MAINE

Historical Memorials

"Out of monuments, names, words, proverbs, traditions, private records and evidences, fragments of stories, passages of books and the like, we doe save and recover somewhat from the deluge of Time."

LORD BACON, *Advancement of Learning.*

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ILLUSTRATIONS.

FOREWORD.

The preparation of the first of the papers in this volume had its suggestion in a remark made to the writer July 6, 1905, when the Maine Historical Society and its many guests were on their way down the St. George's River from Thomaston to St. George's harbor in the revenue cutter Woodbury to celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of George Waymouth's memorable visit to the coast of Maine in 1605. The gentleman who made the remark called my attention to a house on the Cushing side of the river as once the home of Edward Kelleran, who, as mate of a Maine schooner at the time of the anti-slavery agitation preceding the Civil War, was wanted in Georgia as "a fugitive from justice" in a runaway slave case. What was said concerning the affair awakened a desire for fuller information. Inquiries in the office of the secretary of state at Augusta revealed the fact that no records of the case were on file there. The state librarian, Mr. Carver, was without any information concerning it, but, having kindly offered to make a search in my behalf, he was at length able to inform me that he had found an allusion to the matter in a message of one of the governors of Maine in the period mentioned. Following this clue I was soon able to find other allusions having reference to it, and at length obtained the fuller information I desired. From material thus gathered I prepared and read the paper as

now printed, except a few pages at the close added later as the facts came into my possession. The tardy appearance of the paper was occasioned by an arrangement of the Maine Historical Society about that time, by which the publication of the society's "Collections" was suspended in order to hasten the publication of the important Baxter Manuscripts, which had come into the possession of the society. In the preparation of the paper I received cordial assistance from Hon. William Cobb, governor of Maine, and Professor J. Franklin Jameson of the Carnegie Institution in Washington. To Hon. George A. Emery of Saco I was indebted for the interesting note on pages 21 and 22 with reference to Governor Fairfield.

In seeking sources of information with reference to Mrs. James Russell Lowell, I received much assistance from Miss Evelyn L. Gilmore, the librarian of the Maine Historical Society, and her assistant, Miss Ethel P. Hall. Mr. G. W. Wilder, librarian of Bowdoin College, also was helpful, as was Professor George H. Whittemore of Cambridge, Mass. From Mr. James Russell Lowell Dunlap of Portland, Oregon, a nephew of Mrs. Lowell, came the information I needed with reference to the Dunlap family. Other sources of information are indicated in the paper. To the Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, Mass., I am indebted not only for material found in Scudder's *Biography of James Russell Lowell*, but for a copy of the fine likeness of Mrs. Lowell herewith reproduced.

The third paper was prepared by request of the Maine Historical Society at its annual meeting in June, 1921. A

notice of this appointment came to me soon after in England, but the writing of the paper was deferred until the winter following my return. The service to which I was called in this way was a welcome one. I had had large opportunities of knowing Mr. Baxter personally. We became members of the Maine Historical Society on the same day in 1878, and we were not only intimately associated in the work of the society in that early period, but in other relations, social and civic. When I first knew him, however, he had not only already brought his business activities to a close, but was ready, in the full vigor of life, for new activities having reference to the history and advancing honor of his native state, and to the improvement and adornment of the beautiful city in which he lived. With what high hopes and purposes he wrought, abundant in labors continued into a ripe old age, I have aimed to indicate in my narration. My thanks are due to Hon. Percival P. Baxter, governor of Maine, for the use of the fine photograph of his father from which the print, facing the opening page of this paper, was prepared.

My interest in Mr. Franklin Simmons was awakened on seeing his marble statue of Roger Williams shortly after it was placed in the National Statuary Hall in the capitol at Washington. A little later I had the pleasure of meeting the sculptor in Portland, and of securing from him for Colby College, Waterville, a gift of the original model of his Roger Williams. This led to correspondence and to added interest in Mr. Simmons' work, especially in connection with his statue of Longfellow in Portland. After

the sculptor's death, I was interested with Judge Symonds in Mr. Simmons' bequest to the city of Portland. During the past winter, while I was at work on the Baxter memorial, I had my first view of the collection of statuary in the Portland Society of Art, known as the "Franklin Simmons Memorial." This led to a purpose having reference to the preparation of a paper on Mr. Simmons for the Maine Historical Society. In it, as in the preceding paper, I received helpful assistance from the Maine Historical Society's librarian and her assistant. The *Lewiston Journal* placed in my hands a large collection of clippings from its columns relating to Mr. Simmons. Added assistance was received from the librarian of the Patten Free Library of Bath, the Lewiston Public Library, the Portland Public Library and the State Library. From Mr. Stuart Symonds of Portland I have had the valuable assistance of his father's correspondence with Mr. Simmons, continued through many years and chronologically arranged. In all matters relating to Mr. Simmons' gift to the city of Portland, and its transfer to the Portland Society of Art, I am indebted to Hon. Carroll S. Chaplin, mayor of Portland, but the city solicitor at the time of Mr. Simmons' death. Because of Mr. Simmons' bequest to Portland, Mr. Chaplin was made one of the executors of the sculptor's will. Italy's connection with the World War interfered with the settlement of the estate. On account of the death of Hon. Augustine Simmons, the associate executor, the management of the estate devolved largely upon Mr. Chaplin. Notes carefully prepared by him relating to this

valuable service in the city's behalf, both at Rome (which was visited by Mr. Chaplin) and after the arrival of the Simmons statuary in Portland, were kindly placed in my hands and were used in the preparation of my paper. Also to Mr. Chaplin I am indebted for the use of a photograph of Mr. Simmons from which the excellent likeness of the sculptor was secured for these pages.

To the Marks Printing House, Portland, I am also greatly indebted for excellent workmanship in all the various details connected with such a publication.

Kennebunkport, Maine, July 20, 1922.

A FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE IN MAINE.

1837-1841.

Read before the Maine Historical Society, Nov. 23, 1905.

Early in May, 1837, the schooner Susan, Daniel Philbrook, of Camden, Maine, master, and Edward Kelleran, of Cushing, Maine, mate, was in the harbor of Savannah, Georgia. During her stay at Savannah some repairs were made on the schooner. Atticus, one of the laborers engaged in this service, was a slave, twenty-two years of age. Evidently he had learned that there were no slaves in the North, and in the hope of improving his condition he concealed himself in the hold of the vessel before the Susan sailed, without disclosing his purpose to any of the officers and crew, so far as is known. On her return voyage to Maine, the vessel sailed from Savannah on or about May 4th. Not until several days afterward, when the vessel was far on her way northward, was the presence of Atticus made known or discovered.

The owners of the slave were James and Henry Sagurs, of Chatham County, Georgia; and when the slave was missed, conjecturing that he had made his escape on the Susan, they hired a pilot boat and gave chase, hoping to overtake the schooner while

still at sea, but the hope was not fulfilled. It is thought that the Susan arrived at Thomaston, Maine, on the 9th or 10th of May. Those who were in pursuit came into the harbor at Rockland, then East Thomaston, a day or two later. After some difficulty and delay, Mr. James Sagurs obtained from H. C. Lowell, Esq., a warrant for the arrest of Atticus as a fugitive slave. The officer in whose hands the warrant was placed failed to find Atticus, probably not exerting himself to any great extent in the search, influenced by the state of feeling with reference to African slavery then existing in the North. Mr. Sagurs offered a reward of twenty dollars for the apprehension of his slave and his delivery to his masters. For this sum two men, under the pretense of befriending Atticus it is said, induced him to take refuge in Swan's barn (a barn on the General Knox estate in Thomaston). There Mr. Sagurs, on the information he had received, obtained possession of his slave. In his removal the people of Thomaston placed no obstacle in the way of the master; but at East Thomaston, where the embarkation took place, there were strong demonstrations of indignation. Atticus, however, was safely placed on board of the pilot boat in which Mr. Sagurs had made his way to Maine, and the slave was taken back to Savannah.

But the story does not end with the return of the fugitive. June 16, 1837, James Sagurs went

Robert P. Dunlap.

before a magistrate of Chatham County and brought against Philbrook and Kelleran (the master and mate of the vessel on which Atticus had made his escape) a charge that on or about the 4th day of May, 1837, they did "feloniously inveigle, steal, take and carry away, without the limits of the state of Georgia, a negro man slave named Atticus"; and Mr. Sagurs asked that a warrant should be issued against the said master and mate, in order that they might be dealt with according to the law in such cases provided. The magistrate responded favorably, and on the same date he issued his warrant for the arrest of Philbrook and Kelleran. On the same day, also, the magistrate was informed by the officer in whose hands the warrant was placed that Philbrook and Kelleran could not be found.

On the 21st of June, Hon. William Schley, governor of Georgia, addressed a letter to Governor Dunlap, of Maine, alleging that Philbrook and Kelleran were "fugitives from justice," and, inclosing a copy of an affidavit made by James Sagurs June 16th, before the magistrate mentioned above, added that in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress, passed February 12, 1793, "respecting fugitives from justice," etc., he had appointed an agent on the part of the state of Georgia to receive and convey the fugitives to the county of Chatham in that state, "to be tried for the offense with which they stand charged." The letter closed

with these words: "Your Excellency will, therefore, be pleased to consider this my demand, under said statute, for the said Daniel Philbrook and Edward Kelleran, and to order their arrest, if to be found in the state over which you preside, and cause them to be delivered to Mordecai Sheftall, Jun., the authorized agent of this state for the above purpose."

Governor Dunlap, August 16, 1837, acknowledged the receipt of this communication, but declined to accede to the demand made upon him by the governor of Georgia. One of the causes of the proposed arrest, he said, was that Philbrook and Kelleran were guilty of a felony under the laws of Georgia. The charge, the governor continued, is indefinite. "In what acts the supposed felony consisted, whether they were acts aimed at the subversion of the government, or affecting the life, liberty or property of individual citizens, and when, where, or by what instrumentality committed, is not intimated." Moreover, the allegation was not sworn to as true. It was merely claimed in the affidavit that Mr. Sagurs had been so informed and believed the information to be true.

But it was also alleged that the said Philbrook and Kelleran, as the deponent believed, did feloniously inveigle, steal, take and carry away, without the limits of the state of Georgia, a negro slave. Governor Dunlap admitted that such an act if committed was an offense against the laws of Georgia,

but he insisted that the allegations of the affidavit did not in his judgment constitute such a charge as would justify him in surrendering the supposed fugitives. "By the constitution of the United States," said Governor Dunlap, "no warrant is to issue, except on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and the constitution of this state furnishes the same protection to its citizens. In the case under consideration, it is not asserted that there is probable cause, nor are facts or circumstances presented from which probable cause can be inferred."

The question whether Messrs. Philbrook and Kelleran could in any way be viewed as "fugitives from justice" within the meaning of the act of Congress cited by Governor Schley, Governor Dunlap did not think it necessary to consider. "So far as I have received any information relative to Philbrook and Kelleran," he wrote, "their visit to your state was in the course of their ordinary business, as mariners. Their vessel being at the South, they navigated it homeward by the usual route and in the usual time. They had stated homes, to which they openly returned. At those homes they took up their residence, and conducted their affairs there without concealment, and in all respects conformably to the usages of innocent and unsuspecting citizens."

September 7, 1837, Governor Schley responded

at considerable length to Governor Dunlap's letter. He objected to the construction placed upon the affidavit of Mr. Sagurs. The latter did not state the fact of stealing upon his belief, but insisted that the persons charged with being fugitives from justice were the master and mate of the schooner Susan. The affidavit stated positively that "Daniel Philbrook and Edward Kelleran did on or about the 4th. day of May last, feloniously inveigle, steal, take and carry away, without the limits of Georgia, a negro man slave named Atticus." The governor claimed, accordingly, that the fact Governor Dunlap desired to have, in order to draw his own conclusions relative to the character and criminality of the offense committed by Daniel Philbrook and Edward Kelleran, had been distinctly and positively sworn to in the affidavit.

Governor Schley also questioned the right of the governor of Maine to decide with reference to the sufficiency of the affidavit, the nature and extent of the crime, or the guilt or innocence of the persons charged. "These," he said, "are the province of a court and jury of the county of Chatham, in the state of Georgia"; and he cited an act of Congress (second volume of the Laws of the United States, page 165), "that whenever the executive authority of any state in the Union, &c., shall demand any person as a fugitive from justice, of the executive authority of any such state or territory to which

such person shall have fled, and shall moreover produce the copy of an indictment found or an affidavit made before a magistrate of any state or territory as aforesaid, charging the person so demanded with having committed treason, felony, or other crime, certified as authentic by the governor or chief magistrate of the state or territory from which the person so charged fled, it shall be the duty of the executive authority of the state or territory to which such person shall have fled, to cause him or her to be arrested," etc. The only question which it was competent for Governor Dunlap to decide, therefore, was, has the governor of Georgia transmitted the copy of an affidavit charging Daniel Philbrook and Edward Kelleran with "treason, felony or other crime"? This, he said, Governor Dunlap had admitted; but inasmuch as the governor had contended that "felony is a generic term embracing many descriptions of crime" and claimed that Mr. Sagurs in his affidavit should have stated "the act committed," Governor Schley reminded Governor Dunlap that in the Penal Code of the state of Georgia all crimes inducing penitentiary punishment come under the definition of the term "felony," and that the stealing of a slave subjected the offender to such punishment, the 20th section of the 6th division of the Penal Code being as follows: "The stealing of a slave is simple larceny, and shall be punished by imprisonment and hard labor in the

penitentiary for any time not less than four years, nor longer than ten years."

Governor Schley closed his letter with a consideration of the affair from what he called a political and international point of view. The constitution of the United States, he said, was the result of a compromise between states having different, and, in some respects, antagonistic interests and views. "Subjects constituting property in one state ceased to be of that character when removed to other sections of the confederacy—and acts which constituted crimes in one state were not considered criminal in others. Under this state of things, no union, under a general government, could be formed until all the states agreed that the laws of each should be respected, and that persons charged with offenses against the laws of one state escaping into another should be delivered to the authorities of the offended state without inquiring into the justice or propriety of the laws said to be violated. In pursuance of this compromise, the following clause, the governor claimed, was inserted in the constitution: 'A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.' . . . Will the state of Maine, under such circumstances and in viola-

tion of her duty to a sister state, persist in refusing to obey the constitution and the law of the United States?"

At the meeting of the Legislature of Georgia in December, 1837, the governor of Georgia laid before that body his correspondence with the governor of Maine in reference to this case; and the correspondence, with so much of the message of the governor of Georgia as related to it, was referred to a joint committee on the state of the Republic. The report of this committee, which was adopted by the House of Representatives on the 22nd of December, and by the Senate on the 25th of December, 1837, received the approval of the governor on the same day on which action in the Senate was taken. The report declared the reasoning of Governor Dunlap, in his letter to Governor Schley, to be "entirely fallacious, and evasive of the true question at issue"; adding that if the governor of Maine was not disposed to comply with the demand made in Governor Schley's first letter, he should have complied on the reception of the second letter. To that second letter no answer had been received. "Compelled, therefore, from all these circumstances to believe that the constituted authorities of Maine do not mean to comply with the laws and constitution of the country, but in total disregard of both to treat with contempt the just demands of Georgia,

all that remains for your committee to perform, is, to suggest the remedy."

