



Lydia Loring and the Loring Family of Massachusetts, Part I

BY SHARON KONG-PERRING

Editor's Note: In 1824, Lydia Loring inherited the Paul Revere House from her father, John Loring, who had purchased it in 1803. In 1835, Lydia sold off the back lot where our Education and Visitor Center is now located. Who was Lydia Loring, and how much do we know about her extended family? The following article provides some answers.

A **Brief History of the Loring Family.** The Loring Family in America possesses a moderately prominent lineage of attorneys, society men and women, military men, and entrepreneurs. While the family had been in noble existence for centuries in Europe – one or two family members were granted knighthoods and coats-of-arms in Medieval England, another member migrated to Spain and established an aristocratic house, while other members took religious vows and become powerful clergymen of the Middle Ages – the Loring emigration to the New World proved to be the start of a far-reaching dynasty that had a deep impact on many aspects of Massachusetts' state, as well as national, history.

The Loring pioneer in America was Deacon Thomas Loring, of Axminster, Devonshire, England. While his connection to the knights and the more noble members of the English Lorings remains unclear in family genealogies, Deacon Thomas and his wife, Jane Newton, established themselves as the founders of a long lineage of both American patriots and decidedly British citizens. The first mention of Deacon Thomas Loring in Massachusetts occurred in 1634, which suggests he likely resided in the colony for up to a year before claiming

citizenship on March 3, 1635, while living in Hingham. Deacon Thomas went on to become a farmer and later an innkeeper. Expanding his early entrepreneurial enterprises further, in 1637 he became a fisherman; having petitioned the town to build a weir, he subsequently amassed a significant fortune. It was in Hingham that Thomas Loring was first made a deacon, and with a new title and a new fortune, it seemed the New World was Loring's for the taking. However, in 1645, a personal disaster devastated the family in Hingham – a fire burned the Loring family home to the ground and ruined much of his property. Shortly thereafter, he decided to move his family to the nearby town of Hull. It was in Hull that the Deacon rebuilt his fortune and was awarded another title of importance, that of Town Constable. The Deacon, now Constable Loring, served as a tax collector and an officer of the local courts of Hull.

The first American Loring died on April 4, 1661, leaving no will. On 27 June of the same year, an itemized inventory of Deacon Thomas's property indicated just how much wealth he had accumulated in the twenty-seven years since emigrating. With over seventeen "lottes" of land, fifty "pieces" of livestock, and a large and diversified inventory of home wares, Deacon



The Loring-Greenough House in Boston, MA. Constructed for Commodore Joshua Loring in 1760, the house was owned by the Greenough Family from 1783 until 1924.

Sharon Kong-Perring served as research intern at the Paul Revere House during the summer of 2017. She is currently a docent and member of the collections committee at the Loring-Greenough House in Boston as well as an historical interpreter at the Paul Revere House. Recently Sharon was nominated to serve on the Loring-Greenough House's Board of Directors. Sharon will graduate this spring with an M.A. in Museum Studies/Museology from the University of Oklahoma and a Certificate in Museum Studies from Harvard University Extension School.

From the Executive Director...

Recently our colleague, friend, and long-time Association Vice President Bill Fowler was honored by the New England Historic Genealogical Society. During a lovely evening at the Harvard Club on Commonwealth Avenue, Bill received a well-deserved Lifetime Achievement Award. As he bestowed the award Brenton Simmons, NEHGS President and CEO noted: “A titan of historical scholarship and a craftsman of its instruction, Bill Fowler has helped foster the collaboration between genealogists and historians worldwide to create scholarship to advance both fields of research.”



PRMA Board Member William Fowler, Jr. with Executive Director Nina Zannieri, on the occasion of Prof. Fowler receiving a Lifetime Achievement Award from the New England Historic Genealogical Society.

To that I would add, that he is a brilliant scholar,

widely-read author, a much sought-after speaker, generous teacher and mentor, and astute observer of non-profit culture. He was writing thoroughly researched but readable history long before other authors came around to the notion that for history to be appreciated and understood, it has to be read and absorbed. He was a public historian long before universities created public history programs. Bill has served the field of history and history organizations tirelessly for many years. We have all at one time or another been the beneficiaries of his wise council, pointed but apt questions, warm acknowledgement of a success, or gentle nudges to help right us from an errant path.

So, as is our custom, we fire a congratulatory salute on the Revere cannon in honor of our compatriot Bill Fowler.

