

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

On November 7, 1905, was begun the transfer to our new store-room on Summer street of about fifteen hundred bound volumes of seldom-used newspapers. This step has given relief in our newspaper hall, which relief can only be prolonged in our present quarters by a very marked reduction of the number of files which we have hitherto bound for posterity. The problem is a difficult one, but it is clearly our present duty to strengthen our eighteenth and early nineteenth century collection, for which purpose a special fund would seem desirable.

The purchase of a new case for our card catalogue room has given us temporary relief in this important department. Here as elsewhere in the library, space is one of the essentials which must always be taken into account if the best results are to be secured.

The last "Roll of Membership of the American Antiquarian Society with a List of Officers" was issued in June, 1901, since which time we have lost by death twenty-three resident and thirteen foreign members, and by resignation two resident members. Five officers have died during the same period. I would suggest the publication of a new Roll with the Proceedings of this meeting together with the By-Laws as amended, and the Rules and Regulations of the Library as changed.

"Historic Homes and Institutions and Genealogical and Personal Memoirs of Worcester County, Massachusetts," has been largely prepared in this library, whereby some of its weak and some of its strong points have been indicated. Without the income from the George E. Ellis fund, few of the important gaps discovered could have been filled.

In this connection the need of a much larger local history fund has been strongly emphasized.

On account of our national name and character, we have been called upon by the history commissions and by the new and by revived State Historical Societies, for material relating to the various states. Advice has also been sought by clubs formed to encourage an interest in the history of city, town or village; such societies, in general, wisely taking the local name as a constant reminder to follow Agassiz's counsel to the early natural history societies, to "Work your own field carefully." Among the minor duties of the firmly established Carnegie Institution will be the answering of such appeals by experts.

The Carnegie Institution has generously arranged for the completion of Sabin's "Dictionary of Books relating to America," under the continued direction of our associate, Mr. Wilberforce Eames of the Lenox Library. Our aid was sought early in the year 1866, and has ever since been freely given. The original prospectus was dated, December 5, 1866, and "Part I., A to Allen" bears the imprint "New York 1867. Price \$2.50." The imprint of the last issue, "Parts CXV.-CXVI., Simms-Smith" is "New York, 1892, Price \$5.00"—This monumental work which was received as published, for service rendered, has been a mine of information both for the Society and for the scholars whom it has been its pleasure to serve.

Recognizing the national and international character of our Society, the Library Committee has from time to time approved gifts foreign and domestic from our collection of duplicates. The larger recipients since the librarian's last report have been Fairmount College, Wichita Kansas; and the National Soldiers' Home, Johnson City, Tennessee; to the former were sent miscellaneous literature, and to the latter illustrated periodicals.

For many years Antiquarian Hall has been the meeting-place for the corporation of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute and the depository for its valuable records. On January 20, 1906, a transfer was made to the office of the President elect, the Hon. Charles G. Washburn of the

Class of 1875. On December 6, 1884 our Council "Voted: That the Trustees of the Worcester Free Institute be authorized to hold meetings at the hall of the Society . . . also that they may be allowed to deposit their records at the hall."

Our Society has taken action with reference to the purchase of the Benjamin F. Stevens Index of Revolutionary Archives. I submit a few paragraphs from a London letter relating thereto, received by your librarian from one of the Society's American patrons.

I have been more than interested in seeing the wonderful index of Revolutionary archives prepared by Mr. B. F. Stevens and described so fully at the end of Mr. Fenn's "Life of Stevens." The many magnificent volumes are located in a bookcase in Stevens and Brown's office. Mr. Brown tells me that he is once more making efforts to sell it to the United States Government to be deposited in the Library of Congress. That is surely where it ought to be, as it is a work of reference absolutely invaluable to the historical student of the period just before and during the Revolution—a task that Mr. Stevens did *once for all*. It almost frightens me to see that magnificent series of volumes anywhere but in a fireproof safe. If I had my way Congress would buy them and *print* copies to be given to the larger libraries and historical societies and for sale to private collectors. That no doubt is too much to hope, but I really think it is a duty for our Government to secure this great work and place it in our capital city where students may have access to it. Anyone going abroad to study the original documents could thus by going to Washington make a schedule for his researches to start with.

