

EPSOM HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION NEWSLETTER

Volume II Number iii January SPECIAL EDITION

CHURCH ISSUES RAISED AGAIN

Former Reverend Dies

(Circa 1777) February the ninth 1777, in route to New York to serve as Chaplain to the Revolutionary troops the Reverend John Tucke succumbed to smallpox. This sudden end to the life of the former first minister for the town of Epsom refueled the heated discussion of the dismissal of the Reverend in March of 1774. His ministry started in August of 1761 when the twenty one year old Rev Tuck consented to come to Epsom to preach. The town had been planning to hire a minister since 1742 when it was voted to raise the sum of thirty pounds to be raised for the hiring of a minister that the Gospel may be promoted in the town of Epsom. The Indian Wars and the low number of residents actually residing within the borders made the event impossible. It was again voted to raise one hundred pounds in 1760. It was 1764 before the meeting house was built by the town and 21 privileges for pews were sold by auction.

The church grew steadily in number as the population of Epsom continued to increase but the ministry was running into trouble with certain members of the community. The actual events and or reasons were never clear but seems to revolve around the Reverend not visiting certain members and harsh words directed at specific individuals as the part

of sermons. A member of the Tuck family places the entire blame on the dismissal to a single individual Andrew McClary. A sermon of June 1774, it is supposed was given on vices such as drinking and gambling. Since the said Andrew McClary was a regular party to such devices he took the sermon as being directed solely against himself. This put him in such a rage as to promote throughout the town vengeance and himself boarded up the doors to the meeting house on the seventeenth day of June 1774. This relative of the late Tuck also stated that Andrew McClary was heard to say

I have shut the house and I defy God Almighty to open it and further threatened to the death anyone who got in his way in this matter. Additionally once the meeting house was closed Rev Tuck sent someone to the house to retrieve the cushion he had earlier bought for the pulpit and had it removed. He was accused of theft in a lawsuit this not being the first to be brought against the Reverend.

It is no doubt that Andrew McClary was brash and a man of large stature and that he may have had vices. There may be some validity to the claims of the Tucks but the Reverends own notes nor the minutes of meetings of members bear out any singling out of Andrew McClary. The problems developed rapidly. A committee was made to choose a Council to settle grievances on the sixteenth of February 1774. The Council voted in March for dismissal, but a two month grace period was given

to see if differences could still be settled. In May Reverend Tuck in a church meeting held at his house mentions that Isaac Libbey and Ephraim Locke are inflexibly bent in their own willfulness. No mention of Andrew McClary. The residents met on June the eighteenth 1774 and voted the Rev John Tucke a Dismission from his Pastoral and Ministerial Relation and voted that the Meeting House shall be shut up till the town Sees Cause to open the Said House again. Still no mention of Andrew McClary though he was on the Council.

A final note is once again promoted by the family of the late Reverend John Tuck and it maybe the one that carries the most significance and that is this that Andrew McClary lost his life at Bunker Hill exactly one year to the day that they allege he boarded up the Meeting House.

(sources - Epsom History by J. Dolbeer in the Hurd History of Merrimack County; a letter written by a descendant of Rev. John Tuck; Epsom Ecclesiastical Records by John Tuck)

CHURCH SERVICES.

EPSOM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH (Short Falls postoffice).—Sunday services: Preaching 11 a. m.; Sunday school, 12.5 a. m.; social meeting, 7 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. prayer meeting Wednesday evening, 7.30 p. m. Joseph O. Tasker, pastor.

EPSOM FREE BAPTIST CHURCH (Gosaville). Rev. J. W. Scribner, pastor.—Preaching services Sunday at 11 a. m., followed by the Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meetings in the vestry Sunday evening at 7, and Tuesday evening at 7.30. A. C. F. meeting Thursday evening at 7.30.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENT CHURCH. (Short Falls Postoffice) Sabbath Services: Sabbath school 10.30 a. m.; bible study and prayer meeting at 3 p. m. Services held at the house of S. J. Straw. All are welcome. C. E. Kettall, Elder.

