

PROCEEDINGS.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING, APRIL 24, 1889, AT THE HALL OF THE
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, BOSTON.

THE President, STEPHEN SALISBURY, A.M., in the chair.

The following members were present (the names being arranged in order of seniority of membership) : George E. Ellis, Edward E. Hale, George F. Hoar, Andrew P. Peabody, George Chandler, Nathaniel Paine, Stephen Salisbury, P. Emory Aldrich, Samuel A. Green, George S. Paine, William A. Smith, Charles H. Bell, Henry M. Dexter, James F. Hunnewell, John D. Washburn, Thomas W. Higginson, Edward H. Hall, Reuben A. Guild, Charles C. Smith, Edmund M. Barton, Lucius R. Paige, Franklin B. Dexter, Samuel S. Green, Justin Winsor, Henry W. Haynes, Edward I. Thomas, Horatio Rogers, Cyrus Hamlin, J. Evarts Greene, Henry S. Nourse, William B. Weeden, Daniel Merriman, Henry H. Edes, Lucien Carr, Grindall Reynolds, John M. Merriam.

The RECORDING SECRETARY read the records of the previous meeting, which were approved. The same officer said : "I would add a single word to this record, which is not properly a matter to be recorded, but of interest to the Society. It will be remembered that Mr. Gladstone was elected a member of the Society, at a meeting eighteen months ago. Mr. Gladstone, having been duly notified of his nomination, failed by a curious combination of circumstances, as he was leaving the country, to receive the notice of his election until a considerably later day, but, on receiving notice, he very gracefully, and with grateful acknowledgment, recognized and accepted the honor which this Society had bestowed."

The Hon. P. EMORY ALDRICH read the report which had been prepared by him, and adopted by the Council, as a part of their report.

NATHANIEL PAINE, Esq., Treasurer, and Mr. EDMUND M. BARTON, Librarian, read their reports.

Rev. HENRY M. DEXTER, D.D., made the following motion:—

“I move you, Sir, the acceptance of these reports, as together constituting the report of the Council, and their reference to the Committee of Publication. I am sure that all members of my profession will be exceedingly grateful for the light so clearly, and simply and forcefully thrown on the important matter which has been discussed; and I was very glad indeed, to hear what Judge ALDRICH closed with, and want to make a suggestion, if he will pardon me. In the further elaboration of the paper, it seems to me that a reference might be made in a note, or otherwise, to the relation which sprung up in Elizabeth’s time between the Catholic questions and the subject of treason, so that to be a Catholic was about the same thing in England as to be a traitor, which made the profession of the Catholic faith really the avowal of treason. That is a subject which is not understood, I think, at all, and which throws a good deal of light upon the real force and *animus* of the persecution of the Catholics. We can not understand Guy Fawkes’s day at all. We can not understand the feeling we have all seen manifested in England, on that day in November; we can not understand why all English people should be so furiously enraged about that day. Then to be a Romanist was to be a subject of the Pope, which meant to be traitor to England, so that a good loyal Englishman then must hate the Catholics. Then again later,—I hope the Judge will shed a little light upon the relation of the famous maxim of King James of the relation of dissent to good citizenship. His opinion was that there could not be a king without a bishop, and that to be a dissenter

was practically to be a traitor, to be a subverter of the civil government; and his elaboration of that idea, and the intensity with which he pursued it, explains the martyrdom of many of the poor fellows who suffered for non-conformity. The same idea in the closing years of Elizabeth's reign, explains the sufferings of Barrow and Greenwood and those men; and the same thing came over to this side to explain what our fathers did toward Roger Williams. I merely suggest these as topics on which we should be exceedingly grateful to have Judge ALDRICH shed all the light he can easily do when he elaborates his paper further."

The Rev. EDWARD EVERETT HALE, D.D., in seconding the motion of Dr. Dexter, said:—"I think Mr. Barton may possibly be glad to say in a foot-note that the whole of my little sketch of which he speaks, was studied in the library of the Society. It would have been perfectly impossible to write it without the library's collections; and while I do not think that the absolute manuscript was written there, I am very sure that every authority which was selected there, was selected with the invaluable assistance of Mr. Haven, with the same assistance from Mr. Haven on matters of archæological interest."