I wish that the famous historical societies, like yours and the two in Boston, might take, as bodies, some action to urge the matter upon the Government.

The sources of gifts for the year ending October 15 number three hundred and eighty-six, namely: from thirty-six members, one hundred and thirty-one persons not members, and two hundred and nineteen societies and institutions. We have received from them nine hundred and thirty-five books; twenty-nine hundred and thirty-two pamphlets; twenty-two bound and seventy unbound volumes of newspapers; ten maps; eight manuscript volumes; six coins; six photographs; four broadsides; two engravings and one medal; by exchange twenty books,

and five pamphlets; and from the bindery thirty-eight volumes of newspapers and eighty-seven volumes of magazines;—a total of ten hundred and forty-three books, twenty-nine hundred and thirty-seven pamphlets, thirty-eight bound and seventy unbound volumes of newspapers etc.

An interesting Harvard College quarto broadside from President Salisbury bears the following endorsement by his honored father (H. C. 1817): "Extract from College Laws presented to Stephen Salisbury, Jun^r when he was informed that he was admitted August, 1813: hence it was commonly called the *Admittatur*, August 30, 1817—the last is date of graduation." A sample from these "Extracts from the Laws of Harvard College, for the information of the parents and guardians of students" follows:

CHAPTER I.

LAW II. THE parents or guardians of those, who have been accepted on examination, or some other person for them, shall pay *ten dollars* to the Steward toward defraying their College charges, also give bond to the President and Fellows, with such surety or sureties, as shall be to the satisfaction of the Steward, in the sum of *four hundred dollars*, to pay their several quarter bills, according to the laws and customs of the College, together with such sum, as may be assessed upon them by the President and Tutors, to repair their chambers or studies, should any damage be done during the Commencement season, when they shall take their degree; and they shall lodge the said bond with the Steward, who shall, as soon as may be, deliver the same to the Treasurer; and, in case of death or removal before the College charges arise to the sum, which shall be advanced, as aforesaid, the Steward shall return the remainder to the person, who gave the bond.

LAW III. Every one, who has been accepted on examination, shall, as soon as may be, exhibit to the President a certificate from the Steward, that the foregoing law has been complied with, and sign an engagement to observe the laws of the College in the following form, namely,

I, the subscriber, being admitted a Student of Harvard College, do promise and engage, that I will observe and conform to the Laws and Regulations, made for the government of the students of the said college, and that I will accordingly submit to and obey the several Governors thereof so long as I shall continue a Student of the said College.

Upon the receipt of said certificate, and the signing of said engagement, the President shall deliver him a printed copy of the Laws, to which shall be annexed an order for his admission to the privileges of the College in the following form:

*Cantabrigiæ,
Harvardinum.*

*Admittatur in Collegium
Præses.*

Which copy shall be retained by him, as an evidence of his membership. And no one shall be allowed to take possession of any chamber in the College, or receive the instruction of that Society, or be considered as a member thereof, until he has been admitted according to the form, prescribed in this law.

CHAP. V.

LAW IX. All the Undergraduates shall be clothed in coats of blue grey, or of dark blue, or of black. And no Student shall appear within the limits of the College or town of Cambridge in a coat of any other colour, unless he shall have on a night gown, or, in stormy or cold weather, an outside garment over his coat. Nor shall a surtout, or any outside garment of any other colour than a blue grey, or dark blue, or black, be substituted for the uniform coat. But the students are permitted to wear black gowns, in which they may appear on all public occasions. They shall not wear gold or silver lace, cord, or edging upon their hats, waistcoats, or any other part of their clothing. And whosoever shall violate any of these regulations, shall be fined a sum not less than eighty cents, nor more than one dollar and sixty cents, for each offence; and, if any one persist in such violation, he shall be subject to higher censures.

CHAP. VIII.

