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FORM B - BUILDING SURVEY

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary, State House, Boston

1. Is this building historically significant to:
Town Commonwealth Nation

Building has historical connection with the following themes: (see also reverse side)

- Scholar Commerce/industry
- Agriculture Science/invention
- Art/Sculpture Travel/communication
- Education Military Affairs
- Government Religion/philosophy
- Literature Indians
- Music Other _____

Development of town/city

Architectural reason for inventorying:

2. Town Chelseaford

Street address 6 Billerica Road

Name All Saints' Rectory

Use: original & present dwelling

Present owner All Saints' Episcopal Church

Open to public no

Date 1760-70 Style Georgian

Source of date Waters' History of Chelseaford

Architect _____

OR part of Area # _____

3. CONDITION Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated Moved Altered Added

4. DESCRIPTION

FOUNDATION/BASEMENT: High Regular Low Material granite, with brick facing outside walls

WALL COVER: Wood butted clapboard Brick Stone Other _____

ROOF: Ridge Gambrel Flat Hip Mansard also slated
Tower Cupola Dormer windows Balustrade Grillwork _____

CHIMNEYS: 1 2 3 4 Center End Interior Irregular Cluster Elaborate

STORIES: 1 2 3 4 ATTACHMENTS: Wings Ell Shed _____

PORCHES: 1 2 3 4 rust to shed on east side PORTICO _____ Balcony

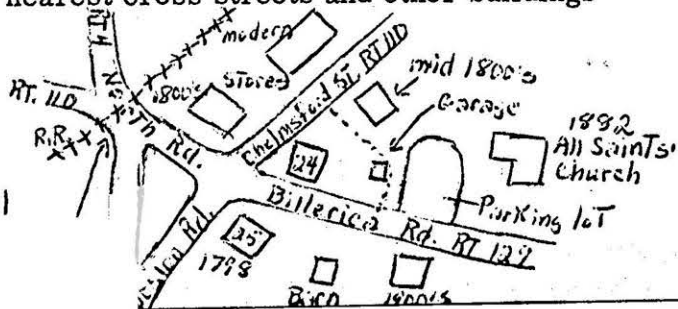
FACADE: Gable end: Front/side Ornament _____

Entrance: Side Front Center/Side Details: _____

Windows: Spacing: Regular/Irregular Identical/Varied lower to parer. 5 bay

Corners: Plain Pilasters Quoins Cornerboards

5. Indicate location of building in relation to nearest cross streets and other buildings



6. Footage of structure from street _____
Property has _____ feet frontage on street

Recorder Jane B. Drury

For Chelseaford Historical Commission

Photo # 2-9 Date 1/30/73
2-10

SEE REVERSE SIDE

RELATION OF SURROUNDING TO STRUCTURE

1. Outbuildings 1 separate / car garage
2. Landscape Features: Agriculture Open Wooded Garden: Formal/Informal
Predominant features hedges
Landscape architect _____
3. Neighboring Structures
Style: Colonial Federal Greek Revival Gothic Revival Italian Villa Lombard Rom.
Venetian Gothic Mansard Richardsonian Modern
- Use: Residential Commercial Religious Conditions: Excellent Good Fair Deteriorated
-

GIVE A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC IMPORTANCE OF SITE (Refer and elaborate on theme circled on front of form)

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND/OR REFERENCE

Waters: History of Chelmsford, Mass. (1917)
1831 map
Buss Atlas (1875)
Rev. Paul Fowler
Mrs. Norman Moore

