

Francis W. Smith







Col. Albert B. Chandler.

Randolph.

Vt.

"Maricaste" - August, 1900.

Compliments.

Miss Lincoln.

Thursday,

53 Davis Ave.,  
Brookline.



In Memoriam





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Frederick W. Smith

In Memoriam

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FREDERIC WALKER LINCOLN

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AT the earnest solicitation of friends the following collection of facts, incidents, and thoughts has been compiled, with the hope that it may help to perpetuate my father's influence and memory, in showing to others the high principles which always governed his actions and made his life such a complete and useful one. It falls far short, however, of what it ought to be, to faithfully portray his thoroughly unselfish character. There are no records of the daily acts of kindness and ready sympathy which he bestowed upon those with whom he came in contact, which made for him innumerable friends and endeared him to people from all ranks in life. It was the forgetfulness of self that enabled him to be never weary in well doing; and trust in his Heavenly Father gave him the strength to fulfil his duties.

MARY KNIGHT LINCOLN.

BROOKLINE, 1899.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.





## FREDERIC WALKER LINCOLN.

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FREDERIC WALKER LINCOLN was born in Boston, in a house on Hanover street, the twenty-seventh day of February, 1817, and baptized July 27 in the same year, by Henry Ware, Jr., then commencing his ministry to the Second Church, of which Mr. Lincoln was all his life a member and active worker. He came from sound Puritan stock, being a descendant of Samuel Lincoln, one of the early settlers of the town of Hingham, Mass., in 1637.

We quote the following from "Representative Men":

"The name of Lincoln has been borne by a long list of men, both prominent in State and national affairs. Gen. Benjamin Lincoln would possibly stand out as a leader in Revolutionary days, and the martyred president, Abraham Lincoln, of those of a more recent period. From 1630 to 1635 there were four Thomas Lincolns who came to this country." The son of one of these Thomas's, Samuel, settled in Hingham and had four sons, Samuel, Daniel, Mordecai, and Thomas. Frederic W. Lincoln is a descendant of the second Samuel, who was a soldier in the Narraganset War, and President Abraham Lincoln comes from the latter's brother, Mordecai.

"Levi Lincoln, attorney-general of the United States, and once acting governor of Massachusetts, and Levi

Lincoln, Jr., who was governor of the same for nine years, as well as Enoch Lincoln, who was governor of Maine, were all of the same line."

Samuel's son, Jedidiah, had a son Enoch, whose son Amos was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Amos was born in Hingham, March 18, 1754, and at the age of fourteen came to Boston as an apprentice to Mr. Crafts. In 1773, at the age of nineteen, he assisted in the destruction of the tea in Boston Harbor. Before he was twenty-one Mr. Crafts released him from his obligation as an apprentice in consequence of his ardent desire to enter the service of his country. Amos was in the army from that time until it was disbanded. He served in the battle of Bunker Hill attached to Stark's regiment; also in the actions at Bennington, Brandywine, and Monmouth. He received a commission as captain of artillery, and at one time was aid to Governor Hancock. In 1777 he was in the regiment under Col. Thomas Crafts.

Amos married a daughter of Paul Revere, and was connected with him in many of those acts which have given to the Boston Sons of Liberty so much historical renown. At the close of the war he returned to his business as carpenter and was master-workman at the erection of the State House on Beacon Hill in Boston. Amos died in Quincy, Jan. 15, 1829, aged seventy-five years.

Louis, the son of Amos, was born in Boston, March 4, 1787, and married Mary Hathorne Knight, Nov. 26, 1815. She died in May, 1825, and he passed away in Charlestown in 1827 at the age of forty years, thus leaving his son Frederic, then about ten years of age, and his daughter Harriet orphans, under the care of their uncle,

Col. Frederic W. Lincoln, of Canton, for whom Frederic was named.

Frederic was sent to boarding-school at Staughton, where he remained until he was thirteen years old; he was then entered as an apprentice to Mr. Gedney King, a well-known maker of mathematical instruments, and a highly respected citizen. After having completed the term of his service, which was distinguished by fidelity and industry, he commenced business on his own account in 1839 on Commercial street, being then twenty-two years of age, building up one of the best and most successful establishments in this country for the manufacture and sale of mathematical apparatus.

It was written of him by one who knew him in his early years that "he was a sterling youth; amiable in his manners, correct in his habits, steady and efficient in his application to his master's service during business hours, and remarkable for the good use he made of his own time. Even while still an apprentice he was respected for his well-balanced mind and many manly qualities. His thirst after useful knowledge led him to become a member of the Mechanic Apprentices' Library Association, and to employ to the best advantage its educational privileges. At eighteen years of age he became president of the said Association, and labored intelligently, with a few congenial spirits, to multiply the benefits of that admirable institution, and several of its best features owe their origin to those efforts.

"We mention these things to illustrate how true it is that 'the child is father to the man.' 'Prentice hand as he was, the little lad of the Library has made the

mayor of our great city. Mr. Lincoln was prominent afterwards in establishing the Boston Lyceum, the Young Men's Benevolent Society, etc., and quietly distinguished himself by his labors to ameliorate and improve the condition of the poor and uneducated."

While yet a lad he contributed to the paper of the Mechanic Apprentices' Library Association an article which gave so much gratification to his employer that he rewarded the effort by a gift of twenty-five dollars, which the young writer presented to the Association.

We learn from his own journal that during the years 1838-1839, being then twenty-one and twenty-two years of age, he attended lectures nearly every evening, and his journal gives a short synopsis of what he heard, showing his attention and thought. He attended an elocution class, a class in book-keeping, and meetings of associations in which he was interested, and every Sunday twice a day and sometimes three times he attended church, being deeply interested in the thoughts received from the sermons.

At the age of twenty-one he became a Sunday-school teacher connected with the Second Church, and secretary of the school, retaining his interest there for many years, taking the position of superintendent in 1846 and holding it thirty years.

While a youth of twenty-one he delivered an address before the Mechanic Apprentices' Library Association, a large audience being present. This probably was his first public address. He was made honorary member of the Library Association, chairman of the committee of Fourth of July celebration, and presided at the dinner

given on that day. Also at this period he wrote occasionally for the press. He was on the Standing Committee of the Young Men's Benevolent Society, and corresponding secretary of the Social Union. In 1840 he was urged to be its president, but declined. Afterwards, however, he became vice-president.

On the first page of a new journal commenced at this time, and to which we are indebted for an account of his life during the next few years, is the following:

“*Boston, Aug. 1, 1839.* — The book in which I commenced keeping a diary having been written through, I continue the practice with this new book. I believe it has been an advantage to me; it has made me less prodigal of time and more impressed with the importance of its right use. The very act at the close of the day of devoting a few moments to its reconsideration must have a beneficial though perhaps an imperceptible effect. Merely as a book of reference it is of consequence, and may at some time be of great importance. It will be interesting in coming years, not only as a record of facts, but as data from which I can, from time to time, measure my progress in the formation of character towards the perfect standard of a true man.

“In speaking of my character perhaps it would be well to give myself a brief outline. I think it has improved (as indeed it ought) within the last two years. This journal has been hinted at as having effected this in part; my connection with the Sunday-school has done more, and its part has been more important, as its sphere has been the moral and religious. I grow more liberal in my views, and endeavor, as far as possible, to be unswayed by prejudice

“ In politics I hold to the general opinions of the Whig party, although strongly biassed in favor of democracy. So far as happiness is concerned I enjoy much, although my situation is not such as I could desire, having commenced business recently ; the result is as yet a riddle, although now it seems pretty fair.

“ An advantage of journalizing is that it leads to system in the ways of life. A man of method and system can accomplish twice the amount of one without it, although blessed with more splendid talents.”

In September, 1839, he became a member of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association.

Among the many lectures which he attended, those by Emerson interested him very much. Also a course given by Mr. Simmons upon Shakespeare.

Showing the many different subjects which attracted his attention, we will give from his journal what he has written of a few of the lectures he attended within two weeks ; every week for several years during the winter season was occupied in much the same manner.

“ *Evening.* — At the Temple Lecture, by Dr. Smith, on the ‘ Former Inhabitants of this Country,’ of those who existed previous to the Indians, a race far superior to them. He thought they came to this continent about the time of Joshua’s entering the Holy Land, at which time there was great commotion throughout the nations on the Globe. The Indians, he thought, were descended from the Tartars. The lecture was interesting. He had some specimens of pottery found in the West.

“ *Evening.* — Lecture before the Mechanic Association, by Dr. Webster, on the ‘ Solidification of Carbonic Acid

Gas.' Later the same evening attended Social Meeting, at which a paper was read.

"*Thursday Evening.* — Lecture before Mechanic Apprentices' Library Association, by John C. Parks; subject, 'The Soldiers of Rome, of France, and the United States.'

"Sunday morning, at church, Mr. Robbins preached from the text, 'Lead us not into temptation.' One of his best. The introductory remarks were on prayer. He thought many prayed too much; there was not enough of Christian action. Many would make earnest prayers, but they did little themselves towards accomplishing that for which they prayed. It is well to humble ourselves towards God, but it is better to have the proper spirit to exert all the abilities He has given for ourselves and fellow-men. At Sunday-school Mr. Adams made his farewell remarks as superintendent.

"Afternoon, Mr. Young preached. Text, 'Be not conformed to the World;' quite a practical discourse. Spoke of the embarrassment of the times; laid them to the extravagance of the people. Evening went with Clapp and heard Mr. Gray at his church on Sunday-schools.

"*Friday Evening.* — Meeting, Society Religious Improvement, at Mr. Frothingham's; subject, 'How far Ought we to Regard the Opinion of Others.' Very good meeting.

"*Monday Evening.* — At the hall of the House of Representatives, a meeting of the Whig members to receive Daniel Webster on his return from Europe. President of the meeting addressed him, to whom he replied in a very fine speech. Tremendous crowd.

“*Tuesday Evening*.— Sunday-school teachers’ meeting.

“*Wednesday Evening*.— Heard B. B. Thatcher before the Mechanic Association ; subject of his last lecture continued, the practical uses of science, with a notice, at the close, of the history of Mechanics’ Institutions. . Afterwards went down to the Franklin debate.

“*Thursday Evening*.— Attended a lecture by Dr. Channing before the Library. Subject, ‘The Elevation of the Laboring Classes.’ He commenced by remarking upon the novelty of the occasion and the meeting. Much is justly said of the influence of machinery in distinguishing the present age, but the fact of an association composed of mechanic apprentices whose bond of union was a library meeting, weekly, to improve themselves in knowledge, was a much more hopeful sight for the cause of humanity. The fact of the first minds in the community lecturing before such an association was in itself the commencement of a new era. He first spoke of what he did not mean by the elevating of the laboring classes. He did not mean that they should leave off labor (he here paid a fine eulogium upon labor), he did not want them to aspire to a rank in the artificial distinctions of society, neither to political offices. There must be a previous elevation to make a man bear himself properly in a public station. Its holder should never consider it for the gratification of pride or personal vanity or aggrandizement, but its purpose was to become the servant of the people. It was too much the ambition of our people to seek political notoriety. The narrow prejudices of party were happily alluded to. Man had a threefold nature : if the physical was alone exercised, he was robbed of his



dearest rights and privileges, the intellectual and moral. The product of civilization was a division of labor, this gave perfection to all, and was the means of accomplishing much more.

“The true elevation of the laboring classes could only be attained by the elevation of Soul. He defined his meaning in eloquent and beautiful language. He spoke of the force of thought, of its purity, etc. He defined conscience as being the highest wisdom, the result of our unbiassed reason. The elevation of Soul could be attained by the contemplation of God, of man, of nature ; this was within the ability of every one.

“This subject is to be continued in a succeeding lecture. Such lectures as these make one feel how important is life, what a spirit is in man, how noble his prerogatives, how sublime is principle, how narrow, sordid, and mean are the petty concerns of this world and its vanities. It gave general satisfaction, as everything from this justly celebrated divine always does.”

Perhaps these extracts from Mr. Lincoln's journal are sufficient to show the influences which were working constantly upon his thought, and with what earnestness he was striving to live the life of a good man.

In 1838 his sister Harriet became engaged, and afterwards married, to Dr. Ezra Abbott, the much beloved physician of Canton, Mass. From the time the two children were left orphans, Harriet had lived in the home of her uncle, Col. Frederic W. Lincoln, of Boston and Canton. In summer Frederic went often to Canton, either by stage, in cars, on horseback, or driving, to spend a Sunday or holiday at his uncle's, or

later at his sister's. To this sister he was devotedly attached.

In February, 1840, when he was not quite twenty-three years of age, he attended, at Deacon Grant's, "a meeting of ladies and gentlemen delegates or distributors from the benevolent society. Quite an interesting meeting." He was appointed the committee for Ward 2.

In his journal, at an earlier date, there are also items made showing what was a strong characteristic through life, his sympathetic desire and earnest efforts always to help the poor and unfortunate. His heart was large and most generous, and the calls upon it great. He could never bear to say "No," and seldom did, to any call for aid, and through life his generosity and confidence in others often brought to him personal financial loss. While he lost much by those who could not repay him, no one ever lost by him, and he never expressed regret at the help he gave, no matter what the consequence to himself. To him the pleasure of having was giving, and to every good cause his purse was readily opened.

In 1840 his journal shows he made frequent addresses ; one on

"*February 22d, Evening.* — Anniversary of the Apprentices' Library at the Temple ; full house. Address by Cushing and poem by Cambell. Addressed the meeting afterwards.

"*February 27th.* — To-day completed my twenty-third year ; am in good health and spirits and a fair prospect of a happy life." About this time he often attends the Whig Association ; and on July 18th is much interested in the preparations to receive the English steamer

“*Britannia*,” the first of the Cunard Line, on her arrival at 9.30 in the evening, amid firing of salutes, illuminations, etc.

*April 18th.* — “Saturday evening at home, preparing for the morrow; have been troubled for the last few weeks with a bad cough; have fears that it has seated itself upon my lungs. Have thought much of death lately and of a preparation for that change. Would like to live, but have an impression my days are short upon the earth. It comes sooner or later to all, and it is my endeavor so to live that when called to pay the debt to nature it may be as tranquil as possible. This is written not under any despondency of mind, for I feel as cheerful now as I ever did, and am as much engrossed in every-day affairs as I ever was, but look upon myself and destiny with reason and calmness. Departed friends, where art thou?”

The next day, Sunday, he attended Sunday-school and church morning and afternoon, with a pleasant evening at his uncle's, and never a word more about his cough. We will give one week from his journal in 1840.

“*May 17, 1840.* — Sunday morning at school. At church Mr. Hall, of Dorchester, preached all day. In the morning a discourse appropriate to spring. Afternoon, from the text ‘Follow not the multitude to do unrighteousness.’ After church called on a friend with Mr. George W. Bond. The day has been an exceedingly delightful one, warm, corresponding to all the beautiful ideas with which the finest writers have clothed this season of the year, and yet one of those which to my own mind brings but little satisfaction. Upon such days

when all nature appears to be in its best mood, a void, a longing for I know not what, takes possession of my soul. My own feelings do not correspond with that of the outward world, and I feel life is without an object. Society, I believe, demands more of my sympathies, but I am diffident about introducing myself more into its midst. Evening called upon Mr. Poor and Mrs. King.

“*Monday Evening.* — Social meeting of the Union at our house; read a paper which I edited in behalf of a committee.

“*Tuesday Evening.* — At circus in Milk street; was much pleased with the performance.

“*Wednesday Evening.* — Meeting in the vestry, subject, ‘The Atonement.’

“*Thursday Evening.* — Meeting of the committee on the Social Union Anniversary at home.

“*Friday Evening.* — Meeting of Society for Religious Improvement, at Mr. Daniels’; very fine and interesting meeting. Subject, ‘Prayers.’ Principal part of the evening occupied on the question: Are our prayers answered? Also the inquiry, Should we pray for temporal blessings?”

From February, 1838, to Nov. 16, 1840, Mr. Lincoln lived in a boarding-house with several other young men, but at the latter date he desired a change, and his journal speaks of it in the following manner:

“*November 16, Monday.* — Removed my boarding-place from Mrs. P.’s to Mr. Daniels’. Have been with Mrs. P. since I was of age, the last of February, 1838. Have been much interested in the family and well contented,

but wish for a change; wish to try a private family, and make myself more domestic.

“*November 26.* — Thanksgiving Day. Morning at church. Mr. Robbins preached an excellent discourse. Dined at Charlestown. Afternoon rolled nine-pins with Rhoades, Baker, Nelson, and others. Evening spent with J. Rhoades. As a whole have passed the day pleasantly although not enjoying any of those family sympathies and associations which hallow the day to most people, have no parental hearthstone to gather upon and with sweet friends to exchange the tokens of love. Am thrown by Providence mostly upon my own resources for happiness and success in life. Have reason to be thankful, however, for numerous blessings and do not repine at my lot. My prospects in business, etc., I consider much better than they were a year ago to-day.”

December 26, 1840, Mr. Lincoln was appointed treasurer of the Young Men's Benevolent Society, which office he held for over forty years.

In order to show the character of the organization we copy from a report of the society the following:

“It has strong claims upon all young men. In their full vigor of mind and body they are, in a great measure, superior to the accidents which befall the rest of mankind. Is it not their duty, then, to give what assistance they are able to the old and infirm, the sick and the deserted, who, perhaps no less deserving, have been less fortunate than themselves? The society is not sectarian. It is not sectional. Its members are from all denominations; its objects are found in every ward of the city.”

“*December 31, Thursday.* — Early part of the evening

at church, where Mr. Robbins preached a very fine discourse appropriate to the close of the year. Text, 'Go up higher.' Spent the remainder of the evening at Mrs. S., where was a small party to commemorate the occasion. Thus has closed the year 1840, to me not marked in its progress by any remarkable event. In my business relations, have a much better prospect than at the close of the last year; feel now that soon I shall be on a good foundation and shall enjoy competence if not wealth. Must practise economy and frugality, the only methods to ensure success. My reputation I believe is good, and character stands fair. My health is good, and I enter upon a new year with fervent thanks for the many blessings given me."

During the coming months he attended many lectures, as formerly : a course by Dr. Walker upon "Natural Religions," which attracted much interest in the community, and one by Dr. Gannet upon "The Unitarian Idea of God;" also Mr. Hedge's lecture upon "The Diffusion of Useful Knowledge."

"*February 27, 1841.* — This day attained my twenty-fourth birthday. Do not feel like making any reflections upon the event. My situation in life is not such as I could wish, but have made up my mind to be content; each one has aspirations which never will be realized, and has cares and troubles, and it is a peculiar situation known only to himself. My second year in business has resulted a little more favorably than the first, but does not justify my reasonable anticipations. My habits of life are somewhat changed; have become domesticated in Mr. Daniels' family, and gain much enjoyment in that relation."

His life-long friend, James Tolman, roomed there with him, and Mrs. Daniels took a deep and motherly interest in "her two boys," for which they were ever grateful, and in return gave to her their warm affection.

"April 20, 1841. — The day set apart by the city authorities for the funeral solemnities of President Harrison. Acted as marshal to the Mechanic Association.

"September, 1841. *On opening a new journal.* The occasion affords an opportunity to say a few words upon my condition and prospects, to take an observation of my situation upon the sea of life, to see whether I am progressing or retrograding in any respect, and to form perhaps new plans for the future. And first of all, as to what is engaging most of my time and attention: my business. Have thought much about it lately, am dissatisfied, disappointed, sick at heart, hardly dare look forward to the future, as there appears to be so little prospect of success. Anxious to change my business, yet want of capital and experience debars me from thinking seriously of such a project, and yet comparatively doing nothing now. Regret that I commenced and still more that I spent a portion of life in its acquisition which might have been better employed. I do not blame myself or any one else, but all to be attributed to unfortunate circumstances. The theme is a sad one and I will not continue it.

"My character, as far as I am able to judge, has not altered much for a number of years. It has not improved as it should. Naturally indolent, I have not made use of such opportunities as I have been favored with for the elevation of my head or heart. In fact, I feel that my

intellectual abilities are not so good comparatively as they were three or four years since. The reason is, perhaps, I am not now engaged in those literary associations which once called for their exercise. I have my proportion of fair-weather friends, and feel that I am respected as much as my worth has cause, even more so. Am pleasantly situated in my boarding arrangements.

“*January 25, 1842.* — Went to the State House to an anti-slavery meeting and heard Wendell Philips, Douglass, a refugee slave, and others speak.

“*February 8.* — At Dr. Walker’s lecture, afterwards at Mr. Robbins’, a meeting of gentlemen to take measures regarding the formation of an auxiliary to the Unitarian Association.”

During the winter Mr. Lincoln enjoyed more social occasions and concerts than formerly, but still many lectures and religious meetings.

“*March 4.* — Vestry meeting at Dr. Robbins’. There is at this time a good deal of religious excitement in the city. An effort is made to introduce much of the system of other denominations into our own, such as prayer-meetings, etc. Of its beneficial influence I am rather sceptical. I am confident, however, that meetings of this character, if judiciously conducted, may do much good, if we use them as instruments rather than the end. The great object of life is to live, not to talk about living. Live in the present, do our duty now, and we shall have no fears of the future. We attend meetings like those of the present. The remarks of our friends, the sympathy we feel in each other, the very atmosphere of the room seems redolent of purity and



holiness; we enjoy the sentiments, we are perhaps in ecstasies and perhaps our feelings prompt us to speak, and yet after all it appears to me this is not religion. The same sentiment is inspired by external objects: an ancient cathedral, its lofty arches, its paintings, its taste, its associations hallowed by time, the graves of the dead around and about it with its monuments to say they once were, the solemn tones of the organ as it steals upon our enraptured ears, these inspire the same feelings, and we feel humbled and abashed in the presence of a higher power. But we go out of the cathedral, we go out of the room, we are jostled as we step into the street, by the world and its cares, our lofty impulses leave us, they seem too ethereal for the rough and tumble of the street, and no end is accomplished by our coming together. There is a distinction which we should always bear in mind between conviction and conversion. An eloquent preacher, the death of a friend, a good book, often a very trifling circumstance, leads us to feel impressively the momentous concern of our souls, but like the seed that falls upon bad ground, tares grow up and choke it, and it bears no fruit. We were convinced, but not converted. We must act ourselves as well as be the passive recipient. We can only become Christians by our own free choice. An iron will, by the blessing of God, can make us anything we wish to become. We can become Christians if we will to become such, else the Bible lies and we are unaccountable beings.

“That we are tempted and placed in adverse circumstances is no excuse for us; in fact, is the very method, the very path to Christian perfection. An innocent

child is a beautiful object, but how much more noble is the virtuous man who has struggled and has come off victorious! In the little we know of the biography of our Saviour, how much more estimable and exemplary his character appears after his temptation than before! Let us then learn to form proper ideas of life and its duties, let us remember that to be a Christian is not to assent to a certain system of doctrines contained in a book called the Bible, because for certain reasons it is considered better than the Koran, the Talmud, or some other religious system, or because it has a tendency to keep people orderly or well-behaved and is, in policy of nations, an excellent public arrangement.

“There is nothing praiseworthy in conviction, it requires no effort on our part; in fact, it takes place in spite of us. The devils believe and tremble. If it is the effect of these meetings to make us only temporarily affected as to our condition and prospects, or on the other hand to foster a feeling of complacency and spiritual pride, anything of the spirit of the Pharisee, it is better that we should never have had them; but if we go away strengthened and braced for active life, for its discipline and trials, for its temptations whether of prosperity or adversity, then indeed our coming together will do good and we can in faith ask the blessing of God and asking shall surely receive. Those who do not at all times, in their daily walks, live virtuously, are most assuredly without God in the world.”

May 2 mention is made of a daguerreotype taken by Plumb, a copy of which is inserted.

In June Mr. Lincoln took a trip of a few days to New





York, on business, which he considered profitable, as far as that was concerned, but "was impressed particularly with the dull appearance of the business part of the city and with the recklessness, dissipation, and depravity of the great mass seen in the streets and in the places of amusements."

"*July 10.* — Sunday was spent in Hingham; visited the Sunday-school connected with Mr. Stearn's parish, and addressed the children."

"*July 11.* — Arose at 4 o'clock, A.M., and went fishing with friends. Had pretty good luck."

Fishing was a favorite amusement with him through life. He was fond of all outdoor sports, and enjoyed gunning, skating, riding, and driving.

"*July 17.* — John Ware, son of Henry Ware, Jr., preached for the first time, having graduated the past week at the Divinity School.

"*July 21.* — Went to Bunker Hill, and Tolman and I ascended to the top of the monument, to the highest point, where the capstone is to be placed."

This probably was the first time he ascended this monument in which afterwards he took so deep an interest, and for so many years watched over with the greatest care. For many years he ascended it at least once every year.

"*September 28.* — Attended a Whig meeting at Tremont Hall, and was appointed on the Ward Nominating Committee.

"*October 7.* — Afternoon. Funeral services of Rev. Dr. Channing. Eulogy pronounced by Mr. Gannet very fine, and worthy of the man and the occasion. The doctor

died at Bennington, Vt., last Sunday evening. Thus has passed away one of the most gifted of men that ever lived. An honor to the age and to his country."

In 1843 Mr. Lincoln often attended the Boston Debating Society, frequently taking part. Also meetings of the Social Relief Society for the Poor. In February considering the subject of forming a Soup Society. Also attended Dr. Walker's lectures, and entered somewhat more into social occasions among his friends.

"*February 27.* — My 26th birthday. The first thought suggested by the day is that of humility; that I have lived so long in the world and am not a wiser and better man. In my circumstances, about the same as last year; my prospects not very encouraging. Few pleasant memories of the past, but many sanguine hopes for the future. Each heart knoweth its own bitterness; mine is not an exception to the common lot. I have some little philosophy which enables me to hope all will be for the best."

During the winter of '43 Mr. Lincoln enjoyed the oratorios by the Handel and Haydn Society, occasional concerts, and in March commenced exercises at Sheridan's Gymnasium. He also became chairman of the Apprentices' Library, and parts of many evenings were spent at work upon the books. Mr. Lincoln was always a great lover of good books and an industrious reader. A neighbor who lived near his boarding-place in these early years has said that his lamp was often seen burning late into the night, and we know it was then that he did his reading. Among the earliest books his journal mentions are "The Vicar of Wakefield," "Dickens' Works," and "Bancroft's 'History of the United States.'" In after years he grad-

ually collected a large library, and was so familiar with each book that when he wanted to refer to it, or quote a subject or passage, he knew just where to turn. His memory was quite remarkable in this respect.

In May of '43 he attended a meeting at Faneuil Hall, called to take measures to welcome Webster home, after being twenty-one years in the public service.

One pleasant day in July he drove out to Stoughton, with his sister and a friend, to visit his old schoolmaster, Mr. Tolman. His journal refers to it, "pleasant memories and pleasant times."

In August he boarded in Dedham for three weeks, and being among friends, he enjoyed it much.

In September he attended a meeting of the Second Church, at which a vote was taken to build a new church edifice.

Early in the year 1844 his beloved sister Harriet was taken ill, and her lingering sickness, until her death, in July, was a cause of great anxiety and grief to him. He went to Canton very frequently, always passing Sunday there and often several nights during the week, specially during the latter part of her illness, going to and returning from business every day. In his journal he wrote, after mentioning the details of her passing away, "Thus has passed away my nearest relative on earth. I have neither father, mother, brother, nor sister. A more lonely situation cannot be conceived." After an account of her funeral services, etc., he adds, "Thus has passed the darkest day of my life, for necessarily there is no other person living whose loss I can so keenly mourn."

Although this grief was in his heart, he did not let it

prevent him from those activities which he felt his duty to himself and others, and on February 22 of this year he delivered an address in Masonic Temple on the anniversary of the Apprentices' Library. An account of this organization, which has now passed into history, is as follows :

“ In the year 1818 Mr. William Wood, then a merchant, in successful business at No. 12 Central street, conceived the idea of establishing a library for the benefit of apprentices to mechanical trades, and through the newspapers and by means of circulars in a few months he succeeded in securing several hundred volumes, which were placed in a small room in the Old State House, then the town hall building. Mr. Wood appealed to the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association to take charge of them and to attend to their delivery to the apprentices. On Feb. 9, 1820, the government of that society accepted the trust, and on Feb. 22, 1820, the library, containing 1,480 volumes in addition to numerous pamphlets, was delivered to the association with appropriate exercises, in the Old State House. For a few years the library was managed by the association with varied results, but in 1828 the Mechanic Apprentices' Library Association was formed, and the exclusive management of the library was given over to its hands, although the parent association from time to time gave its offspring material aid. For more than half a century the association was a power for great and lasting good in this community, at times its membership reaching into the hundreds. But with the gradual change in the system of apprenticeship its membership decreased, until a few years ago the institution was allowed to sink quietly out of existence. For many years its rolls bore the names of many men who have gained fame and honor in their respective callings, both in mechanical pursuits and in other professions. Among these may be mentioned ex-Mayors F. W.



Lincoln and J. M. Wightman, Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, for many years a leading member of Congress from Philadelphia.”

In this anniversary address to the apprentices, in 1844, when Mr. Lincoln was not quite twenty-seven years of age, we read the advice he gave to others; his own career shows how well he carried out those principles himself. One passage reads, “You have it in your power to make the profession of a mechanic as honorable as any vocation in life. The dignity of a profession depends upon the character of those who are in its ranks. If the mechanic should excel in the extent of his intellectual attainments, his moral character, and the refinement of his manners, there is no obstacle, in this country, to his occupying the very highest rank in the social scale. Bear in mind that I do not speak now of political advancement, of his holding public offices or wielding official patronage. No truly great man was ever inspired with so low an ambition. Political distinction is the consequence, not the object, of his cultivation. The mechanic should be as well fitted as the member of any other class for these duties, for they are honorable when honorably performed, but when made the object of pursuit, with a view to personal aggrandizement or profit, they become the very meanest ambition which can actuate an immortal soul. Too often is it the case that the successful aspirants for political fame are held up to young men as suitable models for their laudable ambition. But, my friends, such a motive for exertion is pernicious; cultivate your minds, improve all your powers, because it is your duty, and the surest road to happiness; aim to deserve success,

rather than strive, by unworthy means, to attain it. Then you will have the satisfaction of a clear conscience, and retain your own self-respect, which, if lost, all the shouts and hallelujahs of millions will never restore to you. If distinction come, well and good; it will not puff you up or unsettle your equanimity. If neglect be your portion, your own resources, those within you, will constitute your strength and support."

On May 9 Mr. Lincoln acted as marshal in the procession of the Clay and Whig Clubs to Faneuil Hall, receiving the delegates from the Baltimore Convention, and all through this year until election was greatly interested and active in the Whig Club, often speaking. In September he went to New York, and invited the Young Men's Whig Club to visit the Massachusetts Convention, and in October went to New York as marshal with his own Whig Club, and entered a procession there, amid much enthusiasm and excitement.

In the fall of this year and into the next winter Mr. Lincoln attended a course of lectures upon Shakespeare by Mr. Hudson, and wrote an account of them to the "Tribune." He also became acquainted with and much interested in Mr. Hudson as a man.

