

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

During the year ending October 1, 1915, the following accessions have been received:—

Bound volumes,	4,202
Pamphlets,	14,390
Manuscripts, engravings, etc.,	118

In this summary the newspaper accessions have not been included. They total as follows:

Bound volumes,	492
Unbound issues,	54,528

This unusually large total of newspapers is due chiefly to the accession of two collections. The duplicates from the Rhode Island Historical Society, which were mentioned in last year's report, have been sorted, arranged and bound, and are now upon the shelves. When this mass of newspapers, mostly in scattered issues or tied in bundles, was deposited in the basement, it seemed a formidable task to collate them, compare them with our own files and prepare them for the binder. All the volumes which were reasonably complete were bound and the scattering files were arranged in portfolios, by which method 196 bound volumes and 2,840 unbound issues were placed in the Rhode Island section. The list of files acquired follows:—

- PROVIDENCE PATRIOT, 1814-1834.
- MANUFACTURERS AND FARMERS JOURNAL, 1821-1869.
- PROVIDENCE JOURNAL, 1830-1869.
- REPUBLICAN HERALD, 1834-1850.
- PROVIDENCE HERALD, 1842-1872.
- PROVIDENCE DAILY GAZETTE, 1845.
- DAILY TRANSCRIPT, 1845, 1847.

PROVIDENCE POST, 1850-1866.

PROVIDENCE PRESS, 1859-1884.

PROVIDENCE MORNING HERALD, 1868-1873.

MORNING STAR, 1869-1886.

RHODE ISLAND PRESS, 1880-1886.

In addition to these files, a number of issues of the *Providence Gazette* between 1782 and 1825, the *United States Chronicle* between 1789 and 1800, and the *Newport Herald* between 1789 and 1791 were used to complete our files, and about 300 miscellaneous and scattering issues of various other papers were acquired.

These Rhode Island files were deposited here with the condition that they should be returned to the Rhode Island Historical Society in case of the loss or destruction of its own files. In each volume is placed this label, "This volume is deposited by the Rhode Island Historical Society with the American Antiquarian Society to be returned to the Rhode Island Historical Society in case of the destruction of its own file." It is an agreement which benefits each Society, at the same time making the papers of use to a wider circle of students. There are many historical societies and state libraries to which this plan would appeal, if properly brought to their attention. I know of at least half a dozen libraries which are preserving duplicate files of newspapers for future use, and yet housing them in buildings that are far from fire-proof. Even some of the larger city libraries are located in thickly settled sections where the danger of a conflagration cannot be averted. The library of the American Antiquarian Society is one of the most fire-proof buildings in the country and because of its location would not be subject to a general conflagration. The advantage of placing such a newspaper file in what is practically a safe deposit vault is too obvious to require extended comment.

The other notable acquisition of the year, and one of the largest accumulations of unbound issues ever recorded in the Society's accession book, is the collec-

tion of Bolivian newspapers obtained as a result of the Lichtenstein expedition to South America. This collection comprises 33,685 issues, all but about 2,000 issues being papers of Bolivia, and formed part of the library of Donato Lanza y Lanza. The story of its acquisition is best told in the words of Mr. Walter Lichtenstein in whose pamphlet, "A Trip to South America," is presented the report upon his endeavor to gather South American material for five American institutions. He says:—

"I arrived in La Paz on April 3, 1914, leaving that curious city on May 4th. In Bolivia I was assisted very much by the American Minister, Mr. John D. O'Rear and his clerk, Mr. José E. Ponte. Partly through them I was able to obtain the collection belonging to Mr. Donato Lanza y Lanza. This gentleman had at one time been the leader of the Conservative Party in Bolivia, but on account of financial reverses had lost this position and finally offered his large collection which he had inherited from his uncle, Nicolas Acosta, to the Bolivian Government. Congress had actually voted an appropriation of twenty thousand bolivianos for the purchase of this material, and the collection at the time of my arrival in Bolivia had been housed for some time in the Library of the Bolivian Senate. The Government, however, found itself unable to pay Mr. Lanza, with the result that he finally sold the collection to me for 9,550 bolivianos (\$3724.00). The collection is unusually strong in Bolivian pamphlets and Bolivian newspapers. Of the latter, there were approximately thirty thousand sheets which have been taken over by the American Antiquarian Society."

