begun.¹

Troops were at once raised in Massachusetts and Plymouth and sent into the Indian country. Philip's chief seat was at Mt. Hope and from this center, parties were sent in all directions to burn and to kill. They were repulsed at one point only to appear at another.

Soon, however, Philip found his position becoming untenable and pushed north into the Nipmuck country, personally and through his emissaries stirring up even the most peaceful and friendly tribes. In July, the Nipmucks rose. Brookfield was attacked, defended, besieged and finally succored, with all the peculiar horrors which characterized Indian warfare. With the rising of the Nipmucks, all hope of narrowing the theatre of hostilities gave way. The troops which had succored Brookfield hastened west to protect the Connecticut River towns, whose situation had become precarious. New levies of troops were made in all the colonies.

The help for the river towns arrived none too soon. August 25, Captain Lothrop's Company of Essex County men was attacked and lost six men. The settlers of Northfield and Deerfield were forced to abandon their houses and retire to Hadley and Hatfield where they could be better protected. An effort was made to save the ripened grain at Deerfield. It was cut, threshed, loaded on wagons and started for Hadley under convoy of Captain Lothrop with about eighty men. The party was ambushed and sixty or seventy killed. They were called "the flower of Essex."

¹The story of King Philip's War is succinctly told in Barry's History of Massachusetts, First Period, Chapters XV. and XVI. This account contains references to original authorities.

The scene of the massacre has since been known as "Bloody Brook."

On September 1, Hadley was attacked. This was the memorable Sunday when the white-haired regicide Goffe so mysteriously appeared, took charge of the defence, and as mysteriously disappeared. On September 6, a force sent to protect Northfield was ambushed and met with severe loss. On October 9, Hatfield was attacked, but the Indians were repulsed. The Indian forces were gradually broken up, and in straggling parties they returned eastward to the Narragansett country. The Massachusetts forces were mostly called home.

The colonial authorities realized that their only safety was to go forward and completely break the power of all the Indian tribes. Measures were at once taken to organize a large force for a winter campaign against the Narragansetts, whose strongly fortified seat was near what is now South Kingston, R. I., where some 3,500 Indians were gathered. The levy of troops was completed December 18, and in a blinding snowstorm the army marched eighteen miles to the attack. The Indians fought desperately but were overpowered and scattered with great loss on both sides. Six or seven hundred Indians were killed and two hundred whites killed and wounded, one hundred of them from Massachusetts. Six captains were killed almost at the first encounter. Somebody blundered and, in the excitement of the fight, the wigwams were set on fire. Night came and there was no alternative for the troops but to retrace their steps, bearing their wounded. The snow was deep and the cold was intense. The night march made a more lasting impression on the survivors than the fight itself. The troops kept the field some weeks longer, the Massachusetts men being dismissed early in February.

On February 8, a new levy was made and none too soon. The Indians, driven from their stronghold and broken up into small bodies, were widely scattered and, moving rapidly from place to place, kept the whole colony in terror.

On the 10th of February, Lancaster was sacked; Medfield on the 21st, and Weymouth on the 25th. March was full of alarms. On Sunday, the 12th, always a favorite day with the Indians for their forays, Plymouth was attacked; on Monday, Groton; on Tuesday, Northampton; on Friday, Warwick. On Sunday, the 26th, Indians appeared at Marlborough, Pawtucket and Springfield; on the 28th, at Rehoboth; and during the next week, at Providence, Wrentham and Seekonk. Bridgewater and Middleborough on the south and west, Plymouth and Scituate on the east and Andover and Chelmsford on the north experienced the usual fate, —outlying buildings burned and their occupants killed.

The Indians seemed to be everywhere at once, and the colonial forces, imitating the Indian method, breaking into small bodies, moved rapidly from place to place in pursuit of the wily and vigilant foe.

So the fighting continued through the spring and summer months of 1676 until the Indians, outnumbered and outfought, their homes destroyed, most of their fighting men killed, lost courage, and Philip, their great leader, having lost his family and his cause, retreated to his old home at Mt. Hope and stood at bay for the last time.

The final attack by Captain Church in August, 1676, and the death of Philip are among the most familiar incidents in colonial history. With the death of Philip, the scene of operations was shifted to the east and the fighting dragged on there for most of another year.

The war came to an end not by the formal act of high and mighty diplomatic commissions but by the extermination of a race. It had been a costly process for the colonists. Thirteen towns had been destroyed, six hundred lives had been sacrificed, most of them young men, six hundred buildings had been destroyed and half a million of dollars had been spent.¹ A costly process, but inevitable—inevitable, not because the Indians were blood-thirsty and treacherous, for they were not, not because the white settlers were overbearing and aggressive, for they were not; but because both were human.

Fortunately for our ancestors, Lynn was not a frontier town, and the Indian depredations came no nearer than Andover and Haverhill, unless we accept as truth the story in Newhall and Lewis' history that one John Flint of Salem shot a hostile Indian at the end of Spring Pond in Lynn. Yet in common with her sister towns, Lynn had sent her young men freely for the common defence.

In the military organization of the colony each county had its regiment. The Essex regiment comprised thirteen companies of foot and one of horse. There was an independent cavalry company called the Three County Troop, being made up of men from Essex, Middlesex and Suffolk. There were some Lynn men in this troop. The local companies were not sent on active service out of their towns, but men were impressed from the number and placed under officers appointed by the Council.

The sources of information concerning the men from Lynn are chiefly three. In the State Archives are some of the books of General Hull, who was the paymaster for the colony. These books contain some muster rolls of companies and many lists of men credited with service at different

¹Barry, p. 447.

dates. Neither the length nor the place of service are given, and in a few cases only is the residence shown. The credit is for the amount of pay to which each man was entitled at the rate of 6s. a week.

During the war the towns assumed the payment of the wages of their own soldiers to their families left at home, and the men assigned their wages to the towns in reimbursement. Hull's books contained some lists of such assignments. It is not certain in every case but there is at least a strong presumption that when a man assigned his wages to a town that he considered that to be his residence.

The second source of information is a petition sent from Lynn in 1685 to the General Court for a grant of land in recognition of military services in the Narragansett campaign.

When the troops were mustered on Dedham plain on the eve of the winter march against the Narragansetts, they were promised a grant of land in addition to their regular pay. This petition called for the fulfillment of the promise. On this petition were twenty-five names. In answer to this petition the General Court granted to the petitioners a tract of land in the Nipmuck territory of eight miles square "to be laid out so as not to interfere with any former grants and that an Orthodox minister, on their settlement of thirty families, be settled within the space of four years next coming." *Mass. Records, V., p. 487.*

Nothing seems to have come of this grant, but many years later a similar grant actually made and actually received gives us our third source of knowledge of Lynn participants in the war.

In 1732, the General Court granted seven townships, called the Narragansett townships, to persons who claimed either as survivors of the war or as heirs of actual participants.

Township No. 3, called Souhegan West, now the town of Amherst, N. H., was given to claimants from Salem and vicinity. In this list of grantees are twenty-seven names of Lynn men, fourteen of whom were not on the petition of 1685.

Lewis' History may be considered a fourth source of information, as it contains some scattering references to the war and connects some names with it. It contains one list of fifteen men impressed by order of the Court November 13, 1675.¹ This was for the Narragansett campaign.

All the material contained in Hull's books together with much other information has been transcribed from the Archives by Rev. George M. Bodge of Leominster, Mass., and published under the title of "Soldiers in King Philip's War." To this book I am indebted for much of the following information, culling the Lynn part, supplementing it, verifying it, and correcting it from other sources.

As has been said before, soon after the attack upon Swansea in June, 1675, a force was sent against Philip at Mt. Hope, consisting of a body of foot soldiers under Captain Nathaniel Henchman of Boston and a body of troopers under Captain Thomas Prentice of Cambridge. These forces were made up of men drawn from the local companies in Boston and vicinity.

In Captain Prentice's company were four men of Lynn who belonged to one of the Essex County troops under Captain George Corwin of Salem. These four were John Richards, Nathaniel Ballard, Jr., John Edmonds and William Merriam. They were credited with twelve weeks' service. Another company was sent to the Mt. Hope region soon after under Captain Nicholas Paige of Boston. With him were also four Lynn men, John Ballard, John Breed,

¹Lewis, p. 156.

Samuel Mower and Samuel Silsbee. These names are in Hull's list of credits for five weeks' service.

In August, 1675, after the attack upon Brookfield, a company of men from Essex County was placed in command of Captain Thomas Lathrop of Beverly and sent to Brookfield, when they marched almost immediately to the defence of the Connecticut River towns. The disasters which befell this force have been previously related.

In Captain Lathrop's company were five men credited to Lynn, all of whom were killed. Joseph Pearson was killed in the affair at Whately, August 25, and Solomon Alley, Benjamin Furnell or Farnell and Ephraim Farrar were killed at Bloody Brook. (I have been unable to connect Pearson and Furnell with any Lynn family. I think Pearson was a Rowley man.) These are among those whom the historians describe as the "flower of Essex."

In Captain Lathrop's Company is the name Blaze Vinton. He was a Lynn man and was probably killed at Bloody Brook.

In the Appendix to Edward Everett's Bloody Brook Oration (1835) is a list of the killed furnished by Joseph B. Felt. This list contains the names of Benjamin Farnell and Solomon Alley and gives Lynn as their residence.

While these things were happening in the Connecticut valley, Captain Henchman was still pursuing the retreating Philip in the east. Among the men credited to him at this time (August 20, 1675) was Samuel Ireson, a Lynn man, who also rendered much service later.

The Massachusetts contingent for the great winter campaign against the Narragansetts comprised six companies of foot under Major Samuel Appleton of Ipswich who was captain of the 1st Company. The 6th Company was officered by Joseph Gardiner of Salem as captain, and

William Hathorne of Salem as lieutenant. There was a company of troopers under Captain Burton. In this severe campaign Lynn was more largely represented than in any other.

After the battle in which so many of the captains were killed, some new officers were sent into the field to take command of the forces. Among them was Captain Samuel Brocklebank of Rowley under whom some Lynn men were credited.

In Captain Appleton's company I find credited nine Lynn men: Timothy Breed, Thomas Brown, Benjamin Chadwell, Moses Chadwell, John Davis, Samuel Ingalls, Samuel Ireson, Joseph Mansfield and John Newhall.

In a list of names of Captain Gardiner's soldiers for this campaign Lynn is given as the residence of eighteen. These are:

Mark Bachelor	John Hunkens
Thomas Baker	Richard Hutten
John Davis	Thomas Kimball
Robert Driver	John Lindsay
John Farrington	Jonathan Look
Samuel Graves	Samuel Rhodes
Isaac Hart	Andrew Townsend
Daniel Hitchings	Isaac Welman
Nicholas Hitchings	Philip Welsh.

Of this list, four, namely, Mark Bachelor, Richard Hutten, Thomas Kimball and Philip Welsh were Wenham men. Sergeant William Basset and Samuel Tarbox, Lynn men, were credited to Salem.

Besides these, there are credited with service under Gardiner in another list: William Driver (probably a mistake for Robert), Benjamin Chadwell, John Mann, John Ballard, Eleazer Lindsay.

A sad feature of this war was the selling of the Indian prisoners as slaves. John Mann is credited with one girl at £3.

One Lynn man appears in the list of Capt. Mosely's men who had done service through the most of the summer and autumn campaign. This is Daniel Johnson who is credited with service as trumpeter. Lewis' History of Lynn says that Ephraim Newhall was killed in the "great swamp fight." I cannot find his name in any service list, nor is it in Waters' genealogy of the Newhall family.

Under Brocklebank, serving during the winter and spring following the swamp fight, are credited twelve men :

Thomas Baker	Samuel Ireson
Thomas Brown	Philip Kertland
John Burrill	Eleazer Lindsey
Richard Haven	John Lindsey
John Humkins	Samuel Mower
Daniel Hutchings	Robert Rand
or Hitchings.	

During the spring and summer of 1676 operations were carried on over the whole field from Plymouth to the Connecticut. Many of the men who had been in service in earlier campaigns were employed during this season under the same or new commanders and are credited with service at different times. In these lists I find a large number of Lynn men, some whose names have already been given, and some new ones.

As serving under Captain Nicholas Manning of Ipswich, I find :

Allen Breed	Thomas Fuller
Joseph Collins	Samuel Johnson
Henry Farrar	John Kertland
John Lewis.	

Under Captain Jonathan Poole of Reading :

Joseph Burrill	Samuel Fisk
Moses Chadwell	Elisha Fuller
Benjamin Collins	Samuel Graves.

Under Captain John Whipple of Ipswich, serving as troopers in the Connecticut regiment, were Thaddeus Berry, Timothy Breed and William Dellow. Berry and Dellow I cannot connect with Lynn. (Berry may be Thaddeus Brann of whom mention is made later.)

One Sunday in March, eight Indians assaulted a body of sixteen or eighteen men of this regiment who with women and children were going to meeting from Longmeadow. They killed a man and a maid and carried away two women and two children. On being pursued, they killed the women and children. The affair caused much indignation and a popular rhyme of the day expressed the general sentiment :

“Seven Indians and one without a gun
Caused Capt. Nixon and forty men to run.”

We may hope that our three Lynn men were not in that unfortunate affair.

Besides these, Robert Coates was serving under Captain Wilbur Turner in April, doing garrison duty at Hadley; John Davis was serving under Appleton; Samuel Edmonds and John Mower under Henchman. Thomas Leonard served in Captain Brattle's troop.

Several Lynn men are credited with service in the succeeding fall and winter. It is not known when this service was rendered or under whose command. The following names are in this list. Some of them have appeared before :

George Bagnell	John Haven
William Barber	Samuel Johnson
John Edmonds	Nathaniel Kertland
Thomas Farrar	Robert Potter
Daniel Gott	Aquilla Ramsdell

John Witt.

Ralph King, no residence given, should be credited to Lynn.

Besides all these on the petitions for a land grant in 1685 are the names of Joseph Breed, John Hawkes, Henry Rhodes and Widow Hathorne.

Henry Collins and Joseph Farr were claimants in 1730.

James Robinson, Thomas Barker and Isaac Lewis assigned their wages to Lynn in August, 1676. All of these doubtless rendered service, though their names do not appear in any company lists.

The war in the East closed with one of those unfortunate events which had been so frequently repeated during this three years' struggle. On the 28th of June, 1677, the eastern Indians made an attack upon the force at Blackpoint, Me., commanded by Captain John Swett of Newbury, who allowed his men, mostly raw recruits, to be drawn into the inevitable ambush. Swett was killed with about forty of his English soldiers and a number of friendly Indians in his command. No list of the killed has been found, but in the files of the Salem court is a paper whose caption is as follows: ¹ "An inventory of the estate of Teague alias Thaddeus Brann who was impressed a soldier of Lynn for the country's service and was sent from Lynn the 22nd of June, 1677, and was slain in the fight at Blackpoint, as we are informed, on the 29th of June, 1677."

¹Newhall and Lewis, p. 265.

Thomas Marshall of Lynn was appointed administrator, and the inventory shows Brann to have possessed a house and about four acres of land.

He was the last of the Lynn victims. It has been suggested that the name, Teague, in the records, proves him to have been an Irishman. The inference is strengthened by the fact that in the Vital Records of Lynn his family appear as Brann or Brian. If the supposition as to his nationality is true, it shows how early men of this race began to give their lives for their adopted country.

One more contribution was made by Lynn. On the 19th of September, 1677, when all had been quiet on the Connecticut for months, a band of Indians attacked Hatfield, burning and killing. They carried captive into Canada twenty persons, mostly women and young children. Two men whose homes had been thus despoiled undertook to reach and redeem their own wives and children and the other captives. After great exertions and many disappointments, they succeeded and brought back to their homes all but three of those who eight months before had been so cruelly torn from their loved ones. The money for their ransom was raised by contributions among the towns of the colony. Lynn gave £4, 13s. (Newhall and Lewis, p 265.)

Giving to Lynn the credit of all those who by virtue of service records or claims of land grants or assignment of wages seem to belong to her, I find seventy-three names. Sixty-five of these can be connected directly with Lynn families resident here at the time.

Most of them were young men, many only sixteen years old. It seems to have been the policy of the local military committees, on whom fell the duty of making the draft called for by the colonial authorities, to choose the

youngest and strongest men as best fitted to endure the hardships of an Indian campaign. If sometimes those boys, when drafted, shrank from the duty, we cannot be surprised. They could run the risk of gunshots calmly, but the tomahawk and scalping knife were not pleasant to think about. Henry Stacey and Charles Phillips were impressed but did not appear. All parts of the town were represented.

Solomon Alley, the boy of nineteen killed at Bloody Brook, was a son of that Hugh Alley who owned the water front from Pleasant to Market streets.

Samuel Silsbee was his next neighbor at home. He is the one who started the shipyard on Liberty Square and whose house is still standing.

William Basset lived on Nahant Street where he had for his neighbors the Farrars, Thomas and Ephraim, all boys together.

Samuel Ingalls, probably a son of Robert, lived on Fayette Street.

The three Breed boys, Allen, Joseph and Timothy, were sons of the first Allen of Breed's End.

John and Nathaniel Ballard, were sons of William. John later owned the grist mill.

The Burrills, John and Joseph, were cousins, from Tower Hill.

Thomas Baker was a son of Edward, who lived in Saugus at Baker's Hill.

Thomas Brown was a son of Nicholas, who lived on Walnut Street in Saugus.

The Chadwells, Moses and Benjamin, were sons of Thomas, who lived on Summer Street at Breed's End.

Robert Driver was son of Robert, who lived on Shepard Street.

The Edmonds, John and Samuel, were sons of William the tailor.

Joseph Farr was son of George, the shipwright and farmer, living in the eastern part of Essex Street.

Samuel Graves was son of Samuel of Gravesend.

John Hawkes was son of Adam of Saugus; and Henry Rhodes lived west of the river, later owning the grist mill.

John and Eleazer Lindsey were sons of that Christopher who lived as a servant with Thomas Dexter and kept his cattle at Nahant, who had been wounded in the Pequot War. Two generations of Indian fighters.

From Boston Street was Robert Potter, son of the brickmaker; and Joseph Mansfield, son of Joseph, of Mansfield's End; and the two Kertlands, Philip and Nathaniel, probably grandsons of Philip the shoemaker.

From Saugus too, came the Hitchings, Daniel and Nicholas; Thomas Leonard, son of Henry, a proprietor of the iron works; and Andrew Townsend, son of Thomas.

From the far end of Waterhill Street, across the brook from the Potters, went the Fullers, Elisha and Thomas, sons of John.

From the other end of the town near the Flax Pond went the Havens, John and Richard, sons of Richard the farmer.

From Woodend went Robert Rand, son of Robert; and the Collins, Joseph and Henry, sons of Henry.

Nahant was represented by Robert Coates, who, Lewis says, was the second inhabitant of Nahant, probably a shepherd and fisherman.

Ralph King was probably a son of Daniel who lived at Swampscott and bought a part of the Humphrey Farm.

I have not been able to place the others geographically though I have found most of the family connctions. Of a few I have found no trace.

The names of nineteen of these soldiers are inscribed on the stones in the Western Burial Ground.

I have mentioned the fact that in 1685 a petition was sent to the General Court for a grant of land in fulfillment of a provision made on the eve of the march. A grant was made but not taken up.

In 1727 a movement began among the survivors of the war to secure another grant. The House of Representatives was from the first inclined to be generous, but their action did not receive the assent of the Council and the matter dragged along for five years.

In 1731, the House of Representatives sent to the Council a memorial in regard to the matter which was so vigorous in its handling of the subject that the Council could not longer resist the appeal. I quote a part of this document because it gives us a vivid picture of the events I have briefly related :

"If we consider the difficulties these brave men went through in storming the fort in the depth of winter, and the pinching wants they afterwards underwent in pursuing the Indians that escaped through a hideous wilderness famously known throughout New England to this day by the name of the 'hungry march,' and if we further consider that until this brave though small army thus played the man, the whole country was filled with distress and fear and we trembled in this capital Boston itself, and that to the goodness of God to this army we owe our fathers' and our own safety and estates, we cannot but think that those instruments of our deliverance and safety ought to be not only justly but gratefully and generously rewarded."

"We ought further to observe what greatly adds to their merit that they were not vagabonds and beggars and outcasts of which armies are sometimes made up, who run

the hazards of war to avoid the danger of starving; so far from this that these were some of the best of our men, the fathers and sons of some of the greatest and best of our families."

When the grant was finally made in 1733 but three of the Lynn men who had seen service were alive: Henry Collins, John Newhall and Thomas Baker. The claims of twenty-three others were presented by their heirs.

None of the twenty-seven grantees occupied their New Hampshire land, but as opportunity offered, sold it to actual settlers. The last lots were sold from 1774 to 1778, about a hundred years after they were earned by the sufferings and sacrifices of the boys of the earlier generation.

This seems an appropriate place for me to end this imperfect narrative. I hope I have shown that there are unexplored regions in our local history which promise amply to repay any student willing to devote to the research the needed time and patience.

I commend to the members of the Society the period of the French and Indian wars, beginning with the close of King Philip's War and extending to the fall of Quebec, as a mine of Lynn history absolutely undeveloped, where the patient explorer may get great glory to himself and earn the gratitude of coming generations.

I have not attempted to relieve the barrenness of the narrative by any flights of rhetoric. I have given you only a sketch, leaving it for you to fill in the details and put on the color.

Your own imagination, if you give it play, will find room enough for the amplest exercise as you try to picture the humble homes in the wilderness by the shore and the brooks and the ponds that we know so well, as you watch

the frequent coming of messengers with news of Indian depredations, as you see the sober faces of the men, the trembling forms of the women, and the clinging children.

And when you see the boys leaving home — and so many homes — always the first-born, followed later by the next and sometimes by still another, and watch them as they disappear in the forest paths on their way to the appointed rendezvous, and as you think of the hardships of travel, the scanty means of communication and the nature of their foes, the possibilities of death and the more horrible possibilities of capture, as you think of the mothers of these boys, of the anguish of their parting, of the days and nights of waiting, and wondering, hoping and fearing and praying, you need no words of mine to help you paint the picture of those sad two years of 1675 and 1676. I think they must have been the saddest two years in Massachusetts history before the Civil War.

THE OLD TUNNEL TABLET

Dedicated June 13, 1909

This Society has placed tablets at eight places of historical interest, and it was decided four years ago that the next memorial tablet should be in commemoration of the Old Tunnel, the civic center of the history of the Town of Lynn from colonial days, through the formative period of the independence of this country.

The instructions of the Council of the Society were given to a special committee consisting of Messrs. Henry F. Tapley, Chairman, George S. Bliss, Secretary, Hon. Nathan M. Hawkes, Benjamin N. Johnson and Howard Mudge Newhall; after the death of the latter, C. J. H. Woodbury was appointed to the vacancy.

The committee availed themselves of all sources of historical information on the subject, but it was not feasible to place the tablet on the site of the Old Tunnel on the Common for two prohibitive reasons, the one being that the resources at the disposal of the committee were insufficient to erect a suitable monument to bear the tablet, and the other being that they were advised that the title of the city in the Common would not permit such a monument to be erected, save on suffrance, which could be revoked at any time.

The present Second Universalist meeting house, although largely made of the frame of the old structure, does not it is believed have any of the original portions visible from the outside, and but little, perhaps only the

sounding board, in sight from the auditorium. The building is of wood and is far from the original site.

The First Congregational meeting house is a brick building, nearly opposite the original site, and is the fifth meeting house of the same ecclesiastical organization, of which the Old Tunnel was its second house of worship.

After the committee had decided their preferences for the latter site as most appropriate, the Society at its Parish Meeting adopted suitable legislation permitting the Lynn Historical Society to attach the tablet to the front of the edifice.

The tablet which is illustrated in the frontispiece of this Register is of bronze, three feet and six inches wide and four feet and eight inches high and weighs about 300 pounds. Its lines are in harmony with the Romanesque architecture of the building, and it is inscribed :

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE
SECOND MEETING HOUSE OF LYNN
KNOWN AS THE

OLD TUNNEL

WHICH STOOD ON THE COMMON NORTH OF THIS SITE

1682—1827

USED FOR TOWN MEETINGS UNTIL 1806

TABLET ERECTED BY THE
LYNN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1909

On the occasion of the dedication of the tablet, the arrangements at the meeting house were in charge of a committee of the parish consisting of Messrs. Guilford S. Newhall, Chairman, Paul W. Brickett, Herbert W. Rice and C. J. H. Woodbury.

The Bible used in these dedication services was a two-volume quarto used in the Old Tunnel.

On the platform was a chair used by the family of Thomas Rhodes in one of the pen pews in the Old Tunnel and now owned by one of his descendants, Mrs. Harriet Hitchings Whitcomb.

The Colonial Communion service was placed on a table in front of the pulpit, and after the services was visited by many persons to whom the history of the various pieces was explained by Mr. John Albree, Recording Secretary of the Lynn Historical Society.

This service is illustrated in the frontispiece of the Register of this Society for 1907, and is now on exhibition at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston.

The programme in detail was as follows :

PROGRAMME

3.00 P. M.

ORGAN PRELUDE — Fantasia . . . *Gustav Merkel*

HYMN 1309 — "Uxbridge" . . . *Dr. Lowell Mason*
(*The congregation will rise and join in singing.*)

INVOCATION

REV. FREDERIC W. PERKINS, D.D., *Pastor First Universalist Church*

DEDICATION ADDRESS

BENJAMIN NEWHALL JOHNSON, *President Lynn Historical Society.*

ANTHEM — "Jerusalem, My Glorious Home"

Dr. Lowell Mason

ACCEPTANCE OF THE CUSTODY OF THE TABLET

HENRY RICHARDSON FRENCH, *Chairman of the Standing Committee and Assessors, First Congregational Society*

SCRIPTURE — Ecclesiasticus XLIV, 1-10; Matthew V, 13-16; Revelation XXI, 1-7

REV. ALBERT LAZENBY, *Pastor Second Congregational (Unitarian) Society*

The Bible used was a two volume quarto printed in Philadelphia in 1798, and used in the Old Tunnel

THE RELATION OF THE CHURCH TO THE CIVIC LIFE OF THE COMMUNITY

REV. GEORGE WILLIAM OWEN, *Pastor First Congregational Church*

ANTHEM — "Festival Te Deum" *Dudley Buck*

POEM — "The Old Tunnel."

