

## REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

---

THE committee to whom was intrusted the duty of preparing the Report of the Council have given such attention as seemed necessary to the present condition of the library. They find that the by-laws of the Society and the rules established by the Council relating thereto have been faithfully observed and enforced by the librarian and his assistants, by whom its affairs have been faithfully administered with adequate skill and unwearied diligence.

The Library is not less but perhaps more used than in former years by students of history and seekers of special information of a local or genealogical interest, who are aided in their quest by the prompt courtesy of the librarian.

During the half-year since our last meeting, the Society has lost seven members by death, an unusual number; most of them were men of great distinction and usefulness. One of them had been the president of the United States, and was illustrious while he lived and will long be held in honored memory, not only or chiefly because he had been raised to that high place by the will of the American people constitutionally expressed, but for the character which enabled him to fill his great office worthily, and after his retirement from it, made his private life honored and beneficent.

Another, one of the oldest of our members, as well as one of the most constant in his attendance at our meetings, and most helpful by his frequent and valuable contributions to our proceedings, while admired as one of the great scholars, preachers and instructors of his time, was even more beloved for his gracious benignity, which pervaded

his person, his speech and his conduct, inspiring with affectionate reverence, all who approached him.

Another, also one of our oldest members, had a world-wide reputation as a naturalist, whose researches, in geology especially, had sensibly enlarged the area of human knowledge.

Another, though his fame was less extensive, was held in high and well-deserved honor in his own city and beyond it, for his constant, zealous and faithful labors in the cause of science and history, and as the father of a noble institution of learning.

**Andrew Preston Peabody** was born at Beverly, Massachusetts, March 19, 1811. His father, a wise and useful man, was, for most of his life, the teacher of the public school in that town. He died when his son was only three years old, expressing on his death-bed the wish that the boy should be educated for the ministry. His mother seems to have pursued this object with uncommon zeal and success, and with the boy's cheerful and diligent coöperation, for at the age of thirteen he entered Harvard College as a junior, and was graduated in 1826, only fifteen years old, having held a good position in his class, but gaining no special honors for scholarship. He was then engaged for three years in teaching, in a public school in Middleton, as a private tutor at Meadville, Pennsylvania, and as principal of the academy at Portsmouth.

In 1829, he returned to Cambridge and entered the Divinity School, where he pursued his studies for three years, also acting as instructor in Hebrew for the last two years. After completing the course of theological study required, he was for one year mathematical tutor in the college, and was then settled as junior pastor of the church at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Scarcely two weeks after the church had thus provided an assistant for its aged pastor, the latter died and Mr. Peabody became sole pastor,

and so remained, serving his people acceptably, beloved and useful, for twenty-seven years, until 1860, when he was summoned to succeed the Rev. Dr. Frederic D. Huntington, as Plummer professor of Christian morals in Harvard College. Meanwhile he had found time for some other things without neglecting his pastoral duties. A year before he entered upon his ministry, and when he was only twenty-one years old, he had published a lecture on "Taxation," for he was fond of writing; he had an uncommonly well-stored mind for one of his years, and his mental faculties worked easily and accurately, evolving sound thought, and finding apt expression for it. Long before he was called to the professorship at Harvard, he had made a reputation as one of the most scholarly and elegant writers among the ministers of his denomination, whose clergy has always abounded in accomplished literary men. He very early began to write for the *Christian Examiner*, and continued to contribute to that and other periodicals. In 1853, when Professor Bowen retired from the *North American Review*, Dr. Peabody bought one-half interest in it and became its editor, and so continued for ten years. He often accepted invitations to deliver occasional addresses and sermons, many of which are of permanent value for their freshness and soundness of thought and felicity of style. Besides these, he published volumes entitled: "Lectures on Christian Doctrine," "Christian Consolations," "Conversation: Its Faults and its Graces," "Christianity the Religion of Nature," "Christianity and Science," "Sermons to Children," "Reminiscences of European Travel," "Christian Belief and Life," and two charming volumes of memories of Harvard College.