RESTRICTIONS _____

Original Owner: _____

Deed Information: Book Number _____ Page _____ Registry of Deeds

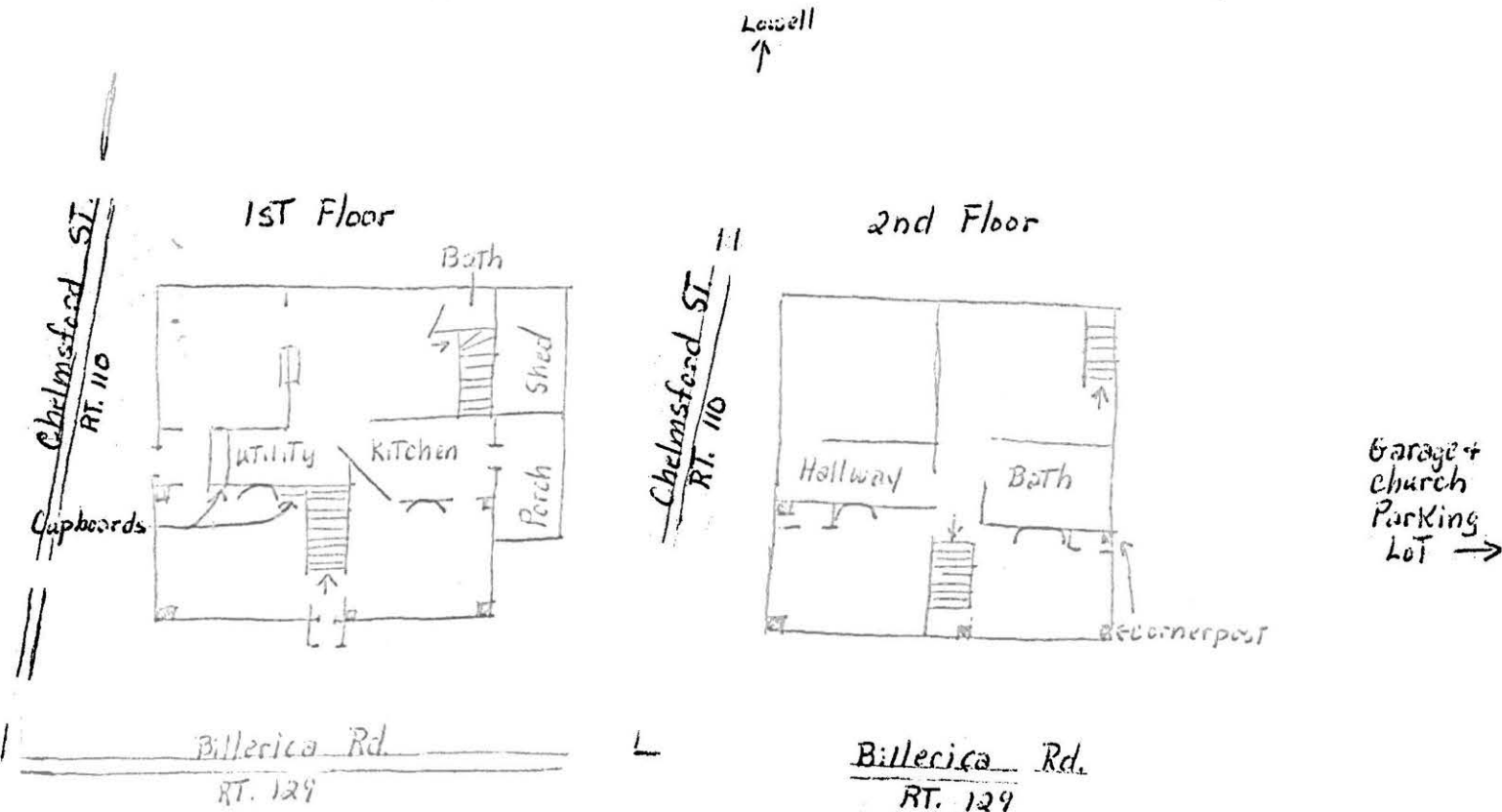
All Saints' Rectory
6 Billerica Rd.

Architectural reason for inventorying:

Variation of rooflines (hipped, ridge, slanted), cornerposts, 4 simple wooden fireplaces (2 working), dado plain and panelled, mitered (& butted) woodwork, ceiling of cellar has old beams and large boards.

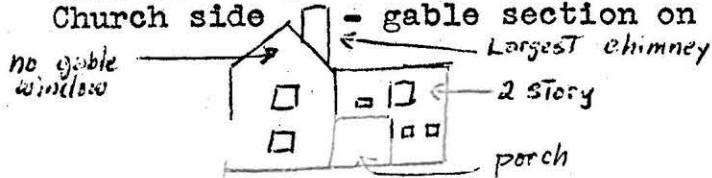
Condition

Moved - to its present site in 1810. It originally stood somewhere east of Turnpike Rd., near River Meadow Brook and Billerica Rd. Altered & Added - several times, as indicated by odd shaped rooms and unusual roof lines. The rooms in the northeast corner (both stories) have newer butted woodwork, no cornerboards, and a higher, panelled dado (1st floor) or none at all (2nd floor). In 1868 a partition left of the Chelmsford St. door (Rt. 110) was removed to make room for an Episcopal chapel. An old chimney on the northwest side was also removed at this time. The present chimney is smaller and used only for central heating. The partition was replaced about 1937. The main stairway in front of the Chelmsford St. entrance has been removed (replaced with a utility room), and a stairway now is in front of the Billerica Rd. entrance.

