

## REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

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THE inside history of the Society for the past six months is told in the reports of the Librarian and Treasurer, which are presented herewith.

The committee appointed at the October meeting to secure an enlargement of our chartered privileges, attended to their duties with such promptness and success as to secure the passage by the Legislature, of the following Act:—

[CHAP. 54.]

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY TO HOLD ADDITIONAL REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

*Be it enacted, etc., as follows:*

SECTION 1. The American Antiquarian Society is hereby authorized to hold real and personal estate, in addition to books, papers and articles in its cabinet, to an amount not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [Approved February 26, 1894.]

The following members of the Society have been removed by death:—

Francis Parkman, Charles H. Bell, George W. Childs, Isaac Smucker, William F. Poole, and Andres Aznar Perez, of Mérida, Yucatan, a foreign member.<sup>1</sup>

Francis Parkman was born in Boston, September 16, 1823. For a century and a half his family name has been familiar in Massachusetts, and in each generation it has been

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<sup>1</sup>The notice of Mr. Parkman was contributed by Mr. J. Evarts Greene; that of Mr. Poole, by Mr. Samuel S. Green; that of Mr. Perez, by President Salisbury; the others by Mr. Chase.

borne by useful and honored men. His great-grandfather, the Rev. Ebenezer Parkman, who was graduated at Harvard in 1721, was pastor of the church in Westborough for fifty-eight years, much esteemed as a preacher, and respected for his piety, benevolence, wisdom, and dignity of character. His son, Francis Parkman's grandfather, was a successful merchant in Boston, and his son, the father of the historian, the Rev. Francis Parkman, a graduate of the Harvard class of 1807, was the minister of the New North Church in Boston and one of the founders of the Harvard professorship of pulpit eloquence and pastoral care, now known as the Parkman professorship. On his mother's side Francis Parkman could trace his descent from the Rev. John Cotton, the most eminent of the early ministers of Massachusetts.

Francis Parkman, as a boy, seemed to lack vigor, so that for his health's sake it was thought best for him to live for some years at the home of his maternal grandfather in Medford, near the border of that untamed tract of rock and forest known of late as the Middlesex Fells. Roaming in this wild region and pursuing the small game which abounded there, he doubtless acquired the love of nature and open air life which was a valuable part of his equipment for the work which he early planned and executed at length, surmounting unusual difficulties with a steadfast resolution as extraordinary as the splendid success which crowned his labors.

With health improved, he returned to Boston, entered the school since known as Chauncy Hall, and passed thence to Harvard College in 1840. It is said that so early as his Sophomore year he had formed the purpose of writing a history of the French and Indian war. It is certain that his conduct was such as it would have been if wisely planned to fit him for the execution of such a purpose. One of his summer vacations was spent on the Magalloway River in northern Maine, where he made acquaintance with the character and habits of the eastern Indians, and the condi-

tions under which expeditions, hostile or peaceful, were made in New England when most of it was a primeval wilderness. Another vacation was given to Lake George and Lake Champlain, on whose waters and shores, the scenes of many events of which he was to be the historian, he roved and camped.

An injury received in 1843 from an accident in the gymnasium compelled him to suspend his studies at Harvard, and he spent a year in European travel, visiting Gibraltar and Malta, places where instructive and inspiring reminders of the great struggle which, begun in Virginia, convulsed the old as well as the new world, were before his eyes. In Rome he lodged for some time in a monastery of the Passionist Fathers. By personal associations with them through his sympathetic temper and his strong purpose to know the roots of events and the soil in which they grew, he learned, as he could not from books, to comprehend the spirit of those great religious and missionary orders which the Roman Church has employed so efficiently in its vast designs. From this journey Mr. Parkman returned in season to be graduated with his class in 1844.

