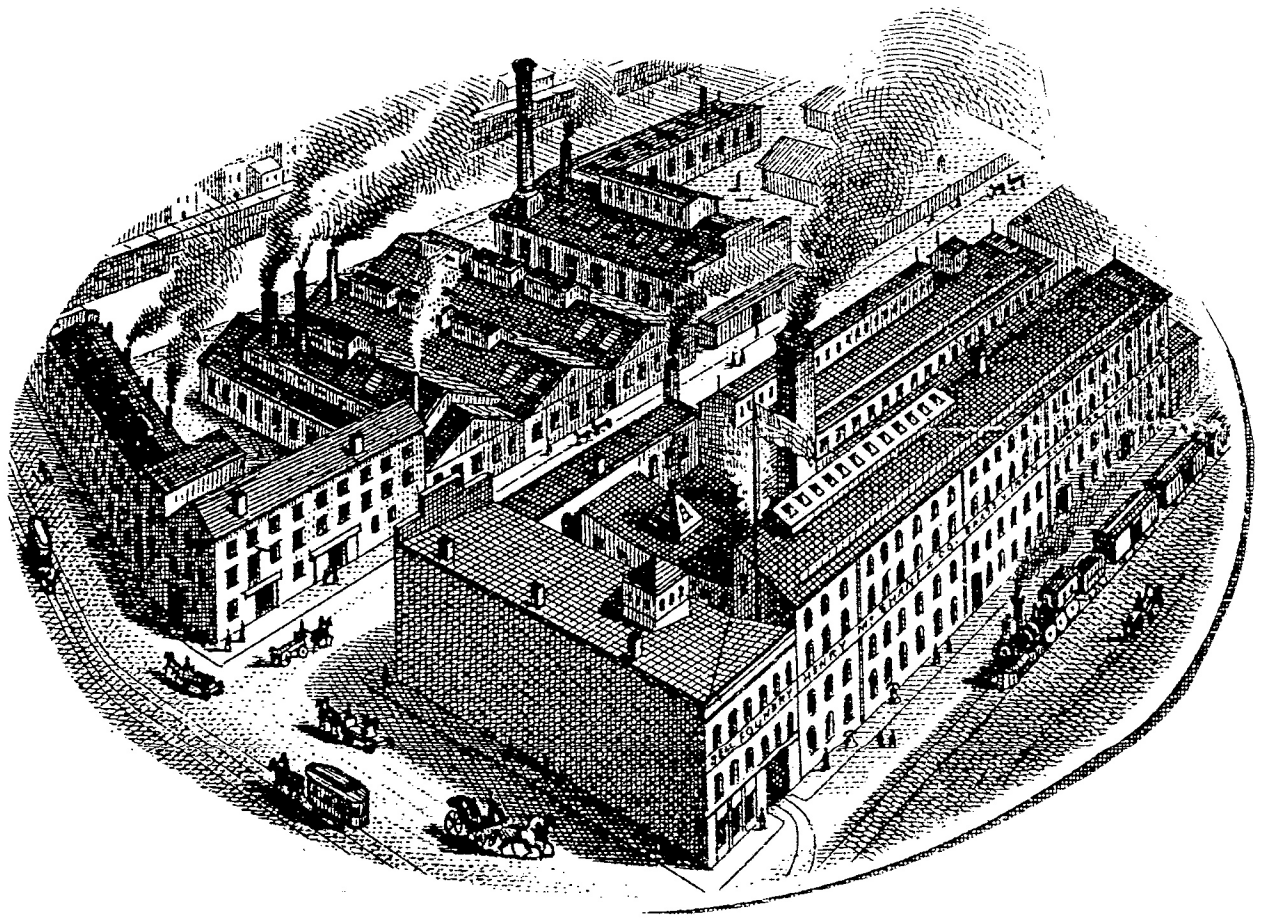


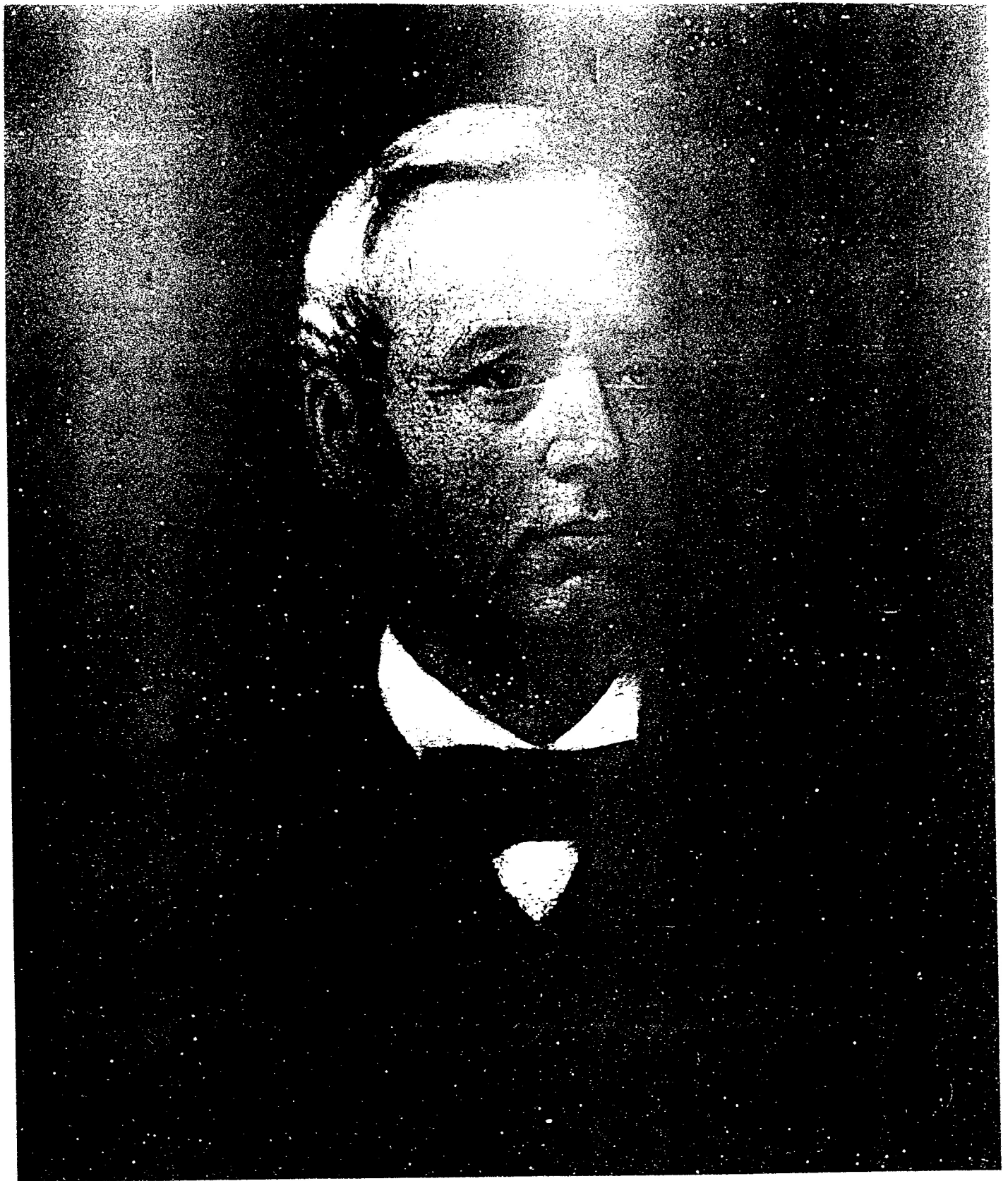
HENRY McSHANE & CO.



OFFICE :
441 NORTH ST., BALTIMORE.

BRANCH HOUSES :
NEW YORK • BROOKLYN.
WASHINGTON • BOSTON.

The above is from a 1893 McShane & Co. letterhead



Henry McShane, founder McShane
Bell Foundry, 1856

The Mc Shane Bell Foundry

The Mc Shane Bell Foundry was founded in 1856 by Henry Mc Shane who was born in Dundalk, Ireland, and came to Baltimore in his youth. He worked in the brass foundry of Joshua Regester & Sons, and then opened his own foundry.

Mr. Mc Shane had as his foreman George Paulus Schmidt, educated in Germany by master bell foundrymen, and both men set a high standard from which they never deviated. Only the purest copper and tin were used. International fame soon was their reward.

Since 1857, bells made at the Mc Shane Foundry have been shipped everywhere, until in countless near and far places, they became synonymous with the name of Baltimore. Forty thousand bells from this city have been made and sent out. Every church in Baltimore, with the exception of but a few, were cast by the Mc Shane Foundry. Bells for churches, schools, fire alarms, court houses, factories, tower clocks, lighthouses and ships. Some bells weighed from fifty to ten thousand pounds.

HENRY McSHANE

Born in Dundalk, Ireland in 1830
Moved to the United States in 1846
Established the Foundry in 1856
Died in Baltimore, Md. in 1889

Mr. McShane was most successful. At the time of his death, he had over 1000 employees in his Bell Foundry and Brass Works.

On his arrival in America he went to work for The Joshua Regester Foundry in Baltimore. Ten years later, in 1856, he established his own Brass Works and Bell Foundry. He had approximately 30 branches in New York, Boston and other cities selling the products of his Company. He was one of the first to put porcelain on sinks, stoves and bath tubs.

He moved his works out of Baltimore and established the town of Dundalk, Maryland.

McShane's Bell Foundry have sold over 100,000 Bells which have been shipped through the United States and to countries all over the world, including Turkey, China, India and England. At the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876, their 13 bell chimes were awarded first prize. Their church bells won highest awards at Paris Exhibition in 1878, Louisville Exposition in 1885 and New Orleans Exposition in 1885.

From: The Catholic Mirror, March 2, 1889

Mr. Henry McShane,
head of the extensive
Baltimore metal-man-
ufacturing house

Henry McShane & Co. died at his residence in Mt. Washington, Baltimore, on Saturday morning, in the 59th year of his age. He had been ill for a few days only, and his death, at the period of his most active business, was deeply regretted. The primary cause of the affection which ended his life was indigestion. Mr. McShane came to Baltimore from Ireland when a boy, and he learned the trade of brass founding. About thirty years ago he embarked in business on his own account as a manufacturer of brass and light iron and of plumber's supplies. His first establishment was on Front street, and from there was removed to more extensive quarters on Concord street. After several years the works were established on North street, their present site, which has become widely known as the location of one of the extensive bell foundries of the country. The famous bells are to be found everywhere in churches and other public edifices. About 1,000 employees are engaged in the manufactory, which includes a group of huge brick buildings. Bell-founding, iron and brass founding and finishing are the chief industries. The establishment has branches in New York, Brooklyn, Washington, and Boston. Mr. McShane was possessed of excellent business tact and ability, and by his kindly disposition endeared himself to those with whom he came in contact. He was an unostentatious gentleman, and always full of business affairs. He filled various positions of trust and honor, and was a director of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and of several banking institutions. Mr. McShane was a Catholic, and took an active interest in religious affairs. He was noted for liberality to benevolent objects. He leaves a widow, four sons and two daughters.

The funeral took place from the Cathedral on Tuesday morning. The remains were brought from the late home of the deceased, at Mt. Washington, on the 10 o'clock train, and were met at Union station by the employees of the firm of Henry McShane & Co., who escorted them to the Cathedral. The Cathedral was crowded to its utmost capacity, the majority of those present being persons who were dependent either directly or indirectly upon Mr. McShane's manufacturing enterprises for support. When the cortege arrived at the Cathedral the casket was taken

from the hearse by the active pall-bearers and was preceded to the altar-rail by the honorary pall-bearers and followed by the relatives and friends.

The honorary pall-bearers were: J. V. X. Stults, of Boston; William W. Taylor, Robert Poole, Hugh Sisson, R. Q. Taylor, George A. Pope, J. E. Hooper, William H. Norris, Gen. Felix Agnew, Joshua G. Harvey, German H. Hunt, William H. Wells, Robert Read and John M. Carter. The active pall-bearers, all of whom are managers of branches of Mr. McShane's business, were James Green, of Boston; Thomas G. Knight, of Brooklyn; Charles J. McCubbin, of Washington; James Murray, of New York; and Charles R. Smith, of the copper branch, and George H. Rodgers, of the brass works in this city.

A Requiem High Mass was celebrated by Rev. M. A. Fealty, of Mt. Washington, assisted by Rev. Father Smith, S.J., deacon, and Rev. Father Mackin, sub-deacon. Cardinal Gibbons occupied the throne.

The remains were preceded to Bonnie Brae, where the interment took place, by

the workmen on foot,
under the marshalling
of Francis Mackin,
assisted by James
Glover and John
Waters.

FUNERAL OF HENRY MCSHANE, JR.

The obsequies of Henry McShane, Jr., who died on Sunday last, took place at St. Ignatius' Church on Tuesday. Solemn Mass of Requiem was celebrated by Rev. Francis Smith, S.J. A number of ecclesiastics, including His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons and Rev. J. Havens Richards, were present in the sanctuary. The interment was at Bonnie Brae. The pall-bearers were: Honorary, George H. Rovers, Sr., William Kellow, John Ward, George Folks, William Joyner, Frank Blinkey; active, W. Stanley Easter, W. W. Berry, Francis W. Thomas, George Stellman, Frederick Poor, Charles Dimmock.

The Catholic
Mirror,
December 21, 1889

★ ★ ★ ★ ★
IN MEMORIAM

HENRY McSHANE



Died, Feb. 23, 1889

EMPLOYEES



Brief History McShane Bell Foundry

- May 1846 to 1856 worked for Joshua A. Regester & Son
Foundry
1856 North St. Lowell (Guilford) near Franklin
1889 Henry Sr.
1894 James Julian G. McShane
1904 Lester & Halliday
1914 Hartford Rd.
March 1931 Wm S. Carey Pres
Spencer W. Seery V.P.
1934 Sold to D.R. McAleer
J.E. McAleer
1945 Sold everything at auction, but the sweeps
Purchased by William Parker

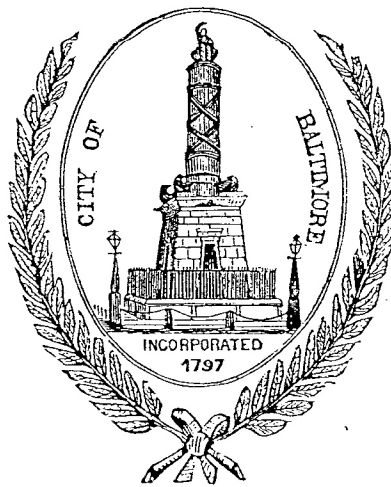
THE
MONUMENTAL CITY,

ITS

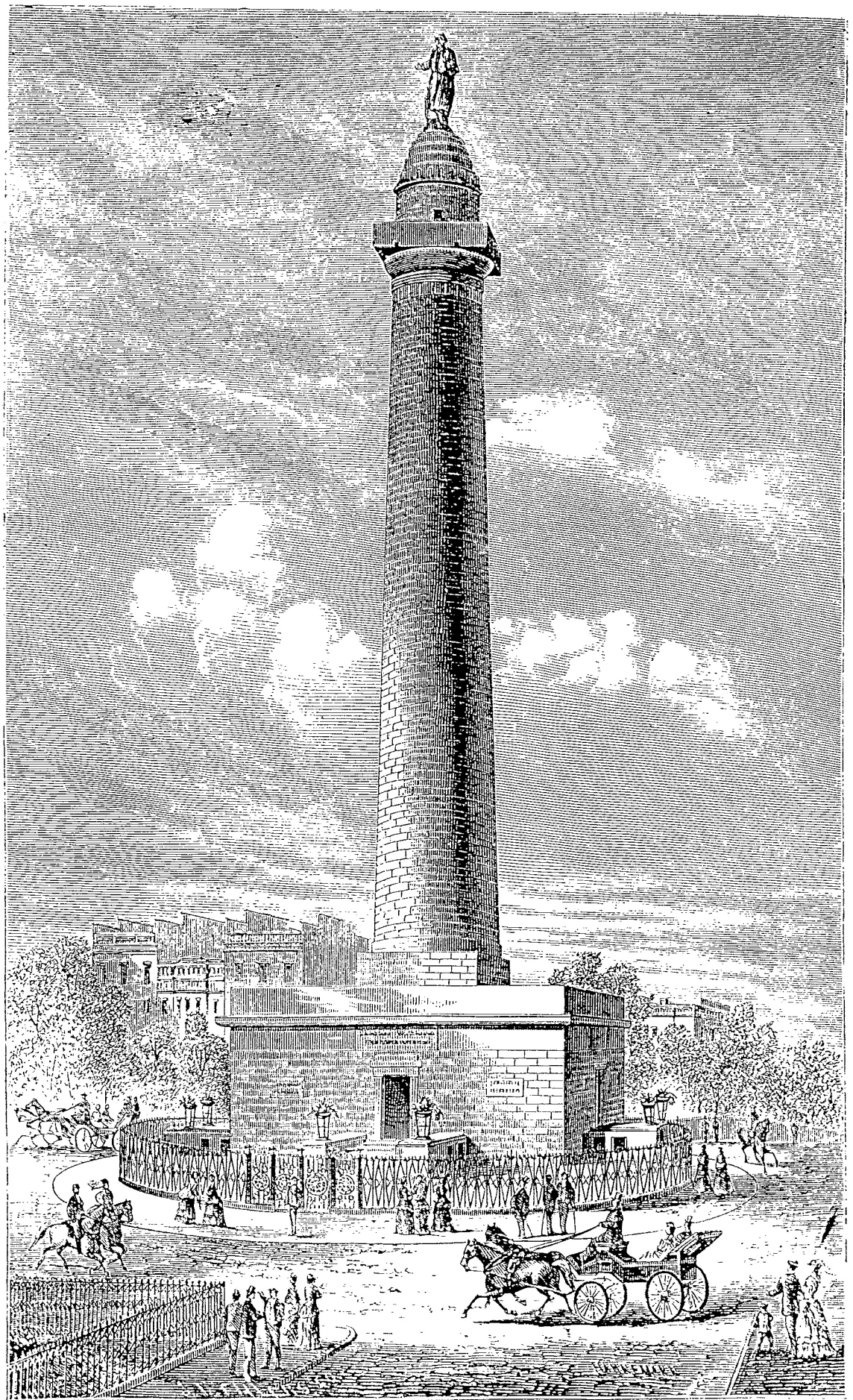
Past History and Present Resources,

BY

GEORGE W. HOWARD.



BALTIMORE:
J. D. EHLERS & Co., ENGRAVERS AND STEAM BOOK PRINTERS,
87 Second Street,
1873.



THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT,

MOUNT VERNON PLACE.

THE McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY.

No department of Manufacture in Baltimore has exhibited a greater increase and improvement than that of Bells. It is not long since this was a comparatively small interest with us. Messrs. Henry McShane & Co., perceiving the importance of this branch of business, with their characteristic enterprise added to their already large establishment a Bell Foundry, with all the facilities for casting Bells of every size, and secured among other skilled moulders, an educated German trained from his youth in one of the celebrated Bell foundries of Europe, who is exclusively employed on their Bells. They are thus enabled to give perfection of finish and tone to their bells, which are not surpassed in this country or abroad. The special superintendent of the Bell department is Mr. Marcus R. Jones, whose experience in the renowned Troy Bell Foundry eminently qualifies him for this responsible post. As a consequence of the expense and care thus bestowed, the reputation of the McShane Bells extends to all parts of the world, and their clear tones are heard from Maine to California, in Europe, Asia and South America, from the belfries of Churches, Cathedrals, Mission Chapels, Fire Stations, Factories, Schools, Steam Boats, &c. Messrs. McShane & Co. have not only the satisfaction which arises from individual success, but also of having built up an establishment which is of immense importance to Baltimore and is heralding throughout the world its name. They are literally ringing the Bells which call attention to us from near and afar, inviting the world "to come to us and buy."

They deserve the thanks of our citizens, for giving Maryland the honor of making the greatest single exhibit at the Centennial Exposition, and of being the first to proclaim the joyous tidings of the grand opening on the anniversary of the day when Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, signed with his compatriots the immortal Declaration of Independence. Their *great chime* consisting of *Thirteen Bells* (to represent the original thirteen States of the Union) was placed in position ready for the signal, and when given, their mighty peal thrilled the immense multitude with indescribable emotion.

This chime, the first ever cast in Baltimore, is pronounced by competent examiners, perfect in every respect. They range in weight from 300 to 4,000 lbs., aggregating 21,000 lbs. They comprise a full octave and a third, with a *flat seventh* and a *sharp fourth*, whose even vibrations give a richness and resonance of tone, which is perfectly sustained until they die away. The Bells are hung in the Main Tower, or the N. E. angle of the Machinery Hall, and are operated upon by Prof. Widdows, the chime ringer of the Metropolitan M. E. Church, Washington City. Their cost is \$10,000.00 and constitute one of the principal features in the Centennial Exhibition.

The foundry and shops of this firm, are among the great forces of our city, to which we give this prominent notice, not only because it is due to McShane & Co., but our work, aiming to exhibit those forces, would be incomplete without it.

The demands of their business, have necessitated the establishing of a Branch in New York. See pages 203 and 478.

HENRY McSHANE.

JOHN McSHANE

**THE
McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY.**

HENRY McSHANE & CO., PROPRIETORS,

MANUFACTURES THOSE CELEBRATED

CHURCH, ACADEMY, CHIME, COURT HOUSE,
AND OTHER

BELLS,

Of Genuine Bell Metal, (Copper and Tin,)

Patent Rotary Mountings, the Best ever Invented.

All Bells warranted satisfactory. Price List and large Illustrated Circulars sent for
Address

HENRY McSHANE & CO.

Nos. 147--161 North Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

MARCUS R. JONES, Superintendent.

See page 203.

Brass and Bell Founding.

THE Brass and Bell Founding interest has been largely developed in Baltimore. The introduction of gas in our cities and towns, the extension of water facilities, and the almost universal application of gas and water to public and private buildings have created an enormous demand for the necessary fixtures, and have led to such expansion of the resources and capacity of the establishments in this city as enables them to compare very favorably with those in any other section of the country. All articles pertaining to this branch of industry, viz: Plumbers' Brass Work, Water, Gas and Steam Fixtures, and Apparatus and Bells of all descriptions, are manufactured by them in quantities to suit the increasing trade, and with a perfection and finish which are unsurpassed.

The metals of which the articles in this department are composed, such as tin, zinc, copper, &c., are usually obtained direct, and plumbers' earthen-

ware is imported from Europe. So that Baltimore possesses every facility for supplying the trade at the lowest prices, and it gives us pleasure to state that the trade is rapidly increasing, especially with the South and West.

Henry McShane & Co.'s Brass Works were established in 1856. The firm has rapidly enlarged its sphere of operations, and is to-day one of the largest establishments of that character in the United States. The Works are located on North street, the building occupying a front two hundred and fifteen feet with a depth of one hundred and fifty feet. Two hundred and sixty hands are employed by the firm, of whom sixty are engaged in their Phoenix Iron Works, Holliday street, where six tons of iron are run down daily into light castings for plumbers' and machinists' use. Electroplating in silver and gold forms a very important feature of the work of this firm.

The establishment of Regester & Sons, on Holliday street, is very extensive, and employs a large number of operatives, many of them skilled workmen. A special feature of this Foundry is its manufacture of Bells, the excellence of workmanship displayed therein recommending the firm throughout the country.

Henry McShane.

John McShane.

HENRY McSHANE & Co.

GENERAL

BRASS FOUNDERS and FINISHERS

Nos. 147 to 161 North Street, Baltimore,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

BRASS COCKS, Globe, Check and Safety Valves; Water Gauges and Gauge Cocks.

BRASS CASTINGS, for STEAM ENGINE and RAIL ROAD purposes.

BRASS PUMPS of all kinds.

WROUGHT IRON PIPES, Malleable Fittings, Bartholomew Patent Water Closets.

IMPORTERS INGOT COPPER & PLUMBERS' WEDGEWOOD WARE.

Dealers in Banca Tin, Pipe and Sheet Lead, Solder and Babbitt's Metal.

PROPRIETORS OF

PHOENIX IRON WORKS,

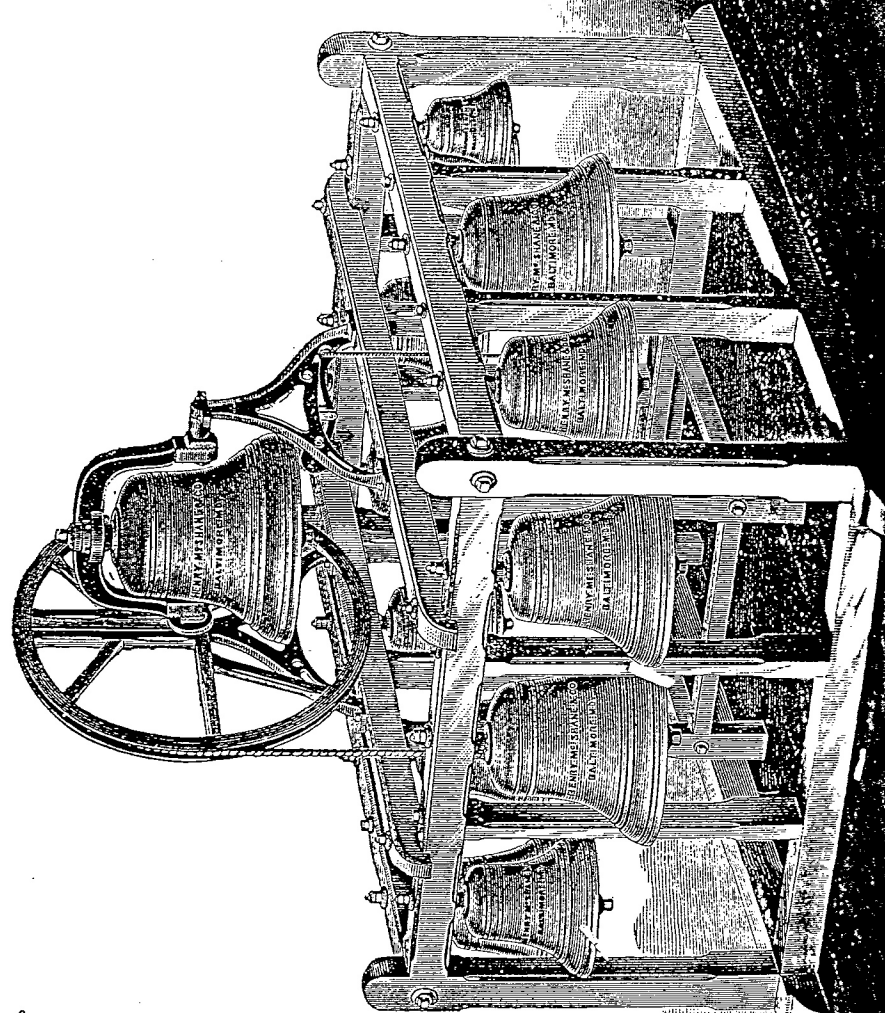
85, 87 & 89 HOLLIDAY STREET,

CAST IRON PIPE,

For Sewer, Drain, Steam and Water, BENDS, BRANCHES, TRAPS, BATH TUBS, Hoppers, etc., etc.

ALL KINDS MACHINE CASTINGS.

BRANCH HOUSE, 1312 Broadway, New York.



THE CENTENNIAL CHIMES.

Mrs. A. T. Stewart, of this city, has just bought the chime of bells that were rung in Machinery Hall during the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia. This is claimed to be one of the finest chimes in existence. It consists of thirteen bells, their aggregate weight being 21,000 pounds. They were made by Henry McShane & Company, of Baltimore, and took the medal and highest diploma of honor at the Exhibition. After being suitably inscribed they will be placed in the new Stewart Memorial Church to be erected in Garden City. They will be dedicated some time next fall.—*New York World*.

INSTRUCTION.

SEABURY DIVINITY SCHOOL.
Faribault, Minnesota.
FULL THEOLOGICAL COURSE. Also PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.
School Year begins September 21st.
Address: Rev. GEORGE L. CHASE, Warden.

All wanting Best Teachers, American or Foreign,
For any department, high or low, in families, schools, colleges, should have "Candidates' New Bulletin,"
J. W. SCHLEMMER, Sec'y., 30 E. 14th St., New York.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACHERS' AGENCY.
23 Union Square, New York.
Supplies Colleges, Schools, and Families with thoroughly competent Professors, Principals, and Teachers for every department of instruction. Families going abroad, or to the country for the summer, can also be promptly suited with superior Tutors or Governesses. Call on or address Miss M. J. YOUNG, American and Foreign Teachers' Agency, 23 Union Square, New York.

CHESTNUT HILL, Philadelphia.
Summit Street.
Mrs. WALTER D. COMEY and Miss BELL'S French and English boarding and day school for young ladies reopens the 15th of September.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
on Central Park, New York City.
Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of 7 to 35. Prepares them for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, West Point, Naval Academy, and Business. French, German, Spanish spoken and taught thoroughly. New building erected purposely—a model of its kind. The Prospectus contains full details. Bible read every day. Pupils attend St. Thomas's church.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

DE VEAUX COLLEGE,
Suspension Bridge, Niagara County, N. Y.
FITTING SCHOOL for the Universities, West Point, Annapolis, or business. Charges, \$300 a year; no extras. Competitive examinations for scholarships at the beginning of College year, first Wednesday in September; application for the same to be filed ten days previously. Rev. GEO. HERBERT PATTERSON, A.M., LL.B., Pres.

BALTIMORE, Md., No. 59 Franklin Street.
EDGEWORTH Boarding and Day School,
For Young Ladies.
Mrs. H. P. LEFEBVRE, Principal.
This school will reopen September 18th. Instruction thorough. French and German practically taught.

EPISCOPAL ACADEMY OF CONNECTICUT,
The Rev. S. J. HORTON, D.D., Principal.
Assisted by five resident teachers. A Junior and Senior Department. Terms: Juniors, \$375 per annum; Seniors, \$400 per annum. Special terms for sons of the clergy. Three sessions in the year. The next session begins Sept. 18th, 1880. For circulars address the Principal, Cheshire, Conn.

EPISCOPAL HIGH SCHOOL OF VIRGINIA,
L. M. Blackford, M.A., Principal.
Founded in 1823. Reopens February 7th, 1881. Elevated and beautiful location, three miles from town. Extensive grounds, including fine gymnasium and skating pond. For catalogue address the Principal, Alexandria, Va.

HELLMUTH LADIES' COLLEGE.
Patroness, H. R. H. Princess Louise.
Founder and President: The Right Rev. I. HELLMUTH, D.D., D.C.L., Lord Bishop of Huron.
FRENCH is the language spoken in the College.
Music a specialty.
Board, Laundry, and Tuition fees, including the whole course of English, the Ancient and Modern Languages, Calisthenics, Drawing and Painting, use of Piano and Library Medical attendance and Medicine, \$3000 per annum.
A reduction of one half for the daughters of Clergymen.
For "Circulars" and full particulars address MISS CLINTON, Lady Principal, Hellmuth Ladies' College, London, Ontario, Canada.

MADAME CLEMENT'S SCHOOL,
GERMANTOWN, PA.
ESTABLISHED 1857.

MAPLEWOOD MUSIC SEMINARY.
For Young Ladies. Established 1863. A thorough graduate course, with lectures and recitals weekly. \$25 per academic year. (Pupils can enter at any time.) For catalogue address Prof. D. S. BARCOCK, East Haddam, Conn.

13 EAST 31ST STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES,
Having two very unexpected vacancies in the boarding department of their school, will receive two young ladies or little girls, who will have careful instruction in English, French, German, Painting, and Drawing, all of which are included in the regular course of tuition.

SEASIDE HOME AND SCHOOL
For Young Ladies and Children, ASPTURY PARK, N. J.
Third year opens September 15th, 1880. Boarding and tuition \$250 per year.
Address Miss JULIA ROSS, Principal.

ST. CATHARINE'S HALL, Augusta, Me.
Diocesan School for Girls.
The Rt. Rev. H. A. NEELY, D.D., President. The thirteenth year will begin Sept. 15th. Terms, \$250 a year. For circulars address Miss MARTHA E. DAVIS, Principal.

ST. GABRIEL'S SCHOOL,
Peckskill-on-Hudson, N. Y.
The Sisters of St. Mary will reopen their school on Tuesday, September 21st, 1880. Address the MOTHER SUPERIOR, as above.

ST. CATHARINE'S HALL, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Diocesan School for Girls.
296 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. In charge of the Deaconesses of the Diocese. Advent term opens St. Matthew's day, September 21st, 1880. Rector, the Bishop of Long Island.

INSTRUCTION.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST SCHOOL.
233 East 17th street, New York.
Under the charge of the Sisters of St. John Baptist. Terms \$25 per school year. Address the SISTER SUPERIOR, as above.

ECCLIESIASTICAL EMBROIDERY.
Address: Church Workroom, 233 East 17th street.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
For Young Ladies and Children.
STUDIO—ENGLISH AND GERMAN KINDERGARTEN.
SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR YOUNG BOYS.
Nos. 21 & 23 West Thirty-second St.,
Bet. Broadway and Fifth Ave., New York.
Autumn Term begins September 20th, 1880.
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector.

ST. MARGARET'S DIOCESAN SCHOOL for Girls,
Waterbury, Conn.
Advent Term will open (D. V.) Wednesday, Sept. 15th, 1880. The Rev. FRANCIS T. RUSSSELL, M.A., Rector.

ST. MARY'S HALL, Faribault, Minn.
Rt. Rev. H. B. WHIPPLE, D.D., Rector.
Miss S. P. DARLINGTON, Principal.
Is under the personal supervision of the Bishop, with 11 experienced teachers. It offers superior advantages for education, with an invigorating and healthy climate. The fifteenth year will begin September 14th, 1880. For Registers, with full details, address the RECTOR. Prices reduced.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
8 East 46th Street, New York.
The Sisters of St. Mary will reopen their school on Tuesday, September 21st, 1880. Address the SISTER SUPERIOR as above.

THE MISSES NISBETT,
43 East 41st Street, New York.
Two English ladies, the daughters and sisters of clergymen, receive a few boarding and day pupils. Instruction based on sound Church doctrine. Resident Parisian governess. The best professors and teachers engaged.

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THE

Connecticut Mutual LIFE

Insurance Company, OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Paid Death and Endowment Claims
In 1879 \$3,745,265 54
Paid Dividends to Members 1,888,264 97
Has Surplus over all Liabilities of 3,440,752 42
Has Policies in force 64,504
Expense ratio for 1879 6.54

JACOB L. GREENE, Pres. JOHN M. TAYLOR, Sec.
D. H. WELLS, Asst. Secretary.

Manhattan Life Insurance Company, OF NEW YORK.

Assets Jan. 1st, 1880 \$10,049,136 00
Surplus over all Liabilities 1,859,660 00
Ratio of Assets 122 to 100 Liability.

NEW FEATURE.
Non-Participating policies issued Guaranteed by the Ten Million Dollars of assets of this Company—giving insurers: 1st—Cheaper Insurance at once than any mutual plan—by 2d—Giving the largest amount of insurance for the premium paid. 3d—No Uncertainty about dividends, consequently 4th—No increase of cost of insurance, but 5th—A fixed sum payable yearly for a fixed sum insured.

\$3,800,000 Cash Payments to holders of Accident Policies in THE TRAVELERS. More than 620,000 of such Policies have been issued, and 50,000 claims paid for fatal or wholly disabling accidental injuries. It costs but little MONEY or TIME to insure against Accidents, and the Insurance is not limited to those who travel; everybody needs it. Apply to any Agent, or write to the Company at HARTFORD, CONN.

Ætna Insurance Co.

Incorporated 1819. Charter Perpetual.
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, President.
J. GOODNOW, Secretary.
WM. B. CLARK, Assistant Secretary.
L. A. DICKINSON, Agent at Hartford, Conn.
J. A. ALEXANDER, Agent for New York City.

RAIL ROAD BONDS. Whether you wish to Buy or Sell, write to **HASSLER & CO.,** No. 7 Wall street, New York.

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BOSTON, MASS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1827.

Builders of the Grand Organ for the Cincinnati Music Hall; the powerful Centennial Organ; the great Organ in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn; and of nearly 1,000 others.

CHURCH ORGANS

for every part of the country.
We invite attention to our new styles of PARLOR ORGANS (of pipes only), at prices varying from \$300 to \$1,000 and upwards.

MUSIC COMMITTEES, ORGANISTS, and others are invited to apply to us direct for all information connected with our art. DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS and specifications furnished on application.

SECOND-HAND ORGANS, in great variety, for sale at bargains to purchasers.

CHURCH BELLS.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY.
ESTABLISHED 1825. Bells for all purposes. Warranted satisfactory and durable.
MENEELY & CO., WEST TROY, N. Y.

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY
Manufacture those celebrated Bells for CHURCHES, ACADEMIES, etc. Price-list and Circulars sent free.
HENRY McSHANE & CO., Baltimore, Md.

CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL CO.
(Successors to Meneely & Kimberly).
BELL FOUNDRY, TROY, N. Y.
Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. Special attention given to Church Bells. Catalogues sent free to parties desiring bells.

STAINED GLASS, ETC.

W. J. McPHERSON.
(Established A.D. 1845).
Mural Painter, Designer, Ecclesiastical Decorator, and Art Stained Glass Manufacturer,
440 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

Painted Glass Windows for Churches and Houses.
LAYERS, BARRAUD & WESTLAKE.
Endell Street, London, England.
Prize Medalists, London, 1862, and Paris, 1878.

E. COLEGATE, Agt.
(Of the late firm of H. E. Sharp, Son & Colegate).
739 WASHINGTON STREET, NEW YORK.
STAINED GLASS WINDOWS for Churches, etc. MEMORIAL WINDOWS A SPECIALTY.

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OF THE CHURCHMAN

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FREDERIC A. WHITING,
Dunellen, N. J.

WHITE AND DECORATED

French China and English Porcelain AT LOW PRICES.

Fine White French China Dinner Sets, 125 pieces \$30.00
Fine White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces 1.00
Fine Gold-band French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces 8.50
Richly Decorated French China T. & S. sets, 44 pieces 12.00
Chamber Sets, 11 pieces, \$4.25; white 3.00
White English Porcelain Dinner Sets, 100 pieces 14.00
Silver-plated Dinner Knives, per dozen 3.00

ALSO ALL HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
New Illustrated Catalogue and Price-List mailed free on application. Estimates furnished.
C. L. HADLEY, Cooper Institute, N. Y. City.
Orders boxed and placed on Car or Steamer free of charge, sent C. O. D. or P. O. Money Order.

HOPE FOR THE DEAF.

Garnier's Artificial Ear Drums

PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING and perform the work of the Natural Drum. Always in position, but invisible to others. All conversation, and even whispers, heard distinctly. We refer to those using them. Send for descriptive circular. Address
C. A. FLORE & CO., 117 Nassau St., New York, or 5 W. corner 5th and Race Sts., Cincinnati, O.

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FREE LIBRARY

THE
McShane Bell Foundry,

BALTIMORE, MD.

HENRY McSHANE & CO., PROP'RS.

CONTINUE TO MANUFACTURE THOSE GENUINE BELL METAL

CHURCH, ACADEMY, FACTORY, FIRE ALARM, CHIME, COURT-HOUSE, AND OTHER

B E L L S .

The Bells made at this well-known establishment excel in richness of tone, volume of sound and durability. *All* our Bells are made of *Genuine Bell Metal* (pure Ingot Copper and the best Banca Tin). We make only *one grade* of Bell metal which is the best, and offer to forfeit the price of any Bell made and warranted by us if an authentic analysis of its composition shall disclose that it is alloyed with Zinc or Spelter, as is much of the *Bell Metal* of the present day, and which is offered to parties desiring Bells as the *genuine*. Bell Metal, like cannon metal, is a bronze; the former being composed (approximately) of four parts of copper to one of tin, and the latter of nine parts of copper to one of tin, and each respectively possesses qualities of resonance and strength to be found in no other metal or combination of metals. Zinc, which costs about seven cents per pound, when substituted for tin as an alloy with copper, debases the mixture to *brass*; and while its introduction—even as a partial substitute—impairs the strength and resonant quality peculiar to bronze, it also depreciates the value of the metal for any purpose whatever. Again, the new Ingot Copper which we are melting into our Bells costs considerably more than the old scrap (stove boilers, tinner's clipping, &c., which is generally used for this purpose), and produces a more vibratory, resonant metal. In addition to metal of good quality, it is also an indispensable requisite, in producing a good Bell, that it be so modeled as to secure that proportion between the diameter, height and thickness as shall produce the desired acoustic effect in the highest degree. In this particular we believe that our Bells stand unequalled; all of our Patterns being made from mathematical formula which we have deducted from the results of a long course of study and experience. The proper process of manufacture, including the melting and tempering of the metal, is of scarcely less importance than the conditions previously mentioned, and as a proficiency in this branch of the business is almost wholly the result of an experience of forty years, we may claim that our Bells have this advantage also.

We would call your especial attention to our Bell Mountings (the next in importance to the Bell), especially the yoke which is of great efficiency and recent design (patent granted March 10th, 1874), a full description of which may be found in page 4 of this sheet. With every Bell of one hundred pounds and over is given a written warrantee to be *satisfactory* in tone to the purchaser, and not break for two years. (See copy on page 4). We have received many letters of commendation, but deem it unnecessary to publish *one or two hundred* pages of extracts in order to induce people to purchase our Bells. (Many of the commendatory letters published by some of the Bell manufacturers are only *good* portions of the letters culled out.) Every Bell ever made by us is a *reference*, and is satisfactory to the purchasers. A much more efficient indication of the entire satisfaction is the large demand for our Bells, which is increasing daily, as one sale is certain to make another, and it will be only a short time ere they will be heard ringing commendations of the "McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY" in every city on this continent.

Our establishment is now unrivaled in its facilities, and the number of Bells made annually will compare favorably, if not excel, any other foundry in the country.

It is not our intention to compete in price with inferior goods. Our prices will be as low as a FIRST-CLASS, FULLY WARRANTED ARTICLE can be furnished for.

Our terms of payment are, Cash within thirty days after the Bell has been shipped, which gives an opportunity to those interested in its purchase to be assured of fair dealing. To churches desiring time payments, satisfactory arrangements will be made.

All communications addressed to the undersigned will receive prompt attention.

Address,

HENRY McSHANE & CO.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

"Centennial Chimes" from the McShane Bell Foundry.

Of the many interesting features at the Centennial Exhibition, none will attract more attention or give more real pleasure to the great multitudes that will there assemble, than the music from the chime of bells exhibited by the McShane Bell Foundry of Baltimore. It is the only chime in the whole exhibition, and is composed of thirteen bells, representing the thirteen original States of the Union, and is without exception the most creditable "exhibit" from that city. These bells are all large, the smallest weighing about 300 lbs., and the largest upwards of 4,000 lbs., the thirteen aggregating over 21,000 lbs. They comprise a full octave and one-third, with a flat seventh and a sharp fourth, and possess clearness, richness of tone, and great volume of sound, and are constructed in the most admirable and substantial manner. The bells are hung in the main tower, on the northeast angle of Machinery Hall, near the main entrance (Belmont Avenue) to the exhibition grounds. These are the first chime of bells ever cast in the State of Maryland, and are in charge of a famous chime ringer, who is a thorough musician, and who has achieved the reputation of being one of the finest "chimers" in the world. Under the sway of his skillful hand, as soft or high the sweet chimes will ring out the grand and noble "Doxology," or the thrilling notes of the Star Spangled Banner, or the soul-stirring strain of Yankee Doodle echoing through the vales and woodlands, the floral dells and sylvan groves, and re-echo from the hill tops, and from the rocks and umbrageous shores of the placid Schuylkill, causing the multitudes assembled in Philadelphia's famous Fairmount Park to pause, stand transfixed and mute, enraptured by the "music of the bells."

