REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

WHEN Pantagruel was on his travels in a far country, he met a stranger in a desert place and, wishing to pass the time of day, addressed him in the language of that country, which the other traveller by no means understood. He then tried him with the languages of the neighboring kingdoms and with those of distant lands but all without success. After many futile efforts, it chanced that he let fall a remark in his native tongue and so discovered that the other was a citizen of his own province.

In like manner the good people of Worcester are sometimes obliged to travel to foreign parts in order to meet the worth and fame of the American Antiquarian Society and to learn that this neighbor of theirs lives in the same province and speaks their own language. That this is not always true is evident from the following episode which occurred not many weeks since in our library.

One day, a tall, white-haired, elderly gentleman, the attorney for a famous New York corporation, came to our building and, after introducing himself, said:

"When I was a student at Worcester Tech some forty years ago, I was a frequent reader in the old building of this Society. Now I have come back to find the information I need for an important case on which I am engaged—information which I have failed to discover elsewhere but which I hope you may have here."

After a short search, the necessary facts were found and our old friend went happily away with just the information he had come so far to seek. The moral of this story is that when once a reader is familiar with the rich resources of our library, he will remember the helpful and courteous assistance he has received and, though an entire generation has grown to manhood in the meantime, will come back for further aid, with the assurance that he will always receive the same willing and efficient assistance.

During the past year many old friends have returned to use our library and many new friends have been made among the scholars of our country. As in years gone by, they have come from almost every state and from abroad. As usual, their inquiries have been varied and interesting.

The Department of Justice wished to know on which side of a certain island in the Potomac, canal boats passed in descending the river in the eighteen twenties; a literary historian was anxious to find out what edition of the Bible the colonial preacher Michael Wigglesworth used; and a collector wanted to discover which of Roger Williams' books contained his original shorthand notes and also the present owner of the book.

One student was in need of material on the evolution of the observance of Christmas in colonial New England; a manufacturer came in search of an account of the invention and early manufacture of nuts and bolts; while an artist, commissioned to model a statue of a continental post rider for the Post Office Department, needed authentic pictures of the early post rider and his trappings.

We were able to date a letter of William Ellery for one investigator from the writer's statement that he "dined yesterday with the Marine Society" and that "In the evening I went to Monsieur Quesnay's concert." We discovered for a Connecticut historian which roads Rochambeau's army marched along in their progress through that state during the Revolution; and were of some assistance to a New York writer who wanted to find out about the surreptitious

180

circulation of "The Memoirs of a Woman of Pleasure" in eighteenth century New England.

For a magazine article on early American forestry we helped supply illustrations of the making of charcoal and potash, of pit sawing and of the riving of timber. A banking periodical borrowed our unique set of their own early volumes in order to make a photostat copy to replace their lost files. A historian was glad to discover from our contemporary newspapers how the famous Ashburton Treaty was received in the United States when it was first announced.

The development of the Sunday newspaper and the observance of Sunday throughout the country up to the Civil War interested one writer, while another needed the story of the beginnings of our modern press associations and the development of co-operative journalism.

A librarian from Paris came to learn how best to preserve and care for her remarkable library of ethnology and archeology; an Alaskan historian needed material for his forthcoming book; an old time fifer was made happy by the discovery of the music played by the fifers of the Revolution. The date of manufacture of a Worcester-made melodeon was supplied to a lady in Virginia after an examination of the directories and advertisements of the period. A paper mill was supplied with samples of eighteenth century English and American handmade paper to be used in developing an imitation antique paper.

The history of time telling before the invention of watches and clocks was supplied to a correspondent from Colorado; while the obscure facts regarding the marriage and divorce of the once famous, trouser wearing Dr. Mary Walker were supplied to her biographer. Other assistance was given to many biographers from all parts of the country and much necessary information was found for novelists, essayists, historians and bibliographers.

Facts regarding slave insurrections in the United

1935.]

States were made available to a Negro historian, and early letters of famous Americans were brought to light for use in a New York radio broadcast. A list of books on the Upper Canadian Rebellion and information regarding American prisoners who were transported to Van Dieman's Land was sent to a historian and collector in far off New South Wales; while three investigators came from Nova Scotia to find material on their history which they could not discover at home.

Mayan murals interested a student from Connecticut and the social and historical significance of the captivity of whites by the Indians seemed the most attractive of topics to a graduate student from Brown University. Eighteenth century American songsters appealed to another Brown student; American gothic church architecture brought us a student from Harvard; the history of the American lyceum, a student from Illinois. All of these found material which richly paid them for their visits and so did the student from Missouri who wished to learn the influence of the writings of Addison and Steele on American periodicals of the eighteenth century. The British attitude toward the northern blockading of southern ports during the Civil War was found by one student working with our newspapers and another from Tennessee felt repaid by what he found on our country's early relations with South America.

And so they come each year from all over the land and from far lands as well—the serious investigators to whom the Antiquarian Society is a never-failing source of information. Many a student goes away happy after his hours or weeks or months of work with our collections and many an author's introduction or foreword acknowledges his indebtedness to us for at least a part of the material he has made available to the reading public.

ACCESSIONS

Though our total accessions during the past year reflect our reduced purchasing power, we have been

182



Supposed original life portrait by Elizabeth Emmet painted in New York in 1814. Also attributed to John Wesley Jarvis. Gift of Mr. Clarence W. Bowen.

1935.] Report of the Librarian

extremely fortunate in having generous friends. And, since cash was scarce, we have turned to the good old Yankee custom of swapping, for we have many duplicates which other libraries would like to have. As a result, we have added to our collections during the twelvemonth more rare, choice and costly material than at any time within the recollection of our oldest member. This year we have added to the library:

Total for the year	25,708
Unbound newspapers	1374
Prints, maps, manuscripts, etc.	9727
Pamphlets	9422
Books	5185

This year's additions give us a total of 221,157 bound volumes and 351,205 pamphlets, or a grand total of 572,362 titles in the library, exclusive of the more than half a million of manuscripts, prints, maps, broadsides, etc.

THE ROBERT FULTON PORTRAIT

An oil portrait of Robert Fulton, attributed by a former owner to the distinguished American painter, John Wesley Jarvis, was presented to the Society this summer by our Vice-president, Mr. Clarence W. Bowen.

It is curious that this splendid portrait, which may well be considered the most important painting of the great inventor, is so little known. It was exhibited at the New York Historical Society during the Hudson-Fulton Celebration in 1909 but apparently has not been seen in any other exhibition of American portraits. So far as can be discovered, it has never been reproduced in any book or article on Fulton, nor does any mention of it appear in any publication relating to Jarvis. It was briefly noted in Alice Crary Sutcliffe's "Robert Fulton and the Clermont" and in H. W. Dickinson's "Robert Fulton." However, this portrait was so highly valued as an authentic likeness of the inventor that it was chosen as the inspiration for the face of Buberl's full length bronze statue of Fulton erected years ago in the Fulton Ferry House in Brooklyn.

The study of the numerous portraits of Robert Fulton is most confusing, since those made from life have been frequently copied and sometimes assigned to artists who obviously could not have executed them. (Dickinson, p. 277–279.) In this discussion, however, we need not consider those which differ in type from our newly acquired portrait. There are at least six, however, which have so many similarities as to point to a common origin and presumably only one of them was painted from life. We will record the available information regarding them all and leave the reader to determine for himself which is the original.

All but two of these portraits are half length, with Fulton seated with his left arm over the back of his chair, with his face turned slightly toward the right and with his hands clasped in his lap, the right hand uppermost. He is dressed in a ruffled shirt with high collar, a dark coat, light trousers and wears a light sash. His hair, except in the Ludlow and perhaps in the Cutting portrait, is rumpled and very curly. A dark drapery is in the background and through a window at Fulton's right a ship may be seen in the distance. In our painting, this craft is a steam floating battery while in the three other half length portraits it is a brig in the act of being blown up. Let us now examine these six portraits individually.

1. THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY PORTRAIT. Halflength portrait as described in previous paragraph.¹ Accompanying this painting is the statement of Mr. Raymond P. Vinton that it is a "Portrait of Robert Fulton, painted by Jarvis for Mr. Charles Wilkes, presented by Mrs. David

¹See frontispiece.

184

1935.] Report of the Librarian

Colden, daughter of Charles Wilkes, to Rev. Francis Vinton, March 4th 1864." On the other hand, Fulton's great-granddaughter and biographer, Mrs. Alice Crary Sutcliffe, says in one of her magazine articles on the inventor (*Century*, October, 1909, p. 825) that this portrait "formerly belonged to Fulton's biographer, Cadwallader D. Colden, and was subsequently given by Mrs. [David] Colden to the late Dr. Vinton." At any rate, we may be fairly sure that Mrs. David Colden gave the portrait to Rev. Francis Vinton in 1864, that on his death in 1872 the portrait descended to his daughters who removed it to their home at Pomfret, Connecticut, and that on the death of the last of the two daughters, Miss Gertrude Vinton, the portrait was sold by her brother, Mr. Raymond P. Vinton, in July of this year, to Mr. Bowen, who immediately presented it to our Society.

Let us examine the two conflicting statements as to the provenance of the portrait. To begin with, there seems no doubt that the portrait was owned by Mrs. David Colden in 1864. Since her husband had died in 1850 and she had no children to inherit the Fulton portrait, it would be natural for her to present it to her old friend and pastor. Rev. Francis Vinton, Rector of Trinity Church. There is, however, no proof that the portrait was ever owned either by Mrs. Colden's father Charles Wilkes or her father-in-law Cadwallader D. Colden. It seems doubtful that the portrait was painted for Wilkes, for at the time of Fulton's death in 1815, the former was holding a subordinate position in the Bank of New York. and we have no positive proof that he knew Fulton. Cadwallader D. Colden, however, was Fulton's most intimate friend and first biographer and actually used this Fulton portrait as a frontispiece for his biography. It would have been most natural for him to have owned this portrait of his friend, and the fact that he published an engraving of it and that it later turned up in the possession of his daughter-in-law, doubtless led Mrs. Sutcliffe to assume that the portrait had been painted for Colden. Though a possibility, other evidence tends to disprove this theory.

The positive statement that the portrait was painted by John Wesley Jarvis was made by Mr. Raymond P. Vinton, and this was doubtless the supposition in his family. The portrait is apparently unsigned, but if it had been painted from life by a famous artist, we would expect it to bear his signature. Jarvis was, indeed, famous in New York as a portrait painter just before Fulton's death when this portrait must have been painted. He doubtless knew Fulton, and we know that he did paint Fulton's friend Colden. But no list of Jarvis' works and no account of his life mentions any portrait of Fulton from his brush. An examination of our portrait by those competent to judge gives us the unanimous opinion that it was painted by a talented amateur, but that the somewhat awkward treatment of the left arm, the folds of the clothing, the hands and the eyes would never have been painted by an artist of Jarvis' skill, and that there is nothing about the portrait to suggest him as the painter. On the other hand, a miniature, obviously copied from a larger portrait of this general type, has been attributed to Jarvis and might have been copied by him.