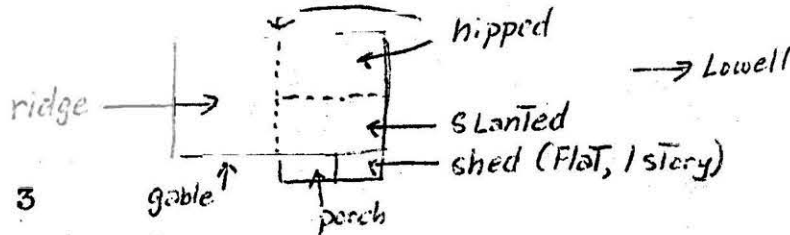


Roof:

Chelmsford St. - hipped
 Billerica St. - ridge (hipped on left side, gable on right side)
 Church side - gable section on left, slanted roof on right.



Lowell side - slanted on left, hipped on right.



Chimneys: 3

2 - in back of the ridge roof; the fireplaces use these chimneys.
 1 - smaller, near the end on the Lowell side.
 This replaced the chimney that removed in 1868.

Facade:

Gable end - the one visible gable end faces the church parking lot.

Entrance:

Chelmsford St. - center doorway, 5 lights & a plain pilaster each side of door, which is topped with a cornice & architrave.
 Billerica Rd. - center vestibule extends from the house. There is a plain pilaster each side of the door, which is topped with a cornice & architrave.

Windows:

Chelmsford St. * 5 bay, 6 Over 6 panes.
 Billerica Rd. - 5 bay, 6 over 6 panes.
 Church side - 1 bay under gable (left side), irregular on right.
 There is no window immediately under the gable.
 Lowell side - slanted section is approx. 2 bay; hipped section is 2 bay (6 over 6 panes).

Frontage:

Chelmsford St.
 frontage - 100 ft.
 to street - 36 ft.
 Billerica Rd.
 frontage - 135 ft.
 to street - 18 ft.

Historical importance of site:

Before the house was moved to its present site, it was owned by a man who also owned a nearby glue factory. Among later owners were Joseph Bailey, a bookbinder, who bound school books (about 1830), and John Wozencroft, whose blacksmith shop was just east of the house. The house may have been used as a school in 1831.

From 1868 until 1882 two downstairs rooms on the north side of the house were used as a chapel and called Emmanuel Chapel. This was the beginning of an organized Episcopal parish in Chelmsford, which in 1888 became All Saints' Episcopal Church.

The Rev. Wilson Waters, D.D. was rector of the church for 41 years, during which time he lived in the house and wrote the 893 page History of Chelmsford, Massachusetts (1917). It is now one of the greatest sources of historical information about Chelmsford. A scholarly historian, Rev. Waters was for years the librarian of the Lowell Historical Society, one of the organizers of the Chelmsford Historical Society, town historian, and author of many papers and poems.

This house will probably be destroyed within the year to make room for another bank.

From 'All Saints' Church
Chelmsford, Massachusetts
100 Years---A Celebration 1882-1992'



Courtesy of Harry Taplin

Wilson Waters standing in front of the Rectory. This building was the first church home for the Episcopalians of Chelmsford, being known as Emmanuel Chapel. After 1882 it became the Rectory, and so it remained until 1973, when it was sold.

Episcopal Parsonage

Lowell Weekly Journal:

Sept. 21, 1888 - The house owned by the Episcopal society, and used in part for a chapel and partly for a dwelling, is to be abandoned for the former purpose and converted into a double tenement. Several important improvements also will be made in the exterior of the building, which will give it that modern appearance demanded by its prominent location.

Oct. 21, 1892 - It is expected that there will now be regular Sunday services at the Episcopal church. Rev. Wilson Waters of Lowell will occupy the desk and has taken rooms at the Central house.

Jan. 27, 1893 - Mr. & Mrs. Ira Strong have changed their residence to the house owned by the Episcopal society.

Lowell Daily Courier:

Dec. 7, 1909 - Mrs. Dickenson who has for several years occupied a tenement in the Episcopal parsonage will make her home in the future with her neice, Miss M.E. Dadman.

Dec. 17, 1909 - William Grover has rented the tenement in the Episcopal parsonage recently vacated by Mrs. Dickenson. Mr. & Mrs. Grover will remain in Lowell during the winter months.

April 4, 1910 - Mr. & Mrs. W.R. Groves, who have spent the winter in Lowell, have returned to Chelmsford and are occupying a part of the Episcopal parsonage.