The bells are hung in a heavy oaken frame, with the largest of the thirteen bells in the centre, and are "played upon" by two rows of levers and one row of pedals, by means of steel wires and cast-iron elbows attached to the bell hammers, rendering manipulation remarkably easy. The chime was cast expressly for exhibition at the Centennial, at a cost of over \$10,000, and was one of the most pleasing of the many attractions there, and is no doubt the most costly "exhibit" made by any single firm in the world, and without exception are the finest chime of bells ever cast in this country. On the opening day, May 10th, they were rung at sunrise. On that day at 9 o'clock, A. M., when the representation of the nations of the earth had gathered together, and the officials high in position of our own country had met to formally open the exhibition, which after several years of arduous labor and anxiety has thus far been crowned with success, the chimes from the McShane Bell Foundry, of Baltimore, were the first to proclaim the glad tidings, ringing out in clear, resonant tones, the joyous news to the world.

The bells from this well-known establishment excel in volume of sound and richness of tone and superior workmanship. A peculiarity of the bells of the McShane Bell Foundry is the attention given to musical laws in the tone of them; even the largest size, some 15,000 pounds, sounding exactly the note which it was cast for. All bells cast at this foundry are made of genuine Bell metal, composed of Lake Superior copper (carrying silver) and government Banca tin, and are so modeled as to secure that proportion between the diameter, height and thickness, as shall produce the desired acoustic effect in the highest degree. In this particular these bells are unequalled, all their patterns being made from mathematical formula, which they have deducted from the results of a long course of study and forty years' experience, and every bell made by them is a card of recommendation wherever seen, and in each and every instance has given the greatest satisfaction to the purchasers. This establishment turns out more bells than any other foundry in the United States, and such is their reputation, and the large and growing demand made for their bells, that ere long they will be heard ringing commendations of the McShane Bell Foundry in every city and town on this continent.

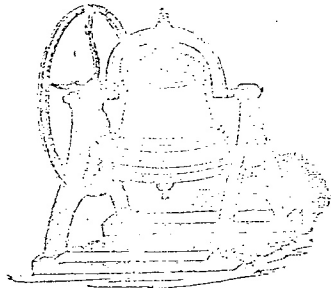
The establishment of Messrs. McShane & Co. is one of the largest and best equipped in the country, and possesses every facility for the production of bells of every description, such as church bells, fire alarm, chimes, court house, academy and factory bells, ship, steamboat, plantation and farm bells, all of which are made in the best manner, and strictly first-class in each and every particular. A specialty being made of chimes and peals of bells of any number, in perfect tune and accord with each other, and arranged to be played by one person upon levers, so that any one able to read music can play tunes upon them. The fame of this foundry and the reputation of their bells is world-wide. As an evidence of this, it is only necessary to cite the fact that this firm has recently shipped one of their celebrated bells to Tso Chow, China. The members of the firm are Henry and John McShane, who are thorough practical business men, understanding the art of bell making in every detail, and the costly chime of musical bells which they have placed in the great tower of Machinery Hall is an evidence of the interest they have taken in the "Centennial." The chimes will ring out morning, noon and evening over the hum of the busy crowds.—*Philadelphia Commercial*.

THE CENTENNIAL CHIME.

Mrs. A. T. Stewart, of this city, has just bought the chime of bells that were rung in Machinery Hall during the Centennial Exhibition, for \$15,000. This is deemed to be one of the finest chimes in existence. It consists of thirteen bells, their aggregate weight being 21,000 pounds. They were made by H. McShane & Company, of Baltimore, and took the gold medal and highest diploma of honor at the Exhibition. After being suitably inscribed they will be placed in the new St. Ann's Episcopal Church, at the corner of Third and

LIST OF STEAMBOAT AND SHIP MOUNTINGS.

WEIGHT.	PRICE OF YOKE AND LEVER ARM.	WEIGHT.	PRICE OF YOKE AND ARM.	WEIGHT.	PRICE OF YOKE AND ARM.	WEIGHT.	PRICE OF YOKE AND ARM.
100	\$6 00	200	\$10 00	350	\$13 00	500	\$18 00
150	7 00	250	11 00	400	15 00	600	19 00
180	8 00	300	12 00	450	16 00	700	20 00



Academy and Factory Bells,

Ranging in Weight from 100 lbs. to 375 lbs., hung with Schmidt's Patent Rotary Yoke, which permits the Bell to be rotated (in a moment) to allow the clapper to strike in a new place. Frame Timbers, Iron Stands, Iron Wheel and Clapper Springs attached, being as full mountings in every respect as our large Church Bells, except the Tolling Hammer. For additional cost of these mountings, see table below.

WEIGHT.	DIAMETER.	SIZE FRAME.	PRICE HANG'G.	WEIGHT.	DIAMETER.	SIZE FRAME.	PRICE HANG'G.
100	17 inches.	1 foot 11 inches.	\$13 00	225	23 inches.	2 feet 5 inches.	\$24 00
125	18 1/4 "	2 " 1 "	13 00	250	24 "	" 6 "	25 50
150	21 "	2 " 2 "	14 00	300	26 "	" 8 "	27 00
175	21 "	2 " 4 "	20 00	350	27 "	" 9 "	27 00
200	22 1/4 "	2 " 5 "	20 00				

PLANTATION AND FARM BELLS,

Weighing from 15 lbs to 100 lbs., mounted with Yoke and Tail. Bells for this purpose are usually furnished with a Yoke and Sparrow Tail only.

PRICES OF YOKE AND TAIL.

15 lbs.....	\$2 00	50 lbs.....	\$2 50
20 lbs.....	2 25	60 lbs.....	3 75
25 lbs.....	2 50	80 lbs.....	4 00
30 lbs.....	2 75	90 lbs.....	4 50
40 lbs.....	3 25	100 lbs.....	5 50

ALARM BELLS.

Patterns expressly for Fire Alarm Bells, of any desired weight, up to 40,000 lbs., hung in the same manner as those used in New York, with Curson's Fire-Alarm Striking Apparatus attached or suspended in a frame to attach the telegraph alarm striker, or with mountings complete.

We would refer to the following cities where we have placed Alarm Bells:

STAUNTON, VA.	HOBOKEN, N. J.—(One Bell, 8,000 lbs.)	BLOOMINGTON, ILL.
ST. ANDREWS, N. B.	BROOKLYN, N. Y.—(Two Bells, 5,000 lbs. each.)	PHILADELPHIA, PA.
NILES, MICH.	BALTIMORE, MD.—(Five Bells, 2,000 lbs. each.)	CHICAGO, ILL.
MARTINSBURG, W. VA.	MONMOUTH, ILL.	NASHUA, N. H.
	WESTVILLE, IND.	
	ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.	
	CUMBERLAND, MD.	
		ASHNAPPEE, WIS.

The following extract from the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Daily Times, July 23, will illustrate the opinion of the public wherever the "McSHANE BELLS" are brought into competition with those of other manufacturers:

THE NEW FIRE BELL.

The new fire bell in the Fourteenth Ward, corner of North First and Fourth streets, after an exhaustive test, has been accepted by the Fire Department, and will give the alarm in case of any fire in this District.

This bell is a superior piece of workmanship, and was cast at the celebrated bell foundry of Messrs. Henry McShane & Co., of Baltimore, where have issued some of the finest church bells and chimes in this country. A peculiarity of their manufacture is the attention to musical laws in the tone of their bells; even the largest size—some 15,000 pounds—sounding exactly the note which it was cast for. This is tested by a most delicate vibrating instrument which responds only to the note it is set for.

The bell in question as far as sound is concerned is a real pleasure to a musical ear when compared with the harsh, unmusical sound of ordinary bells of its size (some 5,000 pounds). Such tone can only be attained by using *virginia metals* in its composition, viz: Lake Superior copper (carrying silver), and government Banca tin. Such the city authorities found it to be on making an analysis of a piece of the bell. Another gratifying feature to the citizens must be, that the bell is now paid for by the city, and no longer in the position of unpaid clothes on a man's back.

If all the churches in the city would gradually adopt *McShane's Bells*, every Sunday morning would greet us with the harmonies of orchestral music, instead of the dissonant noises we have now to endure in some quarters.

CHURCH BELLS A SPECIALTY.

"EVERY BELL IS A REFERENCE."

The following list of Bells made and shipped will illustrate the demand for our "Church Bells," and is published so that parties desiring Bells may satisfy THEMSELVES that every Bell shipped by the "McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY" is satisfactory:

Presbyterian Church.....	Snow Hill, Md.	First Baptist Church.....	Montgomery, Ala.
Convent of Notre Dame.....	Maryland.	Robinson & McDonald.....	West Mansfield, Ohio.
Catholic Church.....	Long Point, Texas.	Fire Department.....	Martinsburg, W. Va.
St. Patrick's Church.....	Baltimore, Md.	J. M. Collier, Esq.....	Shelbyville, Mo.
Presbyterian Church.....	Goldsboro, Pa.	Presbyterian Church.....	Macomb, Ill.
Presbyterian Church.....	Culpepper, Va.	Fire Department.....	Monmouth, Ill.
Rev. J. Prachensky.....	Ward's Island, N. Y.	Fire Department.....	St. Louis, Mo.
Presbyterian Church.....	Carroll, Iowa.	Fire Department.....	Canton, Pa.
Methodist Episcopal Church.....	Rockville Centre, N. Y.	G. W. Griffith, Esq.....	Mallins, S. C.
S. Haynes, Esq.....	Cambridge, Ohio.	C. T. Ford, Esq.....	Scotland, Conn.
"Church of the Assumption".....	Providence, R. I.	James Burnett, Esq.....	Sedalia, Mo.
Lewin Methodist Episcopal Church.....	Baltimore, Md.	St. Vincent's Church.....	Macomb, Ill.
Fire Department.....	Staunton, Va.	High School.....	Alexandria, Ind.
T. R. Carlsdon.....	New Creek, W. Va.	W. H. Bailey, Esq.....	St. Paris, Ohio.
J. & J. Hunter.....	Philadelphia, Pa.	First Baptist Church.....	Highland, N. J.
C. Goyer.....	Kokomo, Ind.	H. T. S. S.....	Saitland, Pa.
Presbyterian Church.....	Burgettstown, Pa.	St. Paul's Lutheran Church.....	Portsmouth, Va.
Methodist Episcopal Church.....	Indiana, Pa.	Presbyterian Church.....	Oxford, Pa.
Board of School Commissioners.....	Snow Hill, Md.	Presbyterian Church.....	Fairmount, Neb.
St. Paul's Church.....	Spring Valley, N. Y.	Presbyterian Church.....	Shrewsbury, Pa.
Methodist Episcopal Church.....	McVeytown, Pa.	Lutheran Church.....	Palmira, Pa.
Lutheran Church.....	Funkstown, Pa.	U. B. Church.....	Johnson City, Tenn.
St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church.....	Wilmore, Pa.	Presbyterian Church.....	Cape May, N. J.
St. Andrew's Church.....	Sag Harbor, N. Y.	Sea Grove Association.....	Carlington, Ohio.
Rev. Thomas O'Gorman.....	Rochester, Minn.	Methodist Episcopal Church.....	Powdermill, Mich.
William S. Kirk, Esq.....	West Chester, Pa.	Methodist Episcopal Church.....	Lockport, N. S.
Providence Asylum.....	Baileto, N. Y.	Baptist Church.....	Elkton, Md.
Baptist Church.....	Marietta, Ohio.	Church of Immaculate Conception.....	Uniontown, Md.
Methodist Episcopal Church.....	Riceville, Iowa.	St. Paul's Evan. Lutheran Church.....	Port Deposit, Md.
St. Francis Xavier Church.....	Philadelphia, Pa.	St. Patrick's Church.....	Jacksonville, Fla.
Methodist Episcopal Church.....	Cardington, Ohio.	Church of Immaculate Conception.....	Grand Lodge, Mich.
U. B. Church.....	Scotland, Pa.	Methodist Episcopal Church.....	Bennettsville, S. C.
Methodist Episcopal Church.....	Ridgway, Pa.	C. S. McCall, Esq.....	York, Pa.
First Baptist Church.....	East Otto, N. Y.	St. John's Evan. Lutheran Church.....	Manorville, Pa.
Fire Department.....	St. Andrews, N. B.	W. S. Copley, Esq.....	Lisbon, Conn.
St. Patrick's Church.....	Hubbard, Ohio.	George Robinson, Esq.....	Arcade, N. Y.
Catholic Church.....	Caledonia, Minn.	Methodist Episcopal Church.....	Seneca, Kan.
Fire Department.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Congregational Church.....	Havre de Grace, Md.
Fire Department (two bells).....	Baltimore, Md.	St. Patrick's Church.....	Atlantic City, N. J.
D. L. Riely, Esq.....	Sibley, Iowa.	City Hall Building.....	Newell, Iowa.
Methodist Episcopal Church.....	Williamsport, Md.	Congregational Church.....	Sanerton, Ohio.
Reformed Church.....	Pulaski, Ohio.	M. E. Church.....	Brandts, Pa.
Presbyterian Church.....	Pleasant Mount, Pa.	Presbyterian Church.....	Osfield, Md.
St. John's Church.....	New Baltimore, Pa.	Asbury M. E. Church.....	Chicago, Ill.
U. S. L. H. Establishment.....	Wilmington, Del.	St. Francis Church (chime).....	Chicago, Ill.
D. Worth, Esq.....	Company Shops, N. C.	Cathedral of Holy Name.....	Jefferson City, Md.
First Baptist Church.....	Cambridge, Ill.	M. E. Church.....	Shapensburg, Pa.
H. Nichols, M. D.....	Plainfield, Iowa.	"Church of God".....	East Royal, Va.
Rev. W. Schumagraw.....	St. Mary's, Ohio.	Baptist Church.....	McMinnville, Tenn.
Rev. J. J. Henry.....	Cardington, Ohio.	Messrs T. H. & C. Faulkner.....	Viola, Ill.
German Lutheran Reformed Church.....	Johnsonville, Pa.	M. P. Church.....	McKnightstown, Pa.
Methodist Church.....	Paltneyville, N. Y.	Jacob F. Lower, Esq.....	Berkely Springs, W. Va.
Bethany Sunday School.....	Philadelphia, Pa.	Episcopal Church.....	Mt. Jackson, Va.
J. F. Wilson.....	Keota, Iowa.	Grace Reformed Church.....	Milford, Iowa.
Rev. J. J. Litter.....	Clarksville, Iowa.	M. E. Church.....	Stevensville, Pa.
St. Patrick's Church.....	Stephensville, Wis.	H. A. Ross, Esq.....	Geneva, Lake, Wis.
Methodist Episcopal Church.....	Howell, Mich.	Catholic Church.....	Providence, Pa.
M. L. Hassinger, Esq.....	Millinburg, Pa.	St. Mary's Church.....	Waverly, Md.
Fire Department.....	Niles, Mich.	Baptist Church.....	Cambria, Md.
Methodist Episcopal Church.....	Monmouth, Ill.	Fire Department.....	Newport, Va.
W. F. Roberts, Esq.....	Athens, Ill.	Fire Department.....	Weymouth, Ohio.
J. A. Banerich & Co.....	Philadelphia, Pa.	Frank Young, M. D.....	Portland, Maine.
Wertz & Schubert.....	Mertztown, Pa.	U. S. L. H. Department.....	Portland, Maine.
Rev. Charles Roebert (chime).....	Caledonia, Minn.	C. A. Donnell, Esq.....	White Horse, Pa.
Methodist Episcopal Church.....	Port Clinton, Ohio.	Rev. D. O'Haran.....	Baltimore, Md.
Rev. C. A. Gunkel.....	Oak Grove, Wis.	St. Bartholomew's Church.....	Baltimore, Md.

Baptist Church..... Lynchburg, Va.
 Board of Education..... Fayette, Ill.
 German Reformed Church..... Neokamixon, Pa.
 St. Joseph's Church..... De Sable, P. E. I.
 St. Mary's Church..... Fall River, Mass.
 Baptist Church..... Covington, Va.
 B. F. Penn, Esq..... Carlisle, O.
 M. E. Church..... Myrickville, Mass.
 St. Michael's Church (large chime)..... Chicago, Ill.
 Church of the Assumption..... Chicago, Ill.
 Presbyterian Church..... Kerr's Store, Pa.
 City Hall..... Bloomington, Ill.
 M. E. Church..... Alexis, Ill.
 Catholic Church..... Manitowoc, Wis.
 Board of Education..... Centerville, Mich.
 Church of the Assumption..... Mackettstown, N. J.
 M. E. Church..... Exeter, Me.
 Baptist Church..... Preston, Md.
 M. E. Church..... Babylon, N. Y.
 Village of Hyde Park..... Chicago, Ill.
 M. E. Church..... Big Beaver, Mich.
 M. E. Church..... Ludlow, Vt.
 Fire Department..... Philadelphia Pa.
 Zion M. E. Church..... Millersport, Ohio.
 German Presbyterian Church..... Gardenville, Md.
 Second Congregational Church..... Greenwich, Conn.
 Baptist Church..... Mechanicsstown, O.
 Congregational Church..... Lamar, Mo.
 St. George's Church..... St. Inigo, Md.
 Presbyterian Church..... Somerset, Pa.
 Presbyterian Church..... Sugar Grove, Pa.
 Catholic Church..... Merrillville, Ind.
 City of Nashua (Fire Department)..... Nashua, N. H.
 M. E. Church..... Wilkesville, O.
 M. E. Church..... Otto, N. Y.
 St. Jean Baptiste Church (chime)..... Jefferson, Wis.
 Baptist Church..... Parker City, Pa.
 M. E. Church..... Marlboro, N. C.
 St. Henry Church..... St. Henry, Minn.
 First Baptist Church..... Cordova, Ill.
 M. E. Church..... Perrysburgh, N. Y.
 H. B. Gross, M. D..... Funkstown, Md.
 O. R. Getty, Esq..... Athens, Ala.
 Congregational Church..... Whitewater, Wis.
 Fire Department..... Ahnapee, Wis.
 Church of A. B. C. F. M..... Foochow, China.
 Evan. Lutheran Church..... Sharpsburg, Md.
 S. J. Parsons, Esq..... Benton, N. B (Canada).
 M. E. Church..... Bevard, N. C.
 Baptist Church..... Brookhaven, Miss.
 Christian Church..... Maple Rapids, Mich.
 St. Stephen's Lutheran Church..... Lancaster, Pa.
 Church of SS. Mary and Joseph (chime)..... St. Louis, Mo.
 M. E. Church..... Barnard, Mo.
 Presbyterian Church..... Osceola Mills, Pa.
 Catholic Church..... Carbon Centre, Pa.
 St. Paul's M. E. Church..... Port Republic, N. J.
 E. S. Haynes, Esq..... Vincentown, N. J.
 Theological Seminary..... Andover, Mass.
 Presbyterian Church..... McKnightstown, Pa.
 Church of Holy Innocents..... Baltimore, Md.
 St. Nicholas Church..... St. Mary's County, Md.
 St. Paul's Episcopal Church..... Cheltenham, Pa.
 St. Mary's Church..... Clermont Mills, Md.
 M. E. Church..... Fairfield, Ill.
 G. W. Mead, Esq..... McMinnville, Tenn.
 M. E. Church..... Carbon, Iowa.
 Fire Department..... Council Bluffs, Iowa.
 M. E. Church..... Girard, Mich.
 Catholic Church..... Cape May, N. J.
 Fire Department..... Chatham, Can.
 Presbyterian Church..... Waynetown, Ind.
 Fire Department..... Crawfordsville, Ind.
 M. E. Church..... New Athens, Ohio.
 M. E. Church..... Cockeysville, Md.
 M. E. Church..... Mainsburg, Pa.
 M. E. Church..... Chandlerburg, Pa.
 Fire Department..... Chester, Pa.
 Trinity Reformed Church..... Wadsworth, Ohio.
 St. Paul's Lutheran Church..... Littlestown, Pa.
 Presbyterian Church..... Portland, W. Va.
 M. E. Church..... George Station, S. C.
 Rev. George B. Young..... Georgetown, Ind.
 Fire Department..... Harrisburg, Pa.

Catholic Church..... Hanover, Kan.
 M. E. Church..... Stewartstown, Pa.
 Board of Education..... Conway, O.
 St. Bonifacius Church (large chime)..... Philadelphia, Pa.
 St. Edward's Church (large chime)..... Shamokin, Pa.
 First Presbyterian Church..... St. Joseph, Mo.
 Presbyterian Church..... Cranberry, Pa.
 Bashford & Co..... Prescott, Arizona.
 Court House..... Beaver, Pa.
 M. E. Church..... Barnesville, O.
 N. E. Church..... Whittier, Ala.
 St. Mary's Church..... Norfolk, Va.
 U. S. L. H. Establishment..... New York.
 St. Joseph's Church..... Taneytown, Md.
 Rev. A. J. A. Archambault..... Idaho City, I. T.
 Presbyterian Church..... Dadds, Ill.
 M. P. Church..... Christfield, Md.
 M. E. Church..... Kidder, Mo.
 St. Mary's Church..... New York.
 Christian Church..... Denton, Tex.
 Cathedral Immac. Concep. (large chime)..... Mobile, Ala.
 Samuel White, Esq..... Lafayette, Ill.
 James McBryde, Esq..... Kimmery, Ill.
 Southern University..... Greensboro, Ala.
 San Isidro Church..... Pueblo, Col.
 Church of the Nativity..... Philadelphia, Pa.
 Rev. Aug. Young..... Auburn, Ind.
 First Presbyterian Church..... Sedalia, Mo.
 S. E. Corey, Esq..... Unionville, Mich.
 School Board..... Parker City, Pa.
 Rev. W. A. Keesy..... Chicago, O.
 Board of Education..... Dillsburg, Pa.
 J. W. Proctor, Esq..... Canton, Ill.
 M. E. Church..... Bloomington, Wis.
 J. E. Bonebrake..... Abilene, Kan.
 Congregational Church..... Bloomington, Wis.
 Fire Department..... Harrisburg, Pa.
 Episcopal Church..... Cockeysville, Md.
 H. H. Hoagh, Esq..... Doylestown, Pa.
 New Court House..... Indianapolis, Ind.
 J. L. Miller, M. D..... Greengarden, Md.
 Church of Most Holy Redeemer..... Eufrasia, Ala.
 Fire Department..... Springfield, O.
 Fire Department..... Lake, Ind.
 First M. E. Church..... Clinton, Ill.
 West Mission Church..... Decatur, Ill.
 School Board..... Karlsruhe, N. J.
 Rev. M. Connelly..... Eau Claire, Wis.
 St. Ambrose Church..... Des Moines, Iowa.
 Evangelical Church..... West Joplin, Mo.
 Presbyterian Church..... Fort Mills, S. C.
 U. S. L. H. Est..... New York.
 M. E. Church..... Pinegrove, Pa.
 Church of the Nativity..... Bethlehem, Pa.
 High School..... Crisfield, Md.
 J. M. Welker, Esq..... Bryan, O.
 Rev. A. Bernard..... Las Cruces, N. M.
 John Pretlow, Jr..... Franklin Depot, Va.
 Wm. Rosenbrock, Esq..... Monroe, Ill.
 Peter Conrad, Esq..... Peotone, Ill.
 Rev. P. S. Whitman..... Tooele City, Ga.
 Fire Department (2 Bells)..... Cleveland, O.
 Rev. Jas. Maginn..... Philadelphia, Pa.

Term of Guarantee

Attached to the bill of sale of each Bell of 100 lbs. or over, made by the "McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY."

"The above-mentioned Bell, and its mountings, are warranted *not to break* in **TWO YEARS** from date, and the **TONE** of the bell is warranted **SATISFACTORY TO THE PURCHASER**. Should they fail or break during the two years, and immediate notice be given us, we agree to recast the Bell, or replace the broken mountings without charge, the cost of transportation to be paid by purchaser."

SIGNED,

Henry McShane & Co.

DATED, BALTIMORE, 187

CHIMES AND PEALS OF BELLS.

Of any number, in perfect tune and accord with each other, and arranged to be played by one person upon levers, so that any person able to read music can play tunes upon them.

SCHMIDT'S PATENT ROTARY YOKE, (PATENTED MARCH 10th, 1874.)

The great advantages arising from this invention and appliance are very obvious, as will appear by a little explanation. In the old method of hanging Bells, the clapper struck constantly in two places, on opposite sides of the Bell, and in a direct line, so as eventually to cut it in two, which result is only a question of time; whereas by the use of the above yoke a man can change the blow of the clapper to any other point in the circumference of the Bell in one minute, and as often as desired, leaving the Bell hung in the most perfect order,—thus materially lessening the risk of breaking, and increasing the durability of the Bell beyond measure.

The following description will be interesting to parties desiring Bells; as the great simplicity and less liability to get out of order will recommend it to all:

First.—The Bell is cast with a solid flange or collar on the top of the shank, by which it is held in the yoke. The yoke is made with an enlargement at the point where the bell-shank is attached. This enlargement fits down over the flange on the bell-shank; one or more bolts are attached to the yoke, the heads of which are inserted under the collar of the bell-shank, the nuts being upon the top enlargement of the yoke. A centre bolt, passing through the entire shank or top of the Bell, renders the entire fixture more secure, and also keeps the clapper and springs constantly in place.

When desired to rotate the bell, by simply loosening the nuts on the yoke, a Bell of any size may be with ease rotated, thus presenting different parts of its surface to the action of the tongue or hammer, and at the same time render the attachment of the Bell to its yoke perfectly secure. This is of great importance to purchasers of large Bells for churches.

INSCRIPTIONS.

Any desired inscription will be put upon Bells made to order, without extra charge.

OLD BELL METAL.

Old genuine Bell-Metal (copper and tin) Bells taken in part payment for new ones, or bought outright. When shipped, mark legibly upon them, in addition to our address, *by whom sent*, as it may avoid confusion.

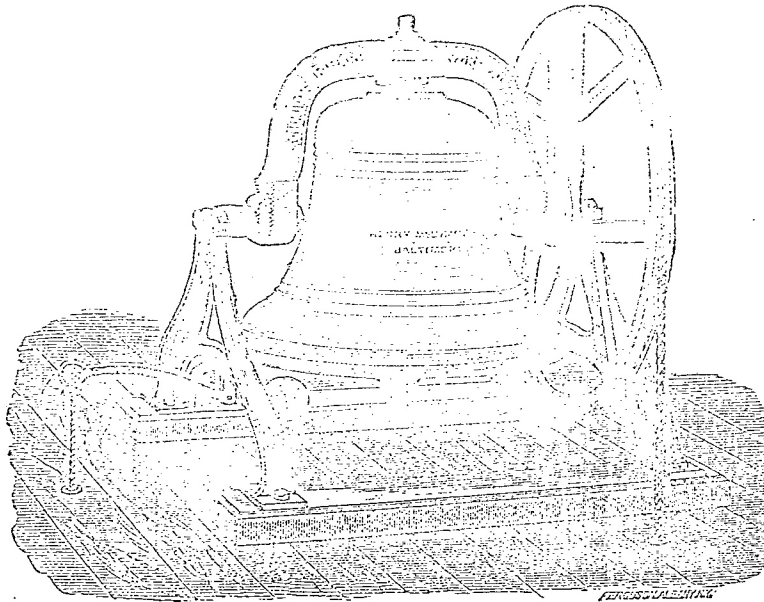
PRICES OF BELLS.

Owing to the constant fluctuations in the price of metals on which the price of Bells depends, no uniform rate can be printed in a circular at which they will continue to be sold, but all inquiries from those desiring to purchase will be promptly responded to, and the lowest rates given. ADDRESS,

HENRY McSHANE & CO.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

CHURCH BELLING



Ranging in weight from 400 lbs. to 6,000 lbs., hung with Schmidt's Patent Rotary yoke (see 4th page), the only really practical appliance which permits the Bell to be turned in the yoke at pleasure, so as to prevent the liability to break; a detached arm which secures ease in ringing; Steel springs which hold the clapper from the Bell after it has struck, and prolong and improve the sound, Wooden Frame and Iron Stands, or uprights for supporting the Bell, Wheel, Tolling Hammer fitted to a clevis, each and all constituting the most complete, perfect and convenient fixtures for using the Bell under all circumstances yet devised. Sometimes Bells less than 400 lbs. are used for small Churches, Chapels, &c., for which see "Academy and Factory Bells."

In the following table will be found a list of the weights, tones, dimensions of the Bells, wheels and frame timbers, and the price of the mountings complete for each size. The mountings (yoke, frame timbers, stands, wheel and tolling hammer) are an additional charge, and are not weighed with the Bell:

NOTE.—Purchasers, when ordering Bells, will do well to leave the determination of its tone to the makers. Frequently the ringing qualities of a Bell are very seriously injured by its tone being forced either above or below that which weight of metal is best calculated to give, as is frequently found in imitating the tone of some favorite Bell without regard to their comparative weight. The weights given in the table (below) are those which designate the pattern; the actual weights usually exceed these about three per cent.

WEIGHT.	MEDIUM TONE.	DIAMETER BELL.	SIZE OF FRAME OUTSIDE.	DIAMETER OF WHEEL.	PRICE OF MOUNTINGS.	WEIGHT.	TONZ.	DIAMETER.	SIZE OF FRAME.	DIAMETER WHEEL.	PRICE OF MOUNTINGS.
400	D	27½ inch.	3 feet 1½ inch	4 feet.	\$25 00	1,000	G	42½ inch.	4 feet 8 inches.	4½ feet.	\$65 00
450	D	28	3 " 2½ "	4 "	30 00	1,700	F#	43 " "	4 " 9 " "	4½ "	75 00
500	C#	29	3 " 3¼ "	4 "	32 00	1,800	F#	43½ "	4 " 9½ "	4½ "	75 00
550	C#	30½	3 " 5 "	4 "	35 00	2,000	F	46 " "	6 " 6 " "	4½ "	85 00
600	C	31	3 " 6 "	4 "	35 00	2,200	F	47½ "	6 " 6 " "	4½ "	90 00
650	C	32	3 " 7 "	4 "	35 00	2,300	F	48 " "	6 " 6 " "	4½ "	95 00
700	B	32½	3 " 8¼ "	4 "	40 00	2,500	E	50½ "	6 " 6 " "	5 "	100 00
750	B	34½	3 " 9½ "	4 "	40 00	2,600	E	52 " "	6 " 6 " "	5 "	110 00
800	B	35	3 " 11 "	4 "	40 00	3,000	E	54 " "	6 " 6 " "	5½ "	115 00
900	B	37	4 " "	4 "	45 00	3,200	E	55½ "	6 " 6 " "	5½ "	125 00
1,000	A	37½	4 " 1 "	4 "	45 00	3,500	D	56½ "	6 " 6 " "	6 "	125 00
1,100	A	37½	4 " 2 "	4 "	45 00	4,000	D	59 " "	7 " 6 " "	6 "	140 00
1,200	A	39½	4 " 3 "	4 "	50 00	4,500	C#	60½ "	7 " 6 " "	6 "	150 00
1,300	A	40½	4 " 4 "	4 "	50 00	5,000	C	63½ "	7 " 6 " "	6½ "	160 00
1,400	A	41½	4 " 5½ "	4 "	60 00	6,000	B	66½ "	8 " 6 " "	6½ "	175 00
1,500	G	41½	4 " 7 "	4½ "	60 00						

SHIP AND STEAMBOAT BELLS.

Ranging in weight from 100 lbs. to 700 lbs., mounted with Rotary Yoke, with lever arm attached, for steamboat ringing. Polished Bells furnished to order; as also Gallows Frames and Fancy Mountings turned and finished in fancy hangings in brass or bronze. Any lettering or inscription engraved on the Bells or Yokes desired.

"McSHANE" CHURCH BELLS RECEIVED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION, 1878.

1776. CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION. 1876.

ESTABLISHED 1856.

First Prize Medal and Diploma awarded our CHIMES and BELLS.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

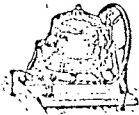
CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED IN ENGLISH FRENCH, GERMAN AND SPANISH.

Office of the



CHURCH BELLS AND CHIMES

HENRY McSHANE & CO., PROPRIETORS,



BELLS OF ALL WEIGHTS

CHIMES, COURT HOUSES AND FIRE ALARMS
CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Baltimore, Md. Dec 10 1883

Rev. J. Friedland.

Detroit, Mich.

Dr. Father - Your favor of 3^d to hand. In reply we beg to say that when it reached us the Bells were already shipped, but we can assure you your Bells are very fine, as we test them very severely. Even had we asked the opinion of Experts (?), permit us to state, not one of them knows anything about Bells. The only Man in this Country who understands Bells thoroughly other than our Bell Founder, has pronounced them the finest set of six Bells that he ever heard. That was enough to satisfy us, and we feel confident you will agree with us when you hear them.

We enclose your Bells as you requested.

As to placing them in the Tower, we have mailed a sketch showing the exact position of each and hope you will see to it, that they are replaced

just as shown.

In ringing them permit us to state, that you know, Father, that if all the Bells are rung together simultaneously it is not good. The scale is H. C[#]. D[#]. E[#] - G[#] - A.

Now you of course desire to change around. You can take them thus -

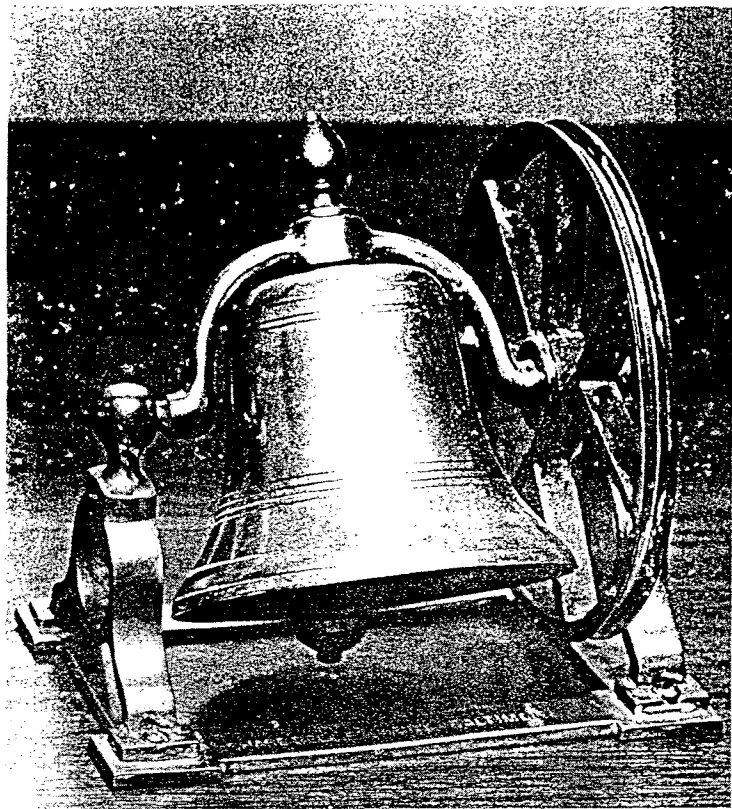
1st H. D[#] only at once. or

H. E[#] - G[#] - H - 4 Bells at a time, thus making 1st 4th 6th 8th of the Scale.

At another time you can use C[#] - & G[#], being the 1st & 5th of scale of C[#]. At another time you can use the three smallest E - G[#] - H. being 1st - 3^d 5th of scale of E. These are the different Major scales. Now, for solemn occasions, if you desire, you can use the Minor scale of C[#] - E[#] - G[#]. being 1st - 3^d - 5th of the minor scale of C[#]. We would not advise using them in any other forms or manner.

If you feel, Father, that you may have trouble in placing the Bells, the same Representative that called on you this summer would come & Superintend the same at cost of time & expense only, which is all we would charge you. Awaiting your pleasure we remain Your Obedt Servant

J. H. [Signature]



187. One of the most handsome and storied of American commemorative bells, known as the Souvenir Columbian Liberty Bell, was cast in 1893 by the McShane Bell Foundry of Baltimore. FALCONER COLLECTION

COMMEMORATIVES

Commemorative bells have a special way of keeping history alive for the collector. Events that seem far away when measured by the flight of time become real and vivid in the presence of bells designed for specific occasions in our nation's history. In this connection, the major fairs and expositions held all around the country years ago have proved a great boon to bell buffs. Each was commemorated in one or more bell forms, all of fine-quality workmanship and a few of quite ornate design.

The first of these events was the Centennial Exposition of 1876 held at Philadelphia's Fairmount Park, and here various small replicas of the Liberty Bell were sold. To correct a common misconception, none of these contains any particles of the Liberty Bell itself. The few replicas having grains of metal from the original bell had been made years earlier when workmen bored into the bell after it cracked, hoping to forestall further damage.

On May 1, 1893, the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago opened and found itself in the grip of a collecting craze. The craze for historical glass was especially strong, having been generated by the many Liberty Bell items in glass at the Centennial of 1876. Two historical glass bells commemorate the Columbian Exposition. One has an etched design and the lettering WORLD'S FAIR 1893, with the additional lettering

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION 1893 around the base of the frosted, swirled handle. Its companion has etched scenes of the landing of Columbus but no wording either under the clear, swirled handle or on the bell itself.

Because of their exceptional quality, these companion bells are often assumed to be from the glassmaking house erected on the exposition grounds by E. D. Libbey to publicize his company. In the light of expert opinion, however, there are two very good reasons for believing these are not examples of Libbey glass after all: (1) glass souvenirs made by the Libbey factory at the World's Fair, or sold there, were always inscribed with the company name, and (2) there is no evidence that Libbey ever made any glass bells commercially.

Indirectly the Columbian Exposition was responsible for the casting of perhaps the most handsome American commemorative bell known to collectors, and certainly one with a unique parentage. This is the Columbian Liberty Bell. The original of the same name, standing six feet tall and weighing more than six tons, had been purposely cast for the exposition at the special request of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Wishing to use the bell in promoting peace, members had asked that it be cast in the likeness of the Liberty Bell and appropriately inscribed with words of their own choosing.

As a patriotic gesture, people all over the world were invited to send contributions for the

metal from which the bell would be cast. Silver spoons by the hundreds and thimbles by the peck went into this peace bell. Many objects were historic. There was a copper kettle that had been Thomas Jefferson's, a surveyor's chain used by George Washington, and keys to the Jefferson Davis house. Said Chester Meneely, whose famous foundry at Troy, New York, cast the bell: "It came out all right although we were plenty skeptical when all those patriotic old relics started melting and became just so much lead, copper, silver and gold . . . to dull the tone."

The bell served its purpose on the exposition grounds; but when the Daughters of the American Revolution decided to take it on a patriotic tour, there was no bell to be found! Impossible as it may seem for a six-ton bell to disappear, no trace of it has ever been found.

Despite its disappearance this historic bell lives on in its commemoratives, each inscribed SOUVENIR COLUMBIAN LIBERTY BELL 1893 and each cast from the same molten metal that went into the original. As is customary while casting important bells, a quantity of the metal was kept out. This was acquired by the McShane Bell Foundry of Baltimore to cast the souvenir bells requested by the Columbian Liberty Bell Committee. The committee sold these to schools and issued a primer with each, suggesting appropriate use of the bell on various patriotic occasions.

As those who own this commemorative know, the bell is unusual, not only for its traceable and historic background, but for its mounting with yoke and wheel in the manner of large turret bells, and for its disciplined tone. The McShane Bell Foundry, now well past its century mark and still operating, has always been noted for the fine tonal quality of its bells.

from: The Collector's Book of Bells

by L. Elsinore Springer

1972

Crown Publishers, Inc., New York

100

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"The two halls used were named the 'Hall of Columbus,' and the 'Hall of Washington.' The strokes on the new Liberty Bell, one for each of the ten great religions, proclaimed on the morning of September 11, 1893, the formal opening of the 'World's Parliament of Religions.' On the old Liberty Bell of Philadelphia, was inscribed 'Proclaim liberty throughout all the land and to all the inhabitants thereof,' on the new Liberty Bell whose first prophetic service was to open the greatest convention of men ever assembled was inscribed 'A new commandment I give unto you. That you love one another.'"

On the afternoon of that day, Swami Vivekananda, a Hindu monk said: "Sectarianism, bigotry, and its horrible descendant fanaticism, have filled the earth with violence, drenched it often and often with human gore, destroyed civilization, and sent whole nations into despair. Had it not been for this horrible, this terrible, this monstrous demon society would have been much further advanced than it is. But its time has come and I fervently believe that the hell that torbed this un-murmuring in honor of the representation of the different religions of the earth, in this parliament assembled, is the death knell to all fanaticism, that it is the death knell to all persecutions with the sword and pen, and to all uncharitable feelings between brethren wending their way to the same goal."

Later in the week, Rabbi Gottlieb, in delivering an extemporaneous address on the greatness and influence of Moses, said, referring to the opening of the Congress: "Last Monday morning it was a day of great solemnity with us. About this very hour of the day, I and my brethren, over the face of the earth read this prayer:

[illegible]

“Just at that moment this great Parliament of Religions was opened by the ringing of the Great Liberty and Peace Bell, and we could not but point to this manifestation as a sign that our prayers and our sufferings and our labors have not been in vain—that to this free country it was given to show that the Word of God is true, and that not one of His promises can fail to the ground.”

Rev. H. W. Thomas, D.D., in his introduction to the book "The World's Congress of Religions," says: "A hundred years hence when the Exposition shall have been forgotten, these A hundred Congresses will be remembered and their influence felt; and a hundred years hence, the day on which the Parliament of Religions was opened, will probably be celebrated as the beginning of a new era of the largest religious toleration and fraternity of mankind."



LIBERTY PRIMER.



GIVING THE DATES OF THE ANNIVERSARIES COMMEMORATED BY
THE RINGING OF

THE COLUMBIAN LIBERTY BELL

COMPILED BY

WILLIAM O. MCDOWELL, NEWARK, N. J.,
CHAIRMAN OF THE COLUMBIAN LIBERTY BELL COMMITTEE.

WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF

JOHN CLARK RIDPATH, HEZEKIAH BUTTERWORTH,
HENRY BALDWIN, LOULIE M. GORDON,
WILLIAM SALTER.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON ANNIVERSARIES TO BE COMMEMORATED BY THE
RINGING OF THE BELL.

JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL.

"When a deed is done for freedom, through the broad earth's aching breast
Runs a thrill of joy prophetic, trembling on from east to west.

For mankind are one in spirit, and an instinct burns along
When the electric current of freedom's wrong
Through its ocean-summered fires, feels the push of joy or shame;
In the gain or loss of one race all the rest have equal claim."—*Longfellow*.

PRICE 35 CENTS

Copyright 1894, by
WILLIAM O. MCDOWELL, Chairman.

LIBERTY'S BELL.

BY MISS MADGE NORRIS WAGNER, SAN DIEGO, CAL.

"There 's a legend told of a far-off land"—
The land of a king—where the people planned
To build them a bell that never should ring
But to tell of the death or the birth of a king,
Or proclaim an event, with its swinging slow,
That could startle the nation to joy or woe.

It was not to be builded—this bell first they planned—
Of common ore dug from the breast of the land,
But of metal first moulded by skill of all arts—
Built of the treasures of food human hearts.
And from all over the land like pilgrims they came,
Each to cast in a burden, a mite in the flame
Of the furnace—his offering—to mingle and swell
In the curious mass of this wonderful bell.