Nina Zannieri

Thomas's sons – Thomas, John, Josiah, and Benjamin – had a considerable estate to divide among themselves and their mother, Jane, leaving the widow a remarkably moderate allowance to live on. Upon Jane's death on August 25, 1672, the Loring clan further inherited items befit of a female testator, namely books of religion, clothing sewn by Jane, and furniture she retained after her husband's death.

Descendants. While much of this article will focus on branches of the Loring Family active during the Revolutionary War and later connections with the Paul Revere House, it would be remiss not to mention other prominent members of the Loring family who achieved both fame and notoriety. One such descendant of Deacon Thomas and Jane was the, perhaps notorious, Katharine Peabody Loring, an eighth-generation descendant. Ms. Loring was a respected member of Boston Society in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, save for an enigmatic yet well publicized relationship with Alice James, a writer and sister to novelist, Henry James. The term “Boston Marriage,” coined by the male James sibling in his novel *The Bostonians*, was frequently used at the time to help describe and reconcile the idea of single women choosing to reject heteronormative marriage, and instead, choosing to reside with one another. In fact, Henry James may have based the two female characters engaged in such a Boston Marriage in his novel, at least in part, on his sister and Katharine Loring. Alice and Katharine were “devoted” to one another, and though it remains unknown whether these two, and the other women who chose to lead life in this manner, were sexually intimate with one another, there is no question that Katherine and Alice were companions in every sense of the word. Katharine Loring was also a genealogist. Partnering with Charles Henry Pope, Katharine Loring compiled information, texts, and

photographs of her extended family and wrote the first extensive Loring Family Genealogy in 1917.

Ms. Loring, never one to enjoy the spotlight, lived in stark contrast to Civil War hero, Charles Greely Loring, Katharine's uncle and seventh-generation descendant of the Deacon and Jane. Charles's most heroic and memorable endeavors stemmed from a commission as a first lieutenant in the United States Army in 1861. Within the year, he had risen to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, participating in the occupation and later the defense of Knoxville. By the end of the Civil War, Charles Greely Loring had been named General of the Ninth Army Corps, but shortly thereafter, in 1865, the newly appointed general left the military.

Though his military career had ended, General Loring sought a life in service in other ways. Pursuing an interest in antiquities and Egyptology – he had previously studied both subjects in the Nile River Valley as a younger student – General Loring became the curator of the first iteration of the Museum of Fine Arts in 1872. In 1881, General Loring was promoted to first full-time Director of the Museum. By the late nineteenth century, this cabinet of curiosities had outgrown its Ruskinian space on Copley Square and found itself in need of a larger building. In 1899, the Museum purchased twelve acres on Huntington Avenue, where the new Classical Museum of Fine Arts building opened to the public in 1909.

Not all Loring's stayed in the American fold or remained in Great Britain. Sixth-generation descendant George started life as most in his family – born in Hingham in 1771, he went off to Harvard like several of his cousins. However, he so disliked academia that he quickly left and became a cooper's apprentice. After moving on from that endeavor, George went to sea and eventually became a captain. A widely-traveled man,

he finally settled in Málaga, Spain, a bustling harbor town, where he married Maria del Rosario in 1817. George accrued a more than respectable fortune in the import and exports of wine, port, and raisins, and added to his wealth as a banker with the Baring Brothers of London.

George's second son, George Henry, known in Spain as Jorge Enriquez, became a Spanish parliamentarian, and was eventually created the Marquis de Casa Loring in 1856. Marquis Loring built the first railroad in Andalusia, the southern region of Spain where Málaga, his birth place, is located. The title of marquis, being second only to that of a duke, must have carried weight in the ranks of established nobility; all of Jorge's daughters married some sort of titled person. The title of the Marquis de Casa Loring survives to this day, occupied by the Seventh Marchioness Vittoria Eugenia Álvarez de Toledo y Marone-Cinzano, great-granddaughter of King Alfonso XIII, a Bourbon and Hapsburg king of Spain and his wife, Queen Eugenia von Battenburg and Saxe-Coburg. Members of the Spanish Loring family are first cousins, once removed, from the current monarch, King Felipe VI, and are also related to the royal family of Great Britain.