Lowell Courier-Citizen

Jan. 14, 1912 - Miss Anna Eliza Hunt died early on Saturday of paralysis, at the home of her sister, Mrs. Julia Loving at Concord Junction, where she had made her home for several years. The funeral services were held at All Saints' church, in this village, this morning at 10 o'clock, in accordance with one of her last requests, and the body was placed in the receiving tomb of Forefathers' cemetery for burial at a future day. The bearers were four of her nephews, two each of the Hunt and Loving families. Walter Perham was the undertaker in charge.

Miss Hunt was the third of a family of 10 children of Samuel Chamberlain Hunt and his wife, Elizabeth Abbott Warren Hunt, and was born May 1, 1828. The family moved here from Charlestown some time before 1860, several of the men connected with the family having made their fortunes in foreign sea traffic. An uncle, Benjamin P. Hunt, a distinguished man of letters, was a favorite pupil and friend of Ralph Waldo Emerson, when he taught in the Chelmsford Academy. He was one of those who were instrumental in establishing "Littell's Living Age." Miss Hunt, who lived in Chelmsford for many years with her sisters at the homestead in Chelmsford, was the principal founder of All Saints' Church in which she was greatly interested. Shortly after coming here she started a Bible class, and had about 40 young people under her instruction, including some of the prominent citizens of Chelmsford today. This, through the aid of Dr. Edson of Lowell, developed into All Saints' parish. Miss Hunt was, in her religious life, associated more particularly, with her sister Olive, who, with her was always present at the service. Miss Hunt was of sanguine temperament, and had a cultural mind and refined tastes, full of love and appreciation for the good, the true, and the beautiful, wherever she found them. She had a poetical insight, and her interpretation of life was full of imaginative charm. She had the highest trust in the mercy and goodness and love of God, and she loved the church and all its treasure of historic and idealistic beauty.....

Lowell Courier-Citizen

March 13, 1912 - Mrs. M.E. Perham of Oxford is about to occupy a part of the Episcopal parsonage.

Dec. 8, 1912 - At All Saints' church this morning the altar was elaborately decorated with flowers and Rev. Wilson Waters gave some pleasing personal reminiscences of his 20 years in Chelmsford, and of his relations with the people who were here at the time of his coming. There was but one person present who was attending the church when he came, and only one was present at the reception on Wednesday, who was a member of the congregation when the services were held in Emmanuel chapel, before the church was built. He thanked the people for their kindness to him, and mentioned the improvements made upon the church which he said was but a visible symbol of the spiritual temple, the stones of which were the living souls of the people. He was grateful for the entire good feeling which had existed between pastor and people and those outside the parish, especially the ministers of the various denominations in the town. He thought it would be a good idea to have a reception such as that on Wednesday last, every 20 years. The first time he came to Chelmsford was on Michaelmas day, Sept. 29, 1892, and he accepted the rectorship on Dec. 5 of that year. He urged the people to renewed efforts for the advancement of the church.....

Following the efforts of Miss Hunt, in her Bible class, the first service was held by Dr. Edson on July 15, 1860. The parish was organized in 1867. The applicants were: Samuel C. Hunt, George A. Howard, George W. Gaymonds, Adam Chamberlain, Thomas M. Gerrish, Samuel L. Byam, Albert C. Harris, Lafayette Ward, Everett E. Lapham and John H. Hunt. Bishop Clark of Rhode Island held the first confirmation, in June, 1867. The following year the church property was purchased and a chapel fitted up in the present rectory, in which Dr. Hutchins, Dr. Roberts and Dr. Edson of St. Anne's officiated.

.....The corner stone of the church was laid in 1879, and the church was consecrated in 1882. The tower was completed in 1888; the guild room was finished in 1895; the cloister and study were built in 1897; the organ was given in 1899; gas was put in in 1903; the organ chamber was built in 1905; the rood-screen in 1906, & there have been various other gifts at different times.

March 1, 1914 - Saturday afternoon, as the men were making the proper pipe connections at the foundation wall under All Saints church for the new water system, there was a service going on in the church above and as Rev. Mr. Waters was reading the old testament lesson appointed for the day, which happened to be the account of Moses smiting the rock to procure water for the people, the water could be heard running at the faucet in an adjoining room. A similar incident occurred years ago, when the services were held in the rectory. One very cold day the clergyman went down to warm himself at the furnace before the service and the first Scripture lesson on that morning happened to be Isaiah 44, which contains the words, "Aha, I am warm, I have seen the fire."

April 4, 1916 - Smoke apparently arising from the roof of the Episcopal parsonage this morning and very evidently having no connection with any of the chimneys on the building, was the occasion for a brief fire scare about 8 o'clock. It was only after a considerable number had arrived to assist in fighting the flames that it was discovered that the smoke had its origin from a pipe attached to a water heater in the house, the top of which was not visible from the street on either side. Said discovery led to the disappearance of the crowd even quicker than it gathered.

