

DESCRIPTIONS OF NATURE IN LONGFELLOW'S POEMS

BY MARGARET CHARLTON BLACK

EVERY true poet is a lover of nature. This has been so from earliest times until the present day and will be so throughout the ages. For Homer moonlight, starlight, the rosy-fingered dawn, and the wine-dark sea had a peculiar fascination. To Chaucer the coming of spring and the spreading of the daisy against the sun were a source of unending delight. Shakespeare worshipped nature with heart and soul; there is nothing in heaven or earth, in sea or air, that has not been touched on by the pen of this creator. After the artificial themes and purely intellectual subjects of the verse of the time of Queen Anne the world turned with gladness and relief to the nature poetry of Thomson, Collins, and Burns, and all that is meant by the literature of romanticism. For Wordsworth the love of nature was a passion. The cataract haunted him; the tall rock, the mountain crest, the lake, and the gloomy woodland were meat and drink to his imagination.

In the growth and development of American poetry nature has been one of the chief subjects of interpretation from the first. In the seventeenth century Mistress Anne Bradstreet introduced notable descriptions of flowers, birds, fields, and woods into her "Contemplations" and "The Four Seasons of the Year," and before the eighteenth century closed Philip Freneau had enriched the world of nature poetry by "The Wild Honeysuckle" and "The Indian Burying Ground," anticipating and preparing the way for such lyrics as Bryant's "To the Fringed Gentian" and "To a Water-Fowl." It is significant that in the earliest poems of Longfellow, who was to become the most representative American man of letters, nature should be the leading theme; "An April Day," "Autumn," "Woods in Winter," "Sunrise on the Hills" are among the first poems which he gave to the world. What makes this the more noteworthy is that, while Bryant is usually regarded as the Ameri-

can poet of nature, Longfellow's special appeal is supposed to be to the domestic affections through the purity, sweetness, and tenderness with which he has depicted the common emotions of the human heart. As a matter of fact Longfellow has written more nature lyrics than any other American poet, and many of the best known nature descriptions in solitary epithets or single lines are from his poems. In the world of modern expression are no more widely known bits of word picture than "the trailing garments of the night," "the cold light of stars," "the forest

primeval," "the trampling surf," "the fenceless fields of air," "with what a glory comes and goes the year." These are indeed household words.

From his birthplace and his early environment in the northern city between the ocean and the pine woods of Maine, Longfellow derived that passion for the forest and the sea which is felt through all his more notable verse. No poet has given a more hauntingly beautiful account of the facts and circumstances that colored his young imagination and shaped his emotional being than Longfellow in "My Lost Youth." Here may be read the secret of that love of the ocean and that ardent passion for the "sheen of the far-surrounding seas." What a fascination for an impressionable boy there must have been in the black wharves and the stately ships, the Spanish sailors from distant lands, the magic and mystery of the sea itself! And it was in the environment of his boyhood home that he first heard the rustling of the forest primeval. The deep shadows of the glades and the breeze in the tree-tops aroused in him that sense of harmony between nature and the soul of man which marks all his later descriptions of forest, field, and sea. So vividly were these recollections of childhood pictured in his memory that in after-years, when his heart wandered back among the dreams of the days that were, he rediscovered his lost boyhood: nothing was forgotten; even the "gleams and glooms that dart across the schoolboy's brain" seemed but the thoughts of yesterday.

His parents, in no less degree than the romantic environment of sea and woodland, were an inspiration to the young poet. He had such parents as a poet should have: the father wise, strong, with a marked religious bent; the mother tender, gentle, with an emotional nature tuned to the finest issues by her knowl-

edge of all that is best and worthiest in imaginative literature. Little wonder that the lad became a poet and an interpreter of the fields, the woods, the dim, dark sea, the light of stars, the beauty and the mystery of childhood. Hence come the light that lies on his early nature poems and the beauty of the lines in "Sunrise on the Hills." To all who have seen the "sun's returning march" and the "clouds all bathed in light," crowning the hill-tops and gleaming on the distant water, these verses will express the feelings and emotions that spring up in the heart at the splendor of such a vision. Here, even in this early poem, may be noted what is characteristic of the nature description in the later and longer works, particularly in "Evangeline" and in "Hiawatha," a tendency to emphasize general rather than particular truths in regard to the external world. The description is not that of a self-conscious or scientifically trained observer, but the imprinting of the seal of a noble and generous personality upon the great elemental aspects of nature.

In the year 1839 the first published volume of Longfellow's poems appeared under the title of "Voices of the Night." Here are found some of the best known verses in the English language, well known because in their simplicity and sincerity they make an appeal where "the mighty thought" of many a grand old master has failed to touch or inspire. In the "Prelude" the poet retires from the busy hum of the city to seek relief and comfort in the stillness and solitude of the forest. It is springtime, and the freshness of the new world cheers the heart and fills the mind with inspiration and hope. How is it that, when the spirit is weary and oppressed, there is a mysterious magic in the woodland that has the power to charm away all sorrow and unhappiness? This secret the poet knew full well, and his verses give the solution of many a difficulty and charm away many a grief from which there might seem no escape. The "Hymn to the Night" is one of the great lyrics of modern literature. This poem, "The Evening Star," and "The Bridge at Midnight" express hauntingly, mysteriously, the beauty and mysticism of the twilight and the dark. The opening verse of the Hymn is indeed a poem in itself, charged in every syllable with vividness and imagination.

Among these early writings are many poems that show Long-

fellow's wholesome love and worship of external nature. Spring, the period of youth and gladness, seems to have appealed strongly to him. The spirit of the season, when all things are new, animates his poetry, yet in the very verses that follow the description of the darting swallows and the budding elms we have the pathetic lines, "It is not always May!", "There are no birds in last year's nest!" This mingling of joy and sorrow betokens the true interpreter, for when we are happiest, tears are not far away.

Was it through constant intercourse with hills and woodlands that Longfellow came to know and love the birds of the meadows and the forests? He is a friend and protector of them all; there are none too small or insignificant to escape his sympathetic notice. He has no favorites, so it seems; but the musical song of one, the brilliant plumage of another, fill him with equal delight and inspiration. He called them all by name, and speaks with peculiar tenderness of the robin and the bluebird, the humble sparrow and the lonely seabirds.

Surely there was never a more earnest appeal in behalf of the birds than that made through the Preceptor's lips in "The Birds of Killingworth." The season is spring, and the blossoming orchards and running brooks proclaim new life and vigor everywhere. Joy and happiness reign in field and sky and everywhere save in the hearts of the foolish inhabitants of the village. They view with horror and dismay this blithest of all seasons, for to them it means the advent of their mortal enemies, the birds. These stolid, narrow-minded villagers seem to symbolize that blinded company of people whose vision is so stunted that it cannot see its own gain. The little that is taken by these

"feathered gleaners" is out of all proportion to the return that is made in their pleasant company, their jubilant songs, and good service rendered in the fields and gardens. But no! To those who merely look for worldly gain such "fine-spun sentiment" can give no surety or trust. The birds, like common "thieves and pillagers," are convicted, sentenced, and put to death. It is a melancholy world that the poet pictures, bereft of the little creatures that fill the land with music and make this dull life a paradise on earth; all nature mourns for the lost children of the wood. No rest or ease is given to the unhappy farmers, for retribution is swift and sudden. The grasshopper

and the caterpillar make havoc of the crops; the hoped-for success has turned out an utter failure. Sadder and wiser men, the people of Killingworth do what they can to make amends for the mad "Slaughter of the Innocents," and early in the following spring numerous cages filled with song birds are brought to the stricken town. The cages are opened; the little prisoners escape, and once more the lonely fields and forests are filled with joyous music and glad hymns of praise. There is a quaint blending of humor and pathos in this little story, and this makes its mission doubly effective.

The "Tales of a Wayside Inn" are varied and differ widely in subject matter and setting, but the narratives have noteworthy touches and expressions taken from the realm of nature. "Paul Revere's Ride" is lit up by the moonrise on the bay, and the fresh breeze of early dawn is felt in the closing lines. In "The Ballad of Carmilhan" are singularly vivid nature descriptions — the sunbeams dancing on the waves, the mysterious setting of the sun behind tall, gloomy mountains, capped with snow, followed by the storm at sea.

Longfellow's passion for the ocean has been referred to above. He has spoken of its splendor and majesty; he has told of its cruelty, its ruthlessness. Two poems that come immediately to mind in this connection are "The Skeleton in Armor" and "The Wreck of the Hesperus." The one represents the wild, dark sea of the far north and the bold Vikings in their huge-prowed ships; the other pictures the angry ocean of winter off the New England coast and the tragedy of the wrecked schooner. In both ballads Longfellow has caught the spirit of his theme; they are graphic, vivid, alive with color and animation.

In Longfellow's longer poems, and particularly in "Evangeline" and "Hiawatha," although engrossed with a powerful theme and characters intensely human, the poet furnishes a nature setting, or background, of singular beauty and, at times, richness. How wonderfully the opening lines of "Evangeline" portray the majesty and mystery of the dim, gray forest, the melancholy fascination of the deep-voiced ocean! The language and expression are like sonorous

music from an organ, rich and full. In the earlier verses of the poem Longfellow has set himself to describe the happy and contented life of the Acadian farmers and

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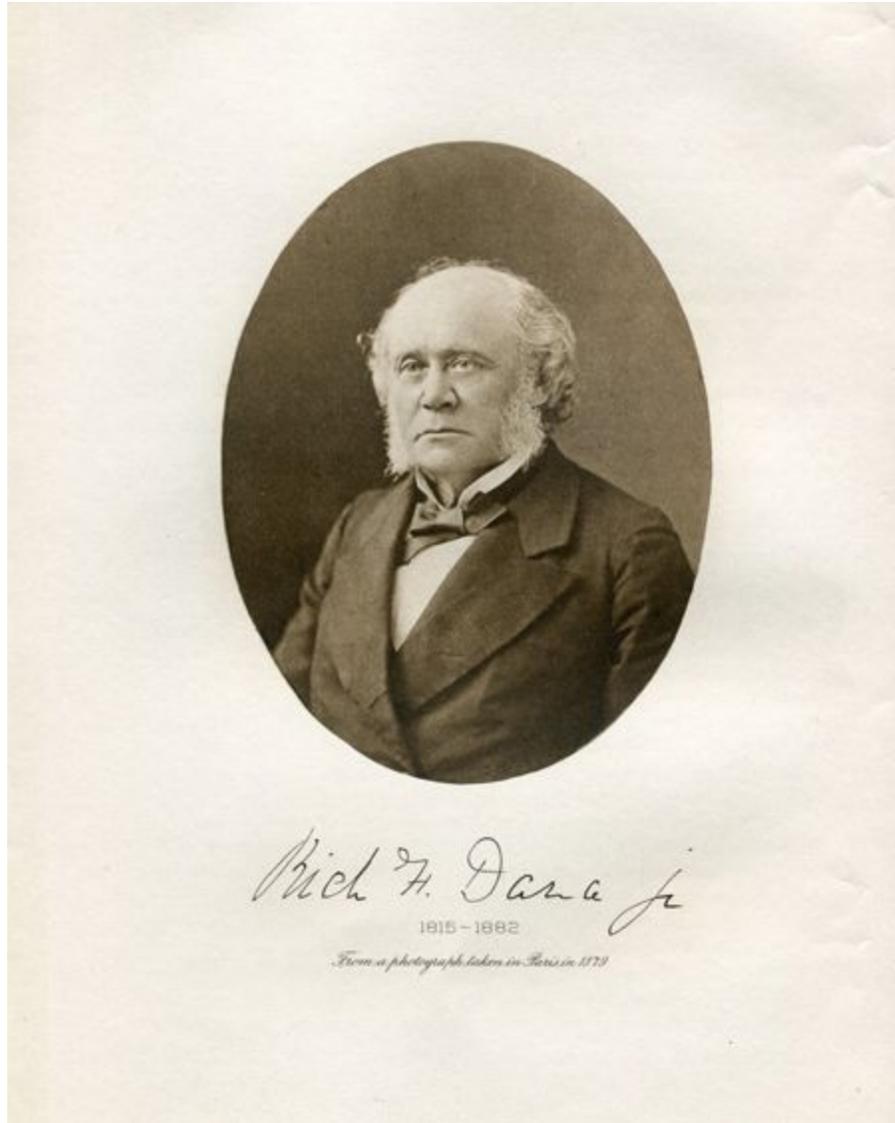
the loveliness of the surrounding country. It is a glorious land of broad flat meadows and good pasturage, fields of salt hay stretching away to the ocean, and, far in the distance, lofty mountains and dark masses of woodland. As the poem proceeds there is unrolled before our eyes, like a vast pageant, an ever-changing panorama of life and color. In telling of the lonely wanderings of Evangeline the poet follows the patient pilgrim down the swift-moving river of the west, the banks of which on either hand are filled with strange sights and brilliant vegetation. Days and nights pass, and the travellers reach the sluggish waters of the broad lagoons, the cypress swamps, and the avenues of tall, dark cedar trees. There is something unspeakably fascinating in the beauty of the southern landscape. Longfellow felt this charm and in these pictures of the radiant fairyland makes his readers feel it too. Intermingled with these wonderful pictures of the golden sunset, "setting water, sky, and forests on fire at a touch," are suggestions of the dewy fragrance and soft wonder of the summer night, the fresh breezes and bright sunlight of the morning. The story of the later wanderings unfolds turbulent rivers, far-reaching stretches of prairie, and vast ranges of snow-clad hills. The closing lines of the poem bear a strange resemblance to those with which it began. There is something almost prophetic in the idea that years have come and gone, people have died and long been forgotten, yet still stands the forest primeval, and the deep-voiced ocean still speaks from its rocky caverns on the shore.

In "Hiawatha" Longfellow has given fresh, beautiful expression to the spontaneous happiness of the outdoor world. It is a poem written for those who love simple, primeval life, who take delight in the innocent, childlike pleasures of primitive conditions. The religious genius of the American Indian worships at the shrine of Nature. Hiawatha is the child of Nature; her creatures are his brothers, her wonders and beauties his daily companions; under the open sky he listens to her music and her teachings. Here more than in any other poem Longfellow has expressed the thought that

To him who in the love of Nature holds

Communion with her visible forms, she speaks A various
language.

Such a study as we have made shows that the almost universal appeal of Longfellow is due in no small measure to the simple but sincere way in which he has dealt with such springs of emotion as starlight, the simple life of the fields and woods, the magic and mystery of the sea. From such elemental sources his power is drawn, the power that brings under a spell the hearts of children and of all who retain the clean, clear vision of youth.



Rich H. Dana, Jr. (1815-1882) From a photograph taken in Paris in 1879,

[reformatted precedes page 123 in printed edition.]

THE THIRTY-FIFTH MEETING

THE THIRTY-FIFTH MEETING OF THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY was a special public meeting¹ held in Sanders Theatre on Wednesday, October 20, 1915, at eight o'clock in the evening, to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Richard Henry Dana.

The order of exercises was as follows:

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS	RT. REV. WILLIAM LAWRENCE
DANA AS A MAN OF LETTERS	PROFESSOR BLISS PERRY
DANA AS AN ANTISLAVERY LEADER	MOORFIELD STOREY, ESQ.
DANA AS A LAWYER AND CITIZEN	HON. JOSEPH H. CHOATE

THE RT. REV. WILLIAM LAWRENCE, Bishop of Massachusetts, presided, having been introduced by Hollis Russell Bailey, chairman of the Committee in charge.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BISHOP LAWRENCE

FELLOW CITIZENS:

WE have met this evening to recognize the centenary of Richard Henry Dana. Can any of us recall a similar meet-

¹ In connection with this meeting there was given, in the Treasure Room of the Harvard College Library, during the week of October 14-21, an exhibition of books, manuscripts, portraits, and objects of personal or historic interest relating to Mr. Dana. This exhibition was open to the public without charge. See Appendix.

ing held in memory of one who was a private citizen and who in his day was not the object of popular applause? Indeed, though a citizen of public spirit and rare devotion to the State, he was defeated in political life and rejected by the Senate for an exalted appointment; though a man of great ability, he did not meet with the success that his earlier years promised.

The fact that Mr. Dana's fellow citizens meet one hundred years after his birth to recall his life suggests that he had qualities which are not tested by popular conceptions of success, that he had elements of genius, ideals, and habits of thought which touch the deeper sentiment of mankind in such a way as to make his influence more permanent than that of the men of his time who were conspicuously successful.

It is that we may recall these ideals and characteristics that we are met to-night. As presiding officer, it is for me to do little more than introduce the speakers. I may, however, be pardoned for saying a few introductory words.

Mr. Dana came of the best and most characteristic New England stock, and he took great satisfaction in that fact. In temperament and ideals he was true to his stock. First, the spirit of liberty and of the equal rights of men before the law were so wrought into the fabric of his character that his soul was afire at any invasion of this principle. When, therefore, a despised black man was about to be carried into bondage, Mr. Dana stood by his side in his defense as naturally as if he had sprung to the defense of his own brother. Again, in his law practice the question of the amount involved or the fee to be received had no interest for him; and his sense of duty was such that he never failed to serve the humblest with the best of his time and thought. This imagination and love of liberty compelled him to press out into the field of international relations in the hope that there

might be built up a system of international comity and justice, which since his day has grown in strength and has won favoring sentiment throughout the world, but which during the past year has been rudely shaken.

Every boy born upon the coast of Massachusetts has in him the fever for salt air and the sea. Hence when in youth he was compelled to leave home on account of trouble with his eyes, he turned instinctively to the sea, and he wrote a narrative which in its simplicity and directness of expression was a fresh product of literature and has become an English classic.

Deeper than any other moving force in the New England character has been the mystic power of religious faith. From every line in Mr. Dana's ancestry there was gathered into him a deep and abiding faith in God and in the revelation of Himself through Christ. His personal religious history was similar to that of many a New Englander. His sentiment revolted at the hard and intellectual conception of the

faith as expressed in the orthodoxy of his youth. His practical and positive temperament was not satisfied with the transcendental religion which expressed itself in vague aspirations after the power that makes for righteousness. Hence he was drawn to the expression of Christian faith as found in the Episcopal Church, the daughter of the Church of England. He liked background in his family history, he liked it in his church. Its simplicity and positiveness of faith supported him, and its liturgy and sacraments comforted and inspired him. Faithful and devoted as a member and officer of the Church, he carried his religion into every detail of his life, — into the slightest duty. He made it also the atmosphere of his home and the support of the members of his family. Prayer and religious conversation were as natural as the converse of children and friends. His religious faith sustained him in days of disappointment and

carried him in serenity through times of physical danger and lifted him to the great heights of chivalry.

When Matthew Arnold told the English people that the Memoirs of General Grant were a great piece of English literature they rubbed their eyes and wondered how it was possible for a man so slightly educated, from their academic point of view, to write a great piece of English literature. General Grant had the subtle faculty of observation and of expressing what he observed in such language that others can see what he saw. Mr. Dana had that same genius, the capacity of observation and of revealing to others in simple language what he saw and thus bringing him beside the reader in the vision which he wished to express. That faculty or genius runs all through "Two Years Before the Mast" as it runs through "Robinson Crusoe."

We have many of us been to a New England funeral in the country, and we have most of us read more or less of Daniel Webster, but if one wants to be carried right into the atmosphere of New England as she was some seventy years ago and to gain a conception of the masterfulness of Daniel Webster, let him read only half a dozen pages of Mr. Dana as he describes the funeral of Daniel Webster at Marshfield. There we seem to enter into the spirit of Massachusetts, into its quaint habits, and there I say we gain a conception of the power of Daniel Webster such as we may not receive from reading volumes descriptive of that power.

Mr. Dana therefore had a literary genius, and it is that we may gain a fuller conception of that literary genius that we are to listen to Professor Bliss Perry on "Dana as a Man of Letters."

RICHARD HENRY DANA AS A MAN OF LETTERS

BLISS PERRY

[Paper Read at Thirty-Fifth Meeting, Celebration of the Richard Henry Dana Centenary]

THE popular impression of Richard Henry Dana is that he was a man of one book. Such impressions are not always infallible, and yet the offhand, instinctive judgment upon which they rest is usually right enough for all practical purposes. In Dana's case the popular verdict is not likely to be reversed. It is one of the ironies of literature that this son of a poet, inheriting so much that was finest in the old New England culture, a pupil of Emerson, trained at Harvard, toiling gallantly in a great profession, a public-spirited citizen of a commonwealth which he served nobly and without much tangible reward, should be chiefly remembered by his record of an enforced holiday in his boyhood — by what he himself called a "parenthesis" in his life.

But the irony, as happens so often with irony, serves to reveal a fundamental law. It explains this author's nature. In that "parenthesis," as in the parenthesis or postscript of many of our private letters, Dana unconsciously expressed himself. His two years as a common sailor offered him the magical human chance, and he took it. There was something in him for which the decorous and conventional life of Boston, in the thirty years preceding the Civil War, allowed no place in its scheme. "Two Years Before the Mast" belongs to the literature of escape. In as true a sense as Thoreau's "Walden" or Parkman's "Oregon Trail" it is a record of an excursion into the uncivilized, the actual; or, as Robert Louis Stevenson puts it, "not the shoddy sham world of cities, clubs and colleges, but the world where men still lead a man's life." Here Dana could truly express himself, although self-expression was one of the last things that he had in mind. He intended a descriptive narrative of objective fact, "to present the life of a common sailor at sea as it really is," and the task was perfectly suited to his simple, earnest nature, to his lucid mind and style, to his self-forgetful interest in men and things that lay beyond the horizon of conventionality.