LAW XV. The Steward, at the close of every quarter, being notified by the President of the price of commons, as stated by the Corporation, shall, with the assistance of the committee appointed to adjust the cost of commons,* immediately fill up the columns of commons and sizings, and deliver the bill to the Tutor, who shall have been appointed by the President to make it up; and he, the said Tutor, shall immediately fill up the other columns, according to the direction of the President and Tutors; which being signed by the President, and the Tutor, who made it up, the said Tutor shall, without delay, enter the bill in the book of quarter bills, and then deliver it to the Steward, who shall immediately deliver, to each Scholar, his quarter bill; in which the Steward shall particularly specify what fines have been imposed on such Scholars, and for what reasons. Every Scholar is required, without delay, to discharge his quarterly dues; and lawful interest shall be paid, upon every bill, from the time it has been due three months, till it be discharged. And, if any Student shall neglect to pay the Steward, on or before the

*The Steward keeps an exact account of his purchases for commons during the quarter; and his accounts with the vouchers are examined at the end of the quarter by a Committee appointed by the Corporation; which Committee also ascertains the aggregate number of weeks the students have been in commons. The whole cost, being divided by this number, gives the net cost for each week. In this exact way is the price of commons settled from one quarter to another. It varies in some measure, as the price of provisions varies.

second day of every term, each quarter bill, due from him to the college, except the last which was made out, he shall not be permitted to occupy his chamber, join his Class, or continue at the College; and he shall be assessed a sum not less than *twenty five* cents, nor more than *fifty*, for each day after that time, till he shall produce a certificate to the President from the Steward, of his having made the required payment, and in the mean time he shall be subject to the common charges in the quarter bill.

A portion of the library bequeathed to the Society by its late President has been received, but it is thought best to await the arrival of the whole before making a detailed acknowledgment. The bequest to the library includes "all my books, all of my private library and the Greek and Maya Antiquities collected by me, and those now deposited in cases in Antiquarian Hall and the furniture previously loaned to the Society."

In the list of Givers and Gifts under members it will be noted that more than one-half have sent their own productions. Three of the larger works therefrom are volume V. of "The History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850" by James F. Rhodes, LL.D.; the exhaustive "History of Plymouth, New Hampshire" by the Hon. Ezra S. Stearns; and "War Government, Federal and State, 1861-1865" by Captain William B. Weeden. Prof. Allen C. Thomas has again transferred from his library to ours rare and important imprints of early date. Dr. Reuben G. Thwaites sent his report as chairman of the committee of the American Historical Association on "The Best Methods of Organization and Work on the Part of State and Local Historical Societies," in which he writes: "Of the National Societies engaged in the collection and publication of historical material—for obvious reasons the American Historical Association is not included in the report—easily the most important in library and resources is the American Antiquarian Society."

To Mr. Phillips Barry we acknowledge his "Traditional Ballads of New England copied from the collection of the American Antiquarian Society." They were selected from several hundred quarto broadsides which were gathered and bound by our founder. Volume I. contains in ink

the following interesting entry: "Songs in three Vols. cost, binding included, 6 dols., Songs, Ballads, &c., In Three Volumes. Purchased from a Ballad Printer and Seller in Boston, 1813. Bound up for Preservation—to show what articles of this kind are in vogue with the vulgar at this time, 1814. N. B. Songs and common Ballads are not so well printed at this time as 70 years ago, in Boston. Presented to the Society by Isaiah Thomas, Aug", 1814."

