

Volume Nineteen

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By a recent vote of the Council, the Proceedings for each year, beginning with 1925, are to be published during the following year, and the volumes now in arrears (1920 to 1924 inclusive) are to be published as opportunity permits. Since many of the programs for those years consisted of informal addresses not preserved, the reading of extracts from books, the exhibition of various collections, and other matters not available for printing, the Proceedings for 1920 and 1921 will eventually be published together as Volume XV, those for 1922 as Volume XVI, and those for 1923 and 1924 as Volume XVII.

PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
SEVENTY-THIRD MEETING
TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

SEVENTY-THIRD MEETING OF THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, being the twenty-first annual meeting, was held 26 January, 1926, at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Burlingame Hill, 144 Brattle Street. About forty-five members were present.

President Emerton called the meeting to order. The minutes of the last meeting were read and allowed.

The Secretary read his annual report, including that of the Council.

Voted that the report be accepted and referred to the Editor for publication. (Printed, pp. 80-84, post.)

The Curator made an oral report and urged that the members present to the Society their own "attic collections" rather than books and printed material already available elsewhere.

Voted that the report be accepted.

The Treasurer made his report, showing a cash balance on hand of \$2,150.76, besides a deposit in the Cambridge Savings Bank of \$706.30. Mr. Beale read his report as Auditor on the above.

Voted that these reports be accepted and referred as above. (Printed, pp. 85-87, post.)

The Auditor then read a supplemental report with recommendations regarding the aforesaid deposit and the financing of further publications of the Proceedings.

Voted to refer these recommendations to the Council with full powers. The President read a report from Mrs. Gozzaldi as surviving member of the old "Committee on Cambridge Ancestors."

Voted to accept the same and refer as above. (Printed, p. 88, post.)

The President announced that he had appointed a nominating committee consisting of Messrs. Horatio S. White, Charles Almy, and J. T. G. Nichols. For this committee Mr. White reported a list of nominations as on p. 89, post.

Voted that the Secretary cast one ballot for the officers nominated.

The Secretary announced the ballot cast and the Chair declared their election for 1926.

The President then introduced as the speaker of the evening LESLIE LINWOOD CLEVELAND, Headmaster of the Cambridge High and Latin School, who gave an extempore address on the teaching of Cambridge history in his school and distributed copies of the syllabus used for that purpose. (Printed, pp. 9-14, post.) At the conclusion of his address he answered numerous questions and received several suggestions.

The meeting then adjourned for refreshments.

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SEVENTY-FOURTH MEETING

THE SEVENTY-FOURTH MEETING OF THE SOCIETY was held 27 April, 1926, at the house of Mrs. William Gilson Farlow, 24 Quincy Street. About sixty members were present.

President Emerton called the meeting to order and the minutes of the last meeting were read and allowed.

The Secretary reported on the action of the Council regarding the recommendations of the Auditor referred to them at the last meeting, the principal effect being to postpone further publication of the back volumes of the Proceedings in favor of the prompt appearance of the volume for each year, beginning with 1925. Also that matters now seemed to be in train for the collection of the funds necessary for publishing the Index to Paige's History.

MB. JAMES DUNCAN PHILLIPS of Houghton Mifflin Company then read a paper on the "Story of the Riverside Press." (Printed, pp. 15-31, post.) At the conclusion of the paper he answered various questions on the details of the publishing business.

The meeting then adjourned for refreshments.

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SEVENTY-FIFTH MEETING

THE SEVENTY-FIFTH MEETING OF THE SOCIETY was scheduled as a lawn party on the afternoon of 5 June, 1926, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Moses Perkins White, 11 Highland Street, Cambridge. Unseasonable weather, however, prevented any gathering out of doors.

About forty members and friends enjoyed afternoon tea in the house, after which the President introduced the speaker, Mrs. DORIS HAYES-CAVANAUGH, who read a paper on the "History of Glass Making in East Cambridge" (printed, pp. 32-45, post) and exhibited numerous examples of the various types of glassware referred to. A general discussion of the subject followed and the meeting adjourned about 6 P.M.

SEVENTY-SIXTH MEETING

THE SEVENTY-SIXTH MEETING OF THE SOCIETY was held 26 October, 1926, at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Byron Satterlee Hurlbut, 98 Brattle Street. There was an attendance of about seventy.

President Emerton presided. The minutes of the last two meetings were read and allowed.

The Curator exhibited several interesting recent gifts to the Society. The record book of the "Irving Literary Society" of Cambridgeport (1855-1859), offered for sale by a dealer, was purchased by subscriptions made on the spot.

After a few remarks on securing new members, the President introduced as the speaker of the evening Mrs. MARY ISABELLA GOZZALDI, who read extracts from the manuscript diaries of Lieutenant George Inman belonging to the Society. (Printed pp. 46-79, post.)

The meeting then adjourned for light refreshments.

CAMBRIDGE HISTORY IN THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOLS

SUBSTANCE OF REMARKS BY LESLIE L. CLEVELAND

Headmaster, Cambridge High and Latin Schools

Delivered 26 January, 1926

ABOUT ten years ago the Cambridge schools took up the idea of definite training for good citizenship. Such training is now general in the schools throughout the country, usually

under the name of Community Civics. Its keynote is service to the community, and its object is not so much the acquisition of dry facts as the cultivation of an attitude of mind towards public service and the duties of citizenship. We find too that the pupils gain poise, dignity, and the habit of leadership.

In the Cambridge High and Latin Schools this training is given daily. One period a week is devoted to "current events." Other periods are given to a study of the city and state governments, community welfare, the system and operation of the public institutions, etc. The method of "socialized recitations" is used, in which the pupils themselves carry on the class, and the teacher acts as a sort of referee, encouraging discussion but steering it away from unprofitable or too difficult problems. For such a method it is of course essential to find suitable teachers, but we are fortunate in having several who take a real interest in the subject and are very successful in their work. Their aim is not so much to supply facts for the pupils to memorize as to encourage the pupils to go out and discover the facts for themselves. Although this keeps parents continually answering questions and harasses public officials not a little, it is surprising to see the amount of information collected by these alert young minds, whose owners have no hesitation in using very direct methods and in making very frank criticisms.

The history of Cambridge is included as a regular part of this training. It is given in the freshman year so as to reach the

largest number, since many pupils drop out before finishing the course. There are this year 2,860 pupils in the school, between eight and nine hundred of whom are freshmen. There is a variation of about six years in their ages, but the normal age is fourteen. Owing to the small supply of material these freshmen are divided into sections, so that before the year has ended each section has spent about a month on our local history, occupying four periods a week of about forty minutes each. In Cambridge we are fortunate in having such an old and interesting field; the necessary historical background is furnished by the course in United States history given in all the schools.

The foreign-born pupils are especially keen on this work. They absorb a great deal of good from it and acquire a great deal of civic pride. It is also extremely valuable for their parents, who in the discussions at home receive an atmosphere and an outlook they could not otherwise obtain.

We are hampered by a lack of material — Paige's History (now rare) and the Historical Guide to Cambridge serving as about the only printed sources available. This however is not to be too much regretted, as we are not giving a text-book course and do not want to do so; otherwise the whole subject would degenerate into a matter of memorizing so many pages a day. Much use is made of notebooks. The skeleton of the course is contained in a "catechism," copies of which are distributed this evening (see below). We are anxious to have your suggestions as to this syllabus and to learn where we can get material for the pupils to study. We should be very glad to see any of you at the school at any time, so that you could see for yourselves the methods employed and the results obtained.

A CAMBRIDGE CATECHISM

CHAPTER I. EARLY CAMBRIDGE

- 1. What was the date of the settlement of Cambridge?**
- 2. What was the purpose of the settlement?**
- 3. Just where were the first houses?**
- 4. Name at least five of the early settlers**
- 5. What is meant by the name of "Newtowne"?**

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- 6. What was the boundary of Newtowne in 1644?**

When was name changed to Cambridge?

Why?

- 7. What was the government of the settlement?**
- 8. Where was the original town house?**
- 9. What is the oldest church organization?**
Locate the first meeting-house.
- 10. What is the oldest church building standing?**
- 11. What is meant by the migration of Mr. Hooker and his company?**
- 12. What town did they found?**
- 13. What is meant by the stone — "8 miles to Boston"?**

What was the route taken?

How did the people cross the Charles River?

When was the first bridge built?

Where?

- 14. When was the first school founded in Cambridge?**

Where?

Who was the master?

- 15. Describe one of the early schools.**

16. When was the printing industry established in Cambridge?

Where?

Who was the first printer?

17. What was the first book published?

18. What was done for the Indians in Cambridge?

19. Find out something about "witchcraft" in Cambridge.

20. Be able to name and locate as well as tell the importance of

five historical houses now standing in Cambridge

21. On your maps locate the following:

Cow Common, Windmill Hill, The Neck, Creek Lane, highway to Watertown, highway to Menotomy, Graves Neck, Lechmere Point, The Pales, Wood Street, The Great Swamp, Braintree Street, Spring Street, Charlestown Path, Tory Row.

22. Describe the earliest burying ground.

Name five people of prominence buried there.

23. Name, locate, and tell the importance of ten historical tablets in Cambridge.

CHAPTER II. THE COLLEGE IN CAMBRIDGE

1. What was the date of the founding of the College?

2. Why was it named Harvard?

3. When did it receive its charter?

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4. Name the first five presidents.

5. What was the original purpose of the College?

6. What were some of the early ways of raising funds for the College?

7. Which of the college buildings were erected before 1800?

CHAPTER III. MILITARY CAMBRIDGE

THE REVOLUTION

- 1. Where did the British land in April, 1775?**
- 2. What was done to the great bridge?**
- 3. How many soldiers were quartered in Cambridge?**

Where were the barracks?

- 4. What became of the College?**
- 5. Of what use was Christ Church?**
- 6. Where were the five fortifications?**
- 7. Where was the "original flag" unfurled?**

Describe it.

- 8. When did Washington come to Cambridge?**

Where did he live?

- 9. Tell the story of the Washington Elm.**
- 10. What became of the Tories?**
- 11. When and why did Washington cease to make Cambridge his headquarters?**
- 12. If possible, visit Fort Washington.**
- 13. What Revolutionary War memorial is in Cambridge?**

CIVIL WAR

- 14. Who organized the first company?**

How early was this in the war?

How many men did Cambridge send?

Where was the training ground?

What Civil War memorial is in Cambridge?

What memorial is at Harvard?

WORLD WAR

- 15. In what division was Cambridge chiefly represented?**

Name the various kinds of training given in Cambridge during the war.

How many men did Cambridge contribute to the World War?

CHAPTER IV. KINDS OF GOVERNMENT IN CAMBRIDGE

- 1. Name the early form of local government.**
- 2. Name the town officers.**
- 3. How often were town meetings held?**
- 4. In what building were they held?**
- 5. How was Cambridge represented on the Committee of Correspondence?**
- 6. On what two occasions did the Provincial Congress meet in Cambridge?**
- 7. Name the document framed in Cambridge in 1779.**
- 8. How many court houses and jails do you find on record?**
- 9. Where were they located?**
- 10. When did Cambridge become a city?**
- 11. Name some of the objections to its becoming a city.**

CHAPTER V. STREETS AND COMMON

Find the reasons for the names of the following streets:

**Kirkland, Langdon, Brattle, Magazine, Thorndike, Lawrence,
Dunster, Linnaean, Erie, Perry, Gore, Quincy, Winthrop, Inman.**

Describe the early use of Cambridge Common.

Later what purpose was it put to?

Describe some important events which took place on the common.

Name the important historic events marked now on the common.

CHAPTER VI. CAMBRIDGE AS A LITERARY AND EDUCATIONAL CENTER

1. What contribution has each of the following Cambridge citizens made to literature, to science, or to Art?

Longfellow	T. W. Higginson	Margaret Fuller
Lowell	W. D. Howells	Louis Agassiz
Holmes	R. H. Dana	Josephine Preston Peabody
John Fiske	Asa Gray	Prescott

Alvan Clark

Washington Allston

2. Locate and describe the following places:

Elmwood

Margaret Fuller House

Agassiz House

Longfellow House

CHAPTER VII. PROHIBITION IN CAMBRIDGE

1. What is the meaning of "License"?

2. What is the "No License Policy"?

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3. What societies and committees first worked to secure "no license" in Cambridge?

4. Name the first year that the majority of the voters voted "no license" in Cambridge.

5. For how many years before the Prohibition Amendment to the United States Constitution was "no license" maintained in Cambridge?

6. Under what title did the Cambridge policy of "no license" become famous throughout the United States?

The following suggestions were made for additions to the "catechism":

Adding Allston Street to the names of the streets in Chapter V. Discussion on the oldest church in Cambridge. Mention of the invention of the sewing machine in Cambridge. Mention of Mount Auburn Cemetery among the points of interest.

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THE RIVERSIDE PRESS

BY JAMES DUNCAN PHILLIPS

Vice President and Treasurer of Houghton Mifflin Company

Read 27 April, 1926

IN Hawthorne's House of Seven Gables he makes that delightfully simple old character, Uncle Venner, say, "In two or three years longer, I shall think of putting aside business and retiring to my farm. That's yonder — the great brick house, you know — the workhouse, most folks call it; but I mean to do my work first, and go there to be idle and enjoy myself." That was not, however, the idea that Henry O. Houghton had when, in 1852, he moved the printing business which he was interested in from Remington Street to what had been the old Cambridge poor-house near the bank of Charles River. His idea was to make the

poorhouse a busy hive of industry and a place of work and accomplishment rather than of idleness.

A story of the Riverside Press is almost inevitably a history of the life work of Mr. Houghton, so it is necessary to see why he was drawn to printing to such an extent as he was. He was bred on a farm way up at the head of the Connecticut Valley in Vermont; but in 1836, when he was thirteen years old, he was apprenticed to H. B. Stacy, the owner of the Free Press at Burlington, and for the next six years worked at the case as a compositor; not until he was nineteen did he enter the University of Vermont and gain a college education. From college he came to Boston and fell back on his trade of printer, as he missed a chance to teach, which was what he expected to do, and we just escaped losing a great printer in what might have been an average teacher. He also worked as a reporter on the Boston Traveller and did proof reading in Dickinson's stereotype foundry. Mr. Dickinson soon sold out part of his plant, and young Houghton tried to keep going by advertising for general proof reading work at No. 3 Cornhill, Boston. In November, 1848, the real chance of his life came when Mr. Freeman, of the

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firm of Freeman & Bolles, offered to sell him his half of the business for \$3,000. This was a large sum for the young man and was hard to find; but then as always during his lifetime he found men who believed in him. Some Boston gentlemen endorsed his note for \$500, his good brother-in-law, David Scott, loaned another \$500, and just at the last gasp, when it seemed as if the deal was likely to fall through, a husband of a cousin living in East Jaffrey, N. H., turned up and offered another \$500, which was enough to bind the bargain.

It is a strange commentary on the change of affairs when it is realized that one of our great industries was started by capital earned on New England farms. We should hardly expect to raise the needed capital for a new industry from farmers in Hardwick, Mass., or Jaffrey, N. H., nowadays.

By March, 1849, the business had been moved out to Remington Street in Cambridge. Mr. Houghton wrote, "Have about thirty persons in our employ, are chock-full of business and hardly settled yet." One of the old payroll books shows that in January, 1849, there were only sixteen names on the payroll, with a total of \$74 per week.

In the winter of 1849-50 he had a strike. What it was about I do not know, but it worked to his advantage and was the last for nearly forty years.

Now a printer must have strong connections with customers in order to keep a busy shop running, and Mr. Houghton early looked about him. He won the esteem and the work of Mr. James Brown, who was then the moving spirit of the distinguished firm of Little, Brown & Co., then as now eminent publishers. It was at Mr. Brown's suggestion that he rented from him the little old poorhouse opposite Mr. Brown's bindery, and in 1852 Mr. Houghton, who was no longer associated with Mr. Bolles, established on the banks of the Charles the firm of H. O. Houghton & Co., owners of the Riverside Press. The name was suggested by Mr. Brown, but is pretty obviously the name which it should be called by. Right in the middle of the group of brick buildings which now occupy the entire block bounded by the Parkway,

River Street, Blackstone Street and Albro Street, adjoining that occupied by the Cambridge Electric Light plant and the Standard Diary Factory, still stands the original brick structure

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of the poorhouse, but it is so overtopped by more recent structures as to be hardly discernible.

In April, 1852, when Mr. Houghton moved into the present location, there were fifty names on the payroll, which amounted to \$575.22 weekly. There are fifteen times as many now, and his entire payroll is used up almost every hour.

Little, Brown & Co. steadily supplied the Press with work, but that was not enough, and Mr. Houghton was reaching out after more work. Just at this time the new and ambitious firm of Ticknor & Fields was looking about for a printer who could dress the treasures of English and American literature, which they were gathering up, in such beautiful and artistic forms as such literary excellence justified. Mr. Houghton was not satisfied with being a good printer. His taste and sense of artistic elegance in the printed page were of the very best. Beauty, not through elaborate ornament, but through simplicity, clearness and correct proportions, was his ideal. He studied types and spacing, leading and length of lines, with the enthusiasm of a master. Aldus, Bodoni, Pickering, and the other master printers contributed of course to his development of the art; but the clearness and beauty of proportion of his favorite pages are unique, and the excellence of the work of the Riverside Press today is but the continuation of the tradition he started.

This artistic work attracted the attention of a man of unique taste, Mr. O. W. Wight, who had the means to indulge his love of good books. Mr. Wight selected classic authors of whom he felt no adequate editions had been made, edited, planned, made stereotype plates according to his best taste, and then leased these plates to various publishers on a royalty basis. Mr. Houghton was the medium he selected for his work, and together they planned many beautiful books, including the famous Dickens, with Barley's illustrations.

About 1859 Mr. Houghton made another alliance that has continued to this day. Messrs. G. & C. Merriam of Springfield, Mass., were planning a new edition of the famous Webster's Dictionary, and the Riverside Press secured the contract. From that day to this, every one of the nice fat, comfortable dictionaries that we have all grown up with at home, at school, and in our offices, have been made at the Riverside Press. The book is

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circulated from the Merriam offices in Springfield, but the International, and the handy Collegiate dictionaries are all made in Cambridge. The big book is a good deal of an achievement, for it requires most skillful craftsmanship to make so large and heavy a volume durable under heavy wear.

One of the reasons for the alliance with the Merriams was that Mr. Houghton was thinking of becoming a publisher as well as a printer, and he was not blind to the fact that some of his publishing friends might not be so eager to encourage a printer who was also a

competitor; so it would be well to have a few steady printing customers not in the line of publishing he intended to enter. He had met often Mr. M. M. Hurd, of the firm of Sheldon & Co., school book publishers. Mr. Hurd was anxious to devote his energies to literature rather than education, and on March 1, 1864, they organized the firm of Hurd & Houghton.

All this expansion required more labor, and expert labor which was scarce in this country. The contract labor law had not been thought of, so Mr. Houghton went to England and hunted up some ten or a dozen good binders and one printer. He paid their fares to America, and treated them so well that some of them worked for him their entire lives, and their children and grandchildren are still at work at Riverside. During this trip the intertwined H's, which was the symbol on the title pages of the Hurd & Houghton books, was designed for him in London.

Soon after this trip to England, a young man joined the organization who was to continue with it as long as he lived, which was nearly forty years. Mr. Horace Scudder began as a reader of manuscripts; but very soon he was the editor-in-chief and had charge of the short-lived Riverside Magazine for Young People, which was too far ahead of its time to be really successful, but which brought to the house a standard collection of children's literature which has been turned over and over and is still popular. The famous Children's Book that all properly brought up youngsters of my tune read aloud is still sold to and treasured by the great mass of old middle class Americans who have cherished our best traditions.

Mr. Scudder was a genial, kindly man with a great feeling for children's literature. The nature of his duties made him a cul-

tivator and harvester of literature, rather than a writer, though he was constantly busy with his pen on those necessary, but often unnoticed contributions to good editions of great authors, the introductions, biographical sketches and notes. He did his best work as an editor, and the high tone and richness of the list of books published by Houghton Mifflin is to no small extent due to his discriminating judgment. His adaptations for children of fables, myths and legends have been a distinguished success for more than half a century. He invented the idea of using real literature in the schools in complete form, rather than the old-fashioned readers which contained little that was worth reading, but which the poor children nevertheless were forced to read and re-read ad nauseam.