It is probable that our portrait was painted in New York shortly before Fulton's death in 1815. Dickinson says that it "must have been painted between 1808 and 1815" but because it shows the floating battery in the background it could not have been painted before 1814, the year the battery was built. Other portraits of this type have been attributed to Benjamin West, but he was not in America in 1814–15 and Fulton was not in London after 1806, so it is evident that West could not have painted this portrait. It was too poorly executed to have been the work either of West or Jarvis, so who could have painted it?

The answer is found in Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet's "Memoir of Thomas Addis and Robert Emmet with their ancestors and immediate family." New York, 1915, Vol. 2, pp. 523–527. Summarizing this narrative we find that the author's aunt, Miss Elizabeth Emmet (Mrs. William H. Le Roy) was a talented amateur artist. Her father was one of Fulton's attorneys and his intimate friend. Fulton was a constant visitor at their New York home and, finding that she had talent, he "devoted much of his spare time for several years to perfecting Miss Emmet's skill in portrait painting." "During one of Fulton's visits to my grandfather's [Thomas Addis

186

Report of the Librarian

1935.]

Emmet I] house, he became engaged in an animated discussion with Colden, or some other gentleman present. My aunt [Elizabeth Emmet] in a moment of inspiration, made a pencil sketch of Fulton... Before it was finished, Fulton seeing her at work, jumped up and seized it. He was so much impressed with the talent shown, that he at once arranged that my aunt should paint his portrait under his direction, and in the position she had sketched him. It was painted without delay, and when nearly finished he took the brush from her hand and painted in the gun boat [floating steam battery] 'Fulton No. 1,' as seen through the open window. This circumstance establishes the fact that the Emmet portrait of Fulton was painted shortly before his death, and after the vessel had been sheathed."

The keel for this craft was laid on June 29, 1814 and on October 29th of that year she was launched. Fulton's original working drawings and a contemporary print of the launching of the vessel show that the floating steam battery in the background of our portrait is the same craft. Since an entirely different ship appears in the other portraits of this type, it would seem probable that ours is the original painting made by Miss Emmet in her home in the latter half of 1814.

Dr. Emmet states that the chair in which Fulton sits in this and all of the other similar portraits is an Emmet family chair which he often saw in the home of his Aunt Elizabeth in his boyhood. It was one of a set of chairs still owned by Mrs. Le Roy in the 1850s. This fact, of course, tends to emphasize the fact that the original portrait was by Miss Emmet.

When Cadwallader D. Colden published his life of Fulton in 1817 he used as his frontispiece the Emmet portrait showing the floating battery. Beneath it runs the legend: "Miss Emmett [sic] Pinxit. W. S. Leney Sculpsit. Robert Fulton Esq^r. Kirk & Mercein Publishers N. York." This book was copyrighted, June 24, 1817. In the early winter of that year an engraved portrait of Fulton appeared in Part 2 of Delaplaine's "Repository" opposite p. 201. This number was reviewed in the "Analectic Magazine," December, 1817. Dr. Emmet thought that this engraving was from the same plate as the other but reworked. It is more probable, however, that it is a copy of the first engraving, made on another copper.

American Antiquarian Society

The Delaplaine Repository engraving shows two marked changes from that in the life of Fulton: the floating battery has been replaced by an exploding brig; and the painter's name has been changed from "Miss Emmett" to "B. West P.R.A." The same engraver's name appears in both plates. Dr. Emmet claims that Delaplaine and his grandfather were not friends and so the former, out of spite and in order to enhance the value of the portrait in his book, refused to give Emmet's daughter credit for having painted the original portrait but deliberately and falsely attributed it to the famous Benjamin West.

The reason for substituting the exploding brig for the floating battery in the background of the portrait as engraved for Delaplaine is easily explained. Delaplaine wished to attribute the portrait to West but the floating battery definitely dated the picture 1814, at which time West was in London and Fulton in New York. Delaplaine therefore had his engraver insert the exploding brig, copied from one of Fulton's published drawings, in order to date the original portrait back to 1806, the year Fulton left London. The view inserted by Delaplaine represents the blowing up by one of Fulton's torpedoes of the brig Dorothea off the coast of Deal on October 15, 1806, a few days before Fulton sailed for the United States. Even this trick of the publisher is not conclusive for it would not seem possible for West to have executed the oil portrait of Fulton in the few days between the blowing up of the brig and his departure for America. And he certainly could not have painted the two portraits of Fulton attributed to him within this limited time even if Fulton, who was busy visiting various English cities at the time, could have found time to give several sittings to a portrait painter.

To make his deception still more plausible, Delaplaine dated his engraving 1815 so that it would not appear that he had copied the 1817 engraving in the life of Fulton. Dr. Emmet claims that all of the supposed original oil portraits of this type, showing the exploding brig, are copies of the Delaplaine engraving made after Fulton's death. Let us return to the later history of the Emmet oil portrait as it was told to Dr. Emmet by his aunt, the artist. The portrait was lent about

188

Report of the Librarian

1935.]

1847 to Dr. John W. Francis, the Emmet family physician and a member of the Antiquarian Society. It was still in his possession at the time he wrote his "Old New York" in 1857, in which he mentions the portrait as the work of Miss Elizabeth Emmet. After the death of Dr. Francis in 1861, his son sold the Fulton portrait which had hung in his father's home for a number of years and which he thought had belonged to his father.

From 1861 to the present, the Emmet portrait of Fulton has disappeared but in 1864 Mrs. David Colden, who doubtless knew the Francis family, since both families were intimate with the Emmets and had been close friends of Fulton, was in possession of the portrait now owned by this Society. That she may have secured it from the Francis estate is not improbable. Furthermore, our portrait is the only oil portrait of Fulton known to have the steam floating battery in the background, the others all having the exploding brig. A comparison of our portrait with the engraving of Miss Emmet's portrait in the life of Fulton shows the two to be almost identical. The similarity is so marked that there can be little doubt, from the evidence now available, that our portrait was the original from which the engraving in the life of Fulton was made and therefore that ours is the original life portrait of Fulton by Elizabeth Emmet, painted in New York in 1814, with the view of the floating battery added to the painting by Fulton himself. According to Dr. Emmet, the portrait was sold by Dr. Francis' son as an original by West and as such it was offered to Dr. Emmet himself who refused to purchase it, knowing that it was the work of his aunt, and not that of the great painter whose name had later been associated with it and whose name had greatly enhanced its commercial value in the eyes of the seller.

2. THE ROBERT FULTON LUDLOW PORTRAIT. Half-length seated oil portrait attributed to Benjamin West. Face heavier and more forbidding than in our pleasant faced portrait, hair smooth and orderly and not rumpled and curly as in most of the other portraits. Details of accessories less distinct than in the other portraits and chair arm not shown. Has the exploding brig in background. Reproduced in New York State Educa-

189

tion Department. "Hudson-Fulton Celebration." Albany, 1909, p. 53 and elsewhere.

According to family tradition,¹ this portrait was purchased by Fulton's son-in-law, Charles Blight, at the sale of the effects of Benjamin West for \$2000.00. He gave it to his wife Julia Fulton Blight from whom it descended to their daughter Mary Blight, the wife of Francis Macrea of Philadelphia. Having no children, she later gave the portrait to her aunt, Fulton's daughter, Cornelia Livingston Fulton (Mrs. Edward Charles Crary) who gave it to her nephew Robert Fulton Ludlow, of Claverack, N. Y., son of her sister Mary Livingston Fulton (Mrs. Robert M. Ludlow). On his death, the portrait passed into the possession of his widow who presumably still has it.

3. THE ROBERT FULTON CUTTING PORTRAIT. Oil portrait attributed to Benjamin West, similar to No. 2. No reproduction known. Supposed to have been owned by Robert Barlow Fulton, only son of Robert Fulton, who died unmarried in early manhood at the home of his aunt, Mrs. William Cutting, sister of Mrs. Robert Fulton. On the death of Robert Barlow Fulton, the portrait is supposed to have passed to his aunt, Mrs. Cutting and from her to her son, the late Robert Fulton Cutting. It is presumably still owned by his estate.

Mrs. Sutcliffe, in a recent letter to the writer, says that this portrait accompanied Robert Fulton when he returned to America in 1806 and that the present Ludlow portrait which is supposed to have remained in West's possession, was probably painted as a precaution against the danger of the loss of the first portrait by shipwreck.

4. THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY MINIATURE. Said to have been painted by Robert Fulton from one of the oil portraits attributed to Benjamin West. Costume and accessories much more distinct than in the other half length portraits of this type. The face is more like that of the Antiquarian Society portrait than that of the Ludlow portrait. The exploding brig is in the background. Formerly owned by Robert Fulton Blight, son of Julia Fulton (Mrs. Charles Blight), daughter of Robert Fulton. Sold by Mrs. Robert Fulton

¹Mrs. Sutcliffe says in a letter to the writer: "It is more than 'tradition,' it is known that the West portrait was purchased by Uncle Charles Blight in London."

Report of the Librarian

Blight (she had no children to inherit it) to Mr. Samuel V. Hoffman who presented the miniature to the New York Historical Society in 1924. While owned by Mrs. Blight it was reproduced in the *Century*, December, 1896, p. 169, but was not there credited to Robert Fulton as artist. It also appeared in Mrs. Alice Crary Sutcliffe's "Robert Fulton," New York, 1930 and in the New York Historical Society Bulletin, January, 1925, p. 109, where it is described as "painted by himself [Robert Fulton] after Benjamin West's portrait." Though there seems to be no proof that Fulton was the artist of the miniature, it is known that he did make a miniature from the Emmet portrait, which, however, would not have shown the exploding brig which appears in this miniature. For further discussion of the miniature by Fulton, see No. 6 below.

5. THE ERSKINE HEWITT MINIATURE. Head and shoulders only, curly hair, drapery in background, face resembles that of the Delaplaine engraving. Attributed to John Wesley Jarvis. Supposed to have been acquired from a widow of a relative of the Jarvis family by Mrs. Mary H. Sully who sold it to Mr. Erskine Hewitt of New York, May 19, 1933. On exhibition at the New York Historical Society from 1934 to date. The face resembles the so-called Benjamin West (Delaplaine) type rather than the portrait in the possession of this Society, attributed to Jarvis. A very well executed miniature, possibly copied by Jarvis. No reproduction known.

6. THE MRS. ANDREW VAN PELT MINIATURE. Head and shoulders only, curly hair, plain background, face resembles the Antiquarian Society portrait, costume identical with that of the Society's portrait. Attributed to Robert Fulton, who may have copied it from the Society's portrait while still in the possession of Miss Elizabeth Emmet. Exhibited at the New York Historical Society during the Hudson-Fulton Celebration in 1909 and then owned by the late Mrs. Lucy Walton Drexel of Penryn, Pa. Later secured by the present owner, Mrs. Andrew Van Pelt, of Radnor, Pa., who lent it for exhibition at the New York Historical Society where it still is. Reproduced in Dr. Emmet's "Memoir," Vol. 2, p. 527, with the accompanying comment:

It was well known to every one of the older members of the [Emmet] family that Fulton did paint his own miniature at

191

1935.]