He was fortunate, then, in the relation of his theme to himself. It was adapted to his powers of observation and description, congenial to his natural tastes and sympathies. The real romance of

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adventure revealed itself gradually to a temperament hitherto chiefly responsive to the note of literary romanticism. Books had prepared the way. Young Dana knew his Spenser and Byron, Wordsworth and Scott. It is characteristic of his generation that he finds Robinson Crusoe's island, on his outward voyage, "the most romantic spot on earth" his eyes had ever seen; that "San Juan is the only romantic spot in California," and that he experienced here a "glow of pleasure at finding that what of poetry and romance I ever had in me had not been entirely deadened by the laborious and frittering life I had led"; that the solitary grave of the English captain at San Pedro "was the only thing in California from which I could ever extract anything like poetry." His heart beats fast when he discovers at San Pedro a volume of Scott's "Pirate," and when he finds at San Diego, at the bottom of a sea chest, Godwin's "Mandeville, a Romance," he drinks delight as from a "spring in a desert land." Very real to him was this romantic sentimentalism, and very characteristic of a bookish boy in the year 1835. But was it true that only in such moods lurked the spirit of poetry? Dana's own narrative answers him with a triumphant negative. The unconscious element of his story has outlasted the self-conscious. How about sending down the royal yard in Monterey harbor, when the "well done" of the mate gave him as much satisfaction as he ever felt at Cambridge on seeing a "*bene*" at the foot of a Latin exercise? How about running the surf at Santa Barbara? Or swinging off a four-hundred-foot cliff, at San Juan, on a pair of halyards, to save a few hides, and being told for his pains: "What a d—d fool you were to risk your life for half-a-dozen hides!" How about furling the ice-covered jib while drenched with the long combers off Cape Horn? To Richard Dana's straightforward mind such things were all in the day's work. They were duties that must be done, and he did them, as he described them, in all simplicity. He told the pedagogic Horace Mann that his book "had life," but he could not then realize that to a later generation, taught by Kipling and Conrad, this very day's work was the essence of romance, while the glimpse of Robinson Crusoe's island and the lonely California grave of the forgotten Englishman were only its accidents, its mere fringe of literary association.

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Another good fortune lay in the obvious framework and sequence of the story. Like Defoe's most famous narrative, it had its natural beginning, its natural series of climaxes, and its due return to the starting-point. No artificial literary plot could be better curved than that outward voyage of the brig *Pilgrim* in August, 1834, the timeless sojourn in the new land of California, then the long beat homeward of the ship *Alert* around the Horn and up past the equator and into Boston harbor in September, 1836. Fact is an artist, though not always the master artist, and in Dana's case fact served him as faithfully as the north star. He made his selections, of course, from the diary of experience, but that instinct for the essential point, which afterward made him a good lawyer, is evident in the orderliness with which he presents the cardinal features of a complex situation. He was not tempted, like some greater writers of the sea, such as Pierre Loti and Conrad, into over-subtlety. He is sometimes, like Kipling, over-technical, but it is due to an honest boyish enthusiasm for the right name of every rope.

Dana was fortunate, above all, in his youthfulness. He wrote at twenty-two. The "parenthesis" did not come, as it comes to many men, even if it comes at all, too late in their life-sentence. "Yet we were young" is the best comment upon the hardships of himself and his companions in California. "Yet we were young"; young enough to "like anything in the way of variety," to feel that the prospect of a change "sets life in motion." Nothing is more touching in Dana's later diaries and correspondence than his belief that this gift of youth, under different circumstances, might still be perennially his. He writes at the age of thirty-nine, after a sailing voyage to the Maine coast: "I believe I was made for the sea and that all my life on shore is a mistake. I was intended by nature for a general roamer and traveller by sea and land, with occasional edits of narratives, and my duties as lawyer, scholar and publicist are all out of the way." Years afterward he writes to his wife from Minnesota: "We ought to have been travellers; had no profession and no home, and roamed over the world together, like two civilized and refined gypsies." "My life has been a failure," he wrote in 1873, "compared with what I might and ought to have done. My great success — my book — was a boy's work, done before I came

to the Bar." His sojourn at Castellamare in May, 1881, a few months before his death, seemed to him "a dream of life." Such confessions as these are the outbreak of an essentially romantic temperament, forced by external circumstances to compete with the persons whom he described perfectly in his first

book as the people who never walk in but one line from their cradle to their grave. Boston was full of such people then, as it is still.

One cannot say whether Dana would have been happier had his desire for a life of romantic travel been granted. Certainly he was denied that other dream of his, equally romantic, equally like certain moods of Chateaubriand, in which Dana, who sighed and wept all day over Charlotte Yonge's "Heir of Redcliffe," desired to give himself "to contemplation, to religious exercises, to nature, to art, to the best of reading and study." This, too, was not to be. He was disappointed, said his law partner, Mr. Parker, in every high ambition of his life. But to dwell upon this phase of his human hunger for the food that is just out of reach is to forget the great good luck of his boyhood, that golden parenthesis of nineteen to twenty-one, to which he chiefly owes to-day the place he holds in human memory.

I am not forgetful, of course, and no one who has read Dana's published work can be unmindful, of the literary excellence of his miscellaneous writings. He was always the master of a clear, direct, and vigorous style, warmed by broad sympathies and sometimes heightened by passionate feeling. His arguments for the reading of the Bible in public schools, on the Judiciary, and on the Rendition of Anthony Burns are notable even in a generation of notable addresses. The fine irony of his attack upon Webster in the imaginary "Great Gravitation Meeting," the acute perception and masculine force of his "Grasp of War" speech, his exhaustive "Note on the Monroe Doctrine," his ingenious though unsuccessful argument before the Halifax Fishery Commission, in which he describes the men of Gloucester as vividly as Burke, three quarters of a century before, had described the deep-sea fishermen of the Atlantic — these are characteristic examples of his learning and eloquence. His delightful narrative of a brief journey "To Cuba and Back" exhibits his dispassionate grasp of complicated political and social conditions, the free play of an acute and orderly intelligence. To those

who infer that Dana's harassed and overburdened mature life was without gleams of imagination, let me quote one sentence from his eulogy of Rufus Choate before the Suffolk bar, that bar that had listened, not many years before, to Choate's own eulogy of Webster:

"Sir, I speak for myself, — I have no right to speak for others, — but I can truly say, without any exaggeration, taking for the moment a simile from that element which he loved as much as I love it, though it rose against his life at last, — that in his presence I felt like the master of a small coasting

vessel, that hugs the shore, that has run up under the lee to speak to a great homeward-bound Indiaman, freighted with silks and precious stones, spices and costly fabrics, with sky-sails and studding-sails spread to the breeze, with the nation's flag at her mast-head, navigated by the mysterious science of the fixed stars, and not unprepared with weapons of defence, her decks peopled with men in strange costumes, speaking of strange climes and distant lands. . . ."

Such writing lingers in the memory, though it be only the memory of a few. But for one American who has read Dana's "Speeches in Stirring Times" there are thousands throughout the English-speaking world who have shared with the boyish Dana his pleasure in the "perfect silence of the sea" and "the early breaking of day on the wide ocean," his awe at "the cold and angry skies" and "long heavy ugly seas" off the Cape, who have seen with him the "malignant" brightness of the lightning in the tropical storm, the yellow California sunshine and the gray California fog, and the slow, stately motion of the groaning Antarctic icebergs with the whirling snow about their summits. Once, on the homeward voyage, there came to him an experience thus described:

"One night, while we were in these tropics, I went out to the end of the flying-jib boom, upon some duty, and, having finished it, turned round, and lay over the boom for a long time, admiring the beauty of the sight before me. Being so far out from the deck, I could look at the ship, as at a separate vessel; — and, there rose up from the water, supported only by the small black hull, a pyramid of canvas, spreading out far beyond the hull, and towering up almost, as it seemed in the indistinct night air, to the clouds. The sea was as still as an inland lake; the light trade wind was gently and steadily breathing from aster ; the dark blue sky was studded with the tropical stars; there was no sound

but the rippling of the water under the stem; and the sails were spread out, wide and high; the two lower studding-sails stretching, on each side, far beyond the deck; the top-mast studding sails, like wings to the top-sails; the top-gallant studding-sails spreading fearlessly out above them; still higher, the two royal studding-sails, looking like two kites flying from the same string; and highest of all, the little sky-sail, the apex of the pyramid, seeming actually to touch the stars, and to be out of reach of human hand. So quiet, too, was the sea, and so steady the breeze, that if these sails had been sculptured marble, they could not have been more motionless. Not a ripple upon the surface of the canvas; not even a quivering of the extreme edges of the sail — so perfectly were they distended by the breeze. I was so lost in the sight, that I forgot the presence of the man who came out with me, until he said, (for he too, rough old man-of-war's man as he was, had been gazing at the show) half to himself, still looking at the marble sails — How quietly they do their work!"

There, at least, is the magical moment, and what matters it whether the moment comes early or late in a writer's life? It is all the same, said Marcus Aurelius, whether a man looks on these things three years or a hundred. No, it is not quite the same; surely that man is to be envied who has seen the vision of beauty and has had the felicity of recording it, in the days of his youth.

BISHOP LAWRENCE. One of the greatest tests of moral courage is in the readiness of a man of high social position to throw away his position for a cause. It called for great courage in the early fifties to be an antislavery leader, but at that time the antislavery people, most of them, had very little social position. They were most of them unknown men and women. Mr. Dana took great satisfaction in his descent and in his social position. Therefore when he entered into the ranks of the antislavery leaders he showed exceptional moral courage, — for in those days it meant ostracism from many whose company he counted the dearest and whose regard he highly esteemed. Hence when Mr. Dana entered the list of antislavery leaders he not only risked, and to a certain degree threw away, his social position, but he at the same time

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contributed to the cause of the antislavery advocates something which was of great value to them in bringing their cause before the people. It is the story of Mr. Dana as an antislavery leader that Mr. Moorfield Storey will tell us this evening.

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DANA AS AN ANTISLAVERY LEADER

MOORFIELD STOREY

[Presented at Thirty-Fifth Meeting: Celebration of the Richard Henry Dana Centenary]

WE are wont to speak of the years when our Fathers were struggling for independence as "the times that tried men's souls," but such times are not peculiar to any generation, and the sons have endured trials quite as severe as those which tested the manhood of their sires. The leaders of the Revolution

had behind them all their friends and neighbors except a small minority. They had the solace of popularity. During the four years of civil war our souls were tried and our hearts were very sore, for we knew that the future of our country and the freedom of a race were at stake, and our hopes rose and fell as the varying fortunes of the war now discouraged and now cheered us. But the people on each side were substantially united and felt that they won or lost with the whole community in which they lived. We had at least that company which "misery loves."

So to-day in the great struggle for civilization and freedom which desolates Europe, every soldier feels that behind him and beside him are his fellow countrymen, all standing together and fighting for everything that men hold dear. It is far easier to fight with so great a host than to stand with truth on the scaffold and face the opposition not only of the crowd, but of friends whom we love and respect. It takes more courage to lead a forlorn hope than to charge with a triumphant army.

The souls of the men who began the war against human slavery were put to the supreme test of courage and endurance. No popular sympathy upheld their hands or cheered their efforts. Strange as it seems to us, only fifty years since Richmond fell, the public opinion of the United States before the civil war, supported human slavery, was blind to its atrocities, and regarded its opponents as

enemies of society. To them the avenues which lead to worldly success were closed. The great business interests of the country, the great political parties, the church, the universities, the leaders of society, the men to whom their fellow citizens looked for guidance frowned upon the advocates of human freedom, while the mobs which murdered Lovejoy and dragged Garrison through the streets of Boston only showed to what personal peril the anti-slavery men were exposed.

Mr. Emerson in an unpublished diary states the situation in graphic language:

"'Tis against the plain interest of young men to allow freedom. Young man! the poor Kansas settlers give no elegant suppers, no Saturday dinners, no private box have they at the opera. If you vote to garrote them, and stand by Missouri and the Union, you can just as well praise the Kansas of a thousand years ago, namely Marathon: talk just as glibly of Milton and the Puritans. You can edit Landor: you can, like Guizot and Sparks, write eulogies of Washington. Judges, bank presidents, railroad men, men of fashion, lawyers universally, all take the side of slavery. "What a poor blind devil are you to break your shins for a bit of moonshine against the goodwill of the whole community. 'Meanness,' do you say? Yes, but when meanness is in such good company, when the university and the faculty of law and of

medicine and of divinity itself are infinitely mean, who knows which is meanness? What a fool, when the whole world has lost its wits, to be the only sane man."

Is it not strange that in the land of the free, — the hope of the oppressed, among a people brought up to believe that "all men are created equal" and who professed to be Christians, a system so truly described as "the sum of all the villainies" should be approved by men of light and leading ? When as a junior in Harvard College I walked over the Blue Hills on the day that we heard of Lee's surrender, I remember saying to my companion: "It is difficult even now to believe that slavery ever existed in this country," and I have never since ceased to wonder at the state of feeling here in Massachusetts between 1845 and 1860, for she was "kneelin' with the rest."

In 1845 Mr. Dana was only thirty years old. He had been married for four years and had children. He was dependent on his

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earnings, but his social connections were of the best, his reputation for ability was established, and his professional success seemed assured. He was conservative by nature, and had no sympathy with the abolition movement, as is shown by the following entry in his diary made in June, 1843, after seeing something of the proceedings in "the anti-slavery convention."

"The elements of which the convention was composed are dreadful. Heated, narrow-minded, self-willed, excited, unchristian, radical energies set to work upon a cause which is good, if rightly managed, but which they have made a hotbed for forcing into growth the most dangerous doctrines to both church and state. They are nearly all at the extreme of radicalism, socialism and infidelity."

Yet he was a Free Soiler, and in a letter to Daniel Lord of New York he gave his reasons for his faith. From this letter I quote:

"1. I am a Free Soiler by inheritance. I am the son and grandson of Federalists. The northern Federalists were decided Free Soilers. The exclusion of slavery from the Northwest territory is owing to them. In New England they opposed the Missouri compromise to the last. The yielding to the South on that point in 1820, the parent of so much evil, was by the Democrats. . . .

"2. I am a Free Soiler by education. I was educated a Whig. The Whig party of New England has been a decided Anti-slavery and Free Soil party up to and through the contest of 1848. I will agree to adopt no

positions on the slave question, or any great matter, for which I cannot vouch the unanimous or all but unanimous resolves of the Whig legislatures and conventions of Massachusetts. . . .

"3. My conservatism leads me to it. There is a compound of selfishness and cowardice which often takes to itself the honored name of Conservatism. That false conservatism I call Hunkerism. Now, hunkerism, of all names and sections, Whig or Democratic, making material *prosperity and ease* its pole star, will do nothing and risk nothing for a moral principle. But not so conservatism. Conservatism sometimes requires a risking or sacrificing of material advantages. Radicalism, also, will do nothing to resist the growth of slavery, because that is purely an act of justice to others. It is not *our freedom* that is at stake. If it were, the Tammany Hall mob would be on our side and beyond us. But in a case for liberal, comprehensive justice to others, with only a remote and chiefly moral advantage, conservatism is more reliable than radicalism. . . ."

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He stated his position publicly on taking the chair at a Free Soil meeting in July, 1848, after the antislavery agitation had become intense. He then said:

"I am a Whig, a Whig of the old school: I may say, without affectation, a highly conservative Whig. ... I am in favor of supporting all the compromises of the Constitution in good faith, as well as in profession.

"Why then am I here? I understand this to be no meeting for transcendental purposes, or abolition purposes, or politico-moral reform. . . . The 'subject of our story' is simply this. Massachusetts has deliberately taken a position in favor of excluding slavery from new territories, leaving each state now in the Union to manage its own slavery. . . . The Convention at Springfield last autumn unanimously passed the resolution I hold in my hand:

"*Resolved*, That if the War shall be prosecuted to the final subjugation and dismemberment of Mexico, the Whigs of Massachusetts now declare, and put this declaration of their purpose on record, that Massachusetts will never consent that American territory, however acquired, shall become a part of the American Union, unless on the unalterable condition that 'there shall be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude therein, otherwise than in the punishment of crime.' Now, we are here because we intend to adhere to this resolution."

The Whig leaders having made it apparent by their silence as well as by their speeches for General Taylor, the Whig candidate for President, that they either did not "think the Free Soil question of

consequence enough to speak upon," or that they did not feel at liberty to speak upon it, Dana refused to follow them.

Stated briefly, his position was that slavery was so great an evil that it could not be tolerated in territories where it did not exist, but that under the Constitution we could not interfere with it in the states where it was already established. This was the platform on which the Republican party was founded and upon which it made the contests in 1856 which resulted in the defeat of Fremont, and in 1860, when its victory made Abraham Lincoln president. In 1848, however, there were few who were ready to accept this doctrine. Mr. Dana was one of the few who left the Whig party and attended the Free Soil convention at Buffalo which nominated Van Buren and Adams. Into this independent movement he

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threw himself with all his might; and while the result of the effort, measured by the votes cast at the election, was insignificant, nevertheless it sounded the knell of the Whig party and sowed the seed from which the Republican party was so soon to spring. Its seeming defeat was really a glorious victory. The men who met in Buffalo made the antislavery movement practical, and began the campaign which ended in the emancipation proclamation and in Appomattox.

Throughout this struggle Dana stood firmly with the Free Soilers and Republicans, but he supported them as a citizen and not as a politician, though generally in close touch with the Republican leaders. A brilliant political career was open to him, his abilities fitted him to lead, and his inclination prompted him to enter political life, but on the other hand the demands of his family made him stick to his profession, and in 1852, when he was asked to preside at the meeting held in Faneuil Hall to ratify the Free Soil nominations, he made his choice and refused, but his diary records his difficulty in reaching his conclusion:

"Never more distressed in my life to make a decision. Talked with Adams, Wilson and others. All wanted me to speak. Very reluctantly and quite unsatisfied determined to decline. Did so. I do not know that I ever so much regretted the want of property to enable me to do a great public duty."

"His poverty but not his will" declined, and the community lost the services of an able, brave, and sincere man whose presence in the public councils would have been invaluable during the great struggle which was then impending.

As I have said, every instinct of this conservative lawyer and churchman, this believer in constitution and law, made him a supporter of existing institutions and an opponent of agitators and fanatics; but when Texas had been annexed and the slave owners, growing more arrogant, passed the Fugitive Slave law, he rose to the emergency. This law permitted a man to swear before any obscure magistrate in a slave state that another man was his slave, and then required the marshals and commissioners of the United States, without considering whether this *ex parte* affidavit was true, to arrest the alleged slave and deliver him to the claimant on proof

only that the person arrested was the person mentioned in the affidavit, giving the commissioner if he remanded the slave a fee of ten dollars, and if he decided against the claimant a fee of only five, — a small bribe, you will say, but this was the day of small things, and the men who framed the law thought the difference worth making. By express provision of the law the testimony of the alleged fugitive could not be admitted, but, in the case of Anthony Burns, his casual replies to questions asked by the claimant after his arrest were admitted against him to establish his identity. His word could be taken to keep him a slave, but his oath would not avail to make him free. Had any one under such a law sought to take another's horse the community would have risen in arms against it, but when it was used to deprive a man and his descendants forever of freedom, the American people as a whole approved.

There were men who could not submit to such a travesty of law, men in whose hearts and minds the spirit of Anglo-Saxon freedom was too deeply rooted, and among them Mr. Dana was a leader. His opportunity came when a negro living in Boston as Frederick Jenkins was arrested as a fugitive slave under the name of Shadrach, and Mr. Dana in his diary states what followed:

"While in my office at about 10:30 Mr. Charles Davis, Parker and others came in and told me that the marshal had a fugitive slave in, custody in the United States court room before Mr. George T. Curtis as commissioner. I went immediately over to the Court House."

He did not wait for a summons, but without hesitation volunteered to defend the unfortunate negro against the power of the United States, a step which affected his whole future, as he was soon to realize.

He was accepted by Jenkins as his counsel, and at once "prepared a writ of 'de homine replegiando' and a petition for a *habeas corpus* addressed to Chief Justice Shaw." Quoting again from Mr. Dana's diary:

"With this petition I called on the Chief Justice and stated to him that it was a case of an alleged fugitive slave, and that our object was to test the constitutional power of the commissioner to issue a warrant. The Chief Justice read the petition and said in a most ungracious manner, 'This won't do. I can't do anything on this,' and laid it upon the table and turned away to engage in something else."

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Dana persisted and forced the Chief Justice from one objection to another, and as we read them we share Dana's opinion that they were "frivolous and invalid"; but finding the judge determined not to grant the writ, he withdrew to consider what further steps to take. Judge Metcalf, a man little inclined to speak, was present at Dana's interview with Judge Shaw, "and expressed himself very much disturbed by the conduct of the chief," and it is melancholy to think that the Chief Justice of Massachusetts should make every attempt to evade his duty in a case of such vital importance. While Dana was considering the situation, Jenkins or Shadrach was rescued, and so the case ended.

From that time on, to quote his own words, he had "the privilege of being counsel for every fugitive slave and for most of those who were indicted for rescue," and he discharged his duty as counsel with unflinching courage, great ability, and in most cases with success. It is impossible for us now to realize against what obstacles and at what a sacrifice he did this work.