His duties at Harvard, beginning in 1860, comprised the preaching of two sermons each Sunday, conducting daily prayers in the college chapel, and giving instruction in Christian ethics. For a time, also, he took the place of the professor of political economy; at another time, he gave

instruction in logic, and for some years, he took charge of the forensics of the senior class. He was also the college pastor. The students were his friends, and his relations with them were more affectionate and intimate than is possible except for a man of a nature so sweet and sound as his. He retired from the active duties of his professorship in 1883, and since then his name has appeared in the annual catalogue as "preacher to the university and Plummer professor of Christian morals, *Emeritus*."

Dr. Peabody received the degree of D.D. from Harvard and that of LL.D. from the University of Rochester. He married, September 12, 1836, Catharine Whipple Roberts, daughter of Edmund and Catharine Whipple (Langdon) Roberts, who died October 14, 1869. They had eight children, of whom three daughters are now living.

Early in February last, Dr. Peabody, while standing at the head of a stairway at the Union Club in Boston, made a misstep and fell down the stairs, suffering a severe shock, from which, however, it was hoped at the time and for some weeks after, he would recover. But these hopes were futile. He declined steadily in strength and died peacefully at his home in Cambridge early in the morning of March 10th.

Dr. Peabody became a member of our Society at the annual meeting in 1856, and was elected a councillor in 1884. He prepared the Report of the Council twice,—October, 1885, and October, 1889, and has contributed to our Proceedings several papers of great historic and literary interest.

Though his years were many, Dr. Peabody's life was longer than the number of his years would denote, for his manhood began earlier than that of most men. The time which bears no record of visible achievement, being occupied with the sports and studies of boyhood, was, in his life, very short. As a teacher at fifteen, a student of theol-

ogy at eighteen, an instructor in Hebrew at nineteen, an author of published works at twenty-one, the settled pastor of a church at twenty-two, he was the associate and contemporary of men ten years his senior. Thus he sometimes surprised his friends of later years by speaking of his intimate association with men who had made their mark, which is legible to this day, in the community, and died leaving well-remembered names before he attained his majority. But his early maturity of mind and character was not the precocious growth which mocks by arrested development and untimely decay the promise of its opening years. It was the normal expansion under favoring conditions of a healthy and vigorous nature, continuing unchecked to the end of his long life. Some bodily infirmity attended him as he advanced in his fifth score of years, but his mind was as alert, his spirit as free as in his youth. All the precious gifts of age he had; almost all that makes youth enviable he retained.

A society devoted to the recovery, preservation and critical judgment of the materials of history, needs above all things else, members as learned, industrious, sagacious and impartial as Dr. Peabody. If such a member has also, as he had, a clear, refined style of expression, lacking neither grace nor force, and is, besides, the most faithful of friends, the wisest and most persuasive of councillors, the most genial and delightful of companions, his death is a loss that can never be measured. Such a loss this Society has suffered.

Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus  
Tam cari capitis!

**John Strong Newberry** was born at Windsor, Connecticut, December 22, 1822. His father removed to Ohio soon after and became interested in coal mining. It is said that Doctor Newberry's first interest in natural science was awakened by his noticing the fossil plants of the roofing shales of his father's mines. He made a large collection of

these, some of which are still preserved in the museum of geology and palæontology which he founded for the Columbia College School of Mines. He was graduated from the Western Reserve College in 1846, and immediately began the study of medicine, and obtained the degree of M.D. from Cleveland Medical College two years later. He studied in Europe afterward, chiefly in Paris, and in 1851, returned to Cleveland and began the practice of medicine.

In 1855, he accepted the appointment of geologist and botanist with the expedition under the charge of Lieutenant Williamson of the army, to explore the country between San Francisco and the Columbia River. The study of the material gathered, and the preparation of his report occupied him for more than a year. That part of his report relating to the forest trees of northern California and Oregon is, I believe, a standard authority on its subject. From 1857 to 1859, he was attached to the parties of Lieutenant Ives and Captain Macomb, exploring the Colorado River and the region thereabout in Utah, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico and Arizona. He made extensive collections and wrote valuable reports on the geology of this extensive district. He was for a short time in 1857 professor of chemistry in Columbian University at Washington.