After leaving college Mr. Parkman began his studies for the bar, but did not pursue them long. In the spring of 1846 he, with his kinsman, Quincy Adams Shaw, started on an expedition to the far west, not for adventure, but for study of the Indians of that region, as a further preparation for his life work. They followed for hundreds of miles the trail, already distinctly defined, of emigrants to Oregon, and then, turning aside from the beaten track, joined a band of Sioux Indians, living with them in their camps, ranging with them in their expeditions over the region including the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, the Black Hills, and the valleys of the Platte and the upper Missouri. Here, in a region unchanged since the discovery of the continent by Europeans, and with a people whose customs and mode of life had suffered scarcely any change except those incident

to the acquisition of the horse as a domestic animal, these young men had opportunities of studying the Indian character in its primitive conditions, which a very few years later were impossible. The advantages of this excursion were inestimable to the historian, but it had its penalty too, for its hardships and exposures permanently impaired his health.

The narrative of this expedition was first told in a series of articles in the *Knickerbocker Magazine* under the title of "The Oregon Trail," and these articles collected made Mr. Parkman's first published volume, which appeared in 1847.

Having thus gained, as he says, in the wild regions of the north and west, by the camp fire and in the canoe, "a familiar acquaintance with the men and the scenery of the wilderness," he was so far equipped for his great task, and he at once began further preparation by the study of the closet, gathering material for the first of his series of historical works, although the period and the events of which it treats were the last in historical order. This work was undertaken and accomplished amid difficulties which only the most heroic resolution could surmount. "For about three years," as he says in his preface, "the light of day was insupportable and every attempt at reading or writing completely debarred." Yet the necessary documents, comprising thousands of manuscript pages of letters, journals, reports and dispatches, scattered in numerous public offices in Europe and America, were collected, with printed material also, wherever it could be found, and the whole carefully sifted, the work composed and dictated to an amanuensis. Under these hard conditions "The Conspiracy of Pontiac," published in two volumes in 1851, was produced.

But he had overtaken himself and a long period of rest from this exhausting labor was imperative. In 1854, he bought a place on the shore of Jamaica Pond, in the town of West Roxbury, now a part of Boston, and occupied himself chiefly with his garden. Like another famous

American historian<sup>1</sup> he cultivated roses, and he also experimented in the hybridization of flowers, producing several new varieties, one of which is known to botanists as *Lilium Parkmanni*. During this interval he made his only essay in fiction, the novel "Vassall Morton." His experience in gardening at Jamaica Plain prompted the production somewhat later of his "Book of Roses," published in 1866.

In 1858 Mr. Parkman's health was so far recovered that he was encouraged to resume his historical labors, and in that year he visited Europe to collect material in the public archives for his work. His design had by this time expanded so as to comprise a history of the whole struggle between France and England for supremacy in the new world. Later journeys with the same purpose were made during the next thirteen years.

In 1865 was published "Pioneers of France in the New World," relating the voyages and settlements, established or attempted, by Frenchmen in the sixteenth century and the first years of the seventeenth, in Florida, Acadia and on the St. Lawrence. Two years later was published "The Jesuits in North America," a story of marvellous interest, in which, though the parts of the colonist and the soldier were full of peril, hardship and suffering, the soldier of the cross fairly out-did his brother of the sword in daring, endurance and self-devotion. Next, in 1869, came "The Discovery of the Great West," treating of the explorations of La Salle and others in the region of the great lakes and of the Mississippi. "The Old Régime in Canada" followed, dealing with the period between 1653 and 1680, and the endeavor of monarch and ecclesiastics to reproduce in the wilds of Canada the feudal system of the old world. Three years later was published "Count Frontenac and New France under Louis XIV.," in 1884, "Montcalm and Wolfe"; and in 1892, "A Half Century of Conflict," which last fills up the interval between the two preceding, and thus completes the series, in which, from its beginning with the

<sup>1</sup>George Bancroft.

“Pioneers” to the last convulsive throes in the “Conspiracy of Pontiac,” the story of the great effort to make the continent of North America a new France, one of the most momentous and interesting passages in human history, is told, as such a story ought to be, with fidelity and completeness which satisfy the critical student, and with such skill in marshalling the facts and persons and such charm of style as to fascinate every reader.

Besides this great work, which places him in the front rank of American historians, Mr. Parkman wrote occasionally for the *Christian Examiner*, the *North American Review* and the *Atlantic Monthly*, his latest published work, I believe, being a serial for the last named magazine on “Feudal Knights of Acadia.” The conservative temper of his mind appears in an article in the *North American Review*, in 1878, on “The Failure of Universal Suffrage,” and in a pamphlet, published five years later, giving “Some of the Reasons against Woman Suffrage.”

