

PROCEEDINGS.

ANNUAL MEETING, OCTOBER 21, 1899, AT THE HALL OF THE
SOCIETY IN WORCESTER.

THE meeting was called to order by the President,
STEPHEN SALISBURY.

The following members were present :

George F. Hoar, Nathaniel Paine, Stephen Salisbury,
Samuel A. Green, Edward L. Davis, William A. Smith,
James F. Hunnewell, Edward H. Hall, Edward G. Porter,
Charles C. Smith, Edmund M. Barton, Franklin B. Dexter,
Charles A. Chase, Samuel S. Green, Henry W. Haynes,
Solomon Lincoln, Andrew McF. Davis, J. Evarts Greene,
Henry S. Nourse, William B. Weeden, Daniel Merriman,
Robert N. Toppan, Henry H. Edes, Edward Channing,
Frank P. Goulding, James P. Baxter, G. Stanley Hall,
William E. Foster, J. Franklin Jameson, Charles P.
Greenough, Charles Francis Adams, Calvin Stebbins,
Francis H. Dewey, Henry A. Marsh, Simeon E. Baldwin,
Thomas C. Mendenhall, William T. Forbes, Leonard P.
Kinnicutt, George H. Haynes, Charles L. Nichols, Waldo
Lincoln, John Noble, George P. Winship.

The records of the last meeting were read by the
Secretary.

Mr. ROBERT N. TOPPAN, of Cambridge, referring to a
statement in the record, asked how Mr. Evarts induced
the English government to submit to the Geneva Confer-
ence of Arbitration.

The inquiry was answered by Senator HOAR, who said :

Mr. Evarts, as I suppose is known by people familiar with his career, had a large number of English friends. He had been in England at one of the most interesting periods of the war. He was sent there by the administration for a special purpose, which it is unnecessary to deal with, and the leading Englishmen of that time, and all parties, had a great regard for his personal character and his ability. His correspondence with some of them is like the correspondence of college chums or classmates with each other. Now when the Geneva arbitration was proposed, it will be remembered that the American case, which is understood to have been prepared by Mr. Bancroft Davis, contained a claim for what was called indirect damages, that is, not only for the immediate loss of vessels by the Alabama and other rebel cruisers, but the injury to the United States by the prolongation of the war. In other words, the claim which is set forth in Mr. Sumner's elaborate speech on that subject was advanced. England was in a fury of indignation. She said we asked her not only to submit the question of her honor to the arbitration, but that we were going to bankrupt the English treasury. Mr. Evarts went to England to counteract this feeling. I myself was abroad that summer. In May, 1871, I met Mr. Evarts and Judge Curtis and several other persons interested in this matter. Mr. Evarts's great point was, "Do nothing which prevents your going to Geneva. You can withdraw just as well after you get there as before, but go to Geneva." He impressed upon them that proposition, and it was his urgency, I have no doubt, which prevented the English government from withdrawing from the proposal to arbitrate before the parties met at Geneva. When they got to Geneva, there was an agreement between the counsel—American and English—before the arbitration proceedings began, that they should consent that the

arbitration tribunal should say in advance, when they first met, that they had received the case provided for, which was to be submitted under the treaty, and that on examining this portion of the American claim, it was their judgment that it was not rightfully within their jurisdiction. That was done by an undisclosed, but efficient and well understood agreement between the counsel. The arbitration made that amendment, and the agreement proceeded. Mr. Evarts's skill induced them not to withdraw from the arbitration until they met the Americans at Geneva, and then arranged this agreement between the counsel, that the arbitrators should make this announcement.

The report of the Council was read by JAMES PHINNEY BAXTER, of Portland, Maine, with an essay on "The Writing of History, especially of Local History; with some discussion of the orthography, etymology and pronunciation of Indian words."

The report of the Treasurer, NATHANIEL PAINE, was submitted, printed copies of the same being distributed among the members.

Mr. EDMUND M. BARTON next presented the Librarian's report.

By vote of the Society, the reports were accepted, and referred to the Committee of Publication.

The election of officers was next in order. Tellers reported that STEPHEN SALISBURY, by a unanimous vote, was re-elected President of the Society for the ensuing year.