Loring Patriots versus Loring Loyalists. Deacon Thomas and Jane had four surviving sons – Thomas, John, Josiah, and Benjamin. The genealogical line of the second son, John, born in 1629 while the family still resided in Devonshire, England, and John's son, Joseph, born in Massachusetts in 1659, is the focus of the Loring Family's history as the Revolutionary War approached. Joseph (I) had four children overall, but it was his first and third sons, Joseph (II) and Joshua (I) respectively, who were at the center of the family's revolutionary divide.

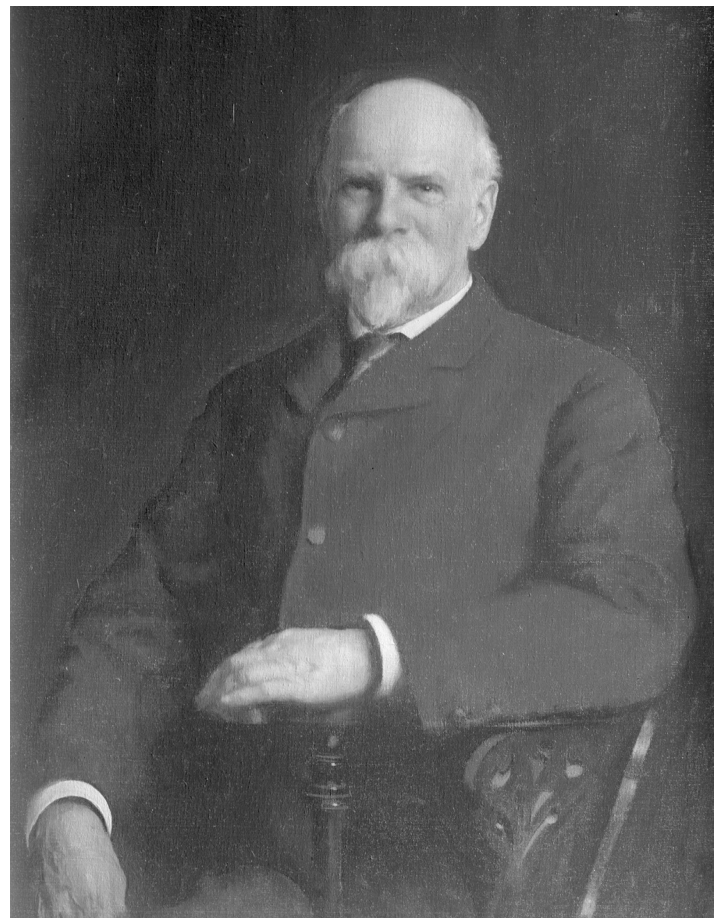
Joseph (II), born in 1684, married Lydia Fisk, though the date is unknown; he removed the family from its seaside roots to an outlying area of Cambridge later incorporated as Lexington. Though referred to as "The Farms" in his early tenure, Lexington grew to a settlement in need of the governmental institutions of a larger town. Joseph, following in his great-grandfather Thomas's footsteps, became a deacon of Lexington and later a constable. Though a "housewright" by trade, Joseph (II) also became responsible for tax collections and land assessments. Moving to Lexington unknowingly placed these Lorings directly into the geographic hotbed of American patriotism.

In 1746, the Deacon/Constable Joseph Loring (II) died, splitting his property-rich estate among his six surviving children. His will indicates some measure of wealth, referring to a "mansion" on his property, situated across the road from Lexington Town Hall, which would later be sold outside of the family. Not long after their father's death, the siblings sold all of their shares of the inherited properties to their oldest brother, also named Joseph (III). Joseph (III) was born in 1713 and married to Kezia on New Year's Day 1735. Joseph (III) proved to be the true catapult that launched this side of the Loring family into the Revolutionary cause.

Joseph (III) purchased a farm in an unincorporated area of Lexington/Lancaster called Sterling (following a pattern

established by his ancestors to move into yet to be populated areas). In 1764, he conveyed this land to his son, John (II), though it seems Joseph (III) maintained his family property in Lexington. John (II) also became embroiled deep into revolutionary affairs.

