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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Rhode Island Historical Society

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1891-92



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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1891-92



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OFFICERS
OF THE
RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ELECTED JAN. 12, 1892.

President.

HORATIO ROGERS.

Vice-Presidents.

GEORGE M. CARPENTER,

E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS.

Secretary.

AMOS PERRY.

Treasurer.

RICHMOND P. EVERETT.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Nominations.

ALBERT V. JENCKS,

JAMES E. CRANSTON,

EDWARD I. NICKERSON.

On Lectures.

AMOS PERRY,

REUBEN A. GUILD,

AMASA M. EATON.

On Building and Grounds.

ROYAL C. TAFT, ISAAC H. SOUTHWICK, JR.,
ISAAC C. BATES.

On the Library.

WILLIAM D. ELY, WILLIAM B. WEEDEN,
HOWARD W. PRESTON.

On Publications.

E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS, WM. F. B. JACKSON,
JAMES G. VOSE.

On Genealogical Researches.

HENRY E. TURNER, JOHN O. AUSTIN,
GEORGE T. HART.

On Finance.

ROBERT H. I. GODDARD, CHARLES H. SMITH,
RICHMOND P. EVERETT.

Audit Committee.

LEWIS J. CHACE, EDWIN BURROWS,
JAMES BURDICK.

Procurators.

For Newport,	GEORGE C. MASON.
Woonsocket,	LATIMER W. BALLOU.
Scituate,	CHARLES H. FISHER.
Pawtucket,	SAMUEL M. CONANT.
North Kingstown,	DAVID S. BAKER, JR.
Hopkinton,	GEORGE H. OLNEY.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
1891-92.

AT a meeting held Jan. 27, 1891, Mr. Ansel D Nickerson, of Pawtucket, read a paper entitled, "Pawtucket before Samuel Slater's Time and since."

February 10th, Mr. William E. Foster, of Providence, read a paper entitled, "Rhode Island Boundary Disputes."

February 24th, the Rt. Rev. Thomas M. Clark, D. D., LL. D., of Providence, read a paper entitled, "William Blake, Painter and Poet."

March 10th, Mr. David W. Hoyt, of Providence, read a paper on the "Topographical Survey and Maps of Rhode Island." The matter of "Indian Names of Places in Rhode Island," was informally discussed by School Commissioner, Thomas B. Stockwell.

March 24th, the Rev. Henry S. Burrage, D. D., of Portland, Me., read a paper entitled, "Waymouth's Voyage to the Coast of Maine in 1605."

The first quarterly meeting was held April 1st. Reports from several standing committees were read, received, and ordered to be placed on file.

Mr. James Burdick, chairman of a special committee on Field Day, reported that arrangements had been made for the Society to visit the city of Salem, Mass., late in the month of May, or early in June.

The following-named persons were elected resident members: Herbert Almy, Henry C. Armstrong, Edwin A. Burgess, Edward D. Bassett, George Washington Bowers Bourn, Joseph Banigan, William H. Crins, John Edwin Cummings, Lorin M. Cook, Walter Callender, Francis Colwell, Albert L. Calder, Henry Williams Cooke, Albert G. Carpenter, Henry R. Davis, Joseph C. Ely, John Foster, Henry Allen Fifield, William N. Frederics, Arnold Green, Robert Post Gifford, Daniel L. D. Granger, Henry T. Grant, Jr., Clarence F. Gardiner, Henry Van Amburg Joslin, Benjamin Brayton Knight, Richard D. Knight, F. D. Livermore, John Francis Lonsdale, George Abner Littlefield, Charles Matteson, David S. Moulton, Rev. Alfred Manchester, Asa K. Potter, William H. Pope, Frank K. Potter, Gilbert A. Phillips, William Carey Poland, Miss Caroline Richmond, James M. Ripley, Lucian Sharpe, Charles H. Sheldon, George W. Stafford, Thomas Earle Studley, Charles F. Sampson, Amasa C. Tourtelotte, John E. Troup, Benjamin Francis Thurston, George Joseph West, George H. Wilbur, all of Providence; Frederic A. Barker, of Pawtucket, and Moses Fifield of Warwick.

The Library Committee, to whom had been referred a communication from Mr. George C. Mason, relative to certain memorials of Commodore O. H. Perry, reported through its chairman, Mr. William D. Ely, as follows:

1. That the purpose of the heirs of Commodore Perry is a very liberal one, and reflects the patriotic feeling towards Rhode Island which so highly distinguished their illustrious relative.

2. Your Committee further advise the passage of the annexed resolutions :

Resolved, That the Rhode Island Historical Society accept with grateful acknowledgments to the heirs of Commodore Perry their offer of the uniform in which Commodore Perry fought the battle of Lake Erie, and of the rich and beautiful sword presented him by the city of Albany as a tribute to his gallantry on that occasion.

Resolved, That the Committee be and is hereby authorized, in behalf of the Society, to procure such proper case, safe, or cabinet for the protection and safe keeping of the memorials referred to as may be agreed on, by and between the heirs of Commodore Perry, or their representatives in this matter, and the said Committee.

(Signed,)

WILLIAM D. ELY,
WILLIAM B. WEEDEN,
HOWARD W. PRESTON.

PROVIDENCE, March 30, 1891.

Vice-President Carpenter reported in behalf of the special committee appointed at the last annual meeting, that measures had been taken, with the coöperation of the City Council of Providence, to secure the printing of early State and Town records.

Vice-President Carpenter also reported in behalf of a special committee appointed at the last July quarterly meeting, to revise the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society. The report was accepted and referred to the next July quarterly meeting.

April 21st, Adjutant-General Elisha Dyer read a paper entitled, "The Military Records of Rhode Island."

At the quarterly meeting, July 7th, a letter from Mr. Charles E. Carpenter was reported.

The librarian stated that 29 bound volumes, 193 unbound, and 61 unclassified objects had been received during the last three months. One of the most important books received was a royal 8vo. volume, containing a record of all Connecticut men who performed military or naval service in the Revolutionary War, in the War of 1812, and in the war with Mexico.

On recommendation of the nominating committee the following-named persons were elected members of the Society: Jeremiah Briggs Gardiner, and Franklin Baylis Brightman, of Providence, and Nicholas Ball, of Block Island.

The chairman of the library committee offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to Edward Perry Warren, Esq., of Boston, and of Lewes House, Lewes, England, for his generous gift to this Society of the admirable portraits of Governor Joseph Wanton and Mrs. Wanton, his wife.

The Society recognizes the fact that the governorship of Joseph Wanton marks one of the most interesting periods of the history of Rhode Island, the throwing off of colonial dependence and the assumption of absolute sovereignty. These striking memorials of that period will be placed in the gallery of portraits, and cherished as speaking witnesses of the kind thoughts and liberal heart of the donor.

On motion of the same it was also

Voted, That the thanks of the Society be, and are hereby presented to Daniel Berkeley Updike, Esq., of Boston, (a connection of the Wanton family), for his devotion to the interests of the Society in procuring the portraits of Joseph Wanton and wife for the Cabinet of this Society, as belonging more to the history of the State than to any individual.

It was also

Voted, That the proceeds of duplicates and publications of the Society, since January 1, 1890, and hereafter, shall be accredited to the library account, and be applied by the library committee for the purchase of books in addition to the annual allowance for increase of the library.

A motion made by the chairman of the library committee, that "five hundred dollars be appropriated for arranging, moving, binding and classifying the books, newspapers, pamphlets, manuscripts, paintings and other collections of the Society; the sum to be expended, as far as needful, under the direction of the library committee," was referred to the October quarterly meeting for action.

Mr. James Burdick, chairman of the committee on a "Field Day," reported in behalf of that committee, that over one hundred members and friends of the Society made a most enjoyable visit to the city of Salem, Mass., on the 3d day of June, and that after paying all expenses a small balance was left in the treasury towards another like occasion.

On motion of the president of the Society the treasurer was authorized to pay the bills for renovating and putting in order the portraits and frames (thereto belonging) of Gov. Joseph Wanton and wife upon the approval of the library committee.

On motion of the president, seconded by the Secretary, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Society gratefully appreciates the unwearied attentions shown its members on their visit to Salem, June 3d, and hereby tenders the Essex Institute, the Peabody Academy of Sci-

ence, the Hon. Robert Rantoul, Mayor of Salem, and all persons and organizations contributing to the pleasure of that occasion its hearty thanks for courtesies by them extended.

On motion of the president it was also

Voted, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to the Adjutant-General of the State of Connecticut for "The Record of Connecticut Men who served in the Army and Navy, in the War of the Revolution, the War of 1812, and in the War with Mexico."

All persons who had contributed to the collections of the Society during the last quarter received a formal vote of thanks.

At the quarterly meeting, October 6th, a letter was received from Mr. John O. Austin, relative to three volumes of Rhode Island portraits, gotten up by him. The proposition of Mr. A., as to the disposal of the volumes, was referred, on motion of Mr. Everett, to the library committee, with power to act in behalf of the Society.

The question as to the adoption of the Constitution of the Society, reported by a special committee, was referred to the annual meeting next January.

The resolution which was offered by the library committee, at the July quarterly meeting, and referred to this meeting, for the appropriation of \$500, to be expended by that committee for library purposes, was adopted.

Mr. William D. Ely made a written report in behalf of the special committee for finishing and furnishing the building, showing what had been done and what needed to be done to carry out the object of the Society. Among the improvements most needed, according to the report, were additional book-cases, to

facilitate a better classification of the Society's collections; a platform for the president and speaker when meetings are held, and the means of lighting the audience room and picture gallery.

On motion of the president (Vice-President Andrews in the chair) it was

Voted, That the special committee on finishing and furnishing the building be requested to furnish a suitable platform and means of lighting the two main rooms.

On recommendation of the chairman of the nominating committee, Mrs. Adelia E. A. Traver and Prof. John Matthews Manly, of Providence, were elected resident members; and Isaac Pitman Noyes, of Washington, and William Warner Hoppin, of New York, were elected corresponding members.

Mr. William B. Weeden reported that Prof. A. Howard Clark, of the Smithsonian Institution, was in the city recently taking measures for a representation of the early history of this State at the approaching exposition in Chicago.

On motion of Mr. Charles H. Smith the president and secretary were appointed a committee to communicate the thanks of the Society to the heirs of the late Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, for the gift of the jacket worn by the latter at the battle of Lake Erie, and of the sword presented to him by the city of Albany, in honor of his patriotic services.

The president announced the death of Hon. George B. Loring, recalling his contribution to the pleasure and interest of the late visit to Salem, and paying a tribute of honor to his memory.

November 3d, a paper was read by the first vice-president of the Society, the Hon. George M. Carpenter, appropriate to the opening of the new cabinet, upon "Modern Historical Aims and Methods."

November 17th, Robert F. Swan, Esq., Massachusetts commissioner on public records of parishes, towns and counties, read a paper. Subject: "A Commission on Records; its Work and Possibilities."

December 15th, the Rev. William Chauncy Langdon, D. D., addressed the Society on the Italian Revolution, 1859-1871.

December 15th, Henry C. Dorr, Esq., read a paper entitled: "Williams and Harris, or, the Controversy between the Proprietors and the Freeholders of Providence."

December 29th, Mr. Dorr read the second part of the paper, entitled: "Williams and Harris, or, the Controversy between the Proprietors and Freeholders of Providence."

The seventieth annual meeting of the Society was held Jan. 12, 1892, the president, the Hon. Horatio Rogers, in the chair.

The secretary, Mr. Amos Perry, read the record of the last quarterly meeting; he also laid before the Society two letters, received respectively from William Warner Hoppin, of New York, and Isaac Pitman Noyes, of Washington, thanking the Society for the honor of their election as corresponding members, and expressing a warm interest in the objects of the institution.

The president read his annual address, briefly noting the progress made in the work of the Society, and calling attention to measures that in his opinion

should be adopted for the attainment of its highest usefulness.

The treasurer, Mr. Richmond P. Everett, submitted his annual report, of which the following is a summary :

Receipts,	\$2,991 85
Expenses,	2,500 04
Balance on hand,	491 81
" of Publication Fund,	3,327 78
" of Life Membership Fund,	1,893 76
" of Building Fund,	131 63

At the conclusion of his report the treasurer read a paper giving an account of changes which had taken place during his twenty-five years of service, and calling to mind scenes, persons and incidents that proved of much interest.

On motion of Mr. Wm. D. Ely it was

Voted, That in recognition of a quarter of a century's faithful and efficient gratuitous service as the treasurer of this Society, Mr. Richmond Pearl Everett be made a life member,

And before Mr. Everett had any opportunity to speak, the Society's diploma (on vellum), duly inscribed and framed, was placed in his hands ; and fifty dollars, contributed by fellow-members, was placed in the treasury as a speaking memorial of gratitude and respect to the treasurer.

The chairman of the library committee, Mr. Wm. D. Ely, rendered a report in behalf of that committee. The expense incurred was \$169.00.

Rev. W. F. B. Jackson submitted an unwritten report in behalf of the publication committee.

Mr. John O. Austin presented a report, which was read by the secretary, suggesting steps that should be taken to facilitate genealogical pursuits.

Mr. Alfred Stone presented a report in behalf of the committee on finishing and furnishing, showing what has been done and what needs to be done.

Ex-Governor Taft, chairman of the committee on building and grounds, submitted a report, showing that \$153.19 had been expended.

On motion of the chairmnn of the library committee it was

Voted, That whereas Mr. John O. Austin has, with his usual liberality, made over to the Society three volumes of portraits (collected by him) in consideration of a life membership and of fifty dollars contributed by friends of the Society, therefore John O. Austin is hereby constituted a life member of this Society.

On motion of Mr. Ely it was

Voted, That the bill for the safe and its removal to the cabinet, amounting to \$167.00, be paid by the treasurer.

On motion of Mr. A. V. Jenckes, chairman of the nominating committee, the following persons were elected resident members: Hollis M. Coombs, Ferdinand A. Lincoln, Horace Arnold Kimball, John Prescott Farnsworth and John Mason Gross, all of Providence. Corresponding member: Henry Herbert Edes, of Charlestown, Mass.

On motion of the President, Rev. Dr. Andrews, Judge Carpenter, and Mr. Amasa M. Eaton, were appointed a committee to act in behalf of the Society in securing an increased appropriation from the General Assembly of the State.

The importance of having the by-laws and constitution of the Society so edited and amended as to accomplish the greatest good for the Institution was briefly discussed, and a hope was excited that President Rogers would apply himself to this work.

On motion of Mr. Burdick it was

Voted, That a tax of three dollars be assessed upon each resident member of the Society for the current year.

Also, on motion of Mr. Burdick, it was

Voted, That the committee on publications be authorized to print six hundred copies of the proceedings of 1891-92, to include the address of the president, and also of the treasurer, the annual reports, and any other papers the committee shall select, provided that the whole expense does not exceed two hundred dollars.

On motion of Mr. Charles H. Smith it was

Voted, That the president, the librarian, and the treasurer, be a committee to provide suitable furniture for the treasurer in the small room on the lower story, east side, and also to provide suitable furniture for the librarian in the small room of the lower story, west side.

The thanks of the Society were

Voted to Mr. Esek A. Jillson for an admirable portrait of his lamented son, Col. Charles D. Jillson; and to Mrs. John P. Knowles, for an admirable portrait of her lamented husband, who was United States Judge for the District of Rhode Island from 1870 to 1881 inclusive.

On motion of Mr. James Burdick it was

Voted, That the thanks of the Society be expressed to Mr. Henry T. Beckwith for his long and faithful services as a member of the audit committee.

The address of the president and all the reports were received and referred to the committee on publications.

It was

Voted, That Messrs. Alfred Stone, J. F. Jameson and John T. Blodgett be, and are hereby appointed a committee to whom shall be referred all communications in regard to making contributions to the Historical exhibition in connection with the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and who shall report to this Society what action, if any, they would recommend in regard to the same.

The officers of the Society were then elected for the ensuing year. A list of them will be found on pages 5 and 6.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY:

This year marks the seventieth anniversary of the formation of our Society, and it is gratifying to be able to state that never, during its existence, has it attained greater strength and prosperity than now. The wisdom of its founders in not restricting its membership to a limited number, and the more recent encouragement of all persons of irreproachable character feeling an interest in its objects to join it, have given it a hold on the popular favor too often lacking in more exclusive organizations.

The addition to the cabinet, as originally designed, has been substantially completed and gives much satisfaction, but it was impossible to determine, in advance, just how much shelf room would be required to meet the imperative present and reasonably proximate future needs of the Society, and it is now realized that the best and wisest course would be to furnish at once all the shelving the building will properly accommodate, so as to afford a sufficient surplus of room for each subject or sub-division for future growth, without being obliged constantly, at short intervals, to rearrange the library, if subjects are to be kept together, as would be the case should shelf room be

stinted at the start and then added to from time to time. No provision for such additional shelving and for cleaning and renovating the old portion of the cabinet has yet been made, and the contrast between the old and the new parts of the structure is painfully apparent. It is desirable that some means should be devised for obtaining funds necessary to perform this important supplemental work at an early day, so that our enlarged cabinet will be congruous in all its parts and suitably equipped for the best possible service.

It is hoped that the State will aid the Society more liberally in the future than in the past, as it practically performs a quasi public function, for the history of a commonwealth is a public heritage, in the perpetuation and illustration of which all alike have a common interest and a common pride. Sir Archibald Alison, in referring to America and the Americans, in his history of Europe, says: "So wholly are they regardless of historical records or monuments that half a century hence, its history, even of these times, could only be written from the archives of other States." Whatever degree of truth there may have been in that statement when it was made, it is grossly inapplicable now, for without reference to the general government, some of the American States are so keenly alive to the importance of their respective histories that in a number of them the State Historical Societies are supported at the public expense, like any other public department, while in others large sums are annually appropriated in aid of such societies, Wisconsin, for example, contributing yearly towards the support of its State Historical Society from twelve thousand to fourteen thousand dollars.

During the past year three of our resident members have been removed by death: John Pitman Mumford, Henry Lippitt, a former governor of the State, and John Larkin Lincoln, the venerable senior professor of Brown University. The casualty list for the year also includes the names of Benson John Lossing, Lyman Copeland Draper, George Bancroft, and Jose Maria Latino Coelho.

Benson John Lossing was elected a corresponding member of the Society April 1, 1873. Among his numerous historical works the *Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution* is, perhaps, the best known; and many of the youth of America have had their taste for the history of their country stimulated, if not first awakened, by the attractive pages of his interesting volumes.

Lyman Copeland Draper was elected a corresponding member of the Society Nov. 10, 1874. This distinguished antiquarian wrote and compiled many works during his life, and for a number of years he was the corresponding secretary of the Wisconsin Historical Society, and, at his death, its honorary secretary.

George Bancroft was elected an honorary member of the Society July 21, 1835, and his fame as the foremost American historian of his time, has made his name a household word throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Jose Maria Latino Coelho, of Lisbon, Portugal, was elected an honorary member of the Society, Oct. 1, 1878, being then secretary of the Royal Academy of Sciences of that kingdom, and he has attained much distinction from his scientific attainments.

The treasurer's report will furnish the detail of our finances, and it will be noted with satisfaction that our permanent fund has been increased one thousand dollars by a legacy under the will of the late John Wilson Smith. This Society has been fortunate in its treasurers. During its seventy years of existence the office has been held by but seven persons, namely: John Brown Francis, for two years; John Howland, for nine years; John R. Bartlett, for three years; Thomas Wilson Dorr, for six years; George Baker, for twelve years; Welcome A. Greene, for thirteen years; and Richmond P. Everett, the present incumbent, for twenty-five years. Mr. Everett to-day completes a quarter of a century of gratuitous care of the Society's funds, and the organization is under deep obligation to him for his long, careful, conservative, and eminently satisfactory administration of its financial affairs.

The report of the library committee will inform you of the growth of the department under their supervision and of the numerous donations to the Society of books, pictures and other valuable articles, among the most noteworthy of which are the jacket worn by Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry in his great naval victory on Lake Erie, and the sword presented to him by the city of Albany.

Several books relating to Rhode Island, or written by Rhode Island men, have been issued from the press during 1891. The admirable little volume, entitled, "The History of Historical Writing in America," by Prof. J. Franklin Jameson, should be read by every one having the least interest in American history. Our secretary and librarian, the Hon. Amos Perry,

has supplemented his interesting work on "Carthage and Tunis, Past and Present," by a sketch entitled "An Official Tour Along the Eastern Coast of the Regency of Tunis," which affords valuable information on the geography and history of the country and the manners and customs of the people. The appearance of this sketch is especially timely as northern Africa is now attracting such general attention. The indefatigable zeal of Mr. John O. Austin in all that relates to the genealogy of Rhode Island, has found further expression in a volume to which he has given the title of "The Ancestral Dictionary," and which contains ancestral charts of sixty-four persons of Rhode Island extraction. The genealogical student whose lines of research extend to this State, is under an obligation to Mr. Austin which can never be repaid.

During the year fourteen meetings of the Society have been held, at ten of which valuable and interesting papers were read. The following is a list of the subjects and authors of those papers :

1. Jan. 27, 1891, "Pawtucket before Samuel Slater's Time, and Since," by Mr. Ansel D. Nickerson.
2. Feb. 10, 1891, "Rhode Island Boundary Disputes," by Mr. William E. Foster.
3. Feb. 24, 1891, "William Blake, Painter and Poet," by the Rt. Rev. Thomas M. Clark.
4. March 10, 1891, "Topographical Survey and Maps of Rhode Island," by Mr. David W. Hoyt. The subject of "Indian Names of Places in Rhode Island," was also informally discussed by Mr. Thomas B. Stockwell.

5. March 24, 1891, "Waymouth's Voyage to the Coast of Maine, in 1605," by the Rev. Dr. Henry S. Burrage.

6. Nov. 3, 1891, "Modern Historical Aims and Methods," by the Hon. George M. Carpenter.

7. Nov. 17, 1891, "A Commission on Public Records; its Work and its Possibilities," by Mr. Robert T. Swan, Massachusetts commissioner of public records of parishes, towns and counties.

8. Dec. 1, 1891, "The Italian Revolution, 1859-1871," by the Rev. Dr. William Chauncey Langdon.

9. Dec. 15, 1891, "Roger Williams and William Harris, or the Controversy between the Proprietors and the Freeholders of Providence," by Mr. Henry C. Dorr.

10. Dec. 29, 1891, a continuation of the last paper, by Mr. Henry C. Dorr.

In addition to the meetings just mentioned the Society made an excursion to Salem on the third of last June for the purpose of visiting the numerous objects of historic interest in that quaint old city. The party consisted of just one hundred ladies and gentlemen, and the day was one of pleasurable satisfaction, the kindly hospitality extended by the mayor of the city and the officers and members of the allied societies forming the Essex Institute leaving nothing undone that would contribute to the enjoyment of the occasion. It was the unanimous verdict of the participants that the Salem visit was one of the most successful excursions the Society had ever made.

