



Volume 35

## Fall Newsletter

October 2011



### *In Memoriam Catherine L. Goodwin*

Earlier this year, the Lowell Historical Society lost one its most loyal and influential members, Catherine Goodwin. Although she was involved in countless charitable organizations in Lowell, Chelmsford and Ogunquit (ME), her decades-long tenure as a dedicated and involved board member underscored her love of Lowell history. Her contributions to our organization were many, but the greatest legacy she leaves behind is the research and documentation of so much of the Society's collection.

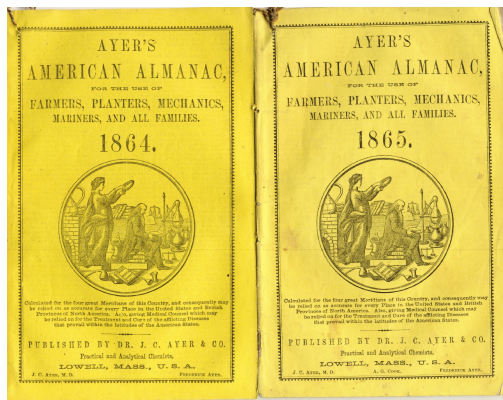
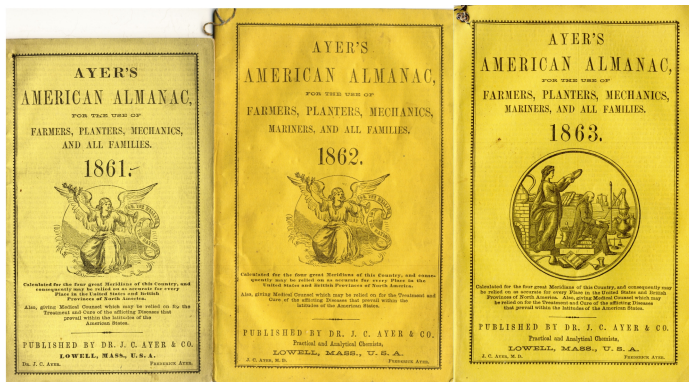
Over the years, Catherine organized and catalogued the Society's paintings. She taught us about 19th and early 20th century artists like Thomas Bailey Lawson and Samuel Howes. She identified portraits in the collection by Ruth and Samuel Shute and made sure their rarity received the national visibility they deserved. She enabled the donation of a 19th century painting of socialite Harriet Rebecca Nesmith and arranged to have it hung, on loan, in the Nesmith House. And, she exposed the collection over the years through countless exhibitions sponsored by the Society or in collaboration with the Lowell Art Association. She loved art and it showed.

Her interest in Victorian cemeteries – from an historical and artistic perspective – was piqued when Harry Dinmore, a former Society Treasurer, asked her to use her research skills to host walking tours of the Lowell Cemetery. He recognized, early on, her ability to tell a story and that she did. Her tours became so popular that she translated her presentation into a book, followed later on by a DVD. In true Catherine style, she donated the rights and all proceeds from both to the Lowell Historical Society. And, if paintings and cemeteries weren't enough, she researched and made available information on the early artisans of Lowell, ranging from local silversmiths to gravestone carvers.

Catherine was one of a kind. She will be remembered for her charm, her dignity and her thirst for knowledge that was unquenchable. Although she is no longer with us, her work and her spirit live on. We are grateful to have known and worked with her. May she rest in peace.



The following article contains some of the information that will be presented on Sunday, October 23, 2011, at 1:00 p.m. at the Middlesex Community College, Federal Building, 50 Kearney Sq., Lowell. Please Come.



