

PROCEEDINGS.

ANNUAL MEETING, OCTOBER 24, 1894, AT THE HALL OF THE
SOCIETY IN WORCESTER.

The President, Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY, in the chair.

The following members were present :¹ George E. Ellis, Edward E. Hale, George F. Hoar, Nathaniel Paine, Stephen Salisbury, Samuel A. Green, Elijah B. Stoddard, George S. Paine, Edward L. Davis, William A. Smith, James F. Hunnewell, Egbert C. Smyth, John D. Washburn, Edward G. Porter, Reuben A. Guild, Charles C. Smith, Thomas H. Gage, Edmund M. Barton, Franklin B. Dexter, Philipp J. J. Valentini, Charles A. Chase, Samuel S. Green, Justin Winsor, Henry W. Haynes, Frederic W. Putnam, Andrew McF. Davis, J. Evarts Greene, Charles M. Lamson, Henry S. Nourse, William B. Weeden, Daniel Merriman, Reuben Colton, Robert N. Toppan, Henry H. Edes, Edward Channing, George E. Francis, Frank P. Goulding, A. George Bullock, G. Stanley Hall, John McK. Merriam, William E. Foster, Hamilton A. Hill, John F. Jameson, Charles P. Bowditch, Calvin Stebbins, Francis H. Dewey, Charles J. Hoadly, Benjamin A. Gould, Edward L. Pierce, Henry A. Marsh, Frederick A. Ober, John E. Hudson, Rockwood Hoar.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Report of the Council was read by Mr. WILLIAM B. WEEDEN of Providence, R. I., who also read a paper entitled "Quality the Prevailing Element in Representation.

The Report of the Treasurer was presented in print by Mr. NATHANIEL PAINE.

¹The names follow the order of election to membership.

The Report of the Librarian was presented by Mr. EDMUND M. BARTON.

On motion these reports were accepted and adopted, and referred to the Committee of Publication.

Hon. GEORGE F. HOAR presented to the Society the original manuscripts of an address to President John Adams, signed by the principal citizens of Westmoreland, Virginia, and of the President's answer, signed by him. The answer is dated July 11, 1798. The address is without date; it was probably presented just before that time.

"These manuscripts are especially interesting," said Senator HOAR, "on account of one sentence in the address to the President. I suppose the phrase of Abraham Lincoln, 'Government by the people, of the people, and for the people,' with the possible exception of the opening sentence of the Declaration of Independence, is the one utterance which has found firmest lodgment and acceptance with the American people, and all who reverence free government everywhere. It always stirs a public audience when it is appropriately quoted. The sentence in the declaration,—'that our people are hostile to a government made by themselves, for themselves, and conducted by themselves is an insult, malignant in its nature and extensive in its mischief,'—shows that the phrase is one which has been growing up and finding its expression for a good while.

"I came across a similar sentence, from an ancestor of mine, who, I suppose, was rather an uncomfortable creature to deal with. But he deserves to be respected as the man who had the courage and enterprise to go into the wilderness to ransom Mrs. Rowlandson. The expression is in Sewall's diary. He says: 'John Hoar comes into the lobby and said he comes from the Lord, by the Lord, to speak for the Lord.'¹

"I submit these papers for the disposition of the Publication Committee. I will reserve the property in these

¹ Sewall Papers, Mass. Hist. Coll., 5th Series, Vol. V., p. 333.

manuscripts for the present, though they will probably become the property of the Society at a later time.”¹

“TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

“*Sir*

“Your fellow Citizens of the County of Westmoreland cannot at this portentous Crisis withhold their Offering of Gratitude and Respect to their Chief Magistrate, as well to assure him of their unshaken Decision at all Times and on all Occasions to maintain inviolate the Independence of their Country, as to relieve the Reputation of the American Nation from the unfounded Aspersions which the Agents of a foreign Country have asserted in support of Wrong inflicted in Contempt of a solemn Treaty of Friendship on our unoffending peaceable Fellow Citizens, and of Demands made on the Honor and Purse of [of] our Country.

