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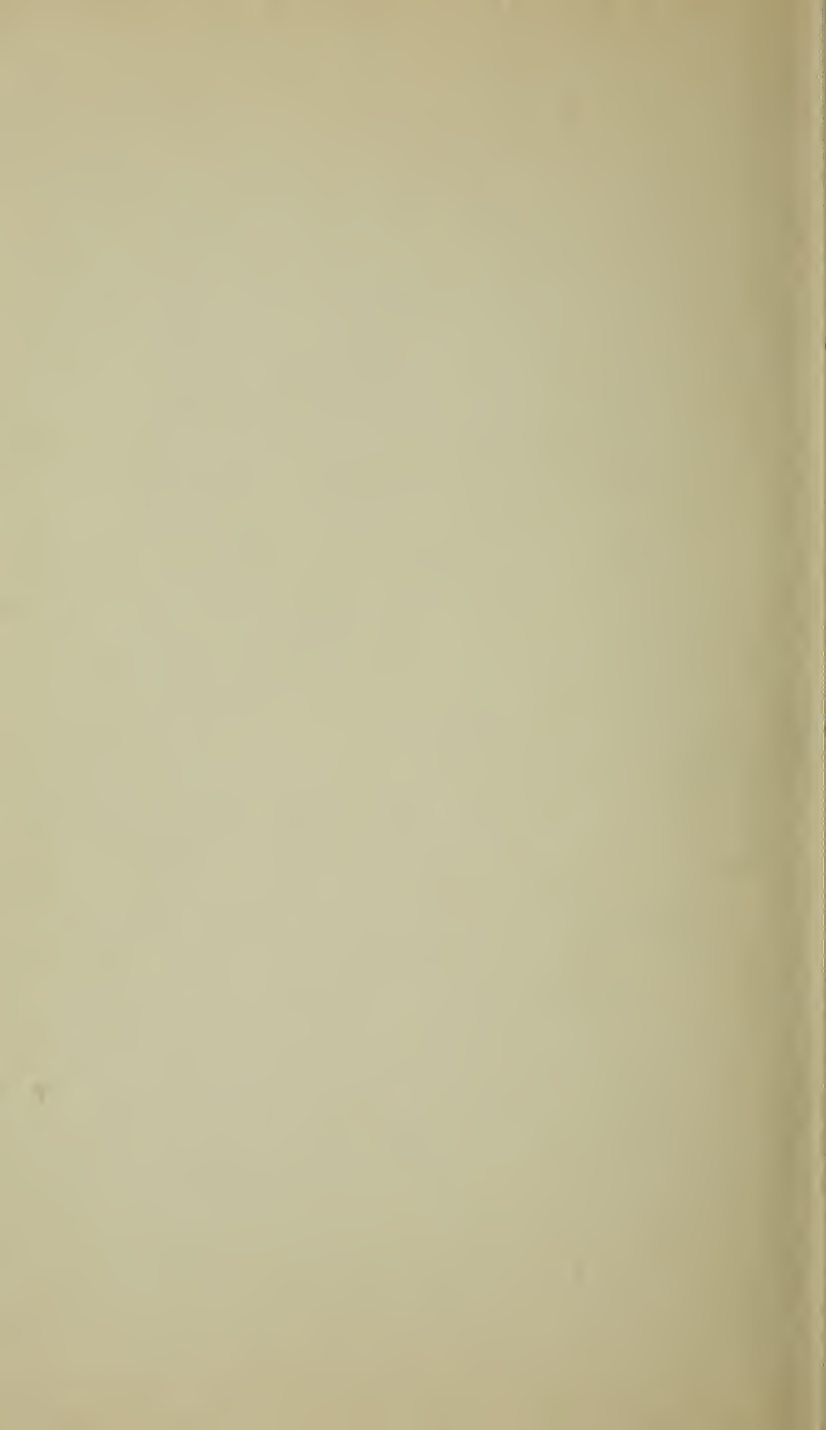
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HEATING & PIPING CONTRACTORS
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
CONVENTION MAY 31 TO JUNE 2
1921



JUN -2 1921





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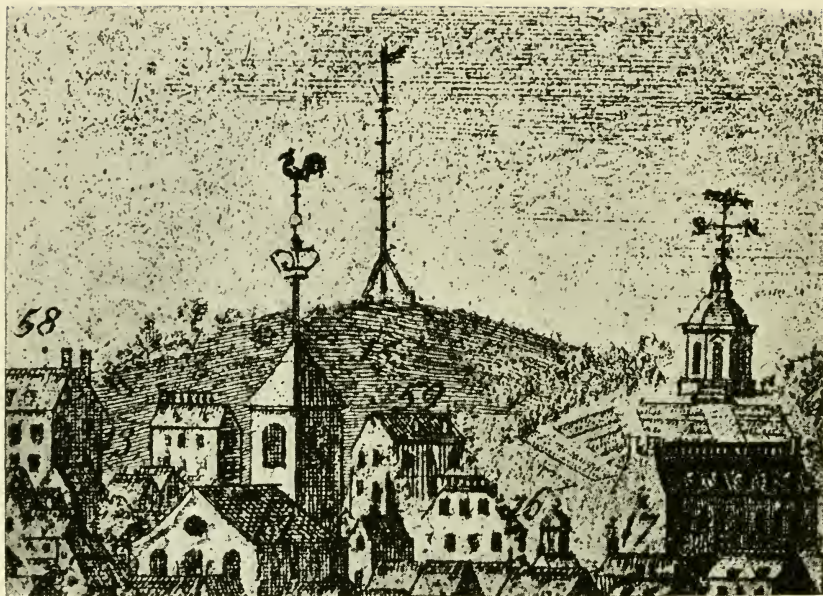
BOSTON

on Massachusetts Bay

A short sketch of the old city,
with a trip to Marblehead and
the Program of the Thirty-
second Annual Convention of
the Heating and Piping Con-
tractors National Association,
May 31 to June 2, 1921.

Compiled by ^{Henry Gill} *Harry Pierce*

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Courtesy of the Massachusetts Historical Society

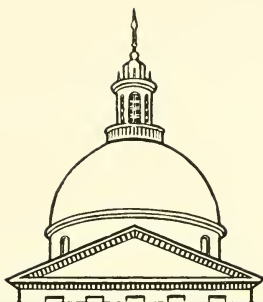
THE BEACON

Reproduced from a section of "Price's View,"
drawn by William Price in 1743. This is the
earliest known illustration of Beacon Hill.

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- BOSTON - on Massachusetts Bay

EARLY EXPLORERS

WHETHER the Norsemen discovered Boston in the year 1000—whether Leif Ericson and his wild band ever pushed their shield-hung galleys up the waters of the Charles—will probably remain an argued question as long as the old town exists. That they cruised the coasts of Nova Scotia seems accepted; their native legends say they followed southward until they found a warmer country where the sun was several hours in sight even in the winter months—that they entered the mouth of a wide river and made their landing on its bank. Professor Horsford claimed to have identified Watertown as the Vinland (or Vineland) that they described on their return to their northern home; that traces of their walls and docks were still to be seen, with the excavations of an amphitheatre and the foundations of a fort. The latter site is marked by Norumbega Tower, in Weston, and there is a statue to Leif Ericson, “The Discoverer,” on Commonwealth Avenue.

In 1497 John and Sebastian Cabot explored our coast; and as they were in the employ of the English at that time, a claim was made on our land by that country.



Courtesy Boston Chamber of Commerce

NORUMBEGA TOWER

About 100 years later in 1602 Bartholomew Gosnold was unsuccessful in an attempt to found a settlement at Martha's Vineyard, and in 1614 John Smith, of Pocahontas fame, made a remarkably correct map of the Massachusetts shore, which on his return to England he submitted to Charles the First, then Prince of Wales.

That blithesome ruler marked names on the map for a number of the prominent points, and, curiously enough, he picked the name of "Plimouth" for that place—the same name that the Pilgrims gave it six years after (and which we can be very sure wasn't done to agree with Charles).

COLONIZATION

The first real colonization came with the Pilgrims. One hundred and two hopeful souls, they sailed from Plymouth, England, in the "Mayflower," on September 6, 1620, landing on Plymouth Rock, December 11 of that year.

Before they crossed the bay, the little band touched at Provincetown, on the end of Cape Cod, where the Pilgrim Monument rises above the sand dunes to commemorate their path.

The charter held by the Pilgrims was issued by the Virginia Company of London, and the Mayflower should have sailed farther south to have been within the jurisdiction of that company. The terrible storms that they met, however, made that impossible; indeed, they were lucky to reach these shores as they did. A second charter was therefore made out in the name of William Bradford, who afterward sold its rights to his fellow-voyagers, retaining only enough land for his own use.

In 1628 John Endicott founded the Massachusetts Bay Colony at Salem, which soon after came to Charlestown and Boston, and in 1692 the two colonies were united.

The original charter of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, dated 1628, is an imposing document of three pages, each about twenty inches high by twenty-eight wide, with elaborate decorations and initials. With other colony and state charters, it is carefully pro-



PLYMOUTH ROCK

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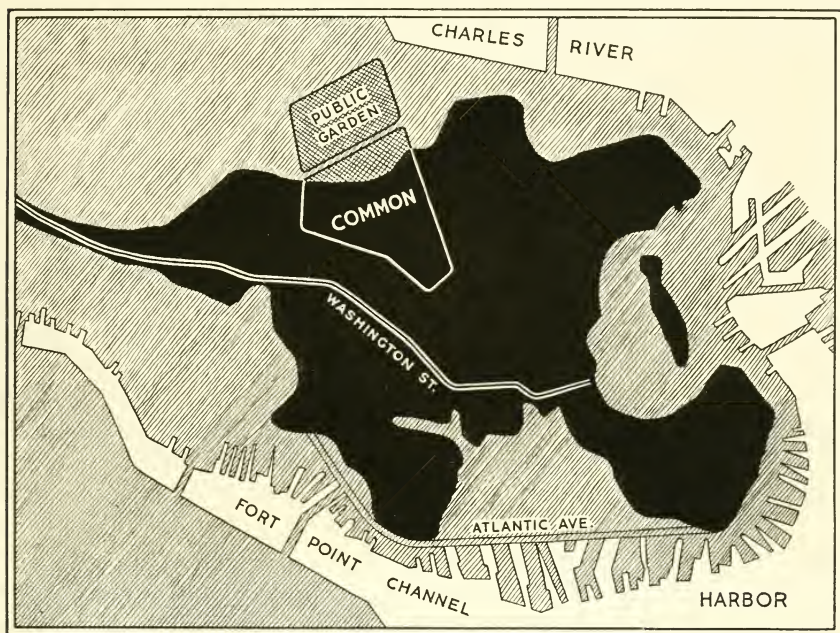
tected by an asbestos casket in the vault of the office of the Secretary of State.