Ayer's American Almanacs published during the Civil War (1861- 1865)

## J.C. Ayer & Co. During the Civil War

### Part Two

## Egypt and Ayer's American Almanac

by Cliff Hoyt

The *Ayer's American Almanacs*, which survived to be around today, often remain supple and in good condition. Between 1854 and 1877 the paper used to make these early pamphlets was high quality. They were made from cotton and linen rags, and they do not have the high acid content of later almanacs made from wood pulp. An article in the *Scientific American* (New Series, Volume 9, Issue 1, 1863, p. 7.) provides a macabre new twist to the

age of some almanacs made in the 1860's. The article states that accounts payable to J.C. Ayer and C. from Alexandria, Egypt were paid in cloth. This cloth was then used in making the paper for his almanacs. The *Scientific American* article states that a significant portion of this cloth came from the linen wrapping used on ancient Egyptian's mummified bodies, embalmed as far back as 3,000 B.C. Next time you handle an 1864 Ayer's Almanac, think about that. J.C. Ayer Company could have easily accepted this type of cloth in payment but it seems unlikely that it would have been specifically used to make the Almanacs. More likely, Ayer would have sold the cloth to a paper manufacturer and the resulting paper could have been used in many areas. Even so it still makes an interesting story.



## LHS Corporate Memberships

The Lowell Historical Society proudly acknowledge our 2011 Corporate members who demonstrated their organization's commitment to the preservation of Lowell's past and the dissemination of information to keep Lowell's heritage alive in the future. The following organizations have made this commitment:

Anstiss & Co., PC  
Ayotte Plumbing, Heating & A. C.  
CARSTAR Atlantic Collision Ctr.  
Dr. Evan Coravos, DMD  
D'Youville Senior Care  
Enterprise Bank  
Jeanne D'Arc Credit Union  
Lowell Co-operative Bank  
Lowell Five Cent Savings Bank  
Lowell General Hospital  
Mazur Park Apartments  
Washington Savings Bank  
Watermark Environmental, Inc.

## FROM THE BOOKSHELF

by Pauline M. Golec

After a flurry of publication projects - *Bats and Bricks, Lowell: the Mill City, Lowell: the River City, Mourning Glory* (rev. ed.), LHS Membership brochure - the Publication Committee took a rest.

We're back in action. We are contemplating the possibility of a children's book and/or something to do with the upcoming Charles Dickens commemorative celebration. More to follow.



# Association for Gravestone Studies Northeast New England Chapter Meeting

**Come to an afternoon dedicated to understanding the cultural significance of gravestones and burial grounds. Participants will first tour the Old English Cemetery (1099 Gorham St.) starting a 12 noon on Sunday, November 20, 2011. The tour will be led by Lowell Historical Society board member and Assistant Administrator of the Lowell Historic Board Kim Zunino. After the tour, the group will proceed, using their own transportation, to the Middlesex Community College, Federal Building, 50 Kearney Sq., Lowell. Between 1:30 and 5:00 pm association members will present programs on various aspects of Gravestone Studies. This program is free and open to the public. Please Come.**



Photo by Denise Ayer of findagrave.com

## Old English Cemetery

By: Kim Zunino

Nestled between a residential homes and St. Patrick's Cemetery, a small municipal cemetery has quietly existed for nearly 180 years. Having neither the fancy landscape of Lowell Cemetery, nor the large monuments of Edson Cemetery and other larger sites, this burial ground quietly stands its ground with stones and epitaphs telling the stories of early mill workers and Civil War soldiers, young children and old farmers, and those of African and Native American ancestry.

When Lowell was incorporated as a town in 1826, it took almost all of the town of East Chelmsford. The School Street Cemetery (c.1810) was one of several old burial grounds Lowell annexed, and it was declared City Cemetery #1 in 1826. However, the need for more public burial space grew as people flooded the city looking for work in the mills.

The Old English Cemetery (City Cemetery #2) had its official beginnings in 1832 when Simon Parker and Simon Parker, Jr. sold approximately 4.5 acres of land to the Inhabitants of the Town of Lowell for use as a Protestant burial ground. The Parkers also sold 1.5 acres of adjoining land to the Bishop of Boston for use as a Catholic burial ground. The New Catholic Cemetery (now known as St. Patrick's) was consecrated ground strictly for the Irish Catholic immigrants.

The Old English Cemetery got its name from those buried there; the graveyard inscriptions show that many early burials in the Cemetery were of English and Scottish decent, and many were skilled English calico printers from Lancaster who came to work in the wool mills. They were recruited by Kirk Boott himself, and he put the dyers and printers in boarding houses behind the mills, which he dubbed "English Row."