This is not the place for a critical estimate of Mr. Parkman's literary achievement. It is enough to say that he chose a theme of unsurpassed interest and historic importance, fascinating in its scenery—beautiful yet savage, full of suggestions of mystery, of terror or allurements—in its strangely contrasted personages, in its singular variety of romantic and heroic action, in its momentous consequences in fixing the destiny of this continent and its people, and in that, with all its important relations to the past and future, it is in a sense an historical episode, having a distinct beginning, course and end, so that the narrative is rounded and complete; that he prepared himself for his work, not only by exhaustive study of documents and archives, but by making himself familiarly acquainted with the men and the scenery of the wilderness; that he dealt with his materials with sympathetic as well as historic insight, so that the authenticity of his narrative is unquestionable; that his story is so constructed, and told in a style so clear and

vigorous as to satisfy all the requirements of literary art, combining the charm of Herodotus with the philosophic scope of Thucydides. This portion of the domain of history he has won for himself and holds by an indefeasible title for all time, for it is impossible that any future writer, however brilliantly endowed, should be qualified to set up a valid claim as his rival.

Mr. Parkman was elected a member of this Society at the Semi-Annual Meeting in October, 1865.

Mr. Parkman was for a short time a professor in the Bussey Institute of Harvard University, was from 1868 to 1871 a member of the Board of Overseers, and from 1875 to 1888 a member of the corporation. He was for a time president of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard University in 1889, from McGill University in Canada in 1879, and from Williams College in 1885.

Mr. Parkman married in 1850, Catherine, daughter of Dr. Jacob Bigelow of Boston, who died in 1858, leaving two daughters, who survive their father.

In person Mr. Parkman was tall and spare, with clearly cut features, giving the impression of intellectual power, keenness of perception, and strength and tenacity of purpose. He was in general somewhat reserved in manner, but genial in his intercourse with trusted friends.

**Charles Henry Bell, LL.D.**, born in Chester, N. H., Nov. 18, 1823, died at Exeter in that State, Nov. 11, 1893. He was the youngest of ten children of John and Persis Thorn Bell, and on his father's side was descended from the Scotch-Irish refugees who sought this country in the early part of the last century, and of whom a colony settled the town of Londonderry in New Hampshire, finding there a haven of rest which they failed to obtain in some parts of Massachusetts. Fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, he was graduated from Dartmouth Col-

lege in 1844. He embraced the profession of law, and after his admission to the bar, practised with great success in his native town and in Great Falls, N. H., removing, however, in 1854, to Exeter, which continued to be his home for the rest of his life. For ten years following 1856, he served as solicitor of the county of Rockingham, and in 1868, although his practice was large and lucrative, he withdrew from active practice to give his time to literary and other avocations. The Hon. Jeremiah Smith, a former Justice of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, says:—

“As a jury lawyer, Mr. Bell differed widely from most of the men then recognized as leaders of the bar. They were largely men of strength and character, but they had inherited from the preceding generation some undesirable ways. From an early day, the demeanor of opposing counsel toward each other had generally been brusque and sometimes rough. The treatment of witnesses on cross-examination was often very objectionable. In addresses to the jury, prolixity was the order of the day. For a long time, there had been no rule of court limiting the length of the closing argument, and the custom was, with one or two notable exceptions, to discuss each case at inordinate length, dwelling on every minute point. In all these respects, Mr. Bell had the independence to differ from the usages and traditions of the bar. He never failed in courtesy. An observer might have well applied to him the remark which Richard H. Dana made in reference to the eminent Massachusetts lawyer, Franklin Dexter: ‘He seems to be a gentleman practising law, and not a mere lawyer.’ Mr. Bell treated everyone in the court-room with the same civility that he exhibited towards his equals in social life.”

Mr. Bell was elected a representative to the State Legislature in 1858, and received the rare honor of being appointed chairman of the judiciary committee in his first term of office. He was elected in each of the two following years, and in 1860, served as Speaker. He was State Senator in 1863 and 1864, and was President of the Senate



in the latter year. He was a member of the lower branch, also, in 1872 and 1873.

