

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

"My library was dukedom large enough."

—*Tempest, i:2*

WHEN Joseph's brethren came to his adopted country during the seven lean years, they were made happy by discovering an abundance of food stored up for their need. And so it is with the historians and college professors from the far corners of the United States who flock to us all the year long, but especially during the summer vacation and the Christmas holidays, eager for our books and newspaper files, our manuscripts, maps and prints, for which they have hungered during the months when they had available only the less fortunately stored historical granaries of their various institutions.

From Florida to Vancouver they have journeyed to Worcester in ever-increasing numbers to buy with their enthusiastic appreciation the rich grain of our historical, biographical, and literary resources. As we watch them at their work, we cannot but share their enthusiasm when they find here the varied materials they need for the scholarly work in which they are engaged.

A Seventh Day Adventist historian from Washington found our collections particularly rich in the rare periodicals, pamphlets, and broadsides relating to the Millerite delusion. A business historian was delighted with our wealth of editions of the early manuals of bookkeeping which he needed for his bibliography. A Yale graduate student delved into our source material on the question of war guilt at the beginning of the Civil War. A Radcliffe graduate was made happy with an abundance of material on the practice of medicine in Colonial days.

A historian was able, from our resources, to unravel the perplexing problems of the Peru-Ecuador boundary controversy; and students of musical history went away satisfied that they knew more about the early use of musical type among American publishers and the introduction of the melodeon into our social life.

Bibliographical students revelled in the wealth of our material on the early imprints of Maine, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia. A famous historical student came from California to find scores of new titles for his bibliography of the early American drama; and another from Pennsylvania was happy to find many new entries for his history of early American fiction. A student from the Coast found much that was new to him regarding the production of Shakespeare's plays in San Francisco during the gold rush days of the eighteen fifties.

From the middle west came a student interested in the transition in domestic economy from forests to prairies, and another wished to investigate the migration to Oregon in the eighteen-forties. A biographer at work on the life of Josiah Priest found much relating to him, including the only available account of his death, in an original letter written by his son.

A historian of early poetry found here, after a fruitless search of many months, the only known copy of Christopher Smart's "Hymns for the amusement of children." Philadelphia, 1791, which he carried away in triumph in a complete typewritten copy.

A medical historian found new material on the devastating throat distemper which raged in New England in the early eighteenth century, and a bookplate enthusiast discovered hundreds of new examples to add to her list of plates depicting sailing ships. Another student found out how oxen were shod in the olden days, and a historian interested in land speculation just after the Revolution found much unpublished material among the Andrew Craigie papers.

An author secured photographs of views of American

college campuses as reproduced on the various pieces of Staffordshire pottery in our collection, and still another discovered here new material on the architecture of the Mormon temples, including a hitherto unknown view of the temple at Nauvoo.

A professor from a southern university found considerable material for his forthcoming "Guide to the opinion-forming press of the United States from 1820 to 1914." Labor unions in the textile trades, imprisonment for debt, early books on Florida, the introduction of aeronautics into America, and the musical compositions of Lowell Mason were among the subjects successfully developed from the resources of our shelves.

One interesting inquiry had to do with the earliest use of Negro dialect in American literature and music; while another reader needed to know when the first elephants were brought to this country and when circuses were first transported on railroad trains.

A family historian wished to find a photograph of the interior of a printing office of the period when his grandfather was a printer, and was greatly pleased when we produced a stereoscopic view of his own grandfather's pressroom.

A world renowned inventor was made happy with a full account of the attempt made many years ago to salvage a certain famous treasure ship of the period of the Revolution. He was particularly interested because he has a commission from the government to complete the enterprise and bring to the surface the rest of the treasure which still lies buried among the bones of the old ship in the mud at the bottom of a certain famous river.

Another southern historian was aided in locating the site and in planning the reconstruction of George Washington's distillery. Early cartoons of Santa Anna were discovered for a biographer at work on a life of "Old Peg Leg," and much material was supplied for a study of the country printers of New York State.

A descendant of the author found here many additions to her list of the first editions of the "Rollo Books," and a student from William and Mary College, many additions to his catalogue of the views of Richmond before 1890.

Much new material on early American humorous periodicals and on the bookplates of Andrew Barclay, on Arasmus French, the inventor of the circular knitting machine, and on the distances and time required for the sea voyages of sailing ship days was supplied to eager investigators.

Many other biographers, historians, and bibliographers spent days or weeks with us and found here under a single roof material which they might not have discovered had they searched the country over.

As in the past, a great deal of time was given in assisting Mr. Charles Evans in the compilation of his invaluable bibliography of American imprints which is now within a single volume of completion to the year 1800. Your librarian continues to act as editor of "Sabin's Dictionary of Books Relating to America" and this too, it is hoped, will be completed during the coming year. The "Dictionary of American Biography" has also continued to draw on our unrivaled collection of American biographical material for the information needed by its compilers; and many pleasant hours have been spent in assembling material for Mr. Douglas McMurtrie's history of printing in America.

"We please to have it grow."

—All's Well, ii:3

The past year has indeed been a lean one financially, and our total of accessions does not equal that of 1931-2. Still we have been able to add to our collections, largely through the generosity of our friends, many important and even unique items. The total of accessions is, under the circumstances, far from discouraging:

Books	3,972
Pamphlets	10,948
Prints, maps, manuscripts, etc.	9,488
Miscellaneous unbound newspapers	802

or a total of 25,210 accessions for the year. This year's additions give us a total of 209,101 bound volumes and 329,229 pamphlets, or a grand total of 538,330 titles in the library, exclusive of the more than a half million of manuscripts, prints, maps, broadsides, etc.

PORTRAITS

"We will draw the curtain, and shew you the picture."
—*Twelfth Night, i:5*

Wherever one looks about the walls of our library, he will encounter oil portraits of the famous men who have made America's history and examples of the work of our early portrait painters. Years ago when Samuel Foster Haven was librarian, there hung in his office a portrait of one of his ancestors. It was here for so many years that visitors took it for granted that this early painting belonged to the Society, but when Mr. Haven finally retired, the old picture went with him and was lost to view until it was recently brought back by one of his descendants.

This picture is of more than usual interest, for it was a self portrait of Captain Thomas Smith, one of the first native American portrait painters, and it dates back to the seventeenth century. Smith was a sea captain, and it is a bit curious that he should also have had considerable talent as a portrait painter. We do not know how many portraits he executed, but those of his wife and daughter are still in existence. It is most fitting that this old worthy, after his wanderings, should again be placed in our care. To celebrate the return of the Captain to our walls, he has been skillfully restored to his original rugged and colorful attractiveness, and we hope that he has made his last

voyage. The portrait was deposited with us by Mr. Edmund B. Hilliard.

It also seems particularly appropriate that we should have received as the gift of Mrs. M. B. Kaven the oil portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Thomas. Thomas was famous for a generation as the publisher of the old "Farmer's Almanac," the most widely used almanac in all New England, and since we have a complete set of them in our great almanac collection, it is eminently fitting that we should have his portrait as well. We have had for many years a rather stiff and ungainly full length portrait of the old almanac-maker, but we are glad that we now have one which really does him justice.

Another interesting group of Thomas portraits recently received includes that of Lewis F. Thomas by Frankenstein and two of his brother, Frederick W. Thomas, by Jones. These middle western authors, both of them friends of Poe, were not related, so far as we know, to Robert B. Thomas, but, which is much more interesting to us, they were the grand-nephews of Isaiah Thomas. Their oil portraits were presented, together with an interesting collection of the books they wrote, by a member of their family, Mrs. Martha T. C. Pelton.

Samuel Foster Haven was related to the Craigie family which owned the famous old house in Cambridge, more familiar to this generation as the home of Longfellow. It was from Mr. Haven that the Society secured the very important collection of Andrew Craigie papers which lend so much distinction to our manuscript collection.

It is, therefore, a matter of considerable satisfaction that we should have deposited with us the very interesting group of Craigie miniatures, described as follows:

Miniature of Andrew Craigie (1754-1819), by Walter Robertson, the Irish miniaturist, who was in this country from 1793 to 1795. Deposited by Mr. Edmund B. Hilliard.

Miniature of Mary Craigie Foster, sister of Andrew Craigie and wife of Bossenger Foster, painted by Walter Robertson, or perhaps by Field about 1794. Gift of Mrs. W. Irving Clark.

Miniature of Bossenger Foster, Jr. (1767-1816). Deposited by Mr. Edmund B. Hilliard.

Miniature of Francis Hilliard (1806-1878), painted about 1835. Deposited by Mr. Edmund B. Hilliard, his grandson. Francis Hilliard married Bossenger Foster's granddaughter.

There is also in existence, in the hands of a descendant, a miniature of Madame Elizabeth Craigie (d. 1791), mother of Andrew Craigie, of which we have a photograph.

William Willard who was born in Sturbridge in this county, March 24, 1819, and died in Worcester in October, 1904, painted many of the eminent men of his time. Three of his most interesting portraits were presented to our Society some months ago by Mr. Charles T. Tatman.

In 1852, the seventieth and last year of the life of Daniel Webster, Willard, then living in Boston, went to Webster's law office and asked permission to paint his portrait. Webster replied that he was then old and weary and did not wish to give the time and strength necessary for sittings. Willard, however, secured permission to make a pencil sketch together with notes as to Webster's coloring as Webster worked at his desk. On the same day he persuaded Webster to go out with him to the studio of Messrs. Southworth and Hawes in Tremont Row, where Mr. Willard arranged the lighting, and a rather large daguerreotype was taken.

From the sketch, the notes as to color, and from the daguerreotype, Willard painted a study of Webster, sometimes called a miniature, from which he afterwards produced several life-size portraits. One of these was made into a three-quarters length figure and now hangs in Pilgrim Hall, Plymouth. Mr. William L. Davis, who was for many years the curator of the Pilgrim Society, and who had had a personal acquaintance with Webster and had heard him speak many times, said of

that portrait "neither Harding, nor Healy, nor Ames, nor Lawson, nor Stuart, nor Hoit, nor Alexander, has ever presented him so correctly as Mr. Willard."

A life-size portrait was also made from the small study and was the property of the late Col. W. S. B. Hopkins of Worcester. It is now in the possession of the Hopkins family.

The portrait now in our collection was painted from the same small study in 1895. Soon after that it was loaned to the proprietors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York, where it hung for some years. Of this particular portrait the late Senator George F. Hoar said:

"I hope Mr. Willard's picture of Daniel Webster may be preserved where all future generations may behold it. I think it is one of the best paintings of Daniel Webster as he was the last time I saw him, some two or three years before his death. I do not know of any other picture of him so good, after he had much passed middle life."

Carpenter, the painter of Lincoln and his Cabinet, said of the Fifth Avenue Hotel portrait: "It is the best portrait of Webster I ever saw."

The small study from which all the portraits of Webster were made, the pencil sketch, and the original daguerreotype, are as yet in Mr. Tatman's possession.

The portrait of Charles Sumner, given by Mr. Tatman, was painted in 1865, with the advantage of personal sittings by the subject. This portrait hung for about twenty years in the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. It has been in Mr. Tatman's possession since a short time after the death of Mr. Willard in 1904.

The small portrait of Senator George F. Hoar, included in Mr. Tatman's gift, was painted from life by Mr. Willard in 1899, with the additional assistance of some photographic studies in grey made with lighting arranged by Mr. Willard at the photographic studio of Mr. E. B. Luce in Worcester. This small portrait is the study from which Mr. Willard painted a

life-size portrait for the late General Rockwood Hoar, son of the Senator, which is now in the possession of Mrs. Gillette, widow of Rockwood Hoar. No other portrait was ever made from this study. Mr. Tatman owns some of the "studies in grey" made by Mr. Willard, as well as various other such studies in grey of a number of prominent Worcester men of that day. These portraits of three men of national renown are indeed a distinguished addition to our portrait collection.

THE HANCOCK CLOCK

"Upon a time, unhappy was the clock that struck the hour."

—*Cymbeline*, v:5

Longfellow's "Old clock on the stairs" is familiar to three generations of school children, but we have on our stairs a clock of remarkable beauty and of distinguished ancestry which may well rival the one made famous in the poem.

In 1738 the wealthy Boston merchant, Thomas Hancock wrote to London ordering a clock for his personal use. It was to be "of the newest fashion with a good black walnut tree case veneered work, with dark, lively branches; on the top instead of balls let there be three handsome carved figures. Gilt with burnish'd gold. I'd have the case without the figures to be 10 feet long, the price 15 not to exceed 20 guineas, & as it's for my own use, I beg your particular care in buying of it at the cheapest rate. I'm advised to apply to one Mr. Marmaduke Storr at the foot of Londⁿ Bridge."

This clock descended to the original owner's son, the Honorable John Hancock, and for many years graced his noble mansion on Beacon Hill. In 1838 the clock, with several other beautiful pieces of eighteenth century furniture which had come from the Hancock house, were presented to our Society by Mr. John Chandler of Petersham.

It no longer has on the top the "three handsome carved figures. Gilt with burnished gold;" and it may be that the good taste of the clockmaker caused him to disregard this detail of the order. On the dial we may still read the name of "Bowly, London," probably Devereux Bowley, who lived from 1696 to 1773, and who was master of the Clock-Makers' Company in 1759. For additional information regarding the maker of the Hancock clock see our Proceedings, Vol. 7, N. S., 1891, p. 217; and Frances C. Morse: "Furniture of the olden time," 1902, p. 319-321.

This fine, historic old clock which ticked away so many stirring hours of our early history and looked down on so many distinguished gatherings in its early days on Beacon Hill, still notes in faithful fashion the passing hours as it looks across the busy tables of our quiet reading room.

But, from year to year, it has needed the occasional attention of its friendly physician, the repair man. When, this year, it paused for a thorough overhauling, it was interesting to find scratched on its sturdy mechanism the record of its infrequent indispositions.

On the inside of the main striking wheel were discovered the words: "Christopher Townsend cleaned this clock December the 14th day 1754." You see, it had to be in perfect order so that it might chime out the old year and welcome in the now far distant year of 1755. On still another wheel is scratched the legend: "Cleaned by F. A. Leslie, June 1838." You may be sure that the worthy owner, John Chandler, wanted the old clock in good condition when he presented it to our Society the following month.

On a card attached to the inside of the door, it is noted that the clock was again cleaned on February 18, 1856 and this event is verified by the original bill in our files which shows that Thomas M. Lamb received \$2.50 for that service.

Every few years from that day to this, Worcester clock repairers have cleaned and oiled its old brass

works and on November 17, 1932 it was thoroughly repaired by Mr. LeRoy Usher of Worcester, who substituted two or three pins which, during its 194 years, had become entirely worn away. Mr. Usher noted that one of the six chime bells had been replaced, probably about fifty years ago, and that this bell was a little flat in tone. So now one of the busy wheels bears the note that Mr. Usher also put the clock in order, and we may once more hear, as it chimes the quarters, the musical voice of the fine old timepiece, still calling the hours like a faithful watchman on his rounds, as it ticks off the minutes which lead toward its not far distant two hundredth anniversary.

With the Hancock clock the Society received from Mr. Chandler a charming sideboard and a set of beautiful Chippendale chairs and a double chair of the same style, one of the most beautiful Chippendale pieces in America. This double seat, together with one of our oil portraits of Cotton Mather by Pelham, was lent to the Worcester Art Museum for its special exhibition of colonial art and furnishings at the time of the recent opening of the new wing of the Museum.

NEWSPAPERS

"This news is old enough."

—*Measure for Measure*, iii:2

Old newspapers, in the unsanitary days of our forefathers, were used by butchers for the wrapping of meat. Others were twisted into spools by the frugal housewives to be used as lamp lighters or cut into strips and fastened to truncated broomhandles to serve as agitators for the swarms of flies which infested their kitchens. Still others were put under carpets or on pantry shelves, and so it is not surprising that complete or even partial files of these current histories of our grandparents are so hard to come by a hundred or two years after their publication.

Even when an old paper is discovered, the average citizen would consider it quite uninteresting and might even pity the poor scholar who is doomed to pore over the ancient files in search of materials for his history.

But I can assure you that there is little modern reading more interesting than the unconscious humor of some of our sober predecessors, as witness the following advertisement from the *North Carolina Gazette* of April 15, 1790:

Wanted for a sober family, a man of light weight, who fears the Lord and can drive a pair of horses. He must occasionally wait at table, join in the household prayers, look after the horses and read a chapter in the Bible. He must, God willing, rise at seven in the morning and obey his master and mistress in all lawful commands. If he can dress hair, sing psalms, and play cribbage, the more agreeable.

N.B. He must not be too familiar with the maid servants of the house, lest the flesh should rebel against the spirit and he be induced to walk in the thorny paths of the wicked.

In spite of the destructive uses to which the old time housewives put their journals and gazettes, their registers and sentinels, we have been able during the year to rescue from the depredations of spring house-cleaning a number of valuable newspaper files among which are the following: Holt's *New York Journal and General Advertiser* for the significant years, 1774-1776. This run, which came as the generous gift of Mr. M. B. Jones, practically completes our file of this important Revolutionary paper. The *Litchfield Monitor* for 1792 and the [Wilmington] *Delaware Gazette* for 1793-4 are both rare. The *Time Piece and Literary Companion*, Volume I for 1797 and edited by Philip Freneau, also came as Mr. Jones' gift and was all the more welcome since we already had a portion of the following volume. The publisher's own file of the first two volumes of the *Kingston [Canada] Gazette* for 1810-12 is most important for its bearing on the War of 1812; and the [Pittsfield] *Berkshire Reporter* for 1810 is also most desirable.

The [Chillicothe, Ohio] *Weekly Recorder* for 1815-16 is a rare mid-western paper which we needed to com-

plete our file; and the first three years of the [Leesburg, Virginia] *Genius of Liberty* for 1817-19, an unique file, was heartily welcomed when it was generously given by Rev. H. E. Lombard. We were also greatly pleased to be able to add the first seven volumes of the [New Haven] *Connecticut Herald* for 1804-1809, the only serious gap in our files of this paper.

One of the longest and finest files added to our collection in many a day is the first fifteen volumes, lacking only the thirteenth, of the *Saratoga Sentinel* for 1819-1833, and with it came Volume II of the *Daily Saratoga Sentinel* for 1842, these being the official files of the publisher, including almost the only copies of any of the issues extant. This early Saratoga paper is valuable on account of its bearing on the picturesque history of this famous and once important watering place.

In the issue of June 10, 1823 there is a transcript of the earliest tombstone inscription of the region, that of Fenn [perhaps Penn] Wadsworth, born in Farmington, Connecticut and died at Saratoga, June 21, 1785, aged 34. The inscription states that he impaired his health "by steady attention to the duties of a confidential betrustment, under the State of Connecticut." He was later in business in New York.

Tipped into the newspaper volume is a manuscript supplement to this brief article, written by G. M. Davison, the editor, in which he gives in some detail an account of Wadsworth's death, as reported to him by Capt. Samuel M'Connell of Rutland, Vermont, who was present at the time.

A few excerpts from M'Connell's narrative will perhaps give some idea of the primitive conditions of the future watering place, when it consisted of but a single house in 1785. None of this information seems to be in print. The narrative first mentions "a spring which was then in existence, four or five rods south of the High Rock. There was no bath house erected, but a rail was laid across the spring, which was deep; and

the mode of bathing was to prostrate the body on the rail, and pass under it, thereby performing an evolution, which effected an immersion. . . .

"There was but one house here at the time, and that a log hut, with but one room and a chamber, situated very nearly west of the spring on the hill, and occupied by a man of the name of Norton. He had two or three beds; but visitants, of which there were but a few, were in the habit of bringing their beds and putting them in Norton's barn, which was also made of logs. The price of board and lodging was \$1.12½ per week. The fare was indifferent, bread and milk being the principal food of many.

"The Flat Rock had been then discovered, but the High Rock was the principal spring. Norton improved but little if any more land than a garden; and there were no other cultivated lands in [what is now] the village or for a considerable extent around. Capt. O'Connell did not then consider the land where the village now stands worth a penny an acre and thinks it might have been bought for a trifle. The ague and fever were then very prevalent here and also flies in great abundance."

Sir William Johnson had been brought for his health to the springs at Saratoga by his friends the Indians as early as 1767, and General Philip Schuyler and his family camped out here in 1783. Perhaps he told the unfortunate Mr. Wadsworth of the medicinal qualities of the waters, but, unfortunately, too late to effect a cure. In 1789 Mr. Gideon Putnam settled in a log cabin at Saratoga and in 1803 opened the first hotel at the resort at the sign of "Old Put and the Wolf." At this time the village consisted of but three or four cabins, one of which was built by General Schuyler who made it his summer home thereafter. Thus we learn of the small beginnings of the town which was, for many years, to be the social and healthful rendezvous of the nation.

Another fine long run of a rare paper secured this

year is the *Trenton Federalist*, 1804–1820. Still another file recently added is the [Springfield] *Illinois Register*, Vols. 8–19, 1843–1854. It is of particular importance as a source of information on the early life of Lincoln, in spite of the fact that the paper was violently opposed to him politically.

Our large collection of amateur journalism received a splendid addition in the 4400 miscellaneous school and college publications given by Mr. Joseph M. Murphy, this being the third large gift which he has made in this field.

"News, old news and such news."

—*Taming of the Shrew*, iii:2

The most worth while newspaper files secured this year are as follows:

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD, DAILY TIMES, 1841
LITCHFIELD MONITOR, 1792
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT HERALD, 1804–1809
NEW LONDON, REPUBLICAN ADVOCATE, 1821–1825

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE GAZETTE, 1793–1794

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON GLOBE, 1831

ILLINOIS

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS REGISTER, 1845–1854.

MAINE

PORTLAND, CHRISTIAN MIRROR, 1823–1824

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON DAILY HERALD, 1836
BOSTON INVESTIGATOR, 1837–1839
HINGHAM GAZETTE, 1835–1836
NEW BEDFORD DAILY REGISTER, 1839–1840
NEW BEDFORD MERCURY, 1815
PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE REPORTER, 1810
SALEM MERCURY, 1786, 1787, 1789

NEW JERSEY

TRENTON FEDERALIST, 1804–1820

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CONSTELLATION, 1833
 NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, 1828-1833
 NEW YORK GAZETTE, 1812
 NEW YORK JOURNAL, 1774-1776
 NEW YORK SPECTATOR, 1821-1828
 NEW YORK SUN, 1851-1855
 NEW YORK, TIME PIECE, 1797
 NEW YORK WEEKLY VISITOR, 1818
 SARATOGA SENTINEL, 1819-1833
 SARATOGA, DAILY SARATOGA SENTINEL, 1842

OHIO

CHILlicothe, WEEKLY RECORDER, 1815-1816

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA ENQUIRER, 1865, 1873
 PHILADELPHIA PRESS, 1857-1862
 PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER, 1835-1837

RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE MANUFACTURERS AND FARMERS JOURNAL, 1863-1864

VERMONT

VERGENNES VERMONTER, 1839-1842

VIRGINIA

LEESBURG, GENIUS OF LIBERTY, 1817-1819

CANADA

KINGSTON GAZETTE, 1810-1812

FIRST EDITIONS

"Come, what's the issue?"

—*Henry IV, ii:4*

No one can possibly collect American literary first editions without a copy of Mr. P. K. Foley's bibliography of the subject at his elbow. In spite of recent selective books of a similar nature, the Foley bibliography, though it only comes down to 1895, is still the most useful of them all. Our library is fortunate in having four copies of this work which is itself much rarer than many of the books it records. Two of our large-paper copies once belonged to Mr. Foley himself

and are full of manuscript notes in his hand; the third large-paper copy is carefully checked to show the Antiquarian Society's holdings in this field and with it is a manuscript supplement bringing the titles down to date for the authors who continued to write after Mr. Foley's book appeared. We have also copied into the latter the manuscript notes from the Maier copy, borrowed for that purpose from a private owner.

We have just secured a small paper copy of "Foley" which formerly belonged to the late Edward L. Turnbull, for many years with the Anderson Galleries and later the proprietor, with Mrs. Turnbull, of the Walpole Galleries which she courageously operated for some time after his unfortunate death.

No one in the New York of his time knew the bibliographical niceties of the important literary firsts better than Mr. Turnbull. Nearly all of the great collections sold over a period of many years went through his hands, and as he examined a rare first he always jotted down its points in his annotated copy of "Foley." As a result, it is full of notes and inserted data of great value, for he was painstaking and very accurate. The notes added to this and our other copies of "Foley" are naturally very helpful to us from day to day, but if we should some day be rash enough to attempt a "new Foley," as has been suggested, these copies, and especially Mr. Turnbull's with its wealth of minute bibliographical information, would be invaluable. The Turnbull copy was given to us through the thoughtfulness of Mr. William E. Benjamin.

