

## REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

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THE Council, in presenting their semi-annual report to the Society at the close of the 87th year since its incorporation, are pleased to assure the members of the continued success in carrying out the objects of the founder.

The annual report of the Treasurer shows that the finances of the Society are in a prosperous condition, and that of the Librarian indicates a substantial increase in the library and a growing interest in the use of the valuable archaeological and historical material it has accumulated.

Our associate, Charles L. Nichols, has prepared a biographical sketch of William Stevens Perry, who died in May, 1898.

The Council have to chronicle the deaths of six members of the Society since the last semi-annual report was presented: Othniel C. Marsh of New Haven, Reuben A. Guild of Providence, William S. Barton of Worcester, Daniel G. Brinton of Media, Charles M. Lamson of Hartford, and Robert Clarke of Cincinnati. Appropriate memorials of these gentlemen (with the exception of Dr. Brinton, which will come later) have been prepared, and are presented as part of the report of the Council.

Through our associate, William E. Foster of Providence, we have received a notice of Reuben A. Guild, prepared from a memorial written by Prof. William C. Poland of Brown University.<sup>1</sup>

**William Stevens Perry**, the oldest son of the late Stephen Perry, of Providence, R. I., was born in that city on the twenty-second of January, 1832.

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<sup>1</sup>Miss Georgiana Guild of Providence, has kindly revised this notice of her father.

He was descended from John Perry, who came to New England with John Eliot, "The Apostle to the Indians," and on the maternal side from William Stevens, of Falmouth, Maine.

Educated in the schools of Providence, he entered Brown University in 1851, but transferred his allegiance to Harvard in his sophomore year, and was graduated with the class of 1854. He studied at the Virginia Theological Seminary, near Alexandria, the school which numbers among its graduates such men as Phillips Brooks and Henry C. Potter, and which can assert that the missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church have been founded almost without exception by its sons.

After graduation he returned to Watertown, Mass., and materially aided in the organization of the parish of Grace Church, Newton. He was ordained deacon in that church March 29, 1857, by Bishop Eastburn, and advanced to the priesthood by the same Bishop in St. Paul's Church, Boston, April 7, 1858, serving in that church as assistant to the Rev. Dr. Alexander H. Vinton until October of the same year.

He then became rector of St. Luke's Church, Nashua, N. H., where he remained until 1861. From this date he was rector of St. Stephen's Church, Portland, Me., for two years. During this pastorate he was married in Gambier, Ohio, January 15, 1862, to Sara Abbott Woods, youngest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Mather Smith, D.D., at one time President of Kenyon College.

After a year as one of the editors of the *Church Monthly*, published in Boston, he accepted the rectorship of St. Michael's Church, Litchfield, Conn. Here his life was passed until 1869, when he was called to Trinity Church, Geneva, N. Y., where he remained until his elevation to the episcopate in September, 1876.

During his residence in Geneva he filled the chair of History in Hobart College, from 1871 to 1874, and was

elected President of that College in April, 1876, which office was, however, resigned in September, upon his election as Bishop.

His vital interest in the Episcopal Church throughout his life placed him in important positions in the councils of that church.

In 1859 he was a deputy from the diocese of New Hampshire to the General Convention held at Richmond, Va., and as deputy, officer, or Bishop he was present at every subsequent Triennial Convention. He was appointed Assistant Secretary of the House of Deputies in 1862, and Secretary of the Convention from 1865 to 1876. In 1868 he was elected by the two Houses of the Convention Historiographer of the American Episcopal Church, which office he held until his death.

He was, without exception, the most voluminous writer in the Episcopal Church of America, his various publications comprising over one hundred and twenty-five separate titles.

The volume of "Papers Relating to the History of the Church in Virginia," elicited the thanks of the legislature of that State. The "Historical Collections of the American Colonial Church," five volumes, privately printed, "A Half Century of the Legislation of the American Episcopal Church," three volumes, annotated and published at the request of the Convention, and his "History of the American Episcopal Church from 1587 to 1883," are perhaps his most important works.