June 6, 1916 - Among the oldest of the residences about the Centre of the village is the Episcopal parsonage, so-called, located at the corner of Billerica and Lowell streets. It has a frontage on either street and little change has been made in its appearance from its original construction. At the rear, however, several alterations and additions have been made. Previous to the erection of the church edifice, the members of the parish made use of a part of the building as a chapel. Repairs are now being made to the exterior, and when completed the coat of gray will be changed to one of white, with blinds of green.

June 7, 1916 - Mrs. Emma Stone has returned to her rooms at the Episcopal parsonage after an extended absence.

All Saints' Rectory and Church

Compiled by J. Drury
12/21/72

Waters, pg. 396:

"All Saints' Rectory, at the corner of Lowell (or Chelmsford) and Billerica streets, is probably about one hundred and fifty years old, and originally stood east of the old turnpike, near River Meadow Brook and the Billerica road. It was owned by a man who had a glue factory near it. The house was moved to its present site about the year 1810. On the map of 1831, it is marked as a school, and was, at that date, used for that purpose. There was also near it, right at the corner of the street, as indicated on the map, a smaller building. This was the "noon house," or "Sabba' day house," where the family of Silas Pierce spent the intermission between the morning and afternoon services in the meeting house.

Joseph Bailey owned and lived in the house, about 1830. He was a bookbinder, and bound school books for the children. He was, at the same time, one of the owners of the property across Billerica street, which became the Fiske estate (1 Billerica Rd.). Other families who lived in the present rectory were Rufus Proctor, the Bakers, Carters, Kittredges, Cooleys, Cressys, Putneys, Clarks, and Wozencrofts. Wozencroft had a blacksmith shop just east of the house. There was, at one time, a barn on the north side of the house."

"Towards the middle of the ~~century~~ last century, about 1850, the religious life of the Town was in an enfeebled condition. Miss Anna Eliza Hunt, an intellectual and refined lady reared among the aristocracy of Charlestown, coming to live in Chelmsford, was impressed by the need of some agency to interest the young, for whose religious training practically nothing was provided, and to arouse the older people. Her persistent efforts resulted in the establishment of the Sunday School, which was well attended. It met sometimes at the house of Thomas P. Proctor, Esq., at the South Village, and in the parlor of Mrs. Eliza Fiske at the Centre. The clergy of Lowell were soon interested and Dr. Edson, who had preached by invitation in the meeting-house on Fast Day, April 5, 1860, came on Sunday, July 15 of that year, and held a service in the brick schoolhouse in Forefathers' Cemetery, where the Sunday School met.

The services were continued with good regularity, by various clergymen, among them the Rev. Andrew Crosswell, the Rev. N.G. Allen (son of the Rev. Wilkes Allen), and Dr. Nicholas Hoppin.

On May 20, 1867, the parish of St. Anne was organized. (The name was changed to All Saints', Feb. 28, 1888, by act of the General Court.)

At the time of the above meeting, which took place in the basement of the meeting house, a service was held by the Rev. Dr. Edson of St. Anne's and the Rev. Charles L. Hutchins of St. John's, Lowell.

The officers elected were: Samuel C. Hunt, senior warden; Albert C. Harris, junior warden; John H. Hunt, clerk and treasurer; vestrymen, George A. Howard, George W. Gaymonds, Samuel L. Byam, Everett E. Lapham and Thomas M. Gerrish. These names, with those of Adams Chamberlain and Lafayette Ward, were on the application for the meeting. The warrant had been issued on May 13, by Benjamin Walker, Esq. justice of the peace.

In 1868, the property on which the church now stands, at the corner of Lowell and Billerica streets, a house and five acres, was purchased of Mrs. Lydia Morse, wife of the Rev. Horace W. Morse, the Unitarian minister. It had been their home. In this house a chapel was neatly arranged, and called Emmanuel Chapel, where services were held by clergymen and lay-readers from Lowell and elsewhere, until the church was built, the cornerstone of which was laid November 5, 1879. The church was consecrated December 20, 1882, by the Rt. Rev. Benjamin F. Paddock, D.D. The tower was completed in 1888, in memory of Dr. Edson.

The rectors of All Saints' have been:

Rev. Benjamin F. Cooley	1875-1880, with an interval of a few months in 1876
Rev. J.J. Cressy	1881-1887
Rev. A.Q. Davis	1888-1892
Rev. Wilson Waters	1892-

Wilson Waters, D.D.