Hon. SAMUEL A. GREEN, HENRY H. EDES and WALDO LINCOLN were appointed a committee of nomination. They presented the following list of officers:

Vice-Presidents:

Hon. GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR, LL.D., of Worcester.

Rev. EDWARD EVERETT HALE, D.D., of Boston.

Secretary for Foreign Correspondence:

FRANKLIN BOWDITCH DEXTER, M.A., of New Haven,
Connecticut.

Secretary for Domestic Correspondence:

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, LL.D., of Lincoln.

Recording Secretary:

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

Treasurer:

NATHANIEL PAINE, A.M., of Worcester.

All the above being *ex-officio* members of the Council;
and the following—

Councillors:

HON. SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN, LL.D., of Boston.

REV. EGBERT COFFIN SMYTH, D.D., of Andover.

SAMUEL SWETT GREEN, A.M., of Worcester.

HON. EDWARD LIVINGSTON DAVIS, A.M., of Worcester.

JEREMIAH EVARTS GREENE, B.A., of Worcester.

GRANVILLE STANLEY HALL, LL.D., of Worcester.

WILLIAM BABCOCK WEEDEN, A.M., of Providence,
Rhode Island.

HON. JOHN DAVIS WASHBURN, LL.B., of Worcester.

THOMAS CORWIN MENDENHALL, LL.D., of Worcester.

HON. JAMES PHINNEY BAXTER, A.M., of Portland, Me.

Committee of Publication:

REV. EDWARD E. HALE, D.D., of Boston.

NATHANIEL PAINE, A.M., of Worcester.

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

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

Auditors:

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

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

The entire list was unanimously elected as officers of the Society.

In behalf of the Council, the Recording Secretary nominated the following gentlemen for membership :

- John Shaw Billings, M.D., D.C.L., of New York City.
- Abbott Lawrence Rotch, S.B., A.M., of Boston.
- Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, S.T.D., of Boston.
- Rev. Austin S. Garver, of Worcester.
- These gentlemen were duly elected on separate ballots.

The Society next listened to a paper from Hon. SIMEON E. BALDWIN, of New Haven, on "American Jurisdiction of the Bishop of London in Colonial Times."

Remarks on Judge Baldwin's paper followed, by ANDREW McFARLAND DAVIS, who said :—

I hesitate to say anything either by way of suggestion or criticism concerning the elaborate and exhaustive paper to which we have just listened. Nevertheless, there is one point concerning which I should like to add a few words. If I understood Judge Baldwin aright, he stated that there was but little to be apprehended in this country from the establishment of courts having ecclesiastical jurisdiction, except through Acts of Parliament or by the appointment of a Colonial Bishop. Now, while I do not propose to combat that proposition, I would ask if it were made with full knowledge of the royal instructions which were issued to Governor Shirley. These are on file in the Archives, at the State House in Boston. I will not undertake to specify the date, but since it was customary to issue general instructions to the Governors when they assumed office, it is probable that they bear date 1741. They bear the seal of the Privy Council, and a portion of them were devoted to the part that Shirley was to take in the establishment of Ecclesiastical Courts, the jurisdiction

of which was specified in detail. They covered, if I recollect aright, certain cases for which there was no provision made in the civil courts. On that point I am not clear. I am speaking from memory, as to the application of certain papers which I have examined, to a topic which I have never studied, and I should not, therefore, wish to be held to strict accuracy in my statements as to the interpretation of these clauses in the instructions. Moreover, I have only heard, and have had no chance to read carefully, the valuable paper to which we have just listened, and therefore can not determine whether the suggestions that I have made would either controvert the statements contained in the paper or add information thereto, but if Judge Baldwin has never seen Shirley's instructions, I would suggest that he might, perhaps, find something in them which would interest him in connection with this paper.

The subject was discussed a few years since at a meeting of the American Historical Association in New York, in 1896, by Arthur Lyon Cross, a Harvard graduate, who has since that time pursued his studies on that point in England, where he has had access to the papers under control of the Bishop of London. The result of his labors was successfully submitted in competition for the Toppin Prize at Harvard University.