Bishop Perry was a member of the Lambeth Conference of 1878 and that of 1888, and a member of the "Alt Katholik" Conference, held in Bonn, in 1875, and at each of these meetings he took an active part and wielded no inconsiderable influence. He was one of the three Bishops appointed to prepare and report the "Standard Prayer Book of 1892."

Bishop Perry was intensely patriotic, and was interested

both by inheritance and by personal taste in many of the national orders and societies. He was an hereditary member of the Society of Cincinnati, and was for several years Chaplain-general of that order, in which capacity he delivered the sermon before the Society on the occasion of the Centennial observance of the Inauguration of George Washington in New York City.

Great as his patriotism was he never permitted it to stand in the light of historic truth as he viewed it, and when in 1893 he felt that this country was being carried away by the popular clamor for Columbus and the Spanish influence, he stood almost alone in his condemnation of this mistaken zeal—putting forward in a strong appeal to his countrymen the greater claim of Sebastian Cabot as the true discoverer of this continent, and the Anglo-Saxon idea as the foundation of our prosperity.

Nor would Bishop Perry allow his patriotism to become partisan, for when the delegates of the seceding States absented themselves from the Convention of 1862, he called their names in due order, thus manifesting great tact in that time of extreme emergency by refusing to recognize a break in the unity of the Church when the State was sundered by rebellion.

He was elected a member of the American Antiquarian Society, April 25, 1882, and always kept in touch with its progress and in sympathy with its interests.

All reference to his special life work and its successful results in his Diocese in Iowa has been purposely omitted as having no place in this notice; but at no time were his more immediate duties neglected for the many and varied interests beyond his State, and it was while engaged immediately in his diocesan labors that his life was ended on the thirteenth of May, 1898.

Among many honors paid him may be noted the degree of D.D., given by Trinity College, Hartford, in 1869, and the same degree conferred in 1888 by the University

of Oxford. He was made LL.D. by William and Mary College in 1876, and given the same degree in 1894 by Trinity College, Dublin, in recognition of the importance of his historical writings. The degree of D.C.L. was given by the University of Bishop's College in 1885, and was twice repeated by other colleges.

A man of strong personality and positive opinions, it is not surprising that the influence of Bishop Perry was marked upon the Church to which he was drawn by birth and by connection. A man of literary tastes and broad culture, and gifted with a facile pen, it was to be expected that his literary and historical writings would be numerous and important. In addition to these qualities, however, the winning courtesy and the deep humanity of his nature gave to Bishop Perry his great influence over the people among whom his later and more mature years have been passed, and endeared him to all classes of men. C. L. N.

**Othniel Charles Marsh** was born in Lockport, N. Y., October 29, 1831. His parents, Caleb and Mary G. (Peabody) Marsh, were natives of Danvers, Mass. He was indebted for his opportunities of education to his uncle, Mr. George Peabody, of London. He began his preparation for college in 1851, at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. From that school he entered Yale College, where he was graduated in 1860. In early life, before entering college, his predilection for the study of natural science discovered itself. After graduating he pursued this study in New Haven for two years. He then went abroad and devoted three additional years to the same pursuit, in Germany. Before the close of this period he had published several scientific papers in the *American Journal of Science*. In 1863 he was elected a Fellow of the Geological Society of London. In July, 1866, he became Professor of Paleontology in Yale College. Shortly after, Mr. Peabody founded in that institution a