This the committee found a difficult task evidently. They could not close the ports of Georgia against the vessels of Maine, for that would be unconstitutional. So, also, it would be unconstitutional to declare non-intercourse with the people of Maine. To seize upon the persons of her citizens as hostages, or to levy upon their property found in the state of Georgia by way of reprisal, would also be unconstitutional. Though strongly disposed to recommend the passage of a law imposing a quarantine upon all vessels coming from Maine into the waters of the state of Georgia, and "in consequence of viewing the doctrine of abolition as a moral and political pestilence, which if not checked will spread devastation and ruin over the land," the committee forbearingly refrained, and recommended the adoption of the following resolutions:

"Be it therefore unanimously resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the state of Georgia in General Assembly met, That the refusal on the part of the governor of Maine to deliver up, or cause to be delivered up, upon the demand of the governor of this state, Daniel Philbrook and Edward Kelleran, who stand charged with the commission of a crime against the laws of this state, and have fled therefrom, is not only *dangerous* to the rights of the people of Georgia, but

clearly and directly in violation of the plain letter of the constitution of the *United States*, which is in the following words, to wit: 'A person charged in any state with treason, *felony*, or *other crime*, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.'

"Be it further unanimously resolved, That the state of Georgia, and each of the other members of this confederacy, by the adoption of the Federal Constitution, became a party thereto, *no less* for the *better* protection of *her own* than the *common rights and interests of all*—and when these ends cease to be attained, by the *faithlessness* of any to the *constitutional* engagement, she is no longer *bound by any obligations to the common compact;* and it *then* becomes not only her *right*, but her *duty*, paramount to *all others*, to seek and provide protection *for her own people in her own way.*

"And be it further unanimously resolved, That so soon as a bill of indictment shall be found true, in the Superior Court of Chatham County, against the said Daniel Philbrook and Edward Kelleran for the offense aforesaid, the executive of Georgia be requested to make upon the executive of Maine a second demand for the persons of the said fugitives, predicated upon said bill of indictment, and accom-

panied by such evidence as is contemplated by the act of Congress in such cases made and provided.

"And be it further unanimously resolved, That should the executive of Maine refuse to comply with such second demand, the executive of Georgia be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the executive of each state in the Union, to be presented to their several Legislatures; and also a copy to the president of the United States, and to our senators and representatives in Congress, to be laid before that body. And should the Legislature of Maine, at its session next after the said resolutions shall have been forwarded to the executive of that state, neglect to redress the grievance herein before set forth, it shall be the duty of the executive of Georgia to announce the same by proclamation, and call upon the people of the several counties, on a day in said proclamation to be named, to elect, under like restrictions and regulations as in the election of members to the Legislature, a number of delegates equal to the number of senators and representatives to which they may be entitled in the General Assembly, to meet in convention at the seat of government, on a day to be fixed in said proclamation, to take into consideration the state of the Commonwealth of Georgia, and to devise the course of her future policy, and provide all necessary safeguards for the protection of the rights of her people."

This action of the Legislature of Georgia, so clearly set forth that its meaning could not be mistaken, awakened added interest in the case throughout the state and even beyond its borders, and foreshadowed the great issue which was finally settled upon the many bloody battlefields of the Civil War.

Hon. George R. Gilmer succeeded Hon. William Schley as governor of Georgia, and April 27, 1838, he wrote to Governor Kent, of Maine, who had succeeded Governor Dunlap, and reopened the case, demanding the arrest of Daniel Philbrook and Edward Kelleran as "fugitives from justice," inclosing a copy of a true bill of indictment found against them by the Grand Jury of the Supreme Court of Chatham County, Georgia, and announcing the appointment of George G. Miller, Esq., as agent on the part of the state to receive and convey Daniel Philbrook and Edward Kelleran to the county of Chatham, "to be tried for the offense with which they stand charged." In the indictment Philbrook and Kelleran were charged with "simple larceny" in "wrongfully, fraudulently and feloniously" stealing and carrying away a man slave named Atticus of the value of six hundred dollars, with the "intention to sell the said negro man slave named Atticus and otherwise to appropriate the said negro man slave named Atticus to their own use and to the

use of other persons." There were four counts in the indictment.

This requisition, with the certified copy of the indictment, etc., was followed by a letter from Governor Gilmer, dated Milledgeville, Ga., May 2, 1838. In it the governor stated that Governor Dunlap had declined to answer a demand made upon him for the arrest and delivery of Philbrook and Kelleran on the ground that the affidavit, upon which the demand was made, was not sufficiently positive in charging that the criminal acts alleged against them were committed by "fugitives from justice"; and also as uncertain in the description of the crime. The new indictment was for the purpose of removing these objections. But the demand, which evidently was made on the ground of this indictment, had another end in view than to arrest and bring back to Georgia these two citizens of Maine. In fact, there was no proof whatever that Philbrook and Kelleran, either by enticement or by any other means, "feloniously, wrongfully and fraudulently" induced the slave Atticus to leave his owners. On the contrary, both the master and mate claimed, according to Governor Kent, that they did not know the negro was on board of their vessel until several days had elapsed after they left the port of Savannah. This added reason for the demand appears in the following extract from Governor Gilmer's letter of May 2nd:

GOVERNOR EDWARD KENT.

"The present demand has been made because the rights of property, the peace, prosperity and enjoyment of individuals, and our whole community require that there should be no uncertainty whether this state can, through the assistance of the authorities of the state, to which such criminals may escape, punish the citizens of other states, who may violate the rights of property in slaves within its jurisdiction by the commission of such acts as, by the laws of the state, are made crimes. As long as the relations between the states, created by the constitution, continue to exist, it would seem to be wholly unnecessary to discuss the force of the obligations upon each state to perform the duties arising from the Union. Philbrook and Kelleran, while they were within the limits of Georgia, committed acts, defined by its legislative authority to be crimes. They avoided punishment by taking refuge within the limits of the state of Maine. A demand is now made by the executive authority of Georgia, upon the governor of Maine, for the arrest and delivery of these persons to the agent of Georgia, in the form, and upon the evidence required by the laws of the United States, and in conformity with the principles of the constitution. Upon these facts the authorities of the state of Maine must determine whether Georgia shall have their assistance in exercising the power secured to her by the con-

stitution and laws of the United States in protecting her own institutions."

Governor Kent replied to Governor Gilmer June 25, 1838. He admitted that when a case is made out within the meaning of the constitution, it was his duty, as the executive officer of the state, to comply with the requisition. But he must be satisfied that the case presented comes within the language and intention of the constitution. "Whenever a citizen of his state is *demanded* as a fugitive from justice to be delivered up to be transported to a foreign tribunal, to be tried before unknown judges, away from his friends and his home, for a crime, the punishment of which is extremely severe, and when this demand is urged as a right, and not asked as a favor, it surely cannot be deemed improper for the executive, upon whom the demand is made, to require evidence of every constitutional condition before yielding up a citizen of the state over which he presides." Now the indictment presented against Philbrook and Kelleran furnished evidence, he added, that they had been charged with crime in another state, but it did not furnish evidence that these men were or had been "fugitives from justice" as charged. Such evidence must be presented. The constitution as clearly requires that the person should be a *fugitive*, as that he should be charged with a crime. There must be evidence of some manifest design to avoid the process of law. Gov-

ernor Kent cited the statute of Maine on the subject in support of his view "that when a demand shall be made upon the executive authority of this state by the executive of any other state in any case authorized by the constitution and laws of the United States, for the delivery over of any fugitive from justice, charged in such state with treason, felony, or other crime, and the governor shall be satisfied, on investigation of the grounds of such demand, that the same is made conformable to law, and ought to be complied with, he shall issue his warrant under the seal of the state, authorizing the agent, who may make such demands, either forthwith, or at such time as shall be designated in the warrant, to take and transport such person to the line of this state at the expense of such agent, and shall also, by such warrant, require the civil officers within this state to afford all needful assistance in the execution thereof."

Finding, therefore, in the papers submitted to him by the governor of Georgia no evidence establishing the claim that Philbrook and Kelleran were "fugitives from the justice of Georgia," and nothing which invalidated the allegation made by them that they were not such fugitives, Governor Kent declined to accede to Governor Gilmer's demand. His decision, however, he claimed had no reference "to the nature of the property alleged to have been stolen, or to the peculiar relations existing" in the

state of Georgia, "and which in some degree are connected with this question." In other words, he placed the case upon the sole ground of the fair construction of the constitution.

On the 23rd of August, 1838, Governor Gilmer replied to Governor Kent's letter. To him the letter did not furnish any sufficient justification for this "determined denial" to deliver Philbrook and Kelleran to the authorities of Georgia; and Governor Gilmer proceeded to re-argue the case. "The equality of the privileges and immunities secured by the constitution to the citizens of each state in the several states," he said—"the identity of the language, habits, pursuits and feelings of the people throughout the Union,—and the similarity of the form of government, and the public institutions of the several states, enable the offenders against the laws to pass from one state into another, without sacrifice or difficulty. Unless, therefore, the governors of the several states deliver up upon demand all within their jurisdiction, who are charged with the commission of crimes in other states with the same certainty that criminals are arrested by the officers of justice within the jurisdiction where their offenses were committed, the people of this country have no sufficient security for the protection of their rights, against the facility with which offenders can escape from the jurisdiction where alone they can be tried, and our form of government will

have failed in providing for the performance of one of its most important functions, the certain punishment of crimes." But the governor was aware of the fact that the constitution of the United States reads, "a person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice," etc., shall be delivered up, and that Governor Kent, denying that Philbrook and Kelleran were fugitives from justice, justified his refusal to deliver them up on that ground. Governor Gilmer accordingly returned to a discussion of this point. Governor Kent's interpretation of the words "flee from justice," he declared, would "obviously tend to thwart the purposes of the constitution by increasing the difficulty, if it would not render it impossible to make demands." The arrest of fugitives from justice, he said, can never be asked of a governor as a matter of favor, to be granted according to his discretion. It is a matter of right, and if accompanied by the proofs required by the law of the United States—the presumption of the law being, if a man is charged by a true bill of indictment with the commission of a crime, that he has fled from justice—the duty to deliver him up is imperative. The constitution allows no option. "It gives no room for the exercise of the will or caprice of the governor, or his yielding to public opinion or feelings around him." And the governor closed his letter with these words: "The authorities of Maine

cannot but be aware that if public sentiment in Maine requires the governor to protect persons from punishment who take from the citizens of Georgia their slave property, that the authorities of Georgia must necessarily protect the rights of its citizens from the danger to which their slave property will be thus exposed from mariners coming from Maine into her ports. I shall not attempt to trace out the consequence to which such a state of things must lead. Those who know how to estimate the blessings derived from the Union need no such commentary. And those who think it doing God service to plunder us of our slave property will not regard it."

To this communication Governor Kent, September 26, 1838, made a brief reply, acknowledging the receipt of Governor Gilmer's letter, also the receipt of a printed copy of the Report and Resolves of the Georgia Senate and House of Representatives adopted at its last session, which, in compliance with Governor Gilmer's request, he promised to lay before the Legislature of Maine at its next session. This promise he fulfilled. The Legislature, however, took no action upon the documents thus laid before it except to refer the whole matter to the governor of the state. Thereupon the governor of Georgia, in his annual message to the Legislature of the state, called attention to the Philbrook Kelleran case in these words:

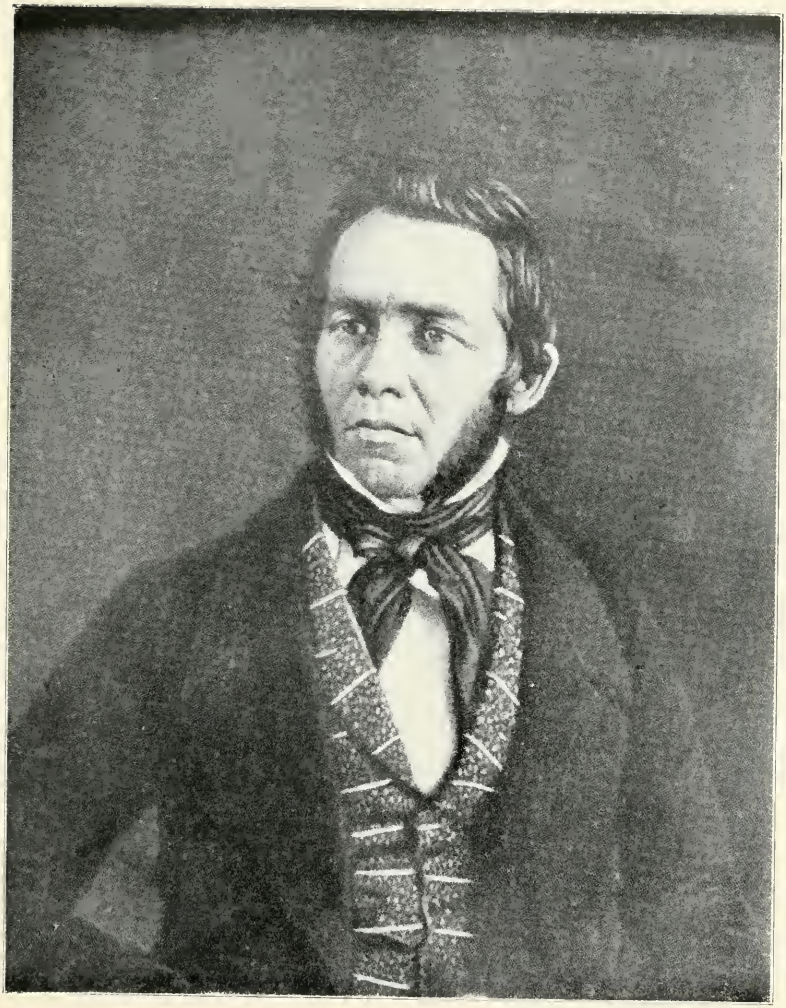
"The conduct of the Legislature of Maine, and the previous conduct of Governor Dunlap and Governor Kent, prove conclusively that the opposition to the institution of slavery is so great among the people of that state, that their public authorities are prevented from obeying the injunctions of the constitution of the United States when required to deliver up fugitives from justice charged with the crime of violating the rights of property in slaves. This state, therefore, must protect by its own authority the rights of its citizens in slave property against the disposition of the people of Maine to violate them. For this purpose you will be justified in declaring by law that all citizens of Maine who may come within the jurisdiction of this state, on board of any vessels, as owners, officers, or mariners, shall be considered as doing so with the intent to commit the crime of seducing negro slaves from their owners, and be dealt with accordingly by the officers of justice."