Knights came in armor and hung in the shields
That had vanquished waves on the Sarsen fields,
Freemen brought chains from prisons afar—
Bonds that had fettered the captives of war.
And slaves were cast in the molten flood
Stained with the crimson of heroes' blood.
Pledges of love, a bracelet, a ring,
A gem that had gleamed in the crown of a king.

The coins that had ransom'd a nation from death,
The words, hot with eloquence, caught from the breath
Of a sage, and a prayer from the lips of a slave
Were heard and recorded, and cast in the wave
To be melted and moulded together, and tell
The tale of their wrongs in the tones of the bell.

It was finished at last, and, by artizan hand,
On its pulsations beams hung high over the land.
The slow years passed by; but no sound ever fell
On a listening ear from the tongue of the bell.
The brown spider wave her frail home on its walls,
And the dust settled deep in its cavernous halls.
Men laughed in derision, and scoffed at the pains
Of the builders; and harder and harder the chains
Of a tyrannous might on the people were laid;
More insatiate, more servile, the tribute they paid.
There was something they found far more erect than death
And something far sweeter than life's fleeting breath.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The Columbian Liberty Bell Committee have had a quantity of small Souvenir Liberty Bells made from the surplus historic metal saved in casting the great bell.

The Souvenir Bells are handsomely mounted on a bronze frame and standards similar to the hanging of a regular church bell. Each Souvenir Bell has the three texts engraved upon it, copied from the Columbian Liberty Bell:

I.

"Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof;" (Lev. xxv. 10.) as appears upon the Independence or "Old Liberty Bell."

II.

"Glory to God in the Highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men," (Luke ii. 14.) as appears on the Centennial Bell of 1876, Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

III.

"A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another," (John xiii. 34.) adopted as the special text of the Columbian Liberty Bell.

These little bells are especially intended for schools, and "Liberty Primer" is to accompany them and give the dates and hour when the great bell rings, that every celebration around the great bell may be repeated at the same hour in the schools throughout the world.

The Souvenir bell should be placed on brackets in the most conspicuous place in the school or assembly room, at a height enabling scholars to conveniently reach the cord with which the bell is to be rung.

It is suggested that the bell be surmounted by a canopy formed of the National Flag crossed and entwined with the beautiful Peace Flag, which consists of a National Flag entirely surrounded by a border of white one-third the width of the flag used for this purpose. The same arrangement of the white border around the flag of any nation forms its own appropriate Liberty and Peace Flag.

If the celebration is to occur at nine o'clock, (immediately after the school is in order,) the teacher will announce from Liberty Primer the anniversary and why it is celebrated, and then selecting one of the scholars, in recognition of some manly or womanly act of patriotism, generosity or nobility of character, after explaining to the scholars why this honor is conferred, will direct such scholar to ring the bell.

The three strokes calling attention can be replaced with a rapid ringing of the little bell. Then the teacher can wait a half minute, and at intervals of ten seconds have the bell rung, the ringing to take the place of the stroke upon the great bell. The hours for ringing the great bell in

commemoration of events, have been fixed at nine and twelve for the convenience of schools, the first being the hour of assembling, and the second the noon hour. This last can take place just previous to the hour of twelve, so that it shall not interfere with the dismissal.

These celebrations can also be made the occasion of securing a visit from parents, which is exceedingly desirable.

The Committee in charge are desirous of placing one of these bells and Primer in every school house in the world, and we would urge that in the United States on February 22d and July 4th, a public celebration be had at every school house around the school house Liberty pole bearing the star spangled banner, that your Souvenir Liberty Bell be made use of, and that a thank offering for liberty be made and sent to this Committee to be used to present Souvenir Bells and Liberty Primers to schools in all parts of the world. Every school or patriotic society contributing \$15 will receive a present of a Souvenir Liberty Bell and Liberty Primer.



HISTORICAL.

The Columbian Liberty Bell is the first deliberately created Liberty Bell as a Liberty Bell to ring only on the anniversaries of Liberty Events in the history of the world. Over 22,000 different contributions of metal identified with efforts for Liberty or with the lives of the "Creators of Liberty," enter into its composition. Over 250,000 pennies were sent in. The bell was the central feature of the Fourth of July celebration at the World's Columbian Exposition, being rung for the first time jointly that day, by telegraphic wire, by Mrs. Mudge Morris Wagner, of San Diego, California, the authoress of the poem (printed with this) which crystallized the thought, in the mind of the originator of the bell, that led to its creation, and Miss Minnie F. Michley, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Committee.

In the next issue of Liberty Primer, giving April, May and June, a more full and detailed historical sketch will be given.

January 1st, 1735. Paul Revere born at Boston, Mass.

In 1756 he was a Lieutenant of Artillery stationed at Lake George. He took part in the expedition to Crown Point.

He learned the art of copper plate engraving, and in 1795, engraved the paper money issued by the Legislature of Massachusetts.

He was one of those who took part in the "Boston Tea party," December 16th, 1773. On the night of the 18th of April, 1775, learning that the British troops were to advance for the purpose of seizing the military stores at Concord, he set out at once on horseback and warned the people as far as Lexington of the danger, and prepared them for the battle at Lexington on the next day. Before the evacuation of Boston a regiment of artillery was formed of which he was Lieutenant Colonel. He took part in the Penobscot Expedition. After the war he resumed business at Boston. In 1795 as Grand Master of the Free-Masons of Massachusetts he laid the corner-stone of the new State House at Boston. He died at Boston, May 10th, 1818.

"The spark struck out by that steel in his flight

Kindled the hand into flame with its heat."—*Longfellow.*

January 1st, 1765. Gen. Anthony Wayne born at East Town, Chester Co., Pa.

Mad Anthony Wayne. At the age of 15 he went out into the world. In September, 1765, he was Colonel of a regiment of Volunteers, and in 1776 his regiment was accepted by Congress. He was Brigadier General on February 21st, 1777. In command at Tiomondoga from November, 1776 to May, 1777. Brevet Major General, October 10th, 1783. Nominated Commander-in-Chief by Washington, April 13th, 1792. He died from an attack of gout at the garrison Presque Isle (Erie), December 6th, 1796.

COLUMBIAN LIBERTY AND PEACE BELL.

BY CECILIA DE VERE.

Thou art the symbol of the inward bell
That speaks and teaches with "the still small voice,"
But strikes the hour for action with a swell
That wakes the spirit to heroic choice.

Ring out, O blessed bell! a tocsin sound,
To call brave warriors to the Cause of Peace,
To make all earth for once a battle ground
Through whose triumphant victories wrong shall cease.

Ring loud, O ring the very wrath of God!
Quintessential part! that naught of evil brooks,
Time is the plummet, sure as measuring rod,
Devoid of fancies, free from schemes and crooks.

Bring love-baptismal, bring the vital strength
That Michael and his angels had of old,
Till clothed in her right mind the earth at length
Shall know the fabled dream-of age of gold.

Ring fearless peals to thunder far and wide
With *terrible* force like horns at Jericho!
Ring out in earnest! heaven is on thy side,
Till hostile, fort and citadel are low.

Ring shame upon the navies of the deep,
These monsters for iniquity, those floating hells,
O'er which the pitying angels pause to weep,
While demon pride each rivaling nation swells.

Ring shame that Carnage with his blood-red hand
Presents the engines used in Christian night,
That would be spurned from darksome Horror-Land,
As far too evil for plutonian night.

Ring till the *Christian* bells in steeple tower,
O'er Legislative halls and Learning's fane
O'er mart and mine, and factory ova thy power,
And vibrate with the Justice of thy strain.

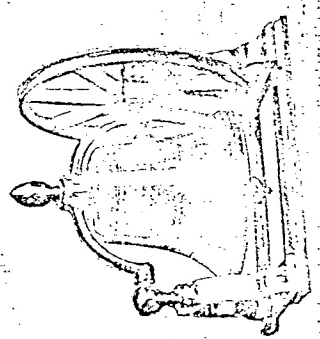
Till heathen lands their passion-rousing dip
Shall silence for thy chime so pure and blest;
When war no more with legion hosts of sin
Thy music then "shall charm the savage breast."

Ring soft and low sweet gratitude and prayer;
Hail "Peace on Earth," so sadly long delayed!
God's joyful hand again will thrill the air,
Mid love-bought glory that shall never fade.

As human hearts their anguish disclose,
The desert wastes in fruitfulness shall sing,
The wilderness shall blossom as the rose
And *bells of heaven* shall eternally ring.

Mrs. LEMMON, N. Y.

2004



ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON COLUMBIAN LIBERTY BELL
DIMENSIONS OVER ALL
HEIGHT, 3 1/2 IN. BREADTH, 6 IN. DEPTH, 4 IN.

COLUMBIAN LIBERTY BELL.
.....
This is to certify that the metal contained
in the Bell delivered with this Certificate is a
part of the overflow in casting the great Colum-
bian Liberty Bell.
Ben. Chase
Chairman
FACSIMILE OF CERTIFICATE ISSUED WITH BELL

THE UNION
Nov. 17, 1894

The City and Suburban Railway Project

The City and Suburban Railway Co. has bought about ten acres of land at St. Helena, Balto. Co. The land is on the line of the Baltimore and Sparrows Point Railroad and is opposite Point Breeze, the present terminus of one of the city lines. The Henry McShane Co. recently purchased a tract in the same vicinity on which it is building an iron foundry for the use of the branch of its business. It is said to be the purpose of the City and Suburban to extend its Point Breeze line to this place and to secure a trade which is expected to grow from the McShane Foundry and other industries which may be established.

BALTIMORE AMERICAN
May 24, 1895

The Henry McShane Manufacturing Company has about completed its new plant at St. Helena, on the Baltimore and Sparrows Point Railway, and expects to start its furnaces in about two weeks. When in full blast, the new plant will melt 75 ton of iron ore a day, and will give employment to four hundred men. The foundries of the company at Centre and Holliday Streets, and at Pleasant and Holliday Streets, will then be closed as rapidly as possible, and without interference with the company business.

THE DEMOCRAT
July 13, 1895

The Henry McShane Manufacturing Co. has begun operations at the new iron foundry at St. Helena this county. Nearly all the workmen who were employed at the foundry on Holliday St., Balto., are now working at the St. Helena Plant. A portion of the Baltimore Foundry will be kept in operation for awhile yet, but ultimately this too, will be closed, and all the work done at the new plant. The company will build at St. Helena a number of residences for its employees. Architects Garter and Osborne have prepared plans for a block of eight two story dwellings of artistic design, to be erected at an early day.

NEW WHARF COMPLETED

Nov. 16 1895

Other improvements of the Henry McShane Company

The Henry McShane Manufacturing Company have completed the erection of a wharf three hundred feet in length at their new works, St. Helena. The company will also build a railway from the wharf to the shops. This will enable the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to land from barges all freight cars consigned to the company, which will save the expense of a transfer to the Sparrows Point road, as is now necessary.

An avenue is being opened from the works to the North Point road, for wagon travel. It will be macadamised, and will be a great advantage to the neighborhood.

It is stated that the McShane Company will begin in the spring the erection of a large number of dwelling houses for homes for its workmen, and also a large boarding house.

Mr. William McShane has completed the erection of a fine cottage on the Patapsco shore.

MR. HOWLAND'S HOUSE

Sept. 12 1896

Mr. Edwin Howland, secretary of the Henry McShane Manufacturing Company, is building at Dundalk, where the company has extensive foundries, a unique three story house, which he will use in the spring and seasons for his family. Dundalk is the terminus of the City and Suburban Railway beyond Point Breeze.

The house has eleven rooms. The whole of the outside and roof is covered with creosoted shingles. There will be no laths or plaster used in the building, the interior of every being left in the rough state, in which it is finished with boards and framing. Water paints will be used with effect to bring out the rustic of the interior.

Mr. Howland has tried to erect a house in which a rat or other rodent cannot find a nook or cranny to hide, and there is in the house an absence of hollow walls or partitions. In the cellar are three bathrooms, laundry and coal and wood bins.

A former dwelling built by Mr. Howland on the shore adjoining the wharf is now occupied by the family of Mr. Wm. McShane. The grounds around the new buildings are being graded and planted in grass and flowers.

Dundalk--McShane/Central Foundry:

Baltimore County Land Records, Liber L.M.B. No. 210, f. 108...deed...Edwin Howland and wife to The Henry McShane Manufacturing Company of Baltimore City, August 4, 1894 ...\$7,327.88....part of "The Hope", lots B and C on attached plat...(plat is on f. 11)... 23.365 acres (Which Howland had bought from Peter E. Tome, July 1894)

Baltimore County Land Records, Liber N.B.M. No. 228, f. 330 (U.S. stamps \$300.00) ... Henry McShane Mfg. Co. and Robert A. Register and wife to Central Foundry Company, July 13, 1899 (Register had taken an option and sold it to Central Foundry)...part of "The Hope", lots B and C on attached plat (f. 340)...which was conveyed by Edwin Howland to party of first part August 4, 1894...and recorded in Liber LMB No. 210, f. 108f....together with the buildings and improvements thereon and the rights ways waters wharf and water rights and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining and also all the machinery, tools, patterns and trade fixtures thereon and comprising the foundry plant of the party of the first part situate at Dundalk in said county and state. and all the patent rights and other property of every kind and description mentioned and referred to ... and the good will of the business of manufacturing and selling soil pipe and fittings ...

Exhibit B. Option..sale to Register from McShane; \$300,000 cash, \$250,000 in preferred stock of Central Foundry at par and \$100,000 in common stock at par....1899...McShane to continue making kitchen range boilers until 1900...23.365 acres

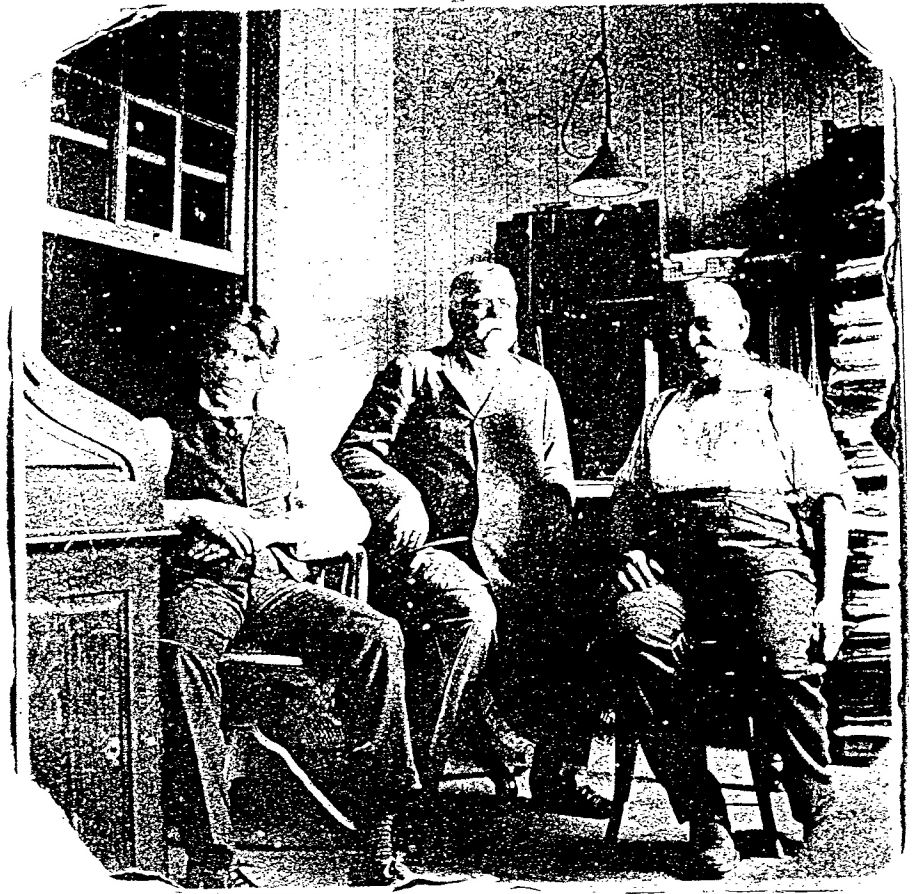
B.C. Land Records, Liber NBM No. 254, f. 330: Central Foundry Company deed to Dundalk, Sparrows Point and North Point Railway Company, January 15, 1903....Central Foundry Co., a corporation of New Jersey...\$514.40 (no plat)...part of land conveyed by Henry McShane Mfg. Co. of Baltimore City to Central Foundry, July 13, 1899, and recorded in ...Liber NBM No. 228, f. 330.

BC Land Records, Liber CHK No. 1232, f. 527, deed, Central Foundry to G. Fred Obrecht, June 17, 1942...23 acres...12th district (?) ...part of the tract conveyed by Central Foundry Co. of New Jersey to Central Foundry of Maine, May 3, 1911, recorded in BCLR Liber WPC No. 374, f. 235. (\$88 in US tax stamps; SS \$80.)

BC Land Records, Liber CHK No. 1246, f. 17: Deed, from G. Fred Obrecht and wife Fanny to Standard Industries Inc....being part of the whole tract of land which by deed dated June 17, 1942 and recorded among the Land Records of Baltimore County was of June 20, 1942 was conveyed by the Central Foundry Company to G. Fred Obrecht.... (US Stamps \$77; SS \$70)

The 1968 tax map 103, the Central Foundry site is shown still in possession of Standard Industries Inc.

*Bought land 1894
sold " 1899 Central Foundry mfg. to continue
making kitchen range boilers etc until 1900
Sold to Standard Industries 1942*



Above from left:
 Julian McShane,
 Gov. William Hatfield,
 John J. Ward, sr.,
 Superintendent of
 McShane Bell Foundry.
 Mr. Ward was the
 father of Marie A.
 Utermohle, left.

This small bell was made
 in the Henry McShane Bell
 Foundry.

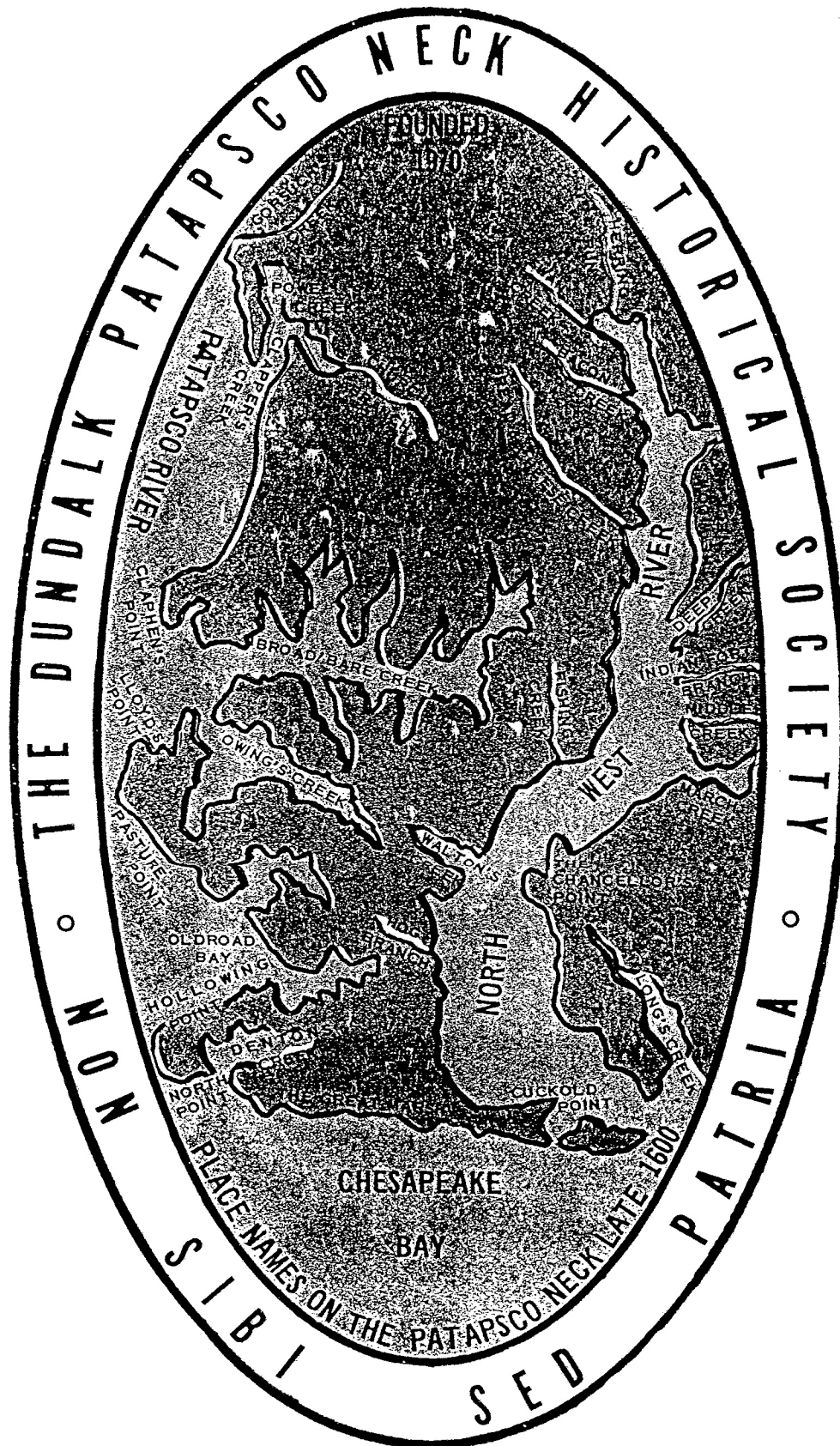
It is one of many made from
 the bell of church destroyed
 in the Baltimore fire of 1904
 Name of the bell of the church
 was "Gion".

I hope to try to verify the
 church through Pratt Library.

← The small bell referred
 to is in the possession
 of Mollie McShane
 Fenger.

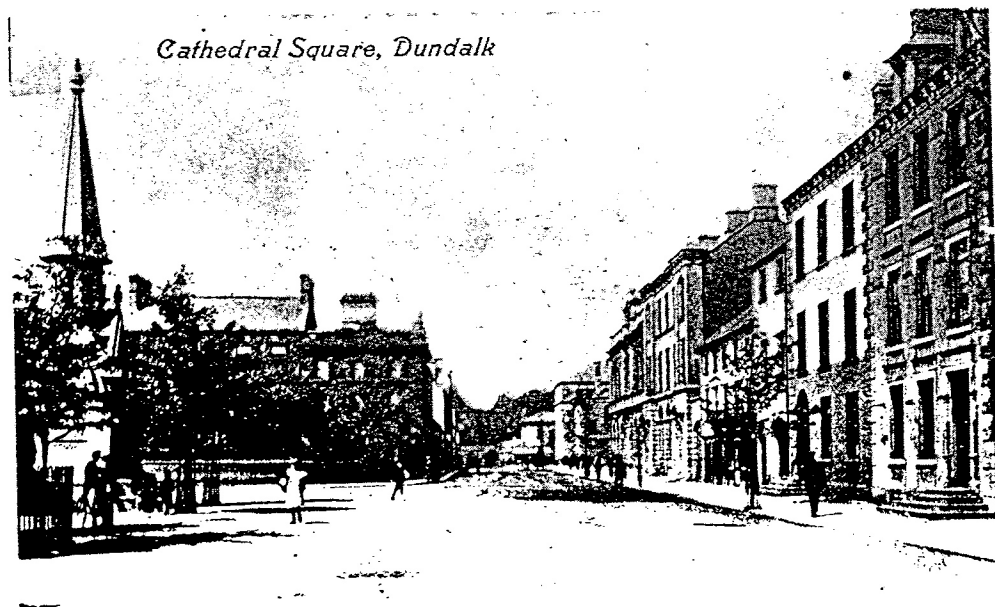
Marie A. Utermohle

THE "NECK" 1672-1973



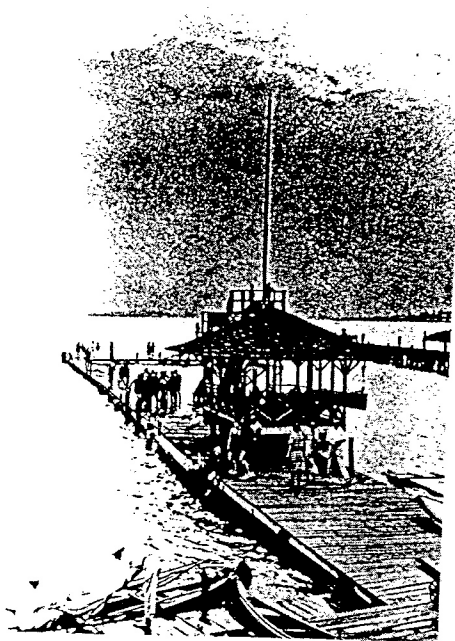


Henry Mc Shane came over from Dundalk, Ireland, in the late 1860's and established the Mc Shane Bell Foundry in Baltimore. He had two sons by the name of William and Julian. In 1894 William Mc Shane purchased land and built a foundry in St. Helena along the Baltimore and Sparrows Point Railroad. It manufactured cast iron pipes and furnace fittings. The railroad requested him to give it a name for the purpose of unloading freight at the depot. Mr. Mc Shane was said to have picked up a wooden shingle and wrote the name Dundalk on it after his father's home in Dundalk, Ireland. This was how Dundalk received its name.

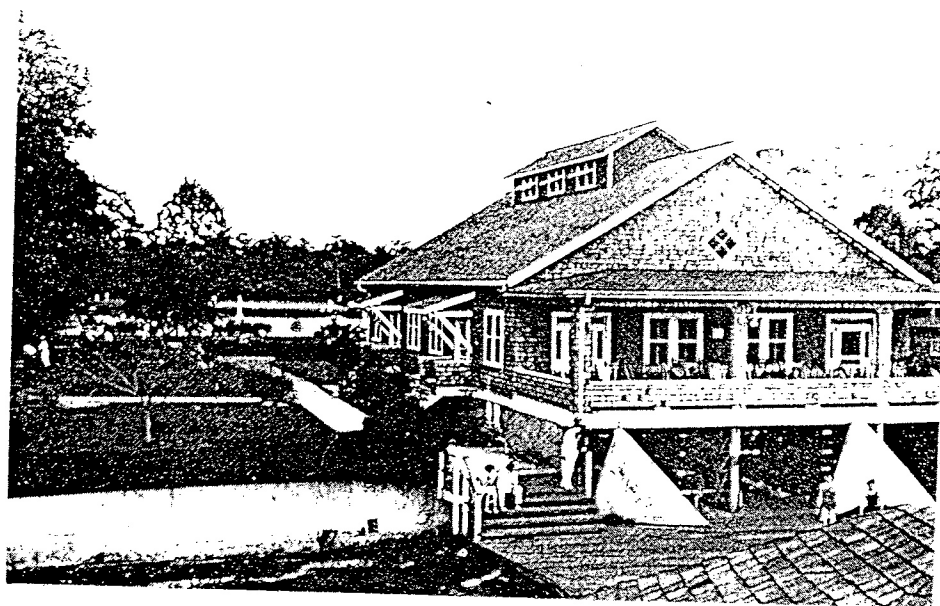


Cathedral Square, Dundalk

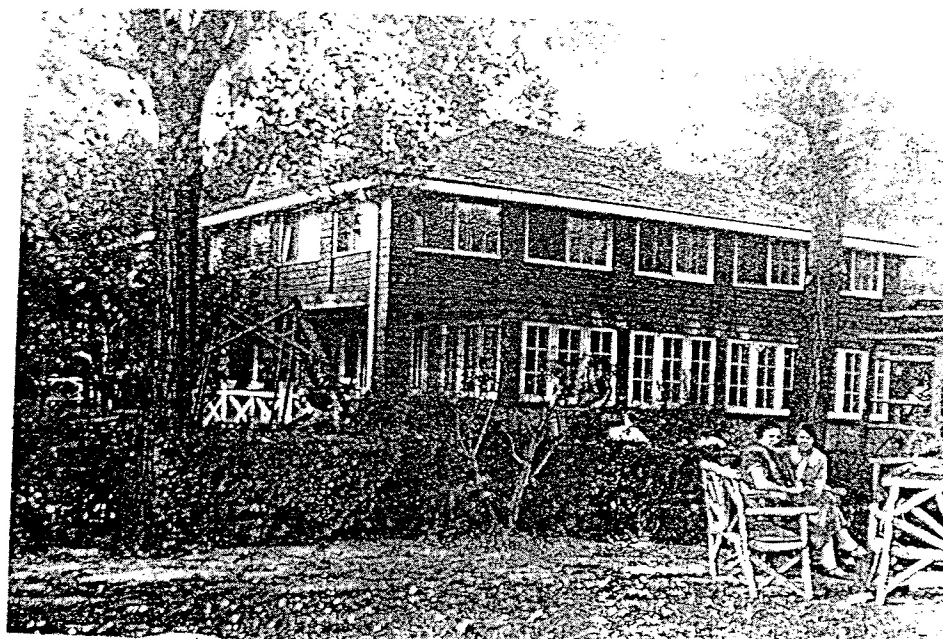
Dundalk, Ireland



The Pier



The Bath House



The Maryland Swimming Club was organized in 1903 and flourished for 25 years until the land was needed for the Harbor Field Airport. The property was the former summer home of the Mc Shane family and included a well built dwelling and about 6 acres of waterfront land at Dundalk on the broad Patapsco. This place was located near the American Legion Building on Dundalk Ave.

How Dundalk got its name

Henry Mc Shane came over from Dundalk Ireland in 1856
He started a bell foundry in Baltimore . In 1894 his son
William came out to Baltimore county and established a
cast iron foundry on Dundalk Ave. opposite where the American
Legion is today. The foundry made cast iron pipe stove
grates and pipe fittings. They did not make bells there.
In 1895 the railroad built a freight station down at the
end of the road going past the American Legion. They wanted
to know what to call it so ^{William} Henry Mc Shane picked a wooden
shingle and wrote Dundalk on it . This was the name of the
town his father came from in Ireland. In 1895 they built
a cottage to house the family along the shore of the
Patapsco river. In 1899 the foundry was sold to the Central
Iron foundry who operated the foundry until the 1940s.
The summer cottage was taken over by the Maryland swimming
club and used until the 1930s when it was torn down to
make way for Harbor field.

*Daughter Town - Dundalk Md
Mother Town - Dundalk Ireland*

Naming Dundalk

Henry McShane came over from Dundalk, Ireland in the
late 1860's and established the McShane Bell Foundry in Balto.
He had two sons by the name of William and Julian. In 1894
William McShane purchased land and built a foundry in St. Helena
along the Baltimore and Sparrows Point Railroad. It
manufactured cast iron pipes and furnace fittings. The railroad
requested him to give it a name for the purpose of
unloading freight at the depot. Mr. McShane picked up a wooden
shingle and wrote the name Dundalk on it after his father's
home in Dundalk, Ireland. This is how Dundalk received it's
name.

We are called by Dundalk Ireland, who is referred
to as our Mother town, their Daughter town
Dundalk was first known as Grange, then Colgate,
and finally Dundalk
There are also three streets named after the town of
Dundalk Ireland here. Fairgreen Rd. Louth. and Meath Rd. ^{W31}

JOIN THE NAVY—YOU MAY NOT HAVE THE CHANCE LATER.

E JEFFERSONIAN

"WITH THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE"

The Dew

TOWSON, MARYLAND, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1930.

BALTIMORE COUNTY

DUNDALK NAMED AFTER BELL MAKER'S HOME IN IRELAND

Long After McShane Moved His
Foundry To Baltimore, Weeds Grew
High About Neglected Village

NOW FLOURISHING "CITY"

Investment In Homes, Churches,
Schools And Business Proper-
ties Near Ten Million Mark.

A number of years ago an Irishman by the name of McShane came to this country and finally settled in lower Baltimore County, on the flats fronting the Patapsco river about midway between Point Breeze and Sollers Point, where he established a small bell foundry and built himself a modest house.

The ringing of a bell has both a practical and an emotional reaction; it may summon to church or school, call you to the telephone, warn you that a train is coming, spread the alarm of fire, etc., then again it may toll depression to the very soul, stir rapturous delight in the heart, fire the whole being with patriotic fervor, stimulate the imagination and cause one to dream dreams. So, it may be, that one day, when McShane had completed the casting of a particularly tuneful bell, he struck it lightly with his hammer and the tone it gave out transported him, in reverie, over a span of years to come, pictured his small foundry grown to important proportions and his modest home enlarged to a great house standing pre-eminent in the midst of a flourishing little city, and he named the place after his old home in Ireland—Dundalk. Then he turned back to his work to make more bells, and to wait.

Years sped by, but the dream of McShane showed no signs of coming true. The bell foundry was still a small foundry, and instead of the modest cottage growing to a great house, it remained a modest cottage, surrounded on all sides for miles by truck farms producing vegetables for the Baltimore markets. But he continued to call the little spot where he lived and worked, Dundalk, and held on to his vision. Finally, however, he saw advantages in moving his establish-

For a long time after the departure of McShane, vegetables ruled the land and the weeds grow high about neglected Dundalk. Then along came a real estate company, bought up a thousand acres, including the site of the small bell foundry and cottage, and dreamed a new dream of a flourishing little city. But, like the dream of McShane, this new invention of fancy failed to materialize. The company made a few feeble gestures, hesitated and quit, as though confused as to just what to do with the land it had acquired, and the weeds, which up to that time had clung closely about Dundalk, began to reach out in all directions and take what little was left of the truck farms.

But sometime in 1915 or 1916 the Bethlehem Steel Company took over the thousand acres which the real estate company had failed to improve and decided to develop a town on the site. The World War was on at the time and the cost of everything, including building materials, was in the sky, so the wise minds of the new holders concluded that waiting a while would have its advantages. So they sat back and postponed action until prices would come a little nearer the earth and listen to reason. And the entry of America into the war found Dundalk and its surrounding acres in that condition of suspended or deferred action. However, with the entry of America into the war in 1917, Dundalk's prospects began to look up. The United States Shipping Board appeared; shipyards for the construction of emergency fleets were opened on the water front; a crowd of shipyard workers began to arrive, and they and their families had to have some place in the vicinity to live; so the Shipping Board took over one hundred acres of the land acquired by the Bethlehem Company, had the tract laid out into a small town by the same men who laid out Roland Park and Guilford, had eight hundred and fifty comfortable and artistic houses—planned by the Roland Park architects—built, and the dream of McShane and the nebulous vision of the real estate company that followed began to come true.

But before the ship building in the new yards had gotten well under way and the new town which had sprung

(Please turn to Page 14—Col. 2)

cont'd on next page

Dundalk Marks Half a Century

Baltimore County Bureau

A proclamation heralding the semi-centennial celebration of the community of Dundalk was issued today by County Executive Dale Anderson.

"The entire county is proud of Dundalk," he said. "It is a fine, hard-working community which has contributed tremendously to the economic and cultural growth

of our county, state and nation."

BEFORE THE Bethlehem Steel Co. bought the old Maryland Steel Co. at Sparrows Point in 1916, Anderson noted, Dundalk had been little more than a name along a branch line of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

"It was a name given to the site of the McShane bell foundry, built by Henry McShane, who emi-

grated to Baltimore from Ireland in 1856," he explained. "The foundry was to become world-famous."

When McShane built his foundry on Patapsco Neck, according to Anderson, he dubbed the site Dundalk after his birthplace, a town in County Louth, on the Irish Sea about 54 miles north of Dublin.

"Dundalk remained just a name until the 1916 purchase of the property, when Bethlehem Steel decided to lay out a town for workers needed in the shipyards," he said.

"In all, approximately 1,000 acres was acquired.

The News & American

Baltimore

THE JEFFERSONIAN, TOWSON, MARYLAND

DUNDALK NAMED AFTER BELL-MAKER'S HOME IN IRELAND.

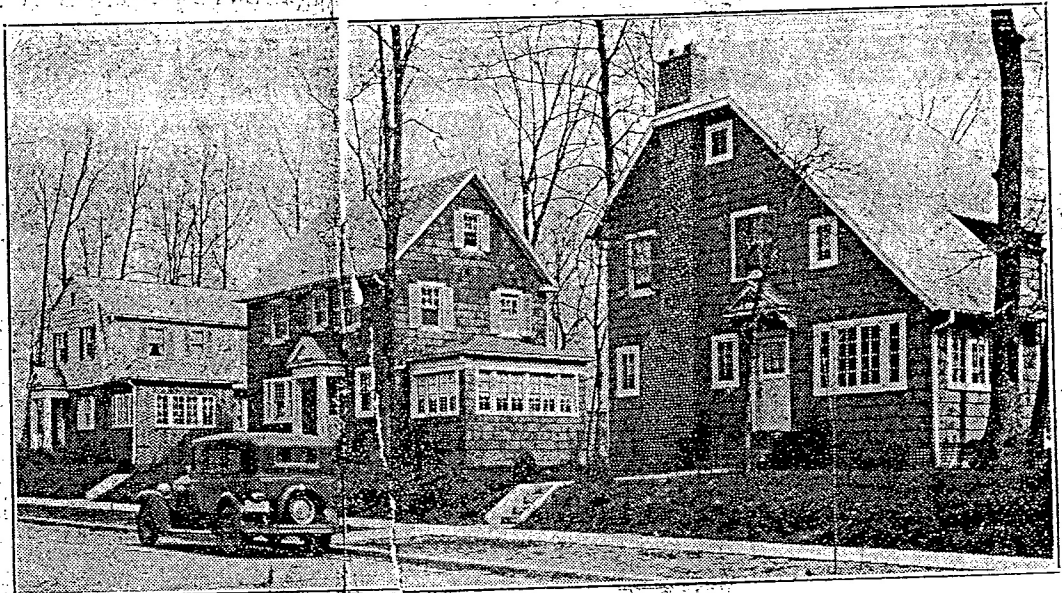
Long After McShane Moved His Foundry To Baltimore, Weeds Grew High About Neglected Village.

(Continued from Page 1)

up beside them had really settled down as a community unit of the county, the armistice was signed and the great war came to an end, which meant that the shipyards closed and the town of Dundalk seemed to face its finish. Too bad! for the town's start had been a most promising one; its location was good; it had been well laid out; its houses were splendidly built, good to look at and good to live in, and those who had settled there were of a desirable sort. It would be a shame to allow the cabbages or weeds to take the place again! But the Shipping Board was through; it had no more interest in the village it had brought into being; it was an abandoned child, with little or no chance of growing up or developing into anything more than the close of the war saw it.

Over in Sparrows Point, however, there were those who had not forgotten their dream. They still remembered some of their plans for the thousand acres they had taken over from the rather bewildered real estate company, but costs of construction were still in the heavens, and even with the start that the town had been given by the Shipping Board, they were loath to carry on in the development until prices came down. Again they settled back to wait. And they waited and waited, until finally they decided that costs didn't intend to come down and they might just as well go on with what they wanted to do. So the Dundalk Company was formed, took over the one hundred acres which had been sold to the Shipping Board and the

STREET SCENE IN DUNDALK.



Before the World War Dundalk was a series of cabbage patches—now community with approximately eight thousand inhabitants and with investm business properties nearing the ten million dollar mark.

houses which that Board had built, enlarged the plan of the town under the direction of the same engineers who had laid out the one hundred acres; began to sell lots and build more houses on plans of the same architects who designed the first eight hundred and fifty, made the place a restricted community of beautiful homes, with all city conveniences, such as paved streets, sewerage, water, gas and electricity, stores, churches, movie theatre, county fire house and police station, and today Dundalk is one of the county's most charming residential towns of approximately 8,500 people, with an investment in improvements, homes, churches, schools and business properties of between eight and ten million dollars.

McShane's modest cottage has grown to more than fifteen hundred homes. Three churches have already been built in the town he named and a large Catholic church will soon be constructed. The village also has a modern primary and high school, located in the center of the community, with a 14-acre playground and athletic field. There are two large store blocks, a bank, movie theatre, fire house and police station. The Baltimore Municipal Airport is close by; the Glenn L. Martin airport and manufacturing plant isn't far away; the Bethlehem Steel plant is only a 15-minute ride from there, and the Western Electric plant a rifle shot to the southwest. There isn't any reason why Dundalk shouldn't eventually measure up to

the biggest dream anyone has ever had about it. It has probably outrun McShane's dream already, and is far better than the first holders of the site dreamed of making it, more than likely, but those who are guiding its future have even greater dreams for it and, what is better, determination and resources to carry them out.

Nor have those developing the town forgotten those who had a hand in its humble beginnings. Half of the streets have been given Irish names in memory of McShane, while the other half are named in recollection of the U. S. Shipping Board that put the first formal layout of the village on the map of Baltimore County. It occurs to the writer that there ought to be a bell tower somewhere in the scheme hung with a beautiful chime.

Thursday, December 21, 1967

Official Proclamation Hails Dundalk's 50th Anniversary

A proclamation has been issued by County Executive Dale Anderson proclaiming the Semi-Centennial Celebration of Dundalk during the remainder of 1967 and throughout 1968.

In presenting the document at a special "kick-off" breakfast Sunday, December 17, Mr. Anderson said:

"The entire county is proud of Dundalk. It is a fine, hard-working community which has contributed tremendously to the economic and cultural growth of our great county, our state and our nation."

Before Bethlehem Steel bought the old Maryland Steel

Co. at Sparrows Point, in 1916, Dundalk had been hardly more than a name along a Pennsylvania Railroad branch line.

It was a name given to the site of the McShane Bell Foundry, built by Henry McShane, who emigrated to Baltimore from Ireland in 1856. The foundry was to become world famous.

When McShane built his foundry on Patapsco Neck he dubbed the site Dundalk, naming it after his birthplace, a town in County Louth, Ireland, on the Irish Sea about 54 miles north of Dublin.

(Please turn to Page 8A, Col. 1)

HAILS DUNDALK

(Continued from Page 1)

Dundalk remained "just a name" until the 1916 purchase of the property when Bethlehem decided to lay out a town site for the workers needed in the shipyards. In all, approximately 1,000 acres was acquired.

This was to be no ordinary mill town, but rather a suburban retreat with the esthetic appeal of curving tree-shaded streets, landscaped town squares, detached and semi-detached stuccoed houses with high gabled roofs, such as found in England and on the Continent.

Plans for the construction of 1,000 homes, a complete water system, a sewerage system with a pumping station and disposal plant, were made.

Construction had begun on both the water and sewer plants when the entry of the United States into World War I halted all work.

Shortly after this, however, the tremendous expansion of the shipyard at Sparrows Point made it essential that housing facilities be provided nearby. Consequently, residential construction boomed and 531 houses, in Dundalk, and 284 houses in the older development then known as St. Helena were built. The water and sewerage systems were completed for the purpose of serving these homes.

No further development was undertaken until 1924, when Kinship and Broadship Roads were extended northerly from Sunship Road to Liberty Parkway.

Up until 1929, additional areas were laid out and developed rapidly, both to the north and to the south of the center section. The depression years, in the early 1930's, stopped home building in Dundalk as throughout most of the country. In 1937, construction was resumed and rapid growth followed, particularly during the years of World War II.

Dundalk was the home of Baltimore City's first airport, Logan Field, and its second one, known as Harbor Field, was on the fringe area at Colgate Creek.

At its back door is the world's largest tidewater steel producing plant, Bethlehem Steel, and at its front is the new Dundalk Marine Terminal, recognized as one of the finest general and specialized cargo handling facilities in the United States, if not the entire world.

Over the years Henry McShane has been given credit for establishing the town of Dundalk, Maryland.

Henry died in 1889 and Dundalk's Historical Society records that the town was established in 1894.