The newspapers, which constituted in value about one-third of the whole collection, came to this library piled and bundled without any semblance of order and required the time of two assistants for over a month to reduce to a systematic arrangement. As finally shelved, the number of issues totals as follows:—

1915.]

Report of the Librarian.

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Argentine,		150
Bolivia,		31,515
Cochabamba,	1,500	
La Paz,	24,300	
Oruro,	615	
Potosi,	600	
Santa Cruz,	400	
Sucre,	3,300	
Tarija,	600	
Miscellaneous,	200	
Chili,		375
Panamá,		180
Peru,		735
San Salvador,		50
Venezuela,		680
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Total,		33,685

Bolivia was constituted an independent republic in 1825, but it was not until several years later that the printing press became so important a factor that newspapers were generally published throughout the country. Most of the files in the collection, therefore, are of the latter half of the nineteenth century, with a few files extending almost to the present day. The longer and more complete files are as follows:—

COCHABAMBA.

EL HERALDO, 1877-1903.

EL 14 DE SETIEMBRE, 1882-1888.

LA PAZ.

GACETA DE GOBIERNO, 1841-1862.

LA EPOCA, 1845-1910.

EL TELEGRAFO, 1858-1899.

LA UNION, 1865-1902.

LA SITUACION, 1869-1870.

LA REFORMA, 1871-1877.

LA DEMOCRACIA, 1875-1888.

EL TITICACA, 1876-1878.

EL COMERCIO, 1878-1910.

LA TRIBUNA, 1880-1894.

- EL DEBER, 1883-1884.
 EL DIARIO, 1883-1907.
 LA RAZON, 1885-1888.
 EL IMPARICAL, 1888-1897.
 EL IMPARCIAL 2, 1898-1900.
 EL COMERICO DE BOLIVIA, 1899-1913.
 EL ESTADO, 1900-1904.
 LA DEFENSA, 1904-1908.
 EL PROGRESO DE BOLIVIA, 1906-1909.
- SANTA CRUZ.
 LA ESTRELLA DEL ORIENTE, 1864-1892.
- SUCRE.
 EL NACIONAL, 1849-1854.
 LA NUEVA ERA, 1855-1875.
 EL CRUZADO, 1868-1878.
 LA INDUSTRIA, 1881-1908.
 LA CAPITAL, 1892-1910.

In addition to the Bolivian files, there are a few short files of newspapers of other South American countries:—

- PERU (Lima).
 EL CORREO PERUANO, 1846-1847.
- VENEZUELA (Caracas).
 LA OPINION NACIONAL, 1883-1886.
 EL SIGLO, 1883-1889.
- PANAMA.
 LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA, 1874-1891.

Many other newspaper files have been added during the year. Chiefly through the medium of exchange and purchase, nearly all the opportunities to secure newspapers which we lacked have been accepted. Our funds for this purpose are small—in fact, there is no fund whatever for the special object of purchasing newspapers—but occasionally members of the Society have generously offered to defray the expense of a particular purchase, so that some rather unusual files have been secured. A list of the more important files follows:—

- AMERICAN ADVOCATE (HALLOWELL), 1811-12.
 BOSTON TRANSCRIPT, 1832-33, 1840.
 NEWBURYPORT HERALD, 1803.

INDEPENDENT POLITICIAN (DEDHAM), 1832-34.
 NORFOLK ADVERTISER (DEDHAM), 1836-38.
 NORFOLK DEMOCRAT (DEDHAM), 1839-54.
 DEDHAM GAZETTE, 1850-70.
 DEDHAM TRANSCRIPT, 1870-1911.
 NEWPORT MERCURY, 1802.
 WOONSOCKET PATRIOT, 1858-71, 1892-1904.
 NORWICH WEEKLY REGISTER, 1791-93, 1811-13.
 GUARDIAN (ALBANY), 1807-08.
 NEW YORK CITY.
 AMERICAN, 1819-20.
 AMERICAN CITIZEN, 1804, 1806-1810.
 BADGER'S WEEKLY MESSENGER, 1831-33.
 COLUMBIAN, 1818-21.
 COURRIER DES ETATS-UNIS, 1828-33, 1854.
 HERALD, 1837, 1840-41, 1846-55.
 JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, 1835, 1837-42.
 NATIONAL ADVOCATE, 1818-24.
 PUBLIC ADVERTISER, 1808-1810.
 SHIPPING LIST, 1844, 1846-49.
 SPECTATOR, 1833-35.
 STANDARD OF THE UNION, 1813-14.
 HARRISBURG CHRONICLE, 1813-25.
 PENNSYLVANIA INTELLIGENCER, 1828-30.
 PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAPH, 1835-36.
 BALTIMORE SUN, 1846.
 CHARLESTON TIMES, 1812.
 MISSISSIPPI, MISCELLANEOUS FILES, 1803-31.