In November his friend James Tolman married. Although this sketch thus far shows with what serious earnestness Mr. Lincoln looked at life, his nature, on the surface at least, showed itself to be bright, full of fun, and always ready with a joke. His early friends have often spoken of his hearty laugh and genial, happy manners.

"Feb. 27, 1845.-- My twenty-eighth birthday. Thoughts

sadder than usual; feel that no one has any interest in this anniversary, now that Harriet has gone."

In April, 1845, Mr. Lincoln headed a committee of five young men who sent out the following invitation:

"BOSTON, April 2, 1845.

"DEAR SIR: It is proposed to organize a club of gentlemen for social intercourse, and the mutual exchange of kind feelings and good offices. It is to consist of young men of active business and literary tastes, who hold sound conservative principles in politics. The number of the members to be limited. You are cordially invited to be present at a preliminary meeting for organization, etc., etc."

In May, during anniversary week, Mr. Lincoln attended many of the meetings, and also the "Unitarian Collation, at which John Quincy Adams presided, and made an excellent speech. Lewis G. Pray, chairman of the committee. About one thousand present, excellent time." "Evening meeting of Unitarian Association, Dr. Dewey presided. Speeches by Farley, Bellows, Bulfinch, Fuller, Jones, and others."

In July of this year Mr. Lincoln was invited to join a party of friends on a trip to the White Mountains, occupying ten days, and enjoyed it much. They took cars to Concord, then stage to London, stopping at Coolidge Tavern, then to the Quaker Village, Canterbury, and through Gilmantown, arriving at Meredith Bridge at half-past seven, where he took tea; at half-past ten arrived at Centre Harbor. The next day rode horseback to the top of Red Mountain, and the next took stage for Conway, where he found other friends. On Sunday A.M. early started for the mountains, arriving at Crawford's about

noon, finding there Stephen Fairbanks and family, and, in the evening, rode on horseback to Fabyan's, meeting there more Boston friends.

*From journal.* — “ On Monday ascended the mountain over Mt. Clinton, Pleasant, Franklin, Monroe to Washington. The company consisted of Bates, Jordan, Post, of New York, Eaton, of Baltimore, Vanrensselaer, of Albany, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, of Boston, and myself. Guide, a man by the name of Hall, a fine fellow. Was absent about ten hours, went up in a fog, which surrounded us during the ascent, saw nothing from the extreme peak, but, upon coming down about one-eighth of a mile, the clouds broke away, and gave us the prospect in its greatest beauty and sublimity. The entire descent was equally favorable, and more than compensated for the trouble and expense of the journey.

“ Tuesday spent in fishing for trout. Wednesday, at two o'clock, started for Littleton, arriving in the evening. Thursday, five o'clock A.M., rode in an open wagon down to Franconia; saw the Flume, etc.; breakfasted at Knights, dined at Littleton, and started for home, down the Connecticut river route. Slept at Hanover. Friday A.M. started at five o'clock again, breakfasted at Windsor, Vt., dined at Walpole, and arrived in evening at Brattleboro'. Saturday A.M. started again, and arrived in Northampton at noon, put up at the Mansion House, a fine hotel. Sunday morning attended Mr. Ellis' church. Afternoon, rode down to Springfield. In evening, attended the Episcopal church. Monday forenoon, visited the United States Arsenal. Astonished at the magnitude of the establishment, and skill and workmanship of the

artisans. At one o'clock started in the cars for home, where we arrived at seven o'clock in the evening, having had an excellent time, and feeling grateful that the opportunity was afforded me of enjoying so much.

"*July 31.* — As I have finished this book, I ought, perhaps, to make a memorandum of my situation and prospects. Do not feel like enlarging, as the retrospect is sad; Harriet's death has made a great change in my plans, and in all my relations to this world. Have been blessed, however, with a good share of moral courage, and endeavor to feel contented with the allotments of Providence. Although I have now no relation to feel much interest in me, have, perhaps, as many friends as, under my circumstance, I should expect. Business prospects better than they ever have been, although they consist more in anticipation than actual facts. Am pleasantly situated in Mr. Daniels' family, which has become a second home."

In September, 1845, Mr. Lincoln visited Concord to see Mr. Emerson, to ask him to deliver a course of lectures before the Lyceum. He spent the night at a private house, "the hotel being full."

On September 11 he was chosen delegate to the Whig Convention.

In October he delivered the address at the semi-centennial anniversary of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association.

We quote from a newspaper article relating to this address :

"We listened to this address, when it was delivered, with a great degree of satisfaction, a feeling of pride to see

a young mechanic acquitting himself so honorably, in an untried position, and receiving, as he justly merited, the applauses and the thanks of the old, the honorable, and the reverend among the audience. As a literary performance, this address may proudly take precedence of many a one whose author writes M.A. after his name. As regards the Association before whom he spoke, he congratulated the members not that it had *lived so well*, but that it had *done so much*, and dwelt, accordingly, more upon the glory of its results than the wisdom of its design. He regarded the mechanic arts most properly as the sources of both civilization and refinement, and the world itself as a vast magazine full of gifts discovered by science, and rendered useful by mechanical invention. So cultivation, requiring instruments of labor, combines the science of the philosopher and the skill of the mechanic. In connection with this part of his subject, the speaker ran rapidly over the inventions of the last half century in aid of the arts and manufactures; spoke at length of machinery as superseding manual labor, and illustrated its benefit to the mass on the principle of "the greatest good to the greatest number." Thus he came to the tariff and the necessity for protection to our manufactures, and so to the desire of becoming a capitalist in a country of equal rights, as being an incentive to industry as well to the newsboy in the street as to the artisan in another rank. He deprecated the doctrine of the alarmist who talked so loudly of aristocracy and monopoly, and drew a vivid picture of the state of the laboring classes in England as compared with those of our own land, giving a brief history of the state of manufactures in the Old World and the condition of the people. The whole subject-matter of the address was plain, simple, and appropriate, and it well showed that the physical energies of the orator had not been cultivated to the exclusion of his intellectual faculties. The hand and head of the mechanic can work in union, and though the brow may sometimes sweat with the labor of the hands, there yet may remain a relish for mental cultivation."

From another paper :

“The following passage from the speech of Hon. R. C. Winthrop, at the banquet of the Association, is a just tribute to the merits of this address, and shows the appropriateness of the selection of its author to be the orator of the occasion :

“I could not but regard it, sir, as a most happy coincidence, that you had selected as your orator on this occasion, one who is not only a great-grandson of your first President, the patriot mechanic, Paul Revere, but who is himself engaged in precisely the same branch of mechanic industry in which the illustrious artisan whom I have named prepared himself for his masterly inventions. James Watt, like your orator, was a maker of mathematical instruments. He was once prohibited from exercising his vocation in the city of Glasgow, because he had not gone through a regular novitiate, and obtained the freedom of the craft. He was even refused the privilege of opening a humble workshop there for prosecuting his experiments. The University of Glasgow, however, we are told (and I hope it will be remembered to the honor of the universities), came to his aid, granted him a chamber of their own, and gave him the appointment of their mathematical instrument-maker, and the accident of having a model of a steam-engine to repair, for the professor of natural philosophy, was the origin of all his success. It was eminently appropriate, Mr. President, that the praises of the great era of mechanic art, which the history of your Association embraces, should have been pronounced, as they ably and eloquently have been, by one who is a pupil in the same school in which the master spirit of that era was educated.’”

Fifty years after, Mr. Lincoln also delivered the address at the centennial anniversary. Both these addresses have been published.

For fourteen years Mr. Lincoln was officially connected with the association. He was chosen trustee for the

years 1850, 1851, 1852, vice-president 1853, president 1854, 1855, 1856, and treasurer from 1880 to 1887. We here quote from the annual report of the association just published :

“ It was during the latter period (while he was treasurer) that our present building-site was purchased and the building erected. This operation devolved upon Mr. Lincoln a great responsibility and a vast amount of work. His interest in and for the association was shown by the sacrifice of time and money, for nearly the whole period of his long membership of fifty-nine years.”

February 27, 1846, Mr. Lincoln reached his twenty-ninth year. Mr. Daniels' family, with whom he had so happily lived for six years, moved to Roxbury, and he again changed his home, and for a time stayed with a friend.

In April of that year he first entered upon his position as superintendent of the Sunday-school.

In May he resigned the office of secretary of the Lyceum, but accepted that of curator. In the summer he boarded in Dedham.

During the years from 1845 to 1857 Mr. Lincoln's time was filled with activities, with ever a deepening interest in all that concerned the welfare of his city, and specially in the charitable organizations and all that concerned the uplifting of the unfortunate. Perhaps sufficient detail has been given up to this time of those things which were his chief interests in life (although quite inadequate to make one realize the fulness and usefulness of that life), and the next few years we will pass over rapidly.







In 1847 and 1848 he was a member of the State Legislature, and again in 1872 and 1874. While in the Legislature in 1848 he presented a report and bill to incorporate the Troy & Greenfield Railroad, with a tunnel through the Hoosac Mountain. This was the commencement of a great enterprise, hopeful only to the most sanguine, but consummated in 1873.

In May, 1848, Mr. Lincoln married Emeline Hall, daughter of Mr. Jacob Hall, but after a most trying illness she passed away in July, 1849, leaving a daughter, who was named Harriet, for Mr. Lincoln's sister. At his marriage he took a house on West Cedar street at the West End.

In 1851 Mr. Lincoln became chairman of the standing committee of the Second Church and the treasurer of the corporation, which position he retained for over forty-four years, resigning in 1895. He was also deacon from 1883 until his death.

In 1853 Mr. Lincoln was a member of the Constitutional Convention.

In that year he gave up his house on West Cedar street and bought one at 64 Pinckney street, soon taking up his residence there, and in 1854 he married Emily C. Lincoln, daughter of Mr. Noah Lincoln, of Boston.

At that time he was on the board of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, was vice-president and chairman of the standing committee for many years, and chosen president in 1889, holding the office until he resigned in 1897.

In 1855 the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Harvard University, and by

Dartmouth College in 1866. While president of the Charitable Mechanic Association in 1856 he suggested the erection of a suitable monument to Benjamin Franklin, and the association elected him chairman of the Franklin Statue Committee, and in that capacity he delivered the presentation address at the unveiling of the statue, the first outdoor statue set up in Boston. We quote the following :

“ We have no hesitation in saying that to F. W. Lincoln, Jr., more than to any other man, belongs a large share of the credit of that enterprise. The efficient manner in which he conducted it to a result highly honorable to the city of Franklin’s nativity, and the eloquent and able address made by him upon the occasion of the inauguration of the statue, are matters of record. Under the circumstances it was not surprising that Mr. Lincoln in 1857 received a nomination for the mayoralty, in opposition to the regularly nominated candidate.”

In December, 1857, Mr. Lincoln was prevailed upon to accept the nomination for mayor. One newspaper reported a speech made in Faneuil Hall by one of the committee who nominated him, in which is the following paragraph :

“The gentleman whose name we have selected was fixed upon, with great unanimity, for the office of chief magistrate. But I will leave it for gentlemen who will follow me to do what is scarcely necessary for any one to do, to tell you who Frédéric W. Lincoln, Jr., is. [Great applause.] It was with great difficulty that we prevailed upon that gentleman to allow his name to be used, he being, as those who know him well are aware, an exceedingly diffident and retiring man, and withal feeling, as he stated to the committee, that it would

be a great sacrifice to his personal interests for him to accept; and it was with great reluctance that he was prevailed upon to do so."

Another said of him :

"He has the advantage of being as well known as a man of his unobtrusive character can be, to the people of Boston. He has served the city in the Legislature, and has been recently president of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association. Indeed, he is a most excellent and exemplary man, connected with all our good moral, religious, and charitable institutions. His administration of the office of mayor would do honor to the city as well as to himself. We run no hairbrained risks in his nomination, but could safely confide the public interests in his hands."

Another said :

"In Mr. Lincoln we find a man whom we think all should delight to honor, and who is deserving, honest, capable, and modest. He has filled many public stations, and filled them well. We can feel that if he is elected we have one at the head of our municipal affairs that is 'acquainted in Boston' and identified with its citizens. We trust he will be triumphantly elected."

This proved to be the fact. Mr. Lincoln's nomination by a body of citizens composed of all parties was handsomely ratified at Faneuil Hall. He was elected by over four thousand majority. From a newspaper published at that time we give an extract :

"The following is a report of the very happy and appropriate remarks of Frederic W. Lincoln, Jr., Esq., in answer to the congratulatory call of a number of his fellow-citizens on Monday evening. We are gratified to observe that he

plants himself firmly in the outset upon the independent ground which we trust he will occupy during his whole administration” :

“I understand that the purpose of your visit to me this evening is to congratulate me upon being chosen mayor of this city, but I must confess — kindly as I would reciprocate your good wishes — I have not the heart to join in any jubilant strain of remark or give indulgence to that spirit of self-glorification which is too apt to find an utterance on such an occasion.

“If the honor to which I have been called is great, so are its duties arduous, and any exaltation of feeling that it may have engendered is overshadowed by its weighty responsibilities and a consciousness of the feeble powers which I can bring to its discharge.

“When I look back to the many able men who have honorably filled the station, my heart misgives me, and nothing but the assurance that I shall receive the support of all good citizens could induce me even now to accept the charge.

“To my friends who have thrown themselves with so much alacrity into the day’s work, I return my unfeigned thanks ; to my opponents, who have treated me so kindly during the canvass, I would also express my obligations ; and while I have fears that I shall disappoint the just expectations of my too partial friends, I also trust to the magnanimity of my enemies, — I will not call them enemies, but opponents, — that they will judge of my acts by my motives, and hope that if they are founded in wisdom and good judgment, no narrow prejudice will prevent them from giving their hearty applause.

“My only motive for accepting the office is that I believe it to be the duty of every citizen to bear his share of the public burden, to accept his portion of official trusts whenever they are honorably tendered to him, although I wish, in this instance, it could have been given to some one abler than myself; but I shall enter upon the duties of the office with a sincere desire to do my duty, my whole duty, and shall know no friend or enemy, excepting so far as they are the friends or enemies of the city; I shall be governed by no party or sect, but, looking for the interests of all classes and sects, shall endeavor to merit their approbation, and retire with the consciousness that the welfare of our beloved city has not suffered so far as it has been committed to my hands.

“So much for myself. Let me add a word of congratulation to the present chief magistrate, Mayor Rice, and his colleagues in office. The result of this day’s election has indorsed their action and proved that faithful public servants receive the approbation of their fellow-citizens, and also that the people of this metropolis mean to have their affairs administered irrespective of party dictation or partisan influence.”

On Jan. 4, 1858, Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated Mayor of Boston, sworn in by Chief-Justice Shaw, prayer by Mr. Robbins. His address, which can be found in print and need not be added here, was referred to in the following manner:

“The inaugural address is a very manly and sensible production, well worthy of the head from which it emanated. It speaks out the hearty and undisguised sentiments of a frank and honest man. The modesty of His Honor is as noticeable in his address as it is in his personal bearing.”

From another:

“The election of Mr. Lincoln I consider a most unequivocal triumph of conservative principles. I care nothing about his claim to being a Boston boy. He should have had my vote quite as readily had he been born in any other part of our country, as long as the Jeffersonian questions, ‘Is he honest?’ ‘Is he capable?’ could have been answered, in respect to him, in the affirmative. And to these questions, as far as has come to my knowledge, there seems to be but one reply, among both his friends and opponents. It is true, the position which his fellow-citizens have assigned to him, is, in his case, untried; is arduous, difficult to fill to the satisfaction of so numerous a constituency, and it would be remarkable indeed if he were to fulfil in every particular the high expectations of his many sanguine friends. He is a rare man who has the ability. But we have known Mr. Lincoln long. He has walked uprightly before this community for some forty years, sustaining himself in private and in public life as a good citizen, of quiet and industrious habits, of sound judgment, of sterling fidelity and gentlemanly courtesy; and hence we are justified in giving him our confidence. Far from being a political brawler, it may be doubted whether a considerable number of those who gave him their suffrages for mayor are aware of the political party to which he formerly belonged. But his reply to the congratulatory address of his friends on the evening of his election, may be taken as a satisfactory pledge of what his administration is to be. I consider that reply a model performance for such an occasion, entirely unpretending, yet replete with modesty, good sense, firmness, and patriotism; and we may look forward with confident expectation to a perfect success in his course, as far as depends on the diligence, integrity, faithfulness, purity, and sound judgment of the Mayor himself.”

During the years that Mr. Lincoln acted as mayor, he



also attended to his business, in March, 1858, occupying a new store in Commercial street; he also continued his interest in all the various organizations in which he was interested, and fulfilled his duties as superintendent of the Sunday-school of the Second Church as well as acting upon the standing committee of the church.

In the early part of January he entertained a party of sixty ladies and gentlemen at his house, and later in the month gave an entertainment to two hundred and fifty guests made up of the school committee, teachers, and friends. The same month he attended the Mercantile Library, the oratorio, occasional lectures, and on February 22 addressed the children at Music Hall, and paid a visit to Madame Otis, whose custom it was to receive her friends on that anniversary.

During the winter Mr. Lincoln, in accordance with his ideas of the duties devolving upon him, visited the saloons and gambling-houses. The following, from a newspaper account written at that time, reads:

“Mayor Lincoln is actively engaged in the fulfilment of his official duties. The alacrity with which he entered on them and the zeal he is displaying in his attempts to break up the ‘dens of iniquity’ with which Boston abounds, indicate that his administration will fully sustain the prediction that it would be an excellent one. I learn from a good source that he visited a noted gambling-house in company with a prominent member of the police department, a few evenings since, in disguise. The doorkeeper was unwilling to allow the officer to pass, but at his solicitation permitted his ‘friend from the West’ who was a ‘stranger in the city’ to step upstairs and ‘see the sights,’ which he accordingly did, and found a number of gamblers industrious in the pursuit of

their profession ; what the consequences were I did not ascertain, but am told that it is habitual with the Mayor to perambulate the streets nightly in quest of information. This is greatly increasing his popularity, and time will demonstrate the fact that for energy and efficiency Boston never had a better chief magistrate than Frederic W. Lincoln, Jr."

In May he attended a fair at the Old Ladies' Home, of which institution he was an original member of the government, and later attended a meeting of the Revere House Corporation, of which he was also an original incorporator and director. During the entire year he visited many schools. In May also he visited the theatre on Saturday evenings to notice the audience, license having been given to allow theatres to be opened on that night.

On May 19 the Turkish Rear Admiral, Mehemet Pasha, visited Boston, and the Mayor called upon him on his arrival, and the next day the admiral and his suite returned the visit, and in the evening, at the admiral's request, Mayor Lincoln attended the Howard Athenæum with him. The next day the Mayor, the Aldermen, and City Council spent the day with the admiral, visiting together the Dwight School, the Public Library, the Blind Asylum, the House of Correction, the Lunatic Hospital, and other places of interest. In the evening a dinner was given in his honor by the City Government of Boston, at the Parker House, at which there were speeches by Everett, Wightman, and others. On the 22d the forenoon was spent with the Admiral, attending the Latin School Exhibition at Lowell Institute.

After the return home of the Rear Admiral, Mayor Lincoln received, through the American minister at Con-

stantinople, a letter from the Ottoman minister of foreign affairs, who writes in the name of the Sultan to thank the citizens of Boston for the generous hospitality which they extended to the Rear Admiral Mehemet Pasha during his late visit to that city.

In August Mr. Lincoln took a few days' rest and recreation at the White Mountains, and while there the news arrived of the successful laying of the telegraphic cable. A meeting was held in the dancing-room of the Flume House, at which Mr. Lincoln presided, and there were speeches by several gentlemen. On the 17th of August a celebration of the laying of the cable was held in Boston, and Mayor Lincoln reviewed two regiments on the Common. We quote the following account :

“The Common and streets around it were brilliantly illuminated with lights and Chinese and French lanterns. The Old Elm was fairly covered with them ; the Public Library was indicated by a blaze of radiance, and a large number of blue lights were kept burning on the parade ground during the review. It was a fine spectacle. When the evening bells pealed forth their notes of rejoicing, and the thunders of artillery sounded a deep bass to the silver chimes, thousands of persons were already abroad, and every minute increased in numbers, till by twilight it seemed not only Boston was astir, but as if the suburbs also had been emptied of their population, to swell the tide of human life which flowed incessantly through all the avenues in the heart of the city.

“After the review and other exercises on the Common, His Honor the Mayor gave a levee at his residence, No. 64 Pinckney street, which was attended by a large number of distinguished persons. Without consideration of the fact that it was rather an impromptu and informal gathering, it was a brilliant and successful affair. The residence of the Mayor

was brilliantly lighted throughout, and after the display on the Common the company began to assemble in the parlors. After mutual congratulations, and a short but pleasing inter-course together, the company sat down to an elegant entertainment, after which a toast was given which called up His Honor Mayor Lincoln, who presided. He made an appropriate speech and was followed by others. The entertainment elicited expressions of general satisfaction from all present, and was one of the features of the evening."

During this year and those following, Boston was rapidly growing, and the problems of street widening and extending, new streets made, the filling-in of the Back Bay, the increase of horse-cars under many objections, etc., all had to be deeply and wisely considered. Some of the objections to the horse-cars passing through Summer street were as follows :

"Mr. B. A. G., one of the committee, testified that now worship at the church was undisturbed, and that by the passage of the horse-railroad cars the interruption of the service would be very serious, particularly in summer. As the locality is intended for a station for horses, the odor in the warm season would be noisome. Mr. G. attended the society meeting to consider the matter, and he could state the feeling thereat to have been that the passage of this horse railroad where contemplated would break up worship at Church Green. The witness thought that Summer street was the last avenue that should be subject to innovations of this character. He thought the inconvenience of the horse railroad to ladies leaving the church before mentioned would be greater than that now arising from omnibuses."

In widening the sidewalk on Tremont row from Howard street to Pemberton square, a law was made that it should not exceed three feet at any point. The question also came up how to increase the water supply, the Brookline Reservoir not proving large enough.

The Public Library removed its books and property from the Mason-street School-house to the new edifice in Boylston street; school-houses were enlarged and increased in numbers; the flooding of a portion of the parade ground on the Common for skating was accomplished after much discussion and objections by some; trials of the steam fire-engines were held on the Common, and they were finally adopted by the Fire Department; the corner-stone of Minot's Light was laid amid appropriate ceremonies; the city institutions removed from South Boston to Deer Island; City Hospital started; Fanueil Hall Market opened; the police uniformed after very exciting meetings, discussions, objections, etc.

The newspapers were filled with this discussion, both sides having many advocates. Now that its accomplishment and long use have proved its desirability, it may be interesting to read of some of the opinions expressed through the papers at that time:

“POLICE UNIFORM. — The subject of establishing a distinct dress to be worn by the officers of the police is again revived in certain quarters, and so far made public that a newspaper item has lately appeared, announcing that one officer had been measured for his suit. What argument can be sustained in favor of uniforming the police it is difficult to conceive; while the objections to the step are numerous. If it arises from a mere whim of those in authority, we opine that few

of our citizens have any such eccentric desire to see their friends, who are attached to this important arm of the public service, dressed up like popinjays. Aside from the impropriety of the measure, it is unfair to oblige, against their will, a deserving class of our fellow-citizens to adopt a dress which offends their good sense. Few men, engaged in a respectable calling, like to be singled out from their fellows by their style of costume. Such things degrade the character of the department by raising a barrier to the appointment of a proper person. As a mark to designate the police from other men in a crowd, a uniform will be of little use, for no man could justify himself for an assault upon a police officer on the ground of ignorance. The assault itself is criminal. The police force of the city is composed of too deserving a class of men to be separated from the rest of the community by a particular species of dress. They have done nothing to deserve this equivocal compliment. Elevate as much as possible the character of the police, but for the sake of peace and good order, do not think of costuming them alike."

Another says :

"For a long time past the subject of compelling the members of the Police Department to wear a distinguishing uniform has been agitated by certain persons in authority. No means have been left untried to forward this their pet project. The present chief has been especially active in the cause. The adoption of a uniform would benefit the rogues, by enabling them, when engaged in their nefarious pursuits, to calculate precisely the whereabouts of an officer, thus giving them the opportunity to elude his vigilance. There can be no benefit arising from the adoption of the uniform to counterbalance this.

"The chief and the officers attached to his office might, did they seek earnestly, readily find matters of more general importance to the welfare of the city than the fancy project of

clothing the men under their command in blue coats and brass buttons."

On the other side were articles like the following :

"The proposition to clothe our police force in uniform is one which we cannot but regard with much favor. It would make that body far more efficient, define its position more distinctly, and in every case requiring its interference, prove a valuable protection. Policemen themselves should feel that they are emphatically policemen, and their body in every large community, in times like our own, ought to be as exactly organized as a military force, and every member held to as strict account as a soldier to his superior officer. The prejudice, so far as it exists against a uniform, is only weak. We know no reason why they should not be thus dressed, as well as a military company, nor why it should be held any more degrading to them than in the other case. Indeed, why should it be any more so than the official garb worn by the sheriff? In other countries and in some of our large cities, this practice is beneficially pursued."

On November 10, 1858, Mayor Lincoln was called upon by both political parties, to see if he would take a nomination for mayor from their respective parties. His reply was:

"I could not identify myself with any political organization. I was placed in my position by citizens of all parties, and the body who placed me in power must first say whether they would sustain me another year. After they had acted I then could say if I would take a nomination."

Immediately after, a committee waited upon him from a meeting of citizens, and told him he was renominated for mayor, and after some hesitation he accepted.

December 13 Mr. Lincoln was reëlected mayor. Early in 1859 the Mt. Hope Cemetery Board was organized, but the cemetery was purchased by the city the year before. The subject regarding the telegraphic communication to Nova Scotia was agitated. Controversy with the Commonwealth about the right of the city to build west of the Public Garden was settled and two large lots of land given to the city for the relinquishment of the right and the whole subject of the Public Garden decided by a vote of the people.

During the year 1859 there were many banquets, dinners, etc., at which the Mayor was called upon to speak.

On March 4 the "Mt. Vernon ball" took place at the Boston Theatre, and was considered "the most splendid affair ever held in Boston."

Quoting from a newspaper :

"The two elements, fashion and patriotism, were happily directed toward the accomplishment of that most noble result, the purchase of Mt. Vernon. The company began to assemble about half-past seven. At eight o'clock there was a line of carriages at the Mason-street entrance to the theatre reaching nearly to Bromfield street, and on Washington street the same distance. But there was very little confusion. After the assembly had fully arrived, the scene in the auditorium was surpassingly beautiful.

"The number of persons in attendance is variously estimated at from 5,000 to 7,000. Among the prominent citizens present were Governor Banks, Mayor Lincoln, Professor Longfellow, Prof. O. W. Holmes, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., Judge Sanger, Hon. Chas. Hale, Hon. Chas. A. Phelps, Captain Cullum, of the U.S. Corps of Engineers, and others too numerous to particularize."



In April Mayor Lincoln went to New York with the Board of Aldermen, and attended the Sanitary Convention, being appointed one of the vice-presidents and on the business committee. At the banquet given by the Government of New York to the delegates of the convention, Mayor Lincoln made a speech in behalf of the city of Boston. To show the difference in some of the details of those days from the present we add the following: One Sunday in May Mayor Lincoln was called out from his Sunday-school to go to the North End, where a murder had been committed. The Mayor was personally requested to settle many questions, and every one felt they could call upon him to relate their troubles and grievances.

One writer at that time states:

“Very impractical schemes are almost daily suggested to the Mayor, and when he demurs he is regarded as a very hard-hearted or dull-headed man. Mayor Lincoln has a very happy knack of keeping cool and giving as much satisfaction as he possibly can. In one hour we heard him solicited to perform feats more impossible than walking on a tight rope over the Falls of Niagara. Some appear to think he has offices always in store for the needy, free passes for poor people over all the railroads in the world, an unlimited fortune which will enable him to set all bankrupts up in business, and a negative reply to any request is regarded as very hard.

“There is no subscription started which the Mayor is not expected to subscribe to, no slave to be purchased from captivity which, he must not aid, no blind man who publishes a book but he must buy it, no statue erected but he must help pay for it, no church in the West requiring funds but he must contribute, no case of a poor widow made disconsolate but

he must head the subscription list, no testimonial to a distinguished citizen but he must sign for at least ten dollars, and no society of a charitable nature but he must be a life member. He is expected also to assist on all public occasions, to help lay all the cornerstones, speak at all anniversaries, dine at all public dinners, attend all the school examinations, appoint all the policemen, bear the blame if anything goes wrong at City Hall, and listen to all complaints that any one has to make. It is a hard position and a poorly paid one at that, and we do not wonder that honest men generally get about enough of it in two years."

During the years 1859 and 1860 Mayor Lincoln opened his house many times for the entertainment of guests visiting the city, and all found in him a cordial and genial host. After one of his levees it was said, "By his courtesy and kindness Mayor Lincoln made all present completely at home, and when such as represented other cities finally left, it was with a better feeling of that municipality which is honored by possessing such a chief."

On July 26th, as was his annual custom, the Mayor visited five different schools, and the Musical Festival at the Music Hall. His address on the latter occasion was as follows:

"It is not my intention, ladies and gentlemen, to make any extended remarks on this occasion. The introductory remarks of the chairman, and the suggestions which fell from our venerable friend, and also the elaborate manner in which the subject of education was discussed by our friend from New York, it seemed to me, satisfied the requirements of the occasion. My duty here, however, as an official character, is, in the first place, in

behalf of the citizens of Boston to return their thanks to the School Committee who have had charge of the public schools during the past year, and I wish, on this occasion, to bear my humble testimony to the success which has crowned their labors. Those of you who witnessed the exhibitions in the schools to-day must have been satisfied with the attainments of the pupils, and all that seems now to be wanting is a more earnest coöperation on the part of the parents with the teachers. When this is accomplished, it seems to me our Boston schools will have become perfect. The most important function which I have to-day as chief magistrate is, that in accordance with the old custom, these medal boys and girls should be presented to the Mayor, who shall give them his right hand as a pledge of congratulation and friendship, and also present them with a bouquet. I hope my young friends here will bear their honors with becoming humility. They have triumphed to-day, and somebody else will triumph to-morrow. I hope they will bear their honors with grace, and not exult over their less fortunate companions."

The Mayor then presented each of the medal scholars with a bouquet, after which the "Doxology" was sung, and the assembly dispersed.

Frequently in after years many would introduce themselves to Mr. Lincoln as one of the boys or girls to whom he had presented a bouquet.

On October 9 of this year Mr. Lincoln took an excursion down the harbor with Jefferson Davis and a party, landing at Fort Warren.

On November 19 a committee waited upon him to ask

him to accept again the nomination for mayor, but he declined, after being urged again and again; however, at the end of a week's time, he consented.