Museum of Natural History, availing himself as to the terms of the foundation, of the counsels of Professor Marsh. Professor Marsh was appointed Curator of the geological collections of the College in 1867, and he superintended the erection of the first wing of the Museum, which was finished nine years later. A most important part of the career of Professor Marsh was the series of exploring expeditions in the West, which were led by him and which resulted in the discovery of a vast number of fossil remains, through the study and description of which he attained to celebrity in the scientific world. An indefatigable observer, he spared no pains and no expense, and even willingly encountered personal dangers, in the prosecution of these researches. In 1882 he was appointed Vertebrate Paleontologist of the United States Geological Survey, and held this office in connection with his professorship until his death. Professor Marsh was elected a member of the National Academy in 1874, and became President of that Society in 1883—an office which he held until 1895. His zeal and success in the advancement of science procured for him an honorable recognition abroad as well as at home. He was made a member of numerous learned societies in Europe. The Bigsby Medal of the Geological Society of London was bestowed on him in 1877, and the Cuvier Prize of the Institute of France, a Society of which he was a corresponding member, was awarded to him in 1897. Professor Marsh understood well the importance of presenting to his fellow-students in Natural Science accurate reports of his investigations and discoveries. He is the author of many distinct monographs and of numerous contributions published in scientific journals. His loyal attachment to Yale University is indicated by the fact that for a long period he served as professor without compensation, and left the principal part of his property by his will to that institution. Professor Marsh's health had been weakened for some time before his death, which occurred

on the 18th of March, 1899, in his sixty-eighth year. He was elected a member of this Society October 22d, 1877.

It must not be inferred from the foregoing brief sketch that the horizon of Professor Marsh was exclusively that of a specialist, broad as were the relations of his field of inquiry to general science. He delighted in flowers and in the culture of them in his own attractive gardens. He cared for plants that were rare and blossoms specially beautiful. His house was stored with pictures and objects of artistic merit or of curious interest, brought together partly from distant parts of the globe. Nor was his liberality in giving limited to the domain of science and scientific education. Those who knew him best are aware that in a quiet way he extended help to persons who were needy. Those most intimate with him, assistants who worked at his side, felt that along with his frankness that amounted often to bluntness—for he always said what he thought—there was a kind heart. Naturally the gentler side of his nature was most manifest to the neighbors and the close friends whose society he prized.

G. P. F.

**Reuben Aldridge Guild** died in Providence on the 13th of May, 1899, aged 77 years and 9 days. He was the son of Reuben and Olive (Morse) Guild, and was born at Dedham, Mass., on the 4th of May, 1822, being one of a family of eleven children. He was descended in the seventh generation from John Guild, who came to America in 1636, and was one of the original proprietors of Dedham. He built a house which he and his descendants occupied for more than two hundred years.

Mr. Guild was prepared for college at Day's Academy, Wrentham, Mass., from 1840 to 1841, under Mr. David Burbank (B.U. 1837), and Mr. Charles Coffin Jewett (B. U. 1835), subsequently Mr. Guild's immediate predecessor as Librarian of Brown University; and from 1841 to 1843 at the Worcester County Manual Labor High School

(now Worcester Academy), under Messrs. Nelson Wheeler, Henry Day (both afterwards professors at Brown), Joseph R. Manton (B.U. 1842) and Alfred E. Giles (B.U. 1844).

After graduation from Brown University as Bachelor of Arts, he was assistant librarian of the University from September, 1847 until March, 1848, when he became librarian, and he held this office until 1893. In all he had forty-six years of continuous and almost literally unbroken service. From 1893 to his death he was *Librarian Emeritus*.

He was a member of the Common Council of Providence for seven years, and of the school committee for fifteen years, most of the time being Secretary. He was Secretary of the Brown University Alumni Association for twelve years. He was President and Essayist of the Rhode Island Baptist Sunday School Convention for seventeen years; Secretary of the Rhode Island Baptist Education Society from 1850 to 1855. He was a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, of the Rhode Island Veteran Citizens' Historical Association, honorary member of the Essex Institute of Salem, Mass., of the Old Colony Historical Society, of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Historical Society, and held membership and office in many other organizations. He was elected a member of the American Antiquarian Society in April, 1876, and as long as his health permitted was a regular attendant at its meetings.

