

PROCEEDINGS.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING, APRIL 28, 1897, AT THE HALL OF THE
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, BOSTON.

THE meeting was called to order at 10.30 o'clock by President STEPHEN SALISBURY.

The following members were present :—

Edward E. Hale, George F. Hoar, Nathaniel Paine, Stephen Salisbury, Samuel A. Green, Elijah B. Stoddard, Edward L. Davis, William A. Smith, James F. Hunnewell, Egbert C. Smyth, Albert H. Hoyt, Edward G. Porter, Reuben A. Guild, Charles C. Smith, Edmund M. Barton, Franklin B. Dexter, Charles A. Chase, Samuel S. Green, Justin Winsor, Henry W. Haynes, Frederic W. Putnam, Andrew McF. Davis, Cyrus Hamlin, J. Evarts Greene, Charles M. Lamson, Henry S. Nourse, William B. Weeden, Daniel Merriman, Reuben Colton, Robert N. Toppan, Henry H. Edes, Lucien Carr, Frank P. Goulding, James P. Baxter, A. George Bullock, John McK. Merriam, William E. Foster, J. Franklin Jameson, Charles P. Bowditch, Charles P. Greenough, Edwin D. Mead, Calvin Stebbins, Francis H. Dewey, Edward L. Pierce, Henry A. Marsh, William DeL. Love, Jr., James L. Whitney, Thomas C. Mendenhall, Francis C. Lowell, William T. Forbes, Edwin A. Grosvenor, Leonard P. Kinnicutt, Arthur Lord, George H. Haynes.

The records of the last meeting were read by the Recording Secretary, and were approved by the Society. An abstract of the Report of the Council was also read by Mr. CHASE.

A memorial of Dr. Benjamin A. Gould was read by Mr. ANDREW MCFARLAND DAVIS ; and Prof. HENRY W. HAYNES, of Boston, presented a biographical sketch of Gen. Francis A. Walker.

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

The Report of the Council, having been approved, was referred to the Committee of Publication.

Vice-President HOAR said :—

I would like to make one remark about the admirable sketch of the character of Dr. Gould, to which we have listened with such great pleasure. I think I can from personal recollection correct one of the statements which Mr. Davis has made on the authority of one of Dr. Gould's classmates, which, if I understand him correctly, is that Dr. Gould's fame as a mathematician was not achieved until after his college days. I entered college in the summer of 1842, at the end of Dr. Gould's sophomore year, and roomed with an older brother, who was his classmate and quite intimate with him. My room was on the third story, and his on the second in the part of Massachusetts Hall nearest the street. Dr. Gould was then by all odds the most eminent mathematician in the college, and his great attainments as a mathematician were spoken of among the boys. I am able to assure myself of the time, because I remember speaking to Ben Gould, as we called him, on some matter connected with mathematics a very few weeks after I entered college. He calculated the orbit of the great comet, which, I think, came in 1843. He sat up night after night hard at work, and got some aid in his additions and computations from other young men who gave themselves to his service as to a superior whom they were glad to serve in that way. I can see him now, with a dressing-gown on and a wet towel tied around his head,

sitting there late into the night. That was before his college course was half over. I believe Prof. Pierce used to walk with him in the yard, which he did not do with any of the other boys. The professors held themselves aloof from the boys in those days. Prof. Pierce recognized him as a favorite pupil. I do not know how much of a mathematical attainment it would now be considered for a young man or boy of seventeen years to calculate the orbit of a comet, but in those days it was a great wonder.

The Recording Secretary announced, in behalf of the Council, that there were three vacancies in the list of domestic members, and on their recommendation, Hon. THOMAS FRANCIS BAYARD, LL.D., of Wilmington, Del., and CHARLES LEMUEL NICHOLS, M.D., of Worcester, were elected as domestic members; and Rt. Rev. Dr. FREDERICK TEMPLE, Archbishop of Canterbury, Rt. Rev. Dr. MANDELL CREIGHTON, Bishop of London, and JOSEPH FLORIMOND, Duc de Loubat, of Paris, were elected as foreign members, on separate ballots.

