

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

READERS AND REFERENCE USE

WHEN Columbus set sail on the long and hazardous voyage to the western world, it took great courage and many a weary month before his lookout sighted the first far away island of the West Indies. The location of Worcester was then a wilderness in the heart of the Nipmuck country, and a long way by tortuous Indian trail from the sea coast or from the other native settlements. Today, however, Worcester is easy of access even to those who come thousands of miles to make use of our resources; while the airplane brings readers from any part of our own country in a few hours. And they still come from far and near, bringing their varied problems for us to solve. From twenty-five different states they came this year; from Canada and Central America, and even from the islands of the Pacific.

Only a few days ago a visitor from Wellington, New Zealand, interested in Hawaiian history, was surprised to find that our collection of Hawaiian newspapers was superior to that in the greatest reference library of his home country, in spite of the fact that that library has for years specialized in the history of the Pacific. The problems of our other readers have been many and varied. One day this last year a Southern sportsman came asking for aid in tracing the history of a famous pair of Arabian horses which were among the first of that wonderful breed to reach America.

A Pennsylvania historian wished to find the life of a famous frontier fighter, Tom Quick, the Indian slayer. A circus historian wanted the words and music of a famous early circus song. Another student wished to

locate early American Jewish portraits, and the former head of a great university was surprised at the wealth of our resources in the field of colonial education.

A reader of quite a different type wished to know the *surnames* of the parents of Jesus Christ, and a graduate student was eager to discover the contemporary American literary reputation of Gustave Flaubert. The influence of the Orient in early American fiction interested one scholar; while another wished to find traces of the Orient in American furnishings, manners, and general culture.

From the Middle West came a writer searching for the history of the Baptists of Indiana, and another wished material on the history of Western Reserve University.

A famous historical novelist needed material on Robert Rogers, the Ranger, and a writer of historical juvenile fiction wanted to know how an Indian council was conducted in colonial days. A medical historian wished to know more about the practice of medicine and surgery during the Revolution, and a negro historian was delighted to find new material on the negro in New England prior to 1790; while still another made a careful study of our files of newspapers edited and published by negroes.

A college historian found in our collections records of gifts and bequests to his alma mater which he had failed to find in the archives of the college itself.

Biographers received substantial assistance on the lives of John Howard Payne; Oliver Evans, the early inventor, millwright, and pioneer builder of steam engines; Sojourner Truth, the slave-revivalist; William Cullen Bryant; Thomas Jefferson; H. Caritat, the father of New York's circulating libraries; and Walter Hunt, who invented a sewing machine some years before Elias Howe obtained his patent.

The Bookbinding Magazine was supplied with a list of the earliest American books on bookbinding; a correspondent was given a list of the original stock-

holders of the Albany Bank in 1792; and another was assisted in preparing a history of agriculture in his native state.

One student found valuable material on American public opinion of the Hungarian revolt of 1851; and another was interested in contemporary American comments on the fall of Poland, some of the material being discovered in early Fourth of July orations.

The influence of the circuit rider on the frontier interested a student from the west; another wished to know the influence of the *Spectator Papers* on American literature; while a third searched published and manuscript diaries from 1700 to 1730 for references to the books read during that period.

The original serial publication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was supplied to one reader; material on the history of the Massachusetts State Police to another; and on the history of the Cunard Steamship Line to an official of that company.

A cry for help came from Dresden, Germany, where, many years ago, an American woman married a German baron. Now, it appears, the baroness is required by the Nazi government to furnish her entire genealogical line back through several generations in order to prove to Herr Hitler's satisfaction that she has no strain of Jewish blood in her veins. We supplied the necessary information, and hope that Hitler is satisfied.

Biographical, bibliographical, and genealogical questions are endless, of course, and scores of letters from individuals ask for the values of old books and advice concerning the age and rarity of old newspapers, most of which turn out to be facsimiles. All questions, casual or scholarly, are answered in so far as the limits of our all too small staff will permit. When such questions are answered by mail, as thousands of them are, the letters are card indexed by subject for the aid of later readers.

A publicity man for an insurance company, looking

for picturesque eighteenth century material to use as advertising copy was supplied with the following verse, but, though he appreciated it, feared that its use in his publicity campaign might not be advisable:

Come all ye loving husbands with your wives,
 Insure round sums on your precarious lives,
 So that when you yourselves are dead and rotten,
 Your widows will be rich when you're forgotten.

ACCESSIONS

Though we have had less money for book purchase than for many years and have, therefore, lost much important material, it is rather surprising that the total of our accessions is so much larger than last year. Were it not for the generosity of our friends and an occasional fortunate exchange with some other library, the quality of our accessions would not be high. As it is, we cannot buy one book in a hundred that we really need, and in most cases, if a book is priced at ten dollars or more, we simply have to wave it a sad farewell. Let us hope that this unhealthy situation is but temporary.

During the past year we have added to the library:

Books	6871
Pamphlets	12554
Prints, maps, manuscripts, etc.	27404
Unbound newspapers	1866
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Total for the year	48695

This year's additions give us a total of 215,972 bound volumes and 341,783 pamphlets, or a grand total of 557,755 titles in the library, exclusive of the more than a half million of manuscripts, prints, maps, broadsides, etc.

PORTRAITS

It is most fitting that the excellent portrait of President Coolidge by Mr. Frank Salisbury should be presented to the Society this year as a reminder of our

all too brief association with this quiet, appreciative, and helpful New England gentleman.

Last year we congratulated ourselves on the return to our walls of the splendid self portrait of Captain Thomas Smith, the seventeenth century American portrait painter and sea captain. At the same time we mentioned the fact that his oil portraits of his wife and daughter were still in existence. That of the daughter, Maria Catherine Smith, later Mrs. Samuel Mears, has just been presented to us by one of her descendants, Mr. Edmund D. Barry, of Evanston, Illinois. This excellent early painting was received in time for inclusion, with that of her father, in the exhibition of seventeenth century American portraits recently shown at the Worcester Art Museum. Perhaps, some day, the mother may also return to make the family complete.

THE DAVID WOOD CLOCK

For many years Hon. Daniel Waldo, a member of our Society from 1826 to 1845, owned a particularly rare and attractive shelf clock, which had been made in the late eighteenth century by David Wood of Newburyport. This early Massachusetts craftsman was born in Newburyport in 1766, had a clock shop in his native town at least as early as 1792, and continued in the business until his death in 1824. His early clocks are very rare and much sought after for their fine appearance and reliability.

Mr. Waldo's clock finally came into the possession of Mr. Clinton M. Dyer of Worcester who happened to be calling at the old building of the Society one day in the autumn of 1887 and noticed that one of the office mantles was without a timepiece. Shortly after, he brought in the handsome old Wood clock as a gift to the Society, where it marked the hours for our members for a quarter of a century. When the Society moved to the present building, however, the clock was no longer used, but this year it has been put in order

once more, and now serves to admonish your librarian of the passing of the hours as it looks down from its mantelpiece, ready to continue its friendly companionship for another century, and to remind us of the honest craftsmanship of its maker and of the long years of service to its Worcester owners.

NEWSPAPERS

In looking through the early files of Isaiah Thomas' *Massachusetts Spy*, we sometimes find an advertisement of the publisher offering to buy old newspaper volumes. From these brief notices we learn something of the enthusiasm and industry of our first president who, as early as the latter years of the eighteenth century, was busily laying the foundation for our great newspaper collection. From that day to this the five librarians of the Society have eagerly sought to emulate the example of the founder. As a result, our early American newspaper collection is the most complete in the land, and the passing years see its steady growth.

In spite of our restricted funds, we were fortunate this year in the number of newspapers acquired. Some of the best files came as gifts, others as the result of fortunate exchanges, and a few were purchased.

From the point of view of journalistic history, three manuscript newspapers received this month are particularly interesting. They are examples of the hand written journals which circulated in the coffee houses of London in the seventeenth century. Though one printed newspaper had already been launched, at the time these papers appeared, the manuscript records of current events were not yet supplanted. These three examples are dated December 14, 21, and 28, 1672, and came to us through the courtesy of Mr. Elmer Adler and as the gift of Mr. Adolph Ochs of the *New York Times*. They formed a part of the collection of manuscript newspapers recently added to the New York Times Newspaper Museum.

It is a long leap from seventeenth century London to nineteenth century Hawaii, but our interest in newspaper history is world wide. By good fortune we were this year able virtually to complete our early file of *The Friend*, the earliest English newspaper of the Pacific. This interesting journal was begun in Honolulu in 1843 as a means of reaching the American and English sailors who frequented that port, but it soon grew to be the principal organ of the English speaking colony and ran for over eighty years. Our file for the first thirty-four years (1843-1877) is now all but complete. We still lack most of the issues from 1878 to 1890, but have a fairly good run from 1891 to 1924.

Our collection of Honolulu newspapers was still further enriched this year through the generosity of Mrs. Edna H. Little, of Marlboro, who presented to us files of the *Polynesian*, 1848-1864, the *Commercial Advertiser*, 1856-1866, and the *New Era*, 1853-1855, together with odd numbers of a half dozen other Hawaiian papers and several pamphlets and broadsides.

This collection of 1629 issues of various Hawaiian publications was formed by Warren Goodale of Marlboro who was collector of customs at Honolulu from about 1853 to 1863. It became part of the estate of Lucy Goodale and finally descended to David Goodale, formerly of Marlboro and now of Reading, Massachusetts, and passed to Mrs. Little when she bought the charming seventeenth century Goodale home at Marlboro where she now lives.

We now have a nearly complete file of the *Polynesian* from its beginning in 1840 to 1864, the *Commercial Advertiser* from 1856 to 1907, the later years being less complete, and a fair file of the *Hawaiian Gazette* from 1865 to 1880, with complete volumes from 1887 to 1904. There are also shorter runs of several of the very rare early missionary papers in the native language, and scattering issues of the various modern newspapers. By using all of our Polynesian newspapers and periodicals the reader can reconstruct practically the entire history of the Hawaiian Islands from 1840 to 1924.

We have received from a variety of sources during the year thousands of short runs and scattering issues of pioneer newspapers from the South, the Middle and Far West, and many of less curious interest from the East. These include such titles as the *Alta California*, the *Rocky Mountain News*, the *Frontier Guardian*, the *Valley Tan*, the *Deseret News*, the *Kansas Herald of Freedom*, and the *Due West Telescope*. There are fully four hundred different newspapers represented in the year's accessions, many of them of extreme rarity and historical importance. They have been received in such numbers that, with our limited staff, we have only made a beginning in their arrangement; but sufficient work has been done to show their great value to the student and historian.