On the 24th day of last January the president, accompanied by the secretary and treasurer, attended the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of

the Massachusetts Historical Society, in Boston. The literary exercises of the occasion, at the Arlington Street Church, were of a very high order, consisting of addresses by the Rev. Dr. Ellis, president of the Society, and by the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, a former president, together with an extended oration by Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson. A reception at the residence of Mr. Winthrop formed an exceedingly enjoyable feature of the arrangements, and the whole affair reflected much credit upon that venerable Society, the first of all the State Historical Societies to complete a full century of existence.

The so-called march of improvement is rapidly sweeping away historic old buildings. Early in the year that has just drawn to a close, the ancient Sabin Tavern, at the corner of South Main and Planet streets, in this city, the rendezvous of the party that burned His Britannic Majesty's armed schooner *Gaspee* on that memorable night in 1772, was demolished. Fortunately the most interesting and historic room in the house has been preserved by Mr. William R. Talbot and added to his residence, the old Tavern estate having formerly been in the family of his wife for many years.

Soon after the recommendation contained in my last annual address the city council of Providence elected three record commissioners from the members of this Society, namely, the president, the first vice-president, and Mr. Edward Field, clerk of the Municipal Court of this city, and it affords me pleasure to be able to state that the first printed volume edited by them is nearly through the press, and ere long will make its appearance.

It is gratifying to note the increasing interest in everything relating to America since the close of the late civil war. Numerous societies for the prosecution of historical research have been formed all over the land, and students seeking to throw light on obscure passages are pushing their inquiries in every direction. No State presents a more inviting field to the historian than Rhode Island. Its founding was utterly unlike that of any of the other States, either in the importance of its cardinal principle, or in the picturesqueness of its planting and growth. Her sons should never weary in striving to have the history of their little commonwealth properly understood and faithfully portrayed, for, as is too often the case with communities as well as men that take a stand not in accord with the views prevailing at the time, they are liable to be misconstrued, and the misconstructions of more than two centuries ago have in some cases left traces upon the descendants of those who were not in unison with our ancestors, and not infrequently color the writings of to-day. This coloring, though unintentional, is caused by misapprehension of the exact standpoint of our Rhode Island progenitors, and hence we who have breathed the atmosphere of the State and have imbibed and digested the traditions that have come down to us, should spare no effort to have others see the clear light of events as they appear to us. In this way the great authors of the country, whose works are read throughout the world, and who look for their material, in a measure, to local writers, will become imbued with a proper appreciation of the men and events of Rhode Island, and will aid in disseminating views more in accord with our own feelings than is too often the case at present.

It is pleasant to know that several works on Rhode Island subjects are now in course of preparation, among them two biographies of Roger Williams, one by our fellow-member, Dr. Reuben A. Guild, and the other by the Hon. Oscar S. Straus, of New York, who was the United States minister to Turkey during the administration of President Cleveland. Our fellow-townsmen, Mr. Sidney S. Rider, is now engaged on a history of the Dorr War, so-called, and of the causes thereof. No one has a more encyclopædic knowledge of Rhode Island matters than Mr. Rider, and his collection of material on the subject in hand is unsurpassed, so that there can be no doubt that his work, when completed, will shed much light upon that notable event.

Two notes received by your president during the past year, in his efforts to disseminate what he believes to be correct views of one passage in our history, can hardly fail to interest you, though in submitting them to you I beg you will excuse the non-omission of reference to myself, as it seemed preferable to give them entire rather than garble them for mere personal reasons. They were elicited by sending to the writers the publication of this Society, entitled "Rhode Island's Adoption of the Federal Constitution." The first, from Prof. James Bryce, the distinguished member of Parliament for Aberdeen, and author of "The American Commonwealth," was written in Sweden, and is as follows:

KALMAR, Sept. 14, 1891.

MY DEAR SIR: I thank you sincerely for your kindness in sending me your address on one of the most interesting periods of Rhode Island history. As soon as I return to England I shall read it with

great interest, having always felt a particular curiosity with regard to the annals of Rhode Island, a State which has seemed to me to offer a closer parallel than most of your States do to the republics of classical antiquity. If the remarks in my book upon Rhode Island appear to disparage that State I am sorry for it, for such was far from being my intention. Rhode Island has had a history full of variety and instruction, and as the State of Roger Williams she deserves special honor at the hands of those who prize religious freedom.

Let me say further that I am very sensible of the compliment you pay me in desiring to furnish me with the means of correcting errors or deficiencies in my book, and I hope to profit by such means. Renewing my thanks for your courtesy and for the good opinion you express of my book,

I am very faithfully yours,

JAMES BRYCE.

The other note is from Prof. John Fiske, the celebrated writer on American history, whose magnetic and attractive style fascinates every reader. He writes as follows:

CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 21, 1891.

Hon. Horatio Rogers :

DEAR SIR: Accept my sincere thanks for your very able pamphlet, which I have read with much interest. It presents some points to which I shall be glad to give consideration. It is not my wish in writing history to mete out praise and blame, so much as to trace causes and effects; and here your paper will be of much use to me. I hope some time to return to the subject of Rhode Island in connection with the history of Washington's administration, and also in a volume on New England in the Eighteenth Century—planned, but when to be written the Lord only knows.

With kind regards,

Faithfully yours,

JOHN FISKE.

There are such ample opportunities for local students to throw light upon our history, so many unworked mines of the richest material, that I cannot forbear calling attention to one or two of them in the hope that persons with antiquarian tastes may prosecute work in those directions. Especially are court and town records of two centuries ago replete with information of the manners and customs of the times. The court proceedings show us how crude were the notions of our forefathers on what seem to us the most rudimentary and fundamental ideas of law and justice. The estates of accused persons were sequestered before conviction, and persons acquitted by juries on charges of crime, were, nevertheless, sentenced to banishment and mulcted in costs; and upon one occasion, at least, a person found guilty on an indictment which was adjudged by the court to charge no punishable offence, was continued in imprisonment and in chains, to see if the General Assembly would not pass an *ex post facto* law by which he could be punished.

But this address must be brought to a close. I have adverted to the old records and the opportunity for research within their covers, in the hope of inducing some of our members with leisure at their disposal to explore their pages and bring to light the treasures therein contained. The fame of our State and the character of our ancestors are precious legacies which we of this Society should do all in our power to illumine in our day, and to hand down with honor to posterity.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BUILDING AND GROUNDS.

The Committee upon "Building and Grounds" of the Rhode Island Historical Society, respectfully report that they have approved of the following-named bills for the past year, namely:

1891.			
Jan.	21.	City of Providence, water tax,	\$10 00
	20.	Henry W. Goff,	3 77
May	4.	Rhode Island Concrete Co.,	23 00
	4.	W. S. Hogg,	16 16
July	2.	C. L. Richards,	57 45
Oct.	16.	Rhode Island Concrete Co.,	22 05
	16.	Luther,	1 85
Dec.	22.	Burdick Brothers,	2 75
1892.			
Jan.	1.	W. S. Hogg,	16 16
			\$153 19

ROYAL C. TAFT, ISAAC C. BATES, ISAAC H. SOUTHWICK, JR.	}	<i>Committee.</i>
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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY.

The Committee on the Library, on this seventieth annual meeting of the Society, respectfully report:

That the Library has been open during the year, Mr. Amos Perry, secretary of the Society, being the Librarian.

In accordance with the policy of the Society, pending the construction of the new Cabinet, the number of books purchased during the past year has been small, and confined to such as seemed indispensable in its present condition.

The accessions to the Library of the Society during the year have been:

Bound Volumes,	292
Unbound Volumes,	1,153
Miscellaneous,	264
	1,709
Total,	1,709

The expenditures of the Committee for the year on the Library, have been:

For Books and Periodicals,	\$64 97
For Binding,	102 00
For Insurance and Miscellaneous,	2 03
	\$169 00

THE PORTRAIT GALLERY.

The Portrait Gallery, twenty-seven feet square, with its domed ceiling and skylight in the roof, has fulfilled the highest expectations of the Society. The portraits were hung, and the gallery lighted and opened for members and visitors for the first time on the 3d of November last, at the first lecture of the season, with much enthusiasm on the part of those then present. It is remarkably well lighted, both by day and night, and admirably fitted for the display of the portraits and other paintings.

The principal accessions to the gallery during the year have been the large and impressive portraits of the last colonial governor, Joseph Wanton, and his beautiful wife, sent us by Edward Perry Warren, of Sussex, England; and the brilliant painting (by Lincoln) of Col. Charles D. Jillson, a late member of the Society, in the uniform of the United Train of Artillery, presented by his father, Esek A. Jillson, of this city, a warm friend of the Society.

THE MUSEUM (THIRD FLOOR, WEST.)

To this hall have been already transferred most of the miscellaneous engravings—portraits, caricatures, etc., which are of much interest and value, with facilities for hanging them. This room has also been assigned for the miscellaneous collection of antiquities and curiosities, which have been accumulating for so many years. These, it is proposed to arrange, as far as may be, in historical sequence, placing at the rear of the hall the Indian relics, implements, and monuments, then those of the earliest colonial days, and so coming down gradually to the present time. Such a chronological series would exhibit the changes and progress of construction and of art, in their various forms, from one generation to another. With such a classification, each new contribution should readily fall into its special place and order, and the whole form an interesting exhibit, which would, in a measure, compel and reward the attention of the public.

COMMODORE PERRY'S SWORD AND UNIFORM.

Pursuant to the vote of the Society, and with the approval of the heirs of Commodore Perry, required by that vote, your committee have procured a large and fire-proof safe for the preservation of his sword and valuable relics. Such a safe was also needed as a protection for other valuable gifts, as well as manuscripts and volumes, which can never be replaced.

On this point, also, Mr. Oliver H. Perry, who represents Commodore Perry's heirs, wrote: "If you secure a safe, I think you will find many valuable donations will be made to the Society." Mr. O. H. Perry has also expressed himself satisfied with the action of the Society, and Mrs. Mary H. Perry, widow of a son of Commodore Perry, has sent us the beautiful sword, with a silver scabbard, presented to Commodore Perry by the city of Albany, after the battle of Lake Erie, and the "sailor's blue jacket," worn by Commodore Perry himself during that battle.

The portrait of Commodore Perry, above the safe, is framed in the oak of his flag-ship, "Lawrence."

THE LIBRARY.

The shelving of the new Cabinet, absolutely required by the existing conditions of your Library, was completed only in December of the year just closed.

The time has now arrived for a systematic separation, distribution and classification of all its volumes. A commencement has been made and carried through in the newspaper department, the results of which are very satisfactory. The work of separation has been begun in other departments.

More than the regular annual appropriation has been required and expended for binding and preserving volumes, almost exclusively newspapers, exposed to destruction, and which could only, at large expense, if at all, have been replaced in case of loss. Among these are fifty-one volumes of the *Newport Mercury* (the oldest newspaper of the State) covering sixty years of its publication.

THE NEWSPAPER DEPARTMENT.

The third floor, east side, has been assigned to the newspaper department.

This valuable collection of newspapers, containing 1,666 volumes, which, bound and unbound, some in cases and others in piles, were scattered over every vacant space of the old Cabinet, from cellar floor to the roof, have been newly arranged. They have also been so separated and classified chronologically, as well as according to their places of publication, that reference to any desired set or series of papers, may be easily made. Ample room is also left on the shelves for future issues of all Rhode Island papers for many years to come.

In the old building the newspaper cases occupied about 120 square feet of floor space, while in the new they have some 800 square feet of floor space.

Though to a certain extent any arrangement must be controlled by the construction of the building, and the variety of the collection; and, though an absolute order of time in arrangement is often set at defiance by overlapping dates of partially contemporaneous papers, still, it has been found practicable, in the main, to arrange them according to the respective dates of their origin, and to separate those published in different localities, so as to give easy access to any particular series. At the same time a complete record of the volumes on the shelves has been made, and the material procured and put on paper for a full catalogue of the newspaper collection, to be made hereafter.

The system of shelving adopted in the new cabinet is the same as that of the new library of Yale University, which seems more simple, economical, and readily varied, than any other which has yet appeared. Still, much work of minor detail remains to be done here, in properly marking the various sections and many of the older volumes; renewing the titles and numbers, obliterated by time and wear.

As the newspaper department is the only one in which the re-organization is practically complete, it is important briefly to refer to it.

Its general arrangement is as follows: The book-cases are divided into sections. The oldest paper in the State, the *Newport Mercury*, dating from 1758, comes first, on the left hand upper shelf of the west wall, at the head of the staircase. It is followed by the *Newport Daily News* and other newspapers of Newport County. The remainder of the west wall, as well as the north wall, are assigned to the other newspapers published in the State and *outside* of Providence. Bound duplicates occupy the lower and otherwise vacant shelves of the north, or first alcove.

The north side of the second alcove begins at the upper left hand corner with the *Providence Gazette* of 1762, and embraces all the *Gazettes*, and the other papers, which, in the course of succession and absorption by the leading *Journal*, bore the name *Gazette* on the title page, (whether with or without other titles). Commencing in 1762, it extends to 1832 (a period of seventy years) and immediately following in order comes the *Providence Daily Journal*

for 1833 (the first bound volume of that paper in our possession), and the remaining volumes of that series continue under the same name down to the present time.

This *Gazette* and *Journal* series covers the period from 1762 to 1892, one hundred and thirty years, and constitutes a continuous chronological record from the birth of the first Providence newspaper to the present year. In fact, including the weekly and semi-weekly *Journals* and the evening papers issued during the same period, from the same office and the same editorial hands, this record fills more than three hundred well bound volumes. The early origin, the continuity, the magnitude and high authority of this series of papers, demand that it shall be treated as a unit, and make it a constant object of examination, reference and consultation, both by our own citizens and those of other States.

As now arranged and separated, any one of these volumes can, with the greatest facility be reached and its contents ascertained.

Next to this series come other Providence papers, of later origin than the *Gazette*, in the order of their respective births; many of the papers of high ability and general interest.

The third alcove contains papers of later origin and less duration than the *Journal*; the variety corresponding somewhat to the individuality commonly ascribed to Rhode Island character and politics.

On the shelves of the last case (to be eventually a part of the fourth alcove), are provisionally arranged various newspapers, published outside of the State of Rhode Island, among which will be found valuable volumes of the *Pennsylvania Journal*, of 1761-1771; the *Maryland Journal*, of 1773-84-87 and '91; the *Virginia Journal*, of 1785; the *National Intelligencer*, of Washington, 16 volumes; the *New York Journal of Commerce*, the *Massachusetts Centinel*, of 1790; the *Boston Journal*, of 1857-62; the *New York World*, etc., etc., and a complete set of the *Liberator*.

The arrangement of papers is such, with regard to future issues, that their relative location can be maintained for an indefinite period of time.

The total number of volumes now in this department is 1,666.

A large table and counter in front of the alcoves allows a number of the largest volumes to be spread open and consulted at the same time. Beneath is ample room, arranged for shelves, where unbound papers can be safely kept till ready for the bindery.

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to the quality of the scan. It appears to be a multi-paragraph document, possibly a report or a letter, containing several lines of text per paragraph. The content is not discernible.]

OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

With regard to the other rooms of the Library :

1. The first floor, east side, has been designated for the Eastern States, exclusive of Rhode Island.
2. The first floor, west side, for the other States and Territories of the United States.
3. The second floor, west side, for the general publications of the United States government.
4. The front room, same floor, for United States Scientific and Smithsonian Publications.
5. The front room, second floor, east side, for class and textbooks, etc.
6. The second floor, east side, for the general library of miscellaneous and foreign works, not relating to America.
7. The audience room, or main hall, is to retain all works relating especially to Rhode Island, and, so far as space may admit, select volumes and the works proper to a library of reference.
8. An ample room in the basement, dry, airy and well lighted, provides admirably for the proceedings, collections and "duplicates" of the Society.
9. The gallery is appropriated for the large and valuable collection of pamphlets, etc., etc.
10. The third floor, east, to newspapers, as before stated.
11. The southeast corner room of the Cabinet has been assigned to the librarian.
12. The destination of the remaining rooms will be determined by the future requirements of the Society.

The full capacity of the building is about 50,000 volumes, with easy access to all.

The new shelving of the Cabinet, as at present erected, is fully sufficient for 20,000 volumes (corresponding in average size to those of the Brown University library) and including the newspaper department, while at an expense of about \$750.00, (on double alcove cases), full shelving for 20,000 more volumes can be procured.

The architectural separation of the Cabinet into ten or more distinct rooms, or halls, forces on the library, for its great primary divisions, a fixed location; but admits a relative location for the secondary divisions.

The primary divisions are so distinct that they readily fall into the

ten principal halls, or rooms, which have been designated for them as above described.

They all lend themselves naturally to a classification suited to our needs, and while many (especially the old) libraries, retain a fixed location for the whole, or a limited portion of their volumes, still the more modern institutions express a want of satisfaction with the old, and are putting themselves in line with the new, at least so far as a decimal system is concerned. This seems to be a coming necessity as libraries become extensive, and the inconveniences of a fixed location of minor classes increase.

So far as classification has gone forward to completion in the Cabinet—that is, in the newspaper department—the different journals of this city, of this State, and of other States have, in the hall on the third floor, east side, a common and fixed location. But within this hall, not only are these three classes separated from each other, but the various series of volumes issued as independent papers either in city or country, are separated, and journals published out of the State are separated from those published within the State. Then, too, the journals of one town, or county, and the city papers are separated, as between themselves, from one another.

With all this, ample space has also been provided for the annual growth of each, for an indefinite period, without disturbing their relative position toward each other. That the volumes of any one journal, or series of journals, should never be separated from one another by intervening volumes of another set, or series of journals, seems a simple and obvious principle. If we take up almost any other of the great primary divisions of the Cabinet, we find the same principle or system is demanded.

On the lower floor, allotted to the States of the Union, the natural lines of division are generally as clear as those of the States, and it would seem intolerable that volumes relating to Massachusetts should be divided from one another by volumes relating to Vermont, or New Hampshire; or that historical volumes of New York should be separated by intervening volumes of New Jersey history. We can hardly think that any scholar, or student of history, would fail to say that all volumes relating to each particular State should be kept together, side by side, at all times, in an order unbroken by foreign volumes, both for the convenience of consultation and greater ease of administration by the Librarian.

The same principle applies to the United States and Smithsonian divisions; War Department volumes are not to be mixed with those of Agriculture, nor those of the Navy with those of the Indian Department, and so as to others.

In this United States and Smithsonian department, the volumes in each department of science must be classified and brought together by themselves. The natural lines of division here also are very strong. The "Duplicate" department and "Class and Text-Books" stand on the same ground.

With the space at the command of the Society, ample provision can be made for the annual increase in the several departments without disturbing the relations of one class to another.

When this is done, you will have a fixed location as to the great divisions, and a relative location as to the minor divisions. This is but a simple and practical response to the demands of the building itself and an advancing science.

The committee, after much investigation and study, recommend this as the simplest system that can, in this building, adapt an old library, limited and fragmentary in its collections, to the needs and uses of more books and larger circles of readers. Much of the classification adopted would be substantially similar under any possible system.

Further than this, the system herein advised keeps our arrangement open and elastic, so that the library can advance on any lines of development—lines which no one can exactly foresee to-day.

If, then, your library is to be put and kept abreast of the times, and move forward in the line of progress which the activity and interest in library science has developed, the work of classification is not to be left to chance, or accident, but is to be carefully considered and studiously performed, so that the volumes of each class shall, in their special division, stand distinct and clear before all students of history and all who have occasion to consult their pages.

This is the more imperative, because in no department of library science have greater demands, greater study, or greater progress been made, of late years, than in the science and system of classification.

As the time and space allotted for this report does not permit an enumeration here of all the volumes and other gifts presented to the Society, it is proposed to print a list in the Proceedings as an appendix hereto.

Of a number of the volumes presented, some special notice seems to be required.

BOOK NOTICES.

From Jesse Metcalf, the Society has received a collection of six valuable manuscript Revolutionary volumes, beautifully bound, five of which are orderly books of various officers in the Revolutionary war. as follows, namely :

1. Orderly book of Christopher Lippitt's regiment, operating near New York, 13th March, 2d November, 1776.
2. Orderly book, Sullivan's army, 1778-9.
3. Returns of Captain Carlisle's company of Robert Elliott's regiment of artillery, 16th March—16th July, 1778.
4. Regimental orderly book of the Rhode Island Army of Observation, under command of Col. Daniel Hitchcock, at Prospect Hill, near Boston, Mass., 31st May—28th September, 1775.
5. Orderly book of a portion of the American army, in camp at Prospect Hill, near Boston, Mass., 31st July—29th September, 1775.
6. A diary of Major Daniel Lyman (a Connecticut officer), 1780; with classical and statistical notes, frequent descriptions of social life at that date, and some notice of events of the Revolution.

To Charles H. Denison, of Brooklyn, N. Y., we are indebted for the gift of a large number of ancient legislative schedules, and a remarkable collection of Rhode Island colonial money.

The family of the late Zachariah Allen has presented to the Society the orderly book of Glover's brigade (Sullivan's army) or "General Orders from October 23d, 1778, to 9th of May, 1779, wrote by James Sumner, Jr." An inscription on the title page states that "this record of general orders was given by Col. Ephraim Bowen, of the Revolutionary Army, to Zachariah Allen."

The record is very clearly arranged, and well written, on stout paper, letter size, with a heavy brown paper cover. It was originally a book of about 190 pages, from which, at the present time, twenty pages are missing. Twelve of these evidently covered the orders from the 7th to 23d of January, 1779, inclusive, and four, apparently, those from 1st of March to 9th of May, 1779, inclusive. In all other respects it has been admirably preserved. The first order, 23d of October, 1778, promotes, on the report of Colonel Laurens and Colonel Fleury, Aaron Man to the rank of captain; Sergt. Levi Hoppin, to the rank of lieutenant; Sergt. George Porter, to

the rank of second lieutenant; and Sergt. John Westcott to the rank of ensign, for gallant behavior (in covering the retreat after the battle of Rhode Island):

Arnold says (Hist. R. I., I. 421,) that two Continental brigades, Varnum's and Glover's, were sent east and arrived at Rhode Island on the 3d of August, 1778. This was only one week before General Sullivan crossed from Tiverton to Rhode Island, the battle of Rhode Island being fought on the 29th. It also appears (Essex Institute, V. 119-131,) that Glover was ordered to recruit his brigade in the east, which he did in Boston, Salem and Marblehead.