On the same subject, Prof. EDWARD CHANNING, of Cambridge, remarked:—

Dr. Cross has been for many years a student of mine, and he has worked up the subject of the Bishop of London, and the relation of the English Episcopate to the Colonies. He found a great deal of valuable material at Fulham and at Oxford, and he has searched the papers in the British Museum, and other places, that have never been used. I did not hear all of Mr. Baldwin's paper, but some of it that I heard contained facts which Dr. Cross

had not found. I was glad to find that there was some new material, but Dr. Cross has practically reconstituted our knowledge of that particular part of American history. His paper will be printed some time, and I think it will make a book of about four hundred pages.

Continuing, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS said :

I have listened to the paper just read by Judge Baldwin, with lively interest; but there is one feature of the subject he has discussed, more curious perhaps than important, which I apprehend has escaped his research,— a thing not generally known, but none the less a fact, that the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, as distinguished from that of Plymouth, was primarily settled as a High Church, a royal prerogative colony. This took place under the auspices of one familiar in early New England annals, and with whose career our friend Mr. Baxter is more familiar than probably any other person alive. I refer to Sir Ferdinando Gorges, who in 1623, only three years after the Plymouth settlement, and seven years before the coming of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, established a settlement at what is now Weymouth, midway between Boston and Plymouth. Sir Ferdinando then directly represented the King. His mind was full of the idea of a principality, as it were, in the New World, and to that end he sent out to Massachusetts Bay, a portion of a vast American domain of which he had received a patent from the King, a party, at the head of which was his son, Captain Robert Gorges. The intention was to secure the whole of that domain for the Church, for the King, and for Sir Ferdinando Gorges. With this party there came out a clergyman, one William Morell, — the individual Judge Baldwin has just referred to; but Morell, during his stay in New England, did not live at Plymouth, as Judge Baldwin has stated, but at Weymouth. Bradford, in his history, mentions the fact that on his return to England

the following spring, Morell sailed from Plymouth, and the historians have, ever since, assumed that because he sailed from Plymouth, he had during his stay in the country lived there. This is an error. He, with Blackstone, Maverick, and a number of others, the companions of Captain Gorges, sat down at Weymouth, and there formed the first settlement in the Massachusetts Bay. Subsequently Blackstone moved over to Shawmut; and Maverick to what is now East Boston. Thomas Morton and Sir Christopher Gardner, with both of whom Sir Ferdinando Gorges had relations, were also in the neighborhood; the whole constituted a small, scattered community, of a distinctly church and royalistic character. Subsequently, both Robert Gorges and, a little later Morell, went back to England, where the former died; one winter in New England was more than his constitution could stand. Nevertheless the Weymouth, or Gorges, settlement was never discontinued, though it underwent no development. It was a sickly affair, lacking both means and numbers. In fact it had nothing save royal authority, church and prerogative; but of those it had, in name, abundance. It wholly lacked that element of vigorous Puritanism, which, representing a large English constituency, at that time much disposed to emigration, a few years later found its way to Massachusetts, swallowing up and obliterating the earlier impulse.

When Winthrop arrived in 1730, he found Blackstone living in what is now Boston; Jeffries and a few others on the further, or Southern, side of Boston bay, at Weymouth, Maverick at East Boston, Morton, Gardner and the rest, in all, some sixty souls, scattered here and there in the neighborhood. Sooner or later most of them were persecuted out of the country, because of religious or political proclivities. Nevertheless, it is an historical fact, and one which I take pleasure in mentioning here in connection with Judge Baldwin's paper, that there should have been

this first Church and Prerogative wavelet, which made itself felt in a permanent shape in Massachusetts, though subsequently completely submerged in the irresistible deluge of Puritanism. At one juncture, therefore, it was far more probable that Massachusetts would be a Church and State colony than it was that it would be a Puritan colony, and the contest carried on between Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Winthrop, until the breaking out of the great rebellion in England, is one of the obliterated facts in New England history, which has been unearthed since Dr. Palfrey wrote. It remains, none the less, a dramatic feature in New England history that there should have been this settlement, countenanced directly by Archbishop Laud and King Charles the First, which for a time existed within the limits of Massachusetts Bay, just between Boston and Plymouth, and then disappeared, and was so utterly extinguished that, until recently, its very existence was lost sight of.