When Hurd & Houghton was started, Mr. Hurd located in New York, and it was supposed that he would manage the publishing business from there, while Mr. Houghton managed, the printing at Cambridge; but it was typical of Mr. Houghton that the end he was connected with always grew. As we have seen, Mr. Scudder, the literary adviser, was in Boston, and in 1868 Mr. George H. Mifflin, a recent graduate of Harvard College, joined the Boston end. Both he and Mr. Scudder were admitted to the firm in 1872, while Mr. Houghton's brother Albert joined the selling end in New York. Mr. Mifflin had been travelling abroad for two years after his graduation in 1865, and returned in the late autumn of 1867. With the help of a friend he secured an introduction to Mr. Houghton, and finally an interview at his Boston office, which was then in the rear of the Ticknor & Fields store, which years later

became the Old Corner Book Store. Mr. Mifflin wrote, shortly before his death, a very interesting account of his connection with the business, in which he describes this interview and the routine of the office at that time.

"There was a tiny old pine desk in the farthest rear," wrote Mr. Mifflin, "which Mr. Houghton used simply as his Boston headquarters. How well do I remember our first interview. In my journal, which I kept regularly then, I recorded my impression that he suggested to me, in his looks and manners, Abraham Lincoln. I felt myself immediately drawn to him, and I think he took a fancy to me, although no stock whatever in my

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ever making good in that business. How could it be otherwise? I had no experience of any kind, and of course he exaggerated my position as a supposedly well-off college graduate, rather tired of foreign travel, who thought he wanted to work but would soon tire of his job when he realized what it meant. I had no illusions as to any ability, but for many reasons I was eager to experiment. So after repeated interviews he finally consented that I should go to Riverside, and early one February morning in 1868 I found myself, according to appointment, at the office of the Riverside Press, Cambridge, at 7.30 A.M.

"At about quarter past eight Mr. Houghton, in accordance with his then custom, arrived, met me cordially, and I was sent to a desk in the counting room, and given as a first task the copying of bills, under the general charge of the bookkeeper. The life of the office was then quite simple. Mr. Houghton would appear early each morning, handle alone the mail, and then disappear through the building. At about 11 o'clock he went to Boston, where as I have said he had a desk in the rear of the Old Corner Bookstore on Bromfield Street, and later in a corner of the book-selling store of Noyes, Holmes & Co. At this office he could be found almost any day between 11.30 and 1.30, and he was always quite active in seeing customers elsewhere. He almost always returned to his home in Cambridge (which then, and till his death, was on Main Street) and dined with his family. Often he brought business friends or others with him, for he always was most hospitable. At about 3 o'clock he would reappear at Riverside and unload the results of his morning's activities in Boston, and follow up vigorously all the details of the business, both in the office and throughout the Press. At about 5 o'clock all the letters prepared during the day were left on his office desk (which was in the corner end of the building) and he read every letter which went out from the office. This plan was continued for many years, so that practically the entire correspondence passed under his eyes.

"The clerks in the office besides myself were Mr. Allen, the bookkeeper, Mr. Walker, the superintendent, and Mr. Clarke, the correspondence clerk. (Women stenographers were unknown in those days.) This comprised the staff, as I recall it roughly, from 1868 to 1872."

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By 1878 both Mr. Hurd and Albert Houghton had retired, and the firm was carrying Boston as well as New York on its imprint, as it has ever since; but the executive management

thenceforth was in Boston. Mr. Scudder only remained a member of the firm three years, as business details did not appeal to him as much as literary work.

Before the arrival of the skilled workers whom Mr. Houghton imported from England, the Press had outgrown the poorhouse, and an extension toward the river was built, then the old mansard roof structure which was familiar as the Riverside Press of fifty years ago was built across the Blackstone Street end, making a T-shaped building. A bindery had been added to the printing establishment in 1864, and much of this space was occupied by the binders. One of the features of the printing and binding trade is the need for keeping a vast amount of material in process lying about. Unlike most factories, where the work flows steadily ahead, books in all stages are constantly waiting for something to be added. The result is that they take a lot of room in the working space. This can partly be cared for by ample adjacent storage space, so a large but severely plain store house was built in an inconspicuous place by the river, and by the chance of fate now occupies the most conspicuous place in the whole plant, actually jutting out into the Parkway; but it must be remembered the Parkway ran across our back lot, we did not build this object of beauty in our front yard. As the Press lives and prospers probably you will see the spectacle of its gradually turning itself around, but very slowly after the manner of large bodies.

One of the reasons why Mr. Houghton had hesitated long before embarking in publishing, as I have said, had been his close relations with other publishers in the printing of books. These relations were sure to be jarred by his appearance as a competitor. That with Ticknor & Fields was the choicest of these relationships. The name of that firm is so much of a household word in New England that few people realize that the original partnership existed for just ten years, albeit those years were the richest of all the years for New England literature. Mr. William D. Ticknor had been the head of a firm of his name from 1834 to 1854, and in the latter year Mr. James T.

Fields became his sole partner and so continued till 1864, when Mr. Ticknor died. Although Mr. Fields with other partners continued the name till 1868, it was a different organization. In 1868 it merged into Fields Osgood & Co., and in 1871 into James R. Osgood & Co., which lasted till 1878. All this bears on our subject because Ticknor & Fields and their successors finally disappeared into Houghton Mifflin Co. When Mr. William D. Ticknor died, Hurd & Houghton was just starting, and while the Ticknor & Fields organization suffered at least five reorganizations in the next fourteen years, Hurd & Houghton carried the two original partners through to the finish.

James R. Osgood & Co. was in many ways a brilliant organization, but it had one fatal weakness. It did not have a sure and steady hand on the treasury, and a shortage of money began to be apparent. The magazines were the most salable asset, and Our Young Folks was sold to New York and became St. Nicholas. The Atlantic went next, and was bought by Mr. Houghton; and it is a curious fact that, although it was published for thirty years by Houghton Mifflin Co., it was owned by Mr. Houghton and Mr. Mifflin personally, not by the firm, and was sold by them to the Atlantic Monthly Co. in 1908.

Every Saturday went next, and was also bought by Mr. Houghton and given decent and respectable burial a few years later. Last went the North American Review to New York, and all the old Ticknor & Fields periodicals had gone. The money which the magazines brought

did not settle the difficulty, and at last the old firm itself turned to the vigorous young firm that never seemed to have any financial difficulties. The merger was not without advantages on both sides; Mr. Osgood brought the great group of New England authors then, and for a long time thereafter, fully covered by copyright. Mr. Houghton brought a substantial but less brilliant publishing list, a well-equipped plant where all the books could be manufactured and stored, and better than all else sound, financial brains. All the other partners dropped out of both firms, except Mr. Houghton, Mr. Osgood and Mr. Mifflin, who went on as Houghton Osgood & Co.

But things did not go well. Too many obligations had been assumed from the Osgood firm, too much slow-selling stock had

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been taken over from them, and also a heliotype company that Osgood owned. Just after Christmas in 1879 when things were at their worst, the whole publishing establishment in Boston went up in smoke, and the problem was solved. The slow-moving stock was insured. Mr. Houghton's friends, notably Mr. Lawson Valentine of New York and Mr. S. D. Warren of Boston, rallied around him but would not rally to Mr. Osgood. So Mr. Osgood retired, and out of the ashes rose Houghton Mifflin & Co. and opened offices at 4 Park Street, Boston, just forty-six years ago this year.

The combined list was almost incredibly rich in titles. All of Lowell, of Longfellow, of Whittier, of Emerson, of Holmes, of Hawthorne, of Thoreau, of Mrs. Stowe, some of Bryant and of Bayard Taylor, as well as the early works of many others later to become famous, like Aldrich, Howells, Burroughs, Sarah Orne Jewett, Henry James, and all protected by copyright for years to come! Certainly no publishing house in America has ever assembled such a collection of stars of the first magnitude.

While Mr. Osgood parted with Mr. Houghton pleasantly enough, rivalry soon sprung up. The old name of James R. Osgood & Co. was revived, and various parts of the old organization competed rather unsuccessfully with the new one for the next ten years, till the last remnants were garnered in, most of them through financial collapse; but in all the forty-six years since it was founded, every bill of the firm then founded has been paid when due, every copyright statement has been rendered on the exact date when due, and every royalty paid on the exact date, neither the day before nor the day after.

The new firm did not rest on its laurels for a moment. It couldn't. It had to fight for its life. Nothing dies so quickly as a publishing house, once it begins to rest on its oars. The list of famous authors which I have enumerated was issued and reissued in new forms. Single volume editions of the complete poems, called "household editions," and many volumes of library editions, usually called "Riverside editions," appeared, and all were notable for skillful editing and skillful typography. The pages were clearly printed with good firm impression of uniform color, and the books had artistic and attractive bindings. They opened well and could be held comfortably in the hand.

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A lot of new ventures were started. The American Statesmen, which are today the standard brief biographies of our leading statesmen, began to appear in 1881. In 1882 a few little paper-covered pamphlets, selling at fifteen cents each, appeared, each one containing a single great classic — first Evangeline, then The Courtship of Miles Standish, then Snowbound. It was suggested that the schools would do better to put these complete literary masterpieces before their children rather than the abbreviated selections that formed the literary hash presented in the ordinary readers. About 6,000 were sold in 1882, but the idea took, the list expanded, and twenty-five years later they were going at the rate of a million a year.

These little pamphlets must be cheap or they could not be sold, but they were made as well as they could be made. It often costs no more (except in brains) to make a book well than ill. These little books had paper covers, but the problem had been carefully studied to get a paper that would "dog ear" as little as any paper cover could be expected to. The paper in them was cheap, but it was opaque, and the right tint to look right and read easily. They were fastened together with wire staples, but it was done in such a way that they would open well and not come to pieces.

A great many other ventures were started, prospered for their appointed time, served their day well and passed out. One that deserves special mention was Elihu Vedder's edition of Fitzgerald's Rubaiyat, produced first as a folio at \$25 a volume, then as a quarto, and finally on a reduced scale. It was a most beautiful pictorial setting for a beautiful poem, and had a wide sale forty years ago.

This book had as a decoration on the title page a little picture of a boy on a river bank sailing paper boats, and Mr. Vedder had worked into the picture Mr. Houghton's favorite motto, "Tout bien ou rien." (Do it well or not at all.) The idea pleased Mr. Houghton, and it was used on other books; but in the autumn of 1885, Mr. Sidney L. Smith, the famous illustrator, took the idea of the boy by the river sailing boats, gave him a flute and a lamp and placed the words "The Riverside Press" below, and the colophon of Houghton Mifflin Co. had come into existence. Its form varies in innumerable styles, but always the

boy sits under the tree by the river with his flute, and he has been inscribed on more volumes than ever bore the imprint of Geoffrey Tory, and all his predecessors.

Another monumental venture started in the eighties was Professor Sargent's Silva of North America, originally issued in thirteen volumes for \$300. This is an accurate and beautifully illustrated description of all the trees that grow naturally in North America, except in Mexico.

It would be wearisome to enumerate all the ventures started in that prolific period of the eighties, and we ought to turn back to the Riverside Press, where we left Mr. Mifflin copying bills after his first entry into the business. By 1871 the plant was nearly as it was in the 90's when I joined the organization. There were about 300 employees there then, but it must be remembered that the Riverside Press was printing and binding books for a number of New York publishers, such as Charles Scribner, as well as for Ticknor & Fields' successors and Hurd & Houghton. As Houghton Mifflin & Co.'s business increased, the increased demand on the factory was met by crowding out the outside work. From a small portion of

the total product it grew to half, then three quarters, and by 1900 the Press was stretched to its utmost capacity, and practically all the work was for its own publishing departments, except for the faithful Dictionary, which was still being made.

The labor at the Press has always been an industrious group of people. Men and women cannot work on books all day long without getting curious about them, and then they begin to read, and it is remarkable how much some of the older people have read. Mr. Houghton believed in keeping his people contented, and the record for length of service has been remarkable. About a dozen years ago we checked up the 630 people in the mechanical departments, and we found that 70% of them had worked for us more than 5 years; of these 89 had been with us over 20 years, 62 over 30 years, and 45 over 40 years. That is, 196, or near 30% of the total, had a standing of over 20 years. Another interesting thing is that the sons and daughters of old employees join the force, live their lives with us, and their children take up the work. In several cases we have a third and fourth generation still with us.

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An attempt has always been made to interest people of all grades in the

business. One of the earliest attempts at profit sharing in this country was started in the Riverside Press and has gone on for a great many years. Personally I think that all the so-called profit sharing schemes are incorrectly named. There can be no such thing as profit sharing unless the persons involved are ready to take their share of losses as well as profits. You never heard one of these schemes called a loss sharing arrangement. I never heard of anybody who would join a loss sharing arrangement, but every investment that the ordinary person makes is really a scheme for sharing not only profits but losses. When the prudent investor distributes his holdings through many kinds of industry, it is because he knows he may be called on to share losses as well as profits, though he may not admit it even to himself.

It would neither be prudent nor permissible for the ordinary wage earner to invest the small savings of years in a business where he might lose it all, even if he worked in the business himself. The number of men even in a great business who have the data to determine and the brains to know whether the business is making or losing money is very few indeed. Often the managers deceive themselves, and certainly none of the wage workers have the faintest idea which way things are going. In view of the fact that the wage worker has no knowledge of the trend of affairs, can have only the most remote influence on the success of the concern, and, even if he were able to discern and help, has no business to invest his entire capital on one risk, what is the use of talking about profit sharing? A wage worker's capital must be securely guaranteed not only in the capital itself, but also in a steady, sure return on his investment. This is not consistent with large profits. Profits imply risks, and the higher the profit usually the greater the risk.

Mr. Houghton's method was to allow the people to make small loans to the business, guarantee them 6% on all amounts put in, and then give them an extra return up to 10% on all amounts of \$100 or more invested for the entire year. This extra has always brought the return up to the dividends paid on the stock of the company, and that is the policy of the management.

As the company has no other indebtedness, and these employees' loans in the credit department, as it is called, are a first charge on all the property of the printing and publishing departments equally, to more than fifty times the amount of the loans, and have never failed to earn the full interest for sixty years, it is as safe and sure as most human things. At any rate the employees believe in it, for it grew until we had to reduce the limit for loans from \$1000 to \$500 and it is now getting as large as the management care to be responsible for, because all feel that those loans are a sacred obligation of the company and must be carried with all safety through every storm that blows. A very considerable percentage of the employees are interested in it, and it makes for thrift, conservatism, interest in business and good will to the management. One of Mr. Ford's publicity agents recently announced in the Outlook exactly this scheme as a great new idea of Mr. Ford's; but unfortunately Mr. N. P. Oilman had described Mr. Houghton's scheme in his book on Profit Sharing as a unique idea of the Riverside Press some thirty years before the wheezy little "tin Lizzie" began to block the highways.

Those who have passed along the Parkway during the last twenty-five years have probably not noticed particularly what has been going on at Riverside, but the changes have been very important. From 1871 to 1900 there were few changes. A little excrescence was added to the back of the main building for an electrotype department, and another little brick building was run out nearer Blackstone Street for sheet storage, but neither was very imposing. The making of the Parkway, however, took half our press room, so an equal amount of space was added at the other end. It was not till 1905 that real expansion began. In that year the solid square building toward River Street was built solely for the storage of books, and it now contains about as many volumes as the Widener Library. Next, a building of equal size was built at the other end of the main building to house the composition and proofreading departments more adequately. Soon the press room reached out a long arm to Black-stone Street and along it, to accommodate a lot of the largest and newest type of Miehle cylinder presses. The building program was halted by the war, but began again soon with the

construction of the new bindery building along Blackstone Street. This is a large four-story reinforced concrete building, connected with the cylinder press room, and is used entirely for binding and the storage of finished school books. The cylinder press room and the new bindery make a complete unit for the manufacture of large editions of novels, school books and such other books as are manufactured in editions of 10,000 and upwards. The old bindery also connects with the cylinder press room, and with the Adams press room, where small editions are manufactured, and the work flows from them into the original shipping room.

As the business grows, the line of expansion will be along Blackstone Street and down River Street toward the Parkway on land already purchased by the company; the old buildings toward the river will be removed, and we shall be facing the main highway to Boston. This

change will not be made faster than the needs of the business warrant, just for appearance, but we hope to keep our grounds as neat as any manufacturing grounds can be.

But organizations do not grow by building factories, they grow by adding men with brains, and training those men with technical skill and business experience. More important yet, they must be inspired with a desire to work, and a loyalty to the industry they cherish and serve. Mr. Mifflin had a great gift for inspiring men with enthusiasm for their chosen profession and a love of work. Men had come into the business between 1870 and 1880 and had gone out of it. Mr. Aldrich became editor of the Atlantic and a literary adviser in 1880, and resigned in 1890. Mr. James A. Kurd, a son of the original Mr. M. M. Hurd, joined the force, became a partner and was taken away by death. Mr. T. B. Ticknor was brought in in one of the mergers and continued for many years as a strong and able worker. Mr. Francis J. Garrison was for many years the confidential and efficient helper of both Mr. Houghton and Mr. Mifflin. Mr. Winthrop S. Scudder was also connected with the Press.

In 1895, when Mr. Houghton died, Mr. Mifflin had as active partners, Mr. Harry Houghton, son of the founder, and Mr. James Murray Kay. Harry Houghton was the genial but effi-

cient active head of the Riverside Press. Mr. Kay was a delightful and companionable Scotsman, with a strong financial sense, which made him an admirable watch dog of the treasury. Two sons of that brother of Mr. Houghton senior who had been a member of Hurd & Houghton in the 70's joined the firm in 1895, but were always connected with the New York end. Mr. Horace Scudder had succeeded Mr. Aldrich as editor of the Atlantic, but soon turned it over to the late Walter H. Page, a vigorous, kindly and inspiring man. Mr. Azariah Smith presided over the advertising department, and Mr. Henry N. Wheeler had built up the sales of the Riverside Literature Series into an educational business of considerable standing, and had added other important titles like Fiske's History of the United States for schools.

This was a vigorous group of men in the nineties. The great New England group of authors were still largely in copyright, and were turned over and over to meet changing demands. New authors were also attached to the house: Mrs. Wiggin, Hopkinson Smith, Mrs. Deland and many others. The achievements of the house were notable, and included the starting of the famous Cambridge Edition of the Poets by Horace Scudder, which is still the standard one-volume American edition, both for library and student use.

At this tune in the background among the clerks and office boys would have been seen Mr. Edward R. Houghton, a nephew of the founder, Mr. Stephen B. Davol, the writer, and Mr. Roger L. Scaife, all recent college graduates. Mr. Houghton was connected with the printing department, Mr. Davol with the educational, the writer vibrated between editorial and educational functions, and Mr. Scaife was hi the advertising work. Soon after 1900 Mr. Ferris Greenslet joined the editorial department for general books, and Mr. Franklin S. Hoyt became editor for the educational books. Mr. Benjamin H. Ticknor specialized in the selling department, and Mr. Harrison Mifflin went out to the Press.

It was well that these men were in training, for changes came thick and fast in the next few years. Mr. Scudder died in 1902, and Mr. Page retired to found the firm of Doubleday Page & Co. Between 1904 and 1906 Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Harry Houghton,

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Mr. Oscar Houghton and Mr. Azariah Smith all died; so only Mr. Mifflin, Mr. Kay, Mr. Garrison and Mr. J. B. Ticknor were left of the original group. Naturally Mr. Mifflin and Mr. Kay wanted to divide the responsibility with younger men, so the business was incorporated, which obviated the danger of a large partnership interest being withdrawn at any time. Five of the young men were admitted to ownership, a substantial addition was made by them to the capital, and the new owners along with the old became members of the directorate. It was indeed fortunate for the younger men that Mr. Mifflin and Mr. Kay remained so long to guide and help them. But with the beginning of 1921, with the death of Mr. Mifflin, after more than fifty years of service, the entire control fell into the hands of the so-called younger men, who are fast passing out of that category and need to look for their own successors — can in fact already see them appearing.