A long file of *L'Opinion Publique*, the French newspaper published in Worcester, was deposited with the Society in March, 1914, by Alexander Belisle, with the condition that it should be returned to the Belisle Publishing Company if their own office file should be destroyed. This file came to us in unbound shape and with the addition of issues subsequently received, has been recently bound. It includes a scattering file for 1893-1896, practically complete for 1897-1904, imperfect for 1905-1907, and practically complete from 1908-1914.

The unusually large number of accessions noted at the beginning of this report is partly due to the receipt of a large quantity of United States Government Documents solicited to fill in gaps in our files.

The Society attempts to secure, without duplication, everything printed by the national Government since the beginning, being in this respect more comprehensive perhaps than any other library outside of Washington. Such an aim may seem to some extravagant, and to others inexpedient, but there surely should be one library in the country besides the Library of Congress which seeks to preserve everything printed by the Government and its various departments, and what library more naturally than this? It was made the recipient of all documents by a special Act of Congress in 1814, and since that time has received numerous gifts of volumes from members of Congress who were likewise members of the Society. The collection became one of the best owned by any of the older libraries, until in 1906 the Society, either by inadvertence or misapprehension, was omitted from the distribution list by the Superintendent of Documents then in charge. It was not until 1911 that, through the efforts of Senator Lodge, the error was remedied and the library returned to the list. In the meanwhile a serious gap had been made in the series, which through gifts from Congressman Washburn and direct application to the government offices was partly filled. During the past few months a determined effort has been made to supply all recent, as well as some earlier, deficiencies. Through the assistance of Congressman Winslow and of the present Superintendent of Documents, Josiah H. Brinker, a mass of documents totalling 1,282 bound volumes and 8,350 pamphlets has been added to the collection.

The collection of American imprints before 1820 has received 849 additions, the number being fewer because of our gradually decreasing wants and so far as the past year is concerned because of our somewhat diminished income.

Among the scarcer imprints are included a rare tract by Cotton Mather, entitled "Repeated Warnings," printed by B. Green at Boston, 1712, obtained

by purchase from a private owner in Connecticut; and a hitherto unrecorded Worcester broadside of 1779, received as a gift from Judge Utley, containing the Proceedings of the Convention held at Worcester in August, 1779, and although without imprint, unquestionably from the press of Isaiah Thomas. Six uncommon New England Primers were purchased in New York at auction, comprising the editions published at Haverhill in 1812, Concord in 1818, Haverhill in 1819, Pittsburgh about 1824, Kennebunk in 1827, and Boston in 1836. Our collection of New England Primers now numbers forty-five editions, all of which will be recorded in the Bibliography of New England Primers soon to be brought out by Chas. Fred Heartman of New York. A few rare almanacs have been obtained, including the Franklin Pocket Almanacs for 1753 and 1754 purchased from C. E. Goodspeed; and the Weatherwise Almanac, Providence, for 1769, with the cut of John Wilkes, and the Ames Almanacs, Portsmouth, for 1757 and 1763, presented by Dr. Charles L. Nichols.

The Ames Almanac for 1757, printed by Daniel Fowle at Portsmouth late in 1756, is of considerable bibliographical interest, in that it is undoubtedly the first book, if a pamphlet can be called a book, printed in New Hampshire. Dr. Nichols, in response to a request for further information regarding this pamphlet, replied with a communication which has so much of historical value that with his permission I have embodied it in this Report.

The Ames Almanac for 1757, recently acquired by the Society, is the first book printed in New Hampshire and is the only known perfect copy. The Library of Congress possesses a copy of the same almanac which contains in addition an important announcement on page fifteen; but it is reasonable to infer that this notice was an after-thought and was added to the last of the edition then printing or to a new issue. In either case our copy has the claim to priority of printing and it is a valuable addition to the collection of almanacs.