American Antiguarian Society

[Oct.,

Mr. Emmet's house, and as no painting of West was in his or Miss Emmet's possession, Fulton, so the family claimed, copied Miss Emmet's, which he appreciated so highly. The details to be seen in the work on this miniature show that it was painted either by Fulton, or by his only pupil, Miss Emmet, as the same are to be found in all of Miss Emmet's portraits in the possession of the writer. With no knowledge of the history of this miniature previous to Mrs. Drexel's ownership there can exist no doubt that Fulton painted it, since Miss Emmet did not. The deduction is then natural that this miniature is the one painted by Fulton at Mr. Emmet's house as a copy of Miss Emmet's portrait.

THE GREELEY AND WEBSTER PORTRAITS

Portraits of two other famous Americans have come to us this year as the gift of Colonel Samuel E. Winslow. That of Horace Greeley was painted from life by Mr. [Philip S.?] Harris in 1870 and was originally intended to be hung on the walls of the Long Island Historical Society. Difficulties arose, however, and the portrait remained in the possession of Mr. John Winslow for whom it had been painted. The following letters in the Winslow correspondence have to do with the portrait and so we quote them.

> Office of Van Cott, Winslow & Van Cott, Counsellors at Law, No. 15 Nassau Street, New York, Nov. 5th 1869

Hon Horace Greely, DEAR SIR:

Let this introduce Mr. Harris whom we know to be an excellent Artist and a very worthy Gentleman, and who it is proposed will paint your portrait which is to be presented to the Long Island Historical Society.

The subscribers desire your portrait not only for general reasons but because they recognize the important contributions you have already made to our National History and which on that account will make your portrait a more fitting and welcome addition to the collections of our Historical Society.

Mr. Harris has had the honor to paint the portraits of Ex Judge Selah B. Strong, Judge Greenwood, A. A. Low, his

192

1935.]

father the late Seth Low, Joshua M. Van Cott, Capt Duncan, John Winslow and others.

His success in these gives us abundant reason to believe that he will secure for us a most excellent portrait of yourself.

With great respect

[JOHN WINSLOW]

After the completion of the portrait John Winslow received the following letter in the well-known illegible scrawl of the famous editor:

> New York Tribune New York, May 10, 1871

DEAR SIR:

I have yours of this date informing me of the presentation of my portrait to the Brooklyn [sic] Historical Society by yourself and other friends, to whom please convey the hearty acknowledgements of Yours,

HORACE GREELY

John Winslow Esq. 15Nassau St. City

The portrait of Daniel Webster is, unfortunately, by an unknown artist but is quite different in style and period from the three other portraits of the great orator already in our collection, and so it is most welcome.

THE MCINTIRE BUST OF VOLTAIRE

By a happy chance, an excursion into the dusty corner of one of our storerooms recently brought to light, in a heap of broken and discarded plaster casts, a lost and forgotten bust of Voltaire, exquisitely carved in wood by a master craftsman. On comparison with our well-known bust of Governor Winthrop, carved for Dr. William Bentley by Samuel McIntire, it was found that the Voltaire was by the same great artist, the famous woodcarver of Salem whose chisel created many a beautiful mantelpiece and not a few ships' figureheads for the merchant princes of the old seaport. The busts are virtually the same height and their bases are nearly identical. There can be no doubt that

American Antiquarian Society

[Oct.,

they both came to our Society as part of the Bentley bequest and that the good doctor secured them as companion pieces a century and a quarter ago. Mr. Homer Eaton Keyes, editor of *Antiques*, speaks of the Voltaire bust in the October issue of his magazine as "Samuel McIntire's masterwork . . ." He also calls it: "a masterpiece unsurpassed among examples of American sculpture in wood." The two busts now stand on either side of the beautiful David Wood clock on the mantelpiece in your librarian's office.

A LIFE OF ISAIAH THOMAS

The founder of our Society has waited all too long for an adequate biographer to tell the story of his patriotism, his fame as a printer and his achievements as a scholar and benefactor. An interesting and authoritative biography¹ has at last appeared from the pen of Mrs. Annie Russell Marble, a well-known Worcester author who wrote the volume as her tribute to the memory of Worcester's first printer and philanthropist. The volume is based on the Thomas papers and publications in our library and on a considerable amount of new information brought together for the first time by the author.

"From 'Prentice to Patron. The Life Story of Isaiah Thomas" is appropriately dedicated to our Council and should appeal to every member and friend of the Society. It is handsomely printed, well illustrated and adequately indexed. It will prove a valuable addition to every public and college library and should be on the shelves of every school of journalism, American history seminar, bookseller and collector of Americana.

NEWSPAPERS

We expect professional historians to know the value of our newspaper collection and to be interested in its

¹Marble, Annie Russell. From 'Prentice to Patron. The Life Story of Isaiah Thomas. New York: D. Appleton-Century Company, 1935. 326 p., 8 plates, 8vo. \$3.00.

194

Report of the Librarian

growth and use but when the President of the United States takes a moment from his busy day to send us a valuable addition to our files and accompanies his gift with an appreciative personal letter, we have reason to be particularly pleased. Here is his letter:

> The White House Washington November 1, 1934

The American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Massachusetts. GENTLEMEN:

In going over some of my old papers I find the enclosed odd numbers of Volumes I and II of the newspaper called the *Canal*, published in Panama in 1882, at the time of the French Canal operation.

Knowing of the excellent newspaper collection of the Antiquarian Society, I think you may have copies of these papers. If you have them, would you be good enough to send these back to me; if not, I shall be glad to present them to the Society.

Very sincerely yours, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

We did not have any of this important early Canal Zone newspaper and so were very happy to place it on our shelves as the gift of our most distinguished member. The *Panama Canal* was the official newspaper of the French company which began but abandoned the digging of the Canal which Colonel Goethals was later to finish under the direction of another distinguished member of the Roosevelt family. This paper was printed in both French and English and the file received includes 25 issues or about half of the year's total. It is, indeed, a rare file and will be very valuable to historians.

Among the thousands of newspapers received during the year it is difficult to single out those worthy of special mention. The long run of the Hartford, *Connecticut Mirror*, from 1812 to 1832, of which Mr. Lemuel A. Welles gave us the years 1809–1810, will be in constant use and so will the fine early years of the

1935.]

(Oct.,

New Jersey Journal, published at Elizabeth from 1788 to 1789 and from 1791 to 1794; the Newark Gazette, from 1794 to 1799 and the Trenton Gazette for the Revolutionary years of 1778 and 1782.

The rarest New York file secured this year is the unique run of the *Rising Sun*, published at Kingston during 1793 and 1794 by William Copp and Samuel Freer, the latter destined to become famous as the publisher of the *Ulster County Gazette* of January 4, 1800. It is very difficult to pick up early files of the *Saturday Evening Post* but we managed, some years ago, to secure a very fine run of this important paper. This year we were able to add the years 1856 through 1860.

A volume of the Wilmington, *Mirror of the Times* for 1804, in perfect condition, was secured to help complete the excellent run of this valuable paper already on our shelves. It is the office file and has the name of James Wilson, the editor, written on several of its pages.

An unusually large number of scattering issues of early New York and mid-western papers have been added to our collection recently, partly by exchange but largely through the important and generous gift of between 500 and 1000 issues presented by Dr. Thomas O. Mabbott of New York, about 150 of which appeared before 1820. We also secured the Ohio State Journal, a Columbus newspaper, in a fine long run from 1837 to the Civil War; and the very rare Western Sun, of Vincennes, for 1817 and 1820–1827.

When a California newspaper file earlier than 1855 comes to light it is a matter of congratulation for the library lucky enough to secure it. Such files are none too common on the Pacific coast and eastern libraries have very few indeed. We were, therefore, very much pleased when Mr. Taylor sent us a fine file of the first four volumes of *The Pacific*, for 1852–1855, a religious and family weekly newspaper published in San Francisco and edited by Rev. J. W. Douglas and three assistant

Report of the Librarian

1935.]

editors including Rev. T. Dwight Hunt whose autograph in the first volume shows this to have been his own editorial file. This paper is full of local history and contains a few interesting woodcuts of early California views. The New York Historical Society has 20 issues of this paper but we have found no other file east of the Rockies.

It may be of interest to add a rough record of the other California newspapers before 1855 in the library:

	1 1		ISSUES
[Coloma]	Empire County Argus	1854	1
[Coloma]	Miner's Advocate	1853	6
[Columbia]	Clipper and Gazette	1854	1
[Columbia]	Gazette	1855	1
Los Angeles	Star	1851-54	3
Marysville	Herald	1852	1
[Placerville]	El Dorado News	1853	5
[Placerville]	El Dorado Republican	1853	1
Placerville	Herald	1853	3
[Sacramento]	Democratic State Journal	1853	17
[Sacramento]	Daily Index	1851	2
[Sacramento]	Pictorial Union	1855	1
Sacramento	Daily Union	1851-3	5
Sacramento	Steamer Union	1853	6
Sacramento	Daily Times	1851	2
Sacramento	Transcript	1850-1	72
[San Francisco]	Daily Alta California	1850-4	497
[San Francisco]	Same, steamer ed.	1850-4	14
[San Francisco]	Weekly Alta California	1849	1
[San Francisco]	California Chronicle	1854-5	3
[San Francisco]	California Daily Courier	1850-1	2
[San Francisco]	Californian	1848	1
[San Francisco]	Golden Era	1853 - 4	5
San Francisco	Herald	1851 - 5	834
San Francisco	Weekly Herald	1852	1
San Francisco	Herald Price Current	1850	1
San Francisco	Evening Journal	1853	2
[San Francisco]	Oriental	1855	1
[San Francisco]	Daily Pacific News	1850-1	29
[San Francisco]	Pacific News	1849-50	5
[San Francisco]	Weekly Pacific News	1849-50	2
[San Francisco]	Daily Evening Picayune	1850-1	47
[San Francisco]	Daily Placer Times	1853 - 4	29
[San Francisco]	Placer Times and Transcript		3
San Francisco	Prices Current	1852-5	20

American Antiquarian Society

[Oct.,

[San Francisco]	Prices Current (weekly)	1853-5	107
[San Francisco]	Steamer Pacific News	1851	1
[San Francisco]	Steamer Placer Times	1853	1
[San Francisco]	Sun	1853	1
[San Francisco]	Daily Town Talk	1855	1
[San Francisco]	Wide West	1855	3
San Jose	Daily Argus	1851	1
Shasta	Courier	1852-4	3
Sonora	Herald	1852	1
Stockton	Journal	1852	1
Stockton	San Joaquin Republican [daily]	1852	1
[Weaverville]	Trinity Times	1855	1

We also have hundreds of issues after 1855, including the following fine runs secured by exchange this year:

[San Francisco]	Evening Bulletin	1856-1874
San Francisco	Chronicle	1885-8, 1899-1926
[San Francisco]	Morning Call	1890-5
Sacramento	Daily Union	1860-74
Sacramento	Daily Record-Union	1875-6
[Palo Alto]	Daily Palo Alto	1892-8

Our most valuable California file, however, is the fifty year run of the Napa County Weekly Reporter, 1856–1882; and the Napa Weekly Journal, 1884–1905. Overland journeys, frontier narratives and pioneer mining news appear throughout the pages of the earlier volumes.