During the last twenty-five years the general list of books has constantly renewed itself with many very successful books. A distinguished line of successes in fiction, from Mary Johnston to Sabatini, has regularly produced "best sellers." A list which has given me peculiar satisfaction is the biographies, such as Mr. Thayer's John Hay, The Education of Henry Adams, Beveridge's Life of John Marshall and The Intimate Papers of Colonel House. In general the trade department, so-called, has kept up its end in quality and increased the business; but the most distinguished success of the last twenty-five years has been in the educational department, which is about twelve times as big as it was in 1900, and exceeds in sales all the rest of the house put together.

It has been the ambition of this department, which is presided over by Mr. Davol, Mr. Hoyt and the writer, to spread from the little paper classics out over all the fields of human knowledge. It first spread through the field of English, then history, philosophy, psychology, education and mathematics, for all types and all grades of schools. Education has been the greatest of all the American — shall I say — industries of the twentieth century, and now Houghton Mifflin Co. is one of three or four great text-book houses of the country. There are many school books whose sales make the sale of the most popular

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novel look diminutive. There is an average of more than two million children in each grade of school work every year. All these children must have books, but it is not the parent, or the school committee, or the school superintendent, or the teachers who take thought that on the first Tuesday in September books must be put into the hands of each one of their squirming charges on the very day school opens. A majority of these orders are sent in a week or two in advance, and not a few arrive by wire the night before, regardless of the fact that in the ordinary course of events it takes a month or six weeks to complete any edition of considerable size. But long before the teacher knows she is going to use a certain book, careful men have figured out, on the theory of averages, the possible need for every book, and have actually ordered and printed those books. We began to print the books for

next September in November of last year. All this may seem very prosy and commonplace, but if there were no more books for the twenty million school children of American than the school authorities had ordered in June, the results would be dramatic enough for anybody. School books are not handled in dozens or packages, but in carload lots, 40,000 lbs. to the carload, worth \$40,000 a car.

I am afraid I should apologize for my title, or rather for the way I have flitted about it, instead of giving you a chronological history of it. But the truth is chronology and statistics only seem to tell the story. It is the lives of the people that count; but if I were to wander off into the stories of the people who have given lives of faithful service to the Press, so that it in turn could serve the intellectual life of the nation, there would be no end to it. There are too many people, and too much faithful service. It was all summed up in a memorandum that came to my desk a day or two ago:

"It is recommended that John Smith be pensioned for 47 years of continuous faithful service for the Company, as he is too unwell to work."

My thought was one of regret that he was not able to have kept on to get his gold watch for fifty years of service, as so many have done; but he has surely done his part.

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EARLY GLASS MAKING IN EAST CAMBRIDGE

BY DORIS HAYES-CAVANAUGH

Read 5 June, 1926

MUCH has been said recently about the business growth of Cambridge, and a number of publications have stressed the fact that Cambridge, and particularly the section known as East Cambridge, now stands very high in the scale of New England manufacturing centres. Imposing schedules of plants and factories have appeared, setting forth large capitalizations and startling production-figures, but none of them even vaguely refers to the fact that there was in East Cambridge, more than one hundred years ago, a factory whose products were sent all over the world, whose methods revolutionized a great industry, and whose yearly business grew to half a million dollars. This was the New England Glass Company, formed in 1818, and continuing in business in East Cambridge until 1888, when the discovery that natural gas could be used most inexpensively in glass making, added to the threat of a glass-workers' strike, caused the business to be moved to Ohio.

Although the search for "early glass" is one of the more recent phases of present-day antique collecting, 1817 is not a very early date in the history of American glass making. The first trace of glass making in America is found in Jamestown, Virginia, in 1608, when the English colonists under Captain Christopher Newport gave the first impetus to this very decorative craft. Shortly after, a second essay at glass making was carried out under Captain John Smith. He built a second glass house in 1621, which was at work until 1625. A few beads of lovely colorings which were made at that time are still to be seen in the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Arts. They were evidently made up for

trading with the Indians, but unfortunately history does not state whether Pocahontas led the fashion by wearing them or not.

In 1638 or 1639, window glass, bull's eyes, rude bottles and

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other glass necessities were made at Salem, Massachusetts, but this venture lived only three or four years. In 1654-1656 we hear of two Dutch glass-makers, Jan Smeedes and Evert Duyckingk, but none of their actual work remains. By 1683, an English glass-maker, Joshua Tittery from Newcastle on Tyne, operated a glass house, and in 1787 a member of the Pennypacker family founded a glass house which continued for four or five years. New York boasted two factories in 1732, and Caspar Wistar started his New Jersey factory in 1729, a notable date in the history of American glass making. He brought over artisans from Holland to teach "his son and himself, and no one else" the secrets of glass-making. He produced the first flint glass, his green color being in great favor, and his dark blue, a much scarcer color, being of exceptionally good quality.

"Baron" Heinrich Stiegel, that picturesque and now almost legendary figure of early American glass making, started his glass works in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. This young German had come from near Cologne to America in 1750, and soon became a prominent landowner and ironmaster. By 1765 he had a splendid glass factory and was making what is now the greatly sought-for and most valuable American glass. The wonderful colors are much copied even today, and his engraved glass is remarkable for its color and brilliancy. The patterns, although crude, are always graceful. But the painted glass with its brilliant reds, blues, yellows and whites was made under the "Baron's" personal supervision, and extraordinary results were achieved. The designs were typically German. The meteoric business career of Stiegel was suddenly ended by debt in 1774, and the glass making came to an end at the same time.

To these two men, Caspar Wistar and Heinrich Stiegel, the colonists owed much, for the beautiful glass which they made was one of the first channels through which beauty came into the homes of our country. Stiegel and Wistar glass has been found in out-of-the-way parts of South and West Jersey, all through the Middle Atlantic States and New England. Much of the Stiegel glass was sent to Boston. The best permanent exhibits of the work of these early makers are to be found in the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art in Philadelphia and in the Metropolitan Museum in New York.

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In New England also several glass plants were started quite early. In 1639 a plant was started in Salem which prospered considerably in the making of glass bottles. No specimens of the work are known to exist, but fragments of glass still to be found on the site of the factory prove it to have been a very crude sort. In what is now a part of Quincy, a group of German workmen started a glass works which had a varied line of products, including lamps. The spiral twist was the distinguishing feature of their designs, but the quality of the glass was not good. Robert Hewes began to manufacture glass lamps and a general line of glass ware in Temple, New Hampshire, in 1780. All the lamps made at this plant were made

to use patented burners, in which the wick came through a perforated cork instead of through pewter or brass caps as formerly. A company was established at Chelmsford in 1820 for the manufacture of window glass. About three hundred and thirty feet of window glass annually was made here, and much of it sold by the agent of the New England Glass Company in Boston.

In 1787 a glass factory was started in Boston on Essex Street by Whalley and Hunnewell. They later took into the firm a German named Lint, were given a bounty by the state, and prospered. From 1822 the business was known as the Boston Window Glass Company. A larger factory was erected in South Boston in 1811, but blowers were very hard to get, on account of the War of 1812, in spite of sending to England for them. Flint glass workers who had come from England earlier were finally secured. The South Boston plant failed several times, but started up again each time and was still running in 1854. Several of the workmen from this plant later went to the Boston and Sandwich Glass Company. I have an original bill of "The Glass-House Essex Street" dated Boston, February 13, 1798, on which one Mr. Moses Billings is charged \$12.67 for 100 lights of glass, seven by nine niches in size, which quite nearly approximates the present price. The product of this factory was so highly thought of that it set the standard of quality for many years. A picture of the South Boston plant shows that it was decidedly sizable for the times.

In 1811, the Porcelain and Glass Manufacturing Company was formed, and built a factory at East Cambridge. I have a

newspaper clipping from the Columbian Centinel of February 24, 1816, reminding the stockholders of the Boston Porcelain and Glass Manufacturing Company of the annual meeting, which is signed by Thomas Jackson, clerk of the corporation. With it is a receipt for a sixty dollar assessment on six shares of stock in the company, signed by Robert Sugden. This receipt is dated in Cambridge on the first of April, 1817, and must have been given at the beginning of the financial trouble of the company; because before 1817 had drawn to a close, the company and the plant were sold at auction. A new company bought it, and it was renamed the New England Glass Company. The company had an initial capital of \$40,000, employed forty hands, and ran one six-pot furnace with 700 pounds to each pot.

There were four men concerned in the forming of this new company: Amos Binney, Edmund Munroe, Daniel Hastings and Deming Jarves. The company was incorporated by the state of Massachusetts, and when I hunted up the act of incorporation in the Massachusetts archives, I found that the actual signers were Amos Binney and Edmund Munroe. Of these four men, two have a great interest for us, and in summing up the available information it seems to me that they had more to do with the actual building of the business than the others. They were Edmund Munroe and Deming Jarves.

Edmund Munroe was born in Lexington, a member of the historic family so long associated in our minds with the Munroe Tavern and the Lexington fight. As a young man he started in the banking business, and his rise was very rapid. He early went out to Munroe Falls in Ohio and established a bank there which was highly successful. On returning to Boston, he went into the textile field and into shipping. His cousin was the head of the great Paris banking house of Munroe and Company, and through him Edmund Munroe soon had world-wide

business contacts. His ships brought cargoes of merchandise from many ports, and he was one of the first to see the possibilities for America in the export trade. Edmund Munroe married three times, and through his third wife, Miss Sewall of the famous Maine maritime family, he greatly strengthened his shipping connections. A portrait of him shows many of the qualities which made him successful in business when foreign trade

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was even more of a gamble than it is today. His eyes are keen but humorous, and his high, thoughtful forehead and firmly cut mouth give evidence of the sort of "backbone" and perseverance that New England business of those days was built on.

Deming Jarves on the other hand was a practical glass maker. He was a man of considerable education who had made a deep study of glass making from earliest times. Later, after he had founded the Sandwich works, he wrote a little book of his formulae and receipts for glass making. Selections from it have recently been published in the Transcript and in Antiques magazine. It covers a good bit of glass history, even going back to Phoenician glass. One point which he made interested me. In Venice, glass making was considered an art rather than a craft or trade, and apprentices of that day were selected with meticulous care. Jarves quotes one case in Venice where a lady of the nobility (I think it was the Doge's daughter) was married amid great pomp and festivity to "a gentleman glass-maker."

Jarves was a voter here in Cambridge in 1822, a selectman in 1823-24, and representative to the General Court in 1828. He was the agent for the New England Glass Company — sales-manager, we should call him today; and while Munroe arranged for the capital and credit for the new concern, Jarves found the markets and had much to do with the manufacturing end of the business. In looking up this family, I found three Deming Jarveses: the elder, who was in the dry goods business; the second, of whom we have just been speaking; and Deming Jarves III, who made his home in Paris and was of much help to Americans in the late war. He died, I believe, about three years ago.

The following is a quotation from an article about the New England Glass Works taken from Gleason's Pictorial and Drawing Room Companion, a weekly newspaper of the mid-century, which, although it was not quite so fashionable as Godey's Lady's Book, was very widely read: "There is hardly a home from Maine to Louisiana which has not more or less of this excellent ware in domestic use. Every description of glassware, from a simple pressed glass wine glass to the most elaborately cut and richly plated, gilded, silvered and engraved glass is produced in a style of beauty and excellence unrivalled

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in the world." The article then goes on to invite the reader to visit the plant, and he is informed that it is the oldest establishment of the kind but one, and the largest in the world. This was in 1851. About 450 workmen were then employed, there were some thirteen buildings, and the capital stock of the company was \$400,000, on which a semi-annual dividend was paid. Two years later the capital was increased to half a million, there were five furnaces with ten pots of 2,000 pounds each, and 500 hands, and the

annual business amounted to \$500,000. The earnings of the company afforded a large percentage of profit, and its shares were never to be found in the market!

This article goes on to speak of the chimney at the New England factory: "It looms up loftily [what a talent for alliteration those Victorian reporters had!] to the eye that regards this part of Cambridge from a distance — it is 230 feet high — actually ten feet higher than Bunker Hill Monument!" This chimney was connected by underground tubes to the smallest as well as the largest furnaces, so that the smoke and gases were carried off into the air at a great height. Speaking of this chimney, it amused me very much a year or so ago, when I was trying to find out something about the kinds of glass that were made at the New England plant, to find, on asking several people whose families had dwelt for generations in Cambridge, that not one of them could tell me what kind of glass was made there, although all in their youth had been taken to the factory to watch the fascinating process of glass-blowing. But each separate individual told me that the chimney was ten feet higher than Bunker Hill Monument!

The New England Glass Company's warerooms in Boston were in the old Sun Tavern on Battery Street. Later, Mr. Richard Briggs was the selling agent in Boston; and many of you who remember the quality of his lovely glass and china will realize that New England glass must have appealed to a fine clientele or Mr. Briggs would not have stocked it. The very fact that Mr. Briggs was the agent is one of the strongest arguments that I can imagine against the theory that New England glass was made up to be peddled around the country on the itinerant tin peddler's cart, as we are sure Sandwich glass was. Nor was New England ever made for advertising premiums, as Sandwich

was. These two tiny catalogs of Richard Briggs show that people were much more willing to buy on faith than they are today, for the only picture in them is of a new style student's lamp.

The life of a glass-maker in those days was a hard one, for the excessive heat under which the glass was melted, the gases which he drew into his lungs, and the tremendous pressure which was necessary in the physical process of blowing the glass made the mortality percentage in his craft very high. In 1827 the pressing mould for glass was invented by a workman named Robinson at the New England factory; though the invention was taken up at once and much more extensively used at the Sandwich factory. This mould revolutionized glass making, and also made it possible for a glass-maker to live out his allotted span of years. An infinite variety of glass could now be made with a great saving of time and money. That this humanitarian and labor-saving device, which completely altered a great industry, was, like the sewing machine, invented in Cambridge, is a fact that is not as well known as it should be.

A short while ago I had the good fortune to be taken over the glass works of the Pairpont Manufacturing Company at New Bedford, which was formerly the Mount Washington Glass Company. Of the many Massachusetts glass factories once in operation, this is the only one left that is still making glass in the way that they did at the New England. Perhaps I should except the Union Glass Works at Somerville, but that plant was shut down a few months ago, and I have not heard that they have started up again.

The process of making glass is a very intricate one and requires a highly skilled worker. Glass making seems to run in families, for many of the men I met there represented the third generation of the families who had made glass at Pairpont. The glass furnaces are built of brick and cement, and are cylindrical in shape, the proportions being not unlike those of a modern gas house, though necessarily much smaller. Conical shaped openings called "glory holes" hold the fire pots, and in the old days glass was slowly annealed on the brick shelves above the fire pot. The glass is melted in large pots and crucibles; the "gaffers," as the glass workers are called, dip their long iron

tubes into the red-hot liquid mass, take out a portion and, revolving it continuously on the tube, which is about four feet long, roll it on a polished iron plate to give it an even surface. Then the blower commences. He is usually a husky, sturdy man who blows out his cheeks until he looks like Old King Cole, while the ball (or bubble to be more exact) of glass swells like a soap bubble. Then a second "gaffer" slips it off on another iron rod which has been heated red hot. A pair of pincers is wetted in water and applied to the neck, which is immediately severed and drops off into a bucket of water.

When a piece of moulded glass is being made, the hinged iron mould is slipped around the red hot bubble and the blower takes it again. As he blows, the hot molten glass fills the surfaces of the mould. Then the mould is taken off and the blower's tube, or "pontil," is deftly broken away from the bottom of the piece. The resulting little roughness, or "pontil mark," is characteristic of the earlier moulded glass. On the later pieces of poured or moulded glass the bottoms are smoothly finished, with no trace of pontil mark roughness, as the tube is not used.

The piece is then set on the shelf of a cooler oven to harden. Today this process takes about five days; the quality and resistance to chipping of fine glass is due to this slow, careful cooling and hardening.

The plant, of course, started by making blown flint glass — that is, glass in which silica is the main ingredient. Silica was made in England from calcined and pulverized flints. Oxide of lead was also added to make the glass refractive and brilliant, and, contrary to previous theories, this glass is remarkably clear and sparkling in spite of the lack of barytes. This pair of decanters is a splendid sample of the earlier type. The etching is very simple and the whole product quite a bit more attractive than the later moulded kind.

The "Bohemian glass" made at East Cambridge is likely to have an orange tinge which quite definitely differentiates it from the foreign variety, but collectors are just beginning to realize that much glass of lovely coloring heretofore supposed to be Bohemian was made at the New England plant. A well-known antique dealer who has specialized on old Bohemian glass among other things for some time told me that in his opinion

fully seventy per cent of the glass sold today as antique Bohemian was made at the New England glass works in East Cambridge — and I really feel that he ought to know!

New England glass was sold all over the settled parts of the United States very early, and, as I have said before, was exported through the efforts of Edmund Munroe. He never had time to travel much himself because he had so many irons in the fire. He had great cargoes of elegant foreign merchandise, including Irish, English, French and Bohemian glass, which was sent to his glass works to be copied. Much of the moulded glass which we know to have been made at the New England shows the patterns copied and adapted from Waterford and Stourbridge. The later patterns made at Sandwich show the same influences also, as was very natural. This sugar bowl and creamer, although the shapes are frankly reminiscent of the silver "helmet" pitchers made by Cony, Revere, and others, have an unmistakable air of having been copied from the Stourbridge patterns in cutting. It is interesting to note the variation in color between these two goblets which were both made at the New England; one is crystal clear with the much-desired silvery light which is supposed to be the supreme test of "Old Sandwich," while the other has a dull lustreless color which is probably responsible for the remark heard so often that New England glass has neither sparkle nor life.

To go back to Deming Jarves — he stayed only seven years at the New England plant, for in 1825 he went to Sandwich on Cape Cod and founded the Boston and Sandwich Glass Company. Edmund Munroe and several other directors of the New England were directors of the Sandwich — which rather gives color to a theory which I heard the other day that Sandwich was founded to make so-called "kitchen glass" and protect the New England business from the cheaper competition. At first Sandwich had only one eight-pot furnace, each pot holding 800 pounds, compared with the five ten-pot furnaces at the New England, and employed but sixty hands, with a yearly product of \$75,000. By 1853, however, the capital was \$400,000 and there were five hundred hands, with weekly "melts " of 100,000 pounds, and nearly \$600,000 worth of glass was put out annually.

The formulae which Jarves used at Sandwich contained

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*barytes, which he had not used at the New England. To this is laid the credit for the silvery sparkle which is often to be found in the "lace" or "snake-skin" and stippled glass patterns of early Sandwich. But the later Sandwich glass, which was made up in a great quantity to be used as advertising premiums, was very heavy and uninteresting, lacking to a noticeable degree the very qualities which makes early Sandwich so much admired at present. The yellow or "canary" color was brought to the Sandwich factory by an English workman from Bristol; but the process added so much to the cost of the glass that a much smaller quantity was made. Candlesticks, lamps, scent bottles and vases were made in this color, which must not be confused with the Victorian yellow glass which was made later in such quantity. These two sauce dishes I know to have been made at the Sandwich plant, and, as you see, they are very clear and silvery. They were traded for by an elderly relative of mine who lived in Antrim, New Hampshire, from 1860 to 1870. She traded her soup bones and soap grease with an itinerant tin peddler for them. In this connection I cannot but think of Mary E. Wilkins' hero in *An Humble Romance*. He, you remember, was an itinerant tin peddler and had his wagon filled with tin ware; brooms were tied on the side; and I am sure*

he must have had Sandwich glass in the box under the seat. Sandwich was distributed in this way all over New England (that is why one finds pieces in such out-of-the-way places); but after consulting every available authority I cannot find any reason to think that New England glass ever was.

Deming Jarves was the first agent of the Boston and Sandwich Glass Company and Sewall H. Fessenden his successor. Jarves's business card reads this way: "Plain moulded and cut flint glass ware in all its varieties, also all kinds of Apothecaries, Chemical and Philosophical Glass-Ware." (Philosophical glass was that used for apparatus in physics, which was then known as "natural philosophy.") On Fessenden's card we still have all sorts of glassware, including the philosophical, but brass chandeliers, japanned ware, Britannia and plate castors, patent ice pitchers, spoons, toilet sets and spittoons had been added to the stock.