The earliest gravestones are dark grey slate tablet stones with urn and willow motifs. Marble stones, some with bases, are seen with carved symbols and others were carved with only names and dates. Granite and marble obelisks scatter the landscape. Family plots are noted by curbing, some have sunk nearly underground. The most prolific carver seen in this cemetery is Benjamin Day (1783-1855), a local gravestone carver. He mainly worked with urn-and-willow motifs in slate, but some tablet marble gravestones bear his name as well. His stones are signed "B. Day, Lowell."

Industrial accidents were common, especially at powder mills. Oliver Whipple owned Powder Mills located in Lowell, and several explosions rocked the mills between 1820 and 1855. In the Old English Cemetery are stones erected to two workers who were killed in the Whipple' Powder Mill Explosion on March 29, 1837. Jesse Gowdy, age 34, and David Morrison, age 23 were instantly killed. Another explosion victim, James Philbrick, was buried here after an explosion on December 17, 1835.

The loss of young children was commonplace in the early days of Lowell. A slate stone was erected for the five children of John M. & Elizabeth Carter, who died between 1835 and 1839.

There are several Civil War veterans buried in the Old English. Aaron B. Frost fought with Company F of the 12th Regiment of Mass Volunteer Infantry and was killed at the Battle of Bull Run in Virginia on August 28, 1862. His body was never returned home and his epitaph reads "He sleeps in an unknown grave."

One last Epitaph found on a gravestone here at Old English:

Gibson D. Lawrence  
Died Feb. 3, 1845  
Age 34

Passing stranger call this not  
A place of fear and gloom.  
I love to wander near this spot  
It is my husband's tomb.

# *The Notorious Nellie Ellis*

## *Part II*

### *Domesticity, Wifely Behavior, and Female Deviance in Late-Nineteenth Century Lowell by Gray Fitzsimons*

#### *Married and Single in the City*

Around 1875, Carlton Ellis, most likely pressured by his young wife, Nellie, agreed to move from the farm they shared with Carlton's brother, in rural Potsdam, New York, to the growing Midwest metropolis of Chicago. Married only five years and although familiar only with the business of farming, the couple purchased a Chicago restaurant and saloon, undoubtedly with money from the sale of Carlton's share of the family farm. While their establishment proved popular with members of operatic and theater companies, the business lost money. Their ensuing financial troubles strained a relationship that began fraying not long after Carlton had wed his vivacious bride. Life in Chicago merely accentuated their personal differences. The ebullient Nellie, attractive, stylish, and well-spoken, enjoyed socializing with her clientele and attending the theater and other places of amusement in the city. In contrast, her older, more reserved and rusticated husband stood about five and one-half feet tall, and wore a mustache along with "close-cut chin whiskers. He felt increasingly at a loss to make his young wife happy.

In 1877, as his financial losses mounted, Carlton closed the restaurant and returned to Potsdam, settling on a farm that his brother had purchased, near the old Ellis family farmstead. With great reluctance, Nellie accompanied her husband. She quickly found the return to the rural provinces unbearable, made even worse by the socially suffocating life in the Ellis household. According to Carlton, Nellie persuaded him that she would be happier living apart and asked his permission to move to Boston and find employment there. "Our natures were not congenial," Carlton later wrote, and "I gave her part of our property and told her to enjoy herself in her own way; if ever she wished to return, the latch-string would always be out." Nellie would never return to Potsdam.

A great deal of mystery surrounds the final years of Nellie Ellis' life which she spent in Boston and Lowell. It appears that following her departure from Potsdam in October 1877, she settled briefly in Lowell where she found employment in the cloakroom of Cook, Taylor & Co., a fashionable women's clothing store on Merrimack Street. Amanda A. Stevens, who was in charge of the cloak department, later recalled

## **Lowell Trivia**

By Martha Mayo

1. How did Luther Lawrence, Lowell's second mayor die?
  2. What organization has helped new immigrants since the 1930?
  3. Aiken and Moody Streets were part of what section of Lowell?
  4. Which Cemetery opened in 1850?
- Answers are on the Page 7.

that Ellis was hired along with a number of other women in preparation for the busy fall trade. Stevens regarded Ellis as a very competent employee and a "pleasant and agreeable person." As a "swing girl" her employment was temporary and upon leaving in December "she left a good impression behind her." Ellis may have chosen Lowell not only for employment opportunities, but also because she knew at least one city resident, Martha A. Clegg, who had grown up near the Hopkinton, New York, farm of Nellie's family.