When Sims, the next alleged fugitive slave, was arrested, "Mr. Sewall applied to the Supreme Court for a *habeas corpus*, and it was refused without argument. After it was refused Mr. Sewall asked leave to address the court in favor of the petition, and was refused." This was no pettifogger seeking to raise a frivolous question, but an eminent member of the bar representing all that was best in Massachusetts, of ancient descent and singularly high character, whom the court refused even to hear on a great question of human freedom. No wonder that during the following Saturday and Sunday leading lawyers like Charles G. Loring and Franklin Dexter spoke privately to the court, and that on their urgency an intimation was given that argument would be heard. Accordingly on the next day, without preparation, Mr. Dana addressed the court, and Mr. Rantoul followed, and within a few hours the court refused the writ. Such proceedings make us hesitate to speak of the "good old times," but they lend force to every argument against an elective judiciary or the recall of decisions or judges,

since they prove that even a magistrate like Chief Justice Shaw could not rise above the political feeling of his time. This was a single instance of weakness, a single blot on a great judicial career. How much worse would our conditions be if, as a rule, a seat on the

bench could be obtained or held only by adopting the political views of the popular majority for the moment!

The men whom Dana served belonged to the weakest class in the world. They had neither votes, influence, nor property, nor even the rights of human beings. They could give him no compensation for his services, and when it was offered by others he returned it in a letter from which I quote the following:

"They [the donors] give me more credit than I am willing to receive. The good fortune which is said to attend early rising made me one of the first of the members of the bar, if not the first, to hear that there was a man in custody as a slave in the court room. To render myself at once on the spot and to offer my professional services to him and to those who were coming forward as his friends was an act I trust natural to me, and requiring no effort or sacrifice. ... I have done so in the cause of alleged slaves in Boston heretofore, and so have others, and I hope the members of the bar in Massachusetts will never fail to be ready to render this service gratuitously to the cause of humanity and freedom. A portion of my time and the application of such influence and ability as I may possess is the only contribution I have to make. . . .

"Besides my own feeling in the matter, which would be conclusive with me, I would not have the force of the precedent, which has been set in the trials for freedom in Massachusetts thus far, impaired in the least for the honor of my profession and the welfare of those in peril."

These are words which it is pleasant to read in these days.

His course exposed him to serious personal danger. On the evening of the very day when Anthony Burns was carried back to slavery through the sullen streets of Boston, Dana was attacked on his way home by a ruffian hired to assault him, and received a blow which, had it fallen a very little to the right or left, would have blinded and perhaps killed him. The history of the attack and the capture and conviction of his assailant is a very interesting story, unhappily too long to be related here.

Having nothing to expect from his clients or their friends, he had on the other hand to face not only the frowns of the court and the hostility of society, but, as Mr. Adams says: "From the professional

point of view this open and conscientious adhesion to the unpopular side affected Dana much more. . . . Nearly all the wealth and the moneyed institutions of Boston were controlled by

the conservatives, and among the moneyed institutions were the marine insurance companies. The ship-owners and merchants were Whigs almost to a man. It is, therefore, safely within the mark to say that Dana's political course between 1848 and 1860 not only retarded his professional advancement, but seriously impaired his income. It kept the rich clients from his office. He was the counsel of the sailor and the slave, — persistent, courageous, hard-fighting, skilful, but still the advocate of the poor and the unpopular. In the mind of wealthy and respectable Boston almost anyone was to be preferred to him — the Free Soil lawyer, the counsel for the fugitive slave, alert, indomitable, always on hand. The Boston *Advertiser* even published an article signed by 'The Son of a Merchant' calling on all merchants to withdraw their business from Mr. Dana and to proclaim non-intercourse. It is impossible to say how many clients were prevented from going to Dana during his years of active practice by considerations of this sort; but the number was unquestionably large, and the interests they represented larger still. Indeed, brilliant as was his career at the bar, he never had what would be considered a lucrative practice; and that he did not have such a practice was due to prejudice connected with his early political associations. He too suffered for his advocacy of the poor and the oppressed. . . . Up to 1848 he was on exactly the right path,— the path to distinctive professional eminence. Had he adhered to it, he not improbably would at least have attained, had he so desired, that foremost place in the judiciary of Massachusetts once held by his grandfather. Most assuredly he would have risen to the front rank of his profession as a jurist of national fame."

His partner, Francis E. Parker, wrote after Mr. Dana's death:

"Baffled as he had been for more than twenty years, disappointed in every high ambition of his life, fallen in evil times and evil tongues, how bravely he kept his courage!"

It is true that he won neither great wealth nor high office, and that in his own commonwealth he saw many win both who were in no way superior to him in ability or character, like his arch-enemy Benjamin F. Butler; but "the wise years decide." Weighed in the true scales, could any fortune, however large, or any office,

however high, — could anything that he won for himself outbalance the unselfish service which he rendered to others? Is self-sacrifice failure? Shall we measure success by what a man gets or by what he gives? Shall we forget the immortal words, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren ye have done it unto me?"

Let us rather hold him up to the generous youth of this country as an example of the highest success, and say with Mr. Adams: "His connection with those cases was the one great professional and political act of his life. It was simply superb. There is nothing fairer or nobler in the long, rich archives of the law; and the man who holds that record in his hand may stand with head erect at the bar of final judgment itself."

BISHOP LAWRENCE. No son of Harvard is more welcome than Mr. Choate. His loyalty to Harvard is expressed in a characteristic remark some years ago when he said, "When in London if I heard the name of any young man rising to distinction in America, no matter what part of America, I always took up the Quinquennial and looked to see in what year he graduated."

We have just heard the eulogy of Rufus Choate by Mr. Dana, and we can be confident that if Mr. Dana could speak he would be much gratified to know that his position as a lawyer and a jurist was to be presented by Joseph Choate.

DANA AS A LAWYER AND A CITIZEN

JOSEPH H. CHOATE

[Presented at Thirty-Fifth Meeting: Celebration of the Richard Henry Dana Centenary]

I REGARDED it as a great honor to be asked to prepare a paper about Richard H. Dana, as a lawyer and citizen, for the celebration of the centenary of his birth.

He has been dead for thirty-four years, and sleeps in the old Protestant cemetery at Rome in company with Shelley and Keats in a land which he loved to visit and where his closing years were spent.

At such a distance of time the professional life and work of any lawyer, however distinguished, ceases to be of general interest unless connected with events which have become historical and of surpassing human interest. Fortunately for Mr. Dana, his active professional and public life of twenty-five years embraced the period of the Civil War and the thrilling events which preceded and followed it, and he was able to render signal services to the state and the nation which ought never to be forgotten.

The unusual fame which he had acquired as a very young man by the publication of "Two Years Before the Mast," which still reads like a romance and a companion-piece to "Robinson Crusoe," and the publication of the "Seaman's Friend," which naturally followed it, necessarily brought him a sort of maritime practice when he was admitted to the bar and opened a law office in 1841 at the age of twenty-six.

He had just married, was without independent means, and had every incentive, as he had abundant ability, to take a leading place in the profession for which his keen intelligence, his habits of profound thought, and his soaring ambition naturally fitted him. There was another thing which doubtless stimulated his hope and desire for the rapid advance in professional and public affairs, which might well have been expected from his brilliant talents and his undisputed ability. He was justly proud of his distinguished lineage, which ran back into colonial days. Several of his direct ancestors, whose names can be found in the Harvard Catalogue, had taken part in the public life of New England. His grandfather, Francis Dana, had been a delegate from Massachusetts to the Continental Congress, had signed the Articles of Confederation, had been appointed minister to Russia during the Revolutionary War, and after the adoption of the Constitution was for fifteen years Chief Justice of Massachusetts. There were, also, in the maternal line of his ancestry two colonial governors and a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

It cannot be denied, however, that he had a certain fastidiousness of manner which kept him aloof from the ordinary run of men. He had a natural liking for the best company, which he always frequented, and no desire to cultivate miscellaneous acquaintances, none of the hail-fellow-well-met to everybody, which naturally

tends to promote a young man's rapid advancement in the profession or in public life. But for all that he had a genuine enthusiasm for popular liberty and equality under the law, and an abiding faith in government of the people, by the people, and for the people, as it was advocated by Lincoln.

I doubt, too, whether he had that all-absorbing love of the law which is necessary to a highly sustained professional career. He loved to travel, and was particularly fond of the society of superior men and women. He evidently had a strong liking for public life, and an ambition for high office, which he was admirably qualified to fill, so that he followed the law rather as a means of livelihood than as an exalted vocation to which he could devote all his strong and manly qualities, and strive for success in it as though there were no other object worth living for.

His personal devotion to Washington Allston, who had married his father's sister, was strikingly characteristic, and I think he derived from Allston some of his habits of thought and of action.

Allston, besides being a great artist, was a man of rare and delicate and sensitive personality, quite likely to impress strongly a high-toned youth like Dana.

The latter says of him in his Journal: "He says that if things go on as they promise now that 'in eighty years there will not be a gentleman left in the country.' He says that the manners of gentility, its courtesies, its deferences, and graces are passing away from among us. Whether they pass away or no, he is a good specimen of them. Born of a distinguished family in Carolina, and educated in the feelings and habits of a gentleman, with a noble nature, a beautiful countenance, and a graceful person, what else could he be?"

And on the occasion of Allston's sudden death, he takes leave of him in these words: "The exquisite moral sense, the true spirituality, the kindliness and courtesy of heart as well as of manner, the corresponding external elegance, the elevation above the world and the men and things of it, where have these ever been so combined before?" And the same question might well be asked about Mr. Dana.

His own early and even precocious literary success had something, I think, to do with shaping his subsequent life. It gave

him an easy footing in the society and friendship of the best men, such as Mr. Webster, Judge Story, George Ticknor, Charles Francis Adams, Franklin Dexter, Charles Sumner, George S. Hillard, and others who were the leaders of New England life, and he stood well with them all. Indeed, literature must have been his first love, which was evinced by his signal success in that direction even before he came of age, and by his devotion in later years to the company of those choice and kindred spirits and men of letters who composed the famous Saturday Club.

Mr. Horace Mann he did not altogether like; and no wonder, for there could hardly be two more opposite natures than theirs. When Mann was at the head of the Board of Education, he proposed to Mr. Dana that the Board of Education should publish his "Two Years Before the Mast" if he would practically rewrite it to suit Mr. Mann's practical ideas, and his account of their interview at which the matter was discussed is most amusing. It ended in Mr. Dana positively refusing to make any substantial changes in the book, and Mr. Mann being contented with nothing less than changes which would entirely destroy its character.

Too strenuous labor, after he reached the age of forty-five, seems frequently to have overtaxed Mr. Dana's strength. Up to that time he had a remarkable buoyancy and vigor which had been splendidly fortified by his two years at sea. A weakness of the eyes had compelled him to take the voyage of which his book is the record, out of the very heart of his college life, coming back to graduate with a class two years later than that which he had entered. From the beginning to the end of his professional life, whatever his hands found to do he did it with his might. His attention to details was extraordinary, and thus he was always in danger of overwork, which compelled him to take frequent vacations to counteract that danger.

There was one great hero with whom these vacation rambles brought him into close and interesting contact, and that was John Brown, not yet John Brown of Ossawatimie, but a plain and rugged farmer of North Elba in the Adirondacks, where he ran an active branch of the famous underground railroad, over which he was constantly conducting fugitive slaves to freedom.

More than twenty years afterward Dana wrote an account of it

for the *Atlantic Monthly*, and it is pleasant to read of Mr. Dana, fastidious though he was, sitting down to dinner with Mr. Brown and "his unlimited family of children, from a cheerful, nice healthy woman of twenty or so and a full-sized, red-haired son, who seemed to be foreman of the farm, through every grade of boy and girl to a couple who could hardly speak plain," and among them two fugitive negroes whom he had just brought in and whom he introduced to Mr. Dana as *Mr. Jefferson* and *Mrs. Wait*, as persons of entire social equality.

Little did he think, as he sat at that rude feast of "Ruth's best bread, butter, and corn cakes, with some meat and tea," that in a few years the rugged farmer, who sat at the head of the table and entertained him so cordially, would have become the great martyr of freedom, so that his name and his spirit would lead the embattled hosts of America to the final triumph of liberty and union!

Mr. Dana's first venture in politics, in his thirty-third year, in 1848, marked clearly his independence of spirit, his love of the right, and determination to maintain it at whatever cost, and his clear foresight into the political future. He had, like almost all Massachusetts boys, grown up as a disciple of Mr. Webster. He hated the Abolitionists who were altogether too unconventional for him, but he made his debut in political life as chairman of the Free Soil meeting at the Tremont Temple. He declared: "I am a Free Soiler, because I am (who should not say so) of the stock of the old northern gentry, and have a particular dislike to any subserviency, or even appearance of subserviency, on the part of our people to the slaveholding oligarchy. I was disgusted with it in college and at the law school, and have been since, in society and politics. The spindles and day-books are against us just now, for Free Soilism goes to the wrong side of the ledger. The blood, the letters, and the people are our chief reliance."

It was a bold step for a young lawyer and statesman to come out in this way in 1848 in Boston, where Webster was still lord of the ascendant and where all the best people, with whom Dana had always been associated, were his devoted followers, and where there was a strong affiliation, as Charles Sumner put it, "between the lords of the lash and the lords of the loom." But Dana was not dismayed. He went to the Buffalo convention as a delegate

and came back to advocate the election of Martin Van Buren for President and Charles Francis Adams for Vice-President, and from August to November he laid aside his law practice and devoted himself to

making speeches for this seemingly hopeless cause, which he had the foresight to see would result by and by in the collapse of the Whig party and the prevention of the further extension of slavery. From this time forward he was generally recognized as one of the most brilliant and promising antislavery men of the country, rather to the horror and disgust of many of his old associates; and some of his social relations that had been of the warmest and closest character were broken off.

The wealth of Boston, its merchants and manufacturers and shipowners, were against him, and his success as a lawyer, which had been good at the start, must have been seriously interfered with; but little did he care for that, for he knew he was right and meant to stick to it, and presently, by the very reason of his political secession, his great opportunity came in the fugitive slave cases, which enabled him as a lawyer to render memorable service to the good of mankind.

I think myself that when the first attempts to enforce the fugitive slave law of 1850 were made in Boston, the great majority of the educated people, and, indeed, of all the people of Massachusetts, would have preferred that the enforcement of the odious law should be quietly submitted to without any demonstration against it. The compromise measures of 1850, of which that law was a part, had been accepted, strangely enough, as a finality. They had been advocated by Mr. Webster, Mr. Clay, and Mr. Calhoun, all of them already old men, who had desired nothing so much as that the slavery question should be settled for once and forever, while they were still upon the political stage. They believed that the fugitive slave law was practically guaranteed by the Constitution, and that attempts to enforce it would result in no serious harm. In this, as the result showed, they proved to be blind leaders of the blind; but the people of Massachusetts generally were still inclined to follow their lead. But not so with Mr. Dana and Charles Sumner and Robert Rantoul. They appear to have recognized the binding force of the constitutional provision, that "no person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into

another state, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due"; but they believed also that this did not dispense with essential safeguards for the protection of persons involved, and especially that they were entitled to a trial by jury and to such other protection

as might be afforded to them by legislative provisions of the states which would not be in conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

So when the first seizure under the odious law was made by the arrest of Shadrach in Boston on the 15th of February, 1851, Mr. Dana, having heard of it, instantly repaired to the Court House, and, offering his services to the fugitive, prepared and presented to Chief Justice Shaw a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in his behalf. But the learned Chief Justice was not inclined to interfere, and while Mr. Dana was considering going before another judge, a mob of negroes invaded the Court House and rescued the prisoner and enabled him to make his way to freedom. The arrest and the rescue and the attack upon the Court House made a tremendous sensation, and the federal authorities made strenuous efforts to punish somebody for the escape of the prisoner.

Among others they made a wholly unwarranted attack upon Mr. Charles G. Davis, who had assisted Mr. Dana in the proposed defense of Shadrach, charging him with aiding and abetting in the escape of the fugitive slave, with which he had no more to do than the man in the moon; but his trial before the United States commissioner occupied four days, and he was ably defended by Mr. Dana, whose argument in his defense is a model of forensic eloquence, a perfect gem; and Mr. Davis was discharged by the commissioner, who found no case against him.

In the meantime, Mr. Dana and Mr. Sumner were busily employed in drawing up laws to meet what they regarded as the dangers and outrages of the Fugitive Slave Bill, at the request of a committee of the legislature.

On the 7th of April in the same year another fugitive slave, Sims, was arrested by the marshal and his posse and locked up in the Court House, which was guarded by a huge force of policemen, and a chain was stretched entirely around it, so that everyone that

entered it, including the judges of the Supreme Court and parties having business before that tribunal, must go under the chain. Mr. Rantoul and Mr. Dana appeared in the Supreme Court and moved again for a writ of habeas corpus, which was promptly denied, the Chief Justice giving the opinion of the court refusing the writ. The opinion held that "the only question was whether the Commissioner could constitutionally act: — that the act of 1793 gave the same powers to magistrates which this act gives to Commissioners, and was acquiesced in for more than fifty years, and recognized, or at least was

not decided to be unconstitutional by any court. So the court held that the point must be considered as settled by lapse of time, acquiescence, and recognition." And again Mr. Sumner and Mr. Dana went before a federal judge and made an ineffectual effort for release of the fugitive, and the next day, as Mr. Dana relates, between four and five o'clock in the morning "the poor fellow, with tears in his eyes, was marched on board a vessel, escorted by a hundred or more of the city police under orders of the United States marshal, armed with swords and pistols, and in a few minutes she sailed down the harbor."

In connection with this case it is pleasant always to remember that Judge Devens, who was the marshal on the occasion and had such an unpleasant duty to perform, afterward, when he became Attorney General of the United States in 1877, employed Sims as a messenger in the Department of Justice, which position he held for several years while Devens remained in office.

But one startling and immediate result of these two cases was the election, within a fortnight after the rendition of Sims, of Charles Sumner as United States Senator to fill the seat which Mr. Webster had occupied. Meanwhile Mr. Dana continued for several months the defense of the rescue cases, as they were called, and nobody that he defended was ever convicted.

One of the most singular of these cases was that of Elizur Wright, the celebrated journalist and linguist. He was tried for complicity in the rescue of Shadrach, and as he was absolutely innocent, he refused to have any counsel, but defended himself. The jury disagreed, standing eleven for conviction and one for acquittal, but on a new trial he was acquitted, being defended this time by Mr. Dana, who says that Wright was entirely clear of all connection

with the rescue in fact, although he was delighted with the result. The result of his trial, Mr. Dana says, showed the importance of the professional services of an advocate.

Mr. Dana's services in the cause of freedom continued as long as there was any slave-hunting upon the soil of Massachusetts, and ended on Boston's Black Friday, the 2d of June, 1854, when Anthony Burns, the last fugitive slave arrested under the act, was consigned by Judge Loring to the custody of the marshal to be escorted back to slavery.

Mr. Dana in his Diary thus describes it: "This was a day of intense excitement and deep feeling in the city, in the State, and throughout New England, and indeed a great part of the Union. The hearts of millions of persons were beating high with hope, or indignation, or doubt. The Mayor of Boston has ordered out the entire military force of the city, from 1500 to 1800 men, and undertaken to place full discretionary powers in the hands of General Edmands. These troops and the three companies of regulars fill the streets and squares from the Court House to the end of the wharf where the revenue cutter lies, in which Burns, if remanded, will be taken to Virginia."

Mr. Dana labored very hard for the acquittal of this fugitive, and his argument at the conclusion of the case, which occupied four hours in its delivery, is so incisive and convincing that but for his adamant conservatism Judge Loring, the magistrate, who was the learned Judge of Probate and a professor in the Dane Law School, might well have decided in favor of freedom and discharged the prisoner.

I have laid great stress upon the services of Mr. Dana in his fugitive slave cases, not only because of the intense interest in that exciting period of our history, but also because they placed him in the very front rank of his profession in Massachusetts and made him an exceedingly prominent figure among the public men of New England; and we should, I think, have expected that his aspirations for public office would have been sooner gratified. These services of his brought him no pecuniary reward, for they were rendered in behalf of those who were wholly without means or credit, and in the case of Anthony Burns, which was the most important of all, he absolutely declined all pecuniary compensation.

I have described these labors of Mr. Dana's as great services rendered not only to the State but to the Nation, because they aroused universal attention to the fact that the boasted compromise measures of 1850, which were designed to settle the slavery question forever, were not final, but a total failure; that freedom would not down at the bidding of Congress, even when led by the great statesmen of a past age. Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster both died in 1852, Mr. Calhoun having preceded them to the grave in 1850. Their compromise measures were buried with them, and the whole question had to be fought out in blood under the lead of Lincoln.

In the midst of these exciting and unrewarded professional labors, Mr. Dana spent three months in the summer of 1853 as a member of the Constitutional Convention of Massachusetts, of which many of the leading men of the state were members, and among whom, from his first appearance, although it was his first experience in a deliberative body, he at once came to the front.

Mr. Adams very justly says that "there was no man in the convention who rose more rapidly, or into greater prominence as a debater, than did Dana." And Charles Sumner, who was also a member, subsequently spoke of him as "the man of by far the greatest legislative promise," criticising only his tendency to over-debate, due to excessive readiness and facility. He took an active part in all the serious discussions, and in that which was the most important of all, the judiciary question, he made a most effective and conclusive argument, which Mr. Choate, who the next day made one of the great speeches of his life in the convention on the same subject, declared to be "such a speech as one hears once in an age." He spoke in favor of the proposition that it was inexpedient to make any change in the appointment or tenure of judges. There was some popular demand that Massachusetts should follow the example that had then been set by many of the states of the Union to have her judges elected by the people instead of appointed by the governor for life or during good behavior. There was also a proposition that the judges should be appointed by the governor and council for a term of ten years.