A few of the longer runs merit special mention. Our file of the [New Haven] *Columbian Register* was greatly enriched by the addition of the years 1816-1818 and 1836-1838; the important [New London] *Connecticut Gazette*, 1811-1816 and 1819-1820 is rich in War of 1812 material, as is the file of the *Huntingdon* [Pennsylvania] *Gazette* for 1811-1814. The [Boston] *Constitutional Telegraph* for 1799-1801 is an important file, as is the very rare [New York] *Timepiece* which was edited by Philip Freneau. The first volume of this interesting paper, for the year 1797, came as the gift of Mr. Matt B. Jones.

One of the most significant files secured this year is Dunlap's *Pennsylvania Packet* for the Revolutionary years 1775-1776, and we also acquired the years 1778 and 1786-1788. Another rare file is the *Cherokee Advocate*, published in English and Cherokee at Tablequah, Indian Territory during the years 1849-1853. To this brief list might be added the collection of school and college journals to the number of 3900 pieces, which came as the fourth large gift of Mr. Joseph M. Murphy.

The more valuable files secured during the year are as follows:

CALIFORNIA

COLUMBIA GAZETTE, 1853-1857, scattering
 SAN FRANCISCO, ALTA CALIFORNIA, 1849-1876, scattering

COLORADO

DENVER, ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS, 1876-1877

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN, COLUMBIAN REGISTER, 1816-1818, 1836-1838
 NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT GAZETTE, 1811-1816, 1819-1820

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

GEORGETOWN, COLUMBIAN GAZETTE, 1829
 GEORGETOWN, METROPOLITAN & POTOMAC ADVOCATE, 1837
 WASHINGTON, CONSTITUTION, 1859-1860
 WASHINGTON, DAILY REPUBLICAN, 1853
 WASHINGTON, NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, 1871
 WASHINGTON SENTINEL, 1854

GEORGIA

SAVANNAH REPUBLICAN, 1853-1868, scattering

INDIAN TERRITORY

TAHLEQUAH, CHEROKEE ADVOCATE, 1849-1853

IOWA

KANESVILLE, FRONTIER GUARDIAN, 1851-1852, scattering

KANSAS

LAWRENCE, KANSAS HERALD OF FREEDOM, 1855-1858, scattering

KENTUCKY

LOUISVILLE, EXAMINER, 1847-1849, scattering

MAINE

BATH, MAINE INQUIRER, 1824-1826
 BATH, MAINE INQUIRER, 1842-1844

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON, CHRISTIAN FREEMAN, 1848-1854
 BOSTON CONSTITUTIONAL TELEGRAPH, 1799-1801
 BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER, 1834
 BOSTON, EVENING GAZETTE, 1822-1823
 BOSTON INVESTIGATOR, 1837-1839
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS GAZETTE, 1764-1773, scattering
 BOSTON RECORDER, 1819-1821
 LOWELL OBSERVER, 1832-1833
 NEW BEDFORD MORNING REGISTER, 1841-1845
 NEWBURYPORT, ESSEX JOURNAL, 1784-1789
 NEWBURYPORT HERALD, 1815

NEW HAMPSHIRE

PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE SPY, 1787, scattering

NEW JERSEY

NEWARK ADVERTISER, 1851

NEW YORK

NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, 1828-1833

NEW YORK, MINERVA, 1824

NEW YORK SPECTATOR, 1815-1820

NEW YORK, TIMEPIECE, 1797

NEW YORK WEEKLY MUSEUM, 1815

NORTH CAROLINA

NEWBERN PROGRESS, 1862, scattering

OHIO

CHILLOCOTHE, WEEKLY RECORDER, 1815

PENNSYLVANIA

HUNTINGDON COURIER, 1797

HUNTINGDON GAZETTE, 1811-1814

PHILADELPHIA, DESSERT TO THE TRUE AMERICAN, 1798-1799

PHILADELPHIA, DUNLAP & CLAYPOOLE'S AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER, 1794-1795

PHILADELPHIA, DUNLAP'S PENNSYLVANIA PACKET, 1775-1776, 1778, 1786-1788

PHILADELPHIA, INDEPENDENT GAZETTEER, 1782-1783

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA MERCURY, 1784-1789

PHILADELPHIA, TICKLER, 1810-1812

UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY, DESERET NEWS, 1853-1859, scattering

SALT LAKE CITY, Kirk Anderson's Valley Tan, 1858-1860, scattering

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND ENQUIRER, 1806

CANADA

QUEBEC GAZETTE, 1826-1827

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

HONOLULU, COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, 1856-1866

HONOLULU, New Era, 1853-1855

HONOLULU, POLYNESIAN, 1848-1864

MEXICO

MEXICO, MONITOR REPUBLICANO, 1846-1847

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

MANILA, ILLUSTRACION FILIPINA, 1859

FIRST EDITIONS

Every year adds many titles to our important collection of American literary first editions. Since our last report we have secured, as the gift of Mr. George I. Rockwood, twenty-three first editions of George B. Cheever; we have been so successful in picking up the rare little volumes of Clinton Scollard's verses that our collection is nearly complete, and now stands second to his personal collection in the Scollard memorial room in Hamilton College. Our collection of Edgar Saltus first editions is also nearly complete, thanks to a lucky purchase of ten titles; and the addition of Mrs. Rowson's novel, "Sarah," Boston, 1813, fills the only serious gap in our outstanding collection of her works. We could enumerate many individual volumes of rarity and interest, such as the first English edition of "Huckleberry Finn," which appeared before the first American edition, Longfellow's "Evangeline," George Washington Cable's "Old Creole Days," and many others recently received; but we will for lack of space refer to only one other title within this field.

For many years it was the pleasant custom of Mr. Clarence W. Bowen and his father before him to invite the entire countryside to an annual Fourth of July picnic at their charming country home at Woodstock, Connecticut. Here in 1877 a large gathering of friends and neighbors assembled to listen to the usual program, eat a bountiful luncheon, and watch the evening fireworks. A feature of that day's program was the reading of a poem about their own wooded hills and their pioneer ancestors delivered by their host's old friend, Oliver Wendell Holmes, whose own ancestors had settled in that beautiful valley. He called his poem "A Family Record" and some days after the celebration the author sent an autographed, privately printed copy to his host. This first edition is now one of the rarest of Holmes' writings, for only a few were printed for the author. The copy which he sent to Mr. Bowen is now one of our choice possessions through the gen-

erous thoughtfulness of our good friend and loyal member from Woodstock.

POETRY

This library is particularly partial to early American poetry and nowhere can the student of American literature find more of it. Of the scores of early titles received during the year only four will be mentioned.

The Reverend John Cleaveland (1722-1799), Yale, 1745, spent most of his life as pastor of the Separatist Church at Ipswich. He was a militant preacher and a patriot, having served as chaplain both in the French and Indian War and in the Revolution. It is a tradition of his parish that he preached all the young men among his people into the army and then went himself, taking his four sons with him. He published several sermons and controversial tracts and at least one poetical pamphlet in memory of his father. It is entitled: "An Epicedium. Or a poetical attempt upon the life & death of Mr. Josiah Cleaveland, late of Canterbury. Who departed this life (undoubtedly) to a better, February 9th, 1750, 51. Aged sixty years, four months, and two days." . . . Boston: Printed by S. Kneeland, 1753. [4], 12 p., 8vo. Though the author's name does not appear on the title, it is revealed in an acrostic in the poetical preface as: "John Cleaveland author of this little book and pastor of a church in Ipswich." The main poem which occupies pages 1-12 tells the story of his father's life, names his children, and ends with an exhortation to his family and friends. An epitaph completes this curious filial tribute which appears to have survived in only two or three tattered copies, one in Essex Institute and now one in our library, through the gift of one of our most generous friends. An account of the author and his poem appears in Essex Institute Historical Collections, Vol. 24, p. 140-145. The piece is not mentioned by Sabin or Wegelin, and Evans 6980 gives an incorrect collation and locates no copy.

Much of the verse of the Revolutionary period contained more of patriotic zeal than of poetry. This is true of the very rare: "Poems upon several occasions, viz. I. A poem on the enemy's first coming to Boston; the burning of Charlestown; the fight at Bunker-Hill, &c. II. The widow's lamentation. III. Nebuchadnezzar's dream. IV. Against oppression. V. An heroic poem on the taking of Gen. Burgoyne, &c. . . . Boston: Printed for the author. 1779." 16 p., 12mo.

Here is the way the unknown poet describes the skirmish at Concord:

But oh! this cruel foe
Went on in haste,
To Concord they did go,
And there did waste
Some stores in their rage,
To gratify old Gage,
His name in every page
Shall be defam'd.

The war inspired all but one of these heroic poems and as we read them we cannot doubt that the author was, as he signed himself, "A friend to Liberty." Though we do not know his name, we would be willing to hazard a guess that this interesting collection was written by our old friend Nathaniel Bolton of Oakham. We know from an advertisement in the *Worcester Spy* of April 8, 1779 that he published a poem in that year on the surrender of Burgoyne and though no copy has survived, it is probably the same as "An heroic poem on the taking of Gen. Burgoyne" which appeared in the same year in the anonymous "Poems upon several occasions." Though the imprint reads: "Boston: Printed for the author. 1779," it is also quite possible that the pamphlet was printed at Worcester by Isaiah Thomas for its four different type ornaments were all being used by Thomas during this period, and it is not improbable that the advertisement in the *Spy* may have referred to this very pamphlet.

Such collections as this tell us better than many pages from a modern historian the depth of feeling of the common man of the days of 1779. Poetry published while the war was on is very rare and we can discover but four copies of this little piece, those at Brown, the Library Company of Philadelphia, Massachusetts Historical Society, and our copy for which we are indebted to Mr. Matt B. Jones.

One of the most sprightly and interesting of the famous group known as the Hartford Wits was John Trumbull whose poem "M'Fingal" was the most powerful anti-British satire of the Revolutionary period. This entertaining piece is still excellent reading and its popularity is shown by its twenty-five editions which appeared between 1775 and 1881. One of the rarest editions of this work is that printed in Lexington, Kentucky in 1814, and we were fortunate in securing one of the two known copies this year. Since there is no good bibliography of Trumbull's works, a checklist is given below, with locations in the principal libraries. From an examination of this list, it appears that our library has thirty-three titles, while our nearest rival, the New York Public Library has but twenty-eight. The Library of Congress and Brown University have twenty-seven each. The Burton Historical Collection which, by the way, is rich in Trumbull manuscripts, owns twenty-five printed works, Harvard has twenty-two, Yale twenty, the Massachusetts Historical Society and New York Historical Society nineteen each, the Boston Public Library eighteen, and the Huntington Library fifteen.