The Hon. GEORGE F. HOAR said:—"Mr. President: I was impressed by the suggestion of Mr. BARTON in his report, of the desirableness of making complete as far as possible, the collections of the Society of the matter in regard to the history of the American Foreign Missions. Of course everybody knows that the history will be more or less preserved by the American Board, and, at the same time, there is a good deal that might be called romance connected with the labors of our devoted and zealous and able missionaries abroad, which is in danger of being forgotten, from the fact that the actors in these important events, as often happens, are unconscious themselves how interesting what they have done is to persons who see it from a distance. It will be remembered with what interest

we read some years ago, the account of the contest between the American missionaries in Athens and the Greek government, in regard to the title to the property of Dr. King's school, I think it was, and the very able service rendered by our lamented associate, the Hon. GEORGE P. MARSH, who repaired to Athens from his post at Constantinople, and gave personal direction and oversight to the conduct of the litigation in the courts, which his knowledge of the language, and his easy acquisition of all the legal principles of jurisprudence of that country, enabled him to do—and conducted the whole affair to a triumphant success. I was exceedingly interested and delighted the other day in Washington with the opportunity of a brief conversation with a gentleman, who, after a life of very distinguished service abroad, is coming home to spend his old age, and has done this Society the honor of joining it, The Rev. CYRUS HAMLIN, who is now present. He was in Washington interested in the matter pending between Turkey and this country, in regard to which he was able to give to the Committee on Foreign Relations, of the Senate of the United States, information which probably no other person could have given; and he gave me a very brief, but succinct account of his struggles with the Turkish government at the time of the foundation and establishment of Robert College; and I for one, would be very much delighted if our associate would put the history of that most interesting negotiation and transaction into writing as a paper for the Society, and communicate it to us at some future day. It would be a matter, I am sure, we should all be delighted to have preserved, and which the Society would be delighted to be the instrument of preserving."

Rev. Dr. HAMLIN:—"Mr. President and gentlemen, I should be very glad to do that and deposit it as a manuscript in the library. I do not think it is exactly safe to publish it, because it is involved in such a very singular,—I might say quite romantic manner, with the measures and

opinions and marvellous dispensations of the distinguished members of the Ottoman Porte, the Turkish government. They are amusing to me at the present time; and I narrated them only very briefly and partially to Senator HOAR, but I shall be glad to deposit such a paper in the archives of this Society which may be of interest some time hence."

Rev. Dr. ELLIS:—"A single word, Mr. President, on the point which Dr. DEXTER has so happily presented. I think that in our past history, from the Reformation in England to that in our own country, there are many errors of judgment affecting the minds of many persons who have confounded bigotry with a regard for civil order. As Dr. DEXTER stated it, after Queen Elizabeth had become established on the throne and the rude principle of the Reformation was acknowledged,—that the Pope had no jurisdiction in England,—any representative of his was a traitor, whether he was a heretic or not. The point settled by statute and parliament was that a representative of the Pope was a traitor to the monarch and people of England. That cannot be called bigotry; it must be called a regard to civil order; and I think that many of the persecuting acts of our own ancestors were with regard, not to stifling variances of opinion, but to protect from sedition and anarchy. While I am up, Mr. President, I should like to ask a question: I have heard it more than once asserted, but have never been able to verify it, that John Quincy Adams, when a member of Congress, said that by our constitution no prelate of the Roman church had a right to enter this country, receiving honors and titles and owning allegiance to a foreign power. Certainly if the honored ex-president was right in making that statement, a cardinal of the Roman *curia* would have no legal constitutional right in this country. He directly owes allegiance to a foreign power. He is a member of a court, liable to be summoned for action there. He is not a full citizen of the United States, but only assumes a qualified citizenship; he receives a hat and formal honors sent

by the Pope directly and by the Roman court. Now I would not vouch for the statement that John Quincy Adams ever uttered such a remark. Perhaps Senator HOAR could inform me if he has ever heard it or if there is any authority for such a statement, but it involves the same principle which Dr. DEXTER has asked our Society to request Judge ALDRICH to elaborate,—the distinction between matters connected with religion which involve civil order and those which simply concern opinion.”

Mr. HOAR, being asked if he had ever heard of the remark, and if he thought John Quincy Adams ever made it, said he had not heard it, and should think, if it were made, it must be with some qualification.

