

Public Library where he ably served as librarian until 1904, when he resigned to devote himself to the writing of American history, and he was given the title of librarian emeritus.

He received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Missouri in 1877; and of LL.D. from Washington University in 1897. He was president of the American Library Association, 1902-1903; fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; and corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He was elected a member of the American Antiquarian Society in 1918, although distance prevented him from attending its meetings.

Some of his important published works are "The Color Guard," 1864; "The Thinking Bayonet," 1865, two most instructive books which the Civil War brought forth; "Short History of German Literature," 1878; "Story of the Jews," 1885; "Life of Samuel Adams," 1885; "Life of Sir Henry Vane," 1888; "Short History of Anglo-Saxon Freedom," 1890; "Life of Thomas Hutchinson," 1896; "Short History of the Mississippi Valley," 1901; "History of the Louisiana Purchase," 1902; "History of the Civil War in America," 1907; editor of "Expedition of Lewis and Clark," 1902, "Journal of John Winthrop," 1908.

He married October 15, 1863, Eliza A. Cutler, of Deerfield; and after her death he married Jenny P. Garland of St. Louis, on November 27, 1878. He was survived by five children.

M. R. R.

### HENRY EDWARDS HUNTINGTON

Henry Edwards Huntington, born in Oneonta, N. Y., on February 27, 1850, was the son of Solon and Harriet (Saunders) Huntington. He died on May 23, 1927 in Philadelphia at the Lankenau Hospital, to which he had been brought from his beautiful San Gabriel home in the preceding October.

Attracting the attention, in 1871, of his uncle Collis P. Huntington by his constructive ability and large grasp of railroad conditions he was rapidly advanced from one line to another and finally became active in the management of the great Southern Pacific system. He then turned his attention to the development of many projects, railroad and real estate, in Southern California. Eventually he built his home on the spot, at San Gabriel, where he spent his first night in California, the beauty of which, he told the writer, at once enthralled him and decided him to become a resident of that state.

Having reached the acme of his success in financial affairs he turned his attention to the collecting of books and pictures. His early experiments in this line are not so well known, but since his purchase, at the Hoe sale, of the Gutenberg Bible, Mr. Huntington labored in the limelight and employed the same methods in the book-world which had made him so successful in his financial affairs. During the years following the Hoe sale in 1911 Mr. Huntington purchased some thirty libraries *en bloc* and his agents appeared at all of the great sales, his plan being to retain such books as would perfect his collection and return to the auction room such as had been replaced by better copies. It would be interesting to know when the scheme now carried to fruition first entered the mind of Mr. Huntington, for he seems to have purchased, not because of the desires of the bibliophile, but in the execution of a carefully laid plan for the collection of a well-rounded library of early English and American literature, which should be preserved for the use of the public.

In 1922, after his beautiful Library building had been completed, Mr. Huntington dedicated it with its remarkable collection of books and hardly less remarkable picture gallery to the American public, to be administered by a self-perpetuating corporation with a sufficient fund for its care and further development.

At his death his will provided eight millions as a fund for fellowships in original investigation and research.

Elected in 1915 a member of this Society Mr. Huntington never read a paper or communication but he was always genuinely interested in our work and generously shared with us, by photostat reproduction, such of his treasures as we desired, notably the unique edition of the Massachusetts Colonial Laws and his four earliest Massachusetts Almanacs. The same breadth of view and fairness characterized his library regulations as were seen in his business life during which he stated with justifiable pride that in all his relations with labor he had never had a continued disagreement.

Known as a great railroad executive and ship-builder during his life, he will be recorded in history as the greatest book collector of his day in this period of giants in that field.

C. L. N.

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