The announcement referred to in the Library of Congress copy relates to the origin of printing in New Hampshire and is of importance in that connection as it comes from the printer himself. Within ornamental rules at the right margin of the page and running at right angles with the other lines is the following sentence: "The first Printing Press set up in Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, was on August 1756; the Gazette published the 7th of October; and this Almanack November following." This gives definite evidence of the time when the press was set up, the day of the first issue of the newspaper and the month when the almanac was printed.

In his History of Printing in America (vol. II, page 93, edition of 1874) Isaiah Thomas says: "A press having been established in Portsmouth, by Daniel Fowle from Boston, he in August, 1756, began the publication of a public journal entitled 'The New-Hampshire Gazette.'" In a note to the above statement, Joel Munsell wrote: "On the 6th of October, 1856, a centennial anniversary of the first newspaper in New Hampshire was held at Portsmouth, for which occasion a facsimile of the first number of the Gazette was printed. It appears by that that the date was Thursday, October 7. It is possible that a prospectus number was issued in August, as was the case with the Newport Mercury." This note corrects the error in the statement of Thomas, but two other points of interest can now be added. It seems certain that a prospectus of the Gazette was issued because the first sentence of the Printer's address to the Public in the October 7th issue reads: "Upon the encouragement given by a Number of Subscribers agreeable to *printed* Proposals, I now publish the first Weekly Gazette in New Hampshire."

According to his custom Thomas reproduced the heading of the first number of the New Hampshire Gazette, but unfortunately—not having seen a copy of the first issue—he made two mistakes. The date is printed "Friday, August, 1756," and the inscription reads "*Containing* the Freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic." Reference to the first issue shows that it is dated "Thursday, October 7, 1756" and that the inscription reads, "*With* the Freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic." The first nine issues of the Gazette were published on Thursday—and after that the day was changed to Friday, and the inscription read "*With* the Freshest Advices &c" until no. 44, Aug. 5, 1757, the word "*With*" being changed to "*Containing*" in that issue.

It is easy to trace the cause of these errors of Thomas by reference to the earliest issue of the New Hampshire Gazette (No. 61) which he possessed and which is still in the library

of the Society, for in this number the day is "Friday" and the inscription begins with the word "Containing."

This almanac is of particular interest in connection with the evidence relating to the first book printed in New Hampshire. There are two books with date 1756; "Good News from a far country: in seven discourses by the Rev. Jonathan Parsons," and "The Excellency of the Word of God, a Sermon preached by Samuel Langdon at the ordination of the Rev. Samuel McClintock Nov. 3d 1756." The Brinley Catalogue (no. 2496) says that this sermon of Langdon's is probably the first book which was printed throughout in New Hampshire.

Examination of the files of the New-Hampshire Gazette shows in no. 5, Nov. 4, 1756, the following notice: "Good News from a far country: in seven discourses by Rev. Jonathan Parsons is soon to be published. Five of the sermons have already been set up and lack of paper prevents completion until a supply of paper arrives from London which is probable at an early date." No further notice is found in any issue of the Gazette referring to this publication until in no. 26, April, 1757 we find in advertising "Popish Cruelty displayed &c" at the end of the notice of this book the statement "At the above place (The printing office) is to be sold, Mr. Parson's Seven Sermons." Langdon's book is not advertised in the Gazette during the year 1756, or before April 1, 1757, and as the sermon was not preached until November 3, it is not probable that this sermon was set up in type during that month.

This leaves the Ames Almanac to be accounted for. The note in the Library of Congress copy states that the Almanac was printed in November, and the Gazette of Dec. 2, advertises it as just printed. As the paper of which it is printed is similar to that used by the newspaper, it could not have been held up for lack of paper as was the Parson's "Sermons," or the Langdon pamphlet, which was printed on the same paper, as is proved by the water mark. It can then be safely affirmed that the almanac was issued before these books and was the first book printed in New Hampshire. It may be of interest also to state that the pamphlet "Popish Cruelty Displayed," advertised in the issue of April 1, 1757 and noticed in the issue of March 11 of the Gazette as "Tomorrow will be sold," has escaped Evans and other bibliographers and was first brought to our attention by Mr. Otis G. Hammond of the New Hampshire Historical Society. It is a 12 mo. pamphlet of 24 pages with the full title "Popish Cruelty displayed, being a full and true account of the Massacre of the Protestants in Ireland by the instigation of the Blood-

thirsty Jesuits, Priests, Fryars, etc. Portsmouth in New Hampshire, printed by D. Fowle, 1757."