SAMUEL S. GREEN, A.M., said :—“Mr. President, I wish to say a word in regard to the library of the Society. The librarian spoke in a very modest way about the assistance which was rendered to the gentlemen who wrote chapters for the history of the town and city of Worcester which forms a part of the new History of Worcester County, just issued. That portion of the History of Worcester County was prepared, in so far as the historical matter in it is concerned, under the supervision of a committee consisting of three members of the Council of this Society; and as chairman of that committee, I should like to state that the information obtained from the library of the American Antiquarian Society was indispensable in the preparation of the different parts of the work. Our associate, Mr. J. EVARTS GREENE, told me that he received much assistance there in writing the military history of Worcester. Rev. Dr. HALE, who wrote of the connection of Worcester with the Kansas movement,—in which he, himself, took an important part,—also says that he could not have written his article had it not been for the material which he found in the Society’s library. Several of the other writers have said the same thing to me, and have acknowledged their

indebtedness in the papers which they prepared ; but I have particularly in mind the chapters which were written by Mr. Charles G. Washburn. These contain an elaborate and thorough history and account of the present condition of the manufacturing and mechanical industries of Worcester. It has been for a long time considered very important that that portion of the history of Worcester should be written. Mr. Washburn took hold of the matter in the proper spirit and has done justice to the subject. His work was of such a kind that he had to employ somebody to go through all the volumes of the sets of the *Massachusetts Spy* and of the *Worcester Daily Spy*. You will all remember that the former is the oldest existing paper in Massachusetts, and that our Society possesses nearly perfect sets of the volumes of both the papers. Mr. Washburn also made great use of our set of directories and of a large amount of other printed material, so that it is evident that, in doing his work, as has happened on several occasions recently in regard to other important historical work, our library has been of very great value. I will also say in regard to the paper which I myself wrote for the History of Worcester respecting the public libraries of that place, that I was astonished at the amount of manuscript material, in the form of record books, catalogues, etc., which I found in our collection in regard to those earlier libraries of Worcester, which have now passed out of existence. The fact that I had access to that material made my paper much more valuable than it could otherwise have been. While I am on my feet, Mr. President, perhaps it would be well to say to the members of this Society, that in the paper on the libraries of Worcester, is a somewhat brief but comprehensive and, I hope, accurate and discriminating history and description of the library of this Society, brought up to date."

Rev. Dr. PEABODY :—" Mr. President, I want to say a word with reference to the *dictum* of John Quincy Adams, or what was said to have been his, quoted by Dr. ELLIS. I

do not know whether John Quincy Adams said that or not, although I have seen or heard it reported; but what I want to say is, that the Constitution of New Hampshire, adopted I think in 1781, provided that only Protestants should be office-holders in the State of New Hampshire. That Constitution was revised by a Convention held in 1850, and an effort was made to expunge that article from the Constitution; but it was not then expunged. I have no doubt it has been abolished since. I have not kept up my knowledge of New Hampshire politics for twenty-five years or more; but the ground on which the Convention of 1850 refused to expunge that article was simply this: that all Roman Catholics owed allegiance to a foreign power. I would suggest, however, that this ground has ceased to exist since the Pope ceased to be a sovereign,—since the civil power of the Roman See was abolished.”

Judge ALDRICH:—“ Mr. President, I think sometimes the practical working of the law better illustrates what the law really is than can possibly be done by any merely theoretical speculations. I should be sorry as one of the members of this Society to have it proclaimed as the opinion or belief of the Society that there is any want of loyalty or fidelity on the part of any intelligent American Catholic citizens of this country to our government. There is a perfectly clear line of distinction between the civil power, between the law of the country, and ecclesiastical law or authority. A case was recently tried in the courts in this city, in which the plaintiff was a Catholic priest and the defendant was a Catholic archbishop. The plaintiff complained that he had been unjustly deprived of his faculties, as they called it, *i. e.*, of the right to exercise his offices as priest; and he brought an action against the archbishop of this diocese, for damages. Now there was no interference whatsoever from the court of Rome, or from any other Catholic authority anywhere, against the exercise of the powers of a Massachusetts Court to try, to decide, and to execute