Mr. Charles Currier Beale has kindly sent us the Proceedings of the New York State Stenographer's Association at its 30th annual meeting which contains his "Vacation of a Shorthand Antiquarian." As supplementing his notes on the same subject, in the librarian's report of April, 1902, the following is offered:

"We stopped at Worcester long enough to make a careful inspection of the excellent collection of valuable shorthand books in the American Antiquarian Society's Library. There they have the first shorthand book published in America, Sarjeant's edition of the famous Gurney system, published in Philadelphia in 1789, and also the first Pitmanic shorthand book published in this country, Stephen Pearl Andrews' Phonographic Class Book, Boston, 1844. They have many other works equally interesting to collectors and bibliographers, but to those not particularly interested in the study it would be tedious for me to go through the list. But I am sure all of you would have been interested to see the quaint old shorthand manuscripts there preserved, for they have the diary or "Dayly Observations" of Thomas Shepard, the younger, son of one of the first ministers of Massachusetts Bay Colony, written in 1650 and the following years: the diary of John Hull, the mint-master and first treasurer of that colony, and of about the same date; and the note-book of Thomas Lechford, the first lawyer of New England, covering the years 1639-1641. All of these were written wholly or in part in shorthand. Truly it was almost wonderful to look at those quaint old stenographic manuscripts, written by those who for more than two centuries have been only names in history, almost forgotten even by the student and unheard of by everyone else, and to think that even in the beginnings of our great country the now almost despised art of shorthand was deemed worthy of being learned and used by the leading men of the day. For in those three time-stained books is the handiwork of representative men from the pulpit, the bar, and the government."

We acknowledge to the Burrows Brothers Company, for service rendered, not only Avery's "History of the United States and its People," as issued, but several reproductions

in color of the rare historical engravings of Doolittle and Revere.

Mr. J. Chester Bushong, our photographer, having reproduced our oil portraits of Increase and Cotton Mather, has presented copies for our portfolio. The exhaustive History of Newburyport to 1905 inclusive has been placed in the local history alcove by the author, Hon. John J. Currier. Forty years ago Mr. Wendell Phillips Garrison of "The Nation" accepted an invitation to preserve here a file of that periodical. It has come weekly without a break and has been of service to us and to our patrons. In the last issue of volume LXXXII. is the following:

VALEDICTION, June 28, 1906.

"The need of a prolonged rest after forty-one years of unrelaxed application in the service of the *Nation*, constrains me, from the present date to relinquish the editorial direction of this journal, with extreme reluctance and with far profounder feelings, I take a grateful leave of my readers and of my cherished and indispensable associates."

At the end of his admirable index he has added:

"The Eighty-second and last Index to The Nation (1865-1906) prepared by the hand of W. P. G."

Mr. John E. Kimball, chairman of the Building Committee, has presented the "Souvenir of the Charles Larned Memorial and the Free Public Library of Oxford, Massachusetts 1906." It is a happy coincidence that the founder, Hon. Ira M. Barton, was for many years a member of the Council of this Society, and that the addresses at the dedication of the "Memorial" were made by two of our present Council, Hon. Carroll D. Wright and Mr. Samuel S. Green, and by your librarian, the only surviving son of the founder.

Señor D. Gustavo Martinez Alomia of Campeche has added to our Spanish American alcove his "Historiadores de Yucatan" in which he devotes a chapter to our late lamented President and his devoted labors in behalf of that most interesting country.

With the gift of Capt. Otis Winsor's "Log of the Bark Annie W. Weston" he sent a brief sketch of his life from a Duxbury sailor-boy of sixteen to retired ship-master of eighty years.

The following letter was received 20, July, 1906:

BOSTON, MASS., July 19, 1906.

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, WORCESTER, MASS.,

Gentlemen:—I beg to inform you that by the will of John C. Palfrey, deceased, the copyrights and plates of "A Compendious History of New England" written by his father, John Gorham Palfrey, are bequeathed to your Society. If it is your wish to accept this bequest I should be glad to confer with your representative with reference to the transfer of the copyrights and plates.

Yours very truly.,

JOHN G. PALFREY, Ex'or
of Est. of John C. Palfrey.

Our copy of Palfrey's "New England" has in volume I. the following entry: "American Antiquarian Society from the author. 1858, Dec. 21." In the preface we find at page iv:

"To no one am I indebted for more light than to that eminent archæologist, Mr. Samuel Foster Haven of Worcester. Especially have I been aided by him in elaborating the view, presented in these pages, of the origin and purposes of the Company of Massachusetts Bay. So long ago as the year 1837, as well as at different times since, I published my thoughts respecting the political relations of some of those early movements of the government of Massachusetts, which have generally been ascribed to religious bigotry. I have been greatly assisted in maturing them by Mr. Haven's treatise on the Massachusetts Company, in the third volume of the collections of the American Antiquarian Society; and not less by private correspondence with which he has honored me."

