

Bell at School District R-VI
Fillmore, Missouri

Bell was cast at Meneely's Foundry at West Troy, New York (now called Watervliet), in 1868. The weight of the bell is approximately 200 pounds consisting of 78% copper, and 22% tin. This is a bronze bell metal bell. The cost in 1868 was \$60.00, plus mountings costing \$25.00, the cost currently as used is \$1900.00, and the cost new currently is about \$2700.00.

The Meneely Foundry cast some of the finest bells in America from 1826 to 1950. They cast the first complete chime in the United States in 1850, the first Carillon in America in 1929, and they were the first bell foundry in America to tune their bells.

EUGENE P. BURNS
BELL RESEARCH & APPRAISAL
72 7TH AVE.
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Eugene P. Burns

North Andrew School District R-VI

Michael Newman, Superintendent

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Michael Newman

Middle School Principal

Telephone 487-2135

Betty Schieber

Elementary Principal

Telephone 428-3245

I am writing on behalf of the North Andrew School District of Rosendale, Missouri. Two years ago, the neighboring school district of Fillmore C-I, Fillmore, Missouri was annexed to our district. Recently, a bell was found in the basement of the old Fillmore school house.

Our district has experienced quite a few changes in the past two years including the annexation. Last fall our voters passed a bond to build a new kindergarten through 12th school building. It is our desire to restore and display the bell in the new school along with a history of the bell.

We have been in contact with the Rensselaer County Historical Society which has supplied us with a great deal of information on the Meneely family and foundries. Robert N. Andersen of the Society referred us to the New York State Library's collection of archives and log books from the Meneely foundries. We are writing to seek information on who might have been selling bells from the Meneely foundries in our area in the 1860's-70's and who might have been the original purchaser of our bell.

We are researching the bell's history from our local end. It has been definitely traced back to 1924 when it was removed from the school's belfry as a result of restoration. We have an unsubstantiated story that the bell was moved from an earlier school building in Fillmore to the present school building in 1895. A parade was said to have been held to celebrate the opening of the new school in 1895 with students and teachers carrying desks, books, and the bell through the town to the new site.

Other locals believe the bell was originally in the town's Methodist Church which no longer exists. Speculation has even included that the bell might once have been a steamboat bell since a church in the area does have a bell that was salvaged from a sunken steamboat.

What we do know for certain is the bell is approximately 20" in diameter and 20" high. It is in excellent shape and the markings "Meneelys' West Troy, N.Y. 1868." are clearly visible circling the top portion of the bell. All necessary working parts seem to be present including the cradle and wheel.

Thank you in advance for any help you can lend us in the preservation of part of our local heritage. We look forward to hearing from you and have enclosed a self-addressed stamped envelope for that purpose.

Sincerely,

Michael Newman
Superintendent

JAN/FEB 1992

Meneely Bells Still Ring Out

Troy Man Tracking The Old Bells

David Skolnick

Watervliet— The study in Eugene Burns' home at 72 Seventh Ave., in Troy could easily pass as a Meneely Bell Foundry shrine.

Burns, who is treasurer of the Watervliet Historical Society, has letters from people in 47 states and dozens of countries, including New Zealand, England, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela, on his desk and walls. All sing the praises of bells purchased from the former Meneely Bell Foundry.

Burns grew up a block away from the Watervliet foundry, but collecting Meneely information did not become his obsession until 1958.

I correspond with people all over the world, he said. I write people after seeing a photo of a bell in magazines.

The Meneely Bell Foundry cast more than 65,000 world-famous bells from 1826 until 1950, when it was forced to shut down, primarily because the high-quality copper and tin used in the bells was no longer available. The foundry was demolished in 1974 as part of the city's urban renewal project. The Watervliet Historical Society unsuccessfully tried to save the brick building at 1531-37 Broadway.

Meneely bells—used by churches, firehouses, steamboats, plantations, prisons, schools and locomotives—were among the finest cast anywhere, Burns said.

He recently received a letter from the pastor of St. Mark's Episcopal Church in San Antonio. The bell in the Texas church was made at the Meneely Foundry, and the metal came from a cannon at the Alamo.

The Alamo fell in 1836 and the bell was cast in 1874, he said. The cannon was sent here and melted down. The bell, which has a Texas star and says 'Alamo', shows that peace can come from violence.

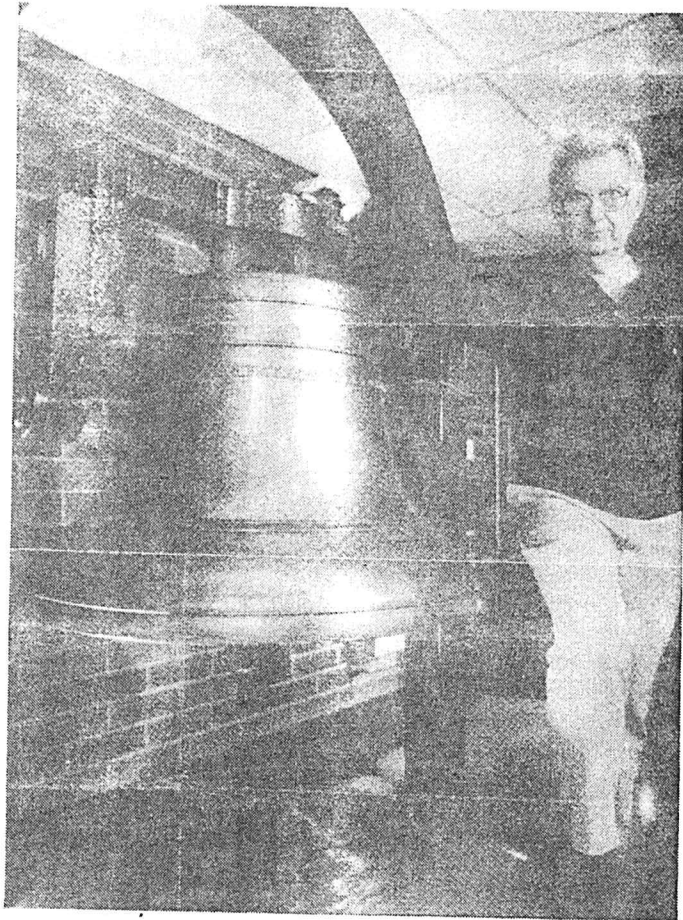
Recently, a longtime dream of Burns came true. He traveled to the I. T. Verdin Bell Co. in Cincinnati, where all the Meneely Foundry files are located. He uncovered dozens of locations worldwide where Meneely bells still ring.

The oldest known Meneely bells, cast in 1832, is at the Watervliet senior center at Broadway and 15th Street. The 1,300-pound bell was located at a church in Eaton, near Utica, Burns said. The church was razed in 1978 and a collector purchased the bell and sold it to the city. Burns traveled to Eaton and brought the bell to Watervliet.

The bell at the senior center may be the oldest known Meneely bell, but Burns said he is determined to find one cast in 1826, when the foundry opened.

I hope to find one cast in the 1820s, he said. That would be my ultimate goal.

(Above, Eugene Burns stands beside what is believed to be the oldest Meneely bell in existence.)



THE
FIRST
PART
OF
THE
HISTORY
OF
THE
CITY
OF
LONDON
AS
IT
STOOD
IN
THE
MIDDLE
AGES

BY
J. H. COLEMAN
OF
THE
MIDDLE
TEMPLES
BARRISTER
AT
LAW

LONDON
PRINTED
BY
JOHN
MAYNARD
AND
CO.
15
MARK
LANE
1881



This Roman Catholic Sanctus bell, sometimes called a sacristy bell, is sculptured to resemble a large tree branch, with four smaller branches holding bells and supporting bird figurines. The bells represent the four gospels and the birds represent the harmony of the gospels.



Storks, whose feathers were said to have lined Christ's manger, are inscribed on this bronze baptism bell, often called a stork bell.

MUSEUMS

Virginia Brewer Bell Museum
Canton, Texas 75103

Elliott Bell Museum
Tarentum, Pennsylvania 15084

Stephen Foster Center
White Springs, Florida 32096

Winston Jones Bell Museum
Evergreen, Colorado 80439

Margaret Woodbury Strong Museum
Rochester, New York 14618

COLLECTORS ORGANIZATIONS

The American Bell Association
R.D. 1, Box 286
Natrona Heights, Pennsylvania 15065

PERIODICALS

The Bell Tower. The American Bell Association,
Natrona Heights, Pennsylvania 15065

BOOKS

Anthony, Dorothy Malone:
The World of Bells, No. 1. Wallace-Homestead
Book Company, 1971.
The World of Bells, No. 2. Wallace-Homestead

Book Company, 1974.

The World of Bells, No. 3. Wallace-Homestead
Book Company, 1977.

Coleman, Satis N., *Bells: Their History,
Legends, Making, and Uses*. Gale Research Company,
1971.

Morris, Ernest:
Bells of All Nations. Robert Hale, Ltd.,
1951.

*History and Art of Change Ringing: The Definitive
Art of Bell Ringing*. Beekman Publications, Inc.,
1975.

Tintinnabula. Robert Hale, Ltd., 1959.
Towers and Bells of Britain. Robert Hale, Ltd.,
1955.

Sloane, Eric, *The Sound of Bells*. Doubleday and
Company, 1966.

Springer, L. Elsinore:
The Collector's Book of Bells. Crown Publishers, Inc.,
1972.
That Vanishing Sound. Crown Publishers, Inc.,
1976.

Tyack, G. S., *A Book About Bells*. Aryphon Press,
1971.

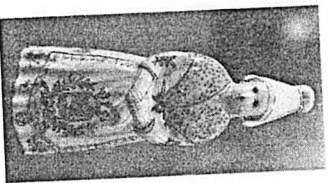
ral sprays, pearl luster glaze, imp mark	990.00
Box, cov, 3" h, Forget-Me-Not, lid, globular, applied flowheads, conical knob, pearl luster glaze, 3BM	385.00
Cup and Saucer, 6" d, 2" h, Shamrock pattern, 2BM	200.00
Cake Plate	
Limpel pattern, 2BM	175.00
Shamrock pattern, 3BM	125.00
Creamer, Lotus pattern, green handle, 2BM	75.00
Creamer and Sugar	
Lily pattern, 5GM	45.00
Lotus pattern, 5GM	115.00
Triadna, green rim, 3BM	95.00
Dish, 6 1/2" w, heart shape, 3BM	
Figure	
3 1/2" h, Tertier, 4GM	35.00
4 1/2" h, Swan, 3BM	65.00
14 3/8" h	
Allection, multicolored, 1BM	2,500.00
Mediation, multicolored, 1BM	2,500.00
Flower Holder, 3 1/2" h, Seahorse, one with white head, other with brown, 1BM, pr	1,200.00
Sandwich Tray, Mask pattern, 2BM	275.00
Sugar	
Cleary pattern, 3BM	60.00
Shamrock pattern, cov, 3BM	65.00
Tea and Dessert Service Eugene Sheran, partially decorated, c1887, 32 pcs	7,900.00
Tea Set, Grass Ware, 3 3/8" h teapot, creamer, cov sugar, waste bowl, two teacups and saucers, pink highlights, purple luster, brown and gilt trim, 1BM	880.00
Tub, 3 1/4" d, Shamrock pattern, 3BM	55.00
Vase, Shamrock pattern	
6 1/2" h, tree trunk, 2BM	145.00
7 1/2" h, harp, 5GM	40.00
6 1/2" h, panel, yellow gilt, 6GM	65.00

BELLS

History: Bells have been used for centuries for many different purposes. They have been traced as far back as 2697 B.C., though at that time they did not have any true tone. One of the oldest bells is the "corail," a tiny sphere with small holes and a ball of stone or metal inside. This type now appears as sleigh bells.

True bell making began when bronze, the mixing of tin and copper, was discovered. There are now many types of materials of which bells are made—almost as many materials as there are uses for them. Bells of the late 19th century show a high degree of workmanship and artistic style. Glass bells from this period are examples of the glass blower's talent and the glass manufacturer's product.

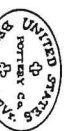
Collectors' Club: American Bell Association, Fl. 1, Box 286, Natonna Heights, PA 15065. Additional Listings: See *Warman's Americana* & *Collectibles* for more examples.



Porcelain, figural, peasant woman, multicolored, unglazed clapper, marked "Bayeux," French Faience, 8 1/2" h, \$85.00.

Bicycle, eagle, cast brass, nickel plated	85.00
Church Steeple, cast iron, Hollisboro, OH, 1886	220.00
Desk	
Bronze, white marble base, side lap, c1875	45.00
Silverplate, windup, open filigree skirt, top knob	85.00
Dinner	
3 3/4" h, SS, spot hammered, applied leaves and pods, baluster form handle with inlaid polychrome enamel design, Tiffany & Co. New York, 1879-85	5,500.00
4 1/2" h, chased foliage design, applied cast copper and brass ornament, tapered cylindrical handle, silver clapper, marked "Dominick & Hall," 1880	1,100.00
Glass	
Amethyst, flint, metal lace trim, painted crowing rooster on top of handle	350.00
Burnese, 6 1/4" h, shaded deep pink to ivory, satin finish	70.00
Custard, Alam-Bull 1718, San Antonio, TX, gilt band	90.00
Hessey, frosted, Victorian Belle	125.00
Vaseline, flint, ornate metal lace trim, elephant with green eyes and red mouth on top of handle	325.00
Hand, figural, brass	
Bust, 3 5/8" h, lady, quilted pattern bell	35.00

Monk, 5" h, carrying umbrella and basket	75.00
Turtle, bell bracket and striker on shell	30.00
Loomotive, 17 x 17", brass, cradle and yoke	800.00
Marriage, 12" h, brown, clear fancy handle	125.00
School	
6" h, brass, handled	25.00
6 1/2" h, hand, brass, turned maple handle, marked "No 6"	65.00
Ship, brass	30.00
Sleigh	
Four bells, 12" l, nickel plated shaft, arched strap	45.00
Thirty bells, leather strap	125.00
Table, 4 5/8" h, SS, cupid blowing horn, figural handle, frosted finish, icicle strap work border, Gorham Mfg Co, c1870	725.00



**J NORTON
BENNINGTON
VT.
BENNINGTON AND
BENNINGTON-TYPE POTTERY**

History: In 1845 Christopher Webber Fenton joined Julius Norton, his brother-in-law, in the manufacturing of stoneware pottery in Bennington, Vermont. Fenton sought to expand the company's products and glazes; Norton wanted to concentrate solely on stoneware. In 1847 Fenton broke away and established his own factory.

Fenton introduced the famous Rockingham glaze, developed in England and named after the Marquis of Rockingham, to America. In 1849 he patented a flint enamel glaze, "Fenton's Enamel," which added flecks, spots, or streaks of color (usually blues, greens, yellows, and oranges) to the brown Rockingham glaze. Forms included candlesticks, coachman bottles, cow creamers, poodles, sugar bowls, and Toby pitchers.

Fenton produced the little known scroddled ware, commonly called Java or agate ware. Scroddled ware is composed of different colored clays, mixed with cream colored clay, molded, turned on a potter's wheel, coated with feldspar and flint, and fired. It was not produced in quantity, as there was little demand for it.

Fenton also introduced Parian ware to America. Parian was developed in England in 1842 and known as "Statuary ware." Parian is a translucent porcelain which has no glaze and resembles marble. Bennington made the blue and white variety in the form of vases, cologne bottles, and trinkets. Five different marks were used, with many var-

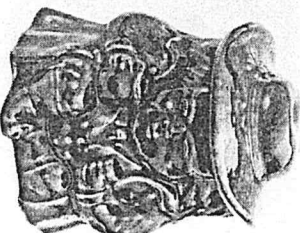
iations. Only about twenty percent of the pieces carried any mark; some forms were almost always marked, others never. Marks: (a) 1849 mark (4 variations) for flint enamel and Rockingham; (b) E. Fenton's Works, 1845-47, on Parian and occasionally on scroddled ware; (c) U. S. Pottery Co., ribbon mark, 1852-58, on Parian and blue and white porcelain; (d) U. S. Pottery Co., lozenge mark, 1852-58, on Parian; and (e) U. S. Pottery, oval mark, 1853-58, mainly on scroddled ware.

The hound handled pitcher is probably the best known Bennington piece. Hound handled pitchers also were made by some 30 potters in over 55 different variations. Rockingham glaze was used by over 150 potteries in 11 states, mainly the Midwest, between 1830 and 1900.

References: Richard Carter, *Barrel, How To Identify Bennington Pottery*, Stephen Greene Press, 1964; Laura Woodside Watkins, *Early New England Pottery And Their Wares*, Harvard University Press, 1950.

Museums: Bennington Museum, Bennington, VT; East Liverpool Museum of Ceramics, East Liverpool, OH.

Additional Listings: Stoneware.



Bennington, Snuff Jar, figural, toby, 1850 mark, \$395.00.

BENNINGTON POTTERY

Bank, 7" h, globular, mottled flint enamel glaze, short stem, circular foot, spiral flint, imp owner's name	165.00
Book Flask, flint enamel	
Bennington Battle, Jetter "J" marked on bottom	475.00
Bennington Companion, 10 3/4", dark brown, amber, blue and green glaze, repaired	700.00
Departed Spirits, 5 1/4", mottled brown glaze	350.00
Untitled, "470" marked on spine	225.00

Dresden-Meissen, floral dec, intricate border	75.00
Limoges, hp roses	48.00
Copper, enameled designs, glass clapper	60.00
Glass	
Cranberry, wedding	115.00
Moser, 5 1/4" h, gold gilded Arabic dome top, green cut to clear, sgd, c1940	55.00
Overlay, 5" h, pink ext., cream int., amber glass handle, rigaree and cream clapper, applied pink and cream flower, green glass leaves	175.00
Locomotive, brass, mounting frame	650.00
Mechanical, 4" h, figural, Colonial boy, turn knob to ring	90.00
Saddle, Russian, pinwheels, outside clappers, c1850	140.00
School, 6" d, 10" h, brass, worn wooden handle	80.00
Ship's, 30" h, bronze, wooden stand	165.00
Sleigh, twenty-four metal bells, leather strap	110.00
Table, 4 5/8" h, sterling silver, cupid blowing horn, figural handle, frosted finish, foliate strapwork border, Gorham Mfg Co, c1870	725.00
Trolley Car, brass	125.00

J. NORTON
BENNINGTON
VT.



BENNINGTON AND BENNINGTON-TYPE POTTERY

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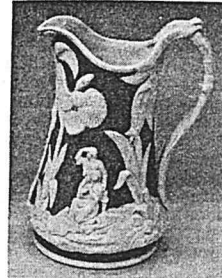
References: Richard Carter Barret, *How To Identify Bennington Pottery*, Stephen Greene Press, 1964; Laura Woodside Watkins, *Early New England Potters And Their Wares*, Harvard University Press, 1950.

Museums: Bennington Museum, Bennington, VT; East Liverpool Museum of Ceramics, East Liverpool, OH.

Additional Listings: Stoneware.