ALMANAC

Epsom Weather Jan - Feb 1823

January		
1	Wednesday	Severe storm of snow
2	Thursday	Pleasant-first sleigh ride
3	Friday	Moderate
4	Saturday	Rather chilly
5	Sabbath	Cold - Snow in AM
6	Monday	Cold
7	Tuesday	Cold
8	Wednesday	Moderate
9	Thursday	Overcast-snow evening
10	Friday	Moderate-some snow
11	Saturday	Very cold
12	Sabbath	Cold
13	Monday	Very Cold
14	Tuesday	No report
15	Wednesday	Cold
16	Thursday	Cold
17	Friday	Moderate
18	Saturday	Moderate
19	Sabbath	Pleasant
20	Monday	Overcast-Rainy in PM
21	Tuesday	Snow 2/3 of day
22	Wednesday	No report
23	Thursday	Cool
24	Friday	Cool
25	Saturday	Moderate
26	Sabbath	Moderate
27	Monday	Some snow
28	Tuesday	Cool
29	Wednesday	No report
30	Thursday	No report
31	Friday	No report
February		
1	Saturday	Very cold
2	Sabbath	No report
3	Monday	Snowy and chilly
4	Tuesday	No report
5	Wednesday	No report
6	Thursday	No report
7	Friday	Very cold
8	Saturday	Cold
9	Sabbath	Chilly
10	Monday	Rather moderate
11	Tuesday	No report
12	Wednesday	Considerable snow abt 6"
13	Thursday	Cold
14	Friday	Nor'easter
15	Saturday	Cold
16	Sabbath	Chilly
17	Monday	No report
18	Tuesday	Cold
19	Wednesday	Very cold

February cont.

20	Thursday	No report
21	Friday	No report
22	Saturday	Cold
23	Sabbath	No report
24	Monday	Severe storm of snow
25	Tuesday	Cold and windy
26	Wednesday	Cold
27	Thursday	Blustering
28	Friday	Cold

[source - diary of an Epsom resident NHHS]

Epsom and Northwood Stage.

Stage leaves Northwood for Epsom 4:45 a.m. and 1:20 p.m. Arrive at Epsom at 7 a.m. and 1.50 p.m.
Leave Epsom at 11:19 a.m. and 6:15 p.m.
C. J. Brown, Manager.

HOTELS.

GOSSVILLE HOTEL—Gossville, N. H., E. F. White proprietor. Rates per day, \$1; single meals, 35 cents; board by the week, \$4. Good livery connected. Free transportation to and from trains.

(Ads circa 1896 from the Epsom News=Letter)

ABOUT THIS SPECIAL NEWSLETTER

This special edition of the Epsom Historical Association Newsletter is presented in lieu of a January Meeting. It includes original and recopied articles relating to Epsom History through many years. The sources for most items have been identified should they foster interest in anyone wanting to look up the originals. We hope you take the time to read all the articles this winter and enjoy comparing the Almanac info with this year's weather.

In early March a regular Newsletter will be sent to inform members of the March meeting date and its topic, and it will include recent additions to the Epsom Historical Associations archives, plus an update on the Epsom Early Settlers website. See you then !

McCLARY PLACE

Famous in the Stirring Times of Long Ago When American Independence Was Sought Story of the People Who Made Its Proud History Last Meeting of Society of Cincinnati Was Held There Home of Michael McCleary Steele Willows Set by a Bride

Through the forest of Nottingham, and up the wooded hills of Epsom, following the slender bridlepaths, just wide enough for a horse to pass, there came in 1746 a bridal party. Tradition is silent concerning its appointments; if there was a splendor it was not because the participants might not in all propriety have worn the adornments of pride and station. John McClary and his bride were worthy of all that belongs to the rank of nobility.

At all events, the mansion to which they came was, in those fine days almost palatial in size and style. It stood upon the brow of a hill surrounded by lands as rich, and encircled by forests as noble as any ancestral home ever boasted.



THE HON. JOHN McCLARY HOMESTEAD.