"Cup plates" were first made at Sandwich, but this was not

known when pressed and moulded glass was first collected about twenty-five years ago. I think that the impression is current that Sandwich glass collecting is a vogue of the past five years; but Mr. George Francis Dow, the well-known antiquarian, told me that he arranged an exhibition of cup plates at the Essex Institute nearly twenty years ago. He remembers when the late Edwin A. Barber of the Pennsylvania Museum of Industrial Art came here. He then bought cup plates for ten cents each. At that time it was believed that cup plates were made in England. Sets of china dishes used to come with the china cup plates to match, but the pressed glass ones became so popular because they were made in patriotic and historic American designs.

Barber wrote the first book on American glassware. It was a tiny volume, published in 1900, but it is still the authority as far as it goes. It, however, does not mention either the New England or the Sandwich plants, although it is generally thought that Barber was responsible for the revival of Sandwich a bit later. He says that "cup plates were pressed in metal moulds by means of a plunger — it is believed that they were made in England and we have no knowledge that pressed glass designs were produced so early in this country." Perhaps I am a bit prejudiced, but it hardly seems logical to me that even a shrewd British manufacturer could have brought himself to make cup plates resplendent with the American eagle, Bunker Hill, the thirteen stars, and allusions to the defeat of the English in America so soon after the war of 1812. But this evidently did not occur to Mr. Barber. Of course, we now know that these pressed glass plates were all made at Sandwich, and, judging by present prices, they will soon be invaluable.

For the past five years all the moulded glass I have seen in antique shops has been without a doubt "Early Sandwich"; and I think it is not much of an exaggeration to say that tons of moulded glass have been sold as Sandwich. That taunt, so familiar to all collectors of glass, "Is it Woolworth period?" really has a foundation of fact; for in the early days of the Woolworth stores Sandwich glass was sold in them, although perhaps not to the wide degree that it is today.

While we are still speaking of Sandwich glass, I have here

something which gives a vivid picture of Jarves's high ideals of glass making. It is the certificate of a regularly indentured apprentice (a "gaffer's sheepskin," so to speak), and it tells that one Edward Talbot is a regular indentured apprentice of the B. & S. Glass Co., having served through his apprenticeship with fidelity to the company and correct deportment to the superintendent of the factory. Then there is a menu of a dinner for the directors of the Sandwich plant, given at Boston's fashionable hotel, the Revere House. It lists all the good things which they had to eat, and then concludes in conspicuous capitals with the phrase, ORNAMENTS AND FLOWERS!

Now think for a minute of the two plants: one started in 1818 and ran until 1888 — seventy years of production on a large scale with a nation-wide distribution; the other started in 1825 and was in business until about 1888. Though it grew rapidly it never attained the prestige, volume or quality of the older factory. It made some colored glass, as recent prices for canary-colored dolphin candlesticks will eloquently testify, but nothing to compare with the engraved, cut and silvered products from East Cambridge.

In the Columbian Centinel of October 12, 1825, the advertisements of the two firms are found side by side. New England advertises its own — South Boston, Crown and Chelmsford window glass, entry lamps, the fashionable new astral lamps, and sconces with cut glass founts. Jarves, however, being but just started, is appealing for orders for any article to be made in flint glass. You will note that this is under his own name, evidently before the formation of the "B. & S." Glass Company.

The New England Glass Company flourished in East Cambridge until the eighteen seventies, when the business slumped; but a "gaffer" from England who had had much experience in colored glass came to the factory and business picked up again. This green glass pitcher is a sample of the work done at that time. This square brown dish is a "horrible example" of the earlier work, and as you look at it, you will not wonder that such glass was harder to sell than some of our earlier exhibits. This purple vase is a very rare color for New England but it was loaned to us by a lady whose father bought it at the factory.

Strange as it may seem, there is almost no printed informa-

tion anywhere on New England glass, except these clippings from Gleason's Pictorial. Until about a month ago, I never heard of New England glass. Mr. Arthur Hayward of the Transcript, in his book on Colonial Lighting, has about four pages on it. He shows a rare handbill of the works in the eighties, when the Munroe family had sold out their interests to Mr. W. L. Libbey, who had long been employed there. It advertises particularly the lamps and railroad lanterns. This rather large whale oil lamp is of very pleasing design but the glass shows a distinctly bluish color. Mrs. N. Hudson Moore in her new book on Glass, American and European, notes that Deming Jarves while at the New England plant invented the glass furnace, but she does not state that the real power behind the factory was Edmund Munroe, who financed the enterprise and made it possible. His descendants recall the interest of the family in the Sandwich plant also; so that it is not at all unlikely that the

far-seeing Edmund Munroe, sensing the call for moulded glass among the people who could not afford cut glass, encouraged Mr. Jarves to found the new plant for this reason.

I should like to emphasize one statement that Mr. Hayward makes in Colonial Lighting, namely, that no one can tell the difference between New England glass and Sandwich, although Sandwich is reputed to have a better color. There are enough authentic pieces of New England glass owned in Cambridge (they were recently shown at an exhibition held by the Cambridge Historical Society) to quite disprove the contention that all New England glass is dull and heavy looking. But the patterns made by the two companies were very similar — particularly lamps — and often identical, as was perfectly natural when one realizes that the same group of men had the running of both factories for quite a long period. When the New England Glass Company was sold and moved to Ohio in 1888, the new owner was Mr. Libbey, who had long been employed at the plant. He stressed the new cut glass which was just coming into vogue, and his product later became internationally famous for its beauty and fine quality as "Libbey cut glass."

The only manufacturing glass works now remaining in Cambridge is that of P. J. McElroy on Second Street, and that makes

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bottles — not the collectible, and oftentimes fragrant type of bottles which, I am told, bring back joyous memories. These are pharmaceutical and apothecaries' bottles; they have only this in common with the other type — they, too, are now filled by prescription only.

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LIEUTENANT GEORGE INMAN¹

BY MRS. S. M. GOZZALDI

Read 26 October, 1926

IN 1906, when I was collecting material for the Historic Guide to Cambridge, Mr. W. C. Lane told me that in the Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, published by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, No. 3, Vol. VII, there was a portrait of George Inman. I immediately looked it up and found that it was accompanied by his narrative of the American Revolution, contributed by one of his descendants, who owned his journal, Mr. Charles R. Hildeburn, who promised to print further extracts from the journal. None were ever printed and I went to the Historical Society to enquire why. I learned that Mr. Hildeburn had died, and that probably his widow had the

1. Child of Joseph Lewis and Mary Ann Riche (Inman) Cunningham.

George Inman Cunningham, d. New York, 28 February 1865, m. Mary Bradley Winchester of Boston, 23 March 1843, b. 1823, d. 1899. They had one child, Mary Winchester Cunningham, b. 21 April 1849, d. Pepin, Wis.,

1871, m. Joseph Tilden Barnard, 21 April 1870, son of George Middleton and Susan Livingston (Tilden) Barnard. One child, Mary Winchester Barnard, b. Pepin, Wis., 29 January 1871, m. Frances Gardner Curtis of Boston, 3 April 1813.

Children of Thomas Ferguson and Susanna Linzee (Inman) Livingston. James Crauford Livingston, b. 17 January 1812, d. unm. New York, 8 November 1839.

Emma Maria Stevens Livingston, b. 1 May 1814, m. John Cornelius Bibby, son of Gouverneur Bibby, 27 June 1839. Had four children.

Walter Ferguson Livingston, b. 23 May 1815, d. unm. Bristol, Pa., 10 March 1877.

Margaretta Susan Livingston, b. 5 April 1817, d. 30 December 1882, m. George Duncan Cooper. Two children.

Albert Henry Livingston, b. 10 March 1818, m. Frances Edna Culpepper of Demerara, d. s. p. 23 November 1893.

Theodore Livingston, d. in infancy.

Althea Linzee Livingston, 23 August 1820, m. Isaac Guest Cadwalader. Six children.

George Eugene Livingston, b. 21 January 1822, d. 26 October 1826. Louisa Matilda Livingston, b. 23 June 1823, m. Anthony Kennedy Joyce, d. Jenkintown, Pa., 12 August 1890. Twelve children.

Oscar Frederick Livingston, b. 2 December 1824, m. (1) Emma (Baldwin) Ferris, m. (2) Leta Nichols.

Children of William and Hannah Rowe (Inman) Tilden.

Mary Augusta Tilden, b. Boston, 1 April 1810, d. Baltimore, Md., 17 January

1864, m. Algernon Sydney Chase of New York. Nine Children

journal. At that time she was in Europe and I could get no definite information about it. The next time I was in Philadelphia I made an attempt to see the journal, but it was stored and I could not get it. Finally in 1915 I saw it and in June of that year the Cambridge Historical Society bought the five vellum-bound volumes that I have here, with an account book of Lieutenant Inman, from Mrs. Hildeburn.

George Inman was born in Boston in 1755, so that he was only a year old when his father, Ralph Inman, bought one hundred and eighty acres of land in what is now Cambridgeport and built the house which was removed to make way for the present City Hall in 1889. This house had not the handsome exterior or architectural features of the other colonial houses of this date. It was a long rambling house of three stories with pitched roof and a piazza toward the road. In his Old Landmarks of Middlesex, Samuel A. Drake gives a pleasant description of it. The rooms were low studded but spacious, there were the usual deep fireplaces, cupboards and closets and doubtless good paneling.

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Louisa Riche Tilden, b. Boston, 11 November 1811, d. 10 April 1899, m. John Templeman Coolidge, 19 July 1831. Two children.

William Tilden, b. Boston, 5 January 1812, d. Calcutta, 30 April 1890, m. Amelia Jane Smith in Calcutta. Three children.

Susan Livingston Tilden, b. Philadelphia, Pa., 3 August 1815, d. Mattapoisett, 25 November 1891, m. George Middleton Barnard, Boston, 1 January 1835. Five children.

Sarah Tilden, b. near Philadelphia, Pa., 1 February 1817, d. Pau, France, 30 November 1906, m. Rev. Henry Burroughs, Jr., Boston, 18 December 1838. Three children.

Children of Charles Swift and Sarah Coombe (Inman) Riche. Juliana Riche, b. 16 February 1815, d. unm. Philadelphia, Pa., 18 September 1827.

Mary Grace Riche, b. Bucks Co., Pa., 11 September 1816, d. unm. Philadelphia, Pa., 13 February 1862.

Sarah Cordelia Riche, b. Burlington, N. J., 21 June 1818, m. Philadelphia, Pa., 10 November 1858, Austin James Montgomery, d. s. p. 25 January 1884.

Rosa Livingston Riche, b. Penn's Manor, Pa., 7 August 1820, d. 29 October 1829.

Rosina Margaretta Riche, b. Penn's Manor, Pa., 16 September 1822, d. 5 July 1854, m. Philadelphia, Pa., Joseph Emlin Howell Hildeburn, 17 June 1854. Two children.

Susan Inman Riche, b. Penn's Manor, Pa., d. in infancy. Thomas Redmon Rich6, b. Bristol, Pa., 25 August 1827, d. unm. Philadelphia, Pa., 19 December 1861.

Charles Swift Riche, b. Bristol, Pa., 29 October 1829, d. 4 July 1835. George Inman Riche, b. Philadelphia, Pa., 21 January 1823, d. Chicago, 111., 5 August 1909, m. Elizabeth Ramsay Wetherell, 21 October 1863. Two children.

For later generations see Descendants of William Speakman by John W. Linzee, and the Kollock Genealogy by Edwin Jaquette Sellars.

The grounds were handsomely laid out in the style of the period, with fine trees and shrubs. There was a pond surrounded with willows, and the roads through the place were shaded by locust trees.

Ralph Inman married, in Boston, Susannah Speakman, daughter of William Speakman, November 2, 1746. Her twin sister, Hannah Speakman, had married the Boston merchant, John Rowe, from whom Rowe's Wharf took its name, three years earlier. Trinity Church records show that five children of Ralph and Susannah Inman were baptized there between the years 1747 and 1759, three named Ralph, Hannah, the eldest, and John; these all died in infancy. March 27, 1754, Susannah was baptized and a year later George. Then came a second Hannah, who must have died young, and Sarah, baptized May 12, 1759. In July, 1761, Mrs. Inman died, leaving three children, Susannah, George and Sarah.

Ralph Inman married secondly a remarkable woman, Elizabeth Murray, sister of James Murray, loyalist. Her first husband was Thomas Campbell, a Scotch trader and merchant who commanded a ship plying between Boston and Cape Fear. After his death she married a man much older than herself, James Smith, who owned the sugar bakery on Brattle Street, Boston, and had amassed a fortune of thirty thousand pounds. He was seventy years old when she married him in 1760 and he only lived nine years, leaving her his beautiful estate at Brush Hill, Milton, and much other property. After his death she visited her relatives in

Scotland; less than two years later she was back in Boston. The Smiths were friends of the Rowes and we find this entry in the diary of John Rowe:

"July 22nd. 1771. I dined at home with Captain Fenton, Mr. Inman, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Rowe, George and Sukey Inman and Anthony Lechmere, after dinner Mr. Inman introduced his design to Mrs. Smith."

On September 25, 1771, Ralph Inman and Elizabeth Smith were married by Reverend Mr. Caner at the residence of Ezekial Goldthwait.

Mrs. Elizabeth (Murray) Inman was a very suitable mistress for the Cambridge home. She was a devoted stepmother to the children, who loved her to the end of her life. Letters from

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Sukey to her, written after her marriage, show the tie that existed between them. The Rowes had no children and were fond of their nieces and nephew. Susannah was at their home for long visits. She had her spinet there, and the youth of the English families attended her musicals and dined with the family. The officers in the British army and navy were frequent visitors.

In Cambridge, as they grew older, Susannah and George were intimate with the families of "Tory Row." Their father was the first treasurer of Christ Church, and I like to picture George handing the old ladies out of their chariots on Sunday mornings, standing in his father's square pew singing to the tones of the fine organ, or listening to the discourse of Reverend East Apthorp or Reverend Winwood Sargeant. On week days joining in the routs and picnics of the gay West Indians, who the Baroness Von Riedesel wrote "thought of nothing but music, dancing and diversion."

George received the training of a rich young man of his time. In 1770 Mr. Curtis, a Frenchman, taught him French and dancing. He attended Harvard College, and years afterwards Lieutenant Inman met Mr. Curtis in Dublin and had him to breakfast with him, and also renewed his acquaintance with Mr. Brown who was in college with him and who was teaching at Trinity College, Dublin. His Uncle John Rowe has preserved for us the festivities of his graduation; in his diary he records:

"July 10th. 1772. I went early to Mr. Inman's, who made the genteelst entertainment I ever saw on acct. of his son George taking his degree yesterday — he had three hundred and forty-seven Gentlemen and Ladies dined. Two hundred and ten at one table.— amongst the Company the Governor & Family, the Lieutenant & Family, the Admiral & Family & all the Remainder Gentlemen & Ladies of character and reputation. The whole was conducted with much ease and pleasure all joined in making each other Happy.— such an entertainment has not been made in New England on any occasion. I came to Town, say Cambridge, went to the Ball at the Town House where most of the Company went to dance — they were all very happy and cheerful & the whole was conducted to the

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General Satisfaction of all present. I returned to Mr. Inman's & slept there."

The following September George Inman entered the office of Herman and Andrew Brimmer. He lived with his Uncle Rowe, who often mentions him in his diary.

Among the many officers whom Susannah Inman met at her Uncle Rowe's she was particularly attracted to Captain John Linzee, of the British navy. Her father and aunt did not approve of this acquaintance and in an intimate note to her friend Lucy Flucker, later the wife of General Knox, which has been preserved, she tells how they tried to prevent her from meeting him. However, all ended happily, for we read in Uncle Rowe's diary:

"August 14th. 1772. Captain Linzee arrived with the Beaver, Man of Warr from Rhode Island. Captain Linzee came ashore to pay us a visit who staid the afternoon and spent the evening with Mrs. Rowe myself and Sukey." The next day he writes, "Sukey Inman went to Cambridge with her father and mother and Captain Linzee." Another grand entertainment took place at the Inman House, for he records:

"September 1st. 1772. I went to Mr. Inman's to see my Dear Sukey Inman married to Captain John Linzee, the Rev. Mr. Walter performed the ceremony." He gives a list of the guests who were present beginning with Admiral & Mrs. Montague. The next day he gave a letter to Captain Linzee "With Order to draw on me every New Years Day Twenty pounds sterling." On the 8th he notes: "Captain Linzee sailed this forenoon & carried my Dear Sukey with him. I wish them happy together, Mr. Inman, Mrs. Inman, George and Sally went down in the Beaver as far as the Light House with Captain & Mrs. Linzee & took leave of them; 'tis a fair wind."

This is almost the last mention of Sally, for a year from that time she, aged fourteen, died in Cambridge of an ulcerated sore throat. The tie between Mrs. Linzee and George was a very close one. He wrote constantly to her and sometimes they met. When she was not accompanying her husband on his voyages she lived principally at Portsmouth. She had nine children and from her are descended many well-known Boston people. Mr. Rowe records the return of the Linzees on April 16, 1775, with

an infant son, Samuel Hood Linzee, just in time to witness the beginning of the Revolution. "When the troops were returning from the fight at Concord Captain Linzee was ordered up the Charles River in a small armed cruiser to bring them to Boston, but Lord Percy and general Smith thought proper to encamp at Bunker Hill that night. The next night some two hundred men attacked Captain Linzee in his armed schooner a little below Cambridge Bridge, he gave them a warm welcome so they thought best to retreat with the loss of some men." Mrs. Linzee and her child visited the Rowes and probably Mr. Inman had gone to town to see them and was shut up in Boston, Mrs. Inman being left at the Cambridge house.

Now came the turning point in George Inman's life. It was not surprising that he took part with the mother country. His father was English and he had been brought up with those that were now to be termed Tories. This is the account he gives of his action in the journal:

"Fryday June 17th. 1785. Just ten years since the Battle of Bunker's Hill, near Boston, America. In that memorable action I first took upon myself the Name of a Soldier, contrary

to the wishes of My Father and Friends in that Country, as I acted in fav. of Government & joined His Majesty's forces in that action as a Volunteer under Sir Wm. Howe, who commanded the attack with about 2000 men, out of which number near eleven hundred non-commissioned officers and privates were killed or wounded and about eighty officers, the loss of the Rebels very inconsiderable only about 100 found dead in the Field, among them was General Warren, who commanded the First Redoubt (late a Surgeon in Boston) & about 30 taken prisoners and confined in Boston Gaol. Charlestown was consumed to ashes owing to the Rebels firing from their Houses on the British forces, who made the attack under many disadvantages — the grass being high impeded their March, the day Hott & the Rebels Strongly Intrenched, line within line & in short it was a gallant action wh. could not have been affected by any other than British Troops."

The first volume of the journal is retrospective and gives his life in the British army in America. It was written in February 1782 when he was staying with his uncle, Reverend George Inman, at Burrington, Somersetshire, and was continued by

almost daily entries until just before his death. It begins as follows:

"When the disturbances Commenced at Boston in America that finally terminated in its independence of Brittain, i entered as Volunteer in the service of the Parent Country, contrary to the wishes of my Connections and friends, and in December 1775 attached myself to the Light Company of the 4th. or King's Own Regiment commanded by my Friend Capt. Evelyn. January 1776 Capt. Evelyn and myself embarked on board the Falcon, ship of war commanded by my Brother-in-Law Capt. Linzee under orders to attend Sir Henry Clinton in an expedition to the Southward."

In February they arrived at Cape Fear. Other ships with regiments on board joined them and they made excursions on shore to obtain provisions which they found scarce; they "lived on Sour Grout and salt pork until the whole fleet proceeded to New Jersey in July." August first they landed at Staten Island.

"On the 23rd. the whole army under Sir William Howe embarked in flatt Boats, crossed ye Narrows and made a landing at New Utrecht, and on the 27th. in the morning abt. 2 O'clock I with a few men being posted at a Cross Road intercepted and took an American Patrol of Horse composed of five officers belonging to the New York Battalion, after delivering them up to Colonel Maxwell, who commanded the Rear Guard, I joined the Company with my party about nine, where they were warmly engaged till near noon, when the Enemy retired to their works losing many men. I rec'd no other injury than a contusion on my knee-pan, wh. for the time was very painfull, a musket shot through my hat and another through my trousers near the hip."