To both of these propositions Mr. Dana, from beginning to end,

made strenuous and unceasing opposition, culminating in the argument to which I have already referred.

Unfortunately, almost all the states of the Union have abandoned the ancient system of appointing judges for life or during good behavior, which has worked so admirably in England since the Revolution of 1688, in the United States federal system since the foundation of the government, and to this day remains intact in Massachusetts; and it is largely owing to the loyal and powerful exertions of such men as Mr. Dana and Mr. Choate that this commonwealth owes the retention of that system, which makes its judiciary, to say the least, compare favorably with that of the other states of the Union, and puts its courts side by side in the administration of the common law with those of England and with the Supreme Court of the United States.

If the people of Massachusetts understand their true interest and set a proper value upon the high-toned administration of justice as it prevails to this day in its courts, they will always reject all attempts from whatever quarter to make their judiciary elective. There is always a danger of efforts being made in that direction, and nothing shows more clearly the imminent character of that danger than the fact that in this very Constitutional Convention of 1853, the last, I believe, that has been held in Massachusetts, the Constitution, as adopted and submitted to the people, proposed the appointment of judges for the term of ten years, which led to its defeat by a majority of about six thousand in a total popular vote of 125,000, so that to-day your people stand on this question as they have stood ever since the adoption of the Constitution of 1780, and will, as I hope, stand forever. You have to-day an absolutely independent judiciary, as impartial as the lot of humanity admits, which helps to make the government of the commonwealth a government of laws, and not of men.

After all these labors Mr. Dana took a holiday, and had his first glimpse of Europe, to which he had long looked forward with eager anticipation. To be sure, it only lasted for two months, but he saw and enjoyed and recorded everything. He was just at the age to make the most of it, and so thorough and constant had his reading been all his life about England, that he seemed to know it all by heart, and revelled most heartily in all the places and

people with which his reading had made him so familiar. In English history especially he was thoroughly versed, and he lost no time in his haste to visit all the great and interesting historical places, — Westminster Hall, the Houses of Parliament, the Inns of Court, Kenilworth and Warwick Castle, the Courts of Justice, Stonehenge and Wilton, Greenwich and the Zoo, and St. James's Park, — and he happily fell in with many of the leading English men and women of the day, whom he appreciated, and they manifestly appreciated him. Nothing could possibly have been more to his liking, and he returned at the end of his perfect vacation thoroughly refreshed and renewed, to resume the daily work of his profession, which must have seemed to him after the supreme delights of the summer a little more arduous toil than ever before.

From 1856 to 1860 was the best and richest period of his professional life. He had some great cases, which attracted wide attention, in one of which, the Dalton case, the *cause célèbre* of the time, he proved himself a match single-handed against two great leaders of the bar, Rufus Choate and Henry

F. Durant, who together opposed him, and but for the twelfth dissenting juror he would have won the case.

Those were the days of overwork for all eminent lawyers, for Mr. Choate, in summing up, talked for ten hours, taking two entire days of the court's time, and Mr. Dana followed and spoke for twelve hours, occupying parts of three days. Fortunately for us to-day time is more precious, the pressure upon the courts vastly more intense, and the two-hour rule would be strictly applied.

Those four years were much the hardest of Mr. Dana's life, and his constitution proved in the end wholly unequal to the strain; for at the end of them, in spite of occasional holidays and voyages, he completely collapsed in the midst of the argument of an exciting cause, and recalling the experience of his two years before the mast, he wisely concluded that nothing less than a voyage around the world would save him; and after a lapse of fifteen months, in which he made the circuit of the globe, concluding with a brief glimpse again of England, he returned home, once more in good health, to find his country in the midst of that great campaign of 1860 which resulted in the election of Lincoln and brought on the Civil War.

Through all that anxious period he held the office of United States Attorney for the district of Massachusetts, a position which he greatly magnified by his wonderful qualifications in character and ability, and he argued with a consummate power the prize causes in which the legality of the whole conduct of the government during the Civil War was directly challenged. Both in the District court of Massachusetts and in the Supreme Court of the United States, where he opened, and Mr. Evarts, the companion of his boyhood and his lifelong friend, closed, he cleared up all the difficult and knotty questions involved. Mr. Adams records that one who was present at the final hearing, after Mr. Dana had closed his argument, happened to encounter Judge Grier, who had retired to the corridor in the rear of the bench, and whose clear judicial mind and finely cultivated literary taste had keenly enjoyed the speech; in a burst of unjudicial enthusiasm he said: "Well your little 'Two Years Before the Mast' has settled that question; there is nothing more to say about it." Judge Grier shortly afterward stated the opinion of the court, affirming at almost every point the positions of the government, and giving the highest legal sanction to President Lincoln's acts. This was undoubtedly Mr. Dana's greatest

professional achievement and the one to which he looked back to the end of his life with the utmost elation.

I should be doing great injustice to Mr. Dana if I failed to mention the famous speech he delivered in Faneuil Hall on June 21, 1865, at an important meeting called to consider the subject of the reorganization of the states lately in rebellion, and the address to the country which he prepared on that occasion, and which, like the speech, attracted wide notice.

Mr. Dana to the end of his days justly took great pride in this address, in which he seems to have led the way in claiming that the government, having put down the rebellion by force of arms, and holding all the rebel states in the "grasp of war," as he called it, might continue its military occupation of the conquered territory until it could secure what it regarded as a just solution of the tremendous questions involved.

He said: "We stand upon the ground of war, and we exercise the powers of war. I put that proposition fearlessly: The conquering party may hold the other *in the grasp of war* until it has secured

whatever it has a right to require. Having succeeded in this war, and holding the rebel states in our military occupation, it is our right and duty to secure whatever the public safety and the public faith require."

But he by no means justified those portions of the measures of reconstruction which led for a while to the shocking negro domination, in several of the southern states, and in the same speech, and in the memorable address to the people of the United States, which was drawn by him, he did not ask that the nation should insist on an unconditioned universal suffrage for the freedmen, but that the right of suffrage should be given to them in such manner as to be impartial, and not based in principle upon color, but to be reasonably attainable by intelligence and character, putting them on the same ground of equality as prevails in Massachusetts, where the right to vote is secured alike to black men and white who can read and write.

It is safe, I think, to say that if the doctrines laid down by Mr. Dana in this speech and address had been more closely followed, great mischiefs would have been avoided and the terrible task of reconstruction would have been made more easy.

After the close of the war Mr. Dana resigned his office, and was not engaged in any more serious forensic conflicts, but he devoted two continuous years to his edition of Wheaton's "Elements of International Law," which he greatly enriched by a series of most learned and elaborate notes, and it may fairly be said that, until the outbreak of the present horrible war, this book of his, in which he embodied all the rich fruits of his learned and laborious life, was a great standard authority on the subject of which it treated, and was valued as such, not only in his own country, but in England and among the continental nations.

At this moment international law must be admitted to be in a state of suspense; at any rate when peace comes it will have to be restated and remade with all the changes necessitated by the exigencies of the war and its results. Even if it ends as we hope, international law cannot be taken up where it stood in August, 1914; but Dana's notes to Wheaton's Elements will form a most valuable stepping-stone to its future progress, by which, as we hope, the permanent peace of the world will be secured.

Let me give you a single illustration of how international law has failed to deal by any possibility with the difficulties presented by the present war, on the single subject of aeroplanes and Zeppelins, which have been causing so much havoc and dismay throughout the world during the last twelve months. When the Emperor of Russia issued his call for the first peace congress he referred to the subject of aircraft and commended it to the study of the first conference. The first conference met in 1899. They discussed the subject very fully, and finally concluded that the world was not ripe for action on their part; but they prohibited the throwing of projectiles from dirigible balloons or any other aircraft for the period of five years, expecting that the second conference would meet by that time and take the subject up with better knowledge. Well, no conference was called until eight years, in 1907. And there we had a great discussion on the subject. England and Germany were of one mind, to prohibit the throwing of these projectiles. Lord Reay, one of the leading English delegates, made a brilliant speech in support of the proposition to prohibit, in which he said that two elements, the land and the sea, were enough for war; that the air and the sky ought to be reserved for peace. And the result was that we, with consummate wisdom, as we thought, but with what seems to have been utter folly, renewed the prohibition for a period that should terminate with the adjournment of the third Hague conference, which has never met and perhaps will never meet. So it is all left in the air.

Mr. Dana still cherished his lifelong ambition for high political office, for which he was so admirably qualified, but this ambition was doomed to bitter disappointment, which, however, he never allowed to cloud his later years, for these were always cheerful, happy, and devoted to good works.

He accepted the nomination for Congress in the Essex district against the notorious General Butler, with whom he maintained an unequal contest single-handed. He proved to be no match for the general in the latter's characteristic rough-and-tumble methods of warfare, and came out at the end of the poll with an unhappily small vote. But he had the satisfaction of standing for the public credit against the avowed champion of repudiation.

Another visit to England and Scotland, again for health's sake,

brought him back to America to resume in a quiet way the practice of his profession. After his misadventure in the congressional election he had substantially abandoned all hope of public life, when suddenly, to his great surprise, President Grant in 1876 sent in his name to the Senate for the very office which of all others it would have given him the greatest pleasure to fill, and which, as I think, of all Americans he was then the most fit to fill and to adorn — the English mission. But here again he encountered obstacles which neither he nor the President could have expected. Politics of a very questionable character overwhelmed his nomination, and his old and doughty antagonist, with all the hostile company that he could muster, venomously besieged the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom the nomination had been referred. The nomination was reported adversely as the result of a very sorry chapter in senatorial politics.

Had his nomination been confirmed, Mr. Dana's appointment as minister to England would have been a perfectly ideal one. His character, his education, his sympathies, and all the associations of his life would have made him a most acceptable and popular representative of the United States in the mother country, and he in turn would have revelled in the duties and pleasures of the office. I regard his defeat as having worked a very serious loss to the governments and the people of both nations.

His defeat, however, did not prevent the State Department, of which Mr. Evarts was then the head, from selecting Mr. Dana as one of the counsel of the United States Government before the international commission appointed to meet at Halifax to dispose of the fisheries questions between the two countries, where again he rendered most excellent service, after which he bade farewell to the

profession and spent his remaining days in Europe, contemplating and preparing for a new work upon international law, which unhappily he never lived to complete.

I confess my inability, in the space of time allotted, to do justice to Mr. Dana's lofty character and to his signally noble career, which was guided from first to last by high principle, an indomitable courage, a lofty independence of spirit, and a mind always conscious to itself of right. He met with many cruel disappointments, his aspiring dreams were not realized, but take him for all in all

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he was a man of whom his native state and country may well be proud and give him a high place among their immortals.

I have said nothing of his private and domestic relations, but I cannot refrain from quoting what Mr. Parker, his partner for many years, said when he heard of his death: "He was the steadiest of friends, the most indulgent and affectionate to those whom he once honored with his friendship."

We may well close this celebration of the centenary of Mr. Dana's birth by commending the study of his pure and dignified life and character to the young men of coming generations; — from first to last the perfect gentleman.

BISHOP LAWRENCE. In behalf of the Cambridge Historical Society may I thank you for your presence. It is appropriate that this meeting should be here in honor of a citizen of Cambridge, an Overseer of Harvard College, and a President of the Harvard Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa. And in your behalf I thank the Cambridge Historical Society for being the means of giving us such a beautiful revelation of the life and character of Richard Henry Dana.

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APPENDIX
EXHIBIT IN CONNECTION WITH THE
DANA CENTENARY
IN THE TREASURE ROOM OF HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY

October 14-22, 1915

Portrait of Richard Dana (1700-1772) by John Singleton Copley.

Harvard A.B. 1718. Trial justice, leading barrister with James Otis at the Boston Bar; frequently presided at Faneuil Hall meetings of the Sons of Liberty; drafted resolutions for the Massachusetts Legislature addressed to the King and Parliament; took the affidavit of Andrew Oliver not to enforce the Stamp Act, in 1765. Great grandfather of R. H. Dana, Jr.

The frame originally held a portrait of Governor Hutchinson, presented by him to Judge Edmund Trowbridge of Cambridge. Judge Trowbridge being a Tory, his family, afraid of an attack by the mob or of a visit from the Sons of Liberty, cut out and burned the portrait and put into the frame this portrait of Richard Dana, Trowbridge's brother-in-law.

Original affidavit of Andrew Oliver, commissioner of the Crown, taken before Richard Dana in 1765, binding himself not to enforce the Stamp Act. Hawthorne's "Grandfather's Chair" gives a description of the scene.

Portrait of Francis Dana (1743-1811) by Walter M. Brackett, from two old pastels (one by Sharples).

Harvard A.B. 1762. Son of Liberty, on special mission to Great Britain just before and in the early days of the Revolution, member of the Massachusetts Legislature and Continental Congress, signer of the Articles of Confederation, chairman of the committee of Continental Congress on war, on special mission with John Adams to France and Holland, appointed minister to St. Petersburg, where he went in 1781, member of the United States Constitutional Convention and of the Massachusetts Convention adopting the same, Chief Justice of Massachusetts. Grandfather of R. H. Dana, Jr.

Framed ink sketch copied from sketch by Jacob Bigelow of Dana house on Dana Hill, built in 1785 by Chief Justice Francis Dana. Burned down in 1839. R. H. Dana, Jr., was one of the Cambridge Volunteer Fire Department and was very active on the occasion. Lent by Miss E. E. Dana.

Portrait of Richard Henry Dana (1787-1879) by William M. Hunt.

Harvard A.B. 1808. Lawyer, member of Massachusetts Legislature, poet, essayist, and one of the editors of the North American Review. Father of R. H. Dana, Jr.

Photograph of R. H. Dana, Sen., at the age of eighty-five.

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Portrait of R. H. Dana, Jr. (1815-1882), by G. P. A. Healy in 1876. (Upper half of the face is very good, but mouth and chin are not satisfactory.)

Photograph of another portrait of R. H. Dana, Jr., by G. P. A. Healy, belonging to the estate of his daughter, Charlotte (Dana) Lyman of Chicago.

Silhouette of R. H. Dana, Jr., in his boyhood.

Daguerreotype of R. H. Dana, Jr., taken in 1840.

Three daguerreotypes of R. H. Dana, Jr., taken in 1840, one of them with sailor cravat, and the others with the cravats of the time.

Photograph standing with left arm on chair, in full dress-suit, costume worn in addressing the Supreme Judicial Court, taken about 1848-1850.

Framed photograph of R. H. Dana, Jr. (enlarged), taken in the early fifties, about the time of the fugitive slave cases.

Three photographs of R. H. Dana, Jr., taken about 1870, 1872 and 1879.

Pen and ink sketch of the brig *Pilgrim* by J. Henry Blake, taken from a large water color which belonged to Captain Bangs Hallett, who commanded the *Pilgrim* in 1830, now in the possession of Judge Fred C. Swift of Yarmouthport. Presented by J. H. Blake.

Oil painting of the brig *Pilgrim*, made in 1911, by S. M. Chase, following accurately every detail of the description. The *Pilgrim* was built in 1825, at Medford, Mass., length 85 ft. 6 in., breadth 21 ft. 7 1/2 in., depth 10 ft. 9 3/4 in., 180 1/2 tons.

Picture of the *Alert* in a storm, painted by Charles H. Grant. This painting belonged to Captain William Dane Phelps, who commanded the *Alert*, 1840-1843. Lent by his daughter, Mrs. Charles E. Goodwin of Lexington.

Water color of the *Alert*, painted for Captain Phelps, when on the coast of California in 1840. Lent by Mrs. Goodwin.

Oil painting of the *Alert* by S. M. Chase, 1911, following accurately every detail of the description. The *Alert* was built in Boston in 1828, length 113 ft. 4 in., breadth 28 ft., depth 14 ft., 399 tons. Builder, Noah Brooks of Boston.

Large, fully rigged model of the *Alert* lent by Mrs. Henry F. Wild, Dana's daughter. (The deck not quite correct.)

Photograph of Captain Faucon who commanded the *Alert* and afterward the *Pilgrim* on the coast of California, taken in 1894 at the age of eighty-seven. Captain Faucon was frequently favorably mentioned in "Two Years Before the Mast."

Photograph of the Cliffs of San Juan Capistrano and Dana's Cove, California. Down these cliffs Dana risked his life to save a few hides, on the captain's call for a volunteer.

Photograph of the De la Guerra house, Santa Barbara, California.

Framed painting of the daughters of a Spanish Don in California in the early forties, supposed to be Dona Anita and Dona Angustias de la Guerra de Noriego y Carrillo, described in "Two Years Before the Mast." Lent by Mrs. Charles E. Goodwin.

Long panoramic photograph of San Diego Bay, seen across the site of the old hide houses. Lent by Mrs. H. F. Wild.

Photograph of doorway of mission at San Luis Rey, California.

Large wrought iron nail from hide house at San Diego, California. Lent by Mrs. H. F. Wild.

Tarpaulin hat worn by R. H. Dana, Jr., while at sea. These hats were worn on the back of the head, the sea fashion of those days. It was sewed and covered by Dana. (See chapter 26 of "Two Years Before the Mast.")

Flannel jacket and trousers cut and sewed by R. H. Dana, Jr., while at sea, as told in "Two Years Before the Mast."

Some of his other sea-clothes.

Personal log of Andrew B. Amazeen, chief mate of the *Pilgrim*, kept on passage home in the *Alert*, 1836. Lent by Edward C. Amazeen of Melrose.

Seaman's papers of Andrew B. Amazeen. Lent by Edward C. Amazeen.

Porcellian and Phi Beta Kappa medals of R. H. Dana, Jr.

Manuscript dissertation of R. H. Dana, Jr., "Moral and Literary Character of Bulwer's Novels," winning the Bowdoin prize, at Harvard College, 1837.

Harvard College catalogues in which Dana's name appeared.

Dana's Diary (kept during the voyage), from which the manuscript of "Two Years Before the Mast" was written out.

From the manuscript of "Two Years Before the Mast," the account of the flogging.

Fugitive slave case. Brief and notes of R. H. Dana, Jr., in the trial of the negro Scott and others, 1851, for rescuing the slave Shadrach.

Short brief (about the size of one's hand) being the notes from which a four hours' argument was made by Dana against the rendition of Anthony Burns, the fugitive slave, 1854.

Notes taken by Mr. Dana during the trial of the same.

Silver salver presented May 2, 1854, to R. H. Dana, Jr., by Wendell Phillips and others, for his defense of Anthony Burns, the fugitive slave, Mr. Dana having refused any compensation for his services in that or any other fugitive slave case.

"Specimens of the British Poets." Presented to Mr. Dana in 1853 by a colored woman — "As a small token of my Respect for your untiring exertions not only in my cause, but in being a friend in all cases to a proscribed race.

Respectfully

ROSANNE TAYLOR."

A London edition of Hallam's works, in eight volumes, presented to Mr. Dana by Robert Morris, the first colored lawyer of Boston, and others of his race, with a grateful inscription. [This was not found in time for the exhibit.]

Commission of R. H. Dana, Jr., as United States District Attorney, signed by Lincoln and Seward.

Draft of a letter from R. H. Dana, Jr., to William M. Evarts, advising against the trial of Jefferson Davis for treason. Evarts and Dana had been appointed counsel by the government to conduct the trial in 1868, but their advice against the measure was accepted.

Vertical folder case containing letters received, newspaper clippings of speeches, resolutions and articles prepared by R. H. Dana, Jr., arranged chronologically.

Six bound volumes of letters received by R. H. Dana, Jr., from 1838 to December, 1860.

Letter of Mr. Lee Warner introducing to R. H. Dana, Jr., his "young friend J. Bryce," the present Lord Bryce.

Letters from Lord Chancellor Cranworth, Chief Justice Campbell, and the Duke of Argyll, selected from letters received by R. H. Dana, Jr., while in England in 1856.

Letter of Lafayette to William Ellery, a signer of the Declaration, great grandfather of R. H. Dana, Jr. >

Proclamation of Count Rochambeau, commander of the French fleet during the Revolutionary War, presented to William Ellery.

Letter from William Wordsworth, and copy of poem in handwriting of Mrs. Wordsworth, to Washington Allston, uncle-in-law of R. H. Dana, Jr.

Letter from Samuel Taylor Coleridge to Washington Allston.

Editions of "Two Years Before the Mast"

1840. New York, Harper & Bros. (Harper's Family Library, No. 106.) Bound in black cloth.

The first edition, published anonymously. This copy is full of pencil notes of correction and suggestion by the author's father, R. H. Dana, Sen.

The same. Bound in brown linen.

The same edition appeared subsequently with different dates in the imprint.

1841. London, Edward Moxon. Bound in half calf.

An author's edition, Moxon having voluntarily paid more for the privilege in England than Dana got from Harper & Bros, in America, though there was then no international copyright

1854. London, G. Routledge & Co. 12th thousand.

1869. Boston & New York, Ticknor & Fields.

With illustration at head of first chapter.

Other copies of the same date have imprint, Boston, Fields, Osgood & Co., successors to Ticknor and Fields.

The preface to this "New edition" reads: "After twenty-eight years, the copyright of this book has reverted to me. In presenting the first 'author's edition' to the public, I have been encouraged to add an account of a visit to the old scenes, made twenty-four years after, together with notices of the subsequent story and fate of the vessels, and of some of the persons with whom the the reader is made acquainted. R. H. D., Jr. Boston, May 6, 1869."