Copied from Chelmsford
Newsweekly (1955)

"The Rev. Wilson Waters was born and grew up in Marietta, Ohio, a prosperous community near the border between North and South in the then-recent Civil War. Perhaps some of his life-long devotion to things historical came from his being given a Union uniform which he proudly wore as a boy. At any rate, he had a keen awareness of the continuity of events which is an essential element in the historian, and he found great satisfaction in the manifestations of that continuity which he found in secular as well as religious history. He graduated from Marietta College in 1876, and for some time afterwards did not fix upon any particular vocation. He travelled in Europe and absorbed much of its culture while developing further his interest in all branches of art, especially music and painting. He began at this time his collections of watches, keys and other things which later decorated his study. The carving and medallions on his desk, now in the sacristy of the church, were brought from abroad by him and made a part of the desk which he designed.

At length he decided to become a priest of the Episcopal Church and studied at the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge. After his graduation in 1890, he served as curate at St. Anne's in Lowell under Dr. A. St. John Chambre for two years and came to All Saints' in 1892. From that time until his death in 1933 at the age of 78, Mr. Waters lived the life of a quiet, scholarly country parson, making for himself a unique place in town and church. Under his careful eye, both the church building and the body of worshippers grew, greatly aided by the efforts of a small group of devoted parishioners.

For many years it was his custom to lunch in Lowell daily and once a week to spend the day in Boston, where he sometimes met his friend, Frederick Fanning Ayer, who came from New York on business. Mr. Waters' amiable face, luxuriant beard, and familiar skull cap were not easily forgotten, and he made many friends in all sections of society. If he had "ample means" as one writer expressed it, no obtrusive display was ever made of it although his generosity and kindness were well known. He delighted in carrying small gifts wherever he went, and his liberality was also expressed in various ways toward his church. He had a keen sense of humor and especially enjoyed the intellectual gymnastics involved in making puns.

Mr. Waters was for years the invaluable and industrious librarian of the Lowell Historical Society and, in 1920, was one of the organizers of the Chelmsford Historical Society. He became town historian after the death of Mr. Henry Perham, who had begun the great task of compiling the history of Chelmsford. For a number of years he continued his work and received a very modest stipend from the town, but when he saw that still more time would be required to finish his task, he conscientiously asked that no further payments be made to him so that he might feel free to spend whatever he felt was the necessary time and labor without additional expense to the town. As a historian he is said to have united 'The zealous persistence of the scholar with the appreciation of the artist.' He belonged to the Sons of the American Revolution and often spoke of his relationship to the Rev. Increase Mather and to the Revolutionary general, Artemas Ward.

In 1926, during its 91st commencement, his alma mater honored him with the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. He accepted it with his usual humility and gave an address on Religious Freedom which was a strong plea for a new type of religious philosophy which would overcome the wave of materialism which he saw engulfing the world.

Many of Dr. Waters' addresses and 'occasional papers' were printed and are carefully preserved by the parish historian. The town history, of course,

(2)

speaks for itself. Least known of all his writings are the verses which at times he wrote, excerpts from one of which is given below.

Rhymes on a Rural Church

(about 1900)

Among the farms of Middlesex,
Where Chelmsford Village lies,
And Robin's Hill seems to uphold
The pillar of the skies,

There, on a green knoll nigh the Square,
The Church of All Saints stands;
The meadows fair spread out below
Its modest tower commands.

A man of God this building planned;
The fields gave stones, the hillock sand,
Provided there by God's own Hand.

The Cloister and the shady Garth
In summer make a cool retreat.
The Study, with its ample hearth
In winter glows with cheerful heat;
And many a piece of ancient art
Its old-world flavor does impart."

Historical Comm. Gives History Of Old Church Bldg.

The Chelmsford Historical Commission, an official town committee operating under the laws of the Commonwealth, is charged with the responsibility of collecting information on local historical buildings and sites and informing the citizens when any of these historic places may be endangered. For this reason, the Commission brings the following to the attention of the voters.

Article 72 of the current town meeting warrant asks that the land at the corner of Billerica road and Chelmsford street be rezoned from general residence district (RC) to a general commercial district (CD). The Commission fears that, if the land is rezoned, the historic building located on this lot may be destroyed.

This building which was built prior to the Revolutionary War was originally located somewhere near the junction of Turnpike and Billerica roads and was moved to its present site in 1810. Previous owners have included Joseph Bailey, a book binder (about 1830) and John Wozencroft, whose blacksmith shop was just east of the house. It is believed that the house was used as a school in 1831.