JOHN TRUMBULL CHECKLIST.

- Anarchiad. By D. Humphreys, J. Barlow, John Trumbull and Lemuel Hopkins. New Haven: Thomas H. Pease, 1861. viii, 120 p., 18mo.
AAS. BA. BPL. BU. HCL. HEH. NYPL. YC.
—Same, 2d ed. New Haven: Thomas H. Pease, 1862. viii, 120 p., 18mo.
HEH. YC.
Biographical sketch of the character of Governor [Jonathan] Trumbull

- [Jr.]. [Hartford: Hudson & Goodwin, 1809]. 13 p., 8vo. BPL. HCL. NYPL. UTS. YC.
- The Double conspiracy [Hartford], 1783. 85, [2] p., 8vo. AAS.
- Elegy on the death of Mr. Buckingham St. John. [New Haven: Thomas and Samuel Green, 1771]. Folio broadside. BU. HEH. MHS. NYHS. Facsimile, Heartman's Historical Series, No. 12. N.Y., 1915. AAS, etc.
- Elegy on the times. New Haven: Thomas and Samuel Green, 1775. 15 p., 8vo. BA. BPL. BU. CHS. HCL. HEH. LC. MHS. NYHS. YC.
- Essay on use and advantages of the fine arts. New Haven: T. and S. Green, [1770] 16 p., 8vo. AAS. BM. CHS. HCL. HEH. LC. MHS. YC.
- M'Fingal. Canto I. Philadelphia: William and Thomas Bradford, 1775. [Printed Jan., 1776]. [2], 40 p., 8vo. BA. BU. DPL (Burton). HEH. HSP. JCB. LC. LCP. MHS. NYHS.
- Same, London: J. Almon, 1776. 44 p., 8vo. AAS. BM. BU. Cornell. CU. DPL (Burton). HEH. JCB. LC. MHS. NYHS. NYPL. WLC.
- Same, Hartford: Nathaniel Patten, 1782. 96 p., 8vo. AAS. CHS. HEH. NYPL.
- Same, Hartford: Hudson and Goodwin, 1782. 100 p. AAS. BA. BPL. BM. BU. CHS. EI. HCL. HEH. JCB. LC. LCP. NYHS. NYPL. UTEX. YC.
- Same, Hartford: Bavit Webster, 1782. 96 p., 8vo. AAS. LC. NYPL.
- Same, Boston: Peter Edes, 1785. 110 p., 8vo. AAS. BPL. BU. CU. DPL (Burton). HCL. MHS. NYPL. UTEX. YC.
- Same, Philadelphia: Mathew Carey, 1787. 125 p., 32mo. AAS. DPL (Burton). HCL. JCB.
- Same, in American Museum, Vol. I, 1787, p. 353-381. AAS, etc.
- Same, Philadelphia: Mathew Carey, 1791. 95, [1] p., 8vo. AAS. BPL. BM. BU. CU. DPL (Burton). HCL. HEH. HSP. JCB. LCP. MHS. MINNHS. NYPL. UROCH, UTEX. WLC. YC.
- Same, Fifth edition. London: J. S. Jordan, 1792. [2], v-xv, 142 p., 8vo. AAS. BPL. BM. BU. DPL (Burton). HCL. JCB. NYPL. WLC. YC.
- Same, Sixth edition. London: Chapman & Co., 1793. xv, 142 p., 8vo. BA. DPL (Burton). HCL. NYPL.
- Same, New York: John Buel, 1795. vii, 136 p., 8 plates, 8vo. AAS. BU. DPL (Burton). HCL. HEH. HSP. JCB. MHS. NYHS. NYPL. WLC. YC.
- Same, Boston: Manning & Loring for Ebenezer Larkin, 1799. 141, [3] p., 12mo. AAS. BA. BPL. BU. EI. JCB. LC. MHS. NYHS. NYPL. UTEX. YC.
- Same, Elizabeth-Town: Woodruff & Periam, 1805. 155 p., 16mo. AAS. DPL (Burton). HCL. HEH. LC. UTEX.
- Same, N. Y.: E. Low, 1810. vii, 136 p., 9 plates, 8vo. BU. DPL (Burton). LC.
- Same, Baltimore: A. Miltenberger, 1812. 131, 130-146 p., 3 plates, 24mo. AAS. BPL. BU. DPL (Burton). LC. NYHS. NYPL.
- Same, Albany: E. & E. Hosford, 1813. 112 p., 18mo. AAS. BU. CU. DPL (Burton). EI. MHS. NYPL. UTEX.
- Same, [Augusta: Peter Edes, for] Ezekiel Goodale, Hallowell Bookstore, 1813. 138, [4] p., 18mo. AAS. BA. BM. BPL. BU. CU. DPL (Burton). EI. HCL. LC. MHS. NYHS. NYPL. UTEX. Same, with cover imprint: Boston: F. Bedlington, 1824. AAS.

- Same, Lexington: William Essex & Son, and H. C. Sleight, 1814. 158 p., 18mo. AAS. DPL (Burton).
- Same, Hudson: [Ashbel Stoddard, for] W. E. Norman, 1816. 146 p., 3 plates, 18mo. AAS. BU. DPL (Burton). EI. HCL. MINNHS. NYHS. NYPL.
- Same, Hudson: [Ashbel Stoddard, for] W. E. Norman, 1816. 145 p., front., 18mo., last page reset. AAS. BPL. MHS. NYHS. NYPL.
- Same, Boston: John G. Scobie, 1826. 184 p., 18mo. AAS. BPL. BU. DPL (Burton). EI. HCL. LC. MHS. NYHS. NYPL.
- Same, Philadelphia: C. P. Fessenden, 1839. 120 p., 18mo. AAS. BU. DPL (Burton). HSP. LC. MHS. NYPL.
- Same, revised. Hartford: S. Andrus & Son, 1856. 183 p., front., 8vo. AAS. BA. BM. BPL. BU. CU. DPL (Burton). LC. NYPL. UTEX. WHS. YC.
- Same, N. Y.: G. P. Putnam, 1860. 322 p., front., 8vo. AAS. BPL. BU. CU. DPL (Burton). HCL. LC. MINNHS. NYHS. NYPL. UTEX. WLC. YC.
- Same, N. Y.: G. P. Putnam, Hurd and Houghton, 1864. 322 p. 12mo. AAS. BA. BPL. BU. CU. DPL (Burton). HSP. NYHS. NYPL. YC.
- Same, N. Y.: American Book Exchange, 1881. 322 p., 12mo. AAS. BU. CU. DPL (Burton). HCL. HEH. LC. NYHS. NYPL. UCHIC. YC.
- [Royal Arms] A new proclamation! By Thomas Gage. [In verse] [Hartford: Ebenezer Watson, 1775]. 8 p., 8vo. LC.
- Thomas Gage's proclamation versified. [N. Y., 1775]. Folio broadside. HSP.
- Observations on the peculiar case of the whig merchants indebted to Great Britain . . . N. Y., 1785. 31 p., 8vo. BA. HEH. JCB. LC. MHS. NYHS.
- Poetical works of John Trumbull. Hartford: Printed for Samuel G. Goodrich, by Lincoln & Stone, 1820. 2 vols., front., engr. titles, and 4 plates. The engraved plates "Printed by D. Russell." AAS. BA. BM. BPL. BU. DPL (Burton). EI. GTS. HCL. HEH. HSP. LC. LIHS. MHS. NYHS. NYPL. UP. UTEX. UTS. WHS. WLC. YC.
- Same. In *The Colonnade*, Vol. 14, N. Y., 1922. AAS. etc.
- Progress of dullness. Part I. [New Haven: Thomas and Samuel Green] 1772. 20 p., 8vo. BPL. DPL (Burton). MHS.
- Same, Part I, 2d ed. [New Haven: T. and S. Green] 1773. 20 p., 8vo. AAS. CHS. HCL. LC. NYPL. YC.
- Same, Part II. [New Haven: T. and S. Green], 1773. 27 [1] p., 8vo. AAS. BPL. BU. CHS. HCL. LC. MHS. NYHS. NYPL. YC.
- Same, Part III. New Haven: Thomas and Samuel Green, 1773. 28 p., 8vo. AAS. BA. HCL. JCB (lacks last 3 leaves). LC. YC.
- Same, complete. Exeter: Henry Ranlet, 1794. 72 p., 12mo. AAS. BM. BU. DPL (Burton). HCL. LC. LCP. MHS. NYPL. YC.
- Same, Carlisle: George Kline for Archibald Loudon, 1797. 72 p., 12mo. BU. HSP. LC. NYPL. WLC.
- Same, Wrentham: Nathaniel Heaton for David Heaton, Providence, 1801. 72 p., 24mo. AAS. BU. EI. LC. NYHS.

It is only a step from the Revolution to the War of

1812, and we find among the many who celebrated its victories in verse, a young Vermont lad whose father had fought in the previous war and was again a volunteer at the battle of Plattsburgh. John Woodworth of Montpelier began in 1815 and published four years later an epic poem of forty-six pages commemorating that famous American victory. It was entitled: "The Battle of Plattsburgh: a poem, in three cantos. By an American youth. . . . Montpelier: Printed by E. P. Walton, 1819." 46 p., 12mo.

The author in his introduction quite disarms the critic when he modestly says:

Concerning the reception with which his poem may meet, as respects his own reputation, no writer ever had less cause to be anxious. As a writer, he has no reputation to lose, and from attending circumstances, has no prospect of enjoying an opportunity to acquire any.

The poem is written in the traditional classical manner of the period and pagan gods and heroes jostle those of America in its spirited and not too badly written verses. Our fine uncut copy in the original wrappers came from Mr. Jones and there is also a copy at Brown and one in the Grosvenor Library.

The author also wrote in verse: "An Address to youth." Montpelier, 1819, the only copy located by Wegelin being in our collection.

BROADSIDE BALLADS AND POEMS

To the collector of Americana nothing is more interesting than the elusive broadsides in which our ancestors expressed in very bad verse their feelings of sorrow for the death of their loved ones or their joy at the military or naval victories of the new nation. The calamities of nature and the stern justice of the day which not infrequently ended at the scaffold also called forth the poetic muse. These crude and ephemeral verses are, however, of real value to the historian, for they help him to get the feel of the times of which

he is writing; they reconstruct the very human emotions of the average man and they show in vivid, though halting fashion the topics of every day interest which add so much to a reconstruction of our early history.