In 1859 Mayor Lincoln had a portrait painted, which is still in the possession of his wife. A newspaper article mentions it in the following manner:

“A BEAUTIFUL CABINET PORTRAIT.—With his constant study and practice, it is not, perhaps, surprising that an artist like Mr. Wight, of this city, should impart to canvas the heads, busts, half and full lengths, the forms and lineaments of so many different persons, such a number and variety of living and inanimate things. But it is not a little remarkable that whether he portray the image of a man in the full size of reality itself, or depict in a historical composition a face reduced to the compass of a lady's ring, the effect should be so truthful, complete, and striking. And yet the range of the painter's pencil, if he possess genius and industry, and be devoted to his profession, is scarcely to be limited. Most of Mr. Wight's larger works have indeed passed through the ordeal of public scrutiny; but his lesser ones, being executed for private families, have rarely been opened to the community. It has been well said, however, that his cabinet pictures fairly divide the palm with his other productions. One of his latest cabinet portraits has, we understand, just been placed on exhibition in the rooms of Messrs. Williams & Everett, Washington street. It is full-length likeness of the Hon. F. W. Lincoln, Jr., the Mayor of this city. Taken from actual sittings, it represents him in an official capacity, and the figure and posture are so happily chosen and characteristic, and the accessories so natural and becoming, as to excite the admiration of every spectator.”

During this year the Webster statue was dedicated, at which Mr. Lincoln delivered an address, the oration be-

ing given by Edward Everett. In the same year the Lincoln School in South Boston was named in his honor, and as a token of his interest in the school he presented a large and valuable tower clock, which adorns its cupola, to teach the great lesson of punctuality to successive generations of pupils.

On Nov. 29, 1859, Mayor Lincoln went to Washington to secure the coöperation of the United States authorities in the preservation of Boston Harbor. The water was shoaling in many places in the harbor, owing to the encroachments upon the headlands and islands, and the commercial prosperity of the city of Boston was threatened. In his message to the City Council in 1859 Mayor Lincoln said: "Anything that endangers the safety of our city's harbor, caused either by the hand of man or the ravages of the sea, should be watched with jealous scrutiny and care. Boston Harbor does not belong to Boston alone, but to the whole nation; and we are recreant to duty if, living in the immediate vicinity, we do not adopt all those instrumentalities which shall secure its safety." Mayor Lincoln was most graciously received by the officials in Washington, and it was stated, "It has been a topic of general remark, from the President down to the lobby members, that Mayor Lincoln had 'the inside track' and went round it like an old stager. In these days of circumlocution such immediate success is a rarity." Through his personal exertions the necessary official action at Washington was obtained, and a harbor commission appointed for the city of Boston. Out of this grew great benefits to the harbor which were most important to the welfare of Boston.

In January, 1860, Mr. Lincoln entered upon his third term as mayor, being elected by a majority vote. His inaugural address, with those of other years, is in print, so it need not be added here. It seems to have given perfect satisfaction, and elicited many complimentary comments.

Early in that year Mayor Lincoln entertained many times at his own home, and on one occasion, the house not being large enough to accommodate all the guests at one time, he entertained two evenings in succession, February 8 and 9. On the 10th he attended, at the Revere House, an entertainment given by the medical faculty of Harvard University to the students and others.

In April he attended a meeting of gentlemen at the house of Mr. Quincy, to organize a sanitary association, which afterwards held frequent meetings. Also he attended the annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Union.

On April 26 he started for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, in each city being most kindly received and entertained.

On July 9, 1860, the City Council received the following communication from the Mayor :

“MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,  
“BOSTON, July 9, 1860.

“*To the Honorable City Council :*

“I have been honored by an invitation from the mayor of Halifax, Nova Scotia, to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on his visit to that city, about the last of the present month. As the invitation is addressed particularly to me, on account of my official position, it would seem

to be a courtesy extended to the city, and as such, should be duly appreciated. It is understood that after His Royal Highness and suite have visited the British Provinces, he intends going through a portion of the United States, and I would respectfully suggest for your consideration the expediency of extending to him an invitation to visit Boston. This courtesy has already been tendered him by some of our sister cities of the Union, and a similar invitation from Boston might, under the circumstances, be appropriate, and serve to strengthen the international good feeling and friendship which happily exist between us and the mother country.

“F. W. LINCOLN, JR.”

Alderman Amory offered the following order :

“CITY OF BOSTON.

“IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, July 9, 1860.

“*Ordered*, That His Honor the Mayor be, and is hereby requested, in behalf of the City Council, to extend to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales an invitation to visit the city of Boston during his contemplated tour in America, and to express to him the great gratification which such a favor would afford to the government and citizens of Boston.”

On July 26 Mayor Lincoln started for St. John, arriving the next day, and was met at the boat by the mayor and driven about the city in his carriage. At nine o'clock in the evening he took the steamer for Windsor, where he arrived the next morning, then took cars to Halifax. Was met there by the mayor and other officials, and the mayor of Montreal. The next day being Sunday, he attended church with Mayor Caldwell, and in the afternoon visited the citadel and other points of interest in the city.

On July 30 the Prince was expected, and Mayor Lincoln,

with others, went down the harbor on the steamer "Neptune" to meet him. His Royal Highness landed about noon, with much parade. In the evening Mr. Lincoln dined with the Prince at Lord Mulgrave's, about forty others being present. He was presented to the Prince, and had some conversation with the Duke of Newcastle about Boston. After the dinner Mayor Lincoln was toasted and made a speech. The next morning was spent in making calls upon a number of gentlemen, and in the evening there was a levee at the house of the governor, where he had an opportunity for conversation with the Prince.

The next morning he took the cars with the Prince for Windsor, dined there with him, and afterwards went by boat to St. John, arriving there in the evening. The Prince's reception at the city of St. John was similar to that at Halifax. A dinner was given, illuminations in evening, etc. The next morning Mayor Lincoln went with the Prince by boat up the St. John river to Frederickton, dining with him, and witnessing the demonstration of the people all along the line. The usual ceremony greeted his arrival in the evening. The following day being Sunday, the Prince and party attended the cathedral, where the bishop preached; on the arrival of the Prince the bishop met him at the door, and later escorted him out. On Monday there was a parade, presentations, addresses, dedication of the park, and in the evening a ball. Mayor Lincoln was much pleased with the little city and its hospitality.

While in St. John Mayor Lincoln wrote to the city clerk the following:



“We are now in St. John, and shall start in the morning for Frederickton. I do not know what may be thought of our visit to the Provinces at home, but I am sure it will be a good thing for Boston here. We have received, as the representatives of Boston, a great deal of attention. The authorities of the Provinces and the cities have been exceedingly gratified at our presence, and have been unbounded in their courtesies. One of the Prince’s suite remarked that it was pleasant to receive such a mark of attention from the Mayor of Boston as his journey to Halifax indicated, for Boston was the first city that had opposed them in the Revolutionary contest, and now is the first city of the United States to welcome the Prince to these shores. They all expressed a determination to visit us, but cannot in honor accept our invitation until they have seen Lord Lyons, with whom there was to be an arrangement as to their route through the United States. The attention of the Prince and his suite to me has been marked and peculiar, and they all look forward to their visit to us with much interest.”

In an account of the proceedings in Halifax and St. John, etc., we find the following:

“Mayor Lincoln, of Boston, produced a strong impression in favor of American gentlemen by his courteous and dignified bearing, and we were told that the Duke of Newcastle, pointing at him, asked Consul Pillsbury ‘if he was a fair specimen of Boston gentlemen; and if so, then,’ said the Duke, ‘Boston must be a city of fine gentlemen, and Mayor Lincoln a credit to his city.’”

On August 7 he started for home, and on his arrival was rejoiced to find all well with his family, then at

Canton. On September 1 he took them to the Old Colony House, Hingham, for a few weeks, before returning to the city.

On September 5 the Second Regiment encamped on the Common, under the command of Colonel Cowdin, who called it, in the Mayor's honor, Camp Lincoln. In the afternoon at 5 o'clock the regiment was reviewed by the Mayor and others. The next day the Mayor dined at the camp with his wife and son, Frederic.

September 17, the anniversary of the settlement of Boston. In the morning the Mayor attended the dedication of the Everett School-house, and in the afternoon was present at the presentation of a flag to a vessel at India Wharf.

On October 16 was held the great Republican torch-light procession, and the following afternoon a reception was held for those taking part, and in the evening another procession. These were exciting days politically, but another subject also engrossed much of the public thought—the coming visit of the Prince of Wales, on October 17.

The following is the correspondence between the President and Queen Victoria relative to the visit of the Prince of Wales:

“TO HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA :

“I have learned from the public journals that the Prince of Wales is about to visit your Majesty's North American dominions. Should it be the intention of His Royal Highness to extend his visit to the United States, I need not say how happy I should be to give him a cordial welcome at Washington. You may be well assured that everywhere in

this country he will be greeted by the American people in such a manner as cannot fail to prove gratifying to your Majesty. In this they will manifest their sense of your domestic virtues, as well as their convictions of your merits as a wise, patriotic, and constitutional sovereign.

“Your Majesty’s most obedient servant,

“JAMES BUCHANAN.

“WASHINGTON, June 4, 1860.”

“BUCKINGHAM PALACE, June 22, 1860.

“MY GOOD FRIEND: I have been much gratified at the feelings which prompted you to write to me, inviting the Prince of Wales to visit Washington. He intends to return from the Canadas through the United States, and it will give him great pleasure to have an opportunity of testifying to you in person that those feelings are fully reciprocated by him. He will thus be able, at the same time, to mark the respect which he entertains for the chief magistrate of a great and friendly state and kindred nation.

“The Prince of Wales will drop all royal state on leaving my dominions, and travel under the name of Lord Renfrew, as he has done when travelling on the Continent of Europe. The Prince Consort wishes to be kindly remembered to you.

“I remain ever your good friend,

“VICTORIA, R.”

From a newspaper account :

“THE PRINCE’S VISIT TO BOSTON. — On October 17, about 3.30 in the afternoon, the train containing the royal party stopped at the Longwood station on the Mill-dam. On its arrival, Mayor Lincoln and the committee descended to the platform at the station, and when the Prince stepped from the car he was cordially greeted by the Mayor and others. He then took the Mayor’s arm, and was followed by the Duke of Newcastle, Hon. Edward Everett, and the members of the suite. As the Prince came into view, he was saluted

by the waving of handkerchiefs by a crowd of ladies on the bank, and he acknowledged the compliment by slightly raising his hat. A band in the vicinity played 'God Save the Queen' at the moment. The Prince was dressed in a dark travelling suit and wore a black hat. Then was formed the procession as it was to pass through the streets of Boston. Gilmore's Band; the Boston Light Dragoons, Captain Pierce; the Waltham Dragoons, Captain Moore; the National Lancers, Captain Fellows. The carriages were placed in the centre of the column of the Lancers and a detachment of this corps acted as a guard of honor. The line of march was taken up through the grounds of Hon. A. A. Lawrence, of Roxbury. The start took place at about a quarter before four o'clock, and the head of the column reached Bowdoin square at about a quarter past five. First carriage: Lord Renfrew (the Prince), Lord Lyons, the British Minister, and His Honor Mayor Lincoln. Second carriage: The Duke of Newcastle, Hon. Edward Everett, Col. N. A. Thompson, and Alderman Faxon. Several other carriages followed with distinguished members of the party.

"The streets were thronged with people and the Prince was greeted everywhere with great enthusiasm, constant cheering, and waving of handkerchiefs and flags, all along the line. In several places the two ensigns, the English and the American, were side by side. The day was one of great excitement. The police kept open a large space of ground in front of the Revere House. Behind the lines of policemen the spectators were crowded as closely as human beings possibly could be. The beautiful and animated appearance of the surrounding houses, and the crowded state of the stoops and windows, all combined to heighten the effect of the spectacle. When the procession appeared, a tumultuous series of cheers rent the air in token of welcome to the son of England's Queen. Slowly the Prince and suite dismounted, and entered the Revere House. Subsequently the Prince showed himself at a window and was lustily cheered.

Finding that the desire to see him increased, he stepped out on a balcony, bowed several times in acknowledgment of the compliments of the assemblage, and then returned to the reception-room. A formal reception then followed, the invited guests, including Mr. Everett and Mr. Winthrop, who had occupied the carriages in the procession, being the parties presented. The day following was made a holiday.

“After the review on the common by Governor Banks, the procession was formed to escort the royal party to the State House. The crowds, the decorations, the enthusiasm, and excitement was as great as on the day previous. At the State House a fine collation was served to the guests and a few distinguished persons. After the collation the party examined the ancient records, maps, and parchments, in the governor’s room; the proceedings by *quo warrant*e vacating the Colony Charter by James II., 1686, an illuminated Bible of the twelfth century, the Province Charter, by William and Mary, 1691, Indian treaties, and other ancient documents.

“After a short rest, the royal party privately departed by the rear entrance to the State House and drove to the Revere; the immense crowd in front of the State House waiting anxiously for his appearance. The crowd, convinced at last that the assertions of the police were true, that the Prince had gone, made all haste to Tremont street, hoping to catch, if possible, another view of His Royal Highness on his way to Music Hall.

“The sight which met the eye on entering the hall was one which aroused every sentiment of delight and admiration. The beautiful auditorium was fitted for the occasion in the most chaste and elegant manner. The lower balcony was faced with scarlet cloth, slightly festooned, and having a richly gilded border. The second balcony was festooned with blue damask, having two stripes of gold for a border. This decoration bore on a circular groundwork of white with a gilt border, the inscription: ‘Welcome,’ ‘England,’ ‘America,’ in red letters. The first named appeared on the balcony

across the lower end of the hall, the second on the left balcony, and the third on the right.

“The doorways to the second balcony were beautifully arched by a festoon composed of the flags of England and America, surmounted by the Prince’s crest, a plume of feathers, and his motto: ‘*Ich Dien.*’ In each corner at the lower end was a stand of colors, borne on a gilded staff, also crowned by the Prince’s crest and motto. Along the wall above the doorways were ranged alternate English and American flags. The organ was completely covered with scarlet damask, having the Prince’s crest represented in the centre.

“The great feature of the occasion and the one on which the eye rested most enraptured, was the display of youthful female loveliness and boyish pride which crowned the upper end of the hall. Twelve hundred school children, the major part of them girls, dressed chiefly in snowy white, with a sufficiency of variegated apparel to increase the picturesqueness of their appearance, occupied the whole upper end of the hall. The two balconies were filled with gayly dressed and beautiful ladies. Surely such a scene is not often witnessed, and a universal expression of admiration attested the effect upon every beholder. A little farther back than the middle of the hall was a spacious elevated platform, covered with bright red carpeting, whereupon were placed a large number of stuffed-seat black-walnut chairs, which were occupied by a large company of distinguished people. Among them were ex Chief-Justice Shaw, Chief-Justice Bigelow, and the associate justices of the Supreme Court; Hon. Charles Sumner, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, Hons. Josiah Quincy, senior and junior; President Felton, of Harvard College, ex-Judge B. R. Curtis, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Oliver Wendell Homes, Hon. Anson Burlingame, and others.

“In front of these was a row of chairs trimmed with crimson plush, looking both elegant and comfortable. These were for the Prince, the governor of the Commonwealth, the

Mayor of the city, and the Prince's suite. At fifteen minutes past five o'clock the party entered and after they were seated, Mayor Lincoln gave the signal and the band and the choir of twelve hundred school children burst forth in inspiring strains with the beautiful ode: 'Our Fathers' Land,' by Oliver Wendell Holmes."

Then followed a most delightful and enjoyable concert. One writer says, "No report of this musical festival that can be written will convey to those not present an adequate idea of its real character." At its close the Prince was escorted to the Revere House. In the evening the Grand Ball took place at the Boston Theatre. It was projected by the leading citizens of Boston, as a tribute of respect to the youthful representative of a nation which is held by a strong bond of sympathy in the most fraternal union with our own. All that a refined taste could suggest, the most skilful artists execute, and unlimited expenditure of time and means could procure, was brought into requisition to impart brilliancy and insure success to the undertaking. A large and efficient committee had the management of the affair, and the result of their labors was witnessed in the complete and successful execution of all their arrangements.

"The auditorium and the stage thrown into one long and elegant ball-room, were embellished with a skill and correctness of outline that showed a master hand. The principal features in this apartment were the Prince's tent, the ornamentation of the balcony, and the decoration of the stage. The Prince's tent was erected in the centre of the first circle, access being obtained thereto by means of a large door which had been cut in the wall for the purpose. The tent was conical in shape, and was made of black and crimson velvet, the American eagle standing proudly erect on the summit. British and American flags were gracefully intertwined upon the sides, the British coat-of-arms occupying a conspicuous position upon the front. The Prince's crest and his motto, '*Ich Dien*,' were also displayed in front, while tall vases

filled with flowers were disposed about the inside of the tent. The stage was enclosed and long mirrors were hung at intervals, and three elegant chandeliers down the centre, and four on each side, threw floods of brilliant light upon the throng beneath. In the rear, the choicest gems of our greenhouses and conservatories had been placed, the centre being occupied by a large marble fountain, the cooling spray and the fragrance of the flowers satisfying and invigorating the senses of all who came within their influence. Statues of Hebe and Bacchus reared their beautiful forms amidst the flowers, while immense bouquets of rare flowers were disposed about the sides of this almost fairy pavilion. A full description of the wonderful scene would fill many pages.

“The Prince arrived in his private box about twenty minutes after ten, where he was eagerly scanned by the brilliant throng, which immediately gathered below the royal tent. At half-past ten, the Prince and suite, attended by the Executive Committee, entered upon the floor, and the orchestra, having played “God Save the Queen” while he was in his box, commenced the performance of music for a quadrille. Mrs. Mayor Lincoln had the honor of opening the ball with the Prince, the position being appropriately hers, as the affair was a city matter.

“The Prince distributed the favor of his presence as far as possible, dancing in many sets, and the fair recipients will have it to tell their grandchildren of the time when they danced with the Prince of Wales. The Prince retired from the hall at twenty minutes before four o’clock, and the ball closed soon after.

“The day following was devoted to visiting localities of interest about Boston, including a visit to Harvard College where suitable attentions were shown him by the faculty and students; to Mt. Auburn and Bunker Hill, to the Public Library, Atheneum, Historical Society, etc. The Prince went from Mt. Auburn to Bunker Hill, with Garcelon hold of the ribbons, at a rate of twelve miles an hour, and he remarked



to the Mayor, who was with him, that this was the first drive he had had since he left home. The Prince presented Mr. Garcelon with an elegant breast-pin, in the form of the princely crest, as a token of his appreciation. It was of gold thickly studded with emeralds and rubies. The Prince planted two trees at Mt. Auburn, one the *Virgilia*, the other the purple beech.

“In the afternoon the Prince with his suite called informally at Mayor Lincoln’s house, the only private house he was allowed to enter while in Boston, where he again met Mrs. Lincoln and the children, with a very few friends who had been invited there to meet him. A collation was served for the guests in the dining-room. The following day the Mayor escorted the Prince and party to Portland by special train. In this brief outline of the Prince’s visit to Boston, only a slight idea is given of the completeness of all the arrangements, the enthusiasm, the excitement, the ceremonies, the military escorts, and processions, and many pleasant incidents which occurred during the visit.”

We will sum up the impression left by the following quotation :

“We hear but one opinion of the admirable manner in which the committee on the part of the City Council have conducted their portion of the reception of the Prince. The committee consisted of His Honor Mayor Lincoln, Aldermen Amory, Briggs, and Faxon, President J. Putnam Bradlee, and Councilmen Sanger, Bradley, Allison, Riley, and Henshaw, and these gentlemen have been untiring in their efforts to give a true Boston reception. His Honor the Mayor has especially filled his post with dignity and efficiency, and the royal party expressed the most unbounded gratification with their visit.”

In that same year, 1860, there was much interest in car-

rying out improvements on the Public Garden. The pond was excavated, grading and curbing done, and a pleasant system inaugurated in the planting of trees by individuals. On October 25 Mayor Lincoln planted there an English oak and Mrs. Lincoln a red oak, while their two eldest children aided, by shovelling in some earth. Many trees were planted by distinguished persons, residents as well as visitors in Boston. A record of these trees, their location, and by whom set out, is kept by the City Engineer for the benefit of posterity.

On November 10 the Continental Bank was organized, of which Mr. Lincoln was an original director, retaining that position until his death.

On November 22 Mayor Lincoln went to New York with the Land Commission.

At that time there was increasing interest and anxiety in regard to the safety of the Union, and while in New York on November 25 Mr. Lincoln's journal mentions a call he made upon Senator Chittenden, of Kentucky, "to talk over the affairs of the Union." He (Senator Chittenden) thought the danger was imminent, and the Union would not "last six months."

On December 3 there was great excitement, owing to a called meeting to be held that day in Tremont Temple, it being the anniversary of John Brown's execution. The call read:

"A Public Convention will be held in Tremont Temple during the day and evening of to-day, December 3, to mark the anniversary of the martyrdom of John Brown (which occurred Dec. 2, 1859), and to consider the great question of our age, 'How can American Slavery be Abolished?' The

speakers who will address the meeting will confine themselves exclusively to the great question of the day, for it would be a work of supererogation now to defend John Brown and a useless waste of time to eulogize him, and it is believed that a practical consideration of the above subject will be the most appropriate commemoration of his glorious death. The Convention will not be one for debate, but each speaker will give his own views on the question in as brief a manner as he may be able, and no person will speak more than once. Invitations have been extended to most of the prominent anti-slavery men and politicians of the country."

Among those signifying their intention of being present were Wendell Phillips, Frederick Douglass, and John Brown, Jr.

This was the second John Brown meeting in Tremont Temple, the first having taken place a year before, over which John A. Andrew presided. This second call was signed by men who were active and prominent in the former meeting, and it was understood and claimed by the friends of the meeting to be but a continuation of the series. While there were many citizens of weight and respectability in the city who deplored and deprecated the movement for a meeting of this character, at this juncture, and while some indistinct rumors were given out that there would be opposition to the meeting, no idea was formed as to the determined character of the sentiment (that no such meeting should be held in this city), and of the strength of numbers and respectability of those who were determined to interpose their influence to stop it.

The hall gradually filled up, and at half-past ten several hundred were present, about a hundred of whom

were females. Everything remained quiet, with the exception of an occasional call for the managers of the meeting to appear, when James Redpath (white), followed by Frederick Douglass (colored), Frank B. Sanborn (white), of Concord, Rev. J. Selia Martin (colored), William Wells Brown (colored), and a few others, white and colored, issued from an ante-room and appeared upon the platform. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Martin, who proceeded to make some remarks. He had spoken but a few sentences before some one on the floor of the hall fell to groaning as if in great agony of spirit. Upon this sound being heard, Mr. R., with others who were seated with him upon the platform, hurriedly left it and proceeded to the place of disturbance. This was the beginning of more trouble, and in a few moments the whole assembly was in an uproar. There were efforts by some to quiet the meeting, and the party from the platform finally found their way back again, and again Mr. Martin tried to speak, but could only utter a few words when he was interrupted by another uproar, and things looked serious.

Word was sent to the Mayor, by the superintendent of the hall, who feared it might be injured, by the chief of police, and others, asking if the hall might be closed; that the opposition had control of the meeting and the disturbance might lead to riot and bloodshed, and finally seeing the necessity, but not wishing to interfere too soon, he ordered the police to clear the hall, which they did, and quiet was restored, although there was more or less excitement all day. The friends of the movement, however, held a meeting in the evening, at the colored church

in Joy street. As there were some fears of a disturbance or riot, the authorities had them protected by a large *posse* of police, and the Lancers and the Second Battalion were under arms to be called upon for duty, if required. Although there were great crowds in all the streets in the vicinity of the church, and much excitement, there was not much trouble. The military not being needed, Mayor Lincoln later visited the armory and expressed his thanks.

Shortly after this, Wendell Phillips made an address in Music Hall on a Sunday, amid a great deal of excitement, and fears were entertained by many that there would again be serious trouble, but the police proved themselves able to keep down actual violence. These were exciting days, and the whole community was stirred.

On December 15 the Mayor and his wife, with a party of gentlemen with their wives, took a short trip to Washington for pleasure and business combined. In Washington they found much excitement in regard to the dissolution of the Union. In the Senate the Mayor heard Mr. Wade speak on secession. Part of his business, however, was in regard to the harbor.

During the year the subject of a new building for the City Hall was agitated, but it was deemed inexpedient to go to the expense of one. It was brought forward, however, and started the next year under Mayor Wightman. Also in 1860 the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was organized; at the meeting Mr. Lincoln presided, and from that time on he was actively interested in the institute as trustee. Professor Rogers, the first President, upon taking the chair, remarked, "that if the

enterprise proved successful, of which there was an excellent prospect, the individuals who were engaged in it might well feel proud of their efforts, and they would be entitled to the enduring thanks and honor of the community."

On December 31 Mayor Lincoln delivered a valedictory address before the School Committee, and on January 5 one before the Board of Aldermen, on the 7th ending his official connection with the City Government. The closing meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held that forenoon, Alderman Clapp in the chair.

Alderman Bailey offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Board are due and are hereby tendered to His Honor the Mayor for the uniform courtesy and dignity of his bearing, and the ability and impartiality which he has brought to the discharge of his duties in presiding over our deliberations during the past year, and that, in closing our official connection, we express our hearty wishes for his success and happiness in the future."

The Mayor replied to the vote in the following address:

"*Gentlemen of the Board of Aldermen*: Your complimentary vote, just communicated to me by the City Clerk, again recalls me to this chair. For the last time I am to be its occupant, surrounded by the pleasant circle of friends and associates who have so often met in this chamber, and taken counsel together upon the public affairs of our beloved city. It must be a hardened and callous nature that does not feel stirred at such a moment with emotions almost too deep for utterance.

“ This feeling is caused, not by a regret that some of our number are about parting with that official power and influence, which through the confidence of their fellow-citizens they have possessed. This is rather a reason for congratulation, as we are thereby relieved from those personal cares and responsibilities which have often seemed so heavy to bear. But our sensibilities are quickened by the fact that the ties which have bound us together are to be severed; that daily intercourse which has so enlivened our passage through the year is brought to a close; the bond of our connection is loosened, and again we are to pursue our separate courses, uncheered by each other's society.

“ I do not know of any official position which brings, in so many intimate and personal relations, its members, as the upper branch of our City Council. Such is the multitude and magnitude of the interests entrusted to the Board of Aldermen, that its members, if they are true to their obligations, are daily, almost hourly, together. A member usually spends more time with his associates of the Board than even with his family at home. Each one's virtues and failings become transparent by this mutual and close communion, the welfare of the city becomes the common centre of affection, and to promote its advancement in all those matters for which its government is organized constitutes as strong a bond of union as usually falls to the lot of man.

“ The mayor of the city, although not one of the members of the Board, is still closely allied to it by the nature of his official duties. Apart from it by the prerogatives of his office, he is still in daily intercourse with its mem-

bers, and presides over its more formal deliberations. His position gives him the best opportunity to become acquainted with the motives of its members, as it is his duty to pass in judgment upon their measures. Happy it is when this mutual intercourse inspires mutual respect and esteem, and such have ever been our relations to each other.

“In accordance with the formalities of this closing hour you have been pleased to pass the customary resolutions of thanks for the manner in which I have presided over your meetings, and your regrets as we separate from one another. These votes will be duly recorded on your journals, but your kindness during the whole year is more deeply engraved upon my heart.

“It is well that in parting, mutual kind sentiments and generous emotions should find an utterance; but how pleasant to remember that during the whole past nothing has occurred to make such sentiments otherwise than true, and that the fair mirror of the heart's tablet has not been tarnished by a single stain!

“Allow me sincerely and truthfully to thank you, one and all, for that consideration and respect which have ever characterized all your conduct towards me. My acknowledgments and gratitude are due not only for those courtesies which have naturally grown out of our official relations, but those which I have experienced in the more private walks of social life and the circle of friendly intercourse.

“To-day we close another year in the municipal history of Boston. I believe its record will be fair and honorable to those who have had in some measure the control



of its destinies. The pressure of public duties has been unusually severe. I commend your fidelity to the important interests which have been specially in your charge. The subjects which have demanded your consideration have embraced nearly the whole circle of municipal legislation. They have been met, I believe, with an earnest desire on your part to so determine them as will best promote the welfare of your constituents.

“In conformity to custom the chairman of your Board will review some of the leading measures which have engaged your attention, which will obviate the necessity of any allusion to them on my own part. These are some enterprises which have been projected, matured, and finished during the year, while there are others which will require the next government to complete. It is hoped that their expediency will commend themselves to our successors so that they may be carried on in the spirit which originally designed them.

“We also close to-day our administration of city affairs, so far as the office of its chief magistrate is concerned. It is an occasion which he gladly welcomes, as affording him an opportunity to return his acknowledgments, not only to his immediate associates of the present government, but to testify to that courtesy which has been shown him by all departments of the public service during his whole official term.

“The generous confidence which has been placed in him by his fellow-citizens in repeated elections, and the civilities and honors which have so often been tendered him by all parties and classes of the people, have imposed a debt of gratitude which time never can repay.

“ Three years since, I entered upon the duties of mayor under peculiar circumstances, with no experience in municipal affairs, and with but little ambition for that renown which often inspires the aspirant for political station ; I proceeded to the discharge of my official obligations with distrust, relying upon the support and coöperation of those whom the people had associated with me in its government. That confidence was not misplaced. There has been a cordial and singular unity of action between the coördinate branches of the government, and I retire with no serious disappointments as to the failure of favorite measures and no heart-burnings against friends or opponents.

“ I came into the government an independent man, free from all obligations or pledges to parties or partisans, and anxious only to do my duty to the whole people. I can truly say that, so far as the members of the government are concerned, there has been no attempt to swerve me from the position which I have ever maintained. I have considered, during my term of office, party politics of but little importance in the management of municipal concerns, and have deemed integrity of character more essential than adherence to any political faith.

“ The purpose of my administration, so far as it concerns myself, has been simple and plain, taking the charter for my guide. I have not endeavored to magnify my office or to lose any of its prerogatives or powers. I have taken none of the means to seek or retain popularity, but while happy to receive the approbation of my fellow-citizens, have still thought to satisfy my own sense of duty to be of more consequence than popular applause.

“Three years, though an important portion of the life of an individual, is comparatively a small term in the existence of a municipality. It is soon forgotten, but I trust none of the vital interests of the city have suffered during this period; that we have kept up with the progress of the times, and improvements have been introduced which will be of lasting benefit to the community.

“A new administration is soon to assume the conduct of our affairs. At its head is a gentleman who has achieved a good reputation for his interest in public matters, and who has had much experience in municipal concerns. We should welcome him and his coadjutors to the place we have filled, trusting that the credit and good name of our city will remain unimpaired in their hands.

“We are now about to separate; let us be thankful for the opportunity we have enjoyed to bear an honored part in the promotion of the public weal. We have committed errors, no doubt; we have not had strength, perhaps, to carry out all our good purposes; a generous people will pardon, if they are satisfied as to the integrity of our motives. Let the friendships formed here be continued in the private life upon which most of us are to enter, and may the blessing of Heaven rest upon our city and all its inhabitants!”