Though we added a great many interesting literary first editions to our collection this year, such as Kennedy's "Swallow barn" and "Horse Shoe Robinson," Cooper's "Bravo," Dunlap's "Andre," Noah's "She would be a soldier," and Simms' "Eutaw" and "The Forayers," there were three outstanding gifts of literary material.

The first of these was a splendid collection of eighteen of the first editions of the works of Charles Godfrey

Leland, the author of the "Hans Breitman Ballads." Many of these were very rare and consequently all the more welcome. These, added to our excellent collection, leaves almost nothing of any great importance to be desired. This collection was another evidence of the generosity of Mr. William E. Benjamin.

Our collection of the first editions of Louise Chandler Moulton is now nearly complete as a result of a notable gift made to the Society by her son-in-law, Mr. W. H. Schaefer. We now have thirty-eight titles from her pen of which thirty are first editions, while the next largest collection, that of the Boston Public Library, has thirty-one titles, including twenty-five firsts.

Mr. Schaefer's gift was particularly valuable because most of the volumes he sent to us were those which Mrs. Moulton had given, with her presentation inscriptions, to her daughter or son-in-law. With the books also came a splendid collection of manuscript material, including hundreds of poems and stories in Mrs. Moulton's autograph, many letters, and a considerable correspondence between the English poet, Philip Bourke Marston and Mrs. Moulton, who edited the American edition of his poems. There are also in the collection several of Marston's manuscripts and books presented by him to Mrs. Moulton and her daughter, as well as a number of photographs of Mrs. Moulton and books from her library.

The main collection of Mrs. Moulton's correspondence and manuscripts was given to the Library of Congress in 1912 and the bulk of her library to the Boston Public Library in 1909. Minor books from her library went to the Pomfret, Connecticut, Public Library, but all that remained in her daughter's possession, both of manuscript and printed material, is now part of our collection.

Since there is no adequate checklist of Mrs. Moulton's writings, the following list, compiled from her first and other editions in the Antiquarian Society, the

Boston Public Library and the Library of Congress, is appended:

- Book of the boudoir. Edited by Ellen Louise [Chandler]. Boston, 1853. AAS.
- Book of the boudoir. . . . New York: Published by W. H. Appleton, 92-94 Grand St. [n.d.] BPL.
- Waverly garland. Edited by Ellen Louise (Same text as above). Boston, 1853. AAS. BPL.
- This, that, and the other. By Ellen Louise Chandler. Boston, 1854. AAS. Same, 5th ed. Boston, 1854. Author's copy. AAS. Same. Boston, 1856. BPL.
- June Clifford. N. Y., 1856. Author's copy with her autograph. AAS. Who's who in America, 1908, gives the date as 1855. It may have appeared late that year with the 1856 date.
- My third book. N. Y., 1859. Author's copy. AAS has both in blue and green cloth.
- Bed-time stories. Boston, 1873. Presentation copy from the author to her daughter Florence, to whom the volume is dedicated. AAS. Same, Boston, 1874. LC. Same, Boston, 1885. BPL. Same, Boston, 1899. LC.
- More bed-time stories. Boston, 1875 [Cop. 1874]. AAS. LC. As the dedication is dated October, 1874, it is probable that the volume appeared late in that year with the 1875 date. In a manuscript list of her works in the author's autograph in AAS, she gives the publication date as 1874. This date is also given by Foley and Who's who in America. However, Appleton dates the first edition 1875 and the copyright copy in the LC bears the later date. AAS has the author's copy, dated 1875. Same, Boston, 1883. BPL. Same, Boston, 1901. LC.
- Some women's hearts. Boston, 1874. Presentation copy from the author to her daughter Florence. AAS. BPL. Same, Boston, 1888. LC.
- Jessie's neighbor, and other stories. Boston, [1877]. LC. Mrs. Moulton's manuscript list mentions only edition of 1900. Same, Boston, [c. 1900] in BPL. LC.
- Poems, Boston, 1878. Who's who in America says 1877. Author's presentation copy in AAS dated in manuscript Dec. 25, 1877, proving that it was issued late in 1877 with the 1878 date on title. AAS also has copy presented by the author to her daughter Florence, in variant binding. AAS. BPL. Same, Boston, 1882. AAS (Author's copy). BPL.
- Swallow flights. London, 1878. (Author's copy in BPL?). English edition of "Poems," above.

- New bed-time stories, Boston, 1880. Author's presentation copy to her daughter Florence in AAS. BPL.
 Same, Boston, 1907. LC.
- Random rambles. Boston, 1881. Presentation copy from the author's daughter Florence, and two others in variant bindings, in AAS. BPL (first issue).
 First issue has Roberts Bros. on backstrip. Later issues have Little, Brown & Co. on backstrip. Both in AAS.
- Firelight stories. Boston, 1883. Author's presentation copy to her daughter Florence, AAS. BPL.
- Ourselves and our neighbors. Boston, 1887. Author's presentation copy to her son-in-law, W. H. Schaefer. AAS. BPL. Latter has manuscript poem laid in: "If love could last."
- Garden secrets. By Philip Bourke Marston. With a biographical sketch by Louise Chandler Moulton. Boston, 1887. Author's presentation copy to her son-in-law, W. H. Schaefer. AAS. BPL.
 Same, Boston, 1891, 2 copies in variant bindings. AAS.
- Garden secrets. By Philip Bourke Marston. With a biographical sketch by Louise Chandler Moulton. London, 1887. Titles from Foley.
- Souvenir of Venice. Boston, 1888. Contains two poems by Mrs. Moulton and others by Anne Whitney, Arlo Bates, T. W. Parsons, Maria S. Porter, Abbye Morton Diaz, Margaret Deland, Nora Perry and Kate Gannett Wells, all in facsimile autograph. Mrs. Moulton's copy in AAS.
- Miss Eyre from Boston, and others. Boston, 1889. Author's presentation copy to her daughter Florence. Also another copy in variant binding. AAS. BPL.
- In the garden of dreams. Boston, 1890. The author's manuscript list of her works states that this volume appeared in 1889. This statement is proven by the Christmas, 1889 inscriptions in the two presentation copies in AAS, one to the author's daughter Florence and the other to her old friend Harriet Prescott Spofford. Both copies have the printed date 1890. AAS. BPL.
 Same, London, 1890. (Issued late in 1889). AAS.
 Same, Boston, 1894. AAS.
- Stories told at twilight. Boston, 1890. Author's presentation copy to her daughter Florence. AAS. BPL.
- Swallow flights. New edition of "Poems," published in 1877, with ten additional poems. Boston, 1892. Author's presentation copy to her son-in-law, W. H. Schaefer. AAS. BPL (also presentation copy).
 Same, Boston, 1900. AAS.
 Same, Boston, 1907. LC.
- A last harvest. By Philip Bourke Marston. With a biographical sketch by Louise Chandler Moulton. London, 1891. AAS. BPL. Same, large paper, limited to 50 copies. Title of latter from Foley.

Collected poems of Philip Bourke Marston. With a biographical sketch by Louise Chandler Moulton. Boston, 1892. BPL. LC.

Same, 3d edition, Boston, 1894. AAS.

Arthur O'Shaughnessy his life and his work with selections from his poems. By Louise Chandler Moulton. Cambridge and Chicago, 1894. Sixty copies printed on hand-made paper, fifty of which are for sale. Presentation copy from the publishers to Mrs. Moulton. AAS. BPL. There was also a small paper edition for America of 500 copies, of which 450 were for sale. Copy of this issue in LC. Same, Lond., 1894.

In childhood's country, Boston, 1896. Author's copy. AAS. BPL.

Lazy tours in Spain and elsewhere. Boston, 1896. Same, Boston, 1897.

Presentation copy from the author to her son-in-law, W. H. Schaefer, dated Christmas, 1896. AAS.

Tales from McClure's. Romance. N. Y., 1897. Contains Mrs. Moulton's: "When she was Thirty." Author's copy. AAS.

Against wind and tide. Boston, [1899]. BPL. LC.

At the wind's will. Boston, 1899. Author's presentation copy to her daughter Florence. AAS. BPL.

Four of them. Boston, [1899]. BPL. LC.

Her Baby brother, Boston, [1901] BPL. LC.

Introduction to *The Value of Love* and its compiler Frederic Lawrence Knowles. Boston, 1906. Preprinted from the type of the following title with cover titles added. Author's copy. AAS. BPL.

The value of love. Edited by Frederic Lawrence Knowles. Introduction by Louise Chandler Moulton, Boston, 1906. AAS.

The Poems and sonnets of Louise Chandler Moulton. [With an introduction by Harriet Prescott Spofford.] Boston, 1909. [Cop. 1908]. Presentation copy from Mrs. Spofford to Rev. H. E. Lombard, dated December, 1908, proving that it was issued earlier than title page date. AAS. BPL.

Louise Chandler Moulton Poet and friend. By Lilian Whiting. Boston, 1910. From the library of Mrs. Moulton's son-in-law, W. H. Schaefer. AAS. BPL.

Wind-voices. By Philip Bourke Marston. London, [1883]. Dedicated to Mrs. Moulton. Presentation copy from the author to Florence Schaefer, Mrs. Moulton's daughter. AAS. BPL.

The oil portraits of Lewis F. and Frederick W. Thomas, presented by Mrs. Martha T. C. Pelton, are mentioned elsewhere in the report. These were accompanied by a small but rare group of books written by the various members of this talented family.

Ebenezer Smith Thomas, nephew of Isaiah Thomas, learned the printing and publishing business in his uncle's establishment in Worcester. He settled in Charleston, South Carolina, moved later to Baltimore and still later to Cincinnati. He became a prominent newspaper editor and publisher. A presentation copy of his "Reminiscences," Hartford, 1840, is included in Mrs. Pelton's gift.

His son, Frederick William Thomas was an author and editor as well, but won his most enduring fame because of his well-known friendship with Edgar Allen Poe. Every full account of Poe's life, such as Allen's "Israfel," New York, 1927, gives many pages to Thomas and his influence on the life of Poe. Thomas had a varied and interesting career and, like his friend Poe, fought ill health most of his life. He was in turn a member of the bar (1828), a Methodist minister (1850) and professor of rhetoric at the University of Alabama. In 1860 he was literary editor of the *Richmond Inquirer* and he became a successful lecturer and the author of several volumes of fiction and poetry.

The collection of his writings just received, which all but completes our collection of his published works includes:

Sketches of character and tales founded on fact. Louisville, 1849. 117 p., 12mo.

Howard Pinckney. A novel. Phila., 1840. 2 vols. 12mo. Vol. 2 only.

Clinton Bradshaw: or the adventures of a lawyer. Cincinnati, 1847. 152 p., 8vo.

The Emigrant, or reflections while descending the Ohio. A poem. From the original edition of 1833, to which is added a memorial of the author. Cincinnati, 1872. 48 p., 8vo. 2 copies.

Lewis Foulke Thomas, brother of Frederick W. Thomas, was also a man of letters and one of the friends of Poe. He studied law, edited the *Louisville Daily Herald*, and wrote both poetry and plays. In one of the books in this collection is inserted the manuscript of his poem: *To Florence*, written at St. Louis

in 1844. At the end of the manuscript is the following interesting note in his hand: "The above was republished by Edgar A. Poe in the *Broadway Journal*. To me, he praised it very highly. It was the medium by which we became acquainted. He introduced himself to me." Thus briefly does Thomas set forth the manner of his meeting Poe and the beginning of a friendship which meant much to both.

The Thomas collection included the following rare and interesting editions of Lewis F. Thomas' writings:

Inda, a legend of the lakes; with other poems. St. Louis, 1842. 132 p., front., extra engr. title and plate. 12mo. Three copies, one in full leather and two in cloth, both of the latter imperfect, but one with statement that "only about 100 copies were ever issued—the rest were suppressed, and the sheets afterwards burned in the great fire at St. Louis. See 'Southern Quarterly Review,' (Charleston, S. C.) for April (Or Jan'y) 1843." This last copy was the author's and contains numerous additional newspaper poems by him pasted in, and two poems in his autograph, one: "To Florence," being the means of his introduction to Poe.

Cortez the conqueror. A tragedy in five acts. Washington, 1851. Original subscription blanks, sample page and excerpts from it as reprinted in a newspaper. Author's copy preserved in a scrapbook. We also have a complete copy of this work.

Rhymes of the routs. Washington, 1847. 8vo. The author's copy containing manuscript notes.

Martha McCannon Thomas, sister of the two gentlemen just mentioned, was also an author and editor. Mrs. Pelton's gift included the following of Martha Thomas' writings:

Life's lesson. A tale. N. Y., 1854. 398 p., 12mo. two copies.

Captain Phil. N. Y., 1883. 355 p., 12mo.

Methodist stories. By Martha M. Thomas. Written for [and excerpted from] the [Ladies] "Repository" and "Home Circle." Excerpts bound in one volume in wrappers. Author's own copy.

Young People's Monthly. Cincinnati, Vol. I, nos. 1-5, July-Dec., 1858. Edited by Martha M. Thomas. Editor's own copy.

The Ladies' Knapsack. Cincinnati, Vol. I, No. 1, 3, 5 (2 copies), Dec. 6, 22, 1863-Jan. 2, 1864. A sanitary fair publication edited by Martha M. Thomas.

POETRY

"What, my soul, verses?"

—*Love's Labour's Lost, iv:2*

The works of the quaint old Puritan poet, Michael Wigglesworth, are so rare that any collection containing even a fragment of one of his early editions is indeed fortunate. His curious titles, "The Day of Doom," and "Meat out of the eater" have intrigued several generations of literary historians, and though his poetry is chiefly doggerel, it vitually marks the beginning of metrical expression in New England, and so must be included in any study of the subject.

Since few of us have ever attempted to read any of the poems of this once popular author, a verse or two from "Meat out of the eater" may serve to indicate the flavor of the whole, and save us from the necessity of reading further:

Most men love Liberty,
And covet Elbow-room
To have their Wills, to serve their Lusts,
And up and down to rome."

Again, he assures us that:

Although Affliction tanne the Skin,
Such Saints are Beautiful within.

and, finally, we learn that:

Afflictions are like Ballast
I' th' Bottom of a Ship;
For tho' perhaps without the same
We might more lightly skip:
Yet every little puff
Would quickly set us over
And sink us in the Ocean Sea
No more for to recover.

Mr. M. B. Jones, the author of the Wigglesworth Bibliography in our Proceedings, has been particularly interested in helping the Society secure the works of this gloomy versifier, four of our five early editions of "Meat out of the eater" having come as his gift. This summer Mr. Jones found us a copy of the New London

edition of 1770. Though it lacks six leaves, it is nevertheless welcome, for the only other located copies are in the Boston Public Library and the library of Mr. Lemuel A. Welles. We now have imperfect copies of the two issues of the fourth edition, Boston, 1689; two variant issues, both slightly imperfect, of the fifth edition, Boston, 1717; and the New London edition of 1770. The unique, though imperfect, copy of the first edition, Cambridge, 1670, is at Yale.

The variations in the 1689 edition occur in signature C, the corrupt text of the first issue having been corrected in the second. The 1717 edition has four variations in imprint. In our best copy the imprint reads: "Boston, Printed by J. Allen, for Nicholas Buttolph, at his Shop in Cornhill. 1717." In our second copy the work was printed: "for N. Boone, at the sign of the Bible in Cornhill," while the copy in the Massachusetts Historical Society was printed: "for Robert Starke, near the New North Meeting-House"; and those at the Boston Public Library, Harvard and Yale bear the imprint: "for Benjamin Elliot." The New London edition was printed by "T. Green for Seth White, 1770."

The Society also has the following editions of the "Day of Doom":

[Cambridge, 1666?] (Imperfect)
 Boston, 1701
 Boston, 1715 (Imperfect)
 Boston, 1751
 Norwich, 1777
 Boston, 1828
 New York, 1867
 New York, 1929.

Funereal verses are generally written about individuals but we have secured one odd example of the art which went about it in a large and comprehensive way. It is anonymous, fortunately for the poetic reputation of the author, and its title goes like this: "A Mournful elegy, on the death of Martin Willcocks

and James Rois, of Goshen in Connecticut, in New-England, who was kill'd with lightening, on the 6th of June, 1767; and the death of Thomas Willcocks, who was kill'd by the Indians, on February 14th, 1756; and the death of Moses Willcocks, who died at Oswego Indian-Field, on September 16th, 1760; and the death of Sarah Willcocks, who was scalded to death, on April 4th, 1767; and the death of Martin Willcocks' wife and child; and the death of Ephraim Towner, and a young child of Elijah Willcocks, who died in the year 1760. Printed in the year 1768." All of this woe was crowded into forty-nine verses and printed on eight 12mo pages, perhaps by Thomas Green of Hartford, the nearest printer to Goshen where the Willcocks family lived. As a bit of early colonial poetry and printing this unique item has its interest, but it is principally useful to the local annalist, for it gives the dates and manner of death, among others, of two Goshen soldiers in the French and Indian War. Hibbard's "History of Goshen," p. 66 says: "Moses and Thomas [Wilcox] died in the service but whether from disease or otherwise is not know." We can now inform Mr. Hibbard that Moses was killed in the skirmish at Oswego Indian Field, September 16, 1760, and that his brother Thomas was killed by the Indians on February 14, 1756.

One of the most disgraceful squabbles ever recorded in the annals of Congress was the series of encounters between Roger Griswold of Connecticut and Matthew Lyon of Vermont, which took place in the United States House of Representatives in Philadelphia on January 31 and February 15, 1798. Canes, tongs, and clubs flew thick and fast, the opposition newspapers told the story with their respective prejudices, cartoonists pictured the fracas, and at least one pamphleteer essayed a poem on the subject. It was called: "The Spunkiad: or heroism improved. A Congressional display of spit and cudgel. A poem, in four cantoes. By an American youth. Newburgh: Printed and sold

by D. Denniston. M,DCC,XCVIII" [1798]. 23 p., 12mo. This satirical poem, though anonymous, is assigned in the sale catalogue of the Frank Maier collection to the pen of John Woodworth. Though the author took sides with Lyon in the controversy, he considered the affair a disgrace to the nation, and managed to give us an amusing and vivid picture, though it is crowded with so much of the classical verbiage of the period that it is at times difficult to separate the contestants from the innocent bystanders, mostly the gods and goddesses of Greece and Rome. There are copies in AAS, BU, HCL, LC, and NYPL. This rare and entertaining piece came to us from Mr. M. B. Jones.

George Cockings was an American poet born in the seventeenth century whose patriotic verses were popular on both sides of the Atlantic. He wrote some half dozen volumes of which we have three, at least one of which went through several editions. Most of his active life was spent in London where he was secretary to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, a forerunner of our modern chambers of commerce.

His last collection of verse, which Wegelin failed to record, but which Mr. M. B. Jones has recently found for us, is entitled: "Poems on several subjects by George Cockings. London: Printed by W. and C. Spilsbury, No. 57, Snowhill; and sold by the author. 1802." [4], 3, 82 p., front. (port. of the author), 8vo., original wrappers uncut.

The volume is appropriately dedicated to the society with which he was associated, and begins with a long poem to "Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce," which is almost crowded off the page by the voluminous notes with which his many historical allusions are adorned. There are three or four other rather dull and much too lengthy poems in the collection, but we are finally rewarded by finding a stirring martial piece entitled: "The Conquest of Canada; or, the Siege of

Quebec," in which the heroes of England jostle Hector and Achilles about the warlike field, but finally succeed in driving the "Gallic crew" from out the land.

Another volume of early American poetry which recently reached us by way of Mr. Jones is Abby H. Sterry's "Effusions, religious, moral, and patriotic; in prose and verse. By Abby H. Strerry, New-London: Printed for the author: By Samuel Green. 1818." 150 p., 12mo. It is a fine uncut copy in the original boards and contains a poem and presentation inscription in the hand of the author.

In her preliminary notice we learn that: "The author in publishing the following pages is not influenced by motives either of vanity or ambition, but purely by a hope of contributing in some small degree to the relief of her unfortunate relatives; a family *providentially* bereft of its head, and struggling with adversity in its most distressing form."

"Burns most of all."

—Two Gentlemen of Verona, i:2

We have owned a copy of the first American edition of the poems of Robert Burns from the days of Isaiah Thomas. Two years ago we picked up the second and this year we have added the third edition, Philadelphia: Patterson & Cochran, 1798.

Burns was far more popular in eighteenth century America than Shakespeare, partly because of the antagonism to the stage which made it necessary for the early producers in Boston to advertise their plays as "moral lectures." We actually find one of the early advertisements in a Boston newspaper announcing that on a certain day would be given "the moral lecture of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark." And so it was natural that published poetry had a greater vogue than published plays, at least until 1800.

We now have the following nineteen editions of the various writings of Burns down to 1820:

Poems chiefly in the Scottish dialect.

Philadelphia: For Peter Stewart and George Hyde, 1788. First American edition.

Poems chiefly in the Scottish dialect.

New York: J. and A. M'Lean, 1788. Second American and first New York edition. First with portrait of Burns (Engraved by [Robert] Scot Philada. [after Nasmyth]).

Poems chiefly in the Scottish dialect.

Philadelphia: Patterson & Cochran, 1798. Third American edition.

Poetical works.

Philadelphia: For Benjamin Johnson, Jacob Johnson & Robert Johnson, 1804. 3 vols., port.

Poems chiefly in the Scottish dialect.

Wilmington: Bonsall and Niles, 1804.

Poetical works.

Philadelphia: Peter Stewart, 1807.

Poetical works.

Philadelphia: For Benjamin Chapman by A. Small, 1811.

The Poetical works of Robert Burns.

Alexandria: John A. Stewart, 1813.

Poems chiefly in the Scottish dialect.

Baltimore: F. Lucas, Jun. and J. Cushing. G. Palmer, printer, 1815. Port. and plates.

The Scottish minstrel: being a complete collection of Burns' songs.

Philadelphia: Benjamin Warner. Printed by Thomas H. Palmer, 1818. Port.

The Poetical works of Robert Burns.

Philadelphia: Benjamin Warner. Printed by Thomas H. Palmer, 1818. 2 vols., fronts., one a port. and extra engraved titles.

Letters addressed to Clarinda, &c. never before published in America: with a choice selection of poems and songs.

Philadelphia: John B. Austin. Brown & Merritt, printers, 1809. Port. First American edition.

Letters of Robert Burns.

Boston: Wells and Lilly, 1820.

Reliques of Robert Burns.

Philadelphia: Bradford and Inskeep, etc., 1809.

Works.

Philadelphia: Budd and Bartram for Thomas Dobson, 1801. 4 vols., port.

Works.

Philadelphia: William Fairbairn, 1804. 3 vols., port.

Works.

Baltimore: F. Lucas, Jun. and J. Cushing. G. Palmer, printer, 1815. 4 vols., fronts. and extra engr. titles in first three vols.

Works.

Baltimore: F. Lucas Jun. and J. Cushing. G. Palmer, printer, 1816. Front. and extra engr. title.

Burns' selected works. Prose. [Poetry].

New York: R. & W. A. Barstow and by W. A. Barstow & Co., Richmond, (Vir.) Gray & Bunce, printers, 1820 [-1821]. 2 vols., port. in Vol. I, extra engr. title in Vol. II.

BROADSIDE BALLADS

"What hast here,—ballads?"

—*Winter's Tale, iv:3*

Broadside ballads, the "Fliegende Blätter" of the Germans and the "Feuilles Volantes" of the French, are among the rarest and most interesting of Americana. Few of them contain real poetry, but they all help us reconstruct a picture of the social life of their times, for they were the extras, the rotagravures and the comic strips of our ancestors. They record for us the happenings of the day and the feelings and sentiments of the men on the street,—the clerks and shopkeepers, mechanics and sailors, the apprentices and indentured servants who ran to fires, witnessed hangings, talked politics, and joined the militia for the defense of their country.

Many a fine old ballad has come our way this year, nearly all of the best having been discovered and presented to us by Mr. Matt B. Jones, who has followed so admirably in the steps of Isaiah Thomas in the building up of this fascinating and ephemeral department of our native folk literature. Sold on the streets by printers' devils and in the country by itinerant pedlars, these precious "flying leaves" which were once the joy of the common man are now the delight of the connoisseur. A few of the finest which we have recently secured are here described.

Last year we received two of the very rare Revolutionary ballads of Elisha Rich, and recorded that we had every known item from his pen except his ballad on the siege of Boston. This we have since acquired.