Henry McShane's will was recorded on February 25, 1889, appointing his son Julian J.G. McShane, his brother William McShane and George H. Rogers as executors of his business and personal estates.

In 1894, approximately at the time of the move to Patapsco Neck, Julian J.G. McShane, Henry's son, was President of the company. William J. McShane was Vice President. Edwin Howland was Secretary and George H. Rogers was Treasurer.

Mrs. Colegate O. McShane
at the dedication of
the historical marker
attributing the naming
of Dundalk, Maryland
to William James
McShane, who named
it Dundalk in honor
of the birthplace of
his father, Henry
McShane, founder
of the McShane
Bell Foundry.



DUNDALK-PATAPSCO NECK HISTORICAL SOCIETY

80th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

DUNDALK, MARYLAND

Sunday, June 30, 1974 -- 2:00 P.M.

PRESENTING THE DUNDALK MARKER

Posting of the Colors, by Dundalk American Legion Post #38
Color Guard and Auxiliary Color Bearers

Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag

Our National Anthem

Prayer by Rev. Mathew Wolmuth, St. George's Episcopal Church

Introduction of Mr. Womer -- Past Commander Gene Callahan

Introduction of Congressman Clarence Long -- Ben R. Womer

Introduction of Distinguished Guests:

Mrs. Colegate McShane	Councilman Wallace Williams
Senator Roy N. Staten	Miss Independence 1974 -- Miss
Delegate John Arnick	Helen Fields
Delegate Daniel Minnick	Mr. William Brockwell, award
Delegate Sam D'Anna	winner for emblem design
Mr. John McShane	

Unveiling of Dundalk Marker --- Mrs. Colegate McShane

Remarks by Mr. John McShane

Comments by Ben R. Womer, President, Dundalk-Patapsco Neck
Historical Society -- "My Memories"

Benediction by Rev. Mathew Wolmuth

Retiring of the Colors

A Selective Glossary of Neighborhood Names

(Locations of neighborhoods listed below are shown on map on opposite page.)

Arbutus—Early settlers found such quantities of this early spring flower in the woods that they gave its name to their settlement.

Ashburton—It is named after England's Lord Ashburton.

Barre Hills—This area derives its name from the poverty of vegetation there. Huge gashes in the hills are the result of extensive chromium and copper mining during the early nineteenth century.

Barre Circle—The name Barre probably stems from Isaac Barre, an Englishman who was active in promoting the cause of the American Revolution in England.

Bel Air—According to one story, in 1781 the citizens of Harford wanted to name the county seat Lafayette, after the Marquis of Lafayette. The marquis suggested instead that they name it after a small manor, Bel Air, on his estate in France, where he loved to fish. A more likely explanation is that the Scott family, who owned the land, struck on the name to promote the area's healthy ambience.

Bolton Hill—George Grundy, a Baltimore businessman, built his mansion in the late eighteenth century on the site of the present Fifth Regiment Armory. He called it Bolton after the English estate of the same name from which his family hailed.

Brooklandville—It is derived from the name of a 1793 mansion, Brookland Wood, built for Richard Caton (see *Catonsville*). The mansion is now the administration building of St. Paul's School.

Brooklyn—In 1853 a real estate company employee suggested naming a new development after the New York borough. His idea stuck.

Butcher's Hill—This area attracted many butchers because of its access to livestock from the farms east of Baltimore and, once the meat was prepared, to the Fells Point Market House.

Canton—Captain John O'Donnell acquired what became Canton in 1785. It earned its name from the origin of the ship's cargo that paid for its purchase—tea, silk, and satin from Canton, China.

Catonsville—Richard Caton came here from England in 1785. He married the eldest daughter of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and then settled in the area that now bears his name.

Chinquapin Park—This community was named for the dwarf chestnut trees, known as chinquapins, that once flourished in the area.

Cockeysville—The Cockey Family held hundreds of acres of land in the area starting in the eighteenth century. The town of Cockeysville grew up around Cockey's Tavern, built in 1810. The family owned most of the downtown strip until the 1920s.

Columbia—The Columbia Turnpike, a privately operated turnpike, ran from Ellicott City to the District of Columbia in the early 1800s. The village of Columbia grew up along the turnpike, which is known today as Route 29.

Cross Keys—The Cross Keys Tavern was located first at Falls Road and Belvedere Avenue in the nineteenth century. The name was probably brought here from England, where it is an old name for taverns. The original tavern was managed by Perry Knight, hence the bar at today's inn is called Perry's Ordinary.

Curtis Bay—The Curtis name has been associated with this area at least since 1663, when two hundred acres of land were patented to Paul Kinsey, who called his estate Curtis's Neck. The precise Curtis responsible for the name is a mystery.

Dickeyville—In 1870 William Dickey took over the millworks in the community then known as Wetheredsville. As his woolen business prospered, he eventually collected enough money to purchase the village and name it after himself.

Dundalk—Henry McShane, an important industrialist in the early days of Baltimore, was born in Dundalk, Ireland. His son, William, gave the town the name after his father died.

Easterwood—This community was the estate of Hamilton Easter; it was donated to the city in 1910.

Elkridge—Elkridge was established as a tobacco landing on the Patapsco River in 1734. The name apparently stems from a time when elk roamed the area.

Ellicott City—The Ellicotts were Quakers who came down from Philadelphia in the mid-eighteenth century. They set up a flour mill, called Ellicott Mills, on the Patapsco River.

English Consul—In 1817 William Dawson became the first British consul to Maryland. The area in which he built his house was named after him.

Essex—The area is part of what was once a seventeen-hundred-acre farm along the Back River; its name means "east section" in Old English.

Federal Hill—In 1788 four thousand people gathered there to celebrate the ratification by Maryland of the Federal Constitution. To honor the day, the hill was given its present name.

Fells Point—Established in 1730 by William Fell, an immigrant from Lancashire, England, Fells Point began as a family mansion and small shipyard.

Fort Howard—John Eager Howard, after whom the community is named, was at one time a large landowner there.

Garrison Forest—This community derives its name from Fort Garrison, built to protect early settlers from Indians.

Glen Burnie—In 1888 the grandchildren of Judge Elias Glenn gave the name of his estate, Glenburnie, to a tract they were developing in Anne Arundel County. Prior to 1888 the area was known as Myrtle's Creek. The name was changed to its present spelling in 1930.

Glyndon—The name Glyn was pulled from a hat at a neighborhood meeting to name the village in 1879.

Govans—This area began when Frederick Calvert, the last Lord Baltimore, granted several hundred acres to a wealthy importer, William Govane.

Green Spring Valley—In 1729 Captain Robert North, a member of the committee that laid out Baltimore Town, built the valley's first estate, which he named Green Spring.

Guilford—General William McDonald created an estate of 210 acres in 1830 in what is present-day Guilford. He picked the name because he was wounded in a Civil War battle at Guilford Court House, North Carolina. The Roland Park Company adopted the name when it developed Guilford in the early 1900s.

Halcyon Gate—The name derives from a proposed plat of 1926

that shows a **Halcyon Road**, which was never built. In 1962 the Robert and Harvey Meyerhoff Building Company resurrected the name for a new village, naming it Halcyon's Gate.

Halethorpe—In 1893 developers gave this name to a new real estate tract. It comes from Old English, in which *hale* means "healthy" and *thorpe* means "high."

Hamilton—Hamilton Caughey was a retired sea captain who gave his land to Baltimore County under the condition that it be named after him. The postmaster chose Hamilton over Caughey.

Hampden—Henry Mankin, a prominent landowner, sold his estate in the 1850s to a group that wanted to develop it into a mill town. Mankin's estate was called Hampden, named after John Hampden, a seventeenth century English statesman whom Mankin admired.

Hawthorne—Its name stems from the numerous hawthorne bushes that line its streets.

Hereford—John Merryman acquired a thousand acres in the county in 1714. He called the place Hereford, after his ancestral town of Herefordshire, England.

Highlandtown—Originally called Snake Hill, the name was changed in 1870 to Highland Town. When Baltimore city annexed the area in 1918, it was changed to Highlandtown.

Homeland—The name of the original estate, Job's Addition, was changed in 1875 to Homeland by its owner, David Perine.

Jonestown—In the late seventeenth century David Jones, a surveyor and mill owner, became the first settler along the Jones Falls. His settlement, Jonestown, gradually became known as Oldtown, which at one time included the whole region east of the Jones Falls to Broadway.

Lauraville—It was named for Laura Keene, whose father owned a large tract of land near Hamilton Avenue in the 1800s.

Locust Point—A ride down Fort Avenue reveals the locust trees for which the point is named.

Lutherville—This is one of the state's earliest planned towns, established in 1852 by the Reverend John Morris. In addition to housing, he established the Lutherville Female Seminary, which got its name from Martin Luther.

Mondawmin—This was once the estate of Alexander Brown, the merchant banker of Baltimore. The name was given by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, who once visited the estate, gazed across the fields of corn, and suggested Mondawmin, the Indian god of maize.

Monkton—The name derives from the early Monkton Mill belonging to William Gwynn, who named it after Monkton Priory in Pembrokeshire, Wales.

Mount Royal—A Pennsylvania Quaker, Jonathan Hansen, gave this name to his 340-acre farm in 1720.

Mount Vernon—Before the George Washington monument was built, this area was known as Belvedere, after John Eager Howard's estate. When the Washington Monument was built, Mount Vernon Place was laid out, and the area became known as Mount Vernon.

Mount Washington—The Washington Cotton Manufacturing Company was established in 1810 at the confluence of Western Run and the Jones Falls. As the nearby community grew, it took the name Washingtonville. Later, the hills above became known as Mount Washington.

My Lady's Manor—When Charles Calvert, third Lord of Baltimore, saw this area in 1667, he was so struck by its beauty that he kept it for himself. He later deeded it to his wife with the understanding that it would be named My Lady's Manor.

Oldtown—See Jonestown.

Otterbein—In 1774 the Reverend Phillip Otterbein came from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and took over a church in the area. In 1785 the present church was built and named after him.

Owings Mills—This community derives its name from Samuel Owings, who acquired 13,891 acres in the early 1800s, and built a number of mills along the Gwynns Falls.

Parkville—It was originally a farm near the six-mile stone on Harford Road owned by Simon Jonas Martenet, a prominent surveyor. In 1874 Martenet gave his farm the name Parkville.

Perry Hall—It is named after a castle belonging to an English ancestor of Harry Dorsey Gough, who owned a thousand acres along Belair Road.

Pigtown—This area got its name because pigs ran through the streets on their way from the Union Stockyards to the slaughterhouse.

Pikesville—Dr. James Smith, owner of the land on which the small village of Pikesville was born, gave it that name in memory of his close friend General Zebulon Montgomery Pike, who was killed in the War of 1812.

Pimlico—Originally known as Pemblico, after a neighborhood of London, this land was first surveyed in 1699 for its owner, Thomas Hedges. The name gradually evolved to Pimlico.

Poplar Hill—This area takes its name from its many poplar trees.

Randallstown—Thomas and Christopher Randall emigrated from England in the early 1700s. Their hundred-acre estate eventually gave rise to the town that bears their name.

Reisterstown—In 1758, ten years after John Reister arrived from Germany, he acquired all land on both sides of the present Cockeys Mill Road and called it Reister's Desire. Later the name was changed to Reisterstown.

Riderwood—Initially a train stop called Rider's Switch, this area was named after the Rider family. In the 1890s the name was changed to Sherwood, but it eventually became known as Riderwood.

Ridgely's Delight—Charles Ridgely acquired a plantation as dowry from his wife, Rebecca, John Eager Howard's daughter. In 1732 Ridgely combined that property with another, known as Brotherly Love, and named it Ridgely's Delight.

Rodgers Forge—A blacksmith's shop was operated by the Rodgers family on the southeast corner of York Road and Stevenson Lane starting in 1807. The shop was destroyed by fire in 1946.

Roland Park—The Roland Park Company, and subsequently the development it built, was named after Roland Thornberry, a nineteenth century English landowner in Baltimore County.

Ruxton—The area derives its name from Nicholas Ruxton Moore, an officer in the Revolutionary War and a Maryland congressman, who farmed land there in the late 1700s.

Sparrows Point—Thomas Sparrow acquired this land in 1652. His son built a home on the neck of land and called it Sparrow's Nest. Over the years the name evolved into Sparrows Point.

Stevenson—Henry Stevenson married Deborah Owings, of the Owings family, in 1837. A sawmill bearing his name, near present-day Stevenson, appears on an 1850 map.

Stoneleigh—This neighborhood derives its name from a mansion built there in 1849 by Robert Brown, a wealthy importer. He named it after Stoneleigh Abbey, in England.

Texas—This village was known as Ellengowan before a number of its citizens enlisted in the Mexican War, fought to wrest the state of Texas away from Mexico. After the war was over and the men returned, the village was renamed Texas in their honor.

Timonium—The name Timonium, which means "veil of tears," was given by Mrs. Archibald Buchanan to her mansion in 1786. According to legend, her choice stems from the tragic loss at sea of a friend, who was forced by pirates to walk the plank. *Cassandra Owings Van Radelles*

Towson—Brothers Ezekiel and Thomas Towson came to America from Germany in 1750. Heading south from Pennsylvania on an Indian trail, they found a spot with plentiful game, good drinking water, and fertile land, and decided to build their farm there.

Upton—The community probably took its name from the Upton mansion, which was built in West Baltimore by Edward Ireland.

Waverly—The name comes from the Waverly novels of Sir Walter Scott, which were the rage in the mid-nineteenth century.

White Marsh—This area takes its name from the white mists that arise from the nearby marshes.

Woodlawn—Its name stems from the Woodlawn Cemetery Co., which developed the grounds of the Powhatan Cotton Factory into a cemetery in 1901. The name apparently was selected by the company for its peaceful denotation.

Worthington Valley—William Worthington purchased two thousand acres of land in 1740 in what is today the valley bearing his name.

Yeohu—This small community derived its name from an Indian word meaning "beautiful."

Sources: the Baltimore County Historical Society, the Maryland Room of the Enoch Pratt Library, the Citizens Planning & Housing Association, *Maryland Historical Magazine*

FOUNDED BY HENRY McSHANE 1856.

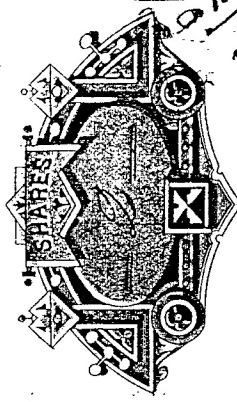
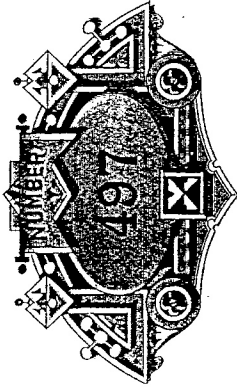
INCORPORATED APRIL 24 1891.

Henry McShane Manufacturing Co.

OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND



Henry McShane



This Certifies, that Samuel J. McShane

has

Shares in the Capital Stock of the

HENRY McSHANE MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF BALTIMORE CITY.

Transfer only upon the Books of this Company, in person or by Attorney, upon surrender of this Certificate.

Pay on account of the Capital Stock
represented by the within certificate
to the order of...

Witness, the Seal of the Company and
the signatures of the President and Treasurer this
17th day of August 1891

Augustus Collins
Treasurer

John J. N.
President

SHARES \$100 EACH

THE BELLS OF McSHANE'S

No more bells from McShane's, they say,

Another old Baltimore passed away;
The foundry silent, the furnaces dead,
The glory of beautiful moments fled—
No more bells for steeples and towers,
For ships and engines, for sylvan bow-
ers,

Ring for weddings and deaths and cheer—

Bells that were lovely beyond all peer.

Bells for the temples of China, born
In an earlier Baltimore flash of morn;
Bells for the mosques of Turkey, Cathay,
To sound in places so far away,
Huge bells, tiny bells, brazen and loud,
Soft and musical, humble or proud;
Bells for India, Cuba, to boom
Their silvery echoes were strange isles
loom.

Bells for rich and bells for poor,
Bells for the little chapel next door,
For the great cathedral in London
Town,

Bells of beauty and far renown—
No more bells, McShane's to close,
So the news of the moment goes;
But ever and always somewhere will
ring

A bell with the Baltimore swerve and swing.

Bissell Brooke

McShane's Foundry, Maker Of Famous Bells, Will Close

Sale December 2 Will End Casting Of Product Noted
Since 1856 And Heard Over World

Bells have tolled for the McShane Bell Foundry.

Once one of the largest plants of its kind in the world, producing bells for men o' war, churches of America, temples of China, mosques of Turkey, shrines in India and missions in the East until the present war, McShane's, on the Harford road, has closed its doors.

On December 2 the tinkle of an auctioneer's bell will summon the interested to a sale of the machinery, other appurtenances and the real estate of the foundry, owned since 1934 by D. R. McAleer.

Turned To War Production

There remain only several orders of ships' bells to be sent out and McShane's will be a closed chapter in Baltimore's history. Mr. McAleer, who turned the entire plant over to war production at the outbreak of the war, explained yesterday that not only are necessary

materials for bell casting on restricted lists, but his health has been impaired by eighteen and twenty hours work a day since Pearl Harbor.

Except for a superintendent now with Mr. McAleer closing the plant's affairs, all of the employees, including master craftsmen, have found employment elsewhere.

It was in 1856 that Henry McShane, who was born in Dundalk, Ireland, and came here in his youth to find employment in the brass foundry of Joshua Regester & Sons, opened his bell foundry on North street (now Guilford avenue) near Franklin.

Set High Standard

Mr. McShane had as his foreman George Paulus Schmidt, educated in Germany by master bell foundrymen. Both men set a high standard from which they never deviated. Only the purest copper and tin

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

McShane's Foundry, Maker Of Famous Bells, Will Close

Sale December 2 Will End Casting Of Product Noted
Since 1856 And Heard Over World

(Continued from Page 26)

were used. International fame soon was their reward.

The company cast the first chime ever produced in Maryland, exhibiting it at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition in 1876. The chime, exceptionally large, was composed of thirteen bells representing the original States.

The smallest bell weighed 300 pounds and the largest 4,000 pounds. They covered a full octave and a third with a flat seventh and a sharp fourth and possessed exceptional clearness.

Gold Medal At Centennial

The cost of this chime was \$10,000. It won the gold medal and the highest diploma honor awarded at the fair. Later the chime was purchased by Mrs. A. T. Stewart, of New York, and placed in the Cathedral at Garden City as a memorial to her husband, a New York financier.

McShane bells ring, among other places, in Foochow, China; San Antonio, Cuba; Brazil; Chamberico, Central America; Bareilly, India; Monrovia, Africa; Guilford, Ireland; Puerto Cortez, Honduras; Mexico City; St. Christopher, West Indies; Alexandria, Egypt; Orocobessa, Jamaica; Hartford, Liberia; Tokyo; Cieba Hueca, Molokai, Sandwich Islands; Rustchuch, Bulgaria; Shing Mai, Burma, and other foreign cities.

Many In Baltimore

The famous peal of the Church of the Holy Rosary, Buffalo, weighing 23,000 pounds, was cast at McShane's. So were the twenty bells weighing a net 30,280 pounds in St. James Church, Chicago.

For Baltimore institutions McShane cast chimes for McDonogh School, St. Alphonsus', St. Mi-

chael's, St. James' and St. Joseph's churches. Also for St. Vincent's Church, the Church of Our Savior, Martin Luther Church, Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, St. Matthew's Lutheran Church.

McShane bells also sound in spires of Grace Lutheran Church in Eau Claire, Wis., and Grace Lutheran in Middletown, Va.

Bells of McShane also are found on many famous men of war of the United States Navy. The cruisers Baltimore and Olympia carried McShane bells into the Battle of Manila Bay. A famous product of the McShane foundry was the watch bell of the old U. S. S. New Orleans, a gift of the people of Louisiana to the vessel. It was of ornate design.

The Pocahontas Bell

Another historic bell produced at McShane's was cast to hang in Jamestown, Va. Known as the Pocahontas bell, it had many Colonial relics of gold and silver incorporated in its molten metal.

The business of the foundry grew until in 1920 it melted down for casting 3,000,000 pounds of metal and did a million dollars' worth of business.

The founder of the business died in the '80's, but it was continued until, in 1904, it was liquidated and the McShane Bell Foundry Company was organized. A new plant was opened at the southeast corner of Center and Holliday streets, remaining there until 1914 when it was moved to the Harford road site. Mr. McAleer took the foundry over in 1934.

The above article was written by
Bissell Brooke Glen, a Price cousin
and Baltimore Sun reporter.

FOREWORD

The old advertisement, published in "The Monumental City" in 1873, was the inspiration of this paper. The unanswered question, 'Why did Henry McShane think of establishing a bell foundry?' put to Spencer W. Seery, the present president of the firm, was the reason of most of the research.

'Who ryngs thys Belle

Let hymiloke welle

To honde, and Hedde, and Herte;

Ye honde for werke,

Ye hedde for wytte,

Ye herte for worshyppe.'

'We'll do our best

To call God's folk to prayer and praise,

To tell their rest.'¹

1. "Change Ringing Disentangled" - Wigram.

Bells! Bells for churches, schools, fire alarms, court houses, factories, tower clocks, lighthouses and ships! Bells that soothe with their melody or warn of danger! Bells that weigh from fifty to ten thousand pounds! These are the bells that have been made in the McShane Bell Foundry for the last seventy-five years.

It is easy to see how a well-established business will continue for seventy-five years and still continue, but it is also interesting to look back to 1856 and try to see how the idea of manufacturing bells here originated. Since the founder, Henry McShane, died in 1904, and the president of the company, Spencer W. Seery, does not know, the most that we can do is to conjecture. The four logical reasons are (1) the inferiority of the bells cast in Europe, (2) the proximity of copper and other necessary materials, the ease of attaining cheap labor, and the value of Baltimore as a manufacturing and commercial center.

The first of these reasons is probably the most important. In England, the art of bell-casting reached its lowest point about 1870, "when three bad peals in succession were cast for the Royal Exchange".¹ The only fairly good bells cast since 1830 were the Doncaster peals, cast in 1858, and some bells cast for the London exhibitions of 1851 and 1862, the latter being nothing remarkable in sound. The art was no better understood on the continent than in England. "Very little of a practical nature could be learnt from books and what little there was was contradictory, and some evidently wrong, and not always right even on the simple arithmetical relation of the musical notes to the different sizes of sim-

1. "A Rudimentary Treatise on Locks, Watches and Bells," - Edmund Beckett.

ilar bells."¹ With the "great revival of change ringing, leading to improvements in belfries and ringers"² during the last half of the nineteenth century it is natural to suppose the art would appeal to a competent American business man who would make experiments as to thickness, shape and composition, until the art was perfected and the McShane bell second to none in the world.⁵ Its peal may be heard in places as far removed as China, Burmah, India, Japan, Siberia, Turkey, Egypt, Brazil, Cuba, Jamaica, Bulgaria, England, throughout Canada, and the British Provinces, Mexico, and in every state in the Union.

The reason second in importance for the establishment of the bell industry in Baltimore would seem to be the proximity of copper. "Baltimore men and money got interested in copper in early times, and have maintained and even increased the importance of this city as a copper center long after local ores were exhausted."⁴ To indicate this phenomenal growth it is only necessary to give statistics for a few years.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Value</u>
1881	97	\$ 17
1891	3,365,626	436,649
1901	65,010,303	10,401,474
1911	169,865,518	21,813,742 ⁺

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1. "A Rudimentary Treatise on Locks, Watches and Bells," Edmund Beckett.
 2. Encyclopaedia Britannica.
 3. "For seventy-five years this company has given its time, energy and capital to the building of bells of superior quality and our creed has been to produce a product which in all its details and characteristics in unexcelled in its field," -- McShane Booklet.
 4. "Baltimore, Its History And Its People," -- Hall.

This growth in the copper industry led to a growth in brass casting, which included steam, water and gas fixtures and plumbers' supplies as well as bells. The McShane Company built up a tremendous business in this line Also, later taking over the Phoenix Iron Works, and established branches in New York, Boston and Washington. The old advertisements published in 1873 and in 1899 indicate the extent of their business. The McShane Company is one of the establishments reporting in the statistics of important industries of Maryland as returned by the Eleventh Census.¹

	No. of Estab- lishments	Cap. em- ployed	Wages Paid	Av. No. of Hands Employed	Mate- rials Used	Mis- cellan- eous Expenses	Goods Manu- factur- ed
Brass casting...	7	\$1,689,428	\$663,056	1,187	\$785,852	\$30,745	1,403,880
Iron Foundries.	65	5,041,787	1,837,450	3,436	1,769,085	235,385	4,715,169

Coal to fire the furnaces, clay to form the molds, leather to fit the springs, selected timber for the woodwork, and ore to cast the iron parts are plentiful in Maryland. The only imported material is tin, which comes from India.

The third consideration for the success of the industry is labor, which in Baltimore is steady and efficient. "As compared with New York and Philadelphia or Boston, in 1890, skilled mechanics received from twenty-five cents to one dollar a day less in the iron industry and seventy-five cents to a dollar and a half a day less compared with Chicago, St. Louis, and Minneapolis. This difference in labor cost does not involve lower efficiency or poorer living. In no other city of similar size in the

1. "Maryland, Its Resources, Industries and Institutions",-- Hollander.

country were the laboring classes better off."¹

The value of Baltimore as a manufacturing and commercial center would be an aid to any industry. "No city has superior advantages for manufacturing."² A good harbor, railroad connections, tax exemptions and the liberal policy of the municipal administration add tremendously to the industrial growth of any enterprise.

Baltimore possessed every facility for the establishment of the bell industry and it is not surprising that the industry has grown to perfection over a period of seventy-five years. The old bell foundry established in 1856 extended from 147 to 161 North Street, having a front of 215 feet and a depth of 150 feet, and covered about one acre of ground. The Phoenix Iron Works, taken over by the McShane Company to further the plumbing and bell business, was located at 85, 87 and 89 Holliday Street, and also covered about an acre of ground. McShane, himself a practical moulder, was fortunate in securing, among other skilled workmen, an educated German, who had been trained from his youth in one of the celebrated foundries of Europe. This man employed his time on the bells and on training the apprentices, who showed the most promise, to forward the work. In 1873 "two hundred and sixty hands were employed by the firm, of whom sixty are engaged in their Phoenix Iron Works, where six tons of iron are run down daily into light castings from plumbers' and machinists' use."³ By 1881 the shops had been enlarged and extended until they had "become one of the largest and best appointed workshops in this art in the country",⁴ turning out work which was "equal in every respect to that from Northern

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1. "Maryland, Its Resources, Industries and Institutions" -- Hollander.
 2. "Maryland As It Is."
 3. "Monumental City," - Howard 1873.
 4. Ibid.

and European workshops."¹ According to a statement² made in 1882, the extent of the operations and the fame of the productions of the McShane enterprise, started with a modest capital, stood without rival in this country. At that time three hundred fifty people were employed, one hundred sixty of whom worked in the iron foundry, sixty-seven being detailed for night work, thus keeping both brass and iron business working to capacity both day and night.

Besides the bell industry, the firm made "all kinds of brass and iron goods for plumbers and steam and gas fitters, their goods being used in every city and town where gas and water are introduced."² At that time they also manufactured "standard bath boilers, rolling mill machines, ship and car castings, besides their celebrated bells."² They had every facility for casting bells of every size; they enjoyed the reputation of using only the best materials and of having improved the process of manufacture so as to produce only the richest and most mellow tones. These facts, added to the industry, foresight, and enterprise of Henry McShane, as well as a system of strict business management, brought tremendous results. The annual sales in 1882 amounted to one and three-quarter million dollars.

Not only did they reap reward for their labors in dollars but also in esteem. They sent a church bell to Paris which received the highest award for superiority. They had the privilege of casting the bells for the Centennial Exposition held in Philadelphia in 1876.

"They deserve thanks of citizens for giving Maryland the honor

1. "Monumental City", - Howard 1881.

2. "Industries of Maryland," - His. Pub. Co., 1882.

of making the greatest single exhibit at the Centennial and of being the first to proclaim the joyous tidings of the grand opening of the anniversary day when Charles Carroll of Carrollton signed the Declaration of Independence. Their great chime consisted of thirteen bells (thirteen states) and the mighty peal thrilled the immense multitude with indescribable emotion. The chime, the first ever cast in Baltimore, pronounced by competent examiners, perfect in every respect."¹

It is easy to see, with a reputation for making such fine bells, that the McShane Company would have many other fine bells to make. The accompanying illustration shows the clock tower on Gilman Hall and the music for the chimes. The watch bell, made at the same foundry for the United States ship "New Orleans" is said to be the most beautiful bell on any ship in our navy, as well as the finest cast in this country.

Many improvements have been developed during the long experience of some of the more highly skilled workmen. Patents were taken out for the new form of moulding cages and for the rotary yoke. Men like Adolph Strauss, who worked for "old Henry McShane" as well as for the present owner, contributed their share of the secrets which have promoted the success of the business. Mr. Strauss took his son George with him, and taught him until he reached the position of superintendent, which position he held until a few months ago.

1. "Monumental City," - Howard 1889.

The above mentioned improvements not only secured a more perfect and solid casting, which produced a greater perfection of tone, but also prevented liability of fracture. The name "McShane" on a bell meant unrivalled quality and workmanship. Since the bells are made only on order, suitable inscriptions can be made on them, or tablets can be made to accompany them. The McShane Company is so careful of its reputation, that not only do they send directions for hanging the bell, but if a difficulty presents itself, they send expert men to superintend the work.

With a reputation of seventy-five years' good service in making forty thousand bells, how can we explain the reluctance of Mr. Spencer W. Seery to discuss the business? In an interview he admitted that the business was not what it had been, amounting now to about one-half million dollars a year as against the one and three-quarters million of 1862. He said that one of the reasons was that in the reorganization in 1904, made necessary by the death of the founder, the business had been split into parts and had been sold to several purchasers. It could not, therefore, be compared with the bell and plumbers' supply business of today. Whereas five hundred men had been employed in 1862, less than two hundred fifty were employed now. Many of these are highly skilled workmen and their wages have advanced as those in other highly skilled trades. Even though the old apprentice system is still used the labor is the largest part of the expense in the bell business.

This item in the expense, however, is more stationary than the cost of materials, and one has only to read the daily paper to see what effect the fluctuation in the price of copper would have on the cost of making a set of peals. While admitting that the bell business,

like most all business, had been hit by the recent slump, Mr. Seery said that it was more hit by the fact that bells were not used now where they were used in former times. Now, busses gather children along the public highways and transport them to a large, single school, whereas formerly, a large bell summoned nearby children to the small district school.

Fire chiefs, all over the country, have changed the old system of fire bells, and alarms are now sent to headquarters by a simple electric button. And though the great prosperity of the country would presuppose gifts of memorial bells for churches, the decline in religious fervor accounts for fewer than the usual number.

These conditions are accounted for in the summary of the bell industry given below:¹

Census Year	Number of establishments	Wage Earners	Wages	Cost of materials, supplies, fuel, and power.	Value of Products	Value added by Manufacture
1914	12	445	\$244,000	\$438,000	\$970,000	\$532,000
1921	9	203	200,000	277,000	645,000	368,000
1923	9	218	226,000	328,000	792,000	465,000

Though the bell industry was not classified as a separate industry² in 1925 and 1927, it has been estimated that the business amounted to only \$320,000. Aside from a general slump in the bell business we see

1. Statistical abstract of the United States 1929.

2. Classified as "Brass, bronze, and other nonferrous alloys, and manufacturers of these alloys and of copper". Statistical Abstract of the United States 1929.

from the table an increase in the number of firms manufacturing bells and capitalized at a higher figure than the McShane Company. We notice that instead of twelve establishments in 1914 and only nine in 1928 we now have thirty-six firms making the same kind of bells that are made in the McShane foundry. It is possible that few make an attempt to manufacture the same quality of bell that is manufactured in Baltimore, but it is certain that those few have taken some of the business. It is to be hoped that the McShane Company will ever hold first place in the manufacture of the best bells in this country and will continue to bring fame to the city where the industry started seventy-five years ago.

Kind of Bells Manufactured	Name of Firm	Location of Firm		Approximate Minimum Capital
		City	State	
Peal Bells	J. C. Deagan, Inc.	Chicago,	Illinois	AAA
" "	*McShane Bell Foundry	Baltimore,	Maryland	A
" "	Meneely Bell Company	Troy,	New York	A
Fire Alarm	Bevin Bros. Mfg. Company	East Hampton,	Conn.	AA
" "	Hill Brass Company	East Hampton,	Conn.	A
" "	Starr Bros. Co.	East Hampton,	Conn.	A
" "	Holtzer-Cabot Electric Co.	Boston,	Mass.	AAAA
" "	Schwarze Electric Company	Adrian,	Michigan	AAA
" "	E. A. Williams & Son	Jersey City,	N. J.	AA
" "	American District Tele- graph Company	New York,	N. Y.	AAAA
" "	Meneely Bell Company	Troy,	N. Y.	A
" "	New Departure Mfg. Co.	Bristol,	Conn.	AAAA
" "	Harrington-Seaberg Corp.	Moline,	Illinois	A
" "	*McShane Bell Foundry	Baltimore,	Maryland	A
" "	Ganawell Company	Newton Upper Falls,	Mass.	AAAA
" "	Signal Elec. Mfg. Co.	Menominee,	Mich.	AA
" "	Foot, Pierson & Co., Inc.	Newark,	N. J.	A
" "	American District Teleg. Co.	New York,	N. Y.	AAAA
" "	J. H. Bunnell & Company	New York,	N. Y.	AA
" "	Chas. Cory & Son	New York,	N. Y.	AA
" "	Crocker Nat'l Fire Pre- vention Eng. Co.	New York,	N. Y.	A
" "	Edwards & Company	New York,	N. Y.	A
" "	Signal Eng. & Mfg. Co.	New York,	N. Y.	AAA
" "	C. S. Bell Company	Hillsboro,	Ohio	A
Ship Bells	Bevin Bros. Mfg. Company	East Hampton,	Conn.	AA
" "	N. N. Hill Brass Co.,	East Hampton,	Conn.	A
" "	Starr Bros. Bell Company	East Hampton,	Conn.	A
" "	National Marine Lamp Co.	Forestville,	Conn.	AA
" "	Wilcox, Crittenden & Co., Inc.	Middletown,	Conn.	AAAA
" "	Benjamin Electric Mfg. Co.	Desplaines,	Illinois	AAAA
" "	Laughlin, Thomas Co.	Portland,	Maine	AAA
" "	Holtzer-Cabot Electric Co.	Boston,	Mass.	AAAA
" "	Marine Brass Hardware Co.	Peabody,	Mass.	A
" "	Signal Elec. Mfg. Co.	Menominee,	Mich.	AA
" "	*McShane Bell Foundry	Baltimore,	Maryland	A
" "	E. A. Williams & Son	Jersey City,	N. J.	AA
" "	Perkins Marine Lamp Corp.	Brooklyn,	N. Y.	A
" "	Chas. Cory & Sons, Inc.	New York,	N. Y.	AAA
" "	Marine Mfg. & Supply Co.	New York,	N. Y.	A
" "	Topping Brothers	New York,	N. Y.	AAA
" "	Upson-Walton Company	Cleveland,	Ohio	AAAA
" "	P. S. Reeves & Company	Philadelphia,	Pa.	A
" "	Vanadium Metal Company	Pittsburgh,	Pa.	AA
" "	Seattle Brass Company	Seattle,	Washington	A

Kind of Bells Manufactured	Name of Firm	Location of Firm		Approximate Min- imum Capital
		City	State	
Church & School Bells	Bevin Bros. Mfg. Co.	East Hampton,	Conn.	AA
"	N. W. Hill Brass Company	East Hampton,	Conn.	A
"	J. C. Deagan, Inc.	Chicago,	Illinois	AAA
"	*McShane Bell Foundry	Baltimore,	Maryland	A
"	E. A. Williams & Son	Jersey City,	New Jersey	AA
"	Meneely Bell Company	Troy,	New York	A
"	J. B. Foote Mfg. Co.	Fredericktown,	Ohio	A
"	C. S. Bell Company	Millsboro,	Ohio	A
<hr/>				
Clock and Tower Bells	American Tube & Stamping Plant, The Stanley Works	Bridgeport,	Conn.	AAAA
"	J. C. Deagan, Inc.	Chicago,	Illinois	AAA
"	*McShane Bell Foundry	Baltimore,	Maryland	A
"	Meneely Bell Company	Troy,	New York	A
<hr/>				
Bells and Gongs	Bevin Bros. Mfg. Co.	East Hampton,	Conn.	AA
"	Starr Bros. Bell Co.	East Hampton,	Conn.	A
"	*McShane Bell Foundry	Baltimore,	Maryland	A
"	E. A. Williams & Son	Jersey City,	New Jersey	AA
"	Crocker Nat'l Fire Pre- vention Eng. Co.	New York,	New York	A
"	Meneely Bell Company	Troy,	New York	A
"	Vanadium Metal Co.	Pittsburgh,	Pa.	AA ¹

1. Key to approximate estimate of minimum capital 1929-1930

A \$100,000 - AA \$300,000 - AAA \$500,000 - AAAA \$1,000,000
taken from Thomas' Register of American Manufacturers.

EVENING SUN

BALTIMORE, MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1956

Unique Church Bell Foundry Here Celebrating 100th Anniversary

By Steven C. Swett

There is in Baltimore a bell foundry—unquestionably the oldest in the United States and the only one casting church bells now active in this country—which this year celebrates the one-hundredth year of its founding.

No one connected with the McShane Bell Foundry Company, Inc., knows the day and month in 1856 when Irishman Henry McShane founded the works.

Nor do they particularly care, for the present owner and operator, his secretary, and the firm's six workmen are more interested in the job of maintaining the steady stream of some 100,000 bells which during the past century have reached nearly every country in the world.

They are equally fascinated by their unique position in today's world of modern manufacturing techniques and mass production.

Using Same Technique

In their two-story plant behind some sycamores on 201 Federal street—the company's fourth location in Baltimore—these craftsmen continue to cast bells in the same time-tested way which Henry McShane took 40 years to perfect.

This way was so deft that it has survived the inroads of mechanized production and seen the

slow death of other American competitors.

Three of the most recently deceased plants are the Meneely Bell Company, of Troy, N.Y., which was dissolved following the owner's death five years ago; the Vanduzen Bell Company, of Cincinnati, now dismantling to make way for a highway; and the St. Louis Bell Foundry or Stuckstede Company, which has shipped its molds and bell patterns to South America in hope of more business.

The secret to McShane's long life lies with 51 pieces of curve-shaped wood, called by their trade name of sweeps. These bell-mold patterns were perfected through trial and error by George Paulus Schmidt, a German craftsman whom Mr. McShane called to Baltimore in 1856 to develop the bell-casting side of his brass foundry.

Valued At \$90,000

Today William Parker, the firm's fourth owner, values these sweeps at approximately \$90,000. It is their size and shape which finally determines the quality and tone of a McShane bell.

Mr. Parker, who was a mechanical engineer before buying the McShane works in 1946, estimates that even with today's engineering know-how it would take a competitor ten to fifteen years' research to develop a duplicate set.

"You simply can't get sound from a drawing," he explained. "A properly tuned bell is one of the most complicated mechanisms in the world. There are only about ten people who understand it. I don't."

Despite the company's love of old ways it has bowed to some demands of testing and modern marketing.

Seven years ago the firm acquired a Beat Frequency Oscillator which electrically tells whether a bell is a perfect middle C, or just another middle C.

Still Uses Tuning Forks

The official tuner still relies on old-fashioned tuning forks, but agrees with Miss Edith Myers, the firm's secretary for eleven years, that the electrical gadget makes his job easier.

The firm's other concession to twentieth century ways is the flying trips which Mr. Parker makes to all parts of the country to promote his products. His talks with church priests and laymen have made him their confidant and official adviser for bell problems.

They have repaid him and the company with hundreds of laudatory letters which arrive every year at Miss Myers's cluttered office. Typical is this passage from a letter received from Father



LETTERING—Mr. Parker, a mechanical engineer before buying the works in 1946, is tapping on lettering for a 4,000-pound bell nearing completion for St. Raymond's Church in Detroit. The largest stripe observable is the strike bow, where the clapper strikes the bell to produce the sound of middle C, for which this one was designed.

they have heard here or abroad, and they love hearing them."

While Mr. Parker is the guiding force behind the firm, he relies heavily on its oldest employee and elder statesman, Albert Williams, 72, who has been molding bells with McShane since 1902.

In Advisory Capacity

Of late Mr. Williams has taken an advisory capacity, but his knowledge, covering half the lifetime of the company, is still invaluable.

The half century prior to Mr. Williams's employment were years of expansion and prosperity for Henry McShane.

Until 1904, when the company was reorganized under its present name, it was known as the McShane Manufacturing Company and specialized largely in plumbing supplies and brass works at its location at 147-161 North street (now Guilford avenue).

Bellmaking, however, was enough of a specialty to win the company the highest awards for church bells at the Paris Exhibition in 1878, the Louisville Exposition in 1885, and the New Orleans Exposition the same year.

During these years some 260 men were employed and the company's bells were shipped to such

after Henry McShane's death in 1888 and now hangs in a firehouse in Newark, N.J.

Employed 1,000 In '04

By 1904, when some 1,000 men were daily reporting for work, the firm had grown to such size and the bellmaking business had reached such importance that reorganization and relocation were necessary.

Continued expansion followed on the heels of relocation and the second site, at Centre and Holiday streets, was abandoned in 1914 for a larger plant at the junction of Harford road and the B. & O. Railroad tracks, where the company cast bells until 1944.

In July of that year a five-alarm fire leveled the building and destroyed many records but fortunately spared the sweeps or bell molds. Mr. Parker, who had been in charge for two years, found the company's fourth location six months later behind the Federal street sycamores.

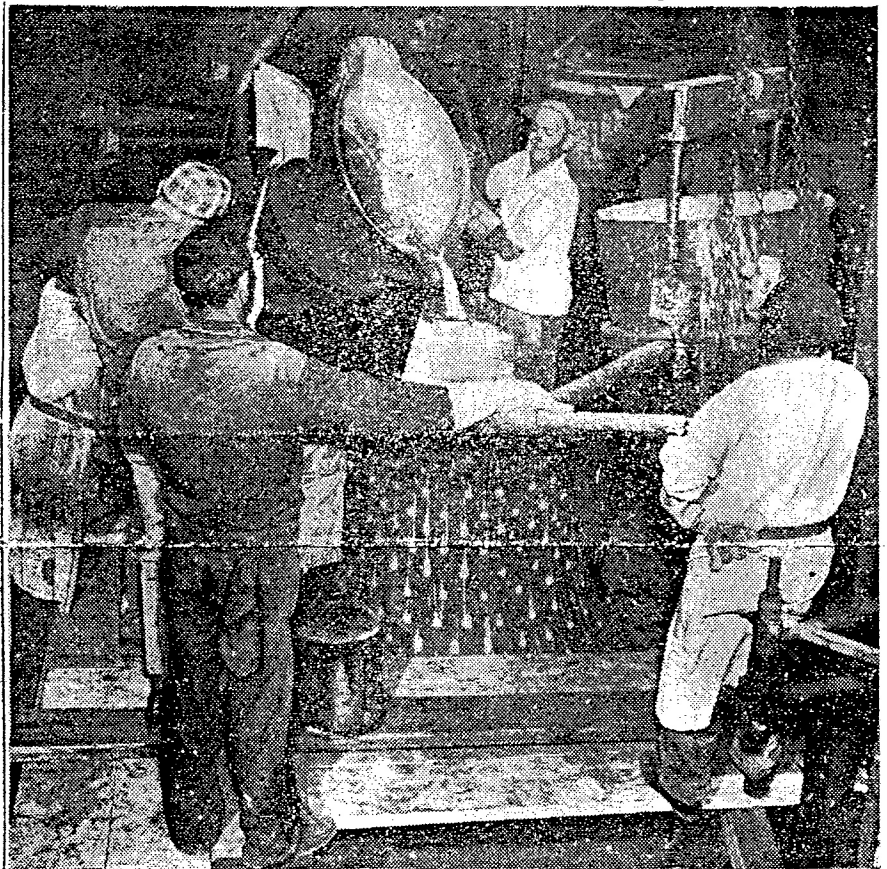
During the years since Henry McShane's death in 1888, his son, Spencer C. Speery and a McAfee family ran the company, until 1942, when all the firm's equipment except the bell molds and sweeps were sold.