On March 22, 1765, the British Parliament passed the infamous Stamp Act, requiring that tax stamps be purchased and affixed to various circulating paper goods such as newspapers, legal documents, and even playing cards. In this effort to recover debts incurred during the costly French and Indian War, the British Crown was met by strong resistance from its American subjects. Riots in August of that year gave birth to several societies collectively known as the Sons of Liberty. The Sons largely regarded August 1765 as a birthdate, and year after year celebrated the protests that released the colonies from the Stamp Act. On the fourth "birthday" of the Sons, an organization whose membership had swollen into the hundreds, its members dined at the Liberty Tree Tavern in Dorchester. They dubbed the occasion a ceremonial "dine under the Liberty Tree" and drank numerous toasts to provincial power and sovereignty. The local heroes of the later Revolutionary



This oil on canvas portrait of Charles Greely Loring, Civil War General and first full-time Director of Boston's Museum of Fine Arts, was painted by Edmund Charles Tarbell (1862-1938) in 1905. Dimensions: 101.92 X 76.2 cm (40 1/8 X 30 in.). Collection, Museum of Fine Arts Boston. The Hayden Collection – Charles Henry Hayden Fund (06.2455). Photograph ©2018 Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

era made appearances – John and Samuel Adams, John Hancock, and Paul Revere along with several of his Hitchborn cousins. Among these men, John Loring and his cousin Caleb can be found in a manuscript list of those who dined “under the Liberty Tree” that day.

While John Loring (II) and his father Joseph (III) stood in staunch opposition to the British crown and would later contribute to the Patriot cause as soldiers and politicians – Joseph (III) served on the Middlesex County Convention of 1774 to address the growing military presence of the British regular troops – family not too far away in both genealogy and geography remained on the exact opposite side during the war. Joseph (III)’s first cousin, the British naval officer, Commodore Joshua Loring (II), was a man of relative self-made wealth, not unlike his ancestors. However, Commodore Loring’s fortune, amassed in the name of the British Crown as both an officer of His Majesty’s Navy and as a “gentleman privateer,” brought him into the fold of British political life. Born on August 3, 1716, Commodore Loring began his working life as a tanner’s apprentice before fleeing the workshop to go to sea. In 1740, not yet a commodore, Joshua Loring married Mary Curtis of Roxbury. She was the fifth of eleven children of Samuel Curtis, a relatively prominent land owner in Jamaica Plain, the southernmost neighborhood of the Town of Roxbury.

Famous for its country living and seasonal activities around Jamaica Pond, Jamaica Plain was a destination for those fleeing the city in the warmer months as well as the permanent residence of well-to-do gentleman farmers. Massachusetts Governor Sir Francis Bernard was one of those prominent men that kept court in Jamaica Plain, at the same time Samuel Curtis took up the mantle of gentleman farmer. It was Mrs. Mary Curtis Loring’s ancestral ties to this section of the countryside that motivated Commodore Joshua Loring to establish his own gentleman farmer’s mansion and sixty-acre farm in Jamaica Plain in 1760.

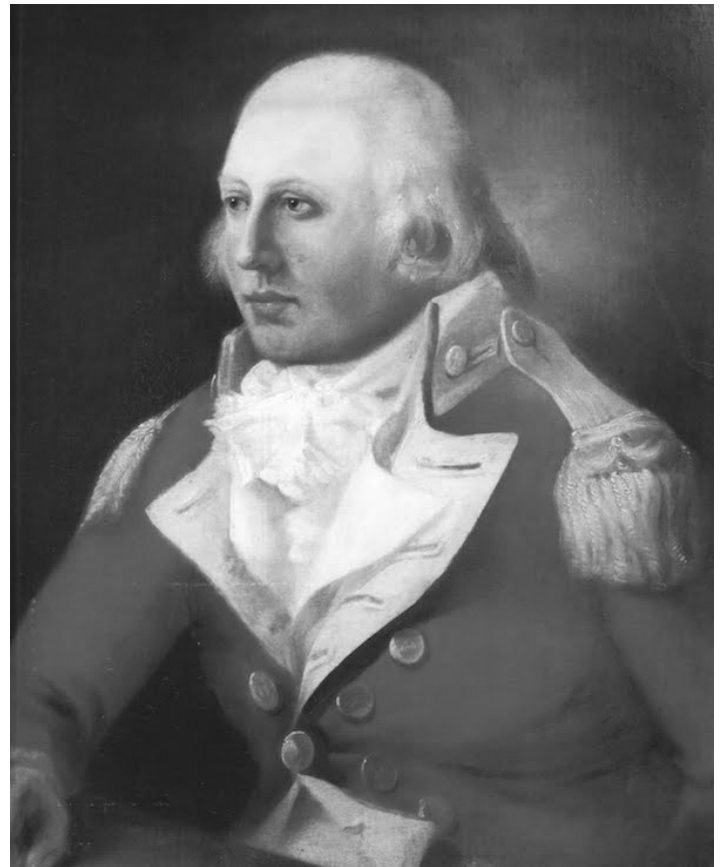
A veteran of the French and Indian War who left the Canadian front after a nearly fatal injury, Commodore Loring continued to make a more than healthy living on his pension and privateering exploits. His eldest son, Joshua the Younger (III), joined the British Army in 1765 as a lieutenant; his daughter married a relative of John Singleton Copley; and his younger son, Benjamin, served as a British Naval physician after graduating from Harvard College in 1772. This branch of the Loring family had much to lose in the following war against Britain. In 1774, in retaliation for the 1773 Boston Tea Party, Parliament passed a series of draconian measures that stripped the colonies of provincial autonomy; colloquially, these new laws were known as the Coercive Acts. Officially called the Administration of Justice Act and the Massachusetts Government Act, the latter suspended the semi-elected, legislative body of the Massachusetts Council; instead the Governor of Massachusetts, now General Gage, appointed the men who would govern. Commodore Loring was one of those selected by the governor, and yet, despite growing rioting and opposition