In regard to the retirement of Mayor Lincoln one writer said:

“Mr. Lincoln terminates his official duties as mayor on Monday next, having served three years, and may we not add, his administration has been eminently successful and satisfactory to a very large majority of our citizens? We

believe we are not bestowing undue praise by saying this, for we think it is the sentiment of the public. Mr. Lincoln has on all occasions acquitted himself with marked propriety and ability, and as the representative of our city, wherever he has been, at home or abroad, there has been no tongue to cavil at his words or his acts. He is by nature and education a conservative man, and has given that impress to his official duties, checking, when in his power, any inclination to illegal or radical measures. His zeal in behalf of our harbor has been one of the most prominent features of his administration, and the good results which will flow from it will long benefit the commerce and trade of Boston. Like the magistrate of old, Mr. Lincoln would no doubt accept all the censure which might be bestowed upon his official acts, if his name could be connected with them, leaving posterity to bestow the impartial verdict.

“Mr. Lincoln having been chosen as a citizen’s candidate, receiving the votes of all parties, he has been most faithful to his position. We do not think that in any act or appointment he has given politics a passing thought, and every man who has had experience in our city matters, who is not striving to secure party ends, will agree that it is to be regretted that politics has again been introduced into our city affairs. It has no more business there than in the management of a manufacturing corporation. Mayor Lincoln has not attempted to equalize the offices, or even construct his committees with a regard to the political complexion of men, but has ignored all such claims and based his selection upon the qualifications of the members or applicants. In doing this he has acted wisely.

“Mr. Lincoln carries into his retirement a mind enlarged by the experiences he has had as mayor, a position which brings a man into direct communication with the representatives of all classes, and with scenes of all shades. It is a school which destroys all the theoretical tendencies of a man’s disposition, and renders him practical and observing. We

believe that many years will not be allowed to pass over his head before he will again be called upon to serve the citizens who have placed their trusts in his hands and found him a working, a thoughtful, and affable public officer."

How soon that prophecy proved true! Although the two following years he was free from those great responsibilities of the mayor's office, they were busy ones, carrying his thought and energy into many different channels.

In December, 1861, Mr. Lincoln took a trip to Washington, and some extracts from letters to his wife at that time are here inserted:

“WASHINGTON, MONDAY EVENING,

“Dec. 16, 1861.

“DEAR WIFE: We have all arrived here this evening well, having had a very pleasant journey. There was a great deal of excitement last year, you remember, when we were here; but now it is tenfold in degree. It is said there are a thousand people at the hotel, and nearly all the passengers were told to-night that there were no rooms for them, but Mr. Willard happened to be in the office and he found rooms for us at his brother's on the opposite corner, and we are very comfortable.

“After we passed Philadelphia, we saw camps and soldiers nearly all the way on the line of the railroads, and Washington, of course, is full. The news from Europe to-day has not caused so much excitement here as it will probably all over the country; the Government, I understand, do not think it quite so serious as the newspapers make it. However, it is bad enough, and no one

knows what the next year will bring about in the destinies of the country. There are a good many Bostonians in Washington. We probably could not be here in a more excitable week.

“ We have laid out no programme for the future, but I shall keep you advised of our movements. I trust you are all well, and with kisses and love for you and the children, I now bid you good-night.

“ Your affectionate husband,

“ F. W. LINCOLN, JR.”

“ WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18, 1861.

“ DEAR WIFE: Mrs. Willard, our landlady, asked me this morning what I would give for a present, and I received with much pleasure your letter of Monday. We have not yet seen much of Washington excepting at the hotel, having spent yesterday and to-day in Virginia visiting the camps. The great Army of the Potomac consists probably of between two or three hundred thousand men, furnished in the most perfect manner with all the modern improvements of civilized warfare. The camps reach for many miles along the banks of the river; some appear dirty and uncomfortable, while a majority of them are fitted with everything to make them agreeable. Some of the officers' tents have fireplaces with wood or coal fires, carpets, looking-glasses, and pictures, like the rooms of a house. The majority of the men, so far as health is concerned, are better off than if they were at home, and the whole affair now has the appearance as if the people had turned out on a grand excursion of pleasure. Possibly this appearance of things may be owing to

the two beautiful days which we have spent in their company and the hearty welcome with which we were received. There may be suffering, but I must confess we saw nothing of the kind and the soldiers would not acknowledge it. I have seen quite a number of ladies who are visiting the camps living with their husbands, among them Mrs. Lyman, who is a daughter of James T. Austin, and Mrs. Colonel Green, who is a daughter of the late Robert G. Shaw. The ladies in camp have their riding dresses with them, and you see them flying about with the officers from camp to camp, giving a highly picturesque shading to the lively excitement of the outdoor life.

“I cannot give you in detail an account of the camps. The letters of Perley and Carlton in the ‘Journal’ give a very correct sketch of them. No American citizen who can afford it should omit to see with his own eyes this great army; it probably was never surpassed in the history of the world. We never can more fully realize the great extent of our country, as when we see combined in one array so many thousand men whose homes are thousands of miles apart, or the great issue at stake, as such a spectacle as we have witnessed presents. One feels proud of his country, and cannot but hope that Providence has a great destiny for us. We have not yet made our plans for the future; there are about sixty thousand men on this side we have not seen, besides the army at Annapolis and the division under General Banks. We shall endeavor to see them before we go home, but cannot say now when.

“To-day we were present at a grand sham fight of

General McDowell's division, consisting of from fifteen to twenty thousand men. The line of battle and the movements were the same as in a real battle, excepting the presence of an enemy. It was a very exciting scene. I felt that if it had been real, and a man had been shot, I should have snatched his gun and thrown myself into the fight, regardless of consequences. The only regret or complaint I heard from the soldiers was that General McClellan did not give them active work. Yesterday we were visiting one of the camps. Soon after we left, there was a report that the enemy had attacked the pickets about five miles off, and in ten minutes several regiments were ready and run to the place. We saw one regiment this morning which had laid on their arms all night waiting for the enemy. Last evening the president and Mrs. Lincoln held a reception; it was, of course, quite crowded. I must now close. I am having a glorious time; my companions are all I could desire; we have a good deal of fun. Please give kisses to the children, the same to yourself, from

“Your affectionate husband.”

“WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1861.

“Thursday Evening.

“DEAR WIFE: To-day we have spent in Washington, making calls and attending to business. I do not make much progress regarding the prisoners held as hostages; the Government are to work on the subject, but do not see the way clear to address the Confederate States on the subject without compromising themselves. I have met some gentlemen who are here for the same object, and we are working together.



“I forgot to mention yesterday that I went to the camp at Hunters’ Capel, where Fred Revere is, but he was absent on picket duty about three miles from the camp. I suppose there is some anxiety to hear from Washington respecting the prospect of war with England, but it is as much a matter of doubt here as elsewhere. The more the question is discussed as growing out of the laws of nature the more difficult it becomes. Able men differ on the question. The official dispatches arrived only this morning.

“I cannot tell when we shall set our faces towards home. Mr. T. will telegraph to-morrow where our next letters will be sent. It will be safe, however, to direct to the Gilmore House, Baltimore, if you put the letter in the post-office on Sunday.

“As it is quite late, I will not say anything more at present. Give my love to the chickens, with lots of kisses to them as well as to yourself, and believe me to be

“Yours very truly,

“F. W. LINCOLN, JR.”

In March, 1862, another interesting visit to Washington was made, of which the following letter speaks :

“WASHINGTON, March 16, 1862.

“DEAR WIFE: I wrote a brief note to you on Thursday night. On Friday we were called at 5 o’clock in the morning, and started for Washington, arriving about six o’clock; put up at Willard’s, where we found rooms engaged for us. At the hotel we found delegates from the Chamber of Commerce of New York and Philadel-

phia, who had been summoned to Washington on the same business. At eight o'clock we went to the War Department. The secretary of war was waiting to meet us. It was a very solemn and impressive meeting, the secretary stating that the events of last Sunday formed one of the most exciting epochs of modern times and would create a profound sensation throughout the civilized world. It was the successful effect of a new engine of war and would revolutionize the whole system of warfare. The immediate danger to all our large cities was great, and he had called together the representatives of the three large cities to give him advice and counsel as to the best means to avert the danger.

"I will not state all that was said or done, but enough now to say that we have had conferences with the president and the secretary of the navy, and other officials in Washington.

"Yesterday I dined with General Totten and his family; had a very pleasant time. Mrs. T. wished to be remembered to you.

"To-day attended the Unitarian church; heard Mr. Channing preach.

"There is the same excitement as usual here. The weather is very bad; rained hard yesterday and same to-day. I cannot tell when I shall start for home; probably not before Tuesday. I shall expect to meet two or three letters from you at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, New York. I received a letter from Mr. H. last evening. My love to all and kisses for you and the chickens; believe me to be

"Truly your husband,

"F. W. LINCOLN, JR."

During these two years Mr. Lincoln's personal interests received more of his attention, but he was ready to lay them all aside once more for the love of his city, when in December, 1862, it again called upon him to take up the position which he had so recently left, knowing as he so well did the added responsibilities, owing to the war and the disturbed conditions of the times. He was needed, and it seemed impossible for him to decline. He was elected by a large majority. As soon as his election had become generally known, a few energetic citizens of Ward 8 procured the services of Hall's Band, and a procession under the marshalship of Hon. George A. Shaw, with George S. Hale and Morris C. Fitch as aides, started from the Republican headquarters about eight o'clock, and proceeded to the residence of Mr. Lincoln, on Pinckney street, where he was already entertaining a large number of friends. After a patriotic tune from the band, followed by repeated cheers from the crowd, now swelled to several hundreds, Mr. Shaw introduced George S. Hale, chairman of the Ward and City Committee, who spoke as follows :

*"Fellow-Citizens :* I don't propose to detain you from the pleasure for which you and I have come here this evening. I propose only to offer in your name to our fellow-citizens our congratulations at the result of this day's proceedings ; not the triumph of a party, but the triumph of the honest citizens of Boston, over party, in the person of Frederic W. Lincoln, Jr."

Mr. Lincoln was greeted with three rousing cheers for himself and three for the city of Boston. He then spoke as follows :

“*Fellow-Citizens*: I find myself to-night in a somewhat peculiar position. You, as is customary on such occasions, have come here as the friends of the successful candidate, to congratulate him upon his election. If he had any aspirations for the office to which he has been elected, if he wished again to take those responsibilities upon himself, he might join with you in your jubilant strains. But he cannot. Some three or four years since it was my fortune to be mayor of the city. I filled that position three years, and I thought that that term of service would release me from any further claim of the citizens in that direction. But as a matter of duty, having been urged by many citizens of all political parties to allow my name to be put before you, I did so, not anticipating, I can assure you, this result. But you have willed that I shall again go to the City Hall, and become associated with those whom you have put with me as counsellors in conducting your city affairs. I have no new principles to enunciate, no new platform to build or stand upon. I shall endeavor to do my duty (cries of ‘Good,’ ‘good’), making the City Charter my guide, and aided by those counsellors whom the people, the *people* have put around me. (Loud cheers.) I will not detain you on this cold night with any extended remarks. To my friends who have exerted themselves in my behalf, if they have done it for the interest of the city, I return my thanks. (Voices, ‘That’s it,’ ‘that’s right.’) To my opponents, if I have any, I wish them to judge of my acts with jealousy, and if they should be against the interests of the city let them give me a withering rebuke. (‘Good,’ ‘good.’)

“I have nothing further to say, except to return my thanks to my fellow-citizens for this mark of their confidence.”

Mr. Lincoln was saluted with repeated cheers, while the band played “Hail Columbia.”

One writes of him :

“Rising from one degree of strength to another, he became an influence and a power among his associates, which extending its circle, finally embraced a large portion of his fellow-citizens and placed him again and again in the mayoralty of the city. A distinguished and rare honor has been conferred upon him, that of recalling him to the post after an intervening administration. He is thus the predecessor and successor of the last mayor. We feel a degree of confidence in him, that, occupying this post a second time in the manner he does, he will bring to the discharge of its duties a matured experience and enlarged views. He holds office in a year of momentous importance to every interest in the country, of which Boston must be, as the metropolis of New England, an important and influential part. We like the tone of his inaugural. It takes just and considerate views of the manifold questions that belong to the government to consider and deliberate and decide upon, and it breathes a freedom from partisan influence and party names that cannot fail to commend it and its author to the candid and liberal of all parties, because, as he himself has so well expressed it: ‘Our constituents, ignoring in a great measure all party questions, have brought us together to promote the welfare of every class and rank into which the community is divided. The great and permanent interests of the whole city and its entire population we are placed here to advance and sustain. Let party names and partisan issues be banished from our councils, let our legislative acts have but one motive, the public good, and let it be understood that character must be the great merit which every applicant for office or position must possess if he expects favor at our hands.’”

The year 1863 was filled with many stirring interests.

On January 13 a meeting was held at the Merchants Exchange Reading-room to make suitable arrangements for a reception to Major-General Butler, who was to visit the city that day. The meeting was called to order by Hon. George B. Upton, who briefly stated its object, in which he said that if the general had committed any errors in judgment, his great acts and services had thrown them far into the shade, and that he was worthy of proper and honorable notice at the hands of the city of Boston. Mayor Lincoln was then introduced to the meeting and immediately and unanimously elected to the chair. A committee of fifty gentlemen were appointed to make arrangements for the reception, with Mayor Lincoln as chairman. Owing to the uncertainty of the general's movements, hardly twenty-four hours were available to arrange the preliminaries of a public reception; but no formal programme was required to call forth the enthusiasm of the people. Long previous to the arrival of the train the gathering thousands thronged every avenue of approach to the depot. At 12 o'clock the general arrived by special train from Lowell, accompanied by his staff, Mayor Hosford, of Lowell, and others.

He was met by General Tyler, chief marshal of the procession, who presented him to Mayor Lincoln, by whom he was conducted to the barouche, and the procession was formed. It passed through many of the principal streets of the city to the State House, where it halted, being joined there by both branches of the Legislature. The procession arrived at Faneuil Hall about one o'clock, amid great enthusiasm. The hall was hand-

somely decorated for the occasion with flags, bunting, and mottoes referring to the scenes of General Butler's triumphs — Baltimore, New Orleans, etc. When the noise consequent upon the greeting of the gallant general had subsided, General Tyler took the platform and said :

“*Fellow-citizens*: This is not an occasion when any formal organization is necessary. The heart of Boston has spoken, and its head, our honored Mayor, will present to you our distinguished guests.” Nine deafening cheers were given for General Butler, the band playing “The Star Spangled Banner.”

Mayor Lincoln then made a short speech, from which is quoted the following, in referring to General Butler :

“One of the first to offer his services to the governor of the Commonwealth at the commencement of the Rebellion, he led our gallant volunteers to the South, and his services at Baltimore, at Annapolis, at Hatteras, and at New Orleans are known to the world, and will make one of the most important pages in the history and annals of these times. The proof of his patriotism is shown in the fact that he has perilled his life in the service of his country; and when we remember that for months \$50,000 has been offered for his head, we know how the rebels appreciate him.”

Then followed a speech by General Butler, terminating the ceremonies.

On the day following, January 14, a grand reception was given by the city and State to the California Cavalry Company. On their arrival at the Providence Station they were met by several military organizations and troops, a procession formed, and amid much enthusiasm

passed through the crowded streets to the State House. Here there were addresses by ex-Mayor Wightman, Mayor Lincoln, Captain Reed, and Governor Andrew.

During the last week in January, General McClellan visited Boston and was entertained by several personal friends, at all of which entertainments Mayor Lincoln was present. On the evening of the twenty-ninth a party was given for him by Mr. Edward Eldrige. On the thirtieth Mayor Lincoln went with him to the Navy Yard, to Bunker Hill, and other places of interest. In the evening he dined at Mr. Gray's, where were present, besides General McClellan, Agassiz, Governor Clifford, Edward Everett, Judge Bigelow, Professor Pierce, Dr. Holmes, the general's aids, Commodore Montgomery, and others, and later that evening he attended with his wife a large reception given by Mrs. Gray in honor of Mrs. McClellan.

On February 2 a large reception was given to General McClellan at the Tremont House, where there were throngs of people and much enthusiasm, and on February 6 the Mayor again escorted him to some of the places of interest in Boston, and in the evening, took his son Frederic with him to the Tremont House, to bid the general good-by.

The number of speeches made by Mayor Lincoln during this and the following three years was very great, and the celebrations, dinners, and receptions to distinguished guests in the city, which he attended in person, were most numerous. To the troops alone, going to and returning from war, he delivered fifty-one addresses. We will mention a few only of the most notable occa-



sions. In April a dinner was given Brigadier-General Cowdin. In June occurred the celebration of the two hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, with a banquet at Faneuil Hall. Then came the arrival and reception of the Forty-fourth Regiment, with the enthusiastic welcome home, followed by an ovation on the Common, with speeches by Mayor Lincoln and Colonel Lee. Soon came the return of the Forty-fifth Regiment and its reception; and such occasions rapidly multiplied. When one considers that these things were outside the Mayor's regular daily duties, it is clearly seen that every hour of his time was fully occupied.

At this time also, Mayor Lincoln, with Prof. E. N. Hosford and Capt. W. T. Glidden, were appointed a commission by Governor Andrew to consider and decide upon the best temporary defences which could be constructed for the harbor, and much time and thought had to be given to this important matter, as well as frequent visits made to different parts of the harbor.

The Fourth of July was celebrated in the usual manner. Oliver Wendell Holmes delivered the oration. The morning concert, at eight o'clock, took place on the Common, and this was one of the most popular features of the day's celebration, to which thousands of people flocked. Then came the procession between nine and ten, passing through many of the streets to the Boston Theatre, or, as it was then often called, the Academy of Music. This was crowded with people, except in the seats reserved for those taking part in the procession; and after its entrance, music, prayer by Rev. Chandler Robbins, and the

oration followed. At the close of the oration, when the enthusiastic applause had come to an end, Mayor Lincoln read to the assemblage the address of the president, then just received: "The President announces to the country that the news from the army of the Potomac up to 10 P.M. of the third is such as to cover the army with the highest honor, to promise a great success to the cause of the Union, and to claim the condolence of all for the many gallant fallen; and that for this he especially desires that on this day He whose will, not ours, should ever be done, be everywhere remembered and revered with profound gratitude." Cheer after cheer greeted this grand news, and the enthusiasm was intense.

The following letter was received by the Mayor, from Hon. Charles Sumner:

"WASHINGTON, July, 1863.

"DEAR SIR: I regret much that I cannot be in Boston on the Fourth of July, to listen to words of eloquent cheer, and to join my fellow-citizens there in the celebration of the day. But whether there or here I shall not fail to celebrate the day in my heart, hoping, praying, striving for the speedy triumph of those principles to which the day is consecrated, — life, liberty, and happiness to all men. Such is the glorious declaration of rights to which our nation was from the beginning pledged, and it is now vindicating by war.

"Massachusetts took a leading part in awakening and beginning the Revolution by which that declaration was first vindicated. And thank God, her influence has not been unfelt in the greater efforts now making to uphold the declaration and to keep the whole country under its control, so that there shall be but one people, free and independent, without a master and without a slave. In this cause she has already given some of her best blood, and sorrowed at many funerals.

She must not halt or hesitate now, but must proceed right onward to the triumph which is sure to be ours. I know not when this war will end, but I know well how it will end.

“Accept my thanks for the invitation with which you have honored me ; and believe me, Mr. Mayor, with much respect,

“ Faithfully yours,

“ CHARLES SUMNER.

“ HON. F. W. LINCOLN.”

Other features of the day were the regatta, the balloon ascension from the Common, the fireworks in the evening, and the exhibition of electric lights. The city streets and buildings were quite generally decorated with flags and mottoes, but all unnecessary or elaborate expenditure of money at this time was discouraged. Some of the mottoes were :

“ Let the hardships of our brothers in the field, and the fresh-made graves of the fallen, rouse and inspire us to do, and if need be to die, for our country.”

“ There is a call and a duty, a work and a place for all.”

“ Our fathers left us the glorious legacy of Liberty ; may we transmit to posterity virtue to merit it, and courage to preserve it ! ”

“ No page in heroic history shines brighter than that which bears the record of Bunker Hill and Faneuil Hall.”

“ Stain not the glory of your worthy ancestors ; but, like them, resolve never to part with your birthright.”

“ Past renown and future hopes.”

“ Our flag : fight for it, live for it, die for it, if need be, but surrender never.”

During these busy years, when so much was required of the Mayor's time and thought, he never gave up his regular attendance at church and Sunday-school, except

on a very few occasions, when some specially important duty required his immediate attention ; when possible, on a Sunday afternoon, he would take a drive with his wife and children.

On July 5 there was much excitement in the city on account of the battle at Gettysburg. In June President Lincoln had issued his proclamation calling for 300,000 men for three years or through the war. When the patriotism of the able-bodied citizens gave out, the Government was forced to draft men into its service to put down the Rebellion. Those whose names were drawn could provide a substitute, or pay \$300 cash. Massachusetts was required to furnish 15,519 men. The drawing began July 8, 1863. Everything went well for a week. But the news received from the New York draft riots greatly stirred the public mind, and incited many hotheads to treasonable language. For two days a fearful riot had been raging in New York City, involving a very great loss of life and property, all of which helped to encourage and develop a feeling of resistance in Boston. The authorities of the city and the State were watchful for signs of any outbreak, either in sympathy with New York or on account of the draft here, and there was fear that the contagion would spread.

On July 14 the trouble broke out. Mayor Lincoln, seeing that an outbreak was probable, had asked Governor Andrew to have troops sent up from Fort Warren, and the "Henry Morrison," the city boat, went to the fort and brought them. Before their arrival the Mayor had found it necessary to take other precautions. About noon he sent orders to Capt. (later Major) Edward J.

Jones, commanding the Eleventh Battery, to have his men in readiness. The Lancers, Light Dragoons, Independent Cadets, and two or three other military organizations, were also notified to be at their armories ready for service in case of an outbreak. When Captain Jones reported with his battery, that is, the men of the battery, without guns, Mayor Lincoln directed them to proceed to the Cooper-street Armory. There was no military organization existing there at that time, most of the militia being at the seat of war. The following is the warrant received early in the afternoon by Captain Slade of the Lancers; after it had been in his possession less than an hour, upwards of fifty men appeared in uniform at the armory, ready for duty:

“COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,

“SUFFOLK SS.

CITY OF BOSTON.

“TO CAPTAIN LUCIUS SLADE, *Commanding Company A,  
First Battalion of Light Dragoons:*

“WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me, Frederic W. Lincoln, Jr., Mayor of the said city of Boston, that there is threatened a tumult, riot, and mob of a body of men acting together by force and violence, with intent, by force and violence, to break and resist the laws of the Commonwealth of said city of Boston, in said County of Suffolk, and that military force is necessary to aid the civil authority in suppressing the same; now, therefore, I command you as aforesaid, armed, equipped with ammunition, as the law directs and with proper officers, either attached to the troops, or detailed by you, to parade to the armory of said company in Sudbury street,

in said city of Boston, forthwith, then and there to obey such orders as may be given them according to law. Hereof fail not at your peril; and have you there this warrant with your doings returned thereon.

“Witness my hand and the seal of the city of Boston, this fourteenth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

“(Signed) F. W. LINCOLN, JR.,  
“*Mayor of the City of Boston.*”

The armory was a danger point for a peculiar reason. Just before the Fourth of July Mayor Lincoln made some inquiries about means for firing a salute on Independence Day, and found that there were no cannon in the city. He applied to Governor Andrew for the loan of two field-pieces, and was told that if he would receipt for them he could secure them from one of the camps. This he did. The guns came to Boston, were used on the Fourth of July for patriotic purposes, and then placed temporarily in the Cooper-street Armory. There was a fear that the unruly element, knowing this fact, would attempt to secure the guns. On the morning of the fourteenth Mr. Wesley Hill, an enrolling officer, and Mr. David Howe began distributing Provost Marshal Howe's notifications to drafted men in the northerly part of the city. Everything proceeded quietly until half-past twelve o'clock, when the two were leaving notifications in the lower part of Prince street. Mr. Howe had proceeded about half the distance from Lafayette avenue to Commercial street, when he stopped at a house with one of his documents, and the drafted men happened to be at home.

Mr. Howe was set upon as he was leaving the house, and beaten about the head and back with clubs, pieces of board, etc. Mr. Hill having gone to the marshal's office at the first intimation of trouble, to give information, Mr. Howe had no one to defend him, until officer Romanzo H. Wilkins, of the First Police Station, who chanced to be in the vicinity, arrived. As he was trying to get Mr. Howe away to his home, they were both attacked and beaten, and the number of rioters increasing, they also attacked those who tried to help the two men, and so the mob increased. On the arrival of more police, the cry was raised, "Kill them," and they were also attacked. In different localities the trouble was renewed and many persons were injured. As the crowd left the first place of disturbance, it was their intention to proceed to Provost Marshal Howe's office on Sudbury street, but this was not carried out, probably through fear of the guard of regulars known to be stationed there. During these scenes the police were ordered to the stations and held in readiness. Squads were sent to different parts of the North End, proving effective in preventing a spread of the tumult. Shortly before five o'clock in the afternoon the citizens were made glad by the sight of a company of regulars, with arms loaded and at half-cock, marching steadily up State street. It was the Third Company of Heavy Artillery, one hundred men, who had just arrived from Fort Independence, and as they were not just then required at the North End, they were ordered to Beach-street Barracks. The news of the disturbance was for a time discreetly withheld from the public as far as possible, that the mob might not be augmented by crowds of

the curious. For several hours the effort worked well, and many who heard of the disturbance attached little importance to it, so that very probably the affair was less serious than it might have been had public excitement been allowed to run rampant.

Mayor Lincoln, however, knew many dangers of which few others were aware until long afterward. One man came to Mayor Lincoln and confessed that he had received gold in London to come over here to set fire to Boston, but when he had arrived and looked at our streets and our homes, he was stricken with such a remorse of conscience that his heart failed him and he repented of his evil purpose.

There were threats of burning the city, specially the Mayor's house and public buildings, and for the safety of his family the Mayor had them leave their home, taking with them trunks and valuables. They went to the house of a relative in another part of the city. Police officers were kept in the house all night to protect it, but happily there was no trouble. The next day Mrs. Lincoln received many invitations from kind friends living out of the city to join them with her family, and she accepted that of her husband's uncle in Canton.

A Frenchman called upon the Mayor to warn him that the water-works might be tampered with, but his foresight had prepared for that and he was able to reply that all was protected. At nightfall everybody but the authorities thought the disgraceful scenes were ended, and even they justly indulged in such a hope; yet every possible precaution had been taken to check any further outbreak. By dark at least a thousand men were under



arms to keep the peace. Shortly after seven o'clock the low grumblings of an approaching storm were heard in various localities in the North End. Knots of men began to collect on Endicott, Hanover, and Prince streets, and well-disposed citizens took good care to keep out of their way; but instead of retiring to their homes like good citizens, they collected on the outskirts of the disaffected portions of the city, to witness the course of events, and thus increased the crowd and the labors of the police.

At 8.30 o'clock a preconcerted signal brought every man under arms to his feet, ready for duty. The Mayor was at the Second Station, with Chief of Police Kurtz, directing operations. Deputy Savage looked to it that the men were ready for the word of command. Meanwhile the rioters were in their most dangerous mood at the North End. A large and boisterous crowd had assembled in front of the Light Artillery Armory in Cooper street. Showers of bricks and other missiles fell upon the armory. Windows were smashed and missiles fell thick and fast about the men within. Now was the critical time. A man stood at the guns, which were loaded and ready. The mob seemed to be gaining the upper hand, and with the guns once in their possession the direful results could not be predicted. The Mayor appeared and ordered the rioters to disperse, but as they paid no heed the order was given to fire, and through the closed doors a good round of canister burst into the ranks of the mob. Many were wounded and carried away by their friends, and the crowd were glad to disperse.

Many of them, however, joined in the trouble at other places, and in Dock square a great disturbance was taking

place. The rioters broke into some of the gun stores and helped themselves to pistols, rifles, and knives, but the police soon drove them out. Dock square now presented an exciting scene, filled with a turbulent mass of people, including many women, and not a few children, with bayonets and knives plentiful. But from headquarters the word was given, and the arm of the law began to move. The police had kept the little hill from Cornhill to Dock square clear, and placed a guard of regulars before the door of J. Hapgood's sporting apparatus store, Washington street. And now the time of the rioters had come. Down Washington street, at a fair pace, came first Major Gordon's hundred regulars from Fort Independence with guns loaded and cocked; then the Lancers and Dragoons, whose soldierly and resolute bearing and spirited style told well in the eyes of the thousands who watched with eager interest the men whom they had never seen save on a gala day; and last, the well-drilled police. The orders were given low and quick; down through Dock square and under the side of Faneuil Hall they marched and took position. For nearly an hour they remained there, while the police with no gentle force completely cleared Dock square and stationed strong guards along the streets. Shortly after ten o'clock the first and second companies of the Second Massachusetts Heavy Artillery from Readville arrived at the scene of action with two pieces of cannon. The mob, having learned now by experience that the authorities were in earnest, were speedily driven from the squares; guards were set and the two cannon well supported, placed so as to sweep the squares. Detachments

were then ordered from the Dragoons, and squads patrolled the streets at the North End during the remainder of the night.

At midnight all was as quiet as could be expected. At twelve-thirty o'clock an alarm of fire was sounded which brought out the department from the North End, but it was found that some scoundrel had broken open a box on Fort Hill and given a false alarm. Immediately after this it was reported that the artillery armory on Cooper street had been set on fire and the incendiary was seen to leave the building, but by the prompt action of the military present the flames were extinguished with trifling damages to the property, and without the aid of the engines. The next day, July 15, Mayor Lincoln issued the following proclamation :

*“ To the Citizens of Boston :*

“The peace and good order of this city have been violated by an assembly of rioters and evil-disposed persons, and still further violence is threatened. I therefore deem it my duty to ask the aid of all good citizens in suppressing any tumultuous assemblages that may be gathered, and bringing to condign punishment all violators of law and good order ; and I also deem it my duty to notify and warn all persons who have been or shall be engaged in making depreddations upon property, in assaulting individuals, or in any way disturbing the public peace, that full preparation has been made for any exigency their conduct shall create. The good order and the quiet of the city shall be preserved at all hazards, and those who riotously attempt to interrupt them shall be brought to

punishment, whatever rigor may be necessary to these ends. That innocent parties may not suffer with the guilty, all persons whose duty does not call them into proximity to places of disorder and violence are requested to keep away from them; and all parents and guardians are earnestly desired to see that the minors under their control are not in the streets after sunset.

“F. W. LINCOLN, JR., *Mayor*.

“CITY HALL, BOSTON, July 15, 1863.”

The Mayor's proclamation seems to have been almost universally heeded. No collection of people, however small, was allowed by the police, and no people were allowed to stand about the sidewalks. All the arrangements were complete and most effective. Strict watchfulness was kept for several days, but there was no further serious trouble. From the Boston “Journal” of July 27, 1863:

“We heartily endorse the following from the ‘Advertiser’:  
“‘THE MAYOR.—We observe that Mayor Lincoln, in his review of the proceedings for the suppression of the riot in this city, while naming the various persons who deserve the thanks of the public for their efforts on that occasion, omits to name one to whom the public, however, will not forget to be grateful. The officer not named is the mayor of Boston. Had he not been as firm, judicious, cool, and assiduous as he was found to be by all who approached him, the praiseworthy efforts of his subordinates and assistants might after all have failed. As it was, there is no one to whom more is due for the signal success with which the peace of the city was restored and maintained.’”