THE FIRST SETTLER

Boston's first settler was the Reverend William Blaxton, who from 1625 to 1630 dwelt alone on the south slope of Beacon Hill, near what is now the corner of Beacon and Spruce Streets. His little farm stretched up the hillside to a spring in the centre of the present Louisburg Square. Here he had his rose garden, and the tame bull on which he galloped along the shore.

His boat was moored at the foot of his farm, for in those days the waterfront came up to the edge of the Common, following what is now Charles Street. Boston was practically an island, the only connection with the mainland being a narrow strip known as Roxbury Neck, which was frequently covered at high tide. The Public Garden,

BOSTON ON MASSACHUSETTS BAY



Boston's provincial and present water-fronts. The black area shows the original peninsula of 783 acres—it now has 1,820 acres by the addition of the shaded portions.

the Esplanade, and the Back Bay district of the present time have all been built where once flowed the waters of the Charles.

This homestead site of six acres, which Blaxton reserved when he sold the balance of the peninsula to the colonists, afterward became part of the estate of the painter, Copley.

Over in Charlestown Governor Winthrop's little colony was suffering from the lack of a proper water supply, and the Reverend Blaxton went over to see him and "acquaint" him with the fine springs on the Boston side of the harbor. From many points there ran streams of clear water (Spring Lane, now shut in between its high buildings, is named from one), and Winthrop decided to move his flock across.



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WHERE THE TOWN BEGAN

Showing Boston's only sky-scraper, the Custom House Tower. Behind its base is State Street, the scene of the first little settlement. The Old State House is hidden by the buildings in the upper left corner, but Faneuil Hall can be plainly seen. The town landing, "Boston Pier," was at the lower right corner.

So in 1630 the Charlestown colony raised the sum of Thirty Pounds by subscription to buy Boston from Blaxton, who was recognized as its legal owner, and took possession.

THE FIRST BOSTON

State Street, at first Market, then King Street, was the centre of life of the first Boston. Long Wharf, then called Boston Pier, was at its foot—a long narrow jetty extending well out from the shore and lined with shops beneath which the tide flowed.

Here the formal landings of the Royal governors and the British troops were made, and here they embarked at the Evacuation.

At the head of the street stood the market, and on the site of the market soon appeared, in 1658, the first Town House, with its open space beneath for a free public market or a "walk for merchants."

Captain Robert Keane, who gave most of the money for the building, was also the founder in 1637 of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, the oldest military organization in America.

In the great fire of 1711 the original Town House was completely destroyed, but a new one was at once built on the same site. This building was damaged by fire in 1747, but the exterior remains the same today—Boston's famous "Old State House."

By a provision in Captain Keane's will, the original Town House held the beginnings of the first public library in America, funds and books being bequeathed for that purpose.

It had another literary distinction, for before it such books and literature as the town fathers judged were unorthodox or "works of the devil," were burned. Here also, standing near by, were the Stocks and Pillory and Whipping Post, for minor offenders, and a half century later, the Cage, for the violators of Sunday laws. When a citizen's foot slipped in those days there were no protracted legal delays—everything was ready and waiting.

The first church, a small building with mud walls and thatched roof, built in 1632, was a few steps farther up the slope. The ancient prison, on Prison Lane, now Court Street, was just beyond. Here were held the Quakers and, later, the victims of the witchcraft delusion. Captain Kidd, the pirate, was another prisoner in 1699. It was this prison that Hawthorne described in "The Scarlet Letter."

Afterward, on this same spot, was built the Old Court House, the great granite pillars for the portico being quarried in Quincy, then Braintree, and drawn to the building by sixty-five yoke of oxen and ten horses, to the amazement of the crowds that followed them. In the period before the Civil War, this old building was the scene of the rescue of Shadrack, the slave being held for return to his master; and shortly after, it was surrounded with a guard of chains breast high to prevent assistance to another slave, Thomas Sims. In the Anthony Burns riot, May 26, 1854, one of the marshal's deputies was killed in the assault on the east entrance.



Courtesy Boston Chamber of Commerce

THE OLD STATE HOUSE



Courtesy Boston Chamber of Commerce

THE BOSTON MASSACRE

The building was designed by Solomon Willard, who was the architect of Bunker Hill Monument. The City Hall Annex now occupies the site.

Across the street, in pre-revolutionary days, on the corner of the little passageway called Franklin Avenue, was the printing office of Benjamin Franklin's brother James, where Ben learned the printer's trade as his brother's apprentice.

The first free writing school was up Prison Lane a few steps, where the Scollay Square entrance of the subway now stands. This was the second school in the town, the first being the Boston Latin on School Street, from which that street took its name. The City Hall now stands on the site, though the Latin School is still doing its work in modern quarters.

At the head of Prison Lane stood Samuel Cole's Inn, the first tavern in Boston, built in 1634, and later known as the "Ship Tavern."

In the rear of this old hostelry the fire started that destroyed the Town House in 1711.

The walls of the Old State House have looked down on many strange and stirring scenes. From the balcony the King's trumpeters sounded their blasts to call hearers to the Royal Proclamations or to announce successions to the Throne.

Before them was shed the first blood of the Revolution, when British troops fired on the townspeople in the Boston Massacre. The spot where the victims fell is marked by a circular design in the paving on State Street.

Beneath, in the old halls, the General Court passed that first dignified protest, that "an armament by sea and land, investing the Metropolis, and a military guard, with cannon pointed at the very door of the State House, where this assembly is held, is inconsistent with that dignity, as well as that freedom, with which we have a right to deliberate, consult, and determine."

Here the first daring leaders, Adams and Otis, Quincy, Cushing and Warren, faced the king's officers in their resistance to the oppressions of the Crown.

From the balcony the Declaration of Independence was first read to the citizens, and from it they heard the beloved voice of Washington.

And in this old building, with the shouts of the populace filling the square, John Hancock was inaugurated the first governor of the free state of Massachusetts.

It is small wonder that the folks of Boston look with reverence on this venerable structure, and that it is a point of call for every stranger who cares for the history of his country.

THE PROVINCE HOUSE

The Royal Governors had their residence in the Province House, a stately mansion facing the Old South Church, on Washington, then Marlboro Street. It was built in 1679 by Peter Sargent, one of the special judges appointed to try the witches of the colony. The building was of brick, three stories high, and surmounted by a cupola topped by a wooden Indian. This old figure is now in the collection of the Massachusetts Historical Society.



THE OLD SOUTH CHURCH

The bricks were imported from Holland, and no expense was spared to make it the finest dwelling of the time. The wide lawn was adorned with shrubbery and stately trees, and here its builder lived for twenty years.

Then came his Highness, the Earl of Bellomont. Boston had been without a resident Governor for four years, and the noble incumbent came over the road from New York in the first stage coach ever seen, accompanied by a cavalcade brilliant with silk and velvet and ostrich plumes. There were trumpets, bonfires, and a grand reception, winding up with a dinner at the Blue Anchor Tavern. When the celebrating was over, the new Governor with his wife and retinue were invited to become the guests of Peter Sargent at his fine mansion.

In 1716 the Province purchased the estate for a Governor's building. At that time it was naturally the centre of all the social activities of the township; many a minuet was stepped on its polished floors, many a punch-bowl emptied in the small hours of the morning.

An interesting memoir of the old mansion is found in George Washington's diary in his own handwriting, when entering his expenses for his Boston trip in 1756. Gaming among the gentry was common, and George frequently dropped in at the Province House; hence the item, "Lost at cards, 1 pound, 2 shillings, sixpence."

After the morning of Evacuation Day the Province House was used for government offices. Then by slow changes it became a music hall, a home for minstrel performances and an opera house. In 1864 it was practically destroyed by fire.

The present Province Street and Court were at one time the approaches to the governor's rear grounds and stables; and if you go down a little passageway off Province Street, between Court and School Street, you may still see one of the original Dutch brick walls of the old house.

OLD SOUTH CHURCH

Across the street is the Old South Church, built on the site of Governor Winthrop's dwelling. The first meeting-house of this society was erected in 1670 and in that building Benjamin Franklin was baptized. The present edifice was built in 1729, and the interior

B. E. Numd. 3.

The Boston News-Letter.

Published by Authority.

From Monday May 1. to Monday May 8. 1704.

London Gazette, from Novemb. 8 to 11. 1703.

Whitehall, Novemb. 9.

THE Parliament met here this day, and Her Majesty being come to the House of Peers, and seated in the Throne in Her Royal Robes, with the usual Solemnity, the Gentlemen of the Black Rod, was sent with a Message to the House of Commons, requiring their Attendance in the House of Peers, whether they came accordingly, and Her Majesty was pleased to make a most Gracious Speech to both Houses, which follows.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Have Called you together as soon as I thought you could conveniently Come out of your Countries, that no Time may be lost in making Our Preparations for Carrying on the Present War, in which I do not Doubt of your Cheerful Concurrence, since you can't but be sensible, that on the Success of it depends Our Own Safety and Happiness and that of all Europe.

