

## REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

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MUCH work has been done by the Society during the last six months in its usual field. This has been done quietly, but, it is believed, effectively.

The Society meets today for the first time in the building of the Massachusetts Historical Society. An invitation to hold our semi-annual meetings here was extended to us more than a year ago in the following letter:—

“Massachusetts Historical Society,  
317 Tremont Building,  
Boston, 30 March, 1899.

HON. STEPHEN SALISBURY,  
President of the American Antiquarian Society.

Dear Sir:

At a meeting of the Council of the Massachusetts Historical Society held this day, it was *Voted*, unanimously, to extend to the American Antiquarian Society an invitation to hold their semi-annual meetings in the Ellis Hall in the new building, No. 1154 Boylston Street, corner of the Fenway.

And I was requested to communicate to you this action on their part. Yours, very truly,

SAMUEL A. GREEN,  
Librarian.”

This invitation has been gratefully accepted, with profound appreciation of the kindness and thoughtfulness which mark the action of the Historical Society. It was thought best to hold the meeting of the Antiquarian Society a year ago, as hitherto, in the library of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; so, today, for the first time we are availing ourselves of the graceful

and generous hospitality of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

It will be interesting to members of the Antiquarian Society to learn from the following letter of our revered associate, Reverend Doctor Edward Everett Hale, the progress which has been made respecting the publication of the Indian dictionaries given to us by the widow of our late distinguished associate, Honorable J. Hammond Trumbull, LL.D., Secretary for Foreign Correspondence of the Society from 1874 to the time of his death:—

" 39 Highland St.,  
Roxbury, Mass., April 1, 1900.

DEAR MR. SALISBURY :

Whoever is preparing the Council report may say that the accomplished scholars in the Ethnological Bureau have determined in consultation with our own Committee, to publish the Trumbull dictionaries in a separate volume precisely as he left them. We have agreed that any notes or additions shall be reserved for subsequent Bulletins.

The Ethnological Bureau proposes to make the Trumbull dictionaries the first of a new series of Bulletins devoted especially to the American Languages. A special appropriation for this purpose has been proposed in Congress and will, as we hope, be voted this winter. . . . .

Always yours,

E. E. HALE."

The gifts to the Society during the last six months have been more in number than usual and of well-sustained value.

Only one of our members has died since the last meeting, Reverend Edward Griffin Porter. I shall prepare a sketch of Mr. Porter to be added to the report of the Council.

To complete the collection of notices of deceased members there will also be appended to the report sketches of Daniel G. Brinton, prepared by Thomas C. Mendenhall,

and Thomas F. Bayard by Robert Noxon Toppan. Mr. Toppan has also written a notice of William E. Gladstone, a foreign member, for this report.

**Edward Griffin Porter** was born in Boston, January 24, 1837. He was the son of Royal Loomis Porter (a graduate of Williams College in 1823), who was editor and proprietor of the *Boston Traveller*, a newspaper which he started in 1825, until his death. Edward Porter's mother was Sarah Ann Pratt, who was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1812, and is still living. Mr. Porter was descended from John Porter, who came in 1623 from the west of England to Plymouth, in the colony of that name.

While Porter was a child his father died, and his mother soon married Mr. Nathan Carruth, a Boston merchant. He always spoke warmly of the never-failing kindness of his stepfather.

Porter fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, from which he graduated in 1854. In the fall of that year he entered Williams College, but soon after the beginning of the sophomore year joined the corresponding class in Harvard College, from which he graduated in 1858. In January, 1853, Porter united by public profession of faith with the Second Church in Dorchester.

Just before graduating from college he sailed for Europe, where he travelled, going for the first time to the East, and studied at Heidelberg and Berlin. He returned in July, 1861, and in September following entered the Andover Theological Seminary, from which he graduated in August, 1864. He had already been licensed to preach, by the Norfolk Association, at Braintree, the 26th January of that year. In the spring of 1864 he went West in the service of the United States Sanitary Commission. There he contracted a fever which seriously impaired his health.

After graduating at Andover, Porter remained at home

in Dorchester, taking charge of a church there during the absence of its pastor. In the following year he preached occasionally in various places; but did not feel strong enough to consider any proposals for settlement. He sailed again for Europe May 31, 1866. In Italy and Switzerland he studied with great interest the Waldensian movement to give Protestant churches and schools to all the principal towns, and was almost persuaded to accept the charge of the new Italian Church at Venice. He again visited the East, where he spent the spring of 1867. The work of the American Mission at Beirut and on the slopes of Mount Lebanon, engaged much of his attention.