In his annual message to the Legislature of Maine in January, 1840, Governor Fairfield,[1] who

[1] The late Hon. J. W. Bradbury, of Augusta, is authority for this statement, that Governor Fairfield in 1844, then United States Senator from Maine, was the popular choice for second place on the Democratic ticket at the Baltimore Convention, and would have been nominated if the presentation of his name had not been violently opposed by one of the southern delegates, who objected to his nomination on account of the governor's attitude in the dispute between Maine and Georgia. So violent was the attack of this delegate, and so positive was he of the opposition of the South on account of Governor Fairfield's connection with that dispute, that he carried the

succeeded Governor Kent as governor of Maine, referred to this language of the governor of Georgia. "Coming to us in a less official character," he said, "but few I think would regard this proposition as serious. Be that, however, as it may, if there was the least probability that such a measure could succeed in the Legislature of Georgia, some counter action on our part might, perhaps, be necessary. But I am sure it cannot prevail. The proposition so clearly violates the constitution of the United States, and is so subversive, not only of the plainest principles of law, but of common sense and common justice, that the intelligent Legislature of that distinguished and gallant state will never sanction it. The late governor and my predecessors, though not agreeing in their construction of the constitution in regard to the relative rights and obligations of the states, yet differ principally upon a question of fact, to wit, whether the persons demanded were or were not 'fugitives from justice.' For the decision of this question the constitution has established

convention in his assertion of Governor Fairfield's unavailability, and Mr. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, received the nomination. Senator Fairfield wrote to his wife in Saco, May 30, 1844, as follows: "To my astonishment I received yesterday in the Baltimore Convention the highest vote for vice president on the first trial, but not a majority. I had nine states, to wit, Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, New York, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Missouri, making a hundred and six votes. I am informed I should have been nominated on the second ballot if it had not been thought that my course when governor in the controversy between Maine and Georgia, and my views on the treaty, would operate against me in the South."



GOVERNOR FAIRFIELD.

no tribunal; and Maine, in claiming an equal right with Georgia, to examine and determine it, believes that she is not only not violating the constitution, but is planting herself upon the great doctrine of state rights. Upon a question of this sort, then, where there is found to exist an honest difference of opinion, sure it would be worse than folly to array the citizens of the respective states in hostile attitude, and to regard large classes of the citizens indiscriminately, of one state, as only bent on the commission of crime when entering the territory of the other. There is no reason why Maine and Georgia, though widely separated upon the map of the country, should not be nearly allied in mutual respect, interest and kind offices. The state of public feeling in Maine has been entirely misconceived by the late governor of Georgia. If there are any among us who are disposed to interfere with the domestic institutions of Georgia, or any other state, in violation of law, or who are disposed to obstruct the public authorities in the strictest performance of the constitutional obligation to deliver up fugitives from justice, be the offense what it may, the number is extremely limited. I am persuaded that the present apparent feeling in our sister state will soon yield to juster views; and that no root of bitterness will be permitted to spring up between the two states, tending permanently to affect the peaceful and friendly relations that ought ever to subsist

between the different members of our great confederacy, and which I am confident, the citizens of this state are disposed assiduously and sincerely to cultivate."

Probably the Legislature of Georgia declined to follow the suggestion of the governor of the state by proceeding to make any such enactment as he regarded justifiable under the circumstances. Certainly no notice of any such action is to be found in any published document of the Legislature of Maine, or in the archives of the secretary of state. The proposition was not taken any more seriously in Georgia, evidently, than it was in Maine. The strange thing is that a governor of a great state could have given expression in a message to any such suggestion.

But if we can find nothing further with reference to this case so far as Georgia is concerned, an echo of it is heard in the action of the state of Alabama, knowledge of which comes before us in a report of the judiciary committee of the Senate of Maine, dated April 13, 1841, having reference to "the controversy between Georgia and Maine." The report is signed by Charles S. Davies by order of the committee, and is introduced by this preliminary statement: "The Judiciary Committee, to which were referred the resolutions of the General Assembly of Alabama, transmitted by the governor, touching the controversy between the states of Georgia and

Maine, relating to the refusal of the latter to deliver up certain persons charged with offenses against the laws of Georgia, have the same under consideration and respectfully ask leave to make the following report."

Unfortunately the report does not contain the resolutions of the General Assembly of Alabama, and diligent search in the archives of the State House at Augusta has not brought to light a copy of these resolutions. At length one was obtained from the archives of the state of Alabama.[1] Their character may be inferred from the fact that the members of the judiciary committee of the Legislature of Maine were obliged to "confess their regret at the tone" of the resolutions, and also at the "excited opinions" which they contained. Without taking any further notice of these "excited opinions," the committee proceeded to a general statement with reference to the Philbrook-Kelleran case, the rights of the several states in such matters, and the reasons for the attitude which the state of Maine had taken in the controversy between that state and the state of Georgia.

The committee concluded its report by submitting the following resolves:

[1]At the request of the writer of this paper, Governor Cobb, of Maine, in a letter to the governor of Alabama in the autumn of 1905, requested a copy of these resolutions, but he received no reply to his communication. A letter was also addressed to the governor of Alabama, with a like request, but no answer was received.

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Legislature, the subject matter of said communication and resolves, coming from the General Assembly of Alabama, concerning the question existing between Maine and Georgia, so far as this state is concerned belongs appropriately and exclusively to the Executive Department, and that the Legislature is not called upon to express any further views in relation thereto.

"*Resolved*, That copies of this resolve, together with the preceding report, be transmitted to the governors of Alabama and Georgia."

Some years after the Atticus affair, the ship Tallyrand of Thomaston, Captain Edmund Webb, was entering the harbor of Savannah, and the pilot informed Captain Webb that he was the master and owner of the vessel that brought Mr. Sagurs and his assistants to East Thomaston in 1837. He said Atticus was a caulker by trade and an excellent workman, commanding good wages, and therefore a valuable piece of property to his owners. Mr. Sagurs he described as a cruel-hearted man, who subjected Atticus to refinements of cruelty on his way back to Savannah.

Captain Eugene W. Cookson, a grandson of Captain Daniel Philbrook, was at Savannah about twenty years ago with his vessel, which was loading with lumber for a New England port. One day an old colored man, boss of a gang of stevedores, said

he would like to speak to him; and when the captain told him to proceed, the old man said, "I hear you are from Maine. I went there once in a vessel whose master was Captain Daniel Philbrook. I was a slave then." When Captain Cookson told the old man that he was Captain Philbrook's grandson, Atticus, now known by another name, expressed his surprise and delight. The memory of that early incident in his life, which became a matter of interest and consideration in at least three states, had burned itself deep into his thoughts and feelings. In the lapse of years he had not forgotten those who befriended him in his endeavor to escape from bondage, and he found not gratification only, but immeasurable pleasure, in now giving expression to the regard which he felt for his old-time friends on the schooner Susan.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL'S TWO VISITS TO PORTLAND IN 1857.

Read before the Maine Historical Society, April 18, 1921.

In the life of James Russell Lowell, poet, litterateur and diplomat, there is a brief period that connects him with Portland in a very interesting and noteworthy way.

First of all, however, in giving this period its proper place, we shall do well to recall a few facts in the unfoldings of Lowell's brilliant career. Born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, February 22, 1819, he was the eighth in descent from Percival Lowell, who came from Bristol, England, to New England in 1639, and settled at Newbury, Massachusetts. Lowell's father, Rev. Charles Lowell, who was pastor of the West Congregational Church, Boston, resided at the time of his death, in 1861, at Elmwood, Cambridge. Of his six children, James Russell was the youngest. Graduating at Harvard College with literary honors in 1838, he entered upon the study of law, and in due time was admitted to the bar; but continuing to find his chief delight in literary ventures, especially into the realm of

poetry, he abandoned the profession of law, and in 1841, under the title, "A Year's Life," he gave to the public the first volume of his poetical publications. Late in 1843, this was followed with a second volume of poems, affording strong evidence of growth in poetic imagination and expression, and of a mind profoundly stirred by thoughts of the unending struggle between right and wrong, as appears in his Prometheus and other poems. Naturally Lowell was soon found in the ranks of the anti-slavery reformers, in which already Longfellow and Whittier were numbered. Lowell's engagement to Miss Maria White, of Watertown, and his marriage to her, in 1844, brought into his life forceful influences recognized and acknowledged in not a few of Lowell's sonnets and other poems. A year and more, beginning with the summer of 1851, were spent by the Lowells in Italy, with a brief visit to England. Two of their children had died before this journey, and one, a son, died in Italy; and October 27, 1853, Mrs. Lowell, following these sore bereavements, also died, leaving with Lowell a daughter Mabel, then a little more than six years of age. Under the shadow of so great a sorrow, Lowell lovingly brought together the poems his wife had written, and which had found their way into print in various publications; and these he now published in a volume under the title "The Poems of Maria Lowell." Added helpful service he also

found in an endeavor to fulfil a wish expressed by Mrs. Lowell in her last hours. She was thinking of her little daughter, and the wish was that Mabel, when motherless, might receive the oversight of Miss Elizabeth J. Dunlap, a very intimate and dear friend. Lowell's endeavors in this direction, however, were not rewarded.

In a paper read at a meeting of the Maine Historical Society in 1892, by Mr. Llewellyn Deane, of Washington, D. C. (who in his earlier years was a resident of Portland), mention is made of the Dunlap family. Miss Elizabeth, Mr. Deane says, was a lady of very brilliant talents, an admirer of the writings of Emerson and Carlyle, and a zealous anti-slavery advocate. To the regret of a large circle of friends in Portland, she went to California in the early days of its statehood expecting to marry her fiancé, Hon. Stephen H. Chase, formerly of Fryeburg, and once president of the Maine Senate; but instead of marriage, sickness and death followed. In this, however, Mr. Deane seems to have been in error, as on her memorial in Evergreen Cemetery she is mentioned as the "wife of S. Henry Chase." Mr. Lowell evidently, in making inquiries concerning her, soon heard of her illness, and later came the tidings of her death on August 21, 1854. In connection with these events, Mr. Lowell's attention was attracted to Miss Frances H. Dunlap, Elizabeth's younger sister, as possessing qualifica-

tions for the service sought; and upon her acceptance of the trust, she came to Cambridge and entered the household at Elmwood.

Early in 1855, Lowell was made Longfellow's successor at Harvard as Smith professor of the French and Spanish languages and literatures, and professor of belles lettres, an appointment that was a deserved acknowledgment of the position Lowell had already won by his brilliant literary attainments; and in order that he might still further add to his present equipment for service, he was granted a year's absence for added study in Europe. The time was spent for the most part in France and Germany. In the fall of 1856, having returned to Cambridge, Lowell entered upon the duties of his professorship.

A new period in his life now opened, but in other ways than in his relations to Harvard College. Even before his recent residence abroad Lowell had not failed to discover the great value of the services he had secured in placing his daughter under the care and influence of Miss Dunlap. The letters he received from her during his absence, acquainting him with such facts as naturally he desired to obtain concerning Mabel's health and happiness, afforded him a deeper insight into her mind and character. Now, after his return, and the renewal of personal relations, added impressions and convictions moved him until, in the summer of 1857,

marriage was proposed and accepted. In a letter to his friend, Mr. Charles Eliot Norton of Cambridge, he made an early announcement of the approaching marriage: "I have told you once or twice that I should not be married again if I could help it. The time has come when I cannot. A great many things (which I cannot write about) have conspired to bring me to this resolution, and I rejoice in it, for I feel already stronger and better, with an equability of mind that I have not felt for years."[1] Ten days later,[2] having received from Mr. Norton a letter expressing hearty approval of the proposed marriage, Mr. Lowell added: "I already begin to feel like my old self again in health and spirits, and feel secure now, if I die, of leaving Mabel to wise and loving government. So intimate an acquaintance as mine has been with Miss Dunlap for nearly four years has made me know and love her, and she certainly must know me well enough to be safe in committing her happiness to my hands."[3] Farther on in the same letter, Lowell added the following interesting account of a visit he had just made to the Dunlap home. "I went down last week to Portland to make the acquaintance of her family, and like them, especially her mother, who is a person of great character. They live in a little bit of

[1] Scudder, *Biography of James Russell Lowell*, I, 401.

[2] August 21, 1857.

[3] Scudder, *Biography of James Russell Lowell*, I, 401, 402.

a house in a little bit of a street, behind the great house (the biggest in town) in which they were brought up, and not one of them seemed conscious that they were not welcoming me to a palace. There were no apologies for want of room, no Dogberry hints at losses, nor anything of that kind; but all was simple, ladylike, and hearty. A family of girls who expected to be rich, and have had to support themselves and (I suspect) their mother in part, are not likely to have any nonsense in them. I find Miss Dunlap's education very complete in having had the two great teachers, Wealth and Poverty—one has taught not to value money, the other to be independent of it. . . . I am more and more in love with Fanny; whose nature is so delightfully cheerful that it is impossible for me to get into the dumps if I wished."[1]

These words in Lowell's reference to this visit to Portland were the occasion of the preparation of this paper. Certain questions at once called for an answer. In the first place, where was the "great house" mentioned by the writer of the letter, and where was the "little bit of a house" on a "little bit of a street," to which Lowell directed his feet on his arrival in Portland? In seeking an answer, I naturally made my way to our Maine Historical Society library, and addressed the inquiry to the librarian and her assistant, always cheerful helpers. From

[1] Scudder, *Biography of James Russell Lowell*, I, 402.

the society's treasures, new and old, they soon brought to me two well-filled scrapbooks in which the Goolds, William and his son Nathan, had happily preserved their newspaper contributions with reference to Portland's historic houses; and from these the information was soon derived that the "great house (the biggest in town)" was the large brick building on the corner of State and Danforth Streets, now known as the Female Orphan Asylum. From these sources, also, came the information that the "big house" was built by Captain John Dunlap, who, in 1833, transferred his large shipping interests from Brunswick to Portland.

From other sources it was soon learned that Captain Dunlap's emigrant ancestor was a native of Ulster County in the north of Ireland. Born in 1715, educated at the University of Edinburgh, he came to this country in the spring of 1736. Receiving Presbyterian ordination at the French Protestant Church in Boston, he subsequently resided in several New England localities, but chiefly in Maine. In 1747, he was invited to become the minister of the church in Brunswick, and Brunswick continued to be his home until his death, June 26, 1776. His son, Captain John Dunlap, born June 19, 1738, was a man of large business ability, with extensive lumber and shipbuilding interests. In 1803, he is said to have been regarded as the richest man in the District of Maine. For eight years he represented

Brunswick in the General Court of Massachusetts. His children by his first wife (Jenette Dunning) were Robert, John, David, Samuel and Mary; by his second wife (Mary Tappan, whom he married in 1788) his children were Richard T., Robert, Robert P.,[1] and Marcia Scott.