Mr. NATHANIEL PAINE called the attention of the Society to the collection of early American Broad-sides in the library, and said he had made a list of those printed previous to 1800, many of which were of historical interest. This list with descriptive notes he offered for publication.

Rev. Dr. EDWARD EVERETT HALE, said:—

I would like to say a word on this subject which Mr. Paine has brought up, because there are two broadsides we seem to have lost, and yet I must believe that they exist. They were published quite late in the eighteenth century. I took a good deal of pains to see if I could find them, and I did not know that the Society of Antiquaries of London had a collection. The broadsides of which I speak were those distinctly described in Franklin's own autobiography. One is the "Ballad of the Lighthouse Keeper," the

other is "The Ballad of Blackbeard." Both these ballads were written by Franklin, if that phrase may be used when he composed them by setting the type from which they were printed. I have long supposed that we have, traditionally, one verse of Franklin's "Ballad of Blackbeard." It is possible that it was printed and reprinted for different ballad-mongers, and that one of the sheets upon which it is may be preserved somewhere. The verse to which I allude is this:—

"So each man to his gun,
For the deed must be done
By cutlass, sword, or pistol.
And when we no longer can strike a blow
Then fire the magazine, boys, and up we go!
It is better to swim in the sea below
Than to hang in the air to feed the crow,
Says jolly Ned Teach of Bristol."

Ned Teach was the "Blackbeard" of those days.

The briefs alluded to by Mr. Paine were a great protection to gentlemen in my profession, and I wish Governor Wolcott would issue such briefs now. Clergymen would not be able to take up collections in churches unless they had briefs. I have solicitations every week, that we will take up a collection for somebody or something, and such briefs would be a great advantage. We should do as we chose about the collection, of course, after we had received the brief.

Mr. PAINE added, that he came across one interesting broadside or ballad on which is the manuscript of Doctor Thomas, stating that he set type for it when he was six years old.

President SALISBURY said:—

The President takes this opportunity to bring to your attention, that at the stated meetings of the Society the reports of the Council and officers, and the miscellaneous

essays from the members, add much to the interest of our gatherings. Such papers are solicited from our associates, and are always welcome; and the President hopes that an early notice will be sent him by any members who desire and are willing to prepare a paper for the coming October meeting, stating the subject and other particulars regarding it. In this way it is expected that some very interesting material, not easily secured, may be provided, and that no member will wait for a special invitation if inclined to present his views upon a topic, archaeological, historical, or critical, but will notify the President of his intention to present a paper. This course will relieve the President from the work of soliciting or making suggestions to members, and it would be an advantage to the Society if they would bear this matter in mind.

A paper on "The Dress of the North American Indians," was read by Mr. LUCIEN CARR, of Cambridge.

Prof. EDWIN A. GROSVENOR, of Amherst College, followed with a paper entitled "The Permanence of the Greek Type."

The next paper was on the "Litigation connected with the Land Bank," by Mr. ANDREW MCFARLAND DAVIS.

Mr. EUGENE F. BLISS, President of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, sent a paper, which was read by Mr. Samuel S. Green. The paper consists of a translation of Dr. Saugrain's "Relation of his Voyage down the Ohio River from Pittsburgh to the Falls in 1788," accompanied by a sketch of the traveller's life by Mr. Bliss.

On motion, the various papers, by vote of the Society, were referred to the Committee of Publication.

Secretary Chase communicated an invitation from the Royal Society of Canada to the Council of the American

Antiquarian Society, requesting it to send one or more representatives to a meeting to be held at Halifax from the 21st to the 26th of June, 1897, to commemorate the voyage of the Cabots in 1497, by the erection of a monument, or the placing of a tablet. The President suggested that he would be glad to receive the names of any volunteers who would be willing to represent the Society at the meeting. The matter was referred to the Secretary.