I Hope I have Improved the Confidence you Reported in Me last Year, to your Satisfaction and the Advantage of Us and Our Allies, by the Treaty with the King of Portugal, and the Declaration of the Duke of Savoy, which in great Measure may be Imputed to the Cheerfulness with which you Supported Me in this War, and the Assurance with which you Truited Me in the Conduct of it: And We cannot sufficiently Acknowledge the Goodness of Almighty God, who is pleased to Afford Us so far a Prospect as We now have, of bringing it to a Glorious and Speedy Conclusion.

I must therefore Desire you, *Gentlemen of the House of Commons*, to Grant Me such Supplies as shall be requisite to Defray the Necessary Charge of the War in the next Year, with regard, not only to all Our former Engagements, but particularly to Our Alliance lately made with the King of Portugal for recovering the Monarchy of Spain from the House of Bourbon, and Restoring it to the House of Austria, which Treaty being in it self of the highest Importance imaginable, and requiring all possible Dispatch in the Execution of it, has Necessarily Occasion'd a great Expence even in this present Year, tho' not so much as it will Require, and for which, I hope, We shall be amply Recompensed in the next.

The Subsidies which will now be immediately Required for the Assistance of the Duke of Savoy, will likewise Occasion a further Necessary Charge.

I must take Notice to you, That tho' no particular Provision was made in the last Session, either for the Charge of Our present Expedition to Portugal, or for that of the Augmentation Troops desired by the *States General*, yet the Fonds given by Parliament have held out so well, and the Produce of the Taxes has Prov'd so Considerable, that you will find the Publick will not be in Debt by Reason of either of these Additional Services.

I may further observe to you, That tho' the Fonds

for the Civil Government are diminish'd by the War I have, in Conjunction with the *States General*, Contributed out of My Own Revenue towards some Publick Services, and particularly the Support of the Circle of Suabia, whose firm Adherence to the Interest of the Allies under the greatk Pressures, did very well Deserve our Seasonable Assistance: And I shall still be Careful not to engage My Self in any Unnecessary Expence of My Own, that I may have the, more to Spare towards the Ease of My Subjects.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Heartily Wish some ease and less chargeable Method could be found for the Speedy and Effectual Manning of the Fleet.

I must also Recommend to you to make some Regulation for Preventing the Excessive Price of Coals, I have Examined this Matter, and taken particular Care to appoint Convoys for that Service; but the Price has not been in the least Abated notwithstanding a very considerable quantity has been imported since that time; This gives great ground of Suspicion there may be a Combination of some Persons to Enrich themselves by a general Oppression of others, and particularly the Poor: I will desire your Consideration how to Remedy this great Inconvenience.

And in all your Affairs, I must Recommend to you as much Dispatch as the Nature of them will admit; This is Necessary to make Our Preparations early, on which in great Measure Depends the good Success of all Our Enterprises.

I want Words to Express to you My earnest Desires of Seeing all My Subjects in perfect Peace and Union among themselves: I have nothing so much at Heart as their general Welfare and Happiness: Let Me therefore Desire you all, That you would Carefully Avoid any Heats or Divisions that may Disappoint Me of that Satisfaction, and Give Encouragement to the Common Enemies of Our Church and State.

London, Decemb. 7.

ON Monday the Marquess de Hecourt, a French Protestant Refugee, departed this Life in the 72 year of his Age, leaving behind him a very good Name, for his great Piety and other Vertues, truly becoming a Noble man. As he had hitherto made a Sacrifice of a great Estate to his Religion, he lived in his Exile after so Exemplary a manner, that justly gained him the esteem of all that knew him.

By His Excellency **JOSEPH DUDLEY** Esq. Captain General and Governour in Chief, in and over Her Majesties Province of the Massachusetts-Bay in New-England.

A PROCLAMATION for a General FAST.

UPon Consideration of the troublesome State of Europe, by reason of the Calamitous Wars wherein the Nations are Engaged amongst themselves, and of Her Majesties Great and Just Interest therein: At also the present

Courtesy of the Massachusetts Historical Society

THE FIRST AMERICAN NEWSPAPER

The front page of the third number of "The Boston News-Letter," published May 1, 1704. The News-Letter was a two-page paper, issued weekly.

is restored as far as possible to the aspect of pre-revolutionary days, when it was the scene of those great town meetings, too large for Faneuil Hall.

The impressment of Massachusetts men by the commander of his majesty's ship of war "Romney" was the occasion of the first meeting in 1768; then there was the long meeting lasting into the evening of March 6, 1770, the day after the Boston Massacre, which brought about the removal of the British regiments from the town.

On the night of the Tea Party the townsfolk waited here until after dusk, while a messenger was sent to Governor Hutchinson in a last hope that he would yield to their wishes; and it was from here that they started on their rush to Griffin's Wharf.

The orations commemorating the Massacre were delivered here, the speaker at the second anniversary being Joseph Warren, three months afterward killed at Bunker Hill. Warnings were posted by the authorities that "anyone making an ovation at that time, and especially anyone making any reflection upon the royal family, was liable to arrest and capital punishment." Notwithstanding this, and although the entrance doors, aisles and even the pulpit steps were filled with British officers and soldiers, Warren made his way to the pulpit, gaining access through a window in the rear.

During the siege the old meeting-house was used as a riding school by the king's troops. The pulpit, pews and most of the inside structure were torn out and used for fuel, and cart loads of dirt and gravel spread over the floors. The east galleries were fitted for spectators, and in one of them was a refreshment bar. The south door was closed and a pole fixed there over which the cavalry were taught to leap their horses. In the winter many of the precious books and manuscripts were used as fuel for their stove, Bradford's "History of Plimouth" and some of Winthrop's journal luckily being spared.

PARK STREET CHURCH

One of the early buildings in the city was the Granary, where the Park Street Church now stands, from which grain was sold to the needy by the town's agents. It was built in 1737 and was at first set up on the Common. The sails for the frigate Constitution were made

in the Granary, and from it the Old Granary Burying Ground took its name.

Its successor, the Park Street Church, built in 1808, is a fine example of Colonial architecture. Its spire, modelled after St. Bride's Church, in London, is one of the finest in the United States. William Lloyd Garrison, then not yet twenty-four years old, gave his first public address in Boston against slavery in this church on July 4, 1829; and three years later, on July 4, 1832, "America" was first sung—the Reverend Edward Everett Hale, then a boy, being one of the audience.

The states of Washington, Oregon and Idaho were saved to the United States in this building. Marcus Whitman, a missionary to the Puget Sound Indians, addressed an audience here in the early forties, on the acquisition of this territory, and so carried his hearers that he was able to equip an expedition. He conducted the expedition through the Rocky Mountains and took possession of the tract, which otherwise would today belong to Canada.

Beside the church is the Old Granary Burying Ground, at first called the South Burial Ground. The victims of the Massacre are buried here. The inclosure dates from 1660, and interred beneath its old elms are many of those men who made colonial history. Three signers of the Declaration of Independence—John Hancock, Samuel Adams and Robert Treat Paine—and a number of governors of various periods, Bellingham, Dummer, Bowdoin, Sumner and Gore, are among them.

Paul Revere's grave is here, as is that of Peter Faneuil, and Chief Justice Samuel Sewall of witchcraft notoriety. The judge has another and better claim to fame, for he laid the corner-stone of the Old State House. Here also are the names of Otis, of the parents of Benjamin Franklin, who "lived lovingly together in wedlock fifty-five years," and of John Hull, the old "mint master," who, although his daughter weighed a plump two hundred pounds, gave as her dowry her weight in pine-tree shillings.

Close by the Hancock tomb is an old slate marked "Frank, servant of John Hancock Esq'r, lies interred here, who died 23d Jan'y 1771, aetat 38." Another reminder of the old days is the grave of Benjamin



KING'S CHAPEL

Woodbridge, the young victim of a duel on the Common in 1728—
 “dec'd July ye 3d, in ye 20th year of his age.”

This old burying ground was at first a part of the Common, being set aside in 1660. Facing it, on the present Tremont Street, were the Work House, the Poor House and the Bridewell.

KING'S CHAPEL

Down Tremont Street, on the corner of School, is King's Chapel, built in 1754 on the same spot where the first little wooden Episcopal church was erected in 1689. The land was taken in 1688 by Governor Andros for the church, as no Puritan landholder could be found who would sell for such a purpose.