The second son, John, born March 9, 1774 (also known as Captain John Dunlap), removed from Brunswick to Portland. He at first occupied as a residence the brick house on State Street early known as the Coombs house, which was afterward owned by Mr. George A. Thomas. Later, having secured land on the opposite side of the street, he commenced the erection of the "big house" mentioned in Mr. Lowell's letter, and to-day known as the Female Orphan Asylum. This new, commodious and expensive residence was well within his ample means; and, in 1834, when it was completed, and he brought into it his large and interesting family, Captain Dunlap may rightly have entertained the expectation of finding in it both comfort and permanence. But the expected does not always happen. In 1837–1838, a wave of financial distress swept over the country. In it Portland suffered, as did other centers of business activity;[2] and in the

[1] Robert P. Dunlap was governor of Maine 1834–1838.

[2] In his paper before the Maine Historical Society already cited, Mr. Llewellyn Deane, referring to business conditions in Portland at the period of which mention is here made, said: "I remember well how many vessels were for a long time laid up at the wharves of our city

general disaster that followed, Captain Dunlap's property accumulations were lost. His strenuous efforts to retrieve his losses were not successful, and he died in Portland July 14, 1842.

This much, or at least a large part, was learned from the Goold scrapbooks concerning the builder of the "big house" on the corner of State and Danforth Streets, and the father of Mrs. James Russell Lowell. The mother of Mrs. Lowell, as we also learn from these scrapbooks, was "a woman of great dignity, decision and character," confirming what Mr. Lowell writes to Mr. Norton in his mention of Mrs. Dunlap as "a person of great character." She was a great-granddaughter of Colonel Ezekiel Cushing, who lived at Cushing's Point, South Portland, just beyond the breakwater, and was regarded as one of the most prominent men of his time in this vicinity. Her father, Apollos Cushing (whose house stood on the southwest side of what is now Lincoln Park), was one of the enterprising business men of Portland, and is mentioned as one of the projectors and builders of the Observatory on Munjoy Hill in 1807, and still a conspicuous reminder of its former importance in giving prompt information concerning the approach of incoming vessels in that earlier period of our merchant marine. Miss Lois Cushing in 1814 married Captain John Porter,

or anchored in the stream—among others the ship John Dunlap, the full rigged brig Dunlap, the John Brewer and others."

who, January 21, 1815, sailed out of Portland Harbor in command of the privateer Dash, a Portland brig with a record of seven cruises, under four commanders, and of the capture of fifteen vessels without the loss of a man or of any injury to the Dash worthy of mention. A very severe wintry storm burst upon the Maine coast not long after the brig passed to the eastward. Indeed, so severe was the storm that alarm for the safety of the vessel was awakened, and tidings were anxiously awaited; but no tidings came, and many months passed before hope was finally abandoned. "Lost in the Dash" is still a record that is read on headstones in our cemeteries of that period. To Mrs. Porter, a bride of twenty-two months, a son was born after the loss of her husband, and to him she gave her husband's name, John Porter. September 21, 1821, Mrs. Porter became the wife of Captain John Dunlap; and when he died, in 1842, she and her six Dunlap children were living in the great house he had built on the corner of State and Danforth Streets. Because of his financial reverses already mentioned, however, Mrs. Dunlap, in the settlement of her husband's estate, sold the "great house" in 1843 to Judge Joseph Howard.

But where was the "little bit of a house in a little bit of a street, behind the great house," as mentioned by Lowell in his letter to Professor Norton? Naturally it should be found in the next street

above State leading south from Danforth. Such "a little bit of a street" is Tyng Street, and such a "little bit of a house" as we were looking for is found on the left-hand side of the street as one passes down Tyng from Danforth. It is not exactly "behind the great house," as Lowell indicates, but it is so located as sufficiently to satisfy such a description. From a personal examination, therefore, the "little bit of a house" and the "little bit of a street" behind the "great house" seemed to have been found. But further search was possible. The library of the Maine Historical Society has large sources of information, but it has not as yet a complete set of Portland Directories. An examination of such as are in its possession, however, furnished no evidence of Dunlap residents on Tyng Street. In the Directory for 1858, however, mention is made of Widow Lois Dunlap as dwelling on Brackett Street. But would one be likely to make mention of Brackett Street as a "little bit of a street," or to describe a house on Brackett Street as located "behind" the Female Orphan Asylum on State Street? The city engineer, Mr. E. W. Hunt, was now consulted in the search for added information; and having access to a larger collection of Portland Directories than is as yet in the possession of the Maine Historical Society, he soon ascertained that Mrs. Lois Dunlap, widow of Captain John Dunlap, lived in 1846 on Pearl Court, mentioned in the

directory of 1847 as 66 Pearl Street. From 1850 to 1875, her residence was at 19 (new number 45) Brackett Street. In 1875, as Mr. Hunt also learned, she sold her house on Brackett Street to Ruth Frost, describing the property in the sale as "lately occupied by me as a dwelling house." This, of course, was decisive as to the location of the house in which Professor Lowell found the Dunlap family in his visit to Portland. Doubtless, Brackett Street seemed to the visitor a "little bit of a street" compared with Brattle Street in Cambridge, or even with State Street in Portland, just as the "little bit of a house" on Brackett Street, as seen by Lowell, was afterward described by Mr. William Goold as "of no mean size or appearance."

But it was to the Dunlap family, mother and daughters, that Lowell called especial attention in his letter to Norton; and one would not err, doubtless, if he should think of Frances, the daughter Lowell was soon to marry, as now at home, assisting in making preparations for the approaching wedding, and so among those who gave him such fitting greeting, no one of whom seemed conscious that they were not welcoming him to a palace. The words in his description of the event, although already cited, should be repeated here: "There were no apologies for want of room, no Dogberry hints at losses, nor anything of that kind; but all was simple, ladylike, and hearty. A family of girls

who expected to be rich, and have had to support themselves and (I suspect) their mother in part, are not likely to have any nonsense in them. I find Miss Dunlap's education very complete in having had the two great teachers, Wealth and Poverty—one has taught not to value money, the other to be independent of it." These fine words are as creditable to Lowell as they were to those whose guest he had been in this Portland visit. There was no nonsense in him. Born at Elmwood in a family that had known neither wealth nor poverty, he had fought his upward way in life by hard struggles against adverse circumstances, and had learned to recognize and appreciate real worth when and wherever found.

The wedding, which was the occasion of Lowell's second visit to Portland, soon followed. Its approach was first announced by the Boston correspondent of the *New York Post* in these words: "I hear that Mr. James Russell Lowell is to be married in a fortnight to a Miss Dunlap." This interesting item reappeared in the *Portland Daily Advertiser*, September 9, 1857, with these added editorial words: "It is understood that the lady referred to is Miss Frances H. Dunlap of this city and niece of ex-Governor Dunlap of Brunswick."

The following account of the wedding, which occurred on September 16th, appeared in the *Portland Daily Advertiser* of the 17th: "Professor James

Russell Lowell, of Harvard College, was married in this city yesterday morning to Miss Frances H. Dunlap, daughter of the late John Dunlap, Esq. The ceremony took place in St. Luke's church, Rev. Robert T. L. Lowell, of Newark, N. J., and Rev. Alexander Burgess, of this city, officiating. A large number of spectators witnessed the wedding, drawn by an interest in the distinguished bridegroom." In these last words, giving prominence to the bridegroom rather than to the bride as the attraction of the hour, we have one of those infelicities in reportorial work which not infrequently find illustration in the social columns of our newspapers even at the present day. At the same time, however, it must be remembered that the bridegroom, and not the bride, was the unfamiliar figure in Portland, and that Lowell, now thirty-eight years of age, had reached such a prominent position in the literary world that not only had he been made the successor of Longfellow at Harvard, but that, as a poet and a man of letters, he was already in the front rank of American authors. To the *Advertiser's* reference to the wedding it should be added that the first mentioned of the officiating clergymen was one of Mr. Lowell's brothers, who was also a poet and the author of several stories, among which the best remembered is "The Priest of Conception Bay." It should also be added that St. Luke's church, in which the wedding service was held, is now known

as St. Stephen's church. This stone building, erected by St. Luke's parish and consecrated in 1854, was known as St. Luke's church until the great fire of 1866. In that memorable conflagration St. Stephen's church, on Middle Street, was burned, and not long after Bishop Neely recommended to the parish of St. Stephen's church the purchase of St. Luke's. The recommendation was adopted, and both congregations occupied the church until the erection of St. Luke's cathedral. Accordingly in 1857, when the Lowell-Dunlap marriage was solemnized, the present St. Stephen's church was still known as St. Luke's.

The account of the wedding that appeared in the *Daily Advertiser* has already been cited. On the day following the wedding, the *Eastern Argus*, in its list of marriages, included that of James Russell Lowell to Frances H. Dunlap, but evidently it considered its duty to its readers fulfilled with the insertion of this brief announcement. In fact, the only extended account of an occasion of so much interest in the social life of the Portland of that day is in a paper read by Mrs. Elizabeth McL. Gould Rowland, September 5, 1912, at Riverton, at a reunion of the class of 1859 in the Girls' High School in Portland.

As a matter of information it may be well to remark in this connection that at the time of the wedding Portland had a Boys' High School and a

Girls' High School. The latter, opened September 10, 1850, in the ward room on Brackett Street, was removed a few months later to a new building on Chestnut Street, and continued, under Mr. Moses Woolson as principal, until November, 1862, when Mr. Woolson accepted the principalship of the Woodward High School in Cincinnati, Ohio. This change was followed a few months later by the union of the two Portland high schools as at present.

At the time of the Lowell-Dunlap wedding, Mrs. Rowland, then Miss Gould, was fifteen years of age. Her account of the wedding, accordingly, is the story of what was of chief interest to a schoolgirl, who knew Marcia Dunlap, the bride's youngest sister, and had heard of the bridegroom as an American poet already mentioned with Longfellow and Whittier. The story begins with a reference to the difficulty Miss Gould had as a schoolgirl in obtaining Mr. Woolson's permission to attend the wedding. Other girls wanted a like privilege, and on reaching the school she found a group of girls already urgently pressing their claims upon the attention of the principal; and there were those who exclaimed, "Let us all go." Perhaps one or two, she says, were allowed to go. When her chance came she presented her plea, remaining until Mr. Woolson placed his hand on the bell, rang it, and called the school to order. With her request thus dismissed Miss Gould took her seat and turned to

her books in a condition of mind as if she had been badly used. Later in the forenoon, however, while at her desk, she heard Mr. Woolson say, "Miss Gould, you are excused." She looked up half-dazed as he added, "You may go." She caught at once his meaning. "Without a word to anybody," she says, "I put away my books, got my bonnet and shawl, and hurried up Chestnut and Congress Streets alone and much elated. It was before I reached High Street that I heard a quick step behind me, and there was Mr. Woolson himself. 'Yes, I'm going too. I couldn't dismiss the school; but I could let one go, and you were the only one who asked especially.' So, together, we rushed and panted up Congress Street to what is now St. Stephen's Church, but was then called St. Luke's before the cathedral was built, and I got a seat not far from the door, in the middle row of pews, and waited for the wedding party to appear."

While she was thus sitting, expectant and impatient, the bustle at the door betokened the first arrivals of those accompanying the bride and bridegroom. In the procession, as it entered the church, "one," she says, "caught my eye. This was the poet's little daughter, a child of seven or eight perhaps,[1] in a white dress, quite beyond my experience of home creations—with some pink ribbons, a sash probably—I remember only how pinky and pretty

[1] She was born September 9, 1847, and at this time, therefore, was ten years of age."

she looked, and also that she had on white kid gloves, which I had never seen on a child before—but I took in the whole dainty combination as the vision went down the right-hand aisle past my pew."

A schoolgirl of fifteen years naturally may be expected to linger more eagerly over the vision of Mr. Lowell's lovely little daughter as she moved down the aisle of the church, and to retain more fully the impression which the vision made upon her, than over that of the bride and bridegroom who followed in the procession; yet she did not fail in her opportunity to take in the larger view, although of course she could not know that of all those present she alone would hand on to others interesting recollections of a memorable social happening in the Forest City. None the less, however, the writer of the narrative added: "Soon came Mr. Lowell and Miss Dunlap, and he looked just like the pictures in his books, with the same luxuriant wavy auburn hair worn much longer than men have ever worn theirs since the Civil War. She was in white, and had one or two small ostrich feathers by the side of her low-coiled hair. Now just as they went by my pew, Mr. Lowell said something to her, and she smiled—almost laughed outright. I heard afterward that as she entered the church she said to him, 'I'm afraid I'm going to faint'; and he answered her in some way that turned the current of her thoughts and made her laugh instead. But to speak under

his breath to her, he had turned his face toward my pew, and I had a good full look at the distinguished bridegroom."