It is entitled: "A Poem on the late distress of the town of Boston. . . . [colophon:] Chelmsford: Printed and sold at N. Coverly's Printing-Office. Where may be had, verses by the groze or dozen. MDCCLXXVI." It contains forty-five four line verses in three columns, and has above its title the same woodcut of a lighthouse as is found in his: "Poetical remarks upon the fight at the Boston lighthouse . . ." Chelmsford, 1775. It is described in Evans 15061, Ford 2037, Wegelin 326, and the only other copy is in the Boston Public Library.

The queerest and quaintest of all the many original characters of old time Newburyport, if we except Lord Timothy Dexter, was his poet laureate, Joseph Plummer, whose lurid ballads, cloaked for the sake of the times in piety, were the favorite literature of the old seaport and of all the country 'round. We are fortunate in having about a dozen of them, and here are the two received this year:

"Great and dreadful fire at Newbury-Port. Fire, fire, fire. An ode and a sermon, concerning a tremendous fire at Newburyport, which commenced on the evening of the thirty first of May, 1811. Written by Jonathan Plummer, a lay Bishop extraordinary; and a travelling preacher, physician, poet and trader. N. B. It is expected that about 196 dwelling houses, and stores, two stories high, or more, were partly or wholly burned. The loss is very great indeed. One brick meeting house, and a schooner, were much injured. [caption title] [colophon:] Printed for the author, and sold by him at various places. [1811]." Folio broadside in three columns. Ford 3292 locates at Essex Institute and Wegelin 1101 locates no copy.

The ode consists of seven eight-line verses of which the following is a sample:

When houses near me lately blaz'd,
Upon the raging flames I gaz'd.
I saw some works of neighbours fail:
And saw the smoking fire prevail.

Then follows a sermon which ends with this note: "N. B. Let none think, because I speak freely on this subject, that I would be understood to say, that I know that any of the people who have lost a house by this fire, are adulterers, or fornicators, or impenitent sinners of any kind. Far be it from me to judge, lest I should be judged. Whether this tremendous conflagration was permitted to take place, of the Highest, by way of vengeance in anger, or whether it was permitted in loving kindness to the chastised, for their everlasting benefit, is not I expect for me to say. It may be proper to repeat this, lest some readers should misunderstand me!"

The other new Plummer broadside has the arresting title: "Murder!! Death of Miss Mack Coy, and the Young Teazer." [row of woodcut coffins] [caption title] [colophon:] Printed for the author, and sold by him at his basket. [1813]." Unique copy of this edition, previously undescribed. An edition published in Boston by N. Coverly is mentioned in Ford 3296 and Wegelin 1102, the only recorded copies being in AAS and HCL.

An introductory note amplifies the title: "On the death of Miss Elizabeth Mack Coy, of Lee, (N. H.) who was cruelly murdered, it is expected, towards the end of August, 1813; and on the deaths of Captain Dobson, Lieut. Johnson, sailing master Merrill, prize master Allen, and twenty five others, killed by a dreadful explosion on board a privateer called the Young Teazer; fire having been conveyed to the magazine it is expected, by this Johnson, who it is likely would have been hanged, had he not killed himself. Written by J. Plummer." Then follows a "Hymn" of five eight-line stanzas and a "Sermon" to which is appended the following note: "N. B. Errors expected and excepted."

WRITINGS OF JONATHAN PLUMMER

Unless otherwise described, all titles are folio broadsides, nearly all of which include one or more poems and a "sermon."

1789

A Poem on General Washington. Composed in 1782, but never before published. By J. Plumer, a citizen of the world. (Bickerstaff's Boston almanack . . . for 1790 . . . Third edition. [Boston:] E. Russell, [1789]). AAS.

1792

An Address to Miss Katherine Wigglesworth of Newbury Port on her return from Boston where she had the small pox inoculation . . . Newbury, October 16, 1792. [at end:]

I am dear nymph with zeal most fervent,
Your most obedient humble servant.

Jonathan Plummer junr.

[Newburyport: John Mycall, 1792]. AAS. EI (photostat). NYHS.

1793

Elegy on the death of the Rev. Mr. John Murray, late pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Newbury-Port, who died the 13th March, Anno Domini 1793; together with a sketch of his character, by Jonathan Plummer, jun. [Newb't: John Mycall, 1793] AAS. EI. HCL.

Funeral dirge. [Newburyport: John Mycall, 1793?] Evans 26009.

Plummer's declaration of war with the fair ladies of the five northern states and the author's congratulatory address to citizen Timothy Dexter on his attaining an independent fortune. [Newburyport: John Mycall, 1793]. Privately owned in Newburyport. Evans 26010.

To the inhabitants of Newburyport. . . . [Newburyport: John Mycall, 1793]. MHS. NYHS.

The Tragedy of Louis Capet! . . . [Boston] Printed [by Ezekiel Russell] . . . For J. Plumer, jun. trader of Newbury-Port. . . . [1793]. LC. MHS.

Same another issue, Sold [by Ezekiel Russell]. . . . [1793] EI.

Perhaps not written by Plummer. Has two woodcuts at head.

1794

Newburyport, July 23, 1794. On Saturday last the following melancholy accident took place in the river Merrimac . . . [Newburyport: John Mycall, 1794]. BPL. EI.

1795

Dying confession of Pomp, a negro man, who was executed at Ipswich, on the 6th of August, 1795, for murdering Capt. Charles Furbush, of Andover, taken from the mouth of the prisoner, and penned by Jonathan Plummer, Jun. [colophon:] Printed for and sold by Jonathan Plummer, Jun. price 6d. . . . [1795]. Wdct. at top.

AAS (photostat). EI.

Letter to citizen Dexter. (In *Impartial Herald*, May 5, 1795). AAS.

A Sketch of the history of the life and adventures of Jonathan Plummer junr. Written by himself. Newburyport: Printed by Blunt & March. "And for sale by the author, on the streets of Newburyport." 1795. [cop. Nov. 20, 1795]. Title from Evans 29330. Advertised in *Impartial Herald*, Feb. 9, 1796. This is Part I only. Judging by later parts, this was a 12mo pamphlet.

1796

The Awful malignant fever at Newburyport, in the year 1796. [row of 44 wdct. coffins] . . . By Jonathn Plummer, jun. [colophon:] Printed for and sold by the author . . . [1796].

AAS (photostat). EI. NYHS.

1797

To Sir Timothy Dexter, on his returning to Newburyport, after residing a long time at Chester, in Newhampshire. A congratulatory ode. By Jonathan Plummer, jun., Poet Laureat to His Lordship. [Newburyport: William Barrett, 1797]. Evans 32695. First published in *Impartial Herald*, March 17, 1797. AAS.

A Sketch of the history of the life and adventures of Jonathan Plummer junr. Written by himself. Newburyport: Printed by Blunt & March. "And for sale by the author, on the streets of Newburyport." 1797. pp. [25]-48, 12mo. Part II. EI.

Essex Institute copy has caption title only, without imprint and may have been issued without general title. Imprint of above title taken from title of Part I.

1798

A Sketch of the history . . . [etc., as above]. pp. [49]-240+, 12mo. Part III. EI.

Essex Institute copy is imperfect at both ends, having only pp. [61]-240. It is possible that a general title was issued only with Part I. The pagination is continuous through the three parts. (Advertised in *Newburyport Herald*, June 26, 1798.)

1806

Death of Mr. Charles Austin. [shot by T. O. Selfridge in Boston, Aug. 4, 1806] . . . By Jonathn Plummer, a travelling preacher. [colophon:] Printed for the author; sold by him at his basket in Market-square, Newburyport [1806]. Price four pence half-penny. . . .

AAS (photostat). EI.

Elegy on the death of His Excellency Sir Timothy Dexter, together with a sketch of his character & a few reflections. By Jonathan Plummer a travelling preacher & poet lauret to his Lordship. [colophon:] Printed for, & sold by the author. Price four pence half penny. [1806].

AAS (photostat). EI.

The Last will and testament of His Excellency Sir Timothy Dexter, dec'd. Together with a short sermon. By Jonathan Plummer, a travelling

- preacher; formerly Poet Laureat to his Lordship. [colophon:] Printed for and sold by Jonathan Plummer, at his basket in Market Square, Newburyport. Price six cents. . . . [1806]. AAS (photostat). EI.
- An Ode and sermon, on the subject of studying to be quiet. Occasioned by a difference between the Rev. Dr. Dana and his consort. Written by Jonathan Plummer, an independent travelling preacher, and Poet Laureat to His Excellency Sir Timothy Dexter. [colophon:] Printed for and sold by the author. Price four pence half-penny. [1806]. AAS.
- Includes a second "Ode. To his Excellency Sir Timothy Dexter. Earl of Chester, Knight of the Four Open-Mouthed Lions in St. James's Park, and Marquis de la Newburyport." . . . "I am, my lord, in frost or summer, Your Poet Laureat, Jonathan Plummer."
- The Second ode . . . [and conclusion of sermon, on same subject as above] [1806] HCL.
- Something new. 1806.

This bdsd. is mentioned in Mr. Edmund Pearson's charming essay: "Timothy Dexter," in NYPL BULL., Feb., 1922. For later reprint in pamphlet form, see under 1808.

- Verses on the death of Capt. Purrington, his wife and six children, whom he murdered. [1806]. Title from colophon of "Last will . . . of . . . Dexter," [1806] where this item is advertised with other verses by Plummer. Of course it may not have been written by Plummer. Perhaps same as Ford 3175, which is anon. but dated 1806.
- Verses on the death of six young persons killed in Boston, at the late fire. [1806]. Title from colophon of "Death of Mr. Charles Austin." [1806]. Also probably by Plummer.

1807

- Deaths of three persons who killed themselves [in June, 1807]. by Jonathan Plummer, a travelling preacher [three wdct. coffins] [colophon:] Printed for the author, and sold by him at his baskets in Market-square, Newburyport, price four pence half penny. Where may be had verses concerning Gov. Sullivan, Parson Pidgin, and six Haverhill men who were lately drowned. [1807] AAS (photostat). EI.
- An Elegiac ode, and a funeral sermon on the death of Mr. George Hooker, who was drowned at Newburyport, on the 30th of October, 1807, and on the death of a number of other persons who died suddenly, very lately. [colophon:] Sold by the author, at his baskets, Market-Square, price four pence half penny. Also new almanacks. [1807]. HCL.
- A Funeral song. 1807. BPL.
- Parson Pidgin, or holy kissing. . . . Composed by Jonathan Plummer, a travelling preacher. [colophon:] Printed for the author and sold by him at his basket in Market-Square, Newburyport . . . 1807. MHS.

Verses concerning . . . six Haverhill men who were lately drowned. [1807]. Title from colophon of "Deaths of three persons" [1807]. Perhaps same as funeral song above.

1808

Something new: or, memoirs of that truly eccentric character, the late Timothy Dexter, Esq. Together with his last will and testament. From Parks' Press: Montpelier, (Vt.) 1808. 23 p., 16mo. AAS.

A reprint of the original broadside edition entered above under 1806.

The Newburyport hurricane. By Jonathan Plummer, a travelling preacher. [three wdct. coffins] [colophon:] Printed for the author, and sold by him at his basket in Market-square, Newburyport. Price, four pence half penny. [1808]. AAS (photostat). EI.

1809

Portsmouth harbour tragedy. [Verses on the death of men blown up at Portsmouth] [1809]. BPL.
Bracketed part of title from colophon of "Sermon for Seamen."

A Sermon for seaman . . . By Jonathan Plummer, a travelling preacher, physician, and poet. [colophon:] Printed for the author, and sold by him at his basket in Market-Square, at Newburyport . . . [1809?] NYHS.

Tentatively dated 1809 since its colophon advertises the Portsmouth harbor tragedy verses printed in 1809.

1810

Melancholy situation of thirty-one persons, left on the wreck of a Salem ship. Written by Jonathan Plummer, of Newbury, a travelling preacher, physician, poet and trader. [colophon:] Printed for the author, and sold by him at his basket in Market Square at Newburyport: price 4 cents. Sold also by the author in the markets of Boston and Salem, and many other markets. . . . [1810].

AAS (photostat). EI. HCL.

1811

Great and dreadful fire at Newburyport. Fire, fire, fire. . . . written by Jonathan Plummer, a lay Bishop extraordinary; and a travelling preacher, physician, poet and trader. . . . [colophon:] Printed for the author, and sold by him at various places. [1811]. AAS. EI.

Sermon and ode on death of 79 persons who died suddenly in various towns in the vicinity of Newburyport during the hot weather in the summer of 1811. EI.

(Title from Currier's "Newburyport," Vol. 2, p. 437.)

1812

Bloody news! General Hull, and the British frigate *Guerrier* taken. Plummer against all war. . . . [colophon:] Printed for the author & sold by him. [1812]. MHS.

- Dreadful earthquake and the fatal spotted fever. . . . Written by Jonathan Plummer, a latter-day prophet, lay-bishop, travelling preacher, physician, poet and trader. [colophon:] Printed for the author and sold by him. [1812] AAS.
- Sudden death of Parson [Nathaniel] Fisher. . . . pastor of the Episcopal church at Salem, Mass. who died . . . the 20th of December, 1812, . . . written by Jonathan Plummer. [colophon:] Printed for the author, and sold by him. [1812]. AAS (photostat). EI.

1813

- Dreadful fire at Portsmouth! and many sudden deaths. [row of wdct. coffins] . . . Written by Jonathan Plummer. [colophon:] Printed for the author and sold by him at his basket. [1813]. AAS (photostat). EI.
- Murder!! Death of Miss Mack Coy, and the Young Teazer. [row of wdct. coffins] [colophon:] Printed for the author, and sold by him at his basket. [1813]. AAS. EI (photostat).
- Murder: Death of Miss Mack Coy, and the Young Teazer. . . . Written by J. Plummer, travelling preacher. [colophon:] [Printed and] Sold [by Nathaniel Coverly] corner of Theatre-Alley, Milk-St. Boston. [1813]. Has wdct. view of funeral and row of coffins at top. AAS. HCL.
- A New psalm and a new funeral sermon, on the deaths of many people, 1813. By Jonathan Plummer. [1813]. MHS.
Title from Sabin 63465.

1815

- The Bad cold, or influenza; the gale of wind: loss of the *Wasp*, Portsmouth, &c. [row of wdct. coffins] [colophon:] Printed for the author, and sold by him. [1815]. AAS. EI (photostat).

1816

- Death of [wdct.] Tamar Harn! For the unmarried ladies of America, . . . Composed by Jonathan Plummer. [colophon:] Printed for the author, and sold by him. [1816]. MHS.
- A lecture and a song, concerning the robbery at Newbury (Massachusetts), to some men in jail at Salem. A lecture and a song, to Levi Kenniston, and Laban Kenniston, of Newmarket in jail at Salem, on suspicion of having robbed Major Goodrich, in Newbury on the nineteenth of December, 1816. By Jonathan Plummer. [colophon:] Printed for the author, and sold by him. [1816]. Copy sold at American Art Association sale, Feb. 18, 1920, No. 493, for \$2.00.

1818

- A Looking-glass for lovers of strong drink: [wdcts.] & and another looking-glass for a persecuted saint: or Jonathan Plummer no hermaphrodite . . . [1818]. MHS.

1819

A solemn call to the citizens of the United States by a citizen of Newburyport. [Newburyport?, 1819-20?] 11 p. EI.

NO DATE

Hints to Elder Pottle, or the necessity of mortifying the deeds of the body:

By Jonathan Plummer, a travelling preacher, physician, poet and trader. It is expected that Elder Pottle has for a short time lately lived rather too much after the flesh. [n.d.] HCL. NYHS.

Plummer's alarm to the unconverted . . . [colophon:] Printed for the author: and sold by him at his basket. [n.d.] HCL.

A Vastly remarkable conversion. [of the author] . . . Written by himself. [colophon:] Printed for the author, and sold by him at his basket, in various places. [n.d.] AAS (photostat), EI.

Must have been printed after 1798, the date of third part of author's autobiography, which he mentions here. Perhaps as late as 1818, since it treats of one subject emphasized in his "Looking glass" of that year.

Another local poetical celebrity was Nathaniel Bolton of Oakham in Worcester County, who was so attractively discussed by Mr. Charles K. Bolton in our Proceedings, October 21, 1931, p. 405-420. Mr. Bolton has recorded three published works by his early relative, one pamphlet and two broadsides, of which there is no located copy of the first, one of the second, and two of the third, one being in AAS, and one in BPL. We have recently discovered another ballad from his pen entitled:

"Acrostic, and other poetical lines on Horace Perkins, who was instantaneously killed by falling from the steeple of Northborough Meeting-house on the first day of July, 1808. [caption title] [colophon:] Composed October 1808, by Nathaniel Bolton, of Oakham. By request of Mr. John Robinson, of Oakham. [1808]." Folio broadside. The fourteen line acrostic is followed by thirty four-line verses telling how the eighteen-year-old carpenter came with his brother from Ashfield to build the new steeple of the church at Northborough, Massachusetts.

Unto the meeting-house they went
Their labor to attend,

But Horace fell by accident,
Which prov'd his fatal end.

Our Society also owns numerous poems of this local Worcester County bard in original manuscript, the gift of Mr. Charles K. Bolton.

Still another New England writer of ballads was Thomas Shaw of Standish, Maine, and his broadside verse is also of great rarity. Though Ford knew him not, Wegelin records three of his broadside ballads, of which we have two, and we have a record of two other items from his pen, of which we have one. Two came to us this year:

"Peace between the United States of America and Great Britain . . . By Thomas Shaw of Standish." [caption title] [n. p., 1815]. It took this patriot all of seventy-one verses to tell the story of the war of 1812. There are copies of this ballad in AAS, BU, NYPL.

Though not a broadside, we now have, by the same author, a copy of his: "No. 1. A Mournful song, occasioned by the shipwreck of the schooner *Armistice*, Captain Douglass, on Cohasset rocks, August 31, 1815 . . . By Thomas Shaw—Standish." [caption title] [n. p., 1815]. 11 p., 12mo. Lacks pp. 5-8. Wegelin 1144 locates no copy, but there is another at BU.

There were four very interesting War of 1812 ballads in this year's grist. One of them, without place or date of printing, but obviously contemporary, is "Perry's Victory," the first verse of which goes like this:

O'er the bosom of Erie, in fanciful pride,
Did the fleet of Old England exultingly ride,
Till the flag of Columbia her Perry unfurl'd,
The boast of the west and the pride of the world.

This stirring old ballad was unknown to Ford and Wegelin. It should not be confused with the other poem of the same name which beings: "Ye tars of Columbia, give ear to my story," and of which we have four broadside editions, one without imprint, one with two woodcuts, and the imprint: "Elton, Printer,

134 Division street, New York," one published by "Leonard Deming, Corner of Merchant's Row and Market Square, Boston," and the last, with three woodcuts "by L. Deming, No. 1, South side of Faneuil Hall,—Boston." [circa 1829-1831].

Another fine and large broadside is "The Battle of Plattsburgh . . .," which includes several other bits of prose and verse on the War of 1812 and is notable for its thirty-five woodcuts. We have failed to trace another copy of this issue. We also have the better known "Siege of Plattsburgh," issued by Coverly, which begins: "Back side Albany stan' Lake Champlain" and is perhaps our earliest attempt at a negro dialect song.

A particularly attractive poem of our second war with Great Britain is an: "Elegy, in remembrance of James Lawrence, Esquire: (Late commander of the United States' Frigate Chesapeake)." These twenty rhymed couplets, printed in double column on silk, are anonymous and have no imprint, but must have been printed in 1813. Above the title is a very fine woodcut showing a bust of Lawrence standing on a monument bearing an appropriate dated inscription and surrounded by a stand of colors, with naval emblems beneath. It is signed: "N. W. Munroe, Del" "Eng'd on wood, by G. Cobb." It is Ford 2082, Wegelin 1272, and the other recorded copies are at BU and EI. Cobb also engraved bookplates on copper.

We have had for some time a very fine drawing of the famous Dartmoor Prison, made by one of the American prisoners and also a rare engraving of its walled enclosures. We also have numerous volumes recording the adventures of the Yankee tars who found themselves inside,—just such materials as Kenneth Roberts used in writing his splendid historical novel, "The lively lady." A particularly interesting addition to this group, which reached us only a few days ago, is a ballad of fifty-seven rhymed couplets entitled: "Horrid massacre at Dartmoor Prison,

England. [Large and interesting woodcut of the Massacre, showing the prisoners in swallow-tail coats] Where the unarmed American prisoners of war were wantonly fired upon by the guard, under the command of the prison turn-key, the blood thirsty Shorland; seven were killed, and about fifty wounded, (several mortally,) without any provocation on the part of our unfortunate American citizens! 'Blood has a voice to pierce the skies!' " [Caption title] [Boston?, 1815?]. Not in Ford and Wegelin 1298 locates no copy.

A very interesting and unusual broadside of quite a different type is another early attempt at Negro dialect: "Grand & Splendid Bobalition of Slavery, and 'Great Annibersary Fussible,' by de Africum Shocietee of Bosson. Bosson, Uly 15, 1822 1-2. Order of de Day. [Caption title] [colophon:] Sold by the Flying Booksellers. [1822]." This broadside, entirely in the Negro dialect of the time, is partly in verse but mainly in prose. It includes "Order of de Day . . . Gritt-ing . . . [signed by] Cudjoe Crappo, Sheef Marshal . . . Boscricp . . . Toasts [one in verse] . . . Song [four eight-line verses] . . . [more toasts] . . .

In Miss Clara Endicott Sears' very interesting: "Days of delusion" you can read the strange story of the Millerites who planned to go to Heaven in their white robes on a certain day back in the forties. Their calculations miscarried and their unfriends took the opportunity to have some fun at their expense, which was a pity, for their disappointment and chagrin was certainly keen enough without rubbing it in. Miss Sears mentions one particular broadside, a copy of which we secured only this year, which has at its top a large woodcut showing the crowded Millerite tabernacle at Boston rising into the heavens with Prophet William Miller perched on the roof and his former high priest, Elder Joshua V. Himes, being pulled back by his coat tails by the devil who remarks: "Joshua V., you must stay with me!" while the unbelieving populace stands around watching the phenomena. Beneath is

the title: "Grand ascension of the Miller tabernacle!" [caption title] [Boston, 1844], the rest of this large broadside being occupied with more or less appropriate prose and verse on the subject. The only other located copy is owned by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities.

Our library has a number of other interesting Millerite broadsides and a large collection of the literature of this sect which had such a strange and almost tragic history,—tragic indeed for those who gave away their worldly possessions and waited in their ascension robes in the raw night air on the nearest hilltop for the last trump which never sounded.

Other interesting poetical broadsides which are typical of the still larger collection received during the year are these:

- American taxation . . . Printed and sold at No. 26 High Street, Providence [n. d.] (Similar to one already in our collection, but with a slightly different imprint).
- American taxation . . . L. Deming, No. 1, South side of Faneuil Hall, Boston. [1829–1831]. First published about 1778. Ford 2121–4 lists five editions. AAS has four editions, not all in Ford.
- Law, & The Tidy One . . . Sold . . . Corner of Cross and Fulton streets—Boston [circa 1820].
- Tid—Re—I,; or the marriage of Miss Kitty O'Donovan to Mr. Paddy O'Raffety . . . Nathaniel Coverly, . . . Boston [circa 1818]. [On verso, upper half of unidentified "hanging" broadside: "Dying declaration," with woodcut of four men about to be hung.]
- The Downhill of life, together with the Wounded Hussar. [n. p., circa 1810]. We also have another edition.
- A Few lines composed on the dark day of May 19, 1780 [wdct. at left of four line title. No imprint or date].
- Same, with row of cherubs below two line title. (Ford lists three editions, Nos. 2268–2270, and we have one other).
- A New Year's wish [to her customers] . . . [signed at end:] Hannah Wheaton, December, 1793. (Not in Ford or Wegelin, though the former records her other broadsides including one similar for 1795 and two undated).
- Joseph Whittemore. To his friends and customers . . . [Boston] Jan. 1, 1795. (Not in Ford).
- Same for Jan. 1, 1798. (Ford 2398 locates at HSP). (Ford 2808, 2847 records similar greetings for 1796 and 1797.) He was probably the "Joseph Whittemore, baker. Charter st." in the 1798 Boston directory.