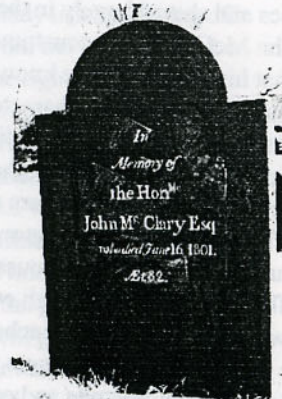
The great house was destined to be the birthplace of men who were to help make the history of the nation, and to be

the resort of some of the most distinguished patriots, lawmakers and statesmen. And after they had all passed away, to remain so lightly touched by the hand of time as to now appear strong and substantial enough to comfortably shelter another generation. A century and a half has passed and gone since the day John McClary's bride alighted from her horse at the foot of the hill where the lane turns from the road, and planted the willow switch he had used for a riding whip on her wedding journey from Nottingham, in the earth by the side of the path. The tree that sprung from the twig has grown and kept the family company from generation to generation and now stands in melancholy companionship with the old house.

But it was some twenty years previous to this event that old Andrew McClary, the very first man of the name to come to this country, arrived in New Hampshire and settled in Nottingham. he was of Scottish origin, but his ancestors settled in Londonderry, Ireland from whence they emigrated to this country about the year 1726. At that time his son John was but six years old. The original settlement was made in Nottingham. In 1739 the family removed to Epsom and settled on McClary Hill. At this time the whole country was unbroken wilderness, a log cabin was built in which they lived until the two sons, Andrew and John built large houses but a short distance apart on the brow of the hill. The house erected by Andrew was long ago destroyed by fire. The place where it stood may be seen from the roadside marked by an embankment and a few rocks. There is a depression in the ground, just below the site of the old house, which is said by tradition to be the spot where the log cabin stood.

In 1746 John McClary married Elizabeth Harvey, who came to this country in the same ship when they were three years old. They had twelve children. Though unassisted by great advantages of education, he was honored with a very large share of public confidence, and that, too, in trying times. Besides sustaining, with much acceptance, several important offices in the town, he was called by his townspeople in that period of danger and anxiety, when the provincial congress was formed, to hold a seat in the council and senate of the state. He was a most exemplary citizen and was deeply interested in the church, and all matters of religious welfare to the community.

In connection with his brother, Andrew, he cleared large tracts of land; they together owning more than 1,000 acres. They built sawmills, cut roads and otherwise energetically pushed forward the work of civilization. The Hon. John McClary died in 1801, aged 83, and was buried in Epsom. A plain slab erected in his memory may be seen in the graveyard on



the hill in Epsom.

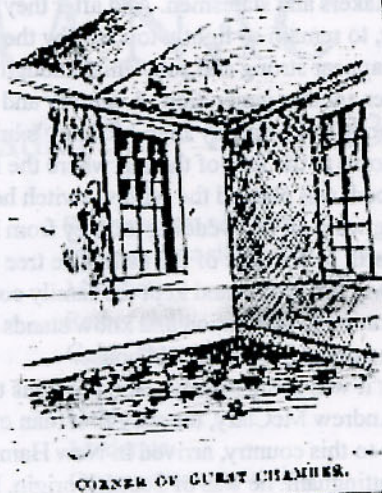
Hon. John McClary had a son named John, who was killed in the battle of Saratoga in 1777. He also had a son Michael born in 1753.

Michael entered the army at the age of 23, and was appointed ensign to Capt. Dearborn's company in John Stark's regiment, and fought at the battle of Bunker

Hill. He was in the army 4 years and saw service in some of the severest engagements. After leaving the army he aided in forming the government of the state and held office of Adjutant General for 21 years. It was largely through his influence that the New Hampshire branch of the Society of Cincinnati was formed, of which he was treasurer for 25 years. These Revolutionary officers met on the 4th of July, and three times at his house, with affable and engaging manners, his wit and varied knowledge rendered him a most entertaining host and constant friend. In 1779 Michael McClary married Sally Dearborn of North Hampton.