toward other members of the council, he staunchly remained in his seat of government until the very end of his residency in Boston.

Despite their unwavering faith in the British Crown, Commodore Loring and his family packed up their Jamaica Plain mansion in 1775, fleeing first to Boston, then to Halifax, and ultimately to the Mother Country herself. Their flight was not without some benefit – Commodore Loring’s son, Lieutenant Joshua Loring (III), was given a command as a commissary for rebel prisoners. Whether this command was given as a reflection of the Lorings’ importance as a military family, or as a reflection of General William Howe’s “affection” for Lieutenant Loring’s wife, one cannot be sure. However, among the soldiers of the British forces, it was well-known that Elizabeth Lloyd Loring, a “flashing blonde,” was no stranger to the company of General Howe, and therefore, Lieutenant Loring was not without a post and potentially extra salary. An oft-quoted poem, first written as Patriot propaganda by Francis Hopkins, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, became a favorite when referring to “the Sultana” that was Elizabeth Lloyd Loring:

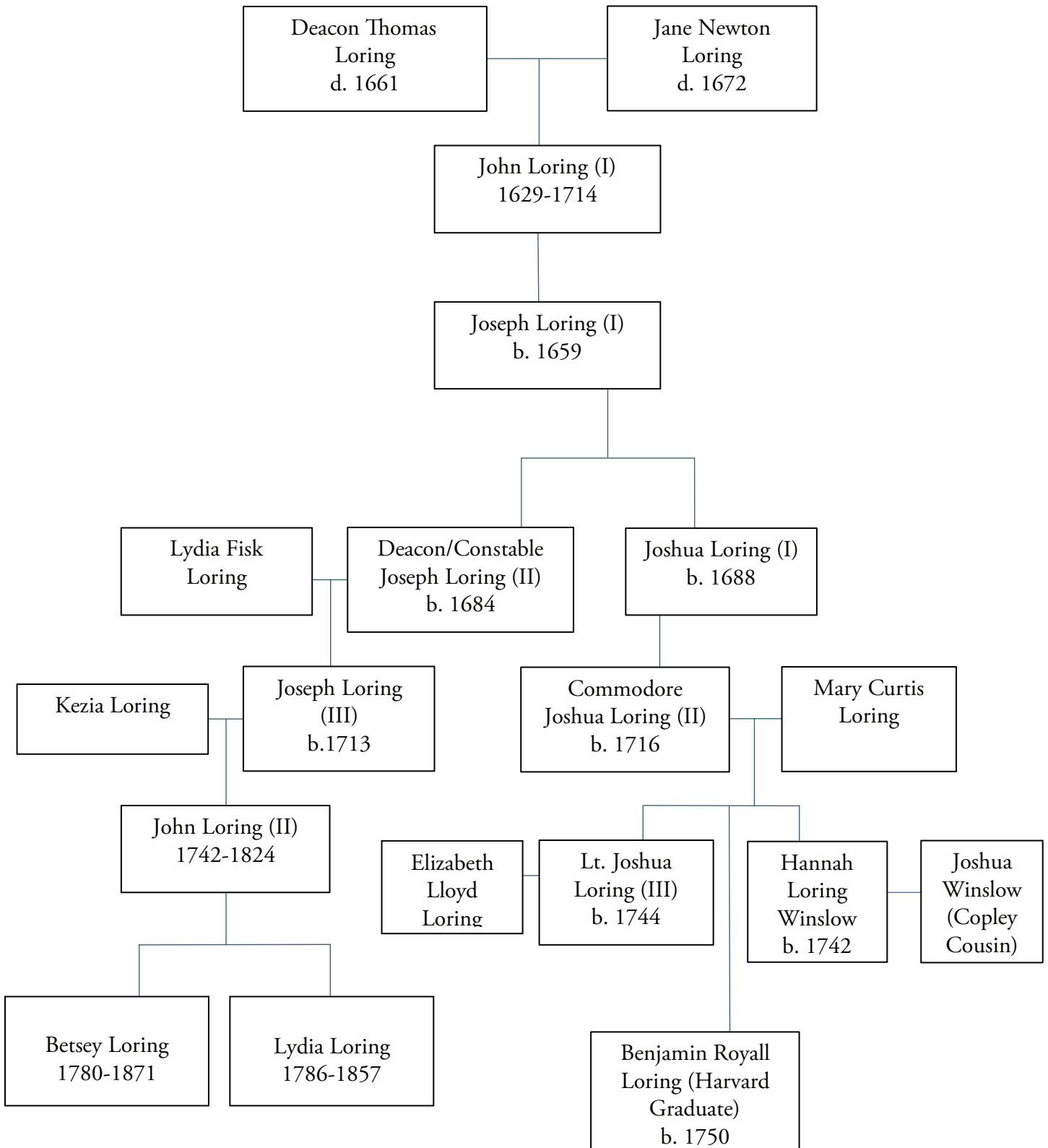
*“Sir William he,
as snug as a flea,*

Continued on page 8



This portrait has been identified as Commodore Joshua Loring, and attributed to John Singleton Copley. Commodore Loring served on the Massachusetts Council under the unpopular Massachusetts Government Act of 1774 and was eventually forced to flee to England. The current location of this portrait is unknown.

Loring Family Tree (Abridged)



“Seldom has the tomb closed upon a life so honorable and useful”: 200th Anniversary of Paul Revere’s death

BY PATRICK M. LEEHEY, RESEARCH DIRECTOR

On May 10, 1818, Paul Revere died at his home on Charter Street in Boston. Boston City Records list his cause of death as “Old Age” suggesting that he was fairly healthy until just before he died. He was buried in the Granary Burying Ground in downtown Boston, in the same tomb where his second wife Rachel was buried five years earlier. Sometime later a granite marker was added marking his grave site (curiously there is no mention of his second wife on this monument). A small footstone with the words “REVERE’S TOMB” can be found nearby. For some unknown reason, Paul Revere did not receive a Masonic funeral, even though he had been an active Freemason for most of his adult life, and had served as Grand Master of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge of Masons for three years in the 1790s.