BENNINGTON POTTERY

Bank, 7" h, globe form, short stem, circular foot, spiral finial, mottled flint enamel glaze, imp owner's name	175.00
Book Flask	
Battle of Bennington, mottled flint enamel glaze	950.00
Hermits Companion, flint enamel glaze, 1849 mark	850.00
Bust, 5" h, parian, girl with bird on shoulder	50.00
Chamber Pot, 9 1/2" d, flint enamel glaze, scalloped rib pattern	600.00
Coffeepot, 12" h, flint enamel glaze, scalloped rib pattern, crack in base	650.00
Cuspidor, 9 1/2" d, flint enamel glaze, rare 1849 mark	450.00
Ewer, 7" h, parian, raised grapevines	150.00
Figure, poodles, 9 1/2" l, 8 1/4" h, flint enamel glaze, one professionally repaired leg, one half of basket handle missing, pr	5,500.00
Jar, 4 3/8" h, 4 1/4" d, parian, blue and white, acanthus leaf pattern, lid missing	70.00



Pitcher, Parian, Paul and Virginia pattern, raised white dec, dark blue glaze, ribbon mark, 1852-1858, 10 3/4" h, \$325.00. Photograph courtesy of Richard Bourne Co., Inc.

Nameplate, 7 7/8" l, white, numerals "702"	100.00
Paperweight, 5 x 3 x 2 3/4", flint enamel glaze, imp 1849 mark	350.00
Pipkin, 9" h, flint enamel glaze, lid	2,600.00
Picture Frame, 9 1/2" h, oval, mottled brown flint enamel glaze, surface abrasions	250.00
Pitcher	
6 1/4" h, brown, scroddle, alternate rib pattern, U.S. Pottery oval mark, age cracks	400.00
7 3/4" h, parian, sunflower pattern, U.S. Pottery ribbon mark, minor damage	200.00
8 3/4" h, white, tulip and sunflower, U.S. Pottery ribbon mark	1,300.00
8 7/8" h, white, cascade pattern, highly glazed, U.S. Pottery raised lozenge mark	300.00
10" h	
Flint enamel, tulip and heart pattern, sgd, 1849 mark	600.00
Parian	
Pond Lily pattern, U.S. Pottery ribbon mark	175.00
Wild Rose pattern, glazed int.	200.00
10 1/2" h, flint enamel glaze, octagonal paneled, imp 1849 mark	300.00
Relish Dish, 10" l, Rockingham glaze	350.00
Snuff Jar, cov, dark greenish-brown glaze, flint enamel glaze, minor repair	600.00
Sugar Bowl, cov, 3 3/4" h, parian, blue and white, repeated oak leaves pattern, raised grapevine dec lid	125.00
Syrup, cov, parian, blue and white, spinning wheel pattern, pewter lid	150.00
Teapot, cov, flint enamel glaze, alter-	

nate rib pattern
spout, period cov
Toby
Ben Franklin, gr
glaze, boot han
rim repair . . .
Coachman, 10%
glaze, honey co
General Stark, Ro
Toothbrush Holder,
alternate rib patter
Vase, 10" h, flint ena
glaze



Bennington-type rope rim, medium Pottery, NJ, 6 1/2"

BENNINGTON-TYPE

Candlesticks, 9 1/4" glaze, circular kiln s
Curtain Tieback, 4 1/2 enamel glaze . . .
Frame, 8 x 7", oval, F
Marbles, assorted size
Blue glazed, group
Brown glazed, group
Trinket Box, 5" l, natur
and grapes dec . .
Vase, 4" h, Majolica .

BISCUIT JARS

History: The biscuit runner of the cookie jar is made of various materials by leading potters of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. **Note:** All items listed are priced unless otherwise

Schoenling, Schoenling, Cincinnati, OH, PT	1.00
Stein Haus, Schell, New Ulm, MN, PT	3.00
Tavern Pale, Atlantic, Chicago, IL, FT	25.00
Topper, Eastern, Hammon, NJ, PT	1.00
Tudor Ale, Cumberland, Cumberland, MD, PT	1.50
Utica Club Pale Ale, West End, Utica, NY, FT	40.00
Valley Forge, Valley Forge, Norristown, PA, FT	15.00
Walker's Light, Walker, Pueblo, Co, PT	2.00
West Virginia Pilsner, Little Switzerland, Huntington, WV, PT	3.00
Wunderbrau, Wunderbrau, Cincinnati, Oh, FT	60.00
Yuengling, Yuengling, Pottsville, PA, PT	2.00
12 oz., Cone Top	
Aero Club Pale Select, East Idaho, Pocatello, ID, CT	100.00
Breunig's Lager, Rice Lake, Rice Lake, WI, CT	50.00
Dawson's, Pale Ale, Dawson, New Bedford, MA, CT	40.00
Falslaff, Falslaff, 3 cities, CT	25.00
Grain Belt Golden Premium, Minneapolis, Minneapolis, MN, CT	30.00
Haas Pilsner, Haas, Houghton, MI, CC	70.00
Memominee Champion, Memominee-Marquette, Memominee, MI, CT	50.00
Rahr's, Rahr's Green Bay, Green Bay, WI, CR	45.00
Stag Premium Dry, Griesedieck-Western, 2 cities, CT	25.00
Ye Tavern, Latayette, Latayette, IN, CT	90.00
15 and 16 oz.	
Alles, National, Detroit, MI, PT	4.00
Blatz, Pabst, Los Angeles, CA, PT	6.00
Burger, Burger, Cincinnati, OH, PT	25.00
Champaign Velvet, Associated, 3 cities, PT	10.00
Eastside Old Tap, Pabst, Los Angeles, CA, FT	15.00
Grace Bros. Bavarian, Maier, Los Angeles, CA, PT	35.00
Hamm's Draft, Hamm, 3 cities, PT	3.00
Krueger Ale, Krueger, Cranston, RI, PT	10.00
Musung Malt Lager, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, PT	25.00
Old German, Eastern, Hammon, NJ, PT	2.00
Piels Light, Piels, Brooklyn, NY, FT	20.00
Spur Stout M.L., Sick's Rainier, Seattle, WA, PT	40.00
Sterling Draft, Sterling, Evansville, IN, PT	15.00

Whale's White Ale, National, 4 cities, PT 25.00

BELLS

Collecting Hints: The bell category is very large. Collectors should focus on a single topic (door bells, school bells, sleigh bells, etc.), on bells from a single country or geographic area, or on bells made from a single substance. Once a bell style becomes popular, its production may last for many decades. Only the most experienced dealer and collector can determine age accurately.

Collecting glass bells has become very popular. Collectors should be alert for wine or cordial glasses which have had their base removed, been reversed, and then been converted to a bell by the addition of a clapper. These conversions are worth substantially less than glass forms designed and originally made as bells.

There is an active market in limited edition collectors' bells. Some occasionally are copies of older models, so collectors should become familiar with the patterns.

Develop an eye for quality. The bells of the late 19th century show a high degree of workmanship and artistic style. Most of all, buy a bell because you find enjoyment in it—both visually and through its ring.

History: Bells have been used for centuries for many different purposes. They have been traced as far back as 2697 B.C., though at that time they did not have any true tone. One of the oldest bells is the "crotal," a tiny sphere with small holes and a ball of stone or metal inside. This type now appears as the sleigh bell, the Christmas bell or the bells on Indian dancers.

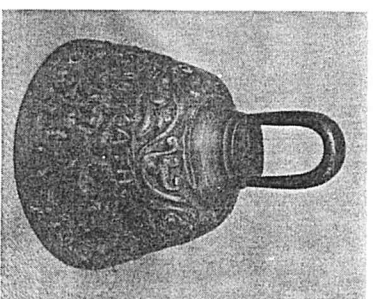
True bell making began when bronze, the mixing of tin and copper, was discovered. There are now many types of materials of which bells are made—almost as many materials as there are uses for them.

Collectors' Club: American Bell Association, Rt 1, Box 286, Natronia Heights, PA 15065.

See: Limited Editions or Collector Items.

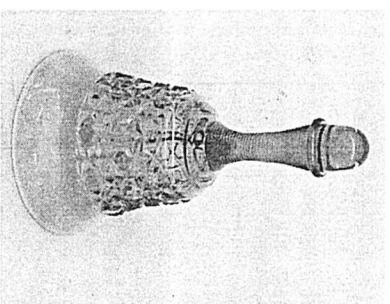
REPRODUCTION ALERT

Animal	
Horse, 3", brass	15.00
Sheep, brass, leather strap, three graduated sizes	40.00
Brass	
Indian head, 3 1/4" d, 7 1/2" h, Lansaery	100.00
Kewpie	25.00
Lady	
5" h, 3 1/2" d, wearing full dress and bonnet	65.00
7" h, 5 1/2" d, wearing hoop skirt, holding fan	95.00



Brass, Disciples, Matthew, Luke, and John, \$45.00.

Lucy Locket, 4 1/4" h, 2 1/2" d, fancy outfit and hat	65.00
Napoleon, 3 3/8" d, 7" h	75.00
Neville Chamberlain, figural handle, 2 1/2" d, 5 1/4" h	65.00
Owl, 4", emb feathers	40.00
Pilgrim Lady, 5" h, 3 1/8" d	55.00
Queen Elizabeth I, 5 1/2" h, 2 5/8" d, crown on head	65.00
Welsh Woman, 3 1/2", spinning wheel clapper	65.00
Carrage, nickel plated brass, floor mount	135.00
Church, 30" d, saddle and wheel	900.00
Commemorative, Queen Elizabeth II Silver Jubilee, 4 1/2" h, marked "Aynsley"	25.00
Fire, 12", brass	75.00



Glass, Daisy and Button pattern, amber, 6 5/8", \$20.00.

Glass	
Amber, floral etching, clear handle, 5"	25.00
Art Glass, 6 x 13", mint green	375.00

Burmese, clear handle and clap glossy finish, 5 1/2" d, 9 1/2" h	
Carnival, marigold, hobnail, Impé Cranberry, gold edge, acid leaves Crystal, hand blown, satin ange gural handle, France	
Cut, 4 1/2", cornflowers and leaves Green, hp flowers	
Ruby	
Clear handle, 12"	
Etched deer and castle pattern, hemian	
Satin, white, hp flowers, clear har Porcelain	
Art Deco, woman, Japan	
Hummel, Let's Sing, #700, 1978 Nippon, hp roses, cobalt blue gold ground	
Pottery, 3", chef holding glass and w bottle, marked "Occupied Japan"	
Railroad, bronze	
12" d, mount and clapper	
17", yoke and cradle	
School	
9 1/2", hand, metal, turned wood h die	
2 1/4", cast iron, marked "O S Bell Hillsboro, Ohio"	
Ship, 8", includes mount	
Sleigh, brass, graduated	
Yacht, 5 1/4", brass	

BICYCLES

Collecting Hints: Collectors divide I two groups - antique and classic. category covers early high wheel safety bikes made into the 1920s Highly stylized bicycles from the 1940s represent the transitional step period, beginning in the late 1940s through the end of the balloon tire era. Unfortunately there are no real books for the beginning collector. A that any older bike in good condition collecting.

Never pay much for a bicycle that is incomplete, or repaired with non-replacement of leather seats or rubber bars does not effect value since these life time.

Restoration is an accepted practice to store an old bicycle high (in frame to protect the tires) and dry (in 50% humidity).

Do not forget all the secondary material advertising premiums, brochures, calendars, etc., that featured the bicycle. This provides important historical data especially for restoration.

Large Bell Values

Neil Goeppinger

(Louise Collins says Neil Goeppinger has a penchant for detail and is probably the best informed person in the world on bell foundries, having documented 231 American foundries, knows their stories and comes alive with founders and their descendants as if they were his best friends. He consults Zell's U. S. Business Directories and could be called the Association's specialist, who is most accommodating in sharing his laborious research.

Placing values on large bells is difficult. The price will always be what the seller is willing to take and what the buyer is willing to pay. The market is so thin; that is, there are so few large bells which sell per year, that the buyer—seller agreement is more important in determining a price than what the last similar bell sold for. Chances are that neither the buyer nor seller have the slightest idea of the price at which a similar bell sold.

Because the above described agreement sets the price of each sale, I'm going to list items which can affect the price, and then list prices of large bells at the end of this article. Some of these prices are those asked, and thus not necessarily the price actually realized. Some are those paid. These prices were compiled from my own records, and those from several other people of whom I inquired for information on individual sales.

Items Affecting Price

On the high side is the price of a new bell. A few new bronze bell prices are as follows:

30" diameter	\$ 6,400.00
35" diameter	9,300.00
38" diameter	12,300.00

On the low side is the price of metal scrap. Believe it or not, sometimes that is the price the seller is trying to beat. Scrap value of the above three bells would be roughly as follows:

30" diameter	\$ 550.00
35" diameter	900.00
38" diameter	1,200.00

Quite a range, huh? Ok, so let's look at some specific influences on price. The collector can pass up a bell that is too expensive for his or her pocketbook, but what about a congregation which is building a new church, has an architect, a contractor at work, and the alternative to paying a "high" price for an older church bell is to buy a new one. They've got to have the bell by a certain deadline. The seller (often an antique dealer, in this case), can name a price half or 2/3s of the price of a new bell and the church will still save considerable over a new bell, although many collectors wouldn't pay that much.

Age is a factor. Most collectors would prefer a dated bell over a hundred years old.

Condition plays a part. Does the bell have all the parts? Are there two A frames, a yoke, clapper, limiting springs for the clapper, and does it have a tolling clapper as well? Are any of the parts broken?

What is the condition of the bell itself? Is the edge of the mouth chipped? Grinding off the chips to smooth out the edge makes the diameter smaller and thus raises the pitch. What is the condition of the finish of the bell? Is it so corroded that it is pocked?

How rare is the bell? Was it made by one of the early founders like Aaron Hobart, Paul Revere, Holbrook, or Wilbank?

Finally, sentimentality can enter in. If you're at an auction for a church bell and you're bidding against someone whose family attended that church for three generations, who do you think will go higher? Recently, a congregation bought back their old bell which had been sold a number of years ago. Some members were determined to have the bell no matter what the price!

Size plays an interesting part. The bigger and heavier the more expensive, right? Not always. Remember the old economic rule of supply and demand? How many collectors or antique buffs can handle a 38" diameter, 1,200 pound bell? Not many have fork lifts. How many can handle a 20" diameter, 150-pound bell which can be lifted by two men and put in a car trunk? Plenty. The smaller bells, that is, up to about 26" diameter, will command a higher price per pound than the larger bells.

Most of my previous discussion has dealt with bronze bells, but many of the large bells are of cast iron or cast steel. In fact, during the hey day of bell founding in the United States (the 1880s), the largest manufacturer was turning out 10,000 cast steel bells per year. These bells do not command the price of the bronze bells. I usually tell people who want to know the value of church bells that iron bells sell in the hundreds while bronze bells sell in the thousands. That's just a rule-of-thumb with no allowance for size, age, condition, etc.

Have I been sufficiently misleading to keep myself off the hook? With this article as my training, perhaps I'll run for public office! For specifics, I refer you to the following list of bells which have been offered for sale, or sold.

Cast Iron and Steel Bells

Diameter in Inches	Price in Dollars	Paid or Asked
20	150	Paid
22	400	Paid
26	200	Asked
26	165	Paid
27	120	Paid
28	165	Paid
28	500	Asked
30	600	Asked
30	90	Paid
30	400	Paid
30	200	Paid
32	375	Paid
32	1,525	Paid
34	500	Paid
34	450	Asked
36	700	Asked
36 (Pre Civil War)	500	Paid
36	1,200	Asked
36	500	Paid
36	650	Asked
36	500	Paid
36	500	Paid
38	500	Paid
38	850	Asked
43	2,500	Asked
44	400	Paid

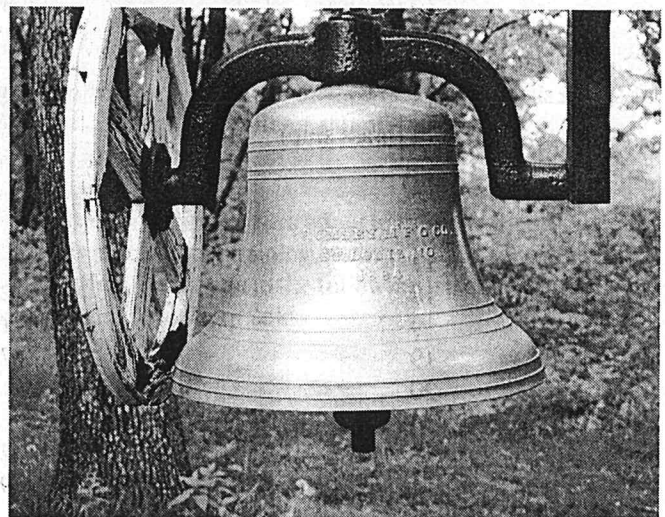
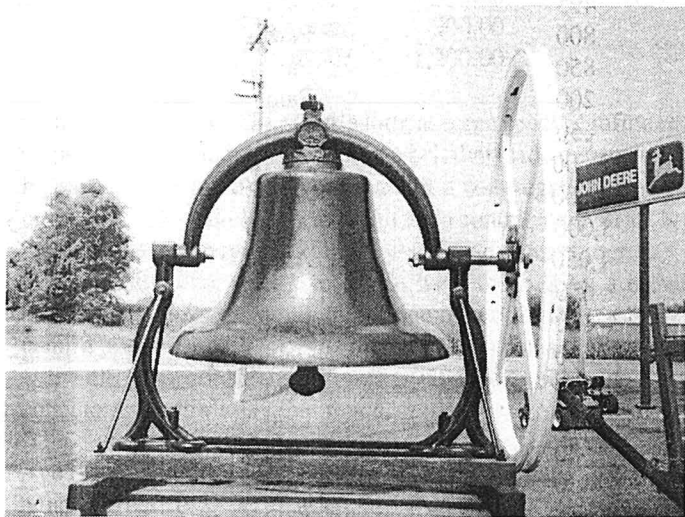
Bronze and Brass Bells

Diameter in Inches	Year	Price	Paid or Asked	
10 (fancy)	pre	1865	495	Paid
13 (brass railroad)			800	Paid
13 (brass railroad)			850	Paid
15	1938		200	Paid
16 (brass ship)			450	Paid
17			2,500	Asked
17			2,000	Asked
17			3,000	Asked
17	1857		1,050	Asked
18	1912		650	Asked
19	1871		600	Paid
19	1887		600	Paid
20			600	Paid
20			1,100	Paid
20	1882		550	Paid
21	1869		850	Paid
22			1,500	Paid
24	1882		900	Paid
25	1889		1,900	Asked
26	1888		1,150	Paid

26	1887	1,000	Paid
26	1887	2,000	Paid
26	1898	750	Paid
27	1894	1,200	Paid
27		500	Paid
28	1888	800	Paid
29	1882	1,000	Paid
29	1892	3,900	Paid
29	1882	1,600	Paid
33	1897	3,000	Asked
33		20,000 for	Asked
44		set of	
53		three	
33		6,500	Asked
34	1870	5,600	Paid
34		5,600	Asked
34		3,500	Paid
34	1890	1,000	Paid
36	1888	1,000	Paid
39	1878	1,800	Paid
39	1907	6,000	Asked
39	1913	2,000	Paid
39	1891	4,000	Asked
42	1841	12,000	Asked
43	1912	1,200	Paid
45		6,400	Asked
53		12,000	Asked
55		19,000	Asked
62		20,000	Asked

The above prices vary due to condition, age, etc., but mainly due to how much one person wants and another is willing to give. Many of the "asked" prices will never be realized—they are a beginning point for negotiation. As an example, the three 17" bronze bells offered at prices from \$2,000 to \$3,000, have been for sale at an antique store for over ten years with no buyers. Obviously, they are too high. I think the "paid" prices are a better guide.