If the writer of the above narrative had at that time reached maturer years, her recollections of the bride and bridegroom would doubtless have retained impressions furnishing us with other materials more helpful in bringing before us the personal presence of Mr. and Mrs. Lowell on their wedding day. Concerning Mr. Lowell this is not so needful, as he has been a familiar figure in American life and literature so long. As to Mrs. Lowell, however, we may be helped by others. Mr. W. J. Stillman, who was associated with Mr. Lowell in literary work at Elmwood, and knew Mrs. Lowell there before the marriage, says this concerning her: "She was one of the rarest and most sympathetic creatures I have ever known. She was the governess of Lowell's daughter, when I first went to stay at Elmwood, and I then felt the charm of her character. She was a sincere Swedenborgian, with the serene faith and spiritual outlook I have generally found to be characteristic of that sect; with a warmth of spiritual sympathy of which I have known few so remarkable instances; a fine and subtle faculty of appreciation, serious and tender, which was to Lowell like an unfolding of the divine Spirit . . . she fitted him like the air around him. . . . He had felt the charm of her character before he went

to Europe, and had begun to bend to it; but as he said to me after his marriage, he would make no sign till he had tested by a prolonged absence the solidity of the feeling he had felt growing up. He waited, therefore, till his visit to Germany had satisfied him that it was sympathy, and not propinquity, that lay at the root of his inclination for her, before declaring himself. No married life could be more fortunate in all respects except one—they had no children. But for all that his life required, she was to him healing from sorrow and a defense against all trouble, a very spring of life and hope."[1]

From the reference to Elmwood in this citation it would seem that the earliest of these impressions of Mrs. Lowell belong to the period when Mr. Lowell was still an inmate of the Lowell home following the death of Mrs. Lowell, and while Miss Dunlap was having the oversight of Mabel. After his return from France and Germany, however, he made his home (doubtless on account of the increasing illness of his father and sister) on Kneeland Street, Cambridge, with Dr. Estes Howe, who had married a sister of Maria White Lowell. If this suggestion is correct, therefore, it is to this period in Lowell's life that Mr. Stillman refers in the following passage in his Lowell recollections: "Lowell was indeed very happy in his married life, and

[1] "A Few of Lowell's Letters" in *The Old Rome and the New, and Other Studies*, by W. J. Stillman.

amongst the pictures Memory will keep on her tablet for me, till Death passes his sponge over it once for all, is one of his wife lying in a long chair under the trees at Dr. Howe's, when the sun was getting cool, and laughing with her low, musical laugh at a contest in punning between Lowell and myself, *haud passibus requis*, but in which he found enough to provoke his wit to activity; her almost Oriental eyes twinkling with fun, half-closed and flashing from one to the other of us; her low, sweet forehead, wide between the temples; mouth wreathing with humor; and the whole frame, lithe and fragile, laughing with her eyes at his extravagant and rollicking word-play. One would hardly have said that she was a beautiful woman, but fascinating she was in the happiest sense of the word, with all the fascination of pure and perfect womanhood and perfect happiness."[1]

William Dean Howells, also, has left on record a personal description of Mrs. Lowell, which should be inserted here, although it belongs to a little later period: "She was a woman perfectly of the New England type and tradition; almost repellantly shy at first and almost glacierly cold with new acquaintance, but afterward very sweet and cordial. She was of a dark beauty, with a regular face of the Spanish outline; Lowell was of an ideal manner toward her, and of an admiration which delicately

[1] Scudder, *Biography of James Russell Lowell*, I, 406, 407.

travestied itself and which she knew how to receive with smiling irony." Also, one of her own sex, Mrs. Sophie Herrick, has this fine characterization of Mrs. Lowell: "She was a noble and beautiful woman, eminently practical in all the affairs of life. Commanding in presence, gracious in her hospitality, highly cultured, and full of a keen appreciation of every word of Mr. Lowell, and always charming and womanly."[1]

These appreciative tributes clearly show how well-fitted Mrs. Lowell was for this closer relationship now consummated. The preceding years had given her large opportunities for becoming familiar not only with Lowell's home-life, but also with his methods of work; and she was able at once to find and plan ways that would be helpful to him in his busy endeavors in connection with his various literary enterprises. Lowell's father died in January, 1861. The approach of this event opened the way to Lowell's return to Elmwood. The house had a great interest to him, not only because it was his birthplace, but because of its historic associations. It was built for Thomas Oliver, lieutenant governor of the Province of Massachusetts Bay in the troublous times preceding the American Revolution. From it Oliver was driven by indignant patriots, and took up his residence in Boston under the protection of British soldiers; and when the army at

[1]Scudder, *Biography of James Russell Lowell*, I, 403, 404.

Mrs. James Russell Lowell.

length withdrew, Oliver also withdrew, never to return. Later, the house was used as a hospital for the American army. When, with other Tory property, it was confiscated by the Massachusetts authorities, it was purchased by Arthur Cabot of Salem. He sold it to Elbridge Gerry of Marblehead, a lineal descendant of Thomas Elbridge, who, about 1640, came to this country from Bristol, England, as the inheritor of the Aldworth-Elbridge Pemaquid grant. Gerry was governor of Massachusetts from 1810 to 1812, and vice president of the United States from March 4, 1813, until his death, November 23, 1814. From the Gerry heirs, Lowell's father purchased the house and about ten acres of land in 1818, and here James Russell Lowell was born February 22, 1819. Lowell's great joy, in returning now to this home of happy as well as of historic memories, is well expressed in a letter from Lowell to Richard Grant White, March 15, 1861: "What a delight to me to be here in my old garret at Elmwood, no college to go to (it is Saturday), sheltered by the very wings of the storm, and shut in from all the world by this white cloud of peace let down from heaven! The great chimney stacks roar a deep bass like Harlaem organ pipes. The old lightning rod thumps and rattles with every gust, as I used to hear it so long ago when there were no colleges nor magazines nor any world outside our belt

of pines. I am at home again. I like everything and everybody."[1]

To Mrs. Lowell, Elmwood was a "great house," as was her own earlier State Street home in Portland. New cares came to her as its mistress. It was war-time, too, and we cannot but think of her as sharing in fullest measure the sorrowful experiences of the Lowell family as the battle years robbed them of their dearest and choicest. Back of Lowell's brilliant Commemoration Ode at Harvard, at the close of the war, was this personal family experience. A friend of Mrs. Lowell received from her the following story of the stress under which the ode was written: "I was speaking to Mrs. Lowell of my strong admiration for its fire and eloquence, and she told me that after Mr. Lowell had agreed to deliver the poem on that occasion he had tried in vain to write it. The last evening before the date fixed, he said to her, 'I must write this poem to-night. Go to bed and do not let me feel that I am keeping you up, and I shall be more at ease.' He began it at ten o'clock. At four in the morning he came to her door and said: 'It is done and I am going to sleep now.' She opened her eyes to see him standing haggard, actually wasted by the stress of labor and the excitement which had carried him through a poem full of passion and fire, of 523 lines in the space of six hours."[2]

[1] Scudder, *Biography of James Russell Lowell*, I, 454.

[2] Scudder, *Biography of James Russell Lowell*, II, 65, note.

With Lowell, the entire fifteen years following the wedding in Portland, in 1857, were years of active literary work. His service as editor of the *Atlantic Monthly* (the first number of which appeared in November, 1857) was relinquished in 1861, and though he still retained his professorship at Harvard, he was allowed a tutor for service which afforded him desired relief. In this time from 1857 to 1872, conscious of the opportunity that was now his in the possession of powers fitting him for their best use, Lowell devoted himself increasingly to purely literary work, adding largely to those of his writings, both prose and poetry, by which he will longest be remembered. Following those years he was ready for a well-earned period of change and diversion. His daughter was married in April, 1872, to Mr. Edward Burnett, of Southboro, Mass. In her loss from the home, dear as she was to Mrs. Lowell and her father alike, Mr. and Mrs. Lowell now planned their first joint trip to the old world; and in July they sailed from Boston for an absence of two years. A year was spent in England and France, but largely in France, and the rest of their stay was given to Italy. Not a little of the time, both Lowell and his wife used for the study of the language of the country. "I am recovering a little facility in Italian—to be lost again when I get beyond the daily sound of it," wrote Lowell in one of his letters to Charles Eliot Norton. "I give

Fanny a lesson every day in the Promessi Sposi, which has so often served as a go-cart to those who are learning to take their first steps in the language. She reads aloud to me, so that I save my eyes and practice my ears at the same time. She is a very good scholar for she puts zeal into whatever she does, and is making great progress."[1]

In the autumn following the return to Cambridge, Lowell resumed his duties at Harvard, and also continued his literary work in a measure. In 1877, early in the administration of President Hayes, however, Mr. Lowell was informed by Mr. Howells that the president had given him the pleasure of asking the professor whether he would accept the mission to Austria. With the president's letter, Mr. Howells made his way at once to Elmwood. Lowell read the letter and then gave it to Mrs. Lowell, who was present. "She read it in a smiling and loyal reticence, as if she would not say one word of all she might wish to say in urging his acceptance, though I could see that she was intensely eager for it. . . . A day or two later," adds Mr. Howells, "he [Lowell] came to my house to say that he could not accept the Austrian mission, and to ask me to tell the president so for him and make his acknowledgments, which he would also write himself. He remained talking a little while of other things, and when he rose to go he

[1] Scudder, *Biography of James Russell Lowell*, II, 171.

said, with a sigh of vague reluctance, 'I *should* like to see a play of Calderon,' as if it had nothing to do with any wish of his that could still be fulfilled. Upon this hint I acted, and in due time it was found in Washington that the gentleman who had been offered the Spanish mission would as lief go to Austria, and Lowell was sent to Madrid."[1]

The Lowells left Boston for Liverpool July 14, 1877, and after delightful days in both London and Paris they reached Madrid in the middle of August. In April, 1878, an unexpected opportunity opened the way to them for a brief visit to Athens and Constantinople, affording both Lowell and Mrs. Lowell fascinating glimpses of Greek and Oriental life. The year following greatly intensified their interest in life at Madrid, as well as in matters connected with the Spanish mission. In the middle of July, 1879, however, Mrs. Lowell was suddenly stricken with serious illness. "It has been typhus of the most malignant kind," wrote Lowell to a friend on the 20th. When, however, the fever had run its course, Lowell could only add, "All danger is not yet over, but hope has good grounds. The chances are now in her favor, especially as she wishes to live. I will tell you more hereafter. God be praised!" But days, weeks and months of anxiety and alarm followed, bringing little relief to Lowell. Indeed, it was not until the close of the

[1] Scudder, *Biography of James Russell Lowell*, II, 217, 218.

year that the anxious strain was relaxed, and he was relieved from the "terrible trial, which the strange and alien country had made worse," as he added in a later letter to the same friend. "And all the while," he continued, "I have had to write cool little bulletins to Mabel, turning the fair side outward when my heart was breaking with anxiety and apprehension."[1]

During her distressing illness in Spain, Mrs. Lowell was kept a long time in a darkened room, but even under such wearisome conditions she was not without helpful resources. After her recovery, in letters to her relatives, she told them of these resources. In her earlier life she had formed the habit, she said, of committing to memory her choicest treasures of the best authors, past and present, in poetry and prose; and now from this well-filled storehouse golden words thus gathered gave to these dark, silent hours a joy and inspiration which otherwise they had not known. By this illness, too, Mrs. Lowell was deprived of the use of her right hand for a long time, if indeed she ever fully recovered its use. Characteristically, when she had recovered sufficiently from her illness, she trained her left hand for needed service, and so was able once more to renew her touch with her loved ones in the homeland.[2]

[1] Scudder, *Biography of James Russell Lowell*, II, 252, 253.

[2] Letters from her nephew, James Russell Lowell Dunlap, of Portland, Oregon.

While Mrs. Lowell was ill in Madrid the information reached Lowell that the president had nominated him as minister to England. It was honorable promotion, and at any other time it would have brought to Lowell far greater gratification. The nomination was confirmed, and naturally there followed, not long after, the usual formal presentation of the minister to the queen. Lowell made the journey from Madrid to London with a heavy heart, and then hurried back to the bedside of his wife. As spring opened he was at length cheered by improvement in Mrs. Lowell's health, and not long after he found it possible to take up his new duties at the Court of St. James. Mrs. Lowell's painful experience with typhus fever in Spain, however, had lingering influences. In a word, it left her an invalid. While this did not rob her friends of a gracious presence, it largely restricted her London life to the duties of her new home. Only once was she able again to leave England, and then only for a two months' sojourn in Paris with Mr. Lowell. However, within the limitations which her long illness had imposed, Mrs. Lowell was able to make the acquaintance of many of the best that a London house of a foreign ambassador can bring together; and with all the delight of other days she welcomed and enjoyed the new honors that were now crowning her husband's brilliant career.

The few years thus passed brought much even to an invalid. But suddenly, near the close of Mr. Lowell's service in London, when he and his wife were fondly considering plans for the future, Mrs. Lowell was again stricken with illness for which all search for relief was unavailing. She died in London, February 19, 1885, only three days before Mr. Lowell's sixty-sixth birthday. In a letter to American friends, who had shared with him anxious days in Madrid at the earlier time of Mrs. Lowell's illness, Mr. Lowell told the story of these later sad, sorrowful experiences: "What shall I say to you, even though I have the sad comfort of feeling that whatever I say will be said to those who loved her and knew the entire beauty of her character. But I must at least say how deeply grateful I am to you whose friendly devotion in Madrid did so much to prolong a life so precious. She was given back to us for five years, and for the last two of them was hopeful enough about her health to enjoy her life. She had grown easy in her ceremonial duties, and (since the death of her mother and sisters) had no desire to return home. It is all bitterly sad."[1]

In Kensal Green Cemetery, London, northwest, where are the graves of Sidney Smith, Leigh Hunt, William M. Thackeray, Anthony Trollope and many other well-known English authors, Mrs. Lowell was buried February 23rd. Although the

[1] Scudder, *Biography of James Russell Lowell*, II, 319.

burial service was private, among the intimate friends present were Mr. G. W. Smalley, Lady Littleton, Mr. Leslie Stephen, Hon. Waldegrave Leslie and Mr. Henry James. Many beautiful wreaths of flowers represented the loving remembrances of friends, members of the diplomatic corps and American residents in London. The Prince of Wales sent condolences, while Mr. Gladstone, then premier of Great Britain, called on Mr. Lowell in person for a like expression of sorrow and sympathy.

In June following, having closed his service as American minister at the Court of St. James, Mr. Lowell returned to his own country. For awhile he made his home with his daughter at Southboro, Massachusetts, for several years spending his summers in England, revisiting scenes and friends endeared to him and Mrs. Lowell during their residence among them. When he returned in 1889, his daughter made a home for him again in Elmwood, and there, amid scenes awakening many hallowed memories, he died August 12, 1891.[1]

A few words may be added concerning the mother of Mrs. Lowell. In his letter to Mr. Norton concerning his visit to Portland for the purpose of making the acquaintance of the Dunlap family, Mr.

[1] Mr. Lowell's daughter Mabel (Mrs. Edward Burnett), died at Elmwood, December 30, 1898. The name of her oldest child, James Russell Lowell Burnett, was changed to James Russell Lowell, at the request of his grandfather.

Lowell remarked that the mother was "a person of great character." Mr. William Goold (to whom we are indebted for so many valuable notes concerning Portland people he had known) described Mrs. Dunlap in one of these notes as "a woman of great dignity, decision and energy," adding, that in her checkered life she proved herself qualified to grapple with any vicissitude she might encounter. In other words, it was because of Mrs. Dunlap's character and ability that, when she was left alone to the care and management of the limited family resources, she was able to make a suitable home for her children, and to give them such educational advantages as would fit them for lives of usefulness and honor. When at length, in 1875, all but one of the children had gone out from the home she had lovingly made, she sold her Brackett Street house and removed to Hollis Center, Maine, where she died October 1, 1882, aged ninety-one years.

In accordance with an arrangement she herself had doubtless made, Mrs. Dunlap was buried in Evergreen Cemetery, Portland,[1] and in the same lot were also buried her husband (Captain John Dunlap) and all her children, except Mrs. Lowell, and two sons, William Gates Dunlap and John Allison Dunlap. The first of the sons, William Gates Dunlap, was graduated at Bowdoin College

[1] The youngest daughter, Marcia L. Dunlap, died May 10, 1884, and probably fulfilled her mother's wishes in the arrangement.

in the class of 1845. Going out into the world like many another Maine boy, he at length settled in Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, where he became the secretary of King Hamahamaha. Later, he was sent by the Hawaiian government to Puget Sound with reference to Hawaiian matters. When these had received his attention, he decided to remain, and engaged in business at Olympia, Washington Territory. Subsequently, with other prominent residents of Olympia and Portland, Oregon, he became interested in the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, and had a part in the beginnings of that important enterprise. He died at Olympia, June 16, 1862, leaving a son, James Russell Lowell Dunlap, now a resident of Portland, Oregon. John Allison Dunlap was associated with his brother in business in Olympia, but later he removed to California, where, after considerable success, he died in 1862.[1]

[1] Llewellyn Deane, in a paper before the Maine Historical Society in 1892.