Before closing these remarks I would like to ask Judge Baldwin, whether, in the course of his investigations, he has come across the footprints of another who has given great attention to this subject of Episcopacy in early New England history. I refer to our friend, Judge Mellen Chamberlain, of Chelsea. Judge Chamberlain some years ago investigated this subject very thoroughly, and incorporated his conclusions in a paper which has been recently published by him in a volume entitled, I think, "John Adams and other Papers." He there went very thoroughly into the question of the attempted establishment of Episcopacy in New England at a much later day, just anterior to the Revolution, and the part the attempt bore in the troubles which led up to the War of Independence. Judge Chamberlain's paper is of very considerable historic value. Moreover, it will give me great pleasure to point out to Judge Baldwin hereafter the authorities bearing upon Morell, and the first, and much earlier, Church and

State settlement within the limits of the Massachusetts Bay.

Judge BALDWIN replied:—

I did not feel at liberty to detain the Society too long in reading from the paper which I have submitted, and so did not refer to John Adams's views at length. They are clearly presented in Mr. Chamberlain's sketch of him. In reference to the instructions to the royal governors, those referred to were given during the life of the Commission to Bishop Gibson. I think it highly doubtful if the Commission went quite as far as it is said they may have gone. His authority was confined to the special causes and matters expressed and specified, with the power and right to visit all the churches in which divine service was celebrated, and all the priests and deacons of the Church of England, and nobody else. His jurisdiction being limited to the Church of England, and ample for that purpose, it is not probable that during his life any greater jurisdiction was really given to any royal governor.

JAMES F. HUNNEWELL, of Charlestown, read a paper on "Libraries."

President SALISBURY announced that Mr. Robert C. Winthrop, Jr., had recently presented to the Society a large folio volume containing the original deeds, accounts and correspondence relating to the Tantiisque Black Lead Mine in the vicinity of the town of Sturbridge. It covers a period from 1644 to 1776, and is preceded by an introduction and index prepared by Mr. Winthrop. There are 127 separate papers and 9 plans. The judgment and good taste shown in the neatness and elegance of the compilation, which is explained by numerous foot-notes and an appendix, place it among the best of manuscript volumes.

Mr. Winthrop accompanied this gift by an original autograph letter of William Bradford to Governor John

Winthrop in 1640, and two original autograph letters of Roger Williams, one to Governor John Winthrop in 1637, the other to John Winthrop, Jr., in 1675, and all three printed in 1863 in the Sixth volume of the Fourth Series of the Massachusetts Historical Society's Collections.

The Bradford letter from Plymouth begins as follows:—
"Sir, Not knowing of this conueiance till they were ready to goe, I thought good to scribe a word or tow by candle light, rather then not to advertice you of so serious a mater." It gives notice of efforts on the part of Narragansetts, by presents of white and black beads to the Mohawks, "to entreat their help against you and your friends if they see cause"; saying that the Mohawks have received their presents, bidding them begin when they will, and they will be ready for them. He does not declare the source of information, "for it would cost the lives of some if it should be known," and requests that the information be given to the Governor, Thomas Dudley.

Roger Williams's first letter, New Providence, 1637, states that 3 pinnaces and 2 shallops are arrived, and that Mr. Stoughton and Mr. Traske with 160 men are on their way, if not for the pursuit of Sasacous and the Pequots, yet for the quelling of their confederates who live nearer to you on the westward. He asks that such Pequots as submit to them be not enslaved like those which are taken in war, but be used kindly, have houses and goods and fields given them, "because they voluntarily choose to come in to them, & if not received will to the enemy or turn wild Irish themselves."

Roger Williams's second letter, Nahigonsik, 1675, describes negotiations with Miantonomo's youngest son and the old Queen of the Narragansetts, which resulted in a promise by the Narragansett Indians to have no agreement with Philip nor to send aid, and if Philip or his men fled to them, they would deliver them up to the English. "Sir,

my old bones & eys are weary with travel, & writing to the Governors of Massachusetts & Rhode Island & now to your selves."

I will ask our associate, Rev. Edward G. Porter, to describe more fully the manuscript volume above mentioned.

The President then called upon Rev. EDWARD G. PORTER, who spoke as follows:—

It gives me much pleasure, Mr. President, to respond to your request, and to present to the Society, on behalf of our friend, Mr. Winthrop, this large collection of original documents relating to the interesting but almost unknown Tale of Tantiusques.