Maj. Andrew McClary, son of Andrew the first settler and brother of Hon. John McClary, although equally respected and esteemed by his fellow townspeople, was a man of different cast of mind. His intensely patriotic nature and military disposition let him to sympathize with and take an active part with the patriots; he was fond of military tactics and shared largely in the war-like spirit of the time.

John McClary was accustomed to entertaining travelers, so that his house became known as McClary's Tavern. Here the prominent military characters of the towns about were accustomed to assemble and discuss the all absorbing subject which was agitating the country. They were anticipating the war and were ready for it. The echoes of the first gun fired at Lexington had hardly died away when signal fires were lit on a thousand hilltops and messengers on fleet horses rode through every town, calling to arms. News of the battle soon reached Exeter and from whence one of those fleet messengers started for Nottingham, across Deerfield Parade and on to Epsom. Here again the part of Cincinnatus was enacted; young McClary was plowing in the field, the messenger had scarcely finished his words of warning, when he left the plow in the furrow, and joined by other daring patriots hurried to Deerfield. There they were joined by others, making a company of some eighty who left the same day and reached Medford the next morning. Many of these men became distinguished in the revolution at once. This company of brave men from the



hills of New Hampshire held the post of honor at the battle of Bunker Hill.

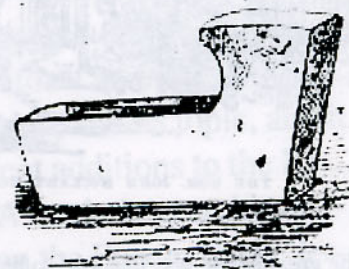
Andrew McClary, whose military ingenuity had always made him a conspicuous character, at once began to exert his influence in organizing troops.

At Medford two regiments were organized, composed of New Hampshire boys, of one of these, John Stark, was chosen as colonel, and Andrew McClary major. In the Nottingham company Michael McClary was ensign. Of the little over 1500 troops stationed around Boston on the 17th of June, 1500 were actually engaged in the fight of Bunker Hill, and of these the larger number were from New Hampshire, connected with the regiments under Colonel Stark and Reed. Stark's regiment formed a line behind a rail fence and fought heroically, doing fearful execution to the enemy, and were the last to retreat. A commander of one of the companies was Henry Dearborn of Nottingham, who survived the perils of war and afterwards wrote a graphic account of the battle of Bunker Hill. In a lengthy review of the battle he frequently speaks in terms of praise, not only of the military sagacity, but of the constant bravery of Major McClary. His courage and enthusiasm were a constant inspiration to the men. He, as well as General Stark, was always foremost where duty directed him. The misfortune of that memorable battle can in no way be attributed to either of these men; but on the contrary much of the heroism and valor of that hardly fought, but lost battle was due to the skill and cool courage of John Stark and Andrew McClary.

And it is almost sufficient praise to say that as regiments of other states, one after another were forced to fall back, these brave New Hampshire men in the midst of the terrible carnage, that none but Spartans could withstand, covered their retreat.

After the battle Maj. McClary observed that the British troops on Bunker Hill appeared in motion and started to reconnoiter them. After having satisfied himself that they did not intend to leave their strong posts on the heights, he was returning when a random shot from one of the frigates, lying near Craig's Bridge passed directly through his body. He leaped two or three feet from the ground, pitched forward and fell dead on his face. He was carried to Medford and buried with all the respect and honor that could be shown a great and good man.

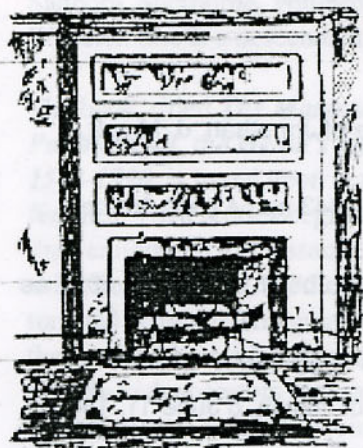
During the battle the patriots were intent on cutting down every officer they could distinguish in the British line. When Maj. McClary discovered one he would instantly exclaim, "There, See that officer. Let's shoot at him!" Two or three would fire at the same



moment and all being excellent marksmen were sure of their object. Col. Dearborn in his account of the battle says of Maj. McClary, "He was among the first officers of the army, possessing sound judgement, undaunted bravery, enterprising and ardent both as a patriot and as a soldier. His loss was severely felt by his compatriots in arms, while his country is deprived of the service of one of her most promising and distinguished champions of liberty." In taking leave of brave Maj. McClary, it must be said to the shame of the present generation that while the exact spot where the body of that hero was buried is unknown, no

monument has been erected to his memory.