This was his first experience as a commander. It is said that the taking of this patrol caused the Americans to lose the Battle of Long Island. The journal goes on:

"The Americans two days after retired to New York, after reducing the fort at Hell Gate on the 15th. Sept., we effected our landing on York Island with little or no loss and that Even'g a Brigade took possession of the City, we advanced to Magoing's Pass and the Enemy

retired to the works that surrounded Fort Washington. The next day the 3rd Lt. Infantry under Major Johnson of the 28th. advancing too near the enemy's lines they

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came down in force wh. nearly b't on a General engagement, in a few days after, Sir Wm. Howe presented me with a pair of Colors [that is, made him an ensign] in the 17th Regt. dated the day of the action on Long Island Wch. Reg't I soon after joined. In October part of the Army embarked near Hell Gate and proceeded to New Rochelle near wch. my good and gallant friend Capt. Evelyn received his mortal wound he being carried to New York, and after suffering Amputation soon expired, to the great regret of all who knew him as a soldier and a friend.

"The beginning of Novr. was at the Reduction of Fort Washington soon after crossed the North River to Fort Lee wch. was also reduced and proceeded through the Jerseys to Trenton, meeting with little or no opposition, the beginning of Decr we left Trenton for our own cantonments at Hillsborough and 2 Brigades of Hessian Troops under Col. Rail marched in to be Quartered there, we Enjoy'd our Winter Quarters but a few days, when Gen'l Washington, having crossed the Delaware, came suddenly on Rail's Brigade at Trenton the 24th Decr, and Captured Killed and dispersed the whole, the British Army was obliged to quit their Quarters and assembled at Prince Town the Americans still remaining at Trenton and daily receiving from their late success large reinforcements. The Season of the Year being severe, snow on the ground and for Nights having no other Bed than hard frozen Earth or Ice and no other covering than a cloak oftentimes induced me to Reflect on past times when I used to sleep in soft downy Beds and with every comfortable necessary around me, amongst them friends whom I left, and wch, perhaps if I had remained might still have enjoy'd.

"The advance of the Army having proceeded to Trenton we were ordered on the 3rd January 1777 from Prince Town as an Escort to Stores and at sunrise a large Body of the Enemy were discovered on our left wch Col. Mayhoo immediately determined to attack, we having the 55th and a party of convalescents with a few of the 17th Dragoons, the enemy proved too powerful for us, the 55th giving way and retired to Prince Town, where the 40th reg't were posted and both Reg't quitted that Town retiring before the Enemy to Brunswick; we Attacked their Centre Column and drove them to their main body, but,

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they rallying we were obliged to retire, after making such an exertion as we were able to proceed to our Army then lying at Maidenhead. We suffered much, out of 224 Rank and file that marched off the Parade at 5 o'Clock that Morning we sustained a Loss of 101 Rank and file, Killed and wounded and much the greater part by the first fire received, I being the only Officer in the Right wing of the Battalion that was not very much injured, receiving only a Buck shot through my Cross Belt wch. just entered the pit of my Stomach and made me sick for the moment. We had a very severe march that day and all the following night, passing over the field of Action abt 4 o'clock that afternoon through Prince Town and with the whole Army to Brunswick where we got on the 4th abt nine in the Morning. After halting one day to refresh ourselves we proceeded to Amboy where we remained the Winter, but

found it irksome and unpleasant Quarters being out almost every day wch harrass'd the Garrison much.

"In April about the 23rd we took the Field, encamped in Front of the lines and in May made an excursion to Hillsborough, but finding Genl Washington strongly posted on Morris's Heights, the whole Army retired to Amboy, quitting Brunswick and those places we had occupied during the Winter, and in June entirely quitted the Jerseys, crossed over to Staten Island and in a few days embarked on board Transports, and sailed for the Chesapeak, Virginia, and landed the 25th August following at the Head of Elk in that Bay, near George Town, Maryland, and after a few skirmishes at Iron Hill &c. we crossed the Forks of the Brandywine on the 11th of Sept, turned the Right Flank of the Enemy, engaged and totally defeated them — began the attack after 4 in the afternoon and before nine were able to sit down and refresh ourselves with some cold Pork and Grogg, on the Ground the Enemy had first posted themselves, which we enjoyed much as our march before the attack was better than 18 miles. After remaining on the ground a few days we proceeded to the White Horse near Valley forge where there was a large store of flour &c., and near that place fell in with Genl. Waine's Brigade wch was cut to pieces. Here I found Thomas Randall (who formerly lived with Mr. Gould) badly wounded with Bayonets, he being a Capt. of Artillery in the American

Army then attached to Wain's Brigade. We soon after forded the Schukill and the Army formed a line at German Town abt Eight or Nine miles from Philadelphia, wch the two Battalions of British Grenadiers took Possession of without any opposition. On the 4th October the Enemy made a heavy attack on the 2nd Light Infantry and Pickets on the Right of the line, wch obliged us to retire without effecting anything more than putting us in some hurry and confusion for the time and we pursued them several miles. I being on Picket had several of my men killed and wounded before I was ordered in. The Army shortly withdrew to Philadelphia and took up their quarters for the winter forming strong lines from the Schulkill to the Delaware, and in these Quarters they made up for the severity of the last Winter though we often made excursions — to Mansfield, Edghill, and one about Christmas to Darby where we remained for a fortnight procuring forage &c.— and during these excursions we frequently fell in with parties of the Enemy and had some severe skirmishes, particularly at Mansfield, but we could not draw Genl. Washington from his Entrenchments. This year was fatal to Burgoyne at Saratoga.

"Nothing material occurred in the months of Jan'y Feb'y or March 1778 except frequent excursions in the Jerseys and other places to destroy stores and provide provisions and Forage, and one in particular under Col. Mawhood to Salem in the Jerseys, were several poor Quakers were unintentionally killed, we remained there and in its neighborhood near three weeks and then returned to Philadelphia were I was forming an attachment and was married on St. George's Day the 23rd April. Col. Mawhood having been appointed Aid-de-Camp to the King left us about this time for England and in May Sir Wm. Howe took his departure leaving the Command to Sir Henry Clinton who came from New York for that purpose. On our preparing to quit Philadelphia I procured a Passage for my wife in the "Sukey" (a Brig of my Uncle's) Capt. Brown, for New York, but on being detained in the River, was, owing to her excessive sickness, obliged to send for her, and on the 16th June we evacuated the City, crossed Cooper's ferry, and I had a Coach for the convenience of my

wife, my man servant and his wife who was also my servant, attended her, as I could not be so

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much with her as I could have wished. We proceeded through Mount Holly and met with very little obstruction from the Enemy, excepting that of their destroying the Bridges we were to pass and filling up the wells that we might not get water — until we came to Monmouth on whose Heights we took Post on the 26th abt. noon, and finding that the Americans intended an attack we halted the 27th, the Enemy in parties making their appearance at every avenue in front of our advance posts, and picked up many of our straglers and among the number a Mr. Nesbitt, a Lieut, in our Regt. but he was no great loss to us or an acquisition to them.

"About one o'clock in the morning of the 28th Genl. Knyphausen took charge of the baggage and stores of the Army and proceeded towards the Neversinks near Sandy Hook, and for the better security of my wife I sent her on with line of Baggage the Army began to quit the heights about 6 o'clock and when we had marched about three miles the Enemy advanced, attacked our Rear; we faced about and formed the line and drove them as we advanced and when the main Body of Americans came up they took a very advantageous post on those heights we had occupied but did not think proper to engage."

Seven years after Lieutenant Inman gives a more detailed account of this battle: "Tuesday 20th June 1785. This day Seven Years Memorable for the action at Monmouth, Jerseys, America, when near 60 of the British Soldiers fell dead in the Ranks with Heat & fatigue & many of the Rebels — The Action began abt. ten in the Morning & continued with various success, Marching, Countermarching & maneuvering during most of the day — wh was excessive Hott — no water to be got — the Rebels having in their march filled up all the Wells. The Baggage being attacked by a part of the Rebels in a thick wood about 5 miles from where I was engaged — Mrs. Inman being in a Coach in the line of Baggage & that part that was attacked, very narrowly escaped being Shott — a horse directly in the Rear of the Carriage was killed — & two women by the side of it. but my Dr. Mrs. Inman — thank God Was preserved & after suffering as much as any person could, what from fatigue, & anxiety for my safety — got to the Halting Ground abt. one o'Clock the following Morning & remained in

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the Coach till nine when I came up and pitched a tent for her & getting some Breakfast restored her drooping Spirits.— we proceeded to Sandy Hook the following Even'g & in a few days after arrived safe at New York to the great satisfaction of both, about the 5th of July and soon after met with Capt. and Mrs. Linzee. Sir Henry Clinton appointed me a Lieutenant in the 26th Regt. then encamped at Laurel Hill near Fort Knyphausen, dated the day of engagement at Monmouth. I took lodgings for my wife at Bloomingdale near her Aunt Leake's and after an excursion to the White Plains was taken ill with a fever and ague and soon after my wife and two servants, so that we were greatly distressed.

"About this time we received accounts from Philadelphia of the death of Mrs. Coombe my wife's only sister. In November we took Quarters in New York at one Whiston's formerly of Boston. The ague still continuing in me after Christmas I took lodging at Mrs. Spellings at half a joe a week for the more convenience of my wife and her Mother who we expected from Philadelphia, about this time the Regt was ordered to Staten Island and to remain in hutts made by themselves for the Winter. In October or the beginning of November my Father and Mrs. Inman with Miss Murray came from Boston to Rhode Island to see Capt. and Mrs. Linzee who were stationed there, he being in command of the Pearl Frigate, and after remaining a few days returned to Boston, should liked to have been of the party but from [my] situation and illness, was prevented; Linzee soon after was sent to the West Indies.

"In January 1779 Mrs. Badger my Wife's Mother, came from Philadelphia to stay with us, on the 26th in the Evening my wife was safely put to bed of a little Boy, whom I called Ralph after my Father. I soon after obtained from the Commandment a house for the convenience of my family and in March I went to Staten Island to join the Regt having recovered of the ague, leaving my Wife in Town, after remaining a few weeks at the Hutts I was removed to the Command of Major Andre's Company at Dukers ferry, where I found it more comfortable, having fitted up a room for the reception of my wife, who spent part of her tune with me, and part with her Mother in Town. I remained in this situation until September when the Regiment

was ordered to be drafted and the officers sent to England, but owing to the French Fleet being on the Coast, though the Regt was drafted early in Sept. yet they were not able to embark till about the 20th December. In the intermediate time, the 20th Sept. we, to our great grief, lost our sweet infant he was interred in the Vault of John Leake Esq. Trinity Church Yard, a few days after I obtained leave to go to Rhode Island, to procure an interview with my Father and accordingly we embarked in a Cork Victualler for that Port, but to our great mortification found that the evacuation was so soon to take place that I was disappointed and returned again to New York in a Transport with the Fleet on ye Evacuation. I notwithstanding obtained a flag of Truce and sailed for Rhode Island again in Novr. leaving my wife with her Mother and the interview I had with my Father was short and by no means satisfactory, after being tossed about in that Harbour for more than three weeks and twice very near being lost not being allowed to go on shore I left the Harbour and arrived at New York the 17th Decr, and then finding the fleet shortly to sail for England had but little time to prepare for the Passage not choosing to go in the transport that was allotted, and on the 21st embarked with my wife on board a merchantman, ourselves the only passengers, leaving my wife's good mother behind. The parting very much affected us, but yet it was unavoidable. The 23rd we sailed from Sandy Hook — near two hundred sail under convoy of several frigates, but Christmas eve a most violent gale came on, which dispersed the fleet. About four days after we collected about twenty-eight sail, and that night a second storm attacked us, and we for eight weeks did not meet but with two of the fleet, and them we met separately. In short the whole of the passage was a continued storm. We arrived to our great joy about the middle of February at Portsmouth and found that many of the fleet had foundered, and that the transport that was allotted for me was also wrecked on the North West coast of Ireland, after being buffeted about without candles for the binnacles for near four weeks after our arrival in February 1780. We

remained at Portsmouth three days, and Sir Samuel Hood who was then Commissioner of the Dock Yard (now Lord Hood) sent for us as soon as he knew of our arrival. We spent

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part of a day at his house, and the next morning I set off in a postchaise for London, but paying the post boys well was soon hurled [?] to Kingston, twelve miles from town, dined there and lodged, not choosing to go into town the latter part of the day. Next morning about eleven we put up at the Golden Cross, Charing Cross, and a son of Lady Hood's to whom she had wrote, called on us and procured us lodgings in Adam Street, Adelphi. Many Americans called on us. We remained in town three weeks and then set off for Bristol, where I was ordered by Colonel Stuart to recruit. We went to Burrington to see my uncle who proposed us to make his house our home, which kind invitation we most readily accepted. My party came to Bristol in April and were successful in recruiting. In August we went to Mrs. Brown's, Trinity Street, to board and lodge for a month and in September made an excursion in a one horse chaise to Watchett in Somersetshire, to see a son of my uncle who was married there, taking my wife and Miss Inman with me, and my servant, Gibson on horseback. We staid there near a fortnight. On our return to Bristol I took lodgings and remained in town at different lodgings without anything material happening till after Christmas. I cannot forbear mentioning that a family by the name of Freeman at Clifton near Bristol were particularly kind and attentive to me and mine. The old gentleman was a correspondent of my father's concerned in the copper business. Their attention to us will ever demand our grateful acknowledgement. We met with many American Families that were settled here, some of the most intimate were: Thomas Oliver, John Vassall, Lechmere, Sewell, Bob Holbrook, Nat Coffin, who died soon after, Mrs. Borland, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Fennel, Mr. Barnes, Mr. Coulson, and Mrs. Merchant, our friend Betsy Davis who resided with her aunt Mrs. Vassall. But [with] some of these by some means or other, a coolness took place, after which my visits to them were more out of form than friendship. In the month of May we received the disagreeable account of the death of my dear Mary's mother, who died at New York about the time of our arriving in Portsmouth Harbour, we then being at our good uncle's. He gave her every consolation that her distressed situation required. In August of this year R. Temple arrived at Bristol in a flag of truce from

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Boston with his family, whom I saw and spent an evening with at the White Lyon. Soon after our coming to Burrington Captain and Mrs. Linzee with their little Susan, and Nanny the servant, gave us the meeting at the parsonage, and we spent a few weeks very pleasantly, sometimes at Bath, and sometimes at Bristol. Harry a son of my uncle's who was in the Navy being at home at that tune, made one of the party. The day after Christmas I sent off my servant Gibson to join the regiment; being at Shrewsbury with a number of recruits. My taking lodgings in Bristol was contrary to the wishes of my good uncle, but having so many old acquaintance in the military line recruiting there, I could not be prevailed on to remain in the country, nothing more material happened to me during this year (1780) excepting frequent offers to purchase a company at the regulated price, which I was under the mortifying necessity of declining.

"In January 1781 I took a small furnished house at Clifton opposite my good and worthy friend Mr. Freeman, who wished me to be as near him as possible, Miss Inman being with us as much as our good uncle could spare her. Nothing material occurred the months of February or March, excepting my being much distressed for a very necessary article which Mr. Freeman was kind enough to assist me with. The fourth of April about eleven in the morning my Mary was safely put to bed of a little boy. Mr. Freeman offering to stand Godfather, and his daughter Mrs. Blissett, Godmother. I could do no less than name him John Freeman after the old gentleman, as a small acknowledgement for the many favours he had conferred on me. My uncle being the other Godfather. His birth was registered in the Parish Church of Clifton and at Burrington. My Mary by some means caught a cold which brought on the rheumatism in her legs that she was not able to walk for months after. In May we again removed to my uncle's at Burrington, taking a young woman by name Sarah Davis, to attend my wife and child. The change was recommended to Mrs. Inman, however she from that period till August was quite confined, and the first part of the time to her bed and obliged to be lifted out and in. Our little fellow being very well, and a pretty boy. About the 20th September I took my wife, Free, and the maid in a

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chaise to Plymouth. We stopped a few days at the London Tavern, Exeter, to see our old friend Mrs. Borland who resided in the city. We dined with her, etc. On our getting to Plymouth our dear sister Mrs. Linzee and her little ones were happy to see us. Captain Linzee being in the West Indies, having the command of the Santa Monica Frigate of 36 guns.

"In this place we remained until 4th December, spending our time very pleasantly. I met here a number of acquaintance in the military and naval line, dined frequently with the regiments that were encamped at Maker Tower, and with General Gray (now Sir Charles Gray). On the 4th. December took our departure for Bristol, staid a week at Exeter on our return, our little Freeman not very well having a breaking out on his face. We stopped at my uncle's who insisted on our staying with him a little while, with which from prudent reasons we readily complied. While at Plymouth, the news arrived of the fate of Lord Cornwallis and the troops at Yorktown, Virginia. After a visit to our friend Mr. Freeman, we returned to our uncle's and spent the Christmas, and commenced the new year, 1782, with him. Nothing of any consequence occurring during the month of January, and in the month of February I commenced a kind of Journal which have continued ever since, making a memorandum of anything particular happening to any part of my family, which may on some future day find amusement in having recourse to, and many misfortunes and disagreeable occurrences I shall find therein. But it has pleased the Almighty Dispenser of events to have thus far given me resolution and firmness to go through, and pray God will still give me sufficient grace to withstand the like misfortunes, that I may have to encounter with hereafter with the same fortitude. God's name be praised."

The first entry in the new journal is: —

"Friday 1st Feb'y. 1782. A fine day spent at home — in the Evening went to the Wrington Assembly with Mrs. & Miss Inman, a very small company only five Ladys — danced two dances with my Cousin, play'd a Rubber and a single game of Whist, Won ten shillings — returned home at one O'clock.

"Fryday being a Fast day 8th Feb'y Frosty but cloudy sent William to Bristol — brought letters to my Uncle — one of

them from my Father with a Hundred pounds on Lane & Son for me ... went to church in the afternoon much pleased with the timely remittance."

He goes to Wrington and Bristol, has tea and plays cards with various people. Although he often mentions playing cards, he only once speaks of playing for money.

"Monday 17th. A most delightful Morning. Sent William to Bristol Rec'd the first intelligence of my Father's coming to England.

"Monday 25th. Road to Bristol in order to purchase furniture for my House."

He goes to the play that evening and the next two nights to see the rope dancing at Cooper's Hall. On Thursday he had his furniture fixed in the different rooms and

"Fryday 1st March. Arose very early went to Burrington in Thrall's chaise. Bro't Mrs. Inman to Town afer dinner. Very much fatigued putting our things in order.

"Saturday 2nd. A fine day employed the whole of it in fixing up our House, wh. we now begin to find very comfortable."

Their home was now among the loyalists at Bristol or across the river at Clifton. They dine, take tea, or sup with the old Cambridge friends, with Mr. and Mrs. Barnes of Marlboro and the Freemans, or else entertain them at the new house. Every day the state of the weather and the direction of the wind is recorded. Lieutenant Inman goes to walk with friends to the Wells, or on the downs, or to the College Green, or to the Coffee House to read the news. They put up an extra bed and their cousin Miss Sally Inman, from Burrington, comes to stay with them.

"Monday May 20th. Illuminated on Acct of the Victory of Sir G. Rodney over the French in the West Indies.

"Monday May 27th. Went to the Coffee House and heard that Sir Sam'l Hood had taken two more sail of the Line and a frigate. Dined at home and went to the Half Play." He often speaks of going to the half play. Another evening he goes to Mrs. Siddons' benefit.

"Wednesday 29th. May. At 1/2 past seven Mrs. Inman presented me with a little girl. A disagreeable day. A bad cough. Mr. Benett bled me wh. relieved me a little, kept my bed most of the day. A bad night."

This was his eldest daughter Mary Ann Riche. Two days later he writes, "The two Serv't Maids ill and William. (My friend Mr. Freeman called on me.) Had a disagreeable night being obliged to take the Child."

He goes to the Coffee House and finds most every one complaining of colds. Sunday he has a ride to the Wells, on Monday a walk and on Tuesday "Rode on Horseback, a fine day & went to the Ball in the Evening. Thursday, a fine day. Rode over to Bath with Captain Chapman, took a Beef Stake at the Christopher Inn, got home at nine very much tired & was obliged to sitt up till Twelve for Mr. William who thought it proper to stay out."

He enjoyed meeting his old friend Borland¹ and took dinner, tea or supper with him nearly every day. They belonged to a club of young loyalists which met in the evenings and he always puts down whether he returns at nine or later.