“The Declaration that our People are hostile to a Government made by themselves, for themselves and conducted by themselves is an Insult malignant in its Nature, and extensive in its Mischief—

“While it supports the Opinion that the Efforts of the accusing Nation have under the cover of Amity promoted the deepest Injury, it shows too that on the Success of this favourite Scheme do they Chiefly rely for the Execution of their wicked projects—

“On our Enemy the acknowledgment pours down Shame and Confusion, and is to our Countrymen a monitory Lesson from which great Good we trust will be deriv’d—

“That Freemen should differ in Opinion concerning the Measures of their Government is not only to be expected but is even to be desir’d when Obedient to Law and Guided by Love of Country: But Differences like these (and we believe that generally speaking only such have existed amongst us) while they prove the general Happiness, may be consider’d as sure pledges of united Efforts to defend the Government from Insult and Injury, under whose Wing all participate alike in the felicity it diffuses—

“If we should unfortunately hold in our Bosom Citizens bearing the American Name and destitute of the American Heart, they must be few in Number, and Wise Laws firmly executed will speedily cure every Evil flowing from this source: To the

¹ Senator HOAR has since given these valuable MSS. to the Society.

Wisdom of Congress we look for the Remedy, and in your paternal Vigilance and immovable firmness, We rely for its effectual Application—

“When our Forefathers exchanged their Native Country for the Wilderness of America, Devotion to their God, Obedience to the Precepts of Morality, Love of Liberty guided by Love of Order were their governing Principles. This precious Inheritance our Fathers cherish’d with sincere Affection, and in a Late awful Trial to the influence of these first rate Rules on our infant Nation may with Truth be Chiefly ascribed the glorious Issue of our common Toils and common Dangers: That Issue we hold in Trust for our posterity, and that Trust We will never forfeit. Since that period we have grown strong by Union: Where is the Nation that can coerce United Columbia into Submission? The Sun has not yet shone upon it.

“We Love peace, We hate War, but we prize our Honor too highly to wish the continua [nce of the?] first or to [fly?] from the perils of the Last with a degraded Name. We believe too (and in this Belief past as well as present Experience justifies us) that the surest Way to preserve peace is to be prepared for War.

“Your Sincere and dignified Endeavours to conciliate Differences, to obtain Restitution for Wrongs, to sacrifice all secondary Considerations on the Altar of Peace sheds new Lustre on your well earn’d Fame, and adds a new Title to your establish’d Claim on the Admiration and Gratitude of your fellow Citizens.

“Conciliation being rejected, War continued. One course only was left by which National Disgrace could be instantly arrested and National Existence permanently maintained. That happy Course you have taken with decision frankness and Fortitude and We cannot hesitate as to the part becoming us to act: In Peace We obey the Laws, We foster the Union of the States, We inspire our Children with Love of Virtue, of their Country, of their Government, and their God. In War We know but one additional Obligation, To die in the Last Ditch or uphold our Nation.

“This sacred Duty We will teach by our Example, and in full reliance on the Justice of our Cause We are prepar’d to meet every Event to which We may be expos’d with a Resolution deserving Victory

"To the Almighty Ruler We humbly commend [commend]
our Country and our President and We implore him to pour upon
them the continual dew of his Blessing

~~Jno Jas Maund~~
~~Jas A. Thompson~~
~~James Crump~~
~~Tiny Harrington~~
~~Garner~~

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Grover Mulock | 22 John Brown Junr. |
| 2 G ^o . Carter | 23 Bena M Craht Junr |
| 3 Rich ^d I Burnett | 24 Joel, S, Rose |
| 4 Thomas Gregory | 25 Henry Griggs |
| 5 John Billings | 26 William longworth |
| 6 George Carey | 27 Charles C. Rice |
| 7 John Norwood | 28 Samuel Lyell |
| 8 William Chilton | 29 Jeremiah Sutton |
| 9 John Lomas | 30 William Sutton |
| 10 William Spuvling | 31 John ^{his} x ^{mark} McKenney, |
| 11 Reuben Spuvling | 32 Presty ^{his} x ^{mark} McKenney |
| 12 Benjamin McKenney | 33 Thomas ^{his} x ^{mark} Ennis |
| 13 Thomas ^{his} x ^{mark} Johnson | 34 John gregory |
| 14 Gerrat ^{his} x ^{mark} | 35 George S ^{his} x ^{mark} Freshwater |
| Test 15 Reuben ^{his} x ^{mark} McKenney | 36 Richard Straughan |
| Geo: 16 James ^{his} x ^{mark} Potter | 37 Corbin Straughan |
| Garner | 38 Mat Calf ^{his} x ^{mark} gill |
| 17 Tho ^s . Huckman Johnson | 39 George ^{his} x ^{mark} Nash |
| Test 18 James McDanus | 40 James Sutton |
| Wheaton | 41 William B. Dozier |
| 19 James Gregory | 42 Edward Sutton |
| 20 Youel F Howsen | 43 Thomas ^{his} x ^{mark} Sutton |
| 21 Henry ^{his} x ^{mark} McKenney | 44 Allen S Poyin" |