In 1861, Doctor Newberry became a member of the United States Sanitary Commission. He was the secretary of its western division, and performed invaluable service, having the general supervision of the business of the commission in the valley of the Mississippi. In 1866, he accepted and held until his death the professorship of geology and palæontology in the School of Mines of Columbia College, New York, where he increased his already very high reputation, as both a scientific and economic geologist. He was appointed director of the geological survey of Ohio in 1869, was one of the judges of building and ornamental stones at the Centennial Exhibition in

1876, and one of the palæontologists of the United States Geological Survey in 1884.

Doctor Newberry was elected a member of our Society at the annual meeting in 1860.

He was an original member of the National Academy of Sciences, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he was the president for two years. He was also for some years president of the New York Academy of Sciences, and of the Torrey Botanical Club, and a foreign member of the Geological Society of London, whose Murchison gold medal he received in 1888 for distinguished service to geological science. He received in 1867 the degree of LL.D. from Western Reserve College.

Doctor Newberry married in 1848 Miss Sarah B. Gaylord, who, with five sons and one daughter, survives him. He died at New Haven, where his home had been for the last ten years, during the night of December 7, 1892.

**Henry Wheatland** was born in Salem, Massachusetts, January 11, 1812, the son of Richard and Martha (Goodhue) Wheatland. He was graduated at Harvard in 1832, and received the degree of M.D. from the medical school in 1837, though he never practiced medicine. Like many other men who have attained great age, he seemed in his youth to lack vigor, and, after leaving college, made several voyages to South America and elsewhere for his health, accompanying his father, who was then a master mariner. In 1837, and for ten years after, he was superintendent of the museum of the Salem East India Marine Society. He had been secretary, cabinet-keeper and librarian of the Essex Historical Society, was one of the founders, secretary and treasurer of the Essex County Natural History Society established in 1833, and in 1848, succeeded in his purpose of uniting these societies in that flourishing and useful institution, the Essex Institute, of which he has been

described as the father, and of which he was for several years president. Doctor Wheatland was one of the original trustees and vice-president of the Peabody Academy of Science in Salem, an original trustee and secretary of the board of the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology at Cambridge, a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a Fellow and auditor for many years of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

He was elected a member of this Society at the semi-annual meeting in 1871.

Doctor Wheatland married, February 3, 1858, Mary Catherine, a daughter of Elisha and Catherine Sewell (Orne) Mack, of Salem, who died February 13, 1862, leaving no children.

Doctor Wheatland had solid ability, a kindly nature and unselfish public spirit. He devoted his life to the acquisition of scientific and historical knowledge, and especially to the advancement of those institutions by which such knowledge is gathered, preserved and diffused. I suppose that no one surpassed, if any equalled, him in the extent and accuracy of his knowledge of the local and family history of Essex County. He lived a modest and useful life, amid circumstances conducive to happiness. He enjoyed the deserved respect and affection of his townsmen and associates in scientific pursuits, and died peacefully in his native town, on the 27th of February, 1893.

**Robert Cassie Waterston** was born at Kennebunk, Maine, March 20, 1812. His father, Robert Waterston, came to this country from Edinburgh, Scotland, some years before, and the family removed to Boston when the son was four years old. The father became one of the most prosperous and respected merchants of Boston. Robert Cassie, having studied for some years at the Eng-



lish High School in Boston, was, at the age of fifteen, taken into a counting-room, in order to be trained for mercantile life. He had always a strong desire to be useful and was especially attracted to Father Taylor's work among seamen. He was helpful as a teacher there and gave his aid to other benevolent undertakings. While he was so engaged, his wish, long cherished, to prepare himself for the work of the Christian ministry led him to enter upon a course of study at the Divinity School at Cambridge, though he did not become a regular member of it, not having had the academic training required.