The homestead built by Hon. John McClary, and occupied by several generations of that illustrious family, remains very nearly the same as it was originally built; no room has been altered or partition removed; old age has not weakened its joints, and its walks stand as firm as in the days of yore. The visitor can leave the cars at



FIREPLACE IN THE RECEPTION ROOM

either Short Falls or Epsom station and reach the farm by a delightful drive of about three miles on the road leading to Epsom Center. The high ascends a series of short hills until it reaches the mansion on the height of land overlooking panorama of diversified and beautiful scenery. The wide foreground of the landscape is enriched by cultivated fields and comfortable farmhouses. In the middle distance lies the quiet and fertile valley of the Suncook, while away beyond the encircling range of foothills rises the blue summit of Kearsarge.

The old house stands upon the very top of the hill, and is nearly hidden from view by the lombardy poplars and willows that grow by the side of the lane leading up to it. Just at the turn of the road, on the left, is the ancient willow that grew out from the little twig used for a riding whip by the bride of John McClary.

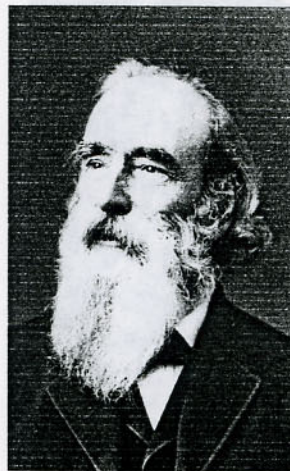
The venerable mansion has a history more genuinely interesting than often attached to buildings of even legendary fame. In it great men have been born and lived; in its dining hall famous men have sat at the board; in its chambers distinguished statesmen, jurors and heroes have slept; before the wide fireplace in the reception room have gathered the wit and beauty of a time when men were strong and women fair and wine was red. No wonder that the echoes of long lost and forgotten music are said to

return at night when darkness and silence reign. Alone in the great guest chamber one might fancy he had for companions the shades of Daniel Webster, Josiah Mason, General Sullivan and other distinguished men, who have in other days slept within its walls.

When the Hon. John McClary built this house in 1740, he built as though he anticipated the momentous events that were to follow; spacious rooms and well appointed apartments that might accommodate meeting patriots or Freemasons and at the same time have all the comforts and even luxuries of a gentleman's home.

It was in this house that the Committee of Safety met, at the most important period of the nation's history. In the reception room, deliberations that held the welfare of the state in their grasp, have been often held. Some idea of the importance of the actions of that body of wise and strong men may be formed, when it is remembered that their meeting in the McClary house extended over a long series of years, from 1750-1776. Michael McClary, through whose influence the New Hampshire branch of the Society of Cincinnati was formed, and who was its treasurer for 25 years, was born in this house in 1753. He married Sally Dearborn, daughter of Dr. Dearborn of North Hampton in 1779 and they reared 5 children. General Michael McClary died in the old mansion in 1824 and was buried in the little churchyard at Epsom by the side of the Hon. John McClary. One of Gen. Michael's daughters, Elizabeth,

married Jonathan Steele, a lawyer, and resided at the homestead.



On a fine summer morning the traveler seeking the healthful air of Epsom's beautiful pastoral landscape, will, if he pursues his journey over the height toward Deerfield, notice the shady lane branching off from the highway, and on the right; if he should, tempted by the prospect of a fine view from the higher land, turn into the byway and walk up to the old fashioned house, he will

meet a gentleman somewhat past middle life engaged in some pleasant occupation about the grounds. The cordial greeting which will be received will give assurance that a man of more than ordinary attainments has been met.