From the foregoing tabulation it is evident that we are now able to supply the historian with a virtually complete run of California newspapers from the days of the Forty-Niners to our own times, thus making it unnecessary for the eastern student to journey to the Huntington Library or the University of California to find his first-hand journalistic history of the Pacific Coast.

The more important newspaper files added to our collection during the past year are as follows:

CALIFORNIA

PALO ALTO, DAILY PALO ALTO, 1892–1898 SACRAMENTO DAILY UNION, 1860–1874

198

Report of the Librarian

SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION, 1875-1876 SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE, 1899-1926 SAN FRANCISCO, EVENING BULLETIN, 1856-1874 SAN FRANCISCO, MORNING CALL, 1890-1895 SAN FRANCISCO, THE PACIFIC, 1852-1855

CANAL ZONE

PANAMA CANAL, 1882, partial

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD, AMERICAN MERCURY, 1832–1833 HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT MIRROR, 1812–1832 HARTFORD, EPISCOPAL WATCHMAN, 1831–1832 HARTFORD, INDEPENDENT PRESS, 1833

DELAWARE

DOVER, NATIONAL RECORDER, 1820-1821, partial WILMINGTON, MIRROR OF THE TIMES, 1804

INDIANA

VINCENNES, WESTERN SUN, 1817, 1820-1827, partial

MAINE

PORTLAND, DOWNING'S GAZETTE, 1834-1836

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE, FEDERAL GAZETTE, 1796 BALTIMORE SUN, 1847-1848

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON, FLAG OF OUR UNION, 1855-1856

NEVADA

Elko Independent, 1869

NEW JERSEY

ELIZABETH, NEW JERSEY JOURNAL, 1788–1789, 1791–1794 NEWARK GAZETTE, 1794–1799, partial TRENTON GAZETTE, 1778, 1782

NEW YORK

ALBANY FREEHOLDER, 1845–1851 KINGSTON, RISING SUN, 1793–1794, partial NEW YORK, CHURCHMAN, 1843–1845 NEW YORK FREEMAN'S JOURNAL, 1841–1845, 1847–1854 NEW YORK HERALD, 1844–1854 NEW YORK, STATESMAN, 1828–1830, 1843–1845 NEW YORK, TEMPLE OF REASON, 1800–1801 NEW YORK, TEMPLE OF REASON, 1800–1801 NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 1843 SALEM, NORTHERN CENTINEL, 1799, partial

[Oct.,

OHIO

CINCINNATI, LIBERTY HALL, 1817–1818 COLUMBUS, OHIO MONITOR, 1817–1827, partial COLUMBUS, STATE JOURNAL, 1837–1838 COLUMBUS, WEEKLY OHIO STATE JOURNAL, 1841–1853 COLUMBUS, OHIO STATE JOURNAL, 1858–1860 NEW LISBON, OHIO PATRIOT, 1819, partial

PENNSYLVANIA

LANCASTER, INTELLIGENCER, 1802–1818, partial Philadelphia Daily Age, 1863–1864 Philadelphia Press, 1858–1859 Philadelphia, Saturday Evening Post, 1856–1860 Philadelphia, Temple of Reason, 1801–1803 York, Cartridge Box, 1864–1865

RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE, CHRISTIAN MONITOR, 1824 PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCER, 1822–1824

SOUTH CAROLINA

CHARLESTON, TIMES, 1817-1819

VERMONT

DANVILLE, NORTH STAR, 1841-1847, 1850, 1858, 1861-1862, 1864-1865, 1873-1883

Northfield and Montpelier, Vermont Christian Messenger, 1857–1859, partial

WINDSOR AND MONTPELIER, VERMONT CHRONICLE, 1853-1876, partial

WEST INDIES

BERMUDA ROYAL GAZETTE, 1844–1849, partial BERMUDIAN, 1843, 1864 DEMARARA, NEW GUIANA CHRONICLE, 1833, partial ST. VINCENT GAZETTE, 1826, partial

AMERICAN INCUNABULA

Any book printed in the United States before 1701 is bound to be both rare and interesting. Some scholars wish to know what our seventeenth century American worthies in their black robes and white wigs were thinking, while others are more concerned with the work of the ink-smeared, leather aproned journeyman printers of Cambridge and Boston who were turning out on their crude presses the quaintly worded tracts

200

1935.] Report of the Librarian

of the teachers at the university and the clergy of the colony. Students interested in either subject will find more of these precious pamphlets at the Antiquarian Society than anywhere else and so, for their convenience, we are listing those titles which have reached our shelves during the year. Some of them replace imperfect copies already here but most of them are new to us. Any library would consider itself lucky to add one or two of these rare old pamphlets to its collections in a single year and so we are indeed fortunate to be able to report, for the first time since the days of Isaiah Thomas and Christopher Columbus Baldwin, that we have secured no less than twenty-five examples of American incunabula since our last annual meeting. One came to us as the gift of Mr. Jones, the others were presented by Mr. Hunnewell or were secured by a very fortunate exchange with our good neighbor, the Massachusetts Historical Society. They are as follows:

- DANFORTH, SAMUEL. A brief recognition. Cambridge, 1671. Four copies located.
- MITCHEL, JONATHAN. Nehemiah on the wall. Cambridge, 1671. Four copies located.
- OAKES, URIAN. New-England pleaded with. Cambridge, 1673. Four copies located.
- OXENBRIDGE, JOHN. New-England freemen warned. [Cambridge], 1673. Two copies located.
- SHEPARD, THOMAS. Eye salve. Cambridge, 1673. Four copies located.
- TORREY, SAMUEL. An exhortation. Cambridge, 1674. Four copies located.
- HUBBARD, WILLIAM. The happiness of a people. Boston, 1676. Seven copies located.
- ALLIN, JAMES. Serious advice. Boston, 1679. Two copies located. With imprint: John Foster. Also in our library with imprint: John Foster for Edmund Ranger. Two copies located.

WILLARD, SAMUEL. Ne sutor. Boston, 1681. Six copies located.

TORREY, SAMUEL. A plea. Boston, 1683. Eight copies located.

WILLARD, SAMUEL. The only sure way. Boston, 1684. Four copies located. Issued with: The child's portion.

ADAMS, WILLIAM. God's eye. Boston, 1685. Four copies located.

MATHER, COTTON. The serviceable man. Boston, 1690. Three copies located.

- LODOWICK, CHRISTIAN. A letter. [Philadelphia, 1691.] Two copies located.
- ALLYN, JOHN AND PITKIN, WILLIAM. Their majesties colony of Connecticut in New-England vindicated. Boston, 1694. Two copies located.
- WILLARD, SAMUEL. The character of a good ruler. Boston, 1694. Five copies located.

MATHER, COTTON. Observanda. Boston, 1695. Two copies located.

- TORREY, SAMUEL. Man's extremity. Boston, 1695. Two copies located.
- MATHER, COTTON. Ecclesiastes. Boston, 1697. 1st issue. We also have the second issue. Five copies located.

BELCHER, JOSEPH. Worst enemy conquered. Boston, 1698. Two copies located.

- NOYES, NICHOLAS. New-England's duty. Boston, 1698. Seven copies located.
- MATHER, COTTON. Thirty important cases. Boston, 1699. Three copies located.
- MATHER, INCREASE. The surest way. Boston, 1699. Three copies located.
- MATHER, COTTON. A pillar of gratitude. Boston, 1700. Three copies located.
- WILLARD, SAMUEL. The fountain opened. Boston, 1700. Three copies located.

IMPRINTS

The sixteen following imprints appeared after 1700 but they are so rare that not more than four of any of them have been located. These came largely from the Massachusetts Historical Society with a few from Mr. Hunnewell.

- PEMBERTON, EBENEZER. Souldier defended. Boston, 1701. Two copies located.
- WADSWORTH, BENJAMIN. Mutual love and peace. Boston, 1701. Three copies located.
- STODDARD, SOLOMON. God's frown. Boston, 1703. Three copies located.
- STODDARD, SOLOMON. Danger of speedy degeneracy. Boston, 1705. Three copies located.
- BELCHER, SAMUEL. An essay tending. Boston, 1707. Four copies located.
- MATHER, COTTON. Very needful caution. Boston, 1707. Two copies located.
- CHEEVER, SAMUEL. God's sovereign government. Boston, 1712. Four copies located.

MATHER, COTTON. Just commemorations. Boston, [1715]. 1st issue. Three copies located.

CUTLER, TIMOTHY. Firm union of a people. New London, 1717. Two copies located.

- MATHER, COTTON. A good character. Boston, 1723. Two copies located.
- MATHER, COTTON. Repeated admonitions. Boston, 1725. Two copies located.
- BACKUS, JOSEPH. Proclamation of ... Joseph Jenks ... answered. [New London], 1726. Two copies located.

ARASCOT, ALEXANDER. Some considerations. Philadelphia: B. Franklin, 1732. Two parts issued separately. Four copies located.

BEACH, JOHN. A sermon shewing. Newport, 1745. Three copies located.

PAINE, SOLOMON. Short view. Newport, 1752. Four copies located.

THE MATHERS

The recent purchase by Mr. Tracy W. McGregor of Washington, D. C., of the famous William Gwinn Mather collection of the writings of the Mather family is a matter of no little interest to our Society since this fine assemblage of early New England worthies is second only to our own. Our library, with its unsurpassed collection of Mather books, manuscripts and family portraits, should indeed, be considered the Mather shrine of the nation. It is a matter of no little satisfaction that Mr. McGregor has made it possible for Mr. Thomas J. Holmes to continue the great study of the writings of the Mather family so well begun in his Increase Mather Bibliography. Mr. Holmes will soon be installed in one of our alcoves, busily engaged on a companion volume covering the works of Cotton Mather.

It is interesting that we have added to our Mather collection this year two manuscript sermons by Cotton Mather and nine of his first editions, as well as one precious seventeenth century tract by Increase Mather. Their titles will be found in another part of this report.

203

NEW ENGLAND ELECTION SERMONS

In the early days of New England it was the custom of the governing officials and the legislature of each colony to listen to an annual sermon on the day the legislature convened. These election sermons, as they were called, are of considerable historical value for, mixed with the theology of the day, we find in them a great deal of fiery patriotism and not a little current history which makes them eagerly sought after by students, librarians and collectors.