The Boston "Independent Company" and the "Salem Volunteers" enlisted for a very limited period. The Boston company returned home the day before the battle, its term having expired. While Glover doubtless secured some good men, there was little time for discrimination and a more than ordinary share of hard or worthless characters seem to have fallen to his lot. It is difficult to account for the disorderly and mutinous conduct he had to contend with among his soldiers in Providence, subsequent to the battle, except as arising from raw, hastily collected and wholly undisciplined recruits. He was an able and devoted officer and enjoyed the personal esteem of Washington. On the night of Christmas, 1776, he had volunteered with his brigade, largely men of Marblehead, and had ferried Washington and his army across the Delaware, in the midst of snow, sleet and floating ice. He had also brought back Sullivan's army from Rhode Island to Tiverton, across the Seaconnet river; and, in 1779, after the army had gone into winter quarters, his brigade remained in the field, on the east side of the Hudson river, on the 25th of November, "with 800 men, without either shoe or stocking."*

From the adjutant-general of the State of Connecticut we have received the *Record of Connecticut Men in the War of the Revolution, the War of 1812, and the War with Mexico*. Compiled by authority of the General Assembly, 1889. This is a very remarkable volume of nearly 1,000 pages, quarto size. The records of the

* Essex Institute V. 160.

NOTE.—In a letter to General Lincoln, 17 March, 1783, General Glover says: "I thank God my present poverty cannot be charged to illness or extravagance; it arose from an Ardent Zeale to serve my country, which I have done for Seven Long years to the best of my abilities, the Last five of which I have not received but barely three months' pay."—*Autograph No. 508, Libble's Cat., p. 58, Boston, 1892.*

Revolutionary soldiers fill 779 pages; those of the War of 1812, 169 pages; and those of the War with Mexico, 11 pages.

The number of separate names in the Revolutionary lists reaches a total of twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and twenty-three (27,823). In numerous cases the same name represents several individuals. A complete record would embrace several thousand in addition to the above, so that thirty thousand (30,000) is only a reasonable estimate for the total number.

One of the most remarkable exhibits relates to the volunteering of the Connecticut colonists immediately on the Lexington alarm (April 19, 1775). A letter from Wethersfield, written only four days after, says: "We equipped from this town yesterday (the 22d, only three days after the Lexington fight) one hundred young men, volunteers, well armed and in high spirits, with twenty-days' provisions and sixty-four (64) rounds per man. We shall by night have several thousand from this colony on their march." In fact the Connecticut volunteers who marched to the relief of Boston from forty-eight towns and other places, nearly all of the central and eastern counties, amounted to about four thousand in number, and were the flower of the Connecticut troops, as well as the most completely armed. They were a representative body, largely descendants of the original settlers, and including all the professions and classes in the community. After the Lexington alarm, the State raised eight regiments, adopted as "Continental," to serve to the end of 1775. She furnished eight regiments for 1776, and eight more, with a large additional quota for the three years' term from 1777 to 1781. From 1781 to 1783, the number of regiments was reduced by consolidation.

The number of officers and soldiers that entered the Continental service (as distinguished from the State militia service) from Connecticut, during the war, may be placed at about 15,000.

It thus appears that out of an entire population of about 220,000 souls, there were 30,000 officers and soldiers raised by Connecticut in the Revolutionary war, one-half at least of whom entered the Continental Line and served outside of the State and under Washington's immediate command.

An equal number of State troops, or militia, defended the borders of the colony, exposed on three sides to attack from British land and naval forces, and sudden forays, like those against Daubury, Fair-

field, New Haven and New London. In brief, from the Trumbull correspondence, from the calls for temporary service, and from the town and militia lists, it appears that, barring a small Loyalist element on the borders of New York, nearly every able-bodied man in Connecticut rendered, or was enrolled as notified and prepared to render some kind of service during the Revolutionary war.

Regarded as one of the four strong States, Connecticut ranked in capacity next to Massachusetts, Virginia, and Pennsylvania. It is also in evidence that the capture of Ticonderoga was projected by some of the principal gentlemen of the Assembly at Hartford, on Friday, April 28, 1775, in order to secure the cannon there, "to relieve the people of Boston." The expedition was made (as stated by Col. Ethan Allen) "by the order of the General Assembly of the Colony of Connecticut," the money for it raised on the individual notes of a few of her patriotic citizens, and within twelve days the fort at Ticonderoga with all its guns and military stores, was in the possession of Connecticut.

In response to such a record Rhode Island is loudly called on to take up this subject, and cause a similar record to be made of her soldiers and sailors, the heroes of her colonial days. It is time for her to shake off the reproach of indifference to the truth of her own history, and of having too long suffered her advanced aims and principles, in the matters of State as well as religion, to be obscured and misrepresented by men whose political or religious aspirations would have been compromised by their adoption. Let her record in that great struggle be made plain. It should be known what suffering

NOTE.—In November, 1777, Congress "earnestly recommended" a levy of \$5,000,000 by the respective States. "The proportions" assigned to these four States and a few others, were as follows, namely:

Massachusetts Bay,	.\$820,000
Connecticut,	600,000
Pennsylvania,	620,000
Virginia,	800,000
	<hr/>
	\$2,840,000
New York,	\$200,000
New Hampshire,	200,000
Rhode Island and Providence Plantations,	100,000

—*B. Cowell, Spirit of '76, pp. 142-3.*

NOTE.—"The Americans gained with the fortress nearly fifty prisoners, more than one hundred pieces of cannon, one thirteen-inch mortar, and a number of swivels, stores and small arms."—*Bancroft, U. S., VII., 340.*

she endured as an invaded territory :—a large portion of her citizens driven from their homes ; Newport, her largest town, and the most fruitful portion of her territory, in the hands of the enemy ; her noble bay possessed by hostile fleets, and the commerce by which she subsisted crushed out by an impassable blockade. There should be shown, also, her unswerving loyalty throughout the war to those neighboring colonies, who had refused her any association with their own early Union of “the United Colonies,” had treated her as an outlaw, invaded her territory, levied war against her, denied her ammunition while they sold it to the savages around her, and threatened her very existence for so many years.

From William L. Stone, of New York, we have received a volume entitled *Revolutionary Letters*. A limited edition in quarto form of 269 pages. The letters are those of Brunswick and Hessian officers during the American Revolution, translated by William L. Stone, the donor, with one valuable letter from Baron Steuben, major-general in the Continental army. The letters contain much new and valuable information relating to places and persons of prominence, with graphic descriptions of the Continentals and militia, and by far the best narrative, by an eye witness, of the battle of Saratoga, which has yet appeared. Two of the letters are written from Rhode Island, one just after the battle at Quaker Hill.

One officer writes from Boston that “the French and the Americans do not at all like each other,” and Baron Steuben says : “Six foreign officers cause me more trouble than two hundred American ones,” and “I am always nervous and apprehensive when a baron or marquis announces himself.”

By another officer the surrender of Burgoyne’s army is described. He says : “All the (American) regiments, as well as the artillery, were standing under arms. Not a man of them was regularly equipped. Each one had on the clothes he was accustomed to wear in the field, the tavern, the church, and in every day life. No fault, however, could be found with their military appearance, for they stood in an erect and soldierly attitude. They remained so perfectly quiet that we were utterly astonished. Not one of them attempted to speak to the man at his side. All were so slender, fine looking, and sinewy, that it was a pleasure to look at them. Nor could we but wonder that Dame Nature had created such a handsome race. The men of America are far ahead of those in the greater portion

of Europe, both as respects their beauty and stature. Seriously speaking, this entire nation has great military talent. Not a man among them ridiculed, or insulted us, as we marched by."

What nobler tribute could an enemy and an officer pay to the appearance, the discipline, self-respect and self-control of the best soldiers of any nation. And these statements being reliable, what did it matter if it were true, as the *St. James Chronicle* said, that "there were not three good coats, jackets, or breeches, in the whole American army."

The author also pays a high tribute to the president of this Society for his able work in editing *Hadden's Journal*, and adds that his writings cannot be too highly valued by the historical student.

From James Mifflin we have received *Memoranda Relating to the Mifflin Family*, by John Houston Merrill. Printed for private distribution. This is an octavo volume of nearly one hundred pages, whose object is to preserve in convenient and durable shape, information of value, relating to this old and prominent family. While not a genealogy, it has a large amount of genealogical information. Copies of valuable records and letters are inserted and many anecdotes are given of a personal, social and military character, at the period of the Revolution. We learn from a letter to Mrs. Mifflin, that on New Year's day, 1776, they could have no organ music in the church at Cambridge, because the organ pipes had been cast into bullets for the American soldiers in the battle of Bunker Hill.

It also appears that General Mifflin, who wore a heavy military coat, buttoned up to the chin, when dining with Mrs. Livingstone, in New York, on a very hot day, was asked by her why he did not unbutton his coat. As he merely bowed in reply, she said, "I suppose some new army regulation." At last, in a ludicrous manner, he said, "Madam, I cannot do it, I have no shirt on, and have been without one for weeks. (There were no cotton shirts then.) We gave up our linen for the wounded soldiers, and I do not believe there is an officer at the table who has a shirt on."

From James Junius Goodwin, the Society has received a volume of some eight hundred pages, entitled *The Goodwins of Hartford, Connecticut. Descendants of William and Ozias Goodwin*. Hartford: 1891.

William Goodwin, who had also a brother Ozias, was one of the little band which arrived at Boston, from England, in the ship *Lion*.

on the 16th of September, 1633. "We learn from the volume that this body of settlers, immediately after they landed, were designated as the "Braintree Company," or "Mr. Hooker's Company"—that is, they had a common sympathy with the views and opinions of the Rev. Thomas Hooker, and by his advice had placed the wide Atlantic between themselves and the home of their fathers. The Goodwins have been generally men of substance, of exceptional ability, and force of character. Their posterity has prospered, and lineal descendants of Ozias Goodwin still reside at Hartford, and retain the confidence and esteem of all in the city which their ancestors helped to found.

From William Wallace Tooker the Society has received a volume of addresses delivered at the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the settlement of the village and town of Southampton, Long Island. June 12, 1890. 1640-1890. 105 pp., 8vo. Sag Harbor, N. Y.: John H. Hunt, publisher.

From Nicholas Ball, of Block Island, has been received *The Pioneers of '49*, a history of the excursion of the Society of California Pioneers of New England, from Boston to the leading cities of the Golden Gate. April 10-May 17, 1890; a volume of nearly three hundred pages, illustrated with more than one hundred fine engravings.

This is a work of much interest, full of reminiscences of the early days of California gold discovery, and of interesting description and lively anecdotes of those exciting times. The prospecting and mining for gold; the wonderful rush of humanity in every form to this land of promise; the sad and tragic fate of emigrants overwhelmed by blizzards, or in the desert, and left to die upon the trail, while the story of the members who perished in the parched sands and dust of the alkali wastes, are told in a manner to move the hardest heart. The success of some, the disappointment of most; the hordes of villains who rushed to San Francisco from the penal settlements of New South Wales, are all vividly described, as well as the condign punishment inflicted by the "Vigilance Committee," that strange and vigorous offspring of the Common Law, which seems ordained of heaven, to faithfully try, judge and summarily punish crime, in that last necessity when the regular ministry of law is crushed and broken down by criminals themselves:—"Salus populi suprema lex." Were it not thus justified, it would, as Mr. Ball says,

indeed be "strange that the Vigilance leaders, especially of 1856, lived such exemplary lives and are held in such universal honor and esteem, while in almost exact proportion to the prominence of a man in the so-called 'Law and Order party,' has proved the darkness of his subsequent fate."

The Chinese question is very ably treated, and the various forms of agriculture (which is now more conspicuous than the mining industries of the State) receive an interesting notice.

An attractive description is also given of the Stanford University, and the magnificent endowment in estates of over 83,000 acres of the best land of California, appropriated for its support and development.

From J. O. Austin the Society has received his *Ancestral Dictionary*, just published, in octavo size, in which he has tabulated the pedigree, for three generations, of sixty-four persons, nearly all of them Rhode Islanders. The work in all its parts seems to bear the stamp of accuracy and clearness which so distinguishes all the work of Mr. Austin, and blank tables are left at the end of the volume, which can be filled with the names of the members of any other family.

From Charles Carlton Coffin has been received the *Souvenir of the 24th National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic*. This is a beautiful quarto volume of 300 pages. It is prefaced by a beautiful portrait of Charles Devens, late commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a worthy dedication to his memory. It contains more than eighty illustrations, with several memorials to prominent officers, and an excellent likeness of Gen. W. T. Sherman, with a tribute to his memory, closes the volume.

About twenty pages are given to the "Camp-fire of the Woman's Relief Corps," with numerous portraits and remarks by various persons of prominence, among which is the statement of Julia Ward Howe, that the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" was the result of the first of the many visits she made to the soldiers in their camps.

From Francis I. Sessions has been received *Materials for a History of the Sessions Family in America*, a handsome genealogical volume of 252 pages, with many portraits and local illustrations. The appendix contains many interesting anecdotes of early New England life and biographical sketches of various members of the family.

An Official Tour Along the Eastern Coast of the Regency of Tunis, has been presented by Mr. Amos Perry, late consul at Tunis. This is an interesting volume of about one hundred pages, and virtually a supplement to the valuable work on Tunis published by Mr. Perry a number of years ago.

It completes his survey of the regency, its population, resources, and of the habits and customs of its people, in a lively manner, and is illustrated by twenty engravings, mostly of persons with whom the author was closely associated in official duties and dignities.

A correspondence maintained with Tunis, since he left the Consulate, has enabled the author to present the main features of the changes which have occurred in the regency during this generation, most of which he is said to have foreseen, and which resulted in the establishment of a French protectorate over the country in 1882.

From Hezekiah Conant we have received *A History and Genealogy of the Conant Family*, an octavo of 640 pages, privately printed, at Portland. This is an elaborate work, illustrated with many portraits and photogravure fac-similies of ancient manuscripts and signatures. It also contains numerous biographical sketches, among which is an interesting one of the giver of the volume, the head of the Conant Thread Company, a member of and a willing contributor to this Society, as well as a large benefactor of the town of Dudley, in Massachusetts.

Horatio Rogers, president of the Society, has presented to your library :

1. *The Assault on Stony Point*, by Gen. Anthony Wayne. July 16, 1779. A large octavo of 156 pages, with numerous maps, fac-similies, and illustrative notes.

2. *Melvin's Journal*. A journal of the expedition to Quebec, in the year 1775, under the command of Col. Benedict Arnold, by James Melvin, a private in Captain Dearborn's company. Large 8vo, 30 pp. Illustrated with several portraits of general and other officers.

3. *Penhallow's Indian Wars*, with an appendix, in which is reprinted Lion Gardener's *Pequot Wars*. Small 4to, pp. 174.

4. *De Vries' Voyages from Holland to America*, by David Peterson De Vries. Translated from the Dutch by Henry C. Murphy. Large 4to of 200 pages.

5. *The Olden Time in New York*, by a member of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. Large 8vo, 1872.

6. *Washington in Domestic Life*, from original letters and manuscripts, by Richard Rush. 8vo., pp. 85, 1857.
7. *Oldmixon's America*. 2 vols., small 8vo. London: 1741.
8. *The Captors of Major Andre*, by Egbert Benson, 8vo, 1865, 84 pp.
9. *Catlin's American Indians*. 2 vols., large 8vo. Amply illustrated. London: 1850.
10. *The History of Women, from the Earliest Antiquity to the Present Time*, "giving some account of almost every interesting particular concerning that sex," by William Alexander, M. D. Large 4to. Two volumes in one. London: 1779.

In regard to this work, the only recourse of an inquirer as to "every interesting particular concerning that sex." must be to the volume itself.

We cannot close without reference to one other work procured for the library :

The Genesis of the United States, by Alexander Brown, with 100 portraits, maps and plans, in two volumes of 1,151 pages. Riverside Press, 1891. This is a "Narrative of the Movement in England, 1605-1616, which resulted in the plantation of North America by Englishmen. It discloses many details of the protracted contest between England and Spain for the possession of the soil now occupied by the United States of America. It sets them forth through a series of historical manuscripts now first printed and corroborates them by a reissue of contemporaneous tracts, accompanied by bibliographical memoranda, notes, and brief biographies."

Perhaps the most striking feature of this whole history is the revelation made of the real position and policy of Spain during this incubating stage of North American colonization. It shows her steady purpose of unrelenting hostility, and her avowed readiness and plans to sweep these colonies out of existence, either by Indian massacres, or by her own arms. It makes plain, too, her dissimulation, her crafty methods and her Jesuitism at every step, till one wonders how, against this then powerful monarchy, these feeble plantings in the remote wilderness, and nearly the whole continent in the end, were saved to Protestantism and to English liberty, unless by Divine protection. To the student of our early history the publication is as timely as it is beautiful in its illustrations; it is also replete with historical material brought out and now printed for the first time.

In behalf of the committee,

WILLIAM D. ELY,

Chairman.

Jan. 12, 1892.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON
PUBLICATIONS.

THE Committee on Publications respectfully report that the only business done by them the past year has been to issue the Annual Report of the Proceedings of the Society for the year 1890-91, and the *Gaspee* documents, compiled by Prof. J. Franklin Jameson, which were printed with the Proceedings.

For the Committee,

E. BENJ. ANDREWS,

Chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GENEALOGICAL RESEARCHES.

THE Committee on Genealogical Researches respectfully reports: The work of your committee rarely requires any extended remarks. Our best work must always be in personally aiding that increasing number of persons who seek genealogical light, but do not at first see clearly how to work towards it themselves. The suggestion in last year's report has been carried out, and an address book provided for entering the names of persons having materials for family history. The plan has proved a good one, and any member of the Society, or other person, who has such material, it is hoped will register in the book, which is in the Librarian's care. We note with especial interest that both the city and State are helping forward the printing of manuscript records, that will much aid the future genealogical student. We congratulate ourselves, also, that the enlarged accommodations of the Society make it possible for these students to work much more effectively and agreeably than formerly. Notably is this seen in the new and admirably arranged newspaper department—for newspapers supply much to the genealogist that one fails to find elsewhere. It

is hoped that the time may come when a copy of the marriages and deaths from such papers as the *Newport Mercury* and *Providence Gazette* may be arranged and printed in a bound volume. Such a book would prove an invaluable guide, not only to special students but also to a far wider number of persons, who make now a random search, and often a vain one, in the old files of these unindexed newspapers.

For the Committee,

JOHN O. AUSTIN.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FINISHING
AND FURNISHING ADDITION TO
CABINET OF THE R. I. HIS-
TORICAL SOCIETY.

THE Committee to whom was assigned the duty of finishing and furnishing the addition to the Cabinet of this Society, beg leave to report that they have attended to the duties assigned to them, by painting the portrait gallery and hanging therein the painted portraits belonging to the Society, which portraits include those of all its deceased presidents, and other distinguished Rhode Island men; by fitting up the room in the third story on the east side, with shelving for newspapers, and placing the rich collection owned by the Society, as far as possible, chronologically upon the shelves; by putting up picture mouldings in the third story room on the west side, which has been devoted by the Library Committee to engravings, wood cuts, etc.—many of which have been hung—and to miscellaneous curiosities which have not yet been arranged and about which they have a suggestion to make near the end of this report; by putting up shelving around the sides of the rooms in the first and second stories, both wings, but no alcove shelving

has been put up, except in the newspaper department, and by partitioning off a room in the basement of the west wing and putting up plain shelving of ample capacity in which to place our duplicates, and to store the publications of the Society, which are kept for exchange, for sale, or to send abroad.

The shelving which has so far been provided has made it possible to clean up the main cabinet, and to distribute on to proper shelving, in accordance with a system of classification which has been adopted by the Library Committee, the stacks of books which were inaccessible, and which encumbered the old cabinet to such an extent that the more rich we were in the amount of our treasures the more unable were we to use and profit by them.

The old drop scene which has for several years been rolled up and laid upon the gallery floor, has been hung at the north end of the cabinet, and the need of repairing and painting the old cabinet was never more apparent than it is now.

The Committee has appended to this report a statement of the expenditures made to date, and in this connection wish especially to acknowledge an additional contribution from Hon. Rowland Hazard, of \$200, to enable them to complete the shelving. There is now a balance on hand of \$119.63, and, feeling very strongly the need of doing additional work to put the building into proper shape, they have taken upon themselves a self-imposed task and beg your indulgence that they may be permitted to submit their suggestions to this meeting, and to place before you estimates which they have obtained of the cost of doing the work, all of which estimates are based on

bona-fide bids by mechanics who stand ready to do the work.

They would suggest that this room be thoroughly repaired and painted; that new plate glass windows be put in, in place of the eight old windows, each window having but two lights of plate glass; that the side galleries be connected by a gallery across the north end of the cabinet; that the stairs to the south gallery be taken out and the book-case be extended to the east wall; that the ante-rooms be fitted up as cloak and waiting-rooms, and the staircase to cellar be taken out; that alcove shelves should be built in first and second stories, both wings; that dust and air-tight cherry and glass counter cases, like those in the Peabody Museum of Archæology and Ethnology at Harvard College, be arranged on the four sides of the portrait gallery, with an upright glass case where the iron safe now stands, for the purpose of preserving and displaying relics, coins, manuscripts, etc., which are now scattered about the premises or placed in the over-crowded cabinets on each side of the entrance; that the location of the safe be changed by removing it from the portrait gallery; that a map case be built in the west wing, first story; that glass be put in the panels of the inner vestibule doors, to give light to the vestibule; that the vestibule be newly painted, and that the outside of the building be painted.

The renovation of the interior, including the vestibule, taking out stairs to gal- lery, and the new windows, will cost,	\$667 00
The gallery across the north end of the building will cost,	100 00

The new cases in the portrait gallery will cost, if all are put in,	\$850 00
And painting the outside will cost,	215 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,832 00
Twelve alcove shelves, holding about 20,000 volumes,	480 00
	<hr/>
	\$2,312 00

When the work, which is now proposed has been completed, it is not expected that any large outlay on the building will be required for twenty-five or thirty years, and the cabinet of the Rhode Island Historical Society will be housed in a building second to none for the purposes to which it is devoted, and one which will be worthy of the valuable collection which it contains; but the cabinet, is, however, but an instrument of service, and your Committee in closing their report feel that they would be remiss in their duty did they not call attention to the real work and objects of this Society, which are to preserve, arrange, classify, and catalogue the material which we now have, and which we hope hereafter to receive. They would also remind those interested in its objects, who are able to assist in promoting them, that never has the Society been in a position to do such effective work as can now be accomplished, if the necessary funds can be procured.

G. M. CARPENTER, } *Committee on*
 ALFRED STONE, } *Finishing and*
 AMOS PERRY, } *Furnishing.*

Since the last annual report the following sums have been paid by the order and approval of the Committee, to balance the unsettled accounts for the erection of the addition to the cabinet :

1891.