O.K! All you large bell enthusiasts, get out there and horse trade, barter, or negotiate, but get those bells! You're saving a piece of history.



Meneely Bells

(Copied from one of their catalogs)

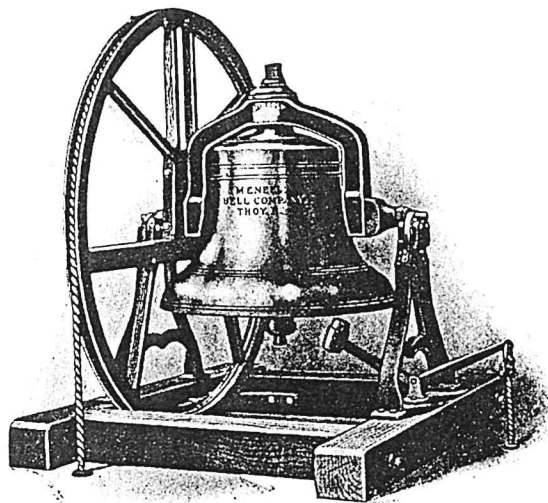
Submitted by Louise Collins

A bell, like any other musical instrument, cannot be too good or too lasting



Says a distinguished writer: "From youth to age the sound of the bell is sent forth through crowded streets, or floats, with sweetest melody, above the quiet fields. It gives a tongue to time which would, otherwise, pass over our heads as quietly as the clouds, and lends a warning to its perpetual flight. It is the voice of rejoicing at festivals, christenings and marriages, and of mourning at the departure of the soul. From every churchyard it summons at the faithful of distant valleys to the house of God; and when life is ended they sleep within the bell's deep sound. Its tone, therefore, comes to be fraught with memorial associations, and we know what a throng of mental images of the past can be aroused by the music of bells."

The greatest experience, combined with correct form of patterning, and the exclusive use of the finest grades of new metals, produce the best results in bells.



CHURCH BELLS

Weight	BELL		MOUNTINGS	
	Medium Tone	Diameter	Size of Frame Outside	Diameter of Wheel
400 lbs	D	27 inch	44x41 inch	4 feet 4 in.
450 "	C#	28 "	44x41 "	4 " 4 "
500 "	C	29 "	44x41 "	4 " 4 "
550 "	C	30 "	44x41 "	4 " 4 "
600 "	B	31 "	48x45 "	4 " 9 "
700 "	B	33 "	50x47 "	4 " 9 "
800 "	Bb	34 "	50x47 "	5 " 6 "
900 "	A	36 "	54x50 "	5 " 9 "
1000 "	A	37 "	54x50 "	5 " 9 "
1100 "	A	38 "	54x50 "	5 " 9 "
1200 "	Ab	39 "	57x57 "	6 " 3 "
1300 "	Ab	40 "	57x57 "	6 " 3 "
1400 "	G	41 "	58x58 "	6 " 6 "
1500 "	G	42 "	58x58 "	6 " 6 "
1600 "	G	43 "	58x58 "	6 " 6 "
1800 "	F#	45 "	67x65 "	7 "
2000 "	F	46 "	67x65 "	7 "
2100 "	F	47 "	67x65 "	7 "
2300 "	E	49 "	69x65 "	7 " 6 "
2500 "	E	50 "	70x66 "	7 " 6 "
2800 "	Eb	51 "	76x74 "	8 "
3000 "	Eb	53 "	76x74 "	8 "
3500 "	D	56 "	80x74 "	8 " 6 "
4000 "	C#	58 "	81x80 "	8 " 6 "
4500 "	C	61 "	81x80 "	9 "
5000 "	C	63 "	86x85 "	9 "
5500 "	B	65 "	86x85 "	9 "
6000 "	Bb	67 "	86x85 "	9 " 6 "
6500 "	Bb	68 "	90x89 "	9 " 6 "
7000 "	Bb	69 "	101x90 "	9 " 6 "

The actual weights usually exceed the patterns, noted above, from two to three per cent.

A chime is generally said to consist of eight bells, attuned to the eight tones of the "octave," but, in nearly every case, a bell, attuned to the flat seventh tone of the scale, is added, thus rendering the chime capable of producing music in two keys. Any number of bells can, however, be added.

"Carillon" is the French word for "Chime."

All kinds of bells are manufactured and at all prices, the grade being made to suit the price. As a bell should last through the ages, its purchase cannot be too carefully made.

All of our bells are patterned proportionately and, although increased weight adds to depth and dignity of tone, our smaller ones are clear in tone and free from the shrillness so noticeable in many small bells.

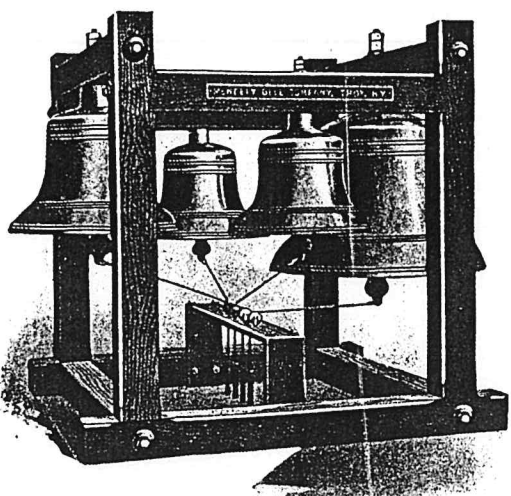
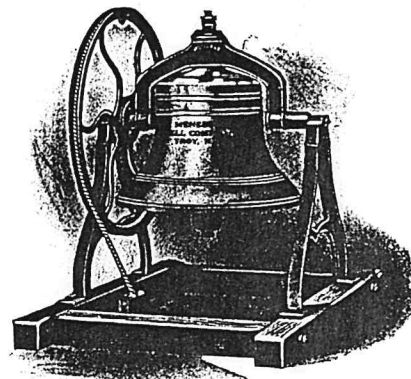
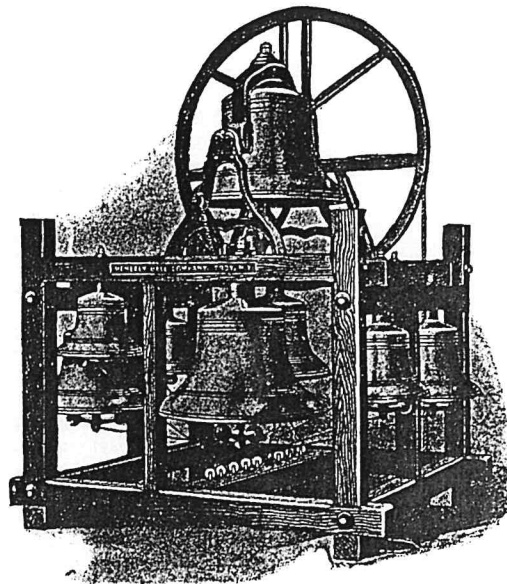
The Westminster Peal of "Cambridge Quarters" is constantly becoming more popular in this country. It consists of four bells attuned to the first, fourth, fifth and sixth notes of the major scale, thus:



Many prominent churches are provided with Westminster peals of bells, one of the largest sets in any church in the world being in St. Agnes' Chapel, Trinity Parish, New York, and which was made at this foundry in 1892.

It is a well known law of sound that an instrument, constructed strictly according to musical and mechanical rules, has greater carrying power than one of even larger size, of less expert manufacturing, although apparently not producing so much noise near by.

Sound travels in waves, and the nearer perfect the waves the less resistance from the air. This fact is, perhaps, more noticeable in a bell than in any other sound producing body.

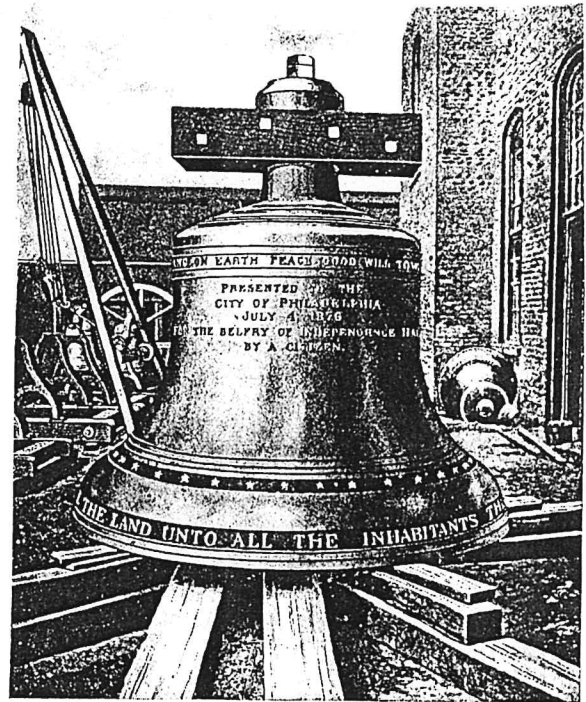


Westminster Peal or
"Cambridge Quarters"

BELL		MOUNTINGS	
Weight	Diameter	Size of Frame—Outside	
100 lbs.	17 inch.	2 feet 8 in.	by 2 feet 4 in.
125 "	18 1/2 "	2 "	8 " 2 " 4 "
150 "	19 1/2 "	2 "	8 " 2 " 4 "
175 "	20 1/2 "	3 "	1 " 2 " 8 "
200 "	21 1/2 "	3 "	1 " 2 " 8 "
225 "	22 "	3 "	1 " 2 " 8 "
250 "	23 "	3 "	3 " 3 " 0 "
275 "	24 "	3 "	3 " 3 " 0 "
300 "	24 1/2 "	3 "	3 " 3 " 0 "
325 "	25 "	3 "	3 " 3 " 0 "
350 "	26 "	3 "	3 " 3 " 0 "
375 "	26 1/2 "	3 "	3 " 3 " 0 "

SCHOOL BELLS

Here is a cut of the bell which replaced the "Old Liberty Bell" in the tower of Independence Hall, Philadelphia. This bell was cast at our foundry in the "Centennial," year, 1876. Its weight is thirteen thousand pounds, each thousand pounds representing one of the original thirteen states. This is the most noted heavy single bell in this country, and is remarkable for its fullness and sweetness of tone.

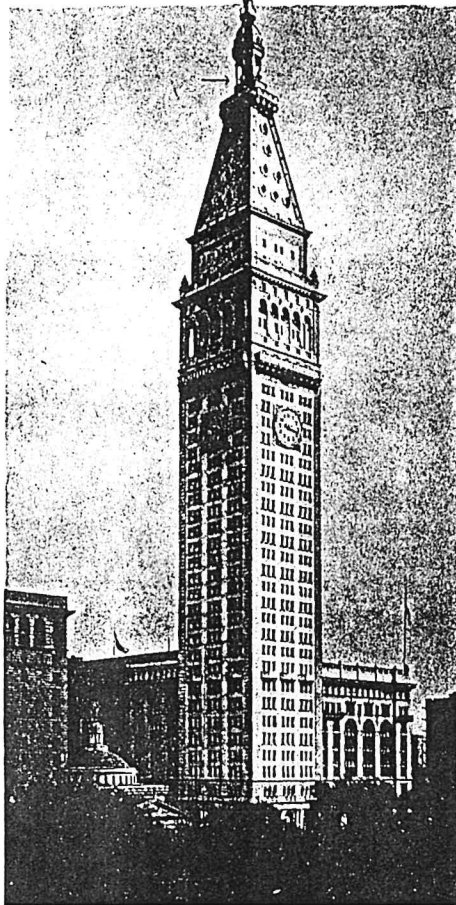


INDEPENDENCE HALL BELL

The new chapel at the United States Military Academy, West Point, is one of the most beautiful and picturesque church buildings in America. Its massive tower contains our chime of twelve bells given by Mrs. Eba Anderson Lawton in memory of her father, the later Major-General Robert Anderson, a graduate of the class of 1825, whose brilliant defense of Fort Sumter at the outbreak of the Civil War is familiar to all readers of American history.

The World's Highest Bells

MENEELY BELLS

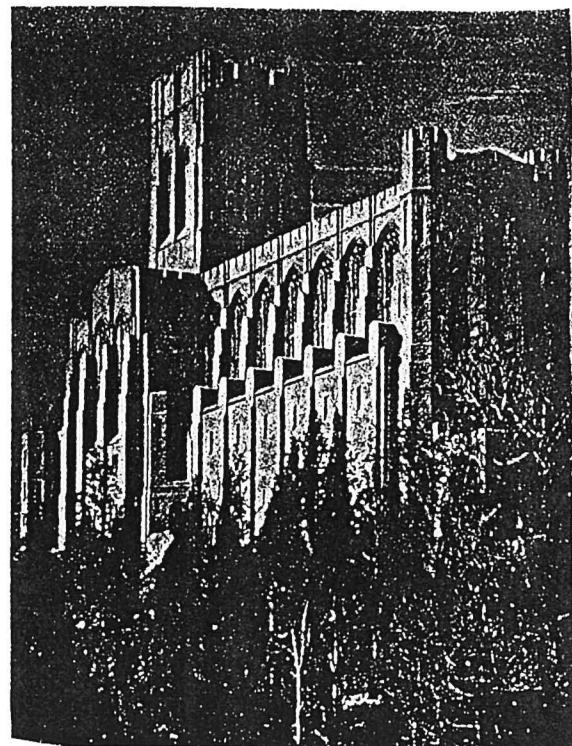


METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING

Tower 700 Feet High

Arrow Shows Where Bells Are Placed

The sky-piercing, 50-story, Metropolitan Life Insurance tower in New York City, is the tallest structure in the world having bells. Its belfry contains four large bells, made by our company, which are mounted higher above the ground than any others in the world. Voyagers at sea, beyond the Hudson River boats, equally as far away to the north, have reported hearing the bells at that distance; and yet, so soft are the tones, they are listened to with pleasure by visitors to the observatory gallery, one story below the belfry. To witness and hear, at close range, the chiming of the quarter-hours is one of the features of "Seeing New York."



WEST POINT CADET CHAPEL

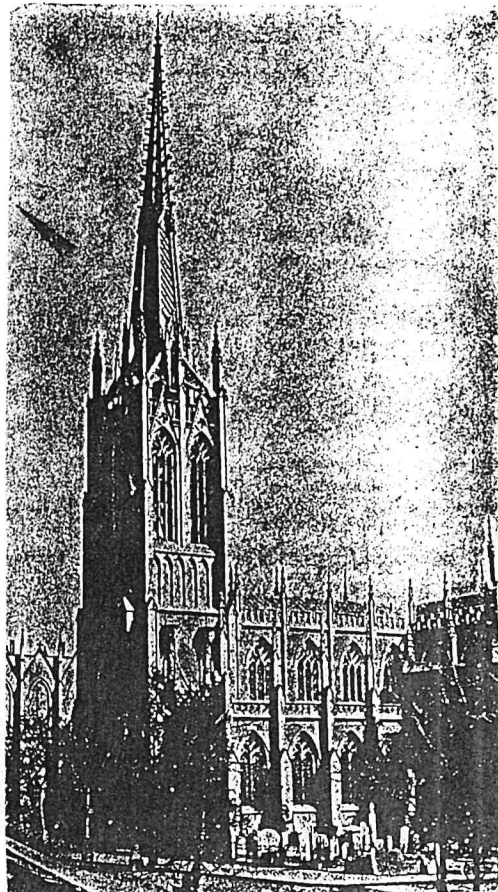


SEMINARY CHAPEL, MUNDELEIN, ILL.

The Roman Catholic Seminary at Mundelein, Illinois, in the Archdiocese of Chicago, is said to be unequalled by any educational institution of the kind in the world.

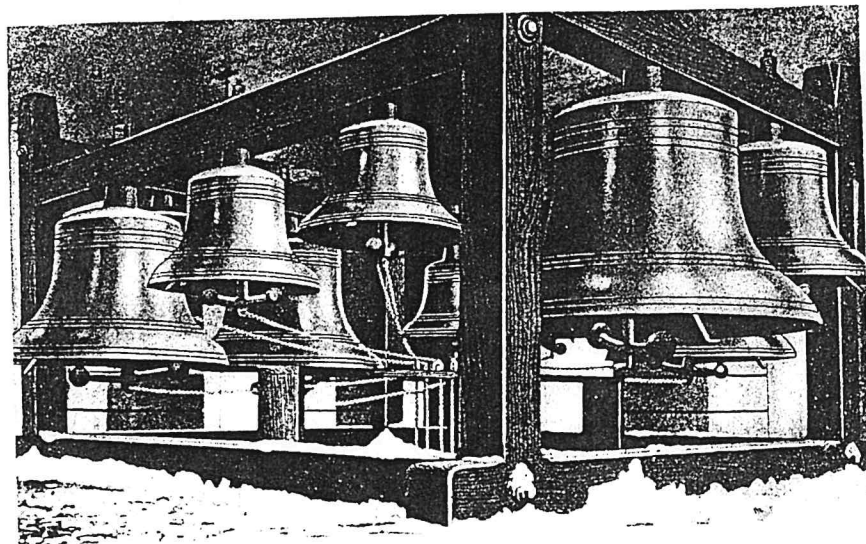
The first International Eucharistic Congress held in America took place there in the summer of 1926, and was the Mecca of hundreds of thousands of people from all parts of the world.

Here is the Seminary Chapel, in the graceful tower of which is our large peal of bells, installed as the personal gift of Cardinal Mundelein.



The Parish of Grace Church, New York, stands almost unrivaled for the scope of its philanthropy. Known as one of the wealthiest and most influential of churches, its spiritual weight in the community, and its benefactions among the poor, are proverbial.

In 1925, we furnished for the belfry of its beautiful tower a splendid set of twenty bells, each bell being an individual memorial. The playing is done from a small keyboard having keys like those of an organ.



This picture shows our chime of fourteen bells in the tower of the magnificent Court House and City Hall, Minneapolis, MN. The photograph, as may be seen from the illustration, was taken in the belfry while the snow was blowing and drifting all about the bells.