- A Christmas ode. Dedicated to the several religious societies. [Unsigned, n. p., n. d., but probably Boston, 18th century].
- Stanzas to the funeral of the Honourable Fisher Ames, who died . . . 4th of July, 1808 . . . Belcher & Armstrong, Printers [1808].
- Some poetical lines, in memory of Mrs. Betty Smith . . . Gilmanton [N.H.] [no imprint or date].
- The Following lines . . . on the death of Deacon John Courrier . . . Hopkinton, Newhampshire . . . Printed by Peirce & Gardner, Portsmouth. [1804].
- Tribute of respect. Composed to the memory of Mr. Jonathan Martin, of Candia, N. H. who departed this life at Pembroke, October 23, A. D. 1823 . . . By E. Smith. [n. p., 1823].

We also have been given a dozen fine and early carriers' addresses in verse, mostly dating from the eighteenth century; and our theatrical collection has been enriched by the addition of about seven hundred theatre programs from Boston and vicinity, largely of the nineteenth century.

DRAMA AND FICTION

"There are the players, gentlemen."

—*Hamlet, ii:2*

Though we can hardly hope to find an original copy of the first play written and printed in America, we have at least secured a complete photostat copy from the unique original in the Henry E. Huntington Library. It is "Androboros. A b[i]ographical farce in three acts . . . Printed at Monropolis [Moronopolis,—Fool's town]. [New York: William Bradford]. since 1 August, 1714." [6], 27 p., 4to. This satirical piece by Governor Robert Hunter was written, printed and played in New York. The copy in the Huntington Library, judging by its annotations, was doubtless the author's.

The recent revival on the New York stage of Sheridan's "School for scandal" emphasizes the importance and continued popularity of this great eighteenth century English play. It appeared in numerous American editions and was a great favorite

on the American stage a century and a half ago. We have recently secured an American edition somewhat earlier than any other in our collection. It was printed in New York by Hugh Gaine in 1786 and we can find a record of no other copy. Our copy has the added interest of having been used as a prompt book, perhaps by the American Company in New York, from whose manuscript copy it was printed. It is probable that the first American edition of the "School for scandal" was published in Philadelphia by Robert Bell in 1782, a copy being owned by the Library Company of Philadelphia, and that our 1786 edition is the second.

We now have a half dozen editions down to 1820, as well as numerous later reprints, including the following:

New York: Hugh Gaine, 1786

Philadelphia: Prichard & Hall, 1789

Boston: J. Belknap and T. Hall, 1792

Philadelphia: John Conrad & Co., 1802

New York: David Longworth, 1807

New York: Thomas Longworth, 1820.

One of the most justly famous novelists of eighteenth century England was Samuel Richardson, whose fame quickly crossed the Atlantic as is shown by the frequent reprinting of his stories in this country. The Boston, 1797 edition of "Pamela" which we picked up this summer is interesting as its woodcut illustrations were obviously in unsuccessful imitation of the attractive edition with copperplates printed by Isaiah Thomas three years earlier. We now have five early editions. One is a charming English eighteenth century edition, with the imprint: "London: Printed [by T. Saint, in Newcastle?] for the Booksellers in Town and Country." Its attractive woodcuts, though unsigned, are reminiscent of Bewick. Could they have been by this famous wood engraver and might this copy have belonged to his little daughter? It contains the inscription: "Jane Bewick's Book 1796."

Unfortunately we still lack the two earliest American editions of "Pamela," those printed in Philadelphia by

W. Spotswood in 1786 and by W. Woodhouse in 1792. However, we have the following, most of which are known in no other collection:

Boston: Samuel Hall [1793]. AAS.

Worcester: Isaiah Thomas, 1794. AAS. DR. R.

New York: Mott & Lyon, 1796. AAS.

Boston: S. Hall, 1797. AAS.

Philadelphia: Mathew Carey, 1808. AAS.

Dr. Rosenbach also has a Norristown: David Sower, 1799 edition.

Who was "Mr. Brooke"? Some months ago we received a quite unknown little volume of early fiction with the title: "The Sufferings of a man of letters; or the history of Hammel Clement. By Mr. Brooke. Alexandria: Printed and sold by John Westcott, 1803. 72 p., 12mo. The scene of this pseudo-autobiography was indeed laid in England, but still it might, as we hoped, be the work of a native American author. If this should prove to be the case, we would have a new addition to our collection of early American novels.

But the key to the whole puzzle is, of course, the author. Who was "Mr. Brooke"? If he were an American, his little book is most welcome; if he were a mere Englishman, the little chapbook is just another imprint,—and even so is very acceptable. But before the puzzling volume can rest easily on our shelves, we must know who wrote it.

So to begin with, we will have to find something else by "Mr. Brooke," and here it is. Way back in 1795 the Reverend Mason Locke Weems of blessed Washingtonian memory, published a volume called: "The History of a reprobate; or, the very interesting and surprising adventures of David Doubtful." And, as you have already guessed, it too was written by "Mr. Brooke," but still he has no Christian name. Now it develops that "The History of a reprobate" was gently lifted from a still earlier four-decker novel: "The Fool of quality; or the history of Henry, Earl of Moreland," which was originally published in London in 1766. And we feel that we are getting a bit warmer

when we find that this work was written by a long forgotten English author, Henry Brooke by name.

This at once sets us to wondering. Could it be possible that more than one shilling thriller might have been lifted from the same novel? Surely it was long enough to supply them by the dozen. So we looked about for our copy of the first American edition of "The Fool of quality, Philadelphia: Printed for Robert Campbell. 1794." 3 vols., 12mo. And sure enough, right in the first volume p. 131-208, we found our "Sufferings of a man of letters" under the title: "The History of a man of letters." And so the problem is solved. The elusive "Mr. Brooke" is identified and the little old chapbook, which Mr. Jones had given us, settled comfortably into its place on the shelf of early American imprints between Bonnet's "Philosophical and critical inquiries concerning Christianity" and Burder's "Village sermons." Here it will doubtless live in quiet retirement until some industrious bibliographer appears to record our early Virginia imprints or the early American editions of the works of the authors of England.

Chapman Whitcomb, like that other famous old chapbook peddler, the Reverend Mason Locke Weems, knew how to phrase a title so that it would sell the book—witness the following: "The Life of Poll Flanders. Who was born in Newgate; seduced by her lady's eldest son, and then married to his brother; after whose death she was twelve years a Lady of Pleasure; ten years a thief; five times a married woman, once to her brother; condemned at the Old Bailey, transported to Virginia, and returned to Ireland. Her death. [four lines quoted] [Leominster:] Printed for Chapman Whitcomb. [1799?]." 63 p., 12mo.

This lively little bit of pseudo-biography, of which no other copy is known, was given to us by Miss Clara Endicott Sears who, knowing that we had no copy in our all but complete collection of the elusive imprints

of Chapman Whitcomb, brought it to us with the remark that she liked to see things go where they obviously belong. As a result of her generosity, and nothing could be more generous than for a collector to give us an unique book, we now have all but two of the twenty books which bear the imprint of this queer old Dartmouth graduate who loved to wander about the country with a stock of shilling thrillers in his saddlebags.

JUVENILES

"And then comes answer like an Absey-book."

—*King John, i:1*

There were, as usual, hundreds of delightful old time children's books added to our collection this year, both by gift and purchase, Mr. M. B. Jones alone having given nearly two hundred. Others came from Mr. C. H. Taylor, Mr. Grenville Norcross, Rev. H. E. Lombard, Mr. Brigham, and from friends outside of our membership.

As might be expected, we added a number of primers, but we shall mention only three: the "Franklin Primer," Boston, 1802, the gift of Mr. Brigham; the unique "Massachusetts Primer," Leominster, 1813, which was a notable addition to our remarkable collection of Leominster imprints; and the "New England Primer," Haverhill, 1811, other copies of which are in the Haverhill Public Library, the Boston Public Library, and the Pequot Library. This last added another title to our collection of books printed in Haverhill. Of the 123 titles printed from 1793 to 1820, it is curious that the three largest collections, the American Antiquarian Society, Essex Institute, and Haverhill Public Library have ninety titles each.

We have waited a long time, with what patience we might, for the appearance of the catalogue of Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach's splendid collection of juveniles. And now it is out and most of the edition has already been

sold. Mr. C. H. Taylor sent us a copy, and here is its title: "Early American Children's Books. By A. S. W. Rosenbach. With bibliographical descriptions of the books in his private collection. Foreword by A. Edward Newton, Portland, Maine. The Southworth Press. 1933." ix, 354 p., profusely illustrated, 4to. De luxe edition of eighty-eight copies and regular edition of 585 copies of which ours is No. 50.

This is the very best catalogue of American children's books ever issued. It contains everything a bibliographer could ask for and is a very beautiful specimen of printing. The descriptions are detailed, the notes long and interesting, the indices of authors, titles, printers, publishers, and booksellers are admirable, and the profusion of facsimiles adds greatly to the enjoyment and usefulness of the volume.

This collection probably contains more juvenile rarities than any other, though one or two other collections are larger; but Dr. Rosenbach has been selective, and as he collects no later than 1836, of course the common titles are automatically eliminated. As we look over the pages, we quite agree with the Doctor's statement in his interesting introduction that the books in his collection, in the words of his Uncle Moses Pollock, range from "rare" to "inferentially rare." A surprising number of them are "inferentially rare."

Dr. Rosenbach's catalogue lists 816 titles, and of these there are 263 which were published up to 1800. These are the "inferentially rare" ones, and the Antiquarian Society is fortunate in owning 111 of them. We also have, and here is a flaw in the Doctor's armor, thirty-three titles in editions earlier than his. This is not to be wondered at, for our Society has been collecting juveniles for over a hundred years, and probably now has the largest collection in the country, including scores of early titles which have not yet been swept into Dr. Rosenbach's net.

It is interesting that the first three titles in this

catalogue are pieces of American incunabula, books printed before 1700. Of the first, which is doubtless the first children's book printed in America, the Doctor has an unique copy of the second edition. It is called: "The Rule of the New-Creature" and was printed in Boston in 1682. Our library, as the catalogue points out, has the unique first American edition of this work, printed in Cambridge in 1668.

Number 2 of the catalogue is also unique. It is John Cotton's "Spiritual milk for Boston babes," printed in Boston in 1684. Though we do not have a copy, we have the equally interesting translation of it into the Indian language, published in Cambridge in 1691, other fortunate owners being the Boston Athenaeum, New York Public Library, and Yale.

The third and last seventeenth century title in the catalogue is Cotton Mather's "A Family well-ordered." Boston, 1699, of which we have a copy, and there is another in the Boston Public Library.

It will be many a day before we again have as fine a study of the children's books of our ancestors as this, and we are much in Doctor Rosenbach's debt for sharing with us the treasures of his collection.

When we can secure a famous juvenile which is also a new Worcester imprint not already in our collection, we are happy indeed. So we were greatly pleased to find a copy of James Janeway's "A Token for children." Worcester, 1795, with an imprint varying from that of our other copy. We now have fourteen American editions of this famous little volume which went through many printings. Mr. Wilbur Macey Stone has seven and Doctor Rosenbach four. Though obviously popular with their elders, who bought edition after edition, I fear that this cheerless series of deathbed narratives was far from acceptable to the children for whose edification it was written. Its chief interest for the present day is the appendix which was written by Cotton Mather for the first American edition and appears in nearly all the later reprints. This appendix

gives an account of the early deaths of seven pious Colonial New England children, and has at the end a half dozen hymns written especially for young readers.

The title of the first American edition is as follows: "A Token for children. Being an exact account of the conversion, holy and exemplary lives and joyful deaths of several young children. By James Janeway, minister of the Gospel. To which is added, A Token, for the children of New England. Or, some examples of children, in whom the fear of God was remarkably budding before they dyed; in several parts of New England. Preserved and published for the encouragement of piety in other children. [By Cotton Mather]. Boston in N E Printed for Nicholas Boone, at his shop over against the Old Meeting House, 1700." [12], 131, 36 p., 16mo. The second part of the main work has a separate title page at p. [55] with this imprint: "Boston, in N. E. Re-printed by T. Green, for Benjamin Eliot. 1700." The title of the Cotton Mather appendix, which is separately paged, has the imprint: "Boston, in N. E. Printed by Timothy Green, for Benjamin Eliot at his shop, under the west-end of the Town House. 1700." The Society bought this unique copy of the first edition at the Brinley sale in 1879, No. 1249, for \$20.00.

The following is at least a partial list of the American editions of this famous juvenile with the location of copies:

- Boston: [Timothy Green] for Nicholas Boone, 1700. AAS.
- Boston: For T. Hancock, 1718. (Evans 1959.)
- Boston, 1728. AAS (imperfect).
- Phil.: Franklin and Hall, 1749. BPL. DR. R.
- Boston: John Boyles, 1771. AAS. BPL. WMS.
- Boston: Thomas and John Fleet, 1771. AAS. WMS.
- Boston: Z. Fowle, 1771. AAS. BA. LC. MHS. WMS. DR. R.
- Burlington: Isaac Collins, 1772. WMS.
- Phil.: Robert Aitkin, 1781. (Evans 17196.)
- Boston: Thomas and John Fleet, 1781. AAS. WMS.
- New York: W. Ross for Lewis Nicholes, 1786. (Evans 19734.)
- Phil.: Johnson & Justice, 1792. (Evans 24428.)
- Boston: Samuel Hall, 1793. (Evans 25655.)

- Worcester: For I. Thomas by James R. Hutchins, 1795. AAS. NYPL. DR. R.
 Worcester: James R. Hutchins for Nathaniel Ely, Jun, 1795. AAS. WMS.
 Elizabeth-Town: Shepard Kollock, 1797. AAS.
 Northampton: For Simeon Butler, 1799. AAS.
 Boston: Published by Caleb Bingham. E. Lincoln, printer, 1804. AAS.
 Phil.: Jane Aitken, 1806. AAS.
 Phil.: J. Adams for Benj. and Thos. Kite, 1807. AAS. DR. R.
 New Token. Sequel to Janeway. By Wm. Moseley. Phil.: Wm. W. Woodward, 1808. WMS.
 New York: Samuel Whiting & Co., 1811. WMS.
 New Token. Sequel to Janeway. Pittsburgh: Patterson & Hopkins, 1812. WMS.
 Phil.: King & Baird, 1842. AAS.

*"Then the whining school-boy, with his satchel,
 And shining morning face, creeping like snail
 Unwillingly to school."*

—As You Like It, ii:7

The most popular of all eighteenth century spelling books was Thomas Dilworth's "A New guide to the English tongue," which was first published in England in 1740. Franklin naturalized it into this country seven years later and it continued popular here at least until 1822.

It is a rare little volume in any form in spite of the scores of editions and tens of thousands of copies which were printed, our juvenile forefathers having been no more careful of their schoolbooks than are their present day descendants. We feel that we have done well to assemble twenty-six editions, especially since our nearest rival the NYPL has 6 and CHS, EI, HCL, WL and YALE have 3 each. Of the 92 editions in this list, 43 of those mentioned by Evans were found only in contemporary advertisements, leaving only 49 which have actually survived. Of these we have more than half.

We have just received as the gift of Mrs. Helen B. Gilman a hitherto unrecorded edition, that printed in Boston for J. Boyle in 1781. Its interest to us is greatly enhanced by the inscription on its fly leaf which reads: "Presented by Isaiah Thomas Esq.," written in the well known autograph of our founder.

Dilworth also wrote a popular arithmetic of which we have numerous editions, and one or two minor works. But his chief fame rests on his speller of which the following is perhaps a fairly complete checklist. This record of the editions of Dilworth is based on our own collection, on Evans' Bibliography, and on the bibliography of American school readers and spellers containing selections for reading, by Mr. O. A. Tingelstad. The latter list, which was compiled in 1925 and is still unpublished, records readers, spellers, primers, etc., to the total of 1730 editions of 475 titles by 212 authors from 1666 to 1830. Of these the Antiquarian Society then owned 783 titles of which 259 had not been found in any other collection. Our nearest rival was Harvard with a total of 406 titles, with the Watkinson Library, the private collection of Mr. G. A. Plimpton, the Boston Public Library, the Library of Congress, the New York Public, and New York State Libraries following in that order. It is probable that our collection which numbered 783 titles in 1925 would reach well over 1000 today, not to mention the tens of thousands of other schoolbooks on our shelves.

The list of editions of Dilworth's "New Guide to the English tongue" is as follows:

[London?]-1st ed.	1740	
Phil.: B. Franklin. 8th ed. (1st. Amer.)	1747	G. A. PLIMPTON
N. Y.: Parker & Weyman	1754	AAS.
N. Y.: Hugh Gainé	1755	Evans 7408
Phil.: James Chattin	1757	Evans 7883
N. Y.: Hugh Gainé	1761	Evans 8839
Phil.: W. Dunlap	1762	CHS.
Wilmington: Jas. Adams	1762	G. A. PLIMPTON.
Bost.: Kneeland for Sam'l Webb	1764	AAS.
N. Y.: Hugh Gainé	1765	Evans 9951
Phil.: David Hall	1766	Evans 10284
"2000 copies were more than half printed at the time of the dissolution of the firm of Franklin & Hall."		
Bost.: Mein & Fleeming	1767	Evans 10602
Bost.: Mein & Fleeming	1769	Evans 11240
Phil.: T. & W. Bradford	[1770]	AAS.
All three are of different issues.		
		NYPL.
		DR. R.

Bost.	1771	NHHS.
Bost.: For John Perkins	1771	U. CHI.
Bost.: For Thomas Leverett,	1772	AAS.
Phil.: John Dunlap	1772 Evans 12374	
Bost.: Kneeland for A. Ellison	1773	HCL.
Phil.?	1774	CHS.
Phil.: Robert Aitken	1774 Evans 13249	
Phil.: Robert Aitken	1778 Evans 15782	
Lancaster: Francis Bailey	1778 Evans 15783	
Bost.: Draper & Folsom	1778	EI.
Bost.: White & Adams for Nich. Bowes	1778	WL.
Phil.: Robert Bell	1779 Evans 16258	
Phil.: Hall & Sellers	1779 Evans 16259	
Phil.: Jos. Crukshank	1779 Evans 16260	
Phil.: Steiner & Cist	1780 Evans 16760	
Phil.: John Dunlap	1780 Evans 16761	
Balt.: M. K. Goddard	1780 Evans 16762	
Newbury-Port: John Mycall	1780 Evans 16763	
Bost.: For John Boyle	1780	AAS.
Bost.: For J. Boyle	1781	AAS.
Phil.: R. Aitken	1781	WL.
Phil.: Jos. Crukshank	1781	CHS.
Phil.: John Dunlap	1781	YALE.
Portsmouth: Daniel Fowle	1781	NYPL.
Hartford: Nath. Patten	1782 Evans 17521	
Chatham: Shepard Kollock	1782 Evans 17522	
Bost.: Robert Hodge	1782 (J. Q. Adams copy)	AAS.
Bost.: Nath. Coverly	1783	EI.
Bost.	1783 Evans 17916	
Norwich: John Trumbull	1783 Evans 17917	
Phil.	1784 Evans 18446	
Bost.: J. W. Folsom	1784	HCL.
Phil.: Young, Steward & M'Culloch	1785	AAS.
Litchfield: T. Collier	1786	AAS.
Bost.: T. & J. Fleet	1786 Evans 19607	
Trenton: Isaac Collins	1786 Evans 19608	
Hartford: Nath. Patten	1787 Evans 20333	
New-Brunswick: Shelly Arnett	1787 Evans 20334	
Bost.: J. W. Folsom	1788 Evans 21056	
Portsmouth: John Melcher	1788 Evans 21057	
Hartford, Nath. Patten	1788	YALE.
Bost.: T. & J. Fleet	1789	AAS. BM. NL.
N. Y.: Hodge, Allen & Campbell	1789 Evans 21796	
Phil.: John M'Culloch	1789 Evans 21797	
N. Y.: Samuel Loudon	1790 Evans 22462	
Phil.: For Robert Campbell	1790 Evans 22463	
New Haven: A. Morse	1790	YALE.

Phil.: Prichard & Hall	1790	AAS.
Phil.: James & Johnson	1791	AAS.
Hartford: Nath. Patten	1791 Evans 23325	
Hartford: Nath. Patten	1792	NYPL. EI.
Phil.: Jos. Crukshank	1792	AAS.
Phil.: T. & W. Bradford	[1793?]	AAS. JCB.
Portsmouth: J. Melcher	[1793?] Evans 25397	
N. Y.	1793 Evans 25398	
Phil.	[1793]	JCB.
New-Brunswick	1794 Evans 26887	
N. Y.: Sam'l Campbell	1794 Evans 26888	
Portsmouth: J. Melcher	1795	NYPL.
Phil.: Stewart & Cochran	1795	AAS.
N. Y.	1796 Evans 30349	
Bost.: J. White	[1797]	AAS.
N. Y.	1797 Evans 32047	
Phil.: Stewart & Cochran	1797	AAS.
Phil.: Robt. Cochran	1803	AAS.
Phil.: J. Bioren	1809	NYPL.
Harrisburgh: John Wyeth	1811	AAS.
Wilmington: Peter Brynberg	[1811?]	AAS.
Phil.: Mathew Carey	1814	HCL.
Phil.: Mathew Carey & Son	1817	AAS.
Phil.: Mathew Carey & Son	1818	COL. U. (T. C.)
Wilmington: Robt. Porter	1818	AAS.
Phil.: J. Bioren	1819	AAS. WL.
N. Y.: E. Duyckinck	1820	NYPL.
Wilmington: Robt. Porter	1822	AAS.
Dublin: John Gough	1795	AAS.
Glasgow: Niven, Napier & Khull	1807	AAS.
(Dilworth improved)		
"Dilworth's Spelling Book Improved"		
Albany	1796 Evans 30346	
Balt.: George Keatinge	1796 Evans 30347	
Washington, Pa.: Colerick, Beaumont & Hunter	1796 Evans 30348	

THE CIRCUS

"A mountebank, a threadbare juggler, and a fortune teller."

—*Comedy of Errors, v:1*

Can you remember the thrill that ran down your spine when you heard someone shout: "The circus is coming!" and you ran out to the street and heard, way up the avenue, the penetrating music of that famous

Worcester invention, the steam calliope? And the excitement with which you watched for the first appearance of the clown on his trick donkey, leading the parade of spangled ladies on their beautiful horses, fierce man-eating tigers in their carved and gilded cages, lumbering elephants, chattering monkeys and the whole glittering pageant so dear to your boyish heart? No doubt you still go to the circus, having your own children or those borrowed from your neighbors as an alibi, or perhaps you are even a member of the Circus Fans' Association and a faithful reader of that excellent circus magazine, "The White Tops."

If such things still thrill you, you will be interested to know that we have, during the past year, added to our noteworthy circus collection a number of the rarest and earliest of American circus and menagerie posters. The first of these is perhaps the earliest American menagerie poster which has survived. It is about three by six feet in size and is adorned with many fascinating woodcuts of the wonderful animals you could see for twenty-five cents at Easton on September 8, 1831 if you were so fortunate as to be there to visit the "American National Caravan." The poster tells us that you could see "The unicorn, or one horned Rhinoceros," the first specimen of "this rare and extraordinary animal" ever shown in the United States. Also a "pair of Mocos, animals not treated in natural history, nor ever before seen in this country." And you will want to be sure to see the "Royal tiger of Asia," for "the beautiful regularity of his stripes excites the admiration of every beholder." There are also monkeys, a jaguar, a camel, a lama, and many other animals, including two trained monkeys, Captain Dick and Dandy Jack, who will ride around the ring on a shetland pony. There will be "good music" but, we regret to state, no lions or elephants and, since this is a menagerie and not a circus, no clowns, riders or acrobats.

Following our second and third posters, we must journey to Clinton and the date is June 12, 1835. Here we will visit "The Association's celebrated and extensive menagerie and aviary from their Zoological Institute in the City of New-York." Four years had seen a considerable growth both in the size of the posters and the menageries which they so attractively advertised. The larger of these posters measures over six by nine feet and the smaller, for the same show, about three by seven feet.

On entering the tent, we find that they have not only secured several lions and an elephant and a bewildering array of other curious animals and birds, but that the keeper will enter the cages of the lions and tigers at half past three in the afternoon. And from the smaller poster we learn that the keeper is none other than the justly famous Isaac Van Amberg, who according to the old song:

Sticks his head in the lion's mouth
And leaves it there a while
And when he takes it out again
He greets you with a smile.

But at this early day the first of American wild animal trainers was not yet quite up to the thrilling feat described in the song, so we will have to be content to watch him as he "plays and fondles with the inmates [of the cages] alternately, and demonstrates the perfect subjugation of the whole groupe, to his unparalleled and apparently magic powers."