King's Chapel was the official church of the Royal governors, and many of their relics remain. The communion table of 1689 is still in

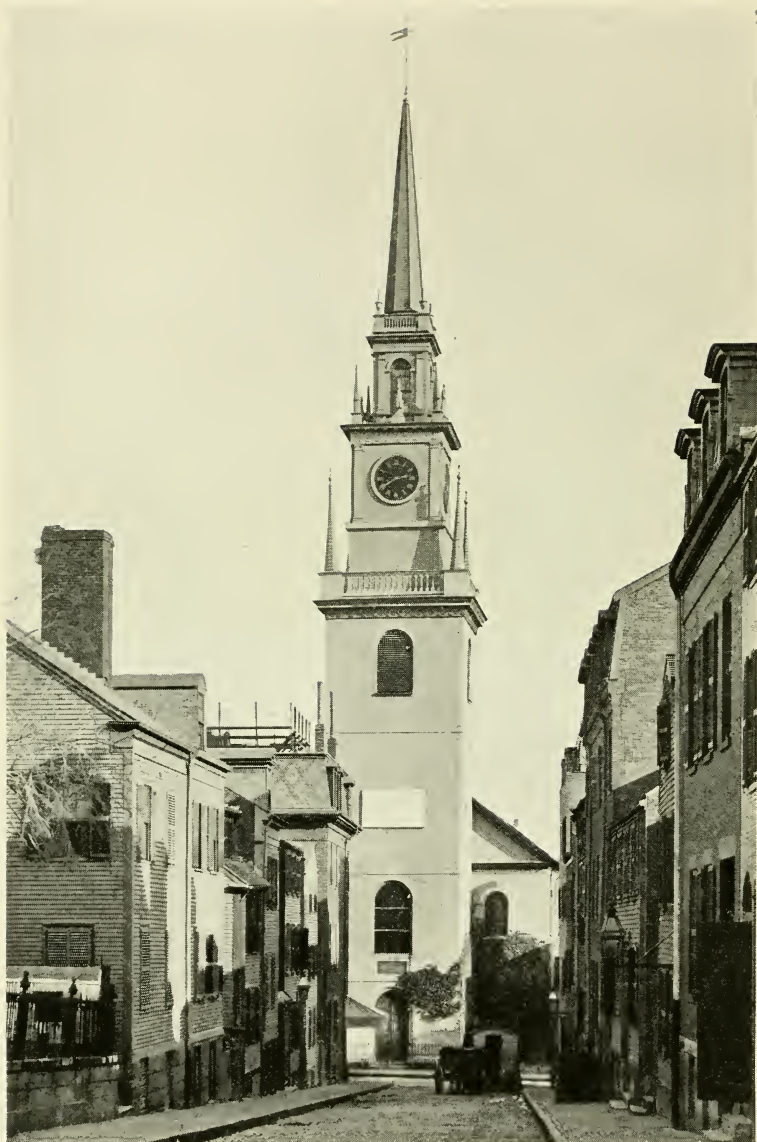
use; several of the mural tablets are of the Provincial period, and on the organ in their ancient places are the gilt miters and crown, which were removed at the Revolution and deposited in a place of safety. At the time of the Evacuation the aged rector fled with the Loyalists of his parish, taking with him to Halifax the church registers, plate and vestments. Most of these were in later years restored.

This was the first church in the United States to have an organ, given by Thomas Brattle in 1756. It was intended for the Brattle Square Church, which was named after its donor; but it was believed by that congregation that an organ was an ungodly instrument, and they refused to install it. The organ was then given to King's Chapel. In 1789 it was removed to Portsmouth, N. H., where it is still in use. In 1800 the church became Unitarian, the first in America, and the first concert of the Handel and Haydn Society was held here in 1814.

The little burial ground by the side of King's Chapel is very nearly as ancient as Boston itself. In Winthrop's journal, soon after the beginning of the settlement, this record appears: "Capt. Welden, a hopeful young gent, & an experienced soldier, dyed at Charlestowne of a consumption, and was buryed at Boston with a military funeral." And Dudley wrote that the young man was "buryed as a souldier with three volleys of shott." The earliest interment of record here was that of Governor Winthrop in 1649. Many of the Winthrops rest beside him; with them Mary Chilton, the wife of John Winslow, who was the first woman to spring ashore from the Pilgrim ship. Lady Andros, wife of Governor Andros, was buried here in 1688, with a night funeral from the Old South Meeting-house. Judge Oliver Wendell, grandfather of Oliver Wendell Holmes, is another notable whose tomb is in the shadow of the church, lying near "the bodyes of ye famous reverend and learned pastors of the First Church of Christ in Boston."

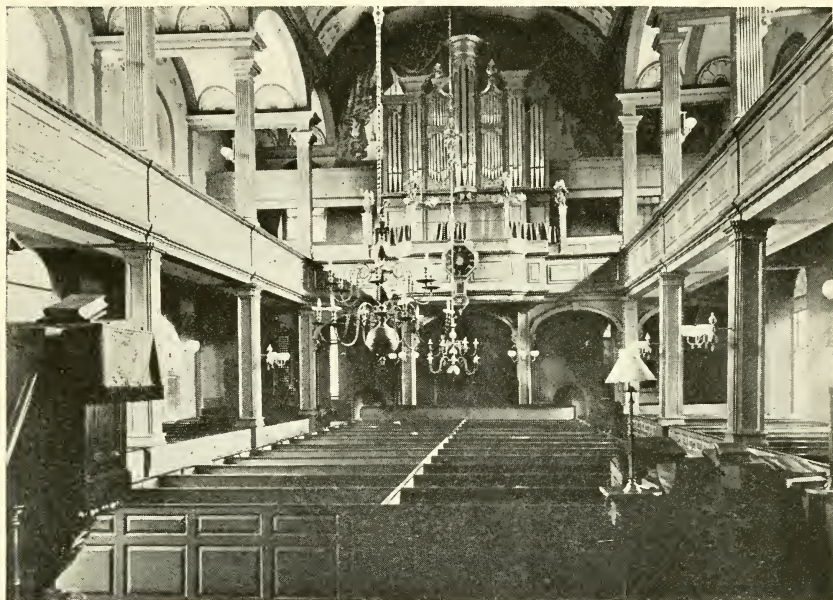
COPP'S HILL

Copp's Hill, in the North End, is an historic place. The members of the Boston Tea Party are interred there, also Increase, Cotton and Samuel Mathew, and John Eliot. Edmund Hartt, the builder of the frigate Constitution, "Old Ironsides," rests with them.



Courtesy of Wilfred A. French

CHRIST CHURCH, THE "OLD NORTH"



Courtesy of Wilfred A. French
INTERIOR OF CHRIST CHURCH, THE "OLD NORTH"

Opposite the cemetery there stood until recent years the old Galloupe House, General Gage's headquarters during the siege of Boston. Gallop's Island, in the harbor, is named from the first owner of that house.

On the summit of the hill, where a century earlier stood a windmill which was used to grind the settler's corn, the British mounted a battery at the time of the battle of Bunker Hill, and with it set fire to Charlestown. Many of the stones in the nearby graveyard show the marks of the British bullets where the idle soldiers used them for targets.

Near the cemetery stands Christ Church, the "Old North," where were hung the lanterns that started Paul Revere on his ride to alarm the citizens of Concord and Lexington, the night before the battle. General Gage watched the battle of Bunker Hill from this same tower.



PAUL REVERE'S HOME

This is the oldest church building in Boston (1723) and contains the first peal of bells known in this country. They were brought from England, where they were cast in 1744. The Bible, prayerbooks and silver now in use were given to the church in 1733 by King George II.

Among the mural ornaments is Houdon's bust of Washington, the first monumental effigy of Washington set up in the country. It was placed here ten years after Washington's death. The figures of the cherubim in front of the organ, and the brass chandeliers, destined originally for a Canadian convent, were given to the church in 1758 by the master of an English privateer, the Queen of Hungary, who captured them from a French ship on the high seas. The old clock below the rail has been in place since 1746. Beneath the tower are several old tombs, in one of which Major Pitcairn was temporarily

buried. The Sunday school was established in 1815, when no other was known to exist in America.

From Copp's Hill can be seen, down the slope, the Navy Yard with its warships and docks and rumbling machine shops. It was in this vicinity that many of the old fighting ships were built—the Independence, Constitution, Wabash and Merrimac.

The old home of Paul Revere is not far from Copp's Hill, at 19 North Square. During the siege the square was a military barracks for the Royal troops, their officers occupying the dwellings around it. Revere's house stands on the site of the Increase Mather parsonage, burned in the fire of 1676. On the evening of the Massacre, Revere displayed a series of ghastly cartoons from the upper windows of his home. The big fireplaces and quaint low-studded rooms have been restored to their original condition, and many interesting relics are on display.

BEACON HILL

Beacon Hill, the site of Blaxton's little home, originally took its name from the beacon on its summit. This was a mast sixty or seventy feet high, set with climbing spikes, supported by cross-braces, and with an iron crane at the top. In the frame hanging from this crane a barrel of tar or bundle of free-burning wood could be placed, which when lighted could be seen a great distance inland, warning the inhabitants of invasion or Indian uprisings. Much of the top of the hill has been cut off, so that the present level is about seventy feet below the original height. The State House now stands on the top of Beacon Hill, on land used by Governor Hancock for a cow pasture. The central front—a fine old structure—was planned by Bulfinch, the American architect whose genius gave this country so many stately buildings. The great dome was originally covered with copper plates made by Paul Revere, but is now known all over the United States for its gleaming covering of gold. The corner-stone was laid by Governor Samuel Adams on the Fourth of July, 1795, and during the years additions have been made until it is now an extensive pile.



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THE STATE HOUSE

The gilded dome of the Capitol is seen at the top of the picture, above the trees and walks of the Common. The dark spire of the Park Street Church is at the right centre edge.

There are many reminders of early days to be seen in its halls and archives. Chief among them is the beautiful Hall of Flags, where the battle flags carried by the sons of Massachusetts are encased. The main stairway hall shows a number of paneled paintings depicting scenes in the history of the state.

One of the quaintest souvenirs is the "Sacred Codfish," a memorial to the importance of the cod fisheries. It hangs in the Hall of Representatives, where it was transferred from the Old State House. The ancient token is of pine, and was made in 1784 to take the place of the one which hung in the Old State House and which was destroyed by fire.

Space does not permit a detailed description of the many statues, prints, paintings and relics. A complete guide-book should be procured in the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

THE COMMON

Looking down from the State House balcony over the trees and walks of the Common, another stage of much of the old town's history is seen. Probably no other section of Boston is so much a part of its life or so valued by its citizens. Set apart in 1634 as a "place for a trayning field" and for "the feeding of cattell," it is to be "public property forever." Since its purchase in 1630, its fifty acres have reflected the story of the years.

It was on the Common that the forces that captured Louisburg were assembled, and here the troops that conquered Quebec were recruited by Amherst. It was the mustering place for the colonists before the Revolution. The British troops embarked from the parade ground on the night before the battle of Concord and Lexington, and the Royal forces engaged at Bunker Hill were arrayed here before they crossed the river. On the highest point, where now stands the Army and Navy monument, was the British redoubt during the siege, and British dead rest beside ours in the old Central Burying Ground on the Boylston Street side. Gilbert Stuart, whose famous portrait of Washington is in the Art Museum, is also buried here.