After only a brief stint in Lowell, however, Ellis moved to Boston. According to her husband, she obtained a job as housekeeper and cook in the home of a wealthy family in a suburban area. A Boston city directory from 1878 lists a "Mrs. Lucy A. Ellis" living in a rooming house on Leverett Street, not far from Beacon Hill. Ellis was the only female in the city directory at this Leverett Street rooming house, whose residents included a Boston fireman and Frederic J. Chase, the co-owner of the City Hall Dining Rooms, a restaurant near Boston's city hall. Ellis possibly worked for Chase, a middle-aged single man from New Hampshire. He operated the restaurant with James A. Chamberlain, a much younger partner who came from a middle-class neighborhood in Belmont, Massachusetts. In fact, it may have been through the Chamberlain family that Nellie Ellis found employment in the home of an affluent suburban household, as reported by her husband. Other than Carlton Ellis' statement after Nellie's death, however, no other evidence can be found of her occupational activities or of her life in Boston. Carlton's brief mention of Nellie's domestic work stemmed from a trip to Boston, around 1879, to visit his wife. Whether he tried to persuade her to return with him to Potsdam is not known. It is certainly likely that their differing personalities and aspirations had become even more pronounced during their time apart. Carlton Ellis left Boston alone and would never again hear from his wife.

Not long after seeing her husband, Nellie Ellis moved out of Boston and resettled in Lowell. It is not clear why she made this change, but by 1880 Ellis was lodging in a boardinghouse on Appleton Street,



This image of an alley off Middlesex Street near the Appleton Mills dates from the early 1900s, but this section of Lowell looked quite similar some 20 years earlier when Nellie Ellis settled into an Appleton Street boardinghouse upon her arrival to Lowell. Photograph from George Kenngott, *Record of a City*, (1912)

near South and Winter streets, a rough-and-tumble area with frequent criminal activity. Her occupation in the federal census of that year is listed as a seamstress and her name appears as Ellen Elles, though her last name is likely a misspelling by the census taker. (Although there is another Mrs. Nellie Ellis in the city directories in the early 1880s, this was Ellen M. Ellis, a young widow who had been born in Massachusetts and was no relation to Carlton Ellis's family or his estranged wife. Local newspapers later confused the two Ellis women in the reportage on the prostitution charges brought against the wife of Carlton Ellis. This is certainly understandable given not only the similarity of their names, but also because they were both about the same age and each was employed as a seamstress.) In fact, Nellie Ellis, nee Gillen, does not appear in the city directory until 1884, when she is recorded as living at 6 John Street and working as a dressmaker.

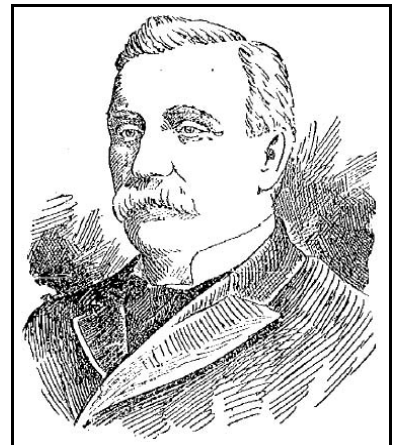
### *A Suspect Woman in Lowell*

Prior to the winter of 1884-85, when city police began trailing Nellie Ellis as a suspected prostitute and

recording some of her activities in the evenings, very little is known of her life in Lowell. A scant bit of information is found in a statement of her physician, Dr. Augustin Thompson, immediately after Ellis' suicide. Thompson, who was soon to become a wealthy businessman as the producer of "Moxie Nerve Food," was a homeopathic physician and had resided in Lowell since 1867. He met Ellis around 1880 and soon after became her physician. Thompson's office, near the corner of Central and Merrimack streets, was close to Ellis' John Street apartment. The doctor noted that for several years Ellis visited him "for medical treatment quite often" and that "she always seemed to have plenty of money, dressed very modestly, and appeared to be a well-bred, cultured lady."