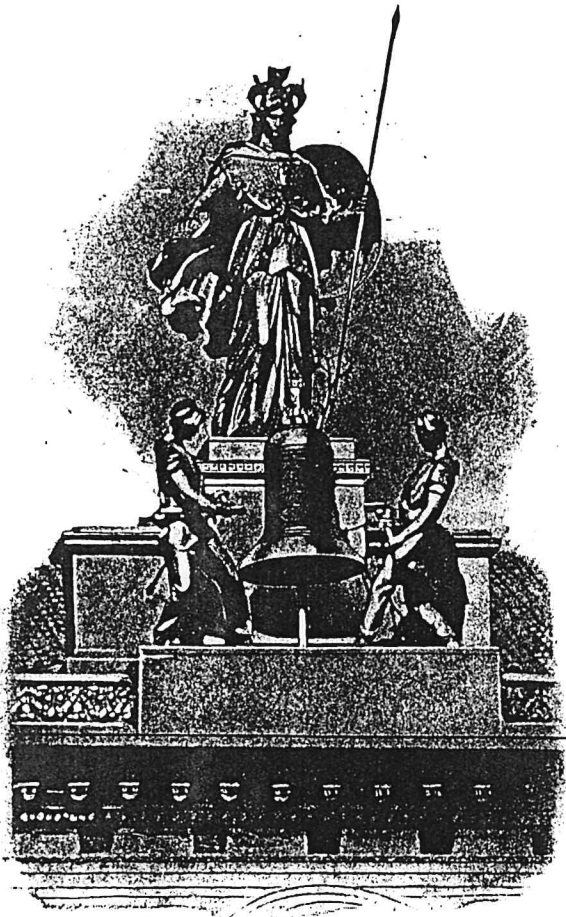
This set of bells has the distinction of having the largest tenor bell of any chime cast in America.

The accompanying cut shows the celebrated group that was installed on the New York Herald Building.

The design was made by Antonin Jean Carles, the eminent French sculptor. The figures are of heroic size and were made in France. The bell, of special construction, weighs 2,200 pounds, and was cast at our foundry.

The two figures, with hammers raised, are controlled by an ingenious electric arrangement.

The expense of this group was very great, and it by far excels anything of the kind ever before attempted.

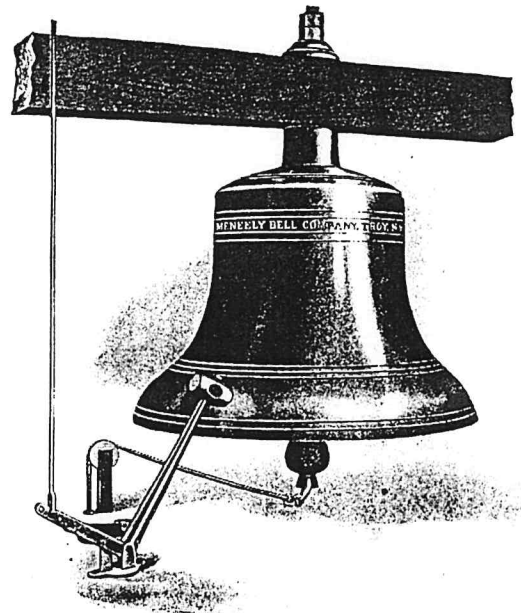


NEW YORK HERALD BELL

The following is the form of Warranty attached to the bill of sale of all our bells of 100 lbs. and over:

"The above mentioned bell is warranted to be of good composition and of perfect tone; the purchaser to decide in this matter, and is also warranted not to break, while being used in the proper manner, for the term of fifteen (15) years from this date. In case of failure in any of these respects, and immediate notification of the fact is furnished us, our agreement is to recast the bell, or provide another, free of charge, which will be satisfactory; the purchaser to bear the expense of transportation."

MENEELY BELLS



FIRE-ALARM AND TOWER-CLOCK BELLS

MENEELY BELLS

A bell, like any other musical instrument, cannot be too good or too lasting.

GET THE BEST

Meneely Bells Still Ring Out

Troy Man Tracking The Old Bells

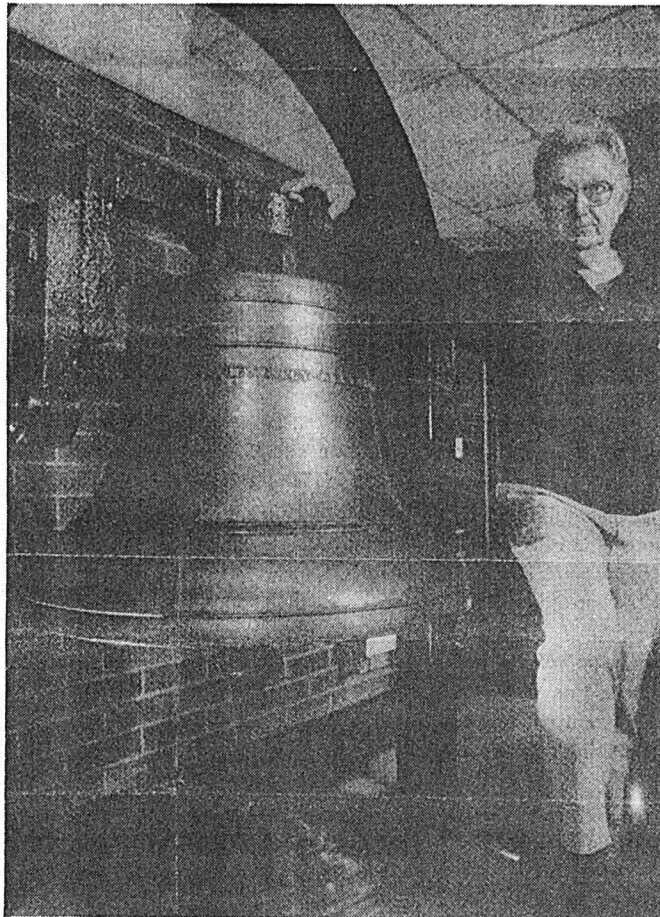
David Skolnick

Watervliet— The study in Eugene Burns' home at 72 Seventh Ave., in Troy could easily pass as a Meneely Bell Foundry shrine.

Burns, who is treasurer of the Watervliet Historical Society, has letters from people in 47 states and dozens of countries, including New Zealand, England, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela, on his desk and walls. All sing the praises of bells purchased from the former Meneely Bell Foundry.

Burns grew up a block away from the Watervliet foundry, but collecting Meneely information did not become his obsession until 1958.

I correspond with people all over the world, he said. I write people after seeing a photo of a bell in magazines.



The Meneely Bell Foundry cast more than 65,000 world-famous bells from 1826 until 1950, when it was forced to shut down, primarily because the high-quality copper and tin used in the bells was no longer available. The foundry was demolished in 1974 as part of the city's urban renewal project. The Watervliet Historical Society unsuccessfully tried to save the brick building at 1531-37 Broadway.

Meneely bells—used by churches, firehouses, steamboats, plantations, prisons, schools and locomotives—were among the finest cast anywhere, Burns said.

He recently received a letter from the pastor of St. Mark's Episcopal Church in San Antonio. The bell in the Texas church was made at the Meneely Foundry, and the metal came from a cannon at the Alamo.

The Alamo fell in 1836 and the bell was cast in 1874, he said. The cannon was sent here and melted down. The bell, which has a Texas star and says 'Alamo', shows that peace can come from violence.

Recently, a longtime dream of Burns came true. He traveled to the I. T. Verdin Bell Co. in Cincinnati, where all the Meneely Foundry files are located. He uncovered dozens of locations worldwide where Meneely bells still ring.

The oldest known Meneely bells, cast in 1832, is at the Watervliet senior center at Broadway and 15th Street. The 1,300-pound bell was located at a church in Eaton, near Utica, Burns said. The church was razed in 1978 and a collector purchased the bell and sold it to the city. Burns traveled to Eaton and brought the bell to Watervliet.

The bell at the senior center may be the oldest known Meneely bell, but Burns said he is determined to find one cast in 1826, when the foundry opened.

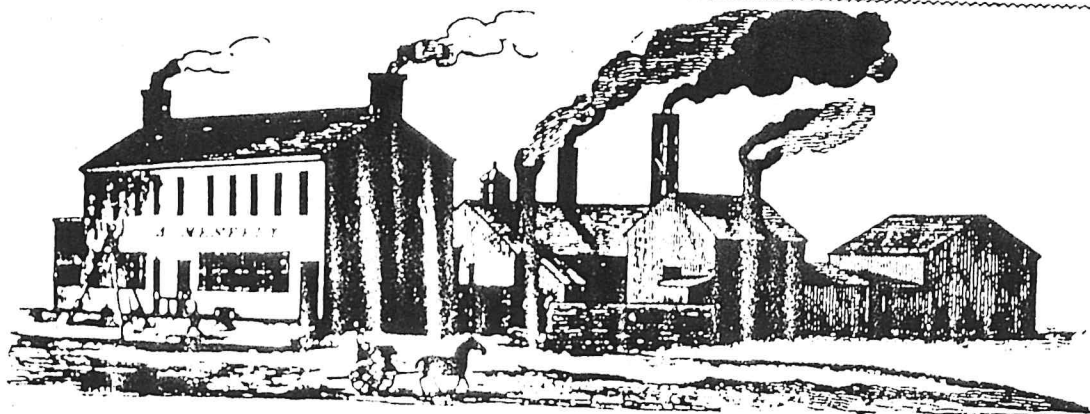
I hope to find one cast in the 1820s, he said. That would be my ultimate goal.

(Above, Eugene Burns stands beside what is believed to be the oldest Meneely bell in existence.)

ANDREW MENEELY'S

WAX FACTORY ESTABLISHMENT

WEST TROY, ALBANY COUNTY, N. Y.



LEVELLING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

A. M. manufactures, and keeps constantly on hand,

THEODOLITES

AND

TRANSIT INSTRUMENTS,



LEVELS,

AND

SURVEYORS' COMPASSES.

☞ SURVEYORS' Improved Compass, for taking horizontal and vertical Angles *without the Needle.*

CHURCH BELLS AND TOWN CLOCKS.

The Subscriber, who was awarded a *Premium* at the N. Y. State Fairs of 1842-43, for *best toned Church Bells*, and also a *Silver Medal* for *best Bell*, and *Diploma* for *Town Clock*, exhibited at the Fair of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE, held in October last, in the city of New-York, is now prepared to furnish Bells of any weight required, made of the best materials, warranted to stand, tone to please, and fastens to them IMPROVED CAST-IRON YOKES with MOVEABLE JOURNALS.



STEAMBOAT

AND

FACTORY

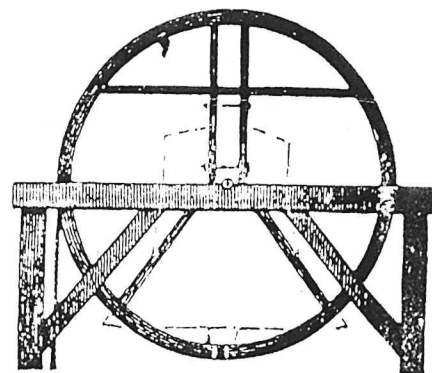
BELLS

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Copper and Brass Castings

MADE TO ORDER.

If Letters addressed to ANDREW MENEELY, West Troy, Albany County, N. Y., will meet prompt attention.



ANDREW MENEELY.

WEST TROY, ALBANY Co., N. Y., 1844.

W. HOLLANDS, PRINTER, WEST TROY

North Andrew School District R-VI

Michael Newman, Superintendent

Telephone 816-487-2135

P.O. Box 99

Fillmore, MO 64449

Michael Newman

Middle School Principal

Telephone 487-2135

Jane Snyder

High School Principal

Telephone 567-2525

Betty Schieber

Elementary Principal

Telephone 428-3245

GENE BURNS

72 Seventh Avenue

Troy, New York 12180

Dear Mr. Burns,

Please find enclosed a Board check for \$50.00 for an appraisal of our 1868 Meneelys' bell per your conversation with our Principal Tim Roush on February 10th.

We are unable to clearly photograph the bell's inscription, but it reads "Meneelys' West Troy, N.Y. 1868." The exact measurements of the bell are:

21" diameter, bottom

10.5" diameter, top

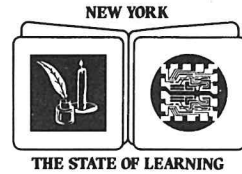
19" in height

We are eager for any information concerning the physical characteristics and history of our bell. The information we receive will not only be helpful in the restoration of the bell, but also the preservation of its history and ours.

Thank you for contacting us so quickly and we look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Michael Newman
Superintendent



THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT / THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK / ALBANY, N.Y. 12230

THE NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY

February 25, 1994

Michael Newman
North Andrew School District R-VI
P.O. Box 99
Fillmore, MO 64449

Dear Mr. Newman:

We have your letter regarding the Meneely Bell Company archives here. There is a very large collection of the records of both bell companies, that in Watervliet and that in Troy, New York. We have enclosed a copy of the finding aid to the archives of these companies for you.

We do not do the type of extensive research you request in your letter.

We have enclosed a list of genealogists who work in the State Library. Although your request is not genealogical in nature, one of these individuals may be willing to do the work requested in your letter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, which appears to read "James Corsaro". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the typed name.

James Corsaro
Associate Librarian
Manuscripts and Special Collections

CERTIFIED GENEALOGISTS RESIDING IN NYS

The New York State Library does NOT recommend or certify genealogists. The following is a list of people living in New York State who are currently certified by the Board for Certification of Genealogists. The list includes the person's name, address, county of residence, telephone number (if known) and a description of the services. A current list of certified genealogists in other states is available from the Board for Certification of Genealogists, P.O. Box 5816, Falmouth, VA 22403-5816.

CERTIFIED GENEALOGISTS

Bowman, Fred Q. - 8 King Ave., Albany, NY 12206. [Albany Co.] 518-489-8211
Research on NY, CT, VT, MA. Visits local county or town clerks' offices, state archives, libraries and cemeteries.

Bradway, Bette Innes - 1119 Hedgewood Ln., Niskayuna, NY 12309-4602. [Schenectady Co.] 518-377-8938
Research on upstate NY, Western MA, CT, RI, VT. Prepares lineage papers for Mayflower, DAR, SAR, and NE Women. Travels. Visits local county or town clerks' offices, libraries, historical societies, state archives and cemeteries.

Christoph, Florence A. - 181 Maple Ave., Selkirk, NY 12158. [Albany Co.]
Research on Hudson, Mohawk & Schoharie valleys, Dutch & German families, colonial period, Weaver families. Prepares lineage papers for DAR & Dutch Settlers Society of Albany. Visits state archives, libraries and cemeteries.

Dehn, Dorothy H. - 520 Berryman Dr., Buffalo, NY 14426. [Erie County] 716-835-0727
Prepares lineage papers for hereditary societies. Travels. Visits branch LDS library and cemeteries.

Hitt, Maurice R., Jr. - 1949 Park Ave., Binghamton, NY 13903. [Broome Co.] 607-724-8040
Prepares lineage papers for all hereditary societies. Travels. Visits local county or town clerks' offices, libraries, historical societies, LDS branch library and cemeteries.

Hoff, Henry B. - 67 Park Ave., New York, NY 10016. [New York Co.]
Consultation only. Research on colonial Long Island, West Indies. Language: French.

Joslyn, Roger D. - 35 Union Ave., New Windsor, NY 12550-7140. [Orange Co.] 914-562-2422
Prepares lineage papers for all hereditary societies. Travels. Visits branch LDS library and cemeteries.

McVetty, Suzanne - 15 Titus Ave., Carle Place NY 11514. [Nassau Co.] 516-997-8393
Research in metropolitan NYC; Ireland. Prepares lineage papers for all hereditary societies. Visits local county and town clerks' offices, libraries, historical societies, branch LDS library, church archives and cemeteries.

Moorhouse, B-Ann - 222 Hicks St., Brooklyn, NY 11201. [Kings Co.] 718-858-9524
Research on NYC area families, Irish-born and legal estates.

Sheridan, Doris R. - 4 Sunset View Ave., Troy, NY 12180. [Rensselaer Co.]
Research on Rensselaer & Albany counties. Visits state archives and cemeteries.

Straney, Shirley Garton - 8336 Beverly Rd., Kew Gardens, NY 11415. [Queens Co.] 212-441-6894
Research on estates; legal matters; Italians in NY City, southern NJ. Language: Italian. Travels. Visits Federal Records Center and cemeteries.

KV13434

Meneely & Company Inc.
Watervliet, N.Y.

Business Records
1826-1943

12 ft.

In New York State Library, Albany.

Bell founders, family industry for four generations.

Incomplete collection of business records: correspondence, bills, accounts; best for 1870-1890; deeds, mortgages pertinent to Andrew Meneely.

Unpublished guide in repository.

1. Bells. 2. Business records. 3. Watervliet, N.Y. Industries.
I. Meneely, Andrew, 1801-1851. II. Meneely Brass & Bronze, Inc.

Meneely & Co., Inc., bell founders in Watervliet (West Troy) from 1826 to 1952. Founded by Andrew Meneely, it continued as a family industry through four generations. As a pioneer in the business, Andrew Meneely was internationally recognized (see DAB for biographical sketch). The company has had the following names:

- 1826: Andrew Meneely
1850: Andrew Meneely & Son
1851: Andrew Meneely's Sons
1863: E.A. & G.R. Meneely
1874: Meneely & Co.

The company has also been known as the Old Meneely Foundry and as the West Troy Bell Foundry. A subsidiary, The Meneely Brass and Bronze Co., was incorporated in 1921.

This firm is not to be confused with a rival across the river in Troy, variously known as Meneely and Kimberly, C.H.M. Bell Company, and Meneely Bell Company.

The collection is only a part of the company's business records. Where possible, the original arrangement for the papers has been kept. For some periods the coverage is fairly complete for a particular item; i.e., bills, 1880-1889, correspondence, 1875-80, but generally the holdings are scattered.

The records were salvaged from a larger bulk of Meneely material, circa 1953. Due to the limits of staff and adverse conditions, only a representative amount could be saved from the larger collection, most of which consisted of carbon copies, letterpress copies, and other sundry items in poor condition.

Received from city of Watervliet, January 31, 1956.

Outline of Contents:

- A. Correspondence, 1840-1945. 5 boxes. Most complete coverage 1875-1880, 1908-1912, and for the Perfection Bottle Clips (a sideline 1884-1899) 1884. The rest is odds and ends, with the exception of the correspondence with Frank P. Lotz in 1898 concerning cooperation with other bell founders.
- B. Business Papers:
1. Bills, 1859-1894. 2 boxes. Good for 1880-1889.
 2. Bank checks, promissory notes, receipts. 1835-1906. Scattered, many for 1850's. 5 bundles, 1 folder.
 3. Check stubs, some for 1855-56.
 4. Journals, 1845-1857, for clips 1884-1891 and 1898-1899. 5 v.
 5. Ledgers, 1849-1860, and for Meneely Brass and Bronze, 1925-1942. 5 v.
 6. Day Book, 1857. 1 v.
 7. Cash Book, 1879-1882. 1v.
 8. Copyright papers. 1 folder.
 9. Trial Balances, 1877-1886, 1936-1942.
 10. Minutes of Board Meetings, 1918-1937. 1 v.
 11. Statement of Sales, 1850-1857, 1865, 66, 68, 69.
 12. Advertising book, 1877-1890.
 13. Shipping Receipts, 1905.
- C. Legal Papers:
1. Deeds, Mortgages, 1826-1887, 6 folders.
 2. Bonds of Indebtedness, 1827-1878, 1 folder.
 3. Miscellaneous legal papers, 1834-1888, 2 folders.
- D. Non-manuscript materials:
1. Pictures. 3 folders.
 2. Souvenir Programs for chime concerts and dedications. 3 folders.
 3. Chime music. 3 folders.
 4. Duplicate Catalogs of Meneely & Co., 1865-1904. 3 folders.
 5. Miscellaneous printed forms, advertisements, information on bells. 3 folders.