Prof. HENRY W. HAYNES said: —

It may be remembered that at the meeting of this Society in October, 1880, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop sent a letter to President Salisbury in regard to the recent death of Baron Pietro Ercole Visconti, the celebrated archæologist, of Rome, a member of this Society. In it he spoke of making Visconti's acquaintance upon a visit to Rome, in 1860, and of the attentions he then received from him, including a visit to the Vatican Galleries and a drive to the Appian Way, to examine many of the celebrated tombs there. The following day he received from him a copy of an exceedingly interesting Latin inscription, that had been discovered on the Appian Way a few years before. This Mr. Winthrop inclosed, adding "an off-hand version of my own, as literal as I could well make it. . . . There are difficulties in the Latin, as it stands, which I cannot wholly solve. . . . I send you the inscription just as Visconti sent it to me. Perhaps the inscription may be found in print already somewhere."

At the time of its discovery, the stone upon which it was engraved was unfortunately injured in several places, so that there are *lacunæ* to be filled, which have been supplied by conjecture, and are printed in a different type in the copy transmitted by Mr. Winthrop, to be found in our Proceedings for October, 1880. It is stated that the letters of the inscription are beautifully cut.

The inscription consists of sixteen elegiac verses, alternately hexameters and pentameters, and records the grief of a father, named Sextus Pompeius Justus, at the untimely death of twin children, a girl and a boy. In Mr. Winthrop's words, it exhibits "a striking and touching instance of that yearning for a future state, to which some of the ancient inscriptions bear witness."

Evidently Mr. Winthrop was not aware that it had already been printed by Jacobin, in *Giorn. Arcad.*, 1851, 123, 231, with notes by Borghese; and by Canina, *Via Appia*, p. 223, n. i. (I. 104). Then it was re-edited by Henzen, *Ann. Inst. Arch.*, 1852, p. 315, 40; and from there transferred by him, in 1884, to the *Corp. Inscrip. Lat.*, vol. vi., No. 24520, with emendations and corrections by Buecheler; who has given it a place in his *Anthologia Latina (Pars post.)* No. 1057, just published (Leipsic, 1897), with his final conclusions, which differ in several particulars from his previous conjectures. It has seemed to me desirable that it should be reprinted in our Proceedings, with the text as finally settled by the highest critical authority of the time, and I accordingly offer an exact transcript of it for the consideration of the Committee of Publication.

HIC SOROR ET FRATER VIV[I SUNT PLAG]A PAR[E]NTIS,
 AETATE IN PRIMA SAEV[A RAPI]NA [TULI]T.
 POMPEIA HIS TUMULIS CO[GN]O[MI]NE E[LEUTHE]RIS HAERET
 ET PUER, INMITES QUE[M RAPUER]E] DEI,
 SEX(TUS) POMPEIUS SEXTI PRAEC[L]A[RO NOMINE I]USTUS
 QUEM TENUIT MAGN[UM FORMA PUDORQ. DEC]US.
 INFELIX GENITOR, GEMINA [SIC MORTE COA]CTUS
 A NATIS SPERANS QUI DED[IT IPSE ROG]OS.
 AMISSUM AUXILIUM FUNCTAE POST [GAUDIA] NATAE,
 FUNDITUS UT TRAHERENT INVIDA [FATA L]AREM.
 QUANTA JACET PROBITAS, PIETAS QUAM VERA [SEP]ULTA EST;
 MENTE SENES, AEO SED PERIERE [BREV]I.
 QUIS NON FLERE MEOS CASUS POSSITQ. DOLERE?
 QUI D]URARE QUEAM BIS DATUS ECCE ROGIS?
 SI SUNT DI MANES, JAM NATI NUMEN HABETIS:
 PER VOS CU[R V]OTI NON VENIT HORA MEI?