The Boston Intelligencer of May 16, 1818 carried his obituary, which read in part:

Such was Col. Revere. Cool in thought, ardent in action, he was well adapted to form plans, and to carry them into successful execution, -- both for the benefit of himself & the service of others. In the early scenes of our revolutionary drama, which were laid in this metropolis, as well as a later period of its progress, his country found him one of her most zealous and active sons . . . a long life, free from the frequent afflictions of diseases, was the consequence of constant bodily exercise, & regular habits, -- and he has died in a good old age & all which generally attends it.

Paul Revere’s first biographer, E. H. Goss, quotes several individuals who had known Revere personally, including Rowland Ellis, then of Newton Center, Massachusetts, who

described Revere as “a thick-set, round faced, not very tall person, who always wore small-clothes” meaning he wore Revolutionary-era dress though it was no longer fashionable. Another person, who Goss does not identify, described Revere as:

A Prosperous North End Mechanic, quietly but energetically, pushing his business interests. He had an organizing brain, great judgement and courage, a determined will, unfailing energy, and remarkable executive ability. He was a born leader of the people, and his influence was pervading, especially among the mechanics and workmen of Boston, with whom his popularity was immense.

Paul Revere’s contemporaries knew him as an innovative craftsman, enterprising businessman, public-spirited citizen, and devoted family-man. It has only been the passage of time and the corresponding need for national symbols that have both elevated and reduced him into a near-anonymous figure on a horse, perpetually crying an alarm in the dark.

JOIN US ON MAY 10, 2018, TO COMMEMORATE THE 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF PAUL REVERE’S DEATH.