"Sunday July 10th. Miss Davis called abt. 10, went to church with my wife who was churched by Mr. Wilkins, she dined with my wife, I dined with Captain Chapman, drank tea with several went home at 8.

"Monday 16th. Walked with my wife into Town, she called on Mrs. Hallo well, Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Vassall, she returned home fatigued at 2. I dined with Vassall in comp Capt. Taylor, Evans, Bland, returned home at 6 took my wife in Thrall's Chaise to the play. William being behind fell off and was much hurt, returned home at 10. Heard from my Father with £30.

"Wednesday the 17th. Went to Burrington in a Coach. My child was rec'd into the Church. Mett there Borland, Lewis and wife & Miss Davis, returned home at nine.

"Wednesday the 31st went out about 8 o'clock for Burrington. My Uncle, Mrs. Inman two children and Sarah in Thrall's Chaise. I on Horseback, dined there left my Uncle at home and returned in the Chaise. William rode back the Horse, got back at nine.

"Sunday 1st September. Sarah and the two children went to Burrington in Thrall's Chaise to spend a few days. William walked and led the dog." They came back on the 5th, William

1. John Lindell Borland, son of John and Anne (Vassall) Borland of Cambridge, his classmate at Harvard, later a lieutenant colonel in the British Army.

walking with the dog. "Sunday the 8th. William went to Burrington on horseback & carried my Uncle's servant Nanny behind him."

The next event was the Autumnal Fair at Bristol, where Lieut. Inman bought toys for Freeman and spent some time putting up prints in his room.

"Wednesday 28th. October Sarah's sister came as nursemaid." The next day Sarah was married. From the receipt book, which we own, we find that for eight months' service Sarah received one pound seventeen shillings and sixpence, and the house servant one pound fifteen shillings. The sister was the faithful Betty who lived with them three years and was

then dismissed for insolence and ingratitude. But she was back again with them in a few months, taking care of the ever-increasing family.

"Fryday 28th. A disagreeable wet day, Mrs. & Miss Inman Betty and the two children went in Thrall's Chaise to Burrington I went on Horseback, found my Uncle's family well. About 7 came in Sarah, now Mrs. Stevenson & her Husband stayed till nine then my Uncle sent them on Horseback to the Langford Inn where they slept and set out the next day for Plymouth in the stage. I left William & the Sergeant to take care of my House."

The next month he begins to take lessons on the flute from the Musick Master, and on December 10th goes in the coach to London, where he calls on Sir William Pepperell, finds that Sir William Howe is not in town and goes to the Drury Lane Theatre where he sees Mrs. Siddons in the "Grecian Daughter."

"Fryday December 18th. Walked with Mrs. Russell in the Park met Hugh Gordon and Mr. Richard Parker, went to the Horse Guards where Gen'l Murray's Court Martial is held, Called on Mr. Belcher, who is just from Boston, dined at the Cannon Coffee House by myself. Passed Mr. Coombe this day in the park, he either did not or would not know me.

"Thursday 19th. a fine Morning Breakfasted at the Cannon Coffee House — went to the Horse Guards to hear Gen'l Murray's Tryal. at 1/2 past one walked over to Lambeth to dine in comp'y Mr. & Mrs. Harry Inman & a Mr. Foster of Boston, at 6 went to the play at Covent Garden.— after the play went

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to a Cyder Cellar & drank Cyder and ate Bread & Cheese in Maiden Lane. Left Jno & Harry in the Haymarket, who were going to Lambeth & went to my Lodgings where I arrived abt. 11.

"Christmas Day. called on Sir William Pepperell & Sir William Erskin.

"Jan'y 1st. 1783 Breakfasted with Mr. Coombe walked to George's Strand. Saw Mr. King & Mr. Russell, called on Crawford walked over to Lambeth dined in Com'y Mr. & Mrs. Harry Inman, Mr. Walker & Son, walked over to Swan's supped at the hotel White Bear, Piccadille, took place in the Machine for Bristol, got in at 10 rode all night very cold and bad Com'y, found it disagreeable.

"Thursday 2nd. Breakfasted at Newberry, dined at Devizes got home at 9 found all well & my uncle & Sally there — was very happy to find my self at home."

Lieutenant Inman never gives any reasons for anything, simply states facts. It seems as if they were very contented at Bristol in their little home, when comes this entry: "Jan'y 7th. Packed up our things ready for moving walked into Town, called on Mrs. Hooper, walked in the Green with Tisdale dined at Home — sent my things away in the Even'g to Lodgings I have taken in Princess St.

"Wednesday 8th. rainy day packed up all our things and sent them to 41 Princess St. our new Lodgings — Abt. three went there ourselves in Thrall's Chaise & dined — left the Corp'l & Molly at our House." Next day "Our furniture this day selling at auction." Only nine months in their quiet home. Lieutenant Inman was fond of outdoor life. He speaks of

walking and riding and of taking his gun and dog, and going on the Mendip hill for the most of the day. Usually adding "no sport," though once he says "shott an unfortunate snipe," and another day "Got a brace of Partridges." Not quite three weeks in the new lodgings when we read: "Fryday Jan'y 24th. Took my Uncle home in Thrall's Chaise my wife & Freeman accompanying, William riding my Uncle's Horse — went to Rowbarrow & called on Mrs. Wm. Symmes & looked over the Dowager Lady's House which we have taken for one Quar'r of a year to live in. returned to Burrington dined in Comp'y my

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Uncle, Dr. Darch, Mr. & Mrs. John Inman, Miss Inman. left at 5 cleared off a fine Even'g got home at 7.

"Wednesday 9th. a fine morning at noon turned to rain, at Two o'clock left Bristol in Thrall's Chaise with Freeman & Mary for our Home in Rowbarrow, Betty & a new maid, come this day, called Nancy, in another Chaise, got out abt 7 putt our things in a little order, went to Bed about 10 Tired."

He next gets a "chair" and borrows the Symmes horse and goes to ride, gets to work in the garden, plants potatoes and cauliflower plants on Feb'y 25th when the ground is covered with snow, and on the "5th of March Stormy night & dark day " puts in "cucumber and melon seeds in the Hott bed."

Rev. George Inman was rector of Rowbarrow as well as Burrington and had service at one church in the morning and the other in the afternoon; he often dined with the Inmans.

"Fryday Aprill 4th. My Freeman's birthday, just two years old remarkable fine weather. I amused myself planting Indian Corn, Pottatoes Onions & Kidney Beans." He is intensely interested in the garden and amuses himself there nearly every day.

"Monday 29th. Aprill. Fine weather. Mr. John Inman came in abt 10 & gave me notice that he heard the Bailiff intended to visit me.— The Bailiff came but did not stay. Heard by accident that Footman & Taylor had procured a Writ for me for £40."

It was the first of May and fine growing weather and all going on well in the garden he loved, but he had to shut himself up in his bedroom and give out that he had gone to London. Many visitors called but he did not dare to go down to see them, even his relatives. At the end of a fortnight he writes, "Stay'd upstairs, as usual — begin to be tired of the confinement which I find irksome"; and the next day he ventured into the garden in the evening to fork down his cucumbers.

"May 19th. Got a letter from Lane for me to draw £60, On the 21st gave Trotman £20 & gave him my note for £20 more payable at two months after date. At 7 o'clock quitted my confinement and went into my garden.

"Sunday August 10th. Mr. Freeman sent a man to desire me to come to Town as he had letters from my Father, the contents he wished to comunicate A rainy Morn'g My Uncle came for

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church, he had letters he received last evening from my Father of 30th. June last some for me not of a pleasing nature — Accusing me of extravagance & of leaving him in the time of his Distress." Mr. Freeman is uneasy about his situation. Lieutenant Inman was recruiting officer at Bristol, but there is record only of one man recruited, who was brought to him by the Corporal and promptly sent back to Bristol.

"Sunday August 17th packed up some of our things for our intended Jaunt to London. Monday 18th. Went in the Langford Chaise for Bristol, took my servant with me Breakfasted at Clifton and dined took my leave of them Went to Town and bespoke a Coach for Wednesday. Concluded upon this day that Mr. & Mrs. Jno Inman and Sally should be left at Rowbarrow till my matters should be settled that is the things I left behind disposed of.

"Tuesday 19th. Very warm. Sent off all our things in Scull's cart for the Langford Inn, where James' waggon takes them up in the night. Sally went over to Burrington early as my Uncle is to have Com'y he sent his Horse for me. I went over to dinner — My wife two children & Betty came in the Chaise abt. 3, we took leave of them all. abt. 4 for Bristol put up at the Pelican. Borland called.

"Wednesday 20th. Got into the Coach at 7 rode till 6 in the Even'g passed through Bath, Devizes, Andover and many other small Towns got to Yelverton abt. 68 miles, where we put up for the night. 21st. Left Yelverton abt 7 rode until 4 when we got to Town & put up at the Crown & Anchor, Strand where we dined. Took Lodgings at 10 Arundel Street & moved there in the Even'g. The children behaved remarkably well during the journey." Freeman was two years old and Mary one. The 29th of May he notes that the Sunday after her first birthday she took off her cap. The next week they go to lodgings in Titchfield Street, many loyalists call on them and they spend part of nearly every day with the Putnams. "Tuesday September 9th. Mrs. Putnam sent us over an Indian pudding, the first I have seen in England.

"Wednesday 10th. Went after dinner to the Putnams with my wife and Free drank tea there played cards till Ten in Comp'y Mr. & Mrs. & Miss Putnam, Mr. Gray, Mr. Danforth,

Mr. Hale & a Mr. Porter, all Americans, we got home at 10. Jno came for Free at 7. This Even'g the moon was in an eclipse.

"Wednesday Sept 17th Called on Mrs. Molesworth she was not at home, she is a native of Boston, her maiden name was Sukey Sheaffe saw her daughter, saw Col. Scott late of Boston who told me that Letters have been rec'd from Boston as late as the 9th. of August last. & that my cousin Jno Inman had arrived there but was not suffered to land — he was sent off to Rhode Island.

"Sunday 28th. Mr. Putnam & Betsy Br't over Capt Callahan, who is going to Boston, to see the children.

"Wednesday 1st October 1783. Dr. Gardner, late of Boston, came to this House as a Lodger today, he came up and drank tea and satt a while.

"Saturday 4th. Met Mr. Ben Cutler, of Boston, he satt with me sometime.

"Monday 6th. October, This day remarkable for the Proclamation of Peace with France, Spain & the United States of America — wh. was performed with great ceremony.

"Tuesday 7th. This day took the newspaper between Dr. Gardner & Mr. Putnam." On Oct. 16th he walked with four officers and Richard Parker to Lincolns Inn Fields where they appeared before the five commissioners for examining the claims of the loyalists, "in behalf of said Parker's loyalty." On Oct. 28th another daughter was born who only lived a month and was buried in the parish of St. Mary-le-Bone.

"Wednesday 29th. Pennington called on me with whom I went to see Mr. Copley's pictures, where we met with Sir William Pepperell Mr. Palmer, & Mr. Iverson. Took my Free with me.

"Tuesday 23rd. Dec. heard today that my friend Borland was married. Saturday 17th Jan'y [1784] A fine day went to the Cannon from thence to Old Bailey saw several Prisoners br't to the Barr and convicted, among the number one Lee who was formerly an officer in the Light, who was bro't in guilty of forgery.

"Feb'y 18th. Mett my old Friend Borland, called with him on Wright & then went to the Hotel Adelphi to see Mrs. Borland.

"Monday 9th. March Pay'd Mrs. Lyons for 28 weeks Lodg-

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ings — happy at the thought of leaving London, wh. I found both expensive & disagreeable, though the people with whom we have lodged have been perfectly civil during our being under their Roof.

"Wednesday 10th sett off in Post Chaise with my wife Two children & Betty abt. 7 lodged at the Saracen Head, Towcheter 6 miles from Town. Bad Inn, Snow & Slite.

"Thursday, After Breakfast at 10 sett off arrived at Colehill 103 miles, dined and lodged at the Swan. Fryday — Breakfast at 7 left the Swan at 8 got to Namptwich 162 miles abt. 6 Bad inn dined & lodged. Saturday March 13th. Breakfast at Namptwich got to Chester ab't one, 18 1/2 miles from London. Putt up at the Talbot Inn dined drank tea, supped & lodged. Sunday Mett my old friend and acquaintance Hayman of the 17th in the Passage of the Inn. He breakfasted with us — Called on Mr. Folliet enquiring after a passage to Dublin.

"Monday 15th. Took lodgings on Bridge St with Mr. Preston, a taylor. at 7 dined at the Inn after wh. went with my family to our Lodging.

"Monday 16th found ourselves as comfortable as possible, walked around the City on the Walls which are paved and clean.

"Wednesday 17th. Weather fine walked out and called at the Talbot Coffee House, mett Hayman, who is going out of town Entered into conversation with a little gent'm, who asked

me to dine with a party at the Inn in consequence of being St. Patrick's Day. wh I declined dined at home by ourselves.

"18th. Walked to the Coffee House mett my little friend but dont know his name.

"Fryday 19th March. Mett captain Baron late of the 4th. satt with him some time.

"Saturday 20th. This morning Capt. & Mrs. Barren called on us — at 3 my wife & self call'd at the Castle & dined with Capt. & Mrs. Barren & Miss Frazer. drank tea and supped, spent a pleasant day. An ancient Castle stood a siege of twenty-seven weeks in Cromwell's time. Capt. Barren has an Invalid Company in the Castle.

"Sunday 21st. went out to walk with the intention of going to church, went to the Cathedral, but was obliged to come out the sexton not being obliging enough to allow me a seat. Went

to the Coffee House & read the papers." On the 29th Parliament dissolved and Chester was nothing but noise and confusion. The first day of April they set out for Park Gate expecting to sail the next day, but the merchants of Chester were so taken up with electioneering that they could not send their goods to be shipped. So they had to stay a whole week in a bad inn. A tedious wait. At the end of that time they embarked on the Button and in three days were in Ireland. They took coach to Arklow, where Lieutenant Inman reported to his regiment, the 26th. and went on to Wexford. " Happy to find ourselves at our Journey's end, being five weeks and one day on our Journey from London."

The 16th. he reported at Barracks, got lodgings, a man and maid-servant and had both children inoculated for small pox. On the 21st "Putt on my regimentals for the first time." 22nd. "Drummond & Little breakfasted with me. rode with Capt. Duke to Ferry Carrick & bathed for the first time since I left America." They were not at their journey's end; two days later the whole family set off in a Coach and four and three days later arrived in Dublin.

Lieutenant Inman was cordially received by his brother officers and there was much visiting among them and their wives. But it was a hard life for him and he often speaks of his fatigue. Out with the regiment or drilling the battalion. One night they feared a riot and sat up all night. Another time a man was being punished for tarring and feathering, the guard ordered to attend and meeting with some opposition fired on the mob and killed and wounded several. He had to go to the Riding House and see the men flogged. He attended the Duchess of Rutland and had to line the road with his men when the Lord Lieutenant went to Christ Church on account of the celebration of the Irish Rebellion, and when he went to the Parliament.

On Sunday, October 31st, another little girl was born. This one was named for his sister Susannah Linzee. On Nov. 2nd he was admitted into the "Blue and Orange," and records the next day "November 4th. went to the Barracks at 11. The reg't paraded for Punishment, got home at 12. dressed to go with the Reg't into Town with the 4th, 48th & 65th to fire around the statue of King William, it being the day of his Birth.

His Grace the Lord Lieutenant going in state round the monument & round Stephen's Green, the procession and the firing took place between the hours of 3 & 5. Dressed again for dinner at the Barrack Coffee Room with the Blue & Orange, where an elegant dinner was provided in honour of the day, about 50 at two tables, got home (remarkably sober from the quantity of drink & the cheerfulness of the Company) about 12.

"Monday Dec. 13th. Two children self & Betty got into a Coach call'd at Capt. Ash's lodgings took him in the Coach and went to see a remarkable small Gentleman by the appellation of Count Powlowsky, the completest little man I suppose ever seen, about 3 feet high, well made, good address, talks very sensibly & altogether a surprising polite body.

"Wednesday 15th Dec. Rec'd a letter from my Uncle containing one from my Aunt Rowe, My Father does not think it worth while to write to me but has wrote my Uncle wherein he mentions me in such a manner as by no means gives me the least satisfaction.

"31st. There ends the Year 1784 & I pray to be enabled by the wise Directions of Providence to improve my time the ensuing year to more advantage both to myself, my dear wife and three Blessed Infants."

The great excitement at this time was a Mr. Crosbie who promised to take an aerial journey in a balloon across the Channel to England. Vast concourses of people went to see him go up but were disappointed many times by reason of rain and winds and on one occasion by there being too much "common air" in the balloon, it was said. One day when many were there he was unable to ascend on account of his weight and that of the car. A young man by the name of Maguire of the 61st volunteered to go up. He remained in sight an hour and nine-teen minutes and came down in the country where he was picked up by some fishermen. The next day the Lord Lieutenant knighted him. Later, at Chester they saw Lunardi ascend. He came down at Macclesfield forty miles away and on his return to town he was chaired.

One night he went with several officers, all in dominoes, to a masked ball given by the Duke of Leinster. "It was very hott and crowded," so they left at 12 o'clock and went to a fancy ball

given by the Lord Lieutenant, supped there and remained till 7 in the morning.

Lieutenant Inman was a year and a month in Ireland and then began the tedious journey back to England, and the 27th of May 1785 they were again at Chester in the same inn where they had stayed the year before, and he writes, "We are all very happy to leave Ireland & the Regiment as I found it exceedingly expensive meeting with the greatest Impositions from every Person whom I had anything to do with." They took the same lodgings at Mr. Preston's which they had formerly and renewed their intimacy with Capt. & Mrs. Barren at the Castle.

"Saturday July 23rd. Mrs. Barren called to let me know she had received a letter from Boston (by the Edward, Capt. Scott) wch. ship I had been informed by my cousin George was the one in wh. My Father & Mother intended coming to England, & that her letter mentioned the death of my Mother, wh. circumstance I fear will prevent my Father's coming so soon." Mrs. Ralph Inman died two months before this, May 25th.

"20th. of August rec'd a letter from my Cousin George with the mortifying information that my Father declined Thoughts of coming to England." October 20 Major Courtland's little Mary died of the small pox. He was invited to the funeral the next day but as he was dining with Capt. Bowen could not go. His little Susan was inoculated. Soon after Mr. Worthington's child next door died of the same disease.

"December 31st. This night as 12 o'clock departed this Life never more to return the Year 1785. Sic transit gloria mundi."

He has a garden again here at Chester and puts in various vegetables, is very intimate with the Courtlands and Skinners. Katy and Peggy Courtland and Peggy and Marian Skinner come often to amuse the children and there is constant eating at one or the other house. The 23rd. of June, 1786, another daughter is born, named for his aunt, Hannah Rowe. Fortunately the faithful Betty, who had been dismissed in the autumn, had come back. In August the Skinner and Courtlands sailed from Liverpool for Shelburne, Nova Scotia. He writes, "Found ourselves very awkward in the loss of our good friends the Skinners."

"Fryday 1st September. Not being able to procure a dog at a

cheap rate was obliged to submit to the Mortification of giving up the Idea of Partridge Shooting wh. Commenced this day, though I attended with the expense of 2 guineas for a License." Later he goes shooting with friends and gets a dog.

"Monday September 11th. A great number of Strangers coming to Town for the Oratorio, commencing Monday, but too expensive for me to partake of any of the Week's amusements, therefore I shall stay at home Mrs. Siddons performs the part of Belvedera this Even'g.

"October 22nd. The Fare at Chester. This day the Annual Custom of the Bull Bait, wh. we saw from the Walls in the Rhodes, a barbarous Custom more fitt for the time in which it Originated than the present wh. ought to be more civilized than to suffer it."