After visiting the other animals, perhaps we can muster up sufficient courage to take a ride on the back of that "majestic animal, the great male elephant," the proprietors having constructed for that purpose "a splendid saddle, trimmed and decorated after the Eastern style, similar to the print represented on large bill." The "Unicorn or rhinoceros" is still with the show but "the growth of its horn is much retarded as it continually thumps its head against the bars of its cage."

And we may also see "the gnu, or horned horse. So extraordinary is the structure of this animal, that some persons have doubted the reality of its existence, and have supposed it to be a creature merely of the artist's imagination. . . . In the shape of its body it evidently partakes of the horse, the ox, the stag and the antelope. It is fierce and vicious, and apparently untameable."

From the artistic standpoint, our most attractive circus poster is one which we recently purchased. It was drawn on stone by G. T. Sanford in 1846 and executed by G. & W. Endicott of New York. Its central figure, surrounded by seven charming vignettes, represents the once famous bareback rider, "Madame Louisa Howard. As she appeared in her unequaled equestrian act. Welch & Mann's National Amphitheatre, Philadelphia." At the bottom of the poster appears the statement: "Welch & Mann's National Circus, the most extensive in the United States, consisting of over 150 men and horses, will exhibit [at Greenfield August 10th 1846]." This lovely lithograph, which measures 29½ by 24 inches, is not mentioned in Peters' "America on stone."

The greatest of all American circus clowns was Dan Rice who, on June 21, 1859, came with his show to Worcester. The colored woodcut poster for this thrilling entertainment measures 4⅔ by 6¾ feet in size and was recently presented to our circus collection. It features "The wonderful elephant Lalla Rookh as she appears in Dan Rice's Great Show" and the five poses of this remarkably trained pachyderm which we see represented on the poster, demonstrate that this particular circus was well worth our patronage. We are especially intrigued by the portrait in the center of the poster, where she is represented as walking a tight rope with her two "nigh" feet both in the air at once!

Our collection contains many important books on the American circus, from Philip Astley's "The Modern riding-master," Philadelphia, 1776 (another

copy in Dr. Rosenbach's collection) to Clyde Beattie's "The Big cage." There are rare handbills advertising the earliest elephants and camels, Ricketts' and Vilalliaive's pioneer shows, Barnum's early and later ventures, and scores of others, down to last season's posters for Ringling's and the other better circuses of today.

No library in the country is so actively interested as is ours in gathering the books, pamphlets, posters, handbills, music, and photographs which go to make up the romantic history of the American circus, and no library could be a more fitting depository for the splendid collections of circus literature now in private hands. If the half dozen splendid privately owned circus collections of the country could eventually gravitate to us, they would find a cordial welcome, and it would be a matter of great satisfaction to their owners to know that America's greatest historical library would preserve for future generations the source materials for the history of America's most typical and best loved form of entertainment, the circus.

CAPTIVITIES

"To set him free from his captivity."

—8 *Henry VI, iv:5*

No story of Indian captivity is more interesting or rarer in its first edition than that of the Reverend John Williams of Deerfield. Its scarcity is all the more evident from the fact that in our great storehouse of New England source books we have, until this year, never had but a pitiful headless and tailless fragment of the "Redeemed captive returned to Zion." Boston, 1707. But now, thanks to the generosity of Mr. Frank C. Deering, we have a beautiful copy in its original binding, with only the title in facsimile. This copy has as an added attraction, the rare printed book label of "Jacob Cushing, His Book. 1764," and is preserved in a half morocco solander case by Riviere.

The popularity of this captivity is very evident from the frequency with which its story has been retold in scores of historical works in addition to the numerous reprints of the original narrative. A defective copy of the New London [1776] edition was also secured this year.

Of the twenty-one editions of the "Redeemed captive" described by Dr. Wilberforce Eames in the bibliography appended to the Springfield, 1908 edition, the American Antiquarian Society has thirteen, the Ayer collection twelve, and Mr. F. C. Deering seventeen. The American Antiquarian Society library has the following editions, as well as numerous other works by or about Rev. John Williams:

1st ed.	Boston, 1707 (title in facsimile)
4th ed.	Boston, 1773 (the sermon only)
5th ed.	Boston, 1774
[6th ed.]	New London, [1776] (lacks title and last leaf)
7th ed.	Greenfield, 1793
8th ed.	Boston, 1795
9th ed.	Greenfield, 1800
10th ed.	New Haven, 1802
11th ed.	Brookfield, 1811
13th ed.	New York, 1833
16th ed.	Greenfield, 1837
18th ed.	Northampton, 1853
21st ed.	Springfield, 1908 (with bibliography)

THE REVOLUTION

"Here's fine revolution!"

—Hamlet, v:1

One of the most important events leading up to the Revolutionary War was the Stamp Act Congress held in New York in 1765 to which nine of the colonies sent delegates. That the deliberations of this convention were of great interest in England as well as America is evident from the flood of pamphlet literature which they called forth. Mr. M. B. Jones has recently given us a copy of what was probably the second separate

appearance of the proceedings of this Congress, printed in London in 1767. It has the following title:

"Authentic account of the proceedings of the Congress held at New-York, in MDCCLXV, on the subject of the American Stamp Act. [London: Printed for J. Almon], MDCCLXVII. Price one shilling." [2], 37 p., 8vo. Sabin 2444 locates copies only at Harvard and the New York State Library, the latter copy, however, having been destroyed when that library was burned. In addition to these, the Library of Congress has a copy and there may be a few others. This edition also appears bound up in Almon's "Collection of tracts." London, 1766-1767, Vol. III, No. 2, and in same, London, 1773, Vol. I, No. 1 (Library of Congress catalogue).

It is probable that the first edition of these deliberations, outside of the contemporary newspapers, was that with the title: "Proceedings of the Congress at New-York" [October 7-25, 1765] [Colophon:] "Annapolis: Printed by Jonas Green, printer to the province, 1766." 28 p., 35cm, a copy of which is in the Library of Congress. Haven, in the appendix to Thomas' "History of Printing," 1874, Vol. II, p. 590, describes a Philadelphia, 1767 edition of the "Authentic account" with 37 p., 8vo. This entry is repeated by Hildeburn, Sabin 53537, and Winsor, Vol. VI, p. 74, but it is probable that this is in reality identical with the first English edition which we have just secured. There was also a Philadelphia, 1813 edition, 29 p., 8vo., according to Sabin 53537 and Winsor. It was reprinted as: "Journal of the first congress of the American colonies." New York, 1845, copies being in BPL, LC, HEH, NYPL, and YALE.

Perhaps the most distinguished of all the Revolutionary army chaplains was the Reverend Israel Evans who had just secured his M.A. from the College of New Jersey, now Princeton, as the first guns of the war were still echoing from Bunker Hill. Born in Pennsyl-

vania of a line of Welsh clergymen ancestors, Evans graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1772 and as soon as he had his M.A. in 1775 was appointed chaplain in the First New York Regiment of the Line. The following year found him serving as chaplain to the Second Regiment and later on he served with the Third New Hampshire Regiment, having become Brigade Chaplain before he was mustered out. He served under the command of Generals Enoch Poor, John Sullivan, and John Stark, and his term of service lasted from August 3, 1775 until peace was declared at the end of the war.

Evans was an ardent patriot, and there are many stories of his bravery in the field, where he served also as military aid and was frequently under fire. His Revolutionary service took him to Ticonderoga, into the Indian infested wilderness of the Genesee Country on the Sullivan expedition, and finally to Yorktown, where he stood at Washington's side during the battle.

Evans was popular with both officers and men; he was a forceful speaker; was "fond of a good horse, good music and good living"; and lived and died a splendid example of the active, courageous Christian gentleman. After the war he became the second pastor of the Old North Church at Concord, New Hampshire, a post which he held from 1789 to 1797. He served as chaplain of the Convention for the revision of the New Hampshire constitution in 1791-2. He became a trustee of Dartmouth College in 1793, and remained on their board until his death on March 9, 1807. On the death of his widow, his estate went to Dartmouth for the founding of the Evans Professorship of Oratory and Belles-lettres.¹

Evans' published works are few but interesting and rare, and our Society is fortunate in having all but the first of the six sermons in pamphlet form which he published, two of the finest, his discourses at Yorktown

¹Rev. Israel Evans. By J. C. Thorne in *Granite Monthly*, November, 1902.

and at New York having been presented during the year by Mr. M. B. Jones.

All but the last of Evans' sermons were published while he was serving as chaplain in the Revolution, and were printed for distribution among the officers and men who heard them delivered in the camps of the Continental army or in the adjacent churches.

The first was a sermon of thanksgiving delivered before the army in 1778, and is the only one not yet in our collection. The second was delivered at Easton, Pennsylvania in 1779 before the western army, immediately after its successful campaign against the Iroquois, known today as the Sullivan Expedition. Our copy formerly belonged to General Henry Dearborn and contains his autograph and that of Eliphelet Dearborn. This was followed in 1780 by a funeral sermon on the death of Brigadier General Enoch Poor, commanding officer of Evans' brigade. Our copy contains the autograph of the patriot, Samuel Adams, and a presentation inscription to his son signed by the author. In 1782 Evans delivered a discourse on the battlefield of Yorktown before the troops under the command of the Marquis de Lafayette "on the memorable occasion of the surrender of the British army." The published sermon is dedicated to Lafayette. After peace was declared in 1783 Evans found himself in New York where he delivered a sermon in St. George's Chapel "before a brigade of Continental troops and a number of citizens" on the day set aside by Congress "as a day of public thanksgiving for the blessings of independence, liberty and peace." In 1791 while he was chaplain of the Constitutional Convention, Evans delivered an election sermon at Concord before the General Court of the State of New Hampshire, this being the last of the published sermons of this old patriot of which we can find a record.

The list of Evans' published sermons is as follows:

A discourse, delivered on the 18th day of December, 1777, the day of publick thanksgiving, appointed by the Honourable Continental

Congress, by the Reverend Israel Evans, A.M. Chaplain of General Poor's Brigade, and now published at the request of the General and officers of the said brigade, to be distributed among the soldiers gratis. Lancaster: Printed by Francis Bailey. M.DCC.LXXVIII. 24 p., 12mo. CHS. HCL. PU.

A discourse, delivered at Easton, on the 17th of October, 1779, to the officers and soldiers of the Western Army, after their return from an expedition against the Five Nations of hostile Indians. By the Reverend Israel Evans, A.M. and Chaplain to General Poor's Brigade. Now published at the particular request of the generals and field officers of that army: and to be distributed among the soldiers. Gratis. Philadelphia: Printed by Thomas Bradford, at the Coffee-House. M.DCC.LXXIX. 40 p., 8vo. AAS. JCB. LCP. LC. MHS. NYPL. NHSL.

An oration, delivered at Hackinsack, on the tenth of September, 1780. At the interment of the Honorable Brigadier Enoch Poor, General of the New-Hampshire Brigade. By the Reverend Israel Evans, A. M. and Chaplain to the said brigade. Published by desire of the officers of the New-Hampshire troops, and a number of gentlemen in Exeter. Newbury-Port: Printed and sold by John Mycall. MDCCLXXXI. 36 p., 4to. AAS. BA. HCL. LC.

A Discourse delivered near York in Virginia, on the memorable occasion of the surrender of the British army to the allied forces of America and France, before the brigade of New York troops and the division of American light-infantry, under the command of the Marquis de la Fayette. By Israel Evans, A. M. Chaplain to the troops of New-Hampshire. On the thirteenth day of December, the day of general thanksgiving, this discourse, nearly in its present form, was delivered in the second Presbyterian church in Philadelphia. The author is indebted for its publication to the generosity of a number of gentlemen in this city; and it is principally intended for the gratification of the brave soldiery fighting in the cause of America and mankind. Philadelphia: Printed by Francis Bailey, in Market-street. M.DCC.LXXXII. 45, [1] p., 8vo. Dedicated to Lafayette and contains on last page a six stanza poem addressed to the American army. AAS. BA. BPL. HSP. JCB. LC. NYPL.

A Discourse, delivered in New-York, before a brigade of Continental troops, and a number of citizens, assembled in St. George's Chapel, on the 11th December, 1783, the day set apart by the recommendation of the United States in Congress, as a day of public thanksgiving for the blessings of independence, liberty and peace, By the Rev. Israel Evans, A. M. Chaplain in the American army. Published, and sold by John Holt, Printer to the State of New-York. [1783]. 23 p., 8vo. AAS. BA. HCL. JCB. PU.

A Sermon, delivered at Concord, before the Hon. General Court of the State of Newhampshire, at the annual election, holden on the first

Wednesday in June, M.DCC.XCI. By the Rev. Israel Evans, A.M. Pastor of the church in Concord. Concord: Printed by George Hough, for the Honourable General Court. M.DCC.XCI. 35 p., Svo. AAS. BA. BM. LC. MHS. NHSL.

"The Battle of the Kegs" was one of the most popular ballads of the Revolution, and the best known of the patriotic songs of Philadelphia's famous signer of the Declaration of Independence, Francis Hopkinson, whose son Joseph was to win still greater fame as the author of "Hail Columbia." This mock heroic ballad of twenty-two stanzas celebrated the consternation among the British ships at anchor in the Delaware during the British occupation of Philadelphia in 1777, when some kegs of gunpowder, constructed to explode on contact, were floated down upon them by the Americans. One small boat was wrecked and at least one person was killed, but little serious damage resulted to the British fleet except to the nerves of its personnel. A number of shots were fired at the floating kegs in an attempt to explode them, but the principal result of the adventure was the composition of Hopkinson's song which he printed in the *Pennsylvania Packet* on March 4, 1778. It immediately became popular in the camps of the patriot army and throughout the country, and was at once reprinted both in pamphlet and broadside ballad form, rivalling the derisive British ballad, "Yankee Doodle," to the tune of which Hopkinson's song was sung.

"The Battle of the kegs" is an exceedingly rare item in any early edition. It does not appear in Evans or Wegelin, and Sabin and the Library of Congress catalogue include only the 1866 reprint. Ford's "Massachusetts Broad-sides," Nos. 3172-3, locates two editions in the Boston Public Library printed about 1800. The one with three woodcuts at the top, which was reprinted in facsimile in Winslow's "American broad-side verse," New Haven, 1930, p. 153, is identical with two of our copies which were in all probability printed in Boston by N. Coverly about 1800, since they

are in the large collection of Coverly ballads which Isaiah Thomas bought of the publisher.

We have just secured, through the generosity of Mr. M. B. Jones, what may well be an unique copy of an earlier edition. At the right of a crude woodcut of a keg appears the caption title: "The Battle of the kegs. Together with The chearful wife." Then follows in double column the two ballads and at the foot of the second column is the colophon: "Sold [by T. & J. Fleet] at the Bible and Heart Cornhill, Boston." Since T. & J. Fleet were located at the Bible and Heart in Cornhill from 1780 on, we have tentatively assigned the date 1780 to this edition of the ballad. It is not mentioned by Ford or other bibliographers.

Another amusing satirical poem of the Revolution and in this case, one of English origin, is "The Tears of the Foot Guards, upon their departure for America: Written by an ensign of the army. [two lines quoted] London: Printed for G. Kearsly, in Fleet-Street. MDCCLXXVI." [4], 12 p., 4to. This clever satire was published anonymously in London in 1776 just as the battalion consisting of men drafted from the First, Third, and Coldstream regiments of the Foot Guards was about to set out for service in America. The poem represents the Guards as a lot of cowardly, pleasure loving fops who mourned the necessity of leaving behind the soft living and the beautiful ladies of the court. One of the Guardsmen is made to say:

Spare my dear person if I'm forced from town,
Nor on the plains of Boston lay me down.

Have I, for years, in milk of roses lav'd,
To be by painted savages enslav'd.

Here let me stay—and simper o'er my tea,
Indeed the ocean has no charms for me!

Ye soldiers, who have better nerves than mine
May serve the King—but I must now resign.

It was but natural that this attack on a famous battalion of the British army should have called forth an equally spirited anonymous reply. It was entitled: "An Answer to The Tears of the Foot Guards, in which that respectable corps are vindicated from the charges of puppyism and cowardice. [etc., 5 lines] London: Printed for G. Kearsly, in Fleet-Street. MDCCLXXVI." [2], 21 p., 4to. We have recently secured fine copies of both of these poems in first edition. The John Carter Brown Library and Boston Athenaeum have the second edition of the first poem in 16 pages, also published in 1776. The Library of Congress has both editions of the first poem as well as the answer, which is also in the John Carter Brown Library.

"A book! O rare one!"

—Cymbaline, v:4

The first important European history of the Revolutionary War, which is still little known in America, is a German work entitled: "Geschichte der Kriege in und ausser Europa. . . ." It was published in "Nürnberg, bey Gabriel Nicolaus Raspe" in thirty parts from 1776 to 1784 and is important not only because it was appearing while the war was in progress, but especially on account of its profusion of hand colored, folding, copper-plate maps and engraved portraits of the leading American officers.

Only two or three perfect sets of this work have ever appeared for sale in America, and that in the John Carter Brown Library is the only other set we have located. Sabin 27213 described only eight of the thirty parts and located no copy. Mr. C. F. Heartman is the only one to have described and sold a perfect set at auction (Heartman auction 59, Sept. 27, 1916, No. 30), and it does not appear in dealers' lists or in the printed catalogues of the more important public or private libraries.

Our fine and perfect set is in its original binding in

seven volumes (as is the John Carter Brown copy) and came originally from the library of Baron von Hirschberg, Castle Weiherberg, Oberpfalz, Bavaria, and each volume contains his armorial bookplate. This valuable set was recently presented by Mr. Chandler Bullock.

As the title states, this is a "History of war in and outside of Europe from the beginning of the revolt of the British colonies in North America to the present time." In spite of the fact that the work attempts to cover all European as well as American military operations from 1776 to 1784, the larger part of the set is taken up with the history of the American Revolution then in progress. Out of the thirty parts, eleven relate entirely to America, another eleven deal largely with the struggle of our colonies and only eight contain comparatively little American material. Though the work is anonymous, it was probably compiled by or under the editorship of G. N. Raspe, the publisher, whose name is signed to one of the notices to the reader. Much of it is taken from contemporary documents and other parts of the narrative, as well as the illustrative material, seem to have been copied to some extent from contemporary British histories, or from the newspapers and periodicals of the day. The desire of the publisher to make the work as accurate as possible is evident from the following notice in Part 3: "Being unable to get trustworthy information, and being unwilling to copy accounts which are obviously lies, this volume is somewhat abbreviated, but we will make up for it in later volumes."

The work may be described as follows:

Geschichte der Kriege in und ausser Europa vom Anfange des Aufstandes der Brittischen Kolonien in Nordamerika an. . . . [Imprint of all parts after the first two which have only the date:] Nürnberg, bey Gabriel Nicolaus Raspe, 1776 [-1784]. Titles vary. 30 parts in 7 vols., maps, plates, ports., 4to., original full sprinkled calf, edges cut.

VOLUME I

PART 1, 1776. [6], 112 p., Folding "Plan de Boston"; folding colored map: "L'Amerique septentrionale. A Nuremberg 1776. Ches G. N. Raspe." (I. M. Dorn sc.). This part relates exclusively to America.

PART 2, 1776. 84, [2] p. There is an error in the pagination which skips from p. 6 to 9 without omitting any of the text. Folding "Prospect von Quebec"; folding map: "Karte von der Insel Montreal und den gegenden Umher, nach den Manuscripten der Karten, Grundrisse und Tagebücher bey der Marine entworfen, von N. Bellin Ingénieur und Hydrographen der Marine ward von den Englaendern erobert, im August 1760." [with inset plan of the city]. Following the text is a leaf of "Nachricht" signed by Gabriel Nicolaus Raspe, not in the copy described by Heartman. Relates entirely to the French and Indian War.

PART 3, 1777. [2], 127, [1] p. Folding "Plan von Quebec"; folding colored map: "Karte von Neu England New York und Pensilvanien." Relates entirely to America.

PART 4, 1777. [2], 122, [1] p. There is an error in the pagination which skips from 104 to 125 and continues in error to the end of the part. The last page should be numbered 114 instead of 122. Plan of "Crown-Point sonst Fort St. Frederic, am See Champlain in Neu-England." Relates entirely to America.

VOLUME II

PART 5, 1777. [2], 134, [2] p. Relates entirely to America.

PART 6, 1777. 111, [1] p. Plan: "Grundriss der Stadt Philadelphia," p. [3-4]; folding colored map: "Grundriss des Nördlichen Theils der Neujorks Insel nebst den am 16. Novbr. 1776. eroberten Fort Washington nun das Fort Knÿphausen genannt und dem Fort Lee." Relates entirely to America.

PART 7, 1777. [2], 109 p. Lacks unnumbered leaf of "Nachricht" (mentioned by Heartman), stating that the plan of the military operations of 1776, secured from the British Admiralty called for by the title, would be issued with the next part. In its place in our copy, but not in that described by Heartman, is a colored folding map: "Der bewohnteste Theil von New Engelland nemlich die Provinzen Massachusetts Bay und New Hampshire die Colonien von Conecticut und Rhode Island. (C. H. Stage excud. Aug. Vind.)" Relates entirely to America.

PART 8, 1777. [2], 117, [1] p. Folding colored "Plan von den Operationen der Koeniglichen Armee unter dem General Sir William Howe in Neuyorck und Ost-Neujersey gegen die Americaner unter Comando des General Washington, vom 12. October bis 28. November. 1776. wobey vorzüglich die

Affaire bey White Plains. am 28. October vorgestellt wird." Relates entirely to America.

VOLUME III

PART 9, 1777. 120 p. Ports: "John Hancock. Praesident des Americane Congresses."; "George Washington. Esqr. Americanischer Generalissimus." Relates entirely to America.

PART 10, 1778. 128 p., including index of first ten parts. Folding "Plan der Gegend und Stadt von Philadelphia." Relates entirely to America.

PARTS 11-12, 1778. (Double number). 92 p. Ports.: "Dr Benjamin Franklin gebohrn zu Boston den 17. Janrii 1706."; "Commodore Hopkins. Commandeur en Chef der Ameri. Flotte.;" "Der Americanische Gener. Arnold.;" "Israel Putnam. Esqr. General-Major der Americaner.;" "Charles Lee. Esqr. Americanischer General-Major.;" "Robert Rogers. Commandeur der Americaner." Relates entirely to America.

VOLUME IV

PART 13, 1778. 104 p., Lacks leaf of "Nachricht" mentioned by Heartman. Ports.: "David Wooster. Esqr. Comāndr bey der Provincial Armee in America.;" "Major-General, John Sullivan." Three fourths of this part relate to America, the rest to Europe.

PART 14, 1778. [2], 90 p. Folding table: "Ordre de Bataille" . . . (printed); 2 folding colored tables (Heartman describes them as maps): "Ordre de Bataille der Kayser. König. Armée. 1778.;" and: "Ordre de Bataille der König. Preusi. Armée. 1778." [on same sheet: "Ordre de Bataille der König. Preussi. Prinz Heinrich. Armée."] Half of part American, half European.

PART 15, 1778. [2], 114 p., Folding colored map: "Kriegs-Cardte von den König Preuss. und Chur Sächsischen Einmarch in Böhmen unter Comando Sr. K. H. des Prinzen Heinrichs d. 28. Julÿ. 1778.;" folding colored map: "Kriegs-Cardte von den Einmarch Sr. Maj des Königs in Preussen in Böhmen. 1778." Only a small part relates to America. Bound in after this part, but not a part of the "Geschichte der Kriege," is a contemporary German treatise on martial law.

VOLUME V

PART 16, 1778. [2], 90 p. Folding colored map: "Carte von Boehmen Maehren Schlesien und Lausitz. Nürnberg auf Kosten der Raspischen Handlung." Only a small part relates to America.

PART 17, 1779. [2], 101 p. About one third of the part relates to America.

PART 18, 1779. [2], 94 p. Folding colored map: "Kriegs-Charte von den Kaiserlichen und Königlichen Überfall und Wegnahme des Bloklaus bey Nieder Schwedeldorf . . . 1779." About one third relates to America.

PART 19, 1779. 123 p. Folding colored map: "Karte von der Insel St. Lucia von M. B. Ing. de la Marine 1758." About half relates to America.

PART 20, 1779. 98 p., including index to parts 11-20. Plate showing obverse and reverse of two German medals of 1779, "J. S. Leitner fec." Copy described by Heartman lacked this plate but had a portrait and folding plate not in this copy. Only a small part relates to America.

VOLUME VI

PART 21, 1780. 102 p. Folding colored map: "Karte von der Insel Grenada und den Grenadillen in Nord America, unter den zwölften Grad der Breite. Gezeichnet von M. Bellin Ing. de la Marine 1758." Map bound by mistake with part 22. Relates almost entirely to America.