In January 1885, for reasons never made clear, the Lowell policemen whose beat included the downtown area along Central and Merrimack streets, began tailing Ellis and documenting her activities. Most prominent in this surveillance, which continued periodically until her arrest in May, was night patrolman Patrick Fitzpatrick, an Irish-born police officer who, at age 40, had been on the police force for four years. At the Ellis trial in May at the Lowell police court, Fitzpatrick testified that he had known the defendant for two years and was not aware during this time that she had any legitimate means of supporting herself. That Ellis' attorney did not challenge this statement is puzzling, given that Fitzpatrick's direct knowledge of Ellis' behavior and actions were limited to several evenings of tailing her between January and May. This surveillance culminated in Fitzpatrick, police captain Charles Howard, and patrolman Herbert Streeter raiding Ellis' John Street apartment on Saturday night, May 9, and arresting her on charges of prostitution.

Escorted to the Market Street police station by the three policemen, Ellis was booked and placed in



Dr. Augustin Thompson, of Moxie fame, served as Nellie Ellis's physician for the several years that she lived in Lowell. Although Thompson stated he had attended to her medical needs quite frequently, he also claimed he had not seen her for a sixth-month period leading up to her trial. Thompson was called to treat Ellis when she was found unconscious in her boardinghouse and remained at her side until she died. Engraving of Dr. Thompson from the *Lowell Sun*, June 9, 1903.



a jail cell. Dr. Thompson helped arrange her bail, (though Ellis paid the \$200 amount), and he likely aided in choosing defense attorney William H. Anderson. At 48 years of age, the New Hampshire-born Anderson was a Yale graduate and one of Lowell's wealthiest and most skillful trial lawyers. Attorney John J. Pickman served as the city prosecutor for the case heard before Judge Samuel P. Hadley in an overflowing police courtroom in late May. The principal witnesses included police captain Howard and night patrolman Fitzpatrick.

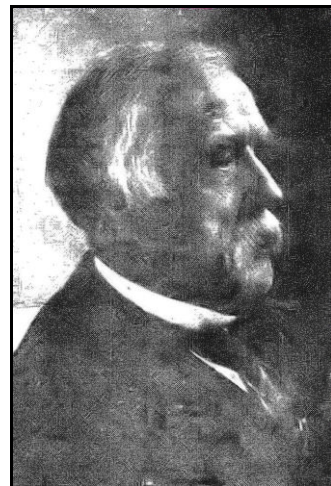
Speaking in a somewhat clipped Irish brogue, Fitzpatrick testified that he began surveillance of Ellis' nocturnal activities in January. He then recounted from his notes several of his observations. He declared, on January 14th "at 11:25 in the evening, [I] saw a man go with her from Central Street to her room." Fitzpatrick then recounted several similar incidents involving Ellis and young men. In one case, he testified that he observed her walking along Merrimack Street at half-past midnight when she "met a young, light-complexioned man with whom she talked a moment, and together they went to her room, in which a light soon appeared." In another encounter in early February, Fitzpatrick saw Ellis strolling alone after 11pm on Central Street only this time he walked over to her and asked her "what her business was on the street at [this] time." He claimed she answered that "it was her privilege to walk the street whenever she wanted to." Fitzpatrick then warned her that she "would probably hear from [him] again." He concluded his testimony by citing five more instances of Ellis meeting young men on either Merrimack or Central streets and accompanying them to her apartment.

Although Ellis knew the police were watching her, she carried on a lifestyle in Lowell, which to some, was undoubtedly unconventional, but to others was downright depraved and illegal. When asked if he knew any of the men with whom Ellis consorted, Fitzpatrick replied that he did not, but thought they were "commercial travelers" (the term then used for traveling salesmen). Because Ellis never testified on her behalf the nature of her relationships with these men can never be known. Many of them stayed at the Harris Hotel, owned by Frank H. Harris and located on Central Street, near Merrimack, or Frank Shaw's American House a half-block from the Harris Hotel. Both hotels were a short distance from Ellis' John Street apartment. Ellis knew Frank Shaw and quite likely knew Frank Harris for she spent a good deal of time in and around their establishments. Ellis' defense attorney never denied the numerous social interactions her client had with men staying at these hotels. And from the testimony of the police officers it would appear that charges of prostitution leveled at Ellis were warranted.