In March, 1879, the Governor of the State appointed Mr. Bell as United States Senator. Senator Wadleigh's term had expired, and, under a new constitution of the State, the Legislature would not assemble until June. The right of the Governor to make the appointment under the circumstances was disputed at Washington, and the earnest debate which arose in the Senate continued for several days, resulting in Mr. Bell's admission by vote of 35 to 28. At the republican State convention in 1880, his name was brought forward for the office of Governor, which had been filled by his father in 1828, and by his uncle Samuel in 1819. He received the honor of a nomination by acclamation, which was followed by his election in November following, when he received more votes than had ever before been cast for any candidate at a New Hampshire election. He presided over the convention which assembled in 1889 to amend the constitution of his native State. In 1881, he received from his *alma mater* the honorary degree of LL.D. He was a trustee of Phillips Academy from 1879, and was its president at the time of his death.

The Hon. Mellen Chamberlain, a classmate and life-long friend of Governor Bell, says that "his character,—open, sincere, manly and just,—was united with exceptional abilities, harmonious, symmetrical, easily working and ever at command." Governor Bell's time, after his retirement from the practice of law, when not engaged in the public service, was devoted to literature and history,<sup>1</sup> and on this

<sup>1</sup>The following list includes the principal historical writings and occasional addresses of Mr. Bell:—

THE LIFE OF WILLIAM M. RICHARDSON, LL.D., 1839.

AN ADDRESS AT THE LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE OF THE ROBINSON FEMALE SEMINARY, EXETER, N. H., 1868.

THE ADDRESS AT THE CENTENNIAL OF DERRY, N. H., 1869.

MEN AND THINGS OF EXETER, N. H., 1871.

EXETER IN 1776.

THE WHEELWRIGHT DEED, 1876.

point, Judge Chamberlain adds: "Few writers have possessed in the same degree an almost intuitive knowledge of the sources of history, or the power of grouping materials, or of estimating their values, or of perspicuously presenting them; nor can I doubt that had he sooner entered the field of historical investigation, and devoted his rare powers to some work which would have called them forth, he would have held a high place among American historians."

Mr. Bell, in 1847, married Miss Sarah A. Gilman, daughter of Nicholas Gilman of Exeter, who died in 1850, leaving two daughters. In 1867, he married Mary E., daughter of Harrison Gray, Esq., of Boston, and widow of Joseph T. Gilman, who was his first wife's brother. His membership in this Society dated from October 21, 1868.

**George W. Childs**, of Philadelphia, died in that city on February 3, 1894. The publisher of a daily newspaper of a very large circulation, it was not as such that he was best known, but as the man whose income from that source enabled him to perform acts which made his name familiar in both hemispheres, and secured for himself a circle of friends which a monarch might desire but could never attain. Born in Baltimore in 1829, he entered the naval service by enlistment at the age of thirteen years, but

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JOHN WHEELWRIGHT; HIS WRITINGS AND MEMOIR, 1876.

AN ADDRESS IN MEMORY OF HON. IRA PERLEY, BEFORE THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, 1880.

AN ORATION BEFORE THE PHI BETA KAPPA SOCIETY, DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, 1881.

MEMOIR OF DANIEL WEBSTER, FOR THE NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, 1881.

PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY; A HISTORICAL SKETCH, 1883.

A MEMOIR OF DR. JOHN T. GILMAN, PRIVATELY PRINTED FOR THE FAMILY, 1885.

HISTORY OF EXETER, N. H., 1888.

THE EXETER QUARTER MILLENNIAL; AN ADDRESS AT EXETER, N. H., JUNE 7, 1888.

AN ADDRESS BEFORE THE BUNKER HILL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION IN BOSTON, JUNE 17, 1891.