judgment in that case ; and that is civil government. But, in the course of the trial, it appeared distinctly that the plaintiff in that suit, the priest, if he was dissatisfied with the decision of the archbishop, had a right to appeal to the highest authorities of the church in this country, and if he was not satisfied with the judgment of that higher tribunal here,—the highest in this country,—he had a right to appeal to Rome, and the defendant would be obliged to follow him to Rome and try the case there. But that had reference wholly to the power of the church over the priest as an ecclesiastic, and it is no interference whatsoever with the civil authority of Massachusetts to deal with every citizen, Catholic or otherwise, who happens to be here and who appeals to our courts for redress for any civil injury that he receives either at the hands of an archbishop or cardinal ; and in that sense I think there is no inconsistency, and there is no claim on the part of the church to interfere with the civil affairs or administration of our government. And we all remember that most extraordinary discussion which occurred after the publication of the encyclical letter of 1870, between Mr. Gladstone and Cardinal Newman and Cardinal Manning, and perhaps some other Catholic authorities in England on the subject. After the promulgation of the dogma or doctrine of infallibility, Mr. Gladstone took the ground that that did, or might involve necessarily a conflict between the duty of a citizen or a subject of Queen Victoria and his duty to the Pope. But it will be recollected that Cardinal Manning and Cardinal Newman both strenuously contested that position, and insisted upon it that there was no inconsistency between the two things ; and I remember that in closing his most remarkable discussion on the subject of conscience, in which he asserted the right of private judgment, Cardinal Newman said, ‘I add one remark ; certainly, if I am obliged to bring religion into after-dinner toasts (which indeed does not seem quite the thing), I shall drink,—to the Pope, if you please,—still, to

conscience first, and to the Pope afterwards.' That is, he insisted upon it, that his duty as a citizen of Great Britain, to the Crown and Government of England might under the law of conscience be superior to his duty to the Pope."

Senator HOAR:—"I was about to ask Dr. ELLIS whether the observation of Mr. Adams was not probably the statement that a Roman cardinal could not hold office in the United States, simply under the constitutional provision which is well known, that no person holding any office of profit or of trust under the United States shall, without the consent of Congress, accept of any present, emolument or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince or foreign state. I should think it probable that Mr. Adams must have said that a person accepting that title from the Pope could not retain an office under the United States after it."

Dr. ELLIS:—"I said that I did not know that he made that remark. I quoted it in doubt, saying that I heard it attributed to him, but I did not know in what sense or with what qualification it might have been attributed to him."

The motion of Rev. Dr. DEXTER was put and carried.

Senator HOAR:—"I beg leave to move a resolution that the Society accept with extreme pleasure the proposal of the Rev. Dr. HAMLIN to prepare for the archives of the Society an account of the foundation of Robert College and the proceedings of the Turkish Government in regard thereto."

THE PRESIDENT:—"I have no doubt gentlemen, it is extremely agreeable to you to meet personally face to face a gentleman with whom you have all been acquainted so long. The motion of Senator HOAR is before the meeting."

Hon. EDWARD I. THOMAS:—"I have had very great admiration for the College, for I understood the influence of that institution on affairs in the East; and I think no student of history could ever forgive this Society and those who could reach Dr. HAMLIN, if the means of such information

could not be had. The rise of civil and religious liberty in south-eastern Europe and western Asia owes more to that institution probably, than to any other source except perhaps the influence of that band of men who have represented this country in the East, at Constantinople and other places, who have done so much to shape public opinion in reference to education out of which will rise civil and religious liberty that will have great influence in all the affairs of the East, and which will make the English tongue, possibly, the language of diplomacy all over the East."

The motion of Mr. HOAR was unanimously carried.