At the foot of the hill, on the east side, stood the "Great Elm," supposed to have been old when the town was settled. This was the



THE "SACRED CODFISH"

Copyright International Film

scene of executions in early Colony days, a limb of the tree serving for gallows. The old tree was blown down in the storm of 1876, but in its place is a shoot from the ancient roots, marked by an iron tablet. Thieves, criminals and the victims of the witchcraft fever were hung here, and near it the Quakers were executed.

Regulations were strict in those early days. To walk across the Common on Sunday meant arrest and the "Cage." To whistle or sing in the street on that day was a sure invitation to the Whipping Post.

Aristocratic Beacon Street was then known as "the lane to the almshouse." Boylston Street was "Frog Lane." The cattle roamed at will over the Common, which was broken by several marshy hollows knee-deep with water.

In Colonial times it was said that the public herd of cows so near to Madame Hancock's mansion was very convenient for her, and that

a general milking took place when an unexpectedly large company of guests arrived at her home. It was not until 1830 that the use of the Common as a pasture was discontinued.

Through the siege the British powder-house stood near the Frog Pond, that little sheet of ice so valued by Boston youngsters as the handiest place to try out a new pair of skates. It was on the Common that the Revolutionary boys had their slide, and at one time they sent a delegation to General Gage to protest against infringements on their coasting rights. It was then that the general said he believed it would be impossible to drive the thought of liberty from the minds of the colonists, as it seemed to be rooted in them from childhood.

One of the picturesque memories of the Common is dated 1720. Spinning became a hobby, and the little three-legged wheels were brought to the green in many open air competitions. Young and old, rich and poor, the womenfolks came together to pit their skill against one another.

On many a night the citizens have gathered there to celebrate their victories, from the repeal of the Stamp Act to the last Armistice. And on many another night they have gathered to consult and prepare against enemies of the state. It is a sort of public forum, where any citizen can find himself an audience on questions of the day.

During the Civil War the Common was again the centre of a white-hot fever of recruiting and camps and bonfires, while it is only yesterday that the big iron tanks rumbled over hastily constructed trenches to simulate the battle lines in France, and the recruiting offices and war gardens were in full swing.

Book lovers will wish to stroll along the "Long Walk," running from the Boylston and Tremont Streets corner to the Joy Street gate on the hill, made dear to thousands by Oliver Wendell Holmes in his "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table." Those who care for our little feathered neighbors will find themselves covered with a fluttering rush of pigeons for the price of a bag of salted peanuts, with probably a half dozen squirrels to help out at the feast.

On the old Parade Ground the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company still holds yearly its drum head election, and the school boys form their regiment.



Copyright Underwood & Underwood

A NOON-DAY CONCERT ON THE COMMON

A block south of the Common, near what is now the corner of Washington and Essex Streets, stood the "Liberty Tree," under which the "Sons of Liberty" were organized in 1765. A tablet on the present building marks the spot. From its wide branches extended a pole, on which a flag was displayed to call the meetings of the little band. Resistance to the measures of the Stamp Act were planned here, and effigies of those who had aided in its passage were hung from the big tree.

VIEWS FROM THE STATE HOUSE

Visitors to Boston should climb the stairs of the State House dome for a view of the city. To the east is the white shaft of Bunker Hill monument, standing on Breed's Hill, and marking the place where Colonel Prescott's men lay behind their low earth-works—watching



Courtesy Boston Chamber of Commerce

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT



Drawn from an old print

THE "LIBERTY ELM"

their red-coated enemies advance up the hill and waiting to see "the whites of their eyes."

Twice the red lines were swept back down the slope, leaving the hillside brilliant with their fallen, until, without powder, and attacked on three sides by many times their number, the holders of the little redoubt gave way, covering their retreat with the butts of their muskets and homemade pikes and farming tools.

Prescott's statue stands near the foot of the monument, and a modest slab marks the spot where Warren fell. The corner-stone of the monument was laid by Lafayette in 1825, and the oration was delivered by Daniel Webster.

Looking to the south from the State House, you can see Dorchester Heights, where Washington erected the fortifications that forced the



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FANEUIL HALL, THE "CRADLE OF LIBERTY"

evacuation of Boston. When the morning of March 5, 1776, came, the British general realized what had been done while he slept. The new American position could drop cannon-balls into the town at will, while if the British commander led his forces out to storm the heights (and he would need all his men), our leader had reinforcements waiting behind the river that could then easily force the defences at the barrier on Roxbury Neck and take possession of the town.

Abigail Adams, in a letter at that time to her husband, John Adams, wrote: "I hear that General Howe said, upon going on some eminence in town to view our troops, who had taken Dorchester Hill, unperceived by them till sunrise, 'My God! those fellows have done more work in one night than I could make my army do in three months.' And he might well say so; for in one night two forts and long breastworks were sprung up, besides several barracks. Three hundred

and seventy teams were employed, most of which went three loads in the night, besides four thousand men, who worked with good hearts."

As a matter of fact, General Washington had estimated the emergency with his usual foresight. Knowing that when the night came for the bold move the ground would probably be frozen, he planned to construct the main part of his defences with fascines. During the previous fall of 1775 he had a large squad of men working in the Milton woodlands, cutting and binding the big bundles of birch and swampbrush. These were removed to the shore and on the eventful night rushed to the Heights.

That is, they were rushed for those times. The method of transportation was ox teams, with muffled wheels and chains, and anyone who has ridden in an ox team knows that it is no Stutz roadster. Nevertheless, they turned the trick; on the seventeenth of March, after a frantic grabbing together of Tory keepsakes, the unwelcome visitors departed. That they did not burn the town may have had something to do with a hint from Washington, who promised that in such an event the shot he was at that time withholding from the city would be bestowed on the fleet that was about to bear them away.

FANEUIL HALL

The first Faneuil Hall, "The Cradle of Liberty," was given to the town in 1742 by Peter Faneuil, to serve as a market-house with meeting hall above. The present structure was built in 1762, replacing the original building burned the previous year. The corner-stone was laid by James Otis and dedicated "to the cause of liberty," from which the old building derives its popular name.

In 1772 the Boston Committee of Correspondence, "to state the rights of the colonists" to the world, was established here, on that motion of Samuel Adams which Bancroft says "contained the whole Revolution." In 1773 the "Little Senate," composed of the committees of the several towns, began their conferences with the "ever-vigilant" Boston committee, in the selectmen's room.

During the siege the hall was transformed into a playhouse, under the patronage of a society of British officers and Tory ladies, when



Drawn from an old painting

THE BOSTON TEA PARTY

soldiers were the actors, and a local farce, "The Blocade of Boston," by General Burgoyne, was the chief attraction.

The hall is used as the armory of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and there are many interesting relics in their museum. The gilded grasshopper on the weathervane is the same that was on the first building in 1742.

THE TEA PARTY

Down on the corner of Atlantic Avenue and Pearl Street, is the site of old Griffin's Wharf, long since filled in, where the "Boston Tea Party" was held. From the Old South Church the citizens ran through the streets to the wharf, headed by a number disguised as Indians, who boarded the three ships lying there with their cargoes of tea, smashed open the chests and emptied the contents into the harbor.



Courtesy Boston Chamber of Commerce

THE MINUTE MAN, CONCORD

One of the funniest incidents of that night relates to a Captain Connor, "who had rip't up the lining of his coat and waistcoat under the arms, and watching his opportunity, had nearly fill'd 'em with tea." They caught the captain in the act, however, and stripped off his "cloaths" and gave him a coat of mud, "with a severe bruising into the bargain." Now listen to this: "Nothing but their utter aversion to make any disturbance prevented his being tar'd and feather'd."

There are a number of reminders of other days in byways throughout the city. A good example of the Colonial tavern sign is over the Bell in Hand Inn, in William's Court ("Pie Alley"). Another relic is the "Boston Stone," built into a wall on Creek Square. This is part of a paint mill brought from England about 1700, and marks the



APPEAL TO THE GREAT SPIRIT

By Cyrus E. Dallin

site of the home of Thomas Marshall, who came from England in 1635 and was the town's first shoemaker.

Marshall also established and was the keeper of the first ferries to run to Charlestown and Chelsea. The "Mill Pond," long since a thing of the past, then came up to his doorstep, where his wherries were moored.

On many of the roads leading into the city there yet remain the milestones placed there by Paul Dudley, born on Dudley Street in 1675. The one in the Roxbury section, known as the "Parting Stone," is marked on one side with Cambridge and Watertown, directing with the other to Dedham and Rhode Island. Boston's history is so intertwined with the neighboring towns that her story is theirs.

SURROUNDING TOWNS

Dorchester, where the Suffolk Resolves first put in clear words the feelings of the colonists toward Royal oppression, and now a part of the city, was settled as soon as the city itself. The first powdormill in the country was built there, and a reprint of that time shows that when they wanted labor in those days they went out and got it. (Court Records, Oct. 13, 1675.) "This Court having ordered two watchmen from Dorchester and Milton to watch at Dorchester Mill and vnderstanding the vndertakers of the powder mill for the better diffence thereof are erecting a small stone watch-house at their own charges, on their request as being a publick concernment, this Court declares that the vndertakers of the powder mill may repair to any one majjistrate who by the law is empowered to give warrant, to impress workmen to carry on publick works of which this is."

Milton, across the river, has the record of the first grist mill in New England, of making the first piano in the country, of the first chocolate mill and the first paper mill.

Here is another reprint, from the Boston News Letter of March 23, 1769. "Advertisement. The Bell Cart will go through Boston before the end of next month, to collect Rags for the Paper Mills at Milton, when all people that will encourage the Paper Manufacture may dispose of them."