From the "Transcript":

"The Mayor has won increased respect from his fellow-citizens by his promptness, energy, and sagacity in being sufficiently forearmed to meet and crush the riot before it had time to become serious. His proceedings and those of his associates are an evidence, not only of the steady devotion of Boston to law and order, but also that a city rightly governed is amply able to protect itself against the mob."

Mayor Lincoln again showed his thoughtfulness and foresight by the following:

"MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,

"July 23, 1863.

"*Gentlemen of the City Council:*

"The late battle of Gettysburg, one of the most gallant achievements of the Union forces during the war, was gained at the sacrifice of the lives of many citizen-soldiers of Massachusetts. In the engagement there were several regiments belonging particularly to the city of Boston. Their valor was tested on that well-fought field, and the memory of the brave who fell should be cherished by us with patriotic pride. A large portion of them were buried by their surviving comrades on the field of battle, but received only such hasty rites of sepulture as the circumstances would warrant. It is probable that before a great length of time the field will be used for agricultural purposes, and their remains will be disturbed.

"In the immediate vicinity, forming in fact a portion of the scene of the battle, there is a beautiful rural cemetery, belonging to the city of Gettysburg, about half a mile distant. I would respectfully suggest for your consideration the propriety of purchasing a lot in the ceme-

tery, and having the bodies of our dead removed to it. I understand that most of them can now be readily identified, and I would suggest prompt measures to effect this end. A correct list of those interred should be preserved, a fence should be placed around the enclosure, and a suitable monument erected at the expense of the city.

“F. W. LINCOLN, JR., *Mayor.*”

“IN COMMON COUNCIL, July 23, 1863.

“*Ordered*, That five members of the Common Council, with such as the Board of Aldermen may join, be appointed a committee to proceed to Gettysburg, Penn., to procure a suitable lot in the cemetery at that place, to cause the remains of those soldiers from this city not otherwise disposed of by their friends to be deposited therein, and a suitable monument to be erected over the same, in accordance with the recommendations of His Honor the Mayor, and that the expense thereof be charged to the appropriation for incidental expenses.

“Passed: and Messrs. Cumston, Bradlee, Ordway, Coolidge, and Bean were appointed said committee.

“Sent up for concurrence.

“GEORGE S. HALE,

“*President.*”

The committee at once proceeded to Gettysburg, and this was the beginning of what afterwards resulted in the National Cemetery of Gettysburg. Its history can easily be found and read.

On September 9 Mayor Lincoln again went to New York for a few days, with General Tyler, General Cowdin, and his uncle, Colonel Lincoln. On September 11

he went down to Ricker's Island, with General Tyler, General Canby, General Cowdin, and other gentlemen, for the purpose of presenting a flag to the First Massachusetts Regiment, stationed there.

From the New York "Tribune":

"The presentation speech was a patriotic and earnest expression of the sentiments of Boston in relation to the First Massachusetts Regiment, the first to leave the Old Bay State for a three years' campaign. Under its gallant leader, Col. Robert Cowdin, it has been under fire in fifteen battles, and was the regiment that did not retreat in disorder at the battle of Bull Run. Its courage and patriotism never faltered in the terrible hour of conflict. It has reflected honor upon the State from which it came and upon the army of the Republic to which it belongs. Boston, justly proud of this gallant corps of heroic men, presented a costly and splendid flag as a token of appreciation, and the Mayor was the mouth-piece of the city over which he presides.

"The troops were drawn up on the esplanade of the fort, and in admirable array and discipline received the announcement of the compliment extended to them with great enthusiasm. Amid the music of the regimental band and continuous cheering, Mayor Lincoln came forward toward the front line of the regiment, and, holding the banner in his hand, thus addressed the brave fellows, who breathlessly listened:

"*Mr. Commander, Officers and Soldiers of the First Massachusetts Regiment:* As the representative of the city of Boston, I am here with my associates to-day, bearing with me a standard as a symbol of the continued interest which her people feel in your prosperity, and as an expression of their gratitude for your gallant achievements in aid of the national cause. The elegant flag which was presented to you on our beautiful Common, when you left

your home, has come back to us tattered and torn, the color of its fair fabric faded, its gold dimmed by the smoke of battle, but every thread of its honored remnant more precious than at first, because of the story of the heroic deeds which have been witnessed under its silken folds. I know that you are ever sustained by the noble impulses which caused you to volunteer for the defence of our country, in this perilous epoch of our nation's history: but at the same time it must be grateful to your feelings to understand that your fellow-citizens at home appreciate your service, and desire in some humble way to show their sense of the obligation, and to give proof of the sincerity of their regard. It is under the influence of such sentiments, and to embody in some tangible form this idea, that the City Council of Boston has prepared a new flag to take the place of the old one, believing that the future history of the regiment will sustain the honored name which its past career has achieved, and that new glories await your progress in the martial calling to which you have devoted yourselves. Your regiment, the first in name, was also the first in point of time to leave old Massachusetts to volunteer for three years' service in the army of the Republic, and hailing from historic Revolutionary Boston, the capital of the Commonwealth, its deeds have become household words, and have aroused an unusual glow of patriotic pride on the part of your friends at home. This is not the occasion to recount the number of your engagements or to speak of the fields where your laurels have been won. Your children will rehearse that story to their children at the fireside at the evening hour, and the future historian of your country



will engrave your name and fame with those of your brothers in arms on his immortal page.

“In almost every engagement, from the first battle of Bull Run to the last battle of Gettysburg, through the whole checkered career of the noble Army of the Potomac, your regiment has given the proof of their valor, and testified to the mettle of its men, and though its ranks may be thinned, and many a gallant comrade be absent from the roll-call, its spirit is unbroken, and its courage as undaunted as ever. I must confess that I do not regret that (if in the providence of God it was necessary that rebellion must come) the rebels, wicked as they are, have proved so often ‘foemen worthy of our steel.’ If they had acted as cowards or poltroons the glory of our own arms would not have been so resplendent, nor the achievements of our own brave fellows so worthy of renown. When the conflict is over, and we are again reunited as one people, we can then bid defiance to the world in arms, and the nation will start anew in its career of prosperity and glory. But I must not forget that I stand in the presence of men of deeds, and not of words. I must forbear to trespass so long upon your patience. Your regiment has had already one ovation, when the city authorities assembled to do honor to your first commander [Colonel Cowdin] when he returned from the seat of war; another awaits you when you return as successful soldiers to your homes. In the meantime, carry this flag as a pledge of our continued interest in your welfare. It comes from old Massachusetts. Its folds are redolent with the fame of Faneuil Hall and Bunker Hill. As you look upon it, may it put fresh vigor into your arms, and

a new courage into your hearts. Your past career, glorious as it has been, will be eclipsed by the future which awaits you. Mr. Commander, it is my privilege, as the representative of the city of Boston, in the name of the government and its people, to ask your acceptance of this gift, as a token of their regard."

Col. N. B. McLaughlin made a most appropriate reply, and a benediction was given by the chaplain. Mayor Lincoln's remarks were warmly applauded, and the whole affair passed off most agreeably. The distinguished gentlemen who went hence to take part in the presentation spoke in terms of warm gratitude of the many civilities extended them by General Canby and Colonel Howe. A pleasant water excursion, and a subsequent dinner at the Astor House, were compliments from the former that did not lack appreciation, while the latter extended the hospitalities of his home in a graceful and acceptable manner.

Mayor Lincoln returned to Boston September 17. About this time the city of Philadelphia presented to the city of Boston half a dozen deer, and it was deemed best to put them in an enclosure upon the Common, where they remained and increased in numbers for many years. They were the delight of many children, and of not a few of their elders, as they strolled around the high enclosure, feeding them with fresh grass and other dainties.

Reported for the "Journal":

"At the request of His Honor Mayor Lincoln, chairman of the local commission of harbor defence, Major-General John A. Dix, commander of the Department of the East, visited the harbor to inspect Fort Winthrop and the different posi-

tions which have been determined upon as most available for defence of the city from hostile attack. The party first stopped at Governor's Island, and after a thorough examination there proceeded to Long Island, Long Island Head, to the Conscript Camp, where the general reviewed the companies stationed there, and to Deer Island. Here an ample lunch was served and appreciated, after which Mayor Lincoln addressed the company, being followed by speeches from the general and other distinguished guests. The occasion seems to have been both pleasant and profitable."

On Nov. 16, 1863, the Mayor sent out the following proclamation :

*"To the Citizens of Boston :*

"The president of the United States has officially called upon you to furnish your proportion of volunteers to replenish the armies now in the field in the defence of our common country. That period in the history of the war has arrived when a resolute and determined effort upon the part of the loyal people will crush the rebellion, and again establish the national authority throughout the boundaries of the Republic.

"Boston, true to her Revolutionary renown, has so far in the present contest answered with cheerful alacrity the demands upon her patriotism. Her sons have testified their devotion to the cause by many costly sacrifices; and she cannot prove recreant in this eventful hour of the great struggle without traducing the memory of her fathers and casting a reproach upon her own good name and fame. I do, therefore, in conformity with a request from the Recruiting Committee of the City Council, invite you to meet in local assemblies, in your respective wards, to take into consideration the exigencies of the public service, and to perfect such an organization as will give an expression to that public spirit which will arouse the community to meet the requirements demanded of it.

“Let not the prosperity of our own affluent city lead us to forget the noble band of patriots in the field, who have kept the enemy from our own doors, but let us hasten to fill up their ranks, and prove our gratitude for the services they have already rendered by furnishing them companies to participate in those glorious victories which are to save the integrity of the Union, and which, under God, are to secure to posterity the noble heritage bequeathed to us by our sires.

“Let all classes and conditions of the people meet in these primary assemblies, thereby showing an unqualified loyalty to the Constitution and the Union of the States, and an unwavering support of the Federal Government in its efforts for the suppression of this unholy and unjustifiable rebellion. Let the unanimity of our counsels and the warmth of our patriotism cheer and strengthen our brave defenders in their hours of peril, and carry dismay and confusion into the ranks of the deluded men who have dared raise their parricidal hands against their country.

“F. W. LINCOLN, JR., *Mayor*.

“MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,

“BOSTON, NOV. 16, 1863.”

From the “Advertiser”:

“The proclamation of Mayor Lincoln has the true, earnest, and patriotic tone, and should be as the sound of a trumpet calling all good citizens to the discharge of the duty of the hour.

“In obedience to the proclamation of Mayor Lincoln, issued on Monday, the citizens of the several wards in the city held meetings last evening to inaugurate the campaign for recruiting under the last call of the president. The meetings, we are glad to state, were fully attended, and the proceedings of such a nature and spirit as give promise that the quota of our city will be raised within the specified time, if indeed it is not anticipated. There was no little enthusiasm manifested, and in some of the wards it reached to an encourag-

ing pitch. Many excellent speeches were made, and a determination appeared to be exhibited to enter upon the work with heart and soul."

In November Mayor Lincoln was renominated for mayor.

From the Sunday "Gazette," Nov. 29, 1863 :

"The Republicans have renominated Hon. Frederic W. Lincoln, Jr., as their candidate for mayor. It is the fifth time he has been placed in nomination by our citizens, and the third time the Republicans of Boston have tendered him their nomination. His acceptance last year was the result of strong appeals made to him personally, and this year, though not unmindful of the honor conferred, he accepts the nomination of all shades of political belief, who regard his reelection as essential to the best interests of the city. Of his election there is no doubt, for outside of the strong party which pledges its support he will receive many votes, and we may say that Mr. Lincoln fully deserves this recognition. He has invariably represented this city with dignity and ability; he is not addicted to indulging in any grand schemes or favoring any untimely expense; he is cautious and far-seeing, conservative without being old-fogyish.

"Mr. Lincoln's management of affairs during the time our city was disturbed by a mob has gained for him the praise of those who know how firmly he met the requirements of those trying hours, and how ably he maintained the supremacy of the laws. The city in the hands of a man who then showed that he was prepared without unnecessary bluster or parade to preserve order is safe at all times. We might occupy a column by simply naming his acts, but the citizens of Boston are familiar with his record, and they will see that the unparalleled honor in our local history is paid him, by making him mayor for a fifth term."

From a newspaper of December 14 :

“Our city election took place yesterday. It resulted in the reëlection of Mayor Lincoln, as was generally expected. He received the regular nomination of the Republicans, and had also the support of the Citizens’ and Parker House factions. It is no matter of wonder, therefore, that being upon three several tickets he should be returned to the office. He was reëlected by 4,064 plurality, and a majority over all of 3,446.”

The following is copied from a newspaper :

“IGNORANCE THE ALLY OF TREASON.

“Hon. Frederic W. Lincoln, mayor of Boston, is a man whom all good citizens delight to honor. By the laws of the State the Mayor is president of the Board of School Committee. During three years of Mr. Lincoln’s administration we have been a member of that Board, and can bear most hearty testimony that the following vote of thanks, which was unanimously passed at the closing meeting for 1863, was not a mere compliment, but was the utterance of the heartfelt sentiments of the Board :

“‘*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Board are due to His Honor the Mayor for the acceptable manner in which he has discharged his duties as our president during the past year ; and that, to his familiarity with our rules, his dignity and self-respect, and the uniform courtesy shown to each member of the Board, is to be ascribed the order and comity with which every measure has been discussed and decided throughout the whole year. We feel happy in the anticipation of his continued incumbency in office.’

“To this Mayor Lincoln responded in a brief, appropriate address. The following portion of his remarks will be read with interest by all. What he says of the great aid that the ignorance of the common people of the South has been to the Rebellion we commend to the particular attention of those of whom the Boston ‘*Courier*’ is a representative, and who

have disgraced themselves by ridiculing the New England institutions that have imparted to these renegades all the good there is in them, and have been their bulwark in society.

“‘ It is natural, I suppose, for the individuals of every class or profession into which mankind are divided to magnify and perhaps to attach too much importance to their respective classes and merits; but under a republican form of government, which must depend for its prosperity upon the virtue of the great mass of the people, the cause of public schools, to which you are devoted, must ever hold a high rank. I verily believe that the present unholy rebellion which is now disturbing our country could not have sprung into existence had not its leaders had a horde of ignorant and uneducated men for their dupes and followers. It was among such combustible material that they sought “to fire the Southern heart.” Had the great body of Southern men in their youth been pupils of public schools, the treason would never have been so formidable in respect to numbers, and would not have required the force of armed men to put it down. Mr. Robinson, the superintendent of public instruction in Kentucky, in an official document, argues that “ignorance was the tool of treason in the South.” He produces statistics to show that “the counties in Kentucky in which common schools have been the most largely established and most liberally sustained are those which have been most distinguished for a cordial, immovable, and self-sacrificing attachment to the Union.”

“‘ The educated young men of the North have been the most devoted soldiers in the loyal army to defend their country in this hour of peril. That Boston has had her full share of such spirits is universally admitted. The roll of fame from the graduates of the Latin School, displayed at their public exhibition last summer, bore honorable testimony to the fact, and other schools, no doubt, could exhibit similar lists. Such examples are numerous, but one in humble life,

which fell under my observation, I will take the liberty to relate to you.

“‘It was my fortune, on the occasion of the annual school festival in 1860, to put a bouquet, as was our usual custom, into the hands of a medal scholar. He was a poor boy, the son of Irish parents at the North End. He left school, but the Rebellion breaking out the following year, he entreated his father to allow him to enlist in the service. Finally his request was granted, and he joined a battery going to the seat of war. At the battle of Gettysburg nearly all his comrades at the gun which he served were killed or wounded, and he remained at his post after he had been wounded himself. He was noticed by his general, who commended him for his bravery, and promoted him to the rank of lieutenant on the field, but the next day he was wounded again, and after lying in the hospital several days he died. Before leaving home to go to the war he gave his school medal to his father, with the request that he would wear it on his person as a keepsake while he was gone. His father, hearing that he was wounded, went to Gettysburg, and nursed him in the hospital until he died. Previous to his death he asked for his medal, and desired that it might be put upon his own neck and buried with him.

“‘He died cheerfully, saying he had always done his duty as a soldier, and never had been absent from duty a day until he was shot. His body was brought home. I made arrangements that he should have a soldier’s funeral ; and he now fills a hero’s grave. That young man, whose period of life was only eighteen years, did not live in vain ; the education he received was not lost, it made him a more brave and intelligent defender of his country’s liberties, and he fell a more costly sacrifice upon the altar of her cause.’”

From a newspaper report we quote the following :

“Our limits will allow of but a passing allusion to the excellent address of Mayor Lincoln. In his usual clear and



forcible style he has given a full and interesting exposition of the affairs of the city during the past year, accompanied with such suggestions as are the result of mature experience. He brings forward no new schemes for the expenditure of the public money, justly remarking that the works now in progress and the extraordinary expenses growing out of national affairs will warrant a postponement of every new project which is not imperatively called for by actual necessities. Among the unfinished enterprises are the new City Hall and the Free City Hospital. The former, we are not surprised to learn, will cost between three and four hundred thousand dollars, instead of the original estimate of \$160,000, and the latter will not probably be completed during the present year.

“The financial condition of the city is on the whole favorable, there having been a decrease of the water debt and the city debt proper, though there has been an increase of the extraordinary war debt, a part of which will probably be reimbursed.

“Among the suggestions made by the Mayor are the abolition of the Board of Land Commissioners; the future widening of State street near its junction with Washington street; a careful consideration of the plans for the drainage of the Back Bay territory, which the Mayor justly remarks is the most momentous of the local interests that will be brought before the Council during the present year; a radical reform in the dispensation of the outdoor charities of the city; investigation into the charges of cruelty in the public institutions; and the building of a new station-house in District Four in place of the one now hired for the purpose.

“Other subjects, as the East Boston ferry question, the relief of the soldiers' families, are commended to the attention of the Council. On the subject of the liquor law Mayor Lincoln briefly but forcibly sets forth the importance of a repeal of the present law and the enactment of a stringent

license law with proper penalties. His views are in accordance with those already expressed in our columns, and with the enlightened sentiment of the most judicious friends of temperance."

The year 1864 was another of great activity for the Mayor. His journal gives but just the statement of events, as no doubt he had not the time to record more. We will mention some of those of the first month :

"*January 4*, inaugurated mayor.

"*January 5*, meeting of bank directors, also at Board of Trade before the Harbor Commissioners of the State ; in P.M. meeting of the Lincoln Wharf Corporation [of which he was treasurer], and later at a meeting of the Young Men's Benevolent Society [of which he was also treasurer] ; evening at home.

"*January 6*, at a dinner of the Cadets at Parker House, afterwards at annual meeting of Mechanic Association.

"*January 7*, evening at Mr. Everett's, at a meeting of the Thursday Club, but was called out on the recruiting matter and visited the governor.

"*January 8*, attended the inauguration of Governor Andrew ; busy making up committees for the Board of Aldermen.

"*January 9*, making up committees for School Committee.

"*January 10*, at Sunday-school and church all day."

The following days were equally filled with duties. Regiments were coming home now in fast succession, to all of which were given warm welcomes, with dinners, speeches, etc. Sunday, January 16, Mayor Lincoln did not attend church, as he was engaged in the reception of

the Third Regiment, which had to be given on that day. On the 20th came the Second Regiment; on the 21st a portion of the Twenty-Third and Twenty-Fifth; on the 23d a company of the First Massachusetts Cavalry, with reception at Faneuil Hall.

“*January 24*, at church all day, called on a friend who was ill, and spent evening at uncle Fred’s.

“*January 25*, in evening, meeting of standing committee of Second Church.”

Many evenings following were given to recruiting meetings. On February 3 Mayor Lincoln went to Readville, where General Burnside reviewed the troops.

On the 5th a dinner was given in the general’s honor at the Revere House, and a reception in the evening at a private house, both of which the Mayor attended. On the 6th, at the Union Club; General Burnside and Colonel Taylor, of East Tennessee, present. On the 10th, in the afternoon, at a meeting at Faneuil Hall, to hear Colonel Taylor speak, and in the evening at a party given in his honor at the United States Hotel. On the 12th attended an evening reception, given in honor of General Howard. On February 17 Mayor Lincoln entertained at his home, 64 Pinckney street. A newspaper report speaks of it in the following manner:

“His Honor Mayor Lincoln entertained a large number of the city officials and prominent citizens at his residence last evening. Among the guests were Hon. Alexander H. Bullock, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Brigadier-General Devens, Adjutant-General Schouler, Judges Russell, Wright, Rogers, and Maine, James M. Beebe, Esq., Edward S. Tobey, Esq., and others. The Mayor’s reception was most cordial, and the evening was passed very pleasantly.

“During the evening the members of the National Lancers, Captain Slade, waited upon the Mayor, clad in their new and comfortable overcoats, presented to them by His Honor in behalf of the City Council, for the duty performed by the corps during the conscription riot. After some music by the band, which, by the way, was performed under much difficulty, on account of the bitter coldness of the evening, Captain Slade addressed the Mayor, stating that the object of this call was to tender the thanks of the command for the gift presented to them, and said that they thought this evening was a grand time to test the quality of the coats.

“The Mayor responded in a brief speech highly complimentary to the Lancers. Captain Slade proposed cheers for the Mayor, City Council, and the citizens of Boston, which was given with a will by the soldiers. They then returned to their armory, declining the invitation extended to them by His Honor to partake of his hospitality.”

On February 18 Mayor Lincoln started for Washington, arriving there the next evening. He visited the Capitol and there met the commissioners in reference to Boston Harbor. Afterwards he attended Mrs. Lincoln's reception at the White House. Mr. Lincoln's custom, when absent from his wife, was to write her every day, and we will here give an extract from one of his letters, written while on this trip:

“To-morrow we go to the front to Brandy Station. If we are scooped up by the rebels you will hear of us from Libby Prison, at Richmond. On Sunday morning we went to the front, spent the night in the camp of the First Massachusetts Regiment. We were very well received by the three Massachusetts regiments, and had a very pleasant and interesting time. I reviewed the troops, made speeches to them, had a serenade, etc., and

spent the evening with John Minor Botts, whose residence is now within our lines. We were in some danger, I suppose, as I understand that on the next day there was a cavalry fight near the place where we spent the night; but we came home safely, and I telegraphed the chief to inform you that we had returned to Washington. We expected to leave Washington to-day, but have had so much business to do, especially in enlisting men, that we shall not leave until to-morrow, when we shall go to Philadelphia and spend Thursday night. Our recruiting business here has looked so favorable that I have telegraphed home for three gentlemen to come on and finish what we have begun."

On February 26 Mayor Lincoln went to New York, the next day called upon the mayor there, and in the afternoon started for home. This was his forty-seventh birthday.

On May 24 the new City Hospital was finished and dedicated. The ceremonies took place in the hall of pavilion No. 2, and commenced shortly after eleven o'clock A.M., Mayor Lincoln presiding. On the right of the Mayor on the platform were seated the trustees and Hon. Thomas C. Amory with Rev. Mr. Studley, and on the left were the committees of the City Council on Public Buildings and City Hospital. The hall, capable of comfortably seating about four hundred persons, was well filled with citizens, including ladies, interested in the prosperity and success of the institution. There were addresses by Alderman Davies, Mayor Lincoln, Alderman Norcross, and a dedicatory address by Hon. Thomas C. Amory, Jr.

On May 25 was held the annual festival of the American Unitarian Association at Music Hall, at which Mayor Lincoln presided. A few extracts from his address are as follows :

“ *Christian Friends, Brothers and Sisters* : The circle of the anniversary occasions of this holy week would not seem complete without our pleasant social festival. It is unlike any other occasion, and seems to comprehend all the wants of our being—the physical, the intellectual, the moral, and the religious. Its duties are not confined to a few men in a pulpit or on a platform ; but every one is expected to participate, to open his mouth, and to enjoy to the fullest extent all the privileges of the scene and the hour.

“ As you have, with commendable alacrity, performed your part of the contract, and disposed of ‘the loaves and fishes,’ it becomes my prerogative to call your attention to the other parts of the entertainment. It may be that we must confess, like St. Paul, that ‘after the way which some call heresy, worship we the God of our fathers ;’ yet we are not bound to submit to the judgment of men in matters of conscience, but trust to the mercy of Him who looketh upon the heart. As a sect our numbers are limited, compared with other denominations of Christian brethren ; yet we may be encouraged by the fact that it is ‘the little leaven which leaveneth the whole lump,’ and by our Saviour’s illustration of the mustard-seed. Already we believe that the influence of the liberal thought which has been promulgated by our preachers, and embodied in our literature and the practical life of many of our professors, has modified the religious dog-

mas, more or less, of every denomination by which we have been surrounded, and has advanced the Christian theology of the world. We may be considered the Protestants of the Protestants, but in this we are the lineal descendants of the great Puritan, John Robinson, who, on bidding adieu to the people as they were leaving for these shores, and looking forward to the future in a spirit of prophecy, said 'he was confident that the Lord had more truth and light yet to break forth from his holy word,' and of John Cotton, the pastor, successively, of the churches in Boston in the Old and New World, who said that although he did 'highly prize and much prefer other men's judgment, learning, wisdom, and piety in things pertaining to God and his worship, yet he must live and act according to his own faith, and not according to theirs.'

"In the crisis through which we are passing the denomination whose leading principles are the paternal character of God, and the brotherhood of man, can hold no equivocal position. Without any disparagement of the great denominations of the North, we have a right to point with honest pride to the record of our own communion in this important stage of our country's history; to speak of the writers and preachers of our own faith who have stimulated and sustained the patriotism of the people by their eloquent thoughts, and to call to affectionate remembrance the many gallant spirits from every parish, from the pulpit as well as the pews, in many cases, the shepherd as well as the flock, who have joined the hosts who have rushed to their country's defence in its hour of peril, many of whom have laid down their lives as a

precious sacrifice in its behalf. The efforts of the brave men in the field have been shared by the corresponding labors of the fair women at home. Vestries have been turned into dispensaries and clothing establishments; and a new dignity has been given to the humble sewing-circle, as it has become an important instrument in promoting the nation's welfare. Through the blessing of God, the nation is to be saved."

For many months previous a great and general interest had been taken in the proposed visit of the Russian fleet to Boston, and enthusiastic plans were made for their reception. They arrived the latter part of May, Admiral Lessofsky's flagship reaching the harbor on the 29th. The entertainment of the admiral and the officers of the fleet extended over a week's time. Their first visit was to the governor at the State House, then to the Mayor at City Hall, and afterwards they were conducted to the Athenæum, the Public Library, the City Hospital, the Spencer Rifle Factory, and other local institutions. One day they went to Lawrence to examine the Pacific and Washington Mills, another to the Navy Yard and private monitor yards, the public schools, etc.

On another day they had an opportunity to inspect the fortifications in the harbor and the city institutions at Deer Island. On June 7 a grand banquet was given in their honor at the Revere House, by the Mayor and City Council, being presided over by the Mayor. The admiral occupied a seat on his right and Mr. Everett on his left. There were about two hundred gentlemen present. The city afterwards published a pamphlet giving a full account of this interesting occasion.



On June 8 a musical festival by the school children was given for their entertainment at Music Hall. The sailors had a parade and a dinner given them on the Common. During the parade they halted at City Hall, and received with cheers Mayor Lincoln, who came down and joined the column. On the Common the Mayor and Admiral Lessoffsky walked arm in arm down the whole length of the line, saluting and being saluted by the men as they passed. Afterwards the Russians were marched to the westerly side of Flag Staff Hill, and there formed in a triangular body, with the apex to the rear. Several members of the City Government were in a conspicuous place in the front, and in this position the photographs of the whole party were taken in a body. All these entertainments passed off very successfully and enjoyably to all concerned.

About this time Mayor Lincoln attended and made an address at the dedication of the Museum of the Society of Natural History, at their new building, corner of Boylston and Berkeley streets.

Recruiting still demanded much attention and activity on the part of the authorities. The following appeal to the citizens was issued by the Mayor:

“MAYOR’S OFFICE, CITY HALL,

“BOSTON, June 28, 1864.

“The attention of the citizens of Boston is respectfully called to the annexed circular. It affords the opportunity to those interested in the success of the national cause to give to the country the proof of their patriotism by placing in the army a personal representative. In this

crisis of our nation's history the appeals to every citizen for assistance and the plan proposed will no doubt be embraced by those of a public spirit to increase our force in the field and thereby put an end to the struggle which is distracting the country. All cannot go to the front and give their personal service, but every citizen has now the privilege of voluntarily placing his representative there and thus securing the prompt and decisive overthrow of the Rebellion. Our brothers in arms, fighting for our homes and the integrity of the Republic, appeal to us for aid to fill up their ranks. Let us encourage their efforts by our own zeal and self-sacrifice. Let the good cause be strengthened by the new recruits which shall rally to the support of the national flag, and the blessings of a good government, which were bequeathed to us by our fathers, we shall be instrumental in transmitting to our children. Every ward in the city has a recruiting-office, under the charge of an Alderman, which will aid in the work. Let Boston, true to her Revolutionary renown, and in accordance with the spirit she has already evinced in the present contest, nobly respond to this new call upon her patriotism.

“F. W. LINCOLN, JR., *Mayor.*”

“WAR DEPARTMENT,

“PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,

“WASHINGTON, D.C., June 26, 1864.

“*Circular No. 25.*

“Persons not fit for military duty and not liable to draft, from age or other causes, have expressed a desire to be personally represented in the army. In addition to the contributions they have made in the way of bounties,

they propose to procure at their own expense, and present for enlistment, recruits to represent them in the service. Such practical patriotism is worthy of special commendation and encouragement. Provost marshals, and all other officers acting under this bureau, are ordered to furnish all the facilities in their power to enlist and muster promptly the acceptable representative recruits presented, in accordance with the design herein set forth.

“The name of the person whom the recruit represents will be noted on the enlistment and descriptive roll of the recruit, and will be carried forward from those papers to the other official records which form his military history.

“Suitably prepared certificates of this personal representation in the service will be forwarded from this office, to be filled out and issued by provost marshals to the persons who put in representative recruits.

“JAMES B. FRY,

“*Provost Marshal General.*”

The Fourth of July was celebrated in the usual manner. Invitations to participate in the proceedings were sent to distinguished individuals, and we print the following reply received from the Secretary of State :

“DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

“WASHINGTON, June 30, 1864.

“TO THE HON. FREDERIC W. LINCOLN, *Mayor of Boston* :

“SIR : I present my grateful acknowledgments to the City Council of Boston for the kind remembrances of me in connection with the approaching recurrence of the Fourth of July. I trust that the solemnities with which the eighty-eighth anniversary of Independence will be

celebrated will inspire the American people with such firm resolution to maintain the integrity of the nation in the present struggle that when the eighty-ninth anniversary shall have come it may find us once more a united, peaceful, and harmonious country, with all our institutions firmly established on the basis of the equal rights of all men. I have the honor to be

“Your most obedient servant,

“WILLIAM H. SEWARD.”

The following explains itself:

“MAYOR’S OFFICE, CITY HALL,

“BOSTON, Oct. 24, 1864.