“TO MY FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE COUNTY OF WESTMORELAND
IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA—

“*Gentlemen*

“An address so replete with sentiments purely American and so respectful to me, subscribed with the Names of four hundred respectable Citizens of Virginia is to me of inestimable Value—

“The declaration that our People are hostile to a Government, made by themselves, for themselves, and conducted by themselves, if it were true, would be a demonstration that the people despise and hate themselves; this inference unnatural and shocking as it seems, is however, always literally true of a corrupted people—

“a People thoroughly corrupted loath nothing so much as themselves, and with perfect Justice and reason, for they can have no Enemy so odious and destructive—this I thank God, is not yet the character of the American People, though great pains have been taken, and great expence incurred to make it so—The Citizens bearing the American name and destitute of the American heart are few in number, and wise Laws discreetly executed will speedily cure every evil flowing from this source The concise portrait of your forefathers is drawn by you with a masterly pencil—devotion to God, obedience to the precepts of morality Love of Liberty guided by Love of Order—these principles, planted America, and transmitted down from generation to generation, carried this Nation triumphantly through the last war—these principles can alone preserve this Country from the ambition and avarice of Nations who [who] have territories near us, and these principles still revered, the Sun has not shone upon that Nation, that can coerce united America into Submission—

“Even those whose trade it is to die Love peace and hate War—when their professional duty does not forbid—Honor however is essential to the happiness of Man—Individuals & Nations are miserable without it—both had better perish than justly forfeit it—the surest way to preserve peace is to be prepared for War—yet even this is not infallible, and in our case, I fully believe at present will not succeed—a year ago it might have answered I have no claims, but on the Justice of my fellow Citizens, for their approbation of Integrity, sincerity and diligence; these ought never to have been disputed—

"You obey the Laws, foster the Union of the States, you inspire your children with love of Virtue, of their Country and their God—the necessary consequence is you will die in the last ditch or uphold your Nation—for these declarations your Country and, all Nations not abandoned to Vice, will love, esteem and admire you, and may the Almighty Ruler of Nations bless you—

"JOHN ADAMS

"Philadelp^a July 11th 98."

Dr. SAMUEL A. GREEN: "Theodore Parker used an expression like that of Lincoln's, many years before the oration at Gettysburg."¹

Hon. JOHN D. WASHBURN: "It may be well to say to the Society what I said to the Council last night. I have held the office of Recording Secretary longer, with one exception, than any one ever held it. But I have been necessarily absent a great deal of late, and I therefore announced to the Council that I would like to decline to be

¹The following letter from Dr. GREEN explains itself:—

"MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
"30 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON.

"October 26, 1894.

"MY DEAR MR. HOAR:

"In Theodore Parker's 'Speeches, Addresses, and Occasional Sermons' (Boston, 1852), you will find the following paragraph in an address he made on the 'Slave Power in America,' before the New England Anti-Slavery Convention in Boston, May 29, 1850:—

"There is what I call the American idea. . . . This idea demands, as the proximate organization thereof, a democracy, that is, a government of all the people, by all the people, for all the people; of course, a government after the principles of eternal justice, the unchanging law of God; for shortness' sake, I will call it the idea of Freedom.' (II. 176.)

"Then, again, in Webster's 'Second Speech on Foot's Resolution,' delivered on January 26, 1830, as found in 'The Works of Daniel Webster' (Boston, 1851), this sentence occurs: 'It is, Sir, the people's Constitution, the people's government, made for the people, made by the people, and answerable to the people.' (III. 321.)

"You may use these facts, supplementing your remarks, in any way you think best.

"Yours very truly,

"SAMUEL A. GREEN."

"Hon. GEORGE F. HOAR, Worcester."

a candidate for re-election. They received my communication with kindness, and with many comments very agreeable to me. I have been greatly indebted to all the members through my long term of service, but I think it will be right that I now retire. I made that statement definitely to the Council."