Mr. Parker's purchase in 1946

Cont'd-
Evening Sun
 Baltimore,
 Monday,
 October 15, 1956



FIRST STEP IN BELL MOLDING—Lloyd Lambert, a molder for the last seven years at the McShane Bell Foundry, is completing the first step in molding a bell at the company's plant at 201 East Federal street. With his left hand he lays loom (a mixture of local water and sand from New Jersey) on a bell cage, and with his right hand he shapes the loom on a bell cage with a wooden sweep, one of 51 the company uses to shape its different size bells.



CASTING A BELL—Five workmen at the McShane Bell Foundry are here engaged in pouring a molten mixture of tin and copper into the open space formed when two bell molds are fitted together. The pouring is the final step in the six-to-eight-week process of making a bell. This one is a 4,000-pound product which will sound middle C for St. Raymond's Church in Detroit. It cost about \$6,500.

Cont'd
Evening Sun
Baltimore
October 15, 1956

product has remained unchanged, thanks to the memory of Albert Williams, the firm's proven formula of 20 per cent tin and 80 per cent copper—which is the necessary mixture for top-quality bells—and, of course, the sweeps.

The firm's insistence on a quality product was such that in 1946, when copper and tin were scarce, Mr. Parker was forced to travel around the country in search of old McShane bells which he could recast into new ones.

In this connection Mr. Parker pointed out that most persons assume sweet-sounding bells must contain silver. In the contrary, silver in combination with copper and tin would only ruin the bell's tone.

While the formula has remained unchanged over the years, the market for McShane's product has altered considerably.

The passing of the old school bell, the steamboat bell and farm dinner bell has been partially responsible for the death of McShane's other American competitors and for the company's switch to molding church bells, which constitutes 95 per cent of its business today.

Some of this business is coming from old customers who bought their McShane bells around the turn of the century and now want Mr. Parker to install a revolutionary bell-ringing device which he has developed since the war.

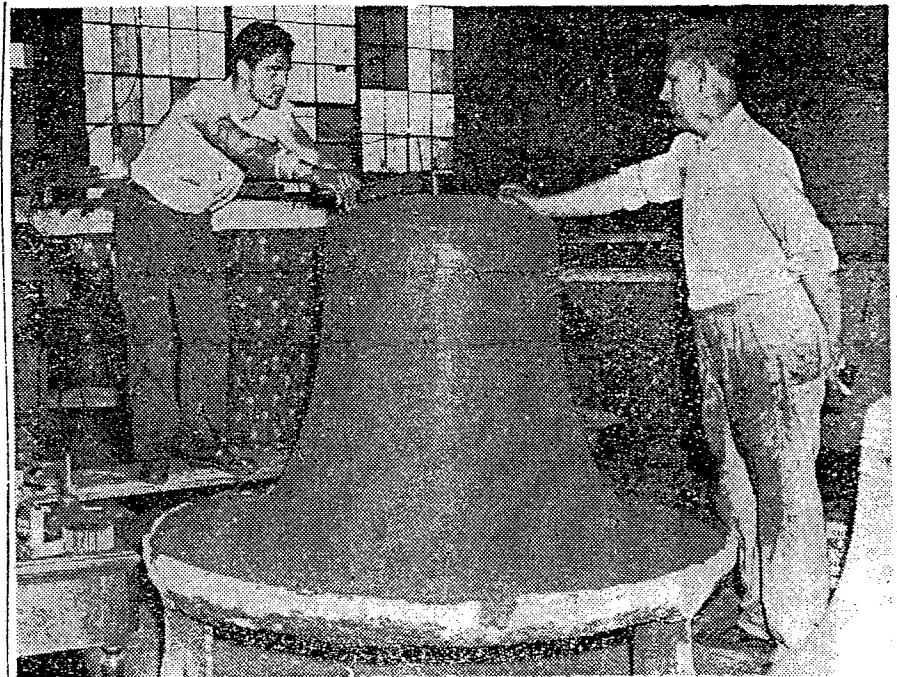
Firm's Memories

Though this device has not yet returned business to prewar levels, the company's memories still grow larger and sweeter with the passing years. Perhaps the sweetest of these is the time in 1892 when McShane negotiated with the Russian Government to reproduce in stucco the largest bell in the world.

This was the 441,000-pound "Great Bell of Moscow" which measured 22 feet in diameter at the base and 19 feet high.

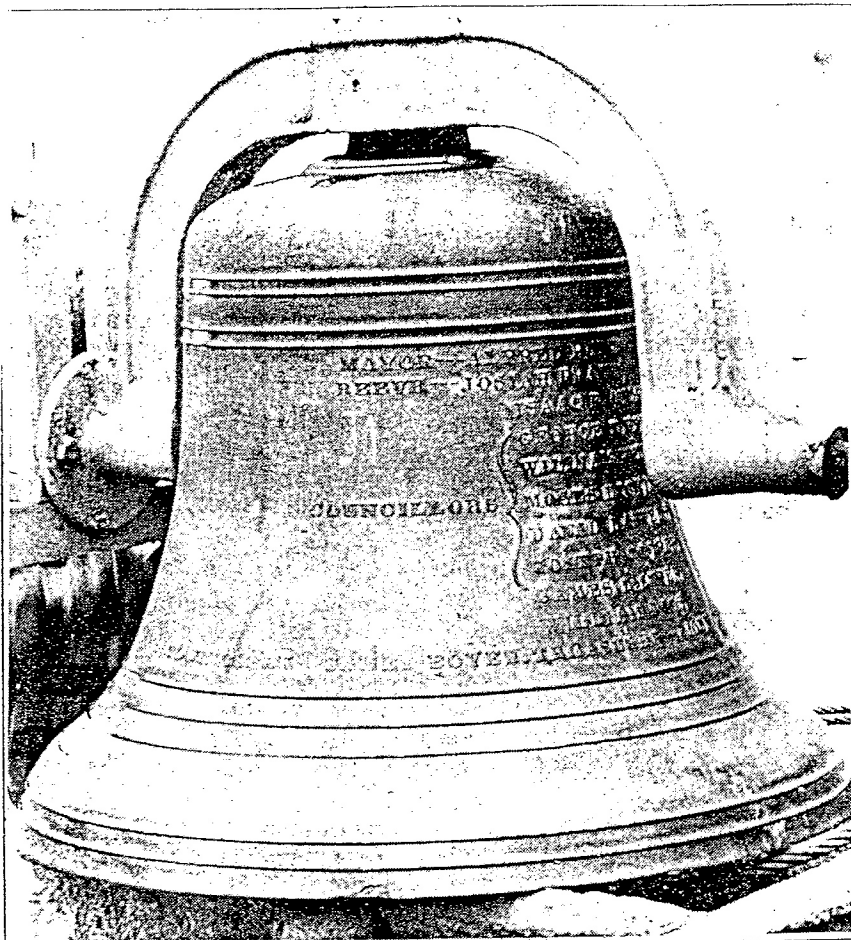
Unfortunately, after McShane employees traveled to Russia to make the necessary arrangements and photographs, the copy, which was to be shown in the Chicago World's Fair that year, could not be made because of a snag in plans with the exposition authorities.

Just as sweet, however, is the knowledge that McShane bells are still ringing daily in the tower at City Hall, McDonogh School, various churches, and every fifteen minutes from the tower at Gilman Hall on the campus of Johns Hopkins University.



FINISHING BLACKENING—William Parker, the fourth owner of the McShane Bell Foundry, watches Lloyd Lambert as he brushes off the inside mold for a 4,000-pound bell. Lambert and Parker together have just finished laying on blackening over the dried loom, the second major step in shaping a bell.

From
Bracebridge,
Ontario
newspaper



TOWN BELL: Last Thursday the town bell, which for about 60 years had occupied its special place in the tower at the Bracebridge municipal building, was lowered to the ground. The bell is to be placed in a conspicuous position in front of the building, as a reminder of earlier years of the town. The bell was purchased in 1893 and has on its outer surface the names of the mayor, councillors and officials of that year. (Harold Wright photos).

Historic bell lowered

Bracebridge's historic town bell was lowered to the ground from the high tower above the municipal building last Thursday afternoon, March 11th. Special equipment was used to lower the heavy bell and its support.

It was 60 years since the bell was on the ground. In 1922 the Bracebridge Council undertook to build the tower, 60 feet high, 12 feet square at the

base and ten feet square at the top. The tower was needed by the Fire Department for the purpose of drying the canvas hoses then in use. The hoses were attached to a square frame which was pulled up inside the tower.

At the same time the Council had a stable building erected as an addition to the town hall, and there the town team, used to draw the fire

fighting equipment, and for work on Town streets, was housed. It was in 1933 that Bracebridge had its first motor vehicle fire truck and the horses were sold.

The town bell had formerly hung in a steeple on the north western part of the town hall roof. The bell was rung from inside the building; actually the rope descended to the

(Continued on Page 3)

Brace bridge, Ontario



Historic town bell lowered from tower

(Continued from Front Page)

stage of the town hall. In 1922 the bell was lowered to the ground, then raised to the top of the new tower. Under the new arrangement after 1922 the bell continued to be used for fire alarms. Down the northeast corner of the tower a wire cable came down to the ground and when pulled activated the clapper which struck the bell. At one time Bracebridge was divided into seven fire wards, and the instructions were to toll the number of the fire ward first, then quickly ring the alarm.

Soon after World War II, in the time of Mayor L. R. "Pat" Ryan, the old fire bell system was abandoned in favor of a fire siren, which although its shrill sound did not

please everybody at first, certainly had the advantage of being heard—the same could not always be said for the fire bell in the night-time.

The town bell, which is now to be mounted and placed in front of the municipal building, was purchased by the Town Council in 1893 for the sum of \$183.50. It was bought from the McShane Bell Company, of Baltimore. On the surface of the bell are the names of the Council for 1893. Alfred Hunt, for several years prior of the private bank in Bracebridge and after whom "Hunt's Hill" is named, was Mayor. The Reeve was Josiah Pratt, merchant, and Councillors were I. B. Aulph, tinsmith and

hardware merchant; David Daniels, merchant; Moses Dickie, insurance agent; William Webster, George R. Frith, Joseph Cooper, of the town's first family, a boat builder; J. D. Shier, owner of the important lumber mill company, and William Ross, merchant. James Boyer was Town Clerk.

The Town Hall building was completed and in use in 1881. The decision to purchase a town bell and place it above the roof of the building followed several years of the use of other bells for fire alarms. One such bell was at the V at the intersection of Dominion and Manitoba Streets. Then for some years the bell at the old building of St. Thomas' Church

(where Browning Memorial Hall now stands) was used for fire alarms. On one occasion the latter bell was rung so vigorously that it was broken and the wardens of the church were able to have the Council buy them another bell.

Starting in 1893 and continuing for many years, the town bell was rung each weekday at 7:00 a.m., 12:00 noon, 1:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m., the times for beginning and leaving work. The time came, about 40 years ago when the times were changed to 8:00 a.m., 12:00 noon, 1:00 p.m. and 5:00 p.m. It is, however, several years since the bell has been rung at all. Perhaps it was metal fatigue, perhaps a crack in the bell, and

likely more constant everyday noise and sound from radios playing all the time, but there was a general impression that the town bell could not be heard as far as originally. We remember years ago being told that at one time the bell on a calm day could be heard out on Lake Muskoka, but the time came when the sound of the bell reached only through a far more limited area.

Then there were times when the town bell was rung for curfew purposes. In 1893 a curfew by-law was passed requiring the bell to be rung at 8:00 p.m. between November 1st and April 30th and at 9:00 p.m. at the rest of the year, so that all children under 14

years of age were to be off the streets once the bell had rung, unless accompanied by a parent or guardian. At different times in succeeding years the curfew bell by-law was re-enacted.

When the tower was built in 1922 and the bell placed at its top, a wooden structure was erected above it, square at its base and tapering to the top, above which was the town's flag pole. To raise or lower the flag, a town employee would climb to the room above the bell and perform his duty. The pole itself could be lowered into the room, if necessary.

(R. J. Boyer)

New Hope Arises From Ashes of St. Michael's

May Use the Same Site for Rebuilding,
Father Redmond Says at Mass in Casino

By DICK BURKE

Four days after fire destroyed their church, parishioners heard their pastor say: "There will be a St. Michael's and in all probability on the spot of the present church."

The Very Rev. James J. Redmond, SJ, pastor and head of the Jesuit community administering the century-old parish, made this announcement at noon Mass, adding, "If the strength of the

Picture on the Picture Page

walls, which are very thick, permit, perhaps we will build around the remaining structure."

He also said: "We are not thinking of a drive for funds. If I would ask for anything it is for your prayers that we make the proper decision."

Transformed Night Club

"We have frail, human minds; I want you to continue your prayers that we will make the right decision—one which will give you a church building which you will love and admire. It is our hope that the one we construct will last another hundred years."

Father Redmond spoke standing in front of a small, flower-decorated altar which occupied the stage of the Town Casino, a posh night club transformed by generosity and charity into "The Temporary Home of St. Michael's Church."

This legend, neatly lettered in Gothic style, was carried on the Main St. marquee, which down the years has ballyhooed the antics of the entertainment world.

The hundreds of parishioners who passed beneath the green, canopied entrance found bright, chromium-framed chairs neatly arranged, row upon row and facing the altar.

Holy Mass Is Offered

Even the white and crimson drapes seemed not inappropriate as the Rev. Glen E. Walsh, SJ, in white vestments, offered the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. His server was H. Edward Smith of 105 Cedar Rd., Cheektowaga. A retired asbestos worker, he has been serving Mass at St. Michael's almost daily the past 33 years. He also was a server there as a boy.

In addressing his congregation Father Redmond, who spoke

also at the 10, 11 and 5 o'clock Masses recalled that Casino owner Harry Altman "came unsolicited and offered us this place for the duration of our need."

The priest thanked "the many, many people who expressed their sympathy, appreciation and generosity in these trying days."

Offers of Assistance

Of the Most Rev. Joseph A. Burke, bishop of Buffalo, and the Most Rev. Leo R. Smith, auxiliary bishop, Father Redmond said: "They were fathers of sons who needed them in this disaster," and he went on to praise "clergy of all denominations."

He mentioned, too, the numerous offers of assistance from Protestant churches, Jewish synagogues and a multitude of local organizations.

Said Father Redmond: "We had a feeling that you loved us and we have found out that you do, through your loyalty and devotion. We know you want us and we are going to stay."

He expressed gratitude "to the newspapers, the TV stations and the radio stations" for providing the public with news about the church.

"The Will of God"

He especially commended firefighters and policemen, saying, "We shall never forget them. They worked far beyond the call of duty—risking their lives in saving our vestments and all sacred vessels. We owe them a tremendous vote of confidence and my prayer is that someone else will vote them what they need."

Father Redmond also observed: "The fire was an act of God, therefore it is the will of God. He will derive greater good from this. God bless you and preserve you."

After Mass dozens of those attending walked to the burned out church building nearby on Washington St. A huge skeletal boom of a crane pointed upward to the fire-wrecked building.

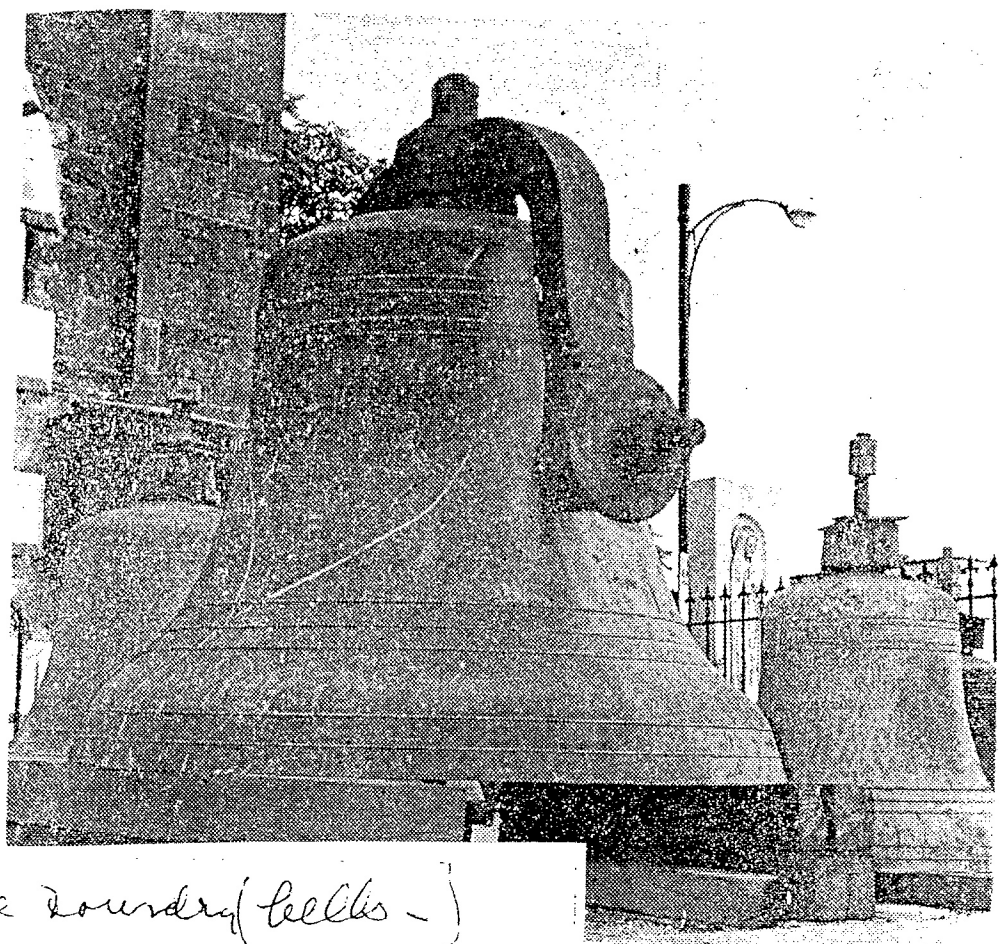
Amid the debris on the ground were two scarred bells, both bearing the 1885 imprint of the McShane Bell Foundry of Baltimore, Md. The larger one was inscribed, "St. Joseph"; the smaller, "S. Maria."

• St. Michael's Church Is Destroyed by Fire



Great Clouds of Smoke Swirl Skyward From Burning St. Michael's Church

St. Michael's on Washington St., the Jesuits' historic downtown church, was in flames Wednesday night—a spectacular fire caused by lightning. The loss was set around \$2 million. Firemen fought a night-long battle; were still on the scene today. The cross-crowned dome collapsed at 3:35 AM.



McShane foundry (bells -)

- 1 - 6000 lbs. Tone A. (St. Michael's)
- 2 - 3000 lbs. C. Sharp -
- 3 - 2000 lbs. TONE E.
- 4 - 1300 lbs. F. Sharp -
- 5 - 1000 lbs. G. Sharp
- 6 - 800 lbs. A.
- 7 - 350 lbs. D.
- 8 - 225 lbs. E -

Silent Prayer

These are the bells of St. Michael's Church in Washington St. which was destroyed by fire May 23. The bells were removed from the fire-wrecked tower which was struck by lightning. They stand in front of the 94-year-old edifice. Engineers are studying the ruins preparatory to reconstruction.

C-E Photo

14675 lbs. of pure Bell metal

to-day's (1962) value ^{\$} 29,350
(worth)

Pure Copper and Tin - bell metal -

Bells ordered by Dr. J. Kreusueh
June 20th 1885 - shipped
Oct. 1885

with 100 ft. of Rope -

← The original order for the bells taken down from the steeple following the fire at St. Michael's church, Buffalo.



NEW SHERWOOD HOTEL,

212 W. MONUMENT ST.

Baltimore 21201 Md.

April 14 1964

Mr. Wm. H Mc Shane
102 Maple Ave.
Hamberg N.Y.

Esteemed Sir:-

Having met two ladies in Pratt Library, by noticing their interest in Bell Pictures, and as a Brass Founder, in business from Jan. 11 1897 and having gathered the names of Brass Founders from 1796 to 1940, I give you Mc Shane record, which you may already have. I wondered where he came from (City) and they told me "IRELAND" so I take it he came to Baltimore, and no other American city, (as in business)

1855-56

Henry English, & Mc Shane
119 N. Front St.

1877

Henry Mc Shane & Co.
191 North St

English, next Dir & Bowen at
27 Macclellans La.

1878

Henry Mc Shane & Co
147-149--151--153--155--157- 159 1/2 161 North St
and through in part to N. Holliday St, where Bell
Foundry was located,

1858

Henry Mc Shane
18 Concord St h same

The later years I suppose you have data, as the above covers the growth years.
About 1950 I met a Mr. Quinn, who in a very interesting conversation related some experiences of his experiences going hither and yon to install the Mc Shane Bells at home and abroad.

1858--59

Mc Shane & Bailey, Bell Fdry.
18 Concord St. h same

I hope the above will be of service to you, and am

1860

Mc Shane & Bailey
67 North St. New # 157 (Note)
157

Sincerely

1864

Henry Mc Shane & Co 157 North St

Edy Richardson

1865

Henry Mc Shane & Co
147 & 149 North St.

Frances Rayeur McShane and Mollie McShane Fenger were doing research on the McShane Bell Foundry when Mr. Richardson spoke to them. As a youth, Mr. Richardson worked for Henry McShane. One day, he was on a company elevator seated on a box. Mr. McShane got on the elevator, kicked the box out from under Young Richardson and said: "You waste my time, you waste my money."



From WHOLESALE - Nov. 1964
A Scott Periodical

Pioneers in Baltimore
and Philadelphia

Back to Baltimore and Henry McShane Manufacturing and McShane Bell Foundry Company. They manufactured brasswork, soil pipe and fittings, and enameled bath tubs. As the name implies, the McShane Bell Foundry made bells similar to R. T. Crane. Another company in Baltimore was the P. J. Register Sons Company who manufactured brass register cocks, ground key work and compression work.

F. W. Webb on the "Origin of the Plumbing Industry"

Boston, Mass.

May we add a little bit to the "Origin of the Plumbing Industry" (November issue) written by Mr. Brecht? In 1929, F. W. Webb Mfg. Co. issued a catalog and the following is taken from the catalog's Foreword:

"April 11, 1866, Mr. J. V. N. Stultz started a business in plumbing supplies, occupying a small part of the first floor and basement of what is now our main building on Elm Street.

"In 1873, the firm of Stultz & Mansur succeeded J. V. N. Stulz.

"In 1888, Henry McShane & Co. of Baltimore (later Henry McShane Mfg. Co.) purchased the

business and it was operated until 1900 as the Boston Branch of that company, Mr. Frank W. Webb being the Boston manager.

"In 1900, the F. W. Webb Mfg. Co. was incorporated with Mr. Webb as president and general manager, and on August 1 of that year succeeded to the business so long and so successfully conducted at this same location.

"These changes, however, have been in name rather than in character; today this company represents the continuous development of a business founded forty-five years ago, and we are proud that among our present customers are some who have traded here since the business was established."

From the above you can see why we are planning on our 100th anniversary in 1966.

Mr. Brecht wrote a wonderful article and knew our company very well but probably never learned of the connection between our company and the old Henry McShane Mfg. Co.

GEORGE E. STEPHENSON

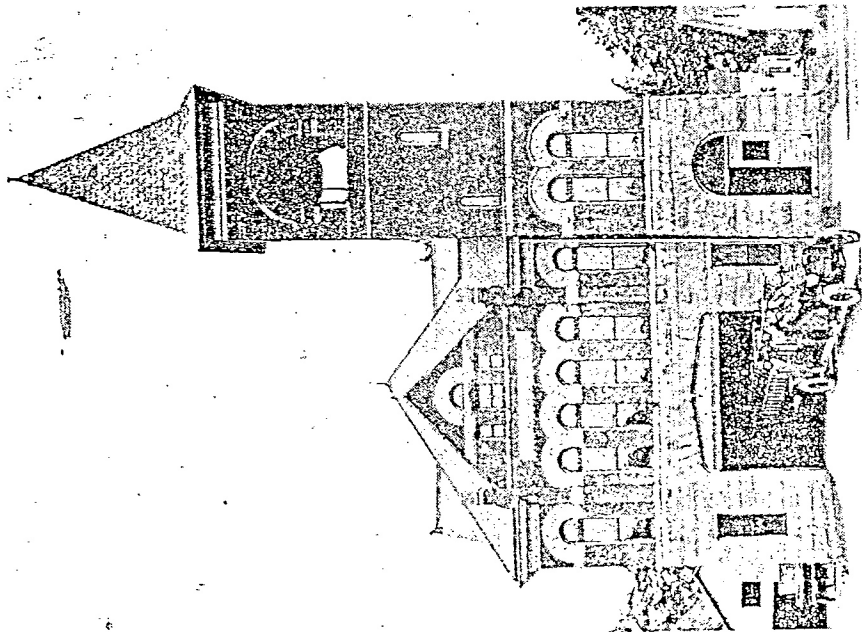
Executive Vice President

F. W. Webb Mfg. Company

THE PLUMBING - HEATING - AIR CONDITIONING

WHOLESALE

92 MARTLING AVENUE, TARRYTOWN, NEW YORK



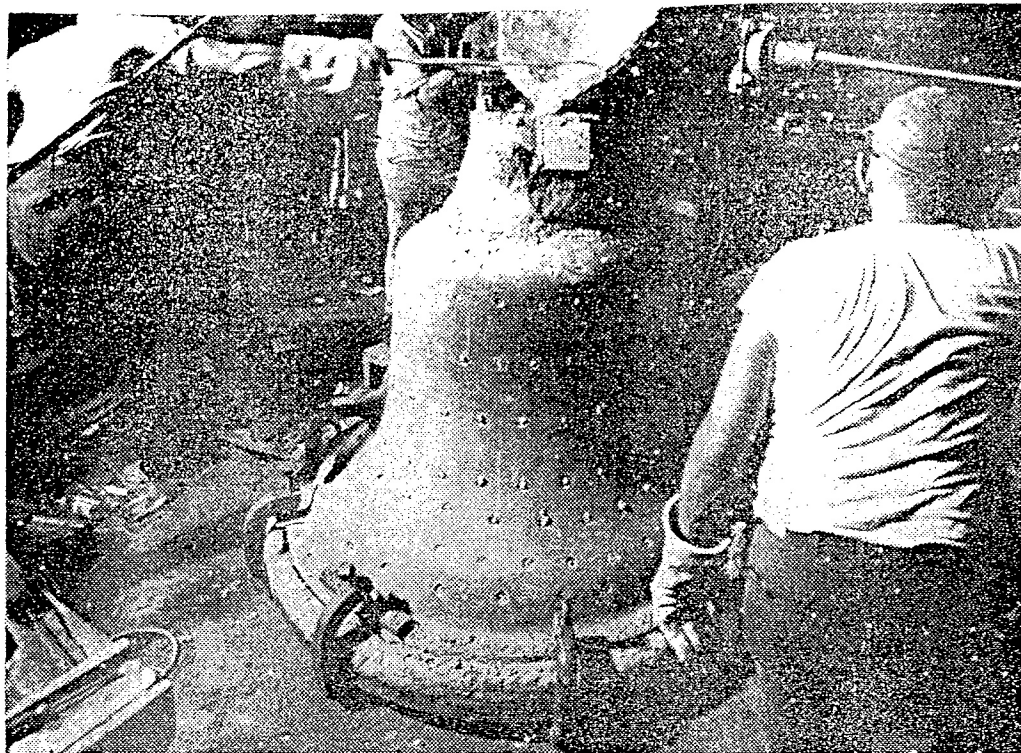
Built in 1893-94 costing \$8,000. Demolished by equipment from Potter-DeWitt Corp., Pavilion, N.Y., June 12th and 13th, 1968. Bell and some of the stone trimming which came from the Warsaw Bluestone quarry at Rock Glen were saved. It is planned to mount the bell outside the new fire hall using stone from the old fire hall for a base. The inscription on the bell follows:

Village of Warsaw
Board of Trustees - 1895
J.M. Smith, President
G.H. Lewis, Clerk
E.B. Everingham
N.S. Beardslee
C.H. Hain
W.H. Owen
J.A. Main

Warsaw Fire Department
H.L. Burr, Chief
Catact Hose Company
McNair Hose Company
Crystal Hook & Ladder Co.
Rescue Hose Company
McShane Bell Company
Baltimore, Maryland - 1895

The bell weights 3,000 pounds and cost \$449.00 delivered. Bells are usually made of bronze, either three parts copper and one tin or four parts copper and one of tin. The former ratio is said to be better for large bells. The shape of a bell is important and bell foundaries have worked out a formula they follow.

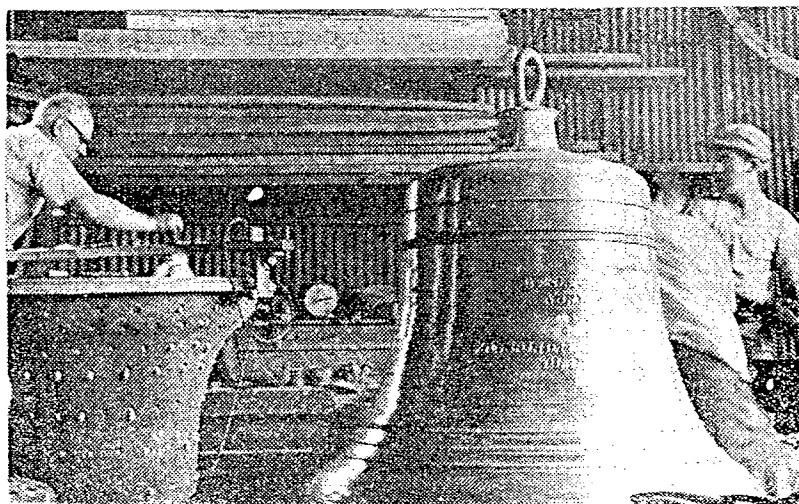
The bell in this steeple is now in front of the new fire hall, Warsaw, N.Y.



Tin and copper are heated separately, then mixed just before pouring.

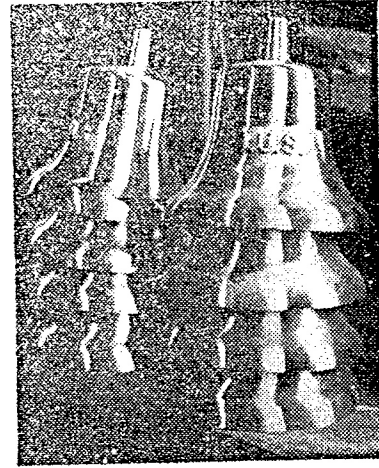
Under the eye of McShane's owner, William Parker, a workman applies 'loom' to a bell cage. 'Sweeps,' such as the one shown below at left, shape the loom. Most of the sweeps and cages are over 100 years old.

FOR whomever the bells toll, chances are they are McShane bells. Founded in 1856 in Baltimore, the McShane Bell Foundry is the nation's oldest such enterprise, the only foundry casting church bells in the United States, and the largest producer of U.S. Navy ship bells. The beauty of a bell and the crystal tones of a carillon heard from a distance are far from apparent inside McShane's, which is as gritty and rough-hewn as any machine shop. Here are scenes in the bell-making process. It is a process that has a language of its own—'cages,' 'loom,' and 'sweep.' for example. Cages are metal bell forms. Loom is a mixture of gravel, manure, and water, and it is packed on each of the bell forms to form a mold giving the bell its shape and to serve as a liner that allows the bell metal to be poured. The sweep is the device that shapes the loom. To make a bell, two cages are put together forming a convex and concave mold. The bell metal is bronze—an alloy of tin and copper. It takes several days for the metal to set. When it does, the cages are removed, the loom chipped away, and a bell is born.

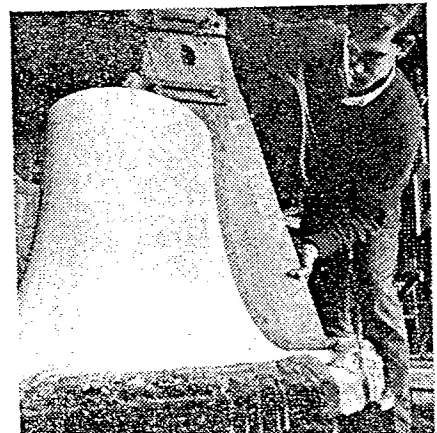
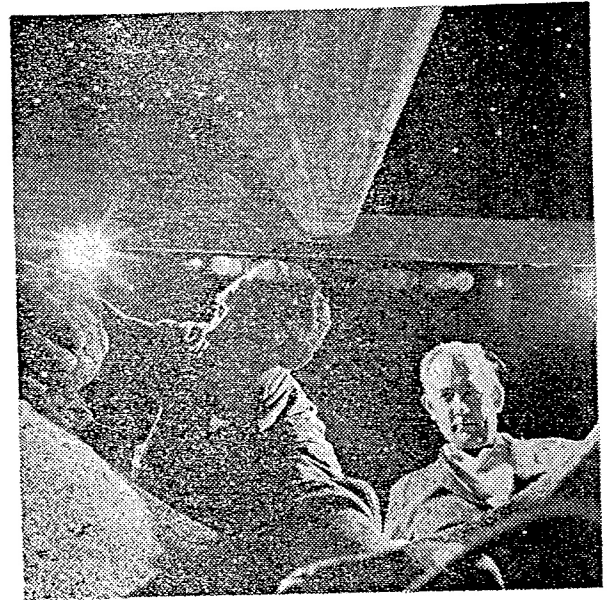


McShane's makes bells weighing between 50 and 10,000 pounds. The bell-making process has stayed the same since the company's founding by Henry McShane

Bells!



Eight bells for the Navy.



From:
FRIENDS

October, 1968



THE WHOLE WORLD HEARS

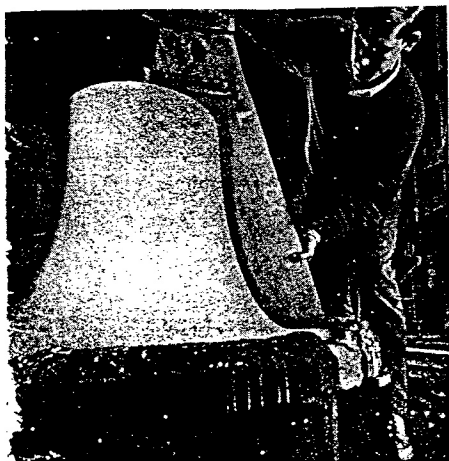
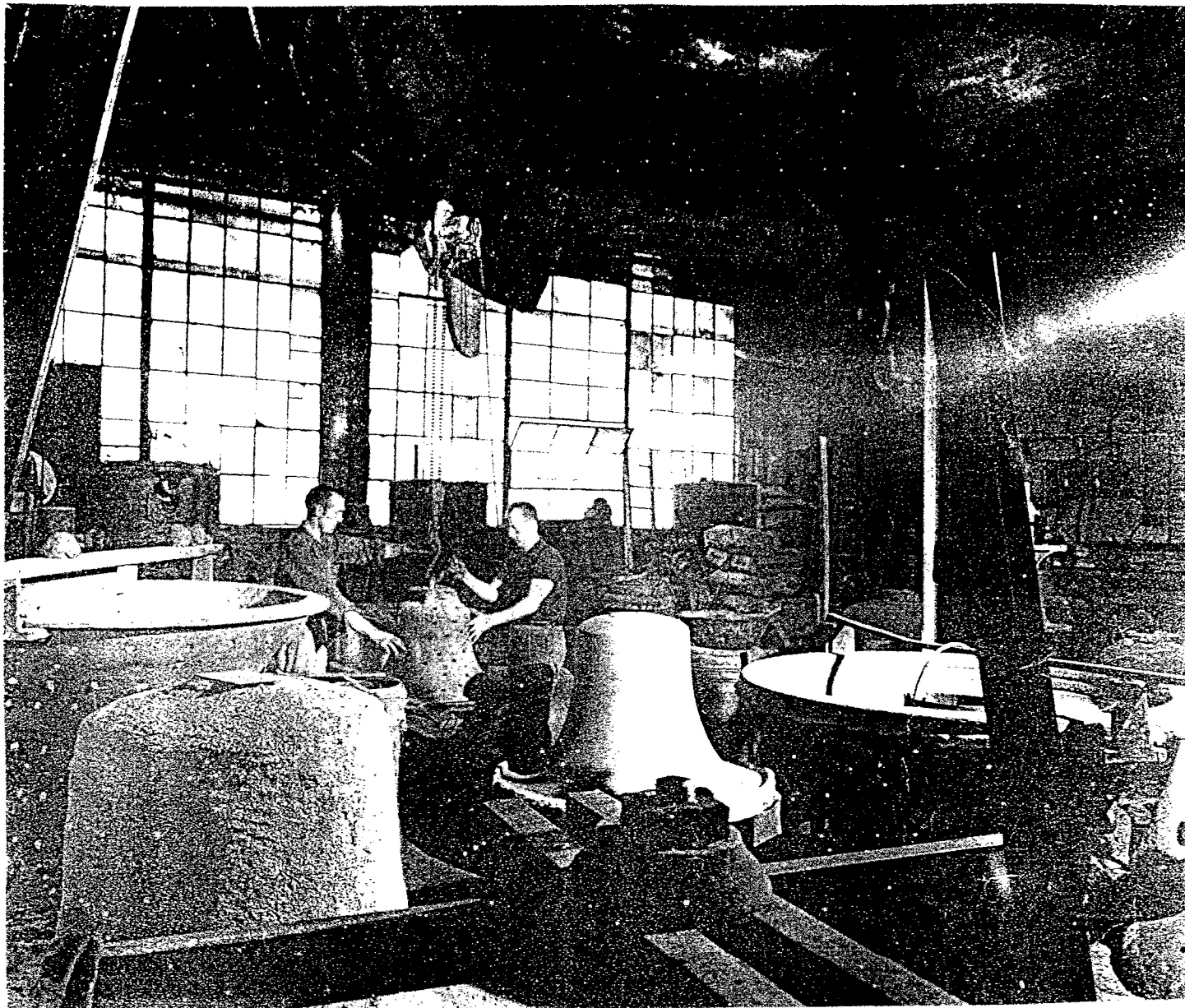
McSHANE'S RINGERS

Today, if you want a 10,000-pound bell that rings a true tone, there's only one place in the U.S. where you can get it—the McShane Bell Foundry in Baltimore, Maryland, America's oldest bell foundry. Since Henry McShane cast his first bell in 1856, his company has provided bells for temples and churches as far away as Tokyo and London. Although the foundry's present and fourth owner, William Parker, has introduced some modern equipment, the handcrafted bell-making process is essentially the same as it was 112 years ago. Even the original 51 wooden bell-shaping forms, called "sweeps," that were hand carved in 1856 by McShane's partner, George Paulus Schmidt, are still being used. Parker values these sweeps conservatively at \$90,000, and he says, "It is doubtful that they could be duplicated today for twice that amount." When the bell makers form the inner and outer parts of the mold in which a bell is to be cast, they use these sweeps to shape the mold in the precise outline of the bell. Pouring the molten alloy is the final step in this six-to eight-week process. Because properly tuning a bell is one of the most complicated procedures in the world, modern methods have taken over the job of testing for tone. In the old days, McShane simply rang his bells and listened to their sound. Now his successors use an electronic frequency oscillator to measure the exact note a bell produces, guaranteeing a musically perfect bell—an achievement that rings around the world.

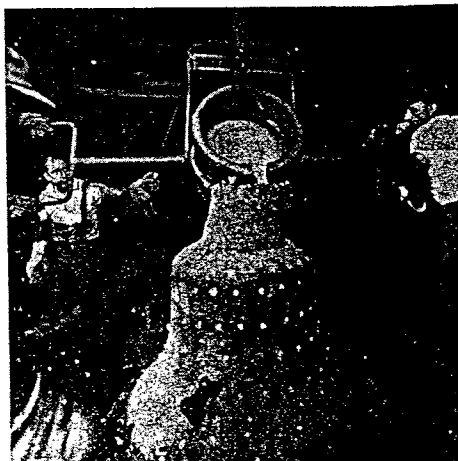
Partially completed bells scattered throughout the old two-story building in Baltimore, Maryland, are moved with electrical hoists—one of the McShane Bell Foundry's few concessions to modernization.



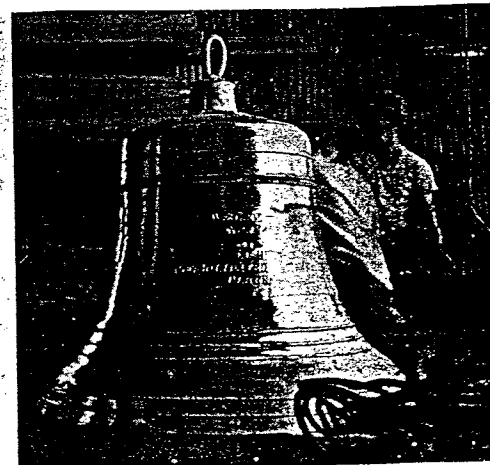
Loom, a combination of horse manure, Jersey gravel, and water, is packed by hand onto the sides of a bell cage to form the outer portion of a bell mold.



Wooden sweep, designed by McShane and Schmidt in 1856, guides shaping of inner mold as it is packed. Then the mold is left until loam dries.



Final step is locking inner and outer mold together before pouring tin and copper alloy. When metal sets, cages are removed and loom is chipped away.



Bell's inscription is hand engraved on inside surface of the mold prior to casting the metal. Polished bell now awaits shipping.

The Role a Sapling Played in Making a Fine Bell



By ALBERT WILLIAMS

THIS morning church bells up and down the East Coast will summon congregations to services. As the sun moves west, the bells of other churches will pick up the ringing messages.

Tens of thousands of those bells were made in Baltimore in the McShane Bell Foundry. Almost every church bell in Baltimore was made there.

I worked in the bell foundry from 1902 until I retired in 1956, and long ago I lost count of how many bells I helped to cast, tune and polish.

I was 18 when I went to work. The foundry was already rounding out its first half century. Henry McShane came to Baltimore from Ireland in 1856 and set up shop in a small brass foundry specializing in water taps, faucets and other plumbing fixtures.

The business prospered, and he set up a larger foundry alongside the Patapsco, beside the tracks of the now long gone Baltimore-Sparrows Point Railroad. The station had to have a name, so McShane gave it the name of his birthplace in Ireland—Dundalk.

McShane was joined soon after he went into business by another immigrant, a German named John Schmidt who had worked in bell foundries in Europe. He

brought with him a well worn book of notes, listing weights, dimensions, metal mixtures and tone qualities for bells of many sizes. Within a few years, in addition to its thriving plumbing fixture business, the foundry was making bells from the size of a teacup up to ones that weighed 10,000 pounds.