INVENTORY

- Box 1: Correspondence, 1840- "L" 1875/76.
- Box 2: Correspondence, "M" 1875/76 - ~~"L" 1877/78.~~
- Box 3: Correspondence, "A" 1878/78 - "H" 1879/80.
- Box 4: Correspondence, "K" 1879/80 - 1908.
- Box 5: *Reboxed into 3 separate boxes.* Correspondence, 1908-1945, undated. Includes:
1. Letter Book, February 13, 1928 - May 1, 1928.
 2. Letter Book, June 12, 1931 - October 8, 1931.
 3. Two letter files, wrapped, for 1908-1912.
 4. A bundle of correspondence, 1855-1893, collected for Postal Inspector to determine address for Meneely & Co.
- Box 6: Bills, flattened, 18 folders, 1859-1886.
- Box 7: Bills, flattened, 6 folders, 1887-1889. Also a few bundles from 1858-1894. Bank checks, various years from 1852-1906. Check stubs, 1855-56.
- Box 8:
 1. Journal, April 1845-January 1847.
 2. Journal, January 1847-March 1849.
 3. Advertising Book, 1877-1890. (Records of ads placed in periodicals.)
 4. Ledger, 1847.
 5. Ledger, April 1857-1860.
 6. Day Book, 1847.
 7. Ledger, 1925-1942.
- Box 9: - *REBOXED into 3 separate boxes*
- Folder 1 Trial Balances, 1877-1882.
 - Folder 2 Trial Balances, 1883-1886.
 - Folder 3 Trial Balances, Meneely Brass and Bronze, January 1936-December 1938.
 - Folder 4 Trial Balances, Meneely Brass and Bronze, January 1939-January 1942.
 - Folder 5 Reports for Frank P. Lotz of Baltimore, 1898, for the implementation of cooperation between bell founders.
 - Folder 6 Blue Prints, Work Orders, Meneely Brass and Bronze, 1943-1945.
 - Folder 7 Statement of Sales: 1850-1857, 1865, '66, '68, '69.
 - Folder 8 Patent and Copyright Papers, 1857-1874.
 - Folder 9 Shipping Receipts, 1905.
 - Folder 10 Shipping Receipts, 1905.
 - Folder 11 Shipping Receipts, 1905.
 - Folder 12 Miscellaneous, including notes from transfer of ownership, inventory and property.
 - Folder 13 Bonds of Indebtedness, 1827-1878.
 - Folder 14 Deeds, Mortgages, 1826-1835.

Folder 15 Deeds, Mortgages, 1836.
 Folder 16 Deeds, Mortgages, 1836-1837.
 Folder 17. Deeds, Mortgages, 1838-1841.
 Folder 18 Deeds, Mortgages, 1842-1844.
 Folder 19 Deeds, Mortgages, 1846-1887.
 Folder 20 Miscellaneous Legal Papers, 1834-1858.
 Folder 21 Miscellaenous Legal Papers, 1858-1888, undated.

Box 10: 1. Copy Book: "Heat" March 1908-October 1925.
 2. Hemispherical Bell Records 1920-1930.
 3. Book: Minutes of Board Meetings for 1918-1938.
 4. Cash Book, May 1879-May 1882.

Box 11:

Folder 1 Pictures, bells, carillons, churches.
 Folder 2 Same
 Folder 3 Same
 Folder 4 Souvenir Programs for chime concerts and dedications.
 Folder 5 Same
 Folder 6 Same
 Folder 7 Chime music
 Folder 8 Same
 Folder 9 Same
 Folder 10 Miscellaneous pages which were cut from Meneely catalogs.
 Folder 11 Miscellaneous printed forms, advertisements, information on bells.
 Folder 12 Same
 Folder 13 Same
 Folder 14 Duplicate catalogs, 1858-1868.
 Folder 15 Duplicate catalogs, 1870-1901.
 Folder 16 Duplicate catalogs, 1901-1904.
 Folder 17 Metal Market Reports, 1903.
 Folder 18 4 8" x 10" photographic negatives of Bell dedicated to F.D.R.

Separate Volumes

Box 12 v1. * Journal, March 1849-M January 1856:
 Box 13 v. 2. * Journal, June 1854-February 1857.
 3. * Journal, March 1884-August 1891, March 1898-June 1899.
 (for clip accounts)
 Box 15 v. 4. * Ledger, March 1849-June 1854.
 Box 16 v 5. * Ledger, July 1854-February 1857.

List of Printed Volumes

1. Die Bibel, oder die ganze Heilige Schrift des alten and neuen Testaments. New York: Herausgegeben von der Amerikanischen Bibel-Gesellschaft. 1876.
2. Testimonials to John Taylor & Co., Bell Founders, Loughborough, Leicestershire.
3. Peals of Bells cast by John Taylor & Co., Bell Founders, Loughborough, Leicestershire.

* Reproduced on microfilm A. 11 597

The following trade catalogs:

A. Meneely's Son's: 1856, circa 1860, 1863.

E.A. & G.R. Meneely: 1865, 1868 (four different editions), 1870, 1874.

Meneely & Co. 1877 (in German), 1883, 1892, 1896, 1897, 1900, 1901, 1901 (a different edition), 1904, 1912; three recent editions, brief and undated.

The East Hampton Bell Co. 1909.

Henry McShane Manufacturing Co. 4 undated catalogs, 1888, 1906.

American Bell and Foundry Company: circa 1912.

Gardiner Campbell & Sons (Centennial Bell Foundry): 1891.

Vanduzen & Tift (Buckeye Bell Foundry): 1886.

Meneely Bell Company (Troy, New York) 1898.

The Cincinnati Bell Foundry Co.: 1895, 1900, 1905.

Mears & Stainbank (London) 1869, 1919.

Llewellyns and James (Bristol) circa 1883.

Meneely Bell Company, Troy

Account Books

<u>Box #</u>				
1	v. 1	Meneely and Kimberley	Cash Book	June 1870-Sept. 1876
1	v. 2	Meneely and Kimberley	Cash Book	June 1870-Oct. 1877
2	v. 3	Meneely and Kimberley	Cash Book	Nov. 1877-Feb. 1880
1	v. 4	C.H.M. Bell Company	Cash Book A	1880-1886
1	v. 5	C.H.M. Bell Company	Cash Book B	1884-1890
2	v. 6	C.H.M. Bell Company	Cash Book C	Jan. 1890-Sept. 1893
3	v. 7	Meneely Bell Company	Cash Book A	Aug. 1894- Sept. 1898
3	v. 8	Meneely Bell Company	Cash Book B	Sept. 1898-Dec. 1901
4	v. 9	Meneely Bell Company	Cash Book A	Jan. 1902-Sept. 1905
4	v. 10	Meneely Bell Company	Cash Book B	Sept. 1905-May 1909
5	v. 11	Meneely Bell Company	Cash Book C	May 1909-Apr. 1913
5	v. 12	Meneely Bell Company	Cash Book D	Apr. 1913-Aug. 1917
6	v. 13	Meneely Bell Company	Cash Book E	1917-1921
6	v. 14	Meneely Bell Company	Cash Book F	Feb. 1922-Apr. 1925
7	v. 15	Meneely Bell Company	Cash Book G	Apr. 1926-Dec. 1928
7	v. 16	C.H.M. Bell Company	Journal B	Sept. 1886-July 1892
7	v. 17	Meneely Bell Company	Journal A	Aug. 1894-Sept. 1900
8	v. 18	Meneely Bell Company	Journal B	Sept. 1900 - Nov. 1911
8	v. 19	Meneely Bell Company	Journal A	Jan. 1902-Sept. 1906
9	v. 20	Meneely Bell Company	Journal B	Sept. 1906-Nov. 1911
9	v. 21	Meneely Bell Company	Journal C	Nov. 1911-Mar. 1913
10	v. 22	Meneely Bell Company	Journal D	Apr. 1913-Aug. 1919
10	v. 23	Meneely Bell Company	Journal E	Aug. 1919-Mar. 1925
11	v. 24	Meneely Bell Company	Journal F	Apr. 1925-Dec. 1928

<u>Box #</u>				
11	v. 25	Meneely and Kimberley	Ledger	Jan. 1871-Jan. 1876
12	v. 26	Meneely and Kimberley	Ledger	Nov. 1878-Jan. 1880
12	v. 27	C.H.M. Bell Company	Ledger A	Jan. 1880-Jan. 1884
13	v. 28	C.H.M. Bell Company	Ledger	Jan. 1884-Jan. 1890
13	v. 29	C.H.M. Bell Company	Ledger C	Jan. 1890-June 1894
12	v. 30	Meneely Bell Company	Ledger A	Aug. 1894-Oct. 1898
14	v. 31	Meneely Bell Company	Ledger B	Nov. 1898-Jan. 1902
14	v. 32	Meneely Bell Company	Ledger	1902-1906
oversize	v. 33	Meneely Bell Company	Transfer Ledger A	1907-1926
?	v. 34	Meneely Bell Company	Ledger C Transfer Ledger C	1913-1929



59 Second Street
Troy, New York 12180
518/272-7232

RENSSELAER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

20 January 1994

Mr Michael Newman
Superintendent
North Andrew School District
Rte 1 Box 29
Rosendale, Missouri 64483

Dear Mr Newman:

How fortunate that your school district has a Meneely, West Troy bell. Since 1952 the West Troy foundry has been out of business. West Troy, today known as Watervliet, NY is located in Albany^{County} and although we do have information on the city across from Troy we have little information on the Meneely, West Troy foundry.

Enclosed you will find some photocopy material that should be of interest to you. From your description your school's bell must have been made after 1860.

I am not sure how much material is available from the New York State Library where the Watervliet firm's archives were sent. That is: who might have been selling bells in your area and who might have been the original purchaser. However, you might address a letter to the Library to see if they might help you.

New York State Library
Cultural Education Center
Empire State Plaza
Albany NY 12230

We hope the enclosures will be of some help to you. Take good care of the bell as there will never be a replacement for it in the future.

Sincerely yours,

Robert N. Andersen
Research volunteer

Meneely History

Andrew Meneely was born in Gibbonsville in 1802. The son of immigrant parents who came from Northern Ireland in 1795, he had little formal education, but read and studied on his own. At the age of 15, he was apprenticed to Julius Hanks to learn the trade of bellfounding and the manufacture of mathematical and scientific instruments, and after six years completed his study with Horatio Hanks.

In 1826, at the age of 24, Andrew Meneely married his boss's niece, Philena Hanks, and established himself in the bell and mathematical instrument business in

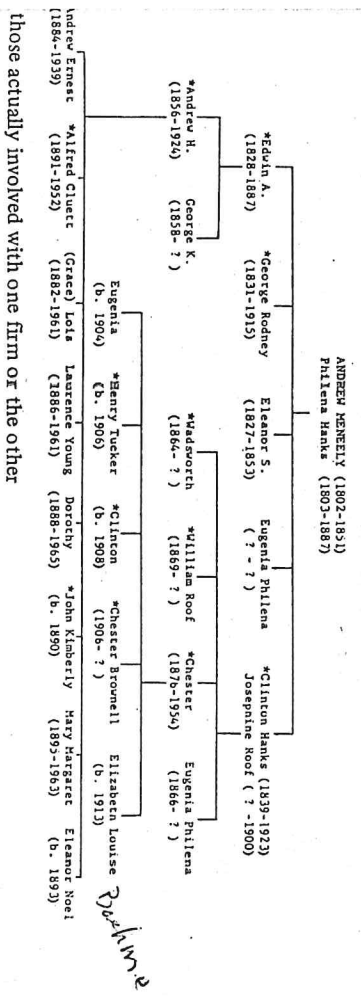


Figure 2

The Meneely Family Tree

Gibbonsville in the same foundry where he had served his apprenticeship. This foundry had been vacated two years earlier by Julius Hanks who moved his business across the river into Troy.

The Meneely foundry consisted of a few modest buildings, but on this site Andrew devoted himself to his work and by constant experimentation greatly improved the methods used by his former employers. It was not long before he focused his entire attention on bells and was able to predict with accuracy the weight and pitch of each bell he cast. His aim was not only to have a successful business but also to approach perfection in the finished product and, in this manner, build a solid reputation. Nothing pleased him more than to see articles of a similar type placed beside his own for comparison.

Meneely's preeminence in the field of bellfounding was soon established by his intelligence and by the aid of other factors. The country was rapidly growing both in geography and population. The Troy area for many decades was second only to Pittsburgh as the center of iron and steel production, and was served by three miles of wharves along several waterways which served as transportation for both supplies and finished products. The great Hudson River provided a link with New York City and the Atlantic Ocean while the Erie Canal (opened in 1825) supplied cheap transportation to the Great Lakes and the West. Eastern Canada could be reached via the Champlain canal and the St. Lawrence River. Expanded transportation routes were later provided by at least four different railroad lines.³

As foundry business grew, Meneely's health declined because of the workload. Thus in 1835 he took into partnership Jonas V. Oothout, and the first of major changes in the company's name took place: MENEELY AND OOTHOUT. In 1841, Andrew regained his health, Oothout left, and the company name reverted back to ANDREW MENEELY. His son, Edwin, had been working in the foundry for a number of years, and in 1849 formed a partnership with his father: ANDREW MENEELY AND SON.

Andrew Meneely was a civic and church leader, and a good businessman. Contemporary newspaper described him as "one of those who have done most for the general advancement of the industrial arts in all their branches." In 1851 he died, leaving a wife and five children. They fared well in receiving a good home money, provisions for an education, and a thriving business. The oldest sons, Edwin and George, formed a partnership: ANDREW MENEELY'S SONS. (Figure 2)

In 1852, the foundry was rebuilt and expanded, with a new large furnace and carpenter's shop added. But in 1857, the business failed and the property fit passed to Andrew's wife, Philena. During this brief period, bellfounding continued under the name ANDREW MENEELY'S AGENTS. Shortly thereafter, the name ANDREW MENEELY'S SONS was resumed, and in 1863 it was changed to E. AND G. R. MENEELY. From 1857 to 1863, the inscription 'from Meneely Foundry, West Troy' and the year were cast into each bell, and in 1863 it was shortened to 'Meneely's.' The final name change occurred in 1876: MENEELY AND COMPANY. The firm was incorporated in 1908.

For a business concern in those days, the Meneely's advertised extensively, mainly in religious newspapers. The ads were printed in the same language as the papers, reflecting the various ethnic backgrounds of immigrants: English, German, French, Portuguese, Polish, Norwegian, Danish, Swedish. Approximately 1500-2000 large catalogs (usually issued annually in English and German) were set out each year to prospective buyers, in addition to thousands of printed sheet circulars.

The Meneely's not only cast single bells for churches, schools, public building factories, plantations, ships and locomotives, but also expanded into making sets of clock bells for Westminster Quarters, chimes of at least eight bells for playr melodies, and carillons. These will be examined later.

The youngest son, Clinton Hanks Meneely, was employed in the foundry from 1857 to 1861 and, like his father, had an exceptionally keen ear for music. He was often called upon to give his opinion on the tone of a bell and usually accompanied the bells and chimes to their destination to supervise their installation. He also played Meneely chimes at many fairs and expositions. In addition to all of this, he maintained a separate business of selling various metals to local foundries, including ANDREW MENEELY'S SONS.

At the age of 21, Clinton went to fight in the Civil War. For four-and-a-half years, he served as a high-ranking officer and fought in many battles, including Gettysburg. After being discharged in 1866, he returned to the Troy area and tried his hand at several occupations. As the traditional family story explains, he inquired about rejoining his brothers at the foundry to which they replied that the business was not substantial enough for them to take on another partner. However, it is also believed that Clinton H. Meneely was too independent a person to want to

join his brothers. In either case, Clinton had gained valuable knowledge by working in the foundry and, combined with a good head for business, nostalgia and the Menneely name, he began his own bellfoundry. In 1870, Clinton Menneely and George Kimberly became partners in establishing a new bellfoundry on the east bank of the Hudson River in the city of Troy, almost directly opposite the old Menneely foundry in West Troy. Clinton did much reading on the subject of bell-making, especially on the making of sweeps. From a book published in France in 1851 containing accurate descriptions and details, he allegedly determined his steps and, hence, the profiles of his bells. With the help of two former highly-experienced employees of the old Menneely foundry, Clinton began casting bells in 1871. (This foundry should not be confused with the Troy Bellfoundry operated by Octavious Jones.)

We have at this time two prosperous bellfoundries operating across the river from each other, in West Troy and Troy, and both using the name Menneely. This occurred not from an atmosphere of enmity but one of healthy competition. After Clinton had done his 'apprenticeship' before the war in the old foundry and actually left to start his own business. This would have been normal except for one thing: his name was also Menneely. (Figure 3 & 4)

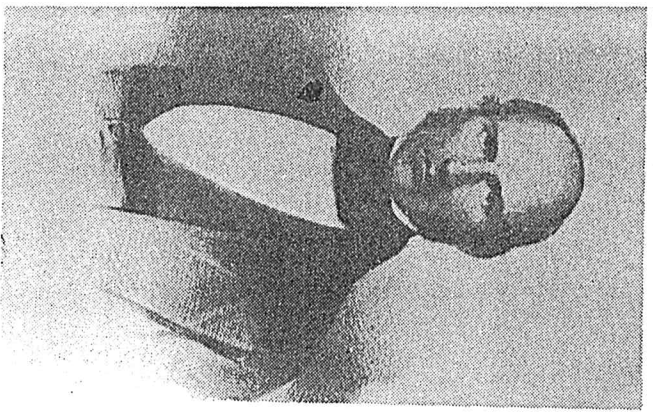


Figure 3

ANDREW MENNEELY

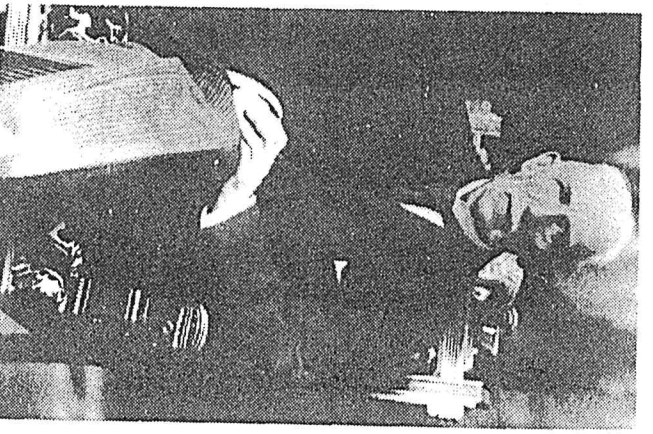


Figure 4

CLINTON MENNEELY

In the days when life was much simpler and there were no postal zip codes, one could address an envelope to Menneely, Troy and it would be delivered. But since both foundries had a postal address in the city of Troy, it was up to the local postmaster to decide which bellfoundry received the letter. Even prospective buyers who came up the Hudson to do business with one foundry frequently found themselves dealing with the other. Further confusion was added by 1) the numerous name changes of the old foundry; 2) both foundries advertising in the same magazines and newspapers; and 3) the catalogs for both foundries being printed by the same company, thereby causing similarities. Perhaps the greatest jolt came when it was learned that the New York City agent for the old Menneely foundry was actually selling bells from the new Troy foundry!