He returned to this country in January, 1868, and in October of that year was ordained minister of the Hancock Congregational Church, a recently formed Trinitarian Society in Lexington, Massachusetts. He remained in that position for twenty-three years and was very successful in his ministry. Although not a remarkable preacher he was an admirable pastor and public-spirited citizen. He was universally respected and loved by his people and townsmen, and was an especial favorite with children. He became chairman of the School Committee in Lexington, and a trustee of its Public Library. He was also chairman of a committee on the order of exercises at the celebration, in 1875, of the one hundredth anniversary of the battle of Lexington. When he resigned his charge as pastor in 1891, his resignation was reluctantly accepted and he was made pastor emeritus of the church. He always retained his citizenship in Lexington.

In 1887-8 he made another journey to the East, on that occasion visiting the missionary stations of the American Board in Turkey, India, China and Japan. He had a strong and active interest in foreign missions and will be very much missed in missionary circles. He also had a lively interest in the East.

Mr. Porter's services were much in demand to serve

on committees, and they were cheerfully and efficiently rendered. He held a large number of offices. Thus he was a member of the Overseers' Committee to visit Harvard College, and of the Boards of Visitors of Wellesley College and Bradford Academy. He was a trustee of Abbot Academy, Andover; and of Lawrence Academy, Groton. He was a President of the Board of Trustees of the College at Aintab, in Asia Minor.

He represented Massachusetts in the historical department of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876 and was a delegate of this Society at the meeting of the Royal Society of Canada held in Halifax in the spring of 1897, the chief object of which was to set up a monument to John Cabot.

Mr. Porter's interest in American history was very great, and the study and presentation of portions of it occupied a considerable part of his activities. He was an accomplished guide, whose services were much availed of in pointing out places of historical interest in Lexington, Boston and its neighborhood, Plymouth and other localities. He always had investigations in hand. For two or three years before his death, the writer of this sketch remembers, he was actively engaged in looking up the path which in colonial times led from Boston, through Worcester and other towns, to Springfield.

In April, 1876, Mr. Porter was elected a member of this Society, and in 1880 a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He was also a member of the American Historical Association, of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts and other historical organizations. On January 11, 1899, he was chosen President of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society. In 1887, Mr. Porter published an interesting book entitled "Rambles in Old Boston, New England." It is a book which is much in demand and has for some time been out of print. He also contributed to the Memorial History of Boston, edited by Justin Win-

sor, the chapter, "Beginning of the Revolution (1760-1775)," in the third volume. He published in 1875 an historical sketch of the Battle of Lexington, and edited the volume containing the Proceedings of the celebration, commemorative of the one hundredth anniversary of that battle.

He contributed to the Proceedings of this Society, among other things, an interesting paper on "The Aborigines of Australia." Among his occasional papers which have been printed are: Sermon on the death of the Reverend William Hooper Adams (Harvard, 1860); a brief memoir of John Charles Phillips, a chum in college, prepared for the Massachusetts Historical Society; an original document of the house of Washington (thirteenth century); an address on the centennial of Washington's visit to Lexington; an address on Samuel Adams; four drawings of Lexington and Concord in 1775; President Garfield's ancestry; "The Ship Columbia and the Discovery of Oregon"; "The Cabot Celebrations of 1897"; and Sketches of the English towns of Dorchester, Ipswich, Billerica, and Bedford.

Mr. Porter died February 5, 1900, at the home of his mother, Ashmont, Dorchester. Two days after, on Wednesday, February 7, he was buried from the same place. A large assembly came together to do honor to his memory. Among those present were our associate, the venerable Doctor Cyrus Hamlin, and other clergymen, a numerous delegation from his society in Lexington, college classmates, and associates in historical and other societies.

Mr. Porter died in harness. Members of the Antiquarian Society will remember that he spoke at our last meeting in an interesting manner on the Tale of the Tantiusques, his remarks having been suggested by a recent gift to the Society from Mr. Robert C. Winthrop, Jr., of Boston. Only a few days before his death a cor-

rected proof of his remarks was received by our Committee of Publication. He had other engagements to write and speak. From boyhood Mr. Porter had been a student. His life passed smoothly. He was an industrious and useful man; and, busy, loved and respected as he was, he will be much missed.

This sketch of Mr. Porter is, in the main, an abstract of a short memoir prepared by the writer for the Proceedings of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts. S. S. G.