Through her attorney, however, Ellis sought to prove that she was not engaged in sex for money and,

moreover, that certain members of Lowell's police department, notably Officer Streeter, had a personal vendetta against her. Although the source of this enmity was never clearly revealed, the underlying premise centered on the disdain that Streeter had for Ellis and her unconventional lifestyle. (During the trial, an innuendo also surfaced that Streeter had been involved in illicit activity and had made improper advances toward Ellis only to be rebuffed by her.) In fact, Ellis had alerted police captain Howard of Streeter's purported misbehavior in December 1884. Howard, along with police sergeant William B. Moffatt, visited Ellis in her apartment, interviewed her, and conducted an apparently brief surveillance of Streeter's activities. Throughout his cross-examination Anderson attempted to probe into the nature of Howard's investigation of Streeter, but in concert with prosecuting attorney Pickman's objections, Judge Hadley quashed this line of questioning.

For reasons unclear Anderson never called Streeter to the witness stand nor did he call anyone else to testify on behalf of his client. (The only non-police official to testify was Sidney Drewett, an English émigré and trunk dealer whose shop was on John Street. Drewett, who claimed to have known Ellis for nearly four years, had been called by the prosecution and stated that Ellis had confided to him that she was "plying her calling and that she could carry it on without being caught in an unlawful act." Attorney Anderson merely filed a motion that the case be dismissed claiming that the prosecution had failed to "set forth the essential facts and circumstances of the offense" for which his client was charged. The hearing lasted less than a day and Judge Hadley failed to be moved by Anderson's argument. He found Nellie Ellis guilty of prostitution and sentenced her to 18 months in the women's prison in Sherborn, Massachusetts.



Judge Hadley – Image from the March 14, 1911 *Boston Globe*.

### *A Failed Appeal and Suicide*

Upon sentencing, Anderson filed an appeal and Judge Hadley ordered her case to the June session of the Superior Court in Cambridge, while setting bond of \$500. For the next six days, however, Nellie Ellis

languished in a police court jail cell. When she finally posted bond, a frantic Ellis sought out another Lowell attorney to represent her. He quickly turned her down stating he was far too busy with other cases while advising her that she must find a counselor at once for she risked being defaulted in her appeal. Ellis reportedly responded, "There is only one way I can settle the whole matter and that is by getting a revolver and taking Streeter's life and then my own." The attorney replied she should take no such rash action. No doubt feeling distraught and quite alone, Ellis turned and walked out of his office.

Quite possibly assisted by Dr. Thompson, Nellie Ellis retained the services of a Boston-based counselor, William B. Gale, who was one of the state's most celebrated criminal defense lawyers. A close friend of Benjamin F. Butler, Gale was Harvard educated, had studied law in the Concord, New Hampshire, offices of former U.S. president Franklin Pierce, and was admitted to the Middlesex bar in 1860. He had but a short time to prepare Ellis' defense as the case was to be heard before a judge and jury in the Cambridge Superior Court on June 23.

Because no transcripts of this trial exist it is difficult to analyze the courtroom proceedings. From the sketchy evidence available it appears that the prosecution called most of the same witnesses who testified in the Lowell police court trial, with one notable addition: Controversial night patrolman Herbert Streeter was called to the stand. Much of the police testimony again centered on their nighttime surveillance of Ellis and her encounters with men on the streets of Lowell. Each officer also testified that the defendant had "no legitimate means of support" during the time period specified in the indictment. Over the defense counsel's objections, the judge permitted this line of testimony to stand. The policemen also appeared to have deflected any of Gale's attempts to show that they, especially Streeter, had conspired against Ellis in the wake of her charges against a fellow officer. Gale, like Williams before him, called no witnesses on behalf of the defendant. In fact, Ellis' attorney seemed to follow the same strategy that failed her defense in Lowell. After the testimony concluded the jury deliberated for only 15 minutes before returning a verdict of guilty. Gale immediately filed an appeal to the state's supreme judicial court and the superior court judge refrained from passing sentence until the state rendered a decision on Gale's action. He permitted Ellis to post a bond of the same amount set in Lowell and she was then temporarily freed.