All of this resulted in a law suit to prevent the younger firm from using the name Menneely. An injunction was at first ordered, but later appealed and overturned: "A person cannot make a trademark of his own name and thus debar others, having the same name, from using it in their business."⁴ Thus, both Menneely foundries continued business as usual, making thousands of bells. But the lawsuit created a family feud and split it into the 'red' Menneely's of Troy, and the 'black' Menneely's of West Troy, a reference only to the colors of their hair (Figure 5)

Figure 5

CHANGES OF THE FOUNDRY NAME

- A. MENNEELY OF WATERVLIET
 - 1826 ANDREW MENNEELY
 - 1835 MENNEELY AND OOTHOUT
 - 1841 ANDREW MENNEELY
 - 1849 ANDREW MENNEELY AND SON
 - 1851 ANDREW MENNEELY'S SONS
 - 1857 ANDREW MENNEELY'S AGENTS: from Menneely's Foundry
 - 1863 E.A. AND G.R. MENNEELY: Menneely's
 - 1876 MENNEELY AND COMPANY
- B. MENNEELY OF TROY
 - 1870 MENNEELY AND KIMBERLY
 - 1880 CLINTON H. MENNEELY BELL COMPANY
 - 1902 MENNEELY BELL COMPANY

The many name changes in a short span of time caused confusion, although the two foundries at no time ever used the same name. The foundry's name appeared on the bells, except for the period 1857-1876 for the Watervliet firm: the bell inscription is given to the right.

In 1880, the Troy foundry was reorganized under articles of incorporation with the new name of CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL COMPANY, and in 1902 simply MENEELY BELL COMPANY.

Both Meneely foundries were family affairs. At an early age, the sons would begin to hand around the foundries, later seriously learning the trade and eventually joining the partnership. At times even the Meneely women were involved.

BELLFOUNDING

An account of 1864 tells of the bellfounding process in the West Troy foundry:⁵

Two separate hollow iron cases, shaped like a bell and of a size to correspond with the casting to be obtained, are employed to form a mold. Their sides are full of small perforations or vent holes. One case is made smaller than the other, and forms the core for the inside—the larger one, called the cope, forms the outside shell of the mold. The inner case is first swathed with straw rope, and a coat of loam is placed on the outside of this—when perfectly dry it forms the core. The outer case is lined on the inside with loam, and carefully swept, to obtain the proper thickness and surface for the casting. When the cores for a number of bells are ready, they are placed on the even floor of the foundry, and their copes are lowered over them by machinery, and guided to their exact positions by gauges. The spaces between these cases then form the molds for the bell castings, and different sizes are employed for bells, according to their desired weight. Large reverberatory furnaces are used for fusing the bell metal, and when it has reached a proper state of fluidity it is poured into the prepared molds in the usual way. The casting operation is an interesting sight at night, as the intense heat of the metal causes numberless jets of bluish-green flame to issue from the vent holes of the mold-covers, which appear like domes of fire, and rival a gorgeous display of colored fireworks. The straw ropes on the cores take fire, and burn very slowly, as the casting cools, and the shrinkage of the metal thus goes on gradually, and prevents sudden and undue straining. After the bells are cast, they are scoured bright in rotary frames, in which a sand cushion is brought to bear upon the surface of the metal.

Generally speaking, the Troy foundry cast bells in the same manner. Both used a bronze mixture of approximately 78% copper and 22% tin. The copper came from the Lake Superior region of the upper peninsula of Michigan and the tin from the Malay Straits.

The history of the bells' profiles and casting practices of the Meneely foundries can be traced back through Julius and Benjamin Hanks to Paul Revere, Aaron Jobart and the Englishman, Gillimore (Fig. 6). There were other influences, to be sure, but a definite lineage back to England did exist.

LINEAGE OF SOME AMERICAN BELLFOUNDERS

(dates refer to the casting of bells)

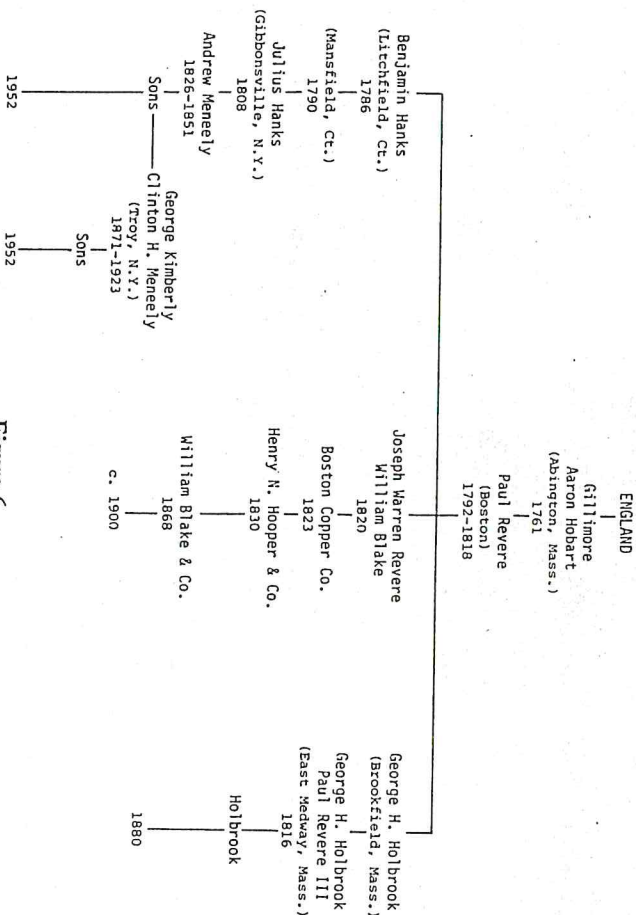


Figure 6

The guarantee for swinging bells from the Watervliet foundry stated that the bells were made of the best copper and tin and were so warranted against cracking by regular usage for ten years. Beginning around 1860, every swinging bell was mounted with a rotary yoke which permitted the bell to be turned easily (by loosening three nuts) so that the clapper could strike in a new place. This is the reason for the truncated cone at the top of the bell to replace the cannons (crowns), even on stationary bells (Fig. 7).

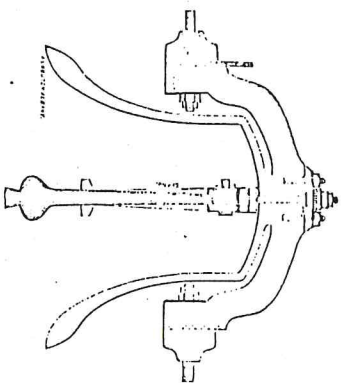


Figure 7

Swinging bell with rotary yoke.

English change-ringing was introduced into North America in the eighteenth century (Fig. 1B). In 1745 an eight-bell peal by Abel Rudhall of Gloucester, England, was installed in the tower of Christ Church, Boston (the "one-if-by-land, two-if-by-sea" tower). One of the ringers was Paul Revere. In Philadelphia two peals of eight bells were installed around 1754 in Christ Church (bells by Whitechapel of London) and in St. Peter's (bells probably by Whitechapel). St. Michael's in Charleston, South Carolina received an eight-bell peal from Whitechapel in 1764.

The story of the American bellfounder begins in the eighteenth century when colonial Americans in the foundry trade began casting bells. In June of 1717, Joseph Phillips of New York advertised his bellfoundry in the *Boston News-Letter*. In 1753, the brass founders, Pass & Stow of Philadelphia, twice recast the State House bell, which eventually became known as the Liberty Bell. However, Aaron Hobart, advertising in the *Boston Gazette* in 1770, is perhaps the first notable American bellfounder. In 1761, he hired a British army deserter by the name of Gillimore, who was at one time a workman in an English foundry, and began casting bells in Abington, Massachusetts. This was the start of a lineage of American bellfounders, for he sent a son and a foundryman to Boston to help Paul Revere cast his first bell in 1792. Revere was primarily a silversmith, but his tireless enthusiasm led him to many fields: goldsmith, engraver, printer, express rider (long before his famous ride), and foundryman. Revere's son, Joseph Warren, made two trips to Europe to study bellfounding and copper work, carefully notating foundry practices in England, Holland, France, Denmark and Sweden. Revere & Son cast 398 bells.²

In 1786, Col. Benjamin Hanks, who had apprenticed with Paul Revere, began casting bells in Litchfield, Connecticut, moved his business to Mansfield (Ct.) in 1790, and in 1808 in Gibbonsville, New York, established his son, Julius, in business making church bells, clocks, castings and surveyor's instruments. This was a strategic move, for the Louisiana Purchase (1803) had opened the way for the country's expansion westward. Col. Hanks anticipated this new market in his new location along the Hudson River. In addition the community had a large arsenal which would certainly generate business.

Gibbonsville is located about 150 miles north of New York City and just north of Albany, the state capital, on the west bank of the Hudson River. In the year 1836, it became incorporated and was called West Troy, although never a part of the city of Troy, which was directly across the river on the east bank. Gibbonsville was chartered in 1896 under the name of Watervliet, meaning flowing or flooding stream and aptly describing the Hudson River. Gibbonsville=West Troy=Watervliet.

prestige (the name of Rockefeller and New York City). When this carillon was moved to its new home in The Riverside Church, the following article appeared in *The Bronx, New York Times* (November 21, 1931):

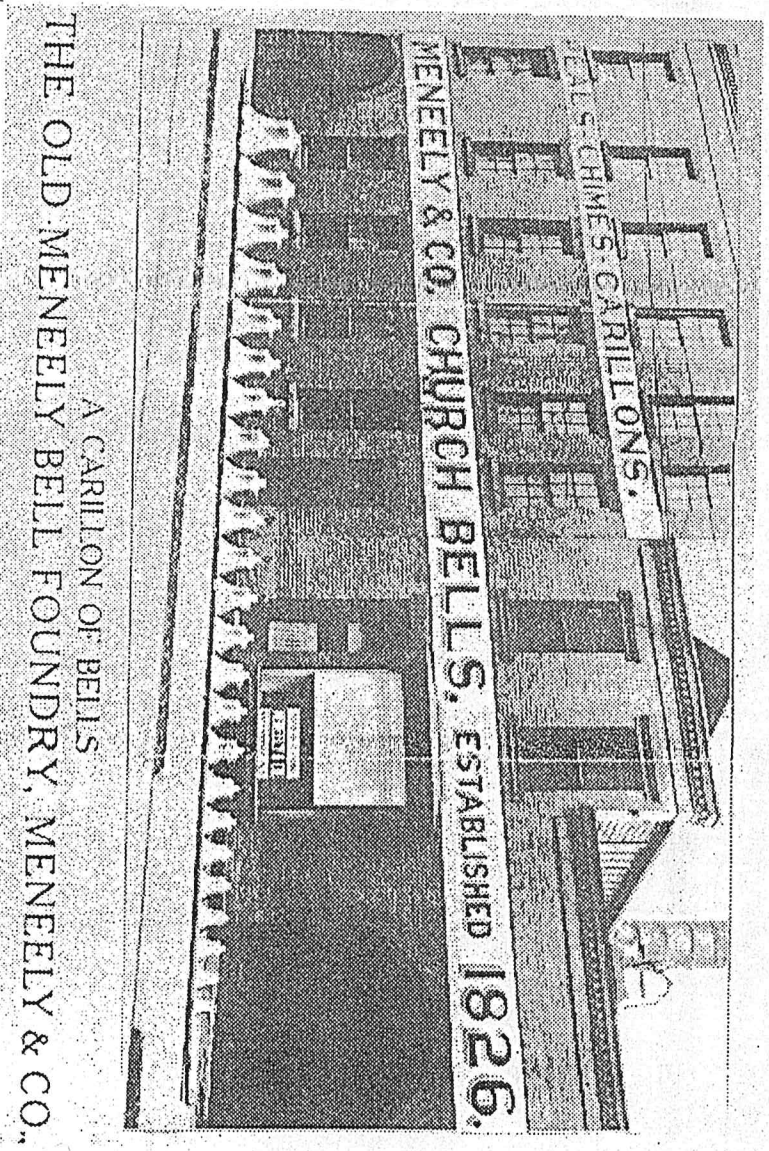
Bells are beautiful and acceptable in chimes when installed in a suitable building. They are not suitable for rendering musical compositions. It is next to impossible to distinguish the tunes which the Riverside Church carillonneur attempts to broadcast.

Even if one can occasionally pick out a tune, the effect is not good. The tower is very high. The tones are scattered and confused. The steel construction causes fatal vibrations. We have to close windows when the agony is upon us, in order to hear, for example, the fine music which comes by radio.

The statement about "distinguishing tunes" emphasized the strong American tradition of chiming melodies as opposed to the 'newer' extravagant carillon playing emanating from Mechlin. Even if the tune were discovered, it was apt to be a Flemish folksong falling on unreceptive ears. Alfred C. Meneely commented in 1933: "The American Carillonneurs are at present trying to imitate the famous Belgian bell masters. There is, however, a marked trend to develop an American school of thought and play which in the end is going to be more pleasing to the general public than the elaborate play of the Belgians."

There were a number of causes for the demise of the two Meneely foundries. World War I introduced the siren which in turn replaced the fire bell—a loss in sales of single bells weighing as much as 10,000 lbs. each. The Great Depression of the 1930's was a crisis, but was survived due to the interest of wealthy persons in giving gifts of chimes and carillons to churches and other institutions. Less wealthy individuals resorted to the newly-emerging electronic imitator being falsely advertised as a carillon. World War II brought the restriction of metals, and the casting of bells ceased. It was during this period that the protective tariff on imported bells was removed, and after the war it was difficult to compete with the low labor costs in Europe. In the late 1940's Clinton Meneely (Troy) and John K. Meneely (Watervliet) discussed the possibility of merging the two foundries and reuniting the families, but it was too late. The Korean War brought another restriction of metals, and by 1952 both Meneely foundries closed their doors permanently: "They folded their tents like the Arabs and quietly stole away." Wars not only destroy bells, but also bellfoundries as well (Fig. 22).

The Meneely (Troy) foundry was torn down in the mid-1950's and in 1974 the same fate threatened the Meneely (Watervliet) foundry. Efforts to save it (led by Eugene Burns of Troy) were too late and in 1975 the foundry was levelled in the name of urban renewal. Some of the materials from the Watervliet foundry were sold to the I. T. Verdin Co. and a sizeable collection of papers and log books from both foundries are presently housed in the New York State Library in Albany. But thousands of remaining bells, in this hemisphere and throughout the world, will continually remind us of two American bellfoundries named Meneely (Fig. 22).



A CARILLON OF BELLS
THE OLD MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY, MENEELY & CO.,

Figure 22

The Menely Foundry at Watervliet, New York

Dear Mr Newman,



Enclosed is some information about Meneely Bells and Large Bells. I have written ^{contacted} to Mr Burns and Mr Goepfinger asking them to contact you with additional information about Meneely Bells.

I have also sent your letter to Vickie Holy Cross as she is developing a program about school Bells. I hope these people will contact you further. Mr Burns' address is in the article Neil Goepfinger's address is 1270 155th Ave, Boone IA 50036 and Vicky Holy Cross' is 151 Hampton Dr, Centerville OH 45459. I hope this information is helpful,

Sincerely
Charles Blake



ass, Disciples, Matthew, Luke, and
hn, \$45.00.

- ly Locket, 4 3/4" h, 2 1/8" d, fancy out-
t and hat 65.00
- oleon, 3 3/8" d, 7" h 75.00
- ille Chamberlain, figural handle,
1/2" d, 5 1/4" h 65.00
- l, 4", emb feathers 40.00
- rim Lady, 5" h, 3 1/8" d 55.00
- en Elizabeth I, 5 1/2" h, 2 5/8" d,
own on head 65.00
- sh Woman, 3 1/4", spinning wheel
apper 65.00
- ge, nickel plated brass, floor
nt 135.00
- r, 30" d, saddle and wheel 900.00
- erative, Queen Elizabeth II Silver
ee, 4 1/2" h, marked "Aynsley" .. 25.00
- 2", brass 75.00

- Burmese, clear handle and clapper,
glossy finish, 5 3/8" d, 9 1/2" h 450.00
- Carnival, marigold, hobnail, Imperial 125.00
- Cranberry, gold edge, acid leaves .. 30.00
- Crystal, hand blown, satin angel fi-
gural handle, France 20.00
- Cut, 4 1/2", cornflowers and leaves .. 160.00
- Green, hp flowers 15.00
- Ruby
Clear handle, 12" 50.00
- Etched deer and castle pattern, Bo-
hemian 100.00
- Satin, white, hp flowers, clear handle 30.00
- Porcelain
Art Deco, woman, Japan 75.00
- Hummel, Let's Sing, #700, 1978 ... 60.00
- Nippon, hp roses, cobalt blue and
gold ground 135.00
- Pottery, 3", chef holding glass and wine
bottle, marked "Occupied Japan" .. 25.00
- Railroad, bronze
12" d, mount and clapper 250.00
- 17", yoke and cradle 875.00
- School
9 1/2", hand, metal, turned wood han-
dle 50.00
- 24", cast iron, marked "O S Bell Co,
Hillsboro, Ohio" 550.00
- Ship, 8", includes mount 65.00
- Sleigh, brass, graduated 200.00
- Yacht, 5 3/4", brass 40.00

BICYCLES

Collecting Hints: Collectors divide bicycles into two groups - antique and classic. The antique category covers early high wheelers through safety bikes made into the 1920s and 1930s. Highly stylized bicycles from the 1930s and 1940s represent the transitional step to the classic period, beginning in the late 1940s and running through the end of the balloon tire era.

Unfortunately there are no reliable guide books for the beginning collector. A good rule is that any older bike in good condition is worth collecting.

Never pay much for a bicycle that is rusted, incomplete, or repaired with non-original parts. Replacement of leather seats or rubber handle bars does not effect value since these have a short life time.

Restoration is an accepted practice. Make certain to store an old bicycle high (hung by its frame to protect the tires) and dry (no more than 50% humidity).

Do not forget all the secondary material, e.g., advertising premiums, brochures, catalogs, posters, etc., that featured the bicycle. This material provides important historical data for research, especially for restoration.



ss, Daisy and Button pattern, amber,
", \$20.00.

- er, floral etching, clear handle,
..... 25.00
- Glass, 6 x 13", mint green 375.00

area code 518 TROY

zip 12180

an ancient stronghold in northwestern Troy, near the mouth of the Hellespont (Troy VI). It occupies the crest of a natural rock outcrop.

The succeeding settlement, VIIa, also used the great walls. The houses were smaller than in settlement VI and crowded together to hold more jars set below the floors. The houses were being gathered together. Troy VIIa perished in a sack by the Achaeans. This event is dated as 1180 B. C.

Rensselaer C. H. H. & Soc.
518-272-7232

Robert Anderson
59 2nd St. 12180
Troy NY 12180

ooks out north, where the Hellespont and Simois or Ilion (Troy VI) are mentioned in legend. It was discovered in 1870-1895. Excavations from 1928-1938 brought to light the remains of the city, including the acropolis, the temple of Athena, and the city wall. The city was founded by Dardanus, the son of Zeus, and was destroyed by the Achaeans in 1180 B. C.