By the late James Warren Newhall, 1882

Read by EARL A. MOWER

ADDRESS ON BEHALF OF THE CITY OF LYNN

ARTHUR E. SANTRY, *President of the Common Council*

HYMN 1312 — "Duke Street" *J. Hatton*

(The congregation will rise and join in singing)

BENEDICTION

REV. J. FRANKLIN KNOTTS, *Pastor First Methodist Episcopal Church*

POSTLUDE — "The Hallelujah Chorus" from "The Messiah" *Händel*

MISS MABEL J. VAUGHAN, *Organist*

UNVEILING

After the Service, the congregation will assemble in front of the Meeting-House and sing "America," when the Tablet will be unveiled by MISS VIRGINIA LOUISE CARR, a descendant of Rev. Stephen Bachiler, the first Minister of this Church, 1632-1636.

The pastorates in the Old Tunnel were held by the following Ministers :

JEREMIAH SHEPARD, Ordained, October 6, 1680. Died, June 2, 1720.

JOSEPH WHITING (Colleague), Ordained, October 6, 1680. Dismissed July, 1682. Died, April 7, 1723.

NATHANIEL HENCHMAN, Ordained, December 17, 1720. Died, December 23, 1761.

JOHN TREADWELL, Ordained, March 2, 1763. Dismissed, March, 1782. Died, January 5, 1811.

OBADIAH PARSONS, Installed, February 4, 1784. Dismissed, July 16, 1792. Died, December, 1801.

THOMAS CUSHING THATCHER, Ordained, August 13, 1794. Dismissed, February 3, 1813. Died, September 24, 1849.

ISAAC HURD, S.T.D., Ordained, September 15, 1813. Dismissed, May 22, 1816. Died, October 4, 1856.

OTIS ROCKWOOD, Ordained, July 1, 1818. Dismissed, May 23, 1832. Died, December 30, 1861.

All of the above were graduates of Harvard College.

Ordination also included installation. Dismissals were made by ecclesiastical councils, which may have been initiated by either the Minister or the Church.

THE OLD TUNNEL

BY C. J. H. WOODBURY

(From the programme, June 13, 1909.)

AN HISTORICAL CENTER

While in an ecclesiastical sense, the Old Tunnel which forms the emblem of the seal of the Lynn Historical Society was only one of the five meeting houses on various portions of the parish tract occupied by the same living church, yet this tablet commemorates the venerable structure more especially as a forum for the people of Lynn during the century and a quarter when the Puritans solved problems of local self-government, developed an isolated theocratic Colony into an enduring Commonwealth, and established the New England Confederacy which was the precursor of the United States.

Their conscious strength imparted a spirit of liberty and independence, which was known and feared in England.

The dies of the Pine Tree coinage, which were designed and sunk at the Saugus Iron Works in 1652, was probably the first recorded act of independence by its treasonable omission of any reference to the King.

John Evelyn's diary, May 26, 1671, says of this people, "There was a fear of their breaking away from all dependence on this nation (England)," and on August 3, 1671, the Council voted to send a deputy to the Colony on an ostensible mission, but "secretly to learn whether they were of such power as to resist his Majesty, and to declare for themselves."

In this Meeting House, the separation of town and parish, March 5, 1721/22, was an unprecedented step towards civic freedom and religious liberty, being a forerunner of the separation of Church and State.

To recount the deeds wrought in this edifice would require a paraphrase of the History of Massachusetts reaching to events beyond its borders.

The people here took action and furnished men and munitions for the wars with savages, the French and the Mother Country.

Practically every Lynn man able to bear arms was in his country's service at some time during the eight years of the Revolution.

The militia were organized and equipped with hunting rifles, which proved to be so much superior to the King's Arms of the Regulars as to change tactics and accoutrements, in every army in Europe.

The town did not furnish men recruited directly from the plough, but trained troops ready to be summoned by a couple of shots — Minute Men.

A town meeting went bodily to Boston in 1688 to oppose the tyranny of Andros the Colonial Governor. Other meetings resisted the demand of Charles II, for the surrender of the Charter of Massachusetts Bay, protests were made against the stamp act of 1765, and the following year its repeal celebrated by bell and guns.

In 1744 the Town laid in a stock of powder which was kept under the floor of the meeting house, and another supply procured in 1774 as the war of the revolution was long foreseen.

When English Men-of-War arrived in Boston, September 28, 1768, to overawe the Colony, Lynn held a fast day.

The town denounced the tax on tea May 24, 1770.

On December 16, 1773, a town meeting passed resolutions asserting their "right to freedom"—the famous Declaration at Philadelphia followed later, on July 4, 1776.

These town meetings and other civic occasions were held in this meeting house until 1806, after which it became a purely ecclesiastical edifice.

Many records are missing, some of them impaired, and the remainder are disappointing in their brevity, but the vestiges establish its character as an historical center of great worth in its day and to be prized as a heritage of American citizenship.

THE MEETING HOUSE

The bas relievio is based upon a sketch of this house of worship by Alonzo Lewis, showing the western entrance, and represents the structure in 1771 after the belfry had been placed on the bell deck, and before the gables had been removed.

The meeting house was situated on a knoll in the middle of the Common, diagonally opposite the present First Congregational Meeting House, and to the west of the present flagstaff, and a bank wall ran across the Common on the easterly side of this elevation.

The building was framed of oak and was about 44 by 50 feet. It was whitewashed inside and clapboarded and painted outside. The middle of the hipped roof bore a square bell deck, which was covered with lead in 1699. The roof was open underneath and not sheathed until 1737.

The roof timbers were hewn from oak trees felled on the Common and the remainder of the lumber was cut in Meeting House Swamp in the Lynn Woods.

Galleries ranged on three sides and were reached by stairways in the rear corners.

The bell rope hung near the center aisle and an enclosed space among the pews was provided for the ringer. The windows were glazed with diamond-shaped panes set in lead sashes which swung on hinges. These windows were secured November 12, 1772, to prevent breaking of glass. On June 30, 1775, it was "voted to sell the old windows for what they would fetch," the evident purpose at that time, being the expected need of bullets.

At first the pews were open benches as in English churches, but severe winters caused the Puritans to devise closed pews which would hold the heat of the foot-stoves. These pews were built and owned in severalty on assigned locations. They were pens, some of oak and others of pine, differing in size and shape, generally with scroll work on the tops, and closed by doors, and having hinged seats around the inside with sometimes a chair or two in the middle. These box pews were removed December 11, 1811, and new pews built.

The locations of these pews were doubtless the cause of the controversies which required a council November 10, 1691, including Rev. Cotton Mather and Samuel Sewall, afterwards Chief Justice, to settle, by a decision, "wherein both parties were blamed," and the assignment of locations was made January 8, 1692, when others were given seats in the pulpit, the deacon's seat and at the (communion) table, respectively, by vote of the town.

A pew in the gallery was reserved for negroes (slaves) of which there were twenty-six at the time of their abolition in 1770. Hannibal, a slave of Deacon John Lewis, was sexton for many years, and the "allowyances to Deacon John Lewis" on the account book are supposed to have been for his services.

Among the duties of sexton as fixed February 26, 1724/25, was "to turn the (hour) glass and to see that it may properly perform," an important function that the flow of the sand should not be stopped when sermons ranged from over an hour to nearly two hours in length.

In the course of 145 years the many repairs were accompanied by changes.

In 1716 porches were added and an oak pulpit and sounding board imported from England; the latter can now be seen in the Second Universalist Meeting House. In 1737 a new roof was built and other extensive repairs made.

The bell was in the open on the bell deck until 1771, when the "ornament" designed by Mr. (Timothy?) Walton as a belfry was built, and gave to the building its time-honored nickname of the Old Tunnel.

On the rod supporting the vane and the cardinal points, were three gilded balls, the largest being about eighteen inches in diameter.

When the building was moved from the Common, this belfry remained on the ground until sold by auction, April 23, 1827, when it was moved through Market street, and to various sites and owners until 1842, when it was bought by John LeBeau, who moved it to 18 Hutchinson Court, where the belfry was used as a shoemaker's shop by four workmen, and the owner lived in the upper or "tunnel" portion, until it was burned Sunday evening, March 25, 1849.

The building^{*} evidently had a chimney, probably only in its later days, as bricks were among the articles sold at the auction mentioned above.

The bell was first referred to in Samuel Sewall's account of the Council of 1691. This bell was sent to

England in 1699 in exchange for a new one, which later became cracked in celebrating the news of the Peace of Ghent and the Battle of New Orleans, both of which reached Lynn by the same messenger at 10 A. M., February 13, 1815. This was recast by Paul Revere & Son November 19, 1816, and weighed 905 pounds; the bell on the First Methodist Meeting House was cast four days earlier and weighed 1004 pounds. Both bells were selected by Amos Blanchard, the leader of the choir in the Old Tunnel, from 1811 to 1824, in order that they should be in harmony with each other, something which could not be said of the preaching in the respective pulpits. It was cracked by a fire alarm and recast by William Blake in 1878, and is still in service in the Second Universalist Meeting House.

The civic history of this remarkable edifice terminated when the town gave the Parish \$250, to which was added \$100 in subscriptions outside of the Parish, and the Old Tunnel was moved to the corner of South Common and Commercial Streets April 11, 1827, by Captain Joseph A. Lloyd, by means of ten yoke of oxen driven by David Harwood, and with many subsequent enlargements, constitutes the present Universalist Meeting House, where the old oak frame bids fair to remain staunch for many years to come.

Although built with funds obtained by general taxation, there is not in any of the records any formal transfer or other reference to any consideration for this change of property from a public ownership to that of a religious society, but in lack of any information to the contrary, it appears to have been a matter of common consent.

In the perspective of present years, the omissions in the records of the past give rise to many interesting but unsolvable conjectures, and it is sincerely hoped that the

town records which contain substantially all the information of the vigorous patriotism of our forbears may be printed before destructive conditions render them illegible.

DEDICATION ADDRESS
THE OLD TUNNEL TABLET

BENJAMIN NEWHALL JOHNSON, President Lynn Historical Society

June 13, 1909.

A thoughtful study of the great connected events of Lynn history, now covering an unbroken period of 280 years, will disclose no structure at any time within the wide area comprising the original settlement which has equalled or even approached in point of interest or historic significance its second meeting house.

It was not a building of majestic frame. Its architecture was unique and homely. Standing for 145 years on yonder Common, with its four-sided roof and small bell tower in the center, it was picturesque and striking.

Its interior likewise was of a description all its own, and during the long period when it was furnished with pews, illustrated better than almost anything else the Lynn characteristic of extreme individualism. The pews were of every design, size and material. They were alike in one feature only, you could see nothing from them but the minister in his lofty pulpit. What would we not give for a true photograph of that quaint interior, with its heterogeneous pews, its crude gallery, its beams of hewn oak and its open rafters ranging up to the bell tower, from which the bell-rope, hanging in the center, ended in the bell-ringer's special seat?

Whether the historic edifice came to be known as the Old Tunnel because of its tower alone, or because the

whole structure together suggested a resemblance to an inverted tunnel, we shall never know with certainty. It is sufficient for us that we are sure that this designation was bestowed upon so sacred a building not lightly, or in jesting spirit, but rather in that intimate mood of familiarity which not infrequently accompanies the deepest affection and the highest loyalty.

If, happily, it were within the power of the Lynn of today to preserve this venerable building as a historic monument and pass it on to the tender care of future generations, it would be a noble duty and a joyful privilege to do it. Indeed, I am persuaded that there are those around me who would gladly make a costly sacrifice for that high purpose. But the building in its historic form has long since passed away. When in the spring of 1827 it was moved from its site on the Common to the corner of South Common and Commercial streets, and there cut in two, separated, spliced in the middle like a ship, and changed in numerous other ways, it became to all intents and purposes a different building, and had lost once and forever its familiar shape and identity as the Old Tunnel.

The only privilege vouchsafed to us is that we may foster and perpetuate the memory of this historic edifice. As one step to that end we are dedicating a tablet which for many years to come shall serve as its outward memorial and point to its historic location. A description of the building itself has been given and the leading events associated with it have been recounted in the program for this occasion. In many desirable details that history is meagre like most of the social and civic annals of the first two centuries of our American life, but in the great curve and swing of its orbital significance to the community, we know enough of the venerable building to make it stand

alone within the boundaries of that larger Lynn, which included not only the present city, but the towns of Lynnfield, Saugus, Nahant and Swampscott. In and about it were enacted the great events which flood with light the evolution of this community and show its wider relations to the development of the Commonwealth.

It is a matter of regret that we know so little of the first meeting house in Lynn, which for 50 years was the only house of worship between the Suffolk line and Salem, between Middlesex and the sea. What would we not give for a graphic and adequate description of the men and women who worshipped there in the first 50 years of the settlement? The very difficulty, yes, the impossibility of securing this makes us all the more keen and eager for it. But the records are almost silent and the witnesses are not of this world.

Of that first meeting house we know very little, except that it was a plain, low building, itself situated in a hollow near what is now the northeast corner of Shepard and Summer streets, and so reached by descending steps. It suffered the rude fate of many of the first houses which were built by the Puritans of Massachusetts Bay for the worship of God. After being devoted for half a century to its sacred uses, it was changed to a dwelling house and moved to Sea street, where it entered upon a wholly new career as the home of Timothy Alley. It was afterwards moved to Harbor street and ultimately demolished. It was that first meeting house of which we have such scanty knowledge which best represented the period when the power and the principles of the old Puritan theocracy reigned here in Lynn, not only supreme, but unquestioned. It was during that first period of 50 years when interest in parochial concerns was the supreme interest and when

civil matters were deemed an unnecessary and almost impertinent incident of parochial government.

The second meeting house, the building which we are here to commemorate, was equally the product of the Puritan theocracy. It was built by a Puritan community. It was paid for through a levy upon the land of every freeman in the settlement at a time, when, whatever other form of freedom he possessed, he must contribute to the needs of the parish, and above all to the support of its minister. But while the Old Tunnel meeting house was thus built by a Puritan community, and by a strictly Puritan procedure, it was built at the beginning of a period when there was to be a growing recognition of the importance of civil government both in town and colony. The demand for freedom of worship, which had expressed itself so nobly in the great protest of the Puritan movement, had in Massachusetts, both in law and in popular thought, resolved itself into the recognition of a new orthodoxy, with what was to all intents and purposes an established church. It was to civil concerns and to the principles of civil government that the spirit of freedom was now turning. The reign of the Puritan theocracy was still strong; indeed, it appeared to be invincible, and was still to maintain itself in its legal entrenchments for 125 years to come. But the period of questioning had at least begun. Already, four years before the Old Tunnel was built, the Quakers had raised their own meeting house on Wolf Hill. When therefore the Old Tunnel was completed in 1682, though erected as a house of worship in the strictest sense, and used primarily for that purpose, it was not thought strange or incongruous, either by the parish or by the community, that it should at once come to be used for all the purposes of local civil government. The emphasis in the interest

and yearnings of the people which had at first been all in the direction of freedom of worship was now trending toward the thought of freedom in civil government. It was therefore through the natural expression of the thoughts and aspirations of the people of Lynn that the Old Tunnel became at once not only the house where our fathers worshipped, but, as has been well stated, the council house of the town itself. It was the place where inevitably for a century and a quarter the people of Lynn met and discussed and considered their common interests, whenever issues of importance were presented. Thus it was in the Old Tunnel that our fathers met when thoroughly aroused by the tyranny and insults of that scheming and arbitrary Governor, Sir Edmund Andros. It was in the Old Tunnel, which had been built but seven years, that they assembled betimes in the morning of that famous April 19, 1689, and joined in prayer with their sturdy pastor, Rev. Jeremiah Shepard, and listened to his words of counsel and encouragement; and it was through its portals that they went to follow him, at once their pastor and their captain, to Boston, where joining the people of the other towns, they reaped the fruit of their firmness and determination by seeing Andros not only deprived of the exercise of his power, but safely lodged on Fort Hill, a prisoner of the people in their own right.

It was in the Old Tunnel meeting house that the men of Lynn assembled in the gloom of the passage of the stamp act of 1765, and it was the Old Tunnel bell that sounded the joy of its repeal in the following year.

It was in the Old Tunnel, when the English Parliament had passed its fatuous act imposing an import duty upon tea, that the inhabitants of Lynn met on May 24, 1770, and resolved to discontinue the use of foreign tea, to vote

for no person to any office of profit, and return no taverner or retailer to sessions who did not comply with the spirit of their resolution. Again, it was in the Old Tunnel on Dec. 16, 1773, that in town meeting assembled our fathers passed resolutions which in the lofty eloquence of sincerity asserted it to be "an essential right of freemen to have the disposal of their own property and not to be taxed by any power over which they have no control." It was in the old meeting house that they denounced the late act of Parliament as a fresh proof of the settled and determined designs of the British Ministry to deprive them of liberty and to reduce them to slavery, and closed by boldly declaring: "We stand ready to assist our brothers of Boston or elsewhere whenever our aid shall be required, in repelling the attempts to land or sell any teas poisoned with a duty."

It was in the Old Tunnel that throughout the Revolutionary war, beginning with the battle of Lexington, our fathers met, deliberated, resolved, prayed and prepared to fight. It was in the Old Tunnel that our fathers met in 1798, when France, who had been to our striving colonies so good a friend, after exacting price upon price of gratitude, at length menaced and insulted the new born nation. Throughout the country there was no truer note of lofty and resolute patriotism than that which went forth from that old meeting house. Into that noble address adopted in town meeting and sent to John Adams as President, there was written—unconsciously perhaps, but indelibly—the spirit and the character of the men who made this community. In the closing language of that address there was a worthy balance of Christian sentiment and patriotic determination:

"We wish not again to behold our fields crimson with human blood, and fervently pray God to avert the calam-

ities of war. Nevertheless, should our magistrates in whom we place entire confidence, find it expedient to take energetic measures to defend our liberties, we will readily co-operate with them in every such measure; nor do we hesitate, at this interesting crisis, to echo the declaration of our illustrious chief, that 'we are not humiliated under a colonial sense of fear; we are not a divided people.' Our arms are strong in defense of our rights, and we are determined to repel our foe."

Gracious and deserved, certainly, was the answer of President Adams: "Your acknowledgment of the blessings you enjoy under your liberty and independence, and determination never supinely to surrender them, prove that you deserve them."

These illustrations of the use of the old meeting-house are sufficient to demonstrate its close, intimate and sacred relation to five generations of Lynn people.

We are not here today to parade its history. There is not sufficient time for that, even though it were proper or desirable on this occasion. We are not here in any pride of the past. In the language of President Woodrow Wilson, history should be deemed to stand among the people and in the midst of life. "Its function is not merely to make complaisant record of deeds honorably done and plans nobly executed in the past. It has also the function of guidance; to build high places whereon to plant the clear and flaming lights of experience that they may shine alike upon the roads already traveled and upon the paths not yet attempted. Our memories direct us; they give us knowledge of our character alike in its strength and weakness; and it is so we get our standards for endeavor, our warnings and our gleams of hope. It is thus we learn what manner of people we are of and divine what manner of people we should be."

It is with this forward look, as well as with historic retrospect that we dedicate this tablet.

We dedicate it with a sense of pious joy that we are establishing a suitable memorial of the Puritan in Lynn.

We dedicate it in the spirit of a reverent regard for the First Parish of Lynn, for it was this parish which built and maintained the Old Tunnel through its long period of history, and it is this same parish which today, after 277 years of unbroken history, welcomes us to its house of worship for these exercises. Most fitting is it that through the pious interest of this parish in the lives and deeds of the fathers, and through its gracious courtesy as well, we have affixed this memorial tablet to that house of God which not only looks out on the same public space where almost in front of us the Old Tunnel so long stood, but which in its most sacred uses is in every legal, organic and spiritual sense the lineal descendant and successor of the old meeting house which we commemorate.

We dedicate this tablet because of our deep interest in the great human struggle for truth and freedom which is still going on, and of which the long history of the Old Tunnel was but a single chapter.

So much did that venerable building, for a century and a half, mean to the people of Lynn, that in fostering the memory of it we perpetuate a chapter of history, which, in its broadest significance, rises above every sect to the height of universal worship and religion, and vaults above every phase of merely local interest to the high plane of universal patriotism, that patriotism which has developed Lynn and Massachusetts and the United States of America.

We dedicate this tablet with a sense of devout interest in the future of our city. We believe that the boys and girls of our schools should be brought up with the know-

ledge that this community was founded by God-fearing men, who nourished and maintained its interests, and who fought and died for the protection of its essential rights. We believe that all our people should know something of what their heritage has cost the fathers. We believe that a widespread and genuine interest among men, each in the history of his own town, and an active participation in securing the purity and efficiency of its government, will prove the strongest guarantee for the welfare of the nation as a whole.

And so, finally, in memory of the Old Tunnel, mindful of the character of those who built and worshipped in it, and not forgetting the generations of Lynn men who have revered its history, we dedicate this tablet to the love of truth and freedom, to the fearless performance of duty, and to the high and solemn obligation of mankind at all times, to study well and profit by the momentous and helpful lessons of the past.

THE RELATION OF THE CHURCH TO THE CIVIC LIFE OF THE COMMUNITY

REV. GEORGE WILLIAM OWEN, Pastor First Congregational Church

June 13, 1909

Church and government are different agencies for realizing the divine ideal of human society. One is not more sacred than the other. They are not antagonistic, but complementary. If fulfilling their true purposes, they are both contributing to the achievement of what Jesus called the Kingdom of God.

But their spheres are different. Government is concerned with the regulation of human relationships in their external expression. The church is concerned with the motives of such relationships, the consciousness and the will, personal and social, of which external relationships are the expression.

Such an eminent jurist as Hon. Elihu Root, now United States Senator from New York, in a pamphlet dealing with the conditions for international peace, says the only guarantee for the permanent peaceful relations of nations is not found in laws, but in a disposition toward peace in the minds and feelings of the people of the various nations. This disposition comes as the result of education, experience and moral training for many generations and is gradually established as a part of the common, moral and intellectual equipment of humanity.

What is true of the maintenance of peace is true of every desirable condition of social, political and industrial

life. Demagogues or tyrants may for a time repress and override the common impulses of humanity, but sooner or later the power of those impulses will sweep away the oppressors. Like the gently moving tide on a summer evening, or like a great tidal wave with wind and storm, according to the character and duration of the oppression, and the consequent power of the reacting force in the hearts of men, surely, surely the mind and heart of the people will be felt and become dominant.

It is with the creation, education, strengthening and correction of these basal convictions and impulses that the church has to do. Its work is based on the principle that a correct intelligence concerning God and a correct affection toward Him are at the very bottom of every permanent social or political structure. If you take away the conviction of God and the attitude of childship toward Him, you destroy human brotherhood, for each one becomes a god to himself, and in his own mind, to others.

Only the church has for its specific object the establishment and nurture of these relations, upon which is based every effort for a better external order. It is the business of the church, not to reform government nor society, but to make the kind of men and the kind of public sentiment that will create reforms. Its primary concern must be for the will of the individual, but it must not stop short of the creation of a correct social consciousness.

However imperfectly these fundamental convictions may express themselves in practical life, it is very evident that without them all brotherhood must be mechanical and temporary.

The province of the government is to build upon these basal convictions and emotions the visible structure of human relationships.

The church is the stone quarry where the rough material is hewn out and squared off so that it will fit into the structure. The government is the builder who arranges them in the body politic. Some good people are impatient because the church is not continually flying banners from towers and turrets, instead of shaping material to be under earth or water as foundations. No wise statesman would desire to build his structure out of material that has not been hewn by the Christian church. The planters of Virginia in 1619 introduced an unchurched element into our country whose 9,000,000 descendants must now be hewn into shape by the church before our statesmen can build them into our political life. One church association which has graduated thousands of these people from its seven colleges and theological seminaries and its many secondary schools, has never had one of its products convicted of crime, and thus has furnished good material for the statesmen.

The stability and safety of our government depend not upon any particular form of government, but upon the quality and strength of the convictions of the people. While the hearts of the people need guidance and nurture, yet the supreme hope of every patriot is that, as the needle trembles toward the pole, so the hearts of the people tremble toward God and His righteousness. They will respond to the true. In using the material furnished by the church some politicians spoil good stones and some do excellent work with rather poor stones.

The practical difficulty in the relation of the church and government has been twofold. The government has partially forgotten the debt it owes to the church, and the church has partially failed to press the life that it has fostered out into the service of humanity. But there

never was a better understanding between these two institutions than at present. It will be seen that religion and politics cannot be separated without great havoc to both. The government needs the proper material, and the material needs to be used.

There was, therefore, a stern correctness in the logic of our Puritan sires when they made the State a creature of the church and subordinate to it. They failed, however, to co-ordinate the proposition "Every man ought to support the church" and "No man ought to be taxed to support the church." All owners whose property is protected by the public sentiment which the church has established, owe an unspeakable debt to this institution. But because no act has a religious value without the enlistment of the will, we have discarded compulsion as a means of support.

Government divorced from the work of the church may persist for a time, but like the helpless hulk of a giant steamer whose engine is disabled and whose power is gone, it will soon be dashed upon the rocks of anarchy, revolution or hostile invasion; or it will strike the sand bars of luxury and degeneracy. The public sentiment and personal conscience engendered by the Puritan church has not yet spent its force. Modified by, we trust, clearer vision, and strengthened by the continual work of the church, these must still be the hope of our statesmen. The creation of such sentiment and conscience directly or indirectly by the church in the lives of our millions of immigrants is the only hope of the permanence of our democratic government and the persistence of our national ideals.