I had a lot to learn in the bell business. I knew the best bells were bronze, but I presumed they had some silver in them, too. The tone of a pretty bell has a silvery quality. Not so. The best bell metal is 80 per cent virgin copper and 20 per cent pure tin. If you add silver to the metal—it's been tried—it deadens the tone.

Instead of silver, the first thing I noticed at the foundry were barrels of dried horse manure. This, mixed with New Jersey sand and dampened, made the perfect mold material. The technique has never been improved. When molten metal is poured, it generates a lot of gas. This mixture is the only material solid enough to hold shape in a mold, and still porous enough to allow the gas to escape.

I learned early at the foundry to work with my shoes untied, at least until I could buy a pair of gator shoes—elastic at the sides—which don't have to be tied at all. When a fellow gets a splash of molten metal down his shoe, he wants to be able to kick it off fast.

A bell is supposed to be the most diffi-

cult musical instrument to make. As technical and precise as the work must be, there are some seemingly primitive methods involved.

Tin melts at around 450 degrees, copper at about 2,000. For this higher temperature we did not use gas, charcoal or coke, as you might expect, but plain old fuel oil, sprayed flaming into the crucible by a strong stream of air.

BECAUSE of their different melting points, the two metals are melted separately. Molten copper is added to molten tin, and the mixture is stirred with a green sapling somewhat smaller than a baseball bat. The action of molten metal on the sap in the green wood—any kind of wood will do—starts the whole crucible simmering and bubbling, with all impurities coming to the top. It blends the two metals into an alloy.

So exacting were the specifications set up by McShane and Schmidt, craftsmen could (and still do) come up with a bell with the perfect pitch desired by weight, size and design specifications, with tone correction seldom necessary. Schmidt himself was for many years the foundry "musician." He had a perfect ear, but he double checked each bell tone with pitch pipe and tuning forks.

When the foundry was near Clifton Park, buyers would come to check the tones of church or chapel bells, peal bells, chimes or a carillon before approving them for shipment. As the sound

of the bells moved over the park, a crowd always assembled to listen to the impromptu "concert."

And no wonder. Baltimore bells have always had a golden, lingering warmth of tone unmatched by any other bell.

(Today the foundry still has its part-time musician, a Peabody Conservatory graduate who comes over to test bells before shipment. He, too, uses pitchpipe and tuning forks. Also, because Government specifications for ships bells demand it, tone testing is confirmed by an electrical oscillator.)

McShane's foundry, when it was manufacturing both plumbing fixtures and bells, employed about a thousand people.

That's the somewhat smaller McShane staff, as it was around 1915, in the picture. I am 85 now and can no longer remember the names, but I can spot my own picture. I am second from the left end in the front row.

I guess by now McShane's has turned out more than 200,000 bells—for churches, town halls, factories, ships. The Baltimore bells hang in Burmese temples and sound the hour from United States fighting ships. They ring in every one of the United States and in practically every country of the world, from Ireland to Africa, from India to the Sandwich Islands.

I have had a good life, helping to make them.

THE SUN MAGAZINE, APRIL 14, 1968



Mr. Williams is second from the left in the front row of this picture, which was taken about 1915, of the McShane Bell Foundry staff. The company also made plumbing equipment.

WON'T TOLL AGAIN

Old City Hall Bell May Be Repaired

By MARK E. HEISLER
Press Staff Writer

The bell from the old City Hall may be restored in appearance, Public Works Commissioner Arthur W. Ponzio said Thursday, but its voice will probably never be heard again.

Half of the top of the 76-year-old bell was broken out last weekend as workmen were demolishing the tower. The bell has been sitting in the rubble since.

Ponzio said William Downey, assistant executive director of the Housing Authority, told him Thursday that the clapper and most, but not all, of the missing pieces have been recovered.

"He is investigating the possibility of having it repaired," said the commissioner.

Ponzio added that a representative of a bell foundry told him the bell could easily be repaired locally for display, but would not ring unless it was recast.

He said he turned down an offer of approximately 50 cents per pound from the representative for the bell as salvagable bronze.

The bell measures about four feet in diameter across the bottom and weighs about 1,500 pounds.

Ponzio said when the Housing Authority purchased the old City Hall building to raze for an urban renewal project, the city had an understanding with the authority that the bell would be saved.

It had planned to mount it as a memorial somewhere on the site of the new City Hall building. If it can be repaired, this will still be done. Two possible sites are inside the lobby or near the flagpoles in the court in front of the building, Ponzio suggested.

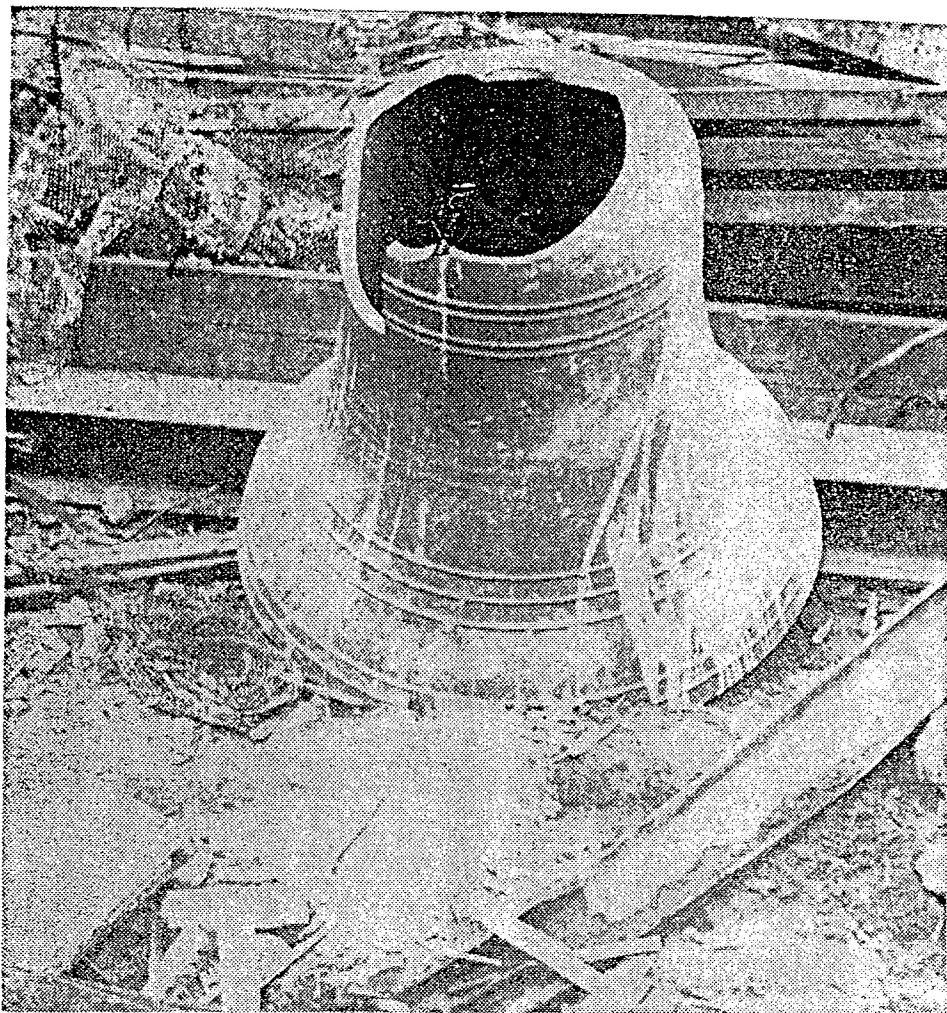
Displayed as a memorial, the bell would not have been ringable even if it had not sustained the gaping hole in its top. It had been cracked for decades, and when rung 12 times May in a farewell to the old hall and dedication of the new, it sang for the last time in a weak, flat voice.

Atlantic City
Press - June
26, 1969

Miss Minna Reese,
Peter Fenger's cousin,
left, with Mollie McShane
Fenger, right, in front
of a McShane bell on
Rte. 89, north of Ithaca,
N.Y., near Eisenhower
College.



Thursday, June 26, 1969



(Press Photo by Mike Blizzard)

WILL RING NO MORE — With a piece of its top broken out, the bronze bell which hung in the tower of old City Hall since 1901 lies amid rubble of the old building now being razed. Plans were to exhibit the bell at the new City Hall. How the accident occurred is not known. It's had a crack in it since World War II.

JOINS RUBBLE AT OLD CITY HALL

Looks Like Bell Got The Bong

By JON KATZ
Press Staff Writer

Atlantic City's old City Hall tower bell—scheduled for display on the new City Hall site—is lying in pieces amid rubble of the old hall demolition.

And no one is too sure how it got that way.

The bell, according to Public Works Commissioner Arthur W. Ponzio, was going to be "polished up and placed somewhere on the site of the new hall."

But Tuesday afternoon, Ponzio accompanied reporters to the demolition site and saw the cast bronze bell lying on top of some girders.

SOME MISSING

In addition to being cracked, which was a long-time condition of the bell, more than a foot of inch thick bronze is missing from the top.

"It's a shame," said Ponzio. "We had an understanding with

the Housing Authority that the bell would be preserved. It would have made a beautiful memorial."

The commissioner added that the authority might be able to fix the bell, if it could find all of the broken parts.

He said he had requested William Downey, assistant director of the authority, to investigate and ascertain where all of the bell's parts were.

BUILT IN 1893

The bell was built in 1893 and bears the following inscription:

"Purchased by City Council, October 29, 1893, Joseph C. Clement, Chairman of Committee. 'Original bell Destroyed in Fire of City Hall, August 17, 1893.'"

Ponzio took a penknife out of his pocket and scraped at a layer of paint covering one-half of the bell.

"I think it could be put together again," he said.

The commissioner estimated the weight of the bell between 1,500 and 2,000 pounds.

It was manufactured by the McShane Bell Foundation of Baltimore, Md.

DIDN'T KNOW

Ponzio said he didn't know when the bell had been taken from the tower of the old hall, which is all that remains of the structure, built in 1901.

He said that he didn't know whether it had simply been dropped from the tower, or removed by hoist as he understood it would be.

Civil Defense Director Franklin Kemp was also on the scene of the hapless bell. Kemp said the man whose name appears on it, Joseph Clement, is a former volunteer fireman and the grandson of former Civil Defense Director Joseph Jackson.

"BELLS OF TIDEWATER"

1969

THE OLD JAIL BELL

Cast 1851, was hung from a wooden frame on the Court House Square. The bell cracked when being rung for the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863. The fragments were sent to McShane Bell Foundry, Baltimore, Md., re-cast, 1900 and it was placed on top of the Norfolk City Jail. It was installed on roof of Maintenance Building at the new Civic Center, February 12, 1961.. * - ** - ***

NORFOLK METHODIST CHURCH

Cast by McShane Bell Foundry, Baltimore, Maryland in 1900. *

PATRICK HEARY SCHOOL

Cast by McShane Bell Foundry in 1894. Weighs 600 pounds..

ROYSTER MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Cast by McShane Bell Foundry of Baltimore, Maryland in 1881 and weighs 300 pounds. This old bell was taken from Clopton Street Baptist Church in Richmond, Virginia and installed during the year 1942. Gift from Mr. D. R. Marshall

HOLY TRINITY CATHOLIC CHURCH

Cast by McShane Bell Foundry in Baltimore, Md. in 1954. Weighs 1,300 pounds - diameter 40 inches and has "A" tone. Newest bell in Tidewater. Gift of the Batagalia Family.

JOHN MARSHALL SCHOOL

Cast by McShane Bell Foundry, Baltimore, Md. in 1900. "Proclaim sound wisdom to all who desire to hear." This bell given to the museum in 1968. **-***

ST. PAUL'S CATHOLIC CHURCH
PORTSMOUTH, VA..

Cast by McShane Bell Foundry in Baltimore, Md. in 1900. Gift of St. Paul's Aid Society - "Gloria in Excelsis Deo." Weighs 7,000 pounds and is 69 in. in diameter. Largest in Tidewater.

Bells of Tidewater (cont'd)

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH (Berkley)

Has three bells (peal) and was cast by McShane Bell Foundry of Baltimore, Md. in 1900. Weighs 1,000 pounds, 550 pounds and 350 pounds. Each bell with two clappers. * - ** - ***

TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH PORTSMOUTH, VA..

Cast by McShane Bell Foundry of Baltimore, Md. - "Trinity Church, Portsmouth, Va." Cast 1831 - recast 1893 and weighs 800 pounds. Tone "B"

THE DAILY TRIBUNE—JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Thursday Evening, October 12, 1939

LOOKING BACKWARDS

FIFTY YEARS AGO

OCTOBER 12, 1889

Local dealers announce an advance of 15 cents per ton in the price of coal, caused by an increase in the wages of miners.

It is estimated there are 200 cases of typhoid fever in this city and vicinity. The death rate, however, is not large, when all the circumstances are considered.

The big bell from St. John's Catholic Church was forwarded yesterday to Baltimore to be recast at the McShane Foundry. It was cracked in two places in the fire following the Flood.

This Was Baltimore

[From the files of The Sun]

100 Years Ago

[Week ended December 22, 1873]

December 22 — Casting Large Bells—Saturday a hundred or more persons assembled at the brass and bell foundry of Henry McShane & Co., 147 North street, to witness the operation of casting a large bell, intended for engine house No. 8, Saratoga street, near Fremont street.

This Was Baltimore

[From the files of The Sun]

100 Years Ago

[Week Ended January 19, 1874]

JANUARY 17—Casting of a Large Bell — There was successfully cast yesterday at the brass and bell foundry of Henry McShane & Co., North street, a bell weighing upwards of 1 ton. Pouring the metal into the mold took two and a half minutes. The bell is intended for engine house No. 5, South Ann street.

This Was Baltimore

[From the files of The Sun]

100 Years Ago

Week Ended June 5, 1876

June 5 — Bell Placed — A bell weighing 2,600 pounds, manufactured by McShane & Co., was placed in position in the belfry of the Church of the Holy Innocents (Protestant Episcopal) Eden and Chase streets, and was used for service the first time yesterday.

This Was Baltimore

[From the files of The Sun.]

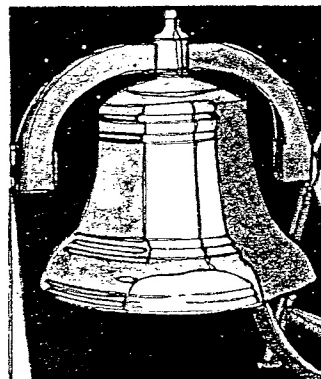
100 Years Ago

Week Ended October 29, 1877

■ October 27—Messrs. Henry McShane & Co. have just completed a bell weighing over three thousand pounds for the city of Oakland, California. Inscribed on it are the names of the mayor and city councilmen of Oakland. It costs \$125 to ship the bell to its destination . .

Week Ended February 25, 1878

■ February 22—Henry McShane & Co., have prepared and will ship today a large church bell to the Paris exposition. This is the first time church bells made in this country have ever been sent to compete with those made in Europe. This bell weighs about 2,000 pounds.



Old McShane Bell Featured In Starbuck Centennial

A bell cast in Baltimore by the McShane Bell Foundry Company sixty years ago was dedicated, May 2, as a feature of the centennial celebration of far-away Starbuck, a small Pacific Coast town in the state of Washington.

The McShane Bell Foundry Company, Inc., was established in 1856, which makes it within three years of being 100 years old. In the decades following the Civil War, the firm grew to a large size and became one of the best-known in its field in the United States. It employed several hundred workers and shipped its products, principally bells of all sizes and for many uses, to every section of the nation. Some found their way to Mexico and even to Central and South America. The company's plant, located at Harford avenue and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, was totally destroyed by fire in 1948. Its present quarters at 201 East Federal street were occupied in 1949. Under the management of William R. Parker, the Federal street foundry has

outgrown its quarters, and plans are being considered for the construction of a much larger establishment.

The bell, which was a feature of Starbuck's centennial celebration earlier this month, was ordered in 1893 by an official of the Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation Company, who presented it to the Presbyterian Church at Starbuck. When the old church was dismantled in the 1930's, the bell was presented to the city and kept in storage until this spring, when it was mounted in Starbuck's city park.

Last Bell Foundry

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—The 119-year-old McShane Bell Foundry Company Inc. here is believed to be the last bell foundry left in the United States.

"Anybody can make a 10 or 20-pound ship's bell," says William Parker, president of the company, adding that when it comes to big bells weighing several hundred pounds, McShane is the only place in America that can do the job.

The foundry has cast more than 100,000 bells since Henry McShane started the business in 1856, Parker said.



Congresswoman gives a christening gift to Pride Of Baltimore II: — Mrs. Bentley presents a ship's bell manufactured by the McShane Bell Foundry of Glen Burnie to Bill Beasman, Jr., the President of the Pride II Committee, at the ship's christening which took place at Baltimore Inner Harbor. Aaron Tatz, a congressional intern, holds the bell. McShane has been making ship's bells in Maryland for over 125 years.

San Jose
Mercury News
9/28/1975

THIS WAS BALTIMORE

100 Years Ago

Week Ended December 8, 1879

Week Ending March 15, 1880

December 8—There were reports of a strike of brass foundrymen in the establishment of Mr. Henry McShane, North street. Mr. McShane said that some workers quit of their own accord in connection with demands for increased rates of pay. In the normal course of his business of producing fine bells he employs nearly 400 persons.

March 11—The brass finishers from McShane's foundry, North Holliday street, who have organized a union and are on a strike for twenty per cent advance in wages held a meeting yesterday. They claim that their wages are from \$6 to \$9 a week, or about \$7 a week on the average, and that that sum is too small for skilled labor.

MAY, 1978



A TEN-BELL CHIME is FOR SALE by McDonogh School. For historical reasons, Mr. William S. Lyon-Vaiden, who plays the bells, would like to see them kept together and in the same area of the state. The bronze bells were cast in 1898 by McShane Foundry of Baltimore. The largest weighs 1,800 pounds. Anyone interested may telephone Mr. Lyon-Vaiden at 363-0600 or 363-6418. The school is selling the bells because it has been given a 48-bell carillon, now being cast in Holland for installation in September 1978.

The Art of the Big Bells

By C. H. Echols, Jr.

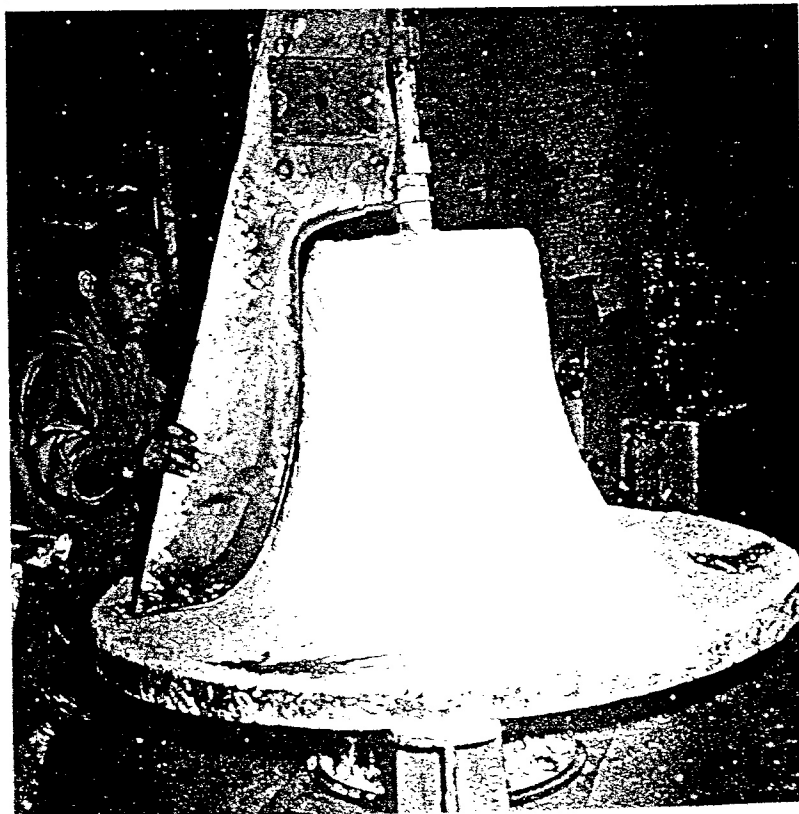
Every Sunday morning, as the rising sun creeps across an awakening America, thousands of church bells peal their call to worship. Many of these bells have been tolling their message for over half a century, and were originally cast by the McShane Foundry in Baltimore, Maryland. Today, McShane's finds itself the last remaining foundry in the United States still casting large bells.

William Parker, owner of McShane's since 1945, attributes the company's long life and survival to the fact that it still makes bells the same time-proven way it took the original founders years to perfect.

"The tone of a bell is determined by an exact combination of its size, shape, and weight," explained Mr. Parker, "and the secret in making a tone-perfect bell is the design of its mold."

Over the centuries, as the art of bell casting was being developed, certain basic facts became common knowledge to the

First, the loam is roughly packed onto the cope.



The sweep shapes the loam on the core to the correct shape.

The casting process is the most precise and important of all.



The finishing touches are added to a McShane bell.

early foundries. They discovered that the weight of the bell determined the diameter and thickness of its body. Large bells should not be cast with their sides too thin, and of course, small bells should not be too thick. They found that making the body the same thickness throughout caused a toneless sound. They also learned that the *soundbow*, where the bell is struck, should be the thickest part, with the body of the bell tapering upward.

When it finally came to determining the exact diameter of a bell, what thickness to make the soundbow, and to what degree the upper section should be tapered to produce an exact note, critical measurements were painstakingly worked out by each foundry. From these calculations the bell's final shape was determined, and consequently, its tone quality. Of course, other techniques such as preparing the molds, or mixing and pouring the metal also played an important part in casting fine bells. In the end however, it was the bell's physical design that separated the fine bells from the mediocre ones. Many foundry reputations were either enhanced or marred as a result of their bell designs. Little wonder that mold designs were kept secret, jealously guarded, and handed down from generation to generation.

Parker's mold designs are a product of George Schmidt, a German craftsman hired by Henry McShane in 1856. Schmidt designed his own set of shaped wooden templates, known in the trade as sweeps. The sweeps are probably the most important single item used in the entire process, as they shape the molds that form the bell.

In bell founding, the slightest variation in metal thickness or body configuration causes a different tone. This means the sweeps must be designed and formed exactly right. Through trial and error, Schmidt made occasional engineering changes in his sweep patterns until he was satisfied that each pattern would form a mold to make what he considered a perfect bell. This did not happen overnight. In fact, it took years for Schmidt to finally perfect his complete stock of over 150 sweeps. His original records, many still on file at McShane's, show the meticulous care he took in plotting and updating his sweep designs.

Pointing to their collection of nondescript looking sweep patterns hanging on the foundry wall, Parker said "they may not look it, but they're worth at least \$90,000 today—and we couldn't duplicate them for double that amount. Our stock of sweeps permit us to cast any size bell to sound an exact note on the musical scale."

(over)

Dodge
March, 1971

It takes 6 to 8 weeks to make a bell today—as it did 100 years ago. Every mold must be individually made by hand, and it can only be used once because the casting process destroys it. The only modern methods McShane's uses are electric lights, an electric hoist, and gas-fired furnaces. All other operations in bell making are still performed, for the most part, as they were a century ago.

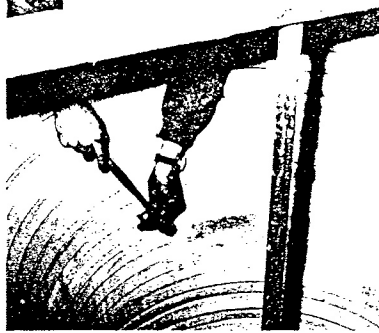
To start a bell, two large cast iron molding cages, roughly resembling bells, and perforated with holes, are selected according to the size and weight bell desired. One cage, called the cope, will be fitted over the other cage called the core. Before this is done however, both cages must be built-up with a moist clay-like loam to form the bell's actual shape.

This is the time when the all-important sweeps come into use. Separate sweep patterns, one for the core and one for the cope, are selected to form the mold desired. Each sweep is attached to its cage on an axis, permitting it to rotate freely around the outside of the core and the inside of the cope. The sweep's edge, contoured to the precise outline of the bell's shape, is aligned and positioned to remain a calculated, exact distance from the molding cage. The bell maker now packs the loam, layer upon layer, on the molding cage and rotates the sweep back and forth as he works around the mold. This scrapes off the excess loam and the mold assumes the shape of the sweep.

Surprisingly, the loam material is a clay-like mixture of horse manure and Jersey sand. Parker feels "it's the best material known that is consistent enough to hold its shape and still be porous enough to let gases escape from the mold during the pouring." The holes in the cast iron cages are provided for this purpose. If the gases cannot escape freely, the casting will be destroyed.

After a final smooth coating of water and graphite is applied, the bell's inscription is pressed into the cope while it is still moist. After the cope and the core are clamped together, the mold is made ready to receive the pour of molten metal.

The furnaces roar for hours on pouring day, causing the old foundry to glow with an eerie yellow-green light. Parker uses a mixture of 20 per cent tin and 80 per cent copper for his bell metal. Because the two melt at different temperatures, they must be heated in separate containers. When both metals are molten, the copper is poured into the ladle containing the tin and mixed by thrusting a green wood sapling into the molten mass. "It's one of the oldest and easiest methods we know to mix two metals," Parker explained. "When the



A green sapling mixes the molten metals.



The cast bell is lifted off the core.

green sap in the wood comes in contact with the hot metal, it causes a great churning action that brings all the impurities to the top, and blends the two metals into an alloy."

Parker agrees that the greatest moment of anxiety is the pouring. Carefully, the ladle is hoisted into position and the workmen slowly pour the glowing metal into the mold. It takes only about five minutes. About twenty-four hours later the molds are separated. "Usually, the pouring is successful," Parker said. "We've been pouring bells a long time and we take every precaution to prevent mishaps."

After cleaning and polishing, each bell is checked for tone quality. In the old days this was done by ear—using tuning forks or a tuning pipe. Today, McShane's use a beat frequency oscillator, an electronic device that can check the exact tone of a bell. As a rule, most bells are cast with no tone adjustment necessary—a tribute to the sweep designs made by George Schmidt over a hundred years ago.

However, if a bell needs adjustment, removing metal from the outside raises the note, and removing metal from the inside lowers it. This is usually done by grinding.

Because bell founding depends so much on hand-crafting, and the fact that every mold is destroyed during casting, there is no practical way to mass produce or automate the process. For this reason, it is a craft that has remained practically untouched by modern techniques through the centuries.

Few man-made objects have the lasting quality of a bell, which, with normal use can last well over a hundred years. In 1876, a set of McShane chimes was selected the winner against many foreign and domestic entries at the Centennial Exposition held in Philadelphia. The winning entry was a chime of thirteen bells representing the original thirteen colonies, and is still in use at Garden City Episcopal Church in Garden City, Long Island. The largest bell cast by McShane's weighed 10,000 pounds. It was molded in 1888, a year after Henry McShane's death, and was hung in a firehouse in Newark, New Jersey, but no one knows where it is now. More recently, McShane's cast a replica of the Liberty Bell in 1966, which is now hanging in Independence Hall in Wilmington, Delaware. This reproduction weighs 2,180 pounds, the same as the original, and cost \$8,000.

McShane's have cast more than 100,000 bells since their beginning, and have bells in almost every country. So, no matter where you travel in the world today, chances are good that you may hear the ring of a McShane bell.

EXTRA

THE MAGAZINE OF THE NEWS AMERICAN BALTIMORE, MARYLAND SUNDAY, JUNE 30, 1974



Poured in Baltimore, Rung Around the World

THE BELLS OF McSHANE KEEP RINGING



Inscription that William Parker is putting upside down in the mold will appear as raised lettering on the finished bell.

EVERYWHERE

There was a time when big brass bells played an important part in the birth of new nations. America celebrated its independence with the ringing of the Liberty Bell until 1835, when the crack that made it famous was sustained during a funeral peal for Chief Justice John Marshall. Although the famous chime has remained silent ever since, the same sounds it made can still be heard on both sides of the nation, thanks to Baltimore's McShane Bell Foundry.

Replicas of the Liberty Bell, exact even to the breadth and depth of the crack that hushed the original, hang in the Portland (Ore.) city hall and in Independence Hall in Wilmington, Del.

Both were cast (with simulated cracks) at McShane, the only bell foundry in the U.S. and one of the few left in the western world.

At the company's Federal Street headquarters, bells are cast the same way they were in 1856, when Henry McShane expanded his plumbing supply and brass business to include bell casting.

The McShane works at one time sprawled over a five-acre site on North Street (now Guilford Avenue) and had nearly 1,000 employees who produced boilers, car castings, cisterns and a host of other brass items that didn't go "ding" when struck.

Today it's concerned only with bells and has shrunk to six em-

ployes, including William R. Parker, a former tool and die man who has owned and operated the firm since 1946.

In 118 years McShane's has made more than 150,000 bells everything from graceful little dinner bells to 10,000-pound monsters for churches and public buildings.

Parker estimates that about 75 per cent of all the big bells in America are from McShane. Others are aboard ships and in such faraway places as Falkirk, Scotland; South America, Molokai Island, Tokyo and Hankow, China.

The secret of the foundry's success lies in 100-odd pieces of curving wood that resemble boat rudders. These are the patterns or

"sweeps" perfected by George Paulus Schmidt, a German craftsman whom McShane brought to Baltimore when he decided to branch out into bells.

First step in bell-making is the mold.

Molds consist of two basic parts, the core and the cope, both of which are made of a mixture of sand, dried horse manure and water. The core is the mold for the inside of the bell, and the cope is the mold for exterior.

The manure mixture is spread over a cage, a bell-shaped piece of iron which provides inner support while the mold is drying. The sweep is then mounted on the exterior of the cage so that it can be

Continued on Page 8



Inside look at letter-making for a McShane church bell. Baltimore foundry is last of its kind in the U.S. and one of the few left in western world.



Bells like this for navy ships once were a big item at McShane but company now avoids bidding on government contracts

THE BELLS OF McSHANE



Molds consist of two basic parts, the core and the cope, both of which are made of a mixture of sand, dried horse manure and water. This is spread over "cages," bell-shaped pieces of iron which provide inner support while the mold is drying. The sand-manure matrix disintegrates during pouring process.

rotated. As it rotates, it sculpts the surface of the core.

The core takes shape the same way, except that the sand-and-manure is applied to the outside of the cage.

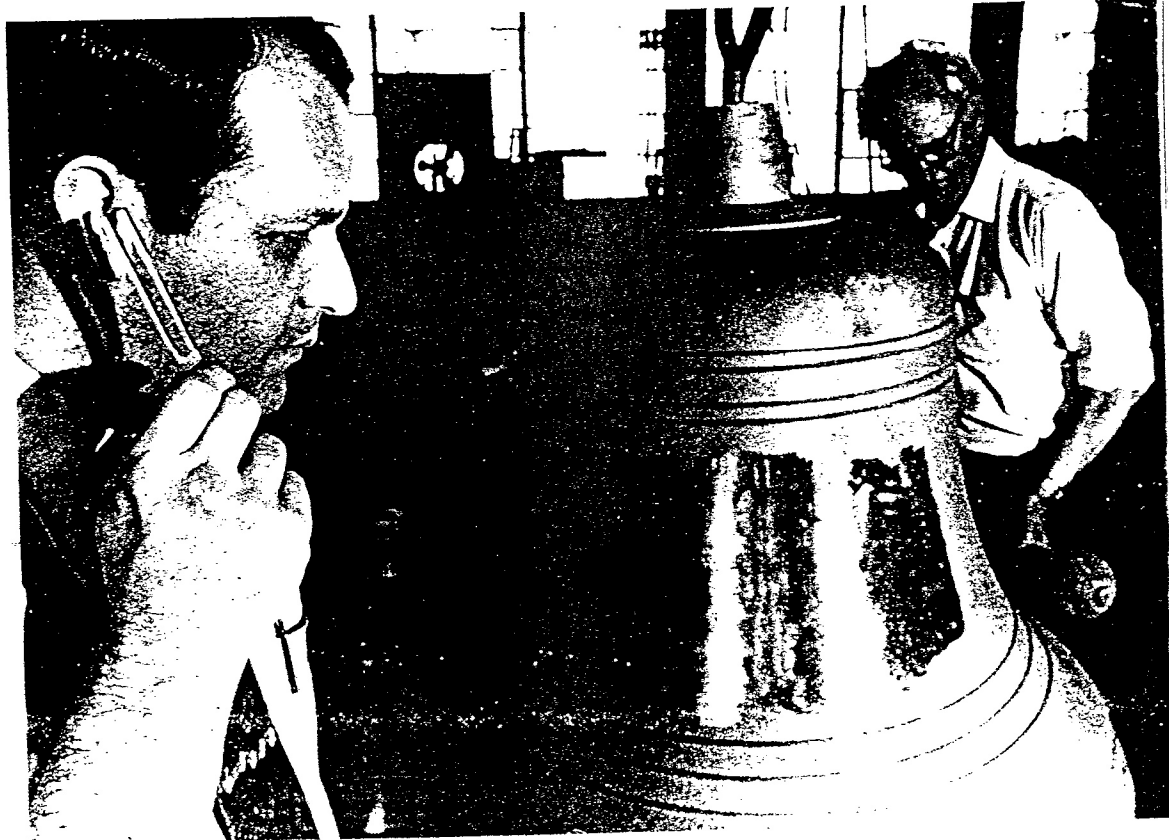
When the molds are dry, the cope is lowered over the core, leaving a space in between that is the thickness of the bell to be poured.

McShane bells are cast in an alloy of 80 per cent copper and 20 per cent tin. Prior to pouring, the metals are heated separately — the copper in a furnace, the tin in a large ladle containing burning charcoal.

Charcoal on the surface of the molten tin is skimmed off with a coke fork. Then the copper is discharged into the ladle, and the two liquid metals are stirred with a green sapling.



Wooden patterns, or "sweeps," developed more than a century ago, are still in use. Their numbers denote weight of the bell in pounds.



After pitch is checked with a beat oscillator and strobe tuner, Frank G. Hubbard (left) is called in to make final test. A professional musician with an M.A. from Peabody, he's a whiz with tuning fork.

An overhead crane carries the ladle to the waiting core and cope, which have been clamped together and fitted with a pouring collar. The ladle is tipped, sending the metal streaming into the cavity between the shells. The sand-manure matrix disintegrates during the process.

After it has cooled, the casting is cleaned, polished and tuned. A bell's strike tone, or pitch, is the sound produced when the clapper strikes the sound bow, the portion just above the outer lip. The initial tone sets off vibrations that result in a series of overtones — the octave, fifth, fourth and major third, followed by a hum tone.

The European method of tuning is to remove some of the metal with a lathe until a perfect tone is attained. At McShane, however, the mold configuration of Schmidt's old sweeps is so precise that the bells as cast are usually in perfect tune, or so close to it that only slight sanding is required.

Pitch is checked with an instrument called a beat oscillator and with a strobe tuner. When Parker is satisfied with the sound, Frank G. Hubbard, a Peabody Conservatory graduate and a whiz with a tuning fork, is called in to make further tests.

On a recent sunny morning the massive foundry doors were wide open, revealing a trio of bells ordered by St. Mary's Church in Lebanon, Pa. The largest, weighing 3,000 pounds, sounded a D note when struck. The smallest, a 700-pounder, was a finely tuned B flat. Together with an 1,800-pound F, they composed a matched set, or "peal," designed to be rung in unison or separately.

A set of eight or more bells, through 22, is called a chime. A

carillon consists of at least 23 bells. The Rockefeller Memorial Carillon, the world's largest, contains 72.

Although McShane is the last remaining church bell foundry in this country, it enjoys no monopoly position. Competition comes from two sources, European bell foundries and simulated bells.

Bell foundries in Europe for many years have been able to offer lower prices than McShane as a result of lower labor costs. However, their cost advantage seems to be diminishing with changing currency values, and with wages and prices in some European countries rising at a faster rate than here.

Simulated bells are another matter. Electro-mechanical devices, they get their sound from the striking of a miniature hammer on a tuned metal rod. The resultant ping is picked up and amplified to the volume of a bell sound. The cost of the equipment is not only less than that for a bell, but there is also a saving in construction costs. A 3,000-pound bell requires a sturdy structure to support it, but the electronic product can sit on a table. As with most simulations, this one has some disadvantages. Like any electric appliance, it can malfunction, sometimes for mysterious reasons, and service costs are high. And, according to Parker, the ersatz bell sound is inferior in quality to the real thing.

At one time McShane did a big business in bells for ships of the U.S. Navy, but Mr. Parker now refrains from bidding on these contracts simply to avoid the complications of dealing with a gigantic bureaucracy.

The size of a ship determines the pitch of its bell. An aircraft carrier mounts one of 800 pounds



Rotation of sweep (left) shapes surface. When both molds are dry, cope is lowered over core. Space in between is thickness of bell to be poured.

whose pitch is A. A cruiser sounds a B with its bell of 600 pounds. The 200-pound bell on a destroyer gives an E.

Parker is not an armchair executive. He spends his time in the shop. In addition to being a bell founder and a skilled machinist, he is also the inventor of an electric device to ring bells automatically. Controlled by a program clock, it also includes the options of an angelus machine and a funeral tollor.

Edith Myers, secretary-treasurer of McShane and a walking encyclopedia of campanology, lovingly displays ancient record books in which long-gone 19th Century clerks made their entries in bold Spencerian script. These might help her prepare a reply to

a recent letter from the Smithsonian Institution asking if it could borrow for an upcoming bicentennial exhibit some of the items that McShane made available for a centennial exposition in 1876.

One of the Spencerian-inscribed entries records the delivery in 1889 by horse and wagon of "Lord Baltimore," a 7,500-pound bell, to Cannon and Stanton Streets, now Holliday and Lexington. It was hung inside the dome of City Hall where it rang out the hours regularly until a few years ago when it was silenced, supposedly because of the decrepitude of the supporting structure. There was an ominous parallel here; "Big Sam," the bell that "Lord Baltimore" replaced, had fallen into the rotunda.

Old Bell Foundry Here Still Turns Them Out

By Carl Schoettler

In the jumbled clutter and tropic heat of the McShane bell foundry, a conical mold waits like a dormant volcano for the hot metal that will bring it to ringing life.

Virgin copper has been melting for half a day in a roaring furnace that spouts angry green flame like a jealous dragon. The molten Straits tin that transforms the copper into bell metal simmers restlessly beneath a bed of glowing charcoal in a great pot nearby.

In his curiously medieval shop with 100-year-old tools and 1,000-year-old skills, the bell maker, William R. Parker, seems a kind of alchemist as he supervises transmutation of the metal into a 400-pound bell for St. Joseph's Mission Church, in Sequim, Wash.

A master craftsman with heavy arms and watchful eyes and a kind of thick-fingered delicacy, Mr. Parker conducts the pouring of this bell like a choirmaster rehearsing an old and well-remembered song.

Mr. Parker is the president of the McShane Bell Foundry Company, Inc., which occupies this cramped and dusty workshop on East Federal street between Calvert and Guilford. The 119-year-old McShane company is the last bell foundry left in the United States.

"Anybody can make a 10 or 20-pound ship's bell," Mr. Parker says. And McShane has cast plenty of ship's bells over the years. (In fact, on this day, along with the bell for St. Joseph, Mr. Parker, his son, Bill, and foundryman Howard Messerly will cast a 15-pound wedding bell for a friend's daughter.) But when it comes to big bells like the 400-pound bell for St. Joseph, McShane is the only place in America that can do the job.

The McShane foundry has cast more than 100,000 bells since Henry McShane started the business in 1856. Edith Myers, the firm's secretary-treasurer, thinks most of them are still ringing, and ringing as clear and true as when they left the foundry.

McShane bells have gone all over the country. The casting and shipping orders were recorded in neat businesslike script by the succession of bookkeepers who preceded Ms. Myers. The record books encourage the kind of romantic fantasies invoked by a rogues gallery of frontier desperadoes or a portrait gallery of Victorian belles.

You can daydream of High Plains Indians when you read that McShane

shipped a 350-pound bell to the Presbyterian church at the Pine Ridge Agency in the Dakota Territories on July 2, 1888. And visualize cowboys on a trail drive passing the Comanche County Courthouse, in Comanche, Texas, where a 1,000-pound McShane bell went in January, 1892. And evoke horse-drawn pumpers when you come to the brown ink that says the Newark (N.J.) Fire Department bought a 10,000-pound bell a month later.

And the bookkeepers' entries tell you that across the years the Seth Thomas Clock Company bought a 500-pound bell to toll the hours for the stockbrokers on Wall Street . . . and the Ursuline Convent in Laredo, Texas, put up a McShane bell to ring at matins and vespers . . . and Chase School No. 8 in Baltimore county ordered a 60-pound schoolbell . . . and the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Varne, Bulgaria, had a 400-pound bell shipped via the Johnston Line . . . and the Rev. William Reed bought a 200-pound bell for the St. Luke Baptist Church at the Water Proof Plantation in Louisiana . . . and J.C. Brewster & Co. installed a 150-pound factory bell in their

Fayetteville Cotton Seed Mill in North Carolina—and McShane shipped them a \$7.50 steam whistle to go with it.

And in 1883 the Rev. Edmund Didier had McShane put the 14-bell chime in the immaculate Georgian tower of the church of St. Vincent de Paul on Front street in downtown Baltimore.

One bell was dedicated to Father Didier and the rest were inscribed and dedicated in an ascending tonal scale:

Most Rev. James Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore.

St. Vincent de Paul, Pray for Us.

Sacred Heart of Jesus, Have Mercy on Us.

Immaculate Virgin, Pray for Us.

St. Joseph, Pray for Us.

William Pinkney White, Mayor of Baltimore.

Guardian Angels, Protect Us.

Mother of Jesus, Pray for Us.

St. Vincent de Paul Church.

Rev. John B. Gildea, Founder of This Church.

In Memory of Rev. H. Myers.

The Orphans of our Asylum.

An F-tone bell was left without an inscription, perhaps in hopes a donor might pick up the \$3,217.60 tab, which included hauling the 15,000 pounds of bells downtown by wagon and raising them into the tower by pulleys. Mr. Parker says it was a bargain: the bells of St. Vincent's would cost more than \$90,000 today. You can still hear them played on most Sundays and Holy Days by Larry Penaroli, a carillonneur.

"You need 10 bells to play any music to speak of," Mr. Parker says. "You need 15 bells to play most church music without rewriting it. Christ Church on Hill street has 16 bells, put in in 1958. I made those. The big bell on top is 3,000 pounds. A swinging bell. Used for a call bell. Let 'em know when services are starting. And they're also used for a carillon or chime to play hymns, almost any arrangement."

Most churches, however, make do with a "peal," which is two to five bells toned to a chord.

But chime or peal, McShane still makes bells today with the same slow, careful, personal craftsmanship employed in 1883. The bell for St. Joseph's is being handcrafted just as St. Vincent's chimes were. Mr. Parker, his son and Howard Messerly even use many of the same tools.

Bell making requires great skill, infinite patience, long experience—and a little bit of horse manure.