There is the account of one pleasant break in their dull life. "Monday April 9th. [1787] Arose early at Seven, Mr. & Mrs. Wrench & Mrs. Wrench's maid Polly came in a Coach & after Breakfast sett off, my wife & self being of the Party, for Manchester, we rode to Preston Brook, about 15 miles — then we got into a Canal Boat of the Duke of Bridgewater's — & proceeded the remainder of the way, about 27 Miles, we arrived at Manchester about 1/2 past 6 in the Even'g, it being a remarkably fine day added to the easy mode of conveyance & every hedge & tree with the fields of a most beautiful Verdure rendered it very pleasant — many passengers on board, wh. we took up as we passed up the Canal —

we putt up at the Bull's Head, a Mr. Whittaker who was a passenger waited on us there. We had supper at nine, retired to rest soon. Mr. Wrench & I took a walk in the Even'g.

"Tuesday 10th Aprill. Arose abt. nine, found the House very dirty, but as to the articles of eating good, walked out after breakfast with our wives, attended them a-Shopping — We took a walk by Sir Richard Arkwright's Cotton Manufactory, and to the Infirmary — walked out again after dinner to some shops — about nine an old acquaintance Captain Miles, of the 17th. Regt, who is Recruiting Officer here, called on me. He supped with us & went away abt. Eleven. Mr. Whittaker called in the Morning to offer his attendance to the Manufactory, wh. we defer till tomorrow — Find this place very dirty though

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some parts of the Town well built & clean. The above Sir Richard Arkwright, now possessed of an immense fortune, was formerly a Hair dresser and Shaver in this Town.

"Wednesday 11th. Capt. Miles called abt. Eleven as did Mr. Whittaker, who went with us to a Mr. Silvester's Fustian Manufactory who shewed us the different & curious processes, the burning, carding & cutting of it — we parted at 2 with these two gentlemen. Miles dined with us — after four the above named gentlemen attended again & shewed us the carding & spinning of Cotton, the stamping of Linen &C. &c. we got back to the inn abt 7 taking leave of these Gent'm. Miles supped with us.

"Thursday 12th. abt. 7 we got up & went to the Boat on our return to Chester, in wh. we Breakfasted & took on a Gent'm by the name of Waterhouse, a Singer on the Stage, who joined us, after stopping at Lime London Bridge, where we took in a lady by the name of Miss Smith we proceeded to Preston Brook, dined there got into the Coach, Mrs. Wrench & maid going in the diligence with Mr. Waterhouse, Miss Smith going with us, got to Chester after 7 my wife & I supped with Mrs. Wrench only themselves, walked home after ten, found my children well & pleased to see us. Aprill 14th my wife busy preparing our luggage to go to Philadelphia, embarking about the middle of next month." They never went.

Again he is pursued by the bailiff. From the 8th of May till the 4th. of June he was shut up in his room or in the house of Mr. Worthington next door, where he had sent his trunks, giving out that he had gone to Liverpool.

"Tuesday June 5th. My Wife, Free & Mary went to drink tea with Mrs. Collier — I got out abt. Eleven at night, went to the Colliers where two chaises were sent for took my wife & children. I walked on the Wrexham Road & was taken up by them, Worthington being with us as far as Wrexham where we changed chaises. Rode all night got to Shrewsbury abt. Eight o'clock Wednesday the 6th. where we breakfasted sett off at ten, went to Birmingham Abt five in the afternoon, dined & lodged at the Hotel, a good inn comfortable beds.

"Thursday Jun 7th. did not get up till late breakfasted & dined at the Hotel abt 7 went in a hackney Coach to the Castle with

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all my family and put them into a Post Coach for London, we rode all night." On June 8 they got to London. Found their friends the Whites, who were very kind to them — Jane, Katy and Peggy. They looked for lodgings and finally took a house from Mrs. Coyde at Putney. Lieutenant Inman was ill. There was a garden at this house, which they took the ninth of June, and the first thing was to have a man to put it in order. Many days were spent in the house or garden, but occasionally there were trips to London, to Whitehall to see Napean, Secretary of State, and to call on prominent people; evidently he was seeking a position.

One day, at the Secretary's office at Whitehall, he found written on a window shutter, by some unfortunate fellow who had been waiting perhaps like many others, the following:

*In sore affliction tried by God's Commands,
Of Patience Job the great example stands,
But in these Days a tryal more Severe
Had been Job's lot if God had sent him here.*

"Dec. 6th. No one called Quite tyerd of this idle way of living, wish much to go to America in the spring." He sends Freeman aged 61/2 and Mary 5 to a school kept by the landlady's daughter next door. They seem well pleased. He borrows a gun and shoots the blackbirds who eat the "berrys" from the two holly bushes in front of his door.

"Spent a stupid dull Xmas Week nothing to change the dismal Scene that I have had before me these many months past.

"Last day of 1787 wh. has been the most unfortunate year of my Life being replete with Disappointments & Mortifying Circumstances I trust that by the blessing of Divine Providence shall meet with more favorable business the Ensuing year, & by the Countenance & devotion of my friends shall be enabled to provide better for my dear wife and blessed Babes han has hitherto been my lot in Life, whs my only prayer & fervently do I entreat the all wise Disposer of Events to take pity on them & not punish them for the skis of their Father. God's holy will be done. I shall hope that the New Year will shortly work a change in my affairs for the better, shall expect to hear shortly from America to my advantage."

Another daughter was born February 3rd, 1788. At this time they find Dr. Coombe of Philadelphia, who married Mrs. Inman's only sister. She died during the Revolution. He now lives at Brompton with a second wife and little daughter, and Bernard, a fine boy, probably the son of the first wife. There is visiting back and forth, and one afternoon Dr. Coombe comes with Bernard and baptizes the new baby, who is called Sarah Coombe.

"March 25th. Engaged passage to Grenada." Captain Linzee was in London at this time and they were constantly together. He tried to interest influential men in getting Lieutenant

Inman a good position; he lent him three hundred pounds which he afterwards claimed on the settlement of the Inman estate; and Aunt Rowe sent him fifty pounds.

"Fryday 4th Aprill. My Freeman's Birthday, just seven years old Walked to Town at 6 Breakfasted at the Cannon, called at Whitehall. Linzee not very well, we walked into the City & went on board the Lively,— Linzee walked out with me to Putney & stayed all night."

Packing, calling on friends to take leave, and visits to Whitehall, where he gets a letter from Lord Sidney to General Matthews, take up the time. "On the 14th received a pleasing letter from my Dr Father saying I might return to Boston." Apparently it came too late, for all was now ready for the voyage to the West Indies. On the 19th Betty left them, going in the Nancy to Plymouth in hopes of getting a place. "Much distressed at leaving us & the children.— Had short commons a small piece of cold beef for dinner — Bread & milk for the children, tempora mutandum."

He went to buy mattresses, scarce had money to pay for them. Had to wait two weeks in dirty, uncomfortable lodgings in Tooley Street, London, for the vessel to sail. Finally on "Aprill 28th got up early went to Billingsgate got my things on board, and my family in a Gravesend boat & sailed at 7, got to Gravesend before 12 got on board the Lively for Grenada, took up my Quarters, the mate's wife being on board assisted my wife in attending to the children." A black girl coming on board, they took her for that purpose. After many tedious delays they sailed. He "was much hurt at passing the masts of

the Royal George, off Spithead wh. was out of water, a melancholly sight to reflect that thousands of poor souls went down on her. All the family very sick except baby Sally." On the 21st of June, nearly two months after they went on board, they arrived at George Town, Grenada.

Lieutenant Inman was well received by his brother officers. The general gave him a horse, after he had been there a while. There was the usual calling, dining and supping with the officers and their wives, he going on horseback, his wife being carried in a hammock. He had charge of the mules and tried to make them eat oats. There did not seem to be much to do besides walking or riding up Richmond Hill.

In August and September he and his wife were both very ill with fever. His faithful friend Captain Mackerel cared for him, and on October 2nd. told him that his father had died. The news had come some time before but he did not dare to tell him, he was so ill. He was now co-heir with his sister Mrs. Linzee to the Inman estate, but it did him no good. They had disagreeable quarters. He was better and went to the general's to breakfast but was taken so ill there that he had to go home and send for Dr. Bulkely. Several pages are illegible from faded ink. The last entry is dated Jan'y 31st 1789 and reads: "Rode up early to the Hospital Hill. Breakfasted with Captain Anderson, called on Captain Layard saw him. Mett with Captain Miller Stopped at the Mule Pen, saw that the mules had their first quart of oats — got home abt Ten. Dr. Bulkely called and sat with me a little while."

Soon after this he and his dearly loved boy, Freeman, died. The executors of the Inman estate sent a vessel to Grenada to bring the widow and four little daughters to Cambridge. The oldest was six and a half years old.

So ended the life of George Inman that was full of promise at his graduation. His father and uncle, both prominent in the business life of Boston, would have helped him to be a good citizen. Three years in the office of the Brimmers, surrounded by friends and relatives, was followed by five years' fighting against his native land and eight years of exile in England and Ireland, during which he bemoaned his poverty which prevented him from buying the captaincy he longed for. The last

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seven months spent in dull garrison duty at Grenada, racked by fever and robbed by his servants, his only work trying to make the government mules eat oats.

Four years after his death George Inman's widow, who was Mary Badger, daughter of Bernard and Susannah (Riche) Badger of Philadelphia, married there Charles Swift, whose first wife was Mary Riche. At that time her youngest daughter was five years old. This was Sarah Coombe Inman. Mr. Swift had a son Charles Riche Swift. Probably these two children so near of an age were brought up in the same nursery. They were married June 8, 1814. He changed his name to Charles Swift Riche and was a merchant in Philadelphia and South America. They had nine children and it was from the widow of their grandson that we obtained the journal.

Mrs. Mary Badger (Inman) Swift had three sons by her second marriage and lived until April 2, 1833. Her second daughter, Susannah Linzee Inman, married the nephew of her step-father, Thomas Fergusson Livingston, son of Robert Cambridge and Alice (Swift) Livingston, November 25, 1811. They had ten children.

The eldest daughter of George Inman, Mary Ann Riche Inman married, August 9, 1821, Joseph Lewis Cunningham, son of Andrew and Polly (Lewis) Cunningham, of Boston. His first wife was her cousin, Sarah Inman Linzee. She died 1 February, 1825, and is buried in the Granary Burying Ground in Boston.

Hannah Rowe Inman, the third daughter of George Inman, married William Tilden, brother of Joseph Tilden who was the husband of her cousin Susannah Inman Linzee.

George Inman has many descendants prominent in Boston, Philadelphia and New York, though none bear the name of Inman.

In this account of the journal of George Inman, the last four volumes are much curtailed. On the inside of the covers are many notes. Recipes for making good things to eat and drink, and a few medicinal recipes. In that for 1785-86 there is a list of lottery tickets bought and prizes won. Total loss in four years being 26 pounds 9 shillings 12 pence.

In the first volume are a number of interesting tables, finely drawn up, containing the names of officers killed during the war,

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with the regiments to which they belonged, places, and dates. Names of those killed in duels with names of opponents, places, and dates. Names of the officers of the Royal Navy and the ships lost since January, 1775. This gives the number of guns of each ship, names of commanders, places where lost and dates. List of His Majesty's ships taken by the enemy with names of those who took them and the places and dates. Also the ships of war taken from the French, Dutch and Spanish, and from the Americans, with notes on the changes of names.

In volume one he notes that "In Vienna men Introduced to the Emperor make Courtesies instead of Bows. In France nobody Bows or kisses hands, but in Spain and England Bows are made and hands kissed."

In this same volume are descriptions of European countries, and a list of the contents of seven trunks and two boxes. Although he often speaks of being wet through in England he never mentions using the oil silk umbrella, which was in one of the trunks.

For the information regarding the Philadelphia descendants of George Inman see Genealogy of the Kollock Family of Sussex County, Delaware, 1657-1897. By Edwin Jaquett Sellers. Philadelphia, 1897.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SECRETARY AND COUNCIL

During the past year the Society has been peculiarly fortunate in one respect at least. The roll of members shows few losses and many gains. Only two deaths have been recorded:

Martha Louisa Stratton Ensign

Robert Swain Morison

And only six resignations or removals:

Christina Hopkinson Baker

Thomas Harrison Cummings

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana ¹

Edward Young Hincks

Stephen Emerson Young

Henrietta Nesmith Young

While on the other hand we have welcomed to membership:

Agnes Gordon Balch

Mary Emory Batchelder
Elizabeth Chadwick Beale
Alexander Harvey Bill
Marion Edgerly Bill
Charles Jesse Bullock
George Herbert Bunton
Bertha Close Bunton
Ada Louise Comstock
Adeline Anna Douglass
Esther Stevens Fraser
Doris Hayes-Cavanaugh
Stanley Barbour Hildreth
Alison Bixby Hill
Wallace St. Clair Jones
Ethel Robinson Jones
Norton Adams Kent
Margaret Crowninshield Kent

1. Resigned as of 1922.

David Thompson Watson McCord
Georgie Maria Marsters
Elizabeth MacFarlane
Arthur Boylston Nichols
Gertrude Fuller Nichols
David Thomas Pottinger
Mabel Rena Mawhinney Rand
Grace Reed Walden

A total of twenty-six, compared with our loss of twenty and gain of three last year. We should now be at or near our maximum of two hundred regular members were it not that several have recently removed from Cambridge and thus under the by-laws become associate members, leaving about a dozen more of regular memberships to be filled.

The regular meetings have continued during the year, with an interesting variety of subjects considered. The annual meeting was held on January 27, 1925, at Mr. Penman's, 146 Brattle Street. The officers were reflected with the exception of Robert Walcott elected a vice-president in place of Worthington Chauncey Ford, and Edward Waldo Forbes, Clarence Henry Poor, Jr., and John William Wood, Jr., elected to the Council in place of Miss Longfellow, Professor Robinson, and Mr. Walcott. The Treasurer's report showed an unrestricted balance on hand of \$2244. A large-scale plan of the Old Burying Ground at Harvard Square was shown, prepared without expense to the Society by Lewis M. Hastings, City Engineer. This plan, a work of much time and labor, shows every stone now standing, consecutively numbered (over 1200 in all) and entered on a finding list. Since that time an alphabetical list and a chronological list have also been prepared, so that it is now possible not only to answer immediately any enquiry as to a given interment, but to locate the grave at once. Much further work however remains to be done. The speaker of the evening was Professor Edwin H. Hall, who read a paper on "The History of Charitable Societies in Cambridge," including a sketch of James Huntington, founder of the Avon Place Home.

The spring meeting was held April 28, at the house of Professor Horatio S. White, 29 Reservoir Street. Some discussion took place as to the "Village Smithy," fragments of which have

been offered to the Society through Mrs. Farlow. Robert Walcott spoke on "Charles Follen," and exhibited various books, pictures, and manuscripts relating to him.

The annual garden party took place June 12 at Mr. Bell's, 121 Brattle Street. The weather was delightful and there was a large attendance. Tea was served under the trees from 4.30 to 5.15 P.M., when the assembly adjourned within doors. After remarks by several members concerning the approaching civic celebration on July 3, Mrs. Farlow read a paper on recollections of her childhood, entitled "Quincy Street in the Fifties."

The autumn meeting was held October 27, at the residence of Mr. James L. Paine, 9 Waterhouse Street. The by-laws were amended so that persons not resident but having a usual place of business in Cambridge may be eligible to regular membership; and two new by-laws were adopted providing for the suitable disposition of the Society's property in the event of its possible dissolution. The Curator exhibited and commented on a valuable set of scrap-books presented by Mrs. Herbert A. Saunders and containing a mass of material relating to Cambridge, from 1705 through the Civil War, collected by the late Charles S. Saunders. The Secretary spoke on "Contemporary Evidence on the Washington Elm Tradition."

The Council has held four meetings during the year. Of the matters referred to it by the Society, Messrs. Bell and Wright, the committee on the printing of the remainder of the town records, have reported that some search has been made for a transcript of the original

volume, believed to have been made for the printer many years ago by the indefatigable Miss Sarah Jacobs, and distinctly remembered by Mrs. Gozzaldi, who made use of it. It has not been found as yet, but the possibilities are not exhausted, as the volumes of early records at City Hall are in a state of much confusion. There are several series — town, selectmen, proprietors, treasurers, etc.— kept in all manner of books, sometimes intermixed in the same book, scattered about the city clerk's vault, and not even familiar to the officials themselves. To arrange, digest, check up, and catalogue them would be an appropriate field for the Society's efforts.

On the committee to raise funds for the publication of Mrs. Gozzaldi's index to Paige's History of Cambridge, the president

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appointed Mr. Dana, Mrs. Gozzaldi, Mr. Spalding, and Mr. Poor. After being supplied with the preliminary material, Messrs. Dana and Spalding resigned and were replaced by the Secretary and the Treasurer. The committee is now waiting for the preparation of estimates. Its present feeling is that before appealing to the city of Cambridge or to outsiders, a strong campaign should be conducted among the members of the Society themselves.

In the matter of changing the name of the Cambridge Bridge to the Longfellow Bridge, a hearing, as notified in the Secretary's last report, was held at the State House before the Committee on Metropolitan affairs, January 30 last, on the bill introduced by Mayor Curley for the above purpose. No opposition was expressed, but, probably because the bill included the expenditure of a sum of money for a memorial tablet, the committee reported "next General Court." An application this year may be more successful.

Heretofore the Council has met irregularly at the call of the president, sometimes at short notice. Under such circumstances it has often been difficult to secure a good attendance. This year a system of stated meetings, preceding the regular meetings of the Society by about a fortnight, has been introduced, and promises better results.

The Curator's report shows the gratifying increase of valuable gifts presented to the Society. Among them should be especially noted the beautiful series of photographs of the old Lee house and the old Gray house, given by Mr. and Mrs. Emerson and Mrs. Tudor respectively, because they serve as examples of a department of its collections which the Society ought to be developing as rapidly as possible. The far-reaching architectural changes which are now so swiftly altering the aspect of Cambridge make it incumbent on us, if we are to fulfil the functions which the community naturally expects us to fulfil, to preserve the pictures of the fine old houses which seem bound to disappear before long. If the owners of other historic mansions would follow the example so generously set by these donors, we should soon possess a department of architectural photographs which would be of incalculable value to our successors.

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The above is only one example of the work that lies before us, only waiting to be undertaken. Other historical societies all around us, far weaker in numbers, wealth, and influence, and with far more restricted and uninteresting fields, are actively engaged in tasks of restoration, preservation, collection, investigation, construction, publication, and commemoration. It behooves us, in the words of our own poet, to be "up and doing." For the modern historical society it is not enough to gather at stated intervals and listen to an address. If our early records should become tattered or lost, the remaining stones of our old burying place hopelessly broken and defaced, our ancient landmarks be forgotten, our historic mansions give way unrecorded to modern buildings, and the Old Cambridge which we love become irretrievably lost in a New Cambridge, however efficient and up-to-date, let it not be said regretfully by those who come after us, "And where then was the Cambridge Historical Society?"

SAMUEL F. BATCHELDER,

Secretary

Cambridge, 26 January, 1926

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER

1925

**CASH ACCOUNT
RECEIPTS**

Balance from 1924---\$2,244.74

Annual assessments: 153 Regular members, 1925---\$459.00

4 " " 1924---12.00

1 " " 1926---3.00

6 Associate " 1925---8.15

(less overpayments in 1924) Three initiation fees---6.00[subtotal]488.15 Interest on bank deposit---35.78 [subtotal]\$2,768.67

DISBURSEMENTS

Proceedings, Vol. XII, 350 copies---\$489.00

Miscellaneous printing---24.85

Postage---2.00

Stationery---10.25

Clerical services---10.31

Use of chairs at meetings---4.50

Annual dues Bay State Historical League---2.00

Annual allowance to Secretary, Treasurer and Curator, \$25 each---75.00[subtotal]617.91

Cash balance to 1926, Harvard Trust Co---\$2,150.76

DEPOSIT IN CAMBRIDGE SAVINGS BANK

Balance, January, 1925---\$672.27

Interest to January, 1926---34.03

Balance, book no---\$706.30

GEORGE G. WRIGHT,

Treasurer

Cambridge, 27 January, 1926

I certify that I have this day examined the book of accounts of the Cambridge Historical Society for the year 1925, and find it correctly cast and properly vouched; and that the balances stated in this report are in the hands of the Treasurer.

JOSEPH H. BEALE,

Auditing Committee

Cambridge, 26 January 1926

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REPORT OF AUDITOR

The undersigned, appointed to audit the books of the Treasurer, reports that the books are accurately cast and properly vouched, and that the Treasurer now holds in his hands a balance of \$2,150 (in round numbers) on general account and \$650 on special account.