At a time, and reoccupied in the Greek periods down to the 4th century A. D. All periods of habitation in Troy have been identified. Each is represented by remains of buildings and their accompanying artifacts accumulated in stratified sequence. The city was destroyed by fire in 1180 B. C. and was succeeded by a new city, Troy I, which was founded by the number I through IX, and continued almost indefinitely.

Periods. At the beginning and end of its history, Troy was a fortified city. The seat of rulers who exercised administrative power. Most of the city was built in small villages near their fields. In times of danger they could take the fortress. Troy I was surrounded by a wall of stone walls, with gates and towers. It surrounded an area of less than 100 acres, holding scarcely a score of houses. Troy II was roughly twice as big, and Troy III was roughly twice as big as Troy II.

What is referred to in the Homeric epics as the late period. Schliemann, Heinrich, thought he had found Troy's Troy in the lower layers. He was misled by the fact that the remains VI-VIII had been cut away in places when a level space was cleared for the site. Thus he came to believe that Troy II (about 1800 B. C.) had been burned, and that Troy III (about 1700 B. C.) had been burned, and that Troy IV (about 1300 B. C.) had been abandoned in it when the city was destroyed. The city's treasures, brought back by Schliemann, were lost during the fire. Objects from later excavations are housed in the Archaeology Museum in Istanbul.

Troy was in the Middle Bronze Age (about 1800-1500 B. C.), when it was occupied by new settlements. At this stage was the introduction of horses. The citadel expanded during this period. In its later stages, the city was surrounded by a big rectangular wall on all sides, surrounded by a mighty circuit of masonry. Dörpfeld discovered the city and assigned it to the Troy of the Iliad. Blegen's subsequent excavations at Troy VI was destroyed by fire in 1300 B. C., perhaps in the time of Laomedon.

shows signs of barbarian invasions of the Bronze Age. In the 12th century B. C. and in the 11th century B. C. the site of Troy was not a town. The town was later rebuilt under the Great and the emperors of Rome, who gave it back to Aeneas.

JOHN L. CASKEY
University of Cincinnati

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TROY, a city in southeastern Alabama, the seat of Pike county, is about 50 miles (80 km) southeast of Montgomery. Many lumber concerns, wood-working plants, and feed mills are here. Local industries produce truck bodies, textiles, insecticides, fertilizer, and processed foods. Troy State University, founded in 1887, is in the city.

The community was founded in 1824 and incorporated in 1843. It was named Zebulon and then Centerville before it finally acquired its present name. Troy has a commission form of government. Population: 11,482.

TROY, a city in southwestern Michigan, in Oakland county, is about 8 miles (13 km) north of the city limits of Detroit. It is a residential community with some light industry. Electronic products, tractors, automobile parts, and hardware are produced in Troy, and a number of widespread industrial and commercial enterprises have their headquarters here. Walsh Accounting College offers programs leading to degrees in business administration and accounting.

Troy was incorporated as a town in 1827 but remained small until the middle of the 20th century. In 1955 it was incorporated as a city with a council-manager form of government. The city's population more than doubled between 1960 and 1970 and continued to grow rapidly in the 1970's. Population: 39,419.

TROY, a city in eastern New York, the seat of Rensselaer county, is on the east bank of the Hudson River, at the mouth of the Mohawk River, opposite the cities of Cohoes and Water-vliet. It is about 8 miles (13 km) northeast of Albany, the capital of New York, and 15 miles (24 km) southeast of Schenectady, and with these cities forms the core of the Albany-Schenectady-Troy metropolitan area. Troy is at the head of the tidewater in the Hudson River and is the eastern terminus of the New York State Barge Canal. Two streams flow through the city from the east—the Poestenkill through the central part and the Wynantskillat through the southern end.

Troy is in the center of a large industrial area. The city is especially noted for its manufacture of shirts. Other products made here include textiles, metals, machinery, transportation equipment, and processed foods.

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, established in Troy in 1824, is the oldest school of science in continuous existence among English-speaking countries. It offers programs leading to degrees in architecture, chemistry, and engineering. Russell Sage College is a private liberal arts school offering two-year programs in nursing. Hudson Valley Community College is a public junior college run by the city under the program of the State University of New York (SUNY).

The Rensselaer County Historical Society maintains a museum of history and the decorative arts in a renovated townhouse of the Federal period. The Rensselaer County Junior Museum contains a planetarium and art, science, and history exhibits. Also of interest is the grave of Samuel Wilson, who supplied meat to the Army during the War of 1812 and stamped the federal issue with the initials U. S. Although the initials were meant to stand for United States, Wilson's own nickname, Uncle Sam, began to be associated with them, and this is believed to be the origin of the national figure Uncle Sam.

A number of interesting buildings of the 19th and early 20th centuries are still standing in Troy. Some 40 of them are preserved in the Fifth Avenue-Fulton Street Historic District, which contains residential, religious, industrial, and commercial buildings built between 1862 and 1894. One of the landmarks of downtown Troy is the five-story Illium Building (1904), a buff-colored brick building with stone and terra-cotta trim and Romanesque windows. The Gasholder House was built in 1873 by the Troy Gas Light Company to store coal gas. Also of interest are the Greek Revival Cannon Building (1835); the W. & L. E. Gurley Building (1862), a commercial building of High Victorian Italianate design; the National State Bank Building (1904), a five-story elevator building; and the highly ornamented McCarthy Building (1904). All of these buildings and the historic district are registered as national historic places. Also of interest is the Music Hall (1875), reputed to have some of the finest acoustical qualities in the nation.

The Mohegan Indians held a fortified village on the site of Troy during their war with the Mohawks. Crewmen from Henry Hudson's ship the *Half Moon* explored the area in 1609. For a while the land was part of the holdings of the Van Rensselaer patroons. The town of Troy was founded in 1789. The falls in the Poestenkill River were harnessed, and various mills were built. In 1812, Troy was chartered as a city. During the 19th century river trade with New York City prospered, especially after the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825, and the city grew into a prosperous industrial center.

Troy has a council-manager form of government. Population: of the Albany-Schenectady-Troy metropolitan area, 720,786; of the city, 62,918.

TROY, a city in western Ohio, the seat of Miami county, is on the Great Miami River, 18 miles (29 km) north of Dayton. Paper and paper products, aviation products, farm equipment, and tube products are manufactured here. The Troy Historical Society maintains a museum in the

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fish now much eaten in America, though formerly used chiefly for making oil and manuring crops; the grayling, which is intermediate between the whitefish and the trout; the squeteague, gray trout, or weakfish, another salt-water fish in great demand for the table; the black bass and the sea bass. All these are sometimes classed by the uninitiated as sea or ocean trout, though their zoological connections are entirely distinct from those of the true trout.

TROUT, SALMON. See SALMON.

TROUVERES (OF. trouver, "to find or invent"), a group of court poet-musicians who flourished in northern France during the 12th and 13th centuries, corresponding to the troubadours (q.v.) of southern France. Their songs were strongly influenced by those of the troubadours, a group of whom were first brought to northern France about 1137 by Eleanor of Aquitaine, granddaughter of the earliest known troubadour, William IX, Duke of Aquitaine. Eleanor came to the court of France, at Paris, as the queen of King Louis VII, and brought with her a number of creators of the poetry and music characteristic of her region in southern France. The northern poet-musicians copied and adapted the works of the troubadours, and ultimately developed their own original *genre*, which was similar in subject and musical form to that of the troubadours, but placed more emphasis on narrative and epic poetry.

TROUVILLE, a fishing town and seaside resort of the department of Calvados, France, at the mouth of the Touques, 136 m. by rail w.x.w. of Paris, and 9 miles s. of Havre. Its equable climate, agreeable situation, remarkably fine beach, and many handsome villas make it an ideal resort during the summer and autumn months. The port is shared with Deauville, a small but well-known sea-bathing resort, a short distance s.w., with a casino. The August races here are attended by leading members of Parisian society. Pop., about 7000.

TROY, county seat of Rensselaer Co., N.Y., situated on the e. bank of the Hudson R., at the mouth of the Mohawk R., 7 miles n. of Albany and 148 miles n. of New York City. Transportation facilities include three railroads, a municipal airport, river steamers, and barges on the New York State Barge Canal. The city lies at the head of navigation on the Hudson and is an important commercial and manufacturing center, with excellent water power provided by two rapid streams, the Poestenkill and the Wynantskill. Troy has a developed water front of 7 miles. The

(q.v.) occurred the celebrated Trojan War (q.v.; see also ILLAD; OYSSER), which resulted in the capture and destruction of the city.

The Troy which appears in the Homeric poems was long regarded as a purely legendary city, but in 1870 Heinrich Schliemann (q.v.) began excavations which brought to light the actual stone walls and battlements of an ancient city on the mound called His-sarlik, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the Aegean Sea and $3\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the Dardanelles. Schliemann's excavations were continued after his death by his assistant, Wilhelm Dörpfeld (1853-1940), whose work in 1893 and 1894 threw new and important light upon Schliemann's discoveries. Since 1932, new excavations have been carried on at the site by the University of Cincinnati, under the direction of the American archaeologist Carl William Blegen (1887-). On the mound of Hisarlik the following successive settlements have been determined: *Troy I*, an early settlement with a wall built of small stones and clay, its date being perhaps 3000 to 2500 B.C.; *Troy II*, a prehistoric fortress, with strong ramparts and large brick houses, dating from 2500 to 2000 B.C.; *Troy III, IV, and V*, prehistoric villages successively built on the debris of *Troy II* during the period from 2000 to 1500 B.C.; *Troy VI*, a Mycenaean fortress, including a larger area than any of the preceding settlements, with huge walls, towers, and houses wrought of stone, dating from 1500 to 1200 B.C., or later; *Troy VIIA*, a reconstruction of *Troy VI*, built in the latter part of this period after the city had been destroyed by an earthquake; *Troy VII B and VIII*, Greek villages, of simple stone houses containing nearly every kind of Greek pottery, dating from about 1000 B.C. to the 1st century B.C.; *Troy IX*, the acropolis (q.v.) of the Graeco-Roman city of Ilium, or New Ilium, possessing a famous temple of Athena and magnificent buildings of marble, and existing from the 1st century B.C. to about 500 A.D. Of these various settlements Schliemann discovered only the first five, and identified *Troy II* with the Homeric Troy. Dörpfeld's discoveries, however, made it certain that the Homeric Troy must be identified with *Troy VIIA*, which was destroyed by fire about the traditional date of the Trojan War. Attempts by some modern scholars to locate the Homeric city at the ruins near Bunarbashi on the Bali Dagb, a steep cliff above the Scamander R., have not been successful, since the earliest remains on the site date from about 800 B.C.

TROYES, a town of France, capital of the department of Aube, on the left bank of the river Seine, 104 miles e.s.e. of Paris. The principal buildings are the cathedral, founded in 872, and rebuilt between the 13th and 16th centuries, and the church of St. Urban. Troyes has cotton, linen, and woolen manufactures, and, as the center of a rich agricultural region, has a large transit trade. Pop. (1946) 58,805.

TROYON, CONSTANT (1810-65), French landscape painter, born in Sévres. Many of his best works are in the United States; these paintings include "Holland Cattle and Landscape", in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, and "The Return from Market" in the Art Institute of Chicago.

TROY WEIGHT, a system of weight commonly employed in England and the United States and used chiefly for weighing such precious metals as silver and gold. The name is derived from the city of Troyes, on the Seine River in France. The Scotch Troy weight, commonly known as Dutch weight, is a similar system formerly used in France, Scotland, and the Netherlands; see WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

TRUCE OF GOD. In the Middle Ages private warfare was very common, and the church synods, in order to limit what they could not wholly repress, in the 11th century and later, frequently passed decrees that there should be no such warfare during certain holy seasons, from Advent to Epiphany, and from Septuagesima to one week after Pentecost. In addition the time from Wednesday night to Monday morning of each week and all saints' days were included.

TRUDEAU, EDWARD LIVINGSTON (1848-1915), American physician, born in New York. Forced by ill-health to go to the Adirondack Mountains, he founded there the Adirondack Cottage Sanatorium (1884) for the treatment of incipient tuberculosis in the workingmen and women. He also founded the Saranac Laboratory for the study of tuberculosis (1894) in New York, the first of its kind.

TRUFFLE. See FUNGI: *Edible Fungi*.

TRUJILLO, the capital of the province of Libertad, Peru, 320 miles n.w. of Callao. It was founded by Pizarro (1535) and was formerly an important commercial center. It contains a cathedral, a university, and a theological seminary. Pop. (1950 est.) 47,728.

TRUJILLO MOLINA, RAFAEL LEONIDAS (1891-), Dominican military and political leader, born in San Cristóbal, and edu-

considered this second city to be the city of Priam and the Homeric legend, but later excavations have shown that only the sixth or seventh settlements (the fourth and third from the top, later discoveries having increased the total number to nine) can be referred to the period described in Homer. The city of the sixth stage was contemporary with the Middle Bronze Age in Greece. It had a great citadel and colossal outer walls made of hewn stone, and provided with towers and gates. This settlement seems to have been destroyed by earthquake about 1300 B.C. The seventh settlement is more probably the Homeric one. It was destroyed about 1200 B.C. and was reoccupied, later becoming a Greek town in the eighth stage.

TROY, city, Alabama; Pike County seat; altitude 580 feet. It is situated 48 miles south-southeast of Montgomery; on the Atlantic Coast Line, and the Central of Georgia railroads. Troy has large lumber concerns, clothing factories, peanut-shelling plants, and manufactures fertilizers. It has a county library, and is the seat of a state teachers' college. Troy was settled in 1824, and was called Zebulon, then Centerville, before the present name became established. It was incorporated in 1843. Government is by commission. Pop. (1950) 8,555.

TROY, city, Missouri; Lincoln County seat; altitude 570 feet. It is situated 48 miles northwest of St. Louis; on the St. Louis and Troy Railroad, connecting at Moscow with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. Troy is in a region rich in glass sand, iron ore and coal, and is surrounded by a fertile agricultural area. It is a shipping point for farm and dairy products, tobacco, and livestock, and has manufactures of flour, butter, cheese, and tobacco. The city was platted in 1819 and named for Troy, New York. Pop. (1950) 1,738.

TROY, city, New York; Rensselaer County seat; altitude 34 feet. It is situated on the east bank of the Hudson River; eight miles northeast of Albany; on the New York Central, Boston and Maine, and Delaware and Hudson railroads; with the Troy Union Railroad, a terminal line, connecting these. It has an airport, and is served by state and interstate bus and truck lines.

Industries.—Probably the first nonagricultural product of this district was brick, made here in the 1780's. Soon afterward water power obtained by damming the Poestenkill was used to run what is held to have been the first paper mill in northern New York. In 1822 the inventor Henry Burden came to Troy as superintendent of an iron and nail factory, and the city's infant iron industry, fed by ore from the Lake Champlain country, began to grow. Burden acquired ownership of the business he had come to manage, and reorganized it as H. Burden and Sons. His inventions, such as the hook-headed railroad spike, brought in a large volume of business. Practically all the horseshoes used by Federal forces in the Civil War were made at Troy by Burden's horseshoe machine. But paper-making moved further north as wood pulp came into use; and the steel industry moved west, so that while Troy today has many metal industries, it is not the pre-eminent iron and steel center it once bade fair to become. Another pioneer industrialist in Troy during the Burden

era was Orsamus Eaton, coachmaker. He and Charles Veasie made and sold thousands of coaches, and when the railroads came, Eaton built cars for them.

It was in the decade preceding the Civil War that Troy began to move toward its present status as an industrial center. The canal-opening era brought great migrations westward from New England; the advent of the railroad age was attended by establishment of new cities and markets in the Middle West, and Troy's industries flourished. The Watervliet Arsenal, across the river, established during the War of 1812, employed many workers in furnishing arms and ammunition for the Federal forces. In the early 1850's the sewing machine came into use, and Troy's distinctly characteristic industry, the manufacture of shirts, collars, and cuffs, developed greatly. Tradition in the industry has it that detachable collars were invented, about 1825, by one Mrs. Hannah Lord Montague, as a washtub labor-saving device; that in 1829 another Trojan, Ebenezer Brown, began having collars made for sale in his store; and that the first modern collar factory producing on a truly commercial scale was that of Lyman Bennett, in 1834. Troy today manufactures practically all the detachable collars and cuffs made in the United States, and great quantities of men's shirts. Its varied industrial products also include abrasives, surveying instruments, valves, bells, brushes, fire hydrants, sandpaper, knit goods, and automobile and aircraft parts. Its heavier industries make coke, bar iron, and pig iron. For many years Troy was the center of the laundry machine industry, and it is today still prominent in that field of manufacture.

Description.—Troy, eight miles upriver from Albany and on the opposite side of the Hudson, has seven miles of river front; there are several islands in the river here, among them Green, Magill, and Breaker. Back of the alluvial plain, to the east, rise the foothills of the Taconic Mountains, and to the southwest the Catskills can be seen. Two streams flow through the city from the east, the Poestenkill through the central part and the Wynantskill at the southern end; water power supplied by them, as noted above, was a prime factor in Troy's industrial beginnings. Opposite the city is the mouth of the Mohawk; and as the Erie and Champlain canals affected the character of the community in its early days, so today do the corresponding divisions of the New York State Barge Canal, conjoining here at the head of Hudson River navigation. With Waterford, Cohoes, and Watervliet across the river and connected with the city by bridges, and Schenectady only 15 miles to the northwest, Troy is a pivotal point for the two great valleys, Hudson and Mohawk; a meeting place of old trails paved with history and teeming with modern traffic, and leading to New York on the south, Buffalo on the west, and Canada to the north. The personality of Troy has been molded by its location.

Along the river front are modern docks where broad-beamed barges tie up to load and discharge cargoes; also warehouses, mills, and factories. The business section is modern and bustles with activity, but is not a district of skyscrapers; its predominating characteristic is substantiality. Residential areas range from the close-packed districts, where factory families live, to those where fine homes stand amid spacious lawns;

many Troy workers reside in the suburbs and commute. To the north the former Lansingburgh, annexed Jan. 1, 1901 by legislative act of 1900, constitutes a residential section. In the shopping and business section the streets are laid out in straight crisscross pattern, but River Street, following the line of the riverbank, form a number of triangular intersections. East of the central part of the city is Mt. Ida, a hill about which lies Prospect Park. Frear Park is in the northeastern section. Oakwood Cemetery, famed for its beauty, is in the extreme northeast.

Education and Culture.—About 1822, when Henry Burden settled in Troy, two other persons whose lives were greatly to influence the city's future came to it: the educators Amos Eaton and Emma Hart Willard; the former as head of the first faculty of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and the latter as founder of the "female seminary" that grew into the famous school now bearing her name. Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute was founded by Stephen Van Rensselaer of Albany in 1824, to give instruction "in the application of science to the common purposes of life." Two years later it was incorporated as Rensselaer School, and in 1832 its name was changed to Rensselaer Institute; the present name was adopted in 1861. Professor Eaton lived in Troy until his death, in 1842. The institute, with a hillside campus on the eastern edge of the city, just north of Prospect Park, has more than twenty buildings, of which the main ones are of brick with limestone trim.