**Dr. Daniel Garrison Brinton** was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, on May 13th, 1837. He was graduated from Yale College in 1858 and from Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia in 1861. After receiving his degree in medicine he spent a year in Europe in study and travel. Returning in 1862 he entered the Army of the Union as an acting assistant surgeon. His abilities received quick recognition; he was shortly commissioned surgeon, was Surgeon-in-Chief of the Second Division of the 11th Army Corps, and was made Medical Director of his corps in October, 1863, only a little more than a year after entering the service. He was present at several of the most important battles of the Civil War, and in consequence of a severe sunstroke, received shortly after the Battle of Gettysburg, he was disqualified from active field duties. As Superintendent of Hospitals at Quincy and Springfield, Illinois, he continued in the service until the close of the war in 1865, when he was discharged with the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel. He settled in Philadelphia, becoming the editor of the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, and also of a quarterly journal, the *Compendium of Medical Science*. He was also a constant contributor to other medical journals, especially on subjects relating to public medicine and hygiene, and he edited a number of important volumes on therapeutics and diagnosis. He was prominent

in medical controversy ; and in this, as in other subjects in which he was interested, his work possessed a characteristic aggressiveness which greatly enhanced its value.

It was, however, as an anthropologist that Dr. Brinton became distinctly eminent. Even before he had received his bachelor's degree he was attracted towards the study of anthropology and archaeology, possibly through the accident of spending the winter of 1856-57 in Florida, where an excellent opportunity for work in these subjects was presented ; and in 1859 he published his first book on the "Literary History, Indian Tribes and Antiquities" of the peninsula. Shortly after the close of the Civil War his interest and enthusiasm for antiquarian research was revived ; and he began a series of studies and investigations which he maintained with great productiveness for more than thirty years, and until his death. He became Professor of Ethnology and Archaeology in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia in 1884, and in 1886 he was appointed Professor of American Linguistics and Archaeology in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1886 he was Vice-President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and in 1894 he was elected to the presidency. He became a member of the American Antiquarian Society in October, 1870. Dr. Brinton's contributions to science were many and important. He was a ready and versatile writer, and his researches covered a wide field. During a third of a century of activity he published numerous books, monographs, pamphlets and papers covering practically the whole range of American Archaeology. Among the more important of these may be mentioned the "Library of Aboriginal American Literature," published in 1882-85 ; "Races and Peoples," 1890 ; and "The American Race," 1892. These are justly ranked among America's most important contributions to anthropology ; and to them should be added his latest, and by many considered his best contribution to the literature of



science, the "Religions of Primitive Peoples," published in 1897.

Dr. Brinton was gifted in popular exposition. His style was clear, vigorous and aggressive; his mind was free and unprejudiced in the reception of new ideas; he was courageous in the expression of his opinions and in defence of principles, but he was also singularly and unceasingly courteous in controversy and pleasing in personality. He died on July 31st, 1899, at Atlantic City, only a few weeks after he had presented to the University of Pennsylvania his magnificent library, a collection unequalled, perhaps unapproached, of rare and valuable books and papers relating to the work of his life. In making this splendid gift he also promised his own personal service in completing the catalogue and supervising the arrangement of the collection. This pledge was never to be fulfilled, but the University has determined to commemorate his work by the establishment of a special chair of American Archeology which shall bear his name.

T. C. M.

**Thomas Francis Bayard**, who was elected a member of this Society in April, 1897, was born in Wilmington, Delaware, on the 29th of October, 1828, and died at the residence of a married daughter in Dedham, Massachusetts, on the 28th of September, 1898. He belonged to a family, rare in the annals of any country, in which vigorous mental endowments and high moral qualities appear in successive generations. It is said that he was a descendant of Chevalier Bayard, famous in history for his knightly courtesy; and this tradition can be readily believed, judging from Mr. Bayard's high sense of duty, his moral courage, and his dignified yet pleasing manners.

Having been admitted to the bar in 1851, he was, two years afterwards, appointed district attorney. In 1855 he became a partner of Mr. William Shippen, a well known lawyer of Philadelphia, but returned to Wilmington after