After consulting with the Treasurer, and with his approval, the undersigned begs leave to offer the following considerations and recommendations.

The deposit in the savings bank appears to represent the life memberships. This cannot be exactly checked up without great and useless labor on the old membership lists. It seems unnecessary to be precise in this matter. The deposit represents much more than the life membership payments of living life members. It is therefore recommended that the

principal amount of this deposit be held as a life membership fund, on the terms set forth in the appended resolution.

The general balance of about \$2,200 appears on its face to be a surplus; but it really represents a deficit. The annual publications of the Society are eight years in arrears; and this balance is not half large enough to pay for the eight volumes. A permanent deficit is most undesirable. Each volume costs as much as the income for the year, minus the regular expenses, can stand. The Treasurer and Auditor think that out of the income for this year the publication for 1925 should this year be printed; and that \$2,000 dollars from the surplus should be set aside as a fund with which to print the Proceedings from 1918 to 1924 inclusive. This could not be done in full; the size of the volumes must be cut down, by omitting from these volumes the by-laws and the list of members, by omitting possibly some of the papers, and by printing the most important passages only from other papers. These details must be left to the Editor.

We therefore recommend the passage of the following resolutions:

Resolved: That the amount of \$672.27, now in the Cambridge Savings Bank, be set aside as a permanent Life Membership

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Fund; that to this fund shall be added all amounts hereafter received for life memberships; and that all interest on the fund accrued since January, 1925 and in future accruing shall be paid into the general treasury, to be used for the ordinary expenses of the Society.

Resolved: That the Proceedings for the year 1925 shall be published during the year 1926, and paid for out of the receipts of that year; and that during each succeeding year the Proceedings of the previous year be published and paid for from the receipts of that year.

Resolved: That the sum of \$2,000 dollars be set apart from the amount now in the treasury as a fund for printing the publications from 1918 to 1924 inclusive; that the Secretary, with the approval of the Council, proceed as soon as may be with the printing of these publications, so managing the fund that it may be sufficient for all the publications.

All which is respectively submitted.

JOSEPH H. BEALE,

Auditor

Cambridge, 26 January, 1926

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*REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON DESCENDANTS
OF EARLY SETTLERS OF CAMBRIDGE*

The Committee on Cambridge Ancestors, appointed some years ago, was composed of Arthur Gilman, Professor Sharpies and Mary Isabella Gozzaldi. Professor Sharpies made out blanks and had them printed in the hope that many members of this Society would put on record the names, dates, and doings of their ancestors. Twenty members have done so. The blanks to be taken and filled out have been on the table at many meetings. Of course it takes quite a little time to fill them out, but if any member will give me dates back to grandfathers and grandmothers I will gladly fill out the earlier generations. Or I will be happy to aid anyone who wishes to complete their descent. The twenty members who have sent in their records are descended from sixty-two early settlers. One member counts twenty-two in her line, another seventeen.

Of these settlers Henry Prentice leads, having seven descendants who have made out the claim to him. Mrs. Elizabeth Cutter comes next with five, Gregory Stone with four, and the following with three descendants: Governor Thomas Dudley, Nicholas Wyeth, Major Simon Willard, William Manning. The remainder have either one or two descendants in the Society. Since the last meeting two members have sent in their filled blanks: Miss Carolyn Huntington Saunders, whose ancestors are: Zechariah Hicks, John Sill, Percival Green, Edward Mitchelson, and Ruling Elder Richard Champney.

Mrs. Lillian Clark Richardson (Mrs. George), who is descended from John Jones, Gregory Stone, Richard Robbins, Henry Prentice, President John Rogers, Reverend Nathaniel Appleton, Elizabeth (Harris) Glover, Major-General Daniel Dennison, Governor Thomas Dudley, and Deacon James Trowbridge.

It is hoped that more members will take an interest in this matter, as by means of these records the Society obtains new information regarding the early settlers and their families.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY ISABELLA GOZZALDI

Cambridge, 26 January, 1926

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OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

1926

President---EPHRAIM EMETON

Vice-Presidents---MARY ISABELLA GOZZALDI,

WILLIAM COOLIDGE LANE,

ROBEET WALCOTT

Secretary---SAMUEL FEANCIS BATCHELDER

Curator---WALTER BENJAMIN BRIGGS

Treasurer---GEORGE GRIER WRIGHT

Council

SAMUEL FRANCIS BATCHELDER

LILLIAN HORSFORD FARLOW

JOSEPH HENRY BEALE

EDWARD WALDO FORBES

STOUGHTON BELL

MARY ISABELLA GOZZALDI

WALTER BENJAMIN BRIGGS

WILLIAM COOLIDGE LANE

FRANK GAYLORD COOK

JAMES LEONARD PAINE

EPHRAIM EMERTON

ROBERT WALCOT

GEORGE GRIER WRIGHT

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REGULAR MEMBERS

1926

MARION STANLEY ABBOT

ANNE ELIZABETH ALLEN

MARY WARE ALLEN

CHARLES ALMY

ALBERT FRANCIS AMEE

SARAH RUSSELL AMES

ALBERT STOKES APSEY

AGNES GORDON BALCH

MARY EMORY BATCHELDER (L)

SAMUEL FRANCIS BATCHELDER

ELIZABETH CHADWICK BEALE

JOSEPH HENRY BEALE

MABEL ARRABELLA LEWIS BELL

STOUGHTON BELL

EDWARD MCELROY BENSON

ALEXANDER HARVEY BILL

CAROLINE ELIZA BILL

MARION EDGERLY BILL

CLARENCE HOWARD BLACKALL

EMMA MURRAY BLACKALL

WARREN KENDALL BLODGETT

ELLA JOSEPHINE BOGGS

ANNABEL PERRY BONNEY

WALTER BENJAMIN BRIGGS

ADA LEILA CONE BROCK

ARTHUR HENDRICKS BROOKS

GEORGE HERBERT BUNTON

RAYMOND CALKINS

ANNIE JUMP CANNON

ZECHARIAH CHAFEE, JR.

PHILIP PUTNAM CHASE

LESLIE LINWOOD CLEVELAND

FRANK MULLIKEN CLARK

ADA LOUISE COMSTOCK

FRANK GAYLORD COOK

LOUIS CRAIG CORNISH

SAMUEL McCHORD CROTHERS

HENRY ORVILLE CUTTER

SAMUEL FOSTER DAMON

ELIZABETH ELLERY DANA

RICHARD HENRY DANA

GEORGE CLEMENT DEANE

MARY HELEN DEANE

§ JOHN FRANK DE CHANT

LILY EUGENIE DEKALB

ERNEST JOSEPH DENNEN

EDWARD SHERMAN DODGE (L)

HARRY FRANCIS ROBY DOLAN

ADELINE ANNA DOUGLASS

WILLIAM HARRISON DUNBAR

HERBERT HUNTER DYER

***CHARLES WILLIAM ELIOT**

<i>JESSIE WATERMAN BROOKS</i>	<i>SAMUEL ATKINS ELIOT</i>
<i>GERALDINE BROOKS</i>	<i>EMMONS RAYMOND ELLIS</i>
<i>SUMNER ALBERT BROOKS</i>	<i>FRANCES WHITE EMERSON</i>
<i>CHARLES JESSE BULLOCK</i>	<i>WILLIAM EMERSON</i>
<i>JOSEPHINE FREEMAN BUMSTEAD</i>	<i>EPHRAIM EMERTON</i>
<i>BERTHA CLOSE BUNTON</i>	<i>SYBIL CLARK EMERTON</i>

** Deceased*

§ Resigned

(L) Life Member

MEMBERSHIP

PRESCOTT EVARTS

LILLIAN HORSFORD FARLOW

EUNICE WHITNEY FARLEY FELTON

WILLIAM WALLACE FENN

EDWARD WALDO FORBES

WORTHINGTON CHAUNCEY FORD

FRANCES FOWLER

ESTHER STEVENS FRASER

***EDITH DAVENPORT FULLER**

EDWARD LOCKE GOOKIN

MARY ISABELLA GOZZALDI

VIRGINIA TANNER GREEN

***EDWIN BLAISDELL HALE**

ALBERT HARRISON HALL

ELIZABETH HARRIS

ALBERT BUSHNELL HART

FRANK WATSON HASTINGS

DORIS HAYES-CAVANAUGH

STANLEY BARBOUR HILDRETH

ALISON BIXBY HILL

LESLIE WHITE HOPKINSON

CORNELIA CONWAY FELTON

HORSFORD

KATHERINE HORSFORD

ALBERTA MANNING HOUGHTON

ARRIA SARGENT DIXWELL HOWE

NORTON ADAMS KENT

JUSTINE HOUGHTON KERSHAW

ANNA READ LAMBER

WILLIAM COOLIDGE LANE

MAUD ADELA LAWSON

THOMAS WOLCOTT LITTLE

FLORA VIRGINIA LIVINGSTON

ALICE MARY LONGFELLOW

JOSEPH LOVEJOY

NATALIE HOLDEN LOVEJOY

ABBOTT LAWRENCE LOWELL

ELIZABETH MACFARLANE

WILLIAM MACKINTOSH MACNAIR

EMMA ENDICOTT MAREAN

GEORGIE MARIA MARSTERS

DAVID THOMPSON WATSON

McCORD

CHARLES JOHN MCINTIRE

HERBERT BRUCE MCINTIRE

JOHN DOUGLAS MERRILL

DOROTHEA FOOTE MERRIMAN

ROGER BIGELOW MERRIMAN

JOSIAH BYRAM MILLETT

EMMA MARIA CUTTER MITCHELL

ALICE MANTON MORGAN

VALMA MARIA MORSE

<i>LOIS LILLEY HOWE</i>	<i>EMMA FRANCES MUNROE</i>
<i>BERTHA MORTON HOWLAND</i>	<i>ARTHUR BOYLSTON NICHOLS GERTRUDE FULLER NICHOLS</i>
<i>GEORGE HARVEY HULL</i>	<i>HENRY ATHERTON NICHOLS</i>
<i>BYRON SATTERLEE HURLBUT</i>	<i>JOHN TAYLOR GILMAN NICHOLS</i>
<i>EDA WOOLSON HURLBUT</i>	<i>ALBERT PERLEY NORRIS</i>
<i>JAMES RICHARD JEWETT</i>	<i>MARGARET NORTON</i>
<i>MARGARET WEYERHAEUSER JEWETT</i>	<i>JAMES ATKINS NOYES</i>
<i>ETHEL ROBINSON JONES</i>	<i>THOMAS FRANCIS O'MALLEY</i>
<i>WALLACE ST. CLAIR JONES</i>	<i>JAMES LEONARD PAINE</i>
<i>GEORGE FREDERICK KENDALL</i>	<i>MARY WOOLSON PAINE</i>
<i>MARGARET CROWNINSHIELD KENT</i>	<i>LOUISA PHILLIPS PARKER</i>

** Deceased*

§ Resigned

(L) Life Member

JOHN SIMPSON PENMAN
CLARENCE HENRY POOR, JR.
ARTHUR KINGSLEY PORTER
JOHN LYMAN PORTER
LUCY WALLACE PORTER
ALFRED CLAGHORN POTTER
DAVID THOMAS PQTINGER
ROSCOE POUND
HARRY SEATON RAND
MABEL RENA MAWHINNEY RAND
**HELEN LEAH REED*
WILLARD REED
WILLIAM BERNARD REID
FRED NORRIS ROBINSON
MARGARET BROOKS ROBINSON
JAMES HARDY ROPES
GERTRUDE SWAN RUNKLE
JOHN CORNELIUS RUNKLE
PAUL JOSEPH SACHS
MARY WARE SAMPSON
ELEANOR WHITNEY DAVIS
SANGER (L)
CAROLYN HUNTINGTON SAUNDERS
**GRACE OWEN SCUDDER*
WINTHROP SALTONSTALL SCUDDER
FRANCIS WTEBBER SEVER

HELEN GRACE OLMSTEAD SWAN
WILLIAM DONNISON SWAN
JOHN HOUGHTON TAYLOR
JOSEPH GILBERT THORP
**SARAH MOODY TOPPAN*
ALFRED MARSTON TOZZER
ELEANOR GRAY TUDOR (L)
BERTHA HALLOWELL VAUGHAN
CHARLES PETER VOSBURGH
MAUDE BATCHELDER VOSBURGH
ROBERT WALCOTT
GRACE REED WALDEN
HENRY BRADFORD WASHBURN FREDERICA
DAVIS WATSON
**EDITH FORBES WEBSTER*
KENNETH GRANT TREMAYNE
WEBSTER
SARAH CORDELIA FISHER
WELLINGTON
ALICE MERRILL WHITE
FANNY GOTT WHITE
HORATIO STEVENS WHITE
§ MOSES PERKINS WHITE
WILLIAM RICHARDSON WHITTE-
MORE
THEODORE WILLARD
OLIVE SWAN WILLIAM

<i>ALICE DURANT SMITH</i>	<i>SAMUEL WILLISTON</i>
<i>WILLARD HATCH SPRAGUE</i>	<i>GEORGE GRAFTON WILSON</i>
<i>*ELLERY STEDMAN</i>	<i>JOHN WILLIAM WOOD, JR.</i>
<i>GENEVIEVE STEARNS</i>	<i>GEORGE GRIER WRIGHT</i>
<i>GRACE WILLIAMSON STEDMAN</i>	
<i>JOHN HUBBARD STURGIS</i>	

** Deceased*

§ Resigned

(L) Life Member

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

<i>GARDNER WELD ALLEN</i>	<i>ANNA LYMAN GRAY</i>
<i>*OSCAR FATETTE ALLEN</i>	<i>ELIZA MASON HOPPIN</i>
<i>HOLLIS RUSSELL BAILEY</i>	<i>RYSSE GILMAN HOUGHTON (L)</i>
<i>MARY PERSIS BAILEY</i>	<i>ERNEST LOVERING</i>
<i>ELIZABETH FRENCH BARTLETT</i>	<i>PHILLIPPE BELKNAP MARCOU</i>
<i>JOSEPH GARDNER BARTLETT</i>	<i>BRADFORD HENDRICK PEIRCE</i>
<i>ELVIRA BREWSTER COLLIER</i>	<i>LILLIAN CLARK RICHARDSON</i>
<i>MARION BROWN FESSENDEN</i>	<i>PHILLIP LEFFINGWELL SPALDING</i>
<i>FRANCIS APTHORP FOSTER</i>	<i>MARY LEE WARE</i>

** Deceased*

§ Resigned

(L) Life Member

HONORARY MEMBER

JAMES FORD RHODES

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BY-LAWS

I. CORPORATE NAME

THE name of this corporation shall be " THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY."

II. OBJECT

The corporation is constituted for the purpose of collecting and preserving Books, Manuscripts, and other Memorials, or procuring the publication and distribution of the same, and generally of promoting interest and research, in relation to the history of Cambridge in said Commonwealth.

III. REGULAR MEMBERSHIP

Any resident of, or person having a usual place of business in, the City of Cambridge, Massachusetts, shall be eligible for regular membership in this Society. Nominations for such membership shall be made in writing to any member of the Council, and the persons so nominated may be elected at any meeting of the Council by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting. Persons so elected shall become members upon signing the By-Laws and paying the fees therein prescribed

IV. LIMIT OF REGULAR MEMBERSHIP

The regular membership of this Society shall be limited to two hundred.

V. HONORARY MEMBERSHIP

Any person, nominated by the Council, may be elected an honorary member at any meeting of the Society by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting. Honorary members shall be exempt from paying any fees, shall not be eligible for office, and shall have no interest in the property of the Society and no right to vote.

VI. ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP

Any person who is neither a resident of, nor has a usual place of business in, the City of Cambridge, Massachusetts, but is either a native, or

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formerly had a residence or a usual place of business there for at least five years, shall be eligible to associate membership in the Society. Nominations for such membership shall be made in writing to any member of the Council, and the persons so nominated may be elected at any meeting of the Council by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting. Associate members shall be liable for an annual assessment of two dollars each, payable in advance at the Annual Meeting, but shall be liable for no other fees or assessments, and shall not be eligible for office and shall have no interest in the property of the Society and no right to vote.

VII. SEAL

The Seal of the Society shall be: Within a circle bearing the name of the Society and the date, 1905, a shield bearing a representation of the Daye Printing Press and crest of two books surmounted by a Greek lamp, with a representation of Massachusetts Hall on the dexter and a representation of the fourth meeting-house of the First Church in Cambridge on the sinister, and, underneath, a scroll bearing the words Scripta Manent.

VIII. OFFICERS

The officers of this corporation shall be a Council of thirteen members, having the powers of directors, elected by the Society, and a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Secretary with the powers of Clerk, a Treasurer, and a Curator, elected out of the Council by the Society. All the above officers shall be chosen by ballot at the Annual Meeting, and shall hold office for the term of one year and until their successors shall be elected and qualified. The Council shall have power to fill all vacancies.

IX. PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS

The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society and shall be Chairman of the Council. In case of the death, absence, or incapacity of the President, his powers shall be exercised by the Vice-Presidents, respectively, in the order of their election.

X. SECRETARY

The Secretary shall keep the records and conduct the correspondence of the Society and of the Council. He shall give to each member of the

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Society written notice of its meetings. He shall also present a written report of the year at each Annual Meeting.

XI. TREASURER

The Treasurer shall have charge of the funds and securities, and shall keep in proper books the accounts, of the corporation. He shall receive and collect all fees and other dues owing to it, and all donations and testamentary gifts made to it. He shall make all investments and disbursements of its funds, but only with the approval of the Council. He shall give the Society a bond, in amount and with sureties satisfactory to the Council, conditioned for the proper performance of his duties. He shall make a written report at each Annual Meeting.

Such report shall be audited prior to the Annual Meeting by one or more auditors appointed by the Council.

XII. CURATOR

The Curator shall have charge, under the direction of the Council, of all Books, Manuscripts, and other Memorials of the Society, except the records and books kept by the Secretary and Treasurer. He shall present a written report at each Annual Meeting.

XIII. COUNCIL

The Council shall have the general management of the property and affairs of the Society, shall arrange for its meetings, and shall present for election from time to time the names of persons deemed qualified for honorary membership. The Council shall present a written report of the year at each Annual Meeting.

XIV. MEETINGS

The Annual Meeting shall be held on the fourth Tuesday in January in each year. Other regular meetings shall be held on the fourth Tuesdays of April and October of each year, unless the President otherwise directs. Special meetings may be called by the President or by the Council.

XV. QUORUM

At meetings of the Society ten members, and at meetings of the Council four members, shall constitute a quorum.

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XVI. FEES

The fee of initiation shall be two dollars. There shall also be an annual assessment of three dollars, payable in advance at the Annual Meeting; but any Regular Member shall be exempted from the annual payment if at any time after his admission he shall pay into the Treasury Fifty Dollars in addition to his previous payments; and any Associate Member shall be similarly exempted on payment of Twenty-five Dollars. All commutations shall be and remain permanently funded, the interest only to be used for current expenses.

XVII. RESIGNATION OF MEMBERSHIP

All resignations of membership must be in writing, provided, however, that failure to pay the annual assessment within six months after the Annual Meeting may, in the discretion of the Council, be considered a resignation of membership.

XVIII. DISSOLUTION

If at any time the active membership falls below ten, this Society may be dissolved at the written request of three members, according to the laws and statutes of this Commonwealth.

XIX. DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY UPON DISSOLUTION

Upon dissolution of the Society, all its collections and other property shall pass to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, in trust for the following purposes, to wit:

- 1. To place all the books and manuscripts of the Society in the University Library so that they shall at all times be accessible for consultation and study.*
- 2. To place the other collections of the Society in some building where they will be safe and accessible, so far as possible; or if they cannot do so, to transfer such other collections to the Cambridge Public Library, the Massachusetts Historical Society, or such other fit educational institution as will hold them in trust for the citizens of Cambridge.*

If the President and Fellows of Harvard College shall decline this trust,

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then the property of the Society upon its dissolution shall pass on the same terms to the City of Cambridge, to be administered by the trustees of the Cambridge Public Library

XX. AMENDMENT or BY-LAWS

These By-Laws may be amended at any meeting by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting, provided that the substance of the proposed amendment shall have been inserted in the call for such meeting

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