From 1868 until 1882 two downstairs rooms on the north side of the building were used as a chapel called Emmanuel Chapel. This was the beginning of the Episcopal parish in Chelmsford Center, organized in 1867 as the parish of St. Anne but changed to All Saints' Episcopal Church in 1888.

The Rev. Wilson Watters, D.D., Chelmsford's historian, lived in the house during the 41 years that he was rector of All Saints'. He was author of the 893-page "History of Chelmsford" (1917) also and wrote not only in his study at the church but also in the "Old Rectory."

The responsibility of the

Historical Commission is merely to bring such facts as this to the attention of the townspeople. Any decision on zoning is up to the voters.

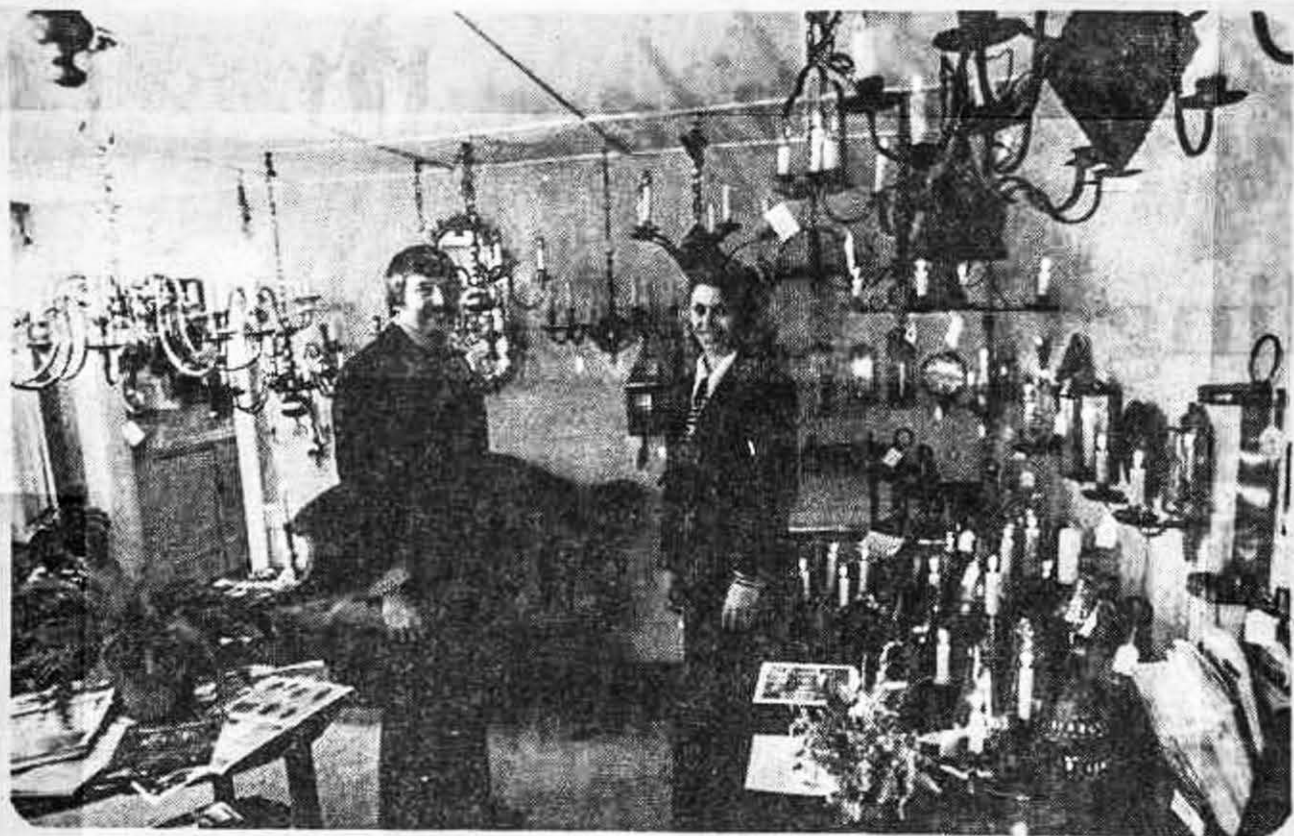
Players Hold Mtg. and Workshop March 22

The Chelmsford Players, Inc., will hold their regular monthly meeting on Thursday evening March 22, at 8 p.m. at the H.E. Fletcher club on Brookside Road in Nabnasset.