One of the notable collections of Massachusetts election sermons brought together during the last fifty years was that formed by our former member, Mr. James Frothingham Hunnewell of Boston. It included not less than 165 sermons, ranging in date from Among them there were 14 printed 1667 to 1883. before 1701 and 90 from 1701 to 1800. Many of them were of great rarity and it took many patient years of enthusiastic searching to assemble them. It is a matter of great satisfaction that this collection has been presented to our Society by Mr. James Melville Hunnewell, for it filled many gaps in our own splendid collection which is now one of the two best in existence. Two or three rare titles also came by exchange with the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Election sermons were also preached in the Plymouth Colony, in Connecticut, in Vermont and in New Hampshire. Though in two instances there are better collections of the election sermons of individual states, our collection is much the best for the whole of New England. Of Massachusetts sermons, our library, lacking but two, is tied for first place, we have one of the two known Plymouth Colony sermons, ours is the third best collection of Connecticut sermons, the best Vermont collection and the third best collection of New Hampshire sermons, missing perfection by the lack of only two sermons.

Since no adequate checklist of these sermons has

1935.] Report of the Librarian

been published, we have supplied such a list elsewhere in these Proceedings, giving locations in the principal libraries of the various States where the sermons were delivered.

THE HUNNEWELL ILLUSTRATED AMERICANA

Those of us who have been privileged to visit the Hunnewell home in Boston have seen in its beautiful library many of the rare and valuable illustrated volumes of early American exploration, travel and history the assembling of which was, for many years, the principal hobby of Mr. James Frothingham Hunnewell. Many of these volumes, collected a generation ago, could not be found today even though a search were made through all the rare book shops of Europe and America.

Our older members will remember the charming papers which Mr. Hunnewell read before our Society, in which he described the choicest treasures of his splendid collection of "Illustrated Americana." Mr. James Melville Hunnewell has now given this precious collection of hundreds of illustrated volumes to the Antiquarian Society where it will ever remain as a memorial to the scholarly tastes of his father and as a reminder of his own generosity. This collection cannot be adequately described in the space of this report but there is no doubt that it is the most valuable single gift of books made to the Society since the days of Isaiah Thomas.

Our library has never been rich in early European publications concerning America and so it was not surprising to find that ninety per cent of the Hunnewell collection was not duplicated on our shelves. It includes not a few sixteenth century and many seventeenth century titles. There are many of the most famous voyages, early books on the Indians and histories and explorations in the West Indies, Central and South America. The eighteenth century is largely represented and there are a few extreme rarities of later date.

The mere names of the authors in this library are magic words to the historian and the collector. Acosta, Apianus, Beverley, Bordoni, Las Casas, Cavendish, Champlain, Charlevoix, De Bry, Hennepin, De Laet, Lahonton, Maximilian, Montanus, Ramusio, Solis, De Vries—all played important parts in telling the old world of the wonders of the new.

There is in this collection a set of De Bry's Great Voyages in German which will look well beside our set of the Latin edition; as well as a set of the Small Voyages in German. The excessively rare collection of 28 folio views of American cities called: "Scenographia Americana" published in London in 1768 is complete with title and contents, in its original boards and is one of two known complete sets in any condition. "A set of plans and forts in America" London, 1765 is not only of great historical value but there are only about a half dozen copies known and this one belonged to William Makepeace Thackeray. The collection also contains the first American edition of the second part of "Pilgrim's Progress," Boston, 1744, of which we already have the excessively rare first part. Of later treasures, there are two of unusual interest: the "Route from Liverpool to Great Salt Lake Valley," published in Liverpool in 1855 and containing 30 plates showing the beginnings of many of our western cities. This copy is in its fifteen parts, each in original wrappers and in this condition may well be unique, for Wagner describes the work as "of very great rarity." Of even greater scarcity is Henry J. Warre's "Sketches in North America and the Oregon Territory," a collection of 20 folio views on the Pacific Coast, published in London about 1846 or 7. Smith could locate only two copies, both on the Pacific Coast.

The following brief list of the more interesting titles will give a more complete idea of the usefulness of the Hunnewell collection: CHECKLIST OF SELECTED TITLES FROM THE HUNNEWELL AMERICANA

- Aa, Janssoon van der. Naaukeurige versameling . . . Reysen na Oost en West-Indien. Leyden: Pieter Van der Aa, 1706-7.
- Acosta, Christoval. Aromatum & medicamentorum in Orientali India. Antverpiae: Christophori Plantini, 1582.
- Acosta, Joseph de. Historie naturael en morael van de Westersche Indien. Amsterdam: Broer Iansz, 1624

The American traveller. London: J. Fuller, 1745

- Apianus, Petrus. Cosmographicus. Landschutae: D. Joannis Weyssenburgers, 1524
- Apianus, Petrus. Cosmographia. Antuerpiae: Gregorio Bonito, 1550
- Aublet, Fusée. Histoire des plantes de la Guiane Françoise. Paris: Pierre-François Didot, 1775
- B., T. A compendious account of the whole art of breeding the silk-worm. London: John Worrall, 1733
- Bacqueville de la Potherie. Histoire de l'Amerique septentrionale. Paris: Nyon fils, 1753
- Baerle, Kaspar van, and Pisa, Gulielmus. Rerum per octennium in Brasilia. Clivis: Tobiae Silberling, 1660. Same, Amsterdam: Johannis Blaeu, 1647
- Barrere, Pierre. Nouvelle relation de la France Equinoxiale. Paris: Piget, 1743
- Bellin, S. Description geographique de la Guiane. Paris: Didot, 1763

Benzoni, Girolamo. La historia del mondo nuovo. Venetia: Francesco Rampazetto, 1565

- Bergomas, Jacob Philip. Supplementi chronicarum. Venetiis: Georgii de Rusconibus, 1513
- Beverley, Richard. Histoire de la Virginie. Amsterdam: Thomas Lombrail, 1707
- Bible, Old Testament, Psalms. Psalterium Hebraeum, Graecum, Arabicum et Chaldaeum. Gennae: Porrus, 1516. (Contains sketch of Columbus)
- Blome, Richard. Englisches America. Leipzig: Johann Grossens Witwe und Erben, 1697
- Bodmer, Charles. Voyage dans l'intérieur de l'Amerique du Nord. Paris: Arthus Bertrand, 1840–3
- Bontekoe, Willem. Iournael ofte . . . Oost-Indische reyse. Hoorn: Isaac Wilemsz, 1646
- Bordoni, Benedetto. Libro di. Vinegia: Nicolo d'Aristotile, dette Zoppino, 1528
- Bossu, N. Nouveaux voyages aux Indes Occidentales. Paris: Le Jay, 1768
- Bouchette, Joseph. The British dominions in North America. London: Longman, 1832
- Bouchette, Joseph. A topographical dictionary of the province of Lower Canada. London: Longman, 1832

[Bowdoin, James?] A short narrative of the horrid massacre in Boston.

Boston: Edes & Gill, & T. & J. Fleet, 1770. Same, London: Bingley, 1770

Broeck, Mathias van den. Journael of te historiaelse beschrijvinge. Amsterdam: Gerrit van Goedesbergen, 1651

- Bunyan, John. Pilgrim's progress, second part. Boston: John Draper for Thomas Fleet, 1744. 1st Amer. ed.
- Butel-Dumont, George Marie. Memoires historiques sur la Louisiane. Paris: Cl. J. B. Bauche, 1753

Byron, John. Narrative. London: S. Baker, 1768

Cabrera, Paul Felix. Description of the ruins of an ancient city, discovered near Palenque, Guatemala. London: Henry Berthoud, 1822

- Caldcleugh, Alexander. Travels in South America. London: John Murray, 1825
- Campanius, Thomas. Kort beskrifning om provincien Nya Swerige uti America. Stockholm: Sal. Wankijfs, 1702
- Camus, Armand Gaston. Mémoire sur la collection des grands et petits voyages [de De Bry]. Paris: Baudouin, 1802
- Carver, Jonathan. Reize door Noord-Amerika. Leyden: A. & J. Honkoop, 1796
- Casas, Bartolomé de las. Narratio regionum. Oppenheimii: Johan-Theod. de Bry, 1614
- Casas, Bartolomé de las. Den vermeerden spieghel der Spaensche Tierannije-geschiet in Westindien. Amsterdam: Cornelis Lodewijckss. vander Plasse, 1621

Catherwood, Frederick. Views of ancient monuments in Central America. London: F. Catherwood, 1844

- Cavendish, Thomas. Journalen van drie voyagien. Amsterdam: Jacob Pietersz Wachter, 1643
- Champlain, Samuel de. Les voyages de las Nouvelle France. Paris: Louis Sevestre, 1632
- Chappe d'Auteroche, Jean. Voyage en Californie. Paris: Charles-Antoine Jombert, 1772
- Charlevoix, P. de. Histoire et description generale de la Nouvelle France. Paris: Pierre-François Giffart, 1744
- Cieza de Leon, Pedro de. La chronica del Peru. Anvers: Martin Nucio, 1554
- Cieza de Leon, Pedro de. Parte primera de la chronica del Peru. Anvers: Iuan Bellero, 1554
- Clavigero, Francesco Saverio. Storia antica del Messico. Cesena: Gregorio Biasini, 1780-1

Coreal, Francois. Recueil de voyages dans l'Amerique Meridionale. Amsterdam: J. Frederic Bernard, 1738

Coreal, Francois. Voyages aux Indes Occidentales. Amsterdam: J. Frederic Bernard, 1722

Cornut, Jacques Philippe. Canadensiom plantarum. Paris: Henricum Gvenon, 1651

Cotter, Richard. Sketches of Bermuda. London: Effingham Wilson, 1828

208

- Cranz, David. Historie von Grönland. Barby: Heinrich Dettes Ebero, 1765–70
- Cranz, David. Historie van Groenland. Haarlem: C. H. Bohn and Amsterdam: H. de Wit, 1767
- Cranz, David. The history of Greenland. London: Brethren's Society, 1767
- Crevecoeur, Michel William St. John. Voyage dans la haute Pensylvanie. Paris: Maradan, 1801

Davies, John, translator. The history of the Caribby-Islands. London: J. M. for Thomas Dring and John Starkey, 1666

Debray, V. México y sus alrededores. Mexico: Decaen, 1855-6

- De Bry, Theodore. Great voyages in German. Frankfort am Mayn; Johann Wechel, etc., 1590–1630. Parts 1–12. Same, part 1 in English, 1590 (facsimile). Same, Small voyages in German, 1597–1628. Parts 1–8. AAS also has the Great voyages in Latin, parts 1–11 and a second set of parts 1–5
- Dreyhundert auserlesene Amerikanische Gewächse nach Linneischer ordnung. Nürnberg: Raspischen Buchhandlung, 1785-7
- Du Tertre, R. P. Histoire generale des Antilles. Paris: Thomas Jolly, 1667-71
- Egede, Hans. Beschryving van Oud-Groenland. Delft: Reinier Boitet, 1746
- Egede, Hans. A description of Greenland. London: C. Hitch, 1745
- Egede, Hans. Description et histoire naturelle du Groenland. Copenhague: C. & A. Philibert, 1763