We are seldom so fortunate as to find a broadside poem as early as 1710, but not many months ago Mr. Jones sent us one entitled: "Tears dropt at the funeral of . . . Mrs. Elizabeth Hatch . . . [who died] May 18th Anno 1710." [Boston?, 1710]. This folio broadside is signed at the end with the initials J. M., and was undoubtedly written by Rev. Joseph Metcalf of Falmouth in whose church the subject of these funeral verses and her husband Moses Hatch were prominent members. The broadside seems to be unique, for it was unknown to Evans, Ford, Sabin, and Wegelin, and to have escaped all of these industrious bibliographers indicates that it is rare indeed.

Other broadsides have, this year, reached our portfolios by the score, but we shall be content with the following list of some twenty which, for one reason or another seem interesting.

- Weld, Edmund. Dialogue between Death, the Soul, Body, World and Jesus Christ. Boston: E. Russell. [1787]. (See Ford 947, 8, 2603 and Wegelin 419 for other editions. This is unique.) This and the seven following broadsides are from the collection of Rev. Timothy Alden of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and are the gift of Mr. Matt B. Jones.
- Lines made after the great earthquake in 1755. [n. p., circa 1803].
- Richards, [George]. Solemn dirge [and] Masonic hymn. [1799].
- Job Weeden, Salem News-Boy . . . Jan. 1, 1772. [Essex Gazette carrier's address in verse]. Not in Tapley. Broadside, 8vo.
- Order of performance at the Chapel Church . . . June 13, 1809 [with Dr. Belknap's version of Psalm 88 and Mrs. Morton's Hymn.]
- Wentworth, John. Patriotic odes. July, 1804.
- Elegaic odes on the death of fifteen seamen . . . 1804.
- Plummer, Jonathan. Elegy on the death of Rev. John Murray. 1793.
- Horrid massacre at Dartmoor Prison, England. [n. p., 1815]. Wegelin 1928. This and the five following items are the gift of Mr. Matt B. Jones.
- The Boston frigate's engagement. [n. p., circa 1815]. BPL. Ford 2991.
- The Happy man and true gentleman. Danbury, 1791.
- Bold Dighton. [n. p., circa 1815].

Horrid murder. Augusta, 1806.

Battle of Bunker Hill, and Saw ye my hero George. [n. p., circa 1825].

July 25, 1773. Verses on the sudden and awful death of Mrs. Rebecca Giles . . . [Boston, 1773]. EI. Ford 1690; Wegelin 822n.

Newburyport, July 23, 1794/On Saturday last the following melancholy accident took place./ . . ./Elegy/occasioned by the above account/ . . . [n. p., 1794]. EI. Ford 2727; not in Evans or Wegelin.

Newburyport, Sept. 3, 1794./The author of the following about a/ . . ./The second number of the Times,/a solemn elegy./ . . . [n. p., 1794]. EI. Not in Evans, Ford, or Wegelin. This is a continuation of Wegelin 794.

The Unknown world . . . Coverly . . . Boston, [1800]. EI. HC. NYHS. Ford 3387.

Lines composed on the death of General Washington. [n. p., 1800]. EI. NYHS. Ford 3228; Wegelin 1311.

Division muster [Verse] [Circa 1817]. EI. Ford 3065.

Murder of Joseph White . . . Salem . . . April 7, 1830 . . . [Verse]. EI. Boston [1830]

HUMOR

American artists and authors generally represent our eighteenth century ancestors as a long faced crew who would consider it a sin to smile and would indignantly resent a hearty peal of laughter. They were, however, quite as ready to see a joke as their descendants and, judging by our contemporary radio programs, laughed at many of the same quips and witty stories as do we.

It is very difficult, however, to discover copies of their old time jest books, which have been generally read to tatters. So we were very lucky in securing this year examples of three of these garrulous little twelves. One of them is entitled "The New entertaining Philadelphia jest-book, and chearful witty companion" . . . Philadelphia: W. Woodhouse, 1790. 100 p. It was reprinted in Philadelphia the following year and was unconcernedly pirated by Isaiah Thomas who altered and printed it in Worcester in 1795 under the title: "Funny stories; or, the American jester: being a companion for a merry good fellow." 143 p., front., 12mo. (AAS). This in turn was used as a quarry for another work with the same title but with textual

changes, published in New York by Evert Duyckinck in 1814. 108 p. (AAS).

"Tom Paine's jests" was first printed in London in 1793, (NYPL, WLC) and reprinted there the following year (BM. NYPL). Its first American edition which we now have, appeared with the imprint: Philadelphia: Printed [by Richard Folwell] for Mathew Carey, 1794. 65, [6] p. It was reprinted with many changes in text two years later by Carey (AAS, BU, HCL, HEH, JCB, LC, NYPL) and seems to have been very popular, though it is improbable that it was written by the famous author whose name helped make it so popular.

Perhaps the best early book of this class was "The American jest book," Philadelphia: Printed for M. Carey, and W. Spotswood, 1789. 96, 96 p., front. (AAS), and reprinted in 1791. A considerable number of the more than six hundred jokes in the volume are of American origin and not a few have to do with the Revolutionary War. The following example must have made the old soldiers of Washington's army chuckle when they read it:

Mr. Mackenzie, who has sometimes been called the Scots Addison, is by profession an attorney. He was lately in company with Sir William Howe, in the Highlands of Scotland. After dinner, the conversation happened to turn upon poison; the various effects of different species were mentioned, and among others, those of ratsbane and laurel water.

"We say in England," said the General to Mr. Mackenzie, "that ratsbane will not kill a lawyer." "And we say in Scotland," replied the wit, "that some generals are in no danger from laurel."

And here is an Indian anecdote from Isaiah Thomas' collection of "Funny stories" published in 1795:

A young Indian missionary, at a catechistical lecture, demanded of a tawny princess, how many commandments there were. "Nine, sir." "What, have not I learnt you ten?"

"Yes, Mr. Minister, and last night you learnt me to break one."

The third of our newly acquired jest books is called: "Laugh and be fat, or, the wit's merry medley." . . .

New-York: John Harrisson, 1793. 143 p., front. (AAS). We have located no other copy. A contemporary advertisement tells us of the publication of "Shakespeare's jests." New York, 1774, but no copy has come to light, nor do we know of an earlier jest book printed in America. There were a number of others such as the "Jolly Hibernian," Philadelphia, 1790, and the "Comical sayings of Paddy from Cork," Concord, 1793, Baltimore, 1794, and Norwich, 1794, which are doubtless the ancestors of the jokes beginning: "There were two Irishmen."

Of course the early almanacs are rich in humor, as Miss Constance Rourke discovered when she examined our collection in writing her history of "American humor," New York, 1931. Native poetry, drama, newspapers, diaries, and travels are also full of wit and funny anecdotes and this material was heavily drawn on by Mr. Carl Holliday in his "Wit and humor of Colonial days," Philadelphia, 1912. It is to be hoped that the lack of an adequate bibliography of American comic literature may some day be supplied.

JUVENILES AND TEXTBOOKS

It is quite unusual to discover a textbook used in America in the seventeenth century, but this year brought us a Latin copy of Aphthonius' "Progymnasmata." London, 1636 which, from a study of the many autographs scribbled on its pages, must have been used in the famous Ipswich Grammar School in the last half of the seventeenth century. We are not surprised to find among the signatures those of a number of youths who later graduated from Harvard, but it is rather unusual to discover the names of three girls and one negro among these old time school children. It is probable that Jack Negro whose name is scrawled on page 83 was a promising young slave whose owner thought worthy of a classical education.

This edition of Aphthonius, by the way, does not appear in the Short Title Catalogue.

Nathan Bailey, famous for the vulgarities of his folio dictionary, which was preëminent before it was eclipsed by Dr. Johnson, was an English schoolmaster as well as a lexicographer and died in 1742. He wrote a very popular Latin textbook called: "English and Latine exercises for school-boys." It was reprinted in Boston by Fleet for Samuel Phillips in 1720 and became one of the earliest Latin schoolbooks published in the United States. It was so rare that Dr. Rosenbach mentioned only his own copy in the bibliography of his collection of children's books (Rosenbach 16), and so we were greatly pleased when we recently secured a copy.

Juveniles have poured in by the hundreds this year, thanks to the acquisition of several old private libraries, the purchase of a number of good sized lots, and especially to the gift of over one hundred volumes by Mr. Jones and a like number by Mr. Taylor. Some of these titles might seem individually unimportant, but they will bring joy to the two young women now at work on a full bibliography of American children's books. We cannot leave this subject, however, without mentioning our unique Exeter, N. H., 1782 New England Primer, those of Northampton, 1808 and Haverhill, 1811, as well as about forty-five other minor editions, including some duplicates which we recently secured en bloc. It is hardly necessary to remark that our collection of New England Primers is much the largest in the country, though Mr. Bates', Dr. Rosenbach's, Mr. Stone's and Mrs. Little's collections contain many rare issues which, alas, we still lack. It is fortunate that a new edition of the standard bibliography of the New England Primer is about to appear. Now some one should compile a companion volume covering the other American primers published up to 1830, and this might be followed by a similar description of the catechisms of the period.

CAPTIVITIES

No report would be complete without reference to at least a few new Indian captivities and frontier narratives. Of course, we always like to add one more to our collection of the editions of Rev. John William's Redeemed Captive. This year it was the rare New London edition of 1776.

We also received, as Mr. Jones' gift, a unique copy of the "Narrative of the sufferings of Mr. Robert Forbes, and family, in a journey from Canada to the Kennebec River in which three of their children were starved to death." Portland: Printed by A. W. Thayer. 1823. 19 p., 12mo. The story of this pioneer adventure and tragedy was originally written by Arthur Bradman and of his story we have three editions. The present title, however, is the Bradman narrative condensed and edited by a new hand. Fortunately the preface which is signed: *The writer* has these words crossed out in our copy and the words: "Uncle Eben" written beneath. This change is in the hand of Miss Charlotte K. Greenleaf whose autograph appears elsewhere in the volume. Her uncle was Ebenezer Greeneleaf (1781-1851) of Williamsburg, Maine, and it was undoubtedly he who edited this edition of the Forbes narrative of which we appear to have the only copy.