“*To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled:*

“The undersigned, Mayor of the city of Boston, respectfully petitions your honorable body for an Act giving the city of Boston authority to take and hold lands necessary for the location and construction of a new reservoir on and near the line of the aqueduct, between Lake Cochituate and the Brookline reservoir, in the towns of Newton, Brighton, and Brookline, and to connect said new reservoir by proper conduits and pipes with the conduits and pipes already laid; and also for authority to borrow money to be expended in the construction of such reservoir.

“By order of the City Council.

“F. W. LINCOLN, JR., *Mayor.*”

This was the beginning of the Chestnut Hill Reservoir.

“NEW LINCOLN CLUB. — At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Union Club of Ward 5, held last evening at their club-room, 71 Chambers street, it was unanimously agreed to dissolve, the objects of the club having been accomplished. The president, Thomas Gaffield, Esq., presided, and speeches were made by him and by several members of the club. By a vote of the members present it was unanimously agreed to form a new club, to be called the Lincoln Club, and to have for its object the reelection of F. W. Lincoln as mayor.”

In the early part of November honors were paid to the heroes of the “Kearsarge.”

From the “Sunday Gazette” of November 13 we copy the following condensed account :

“On Thursday we had the reception to Captain Winslow, officers and crew of the ‘Kearsarge,’ at Faneuil Hall. Fortunate for Boston, this noble ship came into this port, where she rightfully belongs, for her officers and crew are mainly New England men, and Captain Winslow is a citizen of Roxbury, where his family resides. Though the day was gloomy, there was warmth in the hearts of our people, and as the Committee of Reception, with the distinguished guests and the jack tars, under escort of a battalion of marines from the Navy Yard, passed over the designated route, the people turned out en masse to do them honor. At Faneuil Hall the scene was every way a pleasant one for the eye of a patriot to rest upon. The galleries were filled with ladies and gentlemen, among whom was Mrs. Winslow, the wife of the guest of the day, and the decorators had done all that the short time allowed them to adorn the hall. The names of Winslow and Thornton were conspicuously displayed, and appropriate mottoes, flags, and bunting gave to the hall a very attractive appearance.

“The addresses were brief and excellent. The Mayor’s words of welcome spoke the spirit which prevails in this community towards the captors of the ‘Alabama.’ Col. W. S. King greeted the guests in the name of the Commonwealth, and in behalf of the army, Mr. Rice spoke for the whole country, and Mr. Everett, representing the people, thanked Captain Winslow and Lieutenant Thornton for doing ‘the Lord’s work on the Lord’s Day.’ Judge Russell and R. H. Dana were at home with the old sea-dogs, and Father Taylor’s blessing came from the bottom of his heart. Jack appeared pleased, in fact he was uproarious, and when he discovered that Captain Worden of the ‘Monitor’ was on the platform, he would not rest till he had given him nine cheers. Captain Winslow’s reply to all these congratulations was modest and becoming, and his pleasant, intelligent face and most fascinating manners have won him the respect of our whole people. In the procession, many undoubtedly noticed a little chap, in full toggery, who is one of the crew of the ‘Kearsarge.’ During the fight with the ‘Alabama’ he was on deck, occupied principally in looking after a large dog who was seizing the splinters made by the shot from the ‘Alabama.’ In the thickest of the fight, the youngster, who is a Spanish waif, asked permission of Lieutenant Thornton to carry the dog forward, as he was afraid he would get hurt, and Pinto was dragged along while the balls were flying thick and fast, to even a more exposed position than he occupied before, but both dog and would-be protector escaped. The two men wounded on board the ‘Kearsarge,’ now convalescent, at the request of Mr. Everett came forward, and received the plaudits of the assemblage. The inspiring music of Gilmore’s Band, the earnestness of the speakers and the occasion, have never been surpassed. Though hastily gotten up, we think the citizens of Boston will thank Mayor Lincoln for thus promptly giving a Boston welcome to the noble officers and crew of the ‘Kearsarge.’”

“MAYOR’S OFFICE, CITY HALL,  
“BOSTON, NOV. 16, 1864.

“FOR THE SOLDIERS IN THE FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

“The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of our citizens to the appeal to provide a Thanksgiving dinner for the brave men now absent from their homes and in arms for the defence of our National Union. The City Committee of Boston will act in concurrence with the New York Committee; and I can assure the benevolent that their donations will be judiciously apportioned.

“It will be seen by the appeal in the daily papers that articles may be sent to the old Post-Office building, corner of Summer and Chauncy streets, where they will be carefully packed, and forwarded free of expense by Adams & Co.’s Express. Money may be sent to the Mayor’s office.

“Our own Thanksgiving festival will be enjoyed with a deeper sense of gratitude to God when we reflect that we have ourselves contributed to the comforts of our absent brothers.

“A hearty response is anticipated from the well-known liberality of the citizens of Boston.

“F. W. LINCOLN, JR.,  
“*Mayor.*”

At the Grand Union Thanksgiving Festival at Music Hall Mayor Lincoln made a few remarks, alluding to the very generous response which had been made to the call for materials for a Thanksgiving festival for the Massachusetts soldiers. He said that during the day he had received over a thousand dollars in cash, and a great

number of turkeys, etc., had been contributed. He further stated that when the Massachusetts soldiers in and around Washington had been supplied, those in the camps in this vicinity and the sailors on board the receiving-ship at the Charlestown Navy Yard would receive attention.

During that year Mayor Lincoln sold his house on Pinckney street and bought one on Louisburg square on the upper side, corner of Pinckney street, which was large and spacious, and proved a happy home for many years. In November Mayor Lincoln was again renominated mayor and elected in December by a majority of 4,149.

Of his inaugural address, in January, 1865, the Boston "Journal" says :

"We trust that no citizen of Boston who takes an interest in its affairs will fail to read the address of His Honor the Mayor at the organization of the City Government. Although seemingly long, it is an admirably condensed review of the affairs of the city, presenting a great variety of topics, some of them of momentous importance. We will not attempt a review or synopsis of the document, but we cannot but express the gratification which all our citizens will undoubtedly feel that the affairs of our city have been so wisely managed and are in so favorable a condition."

Another busy year for Mayor Lincoln opened in 1865. On January 2 occur the exercises of the opening of the "Quincy House for the Friendless," with an address by the Mayor as president. On January 10 a great meeting was held at Faneuil Hall for the purpose of inaugurating measures to furnish relief to the people of Savannah. As



one speaker remarked: "It was announced to us two weeks ago that Savannah had fallen; and we could but rejoice. But we have since received far more cheering intelligence, and our joy has been increased. Instead of the fall of Savannah, we have come here to-day to congratulate that city upon its having risen up again to freedom and dignity of American citizenship. The gallant Sherman, after his march of unexampled glory and triumph from Atlanta to the sea, drove the rebel forces from the devoted city, and redeemed it forever. With all our heart we receive them to our confidence and our regard. And we are prompted to do more than this. We hear of sufferings and of destitution among them, and we propose to help them."

The people responded generously to the call, and much valuable aid was rendered to the sufferers.

On January 19 a large concourse of the citizens of Boston assembled at noon in Faneuil Hall, in accordance with the summons of Mayor Lincoln, to testify to the public grief at the sudden death of Edward Everett. Mayor Lincoln took the chair, and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Lothrop. The Mayor then made an address. Among other heartfelt remarks he said: "The sad event which has called us together has cast a shadow over all the land, but its deepest gloom is naturally felt in this community, and this venerable hall, clad in its mourning habiliments, freely represents the grief which oppresses all our hearts. The opening dawn of the first day of the week closed the earthly career of our foremost man; and we are assembled, before his body has received its funeral rites, and has been "committed to the holy mystery of

the ground," to do honor to his memory, and to express our sense of the bereavement we have sustained by his death. The world is better that he has lived in it; and his memory will be one of those rich treasures which his countrymen will never have taken away from them."

Later a statue of him was erected on the Public Garden to his memory.

During this month the Mayor gave a reception. The following is a newspaper account :

"The annual levee of Mayor Lincoln took place last evening at his residence in Louisburg square. His hospitable rooms were thronged, some six hundred having paid their addresses during the evening. Among those present were Governor Andrew, Chief-Justice Bigelow, President Field, Speaker Bullock, Collector Goodrich, members of the City Government and School Committee, Hon. Josiah Quincy, Judges Russell, Maine, and others. The occasion was one of much enjoyment. His Honor appeared in unusually good spirits, as well he might, surrounded by such a blaze of notables. It was long ago discovered that the Mayor's levees were happy and profitable affairs, and ever since the discovery they have been largely and promptly attended. Many of the guests last evening improved a favored opportunity to make the acquaintance of the female portion of the Mayor's family."

In April the Mayor issued the following :

"The patriotic citizens of Boston who desire to exchange congratulations upon the recent glorious victories achieved by the Union army are requested to assemble at Faneuil Hall, at 3 o'clock this day, Tuesday, April 4, 1865.

"F. W. LINCOLN, JR.,

"*Mayor.*"

The committee of arrangements invited the citizens to display their flags during the day. A national salute was fired at 3 o'clock, the hour of the meeting, and a great jubilee gathering held. On April 10 the following was issued :

“MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,

“10 o'clock A.M.,

“BOSTON, April 10, 1865.

“The undersigned, congratulating the city of Boston on account of the glorious news received this day of the surrender, under General Grant, of Gen. Robert Lee and the Confederate army, respectfully suggests in honor of the event, and as a testimonial of gratitude to the Union army who have achieved this success, that a general illumination take place this evening. A salute of one hundred guns will be fired from the Common by Captain Cummings' Battery, and the bells of the city will be rung at 12 o'clock. Bands of music will march through the streets and rockets will be discharged from the Common during the evening.

“F. W. LINCOLN, JR.,

“*Mayor.*”

Great was the excitement and enthusiasm all through the city. Schools were closed, meetings held, patriotic speeches made, etc., all in the line of great jubilation.

“A LONG WALK. — The ‘Herald’ says Henry Heyne-  
man, who, at the commencement of the Rebellion, made a  
vow that when our armies captured Richmond he would  
walk the whole distance from Boston to Washington, and  
carry an American flag, will start on his lengthy pedes-

trian tour on Monday next, at 8 o'clock A.M., from the steps of the State House. A beautiful silk flag has been presented to him by Mayor Lincoln in behalf of the city."

But how soon all this feeling of joy was to be turned to sadness in the news issued from the War Department! On the evening of April 14 Mayor Lincoln had taken part in dedicating the Boston Light Infantry headquarters in the old Pine-street Church building, and afterwards visited the Boston Theatre and met Colonel Kurtz, the chief of police. It was the Mayor's custom, during his occupancy of the executive office, occasionally to make night tours of the city theatres and other entertainments, and occasionally the "slums." He was often escorted on these expeditions by Colonel Kurtz, as on the night in question. As they were turning their steps homewards, they were approached by a messenger boy, quiet in demeanor, who inquired the way to the home of Governor Andrew.

The boy's urgency led the Mayor to inquire the cause of his search for the governor at such a late hour, and the youngster tremulously gave out the information that the president of the United States had been shot, in Ford's Theatre at Washington. With a view to possible consequent occurrences, the Mayor and the chief parted, the former to accompany the boy to the governor's residence, the latter to his office in the City Hall. Both had the memory of the draft riots, that had taken place three years before, on their minds. What might follow an assassination was to be provided against. Governor Andrew had retired for the night. He read the despatch, which confirmed the boy's announcement. The night was spent by

these officials preparing for any possible outbreak that might arise from disorderly elements when the news came to the public through the newspapers in the morning. Happily such a demonstration was averted.

The Mayor at once issued the following :

“MAYOR’S OFFICE, CITY HALL,  
“BOSTON, April 15, 1865.

“The citizens of Boston are requested to assemble in Faneuil Hall this afternoon, at 3 o’clock, to unite in a public expression of their sense of the bereavement which the nation has sustained in the death of the late president of the United States, Abraham Lincoln.

“F. W. LINCOLN, JR.,  
“*Mayor.*”

A most impressive meeting was held, but these days are too fresh in the minds of many to need further mention here. Mayor Lincoln went to Washington and attended the funeral. On June 1 a national fast day was observed in Boston in accordance with the recommendation of the president of the United States, to commemorate the virtues and public services of Abraham Lincoln, and to give expression to the sorrow of the people. A civic and military procession was formed, moving through the principal streets; and a eulogy was pronounced by Hon. Charles Sumner at Music Hall.

The Fourth of July was celebrated as formerly, Mayor Lincoln making an address at Faneuil Hall.

During the summer many distinguished guests were entertained in Boston, among them Admiral Farragut

and General Anderson, for both of whom Mayor Lincoln gave a reception at his home in Louisburg square. Then later came Lieutenant-General Grant, who received a great ovation, the general meeting the people in Faneuil Hall amid the wild, mad enthusiasm of the masses.

General Grant's visit in Boston was of such short duration that Mayor Lincoln was obliged to give a reception to him at his home on Sunday evening. Many distinguished persons were present.

In September the new City Hall was dedicated amid interesting ceremonies. Mayor Lincoln received the keys as the representative of the Executive Government, and afterwards delivered an address of which was said: "The dedicatory address of Mayor Lincoln on the occasion is one of the very best productions of the kind that ever was made: terse, concise, and spirited, and full of useful knowledge and sound suggestions. No man speaks more to the point than Mayor Lincoln, and he never wastes words."

In December Mayor Lincoln was again reëlected amid very little excitement and with slight opposition.

The following correspondence explains itself:

" BOSTON, Nov. 16, 1865.

" HON. FREDERIC W. LINCOLN, JR. :

" DEAR SIR: We have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of the Republican Ward and City Committee held last evening you were unanimously renominated for the office of mayor of Boston for the ensuing municipal year. The great satisfaction which your administration has given the citizens of Boston, during the six

years which you have filled the office of mayor, assures us that in again presenting your name for the suffrage of your fellow-citizens, their wishes and the best interests of the city will be served by your acceptance of the nomination, made with such unanimity, and which we now have the pleasure of tendering in behalf of a large majority of the voters of this municipality. We are aware that in consequence of the war, the office of chief magistrate of this city during the past three years has been one of unusual labor, and the faithful manner in which you have discharged its duties is well known and appreciated by your fellow-citizens. We are also aware that in asking of you another year's service, it may prove one of more labor and anxiety than any which have preceded it. The appearance in the harbor of New York of that dreadful scourge, Asiatic cholera, warns us that our own city cannot escape its ravages should it visit our shores the coming year, unless the efforts which you are now making to place the city in a proper sanitary condition shall be faithfully and constantly continued. Your intimate knowledge of the various interests of Boston, and the experience in the City Council of most of the candidates nominated for the Board of Aldermen, warrant us in believing that the welfare and prosperity of our city for another year cannot be intrusted to better hands.

“ We are yours very truly,

“ ALBERT J. WRIGHT,

“ *President.*

“ (Signed)

“ S. B. STEBBINS, } *Secretaries.*  
 “ H. H. COOLIDGE, }

“MAYOR’S OFFICE, CITY HALL,

“BOSTON, Nov. 21, 1865.

“TO ALBERT J. WRIGHT, SOLOMON B. STEBBINS, AND  
HORACE H. COOLIDGE, ESQRS., *Officers of the Repub-  
lican Convention* :

“GENTLEMEN : Yours of the 16th inst., giving me the official information of my renomination for mayor by the body which you represent, came duly to hand. You will do me the justice to acknowledge that the position which I have held for the last three years was not sought for by myself ; and I can assure you that I have looked forward to the close of the present year as the termination of my official connection with the City Government. The office is an honorable one, but its responsibilities are great. It has been my good fortune to receive encouragement and aid from all classes of my fellow-citizens, for which I am grateful. This has cheered me in my labors ; and, guided by the expression of your feelings, I have with some reluctance come to the conclusion to accept your nomination. If it should be ratified by the people, I will cheerfully enter upon the duties for another year.

“Trusting that the confidence so generously extended to me in the past may continue for the future, I have the honor to remain,

“Yours very truly,

“F. W. LINCOLN, JR.”

December 12, from the Boston “Journal” :

“The triumphant reelection of Mayor Lincoln is an indorsement of the services of a faithful public servant, who proposed this year to retire from the field, but yielding to



the wishes of friends, consented to stand for another term. The popular vote has again been in his favor, and for a seventh term he will act as the chief magistrate of the city of his birth. No mayor of this city has ever been so signally honored."

In that month the Tunisian Embassy visited Boston, and received much attention, the Mayor giving them a reception at his home. The special object of the ambassador's visit at this time was that of condolence over the loss of Abraham Lincoln and congratulations at the happy termination of the Rebellion.

A newspaper mentions the Mayor's inaugural address as follows:

"Mayor Lincoln's inaugural address is a very interesting 'city document,' written in so fresh a style the reader does not tire among the admirably stated details of municipal business. The Mayor says that the nuisance on Charles street will be abated during the year, and that other nuisances in the south part of the city have been summarily removed. With regard to the defective drainage in Church street and its vicinity, he suggests the propriety of demolishing the present structures on that territory, and relaying the land into wider streets. The address contains many suggestions of an important character, and every citizen and taxpayer should give its statements a careful and candid consideration.

"We may say that the facts and reports included in this modest address of Mayor Lincoln conclusively show that to him, more than to any other man, Boston owes her present prosperity. A gentleman of high social position, fine education, of remarkable business ability, of true public spirit, he has commanded the respect of all parties and is widely known far beyond the limits of Massachusetts. He has been

reelected again and again, and we regret to see that his address announces that he has accepted the mayoralty for the last time. Fortunate is the city that has a man so fit for its chief office, and citizens intelligent enough to recognize his superiority."

Of the Mayor's annual reception, we quote the following account :

"Mayor Lincoln gave his annual reception last evening at his residence in Louisburg square. The throng present was very large and included representatives from the various avocations. Governor Bullock, Chief-Justice Bigelow, ex-Governor Washburne, ex-Mayor Wightman, representatives of the army and navy, members of the Legislature, Collector Hamlin, ex-Collector Goodrich, most of the members of the City Council, mayors of the adjoining cities, and hosts of others passed in and out and were warmly welcomed by the courteous host. The Mayor had been ill during the day, but his strength on this occasion did not fail him. The usual collation was served and appeared to be appreciated."

Early in the year 1866 Mayor Lincoln, with a large party of prominent gentlemen connected with the City Government, went to Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington to visit the public schools. Everywhere they were received most kindly and with much attention. At the Lincoln School in Philadelphia, to his great surprise, Mayor Lincoln was presented with a bouquet and made a speech in response. The same party visited the White House, where the president received them with prompt and cheerful hospitality; he threw aside the cares and ceremonies of office and for an hour or more delighted his guests by his light and pleasant manner. "It is said

that the absence of all ceremony made this one of the most interesting visits that have been paid to or enjoyed by the President." The party were absent from Boston nearly a fortnight.

During that year the "Boston Home" was started to aid the poor and homeless and those needing good influences about them. Of this institution Mayor Lincoln was the president.

July 4th was celebrated in much the usual manner. In reply to an invitation to be present in Boston on that occasion Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman wrote to Mayor Lincoln that he desired very much to do so, but it was impossible, as he had long before promised to attend the commencement exercises at Dartmouth, N.H., on the 17th of July, the occasion of the graduation of a class embracing his nephew, Henry Sherman. He thought, however, he might be in Boston later in July.

On July 5th the intelligence of the terrible conflagration which visited Portland on the Fourth was received with feelings of the deepest interest and sympathy by the people of Boston. It formed the subject of conversation in the streets, on 'Change, and in all circles, and the newspaper offices were thronged with those who were anxious to obtain the latest news from the scene of the disaster. This feeling was very much increased by the publication about noon of the following despatch received by Mayor Lincoln from Mayor Stevens of Portland: "Thousands of our people are homeless and hungry in the streets. Can you send us some bread and cooked provisions?" In response to this call Mayor Lincoln at once secured the services of Mr. J. B. Smith, the famous

caterer, and set him at work to prepare a large amount of provisions for the sufferers.

“MAYOR’S OFFICE, CITY HALL,  
“BOSTON, July 5, 1866.

“*To the Citizens of Boston :*

“A despatch has been received at this office from the mayor of Portland, stating that thousands of the inhabitants of that city are ‘homeless and hungry.’ He asks of the citizens of Boston bread and provisions. Mr. William Merritt, superintendent of the Boston & Maine Railroad, and Mr. Jeremiah Prescott, superintendent of the Eastern Railroad, have generously offered to transport, free of expense, the donations of our people over their respective roads. An escort of police will be at the respective depots this afternoon and evening, to take charge of the contributions and accompany them to their destination. Donations of money will be received at this office, and used for the purchase of provisions, or sent to the mayor of Portland.

“F. W. LINCOLN, JR.,  
“*Mayor.*”

Mayor Lincoln sent immediately, on receipt of the telegram from the mayor of Portland, one hundred barrels of pilot-bread, besides quantities of cheese, coffee, tea, sugar, etc., in anticipation of donations. In response to the call, contributions quickly began to be brought to City Hall, and to the different police stations about the city. Soon after it was known that the mayor would receive contributions in money, many of our merchants and

others responded promptly and liberally, and in less than two hours the contributions had amounted to over five thousand dollars. They continued to pour in, and the sum of two hundred and forty thousand dollars was reached in a few days.

The ladies of the city also went to work to collect garments, and all useful articles, and every one, rich and poor, seemed to give according to his means. In response to a call from Mayor Stevens of Portland, Mayor Lincoln, Chief of Police Kurtz, with several experienced police officers, visited Portland, one object being to aid in the capture of a gang of graceless scoundrels and thieves who were preying upon the property saved by the unfortunate citizens. Mayor Lincoln was untiring in his efforts to aid the suffering city in every way possible.

On July 19 Mayor Lincoln attended commencement at Dartmouth, and at the alumni dinner, after the address of General Sherman to the students, he was called upon to speak. At this time the degree of A.M. was conferred upon him. Soon followed the visit of General Sherman to the city of Boston. He was enthusiastically received all along the line; at New Haven, Palmer, Worcester, Framingham, large crowds had assembled on the arrival of his train. At Cottage Farm, about three miles from Boston, were assembled Mayor Lincoln, a committee of the City Council, and the military escort which was to precede General Sherman and his suite into the city. Alighting from the cars, the party ascended the steps, General Sherman being in advance. He was met by Mayor Lincoln, who cordially received him and

extended to him a formal welcome, to which the general responded briefly. The procession was then formed and escorted the party through the beautiful streets of Brookline, a part of Roxbury, and Boston, to the Revere House. The crowds of people and the enthusiasm were very great everywhere. As the procession was passing through Court street, Mr. Samuel A. Hanson, a member of the old Thirty-third Massachusetts Regiment, who was with Sherman's army in his memorable march, threw a very handsome bouquet into the general's barouche, at the same time remarking, "General, that's from one of your old boys; take it and God bless you." The general was for a moment quite overcome, but recovered himself immediately and bowed his thanks.

Arrived at the Revere House, the general was escorted to his apartments. After the departure of the carriages the ropes were taken down, and the crowd made a rush to the private entrance. In a few moments the crowd had completely filled the square, and in obedience to the incessant calls for "Sherman" and the long-continued and vociferous cheering, Mayor Lincoln, accompanied by General Sherman, made his appearance on the balcony over the private entrance. The Mayor simply introduced the general to the crowd; he made a brief address. It is needless to follow the various entertainments extended to the general during his visit. His reception was in every way most cordial, enthusiastic, and gratifying to him, as well as to the citizens of Boston. At this time was formed a very warm lifelong friendship between General Sherman and Mayor Lincoln, and in after years they enjoyed many pleasant experiences together.

From a letter to Mayor Lincoln from General Sherman soon after his visit we quote the following passages :

“ I avail myself of the opportunity to record my sense of the honor and courtesy bestowed on me by the city of Boston. The substantial luxuries and facilities placed at my disposal for myself and party will ever be remembered ; the society towards which you guided us was so refined and genial that it has left a deep impression ; the delicate manner in which you conformed your arrangements to my prior engagements was exceedingly gratifying to me. I am not insensible to the good opinion of men of intellect and worth, to the simple ‘ Well done ’ of the quiet citizen, nor to the pardon conveyed in the tear of some bereaved mother whose son fell under me, and who thus absolves me from blame. Of these tokens I received a large share in the city of Boston, and the memory of them will long be treasured. I believe I do not mistake your character when I thus venture to reduce to writing my heartfelt thanks for the many favors received by and through you, and to ask you to say a few kind words in my name to the gentlemen who aided you in dispensing to me so bounteously the hospitalities of the great city of Boston.”

During the year of 1866 Mayor Lincoln recommended and used special exertions to have a driveway made round the new Chestnut Hill Reservoir, and this was successfully accomplished. He also recommended a soldiers’ monument on the Common, the foundations of which were laid in November of that year. Free public baths were instituted, and a change in the manner of the police appointments inaugurated, — during good behavior instead

of annual appointments. The corner-stone of the "Children's Mission to the Children of the Destitute" on Tremont street was laid; at the ceremonies Mayor Lincoln was present and made an address. He mentioned the occasion of the inception of the idea through which the present mission originated. Seventeen years before, he met, with a number of others, in the parlor of the house of Mr. Williams on Otis street, to consider the matter. They felt the necessity of such a mission to the citizens of Boston, and their hearts were warm in the work. Since the consummation of the enterprise he had been personally acquainted with its movements, and could bear full and ample testimony to its usefulness.

In November the Rev. R. C. Waterston gave a reception at his residence, Chester square. It included the members of the School Board, several aldermen, the mayor-elect, and others. The gathering was a compliment to the retiring Mayor, who had presided over the School Board for seven years, and with whom the relations of the members had been of the pleasantest character. The time was now drawing near when Mayor Lincoln, by his own decided wishes, would be relieved from his official duties.

A newspaper says:

"Mayor Lincoln retires in a few days from the official position which he has occupied for a longer period than any chief magistrate of our municipality. During his administration the labors of the office have more than quadrupled, and especially during the war the demands upon him were varied and incessant. How well he has discharged the duty is a matter of public record, and our citizens will ever hold him in high esteem. Peculiarly adapted by temperament for the



requirements of public life, he also possesses ability and talent to discharge the numerous calls made upon him on public occasions, and whether at home or in other cities, he has invariably represented the city in a manner to command public approbation. To attempt an enumeration of the projects which redound to the credit of Boston, which he has originated or aided, would occupy many columns. He has been foremost in all enterprises which have been sanctioned by enlightened public opinion, and the deeds of charity and kindness which he has willingly performed endear him to the hearts and homes of thousands. We have had many good mayors, many who are justly respected for their services, but we believe there is not one who has more diligently or more faithfully met the requirements of the hour and discharged more conscientiously the duties of the position. He retires with the best wishes of the public, and retains to-day the friends who greeted his advent into public life in full confidence that his career would bring honor to himself and reflect the highest credit upon Boston."

From another :

"With the present week the City Government of 1866 terminates. On the whole it has been a remarkably prudent, independent, and circumspect administration. Junketing has been at a discount, and the use of intoxicating drinks at its entertainments strictly disallowed. Mayor Lincoln has been an urbane, dignified, conscientious chief magistrate throughout his seven years' service, combining a wise discretion with most faithful devotion to the public interest. No visitor to the city ever made the acquaintance of Mayor Lincoln without leaving more happily impressed with the excellence of Boston people and Boston ways. Among numerous other good qualities, his cordial coöperation with the State and national authorities in all things pertaining to the prosecution of the late war deserves especial mention. In many aspects, we shall probably not 'look upon

his like again,' as chief magistrate, for many years to come."

Every newspaper at this time had something complimentary to say of the retiring Mayor and his services, and all seem to have united in his praise. Now followed his leave-taking of the boards of which he had been the official head.

In 1867 Mr. Lincoln succeeded Mr. Robert C. Winthrop as chairman of the Board of Overseers of the Poor. This position he held for eleven years, and was treasurer from 1878 until he passed away. The charities of Boston were always of deep interest to him, and his sympathy for the poor brought many of them always about him. While living in the city it was his custom to go to his home to dine with his family every day at 2.30 P.M., walking to and from either his store or the City Hall. There was scarcely a day but he found waiting for him there some poor or unfortunate persons, to tell a tale of woe to which he always kindly listened and helped in every way that he could, with advice, sympathy, work, and, when he thought wise, money. The following years did not bring idleness to ex-Mayor Lincoln. His energy and activities simply went into other channels, always for the good of his beloved city.

In 1867 the Everett statue was erected on the Public Garden. He was chairman of the committee. In 1868 the Commercial Club was organized, of which Mr. Lincoln was the first president and to which he always belonged, rarely missing one of the monthly meetings, the attendance at which he greatly enjoyed. He was also, that year, appointed on the State Board of Harbor Commissioners, serving for several years as chairman. He still continued

his business on Commercial street and his active interest in the Bunker Hill Monument Association, the banks, and other associations and institutions.

In 1870 he was appointed commissioner of West Boston, Craigie's, and Prison Point bridges.

In 1872, after the great fire in Boston, Mr. Lincoln was on the Relief Committee, and gave much work and time in that connection. In 1875 he removed his residence from Louisburg square to Mt. Everett, Dorchester, where he continued to live until his death. In 1876 the statues of Samuel Adams by Miss Anna Whitney, and John Winthrop by Richard S. Greenough, were finished for the Capitol at Washington. Mr. Lincoln having suggested them while in the Legislature in 1872, he was appointed on the committee for their erection. This entailed much time and labor. In July, 1876, he went to Washington to receive and arrange for the presentation of them, which finally took place in December.

In June, 1877, the great fire took place in St. John, N.B., when five hundred acres of the best part of the city were burned over. Fifteen thousand people were rendered homeless and destitute. Boston, always ready to help the unfortunate, at once took measures to send aid, and Mr. Lincoln was appointed chairman of the Relief Committee. To this he gave much time and energy, and in August went to St. John in person. This was his third visit to St. John. The first time, as Mayor of Boston, he had gone to Halifax to meet and invite the Prince of Wales and suite to Boston, and went with them to St. John. He was present there the second time when the European and Northern American Railroad was opened, and the

third time to bear the friendly greetings and sympathy of Boston, and to hand over the balance of what aid Boston had been able to render. He was most cordially received and entertained.

In 1879, the president of the Bunker Hill Monument Association being confined to his home by illness, Mr. Lincoln, having been on the standing committee for some years and one of its vice-presidents, was called upon to give the annual address on the Seventeenth of June. This was the first of many that he delivered on that patriotic anniversary, before the members of this association. Several addresses he gave before he was president, and eight while he held that position.

The skill, ardor, and facility with which he handled the same subject year after year, and the sympathetic and felicitous manner in which he wrote a short memorial of every member of the Association who had passed away during those years, showed his wide thought, knowledge of character, and literary ability. We quote from one of the addresses the following extract :

“There is no doubt that the experience and example of the United States have exerted an ameliorating influence on many of the governments of the Old World. An exception should be made, perhaps, in the case of Great Britain, since the individual rights of a citizen or subject of that kingdom are no doubt as sacred as those of our citizens in our own land. In fact, many of our privileges come down to us as heirlooms from the Anglo-Saxon race, which in a great measure settled this continent. Great Britain, however, is still a monarchy, while we are a republic.