In 1887, he prepared for the Society a paper entitled "Roger Williams, the Freeman of Massachusetts."

He was Secretary of the preliminary meetings held in Providence in 1871-72 for the establishment of a Free Public Library.

Dr. Guild was instrumental, in connection with the late Gen. Charles B. Norton, in calling the first librarians' convention ever known to have been held in the world's history. It met in New York, in September, 1853. The practical outcome of the convention was the publication



of his "Librarian's Manual" in 1858, which has long been regarded a "bibliographical classic."

He was a member of the American Library Association from its first meeting in Philadelphia, in 1876, when he was chosen one of the three original secretaries. He attended the first International Conference of Librarians in London, in 1877, serving on the Council. He was also elected honorary member of the Library Association of the United Kingdom of Great Britain. Later, he was made non-resident lecturer of the Library School.

In 1893 he was appointed a member of the Advisory Council of the World's Congress Auxiliary of the Columbian Exposition on a Congress of Librarians, ranking as an honorary and corresponding member of the Auxiliary.

At the Denver conference of the American Library Association, in 1895, he was elected to honorary membership by virtue of a vote carried electing to such membership all surviving members of the famous library convention of 1853. A few days before his death, he received the following telegram from Atlanta, Ga., dated May 10, 1899:—"The American Library Association, in conference at Atlanta, sends grateful remembrances to an honored pioneer," a fitting recognition of his life's interest in library work.

For some time before his death, he was one of the Board of Managers of the Old Men's Home of Providence, R. I., to which he was a frequent visitor, bringing comfort and cheer to the inmates.

One of the marked events of his career was the removal of the college library from Manning Hall to the new library building given by John Carter Brown, which was dedicated on the 16th of February, 1878. On the next morning, attended by Prof. Diman, he reverently carried the first book to the new building, a superb folio copy of Bagster's Polyglot Bible, and placed it as book number one, in alcove one, on shelf one, calling it "the book of

books, the embodiment of true wisdom, and the fountain head of real culture, civilization and moral improvement." The work of classifying, rearranging and cataloguing the library of 48,000 volumes in the new edifice was largely done by him alone.

He received his degree of Master of Arts in course. In 1874, Shurtleff College conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Dr. Guild published much in the form of addresses, sketches, essays, reports, separately, and as contributions to periodicals. In the Historical Catalogue of Brown University, 1895, thirty-three titles are given. The larger books are "Librarian's Manual," 1858; "Life, Times and Correspondence of James Manning, and the Early History of Brown University," 1864; "Biographical Introduction to the Writings of Roger Williams," 1866; "History of Brown University, with Illustrative Documents," 1867; "Chaplain Smith and The Baptists," 1885; "Footprints of Roger Williams," 1886; "Early History of Brown University," 1897. The last work he dedicated to the alumni of Brown University. Of the Publications of the Narragansett Club he edited "The Letter of John Cotton and Roger Williams's Reply," 1866; "Roger Williams's 'Queries of Highest Consideration,'" 1867; and "Staples's 'Rhode Island in the Continental Congress,'" 1870. He wrote for the *Journal* the Necrology of Brown University for 1891-92.

Dr. Guild was reared a Unitarian. On the 5th of April, 1840, he was baptized by the Rev. Dr. Baron Stow, and received as a member of the Baldwin Place Baptist Church, Boston. In 1840 he left mercantile life, on which he had entered as a clerk, and began his studies, with the ministry in view. In 1850 he became a member of the First Baptist Church in Providence. He was active in the work of the Church, and for many years in the Sunday school. He had a simple, firm, religious faith, which fortified and

comforted him in life, gave him a mission of blessing to others, and strengthened him to meet the final hour.

He was justly proud of the library which had grown under his devoted care from a small collection of books into large dimensions,<sup>1</sup> with increasing hopes for the future. But he was not merely a bibliographer and a care-taker of books. He loved his college, he believed in it; he loved his colleagues in the faculty and the undergraduates who daily resorted to him for advice or a word of encouragement.