We now also have a copy of the very rare captivity: "An Affecting account of the tragical death of Major Swan, and of the captivity of Mrs. Swan and infant child, by the savages, in April last—[1815]. This unfortunate lady and her little son were taken prisoners by the Indians, at a small village near St. Louis, and conveyed near 700 miles through an uncivilized wilderness, where they were fortunately redeemed by a Spanish trader, in July last. Boston, Printed by H. Trumbull . . ." [circa 1815]. 24 p., folding colored woodcut frontispiece, 12mo. There are copies of this rarity in the Ayer collection and the Library of Con-

gress, both lacking the frontispiece which is fortunately present in our copy.

One of the most interesting and famous of New York frontiersmen was Tom Quick the Indian Slayer whose narrative was written by James E. Quinlan and published serially in his weekly paper, the *Republican Watchman* at Monticello, New York. The following year, 1851, a twelvemo edition was separately printed by the author and a copy of this rare first edition is now ours through the gift of one of our members. Though largely true, there are a few tall traditions in the volume reminiscent of "the Baron" or Paul Bunyan. Still, it is trustworthy in the main and most entertaining, for the author was the leading historian of the region and knew how to write. Quick saw his father tomahawked and scalped by Indians when he was a boy and he swore to get every possible redskin in revenge. Naturally, he had many adventures but, curiously enough, he lived a long life and died in bed after having killed ninety-nine Indians. Being something of an idealist, Tom always regretted that final Indian whom he never caught.

THREE MIGHTY MEN OF GOD—COTTON MATHER,
MOSES MATHER, AND GEORGE WHITEFIELD

Bibliographical discoveries are always thrilling, but when one finds a lost Cotton Mather which no one has previously identified or described, there is real cause for rejoicing. We know from Cotton Mather's diary that during the week of October 5, 1721 he finished the manuscript of a tract written in French for the purpose of combatting the persecution of protestants in France. This essay he proposed publishing for distribution in France and Holland (Diary for Oct. 5, 12, 24, 1721).

On December 21, he says: "I am sending to Holland my 'Grande Voix du Ciel à la France,' that it may that

way gett into France." Nothing came of this plan, however, for on October 22, 1724 he further records in his diary: "I sent it into Holland, and have had no Account concerning it. I am inclinable to be at the Expençe of printing it here, and so sending it into France, as many ways as I can." (Diary, Oct. 22, Nov. 20, 1724).

From about November 20 to December 31, 1724, Mather was so sick that he made no daily entries in his diary, but when he was somewhat better, probably early in January, he wrote up the month of December in retrospect. He says: "In this Time [December, 1724] also, I gott into the Press (and corrected the Press-work of it) an Essay in the French Tongue, which I had prepared before my falling Sick . . . an Essay which I putt myself unto the Expençe of Publishing; under the Title of, 'Une Grande Voix du Ciel à la France.' And I apply myself immediately to Methods of getting it convey'd into France; which I have already a various Prospect of."

The diary does not give the date of the publication of this piece or the name of its printer, though the latter was obviously a local Boston craftsman. When Samuel Mather came to list his father's publications, he dates this work in 1724, probably because the diary tells of his father reading proof on it during December of that year. Haven's and Sibley's listing of Mather's writings follow Samuel Mather's list and so modern bibliographers have given this French piece the 1724 date. Of course, the author's illness or the printer's slowness may have caused a delay in the appearance of the tract, or the author, knowing that it would not be distributed for several weeks or months, may have had it dated ahead. At any rate, the pamphlet bears the date 1725 on its title.

A copy of this rare tract has just been discovered in our collection where it has been hidden, unrecognized and unidentified, in an old pamphlet volume for many years. Its title is as follows:

[rule]/Une/Grande Voix/du Ciel/a la/France./[rule]/Eccl. VIII. 5./Le Cœur du Sage connoist le Temps; et/le moyen qu'on doit tenir./[rule]/M DCC XXV./[rule]. [2], 18 p., small 8vo. Signatures A-B in fours, C in two. Verso of title blank.

Though there is no imprint, the distinctive type ornaments on page one prove this to have been printed in Boston by B. Green, probably in 1725.

The fact that only this one fine and perfect copy has ever come to light is easily understood when we remember that the author sent the entire edition abroad for distribution in France.

Last summer Mr. Jones sent us an old pamphlet volume which supplied us with every one of the first editions of the writings of Moses Mather which we needed to make our set complete. The first of these is "The Visible church." New York: Hugh Gaine, [1769], but wrongly dated on the title page 1759. Previous bibliographers seem not to have noticed the errata note on the last page which corrects the imprint date. Copies at AAS, BA, CHS, NYHS.

The second pamphlet in the volume, also entitled, "The Visible church," but printed at New Haven in 1770, is not a second edition, but a continuation of the first title, a fact which not all bibliographers have noted. Then follows the same author's "A Brief view," New Haven, 1772, another rarity. Thus we gradually fill in the remaining gaps in our remarkable collection of the writings of America's most interesting and prolific family of colonial authors.

For many years we have owned an excellent collection of contemporary tracts by and about that Godly, homely, eloquent, cross-eyed pulpit orator, Rev. George Whitefield; so we were greatly delighted when Mr. Thomas W. Streeter presented us with twenty-three tracts by or about Whitefield, not a one of which we had. They include nine printed in America between 1739 and 1792, and fourteen in Great Britain between 1738 and 1759. It is a very valuable lot and two or three of the American imprints are very rare. The

English imprints were also most welcome, for our collection was weak in the English editions. We now have between a hundred and fifty and two hundred titles by or about Whitefield. No man reached the hearts of more Americans in the colonial period, and we are fortunate to have such a rich collection of the source material for those wishing to study his career and the religious history of his time.

THE REVOLUTION

The outstanding addition to our Revolutionary collection this year was Mr. Jones's gift of the official Massachusetts broadside edition of the Declaration of Independence, printed by order of the Legislature at Salem by E. Russell between July 17 and August 5, 1776.

Probably at least four other broadside editions were printed in Massachusetts before the official issue. A copy of the first Philadelphia edition reached Boston on Saturday, July 13th, as we know from at least three contemporary diaries. Probably not later than the following Monday it was put in type by John Gill and Powars and Willis and hurriedly printed with various typographical errors, but without imprint (Evans 15162. Copies at EI, MHS, private collection.)

Probably within a day or two, it was reprinted from the same type with the errors corrected, with the heading reset, and with the addition of the imprint (Evans 15161, Ford 1954. Bostonian Soc. and MHS).

Another edition, also very hastily printed, omitted the "n" from the word Hancock. It has no imprint, but from the fact that the unique copy in our library is known to have been posted up in Newburyport at the time of publication, we may hazard a guess that it was printed there by the local printer, John Mycall, sometime during the week of July 14th. (Ford 1952. Copy at AAS.)

A fourth broadside edition was printed in four columns (the others were all in two columns) without

imprint, but the fact that a unique copy is owned by Essex Institute leads one to think that it might have been printed in Salem either by John Rogers or Ezekiel Russell, probably before the official Massachusetts edition. (Evans 15164. Ford 1953. Copy at EI.)

The Declaration had also appeared in various Massachusetts newspapers as follows:

Salem, American Gazette, July 16
Worcester. Massachusetts Spy, July 17
Boston, New England Chronicle, July 18
Boston, Continental Journal, July 18
Newburyport, Essex Journal, July 19
Boston, Boston Gazette, July 22

All of these issues are in our library except the Essex Journal.

The previous appearance of the text of the Declaration of Independence in at least six Massachusetts newspapers and four broadside editions may explain the delay in the printing of the official edition, which was authorized on July 17th and was ready for distribution on August 5th. It was sent to the various towns of the state for publication from the pulpit and in most cases this took place on August 11th. (Evans 15163. Ford 1955. Copies in the collections of AAS, EI, MHS (imperfect), NYPL (imperfect), private collection).

It is not generally known that four official copies of the first edition were sent to Massachusetts, and the assumption that only one copy was sent has led to not a little confusion.

The first printing of the Declaration of Independence was the broadside authorized by Congress and printed in Philadelphia by John Dunlap on July 5, 1776. It was reprinted on the 6th in the *Pennsylvania Evening Post*, this being the first newspaper publication (in AAS). On the 6th, John Hancock, President of Congress, sent copies of the broadside, among others, to General Washington who was then in New York, to General Ward in command of the Continental troops in the

Boston area, and to the Massachusetts legislature then sitting at Watertown.

On July 9th General Washington also sent copies of the Declaration to General Ward and to the Massachusetts legislature. Since the post rider who left Philadelphia on the 6th may have reached New England a day earlier than the one who left General Washington at New York on the 9th, we may suppose that it was the former who went by way of the shore road and reached Newport on the 12th and furnished a copy from which the Newport broadside edition of the Declaration was printed by S. Southwick on the 13th. (Private collection and RIHS collection. Both also have the official Rhode Island edition printed from the same type.) He it doubtless was who reached Boston with the Declaration on the 13th, and it was probably from the copies he carried that the four unauthorized Massachusetts broadside editions were printed. The 13th being Saturday, the Declaration could not be placed in the hands of the Council and Assembly at Watertown until Monday the 15th.

In the meantime the other post rider, presumably with the dispatches from General Washington, reached Hartford on the 12th and Worcester at noon on Sunday the 14th, where he stopped for dinner. While here, he supplied Isaiah Thomas with a copy for publication in his newspaper and the latter promptly mounted the portico of the South Meeting House and read the document to the crowd which had rapidly gathered on receipt of the news. This was the first public reading of the Declaration in Massachusetts. Thomas printed the document in the next issue of his *Massachusetts Spy* on the 17th.

Leaving Worcester after his noon meal on the 14th, the post rider went on to Watertown and Boston where he delivered the second official copy on the 15th. The Declaration of Independence was read to the Massachusetts Council and Assembly at Watertown on the 16th and was officially published from the balcony of

the State House on the 18th. (J. H. Hazleton. *The Declaration of Independence*. N. Y., 1906; J. H. Edmonds. "How Massachusetts received the Declaration of Independence." Worcester, 1925; W. C. Ford. *Massachusetts broadsides*. Bost., 1922; Evans' *American Bibliography*.)

We have also secured the important Revolutionary Journals of Congress printed in Philadelphia in 1779 and an anonymous "Military guide" printed in Philadelphia in 1776 for the use of the Continental troops, as well as a hitherto undescribed undated edition of Baron Steuben's "Letter on the militia," printed in New York in 1784. We also have the more common dated edition of the same year.

TRANSPORTATION

The early development of our country was largely dependent on the expansion of our transportation system. As settlement moved westward, it was imperative that means of communication be developed for the westward movement of settlers and for the transportation back to the eastern markets of the coal, the grain, and other products by the sale of which the pioneers were able to pay for their newly acquired lands and build the great cities of the west.