Last year, while I was making some investigations along the line of the early trail between Boston and the Connecticut, I became interested in certain localities in the town of Sturbridge, and especially in the traditions of the old Black Lead Mine, in the extreme south-western part of the town. On my return to Boston, I chanced to inquire of Mr. Winthrop whether he might not have, among his many unpublished papers, something bearing upon this Mine. He replied that he had, but that I was the first man who had ever asked him about them. Encouraged by my inquiries, he offered to collect such material as he could discover upon the subject and let me examine it.

In due time, to my surprise and delight, he brought together over a hundred manuscripts, stretching at intervals from 1644 to 1776, and as many of them were fragile and tattered, he kindly had them repaired and bound up in chronological order in this capacious folio.

To make the collection still more convenient and intelligible, Mr. Winthrop has given, in his own clear handwriting, a full introduction and a complete summary of the contents, with such supplementary notes as would be of service to any one wishing to investigate the matter thoroughly.

It appears that as early as 1644 the General Court granted to John Winthrop, Jr., 'y^e hill at Tantousq, about

60 miles westward, in which the black lead is, and liberty to purchase some land there of the Indians.'

Here are the five Indian deeds confirming a tract ten miles square; two of them dated 1644, one 164 $\frac{1}{2}$, and two 1658. Then follow certain digging agreements with Thomas King in 1644, Matthew Griswold of Saybrook in 1657, with Thomas Clarke and William Paine, Boston merchants, in 1658, and another of the same year, with some allusions to the New Haven Iron Works. In one case Winthrop was to have two-thirds, and in another one-third of the profits. These deeds were recorded at Springfield as late as 1752, by Edward Pynchon, Registrar, as I had occasion to prove last summer.

Fitz John Winthrop bequeathed to his brother Wait, in 1707, his undivided half of the land which had belonged to their father. In 1714 Wait Winthrop began to improve the Tantiusque property, as is shown in several maps, prepared for him then, which are now placed in this volume. One is a rude survey of a tract four miles square (10,240 acres), made by John Chandler, by order of the General Court, in 1715. This map has some interesting features that deserve to be noticed; *e. g.* 'Two stone houses where Gov. Winthrop's miners formerly lived.' (The ruins of these houses are distinctly seen today by the roadside.) 'Beaver dams' at the outlet of a stream. 'Great Indian Hunting House,' on the Quinebaug River. 'This hill is full of ruff granate.' 'Great Swamp.' 'Intervales hereabouts.' 'Good upland here.' 'Old cartway from y^e mines towards Windsor.' 'Col. Hutchinson's mines, at or near Ashford, about 12 miles from y^e other mines.' (Wait Winthrop wrote in 1700, 'Coll. Hutchinson has set men to digg black lead somewhere about the line - - - one tells me 't is our lead mine land - - - it were good to have it recorded.') I notice also such references as these: 'Enfield Path'; 'Springfield Path'; 'Toward Brookfields.'

There is a similar map in the handwriting of John Winthrop, F.R.S., and another prepared a little later; also a colored drawing, somewhat ornamental, with conventional trees and buildings, together with such neighboring settlements as Woodstock, Union, Stafford, Brimfield and Medfield New Town [Sturbridge].

Next we have a letter from John Chandler, 1726, drafts of two petitions to the Privy Council about 1730, and a letter from Roland Cotton, 1736. In the last named year John Winthrop, F.R.S., started a scheme in England for working the mine on a larger scale, with the financial help of several persons, one of whom was Samuel Sparrow, a London merchant, who twice visited New England on this business. Many of his letters are filed here. He agreed to sell 500 tons. A resident superintendent was now sent out—Captain John Morke, a Swedish engineer, who had been in the service of the Duke of Hamilton, and boasted of his descent from Tycho Brahé. From Morke we have a large number of letters, with an account of his expenses and a memorandum of payments made to him. He was in Winthrop's service from 1736 to 1741, and proved a quarrelsome and costly steward. Some of his letters are addressed to Winthrop, others to the latter's cousin, Mrs. Henrietta Hyde, Colonel Churchill, John Still Winthrop and John Lewis (Winthrop's counsel). Morke expected to supply 150 tons a year for France and Holland, at about £100 per ton.