a residence of nine years in Pennsylvania. He was chosen to the high position of a Senator of the United States from his native State for the term beginning in 1869, taking the place that had been honorably filled by his father and by his grandfather. Upon his entrance into political life he became almost immediately the recognized leader of the democratic minority, being considered a consistent, conscientious and trustworthy member of that political party. On the 7th of March, 1870, he made a vigorous speech on the Funding Bill, in which he denounced the quality of legal tender money given to promissory notes issued by the National Government. "I cannot," he said, "give my consent to an act of Congress that shall recognize and continue in force a system of irredeemable paper money, a currency not of value, but of credit only, as a basis of our public debt." He spoke in emphatic terms of the mischievous results of the issuing of the legal tender notes as the commencement of "the carnival of fraud and swindling." He always contended that the Constitution did not confer upon Congress the right to make or manufacture money. The right to borrow money is expressly given, as well as the right to coin metal, which has an intrinsic value and which has been bought or received in exchange for a valuable consideration. He did not deny the power of the Government to issue Treasury notes which should be redeemable, but the right to issue fiat money, even under an implied power, which might destroy the validity of all contracts, he repudiated. This subject he returned to and emphasized in several of his public addresses and speeches. He predicted that political and financial trouble would ensue from the continuance of the legal tender quality. "Some persons seem actually to believe that we can make any poor man rich by setting printing presses in motion, or stamping base money." His predictions have been amply justified. Firm in his convictions he approved heartily of Secretary McCulloch's plan of redeeming and

cancelling the legal tender notes ; but this policy, which was in conformity with all business precedents, was not carried out.

Keenly alive to all acts of injustice, he espoused warmly the cause of General Fitz-John Porter, who had been, as he thought, unjustly treated. In his speech in the Senate in 1880 upon the bill for the restoration of General Porter to the army, he denounced the arguments that had been uttered by some of his fellow members. "We have heard here in effect proclaimed that military courts and courts martial are in substance part of the judicial power of the United States, that they have equal dignity and that they are as wholly irreversible in their decisions as those of the judicial branch of the Government. I dissent *in toto* from such a proposition. I say on the contrary that military rule is obnoxious to the American people, and it is justly so to all people who would remain free." "Can it be that in a civilized country, gross, admitted, palpable injustice can never be remedied?" "There is a spirit of centralization ; there are centripetal forces at work that in my judgment the people of this country would be most wise to check."

He was ardent in his support of all reforms in the civil service of the country, and in his oration before the students of Dartmouth College in 1882, he quoted from the writings of Daniel Webster to show that the great New England orator was totally averse to the doctrine that the spoils of office should be claimed "by the right of party conquest." His most important address, perhaps, and the most praised, was that delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard College in 1877, his subject being the "Unwritten Law" or "the great moral Law written as Coke said with the finger of God on the heart of Man." This was followed in 1883 by an able address on "the responsibilities of the legal profession in a Republic," delivered before the students of the Yale Law School.

While in the Senate he served on various committees, and on October 10th, 1881, was elected, for a few days, President *pro tempore* of that body at a special session called by President Arthur after the assassination of President Garfield. He had already served in 1877 as one of the Presidential Electoral Commission. So prominent had he become that he was considered by many as a probable candidate for the Presidency of the United States both in 1880 and 1884. Upon Cleveland's election he became Secretary of State for four years, acting with prudence and dignity in the fishery disputes between the United States and Canada, in the question of the Alaska boundary line and the Samoan troubles. At the expiration of his term of office he returned to Wilmington, but was again called into public life by President Cleveland who appointed him Ambassador to the Court of St. James in 1893, the first envoy from the United States bearing the title of Ambassador.

He was well received in England, as he strove to foster friendly relations between the two kindred nations. By some of his political opponents he was considered to express a too friendly regard for the English people; and taking unbrage at the remarks made by him in two addresses, particularly in that delivered before the Edinburgh Philosophical Society, in which he spoke "of the insatiable growth in my own country of a form of socialism styled protection, which has done more to corrupt public life, to banish men of independent mind from public councils, and to lower the tone of national representation than any other single cause," and "overthrowing the great principle of equality before the law by fostering special classes," it was proposed in the House of Representatives on the 10th of December, 1895, to impeach him for violating the rules of propriety that should govern American representatives in foreign countries. The proposal was, however, not carried out, there being no

foundation upon which to erect an accusation of high crimes and misdemeanors, required to sustain an impeachment.

Upon his return from England after the expiration of his term of office, he was made the custodian of the Bradford manuscript, the original history of Plymouth, which was presented, on May 26th, 1897, through him, to the State of Massachusetts from the Lord Bishop of London with much ceremonial, followed by a banquet given by the American Antiquarian Society on the same day, at which were present many distinguished men and interesting addresses were made. Mr. Bayard, who was received with great cordiality, spoke unreservedly of his constant efforts, while in England, to strengthen the ties binding the two countries together.