Included in the business agenda will be a progress report on "Interview", "Plaza Suite" (Act III), and "Chamber Music", the trio of one-act plays that comprise the upcoming spring production, from Christos Simorellis, the director, and from Linda Smith, the production coordinator. The Chelmsford Players have announced performance dates of Friday and Saturday, April 13 and 14, and 256-7008 and 256-2764 as numbers to call for ticket reservations.

Following the business meeting will be a workshop performance of "He's Having a Baby", a one-act comedy by Fred Carmichael. The play looks in on a tables-turned situation which finds the waiting room of a maternity ward to be occupied by women, whose husbands are the ones in having the babies. Members of the cast are: Carlene Johnston, Elly Dombroski, Sue Hari, Cindy Ryder and Marion Keith. The director is Phillis Lovett.

The Chelmsford Players' meeting and workshop is open to the public, and guests will be welcome.



Electrified wax candles

—glimmering in reproductions of primitive American lighting devices transformed a hobby into a fulltime career for Mr. and Mrs. George F. Feeney of Chelmsford's

Electric Candle and Lighting Shop. Made in downstairs workshops, it was one of the patented Feeney candles in a Paul Revere type signaling lantern (rear of table)

which President Gerald Ford lit at Old North Church ceremonies last April in Boston to signal the opening of America's third century.

Catapults engineer's hobby into full time business

By FRANCES BERG
Sun Staff

CHELMSFORD — Creator of the patented "electric wax candle," the "third candle" which President Gerald R. Ford lit in a Paul Revere signal lantern during ceremonies in April marking what the President called the beginning of America's third century — as America watched by television from within Boston's historic Old North Church — Chelmsford inventor George F. Feeney has become synonymous with the Bicentennial.

Now owner with his wife Dolores of The Electric Candle and Lighting Shop at 1 Chelmsford St., a building he says is Chelmsford Center's oldest landmark still standing, Feeney only a year and a half ago catapulted an erstwhile engineer's hobby into a full time business in historical and decorative lighting — one already receiving orders not only

nationwide, but internationally.

Spurred on by a passion for authenticity in the reproduction of historical lighting fixtures, Feeney sought to produce a non-hazardous "candle" which would in appearance seem real.

Via a process he refuses to reveal, Feeney takes a small commercially made bulb and transforms it into the shape of a candle flame, in which even the appearance of a wick may be seen and which throws the same one candlepower of light (about three watts) as an actual candle.

WITH WHAT HE maintains is the tiniest screw-in mechanism for a bulb in the entire world, the bulb fits into the top of a candle which, being made partially of actual beeswax and dipped several times, resembles an actual candle even to the appearance of tricklings of

wax. The candle's composition is able to withstand as much as 25 watts of heat without damage.

Within, Feeney has devised means of such a candle being lit either independently or by means of ordinary house current. For the latter, an adapter converts house current to the only six-volt requirement of the bulb.

Feeney also has crafted a larger candle whose mechanism will take an actual commercially made 25-watt bulb.

George Feeney has developed his "electric wax candle" to the point where it can be installed in any fixture, whether previously wired or not. Much of his business comes in restorative work on antique lighting pieces from primitive reflector types to lanterns to elaborate chandeliers. Even commercially made chandeliers are often brought in for conversion by persons

desiring a more authentic effect, says Feeney.

FOR THOSE WHO desire an authentic reproduction, however, rather than an actual antique, Feeney can offer lighting echoing any period of American history in the old metal looks of yore — wrought iron, tin, old bronze, antique copper, brass — in any styling imaginable.

While many pieces cost more — and many less — Feeney's electrified "third lantern" of course remains his chief claim to fame.

"Historical societies have donated them to town churches to signal the people during Bicentennial observances. In the home, they're useful as a night light or accent light ... or a welcoming lantern," said Feeney.

"It was originally a welcoming or signalling light."



CMFD-NEW HEADQUARTERS OPENS: The Republican Town Committee will hold an Open House at its new headquarters, 1 Chelmsford St., Central Square, Saturday, Oct. 11, at 10:30 p.m. A number of State dignitaries and GOP candidates will be present. Everyone is welcome to attend. The headquarters is to be open Monday through Saturday, 10-4; Thursday and Friday, 10-9. Shown here (L-R) Al Wilson of Century 21-Landmark Realty, who made office space available; Ann Lise Sexton, Jan Bonica and Halvar Peterson, Republican Coordinators. (Photo by Jean Sougnez)



Rev. Wilson Waters



Burial of Rev. Waters in the Fiske plot at Forefather's Cemetery



From Fiske House lawn c. 1976



c. 1976



The Old
Landmark
c1765



Century 21
Landmark Realty



12/28/2004 F. Merriam



12/28/2004 F. Merriam