Then there is Quincy, where the first railroad was built, and the birthplace of two presidents; Watertown, the seat of the town government during the siege; Dedham, Charlestown, Medford and Hingham, with their historic houses and landmarks; Cambridge, Salem, Somerville and Gloucester; Duxbury, where the home of Myles Standish still stands; Concord and Lexington, with their Bridge and Minute-man; Scituate, the home of "The Old Oaken Bucket," and, farther down, the old whaling ports of New Bedford and Nantucket.

Plymouth is coming into particular prominence this year, for the Tercentenary celebration is to be held during the summer. The guides about the historic village are to be lineal descendants of the Mayflower voyagers, dressed in the costumes of their ancestors.



Courtesy Boston Chamber of Commerce

THE "OLD OAKEN BUCKET" HOUSE
Greenbush, Scituate

ACTIVITIES

By her early settlement, Boston was the mother of many of the arts and crafts of the colonies. The first newspaper in America was published here, a copy of which is in the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and here was the location of the first bank. The first paper money was issued here, to defray the expenses of the expedition against Canada.

The first words over a telephone were heard in Boston. She has the oldest musical organization in the country, the Handel and Haydn Society, founded in 1814, and the first Y. M. C. A.; also the first school for the blind and the first school for feebleminded. She was the first city to introduce free public baths.

The first canal in the country, connecting the Charles and Neponset Rivers, and now called "Mother Brook," was cut here.

One of the greatest blessings brought to mankind was the discovery of the overcoming of the sense of pain by the inhaling of ether. On October 16, 1846, at the Massachusetts General Hospital, the first public operation with the aid of ether was successfully performed.

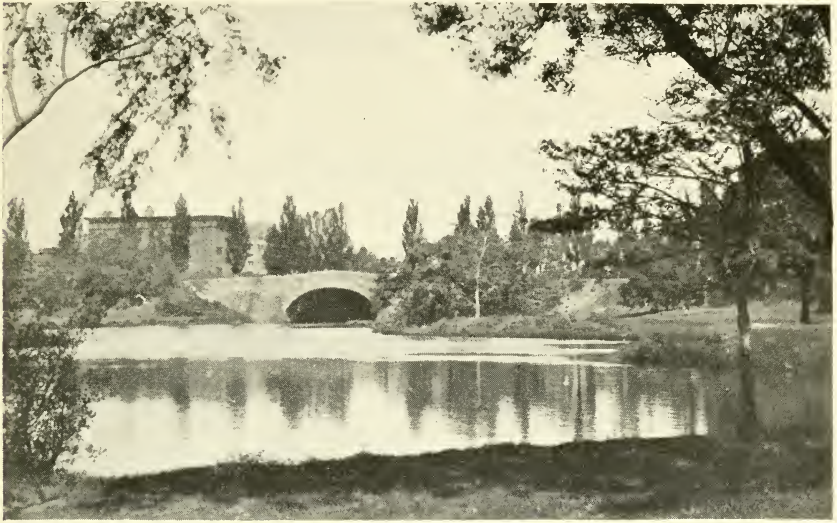
The Boston of today has ably backed up past records. The Public Library, with its many branches, its paintings by Sargent and Abbey and Chavannes, and its beautiful stairway and court, is the largest circulating library in the world. The Institute of Technology is the foremost scientific school in the United States, just as the New England Conservatory of Music and the Museum School of Fine Arts are the leaders in their lines.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra is known to all—it has no rival in the country. The Arnold Arboretum, with its two hundred and twenty-three acres of trees and shrubs from every quarter of the globe, is the largest and finest tree museum in the world. The park systems with twelve miles of seashore, forty-five miles of riverbanks and over a hundred of parkways and drives, are constantly being studied by other city fathers.

From a mercantile and manufacturing end, Boston leads in the textile, wool, shoe and leather markets. She makes and exports more chocolate products than any other city. She has the greatest fish pier in the world and the greatest dry dock on the Atlantic Coast. At Waltham are the largest watch factories in the world.

As a centre of industry, Boston has the reputation of sending forth a more diversified array of manufactured products than any other community in the United States. She is the headquarters of trading for the New England district. With little more than 7 per cent of the population of the United States, this district produces annually more than 13 per cent of the value of the country's manufactured goods.

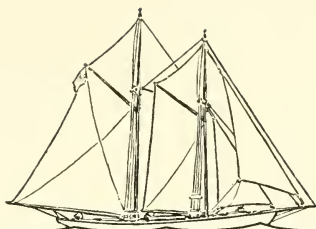
New England makes 40 per cent of the jewelry made in the country, 48 per cent of the cotton goods, 50 per cent of the brass and brass fittings, 54 per cent of the boots and shoes, 55 per cent of the woolen and worsted goods and nearly 88 per cent of the machine tools.



Courtesy Boston Chamber of Commerce

IN THE FENWAY

Boston is the clearing house for the major part of this industry, so it can be seen readily that the old town with its venerable "Common" and "Sacred Codfish" is alive to present-day needs.



THE ROUTE TO MARBLEHEAD

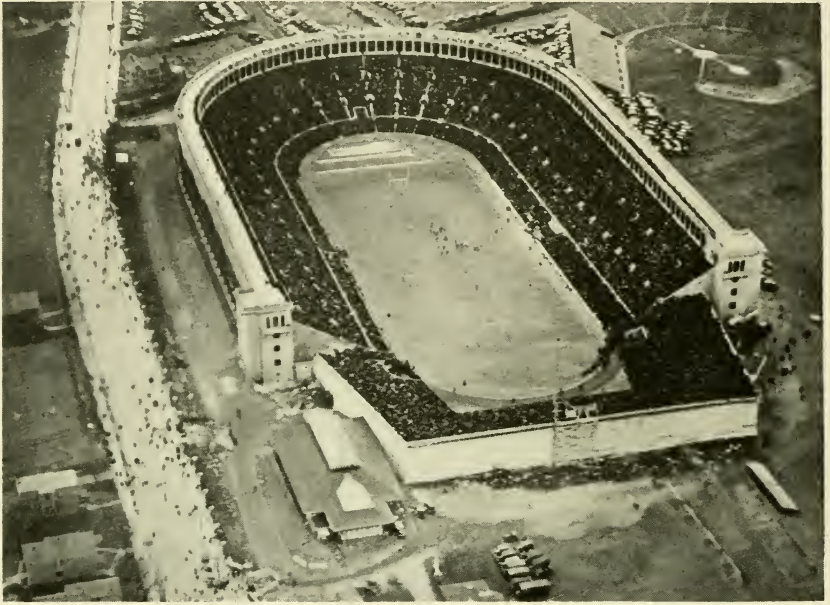
Our route takes us out of the city by the Massachusetts Avenue bridge; when you cross the Charles River you are in Cambridge, which, but for a quarrel between Winthrop and Dudley, would have become the New England metropolis.

Soldier's Field and the Stadium, Harvard's sport arena, are on the left, and soon after you come to Harvard Square and the College. This is the oldest in the United States, founded in 1636, and has many quaint and interesting buildings, halls and dormitories. Radcliffe, the "girl section" of the old institution, is near by.

The first American printer, Stephen Daye (1638-1648), had his home near this square, on the corner of Massachusetts Avenue and Dunster Street, where he printed Eliot's Bible for the Indians; and across the Common stands the "Washington Elm," where the General first took command of the American army.

On Brattle Street is the Longfellow house, built in 1759, for many years the home of the poet. General and Madam Washington lived here, and Edward Everett, and Worcester—the dictionary maker.

Beyond Cambridge is Somerville, where the Union flag with its thirteen stripes was first hoisted on Prospect Hill, Jan. 1, 1776, over the citadel that was the most formidable work in the American lines during the siege of Boston. The Old Powder House, on Powderhouse



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HARVARD STADIUM, CAMBRIDGE

Showing fifty thousand spectators watching
the Harvard-Yale football game in 1919.

Avenue, is where General Gage so enraged the colonists by seizing 350 half-barrels of gunpowder in 1774.

In Medford is the Craddock House, dating from 1634, the oldest house in the country. The Royal House, built in 1738, still has its slave quarters standing beside it—the only remaining structure of that kind in Massachusetts.

The drive down the shore boulevard, starting at Revere Beach, brings you back to today, with its scenic railways and dancing pavilions and beaches alive with bathers. Tent villages of summer folks dot the route, with here and there picnic parties on the sands.

Through Lynn, the great shoe city; past rocky Nahant, and Swampscott with its charming summer homes, you come to Salem—the scene of John Endicott's early landing.



Copyright Eastern Aircraft Corporation

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
Cambridge

Here the witchcraft judges sat and condemned their victims to Gallows Hill. Here is the old Custom House, where Hawthorne worked, and nearby is the "House of the Seven Gables" of his fanciful tale. In the days of our early merchant marine, the fast clipper ships sailing out of Salem harbor were known all over the world. Their voyages sometimes lasted two or three years, and when they returned, with their cargoes of silks and spices and rare woods, the whole town was at the wharf to meet them.

If Marblehead was not the end of our trip, we might go on to Cape Ann and find every foot of the trip of interest. Beverly Farms, Manchester—with its "Singing Beach," Magnolia, and at the end of the cape Gloucester, where the heroes of Kipling's "Captains Courageous" sail out to face the dangers of the Grand Banks.



THE WASHINGTON ELM
Cambridge

If you have any Bolshevist tendencies, tie them outside before you enter the town of Marblehead, for this is an A Number 1—triple X—All American village.

Her marine regiment, the "Essex," with General John Glover at its head, was the first to be formed and one of the most distinguished fighting units of the Revolution; one fifth of the whole population was in the War of 1812; the Marblehead company was the first to answer, at the Boston State House, President Lincoln's call in '61, and during the World War the community was repeatedly cited as an example for its enlistments.

One of the classics of the Revolution was the exploit of Captain Mugford of this town, who, in May, 1776, with his little four-gun vessel Franklin, captured the ten-gun transport Hope under the cannon of the whole British fleet, and took her into Boston with her



Courtesy Boston Chamber of Commerce

LONGFELLOW'S HOME
Cambridge

cargo of fifteen hundred barrels of gunpowder and other munitions of war.