On the day following the reading of this paper the writer sailed for England. While in London he visited Kensal Green Cemetery, where Mrs. Lowell was buried. It is on the outskirts of the

great metropolis, two and a half miles from Paddington. At the office of the superintendent, at the entrance to the cemetery, information with reference to Mrs. Lowell's grave was obtained, and we learned that at a designated point on the main avenue an official would be found, who would conduct us to the Lowell memorial. The main avenue of the cemetery is crowded on either side with costly mausoleums of varied architecture. On it, at some distance from the entrance, our guide awaited us. Following him we soon came to a very attractive part of the inclosure, and at length the guide halted in front of two crosses of white marble, on one of which were the names of John Lothrop Motley and his wife, while on the other was the name of their youngest daughter, Susan Margaret, wife of Lt. Col. Herbert A. St. John Mildmay. The guide, I thought, supposed that, as Americans, we would be interested in the Motley memorials; and I was interested, for how well I remembered that it was John Lothrop Motley, the author of *The Rise of the Dutch Republic*, who in England, at the outbreak of the Civil War, contributed to *The London Times* two exceedingly illuminating articles on the causes of our Civil War, presenting such an intelligent, graphic account of its origin as the readers of that influential London journal needed. These two articles were reprinted in prominent papers on this side of the Atlantic, and Mr. Motley's distinguished

Mrs. Lowell's Memorial in Kensal Green Cemetery, London.

services in the preparation of these articles were promptly and heartily welcomed by President Lincoln and the loyal people of the northern states.

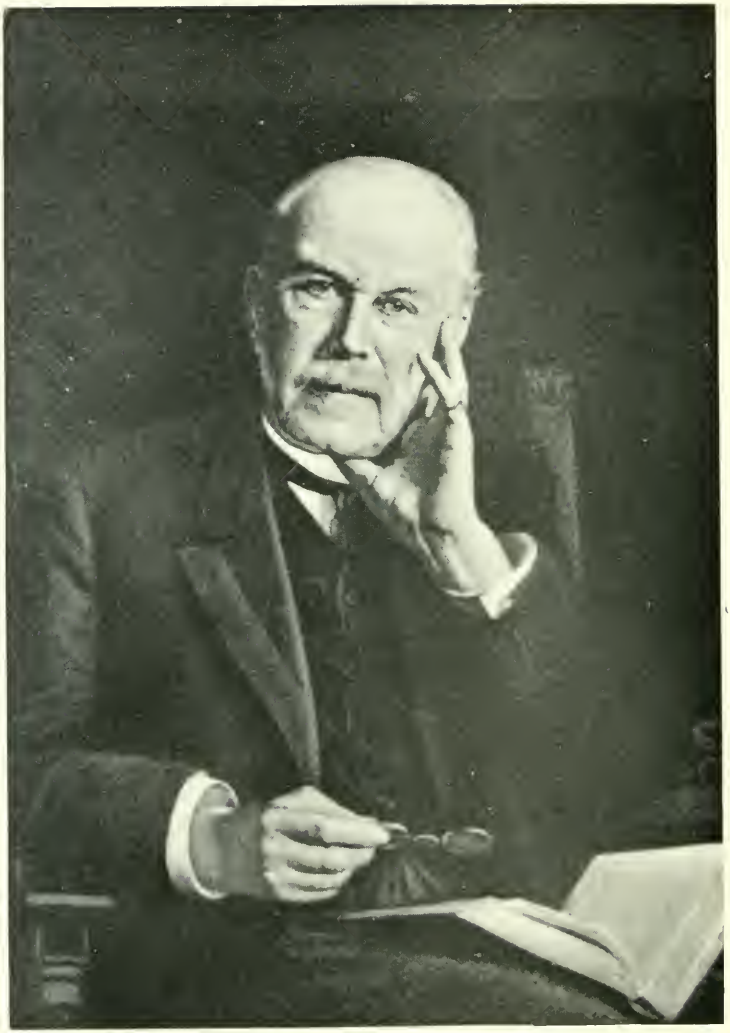
But this was not in the thought of our guide, for while we were reading the Motley inscriptions, he was saying, "Mrs. Lowell's grave is under the shrubbery in the adjoining lot"; and as we followed the guide we saw that, though Mrs. Lowell was buried in a London cemetery, she was by the side of her own and her husband's very dear friends. When we had passed round the Motley memorials, the guide threw back the thick, overhanging shrubbery on the Lowell lot and uncovered a corner of the delicately carved memorial over Mrs. Lowell's grave. The loveliness of the carving at once attracted attention. Closer examination showed that on the marble slab, upheld by the columns at the four corners of the memorial, rested a cross in high relief extending nearly the whole length of the grave; while on the ground, and within the bases of the memorial, was another marble slab bearing this inscription:

FRANCES DUNLAP LOWELL,
Wife of James Russell Lowell,
Born in Brunswick, Maine, March, 20, 1826,
Died in London, February 19, 1885.

Photographs of the Lowell and Motley memorials were taken by my daughter. Of course I did

not forget the sorrows of the Motleys. Mr. Motley, who was made our minister to Austria by President Lincoln, was appointed our ambassador to Great Britain by President Grant in 1869. Not long after followed Mr. Motley's recall. The story is told by Oliver Wendell Holmes in his *John Lothrop Motley, A Memoir*. The Motleys did not return to this country. Mrs. Motley died in 1874 and Mr. Motley in 1877. Not without deep significance on the latter's memorial are the words, "Truth shall make you free."

MEMORIAL OF
MR. AND MRS. JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY.



JAMES PHINNEY BAXTER.

JAMES PHINNEY BAXTER.

Read before the Maine Historical Society, February 23, 1922.

James Phinney Baxter was born in Gorham, Maine, March 23, 1831. He was the last born of six children. His father, Dr. Elihu Baxter, a native of Norwich, Vermont, was a physician of large practice in and around Gorham. His mother, born in Bolton, Connecticut, and connected with prominent families in that state, brought into her new home not only a gracious presence, but those qualities of mind and heart which are abiding adornments. Gorham is an old and very attractive New England town with traditions that exalt prompt, patriotic and genuine public service. At the time of Mr. Baxter's birth, Gorham, in point of time, was not so far removed from the Revolutionary War as we now are from our Civil War; and there were still living in the town those who had participated in the battles and campaigns of that long and arduous patriotic struggle. Mr. Baxter's middle name, Phinney, was the name of Gorham's Revolutionary hero, Colonel Edmund Phinney.

In 1840, Dr. Baxter made Portland his residence, continuing there on Pleasant Street his professional

activities and securing for his wife and children the advantages which a large, growing and prosperous community affords. To James, a bright, active boy of nine years, such a change had many attractions. Portland became a city in 1832. It is beautiful for situation and has many historic memories from the beginnings of colonial Maine. What Portland meant to another boy in Portland, Longfellow had already lovingly recorded in his poem, "My Lost Youth." All this the boy from Gorham now saw: "the places and streets of that dear old town," "the black wharves," "the Spanish sailors with bearded lips," "the sheen of the far surrounding seas," "the fort upon the hill," the graves of "the dead captains" in the cemetery "overlooking the tranquil bay," and he heard "the sunrise gun" and the "bugle wild and shrill" from Fort Preble, on one side of the town, while on the other he looked down upon "the breezy dome of groves and the shadows of Deering's Woods." All these became the prized possession of the boy from Gorham, and they were lovingly recalled, many years later, in such poems of his own, beautifully illustrated, as "The Observatory" and "The First Parish Vane"; while of two of his boyhood playmates in Portland, George E. B. Jackson and Edward H. Elwell, he recorded, also late in life, cherished memories in a poem entitled "Gools. All In."

A love of poetry was an early unfolding of Mr.

Baxter's many-sided character. The poets, American and English, won his affections, and in their pages he found not only interest but inspiration. Very naturally, his earliest publications were contributions to the poetry columns of the *Portland Transcript* and other papers. Very early, also, his reading took a wide range, including the writings of the best English and American prose authors. When twelve years of age he began a course in reading that included the works of Addison, and the plays of Shakespeare; while a little later he turned to the leading authors of fiction, American, English and Scotch. In a single winter, when about thirteen years old, as he tells us, he read more than one hundred volumes. From Master Jackson's school in Portland, Mr. Baxter passed to Lynn Academy in Lynn, Massachusetts, where he remained two years. Then, returning to Portland, he continued his studies in the old Portland Academy, availing himself later of the services of private instruction in the French, German and Spanish languages.

In Mr. Baxter's boyhood, youth and early manhood, however, other influences were forceful in his development. The period was one of increasing intellectual activity in New England. Lyceums, libraries, debating societies were much in evidence. The lecturer and the orator were abroad. Emerson, and many lesser lights, went everywhere. It was a

period also of tumultuous moral upheaval. In the year preceding Mr. Baxter's birth, Robert Y. Hayne, of South Carolina, in the Senate of the United States, sounded the disturbing note of secession. Anti-slavery societies were organized. Garrison and Wendell Phillips were the apostles of freedom, pleading the cause of the slave. The poets, Longfellow and Whittier, Lowell and Holmes, were no less forceful in reaching the popular heart and in carrying the appeal for human rights into political fields, preparing the way for new political alignments. In Maine, George Evans, Hannibal Hamlin, Israel Washburn, the Morrills, William Pitt Fessenden and others were sounding the battle cry of freedom in the fifties. Under such influences Mr. Baxter's political principles and sympathies were so shaped that naturally and whole-heartedly he found his place among the opponents of slavery and the advocates of equal rights and privileges.

But where should he find his life-work? At first he turned to the profession of law as affording a suitable field for useful and honorable service; and an arrangement was made in accordance with which he was to receive his training for such service in the office of Rufus Choate, then the most prominent of the members of the Boston bar. It was a rare opportunity for a young man, who had so favorably commended himself to Mr. Choate as to secure the advantages that were now open to him. But life

has its changes. The circumstances of to-day are not always the circumstances of to-morrow. In the earlier half of the last century financial disturbances not unfrequently brought upon the country much hardship and even distress. In one of these crises Mr. Baxter's father suffered to such an extent that his accumulations of property were suddenly swept away. When tidings of the family misfortune reached the son in Boston, he was not long in settling his question of duty with reference to a changed situation; and he decided to forego the advantages of his position in the office of Mr. Choate, return to Portland, and at once relieve his father of any anxious moments with reference to his son's future. Mr. Choate's relations to young men looking forward to the profession of law are well known, and, when his office-student's decision was made known to him, encouraging and helpful words were not wanting, we may be sure. But Mr. Baxter carefully, thoughtfully had taken into consideration ways and means by which he might best meet the requirements of the hour; and he determined, in returning to Portland, to seek some kind of work in which with diligence and energy he could make himself master of his changed circumstances.

He certainly made no mistake in directing his attention to a business career; and we may be sure we shall not go far astray if we think of Mr. Baxter's love of Portland as the determining factor in solv-

ing the problem of location. As to business openings here at that time there was of course thorough consideration. Mr. Baxter was soon in consultation with Mr. William G. Davis, a young man of like aims and purposes, resulting in a short time in their establishment of a dry goods store on Congress Street under the firm name of Davis & Baxter. The undertaking was successful from the outset. Enterprise and good management characterized their business affairs, affording them, after a few years, ample resources for larger undertakings whenever the opportunity should offer. Such an opportunity at length appeared in connection with a new industry for preserving food products in hermetically sealed cans. Its possibilities were such that Davis & Baxter withdrew from the dry goods trade, and transferred their activities to a new location, continuing the firm name as hitherto. The enlargement of their plant, following the opening of the Civil War (which added largely to the call for such food products), led to the organization of the Portland Packing Company for its management, with Mr. Davis and Mr. Baxter directing its affairs.

In these days of business enterprise and increasing prosperity, Mr. Baxter never allowed himself to make his daily tasks the sole concern of life. He was happily married, and his home and family surroundings brought to him rest, enjoyment and refreshment. Books added inspiration. They also

broadened and enriched his daily life. In the history of his native state he had found a deep and growing interest. Indeed, so strongly had he been influenced in his historical reading and study that when he had obtained an ample competence, he withdrew from active business life and seized coveted opportunities for historical investigations and collections of materials having reference to the early history of Maine. Most men, who at Mr. Baxter's period of life had secured affluence, and desired to be released from the burdens they have hitherto borne, find a difficulty in their search for relief. An active mind cannot be satisfied with idleness. Disappointment naturally follows. Mr. Baxter had builded wisely, and he was prepared for entrance into the pursuits of "delightful studies." The change was accordingly made, and, in the full strength of his powers, he was free to devote himself to those private personal interests that had become increasingly attractive.

By its act of incorporation the Maine Historical Society was located in Brunswick, and a room for its library and cabinet was provided by the administrative officers of Bowdoin College. In 1876, largely on the part of some of the Portland members, an effort was made for the transfer of the society's library and cabinet to Portland as necessary to its increased usefulness; but the effort was unsuccessful. Mr. Baxter was elected a member

of the society at the annual meeting in 1878. A visit which he made to Brunswick not long after brought him at once to the side of those who were in favor of removal; and the effort at length was renewed with the result that, early in 1881, the society was established in rooms in the City Building, Portland, recently vacated by the Portland Society of Natural History upon the completion of its new building on Elm Street. In this movement Mr. Baxter's assistance was of very great value. At one of the meetings of the society not long after he asked for the appointment of a committee on maps, antiquities, relics, portraits, etc. In presenting the need and importance of such a committee, Mr. Baxter not only sought to interest the members of the society in an effort to add such treasures, but he expressed the hope that the people in the state would assist in the effort. This was a call to which there was an early response, and valuable contributions to the library and cabinet soon began to find their way to the society's new quarters.