The erection of this tablet not only testifies to the reverent regard of our citizens to a noble and inspiring past, and recognizes our obligation to those who beneath

its tunnel roof plodded through the darker days of intolerance, persecution and war; but also bears witness to the better understanding and better spirit of their political, ecclesiastical and racial descendants who walk in the open way of mutual confidence and co-operation. And so may this tablet stand on this meeting house, through the generosity of our citizens and the thoughtfulness of the members of the Lynn Historical Society as a testimony no longer to the formal connection between town and parish which existed under the roof of the Old Tunnel, but to the more vital relation of interdependent and harmonious work toward the same divine ideal.

ADDRESS ON BEHALF OF THE CITY OF LYNN

ARTHUR E. SANTRY, President of the Common Council

June 13, 1909

I come to you, not as a representative of the Town would have come two hundred years ago—the Church's instrument and bearing credentials of the Church—but I come as the representative of a distinct, separate and independent institution—the government—bearing you the greetings and good wishes, not of the members of this church alone, nor alone of the members of any church, nor yet of all the churches; but the greetings and good wishes of the entire community without regard for sect or belief, for color, or for condition. And, I am sure, you will not spurn them. Thus has time leveled all things! Thus has it put into the arm of the weak, strength; into the heart of the strong, considerateness; and into the mind of the religiously powerful, tolerance; to the end that we might have a government, not of the strong for the strong, not of any one sect for that sect; but a government of the whole people for the whole people. And here, almost on this very spot, transpired events that, in a large sense, have wrought this great change; here, sheltered by the Old Tunnel meeting house, the memory of which we now honor, were sown the seeds not only of our political but also of our religious liberty.

We are gathered here to dedicate a tablet in commemoration of that old meeting house. It is highly meet and fitting, therefore, so entwined were the affairs of the

Town with the history of this ancient edifice, that the municipality join in the commemorative exercises; it is wholly fitting, at this time and at this season of the year, when the spirit of memorial pervades the land, that we, as a community, pause to pay tribute to the memory of the men and the women who, in the twilight of our political existence, dwelt here, of the building that sheltered them in their worship and in their deliberations and of the events in which they participated.

It was a rugged and God-fearing people who dwelt here, and who, on Sundays and meeting days, congregated in the Old Tunnel.

Possessed of no deep harbor, the Third Plantation attracted none of the very wealthy shipping class; adjacent to no turbulent stream, it won to its borders none of the rich mill owners, and likewise it drew none of the very poor that depend upon the establishment of industries for their existence. So it was a body of the middle class—a sturdy, soil-tilling, liberty-loving people that lived here. It was this people, who, under the leadership of Jeremiah Shepard, went bodily as a town meeting to Boston to protest against the intolerable treatment they had received at the hands of Governor Andros; it was this people who fought against the Stamp Act, and it was this people who furnished the blood and sinews of the Revolution.

It is, perhaps, for maturer minds than mine to philosophize; but it has seemed to me that we have at times too severely criticised the Puritan for the inconsistency of his harsh intolerance and for the relentlessness of his persecutions; but when we consider the hardships of the Puritan's existence in England prior to his migration to this country, can we say that his course here was more than the back-swinging of a pendulum that has been held too

high? Was it more than the rush of waters upon the opening of the floodgates? Was it indeed any more than the natural action of any pent-up force upon its release from restraint? For, like the natural force, the Puritan's religious zeal, after spending its artificial and superfluous energy—intolerance—became more usefully powerful in the work it had to accomplish.

While it is not my intention or hardly within the province of my remarks to go deeply into history, yet I would not be paying just tribute to the memory of the Old Tunnel if, as a representative of the municipality, I did not touch upon some of the events that occurred under its roof and upon some of the consequences that flowed therefrom.

Perhaps no event happened in our local, or indeed in our national, history fraught with greater import and more enduring consequences than that which transpired here in the early part of the eighteenth century—I have reference to the separation of the town and parish. Assembled in the Old Tunnel meeting house, the town fathers as members of the parish, and members of the parish as town fathers, calmly and deliberately decided upon this course. The immensity of the question they decided there probably few of them realized! Foreshadowing as it did the birth of religious tolerance, its effects upon the history of the the country, upon its position among other nations, and indeed upon its very creation and existence as a separate and independent power, cannot be fully estimated or realized. It meant the clearing the way for a united stand in the Revolution; it meant the benefit of the united intelligence and the united vigilance of the whole community; it meant that Catholic and Protestant, Jew and Gentile, the learned of books and the learned of crafts, would sit side by side in our deliberate assemblies to formulate laws,

not for their particular sect or class, but for the common weal; and it meant that the sons of every clime who had come here to live would support and defend, even with their life-blood, the nation they had adopted as their own. Stained are our battlefields with the blood of an hundred nations, shed in a common cause; covered are our rolls of honor with the names of men who sought here a haven and found it. Old Tunnel, had you reared your walls merely to shelter the enactment of this one event and then gone down to destruction, a thousand times would your existence have been justified!

THE LYNN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION ITS BEGINNINGS

By MERRILL FILLMORE DELNOW, April 8, 1909.

Although the Association has hardly attained an age that calls for an historical paper, I doubt if of the multitudes who daily pass and repass, with perchance a glance of pride at the stately home of the Lynn Young Men's Christian Association, as it stands so prominent upon the corner of Market and Tremont Streets, or of those who from time to time pass through its rooms, viewing with satisfaction the many conveniences, as a home club for so many of the young men of to-day, or even of the number of those who are the daily living factors in its work and worth, there can be found a score who could recall the beginnings of the work, or who would be able to recount the splendid record of personal service, devotion and effort which, from a small yet well grounded foundation, made possible the widely known and influential institution of to-day, with its constantly widening circle of instruction and influence. Therefore, as one who, from its first founding was intimately concerned in its development, and who would not, if he could, and could not if he would, disconnect himself from its welfare, I have set down some of the important incidents as they are brought to mind, and which may prove of interest to us of to-day, and which may also to those of some future day, when some party shall write the history of the Association, prove of importance in aiding to connect the present of our day with the present of their day.

But first we will go back some years beyond, and recall a few facts that may or may not have been seed thoughts for the beginnings of our present Association.

Somewhere in the years of 1855 or 1856 there was formed among the earnest men of the Methodist denomination in this city, "led by those of the First Methodist Church, a Society for the social, moral and religious benefit of the young men within their denomination, directed by some of the leading men therein." After it had been running some time, however, they decided that the field called for a wider cultivation, so the name was changed to "Young Men's Christian Association" and its efforts and benefits included all denominations in its membership, the rules and regulations being watched and guarded by men of first-class business experience.

Through the liberality of one of its friends, Isaac Newhall, who at the time was a leading shoe manufacturer, and who owned the building then standing on the corner of Market and Tremont Streets, "and which was recently demolished at the time the land was cleared for the erection of the present Association building," the Society was granted the use of the hall in the upper part of the building without charge.

The Society held their meetings weekly, and they took the form of social or club meetings, at which papers were read and questions of local, national and theological interest were discussed, and best of all, friendships formed among members of the different denominations. On Sunday evenings, there were held union prayer meetings before the hour of regular church services.

The first certificate of membership issued after the change in name and form by the Society was under the date of November 1, 1856, and signed by Thomas Page

Richardson, one of the early mayors of Lynn as President, and by John Clarkson Houghton, the librarian of the Lynn Free Public Library for many years, as Treasurer, issued to M. F. Delnow, and is now in the possession of the Historical Society.

Lectures and entertainments were given from time to time, and to that Association were the people of the city indebted for their introduction to that grand disciple of temperance, John B. Gough.

The Society flourished until the stirring calls of patriotism to preserve the National Union drew away large numbers of those upon whom fell the labor of carrying on the Society, as well as many of those for whom they were putting forth their efforts, which left the sustaining of it to fall upon those already heavily burdened with sustaining the home life of the various churches, when it was decided to close up the Society, and as one of the last acts, the library was donated to another society of young men, who in turn donated it to the Lynn Free Public Library. And in the brief life of that Society, perchance, were sown the seed thoughts that in later years developed along somewhat similar lines.

It will be noticed that this former association was formed primarily to reach the home circles of the local churches' young men, and if you follow the account of the present Association, as it is read you will notice a very different line of reasoning and action.

Some years after the close of the Civil War, "along in the year of 1868" when as a result of the changed conditions in our great local industry of shoe manufacturing, many young men were flocking to the city from distant homes. A few young men in business life were moved to consider the question of how best to reach and benefit the

large number of young men in the city, who making their homes in boarding-houses were without places of recreation and amusement that had any restraints of home life, and so were fain to seek the saloon, pool and billiard rooms with their varied temptations to evil. They saw plenty of such places with open doors suggesting warmth, comfort and pleasure, while to counteract them, there was at that time no place of recreation or entertainment "free to the public" that was not tainted with more or less of temptation; the free reading-room at the Public Library not being opened until some years later. The churches met the wants, to some extent, of those who were inclined their way, but during the long days and evenings of the week their doors were closed, and the great and constantly increasing number of young men with no home ties, and with time hanging heavily upon them, were unprovided with places of amusement and recreation that were guarded with healthful, ennobling influences.

Realizing somewhat these conditions, three young men met in the private office of one of their number to confer and consider what could be done in the matter. These three were Warren M. Breed, Howard L. Porter and Thomas Wood. As a result of that conference, and through the personal invitation of each, a meeting was held in August, 1868, in the vestry of the High Street Baptist Church, at which nine persons were present, to look into the subject and decide if anything could be done in the matter. All were deeply interested and determined that such a movement was needed, and after a full discussion they proceeded to make arrangements to form a Young Men's Christian Association along the general lines of the New York and Boston Associations. A temporary organization was completed and M. F. Delnow was honored in

presiding until the completing of the organization of the Association.

At the first meeting in the vestry, we can recall but eight of the nine — Thomas Wood, Warren M. Breed, Howard L. Porter, Henry W. French, Jabez Wood, Herbert A. Smith, William O. Newhall and M. F. Delnow.

After two or three adjourned meetings "during which the numbers were greatly increased a permanent organization was formed, constitution and by-laws adopted, and officers for one year elected. The first board of officers were: President, Jabez Wood, a member of the Society of Friends, who proved an earnest devoted worker on all occasions and at all opportunities; Vice-President, Benjamin K. Prentiss; Corresponding Secretary, Charles C. Richardson; Recording Secretary, Henry W. French; Treasurer, Warren M. Breed."

A board of directors representing all of the denominations in the membership was elected, and committees appointed to have charge of the different departments of the work.

With but little delay a room was secured in Cadet Hall Building, 179 Market Street. It proved too small, however, and in a few weeks the room across the hall, which would seat sixty-five people and was connected with a small room for a library, was secured, and to them the Association removed. These rooms were directly over the shoe store of Joseph E. Hodgkins. The rooms furnished, lighted and heated, with table and racks supplied with papers and magazines, quite a number of the papers being from the home centers of other States, the invitation was extended for the young men to come in and enjoy its privileges. The members of the Association took the care of the rooms in the evenings, arranging among themselves

the divisions of time, and were prompt to greet and welcome the strangers and aid them in securing temporary homes that would be worthy of the name.

On two evenings of the week, Sabbath and mid-week, a prayer meeting was held in the rooms, at which time the reading was laid aside, but it was rarely the case that any person left the rooms because of the change, and many were very pronounced in the expression of satisfaction with these meetings.

The enterprise proved a success from the start and at once enlisted the sympathy and confidence of the public. Almost as soon as the Association was formed, a gift of \$500 for the purchase of a library was received from Edwin H. Johnson, a prominent shoe manufacturer and a good friend of the Association until his decease.

At the request of the Association, Rev. Albert H. Currier, then pastor of the Central Congregational Church, selected the books for the library.

Other friends were quickly found who were ready to furnish the needed literature to make the rooms attractive to any who might incline to visit them.

From an average attendance of about twenty it increased steadily, and during the evening hours the rooms were overcrowded. From the many young men who in those rooms as well as in the later home of the Association received the warm clasp of friendship and word of cheer there are many to-day who, prosperous in their life work, still retain a warm place in their hearts for the Association and kindred work. In order to reach the class of young men to whom their attention had been especially turned and who made their homes in the boarding houses, with no real home ties in the city, and yet have them feel that they were not losing any of their self-respect and inde-

pendence, the dues for membership were made one dollar per year, "while those that were interested in the making of a success of the effort could, in addition, pay anywhere from five to twenty dollars," and not infrequently much more.

Everyone was welcome. The Association was undenominational, but in order to control it in the main thought of the originators, only active members "those who were members of evangelical churches could vote or hold office," but all, either active or associate members, were equally entitled to all its benefits.

Soon after the Association was formed, Dwight L. Moody, who at that early date was well known as a successful worker among young men and boys in Chicago, Illinois, was induced to come to Lynn and speak upon the subject before the Association. The large church of the First Baptist Society on North Common Street was packed with an audience that listened with deepest attention as the work was presented by the man who knew it and who loved it.

Very soon the rooms on Market Street were found to be too small, and the entire second floor of a new building on Oxford Street, now occupied by the George A. Cole Company as a furniture store, was leased for a term of five years, and fitted and arranged for their work. The Association now felt that they were well provided for and would be able to greatly extend their work. The first annual meeting of the Association was held in the new rooms. Although off the regular line of travel the rooms proved to be what was needed, and the attendance and membership steadily increased so that it was a necessity to employ someone to be at the rooms all the time.

Jabez Wood served as President nearly three years.

and to his untiring, persistent, earnest work in those early years is due very much of the success of the Association.

In the second year of the Association the Woman's Union for Christian Work were given the free use of the rooms.

Changes were made from time to time as the condition of the work seemed to demand. The members were constantly watching for openings that would seem to benefit and interest the young men, never being afraid to test new ideas, or to drop them if not practicable.

As an illustration of the determination to obtain as well as hold the interest of stranger young men "who in their living away from home ties had nothing between them and the saloon if the Association did not succeed in their efforts" I will mention one new departure during the early years of the Association, when as the annual Day of Thanksgiving drew near it was decided to provide a real old-fashioned New England Thanksgiving dinner in the rooms to which all such young men were personally invited and made guests of the Association. It proved a sure enough success and was repeated the second year. Although in those early years there was no organized woman's auxiliary yet whenever the need came every member could rely upon mother, wife, and sister — his own or some other fellow's — to do all that was needed, so that in spreading and serving the dinner as well as entertaining after dinner nothing was lacking.

On March 28, 1870, an act of incorporation was secured from the Legislature.

During the early years, the members who were serving upon the various committees labored untiringly. Some of them, especially those in the social work, in order to carry out needed lines of work, were in the habit of paying the

bills as presented out of their own pockets, then wait until by some fortunate lecture or concert they could reimburse themselves.

For some years the Oxford Street Chapel, which was situated close at hand, was secured and with the generous aid of kind friends a series of entertainments of varied nature were given weekly during the winter months, to which the young people were cordially made welcome, and to which they contributed as they felt disposed, but which was mainly sustained by the proceeds of a special lecture or concert in one of the large halls of the city at the close of the season. Classes in penmanship, music and other branches were also conducted with the best teachers that could be obtained, and at a nominal price to all members of the Association.

For some years knowing that the churches and public were sustaining them whenever called upon, no charge was made for admission to any of the regular entertainments of the Association, but all were welcome with the understanding that clean and courteous behavior must be maintained, but when the times became depressed and the needed funds harder to secure, together with increased expenses due to employing a Secretary to carry on the work, and also the fact that among certain parties who were ever ready to accept all the favors given by the Association it had become quite a common saying, "It's no use to join the Association for you can get all the benefits free," it was decided that the favors should be given to members only.

For some years it was the custom of the Committee on Entertainments to provide at the close of the season a special complimentary testimonial to the many friends — musical, literary and others — who contributed of their

abilities to the success of the free entertainments, where, besides showing to some degree their appreciation of the favors, they were able to make and renew many pleasant acquaintances. Also, from time to time complimentary receptions were given to the fire department and other associations of the city that the Association felt a peculiar interest in.

While the social work was kept well to the front, the strictly religious was by no means neglected, and it was truly a grand and glorious success. To-day many who are well known as representative workers in their various church homes date their interest in the work to those early days. At that time the work was more pronounced along regular efforts among young men without home ties in the city than in later years. The committee on missionary work, for instance, were often called upon to extend a kindly, sympathetic hand and word to those who through no fault of their own were in misfortune, as well as to others who through their own wilfulness were suffering from misdemeanors committed. And very often it proved just the act and word that was needed to check a further downward course.

In 1870, an attempt was made to reach boys with little or no home-training gathered in from the streets. A large number of rough, tough boys came until the room became too small, when the work was taken up by an organization styled the Boys' Mission held in Concert Hall, but after one winter's work in that line it was abandoned.

One of the earlier members to come into the Association after its formation was George C. Herbert, who was very soon impressed with the idea of doing something practical for the boys not old enough to become members of the Association and who were decidedly in need of a

helping hand, those between fourteen and sixteen years of age. With the encouragement of the directors, he, in the language of the boys "went for them" and soon had a number of the boys just at that age. "Elderly people can so well remember" when the late evening hours were the most desirable of all the twenty-four, banded together mainly upon a religious basis, backed by good common sense social boy life. For some time he was head and front, directing and leading in all but the singing, which, as a member of the Friends' Society, he was not expected to do in those days. Very soon, however, helpers came into touch with the work and also some of the older boys settled into the same. Later it was changed to a Band of Hope, conducted by the same person. And in 1879, it had a membership of three hundred, all of whom had signed the triple pledge against intoxicating liquors, tobacco and profanity, and in these efforts, undoubtedly, we have the beginnings of the Boys' Club and Boys' Department of the Y. M. C. A. in our city.

About 1880 a General Secretary was secured who was expected from his experience as an assistant to the Boston Association Secretary, to be able to work up the financial problem, which, as was to be expected, had begun to loom up large. The rooms on Oxford Street becoming too cramped to comfortably do the work that was constantly increasing, the matter of a building of their own and arranged on advanced lines, began to be talked. About this time, K. A. Burnell who was doing evangelistic work with the Association, interested quite a number of people and secured pledges of some five thousand dollars towards such a building, which moved the Association to appoint a committee to solicit subscriptions toward raising \$25,000, conditional upon the entire amount being pledged. That

committee consisted of seven: Henry W. French, Owen Dame, Warren M. Breed, Gilbert Hoag, Israel Augustus Newhall, Charles H. Delnow, and Edward Packard. A committee also set at work at several locations to ascertain where the largest number of young men would be likely to pass, with the result of the selection of the lot on the corner of Market and Liberty Streets. The same was bonded, and at the close of the time of the bond the subscription not being complete, five members of the Association purchased the estate, held it for three months on their own responsibility, placing it at the disposal of the Association with no pecuniary benefit to themselves. The parties who thus secured that location to the Association were Warren M. Breed, Henry W. French, Israel Augustus Newhall, George Z. Collins and Charles H. Delnow. The amount secured by the pledges for the building fund was \$25,112.10, with a subsequent subscription of \$3,205.00, to which the trustees under the will of the late Philip P. Tapley bestowed the munificent bequest of that gentleman. At that time the amount subscribed was considered marvelous, but was really of still greater interest as showing the confidence that the people in the city had in the Institution and its purposes.

The bequest mentioned as under the will of the late Philip P. Tapley, consisted of the estate known as the Frazier estate, erected by the late Lyman B. Frazier on the site of the Lynn High School building, opposite Highland Square. While the property was held for the Association, the Entertainment Committee made use of the commodious mansion and grounds to present several unique entertainments for the purpose of raising funds to meet their needs.

After due time the building was completed and dedi-

cated to the work of the Association. That is, as much as the building committee felt that could be spared from leasing in order to secure an income that would reduce the amount of the mortgage and interest account. And seemingly, there was where a mistake was made, for not enough of the building was retained for the needs and growth of the Society itself. And as a result, there was a gradual change in the character of the work as well as of the class to which it catered, the religious and evangelistic side giving way to the social and industrial, and from the class of men of small or no means who were not so likely elsewhere to secure homelike friendships and companionships to that class who, while strangers with us, and away from home life and its protections, are in such conditions that they can secure the best that is available, and of course create a select class, for of necessity the greatly increased expenses incurred must be met by a corresponding fee from members in order to obtain the benefits provided,

While we look with pride and satisfaction upon the present building standing like a sentinel at his post, and realize the constantly widening circle of influence and information that goes out from the present home, giving all due honor and praise to those who of their means and abilities are pushing forward the great work, we also realize a peculiar claim to keep in memory those who from the small beginnings and through years of struggle (sometimes even against the sharp criticism of some who in these later years are laboring hard for its success) labored, studied and prayed for it, believing that its success meant, as has already been proved, saving scores of young men from making serious mistakes in a critical period of life and help them to remain clean and upright.

And thus we seem to see the seed thoughts of 1856

and growing blades of 1868 developing fruit in 1908 that is sure to spread and increase beyond our imagination, after we of the past as well as of the present time are forgotten.

THE NEWSPAPERS OF LYNN.

By JOHN J. MANGAN, A. M., M. D., November 11, 1909.

The story of Lynn's newspapers is interesting from the fact that they contain the weekly account of the social, industrial, religious, and political activities of the people of the town, from which we of the present can trace the rise, development and ultimate realization of their hopes and aspirations. The whole history of Lynn is preserved for us in these old papers, and their importance to the future historian of Lynn can only be appreciated by a close perusal of their columns, and a comparison of their widely divergent views. It is to be regretted that no complete files of many of them have been preserved; and it has been the purpose of the writer, for a good many years, to try and supply this want by collecting scattered numbers, and filling out files wherever possible.

LYNN MIRROR.

Editor and proprietor, Charles Frederick Lummus. First number issued Saturday, September 3, 1825. Last number March 10, 1832. This was the first newspaper issued in Lynn. Mr. Lummus was born in Lynn, August 17, 1801, and died here April 20, 1838.

Mr. Lummus has the honor of being the first to publish a newspaper in Lynn. He was a practical printer, and kept a job printing office on the west side of Market Street, in a small wooden building, which was afterwards pulled down in laying out the present Tremont Street. He was

publisher, printer, office boy and devil, all in his own person. His friend and companion, Alonzo Lewis, used to lend a hand in getting out the paper when there was danger of it being late, which was quite often, and in its early career, Lewis was practically the editor. His name, too, appears on the first number as contributor, and the last number contains a poem from his hand. So Lewis was present at the cradle and the bier of the quaint old *Mirror* and shared Lummus' joys and sorrows, his trials and tribulations, as well as the triumphs, which sometimes, though not very often, fell to Mr. Lummus' lot.

James R. Newhall, in his 1883 supplement to the History of Lynn, has given a pretty full account of the *Mirror*, so it will not, in this instance, be necessary for me to again go over the ground which he has covered so well. But I will quote a few extracts from various issues of the paper, which will serve to give some little idea of its scope and style. Here are a few advertisements :

"Selling off less than cost, to close a Concern. Isaiah Breed, Nathan Breed, James Pratt, and Micajah C. Pratt, offer their whole Stock of Crockery ware, well assorted and suited to the market, for less than cost—a rare chance for those who wish to supply themselves with this article. Also—A well selected assortment of Broad Cloths, Flannels, Serges, Ratinetis, Baizes, &c., &c., which will be sold low."

Here is another :

"Notice to Shoemakers. Wanted, 100 workmen on various kinds of shoes, and a corresponding number of Binders, to whom fair wages will be given. Those workmen who are now imposed upon by faithless, intriguing employers, will be preferred to others; and those poor but industrious widows, who have been compelled to bind Women's Lasting Shoes for three cents a pair, and stitch the seams, will be employed in preference to others. Such persons will receive the full amount of their wages, and not be compelled to take pay in Stay-tape and buckram. Applicants are requested to bring a sample of their work.

DAVID TAYLOR."

Another :

“ Notice to the Public. I have a good house and all things provided for the comfortable support of my family. But my wife has seen fit to leave my house where she may be supported suitably to my degree and standing in life. I hereby give notice to all persons that I shall not pay any debts which my wife or any of my family may contract.”

The notice ends with this touching verse :

“ It is not that my lot is low,
That bids this silent tear to flow ;
It is not grief that bids me moan,
It is — that I am all alone.”

For obvious reasons the name is omitted.

Another, and the last :

“ Wanted to hire a Tenement in the vicinity of Market St. Rent from 30 to 50 dollars per year. Inquire of the printer.”

This quaint old *Mirror* is full of material, showing forth, better than any other possible medium could, the manners, customs, pleasures, social entertainments, business interests and a thousand other matters of the everyday life of the people of Lynn of a century ago, and no history of the town can ever be written which does not make a close and comprehensive study of its pages.

The *Mirror* office was the Parnassus of the town, and quite a literary coterie gathered there to give and receive inspiration. Of these the first rank must be given to Alonzo Lewis who had already won his spurs by publishing a volume of his poems two years previous to the founding of the *Mirror*. Then there was Maria Augusta Fuller, a writer of exquisite verse, much of which even at this late day should be collected and put in book form. Enoch Curtin and Solomon Moulton both offered tribute to the muses through the medium of the *Mirror*, and the sterling merit which was evident in the poems of all these

writers, caused the columns of the paper to be eagerly scanned and appropriated by other papers far and wide.

Two frequent visitors to the sanctum were Squire Stickney, who frequently came to the financial assistance of the paper in time of need; and Benjamin Mudge, who at one time assumed the editorial charge. It must have been a labor of love, for there was certainly no editorial salary forthcoming. As serving to show Mr. Stickney's affection for Mr. Lummus and the *Mirror*, I will give a letter written by the former in aid of the paper:

LYNN, Aug. 30, 1828.

Captain William Sutton, Jr., Danvers:

DEAR SIR, — Will you do us the favor to subscribe for the *Mirror*, and to request some of our Democratic friends to do the same? In the circular you will see the avowed object and intended course of the paper. You must be aware how important it is to keep the true Democratic party together; for although differences of opinion with regard to the Presidency may exist, still the body of the Republican party — the soul and substance I may say — is still the same; and after the present contest is over, must either act together, or utterly fail. The preachers of amalgamation have no concern in the matter. They have renounced the faith and at the same time, as I conceive it, all manner of claim upon the party to which they formerly belonged. To keep up the cause something must be done; some paper which shall dare to espouse the interests of the people must be supported. But where is such a paper in the County of Essex? Is it the *Salem Register*? Look at its sudden conversion from the true faith to an unnatural and factitious amalgamation of all parties. The *Mirror* must receive more patronage than it has at present to enable it to do justice to itself and the community. The heart of Democracy — the cause of General Jackson — will do well enough yet.