He married, 17 December, 1849, at Providence, Jane Clifford Hunt, daughter of Samuel and Nancy (Lincoln) Hunt, who, with four children survives him.

**William Sumner Barton**, who on July 1, 1899, stood fourth in order of seniority of membership upon our rolls, died at Rutland, in the county of Worcester, on July 13, 1899. He was elected a member April 26, 1854. He was the eldest brother of our Librarian, and was the oldest of nine children of the Hon. Ira Moore Barton, who was one of the great lawyers at the bar of Worcester County, was for eight years Judge of Probate for that county, and was for many years an active member of this Society and of the Council. Mr. Barton's mother was a sister of Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, the two ladies being included in the ten children of Dr. Artemas Bullard of West Sutton and his second wife, Lucy White Bullard. A genealogical and biographical sketch of Dr. Bullard, prepared by William S. Barton in 1878, was printed in pamphlet form, and will be found in our library.

Mr. Barton was born at Oxford, Sept. 30, 1824, but came to Worcester with his father in 1834. He was graduated at Brown University in 1844, receiving the degree of A.M., probably in 1847. He attended the Harvard Law School in 1845-6, was admitted to the Worcester

<sup>1</sup> In 1848 the library numbered less than 20,000 volumes; in 1893, 80,000.

bar in the latter year, and practised until June, 1854, for a part of the time with his father and the Hon. Peter C. Bacon. In 1854, he secured a position in the Bank of Commerce at Boston, which he held for more than 17 years, maintaining his residence the while at Worcester. In 1872, he was elected City Treasurer of Worcester, and held that office for 27 years, adopting at the outset a modern and systematic method of book-keeping in place of the antiquated and imperfect system which he found there.

Mr. Barton was married, April 4, 1849, to Anne Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Mary Gould (Ellery) Jennison of Worcester; and, secondly, to Katharine Almy, daughter of William and Jane Byon Ellery of New York City. He had five children. His widow and the three daughters by his first wife, and the son and daughter by the second wife survive him. This son, a namesake and great great grandson of William Ellery, signer of the Declaration of Independence, illustrated the fact that *Naissance oblige* by carrying the colors of the Second Massachusetts Regiment through the Cuban campaign of 1898, in which that regiment made a brilliant record.

Besides the biographical sketch of the Bullard family, Mr. Barton wrote an instructive and entertaining Sketch of the Life of the Duchess of Orleans and her Sons, the Comte de Paris and the Duc de Chartres. But his contribution to antiquarian lore which was most valuable was his transcription of the Epitaphs in the old Burying Ground on Worcester Common, with notes and references. The ancient grave-stones have long since been buried in the earth, but this pamphlet preserves the names and dates, with the other data, which together make up an important part of the biographical history of the city.

The old personal friends of Mr. Barton were conscious, before he laid down his public duties, that he was losing his pristine vigor of body and mind. He spent the early

months of 1899 among his books and in pleasant intercourse with his family and friends. On the evening of July 11 he left his house to visit the post-office, which was near at hand. He was seen, later in the evening, walking towards the suburbs, and, being accosted, said he was going to visit his eldest daughter, who lived in that neighborhood. The sequel makes it evident that he continued his walk over a rather lonely country road, still bound, in his thoughts, for his daughter's home; that when the next day came he picked berries for his own refreshment and gathered a bouquet of wild flowers for his daughter, and towards the close of that day, at a spot some thirteen miles from home, he turned aside into a pasture, and calmly laid himself down to rest. After some hours of peaceful slumber he awakened, not in the house of his daughter, but in that of his Heavenly Father. The suddenness and very unexpected manner of his death was, of course, a great shock to his family and to the community, but to the writer there is no thought of pain in such a passing away as this. He had fought the battle of life; his work was done; the transition came without pain but with evident pleasure. His end was peace.