“Pardon me if I relate a personal incident. It was my fortune to be present in 1860 at a banquet in the city of Halifax, N.S., given by the municipality on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales. In response to some remarks of my own as representing an American city, a judge of one of the courts of the Province, a gentleman of fine manners and eloquent speech, referred to the difference between the forms of the governments of Great Britain and the United States, to which an allusion had been made. He contended that the sentiment of loyalty in a country must be embodied in a personality, a reigning family not liable to be disturbed by the contending factions of a people in the selection of an executive or ruler. He predicted that if a civil war should be inaugurated in our country, or a dissolution of the Union attempted, it would be successful, as the ordinary allegiance to a flag and a written constitution would not prove as strong as that paid to a reigning king or queen. At that time, as it is now, this idea of loyalty was represented in his own country by a woman, amiable in disposition, beloved by her subjects, and respected universally by other nations.

“The prediction was not realized. Within two years — hardly, indeed, a twelvemonth from that time — our Republic was called upon to sustain by arms the theory of its government; and although the struggle was long and protracted, the conflict was brought to a triumphant close, preserving the integrity of our nation. The Star Spangled Banner, with all it represents, waves in the air to-day over our whole country, and the conquered as well as the conqueror seek repose under its sheltering emblem,

and will unitedly protect it if it should be assailed from any quarter.

“The trend of events in the history of the United States has always been hopeful, when the true significance of those events has been understood. Obstacles have been encountered only to be overcome. There have been wars and rumors of wars with other nations, while great questions of domestic policy have sometimes threatened to divide our people; but still the Republic has moved on, increasing in population, developing its material and industrial resources, extending its commerce throughout the world, and by the enactment of wise laws securing more fully to its citizens the rights which belong to them as human beings. Our only danger lies with ourselves; the character and intelligence of our people must be the principal guaranty that the ideas upon which our government is founded are safe. Anarchical influences which come from without must be suppressed, and supine indifference from within should be aroused to a clearer sense of responsibility as to the duty which every individual owes to the community of which he forms a part.

“It is well to look back, as we have to-day, on a glorious record of past history; but it can be of little avail to rehearse the old story if it does not help us, not only to preserve what was established by our fathers, but to keep on in the same line of progress, and even to strive for better conditions and a more noble future. Each decade should make its advance in civic virtue; and the whole world should take notice that the inspiring motive which founded our nation and has kept it alive has pro-

ceeded from the republican principle upon which our government rests — the deliberate voice of an intelligent people, more potent than the reign of dynasties or the majesty of kings.”

In 1882 Mr. Lincoln retired from business to become the general manager of the Boston Storage Warehouse, which position he held until his death.

From the “ Transcript ” of 1887 we copy the following :

“ In these days, when everything is conducted with a blaze of publicity, it is pleasant to get hold of a circumstance of interest that is kept under a bushel, as it were. The 27th day of February was the seventieth birthday of ex-Mayor Frederic W. Lincoln, and on that occasion the people of the Second Church, of which Mr. Lincoln has long been an honored parishioner, got together and presented him with a silver ‘loving cup’ and salver, accompanied by an affectionate testimonial, in which Rev. Edward A. Horton took a leading part. Upon the loving cup was this inscription :

DEO ET ECCLESIAE.  
FREDERIC W. LINCOLN.  
FEBRUARY 27, 1817-1887.  
A LOVING TESTIMONIAL  
FROM  
A FEW OLD FRIENDS  
TO LONG, FAITHFUL, UNREMITTING, SELF-SACRIFICING  
LABORS.  
FROM THE SECOND CHURCH IN BOSTON.

“ Modesty was joined with worth in this case, for though a written testimonial was presented to Mr. Lincoln, and a written answer, most feeling in its expression, was returned by him, no public notice whatever has been drawn to the incident, and outside of the circle interested, perhaps it has come to no ears except the Listener’s.”

In this sketch, however, we will let the letters speak for themselves :

“PASTOR’S STUDY, Feb. 27, 1887.

“MY DEAR MR. LINCOLN : Through the many years of your life and services in Boston nothing has been more prominent than your loyalty to the Second Church, your love for its people, and your labors for its prosperity. You have served it in a variety of official duties. You have been a friend to those who needed sympathy, and a counsellor to those who required guidance. When days were dark you have cheered the way to brighter times. When discords arose you have striven to bring in harmony.

“Time has removed many who shared the past with you, but there remain those who appreciate your constancy and sacrifices ; they look through all that, admirable as it is, to your character, your noble example, your Christian spirit.

“Accept this simple gift, a silver loving-cup and salver, as a token of our personal regard and affection, on this your seventieth birthday.

“This is a spontaneous and hearty greeting to you from ‘a few old friends’ of the Second Church. May you live many years to enjoy friends and family ! May your honorable and faithful career incite others to do as you have done — honor our city, prosper the church, adorn society ! In behalf of those whose names are herewith sent.

“Sincerely,

“EDWARD A. HORTON.”



“BOSTON, March 1, 1887.

“*To Rev. Edward A. Horton and Friends of the Second Church :*

“Please accept my thanks for the beautiful gift and the touching note accompanying it, which were received at my home on the anniversary eve of my seventieth birthday.

“From no merit of my own, but by a singular felicity of circumstances, it has been my fortune to have been connected with this ancient church from the very period of my birth, with the exception of a short time in my early boyhood. One of the first children christened by the sainted Henry Ware, Jr., in the first months of his ministry, in 1817, my religious home and place of public worship has been before its altar, and within the walls which have been successively consecrated to its service. I early felt it as a sacred obligation that duties should correspond with privileges, and have ever been willing to take my share in those responsibilities without which no church, or organization of any kind, can exist, or can successfully accomplish the work for which it was designed. Many of my associates have passed on, and have already realized the new experiences of another life. Their memories are tenderly cherished; and I must confess that I have observed with deep emotion on the list furnished me the names of their representatives, who have united with other kind friends in this precious testimonial to my services.

“The thirty-six years that I have been the chairman of the standing committee, and the treasurer of the corporation have witnessed many changes in the ecclesiastical

conditions of Boston. This movement has affected all denominations of Christians. An urban population has to a certain extent become suburban, and the new people who have taken their places have had but little interest and no affiliation with the old and established churches. Our own church has changed its location several times, and equal changes have taken place in the families and the great body of the congregation.

“If our own organization had been comparatively a modern church, designed for a single generation of worshippers, it might, when its trials and reverses came, have quietly gone out of existence, with a consciousness that its mission had been accomplished, and its work was done. Not so did those feel who had charge of our affairs during this period. It was felt that the Second Church was a sacred trust providentially placed in our hands. It was a legacy from the fathers, and came down from those who planted Boston in its earliest history.

“Its records, its traditions, its communion service and plate, and other appointments, savored of hallowed memories.

“Through much tribulation and sacrifice we have obtained our present condition. As the past is secure, so the future is promising. We are a united people, in sympathy with each other, and abounding in good works.

“I have felt constrained, my dear friends, from the tenor of the note addressed to me, to say these few words. Most of you are still connected with this venerable church. It calls for your interest and labors. Its objects and purposes are sacred, the highest in the world.

“They are for the benefit of ourselves and those nearest

to us, and for the welfare of the community in which we live.

“Accept again my thanks for the ‘Loving Cup;’ it will be treasured for itself and all it represents. It will recall the remembrance of ‘old friends,’ and will strengthen ties which I trust will outlive this life into that beyond.

“Sincerely and affectionately yours,  
“FREDERIC W. LINCOLN.”

In March, 1889, he was elected president of the Revere House Company, of which he was an original incorporator and director and always deeply interested in its concerns. He retained the position of president until his death.

In May, 1889, he was chosen a member of the Loyal Legion, for meritorious civil services, official and unofficial, during the Rebellion.

Having retired from the mayoralty, Mr. Lincoln never again entered into politics. He did, however, keep himself thoroughly informed upon all subjects of importance in his own and other countries. He was a constant and careful reader of the newspapers, and seldom was one able to inform him of any piece of public news he did not already know. He never, however, read a paper during the meal hours with his family, and in later years, while living in Dorchester, he would read it on his way to his office in the morning, and in the evening at his home.

His interest in all the concerns of life never flagged; he was ever active here until he was called to hear the “Well done” beyond. No words can express what his

life and sympathy have done for those who quietly sought his counsel.

Of trials and disappointments he had his full share, but he bore them patiently and nobly, trying always that they should not affect the happiness of others, and consequently we shall not dwell upon them here.

On Sept. 13, 1896, after an illness of a few days, the faithful husband, loving father, and devoted citizen passed from our mortal sight. His home life was one of peace and love, and his influence and memory have left for his wife and children a blessed benediction.

“I cannot say, and I will not say  
That he is dead — he is just away !

With a cheery smile and a wave of the hand  
He has wandered into an unknown land,

And left us dreaming how very fair  
It needs must be since he lingers there.

And you — oh you, who the wildest yearn  
For the old-time step and the glad return —

Think of him faring on, as dear  
In the love of There as the love of Here ;

Think of him still as the same, I say ;  
He is not dead, he is just away !”

ACTION OF CITY GOVERNMENT.



## ACTION OF CITY GOVERNMENT.

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The following account is taken from the Boston "Herald" of September 15, 1898:

"The two branches of the City Council were in special session this noon, at the request of the mayor, to take action on the death of the late ex-Mayor FREDERIC W. LINCOLN.

"The Board of Aldermen met first, and received the following message from the mayor:

"It becomes my duty to announce to you the death of the Hon. Frederic W. Lincoln, an ex-mayor of this city, at the advanced age of 81 years. Appropriate action will doubtless be taken by your bodies to express your sense of the loss sustained by the death of a man whose public services to the city, as chief magistrate and in other capacities, and whose private character fully justified the respect in which he had been long held by his fellow-citizens.

"Besides four years' service in the State Legislature, as a member of the constitutional convention of 1853, and as chairman of the State Board of Harbor Commissioners, Mr. Lincoln held the office of mayor of Boston for a longer period than any other incumbent, having served for three years, from 1858 to 1860, inclusive, and again for four years, from 1863 to 1866, inclusive.

"No citizen of Boston has enjoyed a higher honor than that of being a second time called to serve as the head of the city to meet the various problems and difficulties with which the city was confronted during the Civil War.

"To Mr. Lincoln must be accorded the great credit of first

securing during his term of office the coöperation of the United States authorities in the preservation and improvement of Boston harbor, and he enjoyed the satisfaction of living to see the work which he had initiated again greatly extended within the last few years, and of witnessing the enormous growth of the commerce entering and leaving the harbor which he had the foresight to anticipate.

“‘Mr. Lincoln was still in the official service of the city at the time of his death, having served since 1875 as the treasurer of the Board of Overseers of the Poor, of which board he had been the chairman for the 11 years preceding.

“‘The long and useful career of Mr. Lincoln may well serve as an example and inspiration to all who are engaged at the present time in the service of the city.’

“The following resolutions were offered by Alderman CHARLES :

“‘*Resolved*, That the City Council learns with deep regret of the death, at the ripe age of 81 years, of the Hon. Frederic W. Lincoln, mayor of the city from 1858 to 1860, inclusive, and from 1863 to 1866, inclusive. The unprecedented length of service which the citizens of Boston accorded to Mr. Lincoln as their chief magistrate is a sufficient testimony to his ability and conscientiousness as a public servant, and his sterling worth and unassuming modesty of character were known to all. The City Council gratefully recognizes the long and varied services rendered to the city and to the public, in many capacities, by Mr. Lincoln, and appreciates the fact that this service continued even up to the time of his death.

“‘*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of Mr. Lincoln, and that a committee of four members of the Board of Aldermen, with such as the Common Council may join, be appointed to represent the city at his funeral.’



“In presenting the resolutions, Alderman Charles spoke briefly, paying a tribute to the memory of ex-Mayor Lincoln. Few men of Boston, he said, ever rose to the distinction of Mr. Lincoln. He was a man of great activity and force of character, and strove to make the city one of the leaders in commercial activity.

“Alderman Berwin said: ‘We are assembled to-day, drawn hither in sympathy and loving remembrance, to do honor to the memory of Frederic W. Lincoln. The life-success of the man is indicative of the sterling qualities which he possessed. Mayor during the turbulent period of our Civil War, his judgment and rational conservatism guided the municipality safe to the end. With deep appreciation and regard we remember his services to his party, his loyalty to his cause, but above all his devotion to the interests of his fellow-men, and though he is taken from us, and we miss his genial face, our remembrances have followed him.’

“Aldermen Lott, Conry, Presho, and O’Toole were appointed a committee to attend the funeral.

“It was voted that City Hall be closed during the funeral, and that the city’s flags be placed at half-mast.

“The Common Council met upon adjournment of the Board and unanimously concurred in the passage of the resolutions and in the orders to close City Hall during the funeral, and that the flags be displayed at half-mast over the city buildings.

“Mr. Norris of Ward 13 spoke in eulogy of the ex-mayor.

“The following councilmen were joined to the aldermanic committee to attend the funeral: Edward H. Madden of Ward 5; C. C. Millar, Ward 1; William H. Cuddy, Ward 8; Samuel Kasanof, Ward 9; and Louis T. Howard, Ward 20.”



BURIAL SERVICE.



## BURIAL SERVICE.

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On September 16, after a private service at the home in Dorchester, conducted by Rev. EDWARD A. HORTON, a service was held in the Second Church in Boston.

### ORDER OF SERVICES.

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PROCESSIONAL . . . . .	Burial Liturgy read by Rev. Thomas Van Ness.
INVOCATION . . . . .	Rev. Edward A. Horton.
SCRIPTURAL SELECTIONS . . . . .	Rev. Thomas Van Ness.
RESPONSE . . . . .	Choir.
SINGING BY CHOIR . . . . .	"With Thee I Seek Protecting Powers." (Mr. Lincoln's Favorite Hymn.)
REMARKS . . . . .	Rev. Thomas Van Ness.
REMARKS . . . . .	Rev. Edward A. Horton.
RESPONSE: CHOIR . . . . .	"O Paradise!"
BENEDICTION . . . . .	Rev. Edward A. Horton.

At the Organ—Hiram G. Tucker.

At the conclusion of the service the bugler of the Loyal Legion played the beautiful and impressive requiem "The Lost Chord."

The Boston "Journal" gives the following account :

"The burial of Hon. FREDERIC WALKER LINCOLN, seven times elected mayor of Boston, and who had, all his long life, occupied positions of trust and responsibility in the city, took place yesterday afternoon. There were funeral services in the Second Church, Copley square, which were largely attended, and of a singularly beautiful and appropriate character.

"Among those present were ex-Mayor Samuel A. Green, ex-Mayor Frederick O. Prince, ex-Mayor Thomas N. Hart, Mayor Quincy, R. H. Dwight, D. H. Lane, C. Noyes Whitcomb, Charles E. Lauriat, A. W. Dock, Gen. W. W. Blackmar, C. B. Sonthard, Freeman J. Doe, Jerome Jones, Benjamin F. Stevens, Col. Arnold A. Rand, representing the Veteran Apprentices' Association, of which Mr. Lincoln has been president, President Choate, of the Old Colony Railroad, Capt. Nathan Appleton, Newton Talbot, Phineas Pierce, James Longley, A. K. Tilden, M. P. Kennard, John M. Clark, E. H. Sampson, City Treasurer Turner, John T. Bradlee, Col. John C. Whiton, ex-Alderman Clinton Viles, William H. Lincoln, Aldermen E. W. Presho, Frank J. O'Toole, Councilmen Cuddy, Miller, and Kasanof, and ex-Alderman David F. Barry.

"Each of the pall-bearers represented some institution or organization with which ex-Mayor Lincoln had been affiliated, as follows: Franklin Savings Bank, by Augustus Parker, Vice-President; Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, by W. E. Putnam, President; Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, by Col. Horace T. Rockwell, President; Bunker Hill Monument Association, by Hon. Winslow Warren, President; Commercial Club, Hon. Charles H. Allen; Boston Storage Warehouse Company, N. J. Rust, ex-Mayor Thomas N. Hart; Second Church in Boston, Hon. Stephen M. Crosby. The ushers were Col. H. L. Hovey,

E. A. Lord, Dr. Francis H. Brown, and Col. William M. Bunting.

“There was a magnificent display of flowers, arranged in unique and splendid designs. It covered the entire front of the chancel. The tributes came from organizations, private and public, and from individuals. Roses, pinks, dahlias, chrysanthemums, ferns, immortelles, all combined to give fragrance and color to the scene.

“Rev. Thomas Van Ness, minister of the church, assisted by Rev. E. A. Horton, a former minister, conducted the services. Both spoke eloquently and feelingly of the deceased, for they both had known him intimately.

“The music was impressive. Chopin’s funeral march, played by Mr. Tucker, the organist of the church, was the selection as the body was borne up the main aisle, and Rev. Mr. Van Ness repeated the ritual for the dead.

“Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Horton, and Rev. Mr. Van Ness read selections of Scripture. Then the choir sang ‘With Thee I Seek Protecting Powers,’ and later, after both eulogies had been delivered, ‘O Paradise!’

“Rev. Mr. Van Ness spoke as a personal friend of the deceased. In his eulogy he said :

“‘I must tell you of a friend, kindly, cheerful, patient, and courteous. Well do I remember, now almost six years ago, when I came a stranger from the other side of the mountain, of the kindly, fatherly way in which he received me. No matter how busy he was, I always felt sure of a welcome.

“‘I must testify to the position of him who stood at the head of this church. An organization as old as this, some two hundred and fifty years old, must have had its vicissitudes and its dark days, and this church had them. But through them all, although harassed by public cares, his thought and attention were here. As superintendent of the Sunday-School and as treasurer, he stood nobly by; and it is not too much to say, even to-day, when he is lying here, that the con-

tinuance of this church depended on one man. As he sat here in his place, in the centre, every Sunday, and as he performed the duties of his positions among us, how he shamed our weaker natures! How he came here to preach to me every Sunday, not I to him, in his silent, noble way!

“Mr. Lincoln’s interest went far beyond this. Who can give the record of it all? You have lived here long enough to know of his work for the improvement of Boston harbor. You who have the thought of our young in mind know what he did for education and for the Institute of Technology. You who are interested in finance know him as a director of this and that bank, as interested in this and that savings institution. And beyond all this you know of his interest in those who had no voice — those who had heart-needs, but could only cry out; as overseer of the poor, what did he not do for them? And I believe that to-day he is hearing the glad, grand message, “Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of these, ye did it also unto me.” His three score and more years he lived not only in years, but also in accomplishment. Such a passing away as his reconciles us almost to death; not as an enemy, but as a friend. Let there be no minor note, no tears, no sorrow, no mournfulness! As ripened fruit is touched by the kindly wind, so he, touched by the kindly hand of death, has only gone before us.”

“Rev. Mr. Horton said he had known Mr. Lincoln for eighteen years, and had long admired his many noble qualities —

“Frederic W. Lincoln was a man of symmetry. We say of some men that they stand square to all the world. Such a man was our friend who has gone. Certain sources of this noble type of character easily present themselves to us.

“Sincerity was the very foundation of his character. You felt, after you had known him for a little time, that he illustrated reliability. To see his name attached to anything was to mark that thing as being as good as gold.

“Allied with these qualities was a sympathy which sought



out the cause of a thing when he knew it not. "Liberty" is a great word. It means a great deal. But there is something greater than liberty, and that is sympathy.

"He often obliterated himself that others might perform duties that might help them in life. His services made Boston a finer and nobler city, and indirectly affected the State and the whole United States. He had another trait — sagacity — that permitted him to take a kindly and judicious outlook upon many questions."

"The speaker alluded to Mr. Lincoln's interest, to the day of his death, in the Charitable Mechanic Association, the Loyal Legion, and other organizations. His gentleness, amiability, and firmness had endeared him to all his fellow-members. He loved the Second Church, and did much for it.

"At the close of the service the bugler of the Loyal Legion played the 'The Lost Chord,' and as the body was taken from the church the organist played Beethoven's funeral march.

"The burial was at Mt. Auburn Cemetery, and was private."



MEMORIAL SERVICE IN THE SECOND CHURCH

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ADDRESS DELIVERED

BY

REV. THOMAS VAN NESS,

NOVEMBER 6, 1898.



## ADDRESS.

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TO ALL THAT BE IN ROME, BELOVED OF GOD, CALLED TO  
BE SAINTS. — *Rom. i. 7.*

You are all more or less acquainted with the history of the Pantheon at Rome.

Originally it was a heathen temple, and as its name indicates, it was dedicated to all the gods. There within its vast rotunda could be seen their sculptured images, and so elastic and tolerant in sentiment were the authorities at the time of Augustus that the statues of even Egyptian, Syrian, and Babylonian gods found equal favor with those of Rome.

Sometime in the seventh century Pope Boniface rededicated this ancient religious building to the Virgin and all the martyrs, *i.e.*, to all the hallowed or holy ones of the church. The date of the dedication (November 1st) was marked as a special anniversary upon which the faithful throughout the world should bring to mind and give honor to all the saints of the Roman Catholic Church.

When Paul wrote to the Romans, he surely did not have in mind this comparatively modern holy day in November. What, then, was in his mind when he said, "To all that be in Rome, called to be saints"?

In what sense was he using the word "saint"?

In the sense in which it is used universally in the Bible.

If you will read the account of the fitting up of the ancient Tabernacle you will see that the various articles of furnishing, such as the candlesticks, the tongs, the snuffers, the altar, were each spoken of as being SAINTED, *i.e.*, consecrated to some peculiar purpose. The temple was sainted or consecrated; days were sainted; materials were sainted; *men were sainted*. "Called to be saints" was called to be set apart for some special thing; it was a call to separate one's self from the common mass of men who have no purposes, no ideals, no high aims, and be joined with those who are living for something, who have high aims, noble purposes, inspiring ideals.

In this sense we are all called upon to be *saints*. In this sense every man who has a purpose, an incentive toward the highest and best, — who is struggling upward attempting to separate himself from animality and to join himself to angelhood, — is a saint. In this sense, the historic sense, the true sense, can we speak of him who has gone from us as a saint, for his life was consecrated to noble ideals, to a special service, to the good of others.

When we first take up to study carefully and in detail the life of Frederic Walker Lincoln we are surprised, almost bewildered, with the numerous positions he held and the multifarious civic duties he assumed. It seems as though we are reading the compressed biographies of a half-dozen men rather than that of a single individual.

Only to mention the more important offices he occupied will give you an idea of his indefatigable industry and his sterling integrity as no words of mine can do.

To begin with, he was, for a greater or less length of time, at the head of the following societies, clubs, banks, and public organizations as president or chairman: Boston Safe Deposit Co., Franklin Savings Fund, Commercial Club, Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, Massachusetts Fire Society, Massachusetts Soldiers' Relief Fund, Bunker Hill Monument Association, John Winthrop Fund, Y.M.C. Union, Overseers of the Poor, Harbor Commissioners, Second Church.

He was the chief promoter and chairman of the organizations which gave this city from time to time the following statues: Benjamin Franklin, Edward Everett, Governor Andrew, Charles Sumner, and Samuel Adams.

Indeed, without his personal efforts it is doubtful whether any one of these statues would adorn to-day the streets and squares of our city.

The appreciation in which he was held is shown on the literary side by the honorary degrees conferred upon him by Harvard and Dartmouth, and the fellowship of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; and on the political side by his having held the office of mayor of Boston for a greater number of years than any other incumbent, and his election to the State Legislature for four different times, as well as to the Constitutional Convention of 1853.

What these things mean, each in his respective sphere knows. One man before me appreciates the amount of financial ability and tact it takes to secure the position of president of a bank; another knows what it means in these days of social struggle and competition to be elected to the head of an influential commercial club; a third is

aware of the length of time one must wait before he is conspicuously recognized by a great educational institution, and how few men ever have bestowed upon them an honorary degree by Harvard; a fourth knows, even from our feeble attempts here to raise money for an Emerson memorial, how difficult it is to secure funds for public statues; a fifth recognizes the fact that while now and again an unworthy or even a worthy citizen may get the popular vote for mayor, yet it takes an extraordinary man to secure the position and hold it for a couple of terms, and afterwards, in the face of great patriotic and political passion, to again obtain it and retain it for four consecutive terms.

These things, I repeat, speak for themselves. I cannot add to their significance by any additional emphasis. Each in his own place, who hopes some day to attain to one or the other of these positions, or positions like them, recognizes the energy, the industry, the ability required to obtain them, and therefore each can readily bestow homage on that man whose ability and worth made him so eminently fit for the offices which were so often offered to him.

It is, therefore, in no perfunctory spirit that we come together this morning to hold in this historic church a service to his memory.

Simply because he was at the head of this church for so many years entitles him to no such public recognition as we now bestow. No, if that were all, others, with equal right, might have their praises spoken; but that is not all, as you can well perceive from what I have said already. We do not simply honor the church member, for others



have been equally good church members. We do not honor the honest treasurer, for other treasurers have been also honest. We do not make conspicuous the faithful civic official, for — God be thanked! — there are many more officials of uprightness and integrity.

What, then, do we do?

We honor all these combined in one, and when we look for some single title, some designation, or name, which shall include them all, we find it in that most noble yet too often debased term "*citizen*."

If, then, I should want to point the youth to-day to some high type of citizenship; if in my all-souls'-day list of saints, heroes, philanthropists, statesman, and patriots I should want to name one who distinctively exemplified in these days what Cincinnatus did in the old days of Rome, one who loved his city better than land or gold, or son or wife, or limb or life, I should mention FREDERIC WALKER LINCOLN.

Let us for a while spend our time in trying to get at the secret of this life, noting how it was built up, *i.e.*, what influences were at work upon it, — what the home, the occupation, the environment which produced just this admirable type of the Bostonian.

We need not fear difficulties in our investigation. There will be no shady lanes, no sinuous by-paths, no *cul-de-sacs*. No. Perhaps nowhere can a life be found that opens out more regularly, more simply, more openly. Our friend lived in the broad daylight. Never was there anything to conceal, to excuse, or to explain in his actions. We shall therefore need to use no nice balance between the good and the bad, nor shall we encounter any ups and

downs. In all that long series of years there is nothing that might be called startling or dramatic; nothing to excite gossip or to cause a whisper in an aside.

I know of no life easier to follow in its evenness; consequently it can be just as well understood if examined at thirty as at fifty or at seventy.

The first thing which impresses us is the truth of Oliver Wendell Holmes' dictum, that if you want to secure a good man you must start with his education one hundred years before he is born. Blood tells, quality counts. We all know this, though sometimes we seek to ignore it.

In looking back over the ancestry of Frederic Walker Lincoln, in observing those eighteenth-century generations, men like Amos Lincoln, heroic old Revolutionist of "Tea Party" fame, Paul Revere, mechanic and patriot of '76, and such women as Mary Knight, we can safely predict what the outcome is to be. The child born on Feb. 27, 1817, is going to have right tendencies. The natural bias of heart and mind will be towards purity, patriotism, integrity, and reverence — towards those virtues which have preëminently distinguished the New Englander at his best.

President G. Stanley Hall and other modern psychologists are insisting on the need of manual as well as mental education. The whole human system, so it is asserted, cannot be systematically developed, nor can all the powers of the brain be fully awakened without labor. Work for the hand, for the foot, for the eye is as essential as for the mind.

Not because of this theory, I suppose, but because

necessity made it imperative, young Frederic at thirteen years of age was taken from school and apprenticed to a manufacturer of mathematical instruments. Here nicety and exactness were the first requisites. One, by a hit and miss method, can make some things fairly well. Not so with mathematical instruments. There is no luck nor chance about their production. Every small part must be made by rule and in order.

Just at this very time, this somewhat critical time in boyhood, certain books fall into his hands. The character of these books may be judged from one which gives us a clear idea of the kind of reading which young Lincoln was pursuing. It is entitled, "The Youth's Companion." It was the substance of various addresses delivered by Dr. Witherspoon — a man whose bronze statue adorns Fairmount Park, Philadelphia — to the senior class of Princeton College. I can see how to a boy of right principles, as young Lincoln was, such addresses if read would stir within him all his Puritan blood.

Dr. Witherspoon appeals to those Princeton graduates much in the same way that Paul does to Timothy. It is a call to endurance; to stand up strong and straight under hardships; to be as a good soldier. Here are the heads of the chapters; you can judge for yourself: The first is entitled, "Attempt great things;" the second admonishes us to "Encounter dangers with resolution;" the third bids us "Struggle against difficulties with perseverance;" while the fourth and last is to show why and how we should "Bear sufferings with fortitude and patience."

Some epoch-making book comes into every noble

man's life. It is "Pilgrim's Progress" with one; it is a volume of Emerson's essays with another; it is some stirring biography with a third. Such a book as this of Witherspoon's may have been the epoch-making book with Frederic Walker Lincoln. It would act upon him much as did the "Lives of the Saints" upon Loyola when still the Knight Recalde at Pamplona. Indeed, I imagine I detect its spirit all through that very excellent address which the young man Lincoln made to other young men when he was only twenty-seven years old. I should deem myself happy if among my literary remains such a thoughtful and discriminating address could be found with the appended words, "Delivered when but twenty-seven years of age."

Let me quote certain sentiments — I should have said that this address was given before the Meehanic Apprentices' Library Association in 1844:

"The present age demands men, whole men, their natures all developed; their resources at command, alive to great enterprises, earnest in the pursuit of truth. Is the present generation of young men of this stamp? Have they any idea of their responsibilities? Time permits me to refer but to one duty — to country — this noble country, its whole history filled with heroic deeds by heroic men.

"I call upon you by all those motives which should inspire a true pride in an illustrious ancestry, as heirs of a glorious inheritance, by the names of the sainted patriots whose blood has moistened this soil, to be true to your noble legacies."

. . . . .

Growth of years is necessary in every man's life. Usually they are quiet years, when the influences at work are like those gentle ones of nature; they distill as the dew, as the small rain upon the tender herb, and as the showers upon the grass. They are the years when temperament is being transformed into character. By temperament I mean the inheritance with which a man is born. By character I mean the modifications he of his own will makes with that original heritage — what he adds to it or takes from it, the acquired attributes. Think of the babyhood of Cincinnatus, of Washington, of Wendell Phillips, and then contrast their after lives!

What is it the Romans trusted in Cincinnatus? Not his natural tendencies, but his acquired self-control, his moderation, his justice, his unswerving patriotism — in short, his character. When the Eternal City was torn with dissensions and in greatest danger, Cincinnatus was made dictator. With great power at his command he reorganized the army, defeated a powerful enemy, refused to take any share of the booty, and after peace was declared and the nation secure he calmly resigned his authority and quietly returned to his farm, still a poor man, to earn his livelihood by honest work.

Well have the ages held in high esteem this distinguished Roman and refused to let his name or memory die! His fame is as immortal to-day as it was 2,000 years ago.