Your obedient servant,

J. C. STICKNEY.

However, the genial Charles F. was not quite so Jacksonian as the squire, for in his prospectus issued on the same day, he delivered himself of the following as the policy of the paper:

“Its politics shall be Republican in the broadest and highest sense, not swayed by a love or fear of men or money, or by local partiality. It

will be as Democratic as the constitution, viewing all men as 'free and equal.' It will therefore oppose all aristocracy, whether it show itself in the councils of the nation, or in the retirement of private life. Will it be asked, 'Is the *Mirror* to be made subservient to the cause of Adams or Jackson?' The answer is 'No.' It will be the slave of neither. We are unwilling to enter into a war where the chief weapons are scurrility and falsehood. We are aware that our patrons differ in opinion as regards the present candidates. We shall therefore, as far as the *Mirror* is concerned take no part in the Presidential controversy further than to state the result of elections and well-authenticated matters of fact."

The event showed, however, that Squire Stickney was a better political prophet than Mr. Lummus, for Jackson was elected President, and Mr. Stickney was given the Lynn postoffice, which he held for ten years.

I would like to dwell on Mr. Lummus personally if I had the time. What I have learned of him from every source available confirms me in the belief that he was a very lovable person. He was original and quaint, witty and satiric, a dreamer of dreams rather than a toiler, modest in his ambitions, expecting little, satisfied with less. His manners were unconventional and so was his paper. If his copy would not quite fill the column, he was accustomed to eke it out with some of his own selections, such as the following :

" These two lines that look so solemn,
Were just put in to fill the column."

Or it might be a cure for cold feet, viz. :

" A double-shuffle on a board floor in the bare feet before going to bed."

Or this :

" New physicians are daily making their debut in town, offering their nostrums for nothing, and their advice for less, which although in most cases is more than they are worth, yet it discovers a kind disposition, and a readiness to offer, unsolicited, the best they possess."

In 1827 he became involved in a lawsuit on account of a libel which appeared in the *Mirror*. Some alleged

"Letters from the Moon," supposed to be the lucubrations of Enoch Curtin, and reflecting on Dr. Hazeltine were the cause of the trouble, and friend Lummus was mulcted in the sum of \$200, which was a mighty sum in those days. James R. Newhall intimates that the doctor did not exact the pound of flesh, but Lummus expressly states to the contrary in the pages of the *Mirror* fully two years afterwards. This crippled him financially, and he labored under the burden for a long time, and at length, on March 10, 1832, the little *Mirror* ceased publication. He continued, however, to run his job printing establishment, keeping all his old friends and making new ones during the next four years, when at length the old longing for journalism returned with such force, that, on July 16, 1836, he issued the first number of the *Star*. This was a small and modest sheet, which he ran for about three months, when he changed the title to the *Mirror*, showing that to him the old newspaper was still a pleasant memory. The dread disease, consumption, had, however seized upon him, and so he was forced to relinquish all his former activities, the *Mirror* among the rest. He remained quaint and witty, and lovable to the last, and died beloved and regretted by all.

LYNN RECORD

Second paper issued in Lynn. Editor, Alonzo Lewis. Proprietor, Jonathan Buffum. First number issued January 3, 1830; last number issued Wednesday evening, February 23, 1843. Issued every Saturday for a while; later twice a week.

The *Lynn Record* was the second attempt to establish a paper in Lynn. Its prospectus stated that it was

"pledged to no sect in religion, to no party in politics. We seek to injure no individual, we are at war with no party. We have no faith in parties at all."

Such admirable resolutions sounded well in the prospectus, but the very first number of the paper showed its aims and inclinations, its objects and desires, which were, in a word, to be the organ of anti-masonry and anti-slavery in Lynn. Slavery was attacked in the very first issue, and in the third issue was inserted this notice :

“ Anti-masonic meeting. The citizens of Lynn, unfriendly to secret societies, are respectfully invited to attend a meeting at Liberty hall, on Monday evening next, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be deemed advisable for the general diffusion of information on this important subject.”

This was in the beginning of the agitation which swept the country, shattering friendships, dividing families, and changing the platform of political parties. Lynn took its full share in the controversy, and so bitter did the contest become, that in a short time Alonzo Lewis resigned as editor of the *Record* for the reason that he would not go to the extremes in his editorials on this subject that the owner of the paper demanded. Then Mr. Buffum enlisted Stephen Oliver in the cause, and together they got out the editorials week after week. The first issue from the new editors contained the following :

“ Although we are pledged to no party in politics, we are not averse to adopting the name of National Republican, and shall approve or disapprove of the administration according to our estimate of right and wrong. We are fully aware that in pursuing the independent course which we have marked out for the *Record*, we shall have to contend with ‘ principalities and powers,’ and with spiritual wickedness in high places.”

After the first six months had elapsed, Stephen Oliver took upon himself the full cares and responsibility of the editorial chair. Mr. Oliver had a facile pen, which was inclined to be vitriolic at times. He was a very able man, and his editorials were admirable in tone and racy in style. He took to the lecture platform in addition to his labors as editor, and as he was running a general store in Lynn at

the same time, he must have been a very busy man indeed. Too much work was probably the reason for his giving up the editorship of the *Record* towards the end of 1830.

The third editor of the *Record* was Daniel Henshaw, a young lawyer who had recently come to town to open a law office. Though not as racy a writer as Mr. Oliver, he could express himself in terse and vigorous English, and he addressed himself to the task of editing the *Record* with all the force of which he was capable. He was an ardent exponent of the evils of slavery and intemperance, and used the columns of the paper to a large extent in advocating measures to redress or abolish these evils. He was a personal friend of all the noted anti-slavery leaders, and a full participator in their councils and projects. Under his leadership, the *Record* became one of the leading papers outside of Boston, and grew in size as it grew in influence. Mr. Henshaw was editor until the paper ceased publication in 1842, after a career of over eleven years. Mr. Buffum sold the paper in the beginning of 1841 to Messrs. Perley & Stoneham of Boston, who ran it for some months together, when Mr. Stoneham drew out and left the paper to his partner, William H. Perley, who found it a losing venture, and so the paper ceased publication February 23, 1842. Nine weeks afterwards, Mr. Perley started the paper called the *Locomotive*, which was a continuation of the *Record* on a smaller scale.

Before leaving the subject of the old Lynn Record, it might be well to mention in this connection the names of Jonathan Buffum and John B. Tolman, the publisher and printer respectively. Mr. Buffum was a man of marked individuality, and has left a record of civic activities which few have equalled, and none have surpassed in the history of Lynn. He formed his own standards, which were

uniformly high, and lived up to them. Constituted authority had no terrors for him if it ran counter to his convictions of right and wrong, and as an instance of this may be adduced his part in the unusual occurrences which took place in the Friends' meeting house in 1822. He entered heart and soul into the temperance and anti-slavery movements of the day, and opened his purse and the columns of the Record newspaper in support of these and other good causes. He was frequently elected by his fellow townsmen to public office, and filled each position with credit to himself, and benefit to the community. He brought up an exemplary family, and one of his sons, Charles Buffum, has but lately passed from among us. He himself died in Lynn, June 22, 1868.

John B. Tolman was born in Barre, Mass., December 30, 1806. The year 1822 found him at work on the Columbian Centinel of Boston as a journeyman printer, and one night he was called on to come to Lynn to get out the current issue of the Record, which was evidently suffering from some catastrophe to the forms, so that it was in danger of not appearing on Saturday, its usual day of publication. He came to the rescue, the paper appeared on time, though Mr. Tolman had to work all night on it. To be brief, he found his life's work here in Lynn, and stayed here until he died, August 15, 1891. Up to that time all printing had been done on a hand press. Mr. Tolman introduced the first machine press into town, and established a large job printing office, where most of the celebrated papers of Lynn were afterwards printed. Among those may be mentioned the *Awl*, *The Puritan*, *The Pioneer* and the *Essex County Washingtonian*. It must have been a cause of much inward mirth to Mr. Tolman to have the pleasure of serving phillipics hot from

the press for Mr. Clapp on Thursday, and to print the fervid and stinging replies to them for Parsons Cooke on Friday. But Mr. Tolman served Tyrian and Trojan alike, or, in other words, "everything was grist that came to his mill." He was a man of high character, whose word was as good as his bond; and when he said a thing, no man questioned the truth of it. He had a magnificent capacity for work, which remained with him all his life, and even in extreme old age he might often be found in the printing offices of his friends, setting type for pleasure.

Here are a few advertisements culled at random from the columns of the Record:

"One Cent Reward. Run away from the Subscriber on Thursday the 1st instant, Timothy Ross, Jr., an indentured apprentice. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him on my account. He may be known by his idle habits, slovenly appearance, profane and vulgar language. Whoever will return said boy will receive the above reward, and a hearty frown from his master. THOMAS PHILLIPS."

Another:

"Buy Whitwell's Original Opodeldoc, one bottle of which contains more than three times as much as the hard kind."

Still another:

"Notice. All persons indebted to Mechanics Store are requested to  over."

And lastly:

"For Sale by Jeremiah Bulfinch, at the Gowdy house, near the Millbrook, 12 small pigs, of the first rate Grass breed, weighing about 20 lbs. each, at 8 cents per lb. Also, a few second hand axes."

ESSEX DEMOCRAT

Third newspaper issued in Lynn; editor, Benjamin Mudge; proprietor, Benjamin Mudge. First number issued, January 21, 1831; issued weekly on Fridays.

Benjamin Mudge had previously been editor of the *Boston Masonic Mirror* and *Zion's Herald*, and repre-

sentative from Lynn to the General Court in 1840, and postmaster 1843-1848.

WEEKLY MESSENGER

Fourth newspaper issued in Lynn; editor and proprietor, James R. Newhall. First number issued Saturday, April 14, 1832; last number issued Saturday, April 6, 1833.

In speaking of this paper, I will include also the *Essex Tribune* and the *New England Galaxy*, all three published and edited by James R. Newhall. The famous "Noggs," who in everyday life was known as Dr. Edward A. Kittredge, and lived on the corner of Baltimore and Atlantic streets, just where the new Unitarian church is being erected, used to comment on his contemporaries in the columns of the *Lynn Reporter*. I cannot do better than to transcribe his remarks on James R. Newhall. Speaking of the *New England Galaxy*, which was a Boston paper with a Lynn edition under the charge of Mr. Newhall, "Noggs" says :

"It was, I remember, most beautifully gotten up, as has been everything James R. Newhall has had the management of, but was not published in Lynn more than a year or so. Mr. Newhall has, first and last, more especially first, published quite a number of papers, with varied success. Among others, was the *Lynn Daily Journal*, the first daily, I believe, ever established in the town, but which soon became 'weakly,' and, at the end of six months died from that disease, so common in small towns, among such papers, namely, inanition.

"But not so James R. He lived on, and when everybody thought him extinct, up he'd spring, 'John Barleycorn-like,' and flourished and grew 'like all possessed.' One while, he would appear in the *Weekly Messenger*, anon in the *Essex Tribune*, and then in some gazetteer or directory. He had evidently the 'cacoethes scribendi,' in the natural way, and was as much bound to 'appear' publicly, as a militia man at muster, or the moon and stars at night. He was, as most are, who have this 'writing disease' of which I speak, like a crater full of burning lava, which must out, or terrible consequences will ensue. Literary eruptions,

however, are not so dangerous, though often more unpleasant. But James has settled down now into a quiet 'man of law,' and bids fair to become the lawyer of Lynn."

This was written in 1860. Mr. Newhall had the "writing disease" to the very last day of his life, but, fortunately for Lynn, he turned away from the ephemeral and transient newspaper, and devoted himself to the historical and permanent as represented by his many books touching on old Lynn, its people, their manners, customs and doings.

ESSEX TRIBUNE

Editor and proprietor, James R. Newhall. First number issued Saturday, September 14, 1833. Last number issued March 29, 1834. It was then merged in the *New England Galaxy*, a paper published in Boston, which, after this merger, issued a Lynn edition weekly.

NEW ENGLAND GALAXY

Editors, John Neal and H. Hastings Weld. Lynn editor, James R. Newhall. This paper was published in Boston, but on taking over the subscribers of the defunct *Essex Tribune* of Lynn, it issued a Lynn edition. First number of the Lynn edition issued April 12, 1834 (?). Last number issued Saturday, Dec. 27, 1834 (?).

LYNN CHRONICLE

Editor, N. C. Towle; proprietor, N. C. Towle. First number issued Wednesday, May 27, 1835. Last number issued Saturday, November 28, 1835. This was the first semi-weekly paper ever issued in Lynn. The paper was owned and edited by Dr. N. C. Towle, but he very soon found that practicing medicine and editing a newspaper were strong incompatibles, so he sold the plant to Ephraim

Gray of Salem, who changed it to a weekly. Gray's editorship began with the issue of July 18, 1835, and he ran it until November 26, 1835, when it ceased publication on account of lack of support. The property passed into the hands of George Washington Davis Andrews, who promised to have it appear again on December 12, 1835. The paper was a first attempt to produce a politically impartial family newspaper in Lynn.

THE MIRROR

(Second of the Name)

Editor and proprietor, George Washington Davis Andrews. First number issued December 12, 1835; Volume 1, Number 1. Last number issued March 6, 1836; Volume 1, Number 13.

This paper was the *Lynn Chronicle*, in new hands and with a new name. The editor was George Washington Davis Andrews, who boldly announced that he was eighteen years old. The paper was fiercely Whig, and ran for thirteen numbers, which was unlucky, for the next was a broadside announcing that the paper was on the rocks.

THE STAR

Editor and proprietor, Charles F. Lummus. First number issued Saturday, July 16, 1836. Weekly. Last number issued October 8, 1836, when it was changed to the *Lynn Mirror*, third of the name.

In his usually original manner, Mr. Lummus, in this his second essay in journalism, said in the prospectus to the *Star*:

"We propose to publish a plain, matter of fact and business paper, a paper which, while it pays respect to the 'powers that be,' shall also regard the rights and wishes of those who want to be. The *Star* will

appear every Saturday morning, and be handed round by the Carriers at one cent each number. Should sufficient patronage be given, its beams will glisten twice a week — and when circumstances will warrant, it will shine daily."

Mr. Lummus ran the *Star* for thirteen weeks, and then changed it to the *Mirror*, which was the name of his old paper, the first to be published in Lynn. During the time that he was out of journalism, a young man named George Washington Davis Andrews started a paper called by the same title of the *Mirror*. This came out as a Whig paper, and to Lummus who was a staunch Democrat, it seemed a desecration of the name. This usurper did not last over a few numbers, so it left the old name free for Lummus' use once more, and he quickly availed himself of the privilege by changing the *Star* to the *Mirror*. This is the way that Mr Lummus announced the change to his readers :

"'The rose smells as sweet by any other name.' Just so, Mr. Shakespeare, and in pursuance of thy sage idea, we beg leave to chalk down that a Star shines as brightly by any other name. Our readers will perceive that with the present number we adopt a new cognomen for our little journal. Not exactly a new one either, but a different one. *The Mirror*—the old *Mirror*—ah! what a world of recollections, some grateful and some a little the other way, does that desecrated name—desecrated by him of 'Independent Whig' memory—call up. We love the name *Mirror*, because it was under that name the first paper in this our native town, appeared—a paper which was our own, and which contained many precious droppings from the pens of youthful friends. But there may be some cold-hearted customers who will think we have not yet given any reason for the change. We would therefore further observe that it is an object which we have near at heart to redeem the name *Mirror* from the odium now resting upon it. There is yet a further and a stronger reason than all others put together, viz. : We have a handsome gilt sign, with the words 'Mirror Office' upon it, which sign will, of course, not do for the *Star* Office—we therefore choose to alter the name of the paper to suit the sign. And this is reason enough, we think, to satisfy any one."

On the opposite page from this ingenious prospectus is the advertisement of Samuel Mansfield, who informs the

public that he has purchased his Fall stock of Hats, Caps and Furs. The advertisement is accompanied by wood cuts of the aforesaid hats and caps, and they are something fearful and wonderful to behold. I need not remind the older citizens that Samuel Mansfield was the father of Perley B. Mansfield, who continued the same line of business for so many years. Another old Lynn name that appears on these pages, long yellowed with age, is that of Charles A. Cross, Draper and Tailor,

“ who would inform his friends and the public that he has taken a shop on North Common Street, one door east of Aaron Holmes’, where he intends to keep on hand Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins and Vestings. Also Stocks, Suspenders, Bosoms and Dickies.”

The *Star* was a very newsy little paper, and was full of local hits and items. If I had the time, it would prove most interesting to con over some of its local columns, but I must pass on.

THE MIRROR

(Third of the Name)

Editor and proprietor, Charles F. Lummus. First number issued October 15, 1836. Last number issued December 27, 1837. This was a continuation of the *Star* in volume and number. The first number started as number 14, and the last number ended as number 26.

LYNN FOCUS AND ESSEX COUNTY JOURNAL

Editor, James R. Newhall; proprietor, James R. Newhall. First number issued Tuesday evening, May 16, 1837. Only one number was issued as an experiment, and as there seemed to be no long-felt want for the paper, it died an early death.

THE ENGINE

Editor and proprietor, John F. Hall. First number issued Saturday morning, March 10, 1838. Last number issued April 7, 1838 (?). Weekly.

THE BANNER

First number issued Monday morning, May 21, 1838. Prospectus: "The sheet now in hand is the first number of a new paper which it is proposed to publish in Lynn. The sheet is of as large dimensions as can possibly be afforded at the low price of one cent a copy, while things remained in their present depressed state. Nevertheless, we flatter ourselves that we shall be able to furnish the patron with his money's worth. It is not always the largest things which are the most valuable.

In politics, we shall espouse the Whig cause, to the very best of our ability, never permitting an opportunity to pass unimproved of accelerating the down-hill motion of loco-focoism by a kick, gentle or otherwise, as the case may be."

LYNN DEMOCRAT

First number issued Friday, October 19, 1838. Weekly. A Democratic paper.

LYNN FREEMAN AND ESSEX COUNTY WHIG

Editor, Thomas B. Newhall; proprietors, David Taylor and Charles Coolidge. First number issued November 10, 1838. Last number issued Saturday, November 25, 1843.

The editorship of this paper changed hands several times. After the name of Thomas B. Newhall disappeared

from the top of the editorial column at the end of the seventh number, the paper seems to have been edited by the proprietors for a long time. With the issue of October 26, 1839, Mr. Taylor disposed of his share to Mr. Coolidge, who ran it alone until January 25, 1840, when he sold the paper and plant to Eugene W. F. Gray. Mr. Gray continued to edit it until July 17, 1841, when he sold it to a stock company organized for that purpose. The new stock company promoted Richard Ingalls Atwill to the editorial chair July 24, 1841, and he remained editor until Saturday, October 7, 1843, when Edward Whittier became editor and proprietor, having bought the plant from the stockholders. At the end of seven weeks he found that it was a losing venture, and so the paper finally closed its checkered career on Saturday, November 25, 1843, after five years of varying fortunes. It was started as the *Lynn Freeman*, receiving its sub-title, *Essex County Whig*, under Mr. Gray's editorship.

In its politics, the *Freeman* was decidedly Whig, and advocated Whig measures with great vigor and energy. But the paper had a marked literary flavor, especially during the time of Mr. Atwill's management; and the witty emanations of "Noggs," and the sketches of travel contributed by John B. Newhall and William A. Atwill, together with the letters by the editor, which were always lofty in thought and choice in language, made this paper very interesting and instructive.

THE PURITAN

Editors, Rev. Parsons Cooke and James R. Newhall. First number issued Friday evening, December 20, 1839.

This paper was essentially a religious paper, and interests us because it was started here by Parsons Cooke

and James R. Newhall, the former as the religious and the latter as the literary editor. It had numerous vicissitudes in its struggle for existence, and almost collapsed during its first year. Financial assistance had to be sought in Salem and Boston, and as a sop to local pride the paper was often dated and published from Salem or Boston, and sometimes it was stated under the heading to be issued from both Lynn and Salem, or Lynn and Boston.

After some further struggle to gain a patronage, it was decided to move the paper to Boston, as it gave the *Puritan* rather a provincial tone to be issued from Lynn. April 5, 1845, Mr. Cooke retired temporarily from the editorship of the paper, for what cause I have not yet learned, which gave Henry Clapp of the *Pioneer* a chance to say that "Every intelligent friend of the human race will be gratified to learn that Parsons Cooke of this town has retired from the *New England Puritan*."

These two hard hitters never let slip a chance to get in a blow.

On its removal to Boston, the name was changed to *New England Puritan*, and after several years it was united with another paper called the *Recorder*, from which time it was called the *Puritan Recorder*. Mr. Cooke's connection with it lasted until 1862. Rev. Parsons Cooke was born a controversialist, and could no more help it than Saturn can help having rings. It was the breath in his nostrils. When he spoke of the church militant, he glorified the church, and emphasized the militant. In the line of battle, his place was always with the heavy artillery from choice. He did not believe in long-distance fighting; he always wanted to be near enough to see the enemy squirm. He was a man of tremendous prejudices and partialities, and bristled with pugnacity. The "suaviter

in modo" appealed not at all to him, and one could with justice say to him, as Jeffrey said to Carlyle, "You are so dreadfully in earnest." These characteristics made him lose many friends, and often gave great joy to his enemies. Alonzo Lewis, who was not a patient man, one day exclaimed: "It will be a happy day for Lynn when the grace of God shall have purged Parsons Cooke from that 'old leaven of malice and wickedness' which for fourteen years has kept him in a continual broil with every religious society and body of men with which he has come in contact." While perhaps not quite willing to go so far as Lewis, yet most of Parsons Cooke's contemporaries readily admit that he used far too much asperity and contempt in controversy. Yet there was another side to Parsons Cooke. He loved his people with the tenderness of a father, and he yearned for their spiritual welfare; and they loved him in return, with a love that never wavered. And when his last hour had come, it was not of his polemical victories or his newspaper triumphs that he was thinking, but of this touching message to them, "That all the support that I find in a dying hour are the doctrines of grace I have preached; and that these I would commend to the acceptance of all with my dying breath."

So this may be truly said of Parsons Cooke, that he was honest, manly, sincere and, above all, Christian.

DEMOCRATIC SENTINEL AND REPUBLICAN

First number issued February 20, 1841. Weekly, issued Saturday. A Democratic paper.

ESSEX COUNTY WASHINGTONIAN

Editor, D. H. Barlow; proprietor, Christopher Robinson. First number issued March 16, 1842; volume 1,

number 1. Last number issued January 9, 1845; volume 3, number 44.

The *Pioneer* succeeded the *Essex County Washingtonian*, without any change but the name, the numbering of the paper continuing on without alteration. The *Pioneer* started as number 45, volume 3, of the series. Previous to the change, Henry Clapp, Jr., had become editor. The paper was issued to further the temperance cause of which the proprietor, Christopher Robinson, was a great advocate. In its day it was a powerful factor in curbing the immoral influences of the liquor traffic, and Mr. Robinson spared neither time nor money in the cause. The older people relate a story about Mr. Robinson reflecting on his domestic life, which seems to have blotted from their remembrance his many good deeds in the cause of temperance and anti-slavery. "The evil men do lives after them, the good is often interred with their bones."

D. H. Barlow retired from the editorship of the *Washingtonian* February 18, 1843, and was succeeded by Dr. Daniel Perley, who was in turn succeeded by Henry Clapp, Jr.

THE LOCOMOTIVE

Editor and proprietor, William H. Perley. First number issued Wednesday evening, April 27, 1842. Last number issued probably December 29, 1842. Weekly.

Mr. Perley found the *Record* which he had purchased from Jonathan Buffum too heavy a burden to carry, so he stopped the publication of that paper and started the *Locomotive* on a more modest scale. He made it a very good paper for its size, and the *Salem Advertiser* called it "one of the liveliest, funniest and best neutral papers in all creation." Alonzo Lewis and Dr. Kittredge, alias "Noggs," both contributed to its columns, and one number

of the paper contains a picture of the "Lynn Bard" by himself, which, as it shows Lewis in a facetious vein, is interesting.

The *Locomotive* published a series of papers on natural history by various members of the Lynn Natural History Society, of which Dr. William Prescott was president; and these are of interest as showing the cultivated tastes and studious bent of many of the older generation of the 40's.

Some of the advertisers in the *Locomotive* are Theophilus N. Breed, who sells sharp axes for \$1.37 1-2 with handles, D. W. Goldthwait who has horses and carriages to let at the Railroad stable, Herbert, the stationer, Harrison Clifford, who keeps a dye house at 36 Union Street, near the depot, Isaac Shepard, Benjamin Scribner, Theophilus Hallowell, James Mudge and a number of others.

But after less than a year of effort to make the paper indispensable to Lynn, he finally gave up the attempt and moved it to Salem where it shortly died.

THE PROTECTIONIST

(Motto: Our Country First)

First number issued November 8, 1842.

Published occasionally, price one cent.

This was a Whig campaign paper, and probably ceased publication after election day.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Published simultaneously at Lynn and Salem. Editor, Thornibus Thornby, proprietor.

First number issued Saturday, November 4, 1843.

This was a Whig paper. The editor's name is evidently a pseudonym. As it was started as a campaign sheet, it probably had a very short life.

ESSEX COUNTY WHIG

Editors and proprietors, Josiah F. Kimball and Horace J. Butterfield.

First number issued January 6, 1844, succeeding the *Lynn Freeman and Essex County Whig*.

Last number issued Saturday, December 27, 1845, being then continued as the *Lynn News* under the same owners and editors. The two completed volumes of the *Essex County Whig* form volumes one and two of the *Lynn News* series, and the first volume of the *Lynn News* is numbered volume 3 and so forth.

THE AWL

Editor, Edward C. Darlin. First number issued Wednesday, July 17, 1844.