The historian is, therefore, keenly interested in the development of our early canals and railroads as shown in the reports of the early companies. We were very fortunate this year to have received from Mr. Charles H. Taylor a splendid collection of 142 of these rare reports issued in the 30's and 40's and about equally divided between canal and railroad companies. From them we can reconstruct the story of the opening of the Pennsylvania coal fields, the development of the canals of New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Delaware; and the railroads of the same states, as well as those of New England, Florida, Michigan, Maryland, Virginia, and other states in the west and south. We

can trace the growth of the network of canals and of the many small railroad lines which supplanted them and which were later to be consolidated to form the great railroad systems of today.

OTHER AMERICANA

The most important early tract added to the library this year was the anonymous: "A Short account of the first settlement of the provinces of Virginia, Maryland, New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania, by the English. To which is annexed a map of Maryland, according to the bounds mentioned in the charter, and also of the adjacent country, anno 1630." London: Printed in the year MDCCXXXV [1735], 22 p., folding map, 4to. The map has the title: "A Map of Virginia according to Captain John Smith's map published anno 1606. Also of the adjacent country called by the Dutch Niew Nederlant. Anno 1630. By John Senex. 1735." Our fine copy was the gift of Mr. Charles H. Taylor. The only other located copies are at Harvard and in the Library of Congress. This tract was reprinted in 1922 by the American Geographical Society.

It is very unusual to come across an American drill manual of the period of the French and Indian War, but we have recently secured what is perhaps a unique copy of: "The New manual exercise, by General Blakeney. To which is added, the evolutions of the foot, by General Bland, corrected, with additions." Philadelphia: William Bradford, 1755. 24 p., 8 vo. It is not in Evans and we can trace no other copy.

One of the most interesting of the writings of Benjamin Franklin is the little pamphlet which Mr. Frank B. Bemis presented this year. Here is its familiar title: "Father Abraham's speech to a great number of people, at a vendue of merchant-goods; introduced to the publick by Poor Richard, (a famous Pennsylvania conjurer and almanack-maker)" . . . Printed and sold by Benjamin Mecom, at the new

printing office, near the Town House, in Boston. [1760] 16 p., folding front., 12mo. This much reprinted work which is also known as "The Sayings of Poor Richard," "The Way to Wealth," and "La Science du Bonhomme Richard" was first published in Franklin's Poor Richard almanac for 1758. Though Evans 8131 describes this as the first edition, Dr. Wilberforce Eames dates it 1760 and says that our [Boston, 1758] edition is the first. The various editions are as follows:

FATHER ABRAHAM'S SPEECH

- Poor Richard's Almanack for 1758. Philadelphia: Benjamin Franklin, [1757]. AAS. HEH. HSP. LC. NYPL.
- Boston: Benjamin Mecom, [1758]. 24 p., 12mo. AAS (lacks title). Advertised as "this day published" in Boston News Letter March 30, 1758; and in John Maylem's "Gallic perfidy: a Poem. Boston: New-England: Printed and sold by Benjamin Mecom, at the New Printing-Office, July 13. 1758.—Where may be had that noted little book, called Father Abraham's Speech." (AAS).
- Boston: Benjamin Mecom, [1760]. 16 p., fold. front., 12mo. AAS (photostat front.). BPL. NYPL. The frontispiece is dated 1760.
- [New York?: Benjamin Mecom, 1763] Adv. in N. Y. Pacquet, July 11, 1763: "Father Abraham's Speech to be sold by the printer of this Monday-Paper. Price 6d." Perhaps not a new edition but an advertisement for unsold stock of the 1760 edition.
- New Haven: Benjamin Mecom, [1764]. 16 p., 12mo. Evans 9665 locates at BPL only, but the BPL copy is the 1767 edition, so it is probable that there was no 1764 edition.
- New Haven: T. & S. Green, [1767]. 16 p., 8vo. AAS (photostat title). BPL. NYPL. Evans 10619.
- New Haven: T. & S. Green, [1770?] 16 p., 12 mo. Evans 11929. Probably the remainder of the 1767 edition being offered again in 1770.
- [Same, in:] Kentucky almanac for 1797. Lexington, [1796]. AAS.
- New Haven [no printer], 1804. 16 p., 16mo. HEH. Fabyan sale, Amer. Art. Galleries, Feb. 17, 1920, No. 28. Sold for \$45.00 to George D. Smith, probably for HEH.
- Dedham: H. Mann for Wm. Tileston Clapp, Boston, 1807. 24 p., 12mo. Reprinted from first edition. AAS. HCL. LC.
- New London: [no printer, n. d.]. Sabin 25508.
- New Haven: [no printer, n. d.]. Sabin 25508.

We have had in our collection for many years a similar item which has never been noted by bibli-

ographers. It is a possibly unique first edition of Benjamin Franklin and has the title:

The/beauties/of/Poor Richard's/almanack/for the year 1760:/being/short essays,/in prose and verse;/interspersed with/moral hints, wise sayings and/entertaining remarks./[line of type ornaments]/[cut of hand holding bouquet of flowers]/[line of type ornaments]/Philadelphia, printed:/[Re]printed by Benjamin Mecom,/and sold at the New Printing-Office near/[the] Town House, in Boston. [1760?]. 23, [1] p., 12mo. Signatures [A] and C in fours, B and D in twos. Corners of first four leaves slightly defective.

Since Franklin's nephew, Benjamin Mecom, was printing in Boston only from 1758 to 1762 and since the text of this pamphlet was culled from the Poor Richard Almanack of 1760, printed at Philadelphia by Franklin in 1759, it is probable that this item was printed in 1760. Though the title states that this work was a reprint from a previous Philadelphia printing, it is probable that it was a reprint direct from the almanac and not from an earlier edition under the present title. It is, therefore, probable that this is a hitherto unrecorded Franklin first edition, published by Mecom because of the success of his earlier venture: "Father Abraham's Speech," which was also reprinted from a Poor Richard Almanack.

It is not generally known that an abortive Massachusetts constitutional convention was held in 1778 and that the suggested constitution was rejected by the electorate. We have recently received, however, from Mr. Jones two rare pamphlets bearing on the subject. The first is: "A Constitution and form of government for the State of Massachusetts-Bay. Agreed upon by the convention of said state, February 28, 1778, to be laid before the several towns and plantations in said state, for their approbation or disapprobation." Boston: J. Gill, 1778. 23p., 8vo.

The proposed constitution met bitter opposition in a meeting at Ipswich and the circulation of the deliberations of this meeting probably had considerable

weight in causing its defeat. The second pamphlet has the title: "Result of the convention of delegates holden at Ipswich in the county of Essex, who were deputed to take into consideration the constitution and form of government proposed by the convention of the State of Massachusetts-Bay." Newbury-Port: John Mycall, 1778. 68 p., 8vo. There are copies of the proposed constitution in the Library of Congress, Massachusetts Historical Society, and New York Public Library, but Evans fails to locate a copy of the proceedings of the Ipswich convention.

In last year's report we recorded our proud ownership of six of the thirteen known editions of the Narrative of Whiting Sweeting. At that time we failed to discover a single copy in any library of the rare first edition printed at Lansingburgh, by Silvester Tiffany in 1791. 72 p., 12mo. But we are happy to say that since last year Mr. Taylor has found for us a beautiful uncut copy of this rarity.

Bibliographers have not recorded the fact that there were two issues of the New York, 1796 edition of Captain Cook's Voyages. We now have both editions, however, and find that the title pages have been reworded and reset and that the plates of the second printing are on thinner paper, with an imprint added to the plate at page 163 of the first volume. Our collection of the early American editions of Cook's Voyages is now virtually complete.

EARLY IMPRINTS

Of course we receive hundreds of early imprints every year, but it may be interesting to mention a handful of them which seem rare or curious. The earliest, of which there are copies at Harvard and Yale, is Rev. Benjamin Wadsworth's "King William lamented in America" . . . Boston: B. Green and J. Allen, for Nicholas Boone, 1702. 30 p., 24mo., and a dry and tedious old sermon it is; though rare enough as an example of Boston printing. John Bunyan's "Come

and welcome to Jesus Christ" . . . Boston: Reprinted . . . at the Bible in Cornhill. 1728. [2], 190 p., front. port., 12mo. is much more interesting, for it is the first of many American editions and has for a frontispiece a woodcut portrait of the author, which is especially interesting as a very early bit of American engraving. Evans failed to locate a copy, and we have not found another. It is interesting to remember that we also have one of the two known copies of the first American edition of "Pilgrim's Progress." Boston, 1681.

John Willison's "Looking unto Jesus." Boston: D. Henchman, 1741. [2], 32, [2] p., 12mo. entirely escaped the vigilant eye of Mr. Evans, and we can find no other copy.

There is always joy in camp when we secure a new Isaiah Thomas imprint, for the very few we still lack are apt to be elusive. Good fortune was with us this year, however, for we picked up two of the rarest. One has a title beginning: "Sinners persisting in sin against the clearest light have the most aggravated condemnation." This cheerful old sermon by Ebenezer Cleaveland of Gloucester was printed in Newburyport by I. Thomas and H. W. Tinges in 1773 and has 52 octavo pages. The only other copies are in the Newburyport Public Library and a fragment in the Sandy Bay Historical Society collection at Rockport. Either this or Jedediah Jewett's "How the ministers . . ." which has the same imprint, was the first Newburyport imprint, and we have them both, as well as Thomas Bradbury's "The ass or the serpent," Nathaniel Niles' "Two discourses," and Jonathan Parsons' "Freedom from civil . . ." all printed by the same firm in 1774. The only other known Thomas and Tinges imprint is a broadside: "Brief narrative or poem" by W. G. which was printed in 1774 and is known only from an advertisement. Thomas was printing in Boston for the few months of his association with Tinges and seems to have been the silent partner of the firm.

Another new Thomas juvenile has come to light. It is "The Sister's gift . . . The third Worcester edition . . . Printed at Worcester, Massachusetts, by Isaiah Thomas jun. for Isaiah Thomas . . . 1795." It is a 31 p. 24mo. with woodcuts and was unknown to Nichols. We have the second Worcester edition of 1789, but apparently there is no known copy of the first edition of 1786.

A delectable title is: "The History of Capt. Thomas Parismas, containing a particular account of the cruel and barbarous treatment of a young lady, who was the wife of Mr. James Negotio, an English merchant, in the East-Indies. . . . To which is added, the remarkable and entertaining story of Alcander and Rosilla. Medford, (Massachusetts) Printed and sold by Nathaniel Coverly. 1798. . . ." 34, 21, 5 p., fold. front., 12mo.