Hon. GEORGE F. HOAR: "The Council, after hearing Mr. WASHBURN'S communication last night, passed a vote which they have requested me to communicate to the Society for its concurrence:—

'*Voted*, That the Council and the Society express their gratitude to our associate, the Hon. JOHN D. WASHBURN, for his long and faithful service as Recording Secretary, and that this vote be communicated by the President to the Society for its concurrence.'

"I move for the concurrence of this vote of the Council.

"The meeting of the Council was rendered unusually agreeable, last evening, by the presence of our beloved associate and friend, whose health is in such large measure restored. I should like to put on record what was said to me by a very eminent Swiss physician of Paris, Dr. Laudolt, two years ago. He stands probably at the head of his profession as an oculist and ophthalmic surgeon. A Swiss by birth, he spends his summer vacation in his native country. He spoke to me about Mr. WASHBURN, and said: 'Mr. WASHBURN is extremely popular in Switzerland.' It was not necessary to tell me that he was a popular man; we knew that here; but it was pleasant to me, as an American, to hear this tribute to him there. And it is also very pleasant to say, what I know, that the Department of State entertained the highest regard and opinion of the practical ability which Mr. WASHBURN exhibited in his very important public duty. I am sure that we all unite in our great satisfaction that his health is improved, and in the hope that he will be ultimately completely restored.

"I suggest that the Society depart from its usual mode

of voting, and that the affirmative vote on this resolution be by rising."

The PRESIDENT: "It is only proper that the members should express their feeling of obligation at this time to Mr. WASHBURN for his twenty-three years of service, and the great measure of help that the Society has received by his faithful assistance. The resolution is now before the Society."

It was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

A committee appointed to collect votes for President reported forty-four votes cast, all for Hon. STEPHEN SALISBURY.

The PRESIDENT: "The chair recognizes the responsibilities of the office, and I shall endeavor to fulfil them to the best of my ability. I thank you for the election."

On motion of Dr. GREEN a committee of three was appointed by the Chair to nominate the other officers, viz.: Dr. SAMUEL A. GREEN, Mr. JAMES F. HUNNEWELL, and Mr. JOHN E. HUDSON.

Senator HOAR: "I have another communication to make, which has reference to a matter I mentioned at a former meeting, the effort to redeem and preserve the homestead of General Rufus Putnam of the Revolution. The house, a picture of which is circulated with the Treasurer's Report, is in an excellent state of preservation, and is now the only memorial of the kind, so far as I know, of any famous Revolutionary general in Massachusetts. The present owners will sell the house and farm of about one hundred acres for four thousand dollars. The man who has owned it almost ever since General Putnam went to Marietta, Mr. Meade, is dead. It is proposed to raise that sum to buy the house and farm. Probably some of the out-lands can be sold, by which the cost will be diminished and some little provision made for a fund for keeping the place in repair, and perhaps for a museum of local antiquities. A very enthusiastic meeting, attended by several gentlemen present, was held

there last week, and about eleven hundred dollars was obtained on the spot. I suppose there will be no difficulty in getting the four thousand dollars. When we have got about twenty-five hundred, it may be well to ask the Ohio Society and the New York Society to aid in the matter. It seems unnecessary to say that Rufus Putnam was declared by George Washington to be the ablest engineer officer of the Revolutionary army. He improvised the fortifications of Dorchester Heights,* when the ground was filled with frost and was like a rock, in March, 1776. He fortified West Point, and, I suppose, selected it as a suitable place. He devised, at Washington's request, a plan to build a defence of our frontier, both on the lakes and on the sea. He was also an eminent officer in the old French War. That alone would be enough to make this appeal interesting to anyone who values the history of Massachusetts. But his great service to mankind is that he was 'the father and founder of Ohio,' as the Ohio historian calls him. It was due to him, more than to any man, that that great territory was saved from slavery;—that the scale was turned in our history, so that we are not now a great slave-holding empire, with, perhaps, a few of the descendants of the Puritans in New England making a feeble struggle for some measure of protest against its introduction here. I think that, with the single exception of George Washington, Rufus Putnam's was the greatest personal and individual influence in all American history. I would not except Franklin, nor any one excepting Washington. Other gentlemen may have their own views of that.

"It is proposed to convey this place, on its purchasé, to the Trustees of Public Reservations, of which Mr. Charles Eliot is Secretary. That was thought the best thing to do. It is not usual to take advantage of gentlemen coming here to get their names on subscription papers, but any gentleman who is interested in the matter, who would like to unite in this undertaking, may confer with Mr. PAINE or

myself, and we will gladly see that his subscription is put on the paper."