The income of the various book-funds, the Isaac and Edward L. Davis Fund, the John and Eliza Davis Fund, the Francis H. Dewey Fund, the Benjamin F. Thomas Fund, the Frances W. Haven Fund, and the George Chandler Fund has been used for the purchase of books along the special lines of each fund. Twenty-eight genealogies have been obtained for the genealogical collection, although the income from the Chandler Genealogical Fund—scarcely \$25.00 a year—compels us to buy most of these out of general book funds and does not admit of the purchase of the more expensive works.

One of the important gifts of the year and one of the most valuable which has ever been made to the Society has come from Mr. Charles H. Taylor, Jr., of Boston, who has presented his collection of books on American printing and journalism. It numbers 420 volumes and 320 pamphlets, omitting the titles which were already in the library, and concerns almost every phase of the subject—the history of printing, the mechanics of presses and types, the history and bibliography of newspapers, the lives of journalists, advertising, trials for libel, and other allied topics even remotely connected with printers and printing. With the assistance of our own collection, which was fairly good from the historical side, there is a showing of nearly one thousand titles on the general subject. With the activity recently shown in the study of American journalism, evidenced by the establishment of several schools of journalism in connection with colleges, this collection should prove of much value in an institution where the original sources, in the newspapers themselves, are already so well represented. In addition to this special gift, Mr. Taylor has continued sending to the library newspapers of particular interest, initial issues of magazines, and

numerous clippings concerning newspapers and printing.

No especial attempt has been made to gather manuscripts, yet a few have been added which are worth noting. From Mr. William K. Bixby, of St. Louis, has been received two documents connected with Thomas Jefferson—one a receipt for \$20.00 from Jefferson, dated August 7, 1807, being the eighth installment of this subscription to the Washington Public School Institution, and the other a receipt, dated April 15, 1790, from John Trumbull to Thomas Jefferson, being one-half of his subscription for the prints of the Battle of Bunker Hill and the Death of General Montgomery. Mr. Bixby has in his possession the receipt for the other half of Jefferson's subscription and the printed prospectus prepared by Trumbull announcing the two engravings.

A series of documents relating to the arrest and preliminary examination of alleged participants in the Shays' Rebellion, filed in eighteen envelopes and dating in 1787, has been deposited with the Society by the Worcester County Probate Office, since they were not part of the records of that office and since this Society was considered a proper place for their preservation.

A collection of nineteen letters written by Commodore George S. Blake from 1857 to 1863, came up for sale at auction in Boston in March last, and were generously purchased for the Society by Mr. Lincoln N. Kinnicutt. These letters were written to the Commodore's brother, Joseph G. Blake, and contain many items of historical interest. In one letter, dated July 4, 1857, he thus refers to his uncle Joshua Blake's participation in the action at Tripoli: "You ask me if I have not met officers who knew all about our Uncle's conduct at Tripoli . . . but it was a delicate subject for me to refer to and I consequently never made many inquiries. His reputation in the Navy was very high as a skilful, zealous officer, and

beyond that I never inquired, except of Com. Barron who never believed that he behaved otherwise than bravely in the action referred to." And again on May 4, 1858, he says: "He commanded a gun boat at the first bombardment. There were six of these boats in two divisions of three each. They all ran in and engaged *except Uncle J's boat*, and after the affair was over his conduct was investigated by a Court of Inquiry, which acquitted him upon the ground that a signal of recall was made by the Constitution which he obeyed." Extended references to the Tripoli affair appear in others of the letters, and there are interesting statements regarding Decatur, Barron and the other naval officers, descriptions of the Naval Academy, and many important allusions to naval affairs. The letters contain numerous references to Worcester people and localities; the proposed artesian well, disgraceful condition of the burial ground; the old canal; youthful experiences of the writer in Worcester; his wish that Harrison G. O. Blake would continue Lincoln's History of Worcester, etc. The letters are well worth printing, although there is doubtless more of Commodore Blake's correspondence elsewhere preserved.