The *Awl* was published every Wednesday, by an association of cordwainers. The society behind the undertaking was called the "Mutual Benefit Society of the Journeymen Cordwainers of Lynn." What its object was and was not is well stated in this article, which appeared in the third number of the *Awl*, and explains the proposed policy of the paper:

"(1) We shall not declare war with, nor attempt to injure our employers. (2) We are not yet ready to demand the proposed prices for our labor, for we are not as yet prepared for such a movement. It must be apparent to all, that if we could obtain our prices to-morrow, the benefit resulting therefrom would be very effervescent; for as soon as publicity was given to the fact, that Lynn jours had obtained the prices demanded, if it be more than journeymen are receiving in other communities, they, of course, or many of them, would pack their kit, and wend their way to Lynn, so that this town would be overrun with workmen, and the result would be a tremendous cut. perhaps lower, if possible, than we were before we commenced this movement. (3) We intend . . . to hold a convention where we shall meet shoemakers from every part of this section of our country, at which time we shall agree to have a uniformity of

prices so fixed that a journeyman can do as well in one town as another; and likewise to designate some day when journeymen cordwainers from here to Philadelphia shall march up to the boss and demand a just and fair compensation for their labor. (4) This society intends to do away if possible, with that injurious practice of taking apprentices for a few weeks or months, and learning them to make one kind of a shoe, or what is called a shoe, and thereby multiplying poor workmen, and filling our market with miserable goods. (5) We intend to raise the character of our town, by doing our work more faithfully. (6) We wish to raise the standard of self-respect. And may the God of light, of truth and justice, aid us onward in our cause."

This gives a fair idea of the aims and aspirations of the men whose organ the *Awl* was intended to be. It had a number of editors first and last, and experienced the usual trials and tribulations of papers of this kind. It ran for almost two years, but was eventually swallowed up in the later and greater *Pioneer* which embraced the cause of the workingman amongst its many other reforms.

LYNN DEMOCRAT

(Second of the Name)

Editor, George Hood; proprietor, George Hood. Publisher, Col. Thos. J. Bowler. First number issued December, 1844.

This was a campaign paper run by his friends to assist the candidacy of George Hood, who was running for Congress against Daniel P. King of Danvers. As Mr. Hood was defeated for the position, it is very probable that the paper ceased publication at once. I have been unable to find a copy in existence, but have seen references made to it by the other contemporary newspapers.

THE PIONEER

Editor, Henry Clapp, Jr.; proprietor, Christopher Robinson. First number issued Thursday, January 16,

1845. Last number issued August 30, 1849. (Volume 8, Number 26.)

This is probably the most celebrated of all Lynn newspapers, not only for the aims and objects of the paper, but more especially for the individuality of the editor. Henry Clapp, Jr., had been editing the *Essex County Washingtonian* for its owner, Christopher Robinson, which paper was devoted to the interests of temperance. Although he was a powerful factor in advancing that cause, Clapp was a humanitarian in the broadest meaning of that term, and could not rest satisfied to devote his brilliant powers to temperance alone. So he induced Mr. Robinson to change and enlarge the scope of his paper, and from the *Essex County Washingtonian*, an inoffensive and unpretending temperance sheet, sprang the *Pioneer*, perhaps the most advanced and radical paper which had, up to that time, appeared in this country.

Those days were full of unrest, when slavery with its menace to free soil, free labor and free institutions was threatening the North; and Garrison, Whittier, Lowell, Johnson and a host of others were striving to arouse a dormant people. Right to the vanguard of the attack went Clapp and his *Pioneer*, and made known the name of Lynn in every city and village throughout the land. And wherever the defenders of slavery heard with averted countenance the hated *Liberator* mentioned, Clapp's *Pioneer* and Rogers' *Herald of Freedom* were equally reprobated and abhorred. Although Lynn was an early center of abolitionism under the leadership of Clapp, William Basset, James N. Buffum, the Olivers,— Stephen, William B. and James P., William D. Thompson, Daniel C. Baker and many others, yet there were many of the business men of the town who were not in sympathy with the movement,

being fearful of suffering in their business if the South should become angry. These were legitimate targets for Clapp's verbal javelins, and he scored them unmercifully. And let it be set down here to the honor of Henry Clapp and those associated with him in the movement, that long before the *Pioneer* came to an end, which occurred in 1849, there was no advocate of slavery of any note left in Lynn.

But the anti-slavery movement was not the only one which Clapp furthered and assisted through his powerful editorials in the *Pioneer*. Every movement which pointed to the reform of some abuse appealed to him, and so we find him advocating in impassioned periods the claims of the workingman for better wages, better hours and better conditions generally. That form of socialism advanced by Fourier also seemed to him to contain the germ of higher, nobler things, and to this cult he gave some attention. And I may also mention a fact not well known, that Henry Clapp was one of the very earliest champions of the right of women to the ballot.

Such being the character of Clapp, fearless, chivalrous, but combative, it is not surprising that, knowing the Lynn of those days as we do, we find him often involved in difficulties of various kinds, but he never turned his back to the foe. His wrath was aroused once at a possible miscarriage of justice before the judge of our local court, and he spoke out his private opinion of the judge in his personal organ, the *Pioneer*. This cost him three months in Salem jail for libel, but he went to his doom like a martyr of old, and continued to edit his paper from his cell. When he came out, he was received by his fellow townsmen with acclamation, and the greatest parade that Lynn has ever seen was gotten up in his honor. Later on, some of his friends and associates got up a fund to send

him to Europe, and his letters from the other side to the *Pioncer* are worthy of permanent preservation.

In stature he was short and spare, somewhat careless in his personal appearance, jovial with his friends and witty in his conversation. He was a most forceful writer and an eloquent speaker. He belonged to no particular church, but had a kind of natural religion of his own. In this regard he resembled the Comeouters, but he never went to the extent of seeking to disturb others in the observance of beliefs. He used to advise his friends to go to the top of Sagamore hill, or the summit of High Rock, and there with bared head to adore the Lord. Rev. Parsons Cooke used to regard him as a brand *not* "to be plucked from the burning," and used to intimate as much in his paper, the *Puritan*. Clapp would reply to him in the *Pioncer*, referring to him as "that priest." The elder citizens have told me that Saturday was anxiously looked forward to as the day on which the *Pioncer* would excoriate Parsons Cooke, and the *Puritan* would scarify Henry Clapp. Parsons Cooke and Henry Clapp—the dignified and austere formalist, and the irreverent though not irreligious free-lance. Both honest and sincere in their convictions, both pugnacious to a fault. We, in these days may be equally tender to their memory, for each of these men spent himself in his own way for the uplifting and the betterment of the town of Lynn.

A PEBBLE AGAINST THE TIDE

(Overcome Evil with Good)

Editor, Henry Clapp; proprietor, Christopher Robinson. First number issued April 5, 1845. Last number issued June 28, 1845.

This paper was published occasionally, and during its

career of twelve weeks issued seven numbers. Like everything of Clapp's, it was well edited but intensely personal.

THE TRUE WORKINGMAN

First number issued October 22, 1845. Last number issued February 7, 1846.

This paper was the successor of the *Awol*, but not in series.

THE TRUE FRIEND

Editor, Rev. C. S. Macreading. First number issued November, 1845.

Rev. Charles S. Macreading was pastor of the South Street Methodist Church from 1845 to 1847.

LYNN NEWS

Editors and proprietors, Josiah F. Kimball and Horace J. Butterfield. First number issued January 3, 1846, Saturday. Last number issued October 16, 1861, Wednesday.

This paper was the successor of the *Essex County Whig*, which was published under the same proprietorship and editorial management. As the change was simply a change of title, the first volume of the *Lynn News* became Volume 3 of the series.

Josiah F. Kimball, who was working as a printer on the *Lynn Freeman and Essex County Whig* at the time of its discontinuation, entered into partnership with another man, Horace J. Butterfield, and continued the paper, lopping off the first part of the title and issuing the new paper as the *Essex County Whig*. This title appearing too cumbersome and the paper beginning to flourish, they changed the name again, this time to the *Lynn News*, a

name and a paper which lasted for almost sixteen years. January 1, 1848, the partnership was dissolved by Mr. Butterfield withdrawing, and Mr. Kimball ran the paper alone, being the editor, publisher and proprietor. The *Lynn News* under Kimball's management rapidly improved in size and appearance, and early showed that the young editor had ideas of his own. He was a practical printer, coming up from Ipswich, where he was born, to Boston, where he learned the printer's craft at the office of S. N. Dickinson. From Boston he came to Lynn and was employed, as I have already stated, on the *Freeman*, which was then published in a little building on the public library lot, quite near to the corner of North Common and Franklin streets. The paper was intensely Whig, for Kimball was never associated in anything but he was in it with heart and soul. No doubt Mr. Kimball had heard the old adage that "a kind word turneth away anger," but the proposition did not appeal to him, if we may judge by his editorials. He had an acrid, caustic way of putting things which was exceedingly aggravating, and was continually bringing down on himself the wrath of his contemporaries. For example, when he saw the first number of the *Free Soil Pickaxe*, he commented on it in this fashion:

"The *Free Soil Pickaxe* is the name of a small paper published in Lynn and Gloucester. It has a smutty appearance, sufficient to insure free soil to anybody coming in contact with it."

Another:

"The Mexican war should now be decided by single combat between Santa Anna and Mr. Polk. It would then be an equal contest — wooden leg against wooden head."

And this directed at Henry Clapp:

"He was imported by the publisher of the *Pioneer* to act as a wholesale blackguard; and as his character is such that his slang cannot injure those against whom it is directed, we will not now answer his article."

Occasionally he would catch a Tartar, and at such times would try to befog the situation with a flood of words. Being worsted somewhat, in a controversy with Goold Brown, the celebrated grammarian, he tried his favorite tactics of words, words, and still words. Now those who knew Mr. Brown all concur in saying that he could use a few words himself, which he proceeded to do on the unfortunate Josiah. Very shortly Kimball petulantly threw up his hands, saying that he did not like controversy. Friend Goold replied in his quaint Quaker phraseology :

“ If thee dislikes controversy, thee will stop telling lies.”

But with all his peculiarities he could write a brilliant editorial, and though intensely partisan, he was not more so than the most of his contemporaries. The problem of slavery or free soil was up for solution, and had so sharpened men's feelings that discussion was apt to be pointed. Editors being in the thick of the fray were generally intolerant of the convictions of other men, when differing from theirs. And to this rule Mr. Kimball was no exception.

But there was another side to him. He had a cultivated and aesthetic taste, a fine poetic sense, a love for music, and a strong admiration for high class literature. Being a poet and a wit, his contributions to the press were much sought for and extensively copied. After he ceased the publication of the *News*, he was appointed to a position in the Boston custom house, upon which he moved to Boston. He lived there till he died, February 4, 1889.

LYNN FORUM

Editor and proprietor, James L. Alger. First number issued Tuesday morning, June 23, 1846.

The *Forum* was started by James L. Alger with the avowed object of discussing economic questions, and had

little or no political bias. Mr. Alger's connection with the paper editorially, ceased January 8, 1848, and it fell into the hands of Thomas J. Bowler, who, as editor announced that its policy henceforth would be to further the interests of the Democratic party. Mr. Bowler's editorial career on the *Forum* commenced January 15, 1848.

THE OLD RAT

Editors, Josiah R. Clough and Moses S. Breed. First number issued October, 1847.

Published semi-once-in-a-while, under the patronage of "The Ratville Institution for the Benefit of the World."

The *Old Rat* has a well-earned reputation for scurrility and satire, and consequently had to be edited anonymously, although the names of the real editors are as I have given them above. It seems to have directed most of its venomous attacks against Henry Clapp, Christopher Robinson and the *Pioneer* newspaper. In addition it poured a flood of ridicule on the temperance cause and its advocates, and any gentleman who openly favored this cause was fair game for its envenomed shafts. Its phraseology was very coarse, and its adjectives libelous. T—— was a conceited old lummux, P—— was an editorial scavenger, B—— was a liar, G—— was a thief, while C—— was a "would-be satirist and a hired buffoon; a weekly liar, and a low lampoon." Immediately below appears this neat sarcasm :

"We are determined to admit nothing of a political, impure or sectarian character into our columns. By a strict adherence to truth and the best interests of humanity, we shall endeavor to merit, and hope to receive, the support of an enlightened public. No personalities (if we can detect them) shall pollute our columns."

Speaking of the efforts of some of the churches to stop the sale of liquor it thus alludes to them :

“For the last year or two, the well-disposed of our community have been disturbed by the horrible orgies of the hyenas and jackalls of Reform, who congregate nightly in vestries and other favorite dens. They feed upon slime and corruption; and around any putrid, running sore, any heap of filth from the body moral, politic or religious, may be found a company of them at their disgusting meal, and then, all reeking from their haunts, they presume to mingle with the decent and respectable.”

That is quite a tart description of what we in these parlous times call prohibition rallies.

Here is another of the characteristic skits of the *Old Rat*:

“The following premiums were awarded at the late Cattle Fair:

Hogs, James Breed	\$ 8.00
Bullfrogs, Willard Oliver	6.00
Calves, Old Lummus	400.00
Bloodsuckers, C. Robinson	7.00
Rot Gut, Bill Perley60
Turkies, Old Peckham	1.25

Then the following exquisite notice:

“We must still enjoin it upon our correspondents that we shall admit nothing into the columns of the *Old Rat* of a personal character, or in any way calculated to reflect upon the character of any individual.”

THE LYNN TATTLER

Editor and proprietor, Joshua C. Oliver. (Eugene Aram.) First number issued Saturday, January 22, 1848. Last number issued November 12, 1848. After the ninth number Oliver sold the paper to Edward C. Darlin, former editor of the *Awl*.

This paper was established and intended to be run on the same lines as the *Old Rat*, but whereas the *Old Rat* had an eye single for the weaknesses and failings of the temperance movement and its local advocates, the *Tattler* assumed a wider field of action, and boldly attacked the doings of the Eastern Railroad, Mechanics Bank and certain members of the Society of Friends, as also the liquor

interests of the town. The first number of the paper made such a sensation that they had to print a second edition. Mr. Oliver wielded a trenchant pen, and could write both verse and prose with scarifying effect. As a result he soon found himself involved in personal and legal difficulties, with the objects of his not always judicious attacks, and after a short and feverish career as editor, in which a horsewhipping and a lawsuit figured, he disposed of his interests in the paper to Edward C. Darlin, a former editor of the *Age*. Mr. Darlin continued the paper on more elevated lines and advocated free soil principles with vigor, but after the election of General Taylor to the Presidency which was a blow to free soil aspirations, the paper ceased publication.

THE SIZZLER

Editor and proprietor, William Bassett. First number issued Saturday, August 19, 1848. Last number issued Sept. 30, 1848. This was another free soil paper which was established to aid that cause, and to support the candidacy of Martin Van Buren for President, and Charles Francis Adams for Vice President. It was edited by William Bassett, a very able and talented man, an original thinker, and a man who was not afraid to change his mind if the truth were presented to his intelligence at the proper angle. One of his political and editorial opponents said of him that he went into new things with a rush, and intimated as proof thereof that at different times of his life he had been a Quaker, a Unitarian, a Comeouter, a Fourierite, a Whig and a Van Burenite.

However this may have been, he edited a good paper for those days, and was the personal friend of all those men of the great anti-slavery movement whose memory we in these days delight to honor.

After running the paper for several weeks under the title of the *Sizzler*, his dignified sense of propriety and fitness made him change it to the *Free Democrat*, which did not long survive. He was associated with Garrison, Wendell Phillips and all the great fighters of the Abolition era, and did effective work for that cause. As a Lynn man he was connected with every movement for the moral uplift of the community, and so great was the estimation in which he was held, that on the day of his funeral, business was generally suspended in the city.

FREE DEMOCRAT

Editor and proprietor, William Bassett. First number issued October 6, 1848. Last number issued November 11, 1848.

This paper was a change of title and continuation of the *Sizzler*, and was under the same management and wedded to the same principles, viz.: the free soil issue. It had a short career and came to an untimely end, ceasing publication with the *Forum*, the *Free Soil Pickaxe* and the *Tattler*, and for similar reasons, viz.: the defeat of Van Buren and Adams.

FREE SOIL PICKAXE

Editor and proprietor, E. C. Darlin. Published every Tuesday morning at Number 7 Spring street.

First number issued August 19, 1848.

This was a free soil paper. Its first number has the following :

“We have been solicited by several individuals to commence the publication of a Free Soil paper — consequently we have discontinued the publication of the *Tattler* for the time being, and should we meet with sufficient encouragement we shall discontinue the *Tattler* altogether. Perhaps some may find fault with the name we have selected. To such

we would say, that we have fixed upon that name as our own choice, being fully satisfied that it will require some powerful instrument to break up the turf of corruption that has grown over some of the hypocritical knaves that are connected with the two old parties; and as we are somewhat familiar with that instrument, we have concluded to adopt it for our paper."

FREEDOM'S AMULET

Editor, Alonzo Lewis; the People, proprietors. First number issued October 6, 1848. Last number issued December 6, 1848.

This is perhaps the very scarcest of all Lynn newspapers. It was a monthly and only appeared three times. It was published in the interests of the anti-slavery movement, and was almost entirely the work of Lewis himself. In the third number he wrote:

"That the publication of the *Amulet* has been productive of much good, cannot be doubted. How much more might it effect, if every one of the thousand free soil voters would take two copies each. The third monthly number is now presented; it depends upon our patrons to say whether it shall be continued monthly, weekly, or not at all."

It is evident that his patrons accepted the last alternative, for it never appeared any more.

LYNN DEWDROP

This was a temperance paper which appeared January 12, 1849. Printed by C. and Horace J. Butterfield.

LYNN SPECTATOR

Bowler & Dow, editors and proprietors. First number issued December 2, 1848.

This paper was a sort of continuation of the *Forum*. As it was only issued to hold the postoffice advertising, it did not last long.

THE GRINDSTONE

First number issued Saturday, January 31, 1852. Last number issued February 28, 1852. Issued every two weeks.

This was a rather scurrilous paper which was published anonymously. It ceased to appear after the third number, and a perusal of its columns will convince anyone that it did not die any too soon. Its sole reason for existence seemed to be to libel and lampoon.

TEMPERANCE LEAGUE

Published by a committee. First number issued Friday, March 26, 1852.

Probably the most exciting election ever held in Lynn was the election of 1852. There were fully half a dozen candidates for mayor, but the principal contest was between Benjamin F. Mudge, Daniel C. Baker, Thomas Raddin and S. C. Pitman. Under the old election law of those days, it was necessary that the successful candidate should have a clear majority of votes over all other candidates combined. At this election the votes were so divided that no one had the wished-for majority until after eight elections had been held, lasting from March until June, when finally Benjamin F. Mudge won the victory. This paper, *The Temperance League*, was started during this memorable campaign by the temperance party to assist the election of Mr. Mudge.

THE ORGAN

Editor, Nathan H. Nichols; proprietor, N. H. Nichols. First number issued February 11, 1851. Last number issued June 12, 1854. (?) Issued every two weeks.

The editor explained the reason for taking such a musical title as follows :

“ It commended itself to us, inasmuch as one great object we have in view is that of harmony, having full faith in the words of the poet that
‘ Music hath charms to tame a savage,
To blow a log or split a cabbage.’ ”

Nathan H. Nichols was a brother of our present venerable, respected, and genial printer, Thomas P. Nichols.

KITE-ENDER

Published by the Canaan brass band and Kite End light guards. First number issued Thursday, July 10, 1856. Last number issued July 4, 1874.

The *Kite-ENDER* was published in West Lynn, and represented the youthful spirit and exuberance of that part of the old town. The leading spirit in getting out this sheet, which was generally gotten out to commemorate the Glorious Fourth, was undoubtedly Willard F. Oliver, under the soubriquet of A. Mudsill. He and his assistants, of whom there were many willing and helpful in the work, organized the Kite End light guards and the Canaan brass band, and this was the beginning of what later came to be known as the antiques and horrors. They used to parade over the town, bearing banners and inscriptions, and these inscriptions were generally personal and satiric. After the parade there was a banquet at the Lynn hotel, kept in those days by Moody Dow, and after the feasting and speechmaking, there was adjournment to the common and a grand exhibition of fireworks. The band was something fearful to listen to, if all that we hear about it from our older citizens is true; and evidently made up in noise what it lacked in harmony. On this account, and out of regard for the feelings of the townspeople in general, the band used to go down to the wharf, or out of town whenever a rehearsal was deemed necessary.

With regard to the name of the sheet, *Kite Ender*, it derived its title from its place of publication, West Lynn, which in the old days was called the Kite End. Why West Lynn was called the Kite End is well known to our older citizens, but may not be so clear to those of our day. In the days before the Eastern railroad was built, that part of the town including Breed's End and Boston Street was really the most important part of Lynn, and the rest of the town, including Broad Street, Pudding Hill, Black Ma'sh, Graves End and Dyehouse Village, was simply the tail to the kite, West Lynn, of course, being the kite. In other words, West Lynn was Lynn, and the rest of the town the tail end. A good deal of this preëminence was due to the fact that the town's leading hotel, at which all the stage coaches to and from Boston stopped, was located here, and this end of the town also boasted the possession of the post office. After the advent of the Eastern railroad, conditions were reversed, and the tail became the kite.

THE NEW ENGLAND MECHANIC

Editor, Alonzo G. Draper; proprietors, Draper & Kimball. First number issued Saturday, March 19, 1859.

A family newspaper devoted to the interests of journeymen boot and shoemakers.

THE BANNER

(Second of the Name)

Editor and proprietor, Charles S. Purinton. First number published April, 1862. Last number published March, 1863. Issued monthly at 272 Turnpike Street, Lynn, Mass. This little paper was edited and published by Charles S. Purinton, the respected president of the Lynn Institution for Savings, when he was a boy of 14 years.

THE LITTLE GIANT

Editor, William S. Post. Published every Saturday by the Little Giant association. First number October 30, 1869. Last number issued December 21, 1872. Continued as *Lynn Weekly Independent*, in volume and series.

This was at one time a very popular sheet. It was started as a labor paper, but afterwards was issued as a paper of general interest.

EVERETT MONTHLY

Editors and Publishers, the Everett Debating Society. First number issued January, 1874.

This paper was edited and published by the Everett Debating Society during the year 1874. The duties incident to the management of the paper became so onerous that it was sold to Rev. George W. Rogers, who was managing editor during 1875. From this time it was mainly filled by long contributions from the Lynn Exploring Circle, and printed on thinner paper, which changes failed to commend themselves to those who had subscribed for the paper under the attractions of the breezy though immature contributions of the Debating Society members, and its subscription list diminished to such an extent that Mr. Rogers discontinued its publication after the year 1875.

At the inception of the paper the staff was constituted as follows: Editor, Albert Webster Edgerly; associate editor, Charles S. Fuller; treasurer, George F. Lord, Jr.; supervisors, C. J. H. Woodbury and Henry B. Sprague; and an election of a staff was held every three months, although many of them held several terms of office.

It is the intention of the writer to complete the history of Lynn newspapers down to the present time, and to have it ready for publication at an early date.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN; THE GATEWAY OF THE NORTH

(Illustrated by the Stereopticon.)

BY CHARLES S. JACKSON, S. B., October 14, 1909.

(Abstract).

The preservation and the suitable marking of scenes of local history is a duty that the present owes not so much to the past as to the future. They stand as a silent but powerful inspiration to patriotism and loyalty. Most of the early explorers, from the Norsemen to Samuel de Champlain, found their way to the Labrador and Newfoundland coast, the nearest point to the old world by about a thousand miles. The St. Lawrence River and the New England coast were about equally attractive and equally accessible to the small craft in which they came. Both invited them onward in their quest for a new route to China. The name of the Lachine Rapids, just above Montreal, still tells the story of their disappointment.

In 1609, Champlain from the North and Hudson from the south approached each other by way of a remarkable depression in the formation of the continent that afforded almost a continuous water-way from the St. Lawrence by way of the Richelieu River, Lake Champlain and the Hudson River to the Atlantic seaboard, a favorite route for Indian war parties from times unknown. The Indian name for Lake Champlain signifies the gateway of the country. The possession of North America figured prominently in all the European wars in which France and England were involved and their armies in the new world surged back and forth through this route, which was the

only line of communication between the two centers of colonization.

The past summer has been made memorable by the brilliant and international character of the tercentenary celebrations of the achievements of Champlain and Hudson. The short portage from the Hudson to Lake George and to Lake Champlain, together with both lakes, constitute a region remarkably rich in history. It was known in early colonial times, as the Gateway of the North.

At the beginning of this old "Gateway" on the banks of the Hudson is the scene of what Creasy ranks as one of the fifteen decisive battles of the world, Old Saratoga. It is now called Schuylerville in honor of General Philip Schuyler whose summer home is still one of the interesting landmarks of the place. The Saratoga battle monument on the hill above the village, the Freeman farm house that saw some of the fiercest fighting of the battle, the old battle well around which lay thick the dead and dying during the battle, the headquarters of General Gates, now a part of a set of farm buildings, "Surrender Tree" seen in Turnbull's famous painting of Burgoyne's Surrender, the Marshall house where Madam Riedesel cared for the wounded British officers, with stone tablets scattered all over the old battle field to mark important positions and actions are among the many interesting historic features of the place. Some of the fairest pages in the life story of Benedict Arnold are found in this historic region.

Fort Edward preserves the romantic tragedy of Jane McRea associated with Burgoyne's approach to Saratoga. About the head of Lake George are many scenes of interest—Bloody Pond where in 1755 the New Hampshire Militia practically exterminated a part of the French army and threw their bleeding bodies into this little pond, coloring

its waters red; the spot where Col. Williams, founder of Williams College, fell; the old battle field of Lake George around the ruins of Fort George; an artistic grouping in bronze of General Sir William Johnson and the old Indian King Hendrick, which forms the battle monument; the embankments of old Fort William Henry which was the scene of a brutal massacre and many other stirring events during the French and Indian wars.