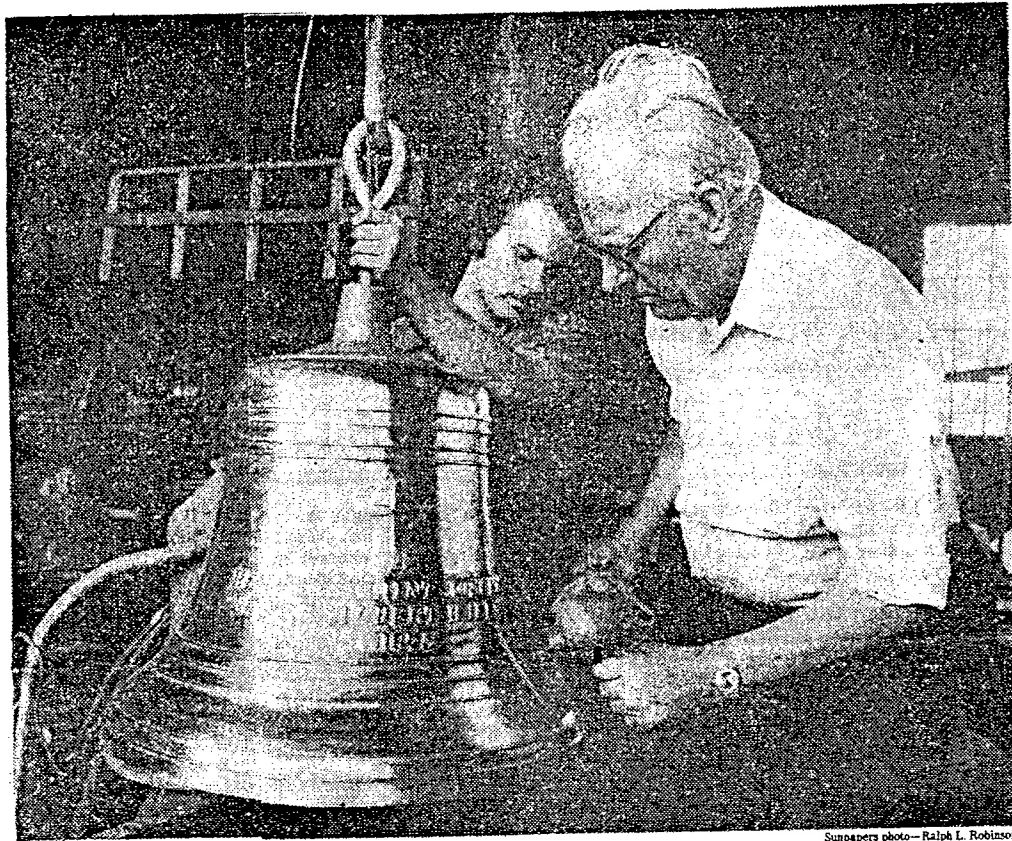
City Hall Bell Dates Back

The McShane Bell Foundry cast Baltimore's City Hall Bell August 25, 1889, and it is named Lord Baltimore—not Big Sam as is often erroneously reported.

Big Sam was, indeed, the bell put in the dome when City Hall was built in 1875. Big Sam was made by Joshua Regester & Sons in 1874 and was probably named for one of the sons, Sam, who was a city fire commissioner.

But Big Sam cracked and McShane raised his successor August 29, 1889. Lord Baltimore weighed 7,503 pounds with positioning blocks, and sounded a note a semi-tone deeper than Big Sam: "Nearly B-flat," according to Nineteenth Century listeners.

Lord Baltimore, which currently rests on Holliday street during City Hall renovations, is signed "John Adam Schmidt, Maker." Schmidt, a McShane master craftsman, is remembered by many as Baltimore's finest bell maker.



Sunpapers photo—Ralph L. Robinson

BEAUTIFUL BRONZE—Mr. Parker and Howard Messerly put finishing touches on the bell for a far-off church.

Horse manure? Yes," says Mr. Parker. "Well, it's a binder. Ties the sand together and also makes the mold more porous. Lets the gas escape when we pour the metal. Nobody's ever found anything cheaper or better. Been using it a thousand years or more."

The bell mold is made from Millville gravel, horse manure and water. Millville—sometimes called Jersey—gravel got its name because it comes from Millville, N.J. Bell makers use Millville gravel, Mr. Parker says, "because it's the right texture and you don't have to add to it."

The muddy mixture is handpacked on bell-shaped steel "cages," which Mr. Parker explains are forms you make bells on.

"There has to be a core and cope. There is a cage for the core and a cage for the cope. The core is the inside and the cope represents the outside. They form the mold. The space in between represents the thickness of the bell."

Core and cope are made separately. And the core, which is the inside, is made right side up and the cope, which

is the outside, is made upside down. The crucial implement is the "sweep," which is a kind of template that revolves around the cope or core and scrapes the gravel mixture into the bell shape.

"The whole secret of bell making is in the shape of the sweep," Mr. Parker says.

"Bells have a lot of tones in them. There's the strike tone and overtones and partials. A good bell has three major tones: the strike and the hum and the octave higher. If they're in perfect alignment . . . you have a perfect bell."

"And most of it is in the shape of the sweep. There's more engineering in one of these things than anyone dreams of."

Mr. Parker says his collection of sweeps is priceless. He has made some himself, notably two patterns for replicas of The Liberty Bell which McShane cast. Some are as old as the company. Many were made by John Adam Schmidt, a genius of bell-making who worked in Baltimore for a half-century till around 1900.

"Weight controls tone," Mr. Parker says, resting his heavy hand on the St.

Joseph's bell mold. "This is a 400-pound bell. It'll come out C-sharp. One-quarter inch can make 40 or 50 pounds difference. We do it by feel, to get the tone we want."

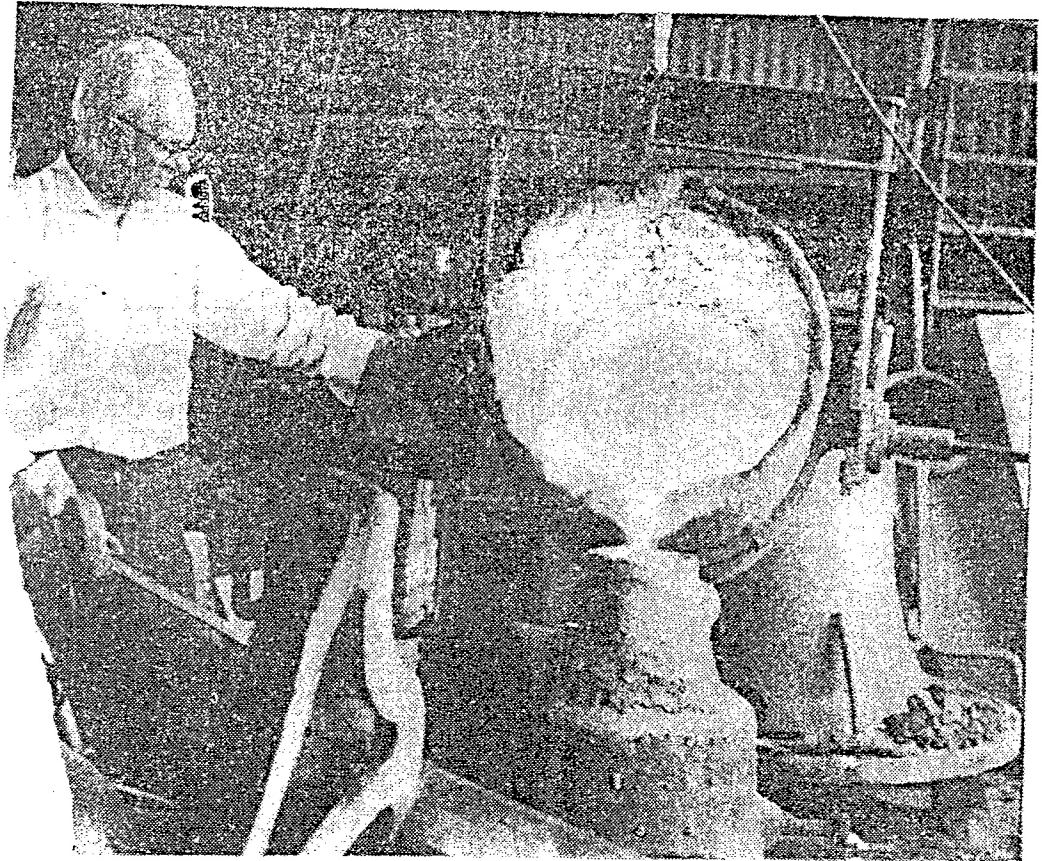
The two-week process of making the two-part form is completed when graphite blackening is put on the surface of the molds. "That's the finishing coat. It works out smooth as glass almost. It's foundry facing. Keeps hot metal from cutting into the sand."

And now in the McShane foundry the fiery liquid copper is poured into the waiting tin through an aurora of blue sparks and green flames. Bill, Jr., plunges a green sapling into the pot in an age-old process that amalgamates the metals into bell bronze.

Then, with a sudden, cautious purposefulness, the metal is tilted into the bell mold:

"Not too fast, Bill. Just steady. Hold on, we got plenty of time. Okay we gotta go kinda fast now."

The red metal rises to the top of the mold and they are finished. The bell is poured pure and true.



Sunpapers photo—George H. Clark

MC SHANE FOUNDRY—It's the only place of its kind left in the U.S. William R. Parker fills mold with fiery metal.

THE EVENING SUN *ACCENT*
BALTIMORE, WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1975

History of
1893 Columbian Liberty Bell

1976
Bicentennial Replicas
Presented to

White House
Smithsonian Institution
Chicago Historical Society
New Jersey Historical Society
Montclair Historical Society

Researched by:

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6 Melrose Place
Montclair, N.J. 07042

HISTORY OF THE COLUMBIAN LIBERTY BELL

As researched by: J. Russell McShane, Jr.

Sources are family history, "Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society" as reported by Wallace Evan Davies, and articles from the D.A.R. Magazine and other historical recordings.

The Columbian Liberty Bell of 1893 or the Second Liberty Bell was the first deliberately created Liberty Bell in the history of the world. This great Liberty Bell was cast under the auspices of the Daughters of The American Revolution to be placed at the entrance of the World Columbian Exposition held in Chicago in 1893.

The metals used in the composition of the bell were given by over 22,000 contributors from all over the world. The metals so donated were identified with efforts for Liberty or with the lives of "Creators of Liberty". The appeal for these Revolutionary relics was astonishingly successful. They included filings from the Liberty Bell at Philadelphia, as well as filings from the old bell at Lexington, Massachusetts, that rang out the alarm on the approach of the British in 1775; a silver teaspoon found in the ashes of Ethan Allen's home that had been burned by the Tories and Indians in 1777; part of George Washington's surveying chain; coat and belt buckles worn by soldiers of the Revolutionary and Civil Wars; flints from the room where Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence as well as his copper kettle, the flint lock from his rifle, and a knob from his clock; a silver shoe buckle belonging to a participant in the Boston Tea Party; keys to the Jefferson Davis house; part of the watch chain worn by Lincoln on the night of his assassination and the hinges to his Springfield home; a French coil presented to General Irby by Lafayette; metal from the ship on which Admiral Farragut was lashed to the mast; a spoon used by John Calhoun, a knife that belonged to Lucretia Mott and Simon Bolivar's watch chain. Other donations included almost 5,000 silver spoons, seven quarts of gold and silver thimbles and 250 wedding rings. School children contributed over 250,000 copper pennies and there were coins from the time of Christ, Caesar and Napoleon. In addition, historic relics from all the presidents from Washington to Cleveland were received.

The original Columbian Liberty Bell when finished stood seven feet tall and weighed 13,000 pounds - 1,000 pounds for each of the thirteen original states. From its beginning it had a unique and historical significance. Wishing to use the bell in promoting world peace the D.A.R. members asked that it be cast in the likeness of the Liberty Bell and appropriately inscribed to their own choosing. The D.A.R. also ordered a new commandment to be added:

"GLORY TO GOD IN THE HIGHEST AND ON EARTH PEACE AND GOOD WILL TOWARD MEN".
"A NEW COMMANDMENT GIVE I UNTO YOU THAT YE LOVE ONE ANOTHER".
"PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND AND UNTO THE INHABITANTS THEREOF".

* *

Our revered Liberty Bell weighed 2,080 pounds and was originally ordered to commemorate the fiftieth year of Pennsylvania under Penn's Charter of 1701. It was hung in the tower of the Pennsylvania State House in 1752. On July 4, 1776, the new written Declaration of Independence was read to the Continental Congress in the State House. Four days later, the bell was rung to alert the people to the public reading of the Declaration. As a result the Pennsylvania State House has become known as Independence Hall and the bell, symbol of the occasion, has become our Liberty Bell.

* *

The Columbian Liberty Bell served its purpose on the fair grounds. But when the D.A.R. decided to take it on a patriotic tour wishing to promote world peace, there was no bell! Impossible as it may seem for a seven foot bell to disappear, no trace of it has ever been found.

Despite its disappearance this historic bell lives on in its commemorative replicas each inscribed SOUVENIR COLUMBIAN LIBERTY BELL 1893 and each cast from the same metal that went into the original. The overflow of metal was shipped to the McShane Foundry of Baltimore, Maryland, who cast the souvenir bells requested by the Columbian Liberty Bell Committee. These souvenir bells were primarily produced for sales to schools with the hope they would stimulate the desire for a better patriotic education for our children.

* * *

William O. McDowell, Chairman of the Columbian Liberty Bell Committee and a special committee on "Anniversaries to be Commemorated by the Ringing of the Great Bell", compiled and published a "Liberty Primer" which was to accompany every bell. It chronologically listed the birth dates

of the "Creators of Liberty Events" in world history as well as other anniversaries to be commemorated by the ringing of The Columbian Liberty Bell. It requested that the souvenir bell be placed on brackets in the most conspicuous place in the school or assembly room, at a height enabling students to conveniently reach the cord with which the bell was to be rung. On the dates listed in the Liberty Primer the teacher was to announce the anniversary and why it was being celebrated; then select one of the students in recognition of some manly or womanly act of patriotism, generosity or nobility of character. After explaining to the other students why this honor had been conferred, the selected student was then directed to ring the bell in the appropriate manner for the occasion. Therefore all schools would celebrate the proper patriotic occasion at the same time.

* * *

The name of William O. McDowell is almost unknown today, but in the closing years of the nineteenth century and in the opening years of the twentieth century he was quite conspicuous in a wide variety of movements. Perhaps his greatest claim to any permanent fame lies in his part in founding the Sons of the American Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution but, in addition, he was active in many other matters.

Very often it is extremely difficult to trace the career of individuals who may attract much attention in their own time but who then quickly vanish from public memory after their deaths. What McDowell did to preserve himself against ultimate obscurity was to express himself voluminously in writing, and then to preserve a copy of everything he wrote. Eventually he was able to fill some seventy volumes of scrapbooks, all devoted to the career of William O. McDowell, which he presented to the New York Public Library.

The Hundredth Anniversary of Americas's fight for freedom led to a great demonstration of nationalistic feelings and the rise of innumerable patriotic societies in the 1880's and 1890's. McDowell became very involved and devoted much of his energy to organized patriotism which led him to urge development of Christian Philosophies and the promotion of world-wide education and freedom.

McDowell shared the feeling of so many leaders of American patriotic societies that an emphasis upon certain rituals and symbols would somehow increase the amount of patriotism within the country. These were the years that gave rise to a veritable cult of the American flag, which took such forms as insisting that the flag fly over every school house, that the students engage in daily flag salutes, that Flag Day should be a legal holiday, and that any desecration of the flag should be sharply punished. McDowell's contribution to this particular phase of patriotic fetishism was to agitate in the early 1890's for the erection of a large "Liberty Flagpole" on the New Jersey Highlands so that it would be the first thing seen by an ocean vessel approaching New York Harbor. He rallied many leaders of different patriotic orders to the cause such as Mrs. Russell Sage who decided that she should use the movement to train both her niece and the young daughter of Jay Gould, the future Mrs. Helen Gould Shepard "in the lines of Christian philanthropy and patriotism". The flag was finally raised in April, 1893.

McDowell's next enterprise involved another famous patriotic symbol, the Liberty Bell. With the help and enthusiastic support of The Daughters of the American Revolution he conceived the idea of making a replica of it, to be known as the Columbian Liberty Bell, which would first be shown at the forthcoming World Columbian Exposition to be held in Chicago and it would then travel all over the country proclaiming liberty and peace.

* * *

The following correspondence, excerpted from the February, 1893 D.A.R. Magazine is the beginning of the movement to send a duplicate of the Liberty Bell to the Columbian Exposition:

Newark, N.J. November 14, 1892

William O. McDowell wrote:

Miss Minnie F. Mickley

Regent Liberty Bell Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution:

Dear Madam-The fact that your Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has named itself for the Liberty Bell, leads me to write you this letter. What could be more appropriate than that an exact duplicate of the Liberty Bell with the texts, "Proclaim Liberty to God in the highest, on Earth Peace, Good Will toward Men", should be placed in

the coming World Exhibition at Chicago, and that after the closing of the Exhibition the bell should be located at some spot like Liberty Island, Bunker Hills, or at the National Capitol, or moved from place to place for use until the next World Exhibition takes place.

The following Societies are to be represented upon the Committees: The Daughters of the American Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Lyceum League of America, Society of German Patriots, the Human Freedom League and kindred organizations hereafter to be designated.

In response Miss Mickley wrote, under date of November 21st, "The idea is splendid".

On November 23rd Miss Mickley wrote;
Dear Mr. McDowell-Yesterday I devoted to the New Liberty Bell. Everyone to whom I have mentioned the subject has been interested in it. I want the Zion Reformed Church of Allentown, Pennsylvania, which was the custodian of the Liberty Bell during the Revolution, when British were in possession of America, to be the first contributors.

In another letter McDowell suggested that this committee will be made up of:

First - Of one lady suggested by the Governor of each State and Territory in the Union, and by the President of each Republic in the world.

Second - By a lady or gentleman suggested by the executive of each one of the great patriotic societies of the world.

Third - Such other persons as by their life-work have shown themselves peculiarly fitted to make a work like this successful, and to give to the bell thus created, the largest influence for God, liberty, humanity and right.

* * *

Miss Mary Desha, one of the founders of the D.A.R. became head of the woman's division of the new organization which was named the "Liberty Bell Society". Immediately Miss Desha wrote to the governors of each state asking for appointment of delegates to assist with the creation of the Columbian Liberty Bell and all historical and patriotic societies were invited to participate.

The national members of the Liberty Bell Committee were Mr. W.O. McDowell, Chairman; Miss Mary Desha, Vice Chairman; Miss Minnie Mickley, Secretary; Mrs. George Washington Gist, District of Columbia; Mrs. L.M. Gordon, Georgia; Mrs. W.H. Guerin, New Jersey; Mrs. John Ritchie, Maryland; Mrs. D.B. Keim, Connecticut; Mrs. Robert Iredell, Allenton, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, New York; Mr. J.H. Foote, representing Brooklyn; Mr. Josia Pumpelley, representing the Sons of the American Revolution from New York and delegates from all states and patriotic societies.

In the campaign for funds for casting the new Liberty Bell not only were individual sums of money requested but great zest was aroused when it was announced that Revolutionary relics, rare coins and antique offerings were to be fused into the molten mass which when finished would be the New Freedom Bell. The Liberty Bank of New York City was the custodian of the funds.

The committee, with the Daughters of the American Revolution met in Philadelphia on June 7, 1893. Mr. Wm. O. McDowell, the chairman presided, and, after music and prayer, made the opening address which was intensely interesting and listened to with marked attention by the very large audience present.

The Honorable John Woodside made the address of welcome for the city and state to the members of the committee. He expressed great interest in the project and was glad that the Daughters of the American Revolution should assemble in this the most fitting place in our country for them. He closed with a charming poem to that organization. In the absence of Mrs. Morris Wagner, her poem "Liberty's Bell", was read by Mrs. Pattie Miller Stocking, a member of the National Liberty Bell Committee from Washington. Mrs. Loulie Gordon of Atlanta, read "The New Liberty Bell", written by Howard Hawthorne McGee, of Tennessee. Colonel McClure made an address of welcome from the old Liberty Bell to the new. In a concise and beautiful manner, replete with gems of poetic and patriotic eloquence, he told the story of the old bell and all it represented up to the present time concluding with these lines, "It is a magnificent story told by the Liberty Bell and the Daughters of the American Revolution may well be proud of it and seek to emulate it for the future of the new bell."

In order to read the list of days on which the bell shall ring the Chairman placed Miss Desha in the chair. This was the first time a woman has ever occupied that place in this historic building, as a presiding officer. Whether conscious of the fact or not, Miss Desha presided with dignity, and preserved most perfectly her equanimity while enforcing a parliamentary ruling some of the delegates, desiring to present resolutions, had lost sight of. After lengthy discussions as to dates on which the bell should be rung, the matter was submitted to a committee of five to decide and report upon.

On June 8th, the committee assembled in the magnificent Capitol of the Empire State and were welcomed there by the Mayor of Albany. To this Mr. McDowell replied on behalf of the committee. The delegation of Daughters and of other eminent women of Albany were in the senate chamber to receive the committee as were also a number of officers and members of the Wiltwyck Chapter of Kingston, and Mrs. Burdett, Regent of Vermont, Miss White of Washington, and others. Mrs. Walworth, Vice President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, made the address of welcome on behalf of the New York "Daughters". She referred to the anniversary which we celebrated on that day, marked by the appointment of the committee that drew up the Declaration of Independence. In her usual happy manner she welcomed the committee to the State of New York, and tendered them a reception at her historic home in Saratoga.

* * *

The relics which were stored in McDowell's attic and in Washington, had been shipped to the Meneely Bell Foundry in Troy, New York where the bell was to be cast. At last all the gold, silver, brass, nickels and other metals arrived at the Meneely foundry at Troy, New York, the railroads and express companies, carrying everything "for free". Pennsylvania stepped forward and furnished without charge all the coal necessary for the founding, the telegraph companies carried messages connected with the bell enterprise without cost and the Meneely company did the casting freely as their part in the democratic undertaking.

* * *

A beautiful reception and collation awaited the committee in Troy, at the residence of Mr. Meneely, proprietor of the foundry where the bell was to be cast. The committee repaired to the foundry, where they saw the enormous collection of material ready and waiting to be moulded. Mountains of great big old pennies, brass kettles, hundreds of silver and gold coins, jewelry and silver spoons, cups and other articles lay in great piles waiting their trial by fire.

On May 2nd, 1893, Miss Eugene Meneely struck the blow which released the metal to the mould and soon this huge bell modeled after the original Liberty Bell, but much larger, was ready to send forth its sound of freedom. The bell was still at the foundry when Independence Day in 1893 arrived but Western Union arranged to ring the bell at Troy, from Chicago. Mrs. Grover Cleveland was to have pressed the button to ring the bell but her illness prevented it. Mrs. Madge Norris Wagner of San Diego, California, substituted and from Pavilion "A" of the Administration building at the Columbian World Fair, the chime tuned to lower-G rang out in Troy.

Liberty Bell, Second, began its trek to Washington, on August 29, 1893, via Jersey City, where large crowds witnessed its arrival and departure, on the Pennsylvania railroad. At every stop along its way to Washington, D.C., interested and patriotic citizens cheered the big bell which was erected on a flat-bottom car. Said the Washington Post of August 30, 1893, "The new Columbian Liberty Bell arrived at the Pennsylvania station, Sixth and D streets, yesterday afternoon, so that local patriots might have an opportunity to view it before it goes to the Chicago World's Fair. About three thousand ladies were among those present and Daughters of the American Revolution decorated the bell with roses and pinks." Roughly, twelve thousand persons viewed the bell and there were resound cheers when it pulled out for Baltimore. Because of late arrival it remained but eight minutes in the Monumental City where two thousand persons gathered to cheer and pat it affectionately, and, said the Baltimore Sun, "sending it on its way with three cheers and a tiger."

The precious freight then moved on to Philadelphia, then to Harrisburg, where, said the Patriot newspaper of that city, "it arrived covered with flowers which were torn from it by souvenir hunters." On to Pittsburgh, then to Indianapolis, from which latter place it headed straight for Chicago. At the Windy City on September 6th, 1893, it was erected in front of the Administration building where for days thousands of sightseers viewed and applauded this Columbian Liberty Bell. McDowell wrote Mary Descha "We have the position of honor at the fair and it is one constant ovation."

Carter Harrison, mayor of Chicago, visited and first rung the bell on October 28th, 1893, with visiting mayors from all over the United States. Invitations had been issued by the Daughters of the American Revolution for a real and patriotic celebration of Columbia Day, October 30th, 1893. Bells were to have been rung and cannons fired, speeches and music were on the program. But when the time arrived the bell was draped with crepe and rung only at sunset, rung thirteen times. Chicago, the World's Fair and the nation were mourning the assassination of Mayor Carter Harrison on October 29th.

* * *

It was planned that the "Second Liberty Bell" was to be rung for four occasions.

FIRST - on the anniversaries of the birth of creators of liberty at 9:00 A.M.

SECOND - at 10 A.M. in the spirit of prophecy. This was to be a very rare ceremony.

THIRD - at 12 Noon on the anniversaries of the great liberty events in the world's history.

FOURTH - in protest when some backward step was taken by the representatives of republican institutions. The ringing would be at midnight and consist of a rapid ringing in alarm. The bell was never rung in protest.

The first time the bell was rung in the "spirit of prophecy" was at 10 A.M. on Monday morning, September 11, 1893 on the occasion of the meeting of the World's Congress of Religions. In addition to its three strokes to call attention, it was rung ten times, one for each of the ten great religions in the world. It was rung in the name of peace, unity and liberty of all religions, and at the same time repeated a silent prayer to their respective divinities, asking blessings on the bell. It marked the formal opening of this Parliament.

The bell was scheduled to be taken on tour after the Exposition. Plans now included a tour around the world, beginning with a visit to the Atlanta Exposition of 1895. On September 12 of that year a ceremony at the Chicago City Hall marked a resumption of the bell's travels. Thirteen horses, representing the thirteen original states, then pulled it to the station. But strange as it may seem, this 13,000 pound bell has disappeared and no trace has ever been found.

* * *

Miss Mary Desha, at the Congress of Representative Women in Chicago, May 19, 1893 said:

"If you will notice your programs you will see that I am the only speaker without a title. That, according to the Chicago press, makes me the most conspicuous member on the program. But I have a title of which I am prouder than I would be of a coronet - that of being the first member of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and one of the three who organized it.

"In regard to the Liberty Bell, I prepared the circular which you have all received and to which you responded so promptly and generously. Almost before it was mailed the responses came pouring in. I have never seen anything like the enthusiasm and the gladness with which the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Sons of the Revolution and members of the Order of the Cincinnati responded to the call.

I have worked for the Liberty Bell because I believed it was time for freedom to go around the world and recognized it as the very best missionary we could send, sounding forth liberty and peace to the oppressed of all nations. Then, too, it will ring out freedom for woman-political, social, educational and industrial - for while all honor should be done William O. McDowell, who by his energy, patriotism and untiring devotion has made a dream a reality; still the thought was suggested by a woman, Mrs. Madge Morris Wagner, of San Diego, California, and most of the work has been done, and the money contributed or collected by women.

Another reason why the Liberty Bell is dear to my heart is that it brings together the patriots of the North and South. We forget all save that our fathers fought and our mothers

'Worked and suffered to make our flag the symbol of all that makes life worth living and that we are the inheritors of the blessing won by a common ancestry.'

* * *

COLUMBIAN BELL OF FREEDOM - Read in the Continental Congress February 24, 1893, by Mrs. Minnie F. Mickley,

The new world would not have been discovered by Columbus, in 1492, if Isabella, Queen of Spain, had not been interested in his project and willing to pledge her jewels for the equipment of the fleet. There is generally a woman's help needed in undertakings great and small, although woman's curiosity often has the credit. I think then, that woman's curiosity has done more for the world than man's indomitable will. Her power has been felt ever since she persuaded Adam to disobey his Maker and so on through the ages, she has had a part in the greatest events of the world's history.

We wish to follow the Spanish Queen's example in power for the future good and put our tones into a bell whose tones will voice our sentiments for all time.

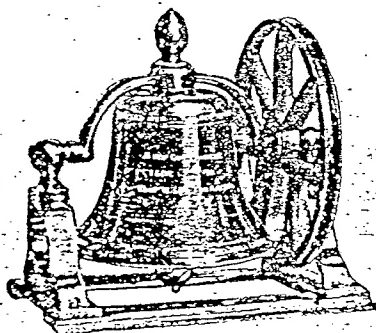
The Quakers of Philadelphia desired an additional motto, which was "Peace on earth, good will towards men." Now, at the third epoch in our nation's history, we wish to found a Columbian Bell that will embody the sentiments of the previous bells, also the ideas of this time. With the mottos of 1776 and 1876 a motto of 1893 should be added. I would suggest the following motto: "The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof, the world and they that dwell therein," or, if a saying of one of our great Americans be more appropriate, we should use it for might and right. A bell laden with such inscriptions should proclaim the sentiments and go to the different nations of the earth and be a messenger from our country to others.

We, the Daughters of the American Revolution, have been asked to begin this new bell. We are going to build a house that will express in stone our sentiments for "Home and Country." What tongue could better proclaim those sentiments than the proposed new bell? After the World's Fair at Chicago, a place should be provided for this bell. Let us build a bell-tower, then surround it with our building, and in that way have this broad-minded harbinger of peace always in our midst.

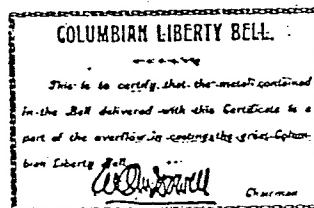
What a future we can look forward to for the Columbian Bell of Liberty proclaiming liberty and peace in a broader sense than either of its predecessors, and have it go proclaim our American principles for liberty, peace and right, and truthfully voice the words of Abraham Lincoln, "with charity toward all and malice toward none."

Have you ever thought that the bell of 1776 was no Liberty Bell? It was an Independence Bell. "It rang out loudly Independence, which please God shall never die."

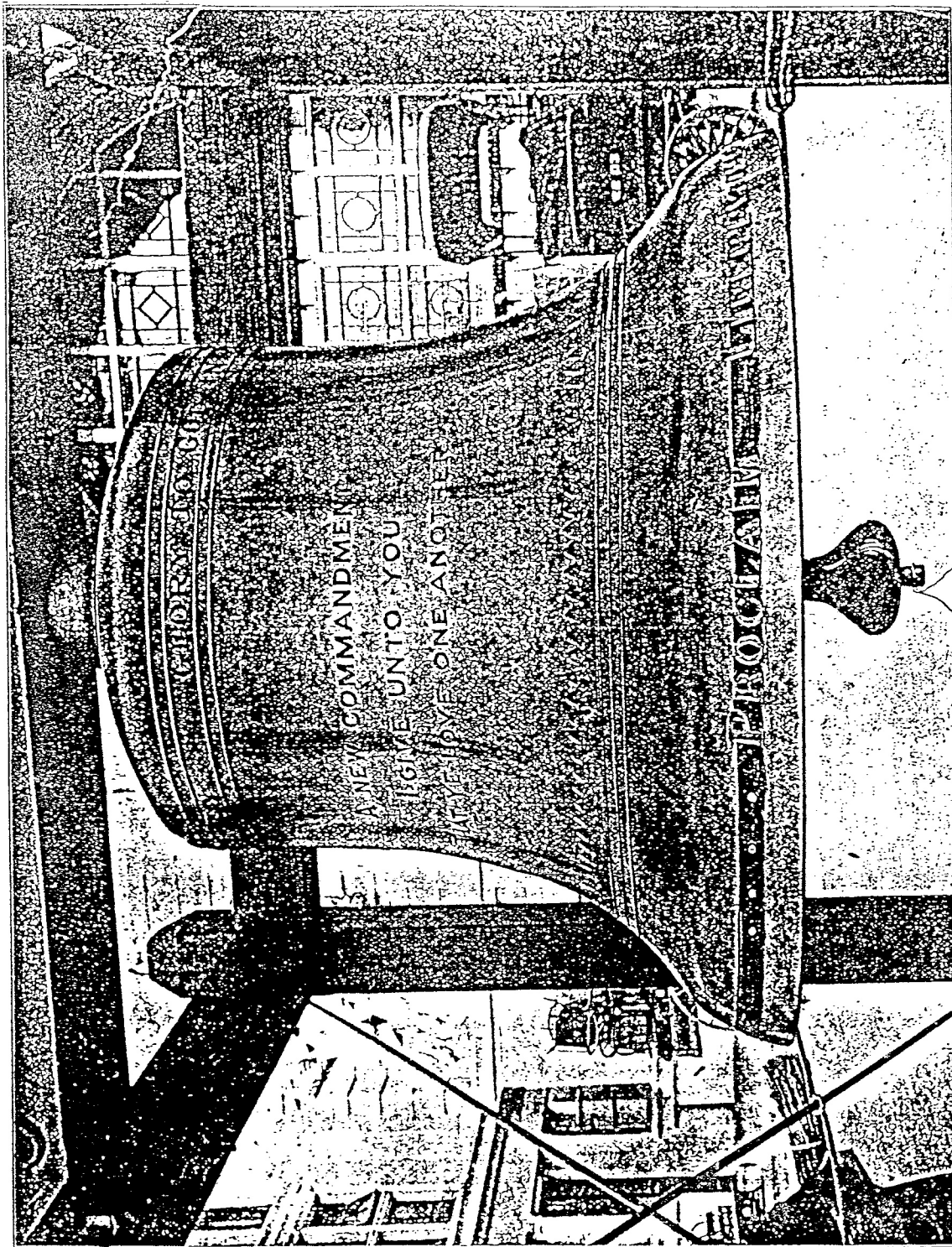
* * *



SOUVENIR COLUMBIAN LIBERTY BELL
DIMENSIONS OVER ALL
HEIGHT, 5 1/2 IN. BREADTH, 4 IN. DEPTH, 4 IN.



FACSIMILE OF CERTIFICATE ISSUED WITH BELL



NEW LIBERTY BELL. This illustration fittingly closes this series of World's Fair Views. Relics of past wars, weapons made for the slaughter of man by his brother man, bullets molded for his death, have been fashioned into this full-toned bell whose tongue proclaims liberty and commands men to love one another. The metal does not now vibrate to the sound of battle and shock of shell, but sweetly chimes a song of peace and good will to the nations gathered in harmonious concord among the snowy palaces of the White City. May its hymn long guide men, and Chicago prove to have been the birthplace of a new Liberty leading to eternal peace.

1893

and exhibits from

1893

History of

Russell McShane
had cast a limited
edition of Columbian
Liberty Bells on the
occasion of the
Bicentennial of the
United States.

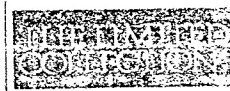
This Is To Certify
Bell No. _____

Is A Limited Edition
of the

J. R. McShane Bicentennial
Commemorative

of the

1893 Columbian Liberty Bell



the first time the word "liberty" was used in connection with the bell. Christopher Columbus (1492-1506) and Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790) was called the Columbian Exposition. This Exposition was indirectly responsible for the casting of the Independence and Liberty Bell. Known to many as the Columbian Liberty Bell, it was, in fact, the first deliberate Liberty Bell.

THE SECOND LIBERTY BELL

The bell was cast under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution to be placed at the entrance of the Exposition. Because it was to signify peace and liberty throughout the world, it was cast in likeness of the original Liberty Bell. It is often referred to as "The Second Liberty Bell".

The DAR invited people from all over the world to contribute to metal from which the bell would be cast. The metals donated were linked with efforts for liberty or with the lives of "creators of liberty". Over 22,000 different items were received. They included filings from the Liberty Bell at Philadelphia, as well as filings from the old bell at Boston, Massachusetts, that rang out the alarm on the approach of British soldiers; a silver teaspoon found in the ashes of Ethan Allen's home that had been burned by the Tories and Indians in 1777; part of George Washington's surveying chain, coat and belt buckles worn by soldiers of the Revolutionary and Civil Wars; flints from the room where Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence as well as his copper button that lock from his rifle; and a knob from his clock; a silver key that belonged to a participant in the Boston Tea Party; keys to the White House; a chain from the watch chain worn by Lincoln on the day he was assassinated; and the hinges to his Springfield home; a button presented to General Ikey by Lafayette; metal from the ship on which Admiral Farragut was killed; a spoon used by John F. Kennedy; a knife that belonged to Lucretia Mott and Simon Bolivar's dagger.

Other donations included almost 5,000 silver spoons, seven quarts of gold, silver, tin, and iron, 250 wedding rings. School children contributed over 250,000 copper pennies and there were coins from the time of the American and European wars. In addition, historic relics from all the states from Washington to Cleveland were received. The bell, when cast, was seven feet tall and weighed 13,000 pounds, 1,000 pounds for each of the thirteen original colonies.

It was planned that the "Second Liberty Bell" was to be rung for six days.

On the anniversaries of the birth of creators of liberty at 9 A.M. The signal was to be three strokes to call attention, then seven strokes to denote the number of letters in the word "liberty". The strokes would be at intervals of ten seconds.

At 10 A.M. in the spirit of parody, this was to be a "comical parody" of the signal of three strokes to call attention, then seven strokes to denote the number of letters in the word "liberty".

At 11 A.M. on the anniversary of the great liberty struggle, the signal was to be three strokes to call attention, then seven strokes to denote the number of letters in the word "liberty".

At 12 P.M. on the anniversary of the three great liberty struggles, the signal was to be three strokes to call attention, then seven strokes to denote the number of letters in the word "liberty".

At 1 P.M. on the anniversary of the three great liberty struggles, the signal was to be three strokes to call attention, then seven strokes to denote the number of letters in the word "liberty".

each of the states in the United States at intervals of ten seconds. This "great signal" was to be used on the Fourth of July.

FOURTH - In protest when some backward step was taken by the representatives of republican institutions. The ringing would be at midnight and consist of a rapid ringing in alarm. The bell was never rung in protest.

The Columbian Liberty Bell received, in addition to the great medal, the following award from the World's Columbian Exposition:

First--For its patriotic conception.

Second--For its philanthropic purpose, the beneficent intention of its originators to send it among the nations to ring for the triumphs of liberty, and to promote peace and good will throughout the world.

Third--For its historic value.

Fourth--For its excellent execution and fine tone.

Fifth--For its intrinsic value and beauty.

The award was made to "The United Peace Societies of the World".

The bell was the central feature of the Fourth of July celebration at the Exposition, being rung for the first time that day. The first time the bell was rung in the "spirit of prophecy" was at 10 A.M. on Monday morning, September 11, 1893 on the occasion of the meeting of the World's Congress of Religions. In addition to its three strokes to call attention, it was rung ten times, one for each of the ten great religions. It marked the formal opening of this Parliament.

The bell was scheduled to be taken on tour after the Exposition. But, strange as it may seem, this 13,000 pound bell has disappeared and no trace has ever been found.

THE LIBERTY PRIMER

As is customary when casting important bells, a quantity of the metal had been kept out. It was shipped to the McShane Bell Foundry in Baltimore where the "Columbian Liberty Bell Committee" requested that small souvenir replica bells be cast. These bells were to be primarily for schools, with the hope they would stimulate the desire for a better patriotic education for the children.

A Liberty Primer was compiled and was to accompany every bell. It chronologically listed the birth dates of the "Creators of Liberty Events" in world history as well as other anniversaries to be commemorated by the ringing of The Columbian Liberty Bell. It requested that the souvenir bell be placed on brackets in the most conspicuous place in the school or assembly room, at a height enabling scholars to conveniently reach the cord with which the bell was to be rung. On the dates listed in the Liberty Primer, the teacher was to announce the anniversary and why it was being celebrated; then select one of the scholars, in recognition of some manly or womanly act of patriotism, generosity, or nobility of character. After explaining to the other students why this honor had been conferred, the selected scholar was to be directed to ring the bell in the appropriate manner for the occasion.

THE J. R. MESHANE "DESCENDENT" OF COMMEMORATIVE

This replica of the 1893 Columbian Liberty Bell was issued in a numbered limited edition in 1976. It was made available through the descendants of the founder of the McShane Bell Foundry in honor of America's 200 years of liberty.



Conducted by LOIS E. SPRINGER

The Columbian Liberty Bell

Among souvenir bells available to collectors, none is more handsome nor more desirable than the souvenir replica of the Columbian Liberty Bell.

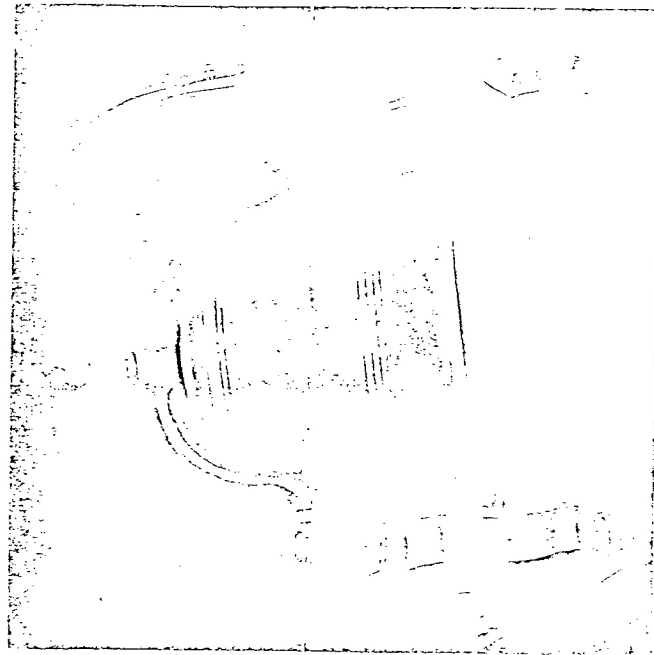
The fate of the original Columbian Liberty Bell is shrouded in mystery, although its early history is well known. At the request of the DAR this bell was especially cast for the World Columbian Exposition held in Chicago in 1893. Members of the DAR, wishing to promote world peace, ordered the bell made in the special likeness of the Liberty Bell and inscribed as follows:

"Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace good-will toward men."

"A new commandment give I unto you that ye love one another"

"Proclaim liberty throughout all the land and unto the inhabitants thereof"

As a patriotic gesture, people all over the world were invited to send contributions for the metal out of which the bell would be cast. Over 250,000 pennies were contributed by eager school children from every state. In addition, silver spoons by the hundreds and thimbles by the peck went into this peace bell. Many of the contributions were historic pieces. There was a copper kettle that had belonged to Thomas Jefferson; a surveyor's chain that had belonged to George Washington; the keys to Jefferson Davis' home; Simon Bolivar's watch chain; and two leaden bullets which were supposed to have met in mid-air



Found in a small Delaware antique shop, this souvenir copy of the Columbian Liberty Bell is now in the collection of Mrs. Dorothy Falconer whose bells were featured in last month's *HOBBIES*. Two inscriptions read "Souvenir Columbian Liberty Bell 1893" and "McShane Bell Foundry, Baltimore, Maryland"

during a Civil War battle to form a perfect "U" for Union.

Altogether more than 200,000 men, women and children contributed gifts of gold, silver, copper, tin, iron and bronze. Says Chester Meneely, whose famous foundry cast the Columbian Liberty Bell: "It came out all right, although we were plenty skeptical when all those patriotic old relics started melting and became just so much lead, copper, silver and gold to deaden the vibrations and dull the tone."

As a further patriotic gesture, the Daughters of the American Revolution decided to take this bell on a tour of the United States at the close of the Chicago Exposition. When the Exhibition closed, however, the bell was nowhere to be found! It had disappeared as if by magic. Impossible for a bell that stood six feet high and weighed better than six and one-half tons? So it seems, but the fact remains that no trace of the original Columbian Liberty Bell has ever been found.

No wonder *Collier's Magazine* once claimed that no bell in history has a stranger story than this reproduction of our Liberty Bell. The Meneely Company's only comment is that wherever this bell may be, they hope its big voice is booming out the message they inscribed on its lip back in the '90's:

"A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another."