The Committee on Nominations reported a list which, by vote, was elected by the Secretary casting a yea vote for the list as presented. The following officers were thus declared elected :—

Vice-Presidents :

HON. GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR, LL.D., of Worcester.
REV. EDWARD EVERETT HALE, D.D., of Roxbury.

Secretary for Foreign Correspondence :

HON. JAMES HAMMOND TRUMBULL, LL.D., of Hartford,
Connecticut.

Secretary for Domestic Correspondence :

REV. GEORGE EDWARD ELLIS, LL.D., of Boston.

Recording Secretary :

CHARLES AUGUSTUS CHASE, A.M., of Worcester.

Treasurer :

MR. NATHANIEL PAINE, of Worcester.

Councillors :

HON. SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN, M.D., of Boston.
HON. PELEG EMORY ALDRICH, LL.D., of Worcester.
REV. EGBERT COFFIN SMYTH, D.D., of Andover.
SAMUEL SWETT GREEN, A.M., of Worcester.
HON. EDWARD LIVINGSTON DAVIS, A.M., of Worcester.
FRANKLIN BOWDITCH DEXTER, M.A., of New Haven,
Connecticut.
JEREMIAH EVARTS GREENE, A.B., of Worcester.
GRANVILLE STANLEY HALL, LL.D., of Worcester.
WILLIAM BABCOCK WEEDEN, A.M., of Providence,
Rhode Island.
HON. JOHN DAVIS WASHBURN, LL.B., of Worcester.

Committee of Publication:

Rev. EDWARD E. HALE, D.D., of Roxbury.

Mr. NATHANIEL PAINE, of Worcester.

CHARLES A. CHASE, A.M., of Worcester.

CHARLES C. SMITH, A.M., of Boston.

Auditors:

WILLIAM A. SMITH, A.B., of Worcester.

A. GEORGE BULLOCK, A.M., of Worcester.

Rev. EDWARD E. HALE: "I wish to express my acquiescence as to the importance of this great memorial to Rufus Putnam, to the man who went out from Massachusetts and founded Ohio. We are so fortunate, in Boston, as to have the works which General Putnam fortified in that remarkable manner, which George Washington directed, which Artemas Ward superintended, and which John Thomas carried out. The fortifications on Dorchester Heights are now part of that great system of parks that Boston has established. A stone monument was erected there,—which does not, however, contain the name of any one of the gentlemen whom I have just mentioned, but has on it the name of the mayor of the city of Boston at the time the stone was set up!"

Mr. J. EVARTS GREENE: "What Dr. HALE has just said suggests another fact in regard to the memorials of Boston. When I was a boy there were some earthworks of Revolutionary times still standing in Roxbury. Their lines and slopes were as perfect as when occupied by the army, to all appearance. We boys used to run up and down upon them and were perfectly familiar with them. We were very much interested in them, as boys would be, as visible memorials of that old time. Some few years ago, perhaps fifteen, I revisited Roxbury, which I had not done since my boyhood; and, among other places, I went to that. I found no trace of those old earthworks remaining. I was warned off the ground by some one who seemed to be in charge,

and in answer to my inquiries, he said that the earthworks had all been dug down and carted away within a few years; and he pointed out to me a monument, about four feet high, on which was a tablet saying that on this spot the earthworks of the Revolution had existed, and that this monument was erected by the city of Boston, so-and-so mayor! Those earthworks should have been preserved after the city of Boston acquired the property. They would have lasted thousands of years, with slight attention to repairing the wear of storms and the washing of rain, and would have been one of the most impressive and interesting things in the vicinity of Boston. So far as I know, not a voice was raised in remonstrance when they were entirely removed by the city itself."

The Recording Secretary reported the action of the Council in regard to nominations for membership. "The Council have instructed me to recommend for Foreign Membership, Mr. Hubert Hall of the Record Office, London; for Domestic Membership, James Lyman Whitney of Cambridge, Mass., Robert Charles Winthrop, Jr., of Boston, and Hon. Cushman Kellogg Davis of St. Paul, Minn."

Ballots were cast, and the foregoing candidates were declared elected.