Old Fort Ticonderoga, built by the French as Fort Carillon, is being restored after the original designs from the archives of the Department of War in Paris. Here two thousand of the British and American troops fell in 1758, while the French loss within the Fort was over five hundred. Much of the romantic effect of the crumbling ruins of the old fort is disappearing in the restoration. The one building thus far completed reproduces the officers' quarters. The entrance at which Ethan Allen demanded the surrender of the fort "in the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress" has become again a reality.

North of Ticonderoga is the site of the old French frontier settlement known as Fort St. Frederick. This was the starting point of all aggressive action by the French and was considered the strongest fortified post in America next to Quebec. The ruins of old Fort St. Frederick are somewhat difficult to find covered with earth and bushes, but back from the lake about a quarter of a mile are the very attractive ruins of the extensive system of fortification which Gen. Amherst started, though never quite completed, even after spending ten million dollars on the work. Near the city of Vergennes, Vermont, is the location of the shipyards where Lieutenant Macdonough built a fleet that in 1814 won the glorious victory of the battle of Plattsburg.

Every headland and bay of Lake Champlain and

Lake George has a story of its own of the times of war and strife in the early part of our country's history. Traces of those stirring times are rapidly disappearing while many are entirely unmarked and depend on legend alone. A priceless service could be rendered to future generations by the proper marking of these scenes, not as a glorification of war but as an inspiration to patriotism from the sacrifice and self-forgetfulness of those who suffered and fought on the waters and the shores of these historic lakes.

THE CO-OPERATION OF FRANCE IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

By JOSEPH ARMAND BEDARD, M. D., President of the Franco-American Historical Society, December 16, 1909.

That France took a most active and glorious part in the War of Independence, is one of the historical truths which none will contest. Her government, impelled by the hereditary animosity of the nation toward England, dominated by the philosophical spirit then in favor at Court, at first excited and encouraged, by means of its agents, the discontent of the Anglo-Americans. Then at the time of the struggle, it aided them with its diplomacy, its money, its fleets and its soldiers.

I believe I can quote without any apology one of Napoleon's great sayings: "France alone wages war for an idea." Never, perhaps, was such a course of conduct carried out with so much disinterestedness and perseverance as at the period of French intervention in the War of Independence. The policy inaugurated by Choiseul was maintained by his successor, de Vergennes, by means of her armies and fleets, without regard for her greatly deranged finances. It is my purpose to reproduce here a short historical sketch of the part which she took in this great struggle, and recall to mind the names of those men, who, with no other motives than their sympathy for a noble cause, and a disinterested feeling of honor, shared the dangers, privations and sufferings of the fathers of this country and helped them in the defence of their rights and in the conquest of their liberty. And among these,

none is greater, none showed more disinterested zeal, gave more enthusiastic support to the cause of America, than La Fayette.

La Fayette was of noble ancestry. He had just married the Countess Anastasie de Noailles, a lady of great personal beauty, immense fortune and great accomplishments. When the story of America's wrongs and of her noble struggle for the right just begun, reached his ears, it inflamed his young heart with a most passionate sympathy and an ardent desire to aid them with his purse and sword.

It was in the summer of 1776 La Fayette was stationed on military duty at Metz, being then, though only a little past eighteen years of age, an officer in the French army. The Duke of Gloucester, brother to the King of England, visited Metz, and a dinner party was given to him by the Commander of that place. La Fayette was at the table. The Duke had just received dispatches from England relating to the Declaration of Independence, the resistance of the Colonies, and the strong measures adopted by the British Ministry to crush the rebellion, and he made their contents the topic for conversation. The details were new to La Fayette, and after dinner he had a long conversation with the duke. The idea of a people fighting for liberty had a strong influence upon his imagination. He regarded their cause as just, their struggle noble, and from that hour his chivalrous enterprise was the chief burden of his thoughts. He returned to Paris and there reflected his plans.

Not all the blandishments of rank and fortune, the endearment of conjugal love, made doubly so by promise of offspring, not the sad tales of American reverses to American arms, could repress his zeal or deter him from

the execution of his noble purpose. "When," says La Fayette in his *Memoirs*, "I presented my boyish face to Mr. Silas Deane, one of the American Commissioners at Paris, I spoke more of my ardor in the cause than my experience; but I dwelt much upon the effect my departure would excite in France, and he signed our agreements." Franklin arrived at this juncture, and was greatly pleased with the young Marquis, and the disinterested zeal which he exhibited, but honestly advised him to abandon his design until better hope of success should appear. But this candid advice was of no avail.

The Commissioners had not sufficient credit to command the means to fit out a vessel, for the purpose of conveying the Marquis and his friends with arms and ammunition and stores. La Fayette offered to purchase a ship with his own funds. "Hitherto," he said, "in the spirit of true heroism, I have only cherished your cause; now I am going to serve it. The lower it is in the opinion of the people, the greater effect my departure will have; and since you cannot get a vessel, I shall purchase and fit out one for the purpose of carrying your dispatches to Congress, and myself to America."

I need not dwell on his three weeks' visit to England where he went for information and openly avowed his sympathy, nor recall the opposition at the hands of the French Government, who wanted to remain neutral although secretly rejoicing at La Fayette's bold enterprise. His wife alone, with rare abnegation, sustained him in his determination. Nor was this the end of his troubles in his endeavors to serve the cause of America. When he arrived at Philadelphia, he put his letters in the hands of Mr. Lovell, the Chairman of the Committee of Congress on foreign affairs. The next day Mr. Lovell handed them

back to him, with the remark that so many foreigners had offered their services that Congress was embarrassed with their applications, and he was sorry to inform him that there was very little hope of his success.

La Fayette immediately sent a note to the President of Congress, in which he asked permission to serve in the Continental army, upon two conditions: First, that he should receive no pay, and secondly, that he should act as volunteer. As a consequence of this disinterested appeal, Congress on the 31st of July, 1777, adopted the following preamble and resolution. "Whereas the Marquis La Fayette, out of his great zeal to the cause of liberty, in which the United States are engaged, has left his family and connections, and at his own expense, come over to offer his services to the United States without pension or particular allowance, and is anxious to risk his life in our cause,

RESOLVED: That his service be accepted, and that in consideration of his zeal, illustrious family and connections, he have the rank and commission of Major-General in the army of the United States." (Journals of Congress, Vol. III., p. 247) The Marquis joined the army as a volunteer without any command until the battle on the Brandywine three months afterwards.

In this battle, so disastrous to the Americans, LaFayette displayed the greatest bravery, and engaged personally with Generals Sullivan and Sterling in the hottest of battle. Cornwallis, with his artillery directed against Sterling's division, had strewn the earth with the slain, and the patriots, disheartened, began to flee. La Fayette, who had leaped from his horse, and sword in hand was endeavoring to rally the yielding soldiers, was wounded in the leg by a musket ball and fell. Many other French officers were engaged in this action. The Baron de St. Quère was

taken prisoner, and Captain Louis de Fleury, the hero of Stony Point, had a horse killed under him. The bravery of de Fleury commanded the admiration of Washington. Two days after the battle Congress ordered another horse to be presented to de Fleury.

It was in December of this same year, 1777, that Congress, yielding to the solicitations of Washington, gave to La Fayette a command suitable to the rank which his commission conferred. The resolution in the Journals of Congress, volume III, page 429, reads as follows :

RESOLVED: That General Washington be informed it is highly agreeable to Congress that the Marquis La Fayette be appointed to the command of a division in the Continental army.

* * * * *

Washington, some time after the battle on the Brandywine, and probably while in camp at Valley Forge, wrote to Franklin these memorable words :— " Without the money and the men of France our cause is lost." And it was not until May 1778 that intelligence was received at the camp that France had acknowledged the independence of the Colonies, although the Treaty between both countries had been signed in Paris, the 6th of February of the same year.

This event was celebrated in an enthusiastic and yet christian manner. Washington issued a general order in which he set apart the 7th of May as a day of Thanksgiving to the Almighty, of rejoicings, and parading. Cannons were discharged and the infantry kept up a running fire, and upon a given signal the whole army huzzaed, " Long Live the King of France ! "

While the American army was at Valley Forge, La Fayette was engaged in various important services, during this same winter and spring of 1778. To stop the

depredations of the British, to obtain correct information concerning their movements, and to be ready to follow them with a considerable force immediately in their rear when they should leave Philadelphia, Washington detached La Fayette with about 2,100 troops and five pieces of cannon across the Schuylkill River on the 18th of May. La Fayette took post at Barren Hill, nearly twelve miles from Valley Forge, a position most skilfully chosen as on his right were rocky ledges and the Schuylkill, on his left thick woods, stone houses and a substantial stone church.

La Fayette quartered at the house of a Tory Quaker, who sent a messenger with this information to Sir Henry Clinton, then Commander-in-Chief of the British army at Philadelphia. Clinton immediately formed a plan of surprising La Fayette. In the night of the 19th, he detached General Grant to a position in the rear of the Americans, General Gray with another strong force cross to the Western bank of the Schuylkill, while Sir Henry Clinton led in person a third division through Germantown and halted on Chestnut Hill; so that the little band of Americans were nearly surrounded by a greatly superior force before they were aware of their danger.

Early in the morning, red coats were seen through the thick woods, and an officer sent to reconnoiter came back with the information that a large British force was at a little more than a mile from his encampment. The Marquis instantly conceived a skilful manœuvre. Dispatching several small parties through the woods that the enemy might be deceived into the belief that he was marching to an attack, and taking advantage of the stone houses and thick woods, he led the bulk of his command to Matson's Ford, while General Grant was preparing troops to meet these supposed attacks upon his flanks. The heads of the

columns who had deceived Grant gradually fell back and joined in the retreat, and the whole army arrived at the Ford in safety. They crossed the Schulykill with their artillery, took possession of the high ground on the west side of the river and formed in the order of battle.

General Grant had marched to the church on Barren Hill, where he joined the division under Clinton, and discovered with mortified pride that he had been out-manuevred by the stripling Frenchman. La Fayette and his men marched back to the camp at Valley Forge where they were greeted with the most enthusiastic congratulations. This strategic retreat, concealed and executed by this young man of twenty-one years of age, undoubtedly saved the Americans from a bloody disaster and inflicted great humiliation to the British who returned chargined and disappointed to Philadelphia.

* * * * *

Meanwhile the French government, immediately after the Treaty had been signed, sent a fleet in the command of Charles Henry, Count d'Estaing. The arrival of the first official contingent, had the effect of awakening the people to the full realization of the situation and of impressing strongly upon their minds, that the only one possible issue of the war was victory at any cost. But on the other hand a great many militia men, more so in the provinces that were not immediately threatened, thought that this reinforcement was sufficient for defensive purposes and that they could rely upon the allies for this task.

A terrible storm prevented an encounter between d'Estaing and the British fleet, and the Frenchman was obliged to run his vessels into the harbor of Boston for repairs; the people, disappointed at his failure, accused him of treason, and American officers in a letter to Wash-

ington, laid the blame of his failure to engage in battle on d'Estaing.

Washington, in a letter to La Fayette, in which one can detect the tone of a man quite often misunderstood himself, asks La Fayette to forgive his compatriots and, in an almost pathetic appeal, begs of him to forget harsh words uttered against our great and good allies, in the bitterness of disappointed hopes.

And to Count d'Estaing himself, Washington also wrote a few days later expressing his regrets:—"Though your success has not been equal to your expectations, yet you have the satisfaction of reflecting that you have rendered essential service to the common cause."

I need not insist upon the projected expedition to Canada in the command of La Fayette, planned by the Board of War, composed of men, hostile to Washington, who wished to detach this able Lieutenant from the commander-in-chief. At a dinner party given in his honor, La Fayette, seeing that the name of Washington had been purposely omitted, proposed a toast to the great and good Commander-in-chief of the American army, showing in no equivocal terms, his confidence in and sympathy with the chief under whose leadership he had fought, and whose fortune he had shared since his arrival in America.

I have already mentioned the name of Colonel de Fleury in connection with the battle on the Brandywine; this officer took a brilliant part in the storming of Stony Point the 15th of July, 1779. Washington greatly regretted the loss of this fort which was captured by Clinton on the first of June of the same year, as it secured a free communication between the troops of New England and those of the central and southern portions of the Confederacy; so he resolved to dispatch General Wayne and Colonel

de Fleury to the Fort, and on the 15th of July, they gallantly stormed it and made the garrison with its commander, Johnson, prisoners. De Fleury was the first to enter the works and struck the British standard with his own hands. Thanks were presented him by Congress, together with a silver medal. DeFleury was a French nobleman who had come to America soon after the news of the revolt reached France. He was a brilliant engineer, and as such his services were often brought into requisition. He returned to France after the capture of Stony Point.

After Sir Henry Clinton had taken general command of the British in May, 1778, the Ministry ordered him to evacuate Philadelphia, and he resolved to proceed to New York by land. As soon as intelligence of this plan reached Washington, he broke up his encampment at Valley Forge and with almost his whole army, pushed forward in pursuit. General Lee, second in command, was strongly opposed to any interference with the movements of the enemy, and in the memorable battle on the Plains of Monmouth, ordered a retreat of his columns in spite of the protests of La Fayette, who, perceiving a good chance to gain the rear of the division of the enemy marching against them, rode up quickly to Lee and asked permission to make the attempt. "Sir," replied Lee, "you do not know British soldiers. We cannot stand against them, we shall certainly be driven back at first and we must be cautious. La Fayette replied, "It may be so, general, but British soldiers have been beaten before and they may be again. At any rate, I am disposed to make the trial."

Lee complied at first, but soon recalled him and ordered a general retreat. La Fayette obeyed with reluctance. Washington bitterly rebuked Lee for this movement, and although he succeeded in rallying the patriots

in the afternoon, and engaging in battle, the British escaped in the night and reached Sandy Hook on the 30th of June, whence the British fleet conveyed them to New York. The Battle of Monmouth was one of the most severely contested during the war, and had La Fayette's advice prevailed and Lee's shameful retreat been averted, the war might have ended then and there, because victory for the Americans seemed assured when the retreat was ordered.

* * * * *

Early in the summer of 1779 the Marquis de La Fayette obtained leave of absence for one year and returned to France, but this absence was not a season of idleness among his old associates, or a forgetfulness of the Americans on the part of La Fayette. On the contrary the chief design of his visit to his native country was to enlist the sympathies of his people and government more warmly in the cause of the Americans, and to procure for them more substantial aid than they had hitherto received.

After passing a few days with his beautiful and much loved wife, he addressed a long letter to the Count de Vergennes, the Prime Minister, on the subject of furnishing an army well appointed in every particular to fight in America. In making such a request, a soul less ardent and hopeful than the youthful General's, would not have perceived the least probability of success. He was acting without instructions from Congress, or even its sanction, or the full approval of Washington. It seemed but too recently that French and American troops, were battling in opposition in the Western world, to hope that they would freely commingle, though Britains were still the foes of the French. La Fayette, however, understood French character better than Washington and Congress did, and he

knew that success would attend the measure. "He had that interior conviction," says Everett in his eulogy of La Fayette," which no argument or authority could subdue, that the proposed expedition was practicable and expedient, and he succeeded in imparting his enthusiasm to the Ministers. He was only twenty-two years of age and held only a subordinate rank in the army of his King; he therefore had no expectation of being Commander of any force that might be sent. His efforts were disinterested. Nothing could divert him from his object, and with joyful heart he returned to America the following spring, bearing to the patriots, the glad tidings that a French squadron, with an army of more than 4,000 men, admirably officered and equipped, and conveying money for the United States' Treasury, was about to sail for our shores." The Marquis also brought a commission from Louis XVI, for Washington, appointing him Lieut. General of the armies of France and Vice Admiral of its fleets. This was a wise measure, and operated as intended, to prevent difficulties that might arise respected official etiquette. It was stipulated that the French should be considered as auxiliaries, and always cede the post of honor to the Americans. Lieut. General, the Count de Rochambeau, the Commander of the French expedition, was to place himself under the Commander-in-chief, and on all occasions, the authority of Washington was to be respected as Supreme. This arrangement, which secured the best understanding between the two armies, was conceived by La Fayette and he made it a fundamental point. Not content with soliciting troops for America, La Fayette requested large supplies of clothing, guns, and ammunition for the Republican army. They were promised, but only part was sent. Such was the importunity of La Fayette and such the disinterested

enthusiasm with which he represented the wants and claims of his American friends, that the old Count de Maurepas, who was then Prime Minister, said one day in the Council, "It is fortunate for the King that La Fayette does not take it into his head to strip Versailles of its furniture, to send to his dear Americans as His Majesty would be unable to refuse it." La Fayette purchased on his own account, a large quantity of swords and other military equipment which he brought with him and presented to the Officers of the Light Infantry, whom he commanded during the campaign.

At the request of Count de Vergennes, La Fayette had drawn up a statement, containing a detailed plan of the proposed expedition. It is a paper of great interest, and exhibits genius of the greatest order, of which a general of three score might well be proud. The number and disposition of the troops, the character of the officers proper to accompany them, the appointments of the fleet and army, the time of embarkation, proper place for landing, and service to which the fleet and army would be called, were all laid out with a minuteness and clearness of detail which seemed to indicate almost an intuitive knowledge of the future. The whole expedition was arranged in accordance with the plan of the Marquis.

Great was the joy of the American Congress produced by the tidings brought by La Fayette, and assurance possessed the minds of that assembly that the next campaign would secure peace and independence to the States. Congress by resolution, testified their satisfaction at his return, and accepted with pleasure, a tender of the further services of so gallant and meritorious an officer. The French fleet, under the command of Admiral de Ternay, sailed from Brest early in April, and appeared off the

coast of Virginia on the 4th of July, 1780, on the evening of the 10th it entered Newport harbor, on which occasion the town was brilliantly illuminated and every demonstration of joy was made by the inhabitants. Rochambeau and his troops were received on the landing by General Heath, then in command on Rhode Island, and La Fayette, under instructions from Washington, soon came to concert measures with Rochambeau for future operations.

It was not until March, 1781, however, that Washington came to Rhode Island and held a conference with Rochambeau, the outcome of which was the final departure of the French troops in 1781 to form a junction with the American army on the Hudson. Meanwhile Admiral de Ternay had died, and Admiral de Barras had succeeded him in the command of the fleet. The conclusion of the conference was an arrangement for the French army to march as speedily as possible to the Hudson river and form a junction with the American army and encamped there, for the purpose of making a demonstration upon the city of New York if practicable. An expedition southward seems to have been proposed by the French officers, but this idea was abandoned on account of the lateness of the season, and the danger to which Northern troops would be exposed in the Southern States in the summer. It was also agreed to send to the West Indies for the squadron under Count de Grasse, to sail immediately to Sandy Hook, and forming a junction with the fleet under Count de Barras, confine Admiral Arbuthnot to New York Bay, and act in concert with the combined armies in besieging the city, then the stronghold of the enemy. The French troops consisted of about 4,000 men, exclusive of 200 that were to be left in charge of stores at Providence. Washington mustered as large a force as he could from the Eastern States, and

on his return from the conference he began his arrangements for the enterprise. The arrival of a reinforcement for Clinton in New York, the express determination of de Grasse to sail for the Chesapeake, and the peculiar situation of affairs in Virginia, where La Fayette and Cornwallis were operating against each other, induced Washington to march south with the combined armies.

Meanwhile Sir Henry Clinton had directed Cornwallis to take some strong position on the Chesapeake, in order to carry on his harrassing warfare in Virginia and Maryland. Cornwallis, accordingly, sent his engineers to view first Old Point Comfort, near Hampton, then Yorktown and Gloucester. The latter places seemed the most eligible for offensive and defensive operations, and for the protection of any co-operative fleet that might be sent to the Chesapeake, and on the 22d of September, 1780, the whole army of the Earl, about 7,000 strong, was concentrated at York and Gloucester. Cornwallis immediately commenced fortifying both points. He constructed a line of works completely around Yorktown, and also extended a line of intrenchments across the peninsula of Gloucester in the rear of that little town. Besides the works in close proximity to Yorktown, he constructed some field works at a considerable distance to impede the approach of the enemy. All this time, La Fayette was within a few miles of the Earl, but neither party dared strike a blow. The Marquis did not feel sufficiently strong to attack Cornwallis, and the latter was unwilling to impede the progress in fortifying Yorktown, by engaging his troops in other enterprises. Before Washington had fully decided to proceed South, he received dispatches from the Count de Barras, successor of de Ternay at Newport, informing him that the Count de Grasse was to sail from Cape

François in the West Indies on the 13th day of August, for the Chesapeake, with between twenty-five and twenty-nine sail of the line, and 3,200 land troops, under the command of the Marquis St. Simon. De Grasse desired everything to be in readiness to commence operations when he should arrive, for he intended to return to the West Indies by the middle of October. The plan of the Southern campaign, was, therefore, speedily arranged, and the allied armies were far on their march toward Yorktown before Sir Henry Clinton was assured of their real destination.

The Count de Grasse with twenty-eight ships and several brigades arrived in the Chesapeake at the close of August. At Cape Henry an officer sent by La Fayette, gave de Grasse full information respecting the situation of the two armies in Virginia. De Grasse immediately dispatched four ships of the line, and several frigates to blockade the mouth of the York River, and to convey the land forces commanded by the Marquis St. Simon, who were destined to join those of La Fayette on the James River. Cornwallis now perceived the eminent peril that surrounded him, and conceived a plan for escaping into North Carolina, but the vigilance of La Fayette prevented his attempting the movement. He could console himself only with the hope that Sir Henry Clinton would send them timely aid.

The French fleet lay in Lynn Haven Bay, just within the Chesapeake. On the morning of the 5th of September, 1781, the British fleet was seen off Cape Charles. Admiral Graves bore down upon de Grasse and both fleets slowly moved eastward upon the broad Atlantic. At four o'clock in the afternoon a partial action commenced, and continued until sunset; the French lost in the action 220 men, including four officers killed and eighteen wounded. The English lost ninety killed and 245 wounded. The Ter-

rible, one of the English ships, was so much damaged that after taking out her prisoners and stores, they set fire to and burned her. The Count de Grasse bore away for the Chesapeake and anchored again in Lynn Haven Bay. There he found de Barras with his squadron, and a considerable land force under Monsieur de Choisé, together with fourteen transports, with heavy artillery and military stores suitable for carrying on a siege.

While these events were occurring on the Virginia coast the allied armies were making their way southward with all possible dispatch. Washington with Count Rochambeau, de Chastellux, reached Williamsburg on the evening of the 14th of September. On the 17th, Washington, accompanied by Rochambeau, de Chastellux and Generals Knox and du Portail, proceeded to visit de Grasse on board his flagship, "La Ville de Paris," lying off Cape Henry. Satisfactory arrangements were made for an immediate attack upon Cornwallis, and on the 25th, the last division of the allied troops having reached Williamsburg, preparations for the siege commenced. The Duke de Lauzun, with his legion, the marines from the squadron of de Barras, and a brigade of Virginia militia under General Weeden, the whole commanded by the French General de Choisé, were sent to invest Gloucester.

On the morning of the 28th the combined armies, about 12,000 strong, left Williamsburg by different roads and marched toward Yorktown. On the 30th the place was completely invested by the allied armies, their line extending in a semi-circle, at a distance of nearly two miles from the British works, each wing resting upon the York River. The French troops occupied the left, the Americans the right, while Count de Grasse, with his fleet, remained in Lynn Haven Bay, to beat off any naval force

which might come to the aid of Cornwallis. On the extreme left of the besieging armies were the West India regiments under St. Simon, and next to them were the French Light Infantry regiments commanded by the Baron and Viscount Viomenil. The most distinguished Colonels of these regiments were the Duke de Laval-Montmorenci, and Count Guillaume des Deux Ponts, and the Count de Custine; La Fayette was in command of the Light Infantry of New York, Rhode Island and New Jersey.

From the first until the 6th of October, the besieging armies were employed in bringing up heavy ordinance and making other preparations. The evening of the 6th was dark and gloomy, and under cover of the gloom, silently and earnestly, trenches were begun within 600 yards of Cornwallis' works and completed before daylight. On the afternoon of the 9th a general discharge of twenty-four and eighteen pounders was commenced by the Americans, and kept up without intermission during the night, and early the next morning the French opened their batteries upon the enemy; for nearly eight hours there was an incessant roar of cannons and mortars. At evening red hot cannon balls were hurled from the French Battery F at the Guadeloupe and Charron, two British vessels in the River. The Guadeloupe was driven from her port and the Charron of forty-four guns and three large transports were burned, the allies kept up the cannonade all night, and early the next morning another British vessel was set in flames by a fiery ball and consumed.

The next three days were devoted to the construction of new trenches, within two and 300 yards from the British works. But two redoubts on the left of the besieged greatly annoyed the men in the trenches, so preparations were made on the 14th to carry them both by storm. To

excite a spirit of emulation, the reduction of one was committed to the American Light Infantry, under La Fayette; and the other to a detachment of the French Grenadiers and Chasseurs, commanded by Major General the Baron de Viomenil, a brave and experienced officer. Toward evening the two detachments marched to the assault. The Americans rushed furiously to the charge, and entered the works with hardly any loss and made the garrison prisoner. The redoubt stormed by the French under de Viomenil was garrisoned by a greater force and was not so easily overcome. After a combat of half an hour it was surrendered. The French lost in killed and wounded, about 100 men. In this engagement Count Mathieu Dumas, one of Rochambeau's aids, bore a conspicuous part. He was one of the first to enter the redoubt. The Counts des Deuxponts and Charles de Larmeth were wounded.

Cornwallis, after a desperate effort at flight, prevented by a fierce storm of wind and rain, feeling that Clinton's reinforcements would not arrive in time to allow him to hold out, lost all hopes, although still resisting with dogged determination until the 17th, when several new batteries were opened, and a more terrible storm of shells and round shots was poured upon the town than had yet been experienced by the enemy. The British commander then sent a flag to Washington asking for a suspension of hostilities for twenty-four hours, which Washington would not grant, fearing that reinforcements might arrive in the meantime and allow the Earl to escape. In answer to Cornwallis' letter, Washington desired him to transmit his proposals in writing, previous to the meeting of the Commissioners, for which purpose he would order a cessation of hostilities for two hours, to which arrangement Cornwallis agreed. The Americans appointed Colonel Laurens and Viscount de

Noailles, a relative of La Fayette's wife as Commissioners, and the British, Lieutenant Dundas and Major Ross. The Commissioners met early on the morning of the 18th, prepared a rough draft of the Articles of Capitulation, which were signed by the Earl of Cornwallis by 11 o'clock on the morning of the 19th of October, the time limit allowed by Washington.