1869. London, Sampson Low, Son & Marston.

With frontispiece, and chapter "Twenty-four Years After."

1871. Boston, James R. Osgood & Co., late Ticknor & Fields and Fields, Osgood & Co.

With illustration at beginning of first chapter, and additional chapter "Twenty-four Years After."

1872. The same.

1873. The same.

1875. The same.

1877. Edinburgh, Adam & Charles Black.

With frontispiece and vignette on title page; contains glossary of sea terms and drawings of ships evidently taken from Dana's Seaman's Manual.

1879. Boston, Houghton, Osgood & Co.

Same as James R. Osgood & Co.'s editions.

1890. New York, Worthington Co.

1894. London, Glasgow and Dublin, Blackie & Son, Ltd. (Blackie's School and Home Library.)

1895. Boston & New York, Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

With illustration at head of first chapter and chapter "Twenty-four Years After."

1895. Boston & New York, Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The same as the last, but with portrait of R. H. Dana, Jr., as frontispiece (from daguerreotype of 1840, with sailor necktie).

Another copy.

Illustrated with photographs taken on the spot in California and maps inserted. Handsomely bound in leather, with manuscript index. Presented to the widow of the author in 1896 by her nephew and niece. Full-rigged ship embossed on cover.

[1895.] Boston & New York, Houghton, Mifflin & Co. (Riverside Literature Series.)

1895. Philadelphia, Henry Altemus.

With picture of full-rigged brig as frontispiece. Title page in red and green. A few wood-cut illustrations through the book. Abridged.

1896. New York, Boston and New Orleans. University Publishing Co. Paper cover.

Abridged for school reading with an introduction and notes. (Very much abridged.)

1896. Boston, New York and Chicago. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. (Riverside School Library.)
1899. London, Adam & Charles Black.
- With illustrated cover in colors; illustration on back and front; frontispiece and title page with illustrations of vessels and a glossary of sea terms; ship's sail and rigging evidently taken from Dana's Seaman's Manual.
1900. New York, D. Appleton & Co. (World's Great Books Series, Aldine edition.)
- Bound in green buckram. With critical and biographical introduction by Charles Warren Stoddard; with chapter "Twenty-four Years After." Portrait.
1909. New York, P. P. Collier & Son. (Harvard classics.)
- With introduction, notes and illustrations; photograph from portrait by Miss Pertz opposite title page.
1909. New York, Macmillan Co. (Pocket American & English Classics.)
- Frontispiece portrait and autograph. School edition with glossary. With introduction and notes by Homer Eaton Keyes.
1911. New York, Macmillan Co.
- With introduction by Sir Wilfred Grenfell and illustrations by Charles Pears. Handsome edition with colored illustrations and good type.
1911. Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
- With a supplement by the author, and introduction and additional chapter entitled "Seventy-six Years After," by his son. Indexed; appendix with information regarding the vessels, their crews and officers. Colored illustrations by E. Boyd Smith. Front cover illustration from S. M. Chase's picture of the *Alert* (colored). Charts of the voyage and of the coast of California on fly-leaves at the beginning and end of book.

The same in two volumes. Bound in canvas.

Edition de luxe, with many additional drawings and sketches, etc. Limited edition, large paper.

Undated Editions

Philadelphia, Henry Altemus.

With frontispiece portrait marked Richard H. Dana, Jr., but in reality a picture of his father. Somewhat abridged. A picture of the brig was substituted as frontispiece in a later edition.

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New York, Hearst & Co.

Illustrated cover back and front.

New York, F. M. Lupton Publishing Co. Green paper cover.

New York, A. L. Hurt.

Full-page illustration of a barkentine opposite title page.

New York, Merrill & Baker. (The Levant edition.)

Full-page illustration of fishing boat hailing ship in fog opposite title page.

Title page in red and black.

New York, John W. Lovell Co.

Date of purchase, December, 1889.

New York, Lovel, Coryell & Co.

New York, American Publishers' Corporation.

London, New York and Melbourne, Ward, Lock & Co.

Frontispiece a full-page illustration of the brig.

London, J. M. Dent & Sons; New York, E. P. Dutton & Co. (Everyman's Library, edited by Ernest Rhys.)

London, Milner & Sowerby.

With frontispiece of brig and irrelevant picture on title page. With additions and appendix not by the author.

London, Frederick Warne & Co. Paper cover.

Includes a glossary of sea terms.

London, T. Nelson & Sons. (Sixpenny Classics.)

Photogravure of brig before the wind with full sail set. Much abridged. This copy bought in Glasgow, 1913.

The same.

With wrapper marked "Price in France 1 fr." This copy from Paris, 1915.

In the Congressional Library there is a Dutch translation printed in Holland. In a catalogue of foreign books is advertised a German translation, evidently taken from Harper's anonymous edition, but attributed to James Fenimore Cooper, and a French translation, anonymous.

Fifty-four editions or more, issued by thirty-two different publishers, are known.

Editions of "The Seaman's Friend"

The Seaman's Friend; containing a treatise on practical seamanship, with plates; a dictionary of sea terms; customs and usages of the merchant service; laws relating to the practical duties of master and mariners.

1841. Boston, Charles C. Little & James Brown and Benjamin Loring & Co.; New York, Dayton & Saxton, and E. & G. W. Blunt; Philadelphia, Carey & Hart.
1847. Boston, Thomas Groom & Co. 5th edition.
Interleaved, with a few notes by the author.
1851. Boston, Thomas Groom & Co. 6th edition, revised and corrected.
1854. Boston, Thomas Groom & Co. 7th edition.
An 8th edition was issued in 1856, and a 9th in 1857.
1861. Dana's Seamen's Friend. New edition revised and corrected; and with notes by James Lees. London & Liverpool, George Philip & Son.
1871. The Seaman's Manual. 12th edition, revised and corrected in accordance with the most recent acts of Parliament. By John J. Mayo, registrar general of shipping and seamen. London, E. Moxon, Son & Co.

Editions of "To Cuba and Back"

1859. Boston. Ticknor & Fields.
Two copies, one a presentation copy, "Sarah W. Dana, from her husband, the author, May 20, 1859." One, with autograph of author.
1859. London. Smith, Elder & Co.
1887. Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Fourteenth edition.
- Wheaton's Elements of International Law. Eighth edition. Edited, with notes, by R. H. Dana, Jr. Boston, Little, Brown and Company, 1866.

Presentation on fly leaf to Edmund T. Dana, brother of the author in the author's handwriting.

Reprint of Richard Henry Dana's Note (215) to Wheaton's International Law, illustrating the rights of law as to neutrals, printed by the executive department for the use of the agents and attorneys of the United States at the arbitration at Geneva, with a letter from J. C. Bancroft Davis, Department of State, Washington, August 3, 1871.

A full collection of arguments, reports, and articles in magazines and in pamphlet form including Lexington Centennial oration; the Old South argument; the defense of Rev. I. S. Kallock; the argument in the Dalton divorce case; tribute to Judge Sprague; address on Edward Everett; argument against the proposed removal of Judge Loring; speech at Manchester, N. H., just before the opening of the Civil War; Faneuil Hall address on the question of reconstruction; Enemy's territory and alien enemies; trial of Rev. O. S. Prescott; the Bible in schools; usury laws and several reprints; argument before the Halifax Fisheries Commission; argument in the Amy Warwick prize cause; defense of Charles G. Davis charged with attempt to rescue fugitive slave; argument against the incorporation of the town of Belmont; argument on the judiciary; report of Overseers; article on Francis Dana, grandfather of R. H. Dana, Jr.; on the discovery of ether; argument in defense of Anthony Burns; speech on the reorganization of the rebel states, June 21, 1865; voyage on the Grand Canal, Atlantic Monthly, May, 1891; Allston and his unfinished picture, Atlantic Monthly, 1889; On Leonard Woods, Scribner's Monthly, November, 1880; sketch of American diplomacy, Scribner's Monthly, August, 1880; how we met John Brown, Atlantic Monthly, 1871.

Richard Henry Dana, Jr. Speeches in Stirring Times and Letters to a Son, edited with introductory sketch, a bibliography and notes by Richard H. Dana, 3d. Boston and New York, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1910. With a bill of sale of slaves inserted.

Richard Henry Dana. A Biography: By Charles Francis Adams. Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1890. 2 vols.

A later revised edition of the same.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH MEETING

THE THIRTY-SIXTH MEETING OF THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, being the eleventh annual meeting, was held on the 26th day of October, 1915, at eight o'clock in the evening, in Agassiz House Theatre, Radcliffe College.

In the absence of the President and the Vice-Presidents, the meeting was called to order by the Secretary. Hollis Russell Bailey was chosen chairman. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Annual Reports of the Council, the Secretary, the Curator, and the Treasurer, with the Report of the Auditor, were presented as follows:

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

FOUR meetings of the Council were held during the year.

At the first meeting, held October 27, 1914, the President read a letter from George G. Wright, offering to will to the Society his local historical material. Mrs. Gozzaldi read a letter from Elias Howe Stockwell, stating that he had sent to the Society, as a loan, a portrait of Elias Howe.

At the second meeting, held December 29, 1914, various changes were made in the functions and membership of several of the Standing Committees. A special Committee was appointed to secure new members and, to the present writing, it has added thirty-three names to the roll.

At the third meeting, held March 31, 1915, a communication was received from the librarian of the Cambridge Public Library, offering to donate duplicates of Cambridge directories and other volumes. It

was voted to print in the Proceedings of the Society the Longfellow Medal essay by Margaret Charlton Black.

At the fourth meeting, held May 17, 1915, it was voted that

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Mrs. Gozzaldi be authorized to purchase the Inman journals, the expense not to exceed \$100. The purchase was effected for \$60.

The Report of the Secretary, being confined to a notice of the several meetings of the year, is not printed.

No formal Curator's report was presented, and the list of gifts for the year will be printed in the next volume of the Proceedings.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER

IN obedience to the requirements of the By-Laws the Treasurer herewith presents his Annual Report of the Receipts and Disbursements for the year 1914-1915.

CASH ACCOUNT RECEIPTS

Balance, 28 October, 1914			\$380.92
Admission Fees		0	
Annual Assessments:	Regular Members	\$453.00	
	Associate Members	6.00	00
Interest		.96	
Society's Publications sold		4.75	516.71

	\$897.63
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EXPENDITURES

The University Press, printing	\$289.33	
Samuel Usher printing notices of meetings, etc.	52.75	
Mrs. E. W. Hildeburn, George Inman Journals	60.00	
Ella S. Wood, services as cataloguer	36.00	
Remington Typewriter Co., rent of typewriter	4.00	
Edith L. Wilde, clerical services rendered the Treasurer	25.00	
Radcliffe College, use of theatre	3.22	
William H. Cutler, use of "Emerson J" for meeting	1.00	
Typewriting reports, papers, etc.	17.45	
Postage, expressage, stationery and all petty items	17.57	506.32
Balance on deposit, 22 October 1915		391.31
		\$897.63

HENRY H. EDES,

Treasurer.

CAMBRIDGE, 27 October, 1913

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REPORT OF THE AUDITOR

I FIND the foregoing account from 28 October, 1914, to 22 October, 1915, to have been correctly kept and to be properly vouched. I have also verified the cash balance of \$391.31.

ANDREW McF. DAVIS,

Auditor.

BOSTON, 25 October, 1915.

The Report of the Committee on Nomination of Officers was read and accepted, and the Committee was discharged.

The following persons, nominated by the Committee, were elected by ballot for the year 1915-16:

President

WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER

Vice-Presidents

ANDREW McFARLAND DAVIS

ARCHIBALD MURRAY HOWE

WORTHINGTON CHAUNCY FORD

Secretary

ALBERT HARRISON HALL

Curator

ALBERT HARRISON HALL

Treasurer

HENRY HERBERT EDES

The Council

WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER

HOLLIS RUSSELL BAILEY

ANDREW McFARLAND DAVIS

SAMUEL FRANCIS BATCHELDER

ARCHIBALD MURRAY HOWE

FRANK GAYLORD COOK

WORTHINGTON CHAUNCY FORD

MARY ISABELLA GOZZALDI

ALBERT HARRISON HALL

WILLIAM COOLIDGE LANE

HENRY HERBERT EDES

ALICE MARY LONGFELLOW

It was voted that the thanks of the Society be extended to Richard Henry Dana for his long and faithful service as President during a period of ten years.

No papers were read at this meeting, and, the officers having been elected, the meeting was dissolved.

NECROLOGY

ABBOTT, Miss CARRIE FRANCES, was born July 1, 1854, at Brighton, Massachusetts, where the early years of her life were spent. She was directly descended from Major Simon Willard of Colonial

fame. In girlhood she moved with her parents to Cambridge, which thereafter was her home. She was one of four children and their last survivor. Her education was obtained in private schools of Cambridge, of which Mr. Gale's school for young ladies was the last. In religious thought Miss Abbott was a Unitarian, and for many years was a member of the First Church in Cambridge and shared its varied interests. She was interested in the philanthropic and educational institutions of Cambridge, including the Cambridge Hospital, the Avon Home, the Cambridge Homes for Aged People, the Associated Charities of Cambridge, and Radcliffe College. She was actively connected with the Associated Charities, where she rendered excellent service as a friendly visitor. All of the above institutions were beneficiaries under her will. Music was a deep abiding influence throughout her life, and besides this she had decided tastes for literature, English and German, travel, and the occupations of out-of-door life.

Miss Abbott possessed the New England temperament to a marked degree, being a person of strong convictions, frank utterance, ready wit, and independence of character.

She endured a long, wearying illness, throughout which she was an example of remarkable fortitude. Her death occurred June 1, 1909.

ABBOTT, THE REV. EDWARD, D.D., was born in Farmington, Maine, July 15, 1841. He was the youngest son of Jacob and Harriet Vaughan Abbott. He was prepared for college partly under the tuition of his brothers and partly at the Farmington Academy. He received the degree of A.B. at the University of New York in 1860, and his alma mater in 1890 honored him with the degree of doctor of theology.

After leaving college, in 1860, he entered Andover Theological Seminary, preparatory to becoming a minister of the Congregational Church. His ordination took place on July 28, 1863.

While still connected with the Andover Seminary he spent some months with the Army of the Potomac in the service of the United States Sanitary Commission.

In 1865 he organized what has since become the Pilgrim Church in Cambridgeport. In 1869 he severed his connection with this church and became associate editor of the *Congregationalist*. From 1877 to 1888 and again from 1895 to 1903 he was editor of the *Literary World*.

While living in Cambridge, after the close of the war, he served as a member of the school board. In 1872 and 1873 he was chaplain of the Senate of the Commonwealth.

In 1878 he joined the Episcopal Church. His life with the Congregationalists was one of happiness and usefulness. He had the esteem of his brethren and their confidence, manifested in the positions of honor in which from time to time he was placed. There was no bitterness in the separation, and love and goodwill always prevailed upon either side.

Immediately after his confirmation by Bishop Paddock, Mr. Abbott was appointed a special lay reader in charge of St. James, then a small and struggling mission in Cambridge. He was ordained deacon January 8, 1879, and on January 20, 1880, he was made priest and became the rector of the parish. In spite of many urgent and attractive calls to go elsewhere, he continued with St. James for twenty-eight years, when he was made rector emeritus.

He married first, February 16, 1865, Miss Clara Davis. Their children were Edward Apthorp, Madeline Vaughan, and Eleanor Hallowell. His first wife died May 25, 1882, and he married again, August 21, 1883, Miss Katherine Kelley, daughter of Hon. Alfred and Mary Seymour Welles Kelley, of Columbus, Ohio.

He died in Boston April 5, 1908. He held many important offices, both within and without the Church. He was secretary of the standing committee of the diocese, a deputy to the general convention, and dean of the Eastern Convocation. He was president of the Associated Charities of Cambridge and president of the Cambridge City Mission.

Immersed as he was in Church work, he nevertheless found time for literary work of no mean character. He was the author of many books and papers, including "A Paragraph History of the American Revolution," "A Paragraph History of the United States," and a "History of Cambridge."

He was a very quiet and unassuming man. As a pastor he was surpassed by few. As a preacher of the word of God he stood among the highest. He had the courage of his convictions. He was a loyal friend.

BAKER, Miss CHARLOTTE ALICE, was born April 4, 1833, at Springfield, Massachusetts. Her father was Matthew Bridge Baker of Charlestown, her mother Catharine Catlin of Greenfield. Her father, after three years at Harvard, took up the study of medicine and then married and settled at Springfield, Massachusetts.

Dr. Baker was a descendant of Thomas Baker, who was in Roxbury as early as 1640, and of Deacon John Bridge, who was in Cambridge in 1633.

Catharine Catlin traced her ancestry back to Mr. John Catlin (son of John of Wethersfield), who came to Deerfield soon after its permanent settlement in 1671. On her mother's side Catharine Catlin came from Rowland Stebbins (Roxbury, 1634), who with William Pynchon was a founder of Springfield.

Miss Baker's story of her childhood was printed in 1870 under the title "The Doctor's Little Girl." She was a pupil at Deerfield Academy and for one year at Dr. Cornelius Sowle Cartee's school in Charlestown.

She early became a teacher and was for a short time with her aunt at La Salle, Illinois, and for a longer period at Deerfield Academy. Then from 1856 to 1864 she was in Chicago with her friend, Miss Susan Minot Lane.

In 1864 the school in Chicago was given up and the two friends came to live with Miss Baker's mother in Cambridge. Miss Baker now engaged in the work of writing articles and reviews for newspapers and magazines and also papers upon historical subjects. Her work as a teacher was not abandoned, and after a short interval she with Miss Lane opened a school on Charles Street in Boston. In 1882, by invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Barthold Schlesinger, Miss Lane and Miss Baker moved their school to the beautiful Schlesinger estate in Brookline, where they continued until Miss Lane's death in 1893.

Miss Baker's great interest was in Deerfield and in Deerfield Academy. She prepared and read many papers before the Pocumtuck Valley Memorial Association of Deerfield. In 1897 she printed a volume containing thirteen of these papers, entitled "True Stories of New England Captives Carried to Canada during the Old French and Indian Wars." In the preface she wrote: "I have taken upon myself a mission to open the door for their return." She went several times to Canada, searching the records there. Of the Deer-field captives she learned of eighteen whose fate had not been known and also

learned the fate of many more from other New England towns. The value of this work was fully recognized, and she was invited to membership in the New York and Montreal Historical

Societies and was often asked to speak on historical subjects in the Old South Church in Boston.

She owned and lived in the oldest and most interesting house in Deerfield. She named it Frary House, after her ancestor, Sampson Frary, who may have built it as early as 1683. She provided that it should go ultimately to the Historical Association in Deerfield. She was one of the trustees of Deerfield Academy and worked untiringly to strengthen it. The "C. Alice Baker Endowment Fund" constitutes her fitting memorial.

She died in Pittsfield May 22, 1909. The meeting house bell tolled the number of her years to tell the people of Deerfield that they had lost their friend and benefactor.

BRADBURY, WILLIAM FROTHINGHAM, was born May 17, 1829, in the town of Westminster, the son of William S. and Elizabeth (Emerson) Bradbury. His paternal ancestor, Thomas Bradbury, came to Maine in 1634, and his maternal ancestor, Thomas Emerson, came to Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1635. Thomas Bradbury came to New England as the agent of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, the proprietor of what is now the State of Maine. Thomas removed to Ipswich, where he continued to live, holding many town offices. He was also a representative to the General Court for seven years. The wife of Thomas was accused of being a witch and was tried and convicted, but sentence was never imposed. William S. Bradbury was one of the leading men of Westminster and held many offices in the town and also served several terms in the Legislature.

William F. Bradbury received his early education in the schools of Westminster. He then entered Amherst College and was graduated in 1856 as the first scholar in his class.

He came to Cambridge soon after his graduation and was appointed submaster of physics and mathematics in the high school. In 1864 he was named as the Hopkins classical teacher and retained that title throughout his connection with the school. He became head master of the school in 1881, and when the school was divided in 1886 he was made head master of the Cambridge Latin School. He continued in this position until his retirement in 1910 after a total service of fifty-four years.

Mr. Bradbury was a great educator and placed his school in the first rank of American high schools. In 1900 his scholarship was recognized by his alma mater, which conferred on him the degree of L.H.D. He wrote many schoolbooks and was the author of many papers upon educational subjects. He belonged to a number of

teachers' clubs and associations and served as treasurer of the Teachers' Annuity Guild.

His love for music was deep and abiding. He joined the Handel and Haydn Society in 1864, was elected a director of the society in 1871, and was made its secretary in 1899. He held this office until 1909, when he was elected president and served in that capacity until his death. After his retirement from school work he wrote a "History of the Handel and Haydn Society." Mr. Bradbury took a keen interest in local politics and served for one year in the common council.

He was married August 27, 1857, to Margaret Jones of Templeton. He died October 22, 1914. His wife and three children survive him.

He will be missed not only as a distinguished citizen, but as a friend and companion.

BROWN, JOHN GREENWOOD, was born in Cambridge November 24, 1846, and was a lifelong resident of our city. He died January 1, 1908. He was survived by his wife, to whom he was married in 1871, and also by one daughter, Miss Elizabeth G. Brown.

Mr. Brown received his education in the public schools of Cambridge. Upon leaving school he entered the iron and steel trade and continued in this business until his death. He was for some years a member of the firm of Bacon and Brown and later was president of the Brown-Wales Company. He was uniformly successful in his business career and had the hearty respect of all his associates. To an eminent degree he exemplified the Christian virtues amid the strenuous activities of a prosperous business life. He became a member of the First Baptist Church during the pastorate of Eev. Sumner P. Mason. Subsequently he joined the Old Cambridge Baptist Church, in which he long served as deacon.