THE BENCH AND BAR OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1894.

remained there but thirteen months. At the age of fifteen, we find him in Philadelphia, as shop-boy in a bookstore. His zeal and intelligence won the respect and confidence of his employer, who very soon deputed him to attend and make purchases at the trade sales of books, which were then annually held in New York and Boston. Frugal by nature he saved enough from his earnings in four years to set up in business in a small way, by himself, but before he became of age, or in 1849, he was admitted to the publishing firm of R. E. Peterson & Co., which afterwards acquired a wide reputation under the new name of Childs & Peterson. One of the first works issued by the new firm was Doctor Kane's "Arctic Explorations." Mr. Childs's practical business energy led him to advertise this work very widely, in advance of its publication, and also took him to New York City to secure orders from the trade. Of this visit, he writes: "The largest house would only give me a small order. 'Mr. Childs,' they said, 'you won't sell more than one thousand altogether.' They ordered at first only one hundred copies, but soon after sent for five hundred more to meet the demand. Within one year after the publication, we paid Doctor Kane a copyright of nearly seventy thousand dollars." Parson Brownlow's book was so well advertised that 50,000 copies were sold before publication. Doctor Allibone's "Dictionary of English and American Authors," was dedicated to Mr. Childs, to whom the author expressed gratitude for his energy and aid. Many other notable and valuable works were issued by Childs and Peterson. In 1860, the copartnership was dissolved, and Mr. Childs was for about a year a member of the well-known firm of J. B. Lippincott & Co., but in 1861, he is again found doing business for himself, and on a scale of which he could have little dreamed in his modest quarters twenty-five years before.

*The Public Ledger* newspaper was founded at Philadelphia in 1836, by three journeymen printers from New York.

Conducted on correct principles and a moral basis, it attained a very large local circulation, and was for a long time very profitable. It was sold at one cent a copy, but with the great advance in the cost of paper during the war, it came to pass that each unprinted sheet cost more than was received for it, and the other expenses of publication exceeded the receipts from advertising, and it was losing money at the rate of about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year. At this juncture, in December, 1864, Mr. Childs, with the aid of Anthony J. Drexel, purchased the property. From necessity, he doubled the price of the paper and advanced the rates for advertising. He employed the best talent, and for several years gave from twelve to fourteen hours of his own time daily to the work of raising the paper to a high plane. In these days of sensational journalism, it is an agreeable relief to look upon such a paper as *The Public Ledger*, and a duty as well as a pleasure to express our respect for the man who reflected his own character in its columns.

The wide circle of friends of Mr. Childs included the most prominent men of his time. He was very hospitable and entertained them generously, often giving elegant banquets or receptions in their honor. The Emperor and Empress of Brazil, Dean Stanley and the Duke of Buckingham were among the foreign visitors he thus entertained. With General Grant, he formed an intimacy in 1863, which continued very close until that hero's death. In 1886, Mr. Childs and Mr. Drexel sent their respective checks for \$5,000 to the International Typographical Union to aid in establishing a home for aged and invalid printers. This home was established at Colorado Springs, and Mr. Childs attended the formal opening in May, 1892, when it was christened "The Childs-Drexel Home." in honor of its principal benefactors. To the Typographical Society of Philadelphia, he gave a large, enclosed burial lot in a local cemetery.

Prominent among the public benefactions of Mr. Childs was the Memorial Drinking Fountain in honor of Shakespeare, erected at Stratford-on-Avon, and dedicated October 17, 1887. The exercises were conducted by the American Minister to England, Mr. Phelps, who delivered an address, and a poem, written by Oliver Wendell Holmes, was read by the great tragedian, Henry Irving. Among the other public gifts of Mr. Childs were the memorial window to Milton in St. Margaret's church at Westminster; the window to Herbert and Cowper in Westminster Abbey; monuments to Leigh Hunt, Edgar Allan Poe and Richard Proctor, and monuments over all the otherwise unmarked graves at West Point. He but recently erected an imposing memorial, called the "Prayer-Book Cross," near the city of San Francisco, to mark the spot where Sir Francis Drake landed, and where religious services in English were first held upon the western shores of this continent.

The calls upon such a man for private aid were of course innumerable. He considered carefully the nature of such applications, and, if found reasonable, gave cheerfully from his store.

Mr. Childs was elected a member of this Society in April, 1872. He married Emma Bouvier Peterson, daughter of his first partner, who survives him. His own affairs prevented his accepting many public duties, but his appointment as one of the British Commissioners at the Centennial Exposition involved the performance of duties which elicited the commendation of the government which he represented, and enlarged the circle of his acquaintances and friends. His death was certainly a public loss.