Mr. WILLIAM B. WEEDEN made a few remarks in regard to the wampum used by the North American Indians. He said:—

These beads were made of the shells of the quahaug, and were used freely all along the coast, and were carried into the interior. They were made especially by the Narragansetts, who were the richest of the Indians in New England, because they had the use of this article which they manufactured. I believe it is not disputed that the Mohawks came down here with their furs and exchanged for the beads. Wampum is nowhere better described than in Winslow's words, when he said "It is their gould and silver." Winslow knew the meaning of words whether in their economic, or their literary sense. Of course, their main trade was by barter, but barter cannot be carried on without some medium of exchange. Mr. Bartlett told me when he went with a government expedition to survey the Mesilla valley in Mexico in 1848, he was obliged to carry out two large boxes or chests of modern machine-made wampum, because it was the only sort of currency to be used among the Indians. Later on, among the Indians of the Pacific slope, the wampum used was of a different character from that made with so much labor here. It was either shells bored through like washers, or else they were beautiful shells, as long as an ordinary-sized finger and beautiful in themselves. As late as the '60's, after Californian civilization had come in contact with the Indians, there were Indians who preserved their wealth in this form in preference to either greenbacks or gold; and I think it must be pretty clear that a habit which was so confirmed in a commercial way as to outlast the contest with civilization for more than two centuries, must have been well established before the Europeans came in here."

Mr. LUCIEN CARR in addition remarked:—

These statements about wampum are quoted in my paper.

I can only repeat that I find no proof that the Indians, before the arrival of the whites, ever used shell-beads or wampum as money. Soon after the arrival of the first settlers in New England, beads in that section took on a recognized value, and were used in buying and selling. Roger Williams tells us that coats sometimes had on them beads and ornaments to the amount of ten pounds sterling. Every time there was a treaty, a wampum-belt had to be given, and on one occasion a belt containing some six thousand beads was given to the Iroquois. I know they treasured these things just as they did any other article of value, but as for using them as money, I find no reference to it.

Mr. CHARLES P. BOWDITCH gave to the Society an old deed given by Samuel Bellingham and Elizabeth, his daughter, to Judge Samuel Sewall. Mr. Bowditch said:—

I should feel some misgivings in offering to the Society merely an old deed, had I not received assurances from our librarian that the gift would be welcome. I therefore offer it as a gift from the heirs of my uncle, the late Nathaniel Ingersoll Bowditch. This deed is dated in 1700, and is signed by Samuel Bellingham and Elizabeth, his daughter, but the seals, which are usually appended to parchment deeds, are missing.

Samuel Bellingham was the son of the Governor of the Massachusetts province, Sir Richard Bellingham, who died in 1672. Samuel Bellingham graduated in the earliest class of Harvard College, that of 1642. He pursued his studies and took the degree of Doctor of Medicine in Leyden, and thereafter lived most of his life in London. He married twice and had one daughter, Elizabeth, by his first wife. In 1695, being about to contract a marriage with widow Elizabeth Savage, of whom James Savage says that he knows nothing, he made a marriage settlement, by

which he settled a large part of his property upon his future wife. This marriage settlement is made with Edward Hull and John Shelton, both of London, as trustees. His wife seems to have been a woman of considerable force, for she was sent to America by her husband to look after his property there. In October, 1697, she deeded to Chief Justice Samuel Sewall a piece of land with the same boundaries and description as are mentioned in this deed, and her deed was confirmed by her trustees. In November, 1697, she made her will, in which after remembering generously the college and church, she left most of her property to her husband. She sailed on the 8th of November, 1697, for England, but lost her life in a shipwreck off the coast of Ireland, in February, 1698.

This deed is made by Samuel Bellingham and Elizabeth, his daughter, apparently in confirmation of the deed previously given, and it is very probable that it was considered necessary on account of the character of Elizabeth Bellingham's will. The land included in this deed is a back piece of the Richard Bellingham possessions lying on the slope of Pemberton Hill. The Richard Bellingham possessions were deeded in three lots:—

One lot, which adjoined that of John Coggan and was 140 feet frontage on Tremont street, lay nearly opposite King's Chapel. This was the lot that was sold by the Governor to Humphrey Davie and by him to Andrew Faneuil, and passed later to Peter Faneuil, John Vassal, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Isaiah Doane and William Phillips.

The next lot adjoining this to the north, was 68 feet on the front, and the title remained in the First Church of Boston for nearly one hundred years. In 1787, it passed to Sampson Reed, and from him to William Phillips.