The Emma Willard School, originally Troy Female Seminary, was on the site of the present Russell Sage College; a bronze statue of Mrs. Willard, on the campus, marks its location. The school, for girls, now occupies a beautiful campus far out in the eastern part of the city, south of Ida Lake, an expansion of the Poestenkill. Its English collegiate Gothic buildings were in large part given by Mrs. Russell Sage. The school was founded by Mrs. Willard in Middlebury, Vermont, in 1814, moved to Troy in 1821, and renamed Troy Female Seminary. It was enlarged in 1895, through a donation from Russell Sage.

Russell Sage College, with a downtown campus at Ferry and Second streets, provides higher learning for women, and was founded in 1916 by Mrs. Sage. Russell Sage as a boy went to Watervliet, then West Troy, to work in his brother's store; in 1837 he bought the business. Before moving to New York and amassing one of the great American fortunes, he held city and county offices. Mrs. Sage at one time taught in Troy. Three of the buildings were once occupied by the Emma Willard School. The college is three blocks back from the river, and near neighbors are several churches and the public library. Adjoining the grounds of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute is St. Joseph's Seminary (1856), a school for novices of the Sisters of St. Joseph; it has a notably beautiful chapel. La Salle Institute, maintained by the Brothers of the Christian Schools, was founded in 1847.

The Hart Memorial Library (public) is at Second and Ferry streets, across from the Russell Sage College; it was built in 1897 as a memorial to W. H. Hart, by his widow.

The public and parochial schools, elementary and high, provide facilities for educating the children of the city. The Catholic Central High School takes pupils from Troy, Watervliet, and

Green Island. There are private schools of music, business, and other special studies.

There was a Troy Theater, in the Rensselaer House, in 1828. Syracuse in 1823, Rochester in 1824, and Buffalo in 1825 had ventured, rather crudely, into the drama; the theater was much opposed as wicked and extravagant. Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute set up one of the first radio stations in the United States, in August 1922. In addition to the cultural opportunities provided by its own institutions of learning, with their libraries, museums, music and drama, Troy benefits by its nearness to Albany, the state capital.

Civic Aspects.—Of its approximately 12 square miles of area, Troy devotes a liberal acreage—about 300—to park use, with recreational facilities. Prospect and Frear, in the hills back from the river, are the largest parks. Oakwood Cemetery, of some 400 acres, on a plateau 300 feet above the river level, is steep-sided and affords views of the Hudson and Mohawk rivers and valleys.

Three distinguished army officers are buried here—Gen. John Ellis Wool, Gen. George Henry Thomas, "the Rock of Chickamauga," and Gen. Joseph Bradford Carr. General Wool started in business as a bookseller in Troy but when his store burned, he turned to the practice of law. He entered the army as a captain in the War of 1812 and also served with distinction in the Mexican and Civil wars; his monument in Oakwood is a lofty shaft. General Thomas, a Virginian by birth, died in San Francisco and was buried in Troy, his wife's home city. General Carr was born in Albany. After the Civil War he engaged in manufacturing in Troy for a period, then engaged himself in militia command and in politics. There are also monuments to Russell Sage, Samuel Wilson ("Uncle Sam"), and Robert Ross. Wilson's monument, a granite block, was given by the Veterans of Foreign Wars in 1936. Robert Ross, whose statue is by J. Massey Rhind, was killed in a fight for political reform; the statue was given by the women of Troy.

The city has a number of fine church buildings; the oldest are the First Presbyterian (1836), First Baptist (1846), and St. Paul's Episcopal (1827). The Presbyterian congregation, organized in 1791, is the oldest church society in the city. The Baptist was founded in 1795, as the First Particular Baptist Church of the Village of Troy. The Troy Orphan Asylum, founded in 1833, is privately operated; there are church missions and charitable institutions, and the city is well equipped with hospitals.

History.—Before Henry Hudson's ship, the *Half Moon*, sailed up the river in 1609, the site of the present city of Troy was part of a theater of Indian tribal wars in which the Mohawks drove the Mohegans back to the Connecticut River. The Mohawks had a palisaded village on the west side of the Hudson, on one of the islands at the mouth of the Mohawk River, and the Mohegans held a fortified village on the east bank, north of the Poestenkill. The crew of the *Half Moon's* longboat, sent to explore the upper river, were the first white men to visit this region.

Later, the land on which Troy stands was part of the holdings of the Van Rensselaer patroons. In 1707 it was acquired by a Dutchman named Van der Heyden. During the Revolution the islands at the mouth of the Mohawk were the scene of much activity. American forces encamped here, to obstruct the march of

Burgoyne. Gen. Philip Schuyler on Van Schaick's Island Gates succeeded Schuyler from this base that he led to meet Gen. John Burgoyne in the battles of Saratoga.

After the American Revolution from New England, the little settlement, then known as Heyden's, was the village that later became Lansingburgh, with 500 inhabitants. Albany, to the west, had some 3,000, and what was to be a few farmhouses. But the Hudson below New City governing the course of the town was laid out, which name of Troy. In 1793 the seat of Rensselaer County Poestenkill were harnessed, mills were set up, and in 1797 into operation. Early in the 19th century the mill was established on the

In the War of 1812 the supplied large quantities of American Army, and it is given rise to the nickname "United States government." An inspector who stamped the contractor's initials and the g was widely known as "Uncle Sam's Arsenal, across the river established in 1813.

In 1816 Troy was chartered as the first quarter of the 19th century with New York prospered. The rapid advancement in commerce acquiring fame as an educational Willard school and the Rensselaer Institute. The opening of the Poestenkill in 1825, was another factor in the growth of Troy at this time. Ten years later the city was expanded by development by rail. In the 1830's a network of roads was being woven in this region, and Mohawk valleys. As a result of a toll road between Schenectady and Troy, two cities went into operation; the toll road was built; in 1838 a railroad between the two cities extend the trade line of the city into New England, the Troy and Watervliet road was built; it was ultimately to the Boston and Maine.

It was in the 1830's, too, that the iron and steel industry made ready for prosperous times to come with the 1837 Erastus Corning and John D. Hooker began manufacturing iron. In 1840 the American rights to the Bessemer process. During the Civil War Troy did a great deal of work for the federal government, one of its achievements was the production of machinery and armor for the ironclads.

Population.—In 1800 the population was less than 5,000; by 1830 it was 15,000. The census of 1850 gave it 28,000. In the next three decades it was 39,000, 56,747. In 1890 the returns marked a new high. In 1900 the population was 72,311. In 1910, Lansingburgh having merged with Troy, the population was 76,813. For 1950 the population was 72,311.

TROY, town, North Carolina

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Burgoyne. Gen. Philip Schuyler had headquar- ters on Van Schaick's Island. When Gen. Hora- tio Gates succeeded Schuyler in command, it was from this base that he led his army north to meet Gen. John Burgoyne and defeat the British in the battles of Saratoga.

After the American Revolution, settlers came in from New England. Three miles north of the little settlement, then known only as Van der Heyden's, was the village of New City, which later became Lansingburgh. In 1787 it had some 500 inhabitants. Albany, to the south, had about 3,000, and what was to be Troy consisted only of a few farmhouses. But the deeper channel in the Hudson below New City proved decisive in governing the course of settlement, and a new town was laid out, which in 1789 received the name of Troy. In 1793 it was designated as seat of Rensselaer County. The falls of the Poestenkill were harnessed, sawmills and grist- mills were set up, and in 1792 a paper mill went into operation. Early in the 19th century a roll- ing mill was established on the Wynantskill.

In the War of 1812 the merchants of Troy supplied large quantities of provisions to the American Army, and it is said that this trade gave rise to the nickname "Uncle Sam" for the United States government. Samuel Wilson, the inspector who stamped the packages with the contractor's initials and the government's "U. S.," was widely known as "Uncle Sam." The Water- vliet Arsenal, across the river from Troy, was established in 1813.

In 1816 Troy was chartered as a city. In the first quarter of the 19th century river trade with New York prospered. In addition to its rapid advancement in commerce, Troy was now acquiring fame as an educational city, with the Willard school and the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. The opening of the Erie Canal, in 1825, was another factor in the city's growth at this time. Ten years later the field of trade was expanded by development of transportation by rail. In the 1830's a network of rail lines was being woven in this region of the Hudson and Mohawk valleys. As far back as 1802 a toll road between Schenectady and Troy had been built; in 1838 a railroad connecting the two cities went into operation. In an effort to extend the trade line of the Mohawk eastward into New England, the Troy and Greenfield Rail- road was built; it was ultimately merged with the Boston and Maine.

It was in the 1830's, too, that Troy's iron and steel industry made ready for the busy and prosperous times to come with the 1860's. In 1837 Erastus Corning and John Flack Winslow began manufacturing iron. In 1863 they acquired the American rights to the Bessemer steelmaking process. During the Civil War this firm did a great deal of work for the federal government; one of its achievements was the making of ma- chinery and armor for the ironclad *Monitor*.

Population.—In 1800 the population of Troy was less than 5,000; by 1830 it had passed 10,000. The census of 1850 gave it 28,785, and for the next three decades it was 39,255, 46,465, and 56,747. In 1890 the returns passed the 60,000 mark. In 1900 the population was 60,651; in 1910, Lansingburgh having meanwhile been an- nexed, it was 76,813. For 1950 the count was 72,311.

TROY, town, North Carolina; Montgomery

County seat; altitude 625 feet. It is on the Nor- folk Southern Railroad, 87 miles west-southwest of Raleigh. Troy became the seat of Mont- gomery County in 1884. The town is situated in the Uharie National Forest, a purchase unit estab- lished in 1934 and embracing 560,000 acres. West of Troy, bordering the national forest is a lake chain, including Badin, Falls, and Tillery lakes. The town has sawmills and manufactures cotton materials, hosiery, and furniture. It was incorpo- rated in 1879. Pop. (1950) 2,213.

TROY, city, Ohio; Miami County seat; alti- tude 840 feet. It is situated on the Great Miami River, 19 miles north of Dayton, and is served by the Baltimore and Ohio and the New York Central railroads. In an agricultural, dairying and stock-raising region which also produces some tobacco, Troy has considerable manufactur- ing interests. The principal factory products are electrical kitchen equipment, welding machinery, gummed paper and cloth tape, metal furniture, irrigation equipment, and airplane parts. The first settlement here was in 1807. The completion of the Miami and Erie Canal in 1845 aided Troy's growth. It was chartered as a city in 1890. It has a mayor and council form of government. Pop. (1950) 10,661.

TROY, is a system of weights commonly used in England and the United States for gold and silver. It is named from Troyes, France. See also WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—*Troy Weights*.

TROYES, trwä, France, capital of the De- partment of Aube, and formerly of the Province of Champagne; 92 miles southeast of Paris, on the left bank of the Seine. Many of the streets are narrow and irregular, and lined with medieval timber houses. The principal edifices are the cathedral of St. Peter, a splendid specimen of florid Gothic; the churches of St. Urbain, of St. John, and of St. Madeleine, in the flamboyant style; the hôtel-de-ville, the prefecture, the hos- pital, museum, palais de justice, and public li- brary, containing 140,000 printed volumes and nearly 15,000 manuscripts. The manufactures consist of cotton, woolen, rayon, and nylon tex- tiles, hosiery, soap, machinery, paper, and gloves.

The division of the Seine here into several arms facilitates local water transportation. Troyes carries on an important trade in grain, wine, brandy, famous sausages, hemp, wax, wool, wood, iron, lead, and zinc. The town was in existence previous to the conquest of Gaul by the Romans, by whom it was called Augustobona. The Treaty of Troyes between Charles VI and Henry V of England was concluded in 1420. Nine years later the English were expelled by Joan of Arc. In medieval times its fairs were of great importance—whence the "troy" standards of weight. The revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685 interfered with trade, so the population was reduced from about 40,000 to 24,000. It has since recovered; and in 1946 the population was 53,521.

TROYLUS AND CRYSEYDE. See TROILUS AND CRISEYDE.

TROYON, trwä-yôn', Constant, French painter: b. Sèvres, Aug. 28, 1810; d. Paris, March 20, 1865. He was one of the first and greatest of the French "naturalists," and was

twig handle, applied floral dec on each side of handle, pearl finish, four strands, two pads imp "Bel-leek" and "Co. Fermanagh"

1,900.00

Creamer

- 2 1/4" h, Grasses, painted, 1BM 200.00
- 3" h, Echinus, tinted, 1BM 275.00
- 4" h, Nautiles, pearl, 1BM 300.00
- 5" h, Undine, cob luster, 3BM 80.00
- 6" h, Ivy, painted, 1BM 100.00
- Egg, 3 3/4" h, cob luster, 6GM 150.00

Figure

- 3" h, Spaniel on cushion, bisque and pearl finish, 6GM 80.00
- 6 1/2" h, Greyhound, bisque and pearl-escant finish, sitting on base, 3BM 375.00
- Frame, 12" h, two photograph openings, elaborate applied floral dec, pearl finish, 1BM 4,500.00

Teapot

- 3 1/4" h, Tridacna, pearl luster, 1BM 500.00
- 4 1/4" h, Shamrock, 3BM 180.00
- 5 1/2" h, Neptune, pearl luster, spout chipped, 2BM 150.00
- 6" h, Limpet, cob luster, lid repaired, 3BM 250.00
- 6 1/2" h, Limpet, cob luster, 6GM 175.00

Tea Set

- Limpet, teapot with lid, cream and sugar, cob luster finish, 3BM 550.00
- Neptune, kettle with lid, cream and sugar, cob luster, 6GM 500.00
- Tobacco Box, 6 1/2" x 3 3/4", Mask Tea Ware, cob luster, 3BM 275.00

Vase

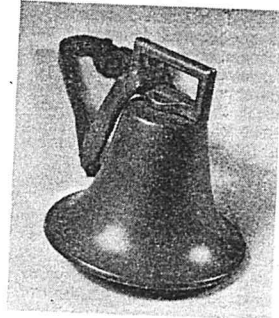
- 5 1/2" h, Rock Spill, cob luster, 3BM 100.00
- 7 1/4" h, Aberdeen, applied floral dec, pearl finish, 2BM 550.00
- 9" h Aberdeen, applied floral dec, left handed, pearl finish, 4GM 325.00
- Tulip, triple, painted, 2BM 1,400.00
- 9 1/4" h, Rock Spill, pearl finish, 2BM 175.00
- 12" h, Fish, double, painted and gilt finish, 1BM 1,000.00

BELLS

History: Bells have been used for centuries for many different purposes. They have been traced as far back as 2697 B.C., though at that time they did not have any true tone. One of the oldest bells is the "crotal," a tiny sphere with small holes and a ball or stone or metal inside. This type now appears as sleigh bells.
True bell making began when bronze, the mixing of tin and copper, was discovered. There are now many types of materials from which bells are made—almost as many materials as there are uses for them.

Bells of the late 19th century show a high degree of workmanship and artistic style. Glass bells from this period are examples of the glass blower's talent and the glass manufacturer's product.

Collectors' Club: American Bell Association, P.O. Box 172, Shoreham, VT 05770.
Additional Listings: See *Warman's Americana & Collectibles* for more examples.



Sheep's Bell, brass, leather strap, \$30.00.

- Altar, 2 1/2" h, brass, emb angels and Latin script 75.00
- Church
- 16" h, gong, brass 75.00
- 20" d, Steeple, molded signature "Made by Meneeley Bell Co. at Troy, NY, 1911," mounting bracket, wooden base 300.00
- Commemorative, 6" h, metal, R.A.F. Victory, 1939-45 R.A.F. Benevolent Fund, emb head of Stalin, Churchill, and F.D.R. 80.00
- Desk
- Side tap, bronze, white marble base, c1875 42.50
- Twirler type, double chime, c1850 70.00
- Fire Engine, 12" h, chromed bronze 275.00
- Hand
- Brass, figural
- 4 1/4" h, Victorian Lady, plumed hat 75.00
- 5" h, Windmill, movable blades 50.00
- 5 1/4" h, Queen Elizabeth, crown on head, high ruffled collar 60.00
- 6 1/4" h, Napoleon, raised scene of Battle of Waterloo around bell bowl 70.00
- Bronze, 4 1/2" h, figural, Dutch girl with jug 125.00
- China
- Delftware, Dutch boy, girl, and windmill, marked "Holland" 50.00

North Andrew School District R-VI

Michael Newman, Superintendent

Telephone 816-487-2135

P.O. Box 99

Fillmore, MO 64449

Jane Snyder

High School Principal

Telephone 567-2525

Michael Newman

Middle School Principal

Telephone 487-2135

Betty Schieber

Elementary Principal

Telephone 428-3245

I am writing on behalf of the North Andrew School District of Rosendale, Missouri. Two years ago, the neighboring school district of Fillmore C-I, Fillmore, Missouri was annexed to our district. Recently, a bell was found in the basement of the old Fillmore school house.

The bell is in excellent shape and the markings "Meneelys' West Troy, N.Y. 1868." are clearly visible circling the top portion of the bell. All necessary working parts seem to be present including the cradle and wheel which are also marked with Meneelys'.

Our district has experienced quite a few changes in the past two years including the annexation. Last fall our voters passed a bond to build a new kindergarten through 12th school building. It is our desire to restore and display the bell in the new school along with a history of the bell.

We are currently researching the bell's history. It has been definitely traced back to 1924 when it was removed from the school's belfry as a result of restoration. We have an unsubstantiated story that the bell was moved from an earlier school building in Fillmore to the present school building in 1895. A parade was said to have been held to celebrate the opening of the new school in 1895 with students and teachers carrying desks, books, and the bell through the town to the new site.

Other locals believe the bell was originally in the town's Southern Methodist Church which no longer exists. Speculation has even included that the bell might once have been a steamboat bell since a church in the area does have a bell that was salvaged from a sunken steamboat.

We are still in the process of researching the bell on our end, but we were wondering if you might have any information on the Meneely company and purchasing agents for bells from that company in the 1860's. Any information you could give us or any references you could cite that might be useful would be greatly appreciated.

Thank you in advance for any help you can lend us in the preservation of part of our local heritage. We look forward to hearing from you and have enclosed a self-addressed stamped envelope for that purpose.

Sincerely,



Michael Newman

Superintendent

North Andrew School District R-VI

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Other locals believe the bell was originally in the town's Southern Methodist Church which no longer exists. Speculation has even included that the bell might once have been a steamboat bell since a church in the area does have a bell that was salvaged from a sunken steamboat.

What we do know for certain is the bell is approximately 2' in diameter and 2' high. It is in excellent shape and the markings "Meneelys' West Troy, N.Y. 1868." are clearly visible circling the top portion of the bell. All necessary working parts seem to be present including the cradle and wheel. We are not sure of the material the bell is constructed from, but we do have a restoration company scheduled to view the bell.

We are still in the process of researching the bell on our end, but we were wondering if your association might have any information on the Meneely company and purchasing agents for bells from that company in the 1860's. We are also writing to seek information on the usual purpose of bells at that time of the same approximate size with similar cradles. Any information you could give us or any references you could cite that might be useful would be greatly appreciated.

Thank you in advance for any help you can lend us in the preservation of part of our local heritage. We look forward to hearing from you and have enclosed a self-addressed stamped envelope for that purpose.

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Michael Newman
Superintendent