The only other recorded copy of this bit of early fiction is in the Library of Congress. It was reprinted at Boston by "N. Coverly, jun." without date. 34 p., 12mo. Copies in AAS and LC; again without place or printer in 1805. 35 p., 18mo. LC; and still again in Providence by David Heaton in 1809. (Scott and O'Shaughnessy auction 34, April 26, 1917, No. 362).

GRAPHIC ARTS

In no way can the historian reconstruct the feelings and reactions of our people to political and military events so well as through a study of our native graphic humor. Caricatures and cartoons have been with us ever since the French and Indian War and such men as Paul Revere during the Revolution, Charles during the War of 1812, Robinson during the stirring political campaigns of the 30's and 40's, and Nast from the Civil War to the period of the Tweed ring, have vividly and accurately recorded the loyalties, the animosities and the foibles of our leaders and our people as no written word could ever hope to do.

Our library has for this reason placed so much

emphasis on preserving for the historian the graphic humor of the past that we probably now have the best collection of American caricatures to be found in any library or museum in the land. The past year has added an unusually large number of rare and significant pieces to this part of our collection.

From Dr. Samuel W. Woodward we received a collection of two hundred and fifty caricatures of events in the United States, mostly by British artists and including every cartoon with an American subject ever drawn by George Cruikshank, some of them so rare as to have survived in only one or two examples. Included in the gift were two large portfolios of cartoons extracted from periodicals of the period from 1840 to 1870.

David Claypole Johnston was the first really great comic artist of the United States. He flourished from the thirties to the fifties and earned for himself the title of the American Cruikshank. His personal collection of his own original paintings, drawings, engravings, lithographs and book illustrations came to us this year as the gift of Mr. Charles H. Taylor. This really talented artist has never received the recognition he deserves and so we plan to publish somewhat later a full account of the artist and his work with a record of the hundreds of examples from his brush and pencil which make our collection of his works virtually complete.

The outstanding collection in the field of graphic humor added to our portfolios this year is that brought together by the late Percy Sabin. It includes nearly three hundred pieces and covers the century from 1740 to 1840 with a few recent American cartoons added. In this brief summary we cannot speak of the scores of rare and important individual titles in this collection which includes not only cartoons of American origin but American subjects drawn and engraved by English, French, and Dutch artists as well. Many of them relate to the Revolutionary War, and there are others

by Charles and by various British as well as American artists on the War of 1812, with an occasional one on the Mississippi Bubble and the Scioto Purchase. There is also in the collection a very fine series of political cartoons of the 30's and 40's by the talented artist H. R. Robinson, and several very rare Civil War cartoons by a variety of artists, some of them being scarce Currier and Ives prints.

We also received from Mr. Taylor a beautiful pair of lithographed views of Harvard College drawn by Fisher and published in 1823. With them came another view of Harvard by A. J. Davis, lithographed by Pendleton in 1828, and a colored lithograph of Boston Common drawn by James Kidder and lithographed by Senefelder in 1829.

Two interesting engraved trade cards were also added this year. One advertised the pharmacy of Philip Godfrid Kast of Salem and represents his very attractive signboard. It was engraved in the eighteenth century by Hurd and is unknown to Stauffer or Fielding and perhaps is unique. The second card represents in an interesting engraving the James Wolf Tavern in Newburyport, then being conducted by Prince Stetson & Co. It was engraved by William Hooker in 1804 and appears in Fielding. The other known copy is at Essex Institute.

For several years Mr. Charles H. Taylor has humored our craving for stereoscopic views by sending us a hundred or so every now and then. The total this year was nearly seven thousand. As a result of his generosity and our enthusiasm this collection now numbers over eighteen thousand different views. They are arranged by state and town and are of great historic value, for they represent thousands of buildings standing in the 60's, 70's, and 80's which have long since disappeared and remain only in photograph in this remarkably complete collection.

Supplementing the stereoscopic views is our collection of more than thirteen thousand post card views

which, from their inception in the 90's until now, have preserved for the future a great number of views of historic buildings which might otherwise have become lost to the historian.

BOOKPLATES

Very few people realize that Rudyard Kipling was an artist and designer of bookplates, but we have just received through the continued courtesy of Mr. Herbert E. Lombard three plates which Kipling drew for three Americans in 1908. There are two different plates drawn for Dorothy Doubleday whom we suspect of being related to Mr. Kipling's American publishers, Doubleday, Doran, and one designed for Huntington and Dorothy Babcock, all signed with the author's initials.

The recent death of the veteran wood engraver, Timothy Cole, reminded us that he had designed a number of charming bookplates, several of them for his personal friends. When we discovered that we had comparatively few of them in our great bookplate collection, Mr. Lombard undertook to supply the omissions, and as a result we now have all but two or three of Cole's charming bookplates and the original woodblock of one of them.

We have also secured the gift of fifteen plates from Mr. Frank A. Blossom and Mr. F. C. Blank and other artists have continued to add to our collections of their designs. Scores of other plates have been received by gift or exchange, including many by famous artists or from the rare period of American engraving before 1800.

MUSIC

The talking motion picture and the radio have done much to bring back to popular attention the folk music of our ancestors, the songs of the negro, the hill billy, the frontiersman, the cowboy, and the sentimental

songs of our grandfathers. No thorough study of American music of the period before the Civil War can be made without consulting our great collection of between thirty and forty thousand pieces of sheet music. The student of American graphic art, of early portraiture, and the searcher for views of American cities must also turn to such a collection as ours for its thousands of engraved and lithographed sheet music covers which are of so much interest for their historic subjects and their contribution to American folk art and pioneer illustration.

This collection was greatly enriched this year, as in the past, by the generous gifts of Mr. F. Monroe Endicott who, since our last report, has presented over three thousand pieces of sheet music and some thirty volumes within the same field. From other sources, including duplicate exchanges with Brown and Harvard Universities and the Grosvenor Library, we have secured several hundred other pieces. Mr. Josiah K. Lilly has placed us greatly in his debt by presenting a set of the Stephen C. Foster Musical Reproductions which include facsimiles of every one of the hundreds of first editions of that famous composer's songs.

MANUSCRIPTS

Very few of us know very much about the New England negroes of two hundred years ago or that there was quite a little colony of free people of color in the Boston of 1719. An official manuscript copy of a list of some sixty or seventy free negroes of that period has been given us by Mr. Taylor. It is appended to an order of the selectmen of the town requiring all free negroes and mulattos to work on the city roads in lieu of serving in the military companies or in the town watch, as was required of all white residents. The first part of this document appears in the printed city records, but the rest is unpublished and since it adds a number of otherwise unrecorded names to the negro

census of the period, it is printed in full below. Its quaint half African and half English names are very curious.

Perhaps the most interesting of these freed negroes was Dr. Cotton Mather's former slave Onesimus (reborn). This young slave "of a promising aspect and temper" as the Doctor optimistically described him when in 1706 he was presented to Mather by a group of his admiring parishioners, turned out to be a bad lot. In spite of his master's prayers in his behalf, he seems to have been born a lazy kleptomaniac, and so in 1716 the Doctor was compelled to record in his diary that "my servant Onesimus proves wicked and grows useless." Before long the patience of the worthy Doctor was completely exhausted, and so he solved the problem by giving "Reborn" his freedom, and we find him on the city records (still described as "Dr. Ct. Mather's negro") working his allotted stint of six days on the village streets. The original draft in Mather's hand of Onesimus' manumission papers is still preserved in our manuscript division. By its terms the slave was required to make part payment towards another slave to take his place; he was required to stand ready to help his old master when there was an extra amount of work to be done around the Mather home; and he was expected to pay the Doctor five pounds within six months as compensation for all the petty thieving he had done at his master's expense. We may wonder whether the Doctor ever collected his five pounds. The document presented by Mr. Taylor reads as follows:

At a meeting of the Selectmen of the Town of Boston the 2^d day of Sept^r 1719. Pursuant to the directions in the Law Relating to Free Negroes &c. The s^d Selectmen do now Order and direct That the Free Male Negroes, Molattoes, &c, of and belonging to the s^d Town hereafter named and each of them respectively, Do dilligently attend & perform their Labour in cleansing or repairing the High wayes or other Services for the comon benefit of this Town of Boston, at such times and places as the s^d Select men or such person or persons whom they shall

thereto appoint shall order or direct, for the space of so many dayes as is hereafter set down against each of their names, as an Equivalent to watchings Trainings &c performed by others.

	dayes		dayes
Grandy Eliot	6	Great John	6
Peter Quaquo	2	Sebastin Levensworth	3
Dick Dudley	3	Dick Patience. Dead	6
At J. Brown's		Mingo Winthrop. Out of town	6
Tom Rumny Marsh	2	Tom Cowell [Cowel]	6
Exitier Foxcroft	6	Toney at Mr Gee's	4
Mingo Walker	3	Jo (Nannies husband)	6
Jo Jalla	6	Tom Lawson	6
Ephraim Boyser (Boiser)	3	Anthony Negro. Mor ^{ll} poor	6
John Sanco	6	John Bridge	6
John Freeman	6	Robin Lablond	6
Jack Chambers	6	Peter Milross	6
John Pearce	-	Jo: Williams a Mollattoo	
Boston Waite		At sea	6

And the s^d selectmen do order and appoint that Mr Eneas Salter and Mr Daniel Bell or either of them, to warn, direct & appoint the above named persons to attend and perform the s^d service, at such time and place as they or either of them shall direct.¹

A true copy as entered wth the Records of the Town of Boston.

Exam^d Joseph Prout Town Clerk

An acco^t to be taken of each person performance

Sambo Brightman	6
Phillip Hutchinson	3
Coffe Pemberton	6
Ned Hubbard	2
Sash Norton alias Wm Battorry [Battossy?]	—
Onizimo [Onesimus] Dr Ct Mather Negro	6
Rob ^t Cummins [Cummings]	4
[second page]	
Dick Dudley	2 days
Jack Chambers	2 1/4 Dayes
Robbin Lablond	4 Dayes

¹The document thus far is substantially as printed in "A report of the Record Commissioners of the City of Boston," city document 77, 1885, p. 59-60. Variations in spelling in the published records are shown in brackets. The remainder of the present document does not appear in the published record and includes a number of names not elsewhere recorded.