Feb. 13.	George D. Lansing, assignee of J. W. Dornsife,	\$26 84
Feb. 13.	J. W. Dornsife,	20 00
June 20.	Stone, Carpenter & Wilson,	410 75
June 20.	D. F. Logan,	8 00
	Previously reported,	15,979 19
	Total sum expended in the erection of the addition, before the Committee on Finishing and Furnishing had begun their work,	<u>\$16,444 78</u>
	The bills which have been approved by the Finishing and Furnishing Committee (a schedule of which will be found below) amount to	<u>\$3,487 74</u>
	Making the total outlay to date,	\$19,932 52

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Memorandum of payments approved by Stone, Carpenter & Wilson, and paid by the Committee :

1891.

July 16.	H. M. Horton, on account,	\$1,500 00
Sept. 1.	H. M. Horton, on account,	900 00
Sept. 16.	Joseph Bardsley (painting) on account,	300 00
Sept. 30.	J. M. Burnham,	105 00
Oct. 13.	H. M. Horton, balance,	210 80
Oct. 13.	Joseph Bardsley, balance,	57 88
Oct. 16.	Brown & Sharpe Mfg. Co., (picture hooks),	2 64
Oct. 31.	G. F. Warner Mfg. Co.,	7 70
Nov. 5.	Wm. G. Heath & Co., gas piping,	56 21
Nov. 18.	H. M. Horton, extra,	167 18
Nov. 23.	Boston Electric Co. (electric gas lighting of dome),	10 75
Dec. 17.	Wm. G. Heath & Co., gas piping,	8 22
Dec. 19.	Joseph Bardsley, painting,	26 73

REPORT ON FINISHING AND FURNISHING CABINET. 57

1892.

	John R. Shirley,	\$22 50
Jan. 5.	H. M. Horton,	100 13
Jan. 11.	F. W. Marshall (portrait hanging),	12 00
		\$3,487 74
Total amount paid H. M. Horton,		\$2,877 21
" " " Joseph Bardsley,		384 61
" " " Wm. G. Heath & Co.,		64 43

MODERN HISTORICAL AIMS AND METHODS.

[An address delivered at the opening of the enlarged cabinet of the Rhode Island Historical Society, Nov. 3, 1891, by GEORGE MOULTON CARPENTER, First Vice-President of the Society and United States District Judge for the District of Rhode Island.]

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :

I join with much satisfaction in the feeling of congratulation which is shared, I think, by every member of the Society, as we enter upon the occupancy of our cabinet, enlarged and beautified, and at last adequate for our purposes. The work, as you will readily see, is not yet completed. It is true, indeed, that the addition to the building is finished and nearly furnished with so much shelving as can be at present made useful in the work of classifying and arranging our collections; but only a single glance is needed to show us that the fresh and orderly aspect of our new rooms serves, among other things, to remind us that the main apartment, which occupied the whole building before the recent additions, and in which will be held our meetings hereafter as in the past, stands very much in need of restoration, and of some, not very extensive, improvements. The expense of the work thus far done has been met by voluntary subscriptions of the members and friends of the Society, and there is abundant confidence that in due time, and when the demand shall arise, there will be provided the means to make such further improvements as may be judged necessary, without using any part of our invested funds.

For I think it not out of place on this occasion, and indeed on every occasion when the affairs of our Society are under consideration, to call to mind the vital importance of preserving unimpaired

the capital, so to say, with which we have been provided by the generosity of several of our members, and which constitutes the solid basis on which we may reasonably rely for the permanent success of this institution. I call our Society, advisedly, an institution of the State. It has that character because it is not only a permanent establishment, but is also a part of the organism of our modern civilization. For the success and usefulness of our Society, as well as of all the enterprises of men, it is but common wisdom that the only reliable foundation is a sound financial policy.

It will be wise to take, promptly, every step in advance for which the means shall be at hand from our regular income and from such additions as our members may feel free to make. But a regard for what we may reasonably believe would have been the opinions and wishes of those to whom we are indebted for our present prosperous condition, no less than the considerations of sound business prudence, dictates that the principal sum of our invested funds shall on no account be diminished. My confidence in the future prosperity of this Society is wholly based on my belief that in so saying I speak the minds of nearly if not quite all our members.

It has been, perhaps, observed with surprise that I have spoken of the necessity we are now under of entering on the work of classifying and arranging our collections. This necessity now arises by no means from any lack of appreciation heretofore of the importance of orderly arrangement, still less from any unwillingness on the part of our officers and committees to do their full part in this regard. We are now provided with sufficient space so that orderly arrangement becomes possible; we have already made a substantial progress in this direction; and we may reasonably hope in no long time to see our property in such a condition and arrangement as shall be creditable to ourselves and worthy of the subject of our care. Under these circumstances we may confess to ourselves that the condition of our cabinet in the past has been very far from what we could wish and very far from what visitors would have the right to expect. This condition of things has resulted solely from the physical exigencies of our situation. This building, in the form in which it was first constructed, has served us and our predecessors for nearly fifty years; but for the last fifteen years, to speak moderately, it has been entirely inadequate for the purpose. Every department of the library has overflowed the limits which we could allow. We have

filled the shelves with double rows of books; piles of books have found an insecure and undignified repose on the tops of book-cases, in closets and along the margin of the balcony until they have literally threatened the integrity of the structure, and have finally been deposited on floors and in very large numbers in the basement. Under these circumstances any attempt at order or system was, of course, hopeless. Our cabinet had become literally only a store-house. We were able to offer but little assistance to any investigator who might wish to consult the treasures of knowledge which are here collected, and could hold out still less hope to him that his own researches would be adequately rewarded. This state of things will soon materially change for the better; and we shall be able to offer to visitors and students prompt and convenient access to all our collections, and shall, I doubt not, have occasion to congratulate ourselves on the rediscovery of many a valuable book and manuscript which has for years lain buried under our unorganized, unknown, unappreciated and constantly increasing accumulations.

At about the time when it was determined in this important way to increase our material facilities in preserving and utilizing the material which we have collected, and which has been entrusted to us. a no less important advance, as it seems to me, was made in the theory and practice of the constitution of the Society itself. An historical society may be on the one hand a learned body, all whose members are, or are supposed to be engaged, or to have been engaged, either directly or indirectly, in historical work or criticism: or, on the other hand, it may be a popular society, some of whose members will perform work in the direction of the collection or preservation of historical material, or in the direct preparation of historical writings and the large remainder of members will aid the work by material contributions and by encouraging appreciation. A number of the historical societies are learned bodies, in the sense in which I have thus used the words. They doubtless find an advantage from this theory of membership and function, and in pursuing a radically different policy we would by no means be understood to imply any doubt of the wisdom of those who may be differently situated and who may find it their task to suit the genius of peoples different from ours.

Our own Society, although always scrupulous and often exacting in scrutinizing the character and qualifications of those who have

been proposed for membership, has never been distinctly a learned body; and of late it has become our settled policy to welcome to our association any reputable person who feels a sufficient interest in the promotion of historical science to lend his aid in sustaining the enterprises which it comes in our way to undertake. This policy is quite in accord with the Rhode Island idea. The existence of special or privileged classes, or of classes or bodies of men to whom is exclusively committed any function of general public concern, was especially repugnant to the founders and early inhabitants of this State. Even professional men were looked on with suspicion. For this feeling the colonists had excellent reason. It is a commonplace of history to observe that the professional class is always and everywhere the extreme conservative class. The members of each profession have always been observed to be tolerant of proposed changes of theory and of practical policy when they fall outside the domain of their own profession, but resist to the last any suggestion of improvement within those limits. All advance and all reform has thus far been made against the corporate opposition of the professional class, to whose department of human thought or activity it especially belonged. This general statement is not invalidated, but on the contrary is rather emphasized by the fact, which ought not to be forgotten, that the greatest leaders of reform and of improvement have, in many cases, been members of the professional class. For these reasons it has come to pass that between those who have been called to contend for human rights and those whose place it has been to profess and to defend the received and established theories there has always been and still is a steady feud.

The Rhode Island settlers were radical reformers. Their theory of government was, I believe, so far as history or tradition disclose, first embodied in a compact of government on the soil of this town. So far as I know, no society had before that time been organized among men on that theory. I think it may safely be said that at the time the government of this town was organized there were no persons outside her limits who were willing openly to defend that theory. At that time, and for generations after that time, in the proposal to restrict the power of magistrates to civil things, the town of Providence stood against the world. The men of Providence were therefore inclined to feel, and by many hard experiences were made to feel, that those who were not with them were against them.

The contest which was thus begun has been long since ended so far as we are concerned. We have practiced our doctrine without variation on our own soil from that day to this; we have caused the substance of the Providence compact, although perhaps in less felicitous words, to be made part of the Constitution of the United States, and have thereupon become part of the nation under the protection of that guaranty; we have seen all the states of the nation follow our example, some of the most highly educated and refined communities among them having taken this step within the memory of men now living, and we now observe the ablest statesmen of the old world anxiously and earnestly addressing themselves to the problem which the founders of our town encountered and solved above two hundred and fifty years ago. But the spirit of the founders still remains among us; and that spirit, no longer needed as the inspiration to conflict, teaches us in every department of human activity to open wide the door of opportunity and of privilege to every human being who has the ambition and the capacity to improve and to enjoy them. We therefore have welcomed to the privileges and responsibilities of our membership all orderly persons who show a disposition to join us.

I have much satisfaction in saying that our membership is thus open to all *persons*. I bear in mind that this is not an opportune occasion to enter on the question whether there be any good reason to say that a woman, as such, should be refused any privilege which is offered to the rest of humanity, but I find it especially appropriate to congratulate you that women are now among our members. Some of them have taken an important part in the improvements whose completion we now celebrate.

The important advance which we have made in improving our means of work comes, too, at a time when such improvement is especially needed in view of the new and improved methods of historical work which have of late years been adopted. The demands upon us in the line of collecting and preserving historical material have very much increased since the Society was founded, and it behooves us to be prepared, so far as possible, to meet these increased demands. It has, therefore, been thought useful and appropriate to this occasion that we should briefly consider in what particulars modern historical methods and aims differ from those which formerly were approved by the best authorities and also to consider in what way we may contribute to the advance of thought in this direction,

and how far we may be able to bring our own practice up to the demands and the standard of the present time.

Historical work, including that in which our Society is engaged, and several other branches to which I shall advert, has for the chief ultimate aim the production of historical writings. But the production of a sound historical writing must be begun years before the author puts pen to paper. In fact if the history is to be in all respects what could be desired, if it is to be such as to answer to the present standard of completeness and excellence, the preparation of the history must begin at the same time with the series of events which are to be recorded and even in many cases generations before that time. The complete preparation, collection and preservation of the materials of history is the indispensable condition for the production of a complete and wholly satisfactory historical writing, as we now understand the requirements of such work. The materials of a history, if they were theoretically complete, would consist at the least of a full and accurate statement of every fact, physical and mental, occurring in the countries and during the period covered by the proposed history.

Some notion can be gained of the difficulties under which the writing of histories must now be accomplished when we reflect that by far the largest part of this material with which they must work has perished beyond recovery. Written or other material records older than the Christian era are by comparison few and far between, and, where they exist, they relate almost exclusively to broad facts of governmental history and throw little light on the character, disposition and history of the people. Whole tracts of history are utterly a blank; for other vast tracts we have only tradition, which, although of great consequence in certain aspects of the questions which arise in all historical investigations is still subject to the defect that it easily and by gradations not entirely perceptible to critical observation at this day, shades off into the mists of allegory and of fable. This state of things arose largely from the absence of inexpensive means by which permanent records could be made; still more from the lack of the art of printing; but most of all from the want of any adequate appreciation of the importance of preserving a record of current events and of current habits and methods of thought.

The historical instinct has, indeed, never been wholly wanting; and there remain to us, of course, in actual quantity and number

much historical material of the greatest interest and many historical writings of high value not only for information of history but as artistic productions of the greatest merit. But, by comparison with what we might conceivably have had, the history of the ancient world has perished. Complicated and refined systems of civilization have risen and flourished and perished, leaving hardly a distinguishable trace behind. Mechanical arts have reached in several directions a degree of perfection for which we still vainly strive and have left no record of their principles or their methods, but only rare samples of their results to be the despair of succeeding ages. Systems of philosophy which have dominated the thought of races of men, have been laid aside and forgotten. Doubtless they have been revived in the course of the revolving cycle of human thought, but their history has perished. Most notable of all, the development of the life of the individual and of the family, the evolution of personal material and mental life, which is the basis and the type of national life and of civilization has, until modern times, had no annalist.

This defect in our materials for history springs from two causes. The first is the failure to make at the time a competent record of events, and the second is the failure to preserve such records as have been made. The failure to make sufficient contemporaneous records applies particularly to the more important facts and transactions. The things which we of this day would chiefly desire to know regarding the nations and peoples of the past are, of course, those facts which were most important to them at the time and which consequently most distinctly impressed themselves upon the minds of all the members of their communities. But it unfortunately happens that in the greater number of cases the things which everybody knows are the very things as to which no record will be made. They are familiar to all, no record or remembrance is needed for present use, and the most favorable time for collecting and arranging the necessary information is long past before any suggestion is made as to the importance of a permanent record. This defect in the records has continued down to the present time, and we have doubtless in the present age been guilty of great omissions in this regard. I refer to a few illustrations of particulars in which this defect has occurred. They are not of equal historical importance, but they will all serve, perhaps, to make clear the error and to suggest a reformation.

The systematic record of the dates of births, marriages and deaths is a very modern practice. The dates of these events were for fam-

ily purposes, and for the satisfaction of those most nearly concerned, sufficiently well carried in the memory and seemed to require no record. In the matter of governmental and municipal action, the results only have in most cases been preserved. This was, of course, necessary in order to the efficiency of such action. But in interpreting a legislative enactment, and still more in understanding its historical cause, effect and meaning, it is often of the greatest consequence to know the process of discussion and perhaps of compromise through which the conclusion was reached. This was vividly in the minds of all who were concerned in the discussion and has accordingly escaped narration. When old buildings and other structures, interesting from their architectural design or from historic association have been destroyed to make way for modern improvements, it has not often occurred to those who stood by that it was most desirable to perpetuate the aspect of such structures by paintings or drawings, or other sufficient representation. In this particular the art of photography has lately been most usefully employed as an assistant to history. Thousands of discourses have been delivered which would throw much light on attitude and method of thought, and which have had a powerful influence in determining great questions of public moment, and yet it has not occurred to any person to preserve the very words of the speaker. His portrait, too, and the portraits of other prominent actors of the time, would be valuable in suggesting to after ages the spirit and temper of the people and of the time, and would recall to us those leaders of men whose features and aspect were familiar to those who lived and walked with them. The familiar personal and domestic life, the every-day thought of the people, although of the greatest consequence in preparing for posterity an accurate picture of the time, is, no doubt, more difficult and in many respects impossible to be recorded. But in this direction most interesting and priceless collections of materials have in a few instances been put together by those who would closely observe and frankly report their observations and their experience. Diaries and autobiographies are among the most valuable of our materials. If one of the settlers of Providence, no matter what the degree of his personal importance and prominence, had commenced, and his descendants had continued to this day a record of the family life, noting the dates of the capital events, as births and marriages, and deaths, and describing the ceremonies and parapher-

nalía and festivities, both gay and grave, which marked those events ; describing the successive dwelling-places of the family, as to cost, situation, structure, furniture and appointments ; noting the changes in color and construction of articles of personal dress and ornament, describing the methods of their manufacture so far as those methods are matters of domestic concern, recording the wearing qualities of fabrics and the degree of permanency of their colors, adding samples of all such fabrics and other articles which enter into the dress ; describing at length the social and domestic amusements and recreations of the members of the family, with the programmes, play-bills, and all other relics of such festivity ; including copies of all newspapers, pamphlets, and advertisements received in the household ; giving an account of the method and extent of the education of each member of the family, both at school and at his trade, business or profession ; describing the methods of such handicrafts as were practiced by any member ; delineating the degree of personal comfort and convenience which from time to time became attainable by each, and the method and means of such attainment with a description of the various articles of personal convenience and ornament which were in use ; describing the church life of the people and reporting sermons and other discourses and stating the amounts disbursed for church work and charities ; giving a full account in general of the cost of all articles of domestic use and the amounts consumed from year to year ; and adding a multitude of other particulars which will readily occur ; if, I say, such a record could now be deposited in our cabinet, it would probably be the most valued and useful of our possessions. And if that record also contained a statement of the opinions and mental experiences of but one person in each generation, it would perhaps do more to open to us the real inner life and growth of the Rhode Island people than all the rest of our carefully accumulated collections.

But the preparation of contemporaneous records is of but little use unless they be preserved. The great cause of the loss of such records in past times has been the natural tendency of men to destroy such things as are not useful to themselves or which appear to them at the moment to have passed their usefulness. Even the public records of the states have in notable instances suffered from this natural tendency.

The charter of our State has been preserved, but the seal has fallen off, probably from decay of the ribbon which attached it, and

it was not thought of sufficient importance to be preserved. The earliest charter has, I believe, entirely disappeared. It is only within a few years that our Legislature has thought it necessary that the public statutes should be properly engrossed. We are but just now beginning to copy in print the records of our town, whereby alone they can be preserved from any, even the most remote chance of loss. The records of the first proprietors of land in this town were destroyed by fire within a very few years, having been preserved in wooden boxes in a building easily combustible and situated in a neighborhood peculiarly liable to conflagrations. In the departments of social and private records and memorials the losses even in late years are literally appalling to those who have had occasion to consider the subject. Fire is a great purifier of houses and a most ready means of disposing of useless lumber. I have no doubt that, even in the way of destruction, it has done much more good than harm. But the domestic fire-place and the kitchen stove have been the grave of many a valuable relic and document. But for the trained eye of a scholarly visitor, certain leaves of the only complete and very ancient manuscript of the New Testament Scriptures which now remains would have been used to kindle a fire, and, strange to say, a fire on a convent hearth.

I can only in a general way suggest on what principles the modern historical investigator would wish us to proceed when we have to consider the question of preserving or destroying a paper or an ancient object. In a general statement it may be said that very few original written or printed papers are entirely without value. The presumption is always in favor of preservation. I will make, however, a single suggestion of detail, which, in many cases, will serve to solve the question. A paper or book is often most valuable, not for the purpose for which it was originally designed, but for the sidelight which it throws on the condition and opinions of those by whom or for whom it was prepared. Old account books are of no value as proofs of indebtedness, but they are often of the greatest consequence in preparing tables of prices for the use of economic investigators. Old letters which have served their purpose as vehicles of information and even as remembrances of affection, often are most useful in delineating manners, in picturing the hopes and fears and aspirations of the society from which they spring, and even occasionally as tending to prove the continued life of the writer or his presence at a certain place at the time of writing. Even the fact

that a certain letter was written, irrespective of the contents, may often be important as showing the interest of the writer in the concerns of him to whom it is written or the fact that they were in correspondence. In the beginning of our late war there appeared in the publication called *Harper's Weekly*, a rude cartoon purporting to represent a cabinet council of Mr. Lincoln with his advisers. They were represented in unbecoming attitudes, all more or less under the influence of strong drink and apparently engaged in conversation the most inappropriate for the time and the place. That cartoon would, I suppose, no longer be useful for the political purpose for which it was intended, nor for information as to the character and personal habits of the great president and the great men who surrounded him. But it is still useful. It throws light on the history of the progress of wood engraving, on the intellectual and moral character of the publishers, who at that time were the chief purveyors of literary wares in this country, and on the state of the information, opinions, prejudices, and taste of the people with whom those publishers thought that such a picture would be effective.

To recur to the process by which histories are built up, the next process in order, the materials of history having been produced and preserved, is to interpret and to criticise them. To interpret them is to ascertain what they say, and to criticise them is to ascertain by whom they were written and with what information and with what purpose, and in short to assign to them their true historical value and weight. These both are the province of very modern sciences. Neither of these sciences can be said to have had an existence much above a hundred years; and they have been organized and expanded and have entered on their full and rightful functions only within the present generation.

The matter of interpretation, in the limited sense in which I have used that word, would seem, at first thought, to present little difficulty. To report correctly the contents of a written instrument seems to be within the powers of any person who can read and write; and yet it is a fact that such reports, exactly accurate according to our standards, are rarely found. My own experience shows that especial care is requisite in order to obtain even from practical penmen an accurate duplicate of a modern writing in a hand familiar to the copyist. Still more difficult has it proved to obtain faithful transcripts of ancient writings. The compact of government of this

town is contained in one page of manuscript and about a dozen lines of printed letters. It has been twice printed in books—once by a public official, under the authority of the State, and once by one of our most faithful and careful annalists. The two copies are not alike, and neither of them is correct.

To answer to the present standard of excellence in such work it is necessary that the copies of ancient documents shall accurately represent every letter of the original, taking note even of such peculiarities in chirography as may have any bearing on the force of what is written. The importance of this high degree of care and accuracy has been especially brought to mind by the liberal action of the city council in providing for the production of printed copies of our early town records—a work which, as is known, has been entrusted to members of our Society, and which will, I make bold to say, be performed under a full sense of the responsibility of the undertaking.

The new science of historical criticism whereby it is sought to ascertain the authorship and date of ancient documents, the circumstances under which they were written and the character and purposes of their writers, has made immense additions to the stock of knowledge in the historical field by bringing the different portions of the available material into due proportion each with the other, by pointing out subtle variations of meaning and effect which are to be appreciated only by consideration of the mental attitude and the environment of the writer, and by distinguishing between what is genuine and original and what has been added to or interpolated in the documents which have come down to us. This work is difficult indeed, and in many cases seems almost impossible of accomplishment. It would have been in truth impossible, and in fact was not attempted until after a scientific system had been elaborated by which the investigations of the critic might be guided.

Consider for a moment one of the simpler problems of this science. It is desired to ascertain whether a certain ancient writing is or is not the composition of the person whose name it bears. On this question direct evidence is usually entirely wanting. If there be reported any statement of the supposed author, either denying or affirming his responsibility for the writing, there is introduced into the midst of the original problem the perhaps still more difficult and often impossible task of deciding on the veracity of the reporter; and in some cases even if the investigator becomes satisfied that the sup-

posed author has claimed or has repudiated the writing it becomes necessary to consider the question of his probable truthfulness. Other external evidence, as it is called, that is, such evidence as can be gathered outside an inspection of the writing itself and its contents, is not likely, in most cases, to throw much light on the question at issue. Such evidence consists, for the most part, in the testimony of contemporaries, which is given either by direct statement or by quotation, or allusion, which implies a belief on the part of the writer. This sort of evidence is usually fragmentary, sometimes suspicious, and, in rare cases, is almost conclusive on the whole question or some one of its branches. For example, the question has been long mooted among theological historians whether the gospel of John was the composition of the apostle of that name. The direct testimony of contemporaries is wholly wanting, and there is no trace of any statement on the question from the apostle himself outside the limits of the writing. The value of the traditions which are traced to a point within one generation of the apostle are the battleground on which this long-fought contest has been waged. But the evidence of quotations from, and references to the general teaching of that gospel make it evident, as I think is now on all hands conceded, that the book was in use and was recognized as an authoritative record before the close of the first century of the present era. The area of controversy is thus so far limited, and the final appeal must be made to the internal evidence; or, in other words, to such considerations as arise from an inspection of the contents of the writing. This is, in fact, the final appeal in all questions of this character, and the manner in which that appeal is managed is the highest test of the qualifications of the historical critic.