About this time, also, Mr. Baxter's interest in historical concerns was greatly quickened by a service that came to him suddenly, unexpectedly. In 1872, Mr. John Wingate Thornton, of Boston, but a native of Saco, Maine, noticed in an English catalogue the advertisement of a document containing an autograph signature of Robert Trelawny. This was the name of one of the two grantees of land on

Cape Elizabeth made in 1631 by the President and Council for New England; and Mr. Thornton, interested in matters relating to the beginnings of colonial Maine, wrote to the advertiser and asked him concerning the document. Informed in reply that the document had been sold to the Rev. C. T. Collins Trelawny, of Ham, near Plymouth, England, Mr. Thornton opened a correspondence with him and learned that he was a descendant of Robert Trelawny; also that in Robert Trelawny's ancient home, in which he was living, there was a chest containing his ancestor's papers relating to Richmond's Island and vicinity; and further that the original patent, which Willis, in his "History of Maine," had mentioned as having been carelessly destroyed by fire early on this side of the sea, was also there. Naturally the Maine Historical Society desired to obtain possession of these papers, and Mr. Thornton, in 1875, was asked by the society to use his influence in such an effort with a view to their publication in a volume properly edited, with a memoir of Robert Trelawny, the whole to be entitled "The Trelawny Papers." Mr. Thornton was successful in making such an arrangement, with the understanding that the papers should be copied and the originals returned to Mr. Collins Trelawny. In this way the papers soon came into the possession of Mr. Thornton, and their publication was entrusted to him. Early in 1878, however, the serious illness

of Mr. Thornton was announced, and his death occurred in June following. The work of editing and printing the Trelawny papers was then entrusted to General John Marshall Brown. He accepted the appointment, and had entered upon the work, when, owing to a pressure of business consequent upon the death of his father, he was obliged to relinquish the task, and Mr. Baxter was requested to take General Brown's place. Such service he not only welcomed, but he had abundant leisure for its prosecution. With thoroughness and enthusiasm the manuscript material was carefully copied and properly arranged; numerous explanatory notes were prepared showing the connection of the correspondence with contemporary history, and also furnishing additional information relating to persons mentioned, all adding greatly to the value of the volume. Mr. Baxter also provided introductory material, including a facsimile copy of the Trelawny and Goodyear grant, maps, etc., and an appendix containing contributions of great collateral interest. The Rev. Charles T. Collins Trelawny also added a carefully prepared memorial of his ancestor, Robert Trelawny. This, too, was a timely service, for Mr. Collins Trelawny soon died in the ancient home of his ancestor near Plymouth; and Mr. Baxter, at the close of the Trelawny memorial, inserted an appropriate tribute to his memory. It was Mr. Collins Trelawny's wish that the Trelawny originals

on this side of the sea should now remain in Maine, and accordingly they have a place among the most valuable manuscript treasures in the possession of the Maine Historical Society. These papers, as edited by Mr. Baxter, were published in 1884 as the third volume of the society's Documentary Series under the title, "The Trelawny Papers," and the volume was at once recognized widely as a valuable addition to our knowledge of early beginnings on the Maine coast.

While Mr. Baxter was preparing this volume for publication, two meetings of the Maine Historical Society occurred that were of special interest, at each of which Mr. Baxter returned to verse in his expression of congratulation to personal friends. One of these meetings was in honor of Longfellow's seventy-fifth birthday, February 27, 1882. On account of the general interest in the day in Portland, the poet's birthplace, the meeting was held in the City Hall. Mr. Baxter's contribution, entitled "Laus Laudati," gave fitting expression to the high honor in which the venerable poet was held in his native city, and the exalted position he had reached in the world's Hall of Fame in a long and memorable career; and as Mr. Baxter closed his tribute of praise he crowned a bust of Longfellow with a wreath of oak leaves from Deering's Oaks. It was a day of great memories in Portland and Cambridge. The joy, however, was soon turned into

grief. Mr. Longfellow died at his home in Cambridge on March 24th, less than a month following his seventy-fifth birthday.

The other celebration mentioned had reference to the eighty-fourth birthday of Professor A. S. Packard, of Bowdoin College. This was observed by the Maine Historical Society December 23, 1882, in Portland. Longfellow, at the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation at Bowdoin, in lines since often quoted, had affectionately referred to Professor Packard. Mr. Baxter now, also in verse, entitled "Greetings to the Mentor," called attention to Longfellow's tribute to the "faithful teacher," and exalted "those august ones," the great teachers,

"Whose work the world must say hath been well done."

How early Mr. Baxter became interested in matters relating to art we are not told. Evidently it was earlier than the period now reached when he had long been an intimate friend of Mr. Harry Brown, of Portland, whose paintings illustrating our bold, rocky Maine coast had won for him more than local distinction. Mr. Baxter found delight and inspiration in accompanying Mr. Brown in his out-of-door work, and in this way, doubtless, his excursions into places attractive to an artist's eye began. When the Portland Society of Art was organized March 3, 1882, its first meeting was at Mr. Baxter's residence on Deering Street, and he was its first president. It was on land that he had purchased in

the rear of what is now the Portland Public Library that, in the latter part of 1883, a small but very attractive house was erected from plans made by Mr. John Calvin Stevens, and soon became the center of art interests in Portland. Unquestionably because of that modest beginning, influences at length opened the way for the larger accommodations of the Portland Society of Art in the L. D. M. Sweat Memorial, on the corner of High and Spring Streets, dedicated April 22, 1911.

Shortly after Mr. Longfellow's death, and under the direction of a large committee in England, of which Edward, Prince of Wales, was the chairman, a marble bust of the poet, made by Thomas Brock, F. R. A., was given a place in Poet's Corner, Westminster Abbey. Only two Americans, Longfellow and Lowell, have received the honor of a place in the Abbey, and Longfellow was the first. At the last meeting of the committee the artist was directed to prepare two copies of the bust in plaster, one to be presented to Harvard University, and one to the Maine Historical Society. On the arrival of the society's gift arrangements were made for a public meeting in City Hall on February 27, 1885, the seventy-eighth anniversary of Longfellow's birth. At this meeting, with the hall crowded to the limit of its capacity, Mr. Baxter presided and made an address, in which, having told the story of the gift, he called attention to its significance, not only as

conferring high honor on an American poet, but as binding more strongly the two great English speaking nations; and as he closed his address he unveiled the bust. The whole evening was a memorable one in the history of the Maine Historical Society.

By this time, and especially in connection with his work on the Trelawny papers, Mr. Baxter saw the need of a society for the preparation and publication of a series of monographs having reference to voyages and discoveries on the coast of Maine at the opening of the seventeenth century. Accordingly he brought together in his home one evening a few members of the Maine Historical Society to whom he suggested the organization of such a society. His enthusiasm in presenting the matter, and his suggestions as to financial considerations, were most helpful, and such a society, known as "The Gorges Society," recalling the prominence of Sir Ferdinando Gorges in early enterprises on our Maine coast, was organized with Mr. Baxter as president. In fact, from material in the Trelawny papers and also obtained in England through advertisements in English periodicals and corespondence with English antiquaries, Mr. Baxter already had in preparation a monograph on George Cleeve, which was published by the Gorges Society in 1885, under the title "George Cleeve of Casco Bay, 1630–1667," though a better title perhaps is found in the page

headings of the volume "George Cleeve and His Times." In the Trelawny papers Mr. Baxter found George Cleeve living in 1631 with his wife and daughter at the mouth of the Spurwink River on Cape Elizabeth, not far from Richmond's Island. Cleeve was soon informed by John Winter, Trelawny's agent, that he was trespassing on the rights of others; and, because of the proof which the agent was able to furnish, Cleeve, with his family and a partner by the name of Richard Tucker, passed around the rocky point where the Two Lights[1] of Cape Elizabeth have long been located, entered Casco Bay, and made their future home on the neck of land then known by its Indian name Machegonne. Mr. Baxter's volume is the story of George Cleeve's possession of Machegonne, and of his efforts and trials of many kinds connected therewith. It makes a volume of three hundred and thirty-three pages including collateral documents relating to Cleeve. At a field-day excursion to Richmond's Island, September 12, 1884, Mr. Baxter gave the members of the Maine Historical Society and their guests a very vivid account of early matters on this part of the Maine coast from materials with which he had made himself familiar in his preparation of the Trelawny papers, and of his volume on George Cleeve.

Mr. Baxter was now fifty-four years of age. His work on the two volumes just mentioned had taught

[1]One light has recently been discontinued.

him the importance and value of original manuscript material as sources of history, and had suggested the reward awaiting researches for added material in England and France relating to our early colonial history. Accordingly he now made arrangements for spending the rest of the year 1885, and the larger part of 1886, in England and France, his family accompanying him. London was made the center of his historical activities in England, because of the large manuscript collections in the British Museum, the London Record Office, the library at Lambeth Palace and in many private collections. He also visited Bristol and Plymouth for manuscripts relating to Sir Ferdinando Gorges, so prominent in connection with the discovery and colonization of the Maine coast, also one of the parties in the grant of the Province of Maine in 1622. Later, Mr. Baxter made his way to Paris, where he made diligent search for manuscript material having reference to French discovery and settlements in Canada, and the efforts of the French government to extend its influence southward into the Province of Maine through missionaries and the Indians. Both in England and France Mr. Baxter's researches were richly rewarded, and he returned home in the latter part of 1886, having in this visit not only broadened his outlook upon nations and peoples, but having added greatly to his equipment for historical achievements.

One of his discoveries in the British Museum was a manuscript journal kept by an English officer serving in the military movements of Carleton and Burgoyne, southward from Canada, in the early part of the Revolutionary War. Mr. Baxter asked and received permission to have the journal copied. What gave the manuscript especial value, aside from the information it contained with reference to that movement, was the fact that it was not written day by day in the course of a strenuous military campaign, but afterward when the author had the needed leisure for such a task. During the time the copy of the manuscript was in preparation, because of the facilities the British Museum offered for obtaining material for explanatory notes that would be helpful to American readers, Mr. Baxter laid aside other work in which he was engaged and devoted himself to the preparation of such notes. On his arrival in Portland, accordingly, his account of this campaign and his annotations relating to the journal were so far advanced that he was able in a short time to proceed to publication; and the work appeared in 1887 from the press of Joel Munsell & Sons, Albany, N. Y., with the title "The British Invasion from the North. The campaigns of Generals Carleton and Burgoyne from Canada, 1776, 1777. With the Journal of Lieutenant William Digby of the Fifty-third Shropshire Regiment of Foot. Illustrated with Historical Notes." The

work brought to Mr. Baxter a wider circle of readers than he had hitherto reached, and enlarged his literary reputation.

The Maine Historical Society had now been in the City Building, Portland, a little more than six years. But the rooms in use by the society were on the upper floor of the building, and in case of fire the society's loss in its library and cabinet would hardly have been less than irreparable. In connection with a meeting held June 10, 1887, Professor Chapman, of Bowdoin College, who presided, announced that Mr. Baxter, in planning a new home for the Portland Public Library, had included in his plan ample accommodations for the Maine Historical Society.

This building, located on Congress Street, between High and State Streets, bears on its front, carved in stone over the entrance, the inscription, "The Baxter Building." To the Maine Historical Society were assigned the large room on the left of the entrance to the building, the basement under this room, and the large hall on the second floor. It was Mr. Baxter's hope that this hall would be in frequent use, not only for the society's meetings, but for public lectures, etc. In this hope he was disappointed, and at length an arrangement was made in accordance with which the Historical Society removed its library and collections to the hall, and the vacated room on the first floor became the ref-

erence room of the Public Library. This arrangement gave to the Historical Society ampler accommodations for its library and cabinet, while at the same time suitable accommodations for the society's meetings still remained. The new quarters were opened February 22, 1889, and a meeting of the society in the afternoon of that day was made a dedicatory service.

About this time Mr. Baxter extended his benefactions to his native town by presenting to Gorham, also, a public library building. Another gift from the same source not long after followed, by which the Baxter home in Gorham was made the property of the town, to be used as a museum.

Very early, it may be while he was at work on the Trelawny papers, Mr. Baxter commenced the collection of manuscript material relating to Maine, having in view the preparation of a history of the state from the beginnings of the period of discovery and colonization. In this he had the assistance of competent research workers and copyists on both sides of the sea. But while the work was in progress, and he was engaged in preparing for publication the material for quite a number of monographs secured during his residence abroad, he decided to limit himself to this work, and leave to other hands the use of this large collection of source material relating to Maine. He had especially in view the use of such material by members of the Maine His-

torical Society, or of county historical societies, whose organization he had advocated and in various ways had sought to promote. He accordingly brought the matter to the attention of the standing committee of the Maine Historical Society, and announced his purpose to give this material to the society, adding the suggestion that it should be printed and made a part of the society's Documentary Series of publications, of which three volumes already had been issued.

The publication of such a large amount of manuscript material, however, involved an expenditure requiring assistance; and as the state of Maine would be benefited by the publication—her historical manuscript originals being chiefly in the archives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts—he added the suggestion that the assistance of the Legislature of Maine should be sought in such an undertaking. This gift to the society was accepted, and Mr. Baxter, with other members of the society, appeared before a committee of the Maine Legislature in the society's behalf, with the result that the governor and council were authorized to enter into a contract with the Maine Historical Society for the publication of early documents, charters and other papers illustrating the history of Maine, the state to pay to the society the sum of two dollars a copy for each volume of five hundred copies delivered to the state librarian. The first of these volumes, known as

"Baxter Manuscripts" (Volume IV, Documentary Series), was published in 1889. Nineteen volumes containing this manuscript material have since been printed, the last in 1916.

When Mr. Baxter commenced this manuscript collection it was his purpose to include all material relating to Maine before the year 1820, at which time the separation of Maine from Massachusetts was effected. But in 1916 his estimate that the remaining material (not then secured and printed) would require the space of ten added volumes, he deemed the task too great for one who was now eighty-five years of age, and he brought his labors in connection with this monumental work to a close. Recently the Baxter manuscript volumes, in clear, distinct handwriting, strongly bound, have been placed in the safe of the Maine Historical Society.

These two gifts now mentioned—the commodious quarters in the Baxter Building and the large manuscript historical material relating to Maine—represent benefactions of a money outlay of not less than fifty thousand dollars at a conservative estimate. No other gifts to the society from any donor in the one hundred years covering its history approach these donations by Mr. Baxter. That later the Historical Society's interest in the Baxter Building passed to the Portland Public Library in nowise lessens the value of Mr. Baxter's generous remembrances. Like his other services in his long

connection with the society, they illustrate his high appreciation of the value and importance of the society's activities.

At the annual meeting of the society June 25, 1890, Hon. James W. Bradbury, who had served the society as president since 1871, declined a re-election, and Mr. Baxter, vice president since 1887, was made his successor. His character and prominence as a citizen in the various relations of life admirably qualified him for wise and successful leadership, while his acquaintance with older and better equipped historical societies, both in this country and in Europe, was so broad as to give promise of increasingly efficient service.

Such service Mr. Baxter rendered. His papers read at meetings of the society were frequent and valuable. One of these, at a meeting December 20, 1889, had reference to Sir Ferdinando Gorges. The society in 1847 had published Gorges' "Briefe Narration of the Discovery and Plantation of New England," but little then was known concerning Gorges. Indeed, so little had been brought to light that when Mr. Baxter went to England, in 1885, he found that no original documents relating to Gorges were known to exist in English archives save some papers in the British Museum exhibiting Gorges' connection with the Essex rebellion; and a relative of the family, in reply to an inquiry concerning Gorges, wrote to Mr. Baxter that, having endeavored

to investigate the Gorges family history, he doubted "whether any original papers of Sir Ferdinando are now extant." At the end of a year of research work, however, Mr. Baxter had in his possession nearly two hundred manuscripts, a large portion of which were copies of letters bearing Gorges' signature. The paper on Gorges, now read by Mr. Baxter, was the first sheaf of his gleanings from these manuscripts, while in 1890 the Prince Society in Boston published Mr. Baxter's complete story of Sir Ferdinando's life and services in three volumes under the title, "Sir Ferdinando Gorges and His Province of Maine." The work included not only the "Briefe Narration," but Gorges' "Briefe Answer to Objections," etc., the charter granted to him in 1622, and his will and letters, the whole preceded by a memoir of Gorges covering one hundred and ninety-eight pages. Indeed, so thorough was Mr. Baxter's search for manuscript material referring to Sir Ferdinando that later laborers in the same field, and on a like quest, have had scant reward for their toil.