Ceremonies will begin at 11:00 AM at the Granary Burying Ground on Tremont Street in downtown Boston and will conclude about noon. The public is invited. Events will include a color guard, a fife and drum corps, and a ceremonial wreath-laying at Paul Revere’s gravesite by several of Paul Revere’s descendants. Executive Director Nina Zannieri will speak about Paul Revere’s legacy, and Patrick M. Leehey, Research Director, will read Paul Revere’s death notice and excerpts from his obituaries. Ceremonies will conclude at 12:00 noon with the ringing of the Revere bells at King’s Chapel and the Old South Meeting House, and other bells around Boston and New England, as well as the English bells at Old North Church that Revere and six of his friends rang as children. ♦

For more information about this event, please visit www.paulreverehouse.org or call 617-523-2338.

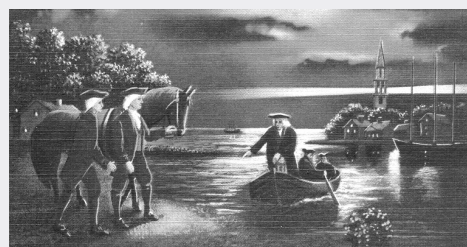


Revere gravesite, Granary Burying Ground, Boston

Paul Revere Row Re-enactment

Sunday, April 15, 2018

For the first time in four years, Paul Revere’s famous row across the Charles River will be re-created. Come out and welcome Revere to “the opposite shore” and enjoy festivities at the Charlestown Navy Yard from 7:00 to 10:00 pm. Coordinated with the Lantern Lighting Ceremony at the Old North Church. Admission is free and the public is invited. For more information, contact the Revere House at 617-523-2338 or visit www.paulreverehouse.org. Alternatively contact the National Park Service at 617-242-5601 or visit www.nps.gov/bost.





Spring Events

This year finds the Revere House marking some very important anniversaries throughout April and May. During April School Vacation Week, the 243rd anniversary of Paul Revere's Ride and the 110th anniversary of the opening of the Revere House as a museum fall on the same day! On May 10th we will have a number of events happening on our site and at the Granary Burial Ground to observe the 200th anniversary of Paul Revere's death. Our annual Paul Revere's Boston series of Saturday events begins in May and strives to give us all a sense of what life was like in Boston during Paul Revere's lifetime.

Unless otherwise noted, events are free with museum admission: adults \$5.00, seniors and college students \$4.50, children ages 5–17 \$1.00. Members and North End residents admitted free at all times. Through April 14 the Revere House is open 9:30 am–4:15 pm. Beginning April 15, the site is open daily 9:30 am–5:15 pm. Closed on Mondays in January, February, and March.

AT THE
PAUL REVERE HOUSE
& OUR NEW EDUCATION
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19 NORTH SQUARE
BOSTON MA 02113
WWW.PAULREVEREHOUSE.ORG
617-523-2338

SPRING SCHOOL VACATION PROGRAMS

A Visit with Paul Revere, Saturday, April 14; 1:00–3:00 pm. David Connor brings Boston's favorite patriot vividly to life. Ask him about the details of his midnight ride, inquire about his 16 children, or engage him in conversation about his activities as a member of the Sons of Liberty.

Meet Harriet, Daughter of Paul Revere, Tuesday, April 17; 1:00, 1:45 & 2:30 pm. Diane Lent brings to life Harriet Revere, one of Paul Revere's 16 children. Join her in reminiscing about her father's dramatic life, the adventures of her many siblings, nieces, and nephews, and growing up in the historic North End.

"Postals for Your Collection" Wednesday, April 18; 1:00–3:00 pm. & Thursday, April 19; 10:30 am–12:30 pm. In honor of the 110th anniversary of the Paul Revere House opening as a museum, stop by our drop-in station to check out examples of vintage postcards sent by tourists in the 19th and 20th centuries; some postcards in our collection feature the Revere House, others showcase our North End neighborhood. Practice your quill pen writing skills and make a postcard of your own to send from the Revere House! *This program is included with admission to the house and reservations are NOT required.*

Midnight Ride Storytelling Program Friday, April 20; 10:30 am–12:00 pm. Find out what really happened on Paul Revere's ride! Separate the facts from the myths, then retrace Revere's route from his home to the banks of the Charles River. Participants don hats and carry props as they go, taking on the roles of Paul and Rachel Revere, their children, British soldiers, rowers, John Hancock and Samuel Adams. Particularly appropriate for kids in grades K–4. Reservations are required and may be made by calling 617-523-2338. \$6.00 for each adult and child age 5 and up.