The PRESIDENT called attention to a gift which the Society had just received from our associate, Mr. EDWARD H. THOMPSON of Yucatan, being a set of phonograph rolls, containing the songs of the Maya Indians from some of the primitive portions of Yucatan. Mr. THOMPSON is now the director of a large plantation in the extreme wild portion of Yucatan, which contains the very finest buildings now extant in North America of aboriginal construction, the collection of buildings known as Chichen-Itza.

Mr. FREDERICK A. OBER: "I can add nothing to what has been said with reference to this group of buildings. I believe it is the most important group in Yucatan. Of course all these different groups are unique, each one by

itself, though Chichen-Itza is doubtless richest in its special class of ornamentation. I wish it were possible for a thorough investigation of these ruins to be made; and not only of these, but of all on the peninsula. I have always had a desire to penetrate farther into what we may call the shank of the peninsula. Several years might be profitably spent, with great advantage to the ethnological study of the world, if it were possible to make these explorations. I think that eventually this will be accomplished."

A paper was read by PHILIPP J. J. VALENTINI, Ph.D., entitled "Analysis of the Pictorial Text inscribed on two Palenque Tablets."

A paper was read by JUSTIN WINSOR, LL.D., on "The Rival Claimants for North America. 1497-1755."

Mr. ANDREW MCFARLAND DAVIS said that there had come into the possession of his brother, J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, of Washington, a medal made of some soft metal, bearing on one side the impress of his father's portrait, John Davis; on the reverse side, a copy of the inscription on the monument to his father. As the monument which it represented had been replaced, he wondered how and where this medal had been produced. He called the attention of members to it, that they might, if possible, give some information in reference to it. Mr. DAVIS continued:

"I recently happened to see a statement that a man, by the name of Flemming, was, in the last century,—about 1743, I think,—convicted in Middlesex County of the crime of incest, and that he was tried, sentenced, and punished by being borne to the county gallows with a halter on his neck, that he received forty stripes on his back, and was placed on the gallows for a certain time. In addition to that, he wore upon his clothes a letter 'I,' of a color contrary to the color of the cloth. This brings to mind the story of Hawthorne's 'Scarlet Letter.' On speaking to Dr. GREEN about this, he told me that he had seen the account of this particular case, and that he thought that he had met with a later case. It

raises an interesting question, how late this punishment was carried on. Hawthorne's story is placed at about 1650. A little consideration of the matter showed that it might be more interesting to find out how *early* this punishment was inflicted. The crime of adultery, in colonial times, was punished by death. I had supposed that Hawthorne's story was based on a fact and that the punishment was in accord with contemporary law. I am now inclined to think that no instance of punishment of that kind could have occurred in colonial times for the crime of adultery."

Dr. SAMUEL A. GREEN: "This trial, if I remember aright, occurred in Charlestown.¹ If so, that would bring it in Middlesex County and not Suffolk. I have seen somewhere in a newspaper the record of a person convicted, who was obliged, as a punishment, to wear a letter on his clothing. It was since or during the Revolution, and I think it occurred here in Worcester, where a man was sentenced,—perhaps between 1775 and 1785. It produced an impression on my mind, and I have since been sorry that I did not make a note of the case.

"I would like to say, while I am speaking, that my attention has just been called to a clerical error in the report of some remarks of mine at the last meeting. 'Governor Dallas' should read 'George M. Dallas.'"

Mr. NATHANIEL PAINE said he remembered seeing such a medal² as that described by Mr. DAVIS, and that it was made in Worcester many years ago by an ingenious die-sinker.

¹ "Last Friday One Andrew Flemming of Groton was convicted at the Assizes held at Charlestown, of Incest with his own Daughter, for which he was sentenced to sit upon Gallows at Cambridge with a Rope about his Neck, and then to be whip'd Forty Stripes in the Way from the Gallows to the Prison. And Yesterday he receiv'd his Punishment. The Daughter has absconded."—*The Boston Weekly News-Letter*, Thursday, February 10, 1743.

² This medal was made by a Mr. Lang of the firm of Knox & Lang, at Worcester, about the time of the breaking out of the Civil War. Very few copies were struck from the die, and these in white metal. One of these rarities has been placed in our medallion collection by our associate, Mr. WILLIAM A. SMITH. The original die is still in Worcester, in the possession of the successors to Knox & Lang.

Mr. DAVIS: "There are instances recorded where people were compelled to sit in the stocks with placards on them. What I especially desire to know is about having to wear a letter on their clothes."