It has, no doubt, already been observed that the decision of a question of this kind is not, and in the nature of the case cannot be a matter of positive knowledge. These questions must be solved by a nice balancing of probabilities. This is most especially true in regard to considerations of internal evidence. There are in the first place questions of physical probability which involve the balancing of material facts and their corresponding inferences, and in the second place questions of psychological probability which involve the balancing of mental facts and their corresponding inferences. To put it in another way, the investigator has to consider first, what a certain person probably did write, and, secondly, what, from his known or probable mental constitution, and from his known or probable cir-

cumstances and surroundings he was likely to write. The first of these questions arises usually and perhaps solely in cases where a manuscript exists which is known or alleged to be the original autograph of the work under consideration. Such a problem, for instance, was presented to those experts before whom was laid the undoubted original manuscript of the letters of Junius, and whose task was to ascertain by whom they were indited. In questions of this sort it is necessary at different times to be familiar with the history of the manufacture of paper so as to be able to judge whether the material on which the writing is made could probably have been in existence at the alleged or supposed time of its composition; it is necessary to know what methods of spelling and what methods of writing certain letters and of contracting certain words were in use at different times so as to judge in like manner whether the manuscript is probably of the age at which it is supposed to have been produced; and, in some cases, as in the case of the letters of Junius, to which I have referred, it becomes necessary to master the whole learning of the comparison of handwritings.

But it is in determining what a certain person, at a certain long-past period of time would probably write, and hence to infer what he did write, and whether he did write the paper which in the original or in a copy lies before him, that the critical investigator finds his most exacting task. He is called on, in fact, for an exercise of the pure scientific imagination. He must reproduce in his mind the whole form, organization, and temper of a society which has long since perished, of a society composed of men and women of a race, a temperament, an education and a genius foreign to his own; and he must produce for himself the mental image of the life, social or religious, or both, as the case may be, of that society; he must image to himself a single man living in that society and by a supreme dramatic effort he must project the form of that man's mind upon his own so that for the time he becomes that man, thinks and feels as he thought and felt, and can then take in his hand a written paper and say, as well as that man could say if he were now present, whether the writing be or be not the production of his brain.

But this is not all. The problem is not always so simple as that which I have suggested. The writing may be and usually is, neither entirely genuine or reliable, nor yet entirely spurious and untrustworthy. It then becomes necessary to disentangle these elements and to mark out, as nearly as may be, their respective limits. It

must be observed, also, that whenever a forgery is discovered to have been committed the task of critical investigation is, in most cases, not finished. Even a forgery often has a high historical value. It has been whispered that there are systems of ethics and even of theology which no longer have a value for purposes of instruction and guidance, but still retain a value as an index to the state of mind of those by whom they have been constructed. And in like manner the forged document, while it may have no weight as showing the opinion or allegation of the person to whom it was attributed, still less in establishing the soundness or truth of that opinion or allegation, still may have great historical importance in that it shows the opinions and mental attitude of those who have concocted the fraud and of those upon whose credulity it was imposed or sought to be imposed. It has been often observed that the code of constitutions which in the middle ages was falsely attributed to the authority of the apostles, while it throws no light on the ecclesiastical theories of the apostolic age, in which it was pretended to be written, is yet full of instruction as to the theory and teaching of the church in the age in which in reality it was written.

I have thus briefly sketched, in mere outline only, the task of the historical critic. He performs this task and reaches his result by the use of materials which in most cases seem absolutely inadequate. The process is carried on by the pure imagination and by the pure intellect. When successfully carried on it involves, it is believed, the highest exercise of the reflective powers of which the human mind is capable.

Such a task as I have thus briefly described was in former times not even attempted. All writings were taken to be, in the baldest sense, either genuine or forged. There are subtle and difficult cases in which language not uttered by a person and not believed to have been uttered by him is yet honestly imputed to him, the intention in the mind of the writer being to impute not the words used but the sentiments which are therein contained and which were known or believed to have been entertained by him. Such cases have not been known or suspected, and certainly have not been adequately appreciated until within comparatively modern times. The earlier method was to lay wholly out of the account all spurious and doubtful evidences, and on the other hand to assign to all writings proved to be genuine substantially the same authoritative rank. So lately as the time of the Lutheran reformation it was possible for Eras-

mus. perhaps the best scholar of the day, to speak of the manuscripts of the New Testament in terms which clearly imply that he considered them of equal or nearly equal authority. And yet at the present day there are three manuscripts whose concurrent testimony on a question of textual criticism would, I think, in the opinion of all scholars, overwhelmingly outweigh the testimony of all the rest of the hundreds of manuscripts brought together on the opposite side.

I shall refer but briefly to textual criticism, which is a subordinate but most useful and difficult branch of historical criticism. To take a great mass of manuscript copies of a book, of different ages and of different origins, and containing thousands of divergent readings, and from them alone, aided by ancient translations and quotations, to reproduce with substantial certainty the veritable words which the authors wrote or dictated, is another problem which at first thought appears impossible to be solved. And yet it yields to scientific investigation. The men who can accomplish this form a profession by themselves. They are few in number and their rivals are still less. To read the account of their methods and to examine, even with an uncritical eye, their results; to see them first constructing their tools, the critical apparatus of their profession, and then to watch them apply that apparatus to the difficult material in which they work, is to become acquainted with one of the most marvellous triumphs of the human intellect.

It is true, indeed, that the method of history to which I refer has been made the object of much adverse criticism, and sometimes with good reason. The professors of this learning are, perhaps, somewhat too ready to announce results, and too strenuous in ascribing certainty to conclusions which, for the present at least, can only be considered probable. But notwithstanding these drawbacks, it still remains true that they have added greatly to the stock of human knowledge; that they have exposed much error and brought a strong support to the truth of history; that they have smoothed many difficulties and reconciled many apparent contradictions between documents which are taken on all hands to be authentic, and that they have brought many an historic fact and doctrine out into the light of clear comprehension and full appreciation.

Such are the methods by which the materials of history are now gathered and interpreted. We come now to the consideration of the method in which is written the historical work for whose sake all

this elaborate preparation has been made. Broadly speaking it may be said that historical writings were first annals, in which facts alone were simply and clearly set down in the order in which they occurred; then picturesque histories, in which a selection of facts was made with the view to artistic effect; then polemical histories, in which the facts were marshalled and depicted in such way as to support the theories, political or otherwise, of the writer; and finally scientific histories, in which the attempt is made to represent to the mind in one view the whole character of the nation or the age which is sought to be depicted. I do not mean that these different methods of writing have been successive in point of time. I rather mean that they mark the degrees of the development of the historic instinct. All these methods of historical writing are found in most ages of much literary activity, and they are all in use to-day. But I think the historical writing which is characteristic of our time is that which contemplates a nation or a people as a living, organic whole, formed on the same model with the individuals and the families which compose it, and having a corresponding origin, growth and destiny. This method combines the advantages of all the others. The facts of history are better stated and in better proportion when they group themselves into an organism; they assume that unity and due order and subordination which are necessary to the production of a work of art. So, too, when the origins of laws and institutions are considered in connection with their development and final results, they serve most persuasively to support sound principles and well-founded theories of the conduct and true purpose of human society.

How, then, can our Society aid in the performance of these useful labors and investigations? In the first place, we may see to it that in all matters within our own control the best and most complete records shall be preserved. Such matters, however, will most likely be of comparatively small importance. We may accomplish something by recommending right methods to our own members and to the public. But we are, I think, most useful in this regard by the very fact of our existence. The fact that we are organized for the purpose of collecting and preserving the materials of history will operate more persuasively in the future than in the past to suggest the preparation of full and complete statements of contemporary events, seeing that we are now better than ever equipped to receive, to arrange, and to preserve such materials. Our main function, doubtless, will always be that of preservation. In the manner in

which this duty shall be performed we ought to resolve that we will leave nothing to be desired. In the critical reproduction of documents, so as to make them generally available, we have done something and in the future may do much more. There are tasks of this sort to which we may address ourselves which do not call for so large an expenditure of time and labor as is required for the production of an history or historical treatise. Some of these tasks we may reasonably hope, therefore, from time to time, to accomplish. But what is most to be desired is that some member of our Society shall produce another important historical work. The subject of such a work is ready at hand—it is the history of our own State. We have valuable histories and valuable monographs on the subject, but I think it no injurious reflection on previous writers to say that the history of the people of Rhode Island, considered as an individual, social organism, is still to be written. The development of the Rhode Island idea, the history of the Rhode Island intellect, still remain to be traced. We have good authority, both domestic and foreign, for the belief that the history well deserves to be written. I venture to suggest the general plan on which it might well be constructed. The author would begin by describing the first discovery of America by Europeans and would depict the scene which lay before the eyes of the astonished Northmen when, first of all white men, they gazed on the fertile meadows and vine-clad slopes of the South County. He would then describe our fertile soil, our incomparable climate, our remarkable geological and topographical formations, the abundant products of our shore and bay, and finally the interesting race of people who then inhabited our territory and who have bequeathed to us not only an example of fidelity to engagements but also the knowledge of the dwelling place of the Providence river oyster and the Narragansett turkey, and the profounder learning which presides over the preparation of coarse-ground Indian meal and the construction of the genuine clam-bake.

He would then transfer the scene of his story to the Bay Colony, and, in tracing the life and mental history of Roger Williams, he would show how the fair flower of truth may spring up in the most unpromising and unfriendly soil. Him and his friends and associates he would follow through the snows of the wilderness to East Providence, across the Seekonk to the foot of Power street, again around India Point and Fox Point to the spring on the margin of the river,

where at last they found rest for themselves and for their weary wives and children and an abiding place for the ark of Jehovah.

He would then describe how the little band first returned thanks to the God of Jacob, who had delivered and preserved them, then named the soil for all time, dedicating the hill which rose above their heads to the perpetual remembrance of the divine beneficence and care; and then proceeded to found the first free state which is recorded in the history of the human race. He would then recount the history of this new experiment in civil government, describing the organization of the towns and the gradual growth of our governmental theory and practice, the struggle of the settlers with cold and hunger, and with enemies both savage and civilized, the negotiations and intrigues which marked the efforts to obtain our charter rights, the development of government under the last charter, the growth of industry and of commerce, our part in the Revolution and in the adoption of the Constitution, and our peaceful history from that time until our people were again called, but this time not alone, to face privation and death in the defence of truth and of justice. His last scene would fitly open in the spring of 1861 and he would show us the steady line of our infantry, and the graceful form of their heroic leader; the plain blue blouses and the black hats with the gilded eagle; the solemn guns of the Marine Artillery; and the last flutter of flags and gleam of bayonets as the best loved sons of the State marched southward, bearing the heart of Rhode Island with them, "to blow before the heathen walls the trumpets of the North."

THE LIBRARY OF THE RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.*

A BRIEF SKETCH BY THE LIBRARIAN.

[Printed by Vote of the Society.]

THE character, scope and marked features of this library are best understood by glancing at the history of the institution to which it belongs.

This Society was organized seventy years ago by men who were deeply interested to secure a truthful history of the State and to perpetuate the memory of its founders and benefactors. The work of collecting material to this end was begun at once, and has been carried forward with more or less interest to the present time. During its first twelve years the Society was provided by the General Assembly (which early made it, and has continued it, the custodian of valuable documents) with a room in the State House for its meetings and for the safe keeping of its collections. During its next ten years it had quarters elsewhere (three years in Brown & Ives' counting-room and seven years in the Arcade), and during its last forty-eight years it has occupied its own two-story building, which was, until a recent date, only 30 by 50 feet, and is situated on lots 66 and 68 Waterman street. With this building has been joined a structure which greatly enlarges the Society's accommodations and increases its means of usefulness.

The collections of the Society are considered as belonging to one of the three following classes :

- A. Manuscripts.
- B. Printed matter.
- C. Other things that properly belong to an historical museum.

* See Index, page 98.

A. The manuscripts of the library, gathered from various sources and a good number of them rescued from fire or pulp-vats by zealous antiquaries, constitute one of the marked features of the library. Thus, saved from impending destruction, these manuscripts will repay a careful scrutiny. They relate to almost every department of government, branch of business, and social, religious and political question of the day. The collection of family papers is noteworthy, and the fact can hardly escape attention that most of the families represented by one or more volumes of papers had relations more or less intimate with our nation as well as with our State.

The terms *manuscripts* and *papers* are often used here synonymously to indicate the titles rather than the contents of certain volumes. These manuscript volumes, many of them called papers, consist of letters, diaries, sermons, military-rolls, pay-rolls, mercantile accounts, post-office records, deeds, wills, official reports on the building of Revolutionary war ships, etc. Some of them belong to the Colonial period of our State and country, some to the Confederation period and some to a later period. Some are State records, some town records, court records, society records, church, family and personal records, and some are accounts of remarkable events and incidents from the settlement of the State to a recent period.

The library contains a good collection of Orderly Books relating to a part of our Revolutionary history enacted on Rhode Island soil or by Rhode Island troops. Six nicely-bound volumes of this class have been recently presented by Mr. Jesse Metcalf; also, a well-bound copy of Col. Sylvanus Reed's Orderly Book, kept in camp at Providence during the summer of 1778, is the gift of Mrs. Caroline Gallup Reed, of New York. It is due to say, however, that the original documents of this class have not yet received, owing to the hitherto crowded condition of the cabinet, the attention they merit.

Many of the manuscripts are arranged with some regard to chronological order, or to their subject matter. First on this list are the papers of Moses Brown, who was merchant, manufacturer and philanthropist. He was born in Providence in 1738, and died there in 1836. His eighteen folio volumes are in two series. The first series has fourteen volumes, whose contents are arranged in chronological order as follows :

MOSES BROWN PAPERS.

Vol. I. 1735-1770. Contains many letters written within this period, among which are several from Governor Joseph Wanton, 1769 and 1770, Nicholas and John Brown, Obadiah Brown and many leading men in different places.

Vol. II. 1770-1778. Contains a copy of Moses Brown's formal act, manumitting his slaves in November, 1773. Also many letters showing the situation of the State and country between 1770 and 1778.

Vol. III. 1778-1782. Contains an appeal from President James Manning of the Rhode Island College to Moses Brown for the poor of Providence, dated March, 1779. Nicholas Brown tells his brother, Moses, of the pitiful condition of a man who came from Newport in "the Flagg," meaning, probably, under the "flag of truce."

Vol. IV. 1782-1784. Contains a pretty full representation of Moses Brown's relations to his brothers and his brethren in the church.

Vol. V. 1784-1787. Letters and copies.

Vol. VI. 1787-1789. In this volume, as in Vol. V., are letters from Rev. Dr. Samuel Hopkins of Newport to Moses Brown, who co-operated with him in the anti-slavery movement.

Vol. VII. 1789-1792. Interesting correspondence between the brothers, Moses and John Brown.

Vol. VIII. 1792-1796. Moses and John Brown correspond and Samuel Slater's name appears.

Vol. IX. 1796-1799. William Rotch of New Bedford is a correspondent.

Vol. X. 1800-1804. Contains appeals for charity.

Vol. XI. 1804-1810. Bill of John B. Chace for nice China table-ware, bought in Cantou for Moses Brown.

Vol. XII. 1810-1816. Contains numerous letters from persons whose names are now familiar, like John Pitman, B. Howland, Noah Worcester, John Osborne, J. G. Chadsy and Moses Brown's son, Obadiah. (1771-1822.)

Vol. XIII. 1816-1832. Letters from Samuel Coates, of Philadelphia, in which the name of Stephen Girard occurs, and the ques-

tions of anti-slavery and a branch at Providence of the U. S. Bank are referred to.

Vol. XIV. 1822-1842. Replete with interest. July 3, 1822. William R. Staples notified Moses Brown in a circular that the General Assembly granted, at its June session, the Charter of the R. I. Historical Society, and that he (Mr. Brown) had been elected a member and was invited to attend a meeting to be held on the 19th of July for the adoption of by-laws and the election of officers. At that meeting Mr. Brown presided and for twenty-six years the 19th of July was observed as the anniversary of the society and of the King Charles II. Charter.

The second series is as follows :

MOSES BROWN PAPERS.

Vol. I. *Miscellaneous*. 1722-1803. Contains Backus's list of Presidents and Governors of the Rhode Island and Providence Plantations with their ecclesiastical belongings, and many other curious and interesting documents.

Vol. II. *Miscellaneous*. 1762-1824. The contents of this volume relate mostly to family, religious and business matters ; only a few of the papers are dated. Interspersed are lottery tickets, epitaphs and amusing letters. One lottery ticket is to help re-build Faneuil Hall in Boston, November, 1769. There is a list of voters at Providence town meetings, and also a concise statement of how many voted the Federal ticket and how many the Democratic in each town in the State from 1809 to 1812 inclusive. Also "A List of Persons who Proxed for General Officers in the Town of Cranston agreeably to Law, April 15, 1807."

Vol. III. *Miscellaneous*. 1678-1824. Contains Dr. John Clarke's Will, dated April 20, 1676. Deed of land in Pawtuxet by Andrew Harris, October 9, 1678, and other interesting old documents.

Vol. IV., which is the eighteenth volume of the whole series, has been recently collected and arranged. It consists of genealogies of Rhode Island families and biographical notes with interesting scraps and bits of information about Pardon Tillinghast and other noted men of an early period. It has a plat of Providence, which is believed to be one of the oldest extant. Further on in this compilation (p. 90)

are notices of other contributions by Moses Brown to our local history.

The Theodore Foster volumes, eighteen in number, are less bulky and less uniform in size, title and arrangement, causing much inconvenience in shelving them. Chronological order is almost ignored. One of these volumes is made up exclusively of printed matter, and several of them are of a mixed character. While most of the volumes are folios, one of them is of extraordinary dimensions, and two or three of them are quite small. Theodore Foster, who collected these papers, was born in Brookfield, Mass., in 1752; graduated at Rhode Island College in 1770; studied law and settled in Providence; married a sister of Gov. Arthur Fenner; was town clerk of Providence and United States Senator 1790-1803. He died in Providence in 1828. The Foster papers constitute two series, the first of which is as follows:

FOSTER PAPERS.

Vols. I, II and III. 1640-1801. Contain some copies and many original documents relating to the early settlement of Providence; also some Revolutionary War papers, and some papers collected by Mr. Foster while in the United States Senate.

Vols. IV and V. 1649-1754. Contain original documents of Roger Williams, Samuel Gorton, John Whipple and others. Also Revolutionary correspondence.

Vol. VI. Contains wills, genealogies, court dockets and law forms. 1785-1791.

Vol. VII. Contains printed hand-bills, etc.

Vol. VIII. Contains genealogical accounts of families by the name of Pincheon, Foster, Williams, Olney, Crawford, Arnold, Westcott and others.

Vol. IX. Contains the first chapter of a History of Rhode Island and copies of old records.

Vols. X and XI. Contain muster-rolls, letters, etc. 1777-1825.

Vol. XII. Contains genealogies and historical sketches.

Vol. XIII. Contains writs and judicial proceedings.

Vol. XIV. Contains the census of Rhode Island in 1782.

The second series of Foster papers is as follows:

FOSTER CORRESPONDENCE.

Vols. I and II. 1746-1791. Contain original and copied letters from leading citizens of the State and the country, such as John Brown, Alexander Hamilton, Welcome Arnold, David Howell, Gov. William Greene, Gen. Henry Knox, Henry Marchant, etc.; also correspondence with the Earl of Loudoun in 1756.

Vols. III and IV. 1795-1823. Contain a collection of letters from Dr. Solomon Drowne and many leading citizens belonging to the State in the latter part of the last century and the early part of this century. On page 72, the Act establishing, under King George and the Governor of the Colony, the United Company of Artillery, April 2, 1775, is duly certified by the Secretary of State, Henry Ward, April 24, 1776.

Theodore Foster left a good number of inter-leaved almanacs which he statedly used as diaries and note books. For the lack of due supervision, or for some other reason readily surmised, several of these have disappeared. Two almanac diaries kept at the old fulling mill in Warwick during the years 1756 and 1757, by a descendant of Elder Pardon Tillinghast, are still preserved. One of the most curious almanac diaries in this library was kept by the Rev. Dr. Ezra Stiles in 1789. On the 13th of February he made the following minute: "Gen. Ethan Allen of Vermont died and went to Hell this day."

While the Moses Brown and Theodore Foster papers are the most numerous, best known and hold a prominent place in this department of the library, there are other series of papers in some respects more interesting and valuable, as will appear from the following very imperfect list:

MILITARY PAPERS.

These papers, comprising four volumes, relate in some way to the military affairs of the Colony and State from 1757 to 1809. They consist of pay-rolls, letters, receipts for provisions, etc.

Vol. I. 1775-1781. Has for its first paper a letter from Col. Israel Angell, written in camp at Prospect Hill (now Somerville, Mass.), Dec. 1, 1775. In this letter he speaks of a successful privateering feat by which the army at Cambridge was greatly benefited.

Vol. II. 1757-1780. Begins with an official announcement made May 6, 1757, by Gov. William Greene, that the Earl of Loudoun, the commander-in-chief of all His British Majesty's forces in North America, had demanded of this Colony 450 able-bodied, effective men to be employed in His Majesty's service for and during the ensuing campaign.

Vol. III. 1780-1787. Has for its first paper the muster-roll of Capt. Benjamin West's company in Col. John Topham's regiment.

Vol. IV. 1778-1809. Contains lists of different military companies, muster-rolls and pay-rolls, before, during and after the Revolutionary War.

HARRIS PAPERS.

William Harris was one of the first settlers of Providence. He was baptized by Roger Williams in March, 1639, and died in London about 1690. He was for many years the recognized leader of the party opposed to the policy of Roger Williams. Here are some original and many copied papers of an early date. The earliest date is 1657 and the latest 1716.

TILLINGHAST PAPERS.

Papers with the title as above constitute four thick folio volumes chronologically arranged. The person most prominent is Jonathan Tillinghast, who was born in Newport in 1760 and died in Providence in 1806. He was a descendant of Elder Pardon Tillinghast in the fourth generation, and displayed in a brief period remarkable vigor and energy. The papers illustrate the mode of doing business at the close of the last century and at the beginning of this century. One navigation paper is signed by President John Adams and his Secretary of State, Timothy Pickering. Some of the family papers are also of interest. The dates of the volumes are as follows :

- Vol. I. 1738-1798.
- “ II. 1798-1801.
- “ III. 1801-1803.
- “ IV. 1803-1824.