Fort Sewall is on the extreme end of the point, where there has been a fort of some kind since 1634. The Constitution, after being chased for three days by the British frigates, took refuge under the guns of this stronghold in April, 1814.

The Town Hall, erected in 1727, has been the centre of the town's inspiration for nearly two hundred years. Beginning with the famous old "Essex," the fighting men of the little fishing village have gone forth from this building. The many relics and souvenirs that were in the old structure, including that picture known all over our country, "The Spirit of '76," have been removed to Abbott Hall.

The rambling streets, the quaint and picturesque houses, are full of the story of old colony days.



REVERE BEACH

Copyright Underwood & Underwood

There is the well that stood by the home of Agnes Surriage, the Marblehead beauty who left her home to follow the fortunes of Sir Harry Frankland, and the "Moll Pitcher" house, where that celebrated seeress laid bare the events of the future.

There is the Colonel Lee house, with its secret stairway and great colonial ovens, its walnut panelled hallway and hand-painted wallpaper brought from England. Here Lafayette danced the minuet—and Washington, Monroe and Jackson were guests at various periods.

In the Gerry house, nearly opposite the North Church, Elbridge Gerry, Vice-President of the United States, was born. In later years the old house became the property of Captain William Blackler, in whose boat Washington crossed the Delaware the night before the battle of Trenton.

The John Hooper house is another old landmark, and the Robert Hooper house shares its fame. Robert was a ship owner, with such a reputation for good rations that sailors were always anxious to sign



From a pen drawing by C. H. Snow

THE WINDING STREETS OF MARBLEHEAD

There is a quaint story concerning the house at the left. When Lafayette was about to visit the town, it was found that his coach would not have room to make the turn at that corner. The lower story of the dwelling was therefore cut away as shown in the sketch.



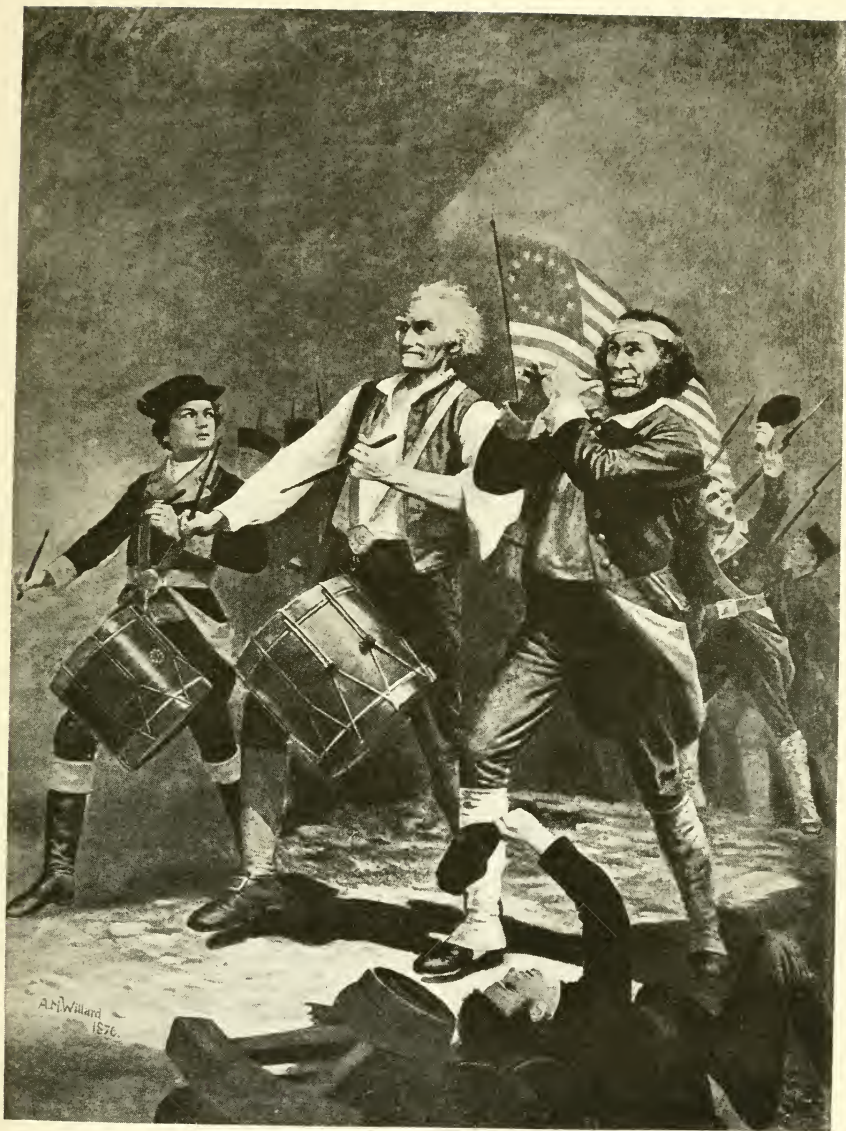
From an etching by C. H. Snow

MARBLEHEAD. THE OLD TOWN AT SUNSET

on his vessels. It was said that the crews' suits were always too small for them at the end of a voyage, on account of the quality and abundance of the food.

St. Michael's Church is the oldest Episcopal church building standing in New England, built in 1714. The frame and all the materials for the church were brought from England. The bell was cracked when the news of the Declaration of Independence was received, for the new sexton—a returned soldier of the "Essex" regiment—put all his muscle into making the "Tory Bell," as the fishermen called it, ring out in a good cause.

The Powder House, on Green Street (old Ferry Road), was erected in 1755, at the outbreak of the French and Indian wars.



"THE SPIRIT OF '76"



THE OLD TOWN HOUSE
Marblehead

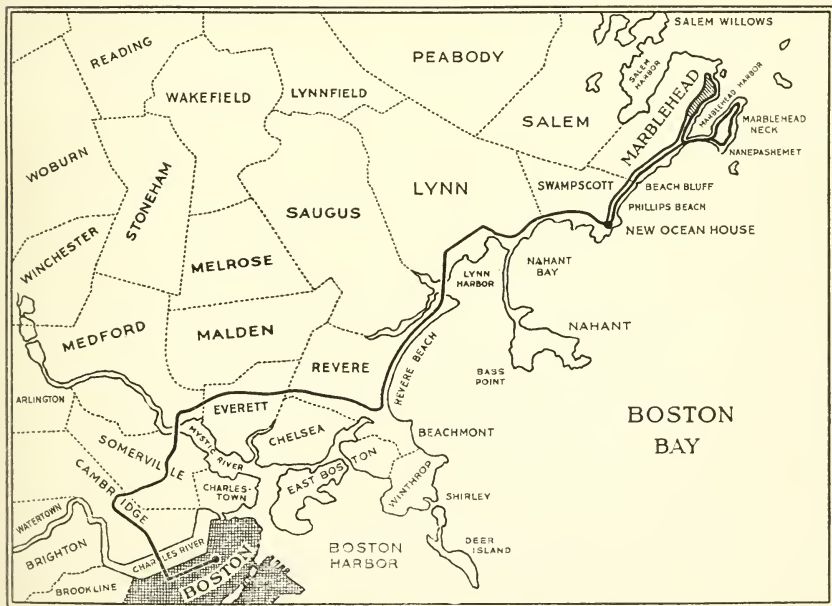
Out on the "Neck" are the Eastern Yacht Club and many other fine modern buildings. The "Churn," that throws the tides high at unexpected times, is a chasm in the rocks facing the ocean.

The harbor, protected by the Neck, is one of the best land-locked havens on the coast and is the rendezvous of many of the New England summer cruisers.



Courtesy of Boston Chamber of Commerce

MARBLEHEAD HARBOR



Heavy black line shows route of trip from Boston to Marblehead.



THE PROGRAM

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE HEATING AND PIPING CONTRACTORS NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

HEADQUARTERS 50 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK

AT THE HOTEL BRUNSWICK, BOSTON, MAY 31 TO JUNE 2, 1921

OFFICERS FOR 1920-1921

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N. Loring Danforth, <i>Vice-President</i>	Buffalo, N. Y.
Harry G. Black, <i>Treasurer</i>	Philadelphia
Henry B. Gomers, <i>Secretary</i>	New York
John T. Bradley, <i>Sergeant-at-Arms</i>	St. Louis, Mo.

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Joseph F. Gunn St. Louis	W. B. Van Sickle	Cleveland
 J. B. Walker	Pittsburgh		

(MONDAY, MAY 30. Advance Meeting of the Board of Directors)

(MONDAY EVENING, MAY 30, EIGHT-THIRTY O'CLOCK. Meeting of "The Old Guard"
—Officers and Directors, past and present)

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 31, TEN O'CLOCK

OPEN SESSION

Singing of "America"

ADDRESS—Hon. Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston

ADDRESS—J. E. Rutzler, President

ADDRESS—Hon. Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts

Report of Board of Directors, George M. Getschow, Chairman

Appointment of Convention Committees.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 31, TWO-THIRTY O'CLOCK

Automobile ride through Boston and along North Shore to Marblehead Neck, thence to New Ocean House at Swampscott, where dinner will be served.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, TEN O'CLOCK

OPEN SESSION

ADDRESS—Hon. George W. Cartwright, of California

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Report of Treasurer, Harry G. Black

Report of Auditing Committee

Report of Secretary, Henry B. Gomers

Reports of National Committees

Conference, William H. Oakes, Chairman

Trade Relations, George Mehring, Chairman

Standardization, Walter L. Fleisher, Chairman

Membership, H. A. Snow, Chairman

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 1, TWO-THIRTY O'CLOCK

Report of Secretaries Association, C. W. Sisson

Reports of Convention Committees

Unfinished Business

New Business

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 1, EIGHT O'CLOCK

Dance, Informal, at Copley Plaza Hotel, Copley Square

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, TEN O'CLOCK

Unfinished Business

New Business

Election of Officers

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 2, TWO-THIRTY O'CLOCK

Installation of Officers

New Business

HEATING & PIPING CONTRACTORS BOSTON ASSOCIATION, INC.