This well-bred gentleman is Michael McClary Steele, son of Elizabeth McClary Steele, and lineal descendant of Hon. John McClary. Here he lives alone in the retirement he prizes on account of the ancestral memories that cluster around the old homestead. Michael Steele, whose portrait by Langley accompanies this article, was born in 1824 and at the age of 69 is still a handsome man; his polished conversation, always reminiental, is most entertaining.

[The preceeding article on the McClary Home can be found in "Epsom Vol. III - Historical Documents, Biographical Sketches and Interesting Facts" compiled for the Epsom Historical Association by Philip S. Yeaton. There are three volumes available for purchase at the Epsom Public Library]

AN EPSOM DANDY



A new scanned photo of an Epsom born person who lived near the shoe factory/box shop. He died in California, and is buried in the Gossville Cemetery. His wife was Ida. Looking for the name of the person in the photo and the maiden name of his wife. Good luck !

INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE KNOWLES CEMETERY NEW ORCHARD ROAD

Nutter

Esther (Knowles), wife of Samuel D. died Jan. 2, 1835 age 21 y's 3 m.

Knowles

Ruth (Philbrick), wife of Jonathan, d May 9, 1850 ae 63

Jonathan d July 23, 1843 ae 54 y's & 10 mo.

Esther (Blake), wife of Josiah, d Sept. 9, 1822 ae 61

Josiah d Jan. 26, 1840 ae 85

Martha (Cate), wife of Josiah, d June 11, 1859 ae 84

Knowles

Sarah, E.A., dau. of Jno & Ruth, d Oct. 31, 1833 ae 4-7-0

Josiah, son of Jonathan & Margaret (Locke), d June 23, 1837 ae 27 & 10 mo.

Samuel P., son of Samuel B. and Olive S., (Bunker), d Aug. 26, 1843 ae 1-4-0

Martha E., dau. of Samuel B. and Olive S., (Bunker) d Feb. 20, 1840 ae 3-8-0

Nutter

Charles D., son of Samuel D. & Ruth M. (Morrill Knowles), d Aug. 23. 1843 ae 2-8-24

Moses

Cyrus S., son of Mark & Mary, d 1864 (no longer visible)

Mark S. July 7, 1808—Jan. 4, 1865 (see page 67)

BOOK NEWS

"The Heath's of Epsom, N.H. and Allied Families"

Linda K. Anderson has researched the Heath's, of Epsom, N.H. and other allied families which include: Alcock, Allen, Ames, Bachelder, Berry, Bickford, Blake, Brookings, Burnside, Cass, Corliss, Davis, Drake, Emerson, Estow, Foss, Gibbons, Goss, Grant, Green, Harvey, Heath, Hobbs, Hutchins, Jackson, Johnson, Lang, Libby, Lucas, McClary, McCrillis, Moulton, Moyce, Partridge, Pease, Philbrick, Sanborn, Sherburne, Walford, Wallis/Wallace, and Wheeler. She is a descendant of many of these lines.

The book, titled *The Maternal Ancestry of Mary Pauline Call, the Heath's and Allied Families, 1548-1920*, is based upon research of the above families. Their stories begin in the 17th Century with their emigration to Massachusetts and New Hampshire from England. By the 18th Century our ancestors had acquired land grants in Epsom, N. H., where they eventually settled. Simultaneously, in 1726, our Scotch-Irish ancestors "sot sail" from Ulster, landed in Boston, and eventually joined our English ancestors as proprietors/settlers of Epsom. The accomplishments, stories, and privations of each family are told followed by a listing of their descendants. The information is derived from courthouse, census, pension, probate, and church records, historical society collections, letters, pictures, obituaries, deeds, town histories and an appendix with data from Family Registers, autograph books (ca. 1882-1887). The source is cited for all data. The book is in its final stages of preparation and should be available this spring.