C. A. C.

**Rev. Charles Marion Lamson, D.D.**, the eldest child of Charles Edwin, and Elizabeth (Cook) Lamson, was born in North Hadley, Mass., May 16, 1843. His boyhood was spent at home on the farm and his early education was at the public schools. He was fitted for college at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, and entered Amherst in 1860. At school and in college he took high rank both as man and scholar, and at Amherst became positively a Christian.

Graduated in 1864, he became an instructor at Williston Seminary, and later spent a year in the study of theology at the University of Halle, in Germany. On his return he was appointed instructor in English and Latin at

Amherst, where, having decided to enter the ministry, he also pursued theological studies under the direction of Professor, afterwards President, Julius H. Seelye.

He was ordained and installed pastor of the Porter Congregational Church, at Brockton, Mass., Aug. 5, 1869, in which position he quickly showed that he had unusual gifts, both as preacher and pastor. Dec. 25, 1869, he was married to Miss Helena F. Bridgman, of Amherst, Mass.

In the spring of 1871, he was called to the Salem Street Congregational Church, in Worcester, Mass., and was installed as pastor over this important church, May 3, 1871. The exacting demands of this position he met with conspicuous ability for fourteen years, attracting a large congregation by his power as a preacher and devotion as a pastor, and exerting a wide influence for good throughout the city and upon its institutions. He served as a member of the School Board from 1878 to 1884 inclusive, and as a director of the Free Public Library, from Jan. 1, 1883, to Sept. 29, 1885, in both positions rendering valuable services.

In the autumn of 1885 the North Congregational Church at St. Johnsbury, Vt., sought him as its pastor, and he was installed there Oct. 8, of that year. This charge gave him new opportunity to exert his growing power as a man, a scholar, and a preacher. During the succeeding years he became well known throughout the State as a most influential figure in all educational, philanthropic and religious movements. He was a trustee of the St. Johnsbury Academy, Athenæum and Museum. He was active in the missionary work of the State and was everywhere welcomed as a preacher of singular insight, spirituality and eloquence.

After nearly ten years of this full and most successful ministry, he was, to the keen regret of his St. Johnsbury people, called to the historic Centre Church of Hartford, Conn., and yielding to this invitation he was installed as

pastor there Feb. 7, 1894. For this different, and in many respects, more important field, he discovered fresh resources in himself, and had there a not less happy, and even more effective ministry.

In 1888 he was elected a trustee of Amherst College, in which he was deeply interested, where his breadth, tact and wisdom were greatly appreciated, and where he continued until his death, a most helpful adviser. He was appointed preacher before the National Congregational Council in Oct., 1892; was an important member of the Executive Committee of the Congregational Home Missionary Society; and in Oct., 1897, on the retirement of Rev. Dr. Storrs, he was, to his great surprise and to the satisfaction of all friends of the missionary cause, elected President of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

With characteristic energy he threw himself into the duties of this high position, and at once proved his fitness for it by the force and sympathy of his speech, by his wisdom in council, and by his skill as a presiding officer.

Dr. Lamson was elected a member of this Society Oct. 22, 1883, and received the degree of Doctor in Divinity from his Alma Mater in 1885.

His death was very unexpected, and to human view untimely. He was spending a happy vacation with his family in his old home, and among his old friends in St. Johnsbury, apparently in his usual health. Returning from a bicycle ride he was suddenly seized with angina pectoris, and died in a few minutes, Aug. 8, 1899, a little over fifty-six years of age, in the fulness of his powers and influence. The burial was at North Hadley.

Besides his widow, five children survive him: Marion H., a teacher in Boston; Theodore, a student of medicine at Johns Hopkins University; Richard, a student of law; Charles E., who received his diploma at Amherst at the

last Commencement, from his father's hands ; and Kenneth W., who is at home.