The Hon. Isaac Smucker, LL.B., who died at Newark, Licking County, Ohio, on January 31st, last, was born of German parents in Shenandoah County, Va., December 14, 1807. He lived in Somerset County, Pa., from 1820 to 1825, and from the last-named year, in

Newark. While the law was his profession, his mistress was history. In the "Naturalists' Directory," for 1879, he is represented as specially interested in archæology, geology and palæontology. As a member of the State Legislature he effected an important change in the school laws of Ohio, and did much to secure the continuance and completion of the geological survey of the State. He was a contributor, as early as 1835, to the *Western Monthly Magazine*, published at Cincinnati; and afterwards to the *Ladies' Repository*, edited by the late Bishop Clark, of Cincinnati, to the New York *Historical Magazine*, Lossing's *Historical Record*, the *American Monthly Magazine*, the *Scientific Monthly*, and various other periodicals. He has been president of the Ohio State Archæological Association, and vice-president of the Northwestern Historical Society. He was Secretary of the Licking County Pioneer Historical and Antiquarian Society from its inception in 1867. In the tribute paid to his memory by that society, he is described as "our most distinguished *Literatus*, historian and archæologist," and the further affirmation that "he was the society," gives evidence of his zeal and fidelity. We are told that while scholarly, thoughtful and earnest, he was no recluse, but kept in touch with the public current of life about him. He was elected by the Republican party as a Presidential elector in 1872. He was a practical Christian, his religion being free from ostentation and cant. He had been a member of this Society since April, 1871.

**William Frederick Poole** was born in that portion of Salem, Massachusetts, which afterwards became a part of Danvers, the 24th of December, 1821, and died at his home in Evanston, Illinois, March 1, 1894. He was descended from John Poole who came from Reading, England, was in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1632, and became the chief proprietor of Reading in the same colony in 1635.

William was the second son of Ward Poole and Eliza Wilder, and had five brothers and one sister. Leaving school in Danvers at twelve years of age he went into a jeweller's store and from there into a tannery, remaining in the latter place until he was seventeen. Meantime his father, having acquired property in the leather and tanning business, had moved with his family to Worcester, Massachusetts, where he lived on the old Millbury road beyond what is well known there as the Baird place. William's mother was unwilling that he should not pursue his education further and, as he has told the story to the writer, went from Worcester to the house of a friend in Danvers, past which she knew that her son, who acted as a teamster, often had to drive, to await his appearance. While he was passing the house she had him stopped and in a conference pleaded with him to go home to Worcester and go to school. He yielded, and in the autumn of 1839 entered Leicester Academy, graduating in 1842. In the latter year he entered Yale College, withdrawing from that institution after a single year in order to earn money by teaching, and returning in time to graduate in 1849. While in college he became assistant librarian and then librarian of the society known as Brothers in Unity, which had a library of 10,000 volumes. In these positions he saw the need of an index to the periodical literature in the library and prepared one in manuscript.

In his junior year, 1848, Mr. Poole published the first edition of his "Index to Periodical Literature," an octavo volume of 154 pages, in which 560 volumes were indexed. "Orders from abroad," he writes, "exceeded the whole edition as soon as it was announced." Mr. Poole told the writer of this notice that after he had prepared the manuscript of this edition of the Index for the printer he carried it from Boston to his home in Worcester one afternoon in the year 1848 and, as our late associate Charles Allen was to speak in the evening in the City Hall, waited in the

centre of the town to hear him before returning home. He left the manuscript in a buggy near the hall while he went in to listen to Mr. Allen. On coming out he found that it was gone, and had to do the work over again, aided in doing it only by unsatisfactory memoranda. During his senior year in college Mr. Poole prepared the second edition of the Index, indexing nearly 1,500 volumes in a book of 521 pages. This was published in 1853. There was a time when copies of that edition did not meet with a ready sale, but long before another edition appeared a copy could only be had at a very high price. In 1882 the third edition of the Index was published with the coöperation of the American Library Association and the Library Association of the United Kingdom, and with Mr. William I. Fletcher as associate editor. In that edition the Index has 1,442 pages and indexed 6,205 volumes. The first supplement, January 1, 1882, to January 1, 1887, was issued under the editorship of Poole and Fletcher, and the second supplement, January 1, 1887, to January 1, 1892, with Mr. Fletcher as sole editor.