Dr. G. STANLEY HALL: "It is well known that in the general field of biology there has been an almost revolutionary change within the last twenty-five years, since embryology became a central subject of interest. Before that, all who studied life had been interested specially in the question of classification. When it was found that the human embryo and the embryo of lower animals repeated the stages by which the whole history of life proceeded, two departments of science were brought into connection,—paleontology, which treats of the hard parts of the animals, which are preserved, the rock-written records; and embryology, the development of the embryo. That subject has become the chief centre of work in biology now. It has shed an amazing amount of light on all questions of animal life, because it is found that the individual repeats the history of the race. All the stages of life on the globe are represented in the history of the embryo between the time when it is a single cell and the time it becomes an adult individual; the embryo recapitulates all the stages of development. So, within the last few years, an analogous change has been coming about,—which I thought might be interesting to you,—in those studies which pertain to the feelings, emotions, mind and will of man. Formerly we had the old divisions of logic, psychology, philosophy, ethics. We have now come to an epoch-making period, a new departure, in which scientific men study psychic genesis, the development of the intellectual faculties in the lower forms of life, and especially in the child. The point of interest is that the history of the child repeats the history of the race. If, step by step, we compare the pursuits, the customs, the rites, the feelings, beliefs of savage races, we find them repeated in little children. This is now recognized

by science, and we have seven associations organized to compare the records of primitive life with the records of the child, step by step and faculty by faculty. This already gives promise of great results; and I have no doubt that the next few decades will show as momentous a change as the study of embryology has brought about in biology. As the biologist looks now through the microscope and now at the rock-record and finds each supplements the other, the modern student of the soul looks now at child life and now at savage myth, custom and belief to restore the lost stages of psychogenesis. Of course the sciences of psychology, logic, metaphysics, still exist, in a field by themselves, and have their own independent value, just as the classification of plants and animals has an independent value. But we find that the common children, all about us on the street, when studied carefully will show us this result. It is hard to get at the soul of a child,—as hard as it would be for a thinking electric light to reason about shadows. As we study child-life and get at its inmost secrets, we find, for one thing, every step of fetich-worship is repeated before our eyes. So with animism: the child invests the animals and plants with human sympathies. There is not a single phase of animism, as discovered in the history of savage life, that is not reduplicated in the history of children. The significance of this is that a knowledge of it must affect religion, education, and especially all those departments of science which deal with those things which distinguish men, as men, from the lower animals. It seemed to me a brief notice of a method so new and so very promising, might be worth the attention of our Society, interested as it is in the antiquarian stages of human evolution."

DR. HALE said that Miss Helen L. Webster of Wellesley College had had the goodness to re-write the passages already cited from *Eliot's Bible*¹ with the more modern

¹ Ante, p. 314.

vocalization adopted by Mr. Sherman Hall. He presented the text in this spelling, and it will be found below :—

PASSAGES FROM ELIOT'S BIBLE WRITTEN IN
OJIBWA PHONETICS.

MATTHEW V. 1, 2, 3.

1. Nauont moojekushaoh ogkuojuau uajuut, kah na matapit, ukkodnetuhtaeneumoh peiaúónuk.
2. Kah uoshuunum uuttoon, ukkuhkootomauuh noouau.
3. Uunnanumoog kodtummungeteahonkheg, a neuuje uuttai-heeu kesukke ketassootamóonk.

JOSHUA I. 5, 6, 7.

5. Matta pish houan tapenumoo neepauun ut anakuabeen nefohke pomantaman: neane ueetomogkup Moses ne kittin ueetomunun, "matta kuppans hadtauuahunoo, asuh kutohku anumunoo.
6. "Menuhkesish, kah uunneuuttooantaish, neuuje pish kujajaubenumau ieng missiminnuog, uuj ahtoonk, ohke ne jajeke imogkup uutooshiñeunk nuttinnumauonaout.
7. Uebe menuhkeish, kah moojeke uuttooantash, onk woh kukkuhkinnea ussenat, neaunag wane naumatuonk ne Moses nuttinneum, anoonukkueop ealke kushketash en unninnohkounit, asuh menajeant, onk wóh koone sǫhkaus uttoh aoan.

The thanks of the Society were voted to the various speakers, and they were requested to furnish the Committee of Publication with copies of their remarks for publication.

At the close of the meeting, the members of the Society dined with President SALISBURY.

Adjourned.

JOHN D. WASHBURN,
Recording Secretary.

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