He was a director, and for a short time president, of the Cambridge Young Men's Christian Association. He belonged to the Cambridge Club, the Iron and Hardware Club, and the Cambridge Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution.

He will be remembered for his kindly earnestness, his unremitting zeal in every noble effort, and his generous support of many worthy undertakings.

COGSWELL, EDWARD RUSSELL, the son of Charles Northend and Margaret Elizabeth (Russell) Cogswell, was born in South Berwick, Maine, June 1, 1841.

He came to Cambridge in 1852 and was a pupil at the "Webster

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Grammar School. Having fitted for college at the Cambridge High School and with John Noble (H. C. 1850), he entered with the class of 1864. At the end of his sophomore year he enlisted in Company F, Forty-fourth Regiment, M. V. M., and served until June, 1863. He came back to college for a short time and left during the first term of his senior year.

In October of this year he was married to Sarah Parks Proctor of Great Falls, New Hampshire. Soon after this he began the study of medicine with Professor Jeffries Wyman at Cambridge, attending the lectures at the Harvard Medical School during the winter of 1864-1865. In the fall of 1865 he entered the Harvard Medical School and remained until July, 1867, when he received the degree of M.D. and began the practice of medicine in Cambridge. In 1871 he received the degree of A.B. (out of course) as of the class of 1864.

He was a member of the school committee of the city of Cambridge from 1869 to 1879 and health officer of the city in 1878 and 1879.

In September, 1880, he removed to New York, where he remained two years, and then returned to Cambridge and resided at 61 Kirkland Street until his death.

He was a member of the board of aldermen during the years 1885, 1886, 1887, and 1890, and served for several years as a trustee of the public library. He was elected a trustee of the Cambridge Hospital in 1897, and for seventeen years devoted much of his time and thought to the affairs of that

institution. Elected warden of St. Peter's Church, Cambridge, in 1866, he served for forty years in that office and was then made warden emeritus. He was a director of the Charles River National Bank from 1909 to 1914. A member of the board of investment of the Cambridge Savings Bank for nearly twenty-five years, he served as a vice president for four years, and in June, 1911, was elected president of the bank, which office he held until his death on December 22, 1914.

His wife, Sarah P. Cogswell, died in 1907, and his four children, Charles N., George P., Margaret E., and Edward R. Cogswell, survive him.

GOODWIN, Miss AMELIA MACKAY, with her nine *Mayflower* ancestors, her descent from a long line of Puritan dignitaries, and her own interest in New England traditions, belonged by right as well as by choice to an historical society. Her father was the Rev. Hersey Bradford Goodwin, the scholarly and admired young Concord min-

ister, the colleague of Dr. Ripley, and her mother was Amelia Mackay of Boston. Mr. Goodwin died when his daughter was about three years old, and his wife died soon after him, leaving her two children, Hersey Bradford and Amelia Mackay Goodwin, to the wise and tender care of her brother and sister, Mr. Barnard Mackay and Miss Frances M. Mackay. Prof. William Watson Goodwin was the son of the Rev. Mr. Goodwin and his first wife and lived through his youth with her family in Plymouth.

Miss Goodwin was a lady of modesty and refinement, with no touch of modern aggressiveness, devoted to her friends, of whom she had many, and a lover of animals, of birds, and of flowers. She was courteous and considerate and wished always to give her full share of money, service, and hospitality to the community, and her well-considered private charities were numerous. The Unitarian Church and its interests were much in her mind, and she did for it and the Indian Association regular, thorough, and conscientious work. She cared for reading and good literature. A friend said of her that she was conservative by inheritance and by taste, but was unusually open minded to new ideas; and even for those she could not accept she showed an amused tolerance. She had a marked personality; she was true and loyal and had a full, useful, but uneventful life.

Miss Goodwin's manner was gentle and self-distrustful, but she had the Puritan iron in her blood, which made her "to true occasion true." She bore bravely the sorrows of life and she had the common

sense and the faith which accepts the inevitable with patience and with hope; and the dignified serenity with which, for several hours, she consciously awaited death, saying she was not unhappy in the expectation, would have made her ancestors proud of their descendant.

Miss Goodwin was born in Concord, Massachusetts, on October 23, 1835, and died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, on March 21, 1914.

GRAY, JOHN CHIPMAN, LL.B., LL.D., was born at Brighton, Massachusetts, July 14, 1839, and died in Boston, Massachusetts, February 25, 1915. He was the son of Horace Gray (H. C. 1819) and his second wife, Sarah Russell (Gardner) Gray, who was the daughter of Samuel Pickering Gardner (H. C. 1786).

He was married June 4, 1873, to Anna Lyman Mason, daughter of the Bev. Charles Mason (H. C. 1832) and granddaughter of the Hon. Jeremiah Mason (Y. C. 1788). They had two children, Roland Gray (H. C. 1895) and Eleanor, wife of Henry D. Tudor (H. C. 1895).

After studying at the Boston Latin School he entered Harvard in 1855 and was graduated in 1859, receiving the degree of A.B. He then attended the Harvard Law School and received the degree of LL.B. He served in the Union Army, 1862-1865, as second lieutenant in the Forty-first Massachusetts Infantry and in the Third Massachusetts Cavalry and as aide-de-camp to Gen. George H. Gordon. He finally became a judge advocate with the rank of major. After the war he entered upon the practice of law in Boston, in partnership with John Codman Eopes, and continued in practice until his death. December 24, 1869, he was appointed lecturer at the Harvard Law School and continued as such until March 18, 1875, when he became Story professor of law. November 12, 1883, he was transferred to the Royall professorship, which position he held until he resigned February 1, 1913, and became Royall professor of law emeritus. He was the author of "Restraints on Alienation," "The Rule against Perpetuities," "Cases on Property," and "The Nature and Sources of the Law."

Mr. Gray was president of the Harvard Alumni Association, president of the Harvard Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, fellow and vice president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, member of the

Massachusetts Historical Society, and president of the Boston Bar Association. He received the degree of LL.D. from Yale in 1894 and from Harvard in 1895.

In active practice Mr. Gray was not a jury lawyer. He was an adviser, an arguer before courts of last resort, a man of learning and experience in every part of the law, and an unsurpassed expert in the law of property. His strength lay in thoroughness, clearness, and the ability to combine learning with common sense. He was in the first rank at the bar, and yet he found his career as a teacher more interesting and considered it more important. He began as a lecturer before the time of Langdell and Ames and continued his own method after they had made the case system a success. But eventually he became a convert, adopted that system, and produced six volumes of cases for the use of his classes.

Mr. Gray kept up his interest in the ancient classics and read Homer for pleasure. Similarly he amused himself with mathematics, including the calculus. The intricacies of theology interested him profoundly, but he was not neglectful of novels and of art. He had an even temper, frankness of utterance, kindness, humor. He treated his pupils as fellow students, working with them on an equal footing to get at the truth. His simple, direct, and

kindly manner was the same to everyone, and the form and substance of his speech were fit for any company.

In 1881 Mr. Gray acquired by devise from his uncle, John C. Gray (H.C. 1817), the house on Brattle Street, in Cambridge, bought in 1808 by his grandfather, Lieut. Gov. William Gray, the well-known merchant of Salem and Boston. William Gray and the two John C. Grays, though not citizens of Cambridge, lived in this house a portion of every year, continuously, from 1808 or 1809 to 1914, inclusive. The house was built shortly before 1808 by Jonathan Hastings, whose father of the same name was steward of Harvard College.

HANNUM, THE HON. LEANDER MOODY, was born at Northampton, Massachusetts, December 22, 1837. He died at his home, 333 Harvard Street, Cambridge, September 17, 1909.

He received his education in the schools of Northampton, at Williston Seminary, and at the English and Classical Institution of Springfield. At the age of seventeen he went with his father "to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama. After spending two years there he returned to Massachusetts and entered the wholesale grocery business as a clerk. Two years later he was employed by the Home Sewing Machine Company as cashier and correspondent in New York City.

In 1864 he started on his own account a grocery store in Cambridge on what was then called Main Street. He also engaged in the ice trade and meanwhile developed a large and lucrative real estate business, to which after 1878 he devoted his chief attention. He was prominent in Cambridge as a successful business man and as a faithful, efficient worker in church and city affairs. He was elected to the common council in 1873 and to the board of aldermen in 1874 and 1875. He was a member of the General Court in 1876 and 1877 and of the State Senate in 1881 and 1882. For ten years he was a member of the Cambridge water board and served as special commissioner for Middlesex County. For twenty-five years he was chairman of the standing committee of the Third Congregational (Unitarian) Society.

He was a member of Amicable Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons and was also a member of the Royal Arch Chapter and of Boston Commandery. He belonged to the Colonial Club, the Cambridge Club, the Citizens' Trade Association, and the Real Estate Exchange of Boston.

December 15, 1859, he married Miss Anne Demain of Cambridge, who, with two children, predeceased him.

Mr. Hannum was liberal both in his views and with his means. He was a man of high ideals, a wise counsellor, a patriotic citizen, a good neighbor, and a loyal friend.

IRWIN, Miss AGNES, was born March 15, 1841, in Washington. Her father, William W. Irwin, was then Congressman from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Her mother, Sophia Dallas Irwin, was a descendant of Benjamin Franklin and also of Alexander James Dallas, who was Secretary of the Treasury and then Secretary of War under President Madison.

Miss Irwin's early years were spent in Copenhagen, Denmark, where her father was sent as United States Minister, and later in Washington. Thus she was brought up in the stimulating atmosphere of distinguished people and of public affairs both here and in Europe. In 1862 her family moved to New York and Miss Irwin continued her studies, mostly by herself, in the Astor Library.

In 1869 she became the head of a girls' school in Philadelphia, where she taught until, in 1894, she came to Radcliffe as dean. During her holidays Miss Irwin travelled much in Europe, thus becoming intimate with the scenes of history and with great pictures and works of art. She visited universities and studied foreign languages and met and made friends with interesting people all over the world.

In 1895 the Western University of Pennsylvania conferred on her an honorary degree, the University of Pennsylvania in 1898 gave her the degree of Litt.D., and in 1906 St. Andrews, Scotland, gave her an LL.D.

When, in 1894, Miss Irwin came to Cambridge, Radcliffe was in a formative period. Under her guidance it became a real college, firmly established on lasting foundations. Not herself a college woman, for fifteen years she stood at the head of one of the most important of women's colleges as the ideal of an educated woman. In her the world could see a woman of higher education, distinguished in mind and manner, learned in many subjects, conversant with the ways of men and women, and at home with the arts and letters. To her, education was the mental power, to be gained through constant work and discipline, which can change life from a dreary routine to a way of peace and happiness. Sincerity was the special note in Miss Irwin's character. She never pretended to anything. She had great visions and ambitions for Radcliffe and she

gave to it of her strength freely. Her influence is still felt and is a part of Radcliffe's inheritance.

Miss Irwin retired from office September 1, 1909. Her death took place December 5, 1914, at Philadelphia.

KIERNAN, THOMAS J, was born in Cambridge July 27, 1837, the son of Thomas and Mary Kiernan. He received his education in the public schools and at the age of seventeen, in March, 1855, he was appointed janitor of the Harvard College Library in the place of his father, who had been taken ill and

who died shortly after. Thomas Kiernan, the father, had been janitor since 1829, so that the combined terms of service to the University of father and son covered a period of eighty-five years.

In 1877, when Mr. Justin Winsor was made librarian, Mr. Kiernan was appointed superintendent of circulation, which position he held until his death, July 31, 1914. In 1892 Harvard College conferred upon him the honorary degree of master of arts.

June 2, 1875, he was married to Fannie Crossman of Taunton, who died May 9, 1914. The only surviving member of the family is a son, William L. Kiernan, who was an assistant on the staff of the Harvard College Library for several years and later an assistant in the Massachusetts State Library. Mr. Kiernan's long service of fifty-nine years at the Harvard Library had brought him into intimate contact with the older and younger members of the faculty, as well as students, year after year, and many graduates who returned in later life for Commencement found opportunity to look in upon their old friend.

A few sentences from the following letter show the regard in which many a Harvard man held Mr. Kiernan:

My acquaintance with him goes back to my student time at Harvard, 1859-63, at which period we both were young fellows. That was when Mr. Sibley was Librarian; and I cannot forget how much dependence Mr. Sibley seemed to me to place even then upon "Thomas" and how helpful and sympathetic "Thomas" always was to us youngsters. Coming back to Boston every five or six years, it gratified me to find that despite my long periods of absence abroad, he always knew me, called me by name, and was glad to see me. The Library will never seem quite the same to me in the future with Mr. Kiernan no longer to be found at his well-known desk. Besides, I shall miss his help, which was always rendered when wanted, and rendered with so much cheerfulness, promptness, and definite knowledge. It is fine that he died while still at his post; to have dropped his connection with the Library and "retired" would have been a severe blow to him. He was a fine type of a sort of which there can never be too many, — modest, sincere, effective, friendly, helpful.

LONGSTRETH, Mrs. MARY OLIVER HASTINGS, the daughter of Oliver and Huldah (Holmes) (Tribou) Hastings, was born November 4, 1845, in the fine old mansion, 101 Brattle Street, Cambridge, then recently built by her father. Here her early life was spent as her education progressed through the various schools in Cambridge, beginning with the dame school of Miss Jennison on Garden Street, followed by those of Miss Lyman, Mr. Williston, and Professor Agassiz. On

October 11, 1871, she married Dr. Morris Longstreth of Philadelphia, of the Harvard class of 1866. Dr. Longstreth became eminent in his profession in Philadelphia and was for many years professor of pathology in the Jefferson Medical College there. Their home was a centre of large hospitality during the forty years of their residence in Philadelphia, and Mrs. Longstreth was active in social life, having been one of the founders of the Acorn Club and president of the Cavendish Whist Club. On their return to the family mansion in Cambridge, in 1911, the same hospitable and gracious spirit prevailed as she welcomed again the friends of her early days. But only three short years were given the Longstreths in which to enjoy their Cambridge life, for in the summer of 1914, while travelling abroad in the hope of restoration to health, both Mrs. Longstreth and her husband died within a very short time of one another at Barcelona, Spain — Mrs. Longstreth on August 28, 1914, and Dr. Longstreth on September 19. They had no children.

Lovely in their lives, in death they were not divided.

MCKENZIE, THE REV. ALEXANDER, was born at New Bedford December 14, 1830. His father was Capt. Daniel McKenzie and his mother Phoebe Mayhew (Smith) McKenzie. He fitted for college at Phillips Andover Academy and entered Harvard in 1855. Having received the degree of A.B. in 1859, he entered the Andover Theological Seminary and graduated in 1861. The degree of A.M. was conferred upon him at Harvard in 1862. In 1879 Amherst College gave him the degree of D.D., and in 1901 Harvard conferred upon him the degree of S.T.D.

He was pastor of the South Church in Augusta, Maine, 1861—1867. In January, 1867, he was called to the First Church in Cambridge (Congregational), which was then located on Mount Auburn Street. He continued as pastor and pastor emeritus of this church for forty-seven years, retiring from active service in 1910. In 1872 the society moved into its new church at the corner of Garden and Mason streets and Dr. McKenzie was presented with the house adjoining, where he continued to live until his death.

He was married January 25, 1865, in Fitchburg to Miss Ellen Holman Eveleth. He was survived by his wife and two children, Prof. Kenneth McKenzie of Yale University and Miss Margaret McKenzie.

Dr. McKenzie was a lecturer at Harvard, 1882-1883, and served as a University preacher, 1886-1889. He was a member of the Board of Overseers, 1872-1884, and was secretary of the board, 1875-1901.

He was lecturer at the Andover Theological Seminary, 1881-1882 and 1894-1897, and was president of the Board of Trustees of Wellesley College, a trustee of Phillips Academy, Andover, and a trustee of Hampton Institute, Virginia.

In 1890 he was president of the Boston Seaman's Friend Society and of the Boston Port Society. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society; trustee of Bowdoin College, 1866-1868; member of the Cambridge school committee, 1868-1874; and trustee of the Cambridge Hospital. In 1880 he was president of the Boston Congregational Club. He was a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

He was the author of the following: *Two Boys*, 1870; *Lectures on the History of the First Church in Cambridge*, 1873; *Cambridge Sermons*, 1884; *Some Things Abroad*, 1887; *Christ Himself*, 1891; *The Divine Force in the Life of the World*, 1898; *A Door Opened*, 1898; *Now*, 1899; *Getting One's Bearings*, 1903; *Two Ends of a House Boat*, 1910.

He was a co-worker with the Rev. Thomas Scully, the Rev. Francis G. Peabody, and others in the cause of no-license in Cambridge in the early years when the saloon still prevailed. He was equally interested and helpful in the later years when no-license was an established thing.

Dr. McKenzie was a great preacher. In the pulpit all his superb gifts of mind and heart rose to their highest pitch. He dealt with, living themes for the needs of living people.

He died in Cambridge August 6, 1914.

MYERS, THE HON. JAMES JEFFERSON, was born at Frewsburg, New York, November 20, 1842. His father, Robert Myers, was a lumberman, and young Myers, until he was twenty years of age, shared his father's responsibilities and assisted him in carrying on his business.

He entered Harvard College in 1865 and graduated in due course in 1869 with the degree of A.B. He then studied law at the Harvard Law School, receiving the degree of LL.B. in 1872.

He was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1873 and began the practice of his profession in partnership with Joseph Bangs Warner under the firm name of Myers and Warner. Mr. Myers was very early employed by Mr. Gordon McKay and continued as his attorney and adviser until the death of Mr. McKay, when he became a trustee of his estate and the principal agent of his great benefactions.

In 1893 Mr. Myers was elected to the House of Representatives and continued for ten years as a member of that body. In 1900 he was chosen Speaker and for three years held that office. The votes of his fellow citizens and his fellow members registered for ten years their recognition of his integrity, sincerity, and prudence in public affairs. After his retirement from political life, in 1903, Mr. Myers devoted his time chiefly to the administration of the McKay estate, which had important interests in various parts of the country.

In 1874 he secured rooms in Wadsworth House in Cambridge and kept them until his death. He never married, but was of a social disposition and a welcome guest in many Cambridge homes. He was always a strong Republican in politics, but was a firm believer in the principle of non-partisanship in municipal affairs. He assisted in many movements for social betterment and political reform.

In 1890 he took a leading part in the organization of the Colonial Club in Cambridge. He was an active member of the Cambridge Club and held the office of president.

His character was like his physical appearance, robust, firm, and serene. He possessed buoyant courage and inward peace.

He died April 13, 1915. He will always be remembered as an able lawyer, a good citizen, and a faithful public servant.

NORTON, CHARLES ELIOT, was born at Shady Hill in Cambridge November 16, 1827, his father being Andrews Norton, one of the leading Unitarians of his time, librarian of the College 1813-21, and professor of sacred literature in the Divinity School from 1819 to 1830. He died October 21, 1908, in the house in which he was born.

Mr. Norton was graduated from Harvard College in 1846, having "highly distinguished" himself in Greek and Latin. He entered the East India house of William S. Bullard and was sent in 1849 as supercargo to Calcutta. After seeing something of India and the East he came home by the way of

Egypt and Europe. On returning to Cambridge he received a temporary appointment as instructor in French at Harvard, to supply the place of a friend who had fallen ill. After this he engaged in literary work and spent a good deal of time

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in Europe in the study of art and literature. His friendship with John Ruskin produced a lasting effect upon both.

After 1860 Shady Hill was Mr. Norton's home. He was on terms of intimacy with Longfellow, Lowell, and Holmes. Hawthorne, Whittier, and Emerson were his familiar friends. From 1862 to 1868 Mr. Norton served with Lowell as joint editor of the *North American Review* and in 1865 assisted in starting the *Nation*.

In 1874 he undertook a course of lectures on art in the University and in 1875 was appointed professor of the history of art, which position he held for twenty-three years. He was the exponent of true culture. He loved truth and honesty, which he inculcated in his pupils.

He was intensely loyal and did much to encourage patriotism. He was interested in the affairs of Cambridge and assisted in the cause for no-license and for honest government.

He received highest honors from Harvard, Columbia, Yale, Cambridge, and Oxford. The Harvard Alumni elected him as their president and a member of the Board of Overseers.

Mr. Norton married, in 1862, Miss Susan Sedgwick, daughter of Theodore Sedgwick, a lawyer of New York. Mrs. Norton died in 1872. They had six children, three daughters and three sons, all of whom are still living.¹

The foregoing is merely an outline. For a true picture, reference may be had to the memoir prepared by Mr. William Roscoe Thayer, printed in the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* for December, 1908, vol. 17, no. 66.

PEARSON, LEGH RICHMOND, was born in Kingston, New Hampshire, March 23, 1832. His father was Rev. Ora Pearson and his mother Mary Kimball Pearson. His father was a Congregational minister, who was graduated at Middlebury College in 1820. He preached at Kingston, New Hampshire, at

Compton in Canada, and at Glover, Vermont, and was for several years in the service of the American Tract Society. He died at Peacham, Vermont, July 5, 1858.

Mr. Pearson's mother, Mary Kimball, was a descendant in the seventh generation of Richard Kimball, who came from England in 1634 and settled in that part of Watertown which is now included in Cambridge, his house being near what is now the corner of Huron Avenue and Appleton Street. Mary Kimball Pearson

¹ Dr. Rupert Norton died in Baltimore 19 June, 1914.