If you have a story or photo (of one of the above families) that you would like to have included in this compilation, or are interested in ordering a copy, please contact:

Linda K. Anderson
8301 Meadows Rd.
Warrenton, VA 20186

All stories/photos will be gratefully considered and the author acknowledged.

Any interested parties may contact us via e-mail or at the given address above

(540) 347-4878
curvet@erols.com

Epsom Vital Statistics

William Haslet Jones has submitted a new manuscript to Heritage Books on the Vital Statistics of Epsom up to 1850. The book totals nearly 250 pages and contains birth, marriage and death statistics for 7,500 to 8,000 Epsom residents. If the book is accepted by Heritage for publication it should be ready for purchase by late spring. Jones has already seen several books published, including genealogies of the Rowell and Yeaton genealogies. Heritage Books is one of the major publishers of town and family genealogies.

UPDATE: William Haslet Jones has informed us that Heritage Books has accepted "*Vital Statistics of Epsom, NH*" for publication. It will appear in their March 1999 catalog.

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION MEETING DRAWS RECORD CROWD

One of the largest groups in recent memory gathered at the Odd Fellows Hall in November to hear a presentation by Joann Bailey of Northwood. Her words and advice from her experiences of putting together an historical publication about Northwood were both timely and appreciated. Our thanks to Joann for her time and expertise.

Also at the meeting the nominating committee put forth its recommendation for officers for the ensuing year. The slate, cast on a single ballot by the secretary and approved, includes Carleton Rand as President; Carole Brown, Vice President; Elsie Fife, secretary; and Lisa Cote, treasurer.

In other developments, the officers decided to skip a January meeting to avoid bad weather, and will resume regular meetings in March. In the interim, an expanded newsletter would be sent in January to all members. An early March newsletter will announce the next program and meeting date.

Carriage and Sign Painting,

in all its branches, at reasonable rates.
and all work guaranteed, by . . .

John G. Dow, "Gossville" Epsom, N. H.

SOLE INDUSTRY

IS WIPED OUT

Fire destroys Barman Webbing

Factory at Gossville

LOSS MAY BE \$100,000

Firm Had Orders Ahead

Was Manufacturing Looms

Till Recently Only Made

in Germany

Baptist Church on Fire, But Saved

Special to The Union.

GOSSVILLE, Oct. 5, (1916) Fire, which broke out at almost 6 o'clock tonight completely destroyed the factory of the Barman Webbing company, the only industry in the town, entailing a loss estimated at from \$75,000 to \$100,000. The firm had recently begun the manufacture of looms such as are used in the webbing industry, and the total destruction of drawings and other apparatus figures in the total.

The flames were first discovered issuing from the roof, and the town having no fire apparatus the inhabitants formed a bucket brigade and did what they could to stay the flames. Help was summoned from nearby towns and the departments of Pittsfield and Northwood responded, the auto chemical of the Pittsfield department rendering especially valuable service.

Other Buildings Saved

Nearby buildings, including the Baptist church were saved with difficulty, the church actually catching fire, but the blaze was extinguished. The factory had been recently running at full capacity and had an abundance of orders ahead.

It is hoped that the factory will be rebuilt as about 30 hands were employed and the business was of material assistance to the town. *(from the Manchester Union Leader, Oct. 6, 1916)*

EPSOM FIRE LOG 1916

July 2, 1916 - the wood barn and out-buildings of James L. Bickford were completely destroyed. The fire was caused by a lightning strike. Value was placed at \$4,000.00

Aug. 23, 1916 (Old Home Day) - the Center Hill dwelling and stable at the home of Amanda Hall was completely destroyed from fire caused by lightning. The value was placed at \$5,000.

Oct. 5, 1916 - The Manufacturing Company of Barman webbing, makers of Lace and Fancy trimmings, was destroyed by a fire of unknown origin. The business was run by Robert Zinn and Paul Muller, the owner of the property was Charles S. Hall. The damage included \$5,000 to the structure, \$20,000 in machinery and an additional \$11,000 in stock and additional machinery - plus \$1500 in tools. The structure was fully insured and the contents partially insured.