One may fairly ask what Washington would have done without a French fleet under Admiral de Grasse in Lynn Haven Bay, without the land troops under Rochambeau and his able lieutenants in the investment of Yorktown. The proportion of French troops was such that without this aid to Washington, Cornwallis securely intrenched could have patiently waited for reinforcements from Clinton, and that the war as a consequence would have been greatly protracted and that England would have retained her possessions in America much longer than she did. However, it is not within the confines of a short lecture that one can adequately appreciate the part which the French took in the American Revolution or the reasons which led France and her gallant officers to offer their services for this great cause. The magnitude of such a task would easily frighten a less timid person, or one more versed in historical researches. But naturally, the subject has for an American citizen of French extraction, and more so for the President of the Franco-American Historical Society (whose aim it is to bring to light the deeds of valor and the great actions of the French from the Northland to the Gulf of Mexico) a fascination that may not be felt by any one else, and I cannot look upon this magnanimous record without a feeling of pride and intense gratitude. Pride for the heroic deeds of these men and gratitude for their efficient co-operation in bringing about the establishment

of this great nation, and in also being instrumental in the Proclamation of this greatest monument of human and political wisdom, The American Constitution.

The feelings of dissatisfaction, of uneasiness in the masses in France throughout the eighteenth century, were the forebodings of the great Revolution which was to free the people from the last feudal institutions. A spirit of liberty animated all classes, from the oppressed plebeian to the philosophers at work on the encyclopedia, and permeated even the privileged classes, a few representatives of which from an innermost sense of justice, were espousing the cause of the people; and perhaps was it while they were in France, amidst the brilliant philosophers of the time, that two of the illustrious committee of five, Franklin and Jefferson, gathered some of their foremost Republican ideas? Whatever may have been the political reasons which led France to recognize the independence of the struggling states at the beginning of 1778, that is a year and a half after the Declaration of Independence; whether it was the desire to humiliate her perennial foe (the letter advising Great Britain of this recognition was certainly very ironical and almost insolent); whether she was simply courting the friendship of a nation, in the future of which she deeply believed, the fact remains that no such motives entered into the proffer of services from the Marquis de La Fayette.

This was a pure, unalloyed, enthusiastic endorsement of the cause of liberty and withal a most practical and efficient support of the colonies bent on obtaining it, and at a time when their cause seemed lost after the first bitter reverses, before his government had taken any official action in the matter, and in the face of a great deal of opposition.

Indeed the co-operation of France helped powerfully to make this the land of the free, a refuge for the oppressed of every land, and a shelter for all the unhappy victims of obsolete systems of government. And in the history of this war, which reads at times like an epic poem, two names stand out as the two heroic figures of this poem, and are immortally linked together,—the names of Washington and La Fayette.

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Corrected to February 21, 1910

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

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(Constituted Honorary Member January 10, 1910.)

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- Sept. 9, 1898. Baker, Alfred Landon Lake Forest, Ill.
March 18, 1899. Baker, Harry Mudge 115 Ocean St.
April 27, 1897. Peirce, Charles Francis 42 Hanover St.

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- July 26, 1909. Aborn, Frank Parker 195 Ocean St.
July 26, 1909. Aborn, Grace Berry (Mrs. Frank P.) . . . 195 Ocean St.
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April 27, 1897. Abbott, Waldo Lovejoy 25 Atlantic Terrace
Oct. 20, 1902. Albree, John . . 279 Humphrey St., Swampscott, Mass.
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July 29, 1901. Allen, Eliza Maria (Mrs. Walter B.) . . . 2 Walden St.
Nov. 15, 1909. Allen, Frederick 25 Wolcott Rd.
Nov. 15, 1909. Allen, George Harrison 340 Broad St.
May 23, 1904. Allen, Miss Helen N. 80 Franklin St.
Oct. 20, 1902. Alley, Miss Addie Horton 1 Chestnut Ave.
Nov. 15, 1909. Ames, George Frederick 136 Euclid Ave.
Dec. 16, 1902. Amory, Elizabeth T. Snelling (Mrs. Augustine H.)
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July 28, 1902. Arrington, Alfred Augustus 44 Rockaway St.
Feb. 20, 1905. Aspinwall, Miss Minnie Ida 3 Lewis St.
July 26, 1909. Atherton, Albert Henry 178 Ocean St.
July 26, 1900. Atherton, Carrie Alice (Mrs. Albert H.) . 178 Ocean St.

July 26, 1909.	Atherton, Lawrence George	11 Nichols St.
July 26, 1909.	Atherton, Maude Tuttle (Mrs. L. G.)	11 Nichols St.
Jan. 27, 1902.	Atkins, Annie Jackson (Mrs. Frank W.)	4 Lake View Ave.
Jan. 27, 1902.	Atkins, Frank Wilbur	4 Lake View Ave.
April 27, 1897.	Attwill, Alfred Mudge	19 Kensington Sq.
June 16, 1902.	Attwill, Louis Hulen	15 Ocean Terrace
April 27, 1897.	Atwood, Luther	8 Sagamore St.
Nov. 23, 1899.	Babcock, Bessie Brewer (Mrs. John C.)	48 Breed St.
April 27, 1897.	Bachelor, Edward Franklin	38 Broad St.
July 26, 1909.	Bachelor, Mrs. Eliza Berry	101 North Common St.
Feb. 21, 1910.	Bachelor, Nathaniel Johnson	38 Broad St.
Feb. 19, 1906.	Bailey, Miss Katharine	11 Chancery Ct.
Feb. 21, 1910.	Baird, William Lewis	37 Elm St.
April 27, 1897.	Baker, Frederick Ezra	9 Portland St.
Sept. 30, 1901.	Baker, Lydia Maria (Mrs. William E.)	112 Johnson St.
March 18, 1899.	Baker, Lynette Dawes (Mrs. Harry M.)	115 Ocean St.
Sept. 30, 1901.	Baker, William Ezra	112 Johnson St.
June 19, 1905.	Balcom, Emily Osborne (Mrs. John A.)	203 Lewis St.
June 19, 1905.	Balcom, John Alvin	203 Lewis St.
Feb. 15, 1904.	Bangs, Charles Howard	130 Green St.
Oct. 18, 1909.	Bangs, Mrs. Martha Phiipot Swett	130 Green St.
March 12, 1900.	Barker, Ralph Emerson	17 Beacon Hill Ave.
April 27, 1897.	Barney, Charles Neal	8 Tudor St.
Feb. 20, 1905.	Barney, Miss Lydia Louise	103 Green St.
June 20, 1904.	Barney, Maizie Blaikie (Mrs. Charles N.)	8 Tudor St.
Dec. 17, 1906.	Barney, Mary Louise (Mrs. William M.)	103 Green St.
April 27, 1897.	Barney, William Mitchell	103 Green St.
Feb. 21, 1910.	Barris, Anna E. (Mrs. Joseph M.)	30 Hanover St.
Feb. 21, 1910.	Barris, Joseph M.	30 Hanover St.
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, Mass.
Oct. 28, 1901.	Barry, William Joseph	568 Essex 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. 21, 1910.	Batchelder, George Hall	23 Lincoln St.
April 21, 1902.	Bauer, Fannie Miller (Mrs. Ralph S.)	169 Lynn Shore Drive
April 21, 1902.	Bauer, Ralph Sherman	169 Lynn Shore Drive
Oct. 18, 1909.	Beardsell, George Richardson	20 Prescott Pl.
Dec. 20, 1909.	Bedard, Joseph Armand	111 Leighton St.

Dec. 20, 1909.	Bedard, Rose Louise (Mrs. J. A.)	111 Leighton St.
Dec. 20, 1909.	Bennett, Alice Emogen (Mrs. W. H.)	15 Red Rock St.
June 20, 1904.	Bennett, Frank P.	Main St., R. F. D., Saugus, Mass.
March 8, 1901.	Bennett, George Edwin	94 Lafayette Pk.
April 27, 1897.	Bennett, Josiah Chase	7 Mason St.
Jan. 20, 1907.	Bennett, Nancy L. (Mrs. Frank P.) Main St., R. F. D., Saugus, Mass.	
Dec. 20, 1909.	Bennett, William Henry	15 Red Rock St.
Oct. 18, 1909.	Berg, Miss Tekla A. J.	1 Atlantic St.
Feb. 21, 1910.	Berry, Henry Newhall	27 Nahant St.
Feb. 21, 1910.	Berry, Mabel Lavinia (Mrs. H. N.)	27 Nahant St.
Feb. 18, 1907.	Berry, Sarah Catharine (Mrs. Benjamin J.)	238 Ocean St.
June 9, 1899.	Berry, Susannah Witherell (Mrs. John W.) 105 Franklin St.	
Mar. 15, 1909.	Bessom, Eugene A.	239 Eastern Ave.
Mar. 27, 1900.	Bessom, William Blaney	75 Superior St.
Nov. 19, 1906.	Black, Everett Hudson	16 Hanover St.
Dec. 20, 1909.	Black, Josephine Chester (Mrs. T. C.)	16 Hanover St.
Dec. 20, 1909.	Blair, Orrin Currier	79 North Common St.
Nov. 24, 1897.	Bliss, George Spencer	11 Light St.
April 27, 1897.	Bliss, Mary Gerry Brown (Mrs. George S.)	11 Light St.
Feb. 21, 1910.	Blood, Arthur Josiah	556 Chestnut St.
Nov. 15, 1909.	Blood, Charles Otis	18 Grosvenor Pk.
Oct. 28, 1898.	Blood, Eldredge Hugh	157 Maple St.
Nov. 15, 1909.	Blood, Lizzie Brown (Mrs. C. O.)	18 Grosvenor Pk.
June 20, 1904.	Bowen, Miss Abby Maria	63 Fayette St.
July 26, 1909.	Boyce, Annie Gertrude (Mrs. S. J.)	40 Endicott St.
July 26, 1909.	Boyce, Samuel Jonathan	40 Endicott St.
July 26, 1909.	Boyer, Elmer Elsworth	30 Endicott St.
July 26, 1909.	Boynton, Charles Herbert	12 Ocean Terrace
July 26, 1909.	Boynton, Herbert Pickering	15 Mansfield Pl.
July 26, 1909.	Boynton, Lizzie Mabel (Mrs. Herbert P.)	15 Mansfield Pl.
Feb. 20, 1900.	Breed, Miss Adelaide L.	17 Nahant St.
May 15, 1905.	Breed, Alice Maria (Mrs. Joseph J.)	252 Lynnfield St.
Oct. 18, 1909.	Breed, Charles Norcross	54 Nahant St.
March 26, 1901.	Breed, Charles Orrin	54 Elm St.
July 26, 1909.	Breed, Charles Otis	12 George St.
May 18, 1908.	Breed, Clara Ella (Mrs. Frank M.) 62 Burrill St., Swampscott, Mass.	
June 20, 1904.	Breed, Miss Clara Levènia	212 Lewis St.
Sept. 16, 1907.	Breed, Miss Clara Maria	24 Wave St.
Oct. 18, 1909.	Breed, Edwin Thruston	60 Atlantic St.

- Sept. 19, 1904. Breed, Effie Thomson (Mrs. Nathaniel P.)
9 Washington Sq.
- June 1, 1897. Breed, Miss Emma Hawthorne 69 Newhall St.
- April 26, 1900. Breed, Florence Louise (Mrs. Warren M.)
9 Kensington Sq.
- Nov. 28, 1899. Breed, Frances Tucker (Mrs. George A.) . 56 Bassett St.
- Feb. 21, 1910. Breed, Francis Stewart 18 Baltimore St.
- Nov. 28, 1899. Breed, George Albert 56 Bassett St.
- April 27, 1897. Breed, George Herbert 24 Wave St.
- March 27, 1900. Breed, George Herschel 22 Grosvenor Pk.
- April 22, 1903. Breed, Hannah Pope (Mrs. Bowman B.)
9 Washington Sq.
- April 27, 1897. Breed, Henry Wilbour 48 Nahant St.
- Dec. 30, 1901. Breed, Miss Isabel Morgan 69 Newhall St.
- March 26, 1901. Breed, Lilla Mabel (Mrs. Charles O.) . . . 54 Elm St.
- Feb. 21, 1910. Breed, Lillian Gertrude, (Mrs. Henry W.) 48 Nahant St.
- Feb. 9, 1899. Breed, Mary Elizabeth (Mrs. Allen B.) 47 Commercial St.
- Sept. 19, 1904. Breed, Miss Mary Elizabeth 26 West Baltimore St.
- April 22, 1903. Breed, Nathaniel Pope 9 Washington Sq.
- April 27, 1907. Breed, Stephen Lovejoy 15 Newhall St.
- June 20, 1904. Breed, Walter Hervey 18 Cherry St.
- April 27, 1897. Breed, Warren Mudge 9 Kensington Sq.
- Oct. 19, 1908. Brevoort, Mabel (Mrs. Harry) 28 Norcross Ct.
- Sept. 30, 1901. Brown, Miss Bethany Smith 83 Green St.
- Sept. 20, 1909. Brown, Charles Albert 9 Ocean Ter.
- Oct. 19, 1908. Brown, Miss Emma Ireson 56 Baltimore St.
- Nov. 19, 1906. Brown, Kate Murray (Mrs. Joseph G.) . . 83 Green St.
- April 27, 1897. Bubier, Frederick Louis. 23 Lafayette Pk.
- April 27, 1897. Bubier, Harriott Mudge (Mrs. Frank P.) 185 Franklin St.
- May 19, 1903. Bubier, Helen Putnam (Mrs. Eugene H.) 213 Boston St.
- April 27, 1897. Bubier, Miss Joanna Attwill 172 Washington St.
- Jan. 15, 1906. Bubier, Miss Joanna Mary 92 Johnson St.
- April 27, 1897. Bubier, Mary Ada (Mrs. S. Arthur) . . . 62 Bassett St.
- April 27, 1907. Bubier, Miss Mary Adelaide 17 Lafayette Pk.
- Dec. 30, 1901. Bubier, Mary Nellie (Mrs. Frederick L.) 23 Lafayette Pk.
- April 27, 1897. Bubier, Nathan George
11 Hardy Road, Swampscott, Mass.
- April 27, 1897. Bubier, Samuel Arthur 62 Bassett St.
- March 18, 1899. Buker, Frank Emery 22 King St., Abington, Mass.
- April 27, 1897. Bulfinch, Charles Frederick 184 Lewis St.
- April 27, 1897. Burrill, Miss Abby Maria 44 Hanover St.
- Jan. 16, 1905. Burrill, Miss Ellen Mudge 23 Nahant Pl.
- Nov. 19, 1906. Burrill, Harrison Parrott 23 Nahant Pl.

- April 27, 1897. Burrill, John Irving 23 Nahant Pl.
 April 27, 1897. Burrill, William Abbott 44 Hanover St.
 April 27, 1897. Burrill, William Stocker 23 Nahant Pl.
 May 20, 1907. Burrows, Miss Elizabeth Campbell 90 Ocean St.
 Nov. 15, 1909. Burrows, Walter Irving 74 Lafayette Pk.
 June 20, 1904. Butman, Grace Everett (Mrs. William W.)
 49 Beacon Hill Ave.
 Feb. 16, 1903. Buzzell, Mary Caroline (Mrs. Oscar W.) 49 Lafayette Pk.
- April 21, 1902. Caldwell, Elizabeth Whipple (Mrs. George H.)
 52 Cherry St.
 June 20, 1904. Caldwell, Ella Lee (Mrs. Daniel I.) . . 57 Chatham St.
 March 26, 1901. Caldwell, Sarah M. N. (Mrs. Luther C.)
 23 Caldwell Crescent
- Jan. 19, 1903. Canniffe, Mary Elizabeth (Mrs. John F.) . 118 Green St.
 June 21, 1909. Carr, Alice May (Mrs. George B.) 4 Baker St.
 June 21, 1909. Carr, George Byron 4 Baker St.
 Sept. 30, 1901. Carswell, Joseph Warren 47 Broad St.
 Nov. 15, 1909. Caswell, Herbert A. . . Kenwood Drive (P. O. Box 34)
 Nov. 15, 1909. Caswell, Ruby Clark (Mrs. Herbert A.)
 Kenwood Drive (P.O. Box 34)
- March 21, 1904. Caunt, Joseph . 619 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.
 March 21, 1904. Caunt, Lucy (Mrs. Joseph)
 619 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.
- Oct. 18, 1909. Chadwick, Catherine Augusta (Mrs. E. A.) . 14 Estes St.
 Oct. 18, 1909. Chadwick, Elmer Allen 14 Estes St.
 Feb. 2, 1901. Chase, Alice Breed (Mrs. Philip A.) . . 47 Baltimore St.
 Feb. 15, 1904. Chase, Ella Frances (Mrs.) 110 Broad St.
 Oct. 15, 1906. Chase, Grace Greenwood (Mrs. I. Clarkson)
 206 Ocean St.
- Oct. 15, 1906. Chase, Isaiah Clarkson 206 Ocean St.
 April 27, 1897. Chase, Maria Rachel (Mrs. Warren H.) 185 Franklin St.
 Dec. 20, 1909. Chase, Maud Brisella (Mrs. M. W.) . . . 15 Euclid Ave.
 Dec. 20, 1909. Chase, Mial Woodbury 15 Euclid Ave.
 April 27, 1897. Clark, Charles Edward 89 Broad St.
 Dec. 20, 1909. Clark, Charles Freeman . . 41 Taylor St., Saugus, Mass.
 Oct. 18, 1909. Clark, Harold Swain 114 Green St.
 Sept. 20, 1909. Clarke, Nathan Dana Appleton 59 Exchange St.
 Feb. 21, 1910. Clifford, Miss Frances Edna
 239 Lafayette St., Salem, Mass.
- Sept. 30, 1901. Clough, Abbie Mahalath (Mrs. Charles B.) 70 Cherry St.
 April 27, 1897. Clough, Harriet Kelley (Mrs. Micajah P.) 253 Ocean St.

- March 24, 1902. Clough, Martha Elizabeth (Mrs. Orville A.)
28 Baltimore St.
- April 27, 1897. Clough, Micajah Pratt 253 Ocean St.
- March 24, 1902. Clough, Orville Alberton 28 Baltimore St.
- Feb. 21, 1910. Coates, Frederic Sumner 21 Highland Ave.
- March 26, 1901. Cobb, Bessie Brown (Mrs. Carolus M.) . . 10 Nahant St.
- March 26, 1901. Cobb, Carolus Melville 10 Nahant St.
- Feb. 21, 1910. Coffin, Charles Albert 264 Ocean St.
- March 8, 1901. Colburn, Clifton 2 Sagamore St.
- Dec. 17, 1906. Colburn, Gertrude Scott (Mrs. Clifton) . 2 Sagamore St.
- Dec. 28, 1903. Collins, Anna Louise (Mrs. Charles A.) . . 8 Prescott Pl.
- Oct. 18, 1909. Collins, Ernest James 64 Lafayette Pk.
- Oct. 20, 1902. Collins, Timothy Augustus 1 Union St.
- Oct. 26, 1900. Conner, Adalaide Marie (Mrs. James H.) 27 Sagamore St.
- Oct. 18, 1909. Conway, Charles Henry 196 Ocean St.
- Jan. 28, 1904. Cowles, Miss Harriet Anne 31 Franklin St.
- Oct. 18, 1909. Crawford, Lester Joseph 26 Williams Ave.
- Feb. 21, 1910. Crosby, Miss Harriet Frances 262 Washington St.
- April 27, 1897. Cross, Charles Alfred 14 Chase St.
- Oct. 18, 1909. Cross, John Henry 94 Atlantic Ave., Swampscott, Mass.
- Oct. 18, 1909. Cross, Nellie Masury (Mrs. J. H.)
94 Atlantic Ave., Swampscott, Mass.
- Oct. 18, 1909. Currier, Emily Pinkham (Mrs. B. W.) . . 176 Ocean St.
- Nov. 15, 1909. Curtis, True Brown 57 South St.
- Nov. 27, 1904. Cutts, Miss Grace Renton 9 Lookout Terrace
- Feb. 21, 1910. Dame, Melvin A. 487 Western Ave.
- April 26, 1900. Darcy, Alice Maud (Mrs. John W.) 12 Park St.
- April 27, 1897. Darcy, John William 12 Park St.
- July 28, 1899. Davis, Lydia Chadwell (Mrs. Joseph) . . 34 Baltimore St.
- Feb. 21, 1910. Dearborn, Edward Dearborn 24 Elm St.
- Jan. 10, 1903. Delnow, Merrill Fillmore 61 South St.
- June 16, 1902. Demarest, David 47 Bassett St.
- Oct. 18, 1909. Dick, Alexander W. 32 Walden St.
- Dec. 20, 1909. Dick, Jessie M. (Mrs. A. W.) 32 Walden St.
- Aug. 17, 1903. Donohoe, Miss Alice Maud 33 Beacon Hill Ave.
- Jan. 15, 1906. Donovan, Daniel 21 High Rock St.
- Oct. 20, 1902. Dorman, William Edwin 29 Red Rock St.
- May 15, 1905. Downing, William Ellms 18 Wolcott Road.
- July 26, 1909. Downs, Franklin Herbert 12 Kensington Sq.
- Nov. 15, 1909. Dunbar, Everett Henry 16 Circuit Ave.
- March 18, 1899. Dunn, Anna Lincoln (Mrs. Lewis D.) . 22 Portland St.

- March 8, 1901. Durland, Henrietta (Mrs. Robert M.)
Cherry St., Hamilton, Mass.
- Feb. 9, 1899. Dwyer, Elmer Francis 34 Maple St.
- April 22, 1903. Earl, Miss Georgia Katrine 12 Tudor St.
- June 20, 1904. Earl, Miss Mary Elizabeth 12 Tudor St.
- April 27, 1897. Earle, Anthony 110 Henry Ave.
- April 27, 1897. Earle, Miss Louise Snow 110 Henry Ave.
- Dec. 20, 1909. Edson, John Francis 502 Western Ave.
- July 26, 1909. Edson, Nathan Willis 498 Western Ave.
- June 15, 1903. Eilenberger, Edgar 18 Elsmere Pl.
- Nov. 19, 1906. Ellis, Agnes Jane (Mrs. George M.) . . 40 Sagamore St.
- Nov. 19, 1906. Ellis, George Modastus 40 Sagamore St.
- Oct. 18, 1909. Ellis, Leon Clifton 11 Northern Ave.
- Oct. 28, 1901. Emerson, Anna Elizabeth (Mrs. Henry P.) 205 Ocean St.
- Nov. 19, 1906. Falls, Hannah Lizzie (Mrs. Henry B.) . . 11 Sachem St.
- Nov. 19, 1906. Falls, Henry Baker 11 Sachem St.
- Dec. 30, 1902. Farquhar, John Malcolm 9 Bassett St.
- May 15, 1905. Field, Emma Judson (Mrs. C. H.) 517 Essex St.
- Nov. 15, 1909. Fish, Walter Clarke 21 Wave St.
- June 20, 1904. Fiske, Miss Maria Cummings 35 Centre St.
- Nov. 17, 1902. Flint, Anna Steen (Mrs. Frank E.) . 28 Atlantic Terrace
- Nov. 17, 1902. Flint, Frank Edward 28 Atlantic Terrace
- June 19, 1905. Fogg, Harriet Adaline (Mrs. J. Manson) 27 Lincoln St.
- Oct. 18, 1909. Forsyth, Katherine Isabel (Mrs. William) . 16 Baker St.
- Oct. 18, 1909. Forsyth, William 16 Baker St.
- Feb. 24, 1902. Foster, Susan Maria (Mrs. George)
259 Humphrey St., Swampscott, Mass.
- Dec. 17, 1906. Fraser, Eugene Bartlett 8 Sanderson Ave.
- Nov. 15, 1909. French, Edward Vinton 22 Park St.
- Dec. 20, 1909. French, Gertrude Mix (Mrs. H. R.) 18 Park St.
- Dec. 20, 1909. French, Henry Richardson 18 Park St.
- Nov. 15, 1909. French, Mary Wentworth (Mrs. E. V.) . . . 22 Park St.
- Oct. 18, 1909. Frizzell, Frank Hazen 9 Cobbett Pl.
- Sept. 15, 1902. Fry, James Boyce Greenville, N. H.
- April 27, 1897. Fuller, Addie Green (Mrs. Charles S.) . . . 26 Vine St.
- Oct. 18, 1909. Gage, Anna Lincoln (Mrs. F. H.)
130 Atlantic Ave., Swampscott, Mass.
- Oct. 18, 1909. Gage, Frank Herbert
130 Atlantic Ave., Swampscott, Mass.
- Feb. 18, 1907. Gale, Samuel, Sr. 98 Vine St.