Mr. Poole became assistant librarian of the Boston Athenæum, while our late associate, Charles Folsom, was librarian, in 1851, and in 1852 librarian of the Mercantile Library, Boston, in which position he remained four years, while there printing a dictionary catalogue of the library on the "title a line principle," which has been widely followed. For nearly thirteen years, 1856 until 1869, Mr. Poole was librarian of the Boston Athenæum. After withdrawing from the Athenæum he spent a year doing work as a library expert in organizing libraries in Waterbury, Connecticut, and St. Johnsbury, Vermont, and in doing work of a similar kind at Newton and Easthampton, Massachusetts, and in the library of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland. Late in the year 1869 Mr. Poole began the organization and became the librarian of the Public Library, Cincinnati, and in 1873 went to



Chicago to organize and become the librarian of the Public Library of that city. He resigned that position in August, 1887, to organize and take charge, as librarian, of the Newberry Library, Chicago, a position which he held at the time of his death.

As a librarian Mr. Poole was a man of scholarly tastes and good acquirements, and a trained, well-informed, interested and successful collector of books. He has not seemed to the writer of this sketch, during a somewhat intimate acquaintance of eighteen years, as one who was much interested in the niceties of library economy which have attracted attention during those years, and it has been noticeable that most of the forward movements in library work which have been made lately have not met his approval at first. But it has been equally apparent that his heart was in the work of making libraries useful to their users, and that no man endorsed a movement more heartily or coöperated more earnestly in it than he did when its wisdom had been proved by experience. Mr. Poole was particularly interested in the subject of library architecture, and in treating of themes in this department of library economy was enthusiastic and progressive, not to say, in some cases, antagonistic. He has been a great popular power in awakening interest in the establishment and proper conduct of libraries, and has been of untold service in these respects in the West.

Mr. Poole was one of the vice-presidents of the International Conference of Librarians held in London in 1877, and was president of the American Library Association, 1885-87.

Mr. Poole was not only distinguished as a librarian but as a writer of valuable papers on historical subjects. His papers on "Cotton Mather and Salem Witchcraft" and "The Ordinance of 1787" are well remembered. He also wrote the chapter on witchcraft in the Memorial History of Boston, edited by our associate, Justin Winsor.

In 1887 Mr. Poole was president of the American Historical Association. He was an active, honorary, or corresponding member in many historical societies. He was elected a member of this Society in October, 1877. A list of Mr. Poole's historical papers may be found in the Reports of the American Historical Association for 1889-91 in the bibliographies there given of the published works of members of that association. For the principal articles of Mr. Poole on library topics reference should be made to the Report on Public Libraries issued by the United States Bureau of Education in 1877, and to a file of the *Library Journal*. Mr. Poole edited *The Owl*, a literary monthly issued in Chicago, in 1874-75, and since 1880 has been a constant contributor to *The Dial* (Chicago). The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in 1882 by Northwestern University, situated at his home in Evanston.

Mr. Poole married, Nov. 22, 1854, Miss Fanny M. Gleason, who survives him with one son and three daughters. He was a man of impressive appearance. Fully six feet in height, he was a handsome, well-built man. He was a constant and hard student, but at the same time always social and agreeable. He was an interesting and powerful speaker as well as writer.

Señor **Andres Aznar Perez** was born in Mérida, Yucatan, July 5, 1831, and was the eighth of thirteen children of Colonel Benito Aznar y Peon, acting governor of Yucatan in 1837, and Doña Dolores Perez, only daughter of Don Benito Perez Valdelomar, governor and captain-general of the province of Yucatan from 1800 to 1812, then a colony of Spain. Señor Perez received only a common school education, as in consequence of continual revolutions in the State, he was sent to work on a plantation belonging to his father situated in a swampy locality on the coast of the State of Campeachy, where in early manhood he probably contracted the fatal malaria, that at last carried him to the grave.