Patriot Fife and Drum Saturday, April 21; 1:00–3:00 pm. Enjoy a lively concert of music that accompanied colonists as they marched, danced, wooed their beloveds, and waged war. David Vose and Sue Walko provide fascinating insight into each selection they perform.

PAUL REVERE'S BOSTON MAY EVENTS

Colonial Weaving Demonstration Saturday, May 5; 1:00–3:00 pm. Talented craftspeople, Fred & Zoe Lawson demonstrate the art of creating cloth by hand and simple machines. Practice weaving on the small looms provided.

200th Anniversary of Paul Revere's Death, Thursday, May 10
11:00 am. Wreath laying ceremony and reflections at the Granary Burying Ground on Tremont Street.
12:00 pm. Tolling of Revere Bell at Kings Chapel (other Revere associated bells invited to toll as well.)
2:30–4:00 pm. Historical talks reflecting on Paul Revere's life presented by museum staff at the Paul Revere House.

Gilding Demonstration Saturday, May 12; 1:00–3:00 pm. Watch professional gilder, Nancy Dick Atkinson, apply gossamer thin sheets of gold leaf to wooden ornaments just as craftsmen did in Revere's era.

A Loyalist Perspective on the Revolution Saturday, May 19; 1:00, 1:45 & 2:30 pm. Hear a first-hand account of the abuses loyalists suffered at the hands of emboldened "patriots." Michael Lepage takes on the role of Chief Justice Peter Oliver, brother of Andrew Oliver, a stamp collector.



Hammered Dulcimer Concert Saturday, May 26; 1:00–3:00 pm. Award-winning musician Dave Neiman plays jigs, reels, and Baroque and Renaissance tunes that Paul Revere and his family may have enjoyed.

PAUL REVERE HOUSE STAFF

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Curator/Assistant Director Edith J. Steblecki

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The Paul Revere Memorial Association also receives annual support from the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati, Society of Colonial Wars, the Lowell Institute, Revere Copper Products, Inc., Lodge of St. Andrew, Colonel Ruby Linn Fund, Union Oyster House, Revere Hotel, Boston Duck Tours, and the National Park Service.

The PAUL REVERE MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

19 NORTH SQUARE

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02113

Lydia Loring *Continued from page 4*

*lay all this time a snoring,
Nor dreamed of harm,
as he lay warm,
in bed with Mrs. Loring."*

The Jamaica Plain Mansion, abandoned by the Loring family, later served the rebels. Seized by colonial forces, it became the headquarters for Nathanael Greene's Rhode Island Regiment in May of 1775. A month later, General George Washington designated the property as a military hospital for those wounded and dying during the Battle of Bunker Hill. Those who died in the "hospital" from both injury and a smallpox epidemic were subsequently buried on Commodore Loring's sixty-acre gentleman's farm, in the garden that Mrs. Mary Curtis Loring once enjoyed. Those bodies were exhumed nearly a century later; the mansion, at this point, was the residence of the Greenoughs, a family famous for breeding attorneys and bad investors, but who had been Patriots during the Revolutionary War. After the exhumation, the bodies were buried in the Walter Street Burying Ground, now Peter's Hill, in Harvard University's Arnold Arboretum. The symbol of Commodore Loring's prosperity, the estate of an ardent loyalist, was fertilized by the blood of patriots. ♦

Part II of Sharon's article on the Loring Family will appear in the next issue of the Gazette.

Save the Date!! Paul Revere: A Man of Many Occupations

Panel Discussion and Progressive Event

Where: Old North Church, 193 Salem St., Boston, MA

When: Tuesday, June 5 @ 6:30 – 9:00 pm

Tickets: "Pay what you will" donation

Speakers:

Patrick M. Leehey, Research
Director, Paul Revere House

Robert Martello, Professor of the
History of Science and Technology,
Olin College

Nan Wolverton, Director of
Fellowships and Director of the Center
for Historic American Visual Culture,
American Antiquarian Society



*Paul Revere, c. 1800,
by St. Memin.
Collection, PRMA*

*Reception to follow at the Paul Revere House Education
and Visitor Center. Co-sponsored by the Paul Revere House.*