Besides Winthrop's letters from England,—exhibiting the failure of the undertaking to pay its expenses and the resulting litigation with Sparrow and Jeremiah Hunt, D.D., another investor,—there are letters from his sons-in-law, Joseph Wanton and Gurdon Saltonstall, on the same subject. Also letters from John Still Winthrop and John Wright written from the mine itself, a statement to the Royal Society concerning the supposed value of the ore in 1741, a variety of letters from other persons, with a copy of Winthrop's "Case" in 1745, and a deposition of Henrietta Hyde before the Lord Mayor of London relating thereto. He died in 1747 and there are a few letters of later date referring to his adjacent property in Brimfield. The last allusion to *Tantiusque* found among the family papers is in the inventory of John Still Winthrop, who died in 1776. Of the original tract of ten miles square there then remained unsold 3184 acres by estimation, appraised at £955. 4.

The Proceedings and Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society have several important references to this subject, which have been carefully collated by the donor in their proper order.

Serious obstacles beset this Tantiusque enterprise from the very beginning, owing partly to the remoteness of the mine from any white settlement and the consequent difficulty of getting laborers, supplies, horses and oxen. There were no proper roads, and the long haul of the ore to Enfield or Windsor for shipment added greatly to the expense. The digging proved to be a hard job, the rock had to be broken up with fires, and there were sometimes fourteen feet of water in the trenches. Some of the early cargoes were captured by the Dutch. Disappointment and recrimination led to a series of law suits above alluded to, and the results in some cases were almost tragical.

The first white man who visited this section is believed to have been John Oldham, in 1633. The Indians showed him specimens of lead and told him it was found near a pond which they called Quassink. Winthrop sent Stephen Day, the printer, in May, 1644, to examine the deposits and to search for other minerals. How often he was there himself is uncertain, but in November, 1645, he records having intended to visit the mine on horseback from Boston, but missing the trail in a snow-storm, he brought up at Springfield.

An early path was opened from the mine through what is now Holland to Brimfield, where it connected with the old way to Springfield. Richard Fellows, innkeeper at Monson, undertook at one time to convey the lead to the Connecticut. One of the early letters speaks of searching for a pathway over Breakneck Hill.

The Apostle Eliot, in 1655, bought of the Indians one thousand acres near the ponds, on the borders of Sturbridge and Brimfield. Mr. Levi B. Chase, of Sturbridge, a diligent and accurate investigator of the records and of local topography, has successfully defined the bounds of the Eliot purchase. Individual ownership of land in this neighborhood was first practically established in 1714, when Saltonstall's farm of two thousand acres was surveyed. He selected a fine location in the fertile valley of the Quinebaug, including what is now the centre of Sturbridge.

About 1828, Frederic Tudor of Boston, the "Ice-King," bought the property and worked the mine for many years, getting some two hundred tons out of it annually. Occa-

sionally masses of pure graphite, of fine lustre, were obtained, weighing as much as twenty and even fifty pounds. The structure between the veins was often scaly and fine granular. An inclined track was put in, most of which still remains. Mr. Wight of Sturbridge was Mr. Tudor's agent, and he gave the work to a few men of the neighborhood. I talked with one of them (Deacon Blodgett of Holland), who in his youth was glad of the opportunity to earn a little money so near his father's home. He said that in 1830 three men were buried by the caving in of a part of the mine; two were killed, but the other survived and lived to a good old age. When the Western railroad was built, the ore, which was crushed in a neighboring cider-mill, was packed in barrels and carted over the hills to Charlton depot, and sent by train to Boston. Since Mr. Tudor's time all work here has been suspended, and now we find bushes and trees growing over a large part of the area where so many hands have diligently wrought.

The estate has lately been bought by Mr. Francis L. Chapin of Southbridge, who told me in June that he had no intention at present of experimenting with the mine. I have lately heard, however, that he has made a further examination and decided to renew the attempt to make the property remunerative. If he succeeds, it will be by the application of modern scientific methods and the easier facilities for transportation. I am ready to believe that the results may yet show that the sharp-eyed Indians, the persevering Winthrops and their enterprising successor, Mr. Tudor, were, after all, not deceived as to the value of the resources of this ancient mine.