As is often customary while casting important bells, a quantity of the metal was kept out and later used in casting souvenir replicas of the Columbia Liberty Bell. Whereas the original was cast at the Meneely foundry, the services of the McShane Bell Foundry were secured in producing the souvenirs. The accompanying photo is an exact picture of one of these souvenirs now in the collection of Mrs. Dorothy Falconer of Virginia, whose collection was featured in *Hobbies* last month.

The Columbian Liberty Bell Committee which was responsible for having these souvenirs made and for selling them issued the following certificate with each bell:

"This is to certify that the metal contained in the bell delivered with this certificate is a part of the overflow in casting the great Columbian Liberty Bell."

M. C. DOWELL, CHAIRMAN

Most of the bells were sold to schools and so the Committee also accompanied each sale with a copy of "The Liberty Primer." The Primer is filled with suggestions for the use of these historic replicas on every patriotic occasion observed in the schoolroom.

Furthermore, the Committee urged that each school purchasing one of the bells should place it in a conspicuous spot, preferably at a height where students themselves could reach the cord and sound the bell.

Assuredly the tone of these bells could never have become tiresome, no matter how frequently heard, for it is rich and pleasing. The McShane Bell Foundry, in fact, has always taken pride in stressing that a peculiarity of their manufacture is in the attention they give to musical laws in the tone of their bells. The thousands upon thousands of McShane bells ringing today from the finest churches and public buildings have a worldwide reputation for their satisfying, mellow tones.

Soon to observe their century mark, this celebrated foundry of Baltimore, Maryland, was founded in 1856. As recently as 1930 the company issued an illustrated pamphlet regarding their bells and from it we quote this paragraph reiterating the company's long-time claim to unexcelled tone in their bells:

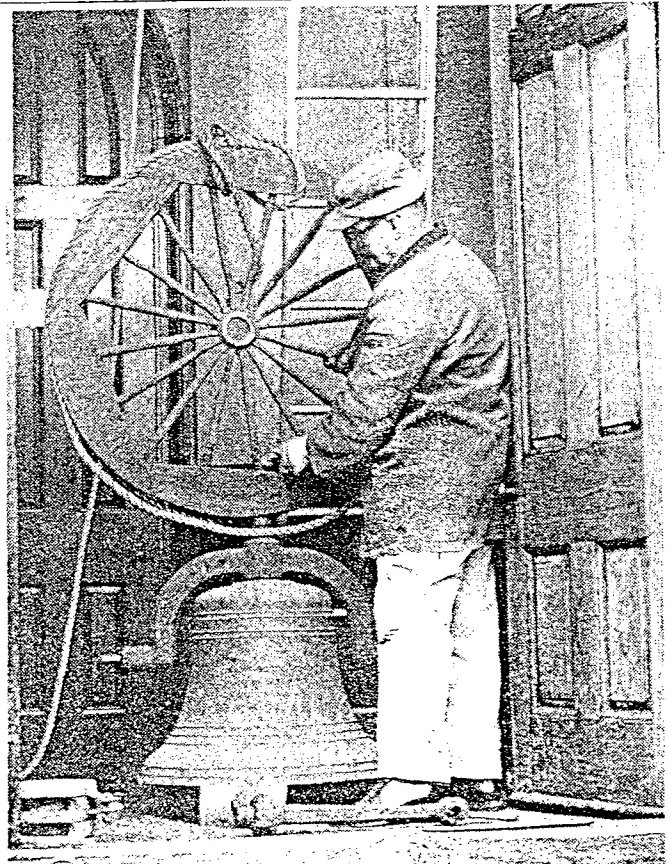
"The McShane name on bells is in itself an unquestioned guarantee of unrivalled quality and workmanship, representing the result of careful study, strict attention to musical measurements and accurate formulae which produce depth and richness of tone, clearness, prolongation of sound and all other factors necessary to be justly recognized as a product unexcelled in its field."

Collectors who possess one of the souvenir Columbian Liberty Bells readily agree with the claims made in the above quotation: for this particular bell is a most handsome as well as a most musical addition to any collection.



MOVING THE BELL—"Made by the McShane Bell Foundry in 1887 in Baltimore" is the inscription on this bell which was moved Tuesday from the Harford Day Care Center on Main street to the new Bel Air Methodist Church. The work was completed by employees of the County Department of Public Works and Commissioner Fred Baldwin.

THE ÆGIS, BEL AIR, MARYLAND



ANOTHER BELL FOR FRED—When the time came Tuesday to remove the bell from the former Methodist Church on Main street in Bel Air, County Commissioner Fred Baldwin tackled the task. Here he indicates where the bell wore spokes as it rang.

Old Bell Foundry Here Still Turns Them Out

By Carl Schoettler

In the jumbled clutter and tropic heat of the McShane bell foundry, a conical mold waits like a dormant volcano for the hot metal that will bring it to ringing life.

Virgin copper has been melting for half a day in a roaring furnace that spouts angry green flame like a jealous dragon. The molten Straits tin that transforms the copper into bell metal simmers restlessly beneath a bed of glowing charcoal in a great pot nearby.

In his curiously medieval shop with 100-year-old tools and 1,000-year-old skills, the bell maker, William R. Parker, seems a kind of alchemist as he supervises transmutation of the metal into a 400-pound bell for St. Joseph's Mission Church, in Sequim, Wash.

A master craftsman with heavy arms and watchful eyes and a kind of thick-fingered delicacy, Mr. Parker conducts the pouring of this bell like a choirmaster rehearsing an old and well-remembered song.

Mr. Parker is the president of the McShane Bell Foundry Company, Inc., which occupies this cramped and dusty workshop on East Federal street between Calvert and Guilford. The 119-year-old McShane company is the last bell foundry left in the United States.

"Anybody can make a 10 or 20-pound ship's bell," Mr. Parker says. And McShane has cast plenty of ship's bells over the years. (In fact, on this day, along with the bell for St. Joseph, Mr. Parker, his son, Bill, and foundryman Howard Messerly will cast a 15-pound wedding bell for a friend's daughter.) But when it comes to big bells like the 400-pound bell for St. Joseph, McShane is the only place in America that can do the job.

The McShane foundry has cast more than 100,000 bells since Henry McShane started the business in 1856. Edith Myers, the firm's secretary-treasurer, thinks most of them are still ringing, and ringing as clear and true as when they left the foundry.

McShane bells have gone all over the country. The casting and shipping orders were recorded in neat businesslike script by the succession of bookkeepers who preceded Ms. Myers. The record books encourage the kind of romantic fantasies invoked by a rogues gallery of frontier desperadoes or a portrait gallery of Victorian belles.

You can daydream of High Plains Indians when you read that McShane

shipped a 350-pound bell to the Presbyterian church at the Pine Ridge Agency in the Dakota Territories on July 2, 1888. And visualize cowboys on a trail drive passing the Comanche County Courthouse, in Comanche, Texas, where a 1,000-pound McShane bell went in January, 1892. And evoke horse-drawn pumps when you come to the brown ink that says the Newark (N.J.) Fire Department bought a 10,000-pound bell a month later.

And the bookkeepers' entries tell you that across the years the Seth Thomas Clock Company bought a 500-pound bell to toll the hours for the stockbrokers on Wall Street . . . and the Ursuline Convent in Laredo, Texas, put up a McShane bell to ring at matins and vespers . . . and Chase School No. 8 in Baltimore county ordered a 60-pound schoolbell . . . and the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Varne, Bulgaria, had a 400-pound bell shipped via the Johnston Line . . . and the Rev. William Reed bought a 200-pound bell for the St. Luke Baptist Church at the Water Proof Plantation in Louisiana . . . and J.C. Brewser & Co. installed a 150-pound factory bell in their

City Hall Bell Dates Back

The McShane Bell Foundry cast Baltimore's City Hall Bell August 25, 1889, and it is named Lord Baltimore—not Big Sam as is often erroneously reported.

Big Sam was, indeed, the bell put in the dome when City Hall was built in 1875. Big Sam was made by Joshua Regester & Sons in 1874 and was probably named for one of the sons, Sam, who was a city fire commissioner.

But Big Sam cracked and McShane raised his successor August 29, 1889. Lord Baltimore weighed 7,503 pounds with positioning blocks, and sounded a note a semi-tone deeper than Big Sam: "Nearly B-flat," according to Nineteenth Century listeners.

Lord Baltimore, which currently rests on Holliday street during City Hall renovations, is signed "John Adam Schmidt, Maker." Schmidt, a McShane master craftsman, is remembered by many as Baltimore's finest bell maker.

Fayetteville Cotton Seed Mill in North Carolina—and McShane shipped them a \$7.50 steam whistle to go with it.

And in 1883 the Rev. Edmund Didier had McShane put the 14-bell chime in the immaculate Georgian tower of the church of St. Vincent de Paul on Front street in downtown Baltimore.

One bell was dedicated to Father Didier and the rest were inscribed and dedicated in an ascending tonal scale:

Most Rev. James Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore.

St. Vincent de Paul, Pray for Us.
Sacred Heart of Jesus, Have Mercy on Us.

Immaculate Virgin, Pray for Us.
St. Joseph, Pray for Us.
William Pinkney White, Mayor of Baltimore.

Guardian Angels, Protect Us.
Mother of Jesus, Pray for Us.
St. Vincent de Paul Church.
Rev. John B. Gildea, Founder of This Church.

In Memory of Rev. H. Myers.
The Orphans of our Asylum.

An F-tone bell was left without an inscription, perhaps in hopes a donor might pick up the \$3,217.60 tab, which included hauling the 15,000 pounds of bells downtown by wagon and raising them into the tower by pulleys. Mr. Parker says it was a bargain: the bells of St. Vincent's would cost more than \$90,000 today. You can still hear them played on most Sundays and Holy Days by Larry Fenaroli, a carillonneur.

"You need 10 bells to play any music to speak of," Mr. Parker says. "You need 15 bells to play most church music without rewriting it. Christ Church on Hill street has 16 bells, put in in 1958. I made those. The big bell on top is 3,000 pounds. A swinging bell. Used for a call bell. Let 'em know when services are starting. And they're also used for a carillon or chime to play hymns, almost any arrangement."

Most churches, however, make do with a "peal," which is two to five bells toned to a chord.

But chime or peal, McShane still makes bells today with the same slow, careful, personal craftsmanship employed in 1883. The bell for St. Joseph's is being handcrafted just as St. Vincent's chimes were. Mr. Parker, his son and Howard Messerly even use many of the same tools.

Bell making requires great skill, infinite patience, long experience—and a little bit of horse manure.

"Horse manure? Yes," says Mr. Parker. "Well, it's a binder. Ties the sand together and also makes the mold more porous. Lets the gas escape when we pour the metal. Nobody's ever found anything cheaper or better. Been using it a thousand years or more."

The bell mold is made from Millville gravel, horse manure and water. Millville—sometimes called Jersey—gravel got its name because it comes from Millville, N.J. Bell makers use Millville gravel, Mr. Parker says, "because it's

the right texture and you don't have to add to it."

The muddy mixture is handpacked on bell-shaped steel "cages," which Mr. Parker explains are forms you make bells on.

"There has to be a core and cope. There is a cage for the core and a cage for the cope. The core is the inside and the cope represents the outside. They form the mold. The space in between represents the thickness of the bell."

Core and cope are made separately. And the core, which is the inside, is made right side up and the cope, which

is the outside, is made upside down. The crucial implement is the "sweep," which is a kind of template that revolves around the cope or core and scrapes the gravel mixture into the bell shape.

"The whole secret of bell making is in the shape of the sweep," Mr. Parker says.

"Bells have a lot of tones in them. There's the strike tone and overtones and partials. A good bell has three major tones: the strike and the hum and the octave higher. If they're in perfect alignment... you have a perfect bell."

"And most of it is in the shape of the sweep. There's more engineering in one of these things than anyone dreams of."

Mr. Parker says his collection of sweeps is priceless. He has made some himself, notably two patterns for replicas of The Liberty Bell which McShane cast. Some are as old as the company. Many were made by John Adam Schmidt, a genius of bell-making who worked in Baltimore for a half-century till around 1900.

"Weight controls tone," Mr. Parker says, resting his heavy hand on the St.

Joseph's bell mold. "This is a 400-pound bell. It'll come out C-sharp. One-quarter inch can make 40 or 50 pounds difference. We do it by feel, to get the tone we want."

The two-week process of making the two-part form is completed when graphite blackening is put on the surface of the molds. "That's the finishing coat. It works out smooth as glass almost. It's foundry facing. Keeps hot metal from cutting into the sand."

And now in the McShane foundry the fiery liquid copper is poured into the waiting tin through an aurora of blue sparks and green flames. Bill, Jr., plunges a green sapling into the pot in an age-old process that amalgamates the metals into bell bronze.

Then, with a sudden, cautious purposefulness, the metal is tilted into the bell mold:

"Not too fast, Bill. Just steady. Hold on, we got plenty of time. Okay we gotta go kinda fast now."

The red metal rises to the top of the mold and they are finished. The bell is poured pure and true.

"Old Bell foundry
Here still turns
Them out"—cont'd

MEMORIAL SITE SET

City's Old Bell to Be Repaired And Saved

Rescued from demolition rubble, repaired and cleaned, the 77-year-old City Hall tower bell will be placed on a memorial site near the entrance of the new city building this spring, Commissioner Arthur W. Ponzio said Friday.

Although it will have some of its former beauty restored by the sandblast cleaning process, its voice is stilled forever.

Money for the \$1,500 repair bill, submitted by Diehl Welding Machine Co. of Atlantic City, will be incorporated in the city's new budget, Ponzio said.

The bell will have a new bronze top and will be fixed to a bracket which in turn is attached to a concrete pedestal, the commissioner said. A plaque inscribed with the history of the bell and its rededication date will be fastened to the base of the memorial.

Made in 1893, the bell already bears the inscription:

"Purchased by City Council, October 29,

1893, Joseph C. Clement, Chairman of Committee. Original bell destroyed in fire of City Hall, August 17, 1893."

The bronze bell, manufactured by the McShane Bell Foundry of Baltimore, Md., weighs approximately 1,500 pounds.

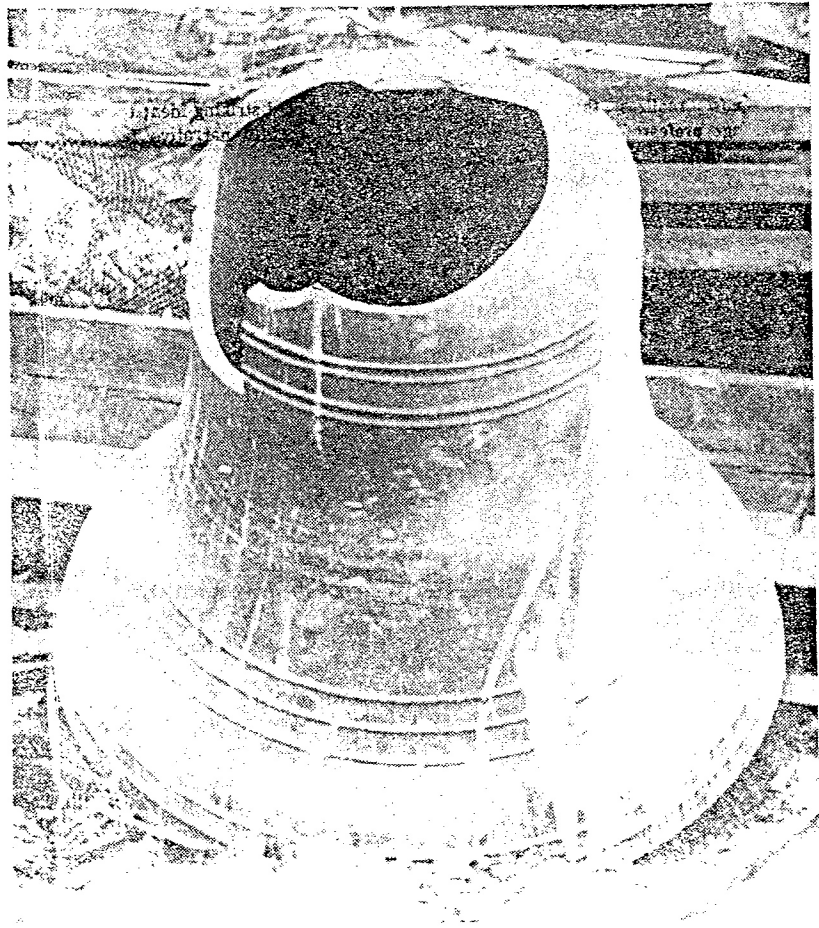
First used as a fire alarm when it was placed atop the second city hall constructed in 1893, its voice was silenced in 1903 due to complaints from merchants.

During World War II the bell was used as a signal for air raid drills. It was at this time that it was first damaged, developing a foot-long crack in one side.

It tolled for the last time during the dedication ceremonies of this city's new \$3 million City Hall.

The exact site for the bell's final resting place has not been decided, Ponzio said Friday, but it will be "in the vicinity" of the new city building.

City Hall, Baltimore, Md.



SPRING PHOENIX — The old City Hall tower bell is now at the city yard waiting for repair and cleaning prior to being placed on a memorial site in the vicinity of the new City Hall. When restoration is completed the bell will have a new look, but its voice will belong to the past.

Bells Proclaim City's Name

McShane Bell Foundry Co.

Wherever Chimes Are Heard

The Story of Baltimore
Is Carried



MADE in Baltimore—they are heard everywhere.

Individually, in pairs, in great chimes, clarion toned bells ring out the name.

In every state of the Union, in every civilized land, on the great waters, sweet toned bells from Baltimore ring. They call the faithful to prayer, they sound out the hours, they ring out the passing time on great men of war, they sound in lonely light-houses to warn the passing mariner of danger, they strike sharp alarms for fire.

Since 1857, bells made at the McShane Foundry have been shipped everywhere, until now in countless near and far places, they are synonymous with the name of Baltimore. Forty-thousand bells from this city have been made and sent out in this time.

Not only does this Baltimore foundry make chimes that are famous but it has kept march with the advance of all improvements in its line.

Surmounting the roof of the plant, is a beautiful and large set of chimes. Below it, on the ground floor, is an apparatus resembling that of a player-piano. Franklyn L. S. Walter, the tuner and chimes adjuster, places a roll in the box, then presses a button—the chimes above begin to play, far and wide they fling the notes of a hymn. This is the apparatus used in those places where there is no organist to play the chimes making them available everywhere. Nearby is a console, with just a few black and white keys on it, this is for the organist to play, as simply as a tune is played on an ordinary organ or piano.

In the casting of the bells, all modern processes are used at the plant

which is one of a few in this country. The bells are cast from pure ingot copper and tin, imported from East India. They are made for church towers, lighthouses, court houses, for school and academy buildings, to be used on plantations, in factories, on war vessels and other purposes.

A bell cast by the McShane Foundry for the United States Ship New Orleans, is said to be not only the most beautiful bell on any battleship, but the finest cast in this country.

Products of this Baltimore plant have been shipped to Europe, Great Britain, Asia, Africa, South and Central America, Australia, China, the West Indies, and to the furthest islands of the seas. The latest shipment was to India.

Lord Baltimore, that dignified bell which tolls the hours from the tower of the City Hall and which was originally Big Sam, was recast by the McShane Foundry. Originally cast by a foundry of Baltimore now no longer in operation it weighed about 6800 pounds and as recast weighs 7800 pounds.

Every church bell in Baltimore, with the exception of but a few, were cast by the McShane Foundry. Those in the tower of Christ Church originally made in England, in 1804, were recast in the Baltimore plant, just one hundred years after, in 1904.

The method of tuning at the Baltimore foundry follows definite scientific procedure, there is no hit or miss methods. Mr. Walter, the tuner, is a world-traveler; he goes with the bells wherever shipped, and attends to the installation. He is a proficient violinist and in between trips, so far as there is

time, he is a member of the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra and also of the Johns Hopkins Orchestra. Mr. Wilson Cary is president of The McShane Bell Foundry Company and Mr. S. W. Seery is vice-president and treasurer.

Bells, during hundreds of years, have been associated with the joys and sorrows of the human race, and their use may be traced to the classic days of Greece, and in ancient China and India.

However, it was Christianity which imparted to bells a sacred meaning. With Baltimore playing such a leading part in the manufacture of objects so close to humanity it is easy to see that the Baltimore-made bells must widely advertise the city.



From Enoch Pratt
Library Vertical
File-

The Enterprising 19th Century

An exhibition celebrating the mercantile community of Baltimore mounted with the cooperation of the Century Club of the Chamber of Commerce of Metropolitan Baltimore.
November 1, 1977, to January 31, 1978



Museum and Library of Maryland History
The Maryland Historical Society
201 West Monument Street • Baltimore, Maryland 21201

THE ENTERPRISING NINETEENTH CENTURY

"The Enterprising Nineteenth Century" pays tribute to the mercantile community of Baltimore. An exhibit covering the complete range of commerce in Baltimore during that century would have occupied many city blocks, and the research would have taken several years. Thus, two decisions were reached: to invite participation from only those firms which are members of the Century Club of the Chamber of Commerce of Metropolitan Baltimore; and to use 1904, the year in which fire destroyed downtown Baltimore, as a cut-off date for exhibit material. Unfortunately, potteries, glassworks, shot manufacturers, lumber companies, businesses run by blacks (many of which were represented in the 1975 exhibition done in cooperation with the Herbert Frisbee Society), and other dominant nineteenth-century businesses are not represented on the Century Club list.

The Baltimore of 1800 was a small but busy town with 31,000 inhabitants. President Adams was tendered a civic reception on June 15; Dr. John B. Davidge delivered lectures on anatomy in a hall built for the purpose (ignorant and fearful neighbors soon tore it down); a brewery and a powder magazine were added to the townscape; the Society of St. George was founded by citizens of English descent; and an act was passed by the Legislature to "introduce water by pipe" into the city. In 1850 the population was 169,054, many of whom attended memorial services for President Zachary Taylor on June 13; there was a fire (set by an arsonist) which did widespread damage in the area now known as Little Italy; the cornerstone of the Wells-McComas Monument was laid at Gay and Monument Streets; and Jenny Lind, the "Swedish Nightingale," took the town by storm. By 1900, Baltimore boasted 508,957 residents and enjoyed the distinction of being the most powerful port, industrial, and trading center of the South.

The businesses which have survived for over a century are those which have been able to adapt to the times and adjust to the demands of the market and whose products continue to be in demand. A surprising number of Baltimore firms are still controlled by members of the family which founded them—an interesting commentary on the city's family-oriented business structure. Before the days of general acceptance of higher education, sons, when they were quite young, joined their father's companies as apprentices and worked their way through every facet of the business. When the time came to inherit, they were ready. Sometimes wives served behind counters and helped keep the books in addition to their duties of mother and homemaker. On occasion, a widow might assume control of the company until a son was old enough to take over.

The 1904 fire devastated the physical heart of the city but did not break its spirit. While the ashes were still smoking, business was resumed. Those merchants fortunate enough to find transportation removed valuable records to places of safety before the fire reached their premises. Others had the patience to wait until the embers had cooled before they opened their safes. The impatient ones lost what had survived the holocaust when they opened safes so hot that oxygen rushing in caused the previously intact records to burst into flame.

The Maryland Historical Society presents this tribute to the enterprising nineteenth-century Baltimoreans who paved the way for today's city. Through the use of portraits, pictures of buildings and street scenes, and cherished souvenirs which have survived fire, relocation, depression, and war, a suggestion is given of what the Baltimore of our forebears was like. We hope it will illustrate how men and women worked and lived in the 1800s and how their influence continues to live in Baltimore.

CENTURY CLUB FIRMS

Century Club Firms

Including present name and date of admission to Century Club. In parentheses, name of company at the time of founding, date of founding, and type of business.

*Companies now out of business.

Aetna Life Insurance Company, Baltimore Agency, 1964. (Aetna Life of Hartford, 1864)

American Institute of Architects, 1969. (Same as present, 1868)

ASARCO, 1940 as American Smelting and Refining Company. (Gunpowder Copper Works, 1814)

Anderson and Ireland Company, 1940. (Gillingham and Jessup, 1805, hardware)

James R. Armiger Company, 1958. (James R. Armiger, 1857, watchmaker)

Arthur's Bakery, 1953. (Same as present, 1832)

Autoline Oil Company, 1940. (Thomas Penniman and Company, 1832, oil dealers)

Bache Halsey Stewart Inc., 1953. (Stein Brothers, 1853, investment brokers)

Bachrach Photographers, 1968. (Bachrach and Brother, 1868)

Baltimore Brick Company (absorbed by Arundel Corp.), 1940. (Baltimore Brick Manufacturing and Exporting Company, 1827)

Baltimore Clearing House, 1959. (Same as present, 1858)

Baltimore Copper and Paint Company, 1970. (William Bixler and Company, 1870)

Baltimore Equitable Society, 1940. (Same as present, 1794)

Baltimore Gas and Electric Company, 1940. (Gas Light Company of Baltimore, 1816)

***Baltimore News Company, 1942.** (William Taylor and Company, 1840, bookseller)

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad (absorbed by Chessie System), 1950. (Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 1827)

***Baltimore Steam Packet (Old Bay Line), 1940.** (Same as present, 1838)

***Baltimore Stock Exchange, 1942.** (Baltimore Stock Board, 1839)

***Baltimore Wire Works, 1940.** (Isiah Balderston, 1793, wire manufacturer and fan maker)

William Baumgarten and Company, 1953. (Selig Baumgarten, 1852, engraver)

***William Beehler, 1940.** (Frances Beehler, 1828, umbrella maker)

Bendann Art Galleries, 1959. (Bendann Brothers, 1859)

Bibb Heating and Equipment Company, 1972. (Robins and Bibb, 1851)

Frank Bohager and Sons, Inc., 1960. (Samuel Bohager, 1854, junk dealer)

***Booz Brothers, 1949.** (Benjamin Booz, 1848, ship carpenter)

Herman Born and Sons, Inc. 1949. (Tobias Born, 1849, furniture wagoner)

***Charles E. Bowers, 1950.** (Henry Bowers Company, 1858, moving and storage)

Alexander Brown and Sons, 1940. (Same as present, 1800, investment broker)

Budeke's Paints, 1968. (Budeke and Grothaus, 1868)

Burns and Russell Company, 1940. (Burns, Barry, and Russell, 1790, brickmakers)

***Burrough Brothers Pharmaceuticals, Inc., 1966.** (E. E. Burrough, S.G. & H., 1863, wholesale druggists)

Canton Company of Baltimore, 1940. (Same as present, 1828, real estate)

<p>*Caroline Foundry Company, 1958. (Caroline Street Foundry and Machine Shop, 1852)</p> <p>Central Savings Bank, 1954. (Dime Savings Bank, 1854)</p> <p>Chamber of Commerce of Metropolitan Baltimore, 1954. (Corn and Flour Exchange, 1853)</p> <p>Church Home and Hospital, 1975. (Episcopal Church Home, 1857)</p> <p>*Addison Clarke and Brothers, Inc., 1965. (Caldwell and Clarke, 1861, iron merchants)</p> <p>William H. Cole and Sons, 1953. (William H. Cole, 1851, hardware commission merchant)</p> <p>Collins, Richard H., 1950. (E. J. Richardson and Sons, 1847, fire and life insurance)</p> <p>Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Baltimore Office, 1950. (Same as present, 1850)</p> <p>*Consolidated Coal Company, 1966. (Same as present, 1864)</p> <p>Consolidated Rail Corporation (Amtrak), 1940. (Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, 1828)</p> <p>William Cook-Brooks, Inc., 1967. (Joseph B. Cook and Company, 1828, funeral directors)</p> <p>*James Corner and Sons, 1940. (Same as present, 1828, shipping merchants)</p> <p>*John F. Denny Inc., 1949. (Armstrong and Denny, 1848, cabinetmakers)</p> <p>W. J. Dickey and Sons, Inc., 1940. (W. J. Dickey, 1838, textile manufacturers)</p> <p>Ditch, Bowers, and Taylor Inc., 1940. (William Bowers, 1836, coach painter)</p> <p>*Dixon-Bartlett-Lambrecht, Inc., 1962. (William T. Dixon and Brother, 1861, shoe manufacturer)</p> <p>*John A. Dobson and Company, 1940. (R. Edwards Jr. and Company, 1830, china, glass and queensware distributor)</p>	<p>J. F. W. Dorman Company, Inc., 1966. (J. F. W. Dorman, 1865, printer)</p> <p>H. U. Dove and Company, 1946. (John Wade Jr. and John G. Proud, 1845, insurance adjusters)</p> <p>Downs, Inc., 1942. (James M. Anderson, 1835, printer)</p> <p>Druid Hill Federal Savings and Loan Association, 1974. (Druid Hill Permanent Building Association, 1839)</p> <p>John Duer and Sons Inc., 1940. (John Duer, 1839, hardware)</p> <p>Duffy-Mott Company Inc., 1940. (C. S. Maltby and Charles Mott, 1836, fruit and oyster packers)</p> <p>Pierre C. Dugan and Nephew, 1967. (Same as present, 1866, real estate)</p> <p>Dun and Bradstreet, Inc., Baltimore Office, 1946. (R. G. Dun and Company, 1846, mercantile agency)</p> <p>*H. R. Eisenbrandt and Sons, 1940. (Christian H. Eisenbrandt, 1811, musical instruments)</p> <p>Exxon, USA, 1970. (C. West and Sons, 1857, ethereal oil, alcohol and camphine manufacturers)</p> <p>Falconer Company, 1974. (William Paul, 1848, book binder)</p> <p>*Samuel Feast and Sons, 1940. (Samuel Feast, 1832, florist)</p> <p>A. H. Fetting Company, 1975. (Anton H. Fetting, 1873, jeweler)</p> <p>First National Bank of Maryland, 1940. (Mechanic's Bank, 1806)</p> <p>Flag, Banner and Pennant Shop, 1970. (Charles Sisco, 1837, military and fancy trimmings)</p> <p>*Florence Silver Plate Company, Inc., 1956. (Anton Eisenhardt, 1855, manufacturer of Britannia ware)</p> <p>Flynn and Emrich Company, 1953. (James Flynn, 1842, foundry man)</p> <p>A. Frank and Sons, 1967. (A. Frank, 1865, wholesale tailors trimmings)</p>
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***Robert Garrett and Sons**
(absorbed by Alexander Brown and Sons), 1940. (Robert Garrett Company, 1819, investment bankers)

Gieske and Nieman, 1958. (Same as present, 1858, tobacco merchants)

Martin Gillet and Company Inc., 1940. (Same as present, 1811, tea importer)

Henry B. Gilpin Company, 1946. (Canby and Bartlett, 1845, wholesale druggists)

W. R. Grace and Company
(Davison Chemical Company), 1972. (William Davison and Company, 1860)

Grafflin Bag Company, Inc., 1970. (Baltimore Bag Factory, 1860)

Greater Baltimore Board of Realtors, 1958. (Real Estate Exchange, 1858)

J. J. Greer and Company, Inc., 1970. (Troxell, Handy and Greer, 1870, steel distributor)

Greif & Co., 1962. (Levi Greif and Brother, 1862, clothiers)

J. J. Haines and Company, Inc., 1975. (Haines and Small, 1874, woodenware)

Hamburgers, 1950. (Hamburger Brothers, 1850, clothiers)

***John F. Hancock and Sons**, 1956. (John F. Hancock, 1855, apothecary)

Hanline Brothers Inc., 1948. (Moses Hanline, 1848, painter and glazier)

Hecht Company, 1957. (Samuel Hecht, 1857, dry goods)

***Helfrich Lumber Company**, 1962. (George Helfrich, 1862, lumber merchant)

Hess Shoes, 1972. (Michael Hess, 1872, boot and shoe house)

***C. H. Hildebrandt and Son**, 1962. (Charles H. Hildebrandt, 1838, musical instruments)

Hilgartner Natural Stone Company Inc., 1966. (Louis Hilgartner, 1863, stonecutter)

***Hirshberg Paint Company**
(absorbed by Hanline Brothers), 1946. (Henry Hirshberg, 1845, paints, oils, glass)

A. Hoen and Company, Inc., 1940. (Edward Weber, 1835, lithographer)

William E. Hooper and Sons Company, 1940. (Hooper and Hardester, 1805, textile mills)

Hopper, Polk and Purnell, 1958. (Samuel W. T. Hopper, 1857, insurance agent)

***Hutchinson Range and Equipment Company**, 1959. (Hutchinson Brothers, 1855)

Hutzler's, 1958. (M. Hutzler and Son, 1857, wholesale and retail lace and embroidery store)

Insurance Company of North America, 1966. (German Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore, 1865)

Leonard Jed Company, 1970. (Unknown, 1870, bolts and nuts)

Henry W. Jenkins and Sons Company, 1940. (Combs and Jenkins, 1799, cabinet and chairmakers)

***John C. C. Justis**, 1940. (William S. Justis, 1830, clock and watchmaker)

Robert E. Kelly, 1969. (F. H. Shallus Company, 1868, brokers)

Kimball-Tyler Company, Inc., 1940. (Kimball, Shaffer and Company, 1834, barrellmakers)

King Brothers Inc., 1956. (King Brothers, 1855, book and job printer)

George Kipp and Son, 1954. (George M. Kipp, 1865, shoemaker)

Kirk Corporation, 1940. (Samuel Kirk, 1815, silversmith)

***Henry Knefely and Son**, 1956. (Henry Knefely, 1856, grocer)

Knipp and Company, Inc., 1970. (George Knipp and Brother, 1868, plumbers and furniture makers)

Koppers Company, Bartlett-Hayward Division, 1940. (Hayward and Friend, 1832, cast iron manufacturers)

<p>G. Krug and Son, 1953. (A. Merker and Krug, 1830, cast iron manufacturers)</p> <p>Lacy Foundries, 1965. (James J. Lacy, 1865)</p> <p>Larkin Seafood Company, 1968. (John D. Larkin, 1867, fish)</p> <p>E. Lehnert and Sons, 1950. (William Mullmeyer, 1850, wagon and carriagemaker)</p> <p>*J. Arthur Limerick Company, 1940. (John Jacob Seeger, 1834, silver plater)</p> <p>George W. Lindsay and Sons, 1958. (George W. Lindsay, 1857, property agent and collector)</p> <p>Loane Brothers, 1940. (Joseph Loane, 1840, sailmaker)</p> <p>William H. Lohmeyer, 1957. (Same as present, 1857, clothier)</p> <p>Loudon Park Cemetery, 1953. (Same as present, 1853)</p> <p>Lucas Brothers, Inc., 1940. (Campbell, Conrad Company, 1798, printers)</p> <p>John D. Lucas Printing Company, 1940. (Lucas and Deaver, 1835, printers)</p> <p>*Lycett, Inc. (absorbed by Down's, Inc.), 1940. (Edward Lycett, 1835, bookbinder)</p> <p>Lyon, Conklin, Inc., 1960. (William Fuller and Company, 1860, ironwork dealers)</p> <p>McClean Brothers, Inc., 1972. (Robert McClean, 1872, marine hardware)</p> <p>McDowell and Company, Inc., 1940. (Gable, McDowell and Company, 1835, floor coverings)</p> <p>McShane Bell Foundry Company, Inc. 1957. (Phoenix Iron Works, 1856)</p> <p>Marathon-Franke, 1968. (Seidwitz and Franke, 1868, paper box manufacturer)</p> <p>Maron of Baltimore, Inc., 1956. (James B. Rivera, 1848, confectioner)</p> <p>S. J. Martenet Company, 1949. (Same as present, 1848, surveyors)</p> <p>Maryland National Bank — Eutaw Savings Bank of Baltimore,</p>	<p>1970. (Eutaw Street Savings Bank, 1847)</p> <p>Maryland National Bank — National Marine Bank of Baltimore, 1940. (Marine Bank, 1840)</p> <p>William H. Masson, Inc., 1946. (Thomas M. Norris, 1810, custom brokers)</p> <p>*Men's Hats of Baltimore — Brigham Hopkins, 1940. (Lamson and Clapp, 1824)</p> <p>Mercantile Safe Deposit and Trust Company, 1964. (Safe Deposit and Trust Company, 1864)</p> <p>Merck and Company, Inc., 1970. (Alpheus P. Hooper, 1845, pharmaceuticals)</p> <p>Mercy Hospital, Inc., 1975. (City Hospital, 1874)</p> <p>*Daniel Miller Company, 1946. (Daniel Miller and Company, 1846, dry goods)</p> <p>Mitchell-Wiedefeld Home, Inc., 1953. (John Hughes, 1837, cabinetmaker)</p> <p>Monumental Life Insurance Company, 1958. (Mutual Life Insurance Company of Baltimore, 1858)</p> <p>Motor Freight Express Inc., 1967. (Geigan and Company, 1867, transfer and forwarding agents)</p> <p>*Mount Vernon-Woodberry Mills, Inc., 1940. (Horatio N. Gambrill and David Carroll, 1839)</p> <p>The Mudge Paper Company, 1975. (Turner and Wheelwright, 1833)</p> <p>Muhly's Bakery, 1953. (Eberhard Muhly, 1853, baker)</p> <p>*John Murphy Company, 1940. (John Murphy, 1835, printer)</p> <p>*Muth Brothers and Company, 1940. (Popplein, Orrick and Thomsen, 1837, chemicals)</p> <p>*Mutual Chemical Company of America, 1940. (Isaac Tyson, Jr. and Howard Sims, 1816, paints and drugs)</p> <p>News American, 1940. (Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, 1773)</p>
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<p>Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, Baltimore Agency, 1953. (Same as present, 1853)</p> <p>Pimlico Race Course — Maryland Jockey Club, 1970. (Same as present, 1870)</p> <p>Platt Corporation, 1963. (Platt and Company, 1862, oyster and fruit packer)</p> <p>Pollack-Blum, 1949. (Pollack's, 1847, furniture makers)</p> <p>Poole Company, 1970. (Poole and Ferguson, 1843, foundry and machine company)</p> <p>*Price and Heald, 1940. (Thomas and Mills, 1837, carpenter shop and lumber yard)</p> <p>Revere Copper and Brass Company, Inc., Baltimore Division, 1940. (Gunpowder Copper Works, 1814; see also ASARCO)</p> <p>*Rice's Bakery, 1968. (Rice Brothers Vienna Bakery, 1868)</p> <p>*Henry Rieman and Sons, 1940. (Henry Rieman, 1812, grocer)</p> <p>A. K. Robbins and Company, Inc. 1956. (Samuel Sindall, 1855, tinsmith)</p> <p>Rockland Bleach and Dye Works Company, Inc., 1956. (Robert Wright and Company, 1831)</p> <p>*Ruse and Company, 1949. Christopher Sherer, 1834, cabinet-maker)</p> <p>S & N Katz-Castelberg's, 1949. (Jacob Castelberg and Company, 1847, jewelers)</p> <p>St. Agnes Hospital, 1962. (Same as present, 1862)</p> <p>Savings Bank of Baltimore, 1940. (Same as present, 1818)</p> <p>Schludenberg-Kurdle Company, Inc., 1958. (William Schludenberg, 1858, butcher)</p> <p>Schneidereith and Sons, 1949. (C. W. Schneidereith and Sons, 1849, printers)</p> <p>Schroedl Cleaners, 1963. (Stephen Schroedl, 1861, dyer)</p>	<p>*John Sendelbach and Son, Inc., 1949. (John Sendelbach, 1848, saddler)</p> <p>*A. D. Sessions and Company, Inc., 1940. (Augustus Dallas Sessions, 1840, fisher)</p> <p>*Sexton Stove Manufacturing Corporation, 1940. (Samuel Budd Sexton, 1839, stoves)</p> <p>Sinai Hospital of Baltimore, Inc., 1966. (Hebrew Hospital and Asylum, 1866)</p> <p>C. J. Smith Company, 1969. (Jacob C. Youse, 1869, paper box manufacturer)</p> <p>*Stalford Chemical Specialties Company, Inc., 1970. (Stalford and Son, 1868)</p> <p>Stebbins-Anderson, Inc., 1972. (Cochrane Lumber Company, 1867, lumber and hardware)</p> <p>C. E. Stevens Brothers, Inc., 1970. (Charles E. Stevens, 1869, paper bags and stationery)</p> <p>*Charles M. Stieff, Inc., 1942. (Charles M. Stieff, 1842, piano maker)</p> <p>*George J. Storck and Sons, 1953. (Adolph Storck, 1840, turner)</p> <p>Sunpapers, 1940. (A. S. Abell Company, 1837)</p> <p>*Sun Printing Company, 1953. (Sun Job Printing Office, 1851, printers)</p> <p>Superior Fiber Products, 1970. (George Young and Company, 1869, paints)</p> <p>*Susquehanna Ice Company, 1949. (Kephart and Darby, 1844)</p> <p>Terminal Shipping Company, 1940. (Foard and Mather, 1800, importers)</p> <p>George H. Thaler, Inc., 1969. (George Thaler, 1860, tin and sheet ironware)</p> <p>Toland and Son, Inc., 1949. (William Toland, 1845, saw manufacturer)</p> <p>Union Memorial Hospital, 1972. (Union Protestant Infirmary, 1854)</p>
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<p>Union Trust Company of Maryland, 1940. (Bank of Baltimore, 1795)</p> <p>P. H. Volk and Company, 1949. (P. H. Volk, 1840, shoemaker)</p> <p>*C. B. Watkins & Company, 1940. (Nicholas Richers, 1834, grocer)</p> <p>A. L. Webb and Sons, Inc., 1953. (Albert L. Webb and Company, 1853, commission merchant)</p> <p>Weitzel Brothers Inc., 1972. (John Weitzel, 1872, grocer)</p> <p>Western Maryland Railroad (absorbed by Chessie System), 1953. (Western Maryland Railroad, 1853)</p> <p>Western National Bank (absorbed by First National Bank of Maryland), 1940. (Mechanics</p>	<p>Saving Fund Society, 1835)</p> <p>Western Union Telegraph Company, 1956. (Magnetic Telegraph Company, 1846)</p> <p>*William G. Wetherall, Inc., 1946. (Rogers and Magraw, 1846, iron dealers)</p> <p>William H. Whiting, 1940. (James Whiting and Company, 1811, marine hardware)</p> <p>*Woods and Son Inc., 1940. (W. & H. Spilcker, 1831, oil dealers)</p> <p>*Woodward, Baldwin and Company, 1940. (Jones and Woodward, 1828, dry goods)</p> <p>Alex. Yearly and Son, Inc., 1940. (Alex Yearly, 1808, real estate)</p> <p>Yeaton and Company, Inc., 1964. (Theobald and McBlair, 1863, coal and wood)</p>
<p>A Sunday afternoon program series has been planned to complement and give added historical perspective to the exhibit. The series will focus on the development of the city.</p> <p>"Baltimore: A Perfect Lady" A film commissioned by Crown Central Petroleum Corporation and donated to the people of Baltimore as a Bicentennial gift. November 13, 1977, 3 p.m.</p> <p>"A City Shaped by Industry" An illustrated lecture by Dr. Pheobe B. Stanton. December 4, 1977, 3 p.m.</p> <p>"How to Live in a City" "How to Look at a City" Two films produced by George G. Stoney and Eugene Raskin. January 15, 1978, 3 p.m.</p> <p>"The Fell Factor" An original stage production by the Maryland Documentary Theater Company dramatizing the development of Fells Point from 1723 – 1800. January 29, 1978, 3 p.m.</p> <p><i>The exhibit and program series are partially funded by a grant from The National Endowment for the Arts.</i></p>	