PART 22, 1781. 96 p. Map: "Die Meerenge von Gibraltar." Map bound by mistake with part 23. Relates almost entirely to America.

PART 23, 1781. 100 p. Folding colored map, without title, of the islands of Jersey and Guernsey. Map bound by mistake with part 21. Relates almost entirely to America.

PART 24, 1781. 96 p. Folding colored map on thick paper: "Carte des Isles de Maiorque, Minorque et Yvice. Par Mr. Bellin Ingenieur du Roy et de la Marine communiquée au Public par les Heritiers de Homann, en l'an 1756. a Nuremberg." With two insert maps. Relates mainly to America.

PART 25, 1782. 78, [2] p. Folding map of the "West Indien." Relates mainly to America.

PART 26, 1782. 108 p. Folding colored map: "Karte von dem Eylande Jamaica Durch den Hrn Bellin Ingr. de la Marine 1758." (S. v. Dorn sc.). About half relates to America.

PARTS 27-28, 1783. (Double number). 127 p. Folding plate, with text below: "Prospect von Gibraltar . . . 1782 . . ."; folding plate: "Vostellung der Schwimmenden Batterien von Gibraltar. 1782." Only a small part relates to America.

PART 29, 1783. 100 p. Folding colored map: "Carte von der Insel Terre-Neuve entworfen von Bellin. (Nürnberg in der Raspischen Handlung)." Largely relates to America.

PART 30, 1784. 78, [10] p., including index of parts 21-30. Largely relates to America, including the peace treaties and the author's reflections on the outcome of the Revolution.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

"Justice! the law! my ducats!"

—*Merchant of Venice, ii:8*

Though we have been for many years one of the fortunate libraries designated by the Government as a depository for a full set of the current public documents, we are still searching for some of those which appeared before there was any systematic distribution to the great libraries.

The documents issued before the War of 1812 are particularly hard to secure and very few libraries have even fairly good collections of them. The Library of Congress itself does not possess a complete set and ours, though one of the half dozen best collections in this field, still has many gaps.

We were, therefore, particularly glad to secure as a gift of Mrs. Helen B. Gilman, daughter of our late member, Governor Simeon E. Baldwin, her ancestor Roger Sherman's own copies of the following very rare eighteenth century documents, many of them containing Sherman's autograph and notes. Several of these are not in the Library of Congress and one of them, a 1793 Senate report on weights and measures, is believed to be unique. Mrs. Gilman's gift also included eight manuscript volumes on the history of the various branches of the Simeon E. Baldwin family. It gave us a particular thrill to secure these early government documents, especially as they had originally belonged to one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The list is as follows:

Journals of Congress, 1774-1788, 15 vols. in 10

U. S. Senate Journal, 2 Cong., 2 sess., 1792 [-1793]. 1 vol.

Session laws, 2 Cong., 2 sess., 1793. 21 pieces, folio.

OTHER AMERICANA

"Where America, the Indies?"

—*Comedy of Errors, iii:2*

Mr. George T. Watkins of Boston has for many years been a student of the picturesque history of the

western frontier. He has bought almost every history and biography, journal and book of travels which has appeared on the subject. Having had the fun of reading these fascinating volumes as they came out, he has now decided to share them with us and from time to time, during the past two years, has sent us a package of these interesting books which we need so badly, but which our modest budget does not permit us to buy. During the twelvemonth he has given us seventy-eight volumes from his personal library, a precedent which we hope will be followed by many others, members and non-members alike.

Two variant issues (both unique) of a very rare and early set of engravings of the discoverers of America have been presented to the library by Mr. C. S. Brigham. They were issued under the title: "*Americae Retectio*" and were drawn by Joannes Stradanus of Antwerp and engraved by the famous Dutch engraver, Adrian Collaert. The first issue was published in Antwerp about 1585 and our third issue about 1600. Two copies of a second issue are known, as well as two sets of a second series of plates by the same artist. (Sabin 92665-92667). The first of the four plates of the series has a representation of the globe in the center with portraits of Vespucci and Columbus at the sides. Allegorical figures complete the plate. The other three plates represent Columbus, Vespucci, and Magellan standing or sitting in the prows of their vessels, and surrounded in the sea or air by mythological and allegorical figures.

Mr. Brigham also presented a scarce American edition of Brissot de Warville's "*New travels in the United States.*" New York: T. & J. Swords for Berry & Rogers, 1792, other copies being in NYHS and NYPL. This appears to be the first American edition, the second, Boston, 1797, also being in our library.

We always like to better our poor copies of important books, especially Mathers. For many years we have had a pitiful cripple of Increase Mather's "*Medita-*

tions on the glory of the Heavenly world." Boston, 1711 (Holmes 73). Now, thanks to Mr. Jones, we have a good copy, lacking only the final leaf, our copy having the Benjamin Eliot imprint.

Though we already had many of Ben Franklin's writings and imprints on our shelves, including notable files of his newspapers and almanacs, we have never until this year had the satisfaction of adding the first edition of his "Experiments and observations on electricity." London, 1769. And this recalls the famous kite story which, we regret to hear, some of our modern historians are inclined to discredit. Can't they leave us any of the childhood yarns of our most admired heroes? George and his hatchet have joined Santa Claus among the myths; they tell us that Ethan Allen never even mentioned the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress before the door of Ticonderoga; and now they are belittling Paul Revere's horsemanship. But we still have old Put and the wolf and the story of how Isaiah Thomas, with a price on his head, sent off his press and types to Worcester while he shouldered his musket and started off down the road towards the sound of rifle fire on the way to Lexington and Concord.

One of the earliest English accounts of New Netherlands will be found in George Gardyner's "A Description of the New World . . . London, Printed [by Nathanael Brent] for Robert Leybourn . . . , 1651." [16], 187, [1], p., small 8vo. Over fifty years ago Sabin described this as "A volume of extreme rarity," and it certainly has not lost any of its elusiveness in a half century. There are, however, a number of recorded copies, in addition to the one we secured this year. To be sure, ours has seven leaves in photostat, but we can always hope that another imperfect copy will turn up some day to complete it. Such things do sometimes happen! There are other copies in the following libraries, and doubtless in others: HCL, HEH (Lefferts-Church copy), JCB (Huth copy), NYPL (Brin-

ley copy). There were also copies in the following private collections: Ashburton (lacks one leaf), Barlow, Crane (imperfect), DePuy, Halsey, Huntington (duplicate sale 1917), Murphy, Quaritch (1914), Dr. Rosenbach (1914), George D. Smith (1921), Stevens ("Nuggets," 1862). Undoubtedly several of these latter entries are duplications.

Let us join this early traveller and visit one or two familiar places as he saw them some 283 years ago:

"The principall [town of the middle New England colony] is Boston fairly built, the great street is neer half a mile long, full of wel-furnished shops of merchandize of all sorts. Here is resident a Councill, and the Governour, which is yearly chosen from amongst them: this town hath a good port, called the Bay of Boston, with many ships, which is secured with a castle, guarded with souldiers and ordnance. Neer Boston lyeth Charles Town, and five miles into the country is the town of Cambridge, that hath a University with many students . . . They [not the students!] punish sin as severely as the Jews did in old time, but not with so good a warrant. And they have brought the Indians into great awe, but not to any Gospell knowledge."

And now let us see what New York City looked like in its infancy:

"To the southwest of New England, lyeth the Dutch plantation. It hath good ground, and good ayr, but few of that nation inhabit there, which maketh that there is few plantations in the land, and but one village, whose inhabitants are part English and part Dutch. Here is resident the Governour appointed by the West India Company. This village lyeth on Hudsons River [latitude?] in 40 and a half, three miles within the mouth of the river, and almost joyning to a fort that hath guns, but they are unmounted. There is the Fort of Orange [Albany], 30 miles up the said river, and there is a mill to saw boards for the colony: they have here indifferent plenty of English and Indian

corn, but the best profit is the trade with the natives for bever, and other skins. Those that trade here pay 16 in the hundred custome to the West India Company of Holland. These Dutch are mischievous neighbours, for with their Indian trade they supply the natives with guns and ammunitiion, which in time may prove their own confusion, and doth already prejudice their neighbours."

"The deplorable state of New-England by reason of a covetous and treacherous governour, and pusillanimous counsellors . . . London, Printed in the year 1708" is the last of three very rare tracts regarding the corrupt administration of Governor Dudley and the quarrel with him over the charter. The first, "A Memorial of the present deplorable state of New-England . . . Printed [probably in London] in the year, MDCCVII . . ." is in the British Museum; this is answered in: "A Modest enquiry into the ground and occasions of a late pamphlet . . . London: Printed in the year, 1707," a copy being in the John Carter Brown Library. "The Deplorable state of New-England," London, 1708, is in our collection and at least seven other American libraries. (AAS, BA, HCL, HEH, [lacks two leaves] JCB, LC [lacks two leaves], NYPL, and Watkinson L.) (Sabin 62560, 49822, 19639). (All three are reprinted in Mass. Hist. Soc. Col., 5 ser., Vol. 6).

The last of this series (Church 831) was probably by Alexander Holmes, his initials being signed to the dedication. It is severely critical of Dudley and relates particularly to the unsuccessful expedition against Port Royal in 1707. Though the English edition is scarce, the American edition, printed in Boston, is far rarer, only two copies being known. Its title page follows that of the first edition, with the addition of one line: "Reprinted 1721." It is a 12mo pamphlet of 36 pages. The copy which we recently secured has four leaves in photostat while that in the Massachusetts Historical Society is perfect. (Evans 2214).

Those of us who have never before passed through a financial crisis are apt to think that the worries and problems of our day are new to the world and that other men in other times have not had to face a similar situation. But the good people of two hundred years ago had difficulties very similar to ours and they tackled them in much the same way.

One of the very rarest of early Massachusetts currency tracts is entitled: "The Present melancholy circumstances of the province consider'd, and methods for redress humbly proposed, in a letter from one in the country to one in Boston." [Caption title.] [Colophon:] "Boston: Printed for B. Gray, and J. Edwards, at their shops on the north and south side of the Town-House, in King-Street, 1719." 16 p., 16 mo. The copy which we recently secured is one of but three known, the others being in the Boston Public Library (Brinley copy No. 1433) and the Massachusetts Historical Society.

The unknown author of this tract is, of course, concerned with the disappearance of gold and silver from circulation, much of it having gone abroad to pay for merchandise which the colonies did not manufacture and for luxuries which they could very well do without. He says: "For what is imported and spent in the province must be paid for by export from it; and if the produce of our labour won't do it, our silver and gold must go (or rather is gone) to make it up."

He also thought that there were altogether too many middle-men, each taking his profit which, of course, added to the burden of the consumer. "Their meer handing of goods one to another, no more increases any wealth in the province, than persons at a fire increase the water in a pail, by passing it thro' twenty or forty hands . . . Needless retailers, with respect to any publick benefit, are really idlers; they help to spend what is raised or imported, but produce neither by their labour."

He then sets forth his plan for remedying the situation. "Let not merchants import needless commodi-

ties . . . Let no wool, hides, leather, grain nor candles be exported, when at a dear price [in the home market]. Let us grow more frugal in furnishing and adorning our houses, in our cloths, food and drink. . . Let us be diligent and laborious to raise, produce, make as much as we can for our own support, as to food, raiment, tools, utensils, . . . and buy no more of imported goods than necessity requires, I say, observing these rules would soon turn the scales, and better our circumstances. I'm humbly of opinion, that a thousand schemes about banks and paper-money, would not help us like this. If this course were well followed a few years, we should then live more on our own produce, than now we do; and our export in fish, oyl, whalebone, horses, lumber &c. would far more than pay for necessary importations, and therefore the overplus would naturally (as it were) return in silver and gold, and so we would have such money as plenty as ever. . . .

"We in the country think, that plotting heads, proud hearts, and idle hands, will never maintain a people; and that a close following [of] the wheel within doors, and the plough without are much better and stronger politicks."

The same anonymous author wrote a continuation of this subject in a pamphlet entitled: "An addition to the present melancholy circumstances . . ." [Boston 1719], a copy of which is in the Massachusetts Historical Society.

One of the important worthies of colonial Virginia was Richard Bland, son of a wealthy planter, graduate of William and Mary College, a member of the House of Burgesses, the first House of Delegates under the state constitution, and of the first two Continental Congresses. He was one of the most vigorous exponents of his day of the rights of the colony as opposed to the royal governors and their satellites, and was particularly vigorous in his fight for lower salaries for the pampered and none too spiritual clergy, brought over

from England to prepare their parishioners for a better world whether they liked it or not.

Bland's half dozen writings are so rare in their original editions that two of them have disappeared altogether, and scarcely a great library has more than one of them. Our library had none at all until a few days ago, when we secured a slightly imperfect copy of one of the two pamphlets supporting the rights of the General Assembly to enact legislation for the reduction of the salaries of the clergy. It is entitled: "The Colonel dismounted: or the Rector vindicated. In a letter addressed to his Reverence: containing a dissertation upon the constitution of the colony. By Common Sense. [2 lines] Williamsburg: Printed by Joseph Royle, MDCCLXIV." [1764]. [2], 30, xxvii p., small 4to. Lacks pp. 5-8. This item is so rare that it does not appear in Evans or Sabin, and only a type-written copy is in the Virginia State Library (Swem 427a). We have been able to trace only one other slightly imperfect original copy, that in the Library of Congress, though pp. 19-29 are reprinted in the William and Mary College Quarterly, Vol. 19, July 1910, p. 31-41.

The good people of 1791 were just as much interested in the exciting story of the pursuit and capture of a fugitive from justice and just as apt to take the part of the criminal as they are today. So it is not surprising that the narrative of the capture, trial, and execution of Whiting Sweeting of Stephentown, New York, should have gone through numerous editions, especially since many people considered that his sentence was harsher than the circumstances warranted. In attempting to serve Sweeting with a warrant for trespass, the local constable and a small posse surrounded the culprit in a dark wood as he was attempting to escape from his home. In the ensuing scuffle, Sweeting struck out with a knife and one Darius Quimby had the misfortune to be in the way. When the fight was over and Sweeting had been duly

arrested, it was found that Quimby was seriously wounded. He died shortly after, and the relatively unimportant charge of trespass was changed to that of murder, for which the unfortunate culprit finally paid with his life.

While awaiting sentence, Sweeting wrote this narrative, not the least interesting parts of which are the numerous attempts at poetry which are included. The pamphlet ends with "A Short account of the life, conversion, parting advice, and execution of Whiting Sweeting," by William Carter, who was doubtless a local clergyman.

We have recently secured another rare edition of this narrative without date or imprint but apparently printed in 1791, perhaps in Albany. Its title begins: "The narrative of Whiting Sweeting, who was executed at Albany, the 26th of August, 1791." It is a 12mo of 54 pages. We have six of the following thirteen editions which we give with locations of copies where they are known.

Lansingburgh: Silvester Tiffany, 1791.

[Albany? 1791?]. 54 p. AAS. NYHS.

[Albany? 1791?]. 52 p. NYHS.

Hartford: Hudson and Goodwin [1792?]. AAS. HCL.

Philadelphia: Daniel Lawrence, 1792. NYHS.

Providence: Bennett Wheeler, [1792]. AAS. NYHS.

Wilmington: Peter Brynberg and Samuel Andrews, 1792.

Concord: Elijah Russell, 1793. LC.

Exeter: H. Ranlet, 1793. AAS. HCL.

Exeter: Henry Ranlet, 1794. AAS. BM. LC.

Providence: Bennett Wheeler, 1794. BU. HCL.

Salem: Cushing & Carlton, 1795.

Windham: [John Byrne] for Mr. James Huntington, 1797. AAS. BM.

HEH. LC. NYHS. NYPL. YALE.

Of course the original edition of the "Book of Mormon," Palmyra, 1830, is not a very rare volume, though it is of first importance in any large Mormon collection. But a copy with the four additional pages: "References to the Book of Mormon," which were inserted at the end of a very few copies, is of great

rarity and these two minor leaves add much to the bibliographical and commercial value, if not to the historical value, of the work. It might be added that a fine unworn copy with the original binding in good condition such as ours is hard to find even without the two additional leaves. The table of "References," removed from another copy, has just been given to the Society, making ours one of the finest copies in existence. A copy in the New York Public Library, two in the archives of the Mormons at Salt Lake City, and one or two others which have come into the market in recent years have also contained the "References." (Sabin 83038).

Perhaps the only copy more interesting than this would be a presentation copy from Joe Smith himself, or the original proof sheets of the book which, at the time of his death in 1924, were owned by the late Pliny T. Sexton of Palmyra, New York, who also owned the famous "Hill Cumorah" or "Mormon Hill" near Manchester, New York, where the golden plates were supposed to have been discovered. It is probable that Sexton's heirs sold the proof sheets, as they did the hill itself, to the Mormon church which had already secured the nearby Joe Smith homestead and the press on which E. B. Grandin of Palmyra printed the first edition of the "Book of Mormon."

Our library now has the first four editions of the "Book of Mormon": Palmyra, 1830; Kirtland, 1837; Nauvoo, 1840; and Liverpool, 1841; as well as the curious edition printed in the "Deseret" alphabet, New York, 1869, and the Brinley (No. 6431) copy of the first French edition, Paris, 1852, as well as many editions of later date.

A Mormon volume which is only second in importance to the "Book of Mormon" but which is far rarer is James Jesse Strang's "Book of the law of the Lord," [St. James, Beaver Island, Michigan, 1856]. pp. 17-336, 12mo., a fine copy of which came to us this year through the generous gift of Rev. A. N. Somers.

Strang was a Mormon leader who, at the time of the assassination of Joseph Smith, produced a letter purporting to have been written by the latter shortly before his death, prophesying his own end and appointing Strang as his successor. Strang's claim was rejected by the main body of the Latter-Day Saints, but he still had a considerable following, and so set up his own church which was removed from his home in Wisconsin to Beaver Island, Michigan where he established a colony and set up a printing press. There he began the publication of a new and enlarged edition of his "inspired translation of some of the more important parts of the law given to Moses," but he was murdered, his colony broken up, and his press wrecked by a mob before this work could be completely printed. His followers rescued such of the sheets as had already been printed, and it was from one of Strang's own family that Mr. Somers secured, many years ago, the copy which he has given us. The title page had not yet been printed when disaster overtook the venture, so our copy, and all others of this edition, has merely the caption title: "Book of the law. Chapter I. The Decalogue." Only seven copies of this edition have been located, the rest of the 320 copies having disappeared, though a few are doubtless still in the hands of the descendants of Strang's followers. No copy of the first edition of "King," Strang's book, published probably in 1850, is known to exist. Some of the copies of the incompleting second edition have had modern title pages and introductory leaves added, but these are probably not earlier than 1890 and some of them are as late as 1920. For a bibliography of Strang's publications, see Sabin Nos. 92674-92687. For a full account of Strang, see Milo M. Quaife's "The Kingdom of Saint James." New Haven, 1930.

Among other elusive Mormon titles on our shelves are the following:

Faulconer, M. Fullness of the atonement . . . [Colophon:] Printed at the True Latter Day Saints' Herald office. [n.d.]. 16 p., 8vo. A publication of the *Reorganized Church*.

- Pratt, O. An interesting account of several remarkable visions, . . .
New York: Joseph W. Harrison, 1841. 34 p., 12mo.
- Pratt, P. P. Mormonism unveiled . . . New York: O. Pratt & E. Ford-
ham, 1838. 47, [1] p., 12mo. Contains two poems, the last an amusing
Lamentation on taking leave of New York.
- Pratt, Parley P. A voice of warning . . . Nauvoo: John Taylor, 1844,
284 p., 24mo. The Brinley copy, No. 6438.
- Smith, Emma. A Collection of sacred hymns . . . Nauvoo: E. Robin-
son, 1841. 351 p., 24mo.
- Bennett, John C. History of the saints . . . Boston: Leland & Whiting,
1842. 344 p., front., 12mo.
- Convers, Josiah B. A Brief history of the leading causes of the Hancock
mob, in the year 1846. Saint Louis: Cathcart & Prescott, 1846.
83, [1] p., 12mo.
- Corrill, John. A Brief history of the Church of Christ of Latter Day
Saints . . . St. Louis: Printed for the author, 1839. [4], [7]-50 p.,
8 vo.
- Greene, John. Facts relative to the expulsion of the Mormons . . .
from . . . Missouri . . . Cincinnati: R. P. Brooks, 1839. 43 p.,
8vo.
- Jackson, Joseph H. The Adventures and experience of Joseph H. Jackson:
disclosing the depths of Mormon villany practiced in Nauvoo.
Warsaw: Printed for the publisher. 1846. 36 p., 12mo.
- Parsons, Tyler. Mormon fanaticism exposed . . . Boston; Printed for
the author, 1841. 102, [1] p., 8vo. The Brinley copy, No. 6440.
Same, "A new edition." Boston, 1842. 104 p., 8vo.

EARLY IMPRINTS

"Our fore-fathers had no other books."

—2 Henry VI, iv:7

The greatest printed treasure in our library is, of course, the Bay Psalm Book, Cambridge, 1640. Ours is the Isaiah Thomas copy and the first one to be secured by any public library if not, indeed, the first copy to be discovered. For a long time we have been rather ashamed of the appearance of this grand old veteran, but this year, Mr. F. C. Deering came to our rescue and sent the volume to Sangorski & Sutcliffe of London for a thorough overhauling. When it came back it was a joy to behold, for the missing title and leaf of errata at the end had been supplied in facsimile, the two damaged leaves next in order at front

and back had been skilfully repaired, the few minor tears in the text had been mended, the old original binding was once more in perfect condition, and the precious little volume had acquired a beautiful morocco case, a fitting home for the first book printed in America, north of Mexico, which can now stand proudly at the head of the long procession of American incunabula on our shelves.

In his "Bibliomaniac's Prayer," Eugene Field sings of the joys of finding a book "unknown to Lowndes," but I can think of an even greater happiness, and that is to find a book "unknown to Eames." That happiness came to us this year when Mr. M. B. Jones sent us a copy of: "The Psalms of David in Meeter . . . Allowed by the authority of the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland . . . New-York, Prainted and sold by John Peter Zenger, also by Andrew Bradford in Philadelphia." [1734-5?]. Unpaged, A to T in eights. Our copy lacks A2-7, all of D, and E2-7, but is "otherwise a fine copy in the original binding," as the average bookseller's catalogue would say.

A search of the bibliographies was made at once. Evans did not record it; Sabin never heard of it; and the Zenger bibliography knew it not. A letter was sent post haste to Dr. Wilberforce Eames, and it was a new discovery even for him.

Of course, the chief desire of everyone who had seen the volume was to find at least its approximate date of publication. Fortunately we found on the back of the title the contemporary inscription: "David Allen My book which I bought March 1st., 1735 Price 5s." Though Hildeburn in his bibliography of early New York imprints mentions an edition of the Scotch metrical Psalms printed by Bradford in 1725, he had evidently never seen a copy, and none has ever come to light. The earliest edition known previous to the discovery of that printed by Zenger was the one published in Boston by John Draper in 1736, but Evans who records it, does not locate a copy.

With the outside date of 1735 established, we turned to the end papers which were waste sheets from unidentified Dutch pamphlets. Pasted inside the front cover was a leaf which Dr. Eames says is probably from a "Nederduitsche Almanack voor het Jaar 1728," similar to the Dutch Almanack with the same title for 1742, advertised in Zenger's *Journal* for November 16, 1741, as "gedrukt en te koop by John Peter Zenger en Jacob Goelet." The leaf found pasted in the front of the old book contains two pages of chronology from 1674 to June 14, 1727. One entry has a New York interest, for it mentions, on September 16, 1720, the safe arrival at New York of William Burnet, Governor of the Provinces of New York and New Jersey. Now we have two dates to work from, for the book probably was printed after June 14, 1727, the last date of the chronology, and before 1735, the date of the owner's inscription.