So using almost these same words over again, I might say, What is it the Bostonians trusted in Frederic W. Lincoln? Not simply his natural tendencies, but his acquired self-control, his moderation, his justice, his unswerving patriotism — in short, his character. When his

country was torn with dissensions and in supreme danger Lincoln was made mayor. With great power at his command he defeated the attempts made to create draft riots, he inspired the troops going from the city to the front, he refused to take commissions on army contracts, or in any way darken his fair name with even the shadow of suspicion, and when peace was declared and the nation secure he gave up his authority and quietly returned to his modest home, still a poor man, to earn his livelihood by honest work.

Shall not the present generation hold in high esteem this distinguished Bostonian and refuse to let *his* name or memory die?

As I re-read the biographies of Wendell Phillips, of Benjamin Franklin, of Cincinnatus, I see no sudden moral or intellectual change; *i.e.*, they were not ordinary men one week and extraordinary men the next week. In every case the process was slow.

Day by day a little, here a bit and there a portion, — imperceptibly even to their friends, — this inner growth proceeded.

We will not dwell therefore on the years in Lincoln's life from 1844 to 1854. They are growth years. He was not inactive by any means, and though he has now taken upon himself the cares of family and continues to devote his attention to his private business, — that of making mathematical instruments, — he yet finds time to think of outside things and to plan for the highest interests of the community.

During the early '50's many young men from rural New England were migrating to Boston, drawn by its in-

creasing commercial importance. There was not at that time, as there are now, clubs, societies, and associations of all kinds for strangers and friendless young men and women. The church sociable as we have it to-day had not yet come into existence, and the public library was largely unknown. There was little outside of the saloon and the theatre for the socially inclined stranger. Mr. Lincoln commenced to ponder on this subject. "What," he said to himself, "is the best thing that can be done for these young men?" Then the thought came of organizing young men into some kind of union which should be their own, a new institution, the uniting bond of which should be a union of all sects and parties. It is a familiar enough idea to-day. It was novel and original a half century ago. So far as I am able to trace, the seed thought was Mr. Lincoln's. His was the hand that wrote the prospectus, his the mind that formulated the articles of association, and while he was president (1854) the Boston Y.M.C. Union was placed upon so broad, so admirable a foundation that it has served, ever since, as the pattern of hundreds of others throughout the land.

Mr. Lincoln's tastes and ambitions never seemed to require or to desire a larger arena than Boston itself offered. It is true that in 1853 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention; true too that he served in the Massachusetts Legislature; but then you will please to observe that he did not have to leave his native city in order to perform the duties of these State positions, and his chief object in becoming a State officer seems to have been for the purpose of serving better the interests of his loved municipality.

Boston, always Boston: what can be done for it, *now, here*, for its future, its glory, its good. That, as I said before, seems to be the one dominating idea of this man's life.

Well, then, is it any wonder that such unusual, such unswerving devotion to the best interests of this city should come to be recognized, first by this friend, then by that acquaintance, after a while by the whole community? Is it any wonder that when the evil days came upon our country, when, torn by passion and bitter political feeling, the people felt the need of a safe and firm hand at the municipal helm, as they did on the quarter-deck of the National Ship of State, they should have turned instinctively to Frederic Walker Lincoln?

Nothing could be said of a derogatory nature against his predecessor. He was a good man, and yet, — and yet — well, the man for the hour must be of a different stamp, and so ex-Mayor Lincoln was again called back to the executive's chair, to remain there and control affairs all through those stormy years which now we call the years of rebellion.

How wisely the people chose we see in the critical hours of '63.

Some of you can still remember — and with the vividness of yesterday — how dark and black things grew in the early part of that year for the Federal cause. General Hooker was defeated. The bloody battle of Chancellorsville was fought, and on the third of May the Northern army was pushed back, while the Confederate steadily advanced. Then in June came the news of the brilliant onward rush of General Lee. York, Penn., was



in his hands, and a part of his army had advanced to within four miles of Harrisburg. In those last days of June Philadelphia was panic-stricken. There was an imperative need for more troops. Was the Union going down? Was the Southern cause to be finally successful? To many timid souls it looked so. Northern sympathizers with the South commenced to express themselves openly. New York City seemed suddenly full of secessionists. Strong measures were necessary. If enough men would not volunteer for the war, then they must be drafted. Requisition papers must be served.

Such was the condition of affairs July 1, 1863.

I need not tell you what happened in New York. You all know. The terrible rioting there is a matter of history, but not so many of you are acquainted with what took place here in Boston. When the news reached this city that the New York rioters were meeting with partial success in their nefarious designs, the hot-blooded and treasonable ones among us thought it a good time to act in violation of the laws. Accordingly those most turbulent attacked the officers serving the draft notices, tore up the communications, banded together, and commenced parading the streets of the North End, using inflammatory and treasonable language.

What was to be done? The better classes of citizens were dismayed when they learned of the dangerous state of ferment and the possibility of an attack upon the city's public buildings by the infuriated mob.

Now, if ever, strong measures were necessary. Anything like indecision, and, as with a fire, the spirit of lawlessness and violence would run rampant and soon be

beyond control. The man for the hour was at the City Hall. With remarkable rapidity his orders went forth. Troops from the surrounding towns poured in, detachments from Fort Independence, from Fort Warren; the 44th Regiment, the 45th Regiment, the Regiment of Heavy Artillery (these latter placed at the disposal of Mayor Lincoln by the governor); companies of cavalry from the recruiting station at Readville; the Lancers, the Dragoons, the Independent Company of Cadets, the first Battalion of National Guards, the Massachusetts Rifle Club.

In a day Boston was transformed from a peaceful city to an armed camp. Mounted patrols were thrown out along the roads to Charlestown, Cambridge, Roxbury, even as far as the arsenal, at Watertown. "Troops were stationed at Dock square, at Faneuil Hall square; they surrounded all the public buildings, and were to be seen on the bridges as well as at the gun-house."

As evening came on knots of men began to collect, and by seven o'clock the low rumbling of an approaching storm was heard in various districts. The crowd increased and grew with every step, and in another hour the size of this mob was portentous of evil. His Honor the Mayor was at the Second Police Station advising operations. At the various armories the soldiers only waited the word to start. Meanwhile the rioters, now grown bolder and confident of their strength, commenced to attack the Light Artillery Armory, Captain Jones commanding. Windows were smashed, showers of bricks fell inside, four or five of the soldiers were severely hurt. "What shall we do?" went out the question to the Mayor.

“You will hold the place at any cost — at any cost, I repeat,” came back Mr. Lincoln’s reply. Captain Jones, on this order, had all in readiness, the two pieces of cannon in his possession were loaded with good rounds of canister, and in quick, sharp voice came his command, “Fire.” At the same moment the soldiers used their small arms. There was a flash, a roar, and the crowd, panic-stricken, broke and ran, leaving the dead and wounded where they had fallen. The tide was turned.

This on the 14th of July. On the 23d Mayor Lincoln, in his address to the council, said: “I congratulate the City Council upon the quiet and good order which now prevail. . . . The lawless and unprincipled must now see that the authorities have the means to enforce order. Vigilance will not be relaxed. . . . The least symptom of disorder will be quelled with a force which will silence all opposition.”

Do you wonder after this that good citizens everywhere, without respect to party, trusted and had full confidence in the man that occupied the executive’s chair?

One would think all this enough for a single individual to do. If the minister of a church approached a man as busy as this with the request that he continue to act as superintendent of the Sunday-school, which position he had held since 1846, it would not be surprising if he declined; particularly should we expect a negative answer from him if he were already serving the church in the capacity of treasurer. Yet Mr. Lincoln not only served on the standing committee of this Second Church from 1851 to 1895, but he retained the position of superintendent of the Sunday-school for fully thirty years.

Where can such fidelity to little things as well as to great things be matched?

It would be gratuitous to speak to you, who saw him here Sunday after Sunday, of his regularity in attending the church services. No member more confidently could be counted upon to be in his pew. The quiet hour of worship meant much to him. Here, week by week, his faith and hope were strengthened; here he grew in spiritual stature; here he tried to fashion his life after the Supreme Pattern; here he felt and realized the importance of eternal things and drew closer to the One All-Embracing Reality — the Father and Sustainer of Souls.

Such regularity made its impression upon others. In the course of the last half century many a young man has been shamed out of his own carelessness and superficialness by the steady example set before him in the person of ex-Mayor Lincoln. We preach by our words: we preach much more by our acts.

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Quite recently I heard a number of people from the West extol Boston on account of its advantages, its beauty, and its well-planned civic features. Perhaps they were not aware, perhaps we are not aware, of how largely the citizens of Boston are indebted to the citizen Lincoln for what they to-day enjoy.

If some one, a few weeks ago, had made the claim for him which I am now about to make I should have attributed it to that natural exaggeration which always follows on the decease of a good and loved friend. Indeed, without careful study, without examining city records and

official reports, I should hardly dare claim what I am going to, yet I say as sober fact that there is hardly a great civic improvement, hardly a thing of large importance connected with the growth and development of Boston from 1854 to 1874 that cannot be attributed more or less to the initiative, the fathering influence, or the indirect help it received from Frederic Walker Lincoln.

Who at present living in Roxbury would wish it to be separated from Boston? Mayor Lincoln saw the need of the union of village and town long before popular sentiment was ready for the annexation, and to-day you may read his admirable official report on the value of making Roxbury a part of Boston.

What would our city be without the Back Bay section? In the stormy days of 1864, when others seemed to be blind to the advantages of filling in the flats and reclaiming so large an amount of level land, the Mayor was keen to note the city's future need. In his speech before the City Council he pushes the matter forward, giving the subject of the Back Bay improvement large prominence, and saying, "I do not hesitate to declare that it (the Back Bay filling) is the most momentous of the local interests which will be brought before you this present year."

If you walk through the hall of the present municipal building on School street you will see that it was erected while Mr. Lincoln was mayor; the same is true of the large City Hospital building. Into this latter enterprise the executive threw his full interest, saying to his council: "In the new City Hospital we have added to Boston

an object of just pride. It is a noble institution, born of the benevolence and beneficent spirit of our city."

His agitation for and recommendation of a girls' high and normal school is of the same quality as his personal work for more and better school buildings everywhere. What he did, not only officially but personally, for the improvement of our harbor has been often told — I need not repeat the story; but I am within the bounds of sober truth when I say that the energy, the interest, and the influence of this one man has done more than any other factor to preserve to Boston a proper ship channel and to retain for us that magnificent harbor into which now steam in safety the largest ocean vessels.

What shall I say more? Does not this simple chronicle of fact speak to your hearts and minds more powerfully than any eloquent eulogy? Does it not tell you more truly, more accurately than words of mine, of the genuine worth of him whom I delight to call "first citizen of Boston"?

We sometimes say that Jesus came to establish a great democracy, a world-wide commonwealth in which there should be no ranks or titles, but every man and woman, being on the same plane of equality, should delight in the simple designations of "brother" and "sister."

This statement I do not think quite accurate.

When asked by his disciples who should occupy the first places in the new kingdom, Jesus laid down the following rule:

"He that will be GREAT among you, let him minister unto others.

“Whosoever will be CHIEF among you, let him be as your servant.”

By that rule our honored friend was great, was chief; by that rule does he deserve the title I bestowed, “The first citizen.”

This church desires to put in enduring form the memorials of those who have loved and served her.

It is not an easy task. When we go back and recall the earnest Puritans that laid her corner-stone; the sturdy patriots that defended her; the bold and brave voices that spoke forth from her pulpit for intellectual liberty; the scores of her laymen who have believed in human freedom and the abolition of slavery; and the many in our own generation who silently, modestly, have worked, each in his place, for the furtherance of the Kingdom of God, we say, Who shall recount them?

It is an illustrious roll of honor, of piety, and one that any church may well be proud of.

A new generation is rising up. What shall speak to it of these noble men and women — what tablet, what bronze or marble, what stained-glass window?

It has too long been the fashion to adorn our churches with meaningless figures that represent a type of piety, a style of life, a method of action impracticable, — yes, impossible to us.

We need, then, pictures in glass, forms in stone, tablets in bronze that shall bring to our mind MODERN saints, men of a possible type, those who are living under exactly the same conditions we now find about ourselves, and battling with the same temptations. Such memorials of such men and women will be incentives. They will

bring to our minds how we, too, are called to consecrate ourselves; how we, too, are called to sainthood. Such a memorial, to such a modern saint as Frederic W. Lincoln, we need and must have.

Wherefore, seeing that we are surrounded by so great a cloud of witnesses, let us lay aside every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us, and let us run with patience the race that is set before us, . . . until we all come into the unity of the faith, unto the perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of our elder brother, the Prince of Peace and Chief of Saints.



TRIBUTES  
FROM  
INSTITUTIONS AND CORPORATIONS.



## TRIBUTES.

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### FROM THE OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

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At a meeting of the Board of Overseers of the Poor held Sept. 16, 1898, to take action with regard to its Treasurer, Hon. FREDERIC WALKER LINCOLN, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :

*Whereas*, By the death of Hon. Frederic W. Lincoln the Board of Overseers of the Poor in the City of Boston loses one of its most faithful officers, who has been its Treasurer for the past twenty years and whose services prior to that time as Chairman of the Board covered a period of eleven years ; and

*Whereas*, The Board has met together to take suitable action upon Mr. Lincoln's death ;

*Resolved*, That we hereby express our great sense of loss in the death of our Treasurer and former associate, whose long and faithful services have been of such value to the community and especially to the poor.

*Resolved*, That we gladly bear witness to the kindly spirit and unfailing courtesy shown by our late Treasurer in all his official relations.

*Resolved*, That we extend to the widow and children of our friend our most cordial and heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement.

*Resolved*, That as a mark of respect to the deceased we attend the funeral services in a body, and that the offices of the Board be closed on the day of the funeral.

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be spread upon our records, and that a copy be sent by the Secretary to the family of Mr. Lincoln.

MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHANIC  
ASSOCIATION.

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At a meeting of the members of this Association, held yesterday, the following memorial paper was presented by the President and passed by a unanimous vote :

## IN MEMORIAM.

In the month of September, 1839, **FREDERIC W. LINCOLN** became a member of this Association. In September, 1898, he died. During the intervening fifty-nine years the services rendered by him to our Association, and his uniformly courteous bearing toward our members, caused him to be respected and beloved by them all.

For the earlier years, as a member of important committees, and later as Trustee, Vice-President, President, and Treasurer, — sixteen years in all, — his wise counsel and influence were important factors in the prosperity of the Association. That he was by nature gifted with a large measure of executive ability, judiciously cultivated, has been demonstrated by his satisfactory administration of every one of the official trusts confided to him.

When but six years a member of the Association he was selected to deliver the semi-centennial address, in 1845. Fifty years later he delivered, as many of you will remember, the centennial address, in 1895.

His connection with the building and subsequent management of the Revere House ; of the Bunker Hill Monument ; the Mechanic Apprentices' Library Association ; the Franklin Statue ; the Eighth Exhibition ; our building on Bedford street ; and more recently in the movement to purchase this

land, and in the erection of this building, — in all these, and other minor movements of the Association, covering almost two generations, the helpful hand and practical common sense of Mr. Lincoln were never wanting.

Never self-seeking, but retiring: never aggressive, but considerate of others; he was, nevertheless, firm and positive in his convictions, always founded upon the basis of intelligent investigation.

Entering business and public life while yet very young, by constant attention to the laws of health he was enabled to labor without serious interruption until he had passed the traditional limit of "four score years."

Long-continued and laborious as were his efforts in behalf of this Association, his public services in other fields have made his name one long to be remembered by our citizens, and the pages of history will carry to future generations lessons of fidelity and uprightness at once an inspiration to the young, and an honor to this the city of his birth and life-long affections.

Our roll of members, covering more than a century, has borne the names of many men of great ability, sterling integrity, commanding influence, and lasting benefit to the race, and on this roll, among the names longest to be gratefully remembered by the present and future members of this Association, and by the community in which his exemplary life has been passed, will stand that of FREDERIC WALKER LINCOLN.

The legacy which he has left to posterity can never be measured in currency, but the memory of kindly words and deeds, his upright life, his prolonged labors for the benefit of others, will cause his name to be most gratefully remembered through the years to come.

## VETERAN APPRENTICES' LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

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HON. FREDERIC W. LINCOLN.

At a recent meeting of the Veteran Apprentices' Library Association of Boston, the first since the death of its President, Hon. FREDERIC W. LINCOLN, a committee was appointed to take proper notice of the life, character, and services of the deceased. In attempting this duty we feel how poorly any thoughts we can express will do justice to this good man, who from early life to a ripe old age has done so much for his fellow-men.

Many eloquent words have been spoken by those who have known him in his various and honorable walks in life, and many more might be said.

“He always and everywhere gave his strength to the weak; his substance to the poor; his sympathy to the distressed; his heart to God.”

It was with Frederic W. Lincoln, the apprentice boy, we first learned to love, honor, and respect him.

He joined the Apprentices' Library when thirteen years of age, in 1830, and up to the time of his death, September, 1898, sixty-eight years, he never lost his interest or forgot his duty to the Library or its members. How much influence it had in shaping his character in after life, few can tell; that it led him in paths of study, temperance, charity, and self-respect we cannot doubt.

He was elected President in 1836, and on several occasions delivered public addresses that reflected credit upon him and honor upon the Association.

When the Veteran Apprentices' Association was formed he was elected President and continued to hold the office up to

the time of his death. In all the honorable places and offices he has filled — as Mayor of this city, Representative, President of Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, Superintendent of the Sunday-school of Second Church thirty years, and numerous organizations — he manifested a desire to do his duty towards his fellow-citizens and country.

His mind was always leading him to practical ways.

“ That day was best wherein he gave  
A thought to others' sorrows ;  
Forgetting self, he learned to live,  
And blessings born of kindly deeds  
Made golden his to-morrows.”

Be it therefore

*Resolved*, That the Veteran Mechanic Apprentices' Library Association recognize in the life, services, and character of the Hon. Frederic W. Lincoln, their late President, and associate for many years, a man of rare executive ability, honesty of purpose, and loyalty to all good works that would benefit society.

*Resolved*, That we recall with pleasure his zeal and devotion in early life to the up-building of the Mechanic Apprentices' Library, and believe that his services in its behalf made him a better boy and man, and inspired others with hope to attain knowledge and honorable distinction in life.

*Resolved*, That in all the social, political, or religious departments of our government he was always sincere, truthful, and earnest, and we can look upon his life and services as worthy of our greatest respect and sincere affection.

*Resolved*, That a copy of this report be sent to the family of our deceased member, and spread upon our records.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK.

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At the regular meeting of the Trustees of the Franklin Savings Bank, of the City of Boston, held to-day, the following tribute in memory of the late President of the Bank, Hon. FREDERIC W. LINCOLN, was unanimously adopted :

When a fully rounded and accomplished life, like that of our late associate and President, Frederic Walker Lincoln, closes, there remain for those who survive him only tender and affectionate memories and gratitude, that we have so long been able to enjoy his true friendship, his faithful devotion to duty, his wise counsel, his keen sagacity, unswerving courage, lofty principle, inflexible integrity, unfailing courtesy, and generous self-denial. Few men have ever given, through a life protracted beyond two generations, so much time and labor to the welfare, protection, and advantage of his fellow-citizens, often to the serious detriment of his own personal interests.

Born of a family that has borne a distinguished part in the early history of the country, and especially in the Revolutionary War, he typified all the gallant and courageous characteristics of his ancestry, and during his long service as Mayor, by wisdom, discretion, and bravery, maintained the peace, loyalty, and prosperity of the city, not only during the dark days of the Civil War, but in the years immediately preceding and following. But holding his city to its highest national duty was not his chief honor.

By what he has done for the improvement of its harbor, extension of its commerce, wise treatment of its poor, development of its educational and philanthropic institutions, far-seeing provision for the business and material wants of



the people, he has placed his name high upon the list of those that history will enroll as genuine and unselfish benefactors.

One of the original incorporators named in the charter of this Bank, March 15, 1861, he remained in its constant service as Trustee, member of its Finance Committee, Vice-President and President, until his death, and the qualities he has exhibited in that long term of more than thirty-seven years are those which have so impressed his character upon the respect and affection of this Board, and been so invaluable in contributing to the reputation and prosperity of the Bank.

With more than mere formality we offer our sincere sympathy to his mourning family, assuring them that nowhere among his countless friends will the memory of his noble, pure, and unstained life be more lovingly cherished than by the Trustees of the Franklin Savings Bank.

BOSTON LIGHT INFANTRY VETERAN CORPS.

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The Honorable FREDERIC W. LINCOLN, for many years a member of this corps, having recently "crossed the river," we desire to make a record of our appreciation of him, as one who in a long life of eighty-one years, whether serving his native city in several honorable stations to which he was called, or in many private trusts, or in his own private business, was always honest, affable, yet firm to do as appeared to him the right, with consideration for those with whom he might differ; gentlemanly and vigorous in business, church, or politics, commanding and receiving the respect of all associated with him; therefore,

*Resolved,* That the above be entered upon the records, and a copy sent to the family of the deceased.

## COMMERCIAL CLUB.

## IN MEMORIAM TO FREDERIC W. LINCOLN.

ADDRESS BEFORE THE COMMERCIAL CLUB OF BOSTON, SEPT. 17, 1898.

BY MR. M. P. KENNARD.

On Tuesday evening last, the 13th inst., the Dean, we may say, of our Club, the Hon. FREDERIC WALKER LINCOLN, after a few brief hours of ebbing vitality, gently passed away. As was said yesterday at that impressive service in the crowded Second Church: "As ripened fruit touched by the kindly wind, so he, touched by the gentle hand of Death," peacefully breathed his last.

Mr. Lincoln, it will be remembered, was the first President of our Club, one of its original and earnest organizers, and for the past well-nigh thirty years of intimacy here, a most deeply respected and beloved member, the remembrance of whose unwavering interest and valued counsel will ever be cherished in association with his modest and agreeable personality.

I will not recount in detail the widely extended record of his patriotic and tireless devotion to the public service. It is needless here. The public journals, in elaborate eulogy, have copiously given them publicity since his death. The trend of that devotion was an inheritance, deeply imbued in his blood, from a notable patriotic ancestry; — he could not escape it if he would, and he would not escape it if he could; though doubtless, at times, those public demands upon him were met with pecuniary loss to himself. Few men served the public in so many ways.

Repeatedly elected to the mayoralty, he served the city in that capacity seven years, which included the trying period

of our Civil War. As Chairman of the Boston Board of Overseers of the Poor for eleven years, and subsequently for twenty years its Treasurer, in charge of the important fund which has accumulated in the possession of that Board; again and again elected a Representative in our Massachusetts Legislature; as Chairman, for several years, of the State Board of Harbor Commissioners; as President, for many years, of the Franklin Savings Bank; as President and Treasurer of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association; as President of the Bunker Hill Monument Association; for more than forty years Treasurer and influential member of the Second Church in Boston, of the ancient history of which he was proud; — all these and many more honorable responsibilities, to which he always promptly responded with unselfish fidelity, not only attest to his patriotic interest for the public weal, but to the unbounded confidence with which he was regarded by his fellow-citizens, and are a tribute to his personal worth.

He was also honored by degrees conferred upon him by Harvard University and Dartmouth College.

Retiring rather than demonstrative, cautious but not pessimistic, he thus has filled a prominent place in the local history of his times, and left us the record of an unstained life.

“ Why mourn ye, then, for him, who having won  
The bound of man's appointed years at last,  
Life's blessings all enjoyed, life's labor done,  
Serenely to his final rest has passed;  
While the soft mem'ry of his virtues yet  
Lingers like twilight hues, when the bright sun is set? ”

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

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At a meeting of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, held this day, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

*Whereas*, Since the last meeting of this Association it has lost by death one of its most loyal and distinguished members, the Hon. FREDERIC WALKER LINCOLN;

*And whereas*, Mr. Lincoln had served this Association as one of its officers for the long period of forty-four years, including the eight years of his presidency;

*Therefore resolved*, That we gratefully record our appreciation of the faithful manner in which he has discharged the duties pertaining to the various positions which he has held in this body.

*Resolved*, That in common with all our fellow-citizens we recognize the high quality of Mr. Lincoln's administration as Mayor of Boston for seven years, including the critical and exacting period of the Civil War.

*Resolved*, That we see in the well-known character of Mr. Lincoln a fine example of patriotism, inherited directly from the most inspiring Revolutionary sources, and maintained with honor amid all the responsibilities of his long and arduous life.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK.

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“IN MEMORIAM.” FREDERIC W. LINCOLN.

At a regular meeting of the Continental National Bank, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted :

*Resolved*, That the Directors of the Continental National Bank, while sharing in the great loss which this community has sustained in the death of FREDERIC W. LINCOLN, have special cause for sorrow, as this event has removed from their companionship and counsel one who has been connected with this institution since its organization, and taken an important and leading part in shaping its policy.

*Resolved*, That it becomes us, who have been so near to him for many years, to bear testimony to his high character for integrity, his devotion to what he deemed to be just and right; to the soundness of his judgment and practical knowledge of affairs, to which were added a kindliness of manner and the possession of those social qualities which commanded the respect and affection of all with whom he was connected.

*Resolved*, That we desire to express to his family our heartfelt sympathy in this bereavement, and, as a mark of respect to the memory of our late associate, will attend his funeral.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

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At a stated meeting of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, held this afternoon in Marshall Wilder Hall, in the Society's building, 18 Somerset street, John Joseph May, Esq., presented and read the following Minute on the death of Hon. FREDERIC WALKER LINCOLN, A.M., which was unanimously adopted :

In the death of Frederic W. Lincoln, which occurred on the thirteenth day of September, this Society has lost an honored member, — the earliest on its records with a single exception, — and the city of Boston has lost a citizen whose services in many departments, and in many other positions of large responsibility, have been equalled by few. Beginning at an early age, he held constantly during more than sixty years important positions of trust, the duties of which were uniformly discharged with fidelity and marked success.

The length of his service as Mayor of the city exceeded that of any other incumbent, and this during the trying time of the War of the Union and the years immediately following.

To good judgment, punctuality, firmness, and unquestioned integrity, he added a courteous and kindly manner which disarmed opposition and greatly increased his ability to promote the interests that he represented.

He was a model citizen and a consistent Christian gentleman.

On motion, *Voted*, That a copy of the Minute be sent to the family of the deceased.

LINCOLN WHARF COMPANY.

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*Whereas*, In the death of Hon. FREDERIC WALKER LINCOLN the Lincoln Wharf Company has met with a loss that cannot be easily replaced ;

*Whereas*, The present Directors of the company are painfully aware of this vacancy in their ranks, and mourn the absence of a leader and friend who by his constant supervision and care of the property, and active participation in the business details ever since the incorporation of the company, and by his wise management in maintaining the dividends so essential to the welfare of many of the stockholders, who has been regarded by all parties interested as a good counsellor and a safe business guide ; and,

*Whereas*, We, the Directors, wishing to place on record an expression of our esteem and regard for our late associate, do hereby

*Resolve*, That recognizing the wisdom and justice of our heavenly Father, who doeth all things well, and deeply grateful that He has permitted our friend to remain with us beyond the allotted time of "three score years and ten," during which his life was abounding in good works ;

We humbly bow to His decree, feeling that it can be truly said of him who has passed to the other life : "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

As Director he accepted the trust in its fullest sense, attending personally to almost the entire details of the business of the Corporation ; he was rarely absent from any meeting of the Board, and was almost always the first to be present, patiently awaiting the arrival of the other members and always ready with his gracious greeting.



As Treasurer his character and ability were such as to give us all absolute confidence that the finances and accounts of the Corporation were in perfect safety.

As friend and counsellor words almost fail us to express, he was so ready to kindly explain whatever was not clear and wisely advise as to the best course to pursue.

*Resolved,* That we tender to the family of the deceased our deepest sympathy, and offer our sincere condolence for their great loss.

*Voted,* That these resolutions be spread upon the records, and a copy sent to the family.

BOSTON STORAGE WAREHOUSE COMPANY.

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The Boston Storage Warehouse Company has sustained a great loss in the death of **FREDERIC WALKER LINCOLN**, whose faithful services to its interests have been given for many years. The Directors, therefore, desire to place upon their records an expression of their sorrow and a permanent memorial of their bereavement.

Born in Boston, Feb. 27, 1817, educated in its public and private schools, he inherited and acquired that probity and industry which are characteristic of the descendants of the Puritans.

These qualities served him in the various public offices which he occupied, and especially in that of Mayor of the city, where his services during periods of serious troubles, both national and local, were very great.

It is, however, our special privilege to speak of him as the representative of this company, with which he was connected from its organization. The position of General Manager brought him into personal relations with its patrons, as day by day and hour by hour he was called upon to confer with them in relation to their needs and wishes.

This corporation being the first of its kind in this city, a great deal of explanation was needed to make known its plans and purposes, and Mr. Lincoln's patience and urbanity were of great benefit.

Always courteous and attentive, and accessible at all times, each one who had occasion to see him went away satisfied

that everything which was possible would be done to promote and protect his interests; it is therefore

*Voted,* That this evidence of our regard and friendship for our deceased friend and brother officer be made a part of our permanent archives, and a copy thereof be forwarded by our Secretary to his bereaved family.

BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY.  

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The Directors of the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company, assembled at their regular meeting, desire to express their sense of the loss they have sustained in the death of their associate, HON. FREDERIC WALKER LINCOLN, and also their appreciation of his high character.

Mr. Lincoln was President of the old corporation of the Boston Safe Deposit Company until its present organization as a Trust Company, and has been a Director of the present company from its organization, and a Vice-President from May, 1875, to February, 1897.

The Directors realize the loss, not alone of an able and wise counsellor, but of one endeared to them by the beauty of his private character.

He was always kind and sympathetic, and so unselfish in his loyalty to the Institution that he won and retained the affection of all his associates. His affable manners, genial temperament, and thoughtful consideration for all with whom he came in contact were marked characteristics.

In his long and honored career he has filled many offices of trust affecting the welfare of the Commonwealth and the city of his residence, of which he was for many years Mayor, of public and private institutions of philanthropy and religion, discharging all the duties of citizenship, and filling the measure of his years by good deeds.

The world is better that he has lived in it.

*Voted,* That as a mark of respect and affection for our late associate the foregoing minutes be entered upon the records of the Corporation, and a copy of the same with the expression of our sympathy be sent to the family of Mr. Lincoln.

REVERE HOUSE.

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The Hon. FREDERIC WALKER LINCOLN, President of this Corporation, died on Sept. 13, 1898.

Mr. Lincoln had in high measure the esteem and respect of this community. He was an example of the good citizen, the faithful public servant, the modest, kindly-hearted Christian gentleman. He was interested in all that contributed to the adornment, the dignity, and historical renown of this city, of which he held the chief magistracy for a longer period than any other incumbent of the office.

Descended from the distinguished patriot whose name this Corporation preserves, he took peculiar pride in his connection with it, and felt a special satisfaction in its welfare, and by his thoughtful and watchful oversight of its concerns for many years as Director and President laid it under a deep obligation of gratitude to him.

We shall miss him at our meetings, but shall treasure his memory, and while we mourn his loss, we bear our tribute to his uprightness, his courtesy, and his fidelity, and tender to his surviving family our sympathy in their bereavement.

A true copy of resolutions adopted at the Annual Meeting of the Proprietors of the Revere House, March 7, 1899.