He was ordained in 1839, and became the successor of the Rev. Frederick T. Gray as pastor at the Pitts-street Chapel, and "minister-at-large," being the first, I believe, to whom that title was given in Boston. In this charge he remained until 1845, when, some little time after the Rev. James Freeman Clarke's settlement in Boston, a division took place in Mr. Clarke's congregation on account of his exchange of pulpits with Theodore Parker. The seceders invited Mr. Waterston to become their minister on these conditions, as stated by the *Christian Register*: "He must be in sympathy with the active share of the laity in carrying on the work of the society; he must not feel it his duty to exchange with Mr. Parker; he must have friends and supporters able and willing to advance the new movement." Mr. Waterston accepted the pastorate on these terms. The Church thus formed was styled the Church of the Saviour, and a costly meeting-house was built in Bedford street. The new society's fortunes seemed at first propitious, but financial troubles arose, and it was in 1854, united with the Second Church, the latter retaining its name and its pastor.

Mr. Waterston never afterward resumed the pastoral relation. He visited Europe twice, spending some time in Italy. On his second visit, he met the great sorrow of his

life, from which he never wholly recovered, in the death of his only child, a young girl of rare promise.

Mr. Waterston was for many years an active member of the Boston School Committee. He was a member of the Boston Society of Natural History and much interested in its work, and also a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard College in 1844. He was elected a member of this Society at the semi-annual meeting in 1871.

He married, April 21, 1840, Anna C. L. Quincy, the youngest daughter of President Quincy of Harvard College.

Mr. Waterston died at his home in Boston, February 21, 1893.

**Horatio Gates Jones** was born in Roxborough, a suburb of Philadelphia, January 9, 1822. He was the youngest son of the Rev. Horatio Gates Jones, D.D., the founder and for forty-eight years the pastor of Lower Merion Baptist Church of that place. The family was of Welsh origin, and Mr. Jones was all his life deeply interested in Welsh history and literature, and in the welfare of the people of that race in the United States. He spoke Welsh fluently, and had a valuable library of books printed in that language.

Mr. Jones received his early education in the public schools of Roxborough, at Haddington College and at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1841. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1847, and immediately began the practice of the law, which he continued throughout his life.

For eight years, beginning in 1875, Mr. Jones was a senator in the Pennsylvania legislature. But, except for this employment in the political service of his native State, such time as he could spare from his professional labors, and from the service of his religious society and Church, of which he was a deacon from early life, was given chiefly to

historical studies. Since 1848, he was a member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society; he was its secretary for eighteen years, and later, vice-president. He was also a member of the historical societies of many other States, and of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society. In 1877, he was elected an honorary fellow of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain. He was elected a member of this Society at the annual meeting in 1867.

Mr. Jones wrote much on historical, biographical, scientific and educational subjects, and many of his papers, essays and addresses have been published in the transactions of the various societies with which he was connected, and elsewhere.

Mr. Jones married, May 27, 1852, Caroline Elizabeth Vassar Babcock, daughter of the Rev. Rufus Babcock, D.D., of Poughkeepsie, New York, who died March 7, 1889. No children were born to them. He died at his home in Roxborough, March 14, 1893.

**Matthew Paul Deady** was born near Easton, in Talbot County, Maryland, May 12, 1824. His father was a teacher and in 1828, removed to Wheeling, Virginia, to take charge of the Lancasterian school there. In 1837, he removed to Ohio, and young Deady lived on a farm for several years, and in 1841 went to Barnesville in the same State and worked there as a blacksmith, studying at the same time at Barnesville Academy, which then had a high reputation in that region. Four years later, he began the study of law at St. Clairsville, supporting himself meanwhile by teaching, and in 1847, he was admitted to the bar and began practice in the same place.

The spirit of adventure seized him in 1849 and he determined to make a new home and a career for himself on the Pacific coast. He crossed the plains by the Oregon trail, and in the spring of 1850, began the practice of law in Yamhill county, Oregon. His ability and trustworthiness were at

once recognized. In June of the same year, he was elected a member of the territorial assembly, of which he was one of the foremost members. The next year, he was elected to the territorial council, was made chairman of its judiciary committee, and in the year after, its presiding officer. He was appointed in 1853 an associate justice of the territorial supreme court, and held that office until the admission of Oregon to the Union in 1859.