THE SECRETARY:—"There is a brief communication from the Council. No candidates for membership are recommended at the present time. Upon the subject-matter of an amendment of the by-laws, referred to the Council at the last meeting, they have come to a conclusion slightly different from that to which they had come just before the annual meeting. The recommendation which they instruct me to communicate to the Society is, that the by-laws be so amended as to read that the annual meeting of the Society shall be held every year at the library of the Society in Worcester, on the 21st day of October, and when the same falls on Sunday or Monday, the meetings shall be held on a day to be fixed by the Council; and the semi-annual meeting shall be held in Boston on the last Wednesday in April. The October meeting has not been previously fixed at any definite day of the week, because it was held as a recognition of the discovery of America by Columbus. If the 21st of October fell on Sunday, the meeting was held on the Monday following; and if it fell on Monday it was so held. But some of the members having brought it to the attention of the Council that they could not reach the place of meeting with any convenience, for the Monday meeting, unless they left home on Saturday, which was a serious matter; it seemed

proper to the Council that the change should be made, preserving the Columbus idea as far as possible. If we had departed from that, we should have said the third Wednesday in October and left it there, but the wish was, of course, to preserve the Columbus idea, and so by a natural course of reasoning we said, as long as it is Wednesday for the April meeting, we will call it Wednesday for the October meeting, when the 21st falls on Sunday or Monday."

SAMUEL S. GREEN, A.M., made the following announcement in behalf of the Council:—

With a communication dated January 15, 1889, the executors of the will of Judge FRANCIS H. DEWEY handed to the President of this Society the sum of \$2,000, the amount of a bequest which, as has been before announced, our late associate had made to the Society. The paragraph in the will relating to the gift reads as follows:—

"I give to the American Antiquarian Society the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, the same to be invested and the income thereof to be applied to the purchase of the biographies and the miscellaneous writings of distinguished Judges and Lawyers."

In acceptance and acknowledgment of this gift the Council recommends to the Society to pass the following resolutions:—

1. The American Antiquarian Society accepts gratefully the legacy of \$2,000, received from the executors of the late Honorable FRANCIS HENSHAW DEWEY, and agrees to invest the principal of the bequest and spend the income in accordance with the testator's will.

2. The members of the Society recognize the thoughtfulness and generosity of their late associate in his kind remembrance of the Society, and are especially pleased to have received a gift from a friend all of whose bequests were made to organizations and in furtherance of objects that were particularly dear to his heart.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

JAMES F. HUNNEWELL, A.M., read a paper on "Illustrated Americana." The President expressed the wish of the Society that Mr. HUNNEWELL should continue his paper at a future meeting, and pursue the discussion of the subject to the present time.

The RECORDING SECRETARY presented and read a paper which had been sent by Hon. John T. Doyle of California, accompanying a chart by Miguel Costanzo, 1770, the gift of Prof. George Davidson. The Secretary added:—"Some five years ago I visited these places myself, and made such observations as a layman to those topics can, and the result of my observation was a satisfactory confirmation of my previous impressions which have now been verified by this and Prof. Davidson's communication."

MR. WINSOR:—"Does Col. WASHBURN understand where that map is found, or whether it is a copy made from the printed copy, the engraved copy, or the original?"¹

Col. WASHBURN:—"I do not understand anything further than the statement made there,—that he had had access to the printed copy and had this photograph made from a tracing of that."

THE PRESIDENT:—"I hold in my hands, gentlemen, a communication from a gentleman not a member of the Society, which has been prepared at the request of the members of the Society, particularly of Prof. PUTNAM, and it is upon a subject which has interested those who are concerned in the archæological department certainly, in refer-

¹Mr. Winsor in a subsequent examination of the tracing found that it was made from the large engraved map, published in London, 1790, as a part of an *Historical Journal of the Expedition, by sea and land, to the north of California, in 1768, 1769 and 1770*. . . . *From a Spanish MS.* [by Miguel Costanzo], translated by William Revelly, Esq. Published by Dalrymple, in quarto. Professor Davidson may have found the map disjoined from the book; and it may have been issued separately as well as in the book, of which last a copy is in Harvard College Library.

ence to the sources from which the ornaments of Asiatic origin called nephrite and jadeite have come,—because they have been found in various parts of Mexico and in other parts of this country in a worked state ; and Prof. PUTNAM was anxious to have an analysis made of some of those specimens that are readily obtainable, and this analysis has been made by Leonard P. Kinnicutt, Doctor of Philosophy and Professor of Chemistry at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. The paper is short, and I think interesting, and I will present it to the Society. The title is ‘Nephrite and Jadeite.’”

All communications and papers, which had been read, were by vote referred to the Committee of Publication.

Adjourned.

JOHN D. WASHBURN,

Recording Secretary.

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