Ellis, Henry. Voyage à la Baye de Hudson. Leide: Elie Luzac, 1750

- Ellis, Henry. Voyage à la Baye de Hudson. Paris: Desaint et Saillant, 1750
- Exquemelin, Alexandre Olivier. Historie der boecaniers of vrybuyters van America. Amsterdam: Nicolaas Ten Hoorn, 1700
- Exquemelin, Alexandre Olivier. The history of the bucaniers of America. London: Tho. Newborough, 1698–1704

Fage, Robert. Cosmography. London: S. Griffin, 1667

- A fair account of the late unhappy disturbance at Boston. London: B. White, 1770
- Fermin, Philip. Nieuwe algemeene beschryving van de colonie van Suriname. Harlingen: V. van der Plaats Junior, 1770

Feuillée, Louis. Journale des observations. Paris: Pierre Giffart, 1714-25

- Foresti, Jacobus Philippus. Nouissime hystoriarum. Venice: Albertinum de Lissona Vercellesem, 1503
- Franklin, Benjamin. Experiments and observations on electricity. London: David Henry, 1769
- Fregoso, Battista. Baptistae Fulgosi de dictis factisqe memorabilibus collectaneae, 1509
- Frézier, Amédée François. Reis-beschryving door de Zuid-Zee. Amsterdam: R. en G. Wetstein, 1718. Same in French, Amsterdam: Pierre Humbert, 1717. Same in French, Paris: Nyon, 1732

Froger, François. Relation d'un voyage. Amsterdam: Antoine Schelte, 1699

Gage, Thomas. Nieuwe ende seer naeuwkeurige reyse door de Spaensche West-Indien. Utrecht: Johannes Ribbius, 1682. Same in French, Amsterdam: Paul Marret, 1695

Garcillasso de la Vega. Histoire des Yncas. Amsterdam: Jacques Desbordes, 1715

Gioseppe di S. Teresa, P. F. Gio. Istoria delle guerre del regno del Brasile. Roma: Eredi del Corbelletti, 1698

Gordon, William. History of the rise, progress, and establishment, of the independence of the United States. London: For the author, 1788

Gottfriedt, Johann Ludwig. Newe welt und Americanische historien. Franckfurt: Merianischen Erben, 1655.

The grand magazine of magazines, Vols. 1-2, 1758-9

The grand magazine of universal intelligence. Vols. 1-3, 1758-60

Grynaeus, Simon. Novvs orbis regionvm. Basileae: Io. Hervagivm Mense Martio, 1537

H., J. The soldier's faithful friend. London: J. Dodsley, 1766

Hartsinck, Jan Jacob. Beschryving van Guiana. Amsterdam: Gerrit Tielenburg, 1770

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- Lafitau, Joseph François. Moeurs des sauvages Americains. Paris: Saugrain, 1724
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- Léry, Jean de. Historia navigationis in Brasiliam. Genevae: Eustathij Vignon, 1594
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Meares, John. Voyages from China to the north west coast of America. London: Logographic Press, 1790

Melton, Edward. Zeldzaame en gedenkwaardige zee-en land-reizen. Amsterdam: Jan Ten Hoorn, 1681

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Moreau, Pierre. Klare en waarachtige beschryving in Brasil. Amsterdam: Jan Hendriksz en Jan Rieuwertsz, 1652

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Ramusio, Giovonni Battista. Delle navigationi et viaggi. Venetia: Giunti, 1563–5

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- Reining, Jan Erasmus. Zeer aanmerkelijke reysen. Amsterdam: Jan ten Hoorn, 1691

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Schouten, Willem Cornelisz. Iournal ou description du marveilleux voyage. Amsterdam: Guillaume Ianson, 1618

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Smith, Charles. The American war. New York: C. Smith, 1797

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Smyth, Coke. Sketches in the Canadas. [n.p., n.d.]

Solis y Rivadeneira, Antonio de. Historia de la conquista de Mexico. Amberes: Juan Bautista Verdussen, 1704. Same, Madrid: D. Antonio de Sancha, 1783

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Stedman, John Gabriel. Narrative of a five years' expedition . . . Surinam. London: J. Johnson, 1796. Same in Dutch, Amsterdam: Johannes Allart, 1799–1800. Same in French, Paris: F. Buisson, [1799].

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Stevenson, David. Sketch of the civil engineering of North America. London: John Weale, 1838

[Tanner, Mathias?]. [Martyrdoms of Jesuit missionaries in North and South America, 1554–1675.] [n.p., circa 1675]

Thevet, André. Les singularitez de la France Antarctique. Anvers: Christophe Plantin, 1558. Same, Paris: Maurice de la Porte, 1558

The town and country builder's assistant. Boston: J. Norman, [1786]

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A true and particular relation of the dreadful earthquake at Lima. London: T. Osborne, 1748

Ulloa, George Juan and Antoine de Juan y Santacilia. Voyage historique de l'Amerique. Amsterdam: Arkstee & Merkus, 1752. Same in English, London: L. Davis and C. Reymers, 1760

Valades, Diego. Rhetorica Christiana. Perusiae, 1579

Venegas, Miguel. A natural and civil history of California. London: James Rivington and James Fletcher, 1759

Vidal, E. E. Picturesque illustrations of Buenos Ayres and Monte Video. London: R. Ackermann, 1820

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Wafer, Lionel. A new voyage and description of the Isthmus of America. London: James Knapton, 1699 Warre, Henry J. Sketches in North America and the Oregon Territory. [London:] Dickinson & Co., [1848]

- Winterbotham, William. Historical view of the American United States. London: J. Ridgway, 1795
- Zarate, Augustin de. Histoire de la decouverte et de la conquete du Perou. Paris: La Compagnie des Libraires, 1716. Same, 1742. Same in Spanish, Anvers: Martin Nucio, 1555
- Zorgdrageis, C. G. Bloeyende opkomst der Groenlandsche visschery. Amsterdam: Joannes Oosterwyk, 1720

ALMANACS

In spite of our 20,000 almanacs it is still possible for us to find a great many new ones each year. At the important Terry sale, which contained many Rhode Island almanacs of unusual rarity, there were four which we lacked and we were so fortunate as to secure them all. As a result of this lucky opportunity, we now have 11 of the 17 known almanacs printed in Rhode Island up to 1750, which equals the number in the Rhode Island Historical Society. The other new almanacs of the year include several later but equally rare issues from North Carolina and Virginia and about 100 Pennsylvania German almanacs. Those of particular rarity or interest are listed below:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Georgetown.	Maryland and Virginia Almanac for 1798. For Rev. M. L. Weems NORTH CAROLINA
Halifax.	Hodge's Almanac for 1795, 1796, 1798, 1799
Halifax.	Hodge and Boylan's Almanac for 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1805
Raleigh.	Boylan's Almanac for 1807
Raleigh.	Coupee and Crider's North and South Carolina Almanac for 1812
Raleigh.	Gale's and Seaton's North Carolina Almanac for 1813
Raleigh.	Gale's North Carolina Almanac for 1815
	PENNSYLVANIA
Pittsburgh.	Western Ephemeris for 1796
	RHODE ISLAND
Newport.	Leeds' American Almanac for 1731. [Printed by William Bradford in New York or Philadelphia]. Only known copy

210	interteration interteration is a second seco
Newport.	Rhode Island Almanac for 1734. Also in RIHS
Newport.	Poor Robin's Rhode Island Almanac for 1741. Also in RIHS
Providence.	Poor Job's Almanac for 1750. Copies located: AAS (lacks last leaf), HSP, LC (lacks title and 2 leaves), RIHS (lacks title and 5 leaves)
	VIRGINIA
Petersburg.	Virginia Almanac for 1788, 1792, 1795
Petersburg.	Bannaker's Virginia and North Carolina Almanac for 1797
Petersburg.	Virginia Almanac for 1799
Petersburg.	Virginia and North Carolina Almanac for 1803, 1806, 1807, 1808
Richmond.	Virginia Planter's Almanac for 1809
Richmond.	Virginia Almanac for 1812
Richmond.	Virginia and North Carolina Almanac for 1813

216

American Antiquarian Society [Oct.,

MISCELLANEOUS AMERICANA

Funeral sermons are common enough but one seldom sees an early wedding sermon, especially with such a captivating title as this: "A wedding ring, fit for the finger. Or, the salve of divinity on the sore of humanity. With directions to those men that want wives, how to choose them; and to those women that have husbands, how to use them. Laid open in a sermon, at a wedding in Edmonton, by William Secker, preacher of the Gospel. Boston, in N. E. Reprinted by T. G. for N. Boone. 1705." 92 p., 64mo. $(3\frac{1}{4}$ by 2 in.)

This amusing little volume is the second edition of the first American miniature book and is the only known copy with this imprint, Dr. Rosenbach (no. 6) having a copy which was printed for N. Buttolph. Though our copy is slightly defective, it is still a precious bit of tiny bookmaking and would make any member of the "LXIVMOS" club green with envy. Because of the book's imperfections the donor wishes to remain anonymous but we thank him just the same. The Boston Public Library has the unique copy of the first American edition, printed by Samuel Green for T. Harris in 1690. It is a diminutive octavo of six unpaged signatures and measures 27% by 17% inches.

1935.]

Report of the Librarian

What is probably the earliest American tract relating to New Hampshire is entitled: "A short narrative of the claim . . . of the heirs of . . . Samuel Allen . . . to the Province of New Hampshire . . . [Boston, 1728]. 13 p., 4to. Needless to say, it is extremely important to the history of that state and we can find a record of only one other copy, that in the Massachusetts Historical Society from whom we secured this copy on exchange. The whole story of the Mason and Allen claims to the territory of New Hampshire was told by Mr. Otis G. Hammond in a paper before this Society in 1916, published in the Proceedings for that year, p. 245-263.

In last year's report we had something to say about one or two of the early Boston imprints of Benjamin Mecom, the nephew of Franklin. We have now secured what is probably the only surviving copy of any imprint from Mecom's press while he was in business in St. Johns, Antigua, 1752–1756. It is entitled: "An English grammar, wrote in a plain familiar manner, adapted to the youth of both sexes. To which are added, some general rules in orthography,—stops or points,—emphasis,—and composition. [rule] [seven lines quoted] [double rule] St. John's, in Antigua: Printed for the author, by Benjamin Mecom." [1752–1756]. [28], 72 p., 12mo. Unknown to all bibliographers.

It is probable that this textbook was written by Rev. William Shervington who, according to Dr. Eames, ran a school at St. Johns at this time and died in 1763. There is a possibility, however, that the author was David Harris, another school teacher in the islands during this period. We find in the Antigua Gazette of Nov. 11, 1767, an advertisement of "David Harris, School-Master" in which he refers to his "Twenty one years practice in these islands." This would seem to indicate that he was a schoolmaster here as early as 1746 and that he was still conducting his school in 1767.