He was a member and the presiding officer of the convention which framed the State constitution, and many features of that instrument were shaped by his hand, his recognized wisdom and uprightness and his power of argument and persuasion giving him a controlling influence. Among the provisions which were confessedly due to Judge Deady's suggestion or influence were those which require persons of foreign birth to declare their intention to become citizens one year at least before they are permitted to vote; which fix the official term of justices of the supreme court at six years, instead of four as was at first the purpose of the convention; which direct biennial sessions of the legislature and four years' tenure for administrative officers; which guard the State and municipal corporations against incurring improvident or excessive liabilities. His share in framing the fundamental law of Oregon illustrates the sober and conservative tendencies of his mind. He made further large contributions to the legal institutions of his State by preparing for the legislature, in 1862, a code of civil procedure, which was adopted with slight change, and is still in force, and two years after, a code of procedure in criminal cases, including the definition of crimes and their punishment, which was adopted without amendment and remains substantially unchanged.

At the first election under the constitution, Judge Deady was elected without opposition one of the justices of the supreme court; but, having been appointed United States district judge for the district of Oregon, he accepted the

latter office and continued in it until his death. He sat in the district and circuit courts, enjoying the absolute confidence of the bar and the public in his wisdom, learning, integrity and industry. Besides many oral opinions and decisions in the causes before him, Judge Deady prepared written opinions in more than three hundred causes during his occupancy of the bench. These included law, equity, bankruptcy and admiralty cases, and many of his opinions have been frequently cited as important precedents.

But, besides being eminent as a lawyer, magistrate and statesman, without whose influence in the plastic stage of its institutions and social conditions the State of Oregon would have developed otherwise, and we must believe less favorably, Judge Deady was also a public-spirited citizen of the town in which he lived, active and serviceable in all worthy efforts for the general good. Chief among the local institutions which owed their prosperity to his care was the Portland Library Association, of which he was president for many years. He was also president of the board of regents of the University of Oregon.

He was a devout member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was a delegate to its general convention which met in Baltimore last year. Through all the history of that Church in the Northwest, he was recognized as the foremost man among its laity, whose loyalty and devotion were as sure as his wisdom and ability.

Judge Deady was deeply interested and minutely versed in the facts pertaining to the development of society, industry and political institutions in the Northwest, and it was one of his cherished purposes to devote the leisure which he hoped for after his retirement from the bench, to writing a history of Oregon. No one was more competent for this work, and that he was not permitted to undertake and complete it is a cause of regret to the students of history, and to the people of the State of his adoption.

He was of great stature, considerably more than six feet

tall, and the robustness of his intellect and moral nature was in keeping with the symmetry and vigor of his body. His manner was courteous; he was eloquent and weighty in public speech, and in social intercourse charming.

He was elected a member of this Society at the annual meeting of 1889.

He married in June, 1852, Lucy A. Henderson, who, with three sons, survives him.

During his long judicial service, Judge Deady's labors were great and exacting, perhaps excessive, for he never spared himself. In 1889, he was attacked by a severe illness which confined him to his bed for a month, and he never fully recovered his strength. During the last two years his health visibly failed and relief from official labor was manifestly necessary. Since he would not have attained the age for retiring until next year, a special act of congress was passed allowing him to retire with full pay after the 4th of March, 1893. He would probably have soon availed himself of this relief, but death overtook him before he had decided upon the time of his withdrawal. He sat in court for the last time March 9th, was taken seriously ill on his return home, and failed rapidly until his death, March 24, 1893.

Our associate and vice-president, Senator Hoar, has kindly undertaken to prepare a sketch of the life of Ex-President Hayes.

For the Council,

J. EVARTS GREENE.

Copyright of Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society is the property of American Antiquarian Society and its content may not be copied or emailed to multiple sites or posted to a listserv without the copyright holder's express written permission. However, users may print, download, or email articles for individual use.