COOKE PAPERS.

Nicholas Cooke, to whom many of these papers once belonged, is usually designated as the Revolutionary War Governor of Rhode Island. He was born in Providence in 1717 and died there in 1782. He is regarded as having been one of the most public-spirited and patriotic citizens of his time. The volumes are thus labelled :

Vol. I. Miscellaneous. 1732-1801.

“ II. Revolutionary Correspondence. 1775-1781.

BACKUS PAPERS.

Isaac Backus was born in 1724 and died in 1806. He was a Baptist preacher and rendered valuable service as an historian. The two volumes of manuscripts compiled by him, with dates from 1638 to 1731, comprise original and copied papers relating to the early history of these Plantations.

HOPKINS PAPERS.

Esek Hopkins was the first commodore of the Continental Navy. The volumes contain his official documents and correspondence with John Paul Jones, members of the Marine Committee of Congress, and other well-known citizens. These papers are of decided historic value. Their dates are as follows :

Vol. I. 1776-1777.

“ II. 1728-1786.

“ III. 1776-1778.

RHODE ISLAND MANUSCRIPTS.

Vol. I. Original papers of R. Williams, Wm. Harris, Gregory Dexter, Gov. Benedict Arnold, and others.

1635-1687.

Vol. II. Original papers of Pardon Tillinghast, William Arnold, and others.

1687-1706.

Vol. III. Original communications, in which the names of Richard Waterman, Stukeley Westcott, William Carpenter and William Wickenden are prominent.

MEMORANDUM

TO: THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
FROM: THE PRESIDENT
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

[Illegible text block]

[Illegible text block]

[Illegible text block]

[Illegible text block]

1784-1785.

Vol. IV. Letter concerning the United States Government
and the Constitution. See also the original document.

1785-1786.

Vol. V. Correspondence with Great Britain Treasury Department
in which Great Britain and William Pitt are mentioned.

1786-1787.

Vol. VI. Letter from George Washington Governor of Virginia
to the Continental Congress—Virginia's plan for a
new Constitution—Virginia's plan for a new
Constitution.

1787-1788.

Vol. VII. Original Letters of Washington, General
Washington, General Mifflin, General Schuyler, General
Clinton, General Gates, Henry Laurens, John Jay, President
Congress, to the Hon. the Senate.

1788-1789.

Vol. VIII. Letter to Governor Hamilton with the
Constitution. 1787—See also the original document.
1788—Letter to the Hon. the Senate. 1788—Letter
to the Hon. the Senate. 1788—Letter to the Hon.
the Senate. 1788—Letter to the Hon. the Senate.

1789-1790.

Vol. IX. Letter to the Hon. the Senate with the
Constitution. 1789—See also the original document.

1790-1791.

Vol. X. Letter to the Hon. the Senate with the
Constitution. 1790—See also the original document.
1791—Letter to the Hon. the Senate. 1791—Letter
to the Hon. the Senate. 1791—Letter to the Hon.
the Senate. 1791—Letter to the Hon. the Senate.

1791-1792.

MISCELLANEOUS MANUSCRIPTS.

1647-1759.

This volume contains a variety of original documents, or fragments of original documents, relating to the early history of Providence. For example, here are warrants for town meetings; requests for favors from the town; also, leases, deeds, bonds and agreements, on some of which may be found the autographs of Daniel Abbott, John Whipple, Roger Williams, Pardon Tillinghast, and Gabriel Bernon.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

This is the title of seven manuscript volumes, whose character is indicated as follows:

Vols. I and II. 1643-1845. Contain many original documents, such as a letter from Gen. John Stark to Col. Wm. Barton, Oct. 25, 1779; a letter from Col. Joseph Stanton, Jr., to Lieut. Col. Barton, camp at Tiverton, R. I., July 5, 1777; a letter from Brig.-Gen. Ezekiel Cornell to Col. Barton, Newport, Nov. 17, 1779; Gen. Wm. Barton's Narrative of his particular relation to the capture of Prescott, etc.

Vols. III and IV. 1692-1833. Contain original letters and official documents from several governors of Rhode Island and of Massachusetts, and a paper relieving a soldier from service, with Washington's autograph.

Vol. V. 1651-1790. Contains writs, warrants, deeds and other legal papers.

Vol. VI. 1695-1743. Mostly sermons; one deed given by Nicholas Power in 1733, and one deed by Obadiah Brown and others, 1794.

Vol. VII. 1600-1779. Private land title deeds, all original and most of them valuable. Stephen Hopkins and Arthur Fenner's names appear. Here is the original commission of John Morley Greene as ensign in the Continental army, March 1, 1779.

FENNER PAPERS.

1611-1821.

This volume, recently compiled, contains papers of Capt. Arthur Fenner and of his descendants. Capt. Fenner was born in England,

1622, and died in Providence 1703. He was a member of Cromwell's army and a leader in the Providence Plantations. These papers were presented to the Society by Mr. and Mrs. Pardon Fenner Brown of Manton, R. I. They comprise genealogies and original documents.

FIELD PAPERS.

1639-1831.

An interesting collection of papers presented to the Society by Wm. Field of Stafford Springs, Conn. The first paper is an agreement, signed in Providence by William Field (immigrant), March 6, 1639, and witnessed by Roger Williams. Some official papers are in the collection.

ESTEN PAPERS.

1624-1825.

Who collected or presented these papers does not appear. The autographs of Cornelius, Esek, John and Henry Esten are found in this collection, together with original wills, bonds, letters and documents that convey some idea of old charter feuds. On page 8 is a proclamation by Gov. Stephen Hopkins, which is dated May 1, 1762, stating that King George declared war against France, May 17, 1756; other papers of like import are found here.

UPDIKE PAPERS.

1733-1843.

These are from the collection of the Updike Family of Narragansett, being portions of the papers of Lodowick (1646-1736), Daniel (1694-1757), Lodowick (1725-1804), Daniel (1761-1842), and Wilkins Updike (author of Narragansett Church), (1784-1867.) Given to the Society by Daniel Berkeley Updike.

CONNECTICUT MANUSCRIPTS.

These relate to Rhode Island.

Vol. I. 1638-1679.

Vol. II. 1680-1740. These are all copies of original documents, giving a vivid idea of certain disputes between the two colonies.

MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND MANUSCRIPTS.

Vol. I. 1641-1565.

Vol. II. 1665-1831.

Vol. III. 1635-1831.

These volumes contain documents, letters, etc., pertaining to Rhode Island history, all copied from the files of the General Court of Massachusetts by Joshua Coffin, who was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and author of the *History of Newberry*.

SAMUEL GORTON.

His essays on the Lord's Prayer.

This volume exhibits the exquisite penmanship as well as the thought and expression of the first settler of the town of Warwick, who was born in England about 1600 and died in Warwick in 1677.

ANCIENT DEEDS.

1690-1814.

Two volumes. One of the first deeds in Volume I. is signed Sept. 10, 1692, by John Blaxton, son of William Blaxton, the first settler of Boston. The deed is witnessed by Thomas Olney and Anthony Sprague.

PAPERS RELATING TO PROVIDENCE.

This volume contains a good number of original papers that have come down from the first settlers.

SAMUEL EDDY'S PRIVATE PAPERS.

Samuel Eddy was born in Johnston in 1769 and died in Providence in 1839. He was Secretary of State, 1797-1819; member of Congress, 1819-1825; chief justice, 1827-1835. These papers were given to the Society by the late James Eddy Mauran, of Newport.

WHIPPLE PAPERS.

These papers are labelled 1733-1791, yet the first paper is dated 1661. They once belonged to the Whipple family, from the early immigrant, John, and include one paper of Commodore Abraham

Whipple, dated 1761, and scores of commercial and official scraps, some of which throw light on the time when they were made out.

DR. USHER PARSONS.

Two volumes. One volume contains his diary on board the *Java*, 1818-19; the other volume contains his diary during the Lake Erie campaign, 1812-14.

Dr. Parsons was born in Alfred, Me., in 1788, and died in Providence in 1868. He was the surgeon of the fleet that won the battle of Lake Erie in 1813; was five years a professor in Brown University; was remarkably industrious and the author of several scientific and historical works.

BOUNDARY LINE PAPERS.

1738-1851.

This volume contains an account of the Controversy about the Boundary Line between Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and has the Journal kept by the late Judge Stephen Branch in 1844-5.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT.

A well-bound folio volume containing all the correspondence relative to the erection and dedication of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument. The volume was compiled by the late John R. Bartlett, and was presented to the Society by his son, Capt. John R. Bartlett, United States navy.

THE SOCIETY'S CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS.

These comprise five thick folio volumes. The autograph letters of eminent men who were honorary or corresponding members of the Society are here arranged in chronological order and possess much interest. The volumes are dated as follows :

Vol. I. 1822-1833.

Vol. II. 1833-1838.

Vol. III. 1838-1845.

Vol. IV. 1845-1852.

Vol. V. 1852-1860.

CANAL MARKET CORPORATION.

Five well bound volumes of its records.

1826-1872.

No mention has thus far been made of two large autograph books ; the Society's record books during its seventy years' existence ; reading-room records ; hotel records ; custom house records, including a valuable collection kept by William Ellery while he was the custom house officer at Newport ; and records of various social, charitable, religious and industrial institutions.

The large collection of carefully written genealogical papers left by the late Rev. J. P. Root is worthy of special mention.

The following are some among many manuscript papers not bound :

MOSES BROWN.

Letter to Tristram Burges in 1836 on Rhode Island Commerce.
Account of the Yellow Fever in Providence, from 1791 to 1797.
Materials towards the History of Friends in New England.

DR. SOLOMON DROWNE.

Some of his papers copied and arranged by hisson, William Drowne, who was an author and a philanthropist. Dr. Drowne was born in 1753 ; graduated in Rhode Island College in 1773 ; was a surgeon in the Continental army ; a professor in Brown University, and died in 1834. The manuscripts of Dr. Drowne and of his branch of the Drowne family would constitute a good folio volume.

CAPT. STEPHEN OLNEY.

His Account of his Services in the Revolutionary War, from the Battle of Bunker's Hill, in 1775, to the Capture of Yorktown, in 1781.

COL. CHRISTOPHER LIPPITT.

His Autobiographical Sketch of his Life and Services for the cause of Independence.

PROVIDENCE POST OFFICE RECORDS.

From October, 1764, to April, 1775.

During this time Samuel Chace was succeeded by William Goddard as postmaster of Providence.

COMER DIARY.

Miscellaneous and church matters.

1704-1731.

PROVIDENCE VOTERS.

The names of all the Freemen who voted at the Presidential election in Providence Nov. 2, 1840.

DR. E. M. SNOW.

History of the Asiatic Cholera in Providence in 1832.

CENSUS OF PROVIDENCE.

1790.

CAPT. JOHN GALLUP.

Who was slain in the Great Swamp Fight on the 19th of December, 1675. Historical sketch of his family by Mrs. Caroline Gallup Reed, of New York.

FRENCH MEMORIAL PAPERS.

1881-2.

The library contains copies of several papers read before the Society and deposited here in compliance with a special vote. It also contains the original copies of several books printed years ago, including much material left by a devoted friend of the Society, the late Rev. David Benedict, D. D.

One of several relics of the colonial period that reached this cabinet through the hands of Drs. Ezra Stiles, Abiel Holmes, Usher Parsons and Charles W. Parsons, is a small volume labelled thus on the last inside page: "Manuscript sermons wrote from the Mouth

of the Preacher chiefly at New London, by Christopher Christophers, Esq. Gov. Saltonstall's Sermons, A. D. 1690." The inscription on the first inside page is: "January 14, 1769. Given by Mr. Jno. Coit to the Ecclesiastical library of Rhode Island. Received by Ezra Stiles. Vide Holmes' Life of Stiles, p. 104." Rev. Gurdon Saltonstall was graduated at Harvard University, in 1684, settled in New London, 1691, and was governor of Connecticut 1707-1724.

It is not possible here to enumerate the papers of various kinds that have come into the cabinet from various families and various quarters of our State and country. The need of clerks who possess the judgment and skill to properly assort, put in order, record and index the various kinds of historic material that have accumulated during nearly three-quarters of a century is quite apparent.

The library has more than a hundred folio volumes of manuscripts, more than twenty smaller volumes, and a good number of unbound volumes, besides numerous unassorted manuscripts contained in trunks and drawers, many of which are worthy of being classified and arranged in folio volumes. Some of these unassorted papers relate to early admiralty courts, some to State taxation, some to criminal trials, political and religious controversies and family and personal affairs.

B. Printed matter, constitutes the second kind of historic material in the library. The founders of the Society and their successors have put forth special efforts to collect such books and pamphlets as relate to Rhode Island history, including in this list works produced by Rhode Island authors and those published on Rhode Island soil. Their zeal and enterprise have resulted in bringing together books, pamphlets, newspapers, and other printed documents that are decidedly helpful to students of our local history, and they have also secured many works that have a different scope and aim.

There are estimated to be in the cabinet more than 15,000 books and two or three times that number of pamphlets besides the large collection of newspaper volumes (1,710) referred to further on. Of the different kinds of books and pamphlets that constitute the library it is observable that town histories and family genealogies are most sought and consulted and the newspaper room is a favorite resort. In this collection are some rare works, which, however attractive to relic hunters and traders, could not be estimated in dollars and cents

—works which have been presented as expressions of friendly interest in the objects of the Society and are regarded as sacred trusts.

Each of the thirty-six municipal corporations of the State has an appropriate place for its historical sketches, tax-books, school reports, census returns and various documents, and each town is here more or less represented. The library has numerous maps and charts, very few of which are rare. It has a good set of Rhode Island Schedules; Acts and Resolves; a partial set of public laws and digests; Supreme Court Reports; all the directories of Providence; all but one of the directories of Pawtucket, and also of Woonsocket; a partial set of the directories of Newport and of the towns of the State, together with a partial set of other municipal publications.

The liberal contributions of friends and of kindred institutions with which the Society is in correspondence, will appear to advantage when the re-classification of the library has been accomplished.

There is a well-arranged duplicate room in the basement of the new building. The lower story of the old cabinet is still to serve as an audience room and also for Rhode Island publications and reference books. The upper story of this room is devoted to pamphlets arranged in three classes, in a thousand or more pamphlet cases.

NEWSPAPERS.

Among the collections of the Society newspapers hold, and have held from the outset, a prominent place. In the upper room, in the east wing of the cabinet (there being in both wings six rooms, each $19\frac{1}{2} \times 47\frac{1}{2}$ feet) are shelved more than seventeen hundred bound newspaper volumes, varying in the date of their publication from 1761 to 1891. The Society's records give some idea as to whence many of its newspaper volumes have come. Long before the State began to deposit (in 1875) its volumes in the cabinet, the Society had a good collection. The late William G. Goddard, who succeeded his father as a journalist, and was one of the founders of this institution, presented to the Society a numerous collection of newspaper volumes, on some of which is written the name of his father. A member of the same family has since added to these gifts.

Among the newspapers thus received are fifteen or twenty thick volumes published (either in Philadelphia, Baltimore or Alexandria), between 1761 and 1791. From various other sources have been received many contributions of the same general character, as, for

example, the *Liberator*, 1837-1865; the *Boston Journal*, 1857-1867; the *National Intelligencer*, 1810-1830, except for the years 1811, 1815, 1817 and 1825; the *Journal of Commerce*, 1843-1849; *Shipping and Commercial List*, 1842-1845, and many other broken sets of highly prized old newspapers. Gifts of valuable newspapers continue to be received. Many volumes are added by purchase. In March, 1889, over two hundred volumes were thus procured.

More than nine-tenths of the newspapers of which the Society is either the owner or the custodian, were published in Rhode Island. A beginning has been made in the work required in the newspaper room. The volumes of each series of papers are arranged, as they should be, in chronological order, though not catalogued, and the different series of a city or town are placed near each other. The *Newport Mercury*, the oldest Rhode Island newspaper, occupies the foremost place in the room. Its early volumes are wanting. Though its publication was begun in 1758, the first volume found here is that of 1772, and there are many serious breaks in the list after that period.

The next series in order of time is the *Providence Gazette*, which was begun in 1762. This was absorbed by the *Providence Journal*, and has been continued under the latter name to the present time,—one hundred and thirty years. Though each year is represented in the Society's collection by either a weekly, a semi-weekly or a daily issue, a volume of one or the other of these kinds is here and there missing.

At one end of the long shelf row of these volumes is the volume of 1762, which, bound up with the volumes of five other years, constitutes a volume of very moderate size and thickness, while, at the other end are the three large thick volumes of 1891. The *Mercury* and *Gazette-Journal* series of papers are followed by other series of decided interest and value. With improved lists of all our local papers, especially those of an early date, the hope is entertained that at no distant day a history of the newspapers of the respective cities and towns of the State may be compiled.

One of the six large new rooms, referred to above, is devoted to the publications, duly grouped, of all the New England States, except Rhode Island. Another of these rooms is devoted to the publications of all the States of the Union except those of New England. Here each State speaks for itself. In the New England group Massachusetts has the most inviting show. Of the States ont-

side of New England, New York probably appears to best advantage. In another room are to be classified and arranged the publications of the United States government and of the Smithsonian Institution, and in still another room are to be the publications of foreign countries and collections of miscellaneous literature.

C. The third class of historic material consists of paintings, engravings, badges, medals, flags, swords, and relics or memorials of various kinds (not written or printed) that illustrate local history.

The upper room in the west wing of the building is devoted to this class of material and to constitute an historic museum where will be found, it is presumed, illustrations of the Indian period of Rhode Island history, of the colonial period, and of the industries, manners, customs and events of various periods. Some of the articles that will find here an appropriate place are Indian money, Indian domestic utensils, Indian implements of war, together with relics of King Philip's War, the French and Indian War, the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Dorr War, the War of the Rebellion, and, it is hoped, also emblems of peace and good will among men.

In a large fire-proof safe is the blue jacket worn by Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry on the 10th of September, 1813, when he fought and won the battle of Lake Erie; and near it is the elegant and costly sword, on which is engraved the following inscription:

PRESENTED
TO
OLIVER H. PERRY, Esq.,
BY THE
COMMON COUNCIL
OF THE CITY OF
ALBANY,
NOV. 8TH,
1813.

Another article of much interest belonging to this class of material is a panoramic view of Providence as it appeared eighty years ago to a person standing at the junction of Broadway and Atwell's avenue and looking eastward. This picture, which was painted by Mr. Worrall, was begun in 1808 and completed in 1812. It served for nearly a score of years as a drop scene in the old Providence theatre, which stood on the site of Grace Church. After having been laid

aside most of the time for threescore years it is now unrolled and exposed to view on the north wall of the old cabinet where it gives a good idea of a portion of the town when many of the Revolutionary fathers were daily seen upon the streets.

Other illustrations of this class are in the portrait gallery which constitutes a marked feature of the enlarged cabinet. This gallery is twenty-seven feet square and has a sky-light which shows to advantage the valuable paintings already hung on its walls. Under this dome is an inviting place for the portraits of Rhode Island men and women who have done honor to themselves, their State and their country.

Some of the portraits and pictures in the portrait gallery are as follows :

James Fenner, artist, Lincoln, copied by Miss Chapin; John Howland, artist, Lincoln; Albert G. Greene, artist, Lincoln; Samuel G. Arnold, artist, Miss Chapin; Zachariah Allen, artist, Lincoln; William Gammell, artist, Breuil; Thomas M. Clark, artist, Heade; John Callender, artist, Feke; James McSparran, artist, Smibert, copied by Miss Updike; Mrs. J. McSparran, artist, Smibert, copied by Miss Updike; Henry Barnard, artist, Lincoln; Charles D. Jillson, artist, Lincoln; Thomas F. Carpenter, artist, Lincoln; Elisha Dyer, artist, Lincoln; Samuel Eddy, artist, Alexander; Tom Howland, artist, Blanchard; Oliver H. Perry, frame made from a piece of his flagship, the *Lawrence*; Daniel Webster, John H. Mason, Joseph Belcher, Joseph Wanton, Mrs. Joseph Wanton, William Barton, Catharine R. Williams, John H. Eddy, Enos Hitchcock, Thomas Coles, James Burrill, Lewis L. Miller, Francis Wayland, Abraham Whipple, Joseph W. Fearing, Ambrose E. Burnside, William E. Channing; A Scene at the Great Bridge during the September Gale of 1815, artist, Wall, copied by J. R. Bartlett; Federal Hill as seen from Canal street in 1829, artist, Harris; India Point in 1847, artist, Kinsley C. Gladding; Wall Street, New York, in 1815.

No detailed account of the library can here be given. Some idea of its scope and character may, however, be gained from a consideration of the facts already stated and the classification adopted. Besides its various manuscripts, the library consists of 15,000 books, many of which are of a high order and well bound; 35,000 pamphlets, 1,700 volumes of newspapers and numerous relics, memorials and works of art that properly belong to an historic museum. Many curious and interesting articles of the last kind have not been re-

moved from their quiet resting places for years, and, in the opinion of the librarian, should not be disturbed until cases are prepared to receive and to protect them from fingers that have done some mischief and are ready to do more.

If the work laid out is carried forward as it should be, this institution will supplement and elevate the system of public education of which the people of the State are justly proud.

The Society* has become by force of circumstances a recognized medium of communication with institutions and individuals engaged in kindred pursuits, and it has thus had devolved upon it a large amount of correspondence to conduct which requires time and effort. Its cabinet is a resort for persons seeking historical and genealogical information and local statistics. Rhode Islanders and their descendants residing in different parts of the country come or send here to gain information about their family lines and ancestral homes. Some come to settle titles to real estate; some to consult newspapers, and learn about scenes and events of which they have heard; and some to ascertain whether they are entitled to become members of the Order of the Cincinnati, or of the Society of the Sons or of the Daughters of the Revolution.

The collections of the Society, as shown in the foregoing very imperfect sketch, are not all that could be wished; nay, they are not what they would have been if the Society had been organized a third of a century earlier and provided with a suitable cabinet; yet these collections, however fragmentary, are of such value that were they destroyed, the State of Rhode Island, with all its material wealth, would be thereby impoverished.

The enlightened policy inaugurated by the founders of this Society of seeking to preserve the archives of the State and various papers that illustrate the fundamental principles of our social and political fabric is now endorsed by several of our most progressive states and most advanced statesmen. They regard historical societies as a part of an expanded system of public education. There is authority for the statement that papers illustrating the fundamental principles of government often serve as means of amicable settlements of questions that would otherwise involve expensive litigation.