Dr. Palfrey, who was for twenty-five years an honored member of this Society, was born in Boston, May 2, 1796, and died at Cambridge, April 26, 1881.

The following letters from our friend, the lamented Robert Charles Winthrop, Jr., relate to statements in our Proceedings of April 25, 1888, in the matter of the Winthrop sword:

10 WALNUT STREET, BOSTON, Oct. 16, 1888.

DEAR SIR:—

In the printed account of the last semi-annual meeting of the American Antiquarian Soc'y, my cousin, M^r. T. L. Winthrop, is made to say that the label on a sword recently presented by him is "in the hand-writing of M^r. Robert C. Winthrop," which is not the case. The mistake must have resulted from a slip of his pen, or from an incorrect copy of his letter, and it is desirable that it should be rectified in the records of the Society to guard against any future misunderstanding.

The label in question was written by *me* some seven years ago, at the request of my cousin, the late M^r. William B. Swett, in whose keeping the sword then was. It had been packed away for a quarter of a century without any label, and she was afraid the interesting family-tradition connected with it would be lost sight of. I am ashamed now to perceive that I must have prepared this label hurriedly, as I perpetuated an error before in print by describing Fitz-John as "second in command of the Expedition against Canada in 1690," whereas he was the commander of that Expedition, and I appear to have said he was Agent for Connecticut "1693-8," whereas the proper dates should be 1693-7.

Now that this weapon, after forty years of comparative oblivion, has found an appropriate home in the museum of the Am. Antiq. Soc'y, it is very desirable it should be accurately described; and if you have retained *my* label, I much prefer to substitute the enclosed, which is a little fuller and quite correct.

My cousin, M^r. T. L. W., went abroad last spring and is to be absent another year, otherwise I should communicate this through him, but I have written him on the subject. I notice D^r. E. E. Hale, in his remarks, styles him "Colonel Winthrop," thereby confounding him with another member of the family. D^r. Hale also says "We are so fortunate as to possess in our own hall the original portrait of John Winthrop, which has been ascribed to the pencil of Vandyke, Sr."

If it would be agreeable to you, I should be glad to put in writing *evidence* which makes it almost certain that the portrait in question is an old copy, painted in Boston, in 1691, for the then M^r. Adam Winthrop (grandson of Gov. W.). The facts are too long to recite here.

Yours truly,

R. C. WINTHROP, JUN^r.

EDMUND M. BARTON, Esq.,
Librarian, Am. Antiquarian So'y.

Mr. Winthrop's corrected label-record reads: "Sword of John Winthrop, generally known as 'Fitz John Winthrop;' sometime Captain in the Army of Gen. Monk; afterwards distinguished in the Indian wars; Major-General commanding the expedition against Canada in 1690; Agent of Connecticut in London, 1693-7; Governor of Connecticut, 1698-1707. Born in Ipswich, Mass., March 14, 1638—died in Boston, Nov.^r 27, 1707. Buried in King's Chapel grave-yard. This sword, after having been carefully preserved by six generations of the Winthrop family, was given to the American Antiquarian Society in 1888 by Thomas Lindall Winthrop of Boston, third of that name."

10 WALNUT STREET, BOSTON, Oct. 18, '88.

MY DEAR SIR,

In reply to your polite letter of yesterday, I do not think it at all necessary that any correction should be made in the pamphlets now in course of distribution. It will be quite sufficient to make the change in the one you keep as a permanent record. My father was afraid some one would notice that the label was not in his handwriting and that some misunderstanding might ensue. He fully believes in the tradition attaching to the sword, tho' he doubts whether the *sash* has any association with it. I shall make a point of reading him your letter. He has often regretted that he has been so rarely able to attend the meetings of the Am. Antiquarian Society.