Mr. Bayard was the recipient of many literary honors, having received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard University in 1877, from Dartmouth College in 1882, from Yale University in 1883, from the University of Michigan in 1891, the degree of D.C.L. from Oxford in 1896, and LL.D. from Cambridge in 1897. He was also a member of the American Philosophical Society. R. N. T.

**William Ewart Gladstone.**—Having had the good fortune once, in London, to listen to an address delivered by Mr. Gladstone, I could easily understand how people were influenced and moved by his persuasive and musical voice, and by his earnest manner. The occasion was a notable one and particularly interesting to Mr. Gladstone, as a student of ecclesiastical history, for Père Hyacinthe, who had renounced the Papal authority, and who, it was then hoped, would be the founder of an independent Gallican Church, was the recipient of an ovation from a numerous and cultivated audience, and spoke after Mr. Gladstone had finished his address. Mr. Gladstone's voice reminded me of that of Mr. George William Curtis,

but was pitched upon a slightly higher key. His personal appearance, probably by being overpraised, was somewhat disappointing. Apparently in physical and intellectual strength he was inferior to Mr. Charles Sumner.

Mr. Gladstone's career is so well known that it will only be necessary to touch upon its most prominent features. Born in Liverpool, of Scotch ancestry, on the 29th of December, 1809; William Ewart Gladstone had the happy fortune not only to be surrounded by tender family affections, but also to be freed from any thought of self-maintenance, his father, a wealthy merchant, who had been created a Baronet, being very indulgent to all the members of his family. From Eton he went to Oxford, where he obtained high university honors, and became also well known as a debater—so well known that through the influence of the Duke of Newcastle he entered Parliament in 1833, when only twenty-four years old, and as a staunch Tory he took his place in the conservative ranks. His change from high tory principles to liberalism, due to conviction, as he has himself asserted in the published defence of his conduct, led to many charges being made against him for inconsistency. His political enemies were often virulent in their denunciations, even threatening him with personal violence. Upon one occasion he had to fly for refuge to his own house, the windows of which were shattered by an angry mob. His inconsistencies have been painted in vivid colors by tory writers: his defence at one time of slavery as sanctioned by the Bible, and then preaching the gospel of liberty and freedom; upholding the principles of hereditary monarchy, and yet denouncing the monarchical governments of Naples and Turkey for their misdeeds and cruelty, and sympathizing with the revolutionary efforts to form a united Italy; a strenuous maintainer of authority, and yet attacking the Papacy; a believer in the divinely appointed hierarchy of the Anglican Church, and yet a friend and champion of the dissenters,

his mediation even being invoked by the Rev. Mr. Momerie, a clergyman of the Established Church, who lost his position of Professor of Logic in King's College, London, on account of his heretical religious opinions; at one time espousing the cause of the Southern Confederacy and then expressing his regrets that he had done so, and stating in his "Kin beyond Sea" that "The type and form of manhood for America was supplied neither by the Recusant in Maryland, nor by the Cavalier in Virginia, but by the Puritan in New England"; his early opposition to Parliamentary reform, and then his advocacy of the extension of suffrage; his expressed love of peace, and yet a member of the cabinet that waged the Crimean War, and, in subsequent years, ordered the bombardment of Alexandria; willing to cede the Ionian Islands to Greece in order to increase the power of that kingdom and yet opposing the retention by England of the Transvaal, the acquisition of Cyprus and the expanding colonial policy of Disraeli.

The disestablishment of the Anglican Church in Ireland, of which he was the principal promoter, it was feared, would lead to the separation of Church and State in England, especially as he had urged, quoting the example of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, that the laity in each diocese should be recognized legally as part of the governing power in ecclesiastical affairs jointly with the bishops and clergy, but this reform has not yet been accomplished, although it will probably be attained in time. Notwithstanding the attacks directed against him, Mr. Gladstone will always be honored as a leader of the liberal party, as a denouncer of wrongs, as a highly gifted orator and as a distinguished scholar, not only of the classics, but also of French and Italian, being able when in the Ionian Islands as Lord High Commissioner to address the public in the musical language of Dante.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the high political and literary honors bestowed upon him during his long career. The Queen, it is said, offered an earldom, which was declined. His marriage with Miss Catherine Glynne, daughter of Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, in 1839, was a most happy one. Mr. Gladstone was elected to membership of this Society in October, 1887. Having attained an advanced and dignified age, he died at Hawarden Castle on the 19th of May, 1898. The day after his decease the Marquis of Salisbury, a political opponent, said publicly that Mr. Gladstone "was ever guided in all his efforts by a lofty moral idea."

R. N. T.

For the Council.

SAMUEL S. GREEN.



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