Three hitherto unlisted engravings by Paul Revere have come to light during the year and fortunately all three have found a resting-place in the collections of this Society. The first is an advertising hand-bill of 1771 obtained from W. F. Adams of Springfield. This was the business card of William Breck of Boston whose place of business was "at the Golden Key near the draw-Bridge." It is signed "P. Revere sculp," and like most of his engraved cards of this type measures six by eight inches to the margins of the paper. It is undated, but on the back is written a bill receipted with Breck's signature and dated October 7, 1771. Breck must have ordered another lot of the prints, for in Paul Revere's manuscript account-book is a charge of 18 shillings for 300 prints

entered against Mr. William Breck under date of September 29, 1772.

Another hand-bill was found by Robert H. Dodd of New York early in the year and was purchased for the Society. It is a Boston store-card and is headed "To be Sold by Joseph Webb at His Store near Olivers Dock Boston." It is signed "Paul Revere sculp," and is one of the most curious of all his engravings, chiefly because of the way in which the scroll-work border is hung with pots, kettles, skillets, flat irons, fire-dogs and other paraphernalia of the trade of an iron-monger. In Revere's account-book, under date of September 28, 1765, is a charge of £3 against Mr. Joseph Webb for "Engraving a Copper Plate for Advertisements," and of 7 shillings for printing 150 copies. Judging from his account-books, Revere must have engraved several of these advertising hand-bills for Boston merchants, yet only three have so far been discovered, the two noted above and a third—the card of William Jackson—obtained by the Society a few years ago.

The other Revere engraving, acquired from Robert Fridenberg of New York, is a Masonic certificate of the familiar Revere type, filled in for Rising States Lodge of Boston and admitting Samuel Welch to the second degree of Masonry, July 25, 1790. This form, which is on vellum, has the imprint "Printed & sold opposite Liberty Stump, Boston." Although without the imprint of Revere, it is unquestionably his work and is almost a replica of the signed certificate reproduced in Goss, "Life of Paul Revere," vol. 2, p. 477. It has especial interest since it is signed in autograph by Paul Revere as Master, and also has an endorsement in his handwriting as well as his signature.

A collection of early Worcester views, undoubtedly the best of those owned in Worcester, has been placed here on deposit by Mr. Alfred L. Aiken of this city. It contains the following prints and maps:—

WORCESTER VIEWS.

- VIEW OF WORCESTER, MASS., TAKEN FROM UNION HILL, 1831. Moore, Lith. after Anderson. Large folio.
- ADVERTISEMENT. EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE. Picture of Exchange Coffee House at the top; inscription below.
- GREAT FIRE IN SCHOOL ST., 1838. Bowes, Lith. after G. L. Brown.
- VIEW OF WORCESTER, MASS., 1858, in tint. Endicott, N. Y., Lith.
- VIEW OF WORCESTER, MASS. Duplicate of the above except in color.
- STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL, WORCESTER, MASS. Moore, Lith.
- VIEW OF THE BLACKSTONE CANAL AND THOMAS ST., 1828. Carter, Anderson & Co., So. Lancaster, Lith. after D. Weston.
- AMERICAN TEMPERANCE HOUSE. Bufford & Co., Lith.
- TIMETABLE, BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD. (Sheet), dated October 23, 1843.
- SMALL WOOD-CUT, OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE.
- VIEW OF MAIN ST., WORCESTER, MASS., 1836. Wood-cut from Barber.
- VIEW OF THE HOSPITAL, WORCESTER, MASS. Small steel engraving.
- VIEW OF LINCOLN SQUARE, WORCESTER, MASS. Small wood-cut from Gleason's Pictorial.
- VIEW OF MAIN ST., WORCESTER, MASS. Lith. from old sheet of music.
- VIEW OF COURT HILL, WORCESTER, MASS., 1851. Pub. by Addison Prentiss. Large Folio.
- PICTURE OF WORCESTER GUARDS ON PARADE. Sheet of music, Prentiss, Lith.
- BIRDSEYE VIEW OF WORCESTER, 1878, in tint. Pub. by Bailey & Hazen, Boston.
- VIEW OF WORCESTER, MASS., FROM THE INSANE HOSPITAL, 1849, in tint. Buchanan & Co., N. Y. Lith. after Paul E. Whitefield. Large folio.
- VIEW OF WORCESTER HOUSE. By Lysander C. Clark, Worcester, Mass.
- CITY OF WORCESTER, MASS., 1864. Bufford, Lith. after Black & Matchel. Large folio.
- VIEW OF MAIN ST., WORCESTER, IN 1836. Small wood-cut.
- SKETCH OF GREAT FIRE IN SCHOOL ST., IN 1838. Small reproduction.
- LINCOLN HOUSE. Small wood-cut by Whittemore.