- Jan. 15, 1906. Galloupe, Francis Ellis,
336 Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass.
- Jan. 27, 1902. Gay, Charles Webster 25 Exchange St.
- Nov. 15, 1909. Goddard, Frederick Augustine 151 Ocean St.
- Jan. 28, 1904. Goldthwait, Georgianna Lewis (Mrs.) . 177 Chatham St.
- July 28, 1899. Goldthwait, Martha Elonor (Mrs. Eben) . 18 Portland St.
- April 27, 1897. Goodell, Abner Cheney, Jr. . 4 Federal St., Salem, Mass.
- Aug. 18, 1902. Goodell, Miss Addie Grace 4 Broad St.
- Feb. 2, 1901. Goodridge, Charles Sewell 79 Johnson St.
- Nov. 15, 1909. Goodridge, Georgianna Frothingham (Mrs. Micajah N.)
109 Lawton Ave.
- Jan. 20, 1907. Goodridge, Nellie Marsh (Mrs. Charles S.)
79 Johnson St.
- March 12, 1900. Goodwin, Daniel Webster 129 Lynn Shore Drive
- Feb. 24, 1902. Goodwin, Joseph Warren 8 Burchstead Pl.
- Feb. 24, 1902. Goodwin, Martha Smith (Mrs. Joseph W.)
8 Burchstead Pl.
- Jan. 10, 1903. Goodwin, Mary Carr (Mrs. Daniel W.)
129 Lynn Shore Drive
- Sept. 17, 1906. Gordon, Edward Bertelle 174 Lewis St.
- Jan. 27, 1902. Gordon, Frederick Allston 624 Chestnut St.
- Nov. 15, 1909. Gordon, Miss Julia Ann . 215 First St., Cambridge, Mass.
- Dec. 24, 1898. Gove, William Henry . 254 Lafayette St., Salem, Mass.
- Feb. 21, 1910. Gowen, Howard Earl 20 Lookout Terrace
- July 26, 1909. Graham, Augusta Minnie (Mrs. Dwight H.)
62 Commercial St.
- July 26, 1909. Graham, Dwight Herbert, Sr. 62 Commercial St.
- April 27, 1897. Graham, George Herbert. 3 Lynn Shore Drive
- June 20, 1904. Graham, Martha Louise (Mrs. George H.)
3 Lynn Shore Drive
- July 26, 1909. Grant, George Benjamin 12 Mansfield Pl.
- Feb. 21, 1910. Graves, Edwin Johnson . 10 Vine St., Amesbury, Mass.
- Sépt. 20, 1909. Gray, George Henry 26 Ocean St.
- Sept. 20, 1909. Gray, Nellie May (Mrs. George H.) . . . 26 Ocean St.
- Nov. 15, 1909. Green, Eugene Andrew 141 Washington St.
- Nov. 15, 1909. Green, Eugene Franklin 141 Washington St.
- April 27, 1897. Green, Henry Harrison 144 Franklin St.
- Oct. 20, 1902. Green, Susan Frances (Mrs. Charles L.) . 9 Prescott Pl.
- May 18, 1908. Green, Mary Anne (Mrs. S. Henderson) 80 Lafayette Pk.
- Oct. 18, 1909. Gregory, George 23 Wolcott Rd.
- Nov. 15, 1909. Grover, Byron Eugene 179 Ocean St.
- Dec. 28, 1900. Grover, Charles Shreve 16 Grover St.

- Feb. 21, 1910. Johnson, Frances Martin (Mrs. Henry) . . . 73 Broad St.
 Sept. 15, 1902. Johnson, Harriette Ellen (Mrs. Joseph B.) . 18 Broad St.
 Feb. 21, 1910. Johnson, Henry 73 Broad St.
 April 7, 1899. Johnson, Lizzie Bishop (Mrs. Edwin H.)
 181 North Common St.
 April 27, 1897. Johnson, Luther Scott 226 Ocean St.
 Dec. 22, 1897. Johnson, Lydia Hacker (Mrs. A. Dudley)
 56 Winter St., East Saugus, Mass.
 April 7, 1899. Johnson, Mary May (Mrs. Luther S.) . . 226 Ocean St.
 June 25, 1906. Johnson, Miss Susan Louisa 55 Atlantic St.
 April 27, 1897. Johnson, Virginia Newhall (Mrs. Benjamin N.)
 109 Nahant St.
 April 20, 1909. Jordan, Effie Dodge Chase (Mrs. Henry F.)
 8 Chestnut St.
 Oct. 15, 1906. Keene, Paul Munroe 259 Lynn Shore Drive
 Jan. 20, 1907. Keene, Susanne Newhall (Mrs. William G.)
 16 Prescott Pl.
 Nov. 13, 1899. Keene, William Gerry 16 Prescott Pl.
 Dec. 17, 1906. Keene, William Henry 259 Lynn Shore Drive
 March 18, 1899. Keith, Emma Barnard (Mrs. Ira B.) . . . 34 Nahant St.
 March 26, 1901. Keith, Ira Bliss 34 Nahant St.
 Feb. 21, 1910. Kimball, Ella Augusta (Mrs. Nelson W.) 114 Nahant St.
 Jan. 10, 1900. Kimball, Frank Wallace
 93 Atlantic Ave., Swampscott, Mass.
 Nov. 15, 1909. Kimball, James Wooley 169 Ocean St.
 Feb. 21, 1910. Kimball, Nelson Winslow 114 Nahant St.
 Jan. 10, 1900. Kimball, Sylvia Hamlin (Mrs. Frank W.)
 93 Atlantic Ave., Swampscott, Mass.
 July 26, 1909. Kirkpatrick, George Holland . . 192 South Common St.
 April 27, 1897. Knight, Thomas Benton 79 Beacon Hill Ave.
 Oct. 18, 1909. Knowlton, William Franklin 54 Autumn St.
 Oct. 18, 1909. LaCroix, William 44 South Common St.
 Jan. 19, 1903. Lamson, Hannah Gove (Mrs. Caleb) . . . 124 Green St.
 Aug. 17, 1903. Laxton, John W. R. 112 Exchange St.
 July 26, 1909. Law, George Burrill 252 Essex St.
 July 26, 1909. Law, Sarah Frances (Mrs. George B.) . . 252 Essex St.
 July 26, 1909. Lazenby, Albert 57 Breed St.
 Jan. 20, 1908. Lecaine, Harriet A. (Mrs. Barclay F.) . . 45 Stewart St.
 Nov. 15, 1909. Lee, Alice Moulton (Mrs. C. S.) . . . 15 Grosvenor Pk.
 Nov. 15, 1909. Lee, Charles Sumner 15 Grosvenor Pk.
 July 26, 1909. Lee, Isaac Shipman 39 Breed St.

July 26, 1909.	Leonard, James Wilkes	1 Nichols St.
July 26, 1909.	Leonard, Mary Barberie (Mrs. James W.) .	1 Nichols St.
Dec. 26, 1900.	Lewis, Carrie Shillaber (Mrs. Lloyd G.) .	87 Ocean St.
May 19, 1902.	Libbey, Olive Augusta (Mrs. George E.) .	84 Silsbee St.
Sept. 21, 1908.	Lincoln, William Everett	168 Williams Ave.
Sept. 21, 1908.	Lincoln, Sarah Ada, (Mrs. William E.) .	168 Williams Ave.
Jan. 27, 1899.	Little, Mary Frances (Mrs. William B.) .	13 Nahant St.
Jan. 27, 1899.	Little, William Brimblecom	13 Nahant St.
April 7, 1899.	Littlefield, Horatia Appleton (Mrs. William B.)	35 Franklin St.
April 18, 1898	Littlefield, Miss Melissa Jane	35 Franklin St.
April 7, 1899.	Littlefield, William Bradbury	35 Franklin St.
Oct. 18, 1909.	Livingston, Miss Isabel	130 Green St.
Jan. 19, 1903.	Logan, Edward Francis	118 Green St.
July 26, 1909.	Logan, Thomas Henry	36 Nahant Pl.
Jan. 19, 1903.	Logan, Margaret Jane (Mrs. Edward F.) .	118 Green St.
Dec. 20, 1909.	Lord, George Francis	18 Wave St.
Jan. 27, 1902.	Lovejoy, Alice Louisa (Mrs. Charles A.) .	64 Broad St.
Oct. 18, 1909.	Lovejoy, Charles Averill	64 Broad St.
Aug. 26, 1901.	Loving, Miss Mary Adelaide	8 Portland St.
May 20, 1898.	Lummus, Henry Tilton	11 Wolcott Rd.
April 26, 1900.	Lummus, Lucinda Mudge (Mrs. William W.)	43 Cherry St.
Dec. 17, 1906.	Lummus, Nellie Stetson (Mrs. Henry T.)	11 Wolcott Rd.
April 27, 1897.	Lummus, William Wirt	43 Cherry St.
Dec. 17, 1906.	Mace, Florence Hall (Mrs. Frank W.) .	15 Mace Place
March 21, 1904.	Mace, Frank William	15 Mace Place
Oct. 23, 1907.	Macfarlane, George Sidney	56 Beacon Hill Ave.
April 7, 1899.	MacLean, Mary A. (Mrs. Alexander) . .	235 Summer St.
April 27, 1897.	Magrane, Patrick Byrne	247 Ocean St.
Jan. 28, 1904.	Mangan, John Joseph	174 South Common St.
April 27, 1897.	Mansfield, Perley Balch	19 Nichols St.
April 27, 1897.	Marden, Gertrude May (Mrs. James Archibald)	North Conway, N. H.
Nov. 23, 1899.	Marsh, George Ezekiel	12 Ireson Ave.
Nov. 23, 1899.	Marsh, James Morrill	12 Ireson Ave.
July 26, 1909.	Martin, Archibald Herbert	29 Broad St.
March 8, 1901.	Martin, Angie Porter (Mrs. George H.)	388 Summer St.
April 27, 1897.	Martin, George Henry	388 Summer St.
Jan. 27, 1899.	Martin, James Pope	22 Atlantic St.
Sept. 30, 1901.	Martin, Miss Sadie Woodbury	388 Summer St.
July 26, 1909.	Marsh, Helen Marie (Mrs. Frank A. E.) .	2 Baker St.

April 27, 1897.	Matthews, Miss Harriet Louise	125 Johnson St.
June 1, 1897.	McArthur, Annie E. (Mrs. John A.) . . .	22 Atlantic St.
Oct. 18, 1909.	McKennon, Fred Atkins, 60 Beach Av., Swampscott, Mass.	
Feb. 18, 1909.	Merrill, Albert Rowe	24 Wolcott Rd.
Feb. 18, 1909.	Merrill, Harriet Elvira (Mrs. Albert R.) . . .	24 Wolcott Rd.
Feb. 21, 1910.	Merritt, Ralph Davis, 25 Elmwood Rd., Swampscott, Mass.	
Dec. 20, 1909.	Metcalf, Emma Norcross (Mrs.)	7 Lafayette Pk.
Feb. 18, 1907.	Miller, Fred	224 Maple St.
Oct. 18, 1909.	Miller, Hiram Emery	63 Atkins Ave.
Feb. 21, 1910.	Mills, Henry James 20 Chestnut St., East Saugus, Mass.	
July 26, 1909.	Morgan, John Francis	194 Maple St.
Oct. 18, 1909.	Morgan, Sarah Elizabeth (Mrs. J. F.) . . .	194 Maple St.
Feb. 21, 1910.	Morrill, Charles Henry	32 Clifton Ave.
April 27, 1897.	Moulton, Miss Katherine Rebecca	71 Federal St.
April 27, 1897.	Mower, Earl Augustus	16 Nahant Pl.
April 27, 1897.	Mower, Emma F. Page (Mrs. Earl A.) . . .	16 Nahant Pl.
July 28, 1902.	Mower, Martin Van Buren	100 Essex St.
Jan. 29, 1900.	Mudge, Miss Ann Amelia	84 Green St.
April 27, 1897.	Mudge, Arthur Bartlett	27 Greystone Pk.
Dec. 28, 1900.	Mullin, James Dearborn	58 Newhall St.
Jan. 28, 1898.	Mullin, Sarah Abby (Mrs. James D.) . . .	58 Newhall St.
Dec. 20, 1909.	Neal, George Chesley	17 Beacon Hill Ave.
June 19, 1905.	Neal, Rachel Getchell (Mrs. Arthur W.) . . .	24 Sachem St.
April 27, 1897.	Neal, William Elijah	127 Nahant St.
Oct. 18, 1909.	Neath, Thomas Richardson	15 Wolcott Rd.
Jan. 10, 1903.	Neely, Margaret Smith (Mrs. William A.) . . .	16 Rogers Ave.
Jan. 10, 1903.	Neely, William Addison	16 Rogers Ave.
Nov. 23, 1899.	Neill, Charles Frederick	17 Bassett St.
Nov. 23, 1899.	Neill, Eliza Jane (Mrs. Charles F.)	17 Bassett St.
Jan. 15, 1906.	Newhall, Alice Lillia (Mrs. Herbert W.) . . .	82 Broad St.
Feb. 21, 1910.	Newhall, Arthur Edward	Timsbury Terrace
April 27, 1897.	Newhall, Asa Tarbell	105 Lawton Ave.
Jan. 28, 1904.	Newhall, Cinderella (Mrs. Asa T.)	105 Lawton Ave.
Dec. 17, 1906.	Newhall, Edward Beaumont	49 Atlantic Terrace
Jan. 27, 1902.	Newhall, Emma Dow (Mrs. Lucian)	281 Ocean St.
Nov. 23, 1899.	Newhall, Frances H. (Mrs.)	10 Deer Park
Feb. 20, 1900.	Newhall, Francis Stewart	18 Baltimore St.
Feb. 21, 1910.	Newhall, Frederick Howard	18 Baltimore St.
March 27, 1900.	Newhall, George Henry	343 Chatham St.
Feb. 18, 1909.	Newhall, Gertrude Cupler (Mrs. John B.) . . .	23 Atlantic St.
July 26, 1909.	Newhall, Guilford Schellinger	19 Lowell St.
Oct. 20, 1902.	Newhall, Guy	26 Nahant Pl.

Jan. 16, 1905.	Newhall, Miss Hannah Emily.	51 Atlantic St.
April 27, 1897.	Newhall, Harrison	19 City Hall Sq.
Jan. 15, 1906.	Newhall, Herbert William	82 Broad St.
April 27, 1897.	Newhall, Israel Augustus	25 Franklin St.
April 27, 1897.	Newhall, James Silver	52 Baltimore St.
April 27, 1897.	Newhall, John Breed	23 Atlantic St.
April 27, 1897.	Newhall, Kittie May (Mrs. Howard M.) . . .	29 Breed 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.
Sept. 16, 1907.	Newhall, Miss Margery Choate	281 Ocean St.
Sept. 17, 1906.	Newhall, Mary Senter (Mrs. John Warren)	42 Porter St.
Jan. 11, 1899.	Newhall, Miss Mary Elizabeth	Timsbury Terrace
April 27, 1897.	Newhall, Miss Sarah Effie	19 Park St.
Dec. 16, 1902.	Newhall, Susie Fay (Mrs. Edward B.)	49 Atlantic Terrace
April 27, 1897.	Newhall, Terry Arden	Timsbury Terrace
April 27, 1897.	Newhall, Wilbur Fisk	74 Lincoln Ave., East Saugus, Mass.
Feb. 21, 1910.	Nichols, Miss Elizabeth May	15 Essex Ct.
April 27, 1897.	Nichols, Frank Herbert	410 Summer St.
April 27, 1897.	Nichols, Frederick Hammond	16 Prospect St.
April 7, 1899.	Nichols, Frederick Melville	15 Essex Court
Nov. 15, 1909.	Nichols, Rebecca Flint (Mrs. Melville S.)	33 Arlington St.
April 27, 1897.	Nichols, Richard Johnson	32 Cherry St.
April 27, 1897.	Nichols, Thomas Parker	11 Prospect St.
Oct. 18, 1909.	Nickerson, George Elwin	33 Ireson Ave.
Feb. 21, 1910.	Niles, William Henry	64 Atlantic St.
Dec. 19, 1905.	Odlin, James Edwin	19 Grosvenor Park
March 26, 1901.	O'Keefe, Mary Anna (Mrs. John A.) . . .	414 Broadway
April 27, 1897.	Oliver, James Wallis	69 High Rock St.
Jan. 27, 1902.	Oliver, William Theodore	164 Allen Ave.
Feb. 21, 1910.	Osborn, John Hanson	Timsbury Terrace
July 29, 1901.	Osborne, Archer Preble	181 Allen Ave.
Jan. 16, 1905.	Osborne, Jessie Keyes (Mrs. Archer P.) .	181 Allen Ave.
March 16, 1903.	Osborne, Roy Wallace	17 Court St., Boston, Mass.
Sept. 20, 1909.	O'Shea, Mary Frances (Mrs. Joseph F.) . .	31 Broad St.
June 1, 1897.	O'Shea, William	26 West Green St.
Feb. 21, 1910.	Owen, George William	13 Park St.

- Nov. 16, 1908. Parker, Adaline Simonds (Mrs. John L.)
35 New Ocean St.
- Sept. 20, 1909. Parker, Charles Wallingford.
228 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.
- Oct. 26, 1900. Parker, Harriet Fitts (Mrs. Creighton W.) 28 Lowell St.
- April 27, 1897. Parker, John Lord 35 New Ocean St.
- Feb. 21, 1910. Parker, Thomas Edward 93 Nahant St.
- Jan. 11, 1899. Parrott, Mary Emma 31 Franklin St.
- July 26, 1909. Parsons, Birney Cleaves . 55 Mountain Ave., East Lynn
- Jan. 11, 1899. Parsons, Katharine Martin (Mrs. Charles E.)
106 Franklin St.
- April 27, 1897. Parsons, Mary Alvina (Mrs. Eben) . . . 131 Allen Ave.
- April 27, 1897. Patten, Frank Warren 370 Summer St.
- May 20, 1907. Paul, Miss Maria Ella
292 Humphrey St., Swampscott, Mass.
- Oct. 17, 1904. Peakes, Emily Fenno (Mrs. Frank H.) . 26 Endicott St.
- Dec. 16, 1902. Pease, Edward Lincoln 35 Bassett St.
- Sept. 17, 1906. Peck, Martin William 180 Lewis St.
- Oct. 17, 1904. Pecker, Miss Mary Bartlett
Humphrey St. Marblehead, Mass.
- Feb. 21, 1910. Pedrick, Thomas Franklin 157 Bellevue Rd.
- May 28, 1906. Peirce, Miss Mary Ellen 47 Baltimore St.
- Dec. 20, 1909. Percival, Benjamin 395 Broadway
- Oct. 11, 1899. Percival, Miss Mary Elizabeth 99 Lighthouse St.
- Dec. 19, 1905. Perkins, Frederic William 211 Ocean St.
- Oct. 15, 1906. Perkins, Mary Thayer (Mrs. Frederic W.) 211 Ocean St.
- Dec. 20, 1909. Pevear, Frederick Stetson 21 Henry Ave.
- April 27, 1897. Pevear, Henry Augustus 159 Washington St.
- March 10, 1898. Pevear, Mary Fenno (Mrs. Waldo L.) 87 Beacon Hill Ave.
- Jan. 19, 1903. Pevear, Miss Nellie Owen 94 Franklin St.
- Dec. 24, 1898. Pevear, Waldo Lincoln 87 Beacon Hill Ave.
- Feb. 9, 1899. Phillips, Anna Racilia (Mrs. Arthur J.) . . 35 Bassett St.
- April 27, 1897. Phillips, Arthur John 35 Bassett St.
- April 27, 1897. Pickford, Anna Maria (Mrs. Charles J.)
92 Grant Ave., Newton Centre, Mass.
- Oct. 19, 1908. Pierce, Annie Cordelia (Mrs. Joseph L.) . 29 Henry Ave.
- Oct. 19, 1908. Pierce, Joseph Leonard 29 Henry Ave.
- Dec. 30, 1901. Pike, Georgianna Scott (Mrs. James N.) . . 29 Breed St.
- May 20, 1907. Pillsbury, George Edward 10 Kensington Sq.
- May 20, 1907. Pillsbury, Lucy Chandler (Mrs. George E.)
10 Kensington Sq.
- May 28, 1906. Pinkham, Arthur Wellington 306 Western Ave.

- April 27, 1897. Pinkham, Emily Georgianna (Mrs. Joseph G.)
64 Nahant St.
- July 26, 1909. Pinkham, Joseph Gurney 64 Nahant St.
- Nov. 23, 1899. Pool, Howard Franklin 72 Johnson St.
- 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.
- Feb. 21, 1910. Power, Ellanette Marling (Mrs. D. B. H.)
13 Beacon Hill Ave.
- April 7, 1899. Prichard, Charles Florence 40 Nahant St.
- Dec. 20, 1909. Proctor, Annie Elizabeth (Mrs. Ernest L.)
99 Beacon Hill Ave.
- May 19, 1903. Proctor, Ernest Lemuel 99 Beacon Hill Ave.
- April 27, 1897. Putnam, Hannah Viles (Mrs. Eugene A.) 86 Lafayette Pk.
- Feb. 21, 1910. Richardson, Miss Katherine Rebecca 18 Park St.
- Feb. 9, 1899. Robinson, Elizabeth Frances (Mrs.) . 47 Commercial St.
- Jan. 17, 1910. Robinson, Miss Martha Florence . . . 47 Commercial St.
- Jan. 27, 1902. Robinson, Martha Green (Mrs.) 19 Walden St.
- March 12, 1900. Rogers, Emmelyn Chase (Mrs. Abraham L.) 24 Chase St.
- April 27, 1897. Rogers, Hamilton Everett 30 King St.
- April 27, 1897. Rogers, Henry Warren 30 King St.
- July 28, 1899. Rolfe, Charles Edwin,
104 Atlantic Ave., Swampscott, Mass.
- July 28, 1899. Rowell, Frank Bruce 14 Linwood Rd.
- April 27, 1897. Rule, Miss Elizabeth Elkins 80 Franklin St.
- Dec. 20, 1909. Russell, Eugene Dexter 7 Lynn Shore Drive
- Nov. 17, 1902. Russell, Harriett Brownell (Mrs. William H.) 74 Broad St.
- Dec. 20, 1909. Russell, Mary Eno (Mrs. E. D.) . . . 7 Lynn Shore Drive
- Oct. 18, 1909. Sanborn, Carlotta Fredericka (Mrs. E. E.) 269 Ocean St.
- Jan. 17, 1900. Sanborn, Charles Sidney 18 King St.
- Oct. 18, 1909. Sanborn, Elmer Ellsworth 269 Ocean St.
- May 20, 1907. Sanderson, Carrie May (Mrs. Howard K.) . 86 Ocean St.
- July 26, 1909. Santry, Arthur Earl 31 Exchange St.
- Nov. 15, 1909. Sargent, James Madison 22 Breed St.
- April 27, 1897. Sargent, William Parrott 151 Chestnut St.
- April 27, 1897. Sawyer, Henry Albert 9 Linwood Rd.
- Jan. 27, 1902. Schlehuber, Alma (Mrs. Andrew) 42 Estes St.
- April 27, 1897. Sheldon, Chauncey Cooley 73 North Common St.
- April 27, 1897. Sheldon, May Louise (Mrs. Chauncey C.)
73 North Common St.

- Sept. 20, 1909. Shelton, Frederic William 52 New Park St.
 May 3, 1901. Silsbee, Henry 38 Brookline St.
 Oct. 28, 1901. Smith, Florence E. (Mrs.) 12 Nichols St.
 Jan. 28, 1898. Smith, Joseph Newhall 232 Ocean St.
 Dec. 30, 1901. Smith, Miss Mary Abby
 32 Outlook Road, Swampscott, Mass.
 Sept. 9, 1898. Smith, Sarah Fuller (Mrs. Joseph N.) . . . 232 Ocean St.
 March 19, 1906. Southworth, Henry Martyn 6 Hutchinson's Ct.
 June 20, 1904. Southworth, Miss Sarah J. K. 6 Hutchinson's Ct.
 Jan. 27, 1902. Spalding, Anna Horton (Mrs. Rollin A.) . 164 Ocean St.
 Jan. 27, 1902. Spalding, Rollin Aaron 164 Ocean St.
 Feb. 21, 1910. Spalding, Williard Floyd 164 Ocean St.
 April 27, 1897. Spinney, Benjamin Franklin 270 Ocean St.
 April 27, 1897. Spinney, Sarah Stetson (Mrs. Benjamin F.)
 270 Ocean St.
 April 27, 1897. Sprague, Benjamin 145 Ocean St.
 Oct. 18, 1909. Sprague, George Everett 50 Bassett St.
 April 27, 1897. Sprague, Henry Breed,
 33 Walker Road, Swampscott, Mass.
 Aug. 26, 1901. Sprague, Laura Loring (Mrs. Henry B.)
 33 Walker Road, Swampscott, Mass.
 Feb. 21, 1910. Sprague, Mary Susie (Mrs. William C.)
 27 Wentworth Pl.
 Feb. 21, 1910. Sprague, William Chase 27 Wentworth Pl.
 Dec. 30, 1901. Stacey, Hannah Maria (Mrs. Thomas) . 13 Portland St.
 May 28, 1906. Stacey, Miss Jennie Ellsworth 132 Chestnut St.
 June 17, 1907. Stark, Josie (Mrs. Kirk) 8 Sanderson Ave.
 Feb. 21, 1910. Stern, Arthur 74 Broad St.
 April 7, 1899. Stetson, Miss Helen Louise 252 Ocean St.
 Oct. 20, 1902. Stevens, Charles Gould 147 Washington St.
 Dec. 28, 1900. Stevens, Gertrude Wright (Mrs. Maurice A.)
 South Hamilton, Mass.
 Sept. 19, 1904. Stevens, James Dexter 12 Highland Ave.
 Oct. 20, 1902. Stevens, Mary Brown (Mrs. Charles N.)
 147 Washington St.
 Dec. 28, 1900. Stevens, Maurice Alvah South Hamilton, Mass.
 April 22, 1903. Stewart, Annie O. (Mrs. Samuel B.) . Ballston Spa, N. Y.
 April 27, 1897. Stewart, Samuel Barrett Ballston Spa, N. Y.
 Nov. 15, 1909. Stiles, Harry Eben 17 Broad St.
 May 20, 1898. Stimpson, Isabelle Bradford (Mrs. Henry) 24 Sachem St.
 Oct. 21, 1907. Stocker, Miss Nancy Goodridge
 131 Dodge St., Beverly, Mass.
 Oct. 17, 1904. Stone, Eleanor O. (Mrs. Charles G.) . . . 8 Portland St.

- April 27, 1897. Woodbury, John Page
 348 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.
 April 26, 1900. Woodbury, Maria Brown (Mrs. C. J. H.) 51 Baltimore St.
 Feb. 21, 1910. Woodbury, Mary Parker (Mrs. S. Herbert) 75 Nahant St.

SUMMARY

FEBRUARY 21, 1910

Honorary members	1
Life members	3
Annual members	684
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	688

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