

and ten to twenty rods wide. The meeting-house is thus described in Lewis's "History of Lynn": "1682. The meeting-house was this year removed from Shepard Street to the centre of the Common and rebuilt; it was fifty feet long and forty-four wide; it had folding-doors on three sides, without porches. The top of each door was formed into two semicircular arches; the windows consisted of small diamond panes, set in sashes of lead; the floor was at first supplied with seats, and pews were afterward separately set up by individuals, as they obtained permission of the town. By this means the interior came at length to present a singular appearance. Some of the pews were large, and some small; some square, and some oblong; some with seats on three sides, and some with a seat on one side; some with small oak panels, and some with large pine ones; and most of them were surmounted by a little balustrade, with small columns, of various patterns, according to the taste of the proprietors. Most of the square pews had a chair in the centre, for the comfort of the old lady or gentleman, the master or mistress of the family by whom it was occupied. One pew, occupied by black people, was elevated above the stairs in one corner near to the ceiling. The galleries were extended on three sides, supported by six oak columns, and guarded by a turned balustrade. They were ascended by two flights of stairs — one in each corner — on the south side. The pulpit was on the north side, and