The Society has a sphere of action of unquestioned importance. Though it is threescore and ten years old, it seems just setting out on a career of increased usefulness. It has recently acquired a pub-

* Formed April 19, and chartered June 15, 1822.

lication fund of \$3,000, and a general fund of \$25,000. It has now a cabinet whose floor area is five times greater than that of the old cabinet and whose book-shelf and pamphlet-case capacity is ten times greater. Still its needs and wants are pressing on every hand. It needs to have its building finished and furnished. It needs to have its financial resources so increased that it can sustain an efficient supervisory and clerical force. It needs means to procure facilities for historical research and investigation, including encyclopedias, historical and genealogical dictionaries, town histories, and various other works of reference. Lastly, it needs and should have, with the least possible delay, such an ample publication fund as will enable it to issue from the press each year a volume of collections as well as of proceedings. Thus prepared for its work, it will be in a way to enrich and ennoble the life of the State, make a substantial return for favors received from kindred institutions with which it is associated, and perpetuate the memory of the founders and benefactors of the Society as well as of the State and of the nation.

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REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

*Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island
Historical Society.*

DR.

1891.		
Jan. 13.	To cash on hand,	\$54 09
1892.		
Jan. 12.	Income from investments of Samuel M. Noyes and Henry J. Steere legacies,	973 68
	State of Rhode Island,	700 18
	Taxes from 241 members,	723 00
	Fees of admission, 44 members,	220 00
	From a friend,	156 00
	Sale of books,	77 50
	Interest from Life Membership fund,	73 86
	Salem excursion,	11 42
	Interest,	2 12
		<hr/>
		\$2,991 85

CR.

1892.		
Jan. 12.	Salaries of librarian and assistant,	\$1,464 00
	Postage, meetings, and express,	281 36
	Library committee,	176 40
	Proceedings for 1891-92,	177 07
	Fuel and gas,	163 02
	Building and grounds,	153 19
	Insurance on new extension of building,	45 00
	Restoring portraits,	40 00
	Cash on hand,	491 81
		<hr/>
		\$2,991 85
	Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company,	491 81

RICHMOND P. EVERETT,

Treasurer.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 11, 1892.

We have examined the above account and find it correct.

LEWIS J. CHACE,
EDWIN BARROWS,
HENRY T. BECKWITH,

Audit Committee.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

*Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island
Historical Society.*

DR.

1891.			
Jan. 13.	To cash on hand,		\$1,643 76
April 10.	John L. Troup, for membership,		50 00
	Arnold Greene,	"	50 00
	Walter Callender,	"	50 00
16.	Lucian Sharpe,	"	50 00
	Joseph Banigan,	"	50 00
Aug. 20.	Interest from Providence Institution for Savings for January and July, 1891,		44 04
	Interest from Mechanics Savings Bank for Jan- uary and July, 1891,		29 82
			<u>\$1,967 62</u>

CR.

1891.			
Aug. 20.	Interest from Providence Institution for Savings for January and July, 1891,		44 04
	Interest from Mechanics Savings Bank for Jan- uary and July, 1891,		29 82
	Carried to general account.		
1892.			
Jan. 12.	To cash on hand,		1,893 76
	Providence Institution for Savings,	1,090 90	
	Mechanics Savings Bank,	802 86	
		<u>\$1,893 76</u>	
			<u>\$1,967 62</u>

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 11, 1892.

We have examined the above account and find it correct.

LEWIS J. CHACE,
EDWIN BARROWS,
HENRY T. BECKWITH,
Audit Committee.

PUBLICATION FUND.

*Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island
Historical Society.*

DR.

1891.		
Jan. 13.	To cash on hand,	\$3,230 82
May 16.	S. R. Honey, for seventh volume of Proceedings,	2 50
Oct. 31.	Interest from Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co.,	94 46
		<hr/>
		\$3,327 78

CR.

1892.		
Jan. 12.	To cash on hand,	\$3,327 78
		<hr/>
		\$3,327 78

Deposited in the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 11, 1892.

We have examined the above account and find it correct.

LEWIS J. CHACE,
EDWIN BARROWS,
HENRY T. BECKWITH.

Audit Committee.

BUILDING FUND.

*Richmond P. Everett, Treasurer, in account with the Rhode Island
Historical Society.*

DR.

1891.			
Jan. 13.	To cash on hand,	.	\$1,983 58
Feb. 26.	George J. West,	.	100 00
Mar. 9.	James Coats,	.	100 00
	Frank F. Olney,	.	100 00
	12. Julia Bullock,	.	100 00
	Mrs. Elizabeth Gammell,	.	1,000 00
	14. F. S. Hoppin,	.	25 00
	17. John W. Danielson,	.	100 00
	19. Charles W. Parsons,	.	200 00
	Wm. Jones Hoppin,	.	100 00
	John E. Weeden,	.	100 00
	24. Samuel Foster,	.	100 00
	27. Robert H. I. Goddard,	.	100 00
	30. Thomas J. Hill,	.	200 00
	George M. Carpenter,	.	100 00
April 1.	Henry A. Hidden,	.	50 00
	3. Nicholas Sheldon,	.	25 00
	7. William G. Weld,	.	100 00
	20. Julia Bullock,	.	100 00
May 7.	Mrs. H. G. Russell,	.	500 00
	Wm. D. Ely,	.	200 00
	8. Julia Bullock,	.	25 00
June 23.	A. L. Ordway,	.	15 00
	26. Marsden J. Perry,	.	25 00
	29. A Friend,	.	20 00
July 2.	D. Russell Brown,	.	10 00
	6. Wm. H. Hoppin,	.	25 00
	22. Arthur H. Watson,	.	25 00
	John McAuslan,	.	20 00
	29. D. L. D. Granger,	.	10 00
July 31.	George C. Nightingale, Jr.,	.	20 00
Aug. 3.	Charles H. George,	.	25 00
	5. Hiram Howard,	.	20 00
	7. Henry B. Gardner,	.	5 00
Oct. 12.	J. B. Gardiner,	.	5 00
	15. For the sale of old furnace,	.	35 00
	31. Interest from Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co.,	.	52 66
1892.			
Jan. 6.	Rowland Hazard,	.	200 00

 \$5,921 24

1891.			
Jan.	14.	Worcester Steam Heating Co.,	\$421 50
		P. O. Connor,	200 00
		Boston Electric Co.,	55 00
		Freeborn Coggeshall,	47 45
		John R. Shirley,	20 00
	29.	George D. Lansing, assignee for J. W. Dornsife, balance of account,	1,104 33
Feb.	13.	George D. Lansing, assignee,	26 84
		J. W. Dornsife,	20 00
June	20.	Stone, Carpenter & Wilson, bill of services as architects for new building, amount- ing to \$16,196, at 5 per cent.,	\$809 80
		Express on plans to G. W. F. Smith & Co.,	15
		Telephone to Worcester Steam Heating Co.,	80
			<hr/>
			\$810 75
		Credit by contribution,	400 00
July	16.	Henry M. Horton, on account,	1,500 00
		D. F. Logan,	8 00
Sept.	1.	Henry M. Horton,	900 00
	17.	Joseph Bardsley, on account,	300 00
	30.	J. M. Burnham,	125 00
Oct.	13.	Henry M. Horton,	210 80
		Joseph Bardsley,	57 88
	16.	Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Co.,	2 64
	31.	G. F. Warner Manufacturing Co.,	7 70
Nov.	6.	W. G. Heath & Co.,	56 21
	19.	Henry M. Horton,	167 18
	21.	Boston Electric Co.,	10 75
Dec.	17.	W. G. Heath & Co.,	8 22
	26.	Joseph Bardsley,	26 73
1892.			
Jan.	2.	John R. Shirley,	22 50
	6.	Henry M. Horton,	100 13
	12.	To cash on hand,	131 63
			<hr/>
			\$5,921 24

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 11, 1892.

We have examined the above account and find it correct.

LEWIS J. CHACE,
EDWIN BARROWS,
HENRY T. BECKWITH,

Audit Committee.

INVESTMENT FUND.

Samuel M. Noyes (Legacy),	\$12,000 00
Henry J. Steere (Legacy),	10,000 00

Invested as follows:

Mortgages,	\$15,750
Bonds,	3,500
Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co., participation acc't,	2,750
	\$22,000

No restrictions in regard to interest.

Ira B. Peck (Legacy),	1,000 00
William Gammell, (Legacy),	1,000 00
Albert J. Jones, (Legacy),	1,000 00
Interest to Oct. 3, 1891,	90 60

Restricted—the interest to be expended for publications in that department.

Deposited in Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co., participation account.
\$3,090.60.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 11, 1892.

Examined and found correct.

LEWIS J. CHACE,
EDWIN BARROWS,
HENRY T. BECKWITH.

Audit Committee.

NECROLOGY.

JOHN PITMAN MUMFORD was born in Newport, Rhode Island, Feb. 24, 1815, and died in Providence, Feb. 18, 1891.

He was the eldest son of Thomas Gardner and Mary (Lynden Wilson) Mumford.

He attended the schools in his native town. At the age of fifteen he came to Providence and found employment in a store in Simmonsville.

He was afterwards for a short time in the marble business, but the greater part of his life was spent in the wholesale grocery business.

He first formed a partnership with Stillman Perkins. In 1856 Mr. Perkins retired from the firm, and Mr. Mumford formed a partnership with James W. Winsor. This partnership, under the name of Winsor & Mumford, lasted until 1859. Mr. Mumford continued in the business until 1869, when on account of poor health he was obliged to retire from active business life.

He was a thoroughly self-made man, honest and upright in all his dealings with his fellow-men.

He was twice married. A son of his first and a daughter of his second marriage survive him.

Mr. Mumford became a resident member of this Society in 1877, and a life member in 1883. He manifested a warm interest in the objects of the Society, visiting its cabinet and attending its meetings as often as his health and strength would permit.

HON. HENRY LIPPITT. The subject of this sketch was born in Providence, Oct. 9, 1818, and died there June 5, 1891. He was the son of Warren and Eliza (Seamans) Lippitt, being descended from John Lippitt, who came to Rhode Island in 1638. He was one of our five governors who owed descent to Lewis Latham, Falconer of Charles I. His ancestors, Christopher and Charles Lippitt, were prominent in the Revolutionary War, and were among the pioneers in the manufacture of cotton.

He was educated at the academy in Kingston, leaving school to be employed as clerk for four years by Burr & Smith at Warren. In November, 1835, he became bookkeeper for Josiah Chapin & Co., Providence, continuing in that capacity three years. In 1838, with Edward Walcott and Amory Chapin (special), he formed the partnership of Walcott & Lippitt for a commission business in cotton and printing cloths. In 1840 Mr. Walcott retired, and the firm became Amory Chapin & Co. until the death of Mr. Chapin in 1846. Robert L. Lippitt was then associated with his elder brother until his death in 1858, under the firm of H. & R. Lippitt. Henry Lippitt's manufacturing operations began in 1848; he was interested in a great number of enterprises—chiefly for making cotton goods—at Danielsonville, Ct., Newport, Woonsocket, Smithfield, Manville and Providence. The Social Manufacturing Company at Woonsocket owns about 150,090 spindles. Mr. Lippitt was President of the Rhode Island National Bank, Rhode Island Institution for Savings, Lippitt Woolen Company, Silver Spring Bleaching and Dyeing Company, Wheaton (*i. e.*, Narragansett) Hotel

Company, Providence Opera House Association, Dyer Street Land Company, Colonia Warehouse and Dry Dock Company of Uruguay, and was Treasurer of the Social Manufacturing Company. He was prominent in founding and conducting the Board of Trade in Providence.

He married Dec. 16, 1845, Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Dr. Joseph Balch; she died Aug. 31, 1889. Three sons and three daughters, Charles Warren, Jeanie, Henry Frederic, Mary Balch, Robert Lincoln, and Abby Francis survive Governor Lippitt.

Mr. Lippitt's best mill, the "Social," was burned in 1874. He was one of the few who can turn adverse circumstances into the opportunity for success. Immediately he built a much larger and better equipped establishment; the facilities thus acquired giving him a more extensive and more certain market. In this, as always, he moved directly for the best that was to be had. Once, when remonstrated with for selling some fairly good machines, he said, "My life is not long enough to be spent in handling old machinery."

Not long after, through the misfortunes of a neighboring manufacturer, Mr. Lippitt became liable for heavy endorsements. A large debt must be met at once, and it was a crucial time. Whether he could pay all that he owed was by no means certain; every one felt that he would try; in that purpose and conscious strength rested the main hope of all interested. The many creditors rather hoped than believed, and said, "Let us pull together and with the debtor, hoping for the best." None suffered, and they all received full satisfaction.

Hardly were the foundations of his business and his fortunes made firm again beneath his feet, when his public career opened out into new prospects. He had been Lieutenant-Colonel of the Marine Artillery, serving actively in the Dorr War. Early in the fifties he was conspicuous in the government of Providence, especially in moving the city in behalf of the railway to Hartford. The elders could not always brook the impetuous energy of this young leader. But the late Samuel Dexter, a man of careful judgment, going home from a public meeting, surprised his wife by the saying, "Young Henry Lippitt had the meeting in hand and handled it easily."

He was ambitious for political distinction. Spirited and energetic, always exerting himself freely in public affairs, he looked eagerly for promotion by his native commonwealth — the state that he dearly loved. He had served the United States faithfully, being commissioner for the county of Providence to enroll and draft men under President Lincoln's call for 300,000 men in 1862. He had always worked for the Republican party, and his opportunity came in 1875, when it gave him the nomination for governor. But our state politics have often developed personal oppositions and the clashing of personal interests. A severe contest in convention led to a split and a divided election. The contestant never faltered, but fought his way steadily to the chair of state. In the centennial year, 1876, the *Providence Journal*, which had opposed his first election, voiced the public sentiment in these words: "As a leader in political and popular movements, he earned a reputation for executive ability, which his experience for one year in the chair of

state has fully justified. Even those who most earnestly opposed the election of Mr. Lippitt last year concede that his official duties have been discharged with a high degree of ability, judgment and intelligence."

Governor Lippitt knew not much of the learning of the schools, though he highly prized education, and despised that shallow depreciation shouted by inferior men of a knowledge they have not. He knew little and cared little for formal dialectics. He had what was better. His eager eye quickly caught the movement of things; his dome-like head carried a brain that marshalled facts readily, assimilated principles and set forth prompt deductions, appealing forcibly to his hearers. He was a powerful speaker on any matter that interested him. He could move the convictions or the prejudices of his hearers.

His strength and his limitations were in this active, energetic, even restless personality. He managed public trusts admirably and his own affairs successfully, as we have sketched. But he was not a good co-operator in an ordinary enterprise. His constant and somewhat aggressive personality did not fall into mosaic with other men. Severely critical and naturally irascible, his irritability was upon the surface rather than deep going. In all essential doings he was a thoroughly kind-hearted man. Generous and loyal, he never turned back on a friend.

"Strong as a tower in hope,"

our late associate loved his country, was kind and generous to his family and friends, paid his debts, and conducted large enterprises to successful results.

PROF. JOHN LARKIN LINCOLN, LL. D., died in Providence, Saturday, Oct. 17, 1891, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He was the son of Ensign and Sophia Olive (Larkin) Lincoln, and was born in Boston, Feb. 23, 1817. His father was the senior partner in the publishing house of Lincoln & Edmunds, and was noted for his activity as a lay preacher among the weaker churches of the religious denomination to which he was attached. The oldest son, Rev. T. O. Lincoln, was for many years a Baptist preacher of repute in the State of Maine. Another son, the late Rev. Dr. Heman Lincoln, after a long pastorate in Providence, was, until his decease, a professor in the Newton Theological Institution. The subject of this sketch was educated in the schools of his native city, entering the Boston Latin School at the early age of nine, and graduating with the valedictory. In 1832, at the age of fifteen, he entered the Freshman Class of Brown University. Immediately after graduating he was appointed a tutor in Columbian College, Washington, where he remained one year. In the fall of 1837 he entered the Newton Theological Institution, where he remained two years, when, having been appointed a tutor in Brown University, he removed to Providence. This position he held two years, teaching with success, and winning the love and confidence of his pupils and associates. President Wayland, whom he greatly venerated and loved, advised him to make teaching his profession for life, and, accordingly, in the fall of 1841, he went abroad to pursue his studies at the German universities. He spent one year in Halle with Professors Tholuck, Müller, Gesenius and Bernhardt. Another year was spent

in Berlin under Professors Neander, Hengstenberg and Boeckh. He made excursions to Geneva, Paris and Rome, returning home in 1844.

In the fall of 1844 he entered upon his duties as Assistant Professor of Latin. The following year he was made Professor of the Latin Language and Literature, and this position he held until his decease, a period of forty-six years. In 1857 he went abroad a second time, partly on account of his health, and was absent six months. Upon his return he took charge of a school for young ladies in Providence, which had been established by the late John Kingsbury, LL. D. This he taught with distinguished success for eight years, during which time he retained his connection with the college, giving partial instruction in the Latin department. In the summer of 1878 he took a third trip to Europe, and ten years later a fourth and last trip, this time remaining a year. In 1859 he received from his Alma Mater the honorary degree of LL. D. He has prepared editions of Livy, Horace and Ovid, which have been well received by classical scholars all over the land. He has been a prolific writer, contributing to the columns of the *Providence Journal*, the *Watchman*, the *Examiner*, the *Baptist Quarterly*, and other periodicals. The University has long been dependent on him for the Latin of its diplomas and triennial catalogues.

For more than half a century Professor Lincoln has been intimately connected with the affairs of the University. His presence in the meetings of the Faculty, and in all the social gatherings has been an inspiration. To the students he was always a personal friend, sympathizing with them in their trials

and discouragements, and rejoicing with them in all their successes. His portrait in Sayles Memorial Hall, the Lincoln Memorial Fund, the Lincoln Field, and the Lincoln Library Association, are proofs of the estimation in which he is held by the graduates;— and they will serve to hand down his name and his merits to coming generations. Mention should be made of his religious character. He was not an ascetic, but he was a sincere and devout Christian, attached to the principles of the Baptists, and liberal and catholic in all his views. For nearly a quarter of a century he was an active deacon of the venerable First Church. He was President of the Society, Superintendent of the Sunday School, President of the Baptist Sunday School Convention, President of the Baptist Social Union, and in all ways thoroughly identified with the best interests of the church, the college, and the Baptist denomination.

Professor Lincoln was married July 29, 1846, to Laura Eloise, daughter of Earl Douglas and Lydia (Wheaton) Pearce, of Providence, who survives him. Their children are William Ensign, Arthur, John Larkin, Laura, and James Granger. All the sons, and the son-in-law, Charles Sidney Waldo, are graduates of the University. In 1879 he was elected a member of this Society. He has read papers on "Tacitus, the Historian," on "The Emperor Marcus Aurelius," and on "The Historian Leopold von Ranke." For many years he has been a member of the Standing Committee on Lectures.

INSTITUTIONS, CORPORATIONS AND COPARTNER-
SHIPS FROM WHICH GIFTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

- Advance Club, Providence.
American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.
American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.
Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.
Boston Associated Charities, Boston.
Boston City Messenger, Boston.
Boston Public Library, Boston.
Brooklyn Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brown University, Providence.
Buffalo Historical Society, Buffalo, N. Y.
Canadian Institute, Toronto, Canada.
Cayuga County Historical Society, Auburn, N. Y.
Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago.
Columbian Bicycle Co., Boston.
Columbian Exposition Committee, Chicago, Ill.
Connecticut Adjutant General's Office, Hartford, Conn.
Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford, Conn.
Coombs H. M. & Co., Providence.
Coop & Bous, Providence.
Dedham Historical Society, Dedham, Mass.
Delaware Historical Society, Wilmington, Del.
Demit Dispensary, New York.
Dominion Land Surveyors' Association, Ottawa, Ca.
Denmark Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, Den.
Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.
General Theological Seminary, New York.
Halifax Historical Society, Halifax, N. S.
Hartford Theological Seminary, Hartford, Conn.
Harvard University, Cambridge.
Huguenot Society of America, New York.
Hyde Park Historical Society, Hyde Park, Mass.
Iowa State Historical Society, Iowa City.
Irrepressible Society, Providence.
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, Kan.
Longman, Green & Co., New York.
Long Island Historical Society, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lowell Old Residents' Historical Society, Lowell, Mass.
Los Angeles Public Library, Los Angeles, Cal.
Maine Historical Society, Portland, Me.
Massachusetts Board Railroad Commissioners, Boston.
Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston.
Massachusetts State Library, Boston.
Michigan State Library, Lansing, Mich.
Michigan University, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Min.
Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln, Neb.
Nebraska, University, Lincoln, Neb.
Newberry Library, Chicago.
New England Historical and Genealogical Society, Boston.
New Haven Colony Historical Society, New Haven, Conn.
New London Historical Society, New London, Conn.
New York Historical Society, New York.
New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.
Norwegian University, Kristiania, Norway.
Ohio Historical and Philosophical Society, Cincinnati, O.
Oneida Historical Society, Utica, N. Y.
Pawtucket City Council Centenary Committee, Pawtucket.
Pennsylvania Historical Society, Philadelphia.
Philadelphia Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, Philadelphia.
Providence Art Institute, Providence.
Providence City Messenger, Providence.
Providence National Bank, Providence.
Providence Journal Co.
Providence Public Library, Providence.

- Quebec Literary and Historical Society,
Quebec, Can.
- Redwood Library, Newport.
- Rhode Island Peace Society, Providence.
- Rhode Island State, Providence.
- Rhode Island State Charities and Correc-
tions, Providence.
- Rhode Island State Government, Provi-
dence.
- Rhode Island State School for the Deaf,
Providence.
- Rhode Island Women's Club, Providence.
- Royal Historical Society, London, Hanover
Square, W.
- Salem Press Publishing and Printing Co.,
Salem, Mass.
- Salem Public Library, Salem, Mass.
- Sampson, Murdock & Co., Providence.
- Smithsonian Institution, Washington,
D. C.
- Southern California Historical Society,
Los Angeles, Cal.
- St. Louis Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.
- Travelers' Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.
- Tennessee State Board of Health, Nash-
ville, Tenn.
- Tufts' College, College Hill, Mass.
- United States Bureau of Education, Wash-
ington, D. C.
- United States Bureau of Statistics, Wash-
ington, D. C.
- United States Coast and Geodetic Survey,
Washington, D. C.
- United States Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.
- United States Department of State, Wash-
ington, D. C.
- United States Department of War, Wash-
ington, D. C.
- United States Life Saving Service, Wash-
ington, D. C.
- Union for Christian Work, Providence.
- Vermont State Library, Montpelier, Vt.
- Virginia Historical Society, Richmond,
Virginia.
- Washington State Historical Society, Ta-
coma, Washington.
- Wisconsin State Historical Society, Mad-
ison, Wis.
- Westchester County Historical Society,
White Plains, N. Y.
- World's Fair Committee, Chicago.
- Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
- Young Men's Christian Association, Provi-
dence.