Before I write out the evidence I alluded to which bears, as I think, upon the Socy's portrait of Gov. Winthrop, I should be much obliged if you would give me the precise date of its presentation, the name of the donor and what he said about it. I am merely under the general impression that it was given more than fifty years ago by a son or grandson of Professor John Winthrop of Harvard. My father has mislaid a memorandum he once made about it.

Your's faithfully,

R. C. WINTHROP, J.

EDMUND M. BARTON, Esq.

With regard to the Society's portrait of Governor John Winthrop, I at once replied that in our "Book of Donations, Volume 2," under the heading *Cabinet*, in the handwriting of Isaiah Thomas, appears "July 3^d, 1830. A likeness of John Winthrop, First Governor of Massachusetts. A halflikeness as large as Life. Taken in his Life time and preserved in the Winthrop Family until this Time. N. B. This likeness in its ancient frame was given by Legacy to this Society by the late William Winthrop of Cambridge."

I am asked to report chronologically an effort of Senator Hoar to recover for us a Cotton Mather rarity belonging to our Library. In my report of April 27, 1881, is the following: "One of the Mather productions long absent from the shelves but still showing a portion of the Thomas book-plate and the shelf numbers has been brought to our notice by a collector whose wife found it in "lot 201 Sermons and Essays" which she purchased from a "Catalogue of Articles | shown at the | Antique and Art Loan Exhibition, | Putnam, Conn., | March 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20

1880." It is Cotton Mather's "Much in Little; or Three Brief Essays to Sum up the Whole Christian Religion," 12mo. pp. 73, Boston, 1702." and is very rare. Mr. Sabin in his *Bibliotheca Americana* mentions no other copy than ours; and we hope it may be returned speedily to the Library." Sometime after Dr. Haven's death the case was referred to Vice-President Hoar, as appears by the following letter:

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,
WORCESTER, MASS., Dec. 6, 1883.

MY DEAR MR. HOAR:

I have just secured a missing Mather, loaned many years ago to Mr. George Brinley and am very anxious to report the recovery through your wise instrumentality, of our "Much in Little; or three brief Essays to Sum up the Whole Christian Religion," a Cotton Mather tract now in the hands of ————. Mrs. ———— bought it at a loan exhibition sale in lot No. 201, for which Mr. ———— says she paid \$1.00. I send the pamphlet in use at the loan exhibition. Please preserve.

Very truly yours,
E. M. BARTON, *Lib.*

Mr. Hoar replied:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, '83.

MY DEAR MR. BARTON,

I have written to ask Mr. ———— to come and see me and will report about the Mather book when I come home for Christmas.

I am
Y'rs very truly,
GEO. F. HOAR.

The following letter needs no introduction:

Jan'y 2d, 1884.

DEAR SIR:

Having recently had some conversation with Senator Hoar in reference to Cotton Mather's little book of "Much in Little" in which he expressed the desire that I might in some way consent to turn it over to your Society, I have after some consideration thought best to write you. Mr. Hoar has been a good friend to me and his influence in this matter has induced me to make you the offer of it. More than two years ago I was pressed very closely to name a price for it, which I declined to make, fearing that any offer I might make would be accepted. Now as your society are so desirous to obtain this copy and having very great respect for Mr. Hoar and his wishes, I will make you the offer of it in exchange for your collection of old copper U. S. cents and half-cents. I should consider the coins of small money value as compared with the book, but am induced to give you this opportunity of obtaining

it for the reasons above stated and not from any wish or desire to part with it at least for the present, in any such manner as here proposed.