Dr. Lamson was a man of commanding presence ; tall, strongly built, with massive head and features ; a glorious crown of silver hair, and a powerful voice that easily filled the largest assembly room. He possessed a strong mind, constantly growing, finely disciplined and richly stored with the better learning ; a singularly pure, candid, gentle, and courageous moral sense ; and a most eager, devoted and sympathetic heart. Though clear and tenacious in his convictions, he was extremely liberal in temper, catholic in judgments, and spiritual, at times almost mystical, in his utterance—a trait which gave him great influence over minds desiring to be inspired with the deepest truths. Few men are so modest, so unselfish, so transparent, so serious, and yet so gentle as was he. He was an impressive man, yet so natural, so full of tenderness and humor that he was a friend to everybody. He sought nothing for himself, yet every place to which, in his busy serving life, he was called, he filled with abundant, strong and gracious efficiency.

His untimely death is a great loss to the Church and the world. The tidings of it brought keen pain to many hearts here and beyond sea, and hundreds will rise up to call him blessed.

D. M.

**Robert Clarke** was born in Annan, Dumfries-shire, Scotland, May 1, 1829. With his parents he came to America in 1840, settling in Cincinnati, where he attended school, finishing his education at Woodward College, now the Woodward High School. After spending three years in the Adirondacks for the benefit of his health, he returned to Cincinnati, where, having first tried another occupation, he finally associated himself with Walter S. Patterson in the book and stationery business, in a small shop in Sixth Street, near Vine Street. In this establishment he met



the most cultivated men of the town, and his taste for literature and for books was fostered by intercourse with the best-read men of Cincinnati.

His business grew with years, and in 1858 he established the firm of Robert Clarke & Co., later the Robert Clarke Co. This became well known throughout the country. Our late associate, Justin Winsor, says: "The most important *Americana* lists at present issued by American dealers are those of the Robert Clarke Company," and Mr. Fiske, in his *History of the United States*, makes a remark of the same purport. Robert Clarke was the head and soul of these collections of *Americana*, and he was a constant publisher of the same class of works. The most important of these was the Ohio Valley Historical Series, comprising seven books. Most of these were edited by Mr. Clarke himself, though the reader would hardly suspect this fact, a modest "R. C." at the end of the last volume being the only record of his labors.

In 1876 he wrote and published a pamphlet, entitled "Prehistoric Remains which were found on the site of Cincinnati, with a vindication of the Cincinnati Tablet." He was an occasional contributor to the *Scientific American* on geology and kindred topics.

He was elected a member of this Society April 26, 1871. Though he was never present at our meetings, he recognized his membership by the gift of many of his historical and other imprints.

Mr. Clarke in later years gradually retired from the management of business. In 1898 he made the "tour of the world" in hope of restoring his broken health. Though better for a time, he never recovered his former vigor, and died suddenly August 26th last, in his seventy-first year. Though never married, he was eminently a domestic man. Never was there a more methodical person. He knew only two places in his daily life, his office and his home, but his round of sympathies was bounded by neither of these.

For nearly thirty-five years he lived in Glendale, a suburb some fifteen miles from Cincinnati. Here he played the part of a good citizen in all that concerned the moral and intellectual welfare of his village. He was an active member of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, though here again he almost never appeared at its meetings, but he was fruitful in suggestion, and his position in business gave him opportunities to promote the welfare of the Society, opportunities he did not neglect.

Robert Clarke was always accessible. An untiring worker, he had always leisure for consultation and advice. Many anecdotes are current in Cincinnati of his kindness to his *employés*; he was their friend and father. But preëminently he was a bookman, in every sense of this word, as well acquainted with the contents of books as with their market value. In Cincinnati, at least, in this regard, he leaves no successor.

E. F. B.

For the Council.

JAMES P. BAXTER.

CHARLES A. CHASE.

NOTE.—The writers, whose initials are given in the foregoing pages, are, Charles L. Nichols, George P. Fisher, Charles A. Chase, Daniel Merriman and Eugene F. Bliss.

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