It is a lonely but interesting spot, well worth a visit for the sake of the scenery as well as for the old-time associations. The dark waters of Quassink, now called Lead Mine Pond, a quarter of a mile below, form almost the only break in the rugged landscape. Picnic parties, I am told, occasionally resort to these deep and shady caverns; and, indeed, I found myself quite ready for the rustic lunch which my host and his companions had thoughtfully provided. I then filled my pocket with these small lumps of plumbago, which I am happy to offer for the cabinet of our society. This volume contains abundant

material, as you have seen, for an exhaustive paper upon the subject at some future time. It is deposited here at my suggestion, knowing that it will be well cared for in our archives, and accessible to those who may hereafter wish to consult it in connection with a visit to that remote and well-nigh forgotten corner of Worcester County, where once roamed the friendly race of the Tantiusques.

A vote of thanks from the Society was extended to Mr. WINTHROP for his generous gifts.

A paper entitled "The Andros Records," by ROBERT N. TOPPAN, was read by the Recording Secretary.

Senator GEORGE F. HOAR read a paper on "The Forest of Dean," by John Bellows of Gloucester, England. As an introduction to his paper, Senator Hoar said :—

Some years ago, through the kindness of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, I made the acquaintance of John Bellows of Gloucester, England. He is a foreign member of this Society. He seems to me to be one of the most accomplished persons I have ever known. He is a native of Cornwall, but lives in Gloucester, and is, I suppose, unsurpassed or unequaled as an authority on Roman roads, the plans of their sites, and everything connected with the Roman occupation of England. He is also a man of great general learning. He is well versed in the ancient languages, early English, Saxon, and so on. He is a good Latin and French scholar, and is the author of a very convenient dictionary, which I dare say some of our associates are familiar with, the small editions of which are much more costly and valuable than the larger. I was fortunate enough to take a ride with him in a carriage through the Forest of Dean, and I asked him to write a paper on that Forest. It is one of the most curious and interesting portions of the island of Great Britain. He has kindly complied with the request. He has put his paper

in the form of a narrative of our ride. I will read the paper to the Society.

The Hon. SIMEON E. BALDWIN reported to the Society that the family of Oliver Ellsworth have in their possession many manuscripts, in the way of papers and correspondence, which they have been thinking of putting in the hands of some competent persons to aid in the preparation of a biography, but they hesitate on account of the time that has elapsed since his death. Judge Baldwin offered the following minute, which was unanimously adopted:—

“The American Antiquarian Society, understanding that the descendants of Oliver Ellsworth, in whose hands his papers and correspondence have been preserved, have had in contemplation the preparation of a suitable biography of their ancestor, but hesitate to proceed on account of a doubt whether there would be any general interest in the subject on the part of historical students, desires to express its opinion that there should be accessible to the public a fuller account of Chief Justice Ellsworth’s life than any yet published, and that his services in the Constitutional Convention of 1787, as well as in framing and developing the judicial system of the United States, merit and demand more adequate commemoration.”

In connection with the subject, Senator HOAR remarked :

I think Oliver Ellsworth one of the very greatest characters, not only in American History but in judicial history. Judge Baldwin can speak with more authority than I can. But it has been my duty, as Chairman of the Law Committee of the Senate for many years, to be pretty familiar with the Judiciary Act of which Ellsworth was the framer. That Act was a great piece of constructive legislation. It entitles its author to almost as much fame and credit as belongs to the framers of the Constitution itself, of which Ellsworth also was one. You find no more doubt about one of his sentences than you can in the meaning of the multiplication table, and his method of

defining the boundaries between national and state jurisdiction has worked perfectly and admirably from the beginning. The story is told of Aaron Burr, that at one time when he was Senator and the Senate was sitting with closed doors, perhaps in a little vexation, he said that the authority of Ellsworth in the Senate of the United States was such that if he should take a fancy to spell the name of God with two d's, it would take the Senate three weeks to get rid of the superfluous letter.

A letter from Rev. CYRUS HAMLIN, D.D., of Lexington, was read, expressing regret that he would no longer be able to attend the meetings of the Society. It was voted that the Secretary salute Dr. Hamlin in the name of the Society, and thank him for the valuable papers which he has presented, and express our regret that he is no longer able to attend the meetings.

By vote of the Society, the various papers were referred to the Committee of Publication.

The meeting was dissolved, and by invitation of President SALISBURY, the members present were entertained with a luncheon at his house.

CHARLES A. CHASE,

Recording Secretary.

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