Very Respectfully,

E. M. BARTON, Esqr., WORCESTER, MASS.

In the librarian's report of October 21, 1884, is the following reference to the case:

"The list of books catalogued and shelf-marked but not found, has with one exception been checked off, partly by the aid of our Card Catalogue. The exceptional case is in the hands of our President, and will receive the attention it deserves. The missing volume in the case referred to having been traced and clearly identified, it would seem that both for our own protection, as well as for that of kindred societies, legal steps to decide its ownership should be taken if moral suasion fails. It was a wise and liberal member of this society—a firm believer in and supplier of safeguards—who said, "Other things being equal my gifts will be placed where they will not only best but longest serve their purpose." There is a lesson which should not be forgotten in the following paragraph from a report in the *Library Journal* of the past summer: "Of four hundred and seventy-one volumes missing no less than four hundred and two have disappeared from the cases of new books, novels and reference books, which are freely open to our readers and with reference to which the library is protected by nothing but their honesty." While the Librarian's experience meetings, held from year to year since 1876, have been productive of great good, it must be remembered that we best subserve each other's interests by constant, faithful and vigilant care of our own."

The next year Mr. — made the following proposition:

Jan'y 20th, 1885.

MY DEAR SIR:

Yours of the 16 recd: I am in receipt of no communication from Mrs. — upon the subject of this book or otherwise since my return from — in November last. I gave you the conversation had with her the last time we met—what she may have to say to me now I know not—if she has changed her mind about it, and admit to you that it belongs to me and is subject to my disposal, I will ask her to send it to me. Should she consent to do this, the next time I go to — will submit this book to three Gentlemen whom I will name—who I doubt not will be entirely acceptable to your people—they are all book men and above reproach for honesty of purpose and strict integrity—by the result of their decision I am willing to abide as to whom this book belongs.

Very Respectfully,

HON. GEO. F. HOAR, U. S. Senate, City.

As to the foregoing, President Hoar reported:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, '85.

MY DEAR SIR:

I have the enclosed from Mr. ———, in answer to a note I wrote him the other day. I have replied that his plan will be entirely satisfactory, understanding that the three persons are to be jointly selected, have formed no opinion and hear both sides. I am,

Y'rs very truly,

GEO. F. HOAR.

While expressing regret at the outcome of his efforts, Mr. Hoar with his usual liberality, requested the librarian to secure if possible a copy of the missing work, that he might present the same to the Society.

In conclusion, I submit as pertinent to this occasion, the wise words of three of the Society's best friends who are no longer with us. The last report of our distinguished Librarian, Dr. Samuel Foster Haven was read at the annual meeting, October 21, 1880. It deals largely with the library, its needs, its methods and the outlook upon its future. The character of this report is suggested by the following paragraphs:

"Our library is passing pretty rapidly from the simply conservative condition common to Associations formed for literary and scientific objects, and more or less private and exclusive in their character, to the public position of a free resort for special studies and classes of technical information, that are daily becoming more popular, pervading as they do many of the most interesting subjects of investigation now largely engaging public attention. A broader and more liberal scale of management, demanding larger expenditures, and consequently larger means, must be expected to follow an expansion of public service. There is no help for this if the institution is true to its purposes, and always ready to meet the demands likely to be made upon it . . . Our President is called upon to take a wider outlook among scientific operations and scientific men abroad, and does not fail to meet the varied requisitions that are made on his attention and consideration."

In retiring from the chair, October 21, 1887, President Hoar said:

"The Society was never better equipped for its special work than it is now, as it enters upon the fourth quarter of its first century. I have had occasion lately to make some researches into the history of the settlement of the Northwest. I have been astonished at the wealth and completeness of the collections of material for history contained

in our library. We have a body of young workmen who will more than make good the places of their predecessors."

In accepting the office, 21, October, 1887, our late beloved President Salisbury said:

"Having always regarded the growth of the library as of primary importance, I desire to call the attention of the Society to the fact that for a long period one-half, at least, of our yearly accessions, which are very considerable, have been received from other sources than from members of the Society. In return for these gifts the library has offered, and should continue to offer, such facilities for study and investigation as the most liberal policy of management will admit."

Respectfully submitted,

EDMUND M. BARTON,

Librarian.

Copyright of Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society is the property of American Antiquarian Society and its content may not be copied or emailed to multiple sites or posted to a listserv without the copyright holder's express written permission. However, users may print, download, or email articles for individual use.