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died at Peacham, Vermont, August 27, 1884. She was a woman of great intelligence and Christian worth.

Mr. Pearson served in the War of the Rebellion as a member of the Fifteenth Vermont Regiment. He married October 22, 1867, Harriet Torrey of Cambridge and settled in Cambridge, where he continued to live for about forty years. His wife died in October, 1903, and a few years later he moved to North Reading, where he died July 6, 1909.

He was a member of the First Church in Cambridge (Congregational) and held the office of librarian of the Shepard Historical Society. The following quotation from a letter written to Mr. Pearson March 15, 1906, by Mr. J. G. Thorp, president of the Cambridge Social Union, shows in a fitting manner Mr. Pearson's connection with that body:

In anticipation of your voluntary retirement from the position of superintendent and librarian of the Social Union, I am directed by the executive board to express to you their personal regret at your departure, and their cordial recognition and appreciation of your long and faithful service.

Starting with the Union at its very beginning, one of its incorporators, and for more than thirty consecutive years connected with it as a member, director, and librarian and superintendent, your long and unbroken association with it is as striking as your devotion to its interests has been untiring. You have thoroughly

earned the leisure which you now seek, and our best wishes for many happy years go with you.

Mr. Pearson was one of the charter members of the Cambridge Historical Society and was present at its first meeting, held at the Cambridge Social Union June 17, 1905.

PERRIN, FRANKLIN, was born in Boston, August 9, 1830, and died on February 23, 1914. He was the direct descendant of John Perrin, who came from England on the ship *Safety* in 1635 and settled in Braintree. His father, Augustus Perrin, who died in 1844, was a merchant importer. His mother, Harriet Child, was descended from Benjamin Child, who came from England to Roxbury in 1630.

As a boy and throughout his life Franklin Perrin was fond of reading biography and history, and in languages French and Spanish were his favorites. He attended the Boston schools and was graduated from the high school in 1847. He then became a clerk for Bates and Thaxter and made voyages in their ships as supercargo. Later he regretted not having improved the opportunity of going to college, but as he was the youngest son he was led by the example of his five older brothers to enter upon a business career.

Soon after attaining his majority he became the senior partner in the firm of Perrin and Gilbert in the shipping trade to the East Indies. Later he formed a partnership with David C. Perrin in the importation of palm leaf; he invented a loom for weaving palm leaf with a cotton warp, as well as several other minor contrivances which proved useful. This business continued until the importation of palm leaf from Cuba came to an end.

Mr. Perrin's integrity and business ability were recognized by the city where he lived so long. From 1880 to 1885 he was city auditor of Cambridge. He was treasurer of the Cambridge Horse Railway until it was absorbed by the West End Company. For ten years he was treasurer of the Homes for Aged People and for twenty years a director of the same charity. He was also trustee and auditor of the Cambridge Savings Bank for about twenty-eight years. From 1889 to 1910 he was manager of the Cambridge Safety Vaults.

On his retirement it was written of him:

Mr. Franklin Perrin, after twenty-one years of service, lays off the business harness and seeks a well-earned repose. It is profitable to have the places, where men are brought into close contact with the public, filled by those whose efficiency is supplemented by courtesy, intelligence, and affability. Added to these, and above these, the element of unblemished integrity should take precedence.

The community will long remember Mr. Perrin, and he will carry into his retirement the fine aroma of gracious example in all these traits worthy of remembrance.

In his leisure hours Mr. Perrin compiled a comprehensive chart of English sovereigns for school use. He also wrote a few stories for the *Youth's Companion*; and for the Cambridge Historical Society he wrote a brief paper upon "General Walcott's Company Unattached," in which he served in the Civil War. He prepared a "Handbook of American Trees and Shrubs."

He was & life member of the American Unitarian Association and of the Cambridge Unitarian Club. He was for years deacon in the First Church and took a leading part in all its activities, setting a remarkable example of regularity, promptness, and zeal. For ten years he was superintendent of the Sunday school. He was greatly beloved on account of his kindness, generosity, and unselfishness.

Mr. Perrin was married in 1855 to Louisa C., the daughter of the Rev. Nathaniel Gage and Abby Richardson Gardner, a descendant of Thomas Gardner, who came to Brookline in the ship *Safety* in 1635. They had one son, Arthur Perrin.

PIPER, WILLIAM TAGGARD, died July 25, 1911. He was born in Boston August 9, 1853, of parents whose ancestry is traced back to early Colonial times. He attended the Boston public schools, including the Quincy Grammar and the Latin School, at both of which he won a Franklin Medal. Entering Harvard College in 1870, he graduated with distinction in 1874 and was elected to the Harvard Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. He then went to England, where he matriculated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and pursued his classical studies for two years. Later he spent another year in Europe, partly in study at the University of Leipzig. In 1878 he returned to Cambridge and continued a post-graduate course, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1881 and of Ph.D. in 1883.

In 1879 he married Anne Palfrey Bridge, who died in 1911. They had four children, all of whom survive them.

Of sufficiently independent means, he devoted his life to public service. He was an active member of the First Parish and First Church and served on various committees with great fidelity and conscientiousness. He was an officer of the Cambridge Associated Charities, president of the Avon Home, trustee and later president of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, trustee of the Boston State Hospital, and one of the founders of the District Nursing Association.

He served in the common council in 1887 and 1888 and as alderman in 1890. In 1891 he became a member of the school committee and continued as such for eighteen years, holding the office of president for seventeen successive years. In 1892 he was chosen a trustee of the Public Library, in which office he remained for nearly seventeen years, serving as president the larger portion of the time. He was a director of the Cambridge Trust Company from its beginning. He belonged to the Cambridge Club and was elected its president in 1907.

No one could be brought in contact with Mr. Piper, whether socially, officially, or in business relations, without being impressed with his fairness, justice, candor, and fearlessness. He was modest, retiring even to shyness, free from prejudices, benevolent in giving both of his time and his means, and interested in all attempts to better society and individuals. He deserved well of the community in which he lived. A full memoir of Mr. Piper by John Woodbury appeared in the *Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts*, xiv, 351-358.

READ, THE HON. JOHN, was born in Cambridge May 19, 1840, the son of William and Sally (Atkins) Read. He received his preparatory

education in the public schools of Cambridge, and in the high school was a member of one of the first classes taught by Mr. William P. Bradbury. He graduated from Harvard in 1862 and received the degree of A.M. in 1865. He married Miss Elise Welch of Boston, who died in 1914. He died in Cambridge July 29, 1915. Three sons, J. Bertram Read, William Read, 2d, and Harold W. Read, survive him.

Immediately on graduating from college he enlisted in the United States Navy and served through the Civil War. He was on the turreted ironclad ram *Keokuk* when that vessel was sunk by the guns of Fort Sumter in the first attack on Charleston in April, 1863. He afterwards participated in different engagements with the West Gulf squadron in 1863 and 1864 and served on blockade duty off the Louisiana and Texas coasts. He was taken prisoner during an engagement at Calcasieu Pass May 6, 1864, and for eight months was confined in a stockade camp in a Texas swamp. The fact that his father was able to get quinine to him by way of Mexico probably saved his life, for of one hundred and eleven men captured with him only thirty survived.

At the close of the war he entered the business house of his father, dealing in military and sporting goods, and later became a partner with his brothers under the firm name of William Read and Sons.

Mr. Read always took a keen interest in public affairs and, while a staunch Republican, believed in non-partisanship in municipal government. He was a member of the common council in 1880 and 1881, and in 1882 and 1883 was a member of the board of aldermen. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1888 and was State Senator in 1892 and 1893. While a member of the Legislature he assisted in carrying through the bill to allow Cambridge to borrow \$500,000 for the water works, the bill authorizing the park loan, the act allowing Cambridge to take land in Belmont for the high-service reservoir, and the bill for the increase of the state naval militia. He is credited with the defeat of the bill to annex Cambridge to Boston.

He was commissioner of the Massachusetts Nautical Training School, member of the St. Botolph Club, of Charles Beck Post 56 G. A. R., the Loyal Legion, the Kearsarge Naval Veterans, the Association of Survivors of Rebel Prisons, and of the Cambridge Club. He was a trustee of the Sailors Home in Quincy. He attended the First Parish Church in Cambridge.

Mr. Read was deeply interested in everything that concerned the

city and took an active part in all public movements. He will be long remembered as an honorable merchant, a wise counsellor, and a public-spirited citizen who did his full duty in war and in peace.

SAUNDERS, GEORGE SAVIL, was born in Cambridge October 2, 1823, in the house on Garden Street looking upon the Common and adjoining Christ Church. His father, William Saunders, was a master builder by occupation and built a number of the best known Cambridge houses, including the one on Garden Street where he lived. William Saunders was one of the selectmen in the town of Cambridge and became a member of the first common council after Cambridge became a city. A year later he was a member of the board of aldermen.

The son, after a thorough education in the Cambridge public schools and a brief service in a Cornhill bookstore, entered the hardware business. He was first employed by his brother William and then by his brother Charles. In 1847 he became a partner in the firm of Johonnot and Saunders at 21 Dock Square, Boston, and continued prosperously with the same partner at the same place for the next twenty-nine years. In 1877 he moved to the corner of Washington Street and Cornhill and formed a partnership with his son George E. Saunders, continuing the business in the new store for thirty years. The firm then moved across the street to 168 Washington Street, and soon after Mr. Saunders retired from active connection with the business.

In 1847, at the age of twenty-four, Mr. Saunders was married to Lucy C. Willard of Cambridge and began a home life which continued happily for over sixty years. In 1855 he built the house on Concord Avenue which was his home for fifty-four years.

Mr. Saunders gave freely of his time and energy to the community in which he lived. He was a lifelong member of the First Church in Cambridge (Congregational) and served as one of its deacons for forty years. He was elected a member of the common council of the city in 1855, 1856, and 1857 and served as president during the last two years. Again in 1863 and 1864, and still again in 1878 and 1879, he served in the same body and again held the office of president. In 1865 and 1866 he was a representative to the General Court. He was a member of the Cambridge Cemetery Commission for thirty-eight years. He was a charter member of the Cambridge Club and rarely missed one of its meetings. He died at the age of eighty-six on June 6, 1909. He was true to the best ideals of his city and his time.

SAWYER, GEORGE CARLETON, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, December 23, 1835. His ancestors had resided in New England for over two hundred years. His parents were Leveritt A. and

Martha A. Sawyer. He entered Harvard in 1851, after five years of preparation in the Salem Latin Grammar School. He was a distinguished scholar and one of the first eight elected into the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He adopted teaching as his lifework. Beginning at Phillips Exeter Academy in 1855, he remained as instructor in the classics until 1858, when he became the principal of the Utica Free Academy. When he began his service there, there were some sixty pupils; when he resigned in 1896, there were over four hundred.

He married at Exeter, July 29, 1858, Mary, daughter of Dr. David Wood and Elizabeth (Abbot) Gorham.

He spent the last years of his life in Cambridge, where he devoted his time to books and literary pursuits, surrounded by many old friends.

He died December 15, 1914. Always a gentleman in the broadest and best sense, his uniform courtesy and real enjoyment in rendering service gathered round him an ever-widening circle of warm friends.

STORER, Miss SARAH FRANCES, was born in Boston, March 17, 1842, and died at Cambridge March 12, 1915.

Miss Storer's lineage was typically New England. Her father, Robert Boyd Storer of Portland and Boston, came of the Langdons of New Hampshire and the Boyds, Woodburys, and Storers of Maine, families active and respected as leaders in colonial days and the Revolution. The Boyd immigrant was the younger brother of that Earl of Kilmarnock who lost his head on the Tower block after the battle of Culloden.

Sarah Sherman Storer, her mother, was the daughter of Samuel Hoar of Concord and the sister of Senator George F. Hoar and Judge E. R. Hoar. Five of her paternal forbears or their brothers fought at Concord Bridge; Roger Sherman of Connecticut, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was her maternal grandfather.

Miss Storer's family connections were numerous. They congregated at New Haven and Concord and later at Cambridge, and she knew them intimately. Kinship was to her a claim never to be denied, and always the title of "cousin" called forth, her eager hospitality.

In 1858 Miss Storer's parents moved from Boston to Cambridge, where she attended Mr. Agassiz's school. Her visits to her grandparents' house at Concord were frequent, and there she became much at home.

The War of the Rebellion left its mark deeply upon her generation. She saw her brother, most of her cousins, and the young men of her circle leave for the front, and many of them did not return. She bore her part in the activities of those who stayed at home, worked with the Sanitary Commission and the McClellan Club of Cambridge, and after the war was actively interested in the Home for Aged Colored Women in Boston, of whose board she was a member until a few years before her death.

With the New England atmosphere of the mid-nineteenth century we are wont to associate a certain austerity of thought and rigidity of manner. The keen and detached analysis of self and of one's finer emotions, which was the philosophical fashion of the day, made for repression. But it was Miss Storer's singular charm that, although she grew up in two strongholds of the New England traits, she walked with an abundant sweetness radiating from her — the simplest and gentlest of natures. One of her Concord kinswomen said of her: "Fanny is a real princess; she always speaks the truth." And so she did — but she hurt no one by the telling.

She loved dogs and flowers and children, kept faith with them, and was at their service with a delighted and unconscious prodigality. Her firm belief in the goodness of the world made conventional religious doctrine seem superfluous and transcended logical and formal creeds. The generous quality of her heart, her absolute fearlessness, and native high-mindedness made mean capitulations impossible to her.

High-spirited, with a kind of gallantry of thought and action, her life was a blessed example of courtesy, courage, and the God-given happiness of those who give of themselves without stint.

WILLARD, JOSEPH, was born in Boston December 6, 1834. He traced his descent in the seventh generation from Major Simon Willard, who came to Cambridge in 1634 and was a principal founder of Concord, Lancaster, and Groton, a man of importance in town and colony till his death in 1676. The

ancestors of Joseph Willard in six succeeding generations were Harvard graduates, one being President and another Vice-President of the college.

Joseph Willard, his father, was a lawyer and a student of history, an accomplished antiquarian, whose record of the Willard family has been called a "model memoir." He married in 1830 Susanna Hickling Lewis, a descendant of Richard Warren of the *Mayflower*. Mrs. Willard was a woman of rare gifts and accomplishments, and the family home in Allston Street, at that day a pleasant neighbor-

hood with an agreeable social environment, was the centre of a large hospitality. Under such favoring influences Joseph Willard grew up, was educated at the Latin School, and awarded a Franklin Medal at graduation in 1850. He entered Harvard in the class that graduated in 1855, a class destined to contain many men of note. A short experience of teaching, both during the college vacation and the year after graduation at the school of rev. Samuel Robert Calthrop of Bridgeport, Connecticut, brought out his native gift of imparting knowledge and his powers of discipline. In 1858 he received the degree of LL.B. from the Harvard Law School. For several years he assisted in the preparation of different law books, one of those being the treatise of Gov. Emory Washburn entitled "The American Law of Real Property," which after the death of Governor Washburn was edited by Mr. Willard. January 29, 1863, he was admitted to the Suffolk bar and was made a member of the firm of Hillard, Willard, and Hyde. After four years the partnership was dissolved, when Mr. Hillard became United States District Attorney. Mr. Willard thereafter practiced alone, having his office in Niles Block in Boston. In 1865 he filled temporarily the office of clerk of the Superior Court, then vacant by reason of his father's death. Later he served on the Boston school board. He was Commissioner of Insolvency in 1873. In 1874 he received the offer of the judgeship of the Municipal Court at South Boston, which offer he declined. He was a member of the Boston Bar Association and of the Harvard Law School Alumni Association. He contributed legal articles to various magazines, notably the *American Law Review*. One of these, "The Right of a Landlord to Regain Possession by Force," was of special interest. He also twice edited the textbook entitled "The American Law of Landlord and Tenant."

In 1900 he delivered a course of lectures at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on business law. He was a charter member of the St. Botolph Club, a member of the Examiner Club, and in 1894 he was admitted to the Harvard Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. He found much intellectual recreation in

writing on various literary subjects for the Examiner Club, while his affiliation with the Appalachian Club kept alive his love of outdoor pursuits. But his happiest hours were spent among his books.

His classmate Mr. Frank B. Sanborn says of him:

The curious and exact learning of the two Presidents Willard (the elder of whom was author of an elaborate "Body of Divinity" in folio, and the younger accomplished in science as well as in divinity) reappeared in the late Joseph Willard, who was not only versed in the Latin and Greek,

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French and German taught at Harvard in 1855, but extended his acquisitions to the various languages of eastern Europe and western Asia. In law he was a profound student also, but a quiet practitioner, seldom pleading in court, but much trusted for his care and settlement of estates and his knowledge of those points which imply a prodigious reading in English decisions and American law reports. His acquaintance with the literature of many nations was also great, and it was not safe to make a quotation in Willard's presence unless you had read your author pretty carefully. Not that he was captious or pedantic, for nobody was more good-natured, but he had the instinct for precision in facts and words which the modern prevalence of hasty journalism and of sensational fiction under the guise of history has put somewhat out of fashion. He wrote Latin with classic elegance and apparently as readily as English, a lost art in New England, I incline to think. Armenian and the Slavonic languages were a playground for him, and he so far exceeded most of his friends in those studies that they took him for authority without question.

He was an associate member of the Cambridge Historical Society, and his latest service of friendly remembrance was in the preparation for the Society in 1906 of a memorial of John Bartlett, author of "Familiar Quotations." In the early part of 1908 his health, which for two years or more had been

failing, gave way, and after a short illness of three weeks he died in Boston on April 27, 1908, at the age of seventy-three years, four months, twenty-one days. Mr. Willard never married.

Of his personal qualities it is not here possible to speak fully, but no notice of him would be adequate that omitted the mention of his brilliant wit, his enduring qualities of faithfulness and friendly service, his public spirit and devotion to the highest ideals. He was an example of conspicuous success, not of the gross material sort, but of success the rarest and most refined, that stands for un-worldliness and for the realities of life.

WYMAN, MORRILL, was born in Cambridge July 10, 1855, a son of Morrill Wyman (H. U. 1833), M.D., LL.D., who was a professor at Harvard, 1853-1856, and a member of the Board of Overseers, 1875-1887.

Morrill Wyman the younger lived all his life in Cambridge. He spent two years at Harvard with the class of 1880 and later attended the Harvard Medical School for three years.

He was one of the promoters of the Cambridge Civil Service Reform Association and held the office of secretary. He was also one of the organizers of the National Civil Service Reform League, which began in 1881 with a meeting at Newport, Rhode Island. He was on its executive committee, later called its council, for many

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years. He was interested with others in the introduction of the Australian ballot in Massachusetts in the early eighties. In all this work Mr. Wyman was faithful and thorough. He had a certain aptness for drawing up circulars and petitions in a way that was clear to the public. Mr. Wyman's lucidity of statement and really interesting style were well shown in the brief memoirs which he prepared and published of his father and grandfather, Doctors Morrill and Rufus Wyman.

Mr. Wyman never married. He died in Cambridge January 15, 1914. He gave expression to his father's interest, as well as that of himself, in the Cambridge Hospital and the First Parish and First Church in Cambridge by generous legacies to those institutions as well as to Harvard University.

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OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

1914-1915

President RICHARD HENRY DANA

Vice-Presidents ANDREW McFARLAND
DAVIS

ARCHIBALD MURRAY HOWE

WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER

Secretary ALBERT HARRISON HALL

Curator ALBERT HARRISON HALL

Treasurer HENRY HERBERT EDES

The Council

RICHARD HENRY DANA

ANDREW McFARLAND
DAVIS

ARCHIBALD MURRAY HOWE

WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER

ALBERT HARRISON HALL

HOLLIS RUSSELL BAILEY

HENRY HERBERT EDES

FRANK GAYLORD COOK

SAMUEL FRANCIS BATCHELDER

WILLIAM COOLIDGE LANE

MARY ISABELLA GOZZALDI

ALICE MARY LONGFELLOW

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COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY THE COUNCIL 1914-1915

On the Early Roads and Topography of Cambridge

STEPHEN PASCHALL SHARPLES, *Chairman*

EDWARD JOHN
BRANDON

GEORGE
CLEMENT DEANE

On the Collection of Manuscripts, Autographs and Printed Material

HENRY HERBERT EDES, *Chairman*

ALBERT BUSHNELL
HART

WILLIAM
COOLIDGE LANE

EDWIN BLAISDELL
HALE

FRANK GAYLORD
COOK

On Sketches of Noted Citizens of Cambridge

MARY ISABELLA GOZZALDI, *Chairman*

SAMUEL FRANCIS
BATCHELDER

ARCHIBALD
MURRAY HOWE

On Publication

WILLIAM COOLIDGE LANE, *Chairman*

HENRY HERBERT
EDES

SAMUEL
FRANCIS
BATCHELDER

On Memoirs of Deceased Members

HOLLIS RUSSELL
BAILEY, *Chairman*

WILLIAM
ROSCOE THAYER

***On the Collection of Oral Tradition, Objects of Historical
Interest, Portraits and Views***

MARY ISABELLA GOZZALDI, *Chairman*

MARGARET JONES
BRADBURY

GRACE OWEN
SCUDDER

ELIZABETH ELLERY
DANA

GEORGE GRIER
WRIGHT

MARY HELEN DEAN

SUSANNA
WILLARD

To Audit the Accounts of the Treasurer

ANDREW McFARLAND DAVIS

On the Longfellow Centenary Medal Prize

William Roscoe Thayer, *Chairman*

EDWARD BANGS
DREW

EDWARD
FRANCIS
GAMWELL

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REGULAR MEMBERS

1914-1915

ABBOT, MARION STANLEY

DALLINGER, WILLIAM
WILBERFORCE

ALLEN, FLORA VIOLA

*DANA, EDITH LONGFELLOW

ALLEN, FRANK AUGUSTUS

DANA, ELIZABETH ELLERY

ALLEN, MARY WARE

DANA, RICHARD HENRY

ALLEN, OSCAR FAYETTE

DARLING, EUGENE ABRAHAM

AMES, SARAH RUSSELL

DAVIS, ANDREW McFARLAND

AUBIN, HELEN WARNER

DAVIS, MARY WYMAN

AUBIN, MARGARET
HARRIS

DEANE, GEORGE CLEMENT

BAILEY, HOLLIS RUSSELL

DEANE, MARY HELEN

BAILEY, MARY PERSIS

§DEANE, WALTER

BANCROFT, WILLIAM
AMOS

DEVENS, MARY

BATCHELDER, SAMUEL
FRANCIS

BEALE, JOSEPH HENRY

BELL, STOUGHTON

BENSON, EDWARD
MCELROY

BILL, CAROLINE ELIZA

BLACKALL, CLARENCE
HOWARD

BLISH, ARIADNE

BLODGETT, WARREN
KENDALL

BOODY, BERTHA M.