The leaf pasted inside the back cover also helped out with the dating of the book and was interesting as a fragment of another hitherto unknown Zenger imprint. It is the final leaf of some Dutch pamphlet containing parts of two songs, and at the bottom of the last page is a portion of a Zenger colophon which read thus, as partially reconstructed: "Nieuw-[York]/ Gedrukt en te koop by [John Peter]/ Zenger, en de bree[d straat]." But we know from Zenger's *New-York Weekly Journal* of May 6, 1734 that on May Day of that year he moved to a new location. In the issue of May 13th we learn further that "The printer hereof is removed to Broad-Street near the upper end of the Long Bridge." And since the fragmentary colophon tells us that the unknown publication was printed by Zenger "in de bree [d straat]" or "in the Broad Street," we know that *this* item at least must have been printed between May Day, 1734 and March 1, 1735, the date written in the Psalm book. And so, providing the Psalm book was bound as soon as printed, and if we assume that the end papers were printed before the

Psalm book, we must conclude that the latter was also printed between May 1, 1734 and March 1, 1735. As Zenger did not advertise any of the titles we are looking for in his newspaper, and as no other copies have survived, we must tentatively accept the above arguments and date the Psalm book [1734-5?]. However, it may have been printed some years earlier (Zenger began printing in New York in his own name in 1726), and may have remained unbound until 1734-5 when, casting about for some waste sheets for end papers, the binder may have happened to find at hand the Dutch almanac for 1728, (doubtless printed in 1727) and the unidentified title with the [1734-5] colophon which he may have proceeded to use, to the confusion of later bibliographers. Therefore, and finally, we conclude that the Psalm book *must* have been printed between 1726 and 1735, that it *may* have appeared between 1727 and 1735, but that it was *probably* published between 1734 and 1735.

GRAPHIC ARTS

"Dost thou love pictures?"

—Taming of the Shrew, iii:1

A great many early and interesting lithographs have been added to the collection this year, including portraits, views, sheet music, maps and cartoons. As always, the largest collections and most generous gifts continue to come from Mr. C. H. Taylor, founder of the lithographic collection. Several early American lithographs and political cartoons were also presented by Mr. G. W. Beaman and still others by Mr. F. Munroe Endicott.

We doubt if Mr. Taylor himself realizes the number of stereoscopic views of American scenery, historic spots, and bits of national life he sends us during a single year. This year his total was 6150 and some 300 odd from other sources bring the year's total to 6516. The collection now contains tens of thousands of

views, mainly arranged by locality. We have also secured from Mr. E. B. Luce, who for many years has been and still is a leading photographer of this city, several hundred prints from his old Worcester negatives, including early street scenes, views of buildings which are gone, and portraits of many of their famous tenants, also living only in Mr. Luce's photographs and in the good names which they left behind them.

A rare and interesting pewter medal found its way into our cabinet this year. It was made in Holland in 1779 to commemorate the campaign of the British army in Rhode Island the previous year. On August 9, 1778 Lord Howe with a squadron went to relieve Rhode Island then being besieged by the American and French troops supported by Admiral d'Estaing's fleet. A storm interfered with the impending naval engagement causing much havoc in both fleets. The obverse of the medal shows a map of Rhode Island surrounded by the British fleet, with a Dutch inscription: "The Americans fleeing from Rhode Island Aug. 1778." On the reverse is a British line-of-battle ship at anchor, with a Dutch inscription. Mr. M. B. Jones picked up this curious medal for us in England. Our medal collection, though little known, contains many rare early American historical pieces.

BOOKPLATES

"This . . . shall be the label."

—Romeo and Juliet, iv:1

Our unrivalled collection of American bookplates grew steadily during the past year, largely because of the untiring enthusiasm of Rev. Herbert E. Lombard, founder of the collection.

The recent death of the greatest of present day American wood engravers, the late Timothy Cole, reminded us that we did not have as many of his charming bookplates as we might wish, but an intensive campaign of letter writing to the fortunate owners of

his plates, coupled with their all but universal generosity, has resulted in rounding out this part of the collection with the exception of three of the twenty-three plates from his burin. We also have three signed proofs, as well as the original woodblock of the Flora Gardiner Kling plate.

By a most fortunate purchase we were enabled this year to virtually complete our collection of the bookplates of A. N. Macdonald, for at one stroke we added 144 new plates, nearly all proofs, out of a collection of 164 of his plates secured. Our collection of Macdonalds now takes its place in completeness by the side of those of E. D. French, Sidney Smith (the artists' own collections of both being on our shelves), E. B. Bird, S. Hollyer, W. F. Hopson, J. W. Spenceley, and Timothy Cole.

The bookplate artists are most helpful in the building up of our collection, and none of them is more generous than Mr. F. C. Blank who has given us many signed proofs as well as prints during the past year.

We have also been fortunate in securing twelve of the sixteen bookplates designed for Americans by the talented Hungarian artist, the late Marquis Franz von Bayros, several of which we received within the twelve-month. Our collection of his plates now includes twelve proofs and six prints.

There is a considerable and growing interest in miniature bookplates, a number of very charming examples having been presented by Mr. Wilbur Macey Stone and others.

We plan to place on view within a few weeks an exhibition of miniature bookplates, our own holdings to be augmented by the loan of the excellent collection formed by Mr. Stone. With these tiny bookplates, we hope to show a representative collection of the liliputian volumes which they are designed to adorn, including the recently completed tiniest book in the world. But that is another and a later story.

To commemorate the inauguration of our member, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, we placed on view

last March a small exhibition of manuscripts, books, and portraits of the twelve presidents of the United States who have belonged to the Society. With this exhibition was also shown a collection of twenty-nine bookplates and book labels of the presidents. Of course, it is well known that some of the presidents had no bookplates but, with the exception of John Tyler's book label, we were able to show all of the rest of which we could find a record.

Lincoln had no bookplate, though we know that there are two inscriptions in his hand which he used in lieu of a bookplate in his boyhood arithmetic copy-book made about 1824, which later found its way into the Barrett Collection. These inscriptions, of which we have photostats, read: "Abraham Lincoln Book" and "Abraham Lincoln His Book."

Jefferson never used a bookplate, but we have a title page of a book from his library bearing his autograph. Washington's fine armorial plate is very rare and much sought after. The original copperplate from which it was printed is owned by the Metropolitan Museum of Art. There are a few restrikes from this plate in existence, and many rather clumsy forgeries. The Adamses had several different bookplates, and three or four of the other presidents had more than one. Theodore Roosevelt used the original plate which his father of the same name used before him.

The following presidential bookplates and labels are in our collection:

George Washington
John Adams (4 varieties)
James Monroe
John Quincy Adams (5 varieties)
Martin Van Buren (2 varieties)
James K. Polk
Millard Fillmore (2 varieties)
Ulysses S. Grant
James A. Garfield (3 varieties)
Grover Cleveland
Benjamin Harrison

Theodore Roosevelt
 William H. Taft
 Woodrow Wilson
 Calvin Coolidge (2 varieties)
 Herbert C. Hoover
 Franklin D. Roosevelt

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY AMERICAN BOOK LABELS¹

Our American ancestors had various ways of indicating their ownership of the precious volumes on their meager shelves. Most of them simply wrote their names on the margins of their title pages, with now and then a date of purchase added. Or they used a simple statement of ownership, as: "John Eliot his Booke." An occasional scholar such as Cotton Mather would, however, be apt to latinize his inscription, and so we find: "Cottoni Matheri Liber 1691" in one of the volumes from the library of that famous divine.

At a still later date we find verses scrawled on the fly leaves as a warning to evil doers. One of the most familiar is:

Steal not this book
 For fear of shame
 For here you see
 The owner's name.²

A more awe-inspiring verse is this:

Steal not this book
 Mine honest friend
 For fear the gallows
 Will be your end.
 Then God will say
 On Judgment Day
 "Where is the book
 You stole away?"

Even in England bookplates were not common before the last quarter of the seventeenth century, and so it is hardly surprising that they were so rare in America. "William Byrd of Westover in Virginia Esqr." had his elaborate armorial plate, and it is possible that other Colonial gentry from the South, from New York, or Pennsylvania may have had plates before 1700. William Penn's famous armorial bookplate was dated 1703, and those of the Randolphs and Livingstons were somewhat later as were most of the famous early American engraved plates.

¹Reprinted, through the courtesy of its editors, with additions and corrections, from *The American Book Collector*, September-October, 1933.

²Used as early as 1763 in the book label of John Chester.

So far as we know, there were no seventeenth century engraved bookplates used in New England, but a couple of dozen printed book labels have come to light within the last few years, and it is this collection to which we wish to call your attention.

When Charles Dexter Allen published his excellent volume on early American bookplates in 1894, he could locate but a single example of a seventeenth century American book label, that of John Williams, 1679. In 1898 when John A. Gade published his "Book-plates old and new," he could find nothing earlier than the printed book label of Thomas Prince which was dated 1704. Within the next few years, however, other labels came to light, so that the Bulletin of the American Antiquarian Society for December 9, 1914, was able to locate eight labels before 1701, four of which were in the collection of this library. No new labels had been discovered by April, 1918, when the Antiquarian Society collection was again described in the "Bookplate Quarterly." There are now twenty-three book labels known to have been made in seventeenth century America, and fifteen of them are in the American Antiquarian Society, including the unique Day label, which probably has an American origin. Harvard has six in addition to the three Dunster plates printed in England but used in America; the Massachusetts Historical Society has at least three; the Boston Public Library and Metropolitan Museum of Art two each; and there is one each in the collections of Brown University, the John Carter Brown Library, Dartmouth College Library, and the collection of Mr. Richard C. Lichtenstein. It is to be hoped that the present article will bring others to light, for others there certainly must be.

So far as we know, the first person to introduce the use of book labels to New England was Henry Dunster, who came to America in 1640 and became the first president of Harvard College. He brought with him a goodly library but before leaving England he had had printed, probably at Cambridge, the three book labels still preserved at Harvard.

The earliest of these labels has the simple two-line inscription: "Henry Dunster March 27, 1629." within a border of floriated type ornaments. This label was printed while Dunster was a junior at Cambridge, since he received his B.A. degree at Magdalene College in 1630. This label is preserved in a little copy of Tacitus, edited by Lipsius, and printed in Amsterdam in 1623.

Dunster's second label has a three-line inscription entirely in Greek, within a double border of small fleurs-de-lis. In translation the inscription reads: "Henry Dunster, the owner of this book. In the year 1633." This label was made while Dunster

was at Cambridge working for his M.A. degree, which he received in 1634. The copy at Harvard is, quite fittingly, preserved in a copy of the Hebrew and Greek Bible, printed at Antwerp by Plantin in 1573-4, which was presented to Harvard many years ago by Dunster's descendants.

It is interesting that the third Dunster label, which has only recently come to light, has a variant spelling of his Christian name. Its three-line inscription reads: "Henrie Dunster his Book. March 27. 1634." within a border of acorns. This was, of course, printed during Dunster's last year at Cambridge. It is curious that two of these labels are dated March 27, perhaps his birthday. If this surmise should prove to be true, the labels give us the hitherto unrecorded day and month of Dunster's birth.

From these labels we learn that Dunster had adopted the bookplate habit while at Cambridge, a custom which may have been prevalent among the college students of his day and one which he doubtless passed on to the students of Harvard, as we shall see on examining some of the later labels of this series.

The most interesting and at the same time the most puzzling of all American bookplates is the printed label of Steven Day at the American Antiquarian Society. It is a neatly printed three-line label reading: "Steven Day. January II, 1642." and has a double border of fleurs-de-lis and stars.

Is this the label of Steven Day, the first American printer? If so, it is thirty-five years earlier than any other American ex-libris and the second extant example of American printing, being preceded only by the Bay Psalm Book. Of course we know that, in the seventeenth century, the spelling of names had not been fixed, and we find many examples of the same man spelling his own name in various ways. This was true of Shakespeare, Raleigh, and also of Henry Dunster, as we have seen from the examination of his book labels. Though we frequently find his name spelled "Stephen Daye," and we know that he used that spelling in signing a document in 1638, we find that in another document, dated 1655, he signs himself "Steven Day." It is also interesting that his son Matthew also dropped the final "e" from the surname, naturally preferring the simpler and more modern spelling. So, from the spelling of the name at least, we may conclude that the book label under consideration might have been that of the first printer.

Granted that the name is correctly spelled, we may now turn to the printing of the label. A careful examination shows that its paper and ink are of the period and its type ornaments are those in use in England at the time, for we find them in J. Dike's "Righteous man's tower," London, 1641; Joannes Ravisius' "Epithetorum," London, 1642, and in other English

books in the American Antiquarian Society. But here we strike a snag, for neither of the type ornaments of the "Day" label appear in any of the books known to have been printed from his types. A serious difficulty this, unless we can find an example of the use of at least one of these types in early New England printing.

Fortunately, we do not have to go beyond the collection of labels we are now studying for proof that the unusual style of fleur-de-lis of the Day label was in use in Cambridge or Boston in the seventeenth century. In the Walter Price and Joseph Mors labels, to be described a little later, there is a border of acorns, fleurs-de-lis, and other floriated ornaments. Evidently the printer lacked one ornament of having enough for his upper border, for we find the gap in the row of more commonly used ornaments filled by a single example of the unusual fleur-de-lis of the Day label. Even though this ornament does not appear in the extant American printed books of the period, its presence in the Price and Mors labels shows that this particular type ornament was available. It was crudely made, however, and not as artistic as many others in constant use, so it is not at all strange that it was seldom employed. At any rate, the actual use of the ornament of the Day label in other seventeenth century American labels should go far towards proving that all three labels might have been and probably were printed in the New England of that century. From this we may well assume that the Day label is the first and most interesting of American bookplates, and that it was printed on the first Cambridge press by the first printer, for use in the books of his own library, and that the type for at least one of its ornaments survived a few more years and was again used in the Joseph Mors and Walter Price labels by Day's successor.¹

Nearly all of the labels in this group were printed for their owners while they were undergraduates at Harvard and it is possible that they learned of this pleasing custom, from the example of Henry Dunster, their first president. Of course it is possible that some of their fathers or older friends may also have had book labels printed while they were students at Cambridge or Oxford, as did Dunster. It is more than likely, however, that some of the young men under Dunster's care had access to his library and noticed the printed labels in his books. Having a printer nearby, it was easy for them also to have their books similarly marked as their own.

It is, therefore, not surprising that the set of Cicero's Oration, Hanover, 1606, preserved at the American Antiquarian Society, should contain two of the book labels of one of the

¹For a further discussion of the Day label, see Mr. Herbert E. Lombard's article: "A bookplate problem" in the *Bookplate Annual* for 1921, p. 23-4.

Harvard class of 1678. It reads as follows: "John Cotton his Book Ann. Dom. 1674," and has a border of the acorns so frequently found framing the title pages of the first Cambridge and Boston printers.

This is the first dated bookplate positively identified as American printing and, belonged to a serious-minded young sixteen-year-old student who was to win fame as a Fellow and later as Librarian of Harvard College, and still later as pastor of the church in the frontier town of Hampton, New Hampshire.¹

One of the best loved of early Harvard graduates was the Reverend William Brattle, sometime Fellow of the college and pastor of the church at Cambridge. He was of the class of 1680, an M.A. of the College, and a Fellow of the Royal Society. His knowledge of astronomy and mathematics led him to compile an almanac, and he was also the author of a textbook of logic and various published sermons.

At the tender age of fifteen, while a student at the College, he got himself a book label which, within its border of fleurs-de-lis and acorns, reads: "William Brattle his Book. 77" (1677). The only known copy of this fine old label is in the Antiquarian Society. Perhaps Brattle and his good friend and classmate, John Leverett, went to the printing shop together to order their book labels, for both labels have the same date and are from the same font of type. Here is Leverett's label: "John Leverett 1677." within a border of acorns. There are two known copies of this plate, one at the Boston Public Library in a copy of Sophocles' Tragedies, Heidelberg, 1597, in the Prince collection, and the other at Harvard in a copy of Manzolis' "Marcelli Palingenii Zodiacus Vitae," Amsterdam 1628 (?). John Leverett, M.A., B.D., F.R.S., was a Fellow of Harvard College, a Judge of Probate and, finally, in 1707 became President of his Alma Mater, a position which he held until his death in 1724.

Joseph Eliot, Harvard, 1681, had this for a book label: "Joseph Eliot his Book, Anno Domini, 1678." with its border of acorns. After securing his M.A., Eliot married and settled in Boston, where his brief career was cut short in 1700 at the age of thirty-six. At least one book from this young scholar's library has come down to us. It is a copy of William Ames' "Medulla SS. Theologiae," London, 1629, and it was inside the cover of this volume that the American Antiquarian Society found its owner's rare book label.

The most romantic of this group of old Harvard boys is the Reverend John Williams of Deerfield, the famous Indian captive whose adventurous story has thrilled its readers for well

¹Many of the biographical facts in this study are taken from the invaluable *Sibley's Harvard graduates*.

over two hundred years. He was of the Harvard class of 1683, and his undergraduate book label reads like this: "Johannes Williams His Book 1679." and it has the familiar acorn border.

This was the first of the early American labels to be discovered and described. It is reproduced here through the courtesy of Mr. Richard C. Lichtenstein in whose collection of early American bookplates it has been for many years. There is supposed to be one of these labels lurking in one of the rare old books in the John Carter Brown Library, but they could not locate it when we asked them about it the other day.

And now we come to Edward Tompson of the Harvard class of 1684. He had a label too and here it is: "Edvardus Tomponus me inter suos numerat, 1680,". It too had a border of fleurs-de-lis, and no doubt seemed much grander to its undergraduate owner than if he had simply said: "Edward Tompson numbers me among his." Like so many of his contemporaries, Tompson became a preacher, and held a pastorate at Marshfield and elsewhere. The copy of Richard Alleine's "Vindicae Pietatis," London, 1664 at the Antiquarian Society contains his label as well as that of his older brother, Samuel Tompson, described below.

It is curious that there were no seventeenth century book labels in the well stocked libraries of the Mathers with the exception of that of Nathaniel. While a student at Harvard, this learned member of the class of 1685 had a fleur-de-lis bordered label printed as follows: "Nathanielis Matheri Liber. Dedit Pater Suus Honoratissimus. A.D. 1683." He certainly must have appreciated the generosity of his learned father, Rev. Increase Mather. It would be hard to imagine a modern undergraduate going to the trouble of having a special label printed to tell his friends that the volume in hand was: "Nathaniel Mather's book. His most honored father gave it to him A.D. 1683.

Unfortunately, scholarship was too much for this young man who had entered Harvard at the tender age of twelve, had published an almanac of his own compilation at sixteen and another at seventeen, and who died of over study at nineteen. However, he left a good name behind him, for we find recorded on his tombstone that he was: "An hard student, a good scholar, and a great Christian." The original of his book label is preserved at the Boston Public Library.

William Payne, M.A., of Boston, belonged to the Harvard class of 1689, and his book label states that he "added me to his" library, in the following two-line inscription, within its border of acorns: "Gulielmus Payne Me suis addidit MDC, LXXXV,". The Massachusetts Historical Society has one of these labels and the American Antiquarian Society found an

imperfect copy in a Latin edition of the Satires of Juvenal, which also contains in the owner's autograph: "William Payne Ejus Liber 1683." He went into politics and became a collector, sheriff, excise commissioner, and served for two years in the legislature.

Payne's classmate, John Hancock, entered the ministry after securing his M.A., published occasional sermons in connection with his pastorate at Lexington, and had the distinction of being the grandfather of his famous namesake, the Revolutionary Governor of Massachusetts, President of the Continental Congress, and first signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Rev. John Hancock had three book labels, all apparently printed at the same time. It is possible that he used an English label for such of his books as were printed in English and the Latin labels for his books in the classical languages. The same small floriated border is used in all three labels but does not appear in any other label in the collection. Each label is in two lines.

His English label simply reads: "John Hancock, His Book. 1687.", and there is an example in the Antiquarian Society and another at Harvard, the latter in this young college student's manuscript commonplace book. This volume is interesting as it shows the type of reading of an undergraduate of the period. Here we find, among many other subjects, passages on books and reading, on cursing and drunkenness, and on the world and its vanities,—rather strong meat for a youth of sixteen.

Hancock's first Latin label, which states that he "rightfully owns this book," reads: "John Hancock, Hunc Librum Jure Possidet, 168[7?]." Unfortunately, the only known copy is slightly imperfect. It was discovered under the Nicholas Lynde label when the latter was removed from an Amsterdam edition of the Hebrew Pentateuch at the Antiquarian Society.

His second Latin label warns us that "John Hancock claims this book" or, as it appears in the original: "John Hancock, Hunc Librum Vendicat, 1687." The only known example is in the collection of the Antiquarian Society.

Of Samuel Tompson we know little except that he was the elder brother of Edward Tompson whose book label we have already mentioned. They were the sons of Deacon Samuel Tompson of Braintree and the grandsons of the famous early preacher, Rev. William Tompson, a prolific publisher of theological treatises and sermons. Samuel, the owner of this book label, was born in 1662 and his brother Edward three years later.

Samuel Tompson's two-line label has a double row of floriated type ornaments above and below the inscription which reads:

"Samuel Tompson, His Book, Anno, Domini, 1688." There are two copies in the American Antiquarian Society copy of Richard Alleine's "Vindiciae Pietatis," London, 1664, which also contains the Edward Tompson label.

Nicholas Lynde, son of Colonel Joseph Lynde of Charlestown, was born July 1, 1672 and graduated from Harvard with the class of 1690. He was at one time a supercargo, and perhaps also a ship's surgeon on a coasting vessel owned by his father-in-law. Lynde continued to follow the sea until his untimely death at Jamaica in October, 1703. His double line Latin book label, stating that he "numbered me among his" books, reads: "Nicholaus Lynde, Me Inter suos Numerat. 1690," and has a border of small fleurs-de-lis. There are three examples of this label at the Antiquarian Society. One was removed from the Hebrew Pentateuch which formerly belonged to John Hancock, another copy with his autograph appears in J. Clark's "Formulae Oratoriae," London, 1672, and still another is in Simon Paul's "Evangeliorum," a Roman Catholic prayer book published in 1573. There are also copies of this label in the libraries of Harvard and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Elisha Cooke, of the Harvard class of 1697, was born at Boston, December 20, 1678. He evidently had his book label printed in his freshman year, for his class entered the college in 1693. He received his M.A., became a doctor, and took an important part in the public affairs of his time. He was speaker of the House of Representatives, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, wrote several controversial pamphlets in which he upheld the rights of the colony against the injustice of the Royal governors, and died August 24, 1737.

Cooke had two book labels of three lines each, with a row of ten fleurs-de-lis above the inscription, which reads: "Elisha Cooke. His Book 1693." The printer was careless in setting up the first label, for the date is at the left of the center of the line above. The second label is identical with the first, except that the date has been correctly centered. Both labels are at Harvard, one of them having been found in a copy of "Logicae Institutiones," 1654.

Major Walter Price, M.A., of the Harvard class of 1695, was born May 17, 1676, the son of John Price of Salem. He served as Captain in the engagement with the French and Indians at Haverhill in 1708, was Commissioner of the Province Loan for Essex, and a prominent merchant of Salem. He was twice married, and died April 5, 1731. Unfortunately the two remaining examples of his book label are imperfect. However, this label, except for the name, is identical with the Joseph Mors label which is dated 1693 and was obviously printed at the same time as the Price label.

Both of the copies of this label are at the Antiquarian Society. The label states that "Walter Price claims this book March 6, 1[693]." Perhaps in some cases, though not in that of the Price label, the use of an exact date may record a birthday gift to the young student from his family. This would account for the use of the month and day in the date, and if so, we know that on his birthday the book containing the label was bought with some of his birthday money. That this was a familiar custom may be assumed from the similar dates in the labels of Dunster, Day, Willard, and Custis, as well as the Mather label in which the owner records a gift from his "most honorable father." This theory becomes even more plausible when we remember that, though the years are different, two of the Dunster labels are dated March 27, perhaps showing that he received birthday presents of books on March 27 of each year. If this theory should prove to be correct, we are able to add to our knowledge the perhaps hitherto unknown month and day of birth of a number of early worthies.

The three-line Price label reads: "Gualterus Price. Hunc Librum Ven [dicat] March 6, 1[693]." Its frame of acorns, fleurs-de-lis, and two other floriated ornaments is particularly interesting because of the use, in its upper border, of the unusual form of fleur-de-lis found in the Day label, which we hope goes far towards proving that the Day label was also printed in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Joseph Mors (or Morse) was a classmate and probably a close friend of Price, both being Harvard, 1695 men, and the two chums doubtless went together to the Cambridge printer to have their book labels printed, for the labels are identical, crazy border and all, except for their names. The Mors label reads: "Josephus [Mors] Hunc Librum Vendicat March 6, 1693." He was born in Medfield, May 25, 1671, taught school for a while, received his M.A. in 1698, preached and taught school at Watertown, preached at Dorchester and taught, doctored and befriended the Indians there. He was in constant conflict with his white parishoners over theological and financial matters and was finally forced to resign his charge but his red friends loved him and gave him a tract of land. He died November 29, 1732, full of years, stubbornness, fight and good works.