Ellis returned at once to Lowell and the Clegg boardinghouse on Middlesex Street. Although downcast, Ellis appeared to Martha and Walter Clegg to be in good health. But, in mid-afternoon, two days after the Cambridge trial, Ellis retired to her room and when she did not appear for supper Martha Clegg went upstairs and knocked on her door. Receiving no answer

she entered and found Nellie Ellis unconscious on her bed, wearing a white dress. Clegg summoned Dr. Thompson who immediately realized Ellis had taken a large dose of morphine. Throughout the night Thompson stayed at her bedside trying to revive her. She remained unconscious and the following morning the wearied doctor notified the police that Ellis was near death. Dr. John C. Irish, a Lowell physician who served as the county medical examiner, appeared and attempted to resuscitate her, but to no avail. Nellie Ellis died at noon.

**Part III:** The Aftermath coming in the next newsletter.

## New LHS Website

By Corey Sciuto

The Lowell Historical Society is pleased to announce that it has improved its website. The new address is:  
<http://www.lowellhistoricalsociety.org>

In addition to updating much of the existing content, we have also added a blog at:  
<http://www.lowellhistoricalsociety.org/blog>

We hope to update the blog on a regular basis with short articles about the city's past, details on items in our collections, and current events such as up coming programs on "J.C. Ayer During the Civil War" and "Gravestone Studies". The current events are also available at:  
<http://www.lowellhistoricalsociety.org/blog/calendar-of-events/>.

Also, we have launched a Facebook presence, which can be reached at:  
<https://www.facebook.com/LowellHistoricalSociety>.

Come visit our new website and participate in Lowell History conversations on our new blog.

### Answers to Trivia Questions

1) Fell in Middlesex Mills' turbine, 2) Lowell International Institute, 3) Little Canada, 4) Lowell Cemetery.





The preservation of Lowell history depends heavily on your membership. If you have not yet sent in your membership renewal for 2011, please do so as soon as possible.

### *Lowell Historical Society*

The Lowell Historical Society's Mission is to collect, preserve and publish materials related to Lowell and to promote the study of the history of the City. We are located at the Boott Cotton Mills Museum, 115 John Street, Fourth Floor, Downtown Lowell Massachusetts 01852.

The office is open 9:00 am to 12:00 Noon on Monday and Wednesday. The site telephone number is 978- 970-5180 or on the Web at:  
<http://ecommunity.uml.edu/lhs>.

### *Center for Lowell History*

The Center for Lowell History, 40 French Street, currently is open on Tuesday through Friday from 9 am to 5 pm. For Saturday hours call 978-934-4997.

The contact point for information is Martha Mayo, 978-934-4998. The Center's web address is:  
<http://library.uml.edu/clh/>

## Calendar of Events

**Program:** J.C. Ayer & Co. During The Civil War. Items included will be Ayer's cotton plantation in South Carolina, how Ayer's advertising impacted a national coin shortage, Frederick Ayer's meeting with President Lincoln, how Egypt helped publish Ayer's American Almanac and lastly, J.C. Ayer's tribute to Victory.

**Date:** Sunday, Oct. 23, 2011 at 1:00 pm.

**Location:** Middlesex Community College, Federal Building, 50 Kearney Sq., Lowell.

**Program:** Tour of Old English Cemetery and Chapter Meeting of the Association for Gravestone Studies, Northeast New England

**Date:** Sunday November 20, 2011  
Cemetery Tour at 12:00 noon  
Chapter Meeting at 1:30 pm.

**Location:** Cemetery Tour at 1099 Gorham St.  
Chapter Meeting at Middlesex Community College, Federal Building, 50 Kearney Sq., Lowell.