Gervase Markham was one of the most famous early English writers on agriculture and so it is not surprising that at least one of his manuals should have been reprinted in this country in the eighteenth century. It is called the: "Citizen and countryman's experienced farrier . . . By J. [sic] Markham, G. Jefferies, and discreet Indians. London, Printed; and Wilmington, Re-printed, and sold by James Adams, . . 1764. 364 p., 8vo. An examination of the volume fails to reveal just what part of the text was contributed by the "discreet Indians" and we wonder what Indians of that period knew about horses anyhow. There seems to be only two other recorded copies of this first American edition, those at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the John Carter Brown Library.

The publication of genealogies began in this country surprisingly early. We have had for some time the first American genealogy, that of the Stebbins family, published in 1771, and now we can add a similar, though very brief record published a few years later. It is a quarto broadside entitled: "Register of the family of Mr. Josiah Peirce." Since it is a record of a Worcester family, we may hazard a guess that it was printed here by Isaiah Thomas not long after the establishment of his press in 1775. It is unknown to bibliographers and came as the gift of Mr. Edward F. Coffin of this city.

Father Pierre Huet de la Valiniere was a French-Canadian Catholic priest who got himself into hot water with the authorities for siding with the American colonies during the Revolution. He wandered out to the Illinois country, visited New Orleans, came to Boston and went several times to Europe and everywhere he went he had trouble with the authorities, both civil, military and ecclesiastical.

At one time during his chequered career he was stationed near Albany, New York, and while there he wrote about his travels and his troubles in a long narrative poem in his native language which was published under the following title: "Vraie histoire ou simple précis des infortunes, ... " Albany: Charles

218

1935.]

R. & George Webster, 1792. 50 p., 8vo. Of this engaging work we now own the only copy in the United States, though there are at least three in public and private collections in Montreal. Our copy contains, on seven of its pages, the author's manuscript notes. The Massachusetts Historical Society owns one of his original manuscript journals, in French and English, and there are a few letters regarding his difficulties in the Illinois Country in the Library of Congress. This long poem is of real value for its many historical and travel references and it appears to be very little known among students.

Of course we add thousands of public documents to our collection each year but we will have time to mention only one in this report and it happens to be another rare imprint of the Albany printer of the previous title. It is the "Charter of the city of Schenectady," Albany: Charles R. and George Webster, [1798]. 34, [1] p., 12mo. The only other copy we have discovered is in the New York State Library.

Another very rare up-state New York title which came our way this year was the first directory of the village of Utica, published in the year 1817. For it we are indebted to Mr. Taylor and we were particularly pleased to secure it for it completes our set of the directories of Utica from 1817 to 1928. This is, of course, but one example of the richness of this part of our collection which includes virtually complete runs of all of the more important directories of the country. Though directories take up a great deal of room and so are collected intensively by only two or three libraries, they are of the greatest value to the historian, biographer, genealogist and bibliographer and we find our collection in constant use.

Dr. Homer Gage presented to us this summer an extremely valuable recent volume based on the collection of sketches of American scenes made by the French naturalist, Charles Alexandre Lesueur. The title is as follows: "Dessins exécutés aux Etats-Unis de 1816 a

American Antiquarian Society

1837. [Paris, 1935?] Introduction and 50 plates, small folio. One of 200 copies privately printed. Lesueur was a naturalist of note and spent the best part of his life in this country, first as assistant to an American scientist and then as a collector of natural history specimens for the museums of France. He was a clever and accurate artist and wherever he went he took along his sketchbook. The eastern cities, the frontier settlements of the middle west and the Mississippi Valley are all represented in the selection of 50 plates which appear in this work and which are but samples from the very large collection of his drawings preserved in the Museum of Natural History at Havre. This collection is so important and so little known in this country that virtually the entire series of sketches should be photographed and made available in some American library—ours preferred. With the larger volume came two pamphlets regarding the naturalist, published in Havre in 1920 and 1925.

BROADSIDES

We will take time to mention only one of the numerous broadsides, which reach us each year, largely through the kindness of Mr. Jones and Mr. Taylor.

At the time of the death of George Washington, memorial services were, of course, held throughout the land but the broadside announcements of these meetings seldom come to light. A committee of the citizens of Bennington issued a call for such a meeting on December 25th, 1799, only eleven days after Washington's death, which was remarkable when we remember the difficulties of travel and the distance between Virginia and Vermont. Other broadsides in our collection show that the news reached Hartford on the 24th and Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on the 31st. This broadside begins as follows: "The illustrious and beloved General Washington, has departed from scenes of mortal life, to enter on 'that undis-

220

covered country from whose bourne no traveller returns.'

Peace to his shade shall grateful millions say,

Who taught the road to fame-and led the way.

The citizens of Bennington and its vicinity are requested to meet at the Court-House on Friday the 27th inst. . . . By request of a respectable number of citizens, assembled at the Court-House, Wednesday Evening, December 25th, 1799. . . . Anthony Haswell, Clerk." [Bennington: Anthony Haswell, 1799]. Quarto broadside. Unknown to Spargo.

This interesting, attractive and probably unique little broadside was certainly printed and perhaps written by Bennington's pioneer printer, Anthony Haswell who also served as the clerk of the meeting. This gift of Mr. Jones is a most welcome addition to our large collections of Washington and Vermont material.

JUVENILES

Every time that we add a new Isaiah Thomas juvenile to our collection, that day has been a happy one. Mr. Taylor was responsible for such a day at least once this year when he sent us the only recorded copy of the second Worcester edition of *The house that Jack built*, printed in 1799 just after the name of Isaiah Thomas, Jr., began to appear in the imprints of the firm. Incidentally, did you know that the house that Jack built was erected by Little Jack Horner? Believe it or not, there was such a person and he did all that both nursery rhymes say he did and his descendants still live in the house which he built.

Another pleasing title recently secured is: "The entertaining history of Tommy Gingerbread." New York: Oram, 1796; and, of course, we have to record at least one early New England Primer added during the year. This time it is the edition printed in Wrentham in 1802, of which we can find but two other copies.

American Antiquarian Society

We have also picked up this year two examples of those rare toy booklets called metamorphoses, which were popular in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. These metamorphoses, or harlequinades, as they are called in France and England, were no doubt inspired by the pantomimes of Harlequin which were so popular in the theatres and fairs of seventeenth and eighteenth century Europe. The earliest surviving American examples are all manuscript copies of lost engraved originals. They adhere to the same pattern and repeat the same verses, with due allowance for the idiosyncrasies of the children who drew them. Five manuscript American metamorphoses, the earliest dated 1796, were known before the discovery of the very fine example which we have just secured. It is dated 1790 and was drawn very cleverly by a little boy of old Boston. The same design, but more elaborately drawn, appears in the metamorphosis published in New York by Samuel Wood in 1814 and described in Mr. Harry B. Weiss' "Metamorphoses and harlequinades" in the American Book Collector, August-September, 1932, p. 100-112, illus. We now have two manuscript examples and about a dozen engraved and printed copies of this amusing type of tov book.

Even rarer than the metamorphoses are the battledores, those quaint descendants of the horn book, published in the form of a folding card with a flap to hold the folds together. The two inside pages are divided into rectangles, each containing a letter of the alphabet and the figure of an appropriate street vendor with his cry. We have never had an example of this type of toy book until one came to us this year. Its title is on the flap and reads: "The Uncles Present. A New Battledoor." It has two amusing woodcuts on the back, is hand colored and looks to be English though it was owned by Priscilla Parker Atwood who was born in Bradford, Mass., March 12, 1820.

An excellent collection of some dozens of early

222

children's books was presented by Mr. P. K. Foley, of Boston, the last of the old time scholarly booksellers of New England and for half a century the leading authority on American literary first editions. It is a great satisfaction to have the continued and generous interest of this old friend of ours.

FIRST EDITIONS

Our collection of first editions has grown steadily during the year, the most important addition being a group of 24 of the writings of Clinton Scollard, given us by Mrs. Scollard. We now have a virtually complete collection of this delightful poet's works, many of them being his personal copies or copies with his presentation inscriptions.

Our splendid John Trumbull collection has been enriched by the addition of the rare: "Elegy on the times." New Haven, 1775, which Mr. Jones presented; and our imperfect first American edition of Charles Lamb's "Poetry for children." Boston, 1812, was replaced with a fine and perfect copy, the gift of Mr. Lombard. Very few libraries can boast either of these rarities.

Not many people who have recited "Mary had a little lamb" have ever seen the book in which it first appeared, Mrs. Sarah J. Hale's "Poems for our children." Boston, 1830. In fact, there are but three known copies, a rebound copy in the Boston Public Library, a copy in its original binding in a private collection and our beautiful, unworn copy in its original covers. The latter was recently discovered in a collection of old pamphlets which has been in the library for many years but which had never been catalogued. It now has a place of honor among our choicest children's books.

TRANSPORTATION

Last year we reported the gift by Mr. Taylor of an unusually rare and early collection of canal and rail-

American Antiquarian Society

[Oct.,

road material. This was, however, only half of the collection and now Mr. Taylor has succeeded in securing for us the other half which includes a particularly fine lot of several hundred early reports of road, canal, bridge and railroad companies covering the central states, the middle west and the south for the period from 1811 to the Civil War. This collection is particularly rich in Pennsylvania material and includes a number of titles which we cannot find recorded in any other library and also a valuable block of manuscript material relating to the early railroads of the country.

Perhaps the most interesting transportation item secured this year was the original broadside announcement of the opening of the Newcastle and Frenchtown Railroad, a line which connected with another line out of Philadelphia and traversed the states of Delaware and Maryland. At the head of this poster is a fine large woodcut of one of the first railroad trains in the United States. The broadside is dated 1833. We also have the act of incorporation of this railroad, published in 1837.

THE GRAPHIC ARTS

Examples of the work of the colonial engraver, Nathaniel Hurd (1730-1777), are so rare that Stauffer and Fielding could locate but eight. Last year we reported securing a new one unknown to those authorities and this year we have added another entitled: "Courtship and Marriage.... Engrav'd & Sold by Nat. Hurd Boston." Though he was at work as early as 1749, as we know from the dated Thomas Dering bookplate in our collection, Hurd's principal work was done in the seventeen sixties and seventies, the period in which he probably produced this hitherto unknown bit of engraved comedy.

The original copper plate of an engraving showing the principal buildings of colonial Williamsburg at the time when it was the capital of Virginia, has been dis-

224

covered in the Bodleian Library. It is unsigned and undated, though it must have been engraved between 1732 and 1747, and was apparently made to illustrate an elaborate folio volume on Virginia or America which has so far remained unidentified and may never have been published. A few restrikes were made from this important plate for the use of Colonial Williamsburg Incorporated in their restoration of the old town and it is to their generosity that we are indebted for the impression now in our print room.