Mr Browns Cart and one Load 2 of hard stones[?]	1 Day 1/2
Wm Marley	4 Dayes 1/4
Clamboy Mason	4 Dayes 1/4
Exitor [Exiter] Foxcroft	4 Dayes 1/4
Adam Saffin	4 Dayes & 1/4
Exitor [Exiter] Foxcroft	4 Dayes
Rob ^t Cummins [Cummings]	4 Dayes
Adam Saffin	4 Dayes
Wm Marley	6 Dayes
Clamby Mason	6 Dayes
Adam Saffin	5 Dayes 1/2
Allsland (?) Lampson Negro Man	1 Day 3/4
Mr Wheeler Cart	5 Dayes 1/4
Sam ^l Scarborough four Dayes w th y ^r Teame	
D ^o four Dayes w th their Teames	
Mr Wheeler & cart	5 Dayes & 1/2
Wm Marley	5 Dayes & 3/4
	Paid him 40 s
James Barry	5 Dayes & 3/4
	Paid him 9 s
Wm Gould	3 Dayes & 1/2
	Paid him 9 s
Clambbo Mason	5 Dayes 3/4
Adam Saffin	4 Dayes 1/2
Wm Marley	5 Dayes
James Barry	5 Dayes Paid 20 s
Wm Gould	5 Dayes Paid 20 s
Clamboo Mason	5 Dayes
Mr Wheeler cart	
Barry five days [crossed out]	
Do one day [crossed out]	
Barry four Dayes 1/2	
Wm Marley five Dayes	
Wm Gould 1/2 a Day	
Wm Marley one day	
Gould (?) to 1 day	
Jack Chambers to a day	
Wm Marley three days	

The most interesting and valuable biographical collection which we have received in a long time came this summer as the gift of Mr. Clarence W. Bowen. It consists of thirteen manuscript journals and thirty-four large scrapbooks covering Mr. Bowen's career from his college days almost to the present. It

is not only a valuable record of an interesting, varied, and useful career, but is virtually a social, political, and literary history of the period. Hundreds of autograph letters from everyone from Whittier to the strenuous "T R." are scattered through the fascinating volumes, making the collection one of unusual importance to the historian.

Another interesting series of sixty-seven diaries kept for over a half century by the late Susan E. Forbes records the busy life of a woman of social prominence and serves as excellent material for the student of social history. The diaries were presented by Mrs. J. W. Philbrick.

A splendid assortment of literary material is included in the collection of some sixty letters from the papers of Rev. Henry T. Cheever, given to us by Mr. George I. Rockwood. They include important Civil War letters from William Lloyd Garrison, other letters from Charles Sumner, Professor J. C. Webster, Wendell Phillips, Aaron Bancroft, Bryant and Longfellow, the latter while he was a student at Bowdoin in 1830. There is also in the collection the original deposition of Lidah Stanley regarding the unseemly language and conduct of Peregrene White. It is dated at Scituate, May 25, 1682, and is signed by William Bradford, Assistant.

We also received a considerable block of Samuel Haven papers from Dr. Frederick Haven Pratt; the diary of N. W. Hodges for 1789-1791, the gift of Mr. Winthrop H. Duncan; and the day book of James and Nathaniel Scamman for 1772.

The individual letters received include one from Isaiah Thomas and another from Christopher Columbus Baldwin, our first librarian.

MISCELLANEOUS

Our collection of Calvin Coolidge material has been notably enriched by the receipt of fourteen reels of

motion pictures of Mr. Coolidge, the gift of Mrs. Coolidge. Mr. Charles H. Taylor has also presented some four hundred press photographs of Mr. Coolidge taken between 1918 and 1933, and one hundred more were given by Mr. George F. Booth. Mrs. Grace G. Medinus added to the Coolidge collection many photographs, brochures, and magazine articles of permanent biographical value.

From Hon. Herbert C. Hoover came an autographed copy of the translation made by Mrs. Hoover and himself of Georgious Agricolas's "De Re Metallica." London, 1912. Mrs. Joseph Pennell presented us with a copy of the life and letters of her distinguished artist husband; and a fortunate purchase gave us a virtually complete file of the thirty-four volumes of the "Confederate Veteran," so necessary for the study of the history and biography of the Civil War period.

An unusual number of important gifts have come to us this year, in many cases from people not in any way connected with our Society, but who wished by their donations to show their appreciation of our service to American scholarship. From our loyal member on the Pacific Coast, Mr. Henry R. Wagner, came some hundreds of volumes of Spanish and Southwestern Americana, including several sixteenth century cosmographies containing rare early American maps and a copy of Antoine de Herrera's "Description des Indes Occidentales." Amsterdam, 1622. Several hundred volumes of American history, biography and general literature were received from the Alexander H. Bullock estate; and 285 books and 1100 pamphlets came, through the co-operation of Mr. Frank C. Deering, from York Institute, Saco, Maine.

A nearly complete set of the house organs and other publications of the Norton Company of Worcester were presented by Mr. Aldus C. Higgins; and a large collection of miscellaneous material was sent to us by Mr. Charles E. Goodspeed.

Mr. Thomas W. Streeter has given over a hundred books and pamphlets during the year, including the important Whitefield collection mentioned elsewhere in this report. Mr. William Vail Kellen generally comes to our meetings bearing gifts, and his larger contributions arrive from time to time by express. Among the latter were the most welcome Oxford Dictionary in twelve volumes, the latest edition of the New Standard Dictionary, and the Cambridge History of American Literature, all essential tools of the librarian.

Large and interesting collections of books, periodicals, and pamphlets have, as in the past, been presented by Mr. Arthur P. Rugg, Mr. Grenville H. Norcross, Dr. Homer Gage, Mr. T. Hovey Gage, Mr. Herbert E. Lombard, Mr. George H. Blakeslee, and Mr. George I. Rockwood. Mr. Brigham's gifts have been frequent, and many others have come to us from Mr. Wilbur Macey Stone, Mr. Charles A. Place, Mr. Frank B. Bemis, Mr. Victor Hugo Paltsits, Mr. Charles S. Hale, and from your librarian.

Through the co-operation of Mr. Wallace W. Atwood and the trustees we have received a large collection of some hundreds of the theses and other publications of Clark University, and have been placed on their mailing list to receive the current issues of their various scholarly journals. Similarly, through the co-operation of Mr. Robert K. Shaw, we have received many duplicates and books withdrawn from the Worcester Public Library. Mr. Charles H. Taylor made it possible for us to acquire from the Bostonian Society 228 volumes of necessary Boston City documents and other books relating to that city. The Massachusetts State Library, too, has sent us 260 volumes, 2250 pamphlets, and 13 broadsides; and several hundred duplicates came on exchange account from the Library of Congress, in addition to a considerable number of important early newspaper files.

Mr. Albert C. Bates has co-operated in sending us

many important Connecticut documents and an occasional rarity in the field of early Americana; and no record of our friends would be complete without a very special mention of the hundreds of rare and valuable pieces received each year from Mr. Matt B. Jones and Mr. Charles H. Taylor.

We expect our own members to be generous with their gifts, but a number of our other friends have presented important collections during the year. By the bequest of Mrs. Lucy A. Kent of Worcester we received some three hundred volumes, principally from the library of the late Mrs. Thomas Goddard Reed and including books from the libraries of the Flagg and Kent families. Mrs. Josiah M. Lasell gave a hundred and fifty volumes of history, biography, and literature from the library of the late Mrs. John C. Whitin of Whitinsville. A collection of about one thousand volumes was also received as a result of the weeding out of the shelves of the Whitinsville Social Library, the two latter collections having reached us as the result of the vigilance of Mr. Herbert E. Lombard.

Mr. Bertram Smith of Berkeley, California has presented to our library during the year eighty-seven volumes of Western and Civil War history, which is the more remarkable since it is probable that he has never even visited our building. Several times a month he sends us a list of desirable titles from which we select those we need and a few days later they are on our shelves. We are also most grateful to Mr. George T. Watkins who has added eighty-nine volumes of Western frontier history to the splendid collection which he has given us in previous years.

THE CARE OF THE LIBRARY

Through the misfortunes of the times our cataloguing staff is now reduced to one cataloguer and one typist, and at the same time our accessions are increasing every year. As a result, only the most

important of the incoming material can possibly be prepared for the shelves. However, much work has been accomplished and steady progress made in classifying and cataloguing our early pamphlets, in preparing our catalogues of imprints and printers, and a good beginning has been made in cataloguing our collection of literary first editions.

The arrangement and cataloguing of incoming lithographs and other prints and our large accessions of sheet music has been kept up to date; and our manuscripts are now in excellent physical condition and are readily accessible, though they are still, for the most part, uncatalogued.

Our accumulation of years of government documents has now been shelved; our great collection of book auction catalogues rearranged in proper order and duplicates eliminated. The accomplishment of these tasks has made it possible for us, for the first time, to release an assistant for permanent work in the reading room. It is a decided advantage to have one of the staff constantly at the service of the readers, and of course there is always plenty of work for her to do when not helping the public.

Our lack of an adequate staff has been considerably alleviated this year by the generous assistance of friends from outside the library who have come to our aid in helping complete several important tasks which might not otherwise have been attempted for many years.

Mr. Francis D. Bullock contributed his services for about four months, and in that time alphabetized an accumulation of thousands of Library of Congress cards and arranged by state and town our collection of thirteen thousand post card views. Miss Kathleen M. Burns performed a like service in arranging our stereoscopic views and in the four months she was with us finished the collection through Massachusetts. A group of members of the Junior League are continuing this work, and we hope soon to have all of our eighteen

thousand stereoscopic views properly arranged for reference use.

During the year many files of our magazines and learned society publications have been completed and bound, including the very rare *American Magazine*, Philadelphia, 1757-1758. Hundreds of rare prints and broadsides, early books and newspaper files have been carefully repaired and bound in workmanlike manner, and we have supplied hundreds of photostats to scholars throughout the country.

Exhibits of miniature books and bookplates and of the work of the American comic artist, D. C. Johnston, were held during the year and proved of real interest to many visitors and to the press.

Your librarian, in addition to his regular duties and his editorial work on "Sabin" has found time during the year to deliver several addresses in Worcester and before the Simmons College Library School at Boston. He has written an article or two for the magazines, has translated from the French a chapter for the recently published history of Worcester County, and has given much time in assisting forthcoming bibliographies of the New England Primer and American auction catalogues, and has been of considerable aid in supplying material for a history of printing in America now in preparation.

The members of the staff of the library have been most loyal during this trying year and, in spite of reductions in their already meager salaries and the necessity of working harder than ever to stem the rising tide of readers and incoming material, have worked with uncomplaining zeal to supply the needs of our many readers and correspondents. So far the service our public has a right to expect has been maintained, but any further reduction in our staff would make the continued high standard of this service well nigh impossible.

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