PERSONS FROM WHOM GIFTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>Adams, Charles Francis, Boston.
 Addeman, Joshua M., Providence.
 Aldrich, Nelson W., Providence.
 Ames, John G., Washington, D. C.
 Anthony, Lewis W., Providence.
 Arnold, Rev. Henry T., New York.
 Austin, John O., Providence.
 Ayer, Mrs. William F., Providence.
 Bailey, William W., Providence.
 Baker, Miss Virginia, Warren.
 Ball, Nicholas, Block Island.
 Ballou, Latimer W., Woonsocket.
 Barlow, George, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Beckwith Henry T., Providence.
 Benedict, Miss Maria M., Providence.
 Benjamin, Walter R., New York.
 Bliss, George N., East Providence.
 Boon, Charles E., Narragansett Pier.
 Bradley, Rev. Caleb D., Boston.
 Brayton, John S., Fall River, Mass.
 Browne, Keyes D., Providence.
 Bucklin, Elisha W., Pawtucket.
 Calder, Albert L., Providence.
 Carpenter, Rev. C. C., Andover, Mass.
 Carpenter, George M., Providence.
 Catlin, Charles A., Providence.
 Chace, John A., Washington.
 Chapman, A. F., Boston.
 Clark, Rt. Rev. Thomas M., Providence.
 Coffin, Charles Carlton, Boston.
 Collins, George L., M. D., Providence.
 Conant, Hezekiah, Pawtucket.
 Cranston, George K., Providence.
 Cranston, Henry C., Providence.
 Davis, Henry R., Providence.
 Davis, John W., Pawtucket.
 Denison, Charles H., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Denison, Rev. Frederic, Providence.
 De Peyster, J. Watts, Tivoli, Dutchess
 County, N. Y.
 Dickinson, Thomas A., Worcester, Mass.
 Dodge, James H., Boston.
 Drake, William, Providence.
 Draper, Daniel, M. D., New York.
 Drown, Henry T., New York.
 Drown, Rev. T. Stafford, Flatbush, N. Y.</p> | <p>Dufossé, E., 27 Rue Guénégard, Paris.
 Dyer, Elisha, Providence.
 Earle, Charles R., Providence.
 Eaton, Anasa M., Providence.
 Eddy, Albert & Co., Providence.
 Ely, William D., Providence.
 Everett, Richmond P., Providence.
 Farnham, J. E. C., Providence.
 Fillmore, C. W., M. D., Providence.
 Fisher, Charles H., M. D., Providence.
 Flagg, Charles O., Kingston.
 Folsom, A. A., Boston.
 Foster, William E., Providence.
 Freeman, E. L. & Co., Providence.
 Fritz, George, Jr., Providence.
 Frost, Walter B., Providence.
 Gardner, C., New York.
 Giddings, Rev. Edward, Housatonic, Mass.
 Ginn & Co., Boston.
 Glezen, E. K., Providence.
 Goodwin, Almon K., Providence.
 Goodwin, James J., Hartford, Conn.
 Gorton, Charles, Providence.
 Green, Arnold, Providence.
 Green, Samuel A., M. D., Boston.
 Greene, Maria L., Boston.
 Greene, Samuel S., Worcester, Mass.
 Greene, William B., 128 Broadway, N. Y.
 Griffin, Rev. William Elliot, Boston.
 Guild, Reuben A., Providence.
 Hale, Rev. Edward E., Boston.
 Hassam, John T., Boston.
 Hazard, Rowland, Pease Dale.
 Hill, Thomas J., Providence.
 Hoadley, Charles J., Hartford, Conn.
 Holt, Henry, New York.
 Hooker, John, Hartford, Conn.
 Hopkins, Charles W., Providence.
 Houghton, George W., Boston.
 Howard, George E., Lincoln, Neb.
 Howard, Rev. R. B., Boston.
 Hubbard, Luther P., New York.
 Hunt, Miss Ellen G., Providence.
 Jameson, J. Franklin, Providence.
 Jeht, Richard, M. D., Gorlitz, Prussia.
 Jencks, Albert V., Providence.</p> |
|---|--|

- Jones, C. C., Augusta, Ga.
 Jones, Daniel L., 40 McKibbin street,
 Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Jones, Henry C., New York.
 Joslin, H. V. A., Providence.
 King, Moses, Boston.
 Knowles, Edward R., Providence.
 Knowles, Mrs. John M., Providence.
 Ladd, Warren, New Bedford, Mass.
 Lee, Charles A., Pawtucket.
 Lincoln, Frederic W., Boston.
 Low, Seth, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Maine, Rev. A. E., Ashaway.
 Manchester, Rev. Alfred, Providence.
 Manchester, Edwin H., Providence.
 Mason, George C., Newport.
 McComrick, William H., Providence.
 McDowell, William O., New York.
 McGuinness, Edwin D., Providence.
 Meader, Lewis H., Providence.
 Metcalf, Jesse, Providence.
 Mifflin, James, Philadelphia.
 Miller, Albert P., Providence.
 Moore, George H., New York.
 Moore, Rev. Edwin C., Providence.
 Morse, Edward F., Salem, Mass.
 Moseley, William H. T., Providence.
 Nisbet, William D., Providence.
 Noyes, Isaac P., Washington, D. C.
 Noyes, Robert F., M. D., Providence.
 Olney, George W., New York.
 Pabodie, B. Frank, Providence.
 Paine, Amasa, heirs of, Providence.
 Paine, Frederick, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Paine, Robert H., Baltimore.
 Parker, Mrs. Joel and family, Freehold,
 N. J.
 Paul, David E., Johnston.
 Peckham, Samuel W., Providence.
 Peckham, Stephen F., Providence.
 Pegram, John C., Providence.
 Pell, Howland, New York.
 Peet, Rev. Stephen D., Mendon, Ill.
 Perry, Amos, Providence.
 Perry, Aaron F., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Perry, Rev. A. L., Williamstown, Mass.
 Perry, C. M., No. 1 Broadway, New York.
 Perry, John G., Wakefield.
 Perry, Lucian N., Providence.
 Perry, Mrs. Mary A., Lowell, Mass.
 Perry, Rt. Rev. William S., Davenport, Ia.
 Pettis, James L., Johnston.
 Pettis, George H., East Providence.
 Porter, Rev. E. G., Lexington, Mass.
 Preston, L. E., 247 Broadway, N. Y.
 Rice, Franklin, P., Worcester, Mass.
 Rider, Sidney S., Providence.
 Reid, J. A. & R. A., Providence.
 Rhodes, Edwin S., Providence.
 Rhodes, Samuel B., Providence.
 Rogers, Horatio, Providence.
 Rose, Henry B., Providence.
 Rounds, John M., Providence.
 Rusk, J. M., Washington, D. C.
 Sessions, Francis I., Albany, N. Y.
 Sheffield, William P., Newport.
 Shinn, J. H., Philadelphia.
 Sibley, Aiden W., Pawtucket.
 Slafter, Rev. Edmund F., 249 Berkeley
 street, Boston.
 Smith, Charles H., Providence.
 Smith, Charles Sydney, Providence.
 Smith, Nathan J., Providence.
 Snow, E. H., Providence.
 Spaulding, J. A., Hartford, Conn.
 Spencer, William B., Providence.
 Spooner, Henry J., Providence.
 Stark, Charles R., Providence.
 Starkweather, Joseph U., Providence.
 Staples, Rev. Carlton A., Lexington, Mass.
 Staples, William, Providence.
 Stone, Mrs. Ellen A., E. Lexington, Mass.
 Stone, L. M. E., Providence.
 Straus, Oscar S., 42 Warren street, New
 York.
 Swan, Jarvis B., Providence.
 Swan, Robert T., Boston.
 Taft, Miss Emma A., Providence.
 Taylor, Charles F., Providence.
 Thompson, J. C., Providence.
 Tillinghast, Charles E., Providence.
 Tillinghast, James, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Tooker, William Wallace, Sag Harbor,
 N. Y.
 Traver, Mrs. William H., Providence.
 Valpey, Thomas H., Providence.
 Wadlin, Horace G., Boston.
 Wall, Caleb A., Worcester, Mass.
 Wall, James H., Worcester, Mass.
 Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia.
 Waterman, Rufus, Providence.
 Watson, S. M., Portland, Me.
 Webb, Rev. Samuel H., Providence.
 Webster, Rev. Eugene C., E. Providence.
 Weeden, William B., Providence.
 Weld, William G., Newport.
 Whitaker, Alfred, San Francisco, Cal.
 Williams, J. Fletcher, St. Paul, Minn.
 Woodhouse, Charles, M. D., Rutland, Vt.
 Wood, William G., Providence.
 Wright, Carroll D., Washington, D. C.

RESIDENT MEMBERS—JANUARY, 1892.

ELECTED.

1855. Aldrich, Elisha Smith
 1874. Aldrich, Nelson Wilmarth
 1890. Allen, Miss Candace
 1890. Allen, Edward S.
 1891. Almy, Herbert
 1875. Ames, William
 1885. Andrews, Elisha Benjamin
 1876. Angell, Edwin G.
 1880. Anthony, John B.
 1891. Armstrong, Henry C.
 1889. Arnold, Fred. W.
 1889. Arnold, Newton Darling
 1874. Arnold, Richard James
 1877. Arnold, Stephen Harris
 1890. Atwood, Charles H.
 1881. Bailey, Richard Arnold
 1853. Bailey, William Mason
 1881. Baker, David Sherman, Jr.
 1891. Ball, Nicholas
 1890. Ballou, William Herbert
 1884. Ballou, Latimer Whipple
 1891. Barker, Frederick Augustus
 1890. Barker, Henry R.
 1872. Barrows, Edwin
 1886. Barstow, Amos C., Jr.
 1890. Barstow, George E.
 1888. Bartlett, John Russell
 1879. Barton, William T.
 1889. Bartow, Evelyn Pierrepont
 1883. Bates, Isaac Comstock
 1890. Battey, Thomas J.
 1858. Binney, William
 1889. Binney, William, Jr.
 1887. Blake, Eli Whitney
 1890. Blodgett, John T.
 1878. Bogman, Edward Young
 1891. Bourn, George W. B.
 1881. Bradley, Charles
 1883. Brown, D. Russell
 1883. Brown, H. Martin
 1875. Brown, John Adams

ELECTED.

1876. Bugbee, James H.
 1884. Bullock, Jonathan Russell
 1884. Burdick, James
 1891. Burgess, Edwin A.
 1891. Calder, Albert L.
 1859. Calder, George Beckford
 1880. Campbell, Daniel G.
 1876. Campbell, Horatio Nelson
 1873. Carpenter, Charles Earl
 1890. Carpenter, Miss Esther B.
 1874. Carpenter, Francis Wood
 1886. Carpenter, George Moulton
 1889. Catlin, Charles Albert
 1888. Chace, James H.
 1880. Chace, Jonathan
 1880. Chace, Julian A.
 1879. Chace, Lewis James
 1868. Chace, Thomas Wilson
 1857. Chambers, Robert B.
 1884. Chapin, Charles Value
 1890. Chase, Thomas
 1883. Child, Charles H.
 1887. Clafin, Arthur W.
 1878. Clark, Thomas March
 1880. Coats, James
 1877. Codman, Arthur Amory
 1885. Collins, George Lewis
 1892. Colwell, Francis
 1890. Comstock, Louis H.
 1886. Comstock, Richard W.
 1891. Conant, Samuel Morse
 1872. Congdon, John Hopkins
 1892. Cooke, Henry W.
 1877. Cranston, George K.
 1874. Craftston, Henry Clay
 1881. Cranston, James E.
 1891. Crins, William H.
 1891. Cummings, John E.
 1876. Cushman, Henry I.
 1891. Daggett, Frederick J.
 1890. Danforth, Charles

ELECTED.

1886. Dart, Edward Merrill
 1891. Davis Henry R.
 1887. Day, Albert C.
 1881. Day, Daniel
 1874. Day, Daniel Eugene
 1881. De Wolf, John James
 1886. Dews, Joseph
 1881. Dixon, Nathan Fellows
 1877. Doringh, Charles H. R.
 1877. Dorrance, Samuel Richmond
 1888. Douglas, Samuel Tobey
 1882. Douglas, William Wilberforce
 1875. Duwrell, William Wanton
 1877. Durfee, Charles S.
 1849. Durfee, Thomas
 1890. Dyer, Elisha
 1873. Eames, Benjamin Tucker
 1886. Earle, Charles R.
 1856. Ely, James W. C.
 1891. Ely, Joseph Cady
 1862. Ely, William Davis
 1892. Farnsworth, John P.
 1891. Field, Edward
 1891. Fifield, Henry Allen
 1891. Fifield, Moses
 1878. Fisher, Charles Harris
 1890. Fiske, George McClellan
 1885. Fitzgerald, O. Edward
 1891. Foster, John
 1888. Foster, Samuel
 1881. Foster, William E.
 1892. Fredericks, William N.
 1855. Gammell, Asa Messer
 1875. Gammell, Robert Ives
 1884. Gammell, William
 1891. Gardner, Clarence
 1889. Gardner, Henry Brayton
 1889. Gardner, Rathbone
 1885. George, Charles H.
 1891. Gifford, Robert P.
 1881. Goddard, Moses Brown Ives
 1880. Goddard, Robert H. Ives
 1850. Goddard, William
 1883. Goodwin, Daniel
 1891. Grauger, Daniel L. D.
 1875. Grant, Henry Townsend
 1891. Grant, Henry T., Jr.

ELECTED.

1878. Greene, Edward A.
 1876. Greene, Henry L.
 1887. Greene, Thomas C.
 1877. Greene, W. Maxwell.
 1892. Gross, J. Mason
 1872. Grosvenor, William
 1887. Guild, Reuben Aldridge
 1890. Hall, Mrs. Emily A.
 1882. Hall, Jenison C.
 1878. Hall, Robert
 1878. Harkness, Albert
 1874. Harrington, Henry Augustus
 1883. Harson, M. Joseph
 1889. Hart, George Thomas
 1890. Hazard, George J.
 1871. Hazard, Rowland
 1888. Hazard, Rowland Gibson
 1881. Hersey, George D.
 1873. Hidden, Henry Atkins
 1891. Hill, Mrs. Elizabeth C.
 1874. Hill, Thomas Jefferson
 1874. Holbrook, Albert
 1874. Hopkins, William H.
 1887. Hopkins, William H., 2d
 1871. Hoppin, Frederick Street
 1889. Hoppin, William Jones
 1890. Howard, Hiram
 1891. Howe, Marc Antony De Wolf,
 Jr.
 1885. Howland, Richard Smith
 1882. Hoyt, David Webster
 1889. Hudson, James Smith
 1882. Jackson, William F. B.
 1888. Jameson, John Franklin
 1890. Jefferson, George A.
 1867. Jencks, Albert Varnum
 1885. Johnson, Oliver
 1880. Jones, Augustine
 1891. Joslin, Henry V. A.
 1889. Kelly, John B.
 1883. Kendall, Hiram
 1880. Kenyon, James S.
 1892. Kimball, Horace A.
 1876. Kimball, James M.
 1885. King, George Gordon
 1884. King, William Dehon
 1879. Knight, Edward B.

ELECTED.

1891. Knight, Richard D.
 1890. Knight, William
 1883. Ladd, Herbert W.
 1889. Lapham, Oscar
 1890. Leete, George F.
 1892. Lincoln, Ferdinand A.
 1878. Lippitt, Charles Warren
 1880. Lippitt, Christopher
 1881. Littlefield, Alfred H.
 1891. Livermore, Frank D.
 1891. Lord, Augustus M.
 1891. Manchester, Alfred
 1891. Manly, John M.
 1886. Marey, Fred. I.
 1877. Mason, Earl Philip
 1877. Mason, Eugene W.
 1877. Mason, George Champlin
 1877. Mason, John H.
 1891. Matteson, Charles
 1889. Matteson, George Washing-
 ton Richmond
 1889. McCrillis, Aaron B.
 1891. McGuinness, Edwin D.
 1891. Mead, William B.
 1883. Meader, Lewis H.
 1890. Metcalf, Alfred
 1876. Metcalf, Henry B.
 1875. Miller, Augustus Samuel
 1881. Miner, Francis Wayland
 1891. Moulton, David C.
 1890. Moulton, Edmund T.
 1886. Mowry, Raymond G.
 1880. Munroe, Wilfred H.
 1880. Nichols, Amos G.
 1891. Nicholson, William T.
 1876. Nickerson, Edward I.
 1874. Nightingale, George Corliss
 Jr.
 1889. Nisbet, William Douglas
 1890. Olney, Frank F.
 1879. Olney, George Henry
 1870. Pabodie, Benjamin Frank
 1888. Packard, Alpheus S.
 1885. Page, Charles H.
 1889. Paine, Charles E. (C. E.)
 1890. Parker, Edward D. L.
 1847. Parsons, Charles William

ELECTED.

1887. Peck, Walter A.
 1849. Peckham, Samuel Wardwell
 1887. Peckham, Stephen Farnum
 1875. Pegram, John C.
 1858. Perry, Amos
 1880. Perry, Marsden J.
 1874. Persons, Benjamin Williams
 1891. Phillips, Gilbert A.
 1873. Phillips, Theodore Winthrop
 1878. Porter, Emory Huntington
 1891. Potter, Asa K.
 1887. Preston, Howard Willis
 1889. Reynolds, William Job
 1891. Richards, Henry F.
 1891. Richmond, Miss Caroline
 1877. Richmond, Walter
 1891. Ripley, James M.
 1881. Roelker, William G.
 1888. Rogers, Arthur
 1866. Rogers, Horatio
 1890. Rugg, Henry W.
 1856. Sabin, Charles
 1877. Seagrave, Caleb
 1874. Shedd, J. Herbert
 1881. Sheffield, William Paine, Jr.
 1889. Sheldon, Charles Henry, Jr.
 1885. Sheldon, Nicholas
 1879. Shepley, George L.
 1877. Slater, Horatio Nelson
 1883. Slater, John Whipple
 1888. Smith, Benjamin West
 1882. Smith, Charles H.
 1875. Smith, Edwin Augustus
 1888. Smith, Sanford Billings
 1890. Snow, Louis F.
 1869. Southwick, Isaac Harrison
 1885. Southwick, Isaac Hineckley
 1880. Spicer, William A.
 1890. Spink, Joseph Edwin
 1881. Spooner, Henry Joshua
 1869. Staples, William
 1888. Stark, Charles Rathbone
 1879. Stiness, John Henry
 1881. Stone, Alfred
 1891. Studley, Thomas E.
 1886. Sturges, Howard O.
 1856. Taft, Royal Chapin

ELECTED.

1883. Talbot, Frederick
 1874. Taylor, Charles Frederick
 1881. Thomas Charles Lloyd
 1890. Thornton, George M.
 1890. Thurber, William H.
 1891. Thurston, Benjamin F.
 1890. Tillinghast, Charles E.
 1889. Tillinghast, James
 1891. Tourtellott, Amasa C.
 1890. Tower, James H.
 1891. Traver, Mrs. Adelia E. A.
 1875. Trippe, Samuel Gardner
 1885. Tucker, William A.
 1874. Turner, Henry Edward
 1885. Updike, Daniel Berkeley
 1890. Vincent, Walter Borodel
 1881. Vose, James Gardner
 1884. Walton, William A.
 1861. Waterman, Rufus

ELECTED.

1890. Webb, Samuel H.
 1868. Weeden, William Babcock
 1887. Welling, Richard Ward Greene
 1891. West, George J.
 1890. Whitaker, Nelson Bowen
 1889. White, Hunter Carson
 1884. White, Stillman
 1874. Whitford, George Washington
 1884. Wilbour, Joshua
 1891. Wilbur, George A.
 1884. Williams, Alfred Mason
 1881. Williams, Zephaniah
 1891. Willson, Edmund R.
 1886. Wilson, Ellery H.
 1888. Wilson, George G.
 1890. Wolcott, Henry
 1887. Wood, William H.
 1876. Woods, Marshall

LIFE MEMBERS—JANUARY, 1892.

ACTIVE.	LIFE.		
1867.	1872.	George Taylor Paine,	Providence.
1849.	1872.	Henry Truman Beckwith,	Providence.
1872.	1872.	Holden Borden Bowen,	Providence.
1872.	1872.	Amasa Mason Eaton,	Providence.
1873.	1873.	Jarvis Bowen Swan,	Providence.
1876.	1876.	William Ely,	Providence.
1877.	1877.	Hezekiah Conant,	Pawtucket.
1878.	1880.	Charles Gorton,	Providence.
1883.	1883.	Thomas Pointon Ives Goddard,	Providence.
1873.	1884.	Henry Grinnell Russell,	Providence.
1885.	1885.	William Gordon Weld,	Newport.
1885.	1885.	John Nicholas Brown,	Newport.
1885.	1885.	George Peabody Wetmore,	Newport.
1885.	1885.	Harold Brown,	Newport.
1886.	1886.	John Weaver Danielson,	Providence.
1885.	1888.	Le Roy King,	Newport.
1889.	1889.	Charles Fletcher,	Providence.
1890.	1890.	Miss Julia Bullock,	Providence.
1890.	1890.	Joseph Davol,	Providence.
1890.	1890.	Mrs. Mary H. Knowles,	Providence.
1891.	1891.	Joseph Bannigan,	Providence.
1891.	1891.	Walter Callender,	Providence.
1891.	1891.	Arnold Green,	Providence.
1891.	1891.	Lucian Sharpe,	Providence.
1891.	1891.	John L. Troup,	Providence.
1881.	1892.	John O. Austin,	Providence.
1858.	1892.	Richmond P. Everett,	Providence.

HONORARY MEMBER.

ELECTED.

1888. James Burrill Angell, LL. D., Ann Arbor, Mich.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

ELECTED.

1888.	James Tillinghast,	Buffalo, N. Y.
1888.	William Frederick Poole, LL. D.,	Chicago, Ill.
1888.	Samuel Smith Purple, M. D.,	New York.
1888.	Edward Amasa Park, D. D.,	Andover, Mass.
1888.	Abby Isabel (Brown) Bulkley,	Brooklyn, N. Y.
1880.	William Henry Watson, M. D.,	Utica, N. Y.
1890.	Rev. William R. Bagnall,	Middletown, Ct.
1890.	Franklin Pierce Rice,	Worcester, Mass.
1890.	William Harden,	Savannah, Ga.
1891.	Henry Fitz Gilbert Waters,	Salem, Mass.
1891.	William Warner Hoppin,	New York.
1891.	Isaac Pitman Noyes,	Washington, D. C.
1892.	Henry Herbert Edes,	Charlestown, Mass.

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FORM FOR A DEVISE OF LAND.

I give and devise to the Rhode Island Historical Society, a corporation created by the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, &c., and its assigns, [*here describe the land to be devised.*]

FORM FOR A BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to the Rhode Island Historical Society, a corporation created by the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island, &c., [*here state the sum of money, or describe the personal property to be bequeathed.*]

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