HEADQUARTERS: 6 BEACON STREET, BOSTON

OFFICERS

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RALPH S. FRANKLIN, *Vice-President* C. W. SISSON, *Secretary*

R. L. BAKER, *Field Secretary*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

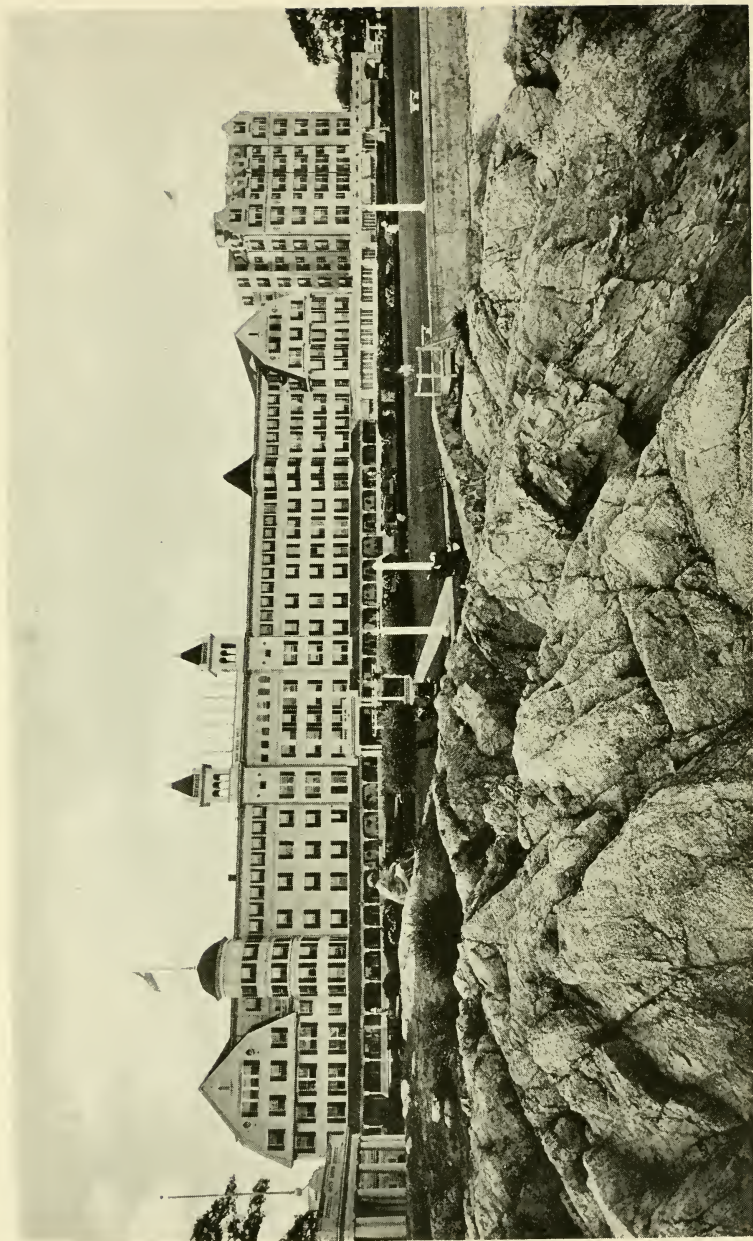
H. E. BARBER F. W. HOWARD P. J. McMURRER
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W. H. OAKES, *Chairman*
F. S. CLEGHORN P. J. McMURRER H. E. WHITTEN
J. P. GALLIVAN E. L. SOLLIS J. W. WOODWARD



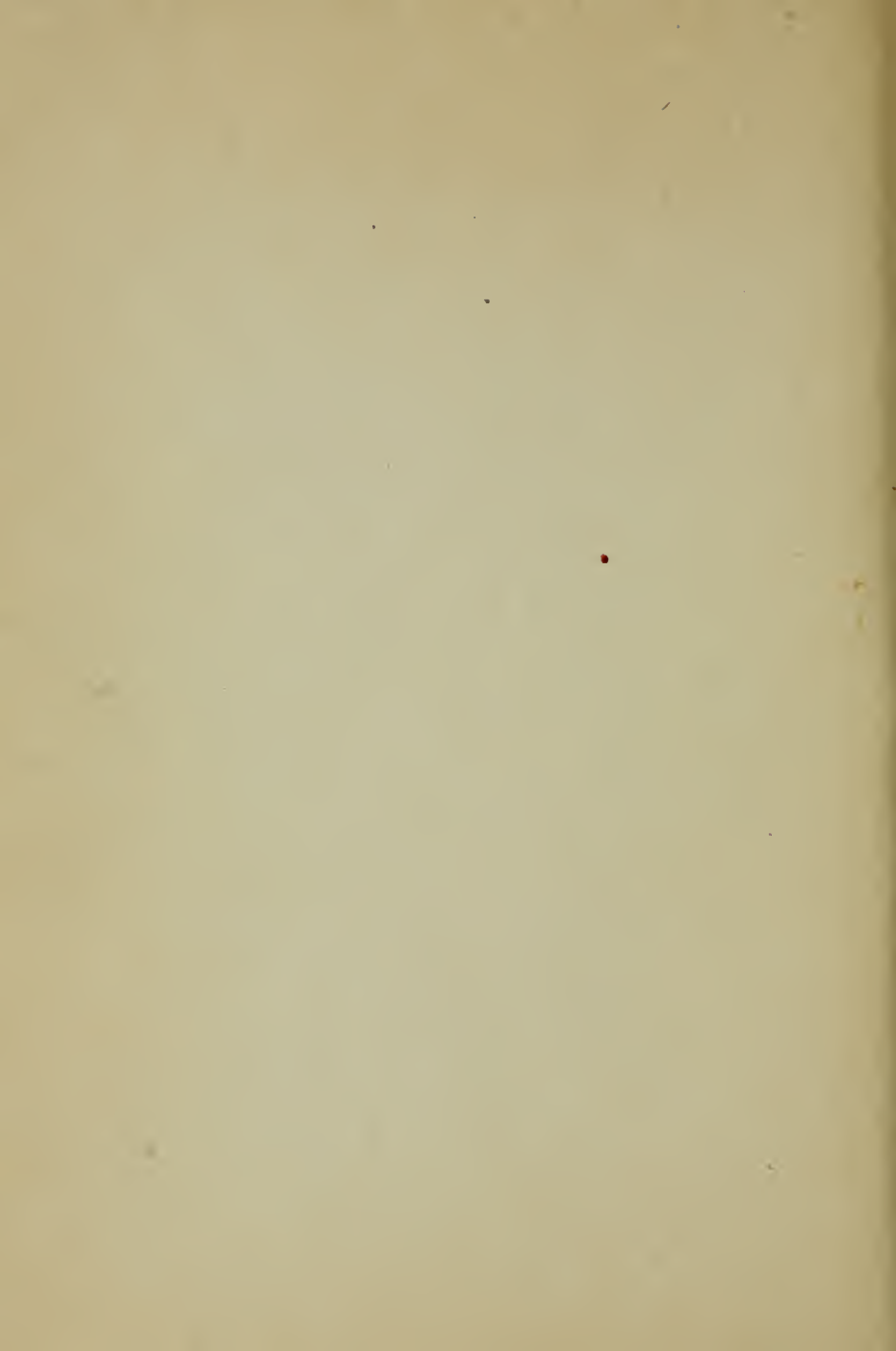
THE NEW OCEAN HOUSE, SWAMPSCOTT

The Heating and Piping Contractors Boston Association acknowledges its indebtedness and is deeply grateful to the following firms for their assistance and enthusiastic co-operation with its efforts to contribute to the success of the thirty-second Annual Convention of the National Association and to the pleasure of the visiting delegates.

The Association regrets its inability to accept the proffered services of many who desired to co-operate in this undertaking and to those also appreciation and thanks are extended.

American Blower Company
American Radiator Co.
American Steam Gauge & Valve Mfg. Co.
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A. M. Byers Company
Carpenter & Paterson
The Chapman Valve Company
Crane Company
Davis Company
P. L. Davis Company
Julian D'Este Company
The Evans Mill Supply Company
Federal Steam & Gas Supply Co.
Geo. E. Gilchrist Company
Gurney Heater Manufacturing Co.
Wm. S. Haines & Company
Hodge Boiler Works
International Engineering Works, Inc.
H. W. Johns-Manville Co.
Johnson Service Company
Johnson-Washburn Company
Keasbey & Mattison Company
The Lunkenheimer Company

Mason Regulator Co.
Massachusetts Blower Company
F. W. Montgomery, Inc.
Wm. J. Morgan
Charles Morrison
A. M. Morton & Company
New England Iron Works Company
Nightingale & Childs Company
Norristown Magnesia & Asbestos Co.
Open Coil Heater & Purifier Co.
Charles J. Gunther, Agent
The Wm. H. Page Boiler Co.
Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg. Corp.
The Powers Regulator Company
Pratt & Cady Co., Inc.
Geo. H. Priggen Company
Richardson & Boynton Company
Roberts Iron Works Company
Ruggles-Klingemann Manufacturing Co.
The H. B. Smith Company
Standard Heater Company
J. J. Gillett, N. E. Sales Agent
Star Brass Manufacturing Co.
B. F. Sturtevant Company
Thermograde Valve Company
U. S. Radiator Corporation
Wacco Supply Company
J. C. J. Wainwright & Son
Walworth Manufacturing Co.
Warren Steam Pump Company
Warren Webster & Company
Waters Governor Company
Geo. A. Weld & Company
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