The third lot, which is the one contained in our deed, lies directly in the rear of the second, back of the stores over which Papanti's hall stands. This lot, after Chief

Justice Sewall's death, passed to his son-in-law Cooper, who had married his daughter Judith, and from him to one Vassal, and through Patrick Jeffrey and Jonathan Mason to Gardiner Greene, and formed part of the latter's large estate on Pemberton Hill.

The first lot of the Richard Bellingham possessions was the one upon which the Faneuil house stood, which was afterwards occupied by John Vassal and others. The second lot is the one on which the Governor's house stood, and not the house of Sir Henry Vane, as has been sometimes stated.

This deed is accompanied by a certificate of the Lord Mayor of London, stating the competency of one William Scorey, before whom as a notary public, the acknowledgment of the grantors had been made. This certificate is peculiar in one respect, and I have not been able to find any explanation for it. It cites that Sir Richard Levett was the Lord Mayor of London at the date of the deed, 1700, but the certificate is signed Ashurst. Sir William Ashurst had been Lord Mayor in 1694, but I cannot understand by what authority he would have signed a certificate in 1700, nor why as a knight he should have signed his last name alone. It is possible that this irregularity in the certificate may have afforded a reason for the deed not having been recorded.

This deed is mentioned by James Savage in his Genealogical Dictionary of New England, where he says that original indentures of the Bellingham estate, which had been in his possession for a long time had been given to a better custodian. This refers undoubtedly to their havng been placed in the hands of my uncle.

The following is a copy of the ancient deed :—

This Indenture made the thirtieth day of July in the twelvth yeare of the Reigne of our sov'igne Lord William the third by the grace of God of England Scotland ffrance and Ireland King defender of the ffaith Annoque Domini one thousand seven hundred Between Samuel Bellingham Esq' son and heire of

Richard Bellingham late of the Towne of Boston in his Majesties Colony of Massachusetts in New England deced Esq^r and Elizabeth Bellingham Spinster daughter of the said Samuel Bellingham of the one parte and Samuel Sewall of Boston aforesaid Esq^r of the other parte witnesseth that the said Samuel Bellingham and Elizabeth Bellingham the daughter for and in consideration of the sume of five shillings of Lawful money of England to them in hand paid by the said Samuel Sewall at or before the Delivery of these presents the reccite where of they do hereby acknowledge Have granted bargained sold aliened enfeoffed and confirmed, and by these presents doe Grant bargain sell alien enfeoff and confirme unto the said Samuel Sewall his heires and assigns forever All that peice or parcell of Land being aside of a Hill adjoyneing to a Hill formerly belonging to M^r. Cotton lyeing, scituate and being in the said Towne of Boston and butted and and bounded as followeth that is to say Northerly by the Land of the said Samuell Sewall, Easterly in parte by the Land of the said Sewall and in part by Land belonging to the first Church in Boston now in the occupacon of M^r John Baily Southerly by Land Lately belonging to Humphrey Davie and Westerly by land lately belonging to Captain John Wing or however otherwise the said peice or parcell of Land is bounded conteyneing about halfe an acre be the same more or less and all wayes easements comons profitts priviledges and appurtenances to the said peice or parcell of Land belonging or in any wise appurteineing and all the estate right title Interest use property possession clayme and demand whatsoever both in Law and Equity of them the said Samuel Bellingham and Elizabeth Bellingham of in to and out of the same and the Revercon and Revercons Remainder and Remainders thereof all which premisses were the Lands and inheritance of the said Richard Bellingham TO have and to hold the said peice or parcell of Land and all and singular other the premisses whatsoever hereby granted or menconed and intended to be hereby granted with the appurtenances unto the said Samuell Sewall his heires and assigns to his and their only proper use benefit and behoofe forever. And to the intent the said Samuel Sewall his heires and assigns may have^a more certaine and indefesible estate right and title of in and to the said peice or parcell of Land with the