BRANDON, EDWARD JOHN

BROCK, ADAH LEILA CONE

BROOKS, SUMNER ALBERT

BULFINCH, ELLEN SUSAN

BUMSTEAD, JOSEPHINE
FREEMAN

CALKINS, RAYMOND

CARY, EMMA FORBES

§CLARK, ELIZABETH
HODGES

DEXTER, MARY DEANE

DODGE, EDWARD SHERMAN

DOW, GEORGE LINCOLN

DREW, EDWARD BANGS

DRINKWATER, ARTHUR

DRIVER, MARTHA ELIZABETH

DUNBAR, WILLIAM HARRISON

EDES, GRACE WILLIAMSON

EDES, HENRY HERBERT

ELIOT, CHARLES WILLIAM

ELIOT, GRACE HOPKINSON

ELIOT, SAMUEL ATKINS

EVARTS, PRESCOTT

FARLOW, LILIAN HORSFORD

FENN, WILLIAM WALLACE

FESSENDEN, MARION BROWN

FORBES, EDWARD WALDO

*COGSWELL, EDWARD
RUSSELL

COOK, FRANK GAYLORD

COX, GEORGE HOWLAND

CROTHERS, SAMUEL
McCHORD

CUTTER, HENRY ORVILLE

* Deceased

FORD, WORTHINGTON
CHAUNCEY

FOSTER, FRANCIS APTHORP

FOWLER, FRANCES

FOX, JABEZ

§ Resigned

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GOZZALDI, MARY
ISABELLA

GRAY, ANNA LTMAN

*GRAY, JOHN CHIPMAN

GROZIER, EDWIN ATKINS

HALE, EDWIN BLAISDELL

HALL, ALBERT HARRISON

HARRIS, ELIZABETH

HART, ALBERT BUSHNELL

HASTINGS, FRANK
WATSON

MORISON, ANNA THERESA

MORISON, ROBERT SWAIN

MORSE, VELMA MARIA

MUNROE, EMMA FRANCES

*MYERS, JAMES JEFFERSON

NICHOLS, HENRY ATHERTON

NICHOLS, JOHN TAYLOR
GILMAN

§NORTON, GRACE

NORTON, MARGARET

HINCKS, EDWARD YOUNG

HODGES, GEORGE

HOPPIN, ELIZA MASON

HORSFORD, KATHARINE

HOUGHTON, ALBERTA
MANNING

*HOUGHTON, ELIZABETH
HARRIS

HOUGHTON, ROSERYSS
GILMAN

HOWE, ARCHIBALD
MURRAY

HOWE, ARRIA SARGENT
DIXWELL

HOWE, CLARA

HURLBUT, BYRON
SATTERLEE

KELLNER, MAXIMILIAN
LINDSAY

KENDALL, GEORGE
FREDERICK

KERSHAW, JUSTINE
HOUGHTON

KIERNAN, WILLIAM L.

NOYES, JAMES ATKINS

PAINÉ, JAMES LEONARD

PAINÉ, MARY WOOLSON

PARKER, HENRY AINSWORTH

PARSONS, CAROLINE LOUISA

PEIRCE, BRADFORD
HENDRICK

PICKERING, ANNA ATWOOD

PICKERING, EDWARD
CHARLES

PICKERING, WILLIAM HENRY

POOR, CLARENCE HENRY

POTTER, ALFRED CLAGHORN

POUSLAND, CAROLINE
LORING

RAND, HARRY SEATON

*READ, JOHN

READ, WILLIAM

KING, WILLIAM BENJAMIN

REID, WILLIAM BERNARD

LAMBERT, ANNA READ

ROBINSON, FRED NORRIS

LANE, WILLIAM COOLIDGE

ROBINSON, JAMES LEE

§LEAVITT, ERASMUS
DARWIN

ROPES, JAMES HARDY

LONGFELLOW, ALICE
MARY

RUNKLE, JOHN CORNELIUS

LOWELL, ABBOTT
LAWRENCE

SAUNDERS, CARRIE
HUNTINGTON

MARCOU, PHILIPPE
BELKNAP

SAUNDERS, HERBERT ALDEN

*McDUFFIE, JOHN

SAVILLE, HUNTINGTON

MCINTIRE, CHARLES JOHN

SAWYER, GEORGE AUGUSTUS

MELLEDDGE, ROBERT JOB

*SAWYER, GEORGE
CARLETON

MERRIMAN, DOROTHEA
FOOTE

SCUDDER, GRACE OWEN

MERRIMAN, ROGER
BIGELOW

SCUDDER, WINTHROP
SALTONSTALL

MITCHELL, EMMA MARIA

SHARPLES, STEPHEN
PASCHALL

* Deceased

§ Resigned

SPALDING, PHILIP
LEFFINGWELL

WEBSTER, EDITH FORBES

SPENCER, HENRY
GOODWIN

WELLINGTON, SARAH
CORDELIA FISHER

SPRAGUE, WILLIAM HATCH

§WESSELHOEFT, MARY
LEAVITT

STEARNS, GENEVIEVE

§WESSELHOEFT, WALTER

STONE, WILLIAM EBEN

WHITE, ALICE MAUD

*STORER, SARAH PRANCES

WHITE, MOSES PERKINS

SWAN, WILLIAM
DONNISON

§WHITTEMORE, ISABELLA
STEWART

THAYER, WILLIAM ROSCOE

WHITTEMORE, WILLIAM
RICHARDSON

THORP, JOSEPH GILBERT

WILLARD, SUSANNA

§TICKNOR, FLORENCE

WILLIAMS, OLIVE SWAN

§TICKNOR, THOMAS
BALDWIN

WINLOCK, MARY PEYTON

TOPPAN, SARAH MOODY;

WOOD, JOHN WILLIAM, JR.

WALCOTT, ANNA MORRILL

WORCESTER, SARAH ALICE

WASHBURN, HENRY
BRADFORD

WRIGHT, GEORGE GRIER

WEBSTER, KENNETH
GRANT TREMAYNE

YERXA, HENRY DETRICK

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

CARTER, CHARLES
MORLAND

§FELTON, EUNICE
WHITNEY FARLEY

DURRELL, HAROLD
CLARKE

LOVERING, ERNEST

LEVERETT, GEORGE
VASMER

HONORARY MEMBERS

CHOATE, JOSEPH
HODGES

HOWELLS, WILLIAM
DEAN

RHODES, JAMES FORD

* Deceased

§ Resigned

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BY-LAWS

I. CORPORATE NAME.

THE name of this corporation shall be "THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

II. OBJECT.

The corporation is constituted for the purpose of collecting and preserving Books, Manuscripts, and other Memorials, of procuring the publication and distribution of the same, and generally of promoting interest and research, in relation to the history of Cambridge in said Commonwealth.

III. REGULAR MEMBERSHIP.

Any resident of the City of Cambridge, Massachusetts, shall be eligible for regular membership in this Society. Nominations for such membership shall be made in writing to any member of the Council, and the persons so nominated may be elected at any meeting of the Council by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting. Persons so elected shall become members upon signing the By-Laws and paying the fees therein prescribed.

IV. LIMIT OF REGULAR MEMBERSHIP.

The regular membership of this Society shall be limited to two hundred.

V. HONORARY MEMBERSHIP.

Any person, nominated by the Council, may be elected an honorary member at any meeting of the Society by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting. Honorary members shall be exempt from paying any fees, shall not be eligible for office, and shall have no interest in the property of the Society and no right to vote.

VI. ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP.

Any person not a resident, but either a native, or formerly a resident for at least five years, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, shall be eligible to

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associate membership in the Society. Nominations for such membership shall be made in writing to any member of the Council, and the persons so nominated may be elected at any meeting of the Council by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting. Associate members shall be liable for an annual assessment of two dollars each, payable in advance at the Annual Meeting, but shall be liable for no other fees or assessments, and shall not be eligible for office and shall have no interest in the property of the Society and no right to vote.

VII. SEAL.

The Seal of the Society shall be: Within a circle bearing the name of the Society and the date, 1905, a shield bearing a representation of the Daye Printing Press and crest of two books surmounted by a Greek lamp, with a representation of Massachusetts Hall on the dexter and a representation of the

fourth meeting-house of the First Church in Cambridge on the sinister, and, underneath, a scroll bearing the words *Scripta Manent*.

VIII. OFFICERS.

The officers of this corporation shall be a Council of thirteen members, having the powers of directors, elected by the Society, and a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Secretary with the powers of Clerk, a Treasurer, and a Curator, elected out of the Council by the Society. All the above officers shall be chosen by ballot at the Annual Meeting, and shall hold office for the term of one year and until their successors shall be elected and qualified. The Council shall have power to fill all vacancies.

IX. PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society and shall be Chairman of the Council. In case of the death, absence, or incapacity of the President, his powers shall be exercised by the Vice-Presidents, respectively, in the order of their election.

X. SECRETARY.

The Secretary shall keep the records and conduct the correspondence of the Society and of the Council. He shall give to each member of the Society written notice of its meetings. He shall also present a written report of the year at each Annual Meeting.

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XI. TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall have charge of the funds and securities, and shall keep in proper books the accounts, of the corporation. He shall receive and collect all fees and other dues owing to it, and all donations and testamentary gifts made to it. He shall make all investments and disbursements of its funds, but only with the approval of the Council. He shall give the Society a bond, in amount and with sureties satisfactory to the Council, conditioned for the proper performance of his duties. He shall make a written report at each Annual Meeting. Such report shall be audited prior to the Annual Meeting by one or more auditors appointed by the Council.

XII. CURATOR.

The Curator shall have charge, under the direction of the Council, of all Books, Manuscripts, and other Memorials of the Society, except the records and books kept by the Secretary and Treasurer. He shall present a written report at each Annual Meeting.

XIII. COUNCIL.

The Council shall have the general management of the property and affairs of the Society, shall arrange for its meetings, and shall present for election from time to time the names of persons deemed qualified for honorary membership. The Council shall present a written report of the year at each Annual Meeting.

XIV. MEETINGS.

The Annual Meeting shall be held on the fourth Tuesday in October in each year. Other regular meetings shall be held on the fourth Tuesdays of January, and April of each year, unless the President otherwise directs. Special meetings may be called by the President or by the Council.

XV. QUORUM.

At meetings of the Society ten members, and at meetings of the Council four members, shall constitute a quorum.

XVI. FEES.

The fee of initiation shall be two dollars. There shall also be an annual assessment of three dollars, payable in advance at the Annual

Meeting; but any Regular Member shall be exempted from the annual payment if at any time after his admission he shall pay into the Treasury Fifty Dollars in addition to his previous payments; and any Associate Member shall be similarly exempted on payment of Twenty-five Dollars. All commutations shall be and remain permanently funded, the interest only to be used for current expenses.

XVII. RESIGNATION OF MEMBERSHIP.

All resignations of membership must be in writing, provided, however, that failure to pay the annual assessment within six months after the Annual Meeting may, in the discretion of the Council, be considered a resignation of membership.

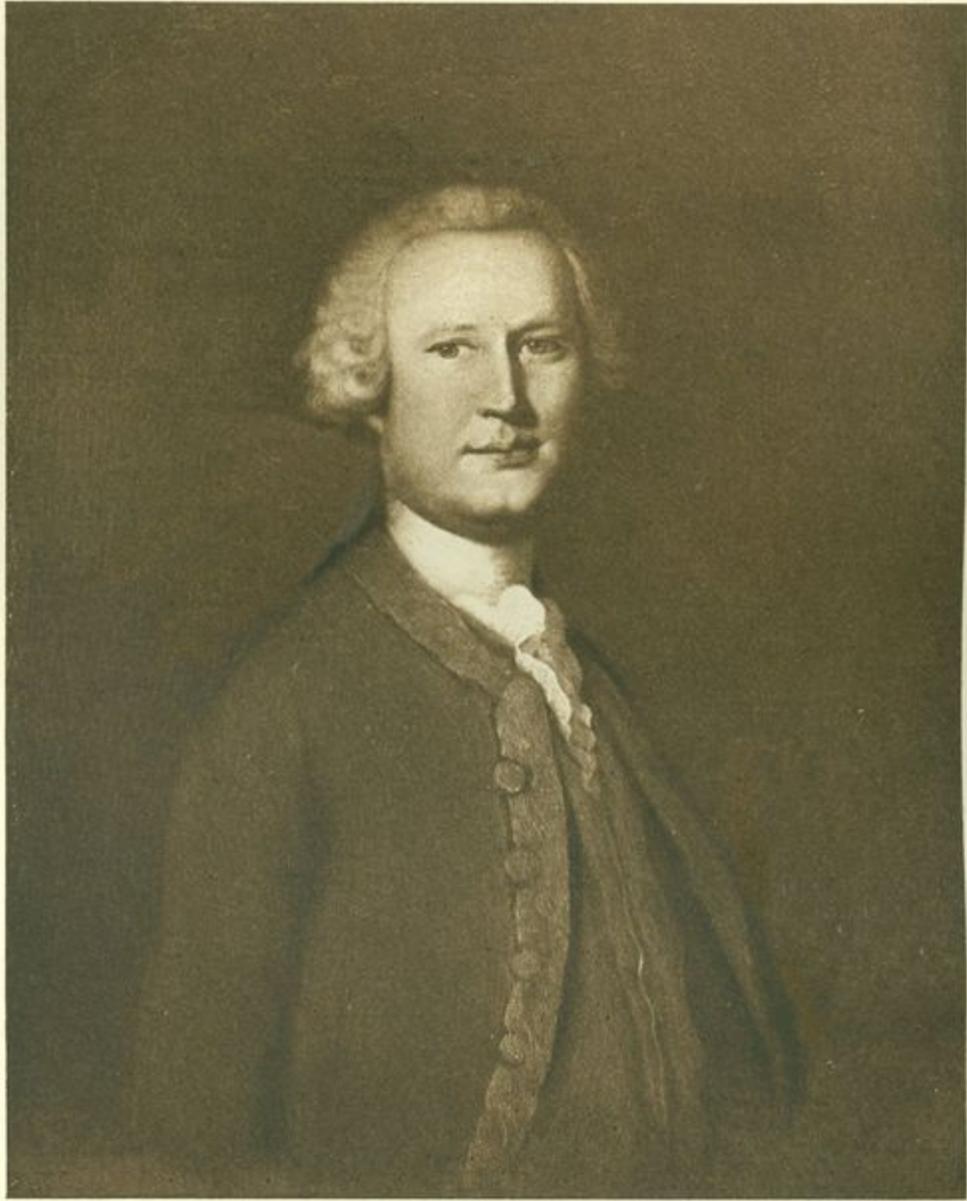
XVIII. AMENDMENT OF BY-LAWS.

These By-Laws may be amended at any meeting by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting, provided that the substance of the proposed amendment shall have been inserted in the call for such meeting.

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Illustrations

Portrait of Henry Vassall by [John Singleton] Copley



A. W. Eaton & Co., Boston

Henry Kapau.

*Engraved for The Cambridge Historical Society
from an original portrait in the possession of
Richard Henry Dana*

Facsimile of A Page of Henry Vassall's Expense Book.

1758 Septemb ^r		Brought over	8535	12 ¹ / ₂
1 st	Expences £. to Cash p ^d Spear for plowing stones		13	10
2 nd	John Pierce £. to Cash p ^d him in part of my note dated 3 rd Jan ^y 24 th 1757		128	
	Expences £. to Cash p ^d Sundry by Torrey		15	5
	£. to £. p ^d Sundry		5	3
5 th	John Pierce £. to Cash p ^d him in full of my note		52	
	Expences £. to Cash p ^d Sundry		1	17
6 th	£. to £. p ^d Caleb Prentice in full as p ^d acct		18	
	£. to £. p ^d Sundry		9	
	Lewis Vassall £. to Cash p ^d Caleb Prentice p ^d acct		185	1
7 th	Expences £. to Cash p ^d Mobs Richardson for board ^{in full}		46	17
	land. Grant £. to Cash p ^d him in full as p ^d acct		49	10
	Expences £. to Cash p ^d Sundry		4	4
8 th	£. to £. p ^d Meal &c		7	4
9 th	£. to £. p ^d Sundry		6	
	£. to £. p ^d Torridge in full as p ^d acct		47	6
	Abraham Casey £. to Cash p ^d him		3	15
12 th	Expences £. to Cash p ^d Sundry		3	18
13 th	£. to £. p ^d Sundry		13	5
15 th	£. to £. p ^d W. Lloyd for Landes in full p ^d acct		53	
	£. to £. p ^d Sundry		7	
16 th	£. to £. p ^d Sundry		3	13
18 th	£. to £. p ^d wood &c. by Sundry 21-8/		8	3
	Enoch Parker £. to Cash p ^d him on acct. wood p ^d acct		75	
19 th	Expences £. to Cash p ^d wags candles &c		7	10
	£. to £. p ^d Henry Prentice a la touch		10	2
	£. to £. p ^d Sundry		4	19
20 th	£. to £. p ^d Mr. Champney		10	8
	£. to £. p ^d Sundry		8	3
21 st	£. to £. p ^d wood		1	18
	£. to £. p ^d Sundry		10	2
		Carried over	£9325	0

A PAGE OF HENRY VASSALL'S ACCOUNTS
(Actual size)

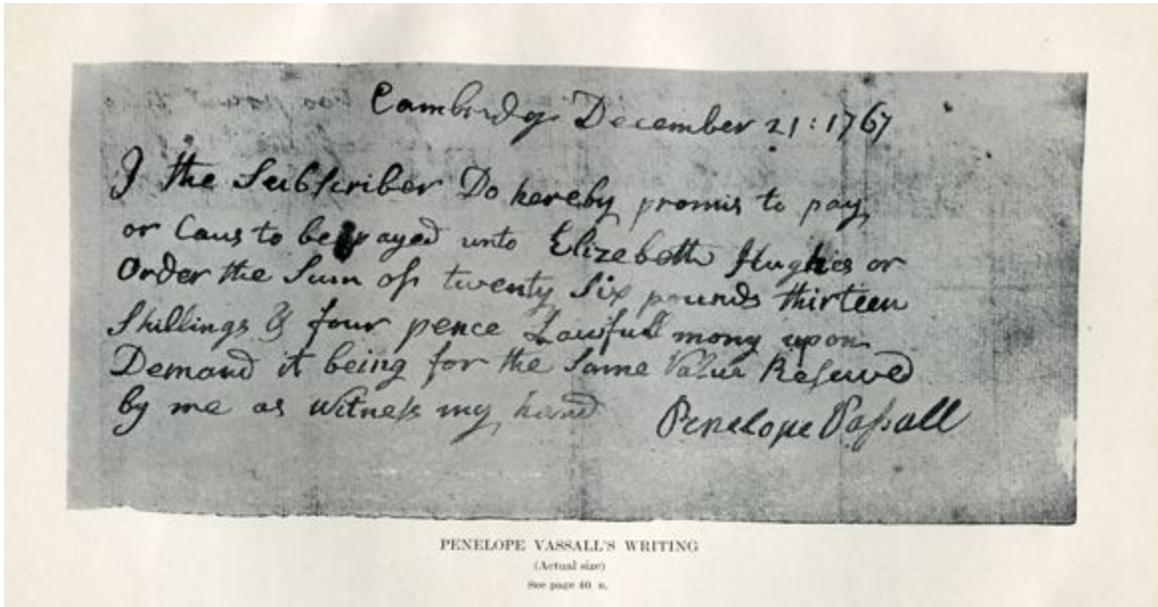
Portrait of Penelope Vassall By [John Singleton] Copley



Penelope Vassall

*Engraved for The Cambridge Historical Society
from an original portrait in the possession of
Richard Henry Dana*

Facsimile of Penelope Vassall's Writing.



Henry Vassall's Bookplate



HENRY VASSALL'S BOOKPLATE

(Slightly enlarged)

This very scarce plate is almost unknown to collectors. It was discovered in the "library" of Christ Church, Boston, in a copy of the rare work *Defence of the Christian Revelation*, printed at London in 1748, "to be dispersed in His Majesty's Colonies & Islands in America."

See page 35, n.

Residence of Rev. Thomas Hooker Built in 1633.
From a Drawing by Miss E. S. Quincy About 1840



Portrait of Richard H. Dana (1815-1862).

From a Photograph Taken in Paris in 1879