At thirty years of age, after many years of agricultural and mercantile pursuits in Laguna, Campeachy and Mérida, he visited Cuba, Louisiana and New York, and was profoundly impressed with the wealth, grandeur and order that existed in the metropolis of the New World, for from childhood the love of order and of excessive activity in everything he undertook for his own benefit or for his fellow-men, were his personal characteristics. In 1865 he returned to Mérida, where he intended to reside, but the proclamation of the Empire in Mexico was so repugnant to his feelings that he visited Europe, living much of his time in Paris and The Hague. He formed the acquaintance of many of his Mexican countrymen, then in exile, who later on became famous in the history of the Republic, and to these he was useful in ways that ensured to him a life-long friendship.

In 1867, on the overthrow of the empire, Señor Perez returned to Mérida and assisted General Cepeda, Dr. O'Horan and others to mitigate the evils that the great political contest and its passionate enmities had created. In 1868 he was elected President of the Ayuntamiento (Board of Aldermen). Now came the opportunity for him to exercise those qualities for which he became conspicuous, activity and determination. From early morning and always he was tireless, superintending personally all the works of the different branches of the municipality. Public schools that were poorly attended were cared for. In his first year of public office he founded five schools for girls, the first ever established in Yucatan. In 1873 he was again an incumbent of the same office, at a time of terrible political agitation, when no less than six different persons occupied the gubernatorial chair. Señor Perez labored hard in his department, intervening in behalf of justice, without losing the respect of the belligerents who were his friends.

Señor Perez revisited the United States in 1876, and resided there for ten years. From the Centennial Exposit-

tion, he published in the Yucatan papers notices of such exhibits as would be of particular interest in his country, especially of schools and their different systems, the study of which and of institutions of learning became the occupation of his life. He also visited the leading penitentiaries of the country and asylums for the indigent, having in mind the needs of Yucatan.

Returning to Yucatan in 1886 he devoted himself to the improvement of its educational, charitable and reformatory institutions. In 1887 he was commissioned Superintendent of the State Penitentiary, of which he was a promoter and benefactor and, together with Governor Carlos Peon, was the donor of the land upon which it has been built.

Señor Perez was for years a director of the Asilo de los Mendigos Celarain, Librarian of the Biblioteca Cepeda, Director of the Conservatorio Yucateco, and principal promoter of the Gabinete de Lectura connected with it. He was President and Director for some years of the Hospital O'Horan. He was Director of the Casa de Beneficencia Brunet, and of the Casa de Correccion and its annex, the Escuela de Artes y Oficios. He was one of the principal supporters of the Colegio Hidalgo. He was the moving spirit of the democratic club called Sociedad de la Union. He was twice its President and several times belonged to its Board of Directors. When El Casino, "La Union," was founded Señor Perez was its first Librarian. He projected and was the principal promoter of the Paseo de la Reforma. In 1878 he published a corrected reprint of the Map of Yucatan, in which work he was assisted by the engineer Don Joaquin Hübbe, also a member of our Society.

Señor Perez died January 23, 1894, and *La Revista de Mérida* says of him, "He was a lover of all works of public utility, never did he refuse his coöperation, and he labored for them right honorably and with indefatigable energy." *La Sombra de Cepeda* in a detailed notice speaks thus:

"With him disappears one of the most enthusiastic pro-

moters of progress in this country. With the greatest disinterestedness, he labored without reserve for all that promised to contribute to the public good."

Señor Perez was made a member of this Society in 1879, and constantly contributed books, MSS. and series of Spanish newspapers, bearing upon the history and archæology of Yucatan. He was present at one of our stated meetings, repeatedly visited our library and was enthusiastic in his approval of the purposes of our Society and its methods. The educational system of the city of Worcester, and its public institutions were inspected by him, and he made copious notes of his observations, which he was able to make use of in Yucatan.

Señor Perez had become recognized in his country as a friend of humanity, and the memory of this patriot, lover of order, of social and political liberty and progress will long be remembered in Yucatan, where his efforts were largely instrumental in introducing new methods of education and good government.

For the Council.

G. STANLEY HALL.  
CHARLES A. CHASE.

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