Simon Willard, of the Harvard class of 1695, M.A., 1698, was born in Boston, December 6, 1676, son of Vice-president Samuel Willard of Harvard. He was a Boston shop keeper and died in 1713. His three-line book label states that he "holds this book by right," or that he "is the rightful owner of this book." In the original Latin it reads: "Simon Willard. Hunc Librum Jure Tenet. Julij I. 1695." There is an example of this

label at Brown University and another at Harvard, the latter in a copy of "Astronomia Danica, Vigiliis & Opera Christiani S. Longomontani." Amsterdam, 1640.

The largest and finest of these early book labels is that owned by John Custis, the father-in-law of Martha Washington. It has a double border, acorns within and fleurs-de-lis without, and reads: "Mr. John Custis. Septemb. 7th. 1698." Though Custis was a Virginian, it is possible that on his return from England where he was sent to be educated, he brought with him some new books for his library and sailed back to America by way of Boston where, finding similar labels in the libraries of his scholarly friends of that town, he bethought him that it would be an excellent idea to have a similar label for his own library. Of course this label might have been printed in England before he sailed for home, but its use of the two most familiar of New England type ornaments leads one to think that the label may well have been printed for him in Boston, especially as there was no printer in Virginia at that time. The unique original of this interesting label was found by Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach in a volume of Custis family papers in his possession and was very generously presented by the Doctor to the American Antiquarian Society.

Samuel Sewall was one of the most distinguished men of his day. Having graduated from Harvard in 1671 and having added an M.A. to his bachelor's degree, he became a Fellow of the College and its Librarian. He later had a distinguished career as Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, and died in 1730.

His handsome seven-line book label, within its border of fleurs-de-lis, begins with two Latin mottos of two lines each, which are followed by the simple statement: "Samuelis Sewall Liber. Anno Domini.", with a blank space in which to add the year. Though we do not know the date of this plate, one of the two originals in the Massachusetts Historical Society is inserted in a manuscript volume from his library dated 1698. It is, of course, not improbable that the label was used much earlier than that year. In fact, it may have been first used while he was an undergraduate before 1671, though the excellence of its printing would seem to point to a later date.

The modern bookplate of Mr. W. G. Sewall is a reduced facsimile of this label with the following line added below it: "Ex libris William Gilman Sewall." It is in the Antiquarian Society collection.

It is difficult to tell who owned and used the John Emerson book label. It is obviously of seventeenth century American origin, with its crudely printed border of fleurs-de-lis surrounding the inscription: "Iohannes Emersonus Ejus Liber." In

this puzzle we are embarrassed by the number of possible candidates, for there were three John Emersons, all from Gloucester, all ministers, and all Harvard graduates. They belonged to the classes of 1656, 1675, and 1689. The first died in 1700, the second in 1712, and the third in 1732. Though we cannot be sure, it is probable that the third John Emerson owned this plate, and that it was printed about 1687-1689. The unique original, formerly owned by the late F. J. Libbie of Boston, is now in the Dartmouth College Library.

Jeremiah Bumstead of Boston was a very interesting person indeed, as anyone knows who has taken the trouble to read his diary in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. 15, p. 193 et seq. He was a glazier by trade, but was far superior in intelligence to the average skilled mechanic of his time. Though apparently self taught, he was a great reader, accumulated a respectable library, gave books to young scholars, and helped at least one of them through college. When Franklin's book-loving Uncle Ben died and left a valuable library behind him, Bumstead was selected to help appraise it for the executors, and we find him recorded as one of the original subscribers to *Prince's Annals*.

Bumstead, who was probably the son of Jeremiah Bumstead, first of that name in Boston, appears to have been born in 1678, and to have died about the year 1747. His book label, the original of which is in the *Massachusetts Historical Society*, has a three-line inscription, within a border of scroll ornaments and fleurs-de-lis, reading: "Jeremiah Bumstead, His Book. 1700."

It is very interesting that the last of this group of colonial bibliophiles should have been a woman, for feminine book collectors were not common in those early days when all of the educational funds of the family were generally spent on a favorite son, and the education of girls was generally limited to a proficiency in the domestic virtues. It is most unfortunate that we know little or nothing about this first woman of literary tastes to have a bookplate in the new world. That she continued as a collector we are sure, for later on she had another book label dated 1754, an example of which is in the *Antiquarian Society*.

Hannah Sutton was probably the daughter of Bartholemew and Hannah Sutton of Boston, born April 12, 1669. A book from her library, containing her autograph also has the signature of William Sutton, and we know that Hannah had a younger brother William. In any case, she had a book label with a scroll ornament border like that in the Bumstead plate, and within it the inscription: "Hannah Sutton, her Book.", with the date 1700 added with a pen. This copy was found, accompanied by the autograph inscription: "Hannah Sutton

Her Book 1700," in a copy of Samuel Willard's "Peril of the times displayed," Boston, 1700, at the Antiquarian Society. There is another copy of this label in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Several interesting facts and theories emerge from a study of these twenty-six book labels. It would appear that Henry Dunster, first president of Harvard College, introduced the use of the bookplate or book label into the American colonies; that it became popular for the undergraduates of Harvard thus to adorn their books; that the first colonial printer had his own book label, printed in Cambridge, Massachusetts; and that his immediate successors printed over twenty such labels up to the year 1700 for Harvard students. It also may have been the custom for birthday presents of money to be used for the purchase of books in which special labels were inserted, giving the birthday and year of purchase. It also appears that the youthful vanity of the undergraduate which permitted the use of a bookplate was seldom allowed to flourish in his more sedate years, for in only a few books, generally those used in college days, are such labels found, even though numerous volumes from the same owners' later libraries have been preserved. And finally, we discover that, though the book label is generally considered the poor relation of the pictorial bookplate, it is really its ancestor and should be cultivated for its taste, scholarship and distinctive personality, and for its historical and typographical significance.

CHECKLIST OF SEVENTEENTH CENTURY AMERICAN BOOK
LABELS

	<i>Original Owner</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Location</i>
1.	Henry Dunster	1629	HCL.
2.	Henry Dunster	1633	HCL.
3.	Henry Dunster	1634	HCL.
4.	Steven Day	1642	AAS.
5.	John Cotton	1674	AAS.
6.	William Brattle	1677	AAS.
7.	John Leverett	1677	BPL. HCL.
8.	Joseph Eliot	1678	AAS.
9.	John Williams	1679	JCB. LICHTENSTEIN
10.	Edward Tompson	1680	AAS.
11.	Nathaniel Mather	1683	BPL.
12.	William Payne	1685	AAS. MHS.
13.	John Hancock	1687	AAS.
14.	John Hancock	1687	AAS. HCL.

15.	John Hancock	1687	AAS.
16.	Samuel Tompson	1688	AAS.
17.	Nicholas Lynde	1690	AAS. HCL. MET. MUS. ART.
18.	Elisha Cooke	1693	HCL.
19.	Elisha Cooke	1693	HCL.
20.	Walter Price	1693	AAS.
21.	Joseph Mors,	1693	AAS.
22.	Simon Willard	1695	BU. HCL.
23.	John Custis	1698	AAS.
24.	Samuel Sewall	1698?	MHS.
25.	John Emerson	1686-9?	DCL.
26.	Jeremiah Bumstead	1700	MHS.
27.	Hannah Sutton	1700	AAS. MET. MUS. ART.

Special thanks for assistance in preparing this study are due to the librarians of Harvard, Brown, Dartmouth, Boston Public Library, Massachusetts Historical Society, John Carter Brown Library, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Mr. C. S. Brigham, Mr. R. C. Lichtenstein, Rev. H. E. Lombard, Mr. S. E. Morison, and Mr. G. P. Winship.

MAPS

"Come, here's the map."

—1 *Henry IV, iii:1*

From the point of view of the historian the most important eighteenth century American map is the deservedly famous Lewis Evans map of the middle British colonies published in 1755, a fine unfolded copy of which was recently secured for our library. Its title is as follows: "A General map of the Middle British Colonies, in America; viz Virginia, Mariland, Delaware, Pensilvania, New-Jersey, New-York, Connecticut and Rhode Island: . . . Wherein is also shewn the antient and present seats of the Indian Nations. By Lewis Evans. 1755." "Engraved by Ja. Turner in Philadelphia." "Published according to act of Parliament, by Lewis Evans, June 23, 1755 and sold by R. Dodsley, in Pall-Mall, London, & by the Author in Philadelphia." (26½ x 20½ in.)

This original issue is exceedingly rare, especially unfolded, since most of the copies were folded and inserted in the accompanying descriptive essay. Ours is

unfolded and had been framed from the time of its publication until we secured it. It is a fine, sharp, unstained impression.

According to Henry N. Stevens' "Lewis Evans, his map." London, 1920, Evans issued a similar but smaller and less detailed map in 1749. But the 1755 map is much more important since it gives a great deal of data not on the other and because it was this map on which the boundary lines between the American and British possessions were largely based in the treaty following the Revolution.

The 1755 Evans map was frequently reissued, sometimes from the original copper and sometimes in re-engraved form, but always with additional geographical information to bring it up to date. Stevens describes sixteen reprints of the second Evans map of which our library owns two of the most important: Sawyer and Jeffery's reissue. London, 1775 (Stevens X) and Pownall's famous reissue of Evans original plate improved, with an extension printed on a separate plate. London, 1776. (Stevens XIII). This edition was largely used by the British army during the campaigns of the Revolution.

Accompanying the original Evans map of 1755 was a descriptive essay by Evans, published in Philadelphia by Franklin and Hall in 1755 and issued in two editions, both in our library. It is entitled: "Geographical, historical, political, philosophical and mechanical essays. The first, containing an analysis of a general map of the Middle British Colonies in America; and of the country of the Confederate Indians: a description of the face of the country; the boundaries of the confederates; and the maritime and inland navigations of the several rivers and lakes contained therein. By Lewis Evans. Philadelphia: Printed by B. Franklin, and D. Hall. MDCCLV." iv, 32 p., 4to. The second edition is identical with the first except that it adds on the title page after the author's name the words: *The Second Edition*. (2d. issue adds Eng. imprint).

MUSIC

"That old and antique song, we heard last night."

—Twelfth Night, ii:4

In the field of early American music a prominent place must be given to the first book printed in this country from musical type, a perfect copy of which, in its original binding, came our way this year. It is: "The Psalms of David . . . For the use of the Reformed Dutch Church of the City of New-York. New York: Printed by James Parker, at the New Printing-Office, in Beaver-Street. MDCCLXVII." [1767]. [4], 479, [9], 143, [1] p., 12mo.

The first 479 pages consist of the Psalms with music, adapted from the Tate and Brady edition with certain changes made to conform to the Dutch music in use in the Reformed Church. The music was set from movable type which was probably imported from Amsterdam for use in this volume. No other American printed music set from movable type seems to have been in common use in this country until Isaiah Thomas began the publishing of his famous hymn and psalm books a number of years later. Previous to the appearance of this volume, all American music had been engraved or inserted on the printed page by hand, as in the case of the "Paradisches Wunder-Spiel," Ephrata, 1754.

The splendid collection of early American music on our shelves includes all of the works just mentioned as well as many of the early editions of Walter, Watts, Tate and Brady, and the other hymnologists, as well as tens of thousands of pieces of both religious and secular sheet music from the eighteenth century to the present.

This collection was considerably augmented this year, several thousand pieces having been added by gift or purchase. Notable among the recent gifts in this field are the 166 pieces of lithographed sheet music, six lithographs, six drawings, one book, and four letters relating to the early lithographers, George and William

Endicott, which came as the gift of Mr. F. Munroe Endicott, a descendant of this famous firm of lithographic publishers.

MANUSCRIPTS

"Then, sir, this paper is . . . history."

—*Cymbaline, iii:5*

Of the many manuscripts which come to us each year a few have been selected to show something of their variety.

First comes the collection of around a hundred legal and business papers from Salem and Essex County which Mr. C. H. Taylor picked up along with some rare broadsides, early books, pamphlets, and newspapers from the collection of a local historian of some years ago. A goodly proportion of these date back into the seventeenth century days of Salem witchcraft and more than one person prominent in those stern and superstitious times has signed the documents which we now have here.

For our next group we must picture the country general store in the village of Hartland, Vermont, with its fragrant mixture of odors as we open the door on a wintry day and step quickly over to thaw out by the stove. Here as early as 1802 David Hubbard Sumner kept store until another member of the family came in to help him behind the counter, and the firm name became D. H. and S. B. Sumner and, finally, the sign over the door was changed to read, Sumner & Cady. And that brings us down to 1860 and the end of the splendid, long run of the store's account books for fifty-eight years, which Mr. M. B. Jones discovered and sent to us, not long ago. David H. Sumner was a man of some local importance and represented his locality in the Vermont legislature during the stirring days of 1814–1815 and, as his books show, he ran the local lumber yard and toll bridge as well as the general store.

In the old books of this quiet country store we can not only reconstruct much of the village life for half a century, but we can watch the changes in fashions and in the prices of commodities from kerosene to cambrie, from boots to bear traps. We can see the familiar old system of barter in operation when the farmers' wives bring in their butter and eggs to do their Saturday night "trading." It is of such materials as this that economic history is made and historical novels too, if the writer has the imagination to use his materials aright.

"This is Worcester."

—*Henry IV, i:1*

And now we come back to Worcester to watch its growth from an old time country town with its lawyers in top hats and long tailed coats, its cattle show and its Mexican War soldiers on down to the early days of the present bustling manufacturing city with certain problems of its own and certain advantages. This time we are watching the scene through the eyes of the leading surveyor of the town, Phineas Ball, whose daughter, Mrs. Alvin Etheridge, has given us his seventy-three surveyor's field books for the years 1847 to 1867. During this period of growth it is important to be able to see the streets lengthen out into the country, the old buildings come down, and finer ones go up in their places, to be able to study the layout of streets and stores, public buildings and private homes, and here in his neat notes and plans we have the chronology of local building operations for twenty years spread out before us. Phineas Ball had his office in the Central Exchange and was mayor of Worcester in 1865 and city engineer from 1867 to 1872.

Now we turn to manuscripts of still another variety for Mr. C. H. Taylor has given us a representative group of the letters of one of New England's famous woman writers, Lydia Maria Child. These will add much to the other material which we own relating to her, including our nearly complete collection of her first editions and the interesting group of biographical items about her.

Our recently received Louise Chandler Moulton manuscripts will be mentioned along with her first editions on another page.

BOOK CATALOGUES

"Ay, in the catalogue."

—Macbeth, iii:1

To many people, such as Rotarians and the wives of book collectors, nothing could be less interesting than a collection of book catalogues, but those of us fortunate enough to have literary hobbies would be more apt to agree with Austin Dobson's famous verse:

I doubt your painful pedant who
Can read a dictionary through,
But he must be a dismal dog
Who can't enjoy a catalogue.

The catalogues issued by auction houses and book-sellers, though containing the inevitable evidence of the necessary haste of their compilation, are of the greatest use to historical students and bibliographers. Mr. Seymour De Ricci, the well known European bibliographer, has spent many years in assembling the remarkable collection of European catalogues which has aided him so materially in tracing the provenance of the literary treasures of four centuries. Our library has attempted to do for America what Mr. De Ricci had done for Europe, and as a result we now have on our shelves a remarkably complete record of the rare books which have been sold in this country from the eighteenth century to the present time. This collection not only helps us trace the successive ownership and present location of rare and outstanding works of historical and literary merit, but it gives us tens of thousands of bibliographical details and many hundreds of facsimiles of title pages available nowhere else. If we are fortunate enough to secure priced copies of the great auction catalogues with the buyers' names noted

after the various items, these records are doubly valuable.

Our collection of catalogues is well known among librarians and dealers and, in fact, it is through their generous aid that it has been made so nearly complete that it is doubtful if any collection can compare with it.

During the past year, through the generosity of Mr. Arthur Swann of the American Art-Anderson Galleries, we have secured his personal collection of the catalogues of the American Art Galleries, containing the prices realized and the names of the buyers, a collection numbering 210 pieces. These have been substituted for the unpriced catalogues already on our shelves, to the very considerable enrichment of the collection. We were also fortunate in securing the similar collection of annotated catalogues gathered over a long period of years by the late William J. Campbell of Philadelphia, which represents the leading Philadelphia auction sales for a quarter of a century. This collection included some six hundred catalogues, largely priced and many of them also containing the buyers' names, among them a virtually complete set or the Henkels auction catalogues from 1905 to 1932.

Last year was a lean year for the book auctions, but there was at least one important Americana sale, the library of the late Levi Z. Leiter, which included a total of 263 titles, many of which were, however, not within the field of this library. Something of the richness of our collection may be gathered, however, from the fact that the fifty Leiter titles which we already had on our shelves sold for a total of \$7,675.

MISCELLANEOUS

"Take choice of all my library."

—*Titus Andronicus, iv:1*

We always like to be remembered when old estates are being settled, for there is sure to be much material on shelves, in drawers, closets, and attics which we

can use, even if it seems like worthless junk to the heirs, who, in their haste to be done with a distasteful task, often cart historically valuable material away to the bonfire. It is a safe rule, when manuscript, printed or pictorial material is to be disposed of, to call us in first, the junk dealer second, and to save for the bonfire what remains—the fire will not be a large one!

This wise procedure was recently followed by the estate of the late Charles H. Banister of Worcester, with the result that we were able to add to our collection 137 books and pamphlets of historical and literary interest, a considerable collection of daguerreotypes, and other portraits and views, including two very fine and rare daguerreotypes of one of the famous old homes of Worcester. There were also in the collection daguerreotypes of early oil portraits of Captain Seth Banister and his wife. In last year's report we recorded the gift by Mr. Charles H. Banister of the first edition of Steuben's military manual which the captain had used in the Revolution, and now we are glad to have the captain's portrait to go with his old drill book.

It is most appropriate, since we make a special effort to secure books printed in Worcester or written by Worcester authors, that we should have as complete a collection as possible of the writings of Clark University professors and graduate students, and of the official publications of our leading local educational institution. We, therefore, welcomed the friendly gift of nineteen books and 341 unbound theses and other publications sent to us during the year by the librarian of Clark.

No one can make a thorough social or economic study of the westward trek of our civilization who ignores the means of getting there. It is, therefore, essential that our library secure everything possible on the canals or railroads of the country. Knowing our eagerness for material of this kind, Mr. C. H. Taylor presented us this year with two splendid collections of extremely early, rare and valuable pamphlets and

reports, numbering 181 pieces, about equally divided between canals and early railroads.

Our genealogy and local history collections grow steadily from year to year, and continue to be among the largest in the country. This year we have, with the exception of three elusive volumes, completed our collection of the D. A. R. Lineage Books which are so valuable for students of biography and history, as well as for those merely interested in joining the patriotic societies. This set adds much to the reference value of our justly famous collection of American biographical material.

We lately received a very handsome silver pitcher which once belonged to Hon. Abijah Bigelow. The pitcher was given to Mr. Bigelow by the heirs of Daniel Waldo, as recorded in the following graceful letter accompanying it:

Hon. Abijah Bigelow,

DEAR SIR,

Our beloved Relative, Friend and Benefactor, the late Hon. Daniel Waldo, was pleased to express, by provisions contained in his will, his great confidence in you. We his Heirs at Law, personally entertaining the same just sentiment, beg your acceptance of the accompanying testimonial of our entire respect and regard.

Worcester

June 13, 1851.

LEVI LINCOLN

JOHN W. LINCOLN

REBECCA NEWTON

REJOICE NEWTON

Mr. Bigelow gave the pitcher to his grandson and namesake, Mr. Abijah Bigelow Adams. It was presented to our Society by Mrs. Adams. The pitcher serves admirably to hold the flowers which for many years Mrs. Mary Robinson Reynolds, our assistant librarian, has furnished for each meeting of the Council of the Society, at which meetings Hon. Abijah Bigelow used to sit. Mrs. Adams accompanied the gift of the pitcher with a fine original letter written by Bigelow in 1795.

"As an ancient tale new told."

—*King John, iv:2*

For years we have hoped that the publication of Sibley's "Harvard Graduates" might be resumed for it was indeed an aggravation to have a work of so much usefulness come down no farther than 1689. We now have, from the competent pen of Mr. Clifford K. Shipton, a fourth volume, covering the Harvard classes from 1690 to 1700, published by the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1933. At the same time we have the cheering assurance that the work will be steadily continued in a series of later volumes.

A very large part of this early colonial biographical material could not be found conveniently, if at all, in any other place. The author has made real people out of these old preachers, judges, merchants, and sea captains. The volume is interesting and there is much humor as well as much scholarship in it.

Not the least valuable feature of the work is its series of elaborate bibliographies of the writings of these old worthies, with locations of copies in the principal libraries. An examination of the locations of these rare, early books and pamphlets, reveals the fact that, of the three libraries having the greatest number of titles, the American Antiquarian Society comes first with a total of 315, the Massachusetts Historical Society second with 270, and Harvard College Library third with 192.

*"He furnished me . . . with volumes, that
I prize above my dukedom."*

—*Tempest, i:2*

We can always depend on certain of our loyal members for numerous and valuable gifts of current books, pamphlets, and periodicals, and for older books which they have selected as being no longer necessary in their permanent collections. We could wish that other members would remember us in like manner, for only in this way may we hope to secure the current books and magazine files which we cannot afford to

buy. Those who have, most generously, sent material of this kind during the past year are the following:

William E. Benjamin, George H. Blakeslee, Clarence S. Brigham, Homer Gage, T. Hovey Gage, Matt B. Jones, Herbert E. Lombard, Samuel E. Morison, Grenville H. Norcross, Victor Hugo Paltsits, Arthur P. Rugg, Robert K. Shaw, Charles H. Taylor, and Henry R. Wagner.

Very special mention should be made of the continued interest of Mr. Grenville H. Norcross who, in lieu of his personal attendance at our meetings, which we greatly regret is no longer possible, sends us every week a number of valuable contributions to our shelves.

THE CARE OF THE LIBRARY

"Have you a catalogue of all?"

—*Coriolanus, iii:2*

With only three cataloguers, whose activities must include reference work, accessioning, the filing of cards and the elimination of duplicates from proposed lists of purchases, as well as the reshelving of books which have been in use, it is very difficult to make progress with their chief duty of cataloguing the library. During the coming year still more burdens will be theirs, for one of the three has just resigned, and it will not at present be possible to replace her. A year ago we were also compelled to drop a much needed cataloguer, and of course the routine work of the department must needs run slower until better times make it possible to afford an adequate staff.

The work of the department has gone steadily forward, however, and the end of the year sees the completion of the cataloguing of our large genealogical collection, of our dated pamphlets to 1803, and of the year's accumulation of almanacs. At the same time, the special catalogue of dated pamphlets by names of printers has been brought down to 1790, and the chronological and geographical catalogues of the same

collection to 1803. The several years' accumulation of Library of Congress cards have been filed and with the aid of a part time temporary assistant, we have been able to sort and shelve a four years' accumulation of government documents. A catalogue by authors and subjects of our more than six hundred manuscript account books has been made, and this collection is now completely labelled and re-arranged in permanent form. Much additional work has been done in the arrangement of incoming manuscripts as well as the better housing of many of our older collections.

The catalogue of newly received lithographs has been kept up to date and thousands of additions to our collection of sheet music have been properly filed under their composers.

"Therefore bind them, gentle Publius."

—Titus Andronicus, v:2

The bindery has done more and better work than ever before, a special effort having been made to complete and bind the many runs of historical society periodicals which have remained unbound, in some cases, for many years. About half of this collection is now properly bound. The bindery has also rebound or repaired a very considerable portion of our older books and has spent much time in mending, silking, or mounting rare prints and manuscripts.

"I learn'd in Worcester as I rode along."

—1 Henry IV, iv:1

Your librarian, in addition to his regular duties and his editorial work on "Sabin" has found time during the year to deliver eight addresses in Worcester, Boston, Providence, and Woodstock, Connecticut; to represent the Society at the American Council of Learned Societies; to prepare for publication articles on the early history of the American circus and on seventeenth century American book labels; and to contribute a chapter to the Centennial History of Rochester, New York.

In spite of a reduction in the size of the staff, an increase in the amount of work to be accomplished and the number of readers to be served, and in spite of necessary cuts in their none too adequate salaries, the members of the staff of our library have done their work uncomplainingly and loyally. Without this faithful co-operation, the splendid service which our readers so much appreciate would be impossible; and the reputation which our Society has for its assistance to American scholarship would be seriously impaired.

Respectfully submitted,

R. W. G. VAIL,

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.