appurtenances the said Samuel Bellingham for the consideration aforesaid hath remised released and forever quitted and by these presents for himselfe and his heires doth fully clearly and absolutely remise release and forever quitted unto the said Samuell Sewall all that peice or parcell of Land herein before mentioned and butted and bounded as aforesaid with its appurtenances and all his the said Samuell Bellinghams right thereto, to have and to hold the said peice or parcell of Land with its appurtenances to the only use and behoofe of the said Samuell Sewall his heires and Assignes forever soe that neither he the said Samuel Bellingham nor his heires nor any other persons or persons for him or them or in his or their name or names or in the name right or stead of them or any of them shall or will by any wayes or meanes hereafter have clayme challenge or demand any estate right title or interest of in or to the said peice or parcell of Land of any parte or parcell thereof (and) the said Samuel Bellingham for himselfe his heires Executors and Administrators doth covenant promise and grant to and with the said Samuel Sewall his heires and Assignes that he the said Samuel Bellingham hath made done or comitted noe act matter or thing whereby the premises or any parte thereof are or be disposed of or encumbered excepting only (if anything) to the use of or in trust for Elizabeth his late wife

In Witsse whereof the partyes to these presents have hereunto interchangeably sett their hands and seales the day and yeare first above written.

SAMUEL BELLINGHAM

ELIZABETH BELLINGHAM.

On Back of Deed.

Wee doe Certifie and affirm that the present Deed was on this seventeenth day of August 1700 read over to Samuel Bellingham Esq^r in his and our presence and that he also in our p'sence writ his name thereunto.

I. HALL

E. JOHNSON

Sealed and delivered by the within named Elizabeth Bellingham

in the presence of us (the parchment being first duly stamped)

I. HALL

WIL SCOREY }
 }
 }

NOT. PU

1700

Jn^o RUCK his Er

This deed has on its back in N. I. Bowditch's handwriting the following note :

Bellingham to Sewall
 not recorded, relates to
 Pemberton Hill, given me
 by Hon. Jas. Savage Nov^r (?)
 24 1855 N. I. BOWDITCH.

The certificate reads as follows :—

To all to whom these presents shall come Wee S^r Richard Levett Knight Lord Maior and the Aldermen of the City of London Send greeting :—Know ye that on the day of the Date hereof in His Majesties Court holden Before us in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the said City Personall came & appeared William Scorey of London Notary Publick aged fifty four years or thereabouts Being a Person well known and worthy of good Credit And did by Solemn oath which he took upon the holy Evangelists of Almighty God— Before us then and there solemnly declare testify and depose to be true That he was present and saw Elizabeth Bellingham Spinster daughter of Samuell Bellingham Efqr Seale and as her Act and Deed deliver a certaine Deed of Bargaine and Sale made the thirtieth day of July one thousand seven hundred Between the said Samuell Bellingham by the name of Samuel Bellingham Esq^r Son and Heir of Richard Bellingham late of the Towne of Boston in his Majesties Colonie of Massachusetts Bay in New England deceased Esqr—and the said Elizabeth Bellingham of the one part and Samuell Sewall of Boston aforesaid Esqr of the other part and that he this Depo-
 nent as a Witness to the said Deed did thereunto subscribe his name together with I. Hall and Jn^o Ruck the two other Wit-
 nesses. In faith and Testimony whereof we the said Lord Maior

and Aldermen have caused the Seale of the Office of Maioralty of the said City of London to be hereunto put & affixed And the Said Deed to be hereunto annexed Dated in London the Seventeenth day of September Anno Dni 1700. And in the twelfth year of the reign of King William the third of England &c.

Seal

Scroll

Ashhurft

Savage's Genealogical Dictionary of New England, I. 162, speaks of this deed as follows:—

“The orig. indentures to convey est. that he had sett. on his w. made at London Sept. 1698 and others of July 1700 in wh. he and his d. unite to convey to Ch. Just. Sewall as purchaser, the beautiful Boston est. were long in my possess. and were giv. to a better custodian.”

In behalf of the members of the American Antiquarian Society residing in Boston and vicinity, the other members of the Society were invited to partake of a collation at the Parker House immediately after adjournment.

Dissolved.

CHARLES A. CHASE,
Recording Secretary.

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