In 1789 Robert Morris introduced a bill into Congress for the temporary removal of the seat of the federal government from New York to Philadelphia. After bitter opposition the bill passed and so for ten years, while Washington, D. C., was being laid out and built, the capital of the United States was Robert Morris's home town.

During the heat of the controversy over the removal of the capital from New York, a quarto caricature was engraved on copper and circulated by the opponents of the scheme. This caricature, which probably appeared in 1789 or 1790, shows Robert Morris with Federal Hall (the second New York city hall, where Congress had previously met) balanced on his shoulder while he carries it away, following the devil to Philadelphia. A dozen or more figures are standing on either side of Morris and the devil, most of them expressing their opinions of the proceedure. The front elevation of Federal Hall perched on Morris's shoulder is really an excellent picture of that historic building and strongly resembles a somewhat larger view of the building which appeared in Isaiah Thomas's "Massachusetts Magazine" for June, 1789. This larger engraving does not reveal the name of the artist but the original drawing for it is described in I. N. Phelps Stokes' Iconography of Manhattan Island, vol. 3, p. 904 and is signed by Henry G. Jenks of Boston.

The Robert Morris caricature, of which we now have a beautiful impression with contemporary coloring, is a

proof before letters and is also unsigned. Since, however, we purchased it from among the effects of the same Henry G. Jenks, we may be confident that he was the artist who drew and perhaps also engraved the caricature.

There is another impression of this copper, uncolored, stained and worn, but with a manuscript note written below it, evidently by a contemporary Philadelphian, explaining the significance of the caricature, in Independence Hall. This impression is reproduced in Murrell's American Graphic Humor, vol. 1, p. 45, no. 38 but without identifying the artist.

As in previous years, a large number of lithographs, copper plates and prints of all kinds, as well as over 6,000 stereoscopic views, have come to us from Mr. Charles H. Taylor. Though many others have reached us from a variety of sources, the growth of our print department would be slow indeed were it not for Mr. Taylor's constant and generous interest.

Louis Maurer was the last of the old time lithographers. He used to work for Currier and Ives and died not long since in his hundredth year. Through the enthusiastic interest of our two principal students of lithographic history, Mr. Harry T. Peters and Mr. Charles H. Taylor, we have acquired Maurer's own collection of his artistic work, including a representative selection of some 200 of his original drawings and lithographs and even the lithographer's tools which he used.

MAPS

Mr. Taylor has also added largely to our map collection this year. He was able to pick up for us some dozens of New England town and county atlases and wall maps, many of which we lacked and sorely needed. From time to time he has also sent us a good many smaller maps and a large number of railroad maps from all parts of the country.

226

MUSIC

There were no outstanding additions to our music collection this year though many early books and thousands of pieces of sheet music were added to it. Over 500 pieces of sheet music were given by the late F. Munroe Endicott, over 400 secured in one lot by purchase and many choice single numbers with lithographed covers were presented by Mr. Taylor.

MANUSCRIPTS

Several large and valuable collections of manuscripts have been presented to the Society recently. Dr. Homer Gage brought to us the early medical correspondence and addresses of his father, Dr. Thomas H. Gage and a most interesting collection of the letters of famous early American physicians which he and his father had collected. This gift also included the valuable correspondence of Richard W. Greene of Providence, including important letters from such national figures as Charles Sumner, Daniel Webster and Cornelius Vanderbilt.

From Colonel Samuel E. Winslow of Leicester we received an excellent manuscript collection, largely the correspondence of his uncle, John Winslow of Brooklyn, New York (1825-1898) and also some fine, early family papers, including those of Colonel great-grandfather, Shadrach Winslow Winslow's The John Winslow correspondence (Yale 1771). includes many letters from speakers before the New England Society of Brooklyn including such outstanding citizens as Charles Sumner, George William Curtis, Horace Greeley, William M. Evarts, Timothy Dwight, Noah Porter, Oliver Wendell Holmes, William T. Sherman, Thomas A. Edison and Theodore Roosevelt.

Two manuscript sermons of Cotton Mather, dated March 16 and June 15, 1710 were presented by Mr. George Mather Randle of Middlebury, Vermont; and

[Oct.,

a large collection of business papers of the Sewall family of Bath, Maine, came from another source.

A valuable collection of the eighteenth century papers of Dwight Foster of Worcester was presented by his descendant of the same name who lives in Boston. These papers include Foster's diaries, account books and family letters and also many of the original holographs of the contributions to Isaiah Thomas' "Massachusetts Magazine" during the seventeen nineties, including original manuscript of two of our famous members, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson.

Foster was a prominent Worcester lawyer, a county judge and United States senator. His grandson, also a well-known Worcester lawyer, was a member of the council of our Society. It is gratifying that the present representative of the family wished to place in our care these valuable reminders of the life of his distinguished ancestor.

The Antiquarian Society is particularly interested in the gathering and publication of bibliographical data for the use of scholars. The recent volumes of its Proceedings contain many such contributions and its staff has been largely concerned with such great bibliographical enterprises as Evans' American Bibliography and Sabin's Dictionary of Books on American History.

Here, if anywhere, the scholar may confidently expect to find a valuable accumulation of bibliographical material. Collections of such data, including those left by Joel Munsell, the late Dr. Charles L. Nichols and the late Henry F. De Puy, are available here. During the past year two similar collections of outstanding importance have been left to our care by their compilers. These are the notes of the late Dr. Charles Evans, of Chicago, for the forthcoming volumes of his American Bibliography and the great mass of bibliographical notes and correspondence of Dr. George Watson Cole, Librarian Emeritus of the Henry E. Huntington Library. The original manuscript and

proof sheets for his monumental Church Catalogue are part of the collection as well as many other bibliographical works, including a large quantity of notes and hundreds of books and pamphlets on Bermuda and many thousands of memoranda on all phases of American bibliography. Because of the great size of the collection it has not yet been possible to make a careful analysis of the Cole papers but this pleasant task will be undertaken during the coming winter.

These lifetime accumulations of precious bibliographical data have come to us because their compilers realized our leadership in the preservation and intelligent use of such information. It is greatly to be wished that other similar collections may be brought to us, to the lasting benefit of American historical scholarship.

Once more it is the pleasant duty to record the loyalty of that small group of members who each year bring to our shelves large collections of the less spectacular but none the less valuable miscellaneous material which adds so much to the general usefulness of our library. They include Mr. Arthur P. Rugg, Mr. Charles H. Taylor, Mr. Matt B. Jones, Mr. Grenville H. Norcross, Dr. Homer Gage, Mr. T. Hovey Gage, Mr. Herbert E. Lombard, and Mr. Charles E. Goodspeed.

Other members whose frequent and generous gifts have been greatly appreciated include Mr. Henry R. Wagner, Mr. Wilbur Macey Stone, Mr. Thomas W. Streeter, Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, Mr. Edward Laroque Tinker, Mr. William Vail Kellen, Mr. George W. Haynes, Mr. Robert K. Shaw, Mr. Charles K. Bolton, Mr. Victor Hugo Paltsits, Mr. Lawrence W. Jenkins, and Mr. Howard M. Chapin.

Of the non-members who have been constantly and largely interested in the building up of our library, we are particularly grateful to Mr. George T. Watkins, Mr. Bertram Smith, Mr. Douglas C. McMurtrie, Mr. Edward F. Coffin, Mr. Thomas O. Mabbott, and Mr. P. K. Foley.

229

THE CARE OF THE LIBRARY

In spite of the fact that this library has the smallest staff of any institution of its size and importance in the country, a surprising amount has been accomplished in making available to the public our very large annual accessions and in cataloguing the most important of the new and much of the old material. At the present time there are but eight full time and four part time professional and clerical members of the staff, two bookbinders and one janitor. To function normally we should have at least twice as large a staff and salaries should be increased if we are to attract properly trained new members or to retain those we now have.

In spite of the handicaps imposed on us by an inadequate endowment and the reduction of our income, the more important new accessions have been catalogued, and steady progress has been made in cataloguing our early pamphlets and first editions. Lithographs and sheet music have been catalogued and properly shelved as received and, up to about a month ago, newly acquired manuscripts have been arranged and shelved as they came in. The illness of the assistant in charge of the Manuscript Room has put a temporary end to the proper care of his department. However, the increased space made available by the addition of new shelving in the Manuscript Room has made it possible completely to rearrange the entire collection in a single alphabetical order, thus greatly facilitating the use of our half million manuscripts.

Due to congestion, a large part of the books in the main stack had to be shifted but even this laborious expedient will not suffice to care for the additions of more than a year or two. A new stack wing is desperately needed if our material is to remain available and our library not become a mere warehouse.

A century ago it was the custom to bind up, higgletypigglety, all pamphlets as they were received. This method did, indeed, preserve many choice treasures to our own times but it also embalmed many

1935.]

duplicates which we have now brought to life by the breaking up and proper classification of over a thousand of these pamphlet volumes. The thousands of duplicates thus released are being used to good advantage as exchanges with other libraries. In this way, fine material has, during the past year, continued to flow onto our shelves in spite of the lack of adequate funds for book purchase.

The Worcester Junior League has again come to the rescue of our overworked staff and through the generous volunteer work of a number of its members has made it possible to arrange and classify a considerable amount of material, the handling of which did not require the technical skill of trained librarians. Another exceedingly valuable project which is being carried on within our walls is the cataloguing, under the direction of the federal government, of our huge collection of American newspapers after 1820. This information, when combined with similar data from all parts of the country, will be published by the government, thus supplying to scholars an invaluable supplement to Mr. Brigham's catalogue of American newspapers through 1820, which is now being revised for publication in book form.

Our bindery has handled in competent fashion the large current files of newspapers and periodicals and has done much rebinding, mounting and repair work. Inexpensive cardboard slip cases have been made for about 500 of our rarer unbound pamphlets, thus insuring their proper care until more adequate cases or bindings can be prepared for them.

Your librarian, in addition to his regular duties and his editorial work on "Sabin" has found time during the year to deliver addresses at New York University, Simmons College, before the Bostonian Society and at a public gathering at Leicester, Massachusetts. He has, with our Director, represented the Society at the annual meeting of the American Council of Learned Societies. He wrote a sketch of Isaiah Thomas for the

231

[Oct.,

Dictionary of American Biography, several magazine articles and a number of book reviews.

Your library staff has worked hard, has accomplished much and has remained loyal to the Society in spite of adverse conditions. It is a cause of wonder to visiting librarians and to your own librarian as well, that we are able to handle the quantities of incoming material, make the more important parts of it promptly available and at the same time make steady inroads on the hundred years' accumulation of undigested historical literature which we possess. In addition to this mass of work behind the scenes, the public has been promptly and intelligently served, many hundreds of difficult reference questions have been answered by mail and the library has maintained its high standard of usefulness to American scholarship.

Respectfully submitted,

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