WORCESTER MAPS.

- MAP OF THE VILLAGE OF WORCESTER, JULY, 1829. By Phelps. Pub. by Clarendon Harris. Carter, Andrews & Co., So. Lancaster, Lith.
- MAP OF WORCESTER SHIRETOWN OF THE COUNTY OF WORCESTER. By H. Stebbins; Pub. by Clarendon Harris, 1833.
- PLAN OF THE TOWN OF WORCESTER, 1795. Copy by Francis E. Blake, January, 1883.
- PLAN OF THE CENTRAL PARK OF THE CITY OF WORCESTER. By C. Valentine, Surveyor. Pub. by Henry J. Howland 1856.
- MAP OF WORCESTER, MASS., FROM WALL'S "REMINISCENCES OF WORCESTER."

The collection of American book-plates has been much enriched by the activity and generous co-operation of Rev. Herbert E. Lombard. By writing numerous letters, and personally seeing collectors and owners of interesting plates, he has filled in many of the gaps in the collection which he placed here on deposit a year ago. This private collection he has now presented to the Society, as an unconditional gift. Including the plates secured for the Society during the past year, it now numbers 2,355 specimens. Although not so extensive as several collections in the country, it contains many choice plates, such as the earliest dated American book-plate, or label, that of William Brattle, 1677, which in itself would give prestige to any collection. The early American plates, including those by Revere, Hurd, and other eighteenth century engravers, are well represented, as was shown by the exhibit described in last year's Report. The modern plates make a good showing, with 259 varieties of the work of Spenceley and 312 of French. There is also a fair proportion of the work of the best of the living book-plate designers. There is still much to be obtained to round out the collection, especially in the period before 1830, but through Mr. Lombard's generosity, we have made more than a good beginning. It is especially desirable that this phase of the art of engraving should be represented in the collections of the Society, since here in Worcester is to be found perhaps the best collection of early American engraved prints existing in the country.

Respectfully submitted,

CLARENCE S. BRIGHAM,

Librarian.

Donors.**MEMBERS.**

Balch, Thomas Willing	Johnston, Henry Phelps
Barton, Edmund M.	Knapp, Shepherd
Bates, Albert C.	Lincoln, Waldo
Beer, William	Livingston, Luther S.
Bingham, Hiram	Lombard, Herbert E.
Bixby, William K.	Love, William De Loss
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Bowen, Clarence W.	Mendenhall, Thomas C.
Brigham, Clarence S.	Morison, Samuel Eliot
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Cunningham, Henry W.	Oliver, Vere L.
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Doughty, Arthur George	Palmer, William P.
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Jenney, Charles F.	

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Bayley, Frank W.	Brown, Frank C.

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 Cary, Seth C.
 Chapin, Arthur B.
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 Clark, J. C. L.
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 Cosby, Joseph T.
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 Forehand, Frederick
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 Harriman, Charles C.
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 McFarland, Horace
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 Morrow, Curtis H.
 Nicholson, John P.
 North, Ralph H.
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 Otis, Harrison Gray
 Palmer, William L.
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 Percival, Harold W.
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 Phillips, Ulrich B.
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 Reynolds, Mrs. Henry A.
 Richardson, Mrs. Charles F.
 Rider, Sidney S.
 Riley, Mary L.
 Ritenour, John S.
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 Russell, Lindsay
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 Siebert, Wilbur H.
 Smith, Clarence D.
 Smith, Edwin Hadley
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 Spooner, Mrs. Jennie C.
 Sprague, Mrs. Augustus B. R.
 Sprague, Francis W.
 Stearns, Frank W.
 Stewart, Frank H.
 Sweetser, Frances W.
 Thomas, John P., Jr.
 Thompson, Slason
 Tucker, Mrs. William J.
 Turner, John H.
 Ward, Merrill C.

Warner, Clarence W.	Winslow, Samuel E.
Warren, Arthur C.	Woodbury, Charles J. H.
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Weeks, Stephen B.	Wright, George M.
White, Mrs. Caroline E.	Wright, Henry Parks

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Canada, Dominion Archivist.
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Nova Scotia Historical Society.
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