Mr. Baxter now directed his attention to the preparation of another monograph for the Gorges Society. In the same volume in which, in 1847, the Maine Historical Society printed Gorges' "Briefe Narration," there also appeared "A Voyage into New England in 1623," by Christopher Levett. But concerning Levett, who, before the advent of George

Cleeve, sailed into Casco Bay and discovered the fitness of Machegonne for settlement, as little was known in 1847 as concerning Gorges. Mr. Baxter, however, succeeded, while in England, in obtaining information that enabled him to prepare an interesting memoir of Levett, which, with Levett's account of his voyage into New England in 1623, was published in 1893 by the Gorges Society under the title "Christopher Levett of York, the Pioneer of Casco Bay."

One day, while at work in the Public Record Office in London, Mr. Baxter discovered that he had before him a package of papers sent to the Lords of Trade by Governor Dummer of Massachusetts in 1725. On the package was the memorandum, "Thirty-one Papers produced by Mr. Dummer in Proof of the Right of the Crown of Great Britain to the Lands between New England and Nova Scotia, and of Several Depredations committed by the French and Indians between 1720 and June, 1725." Mr. Baxter's examination of these papers convinced him that they constituted a formidable indictment especially against Père Sebastian Ralé, concerning whom and the Indians at Norridgewock Mr. Baxter already had become somewhat familiar in the disclosures of other manuscript material, and he obtained copies of these papers. At a meeting of the Maine Historical Society after his return, Mr. Baxter called attention to this material. Because of some

evidence of disapproval, and even contention, manifested in the discussion by members of the society, he deemed it his duty to bring together from the French and Massachusetts archives all the facts relating to these disclosures and print them. This he did in a volume entitled "The Pioneers of New France in New England, with Contemporary Letters and Documents"; and the volume was published in 1894 by Joel Munsell and Sons, Albany, New York. In its relation to matters mentioned in the title of the volume, this is one of the most important of Mr. Baxter's contributions to our Maine colonial history.

Hitherto, although personally and politically interested in city, state and national affairs, Mr. Baxter had neither desired nor sought public office. But now, with reference to a municipal election at hand, his party associates requested his assistance in an effort to break the hold which the opposing party for some time had been able to maintain upon the administration of the municipal affairs of Portland, and he was urged to yield to their request and become their candidate as mayor on the Republican ticket. In a measure the situation as represented appealed to him; but he had strong personal views with reference to municipal affairs, and he was not inclined to regard these views as sufficiently in harmony with those of a majority of the voters of Portland as to give any promise of success at the polls

in the approaching municipal election if he should be nominated. He was assured, however, that existing conditions were favorable to success, and he not only yielded, but even welcomed what he now saw was an opportunity for important public service. Familiar with the business interests of Portland, he had in view improvements he had long desired to see in connection with municipal administration. He also believed that the influence of the city government might be exerted more strongly in increasing the trade of Portland, both by land and sea. Also, as one who for many years had recognized the advantages which Portland, in its unique situation, possesses for making it the "City Beautiful," he saw an opportunity for service with reference to such an undertaking; and he yielded to the call that had come to him. Accordingly, having been nominated and elected as mayor of Portland, Mr. Baxter entered upon the duties of his office with the beginning of the municipal year, 1892–1893.

He was aware, however, of the need of time in securing the ends he had in view. There was no undue haste or rashness in his recommendations; and he carried into his administration of the city's affairs the principles that had characterized his business career—wise foresight, careful consideration, prudent management. Indeed, so efficiently and acceptably were the duties of his office performed that Mr. Baxter was re-elected in each of

the three following municipal years. Among the important improvements long needed that were commenced at this time was the sewer for the drainage of the northern slope of the city and a large section of the Deering district. Attention also was given to the enlargement and improvement of the Eastern and Western Promenades; also a comprehensive plan for developing and co-ordinating the city parks was obtained from a well-known landscape engineer. Failure to secure re-election in 1896, however, withdrew Mr. Baxter for awhile from these activities; but the value of his services in connection with the duties of his office was increasingly recognized in the years that followed, and in December, 1902, he was recalled for added service. In this second period, which covered the years 1903 and 1904, Mr. Baxter continued his efforts along the earlier lines with larger results; and although, when he retired from office, much still remained to be done, he lived long enough to see the improvements he had advocated so far advanced by his successors as to make the final achievements reasonably sure.

During the interval between the first and second periods of his service as mayor, Mr. Baxter returned to his historical work, and commenced the preparation of a volume having reference to Jacques Cartier and his voyages to the St. Lawrence, making large use of the material he obtained in France in

1886. Of Cartier's first voyage of discovery, in 1534, English readers for nearly three hundred years (except in Hakluyt's brief account in the third volume of his Voyages, etc., 1600) had been restricted to a translation from an Italian work of Ramusio in 1556 by Jean Florio, printed in London in 1580. In 1867, in the *Bibliotheque Imperiale*, an ancient manuscript of Cartier's first voyage was discovered, containing evidence that Cartier was its author. The manuscript had been printed, but because of its importance Mr. Baxter obtained a photographic copy of it and translated it, adding also, near the close of the volume, his *facsimile* copy of the original. In the *Bibliotheque Nationale* there is a manuscript of Cartier's second voyage of 1535–1536, and this also Mr. Baxter translated; while for the third voyage of 1540, he used the account which Hakluyt gives in the third volume of his Voyages, etc. The whole was preceded by a memoir of Cartier; and to make the volume yet more complete Mr. Baxter added to the narratives of the voyages documents relating to the animal and plant-life of the country, its cartography, and a description of its inhabitants. The work was not brought to a completion until the close of Mr. Baxter's second period of service as mayor, when it was published, in 1906, by Dodd, Mead & Company, New York, making available to English readers

much valuable source material relating to Cartier's voyages and the beginnings of New France.

Mrs. Anne Longfellow Pierce, sister of the poet Longfellow and living in the Longfellow mansion on Congress Street, died early in 1901, bequeathing this valuable property to the Maine Historical Society on certain conditions, one of which was that the society should engage within nine months of her decease to erect a building on the estate for the society's library and cabinet. Because of this and other conditions there was hesitation on the part of some of the members of the society with reference to the acceptance of the gift on account of the large outlay involved. But there was hesitation only. If the thought of removal brought even a shadow of disappointment to Mr. Baxter it was not discoverable. As president of the Portland Public Library he saw the rapidly growing need of enlarged accommodations for the library. The gift was accepted and Mr. Baxter was made chairman of the committee on plans and construction; and so successfully was the work carried forward that with the building completed, its furnishings added, the removal of the library and cabinet accomplished, the dedication followed February 27, 1907, the one hundredth anniversary of Longfellow's birth. Mr. Baxter, in presiding, gave voice to the general joy of his associates in coming into the possession of such ample accommodations for the soci-

ety's increasing needs; and he recalled the cherished visions of earlier members, making special mention of Governor Israel Washburn, who had looked forward to such a day in the history of the Maine Historical Society, but had died without the sight.

When Mr. Baxter became mayor of Portland, he set aside his salary for the introduction of manual training in the public schools of Portland. A few years before, his friend, George S. Hunt, in a petition to the city government, had asked for such instruction in the public schools, but without success. Impressed, evidently, by Mr. Hunt's petition, Mr. Baxter now started the movement as mentioned. A room for such training was opened in the Butler School, and another in the North School. An instructor, also, was provided. In 1897, Mr. Baxter saw an opportunity for larger service in this direction. A building for the Manual Training School was needed; and as chairman of the trustees of the Walker fund, Mr. Baxter brought the matter before his associates under the will of Joseph Walker, of Portland, with the result that the trustees offered to erect from the funds in their hands a building for the Manual Training School. As there seemed to be some hesitation on the part of the city with reference to the matter, the trustees of the will recalled their offer. Nearly two years later, however, the city having made a request that the offer should be renewed, the trustees voted to donate from the

Walker fund $20,000 for the erection of the proposed building on conditions that were accepted; and this building, on Casco Street, erected at a cost of about $22,000, was dedicated November 8, 1901.

With the opening of the twentieth century the Maine Historical Society made suitable arrangements for a series of tercentenary celebrations having reference to early seventeenth century voyages to the coast of Maine, viz., Martin Pring's voyage in 1603, the voyage of Sieur de Mont and Champlain in 1604, that of George Waymouth, in 1605, and that of the Popham colonists in 1607. With reference to all of these celebrations special meetings by the society were held in which Mr. Baxter took very deep personal interest. Of the voyage in 1603, when Pring ranged the coast of Maine, there is no record of landing places, and the meeting accordingly was held in the Historical Society's hall in Portland, at which Mr. Baxter read a paper entitled, "The Avant Couriers of Colonization," having reference to the long list of English, French and Spanish discoverers, who were on the American coast following John Cabot's discovery of the continent in 1497, the paper making a most appropriate introduction to Professor A. L. P. Dennis' paper on Pring's voyage that followed. At the De Mont tercentenary, in June, 1904, at Calais and on St. Croix Island, Mr. Baxter's contribution was a paper on Samuel de Champlain, De Mont's asso-

ciate. The tercentenary of Waymouth's voyage of 1605 was held at Thomaston and St. George's Harbor, July 6, 1905, at which Mr. Baxter's paper largely had reference to England's claim to the discovery of the North American coast by Cabot over the claim of France that the discovery was made by Verrazano in 1524, and that of Spain by Gomez in 1525. The Popham celebration, August 29, 1907, was on the original site of Fort George erected by the Popham colonists at the mouth of the Kennebec in 1607. On this occasion, Mr. Baxter, after mention of Sir Ferdinando Gorges as the leading spirit in that pioneer enterprise at colonization on the New England coast, graphically sketched Chief Justice Popham (associated with Gorges in the undertaking), also George Popham and Ralegh Gilbert, heads of the colony, closing his paper with corrections of the errors made at the society's Popham celebration in 1862 by some of the speakers, who, in that earlier time, lacked access to sources of information discovered later.

Another celebration, which had especial significance to Mr. Baxter, was the dedication of Lincoln Park in Portland, on February 12, 1909. While mayor of Portland he had occasion to recognize heartily the early action of the city government following the great fire of 1866 in making provision for this park. Now, he had the gratification of recognizing the recent action of the city govern-

ment in a timely seizure of a favorable opportunity for the enlargement of the park. Most appropriately the one hundredth anniversary of President Lincoln's birth was appointed for the dedicatory service, to which Mr. Baxter contributed a poem entitled "Lincoln."

It must have been about this time, also, that Mr. Baxter became interested in the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy, and it may be that a short visit to England, made by him in 1907, was planned, in part at least, in order that he might avail himself of the advantages which Stratford-on-Avon and the great libraries of England afford for the study of matters pertaining to this controversy. At all events, if Mr. Baxter had not earlier become interested in the controversy, he was soon under the influence of its attractiveness, and began a collection of material relating to it, using doubtless the assistance of others, as was his wont in his historical work. The material was abundant; and when at length he had accomplished his own task with reference to it, which, as he says, was no less than an examination of the entire subject, and also a review of the work of others, he had the manuscript of a volume of six hundred and eighty-six printed pages, entitled, "The Greatest of Literary Problems, the Authorship of the Shakespeare Works, an Exploration of all Points at Issue from Their Inception to the Present Moment." The work was published in

1915 by the Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston and New York, and was illustrated by many portraits, *facsimile* signatures, etc. In his preface, Mr. Baxter stated that the volume was "the result of conviction founded upon judgment," and he added, "In my treatment of opponents I hope I have not held them in too light esteem, fully realizing that what we often believe to be principles and valorously battle for not infrequently turn out to be but opinions, and that beyond them may be a wide field of debatable ground." Evidently Mr. Baxter was unprepared for disapproval and criticism of the pages of his book; and in a second preface he expressed disappointment at its reception. His other publications had won for him strong commendation. The problems there were historical. He was dealing with facts for which there had been the most diligent, careful consideration. In his present task the problem was a literary one, and he lacked the thorough equipment he possessed in the field of historical research. Moreover, at eighty-four years of age he was not at a favorable period of life for successful work in any new field. This seems to have been his own conviction; and lovingly, with the delight of earlier years as we may well believe, he returned to tasks still awaiting him on his own favorite fields.

One of these tasks had reference to a work to be entitled "Acadia and the Acadians." In visiting

the scene of Longfellow's Evangeline many years before, Mr. Baxter became so much interested in the poet's story that he entrusted to a competent person the task of obtaining the necessary source material for the preparation of such a work as he had in mind. To this material, which at length came into his hands, he now turned, and he had made some progress in shaping it, when, one evening in March, 1918, in a destructive fire in the Press Building in which his office was located, the manuscript material for this history, and the copy already prepared, were destroyed. Nor was this his only loss. Upon his desk that evening was the completed manuscript of a monograph in which he had told the story of Major Samuel Moody's eventful career, especially in connection with the Indian wars in Maine and the rebuilding of Falmouth, now Portland; and this manuscript also was destroyed. The material on which it was based could be obtained without difficulty by others, and Mr. Baxter was urged to rewrite the manuscript with this assistance; but he had no heart for the service, and turned his attention to a nearly completed genealogy of his Baxter ancestors, a manuscript which happily had not been injured in the general ruin occasioned by the fire.

Following these losses and disappointments, an increasing loss in Mr. Baxter's remarkable physical strength was soon apparent. Hitherto, easily and

even surprisingly he had borne the burdens of varied activities; but now it became more and more clearly seen that the desire and even the will to do as he had been wont were slowly failing. He retained, however, his interest in the meetings of the Maine Historical Society; and in March, 1920, he attended the seventy-fifth anniversary of the New England Historic Genealogical Society in Boston, at which, as on earlier occasions there and elsewhere, he advocated the erection of a Temple of Honor in which the Pilgrim and Puritan founders of New England might worthily be commemorated. Also, on Sunday, June 27, 1920, at a service opening a week of celebrations in recognition of Maine's first century of statehood, Mr. Baxter delivered an address in the First Parish Church, Portland, having reference largely to the wide influence of this historic church in the religious life of Maine in the eighteenth century, making special mention of Parsons Smith, Deane and Nichols, whose combined pastorates covered one hundred and thirty-two years. From the journals of Smith and Deane Mr. Baxter drew the story of the early part of the period, while of Dr. Nichols' ministry he was able to record personal recollections. It was as if his life had been lengthened for such a service. In fact, this was Mr. Baxter's last important public service, and properly we may look back upon it as the coronation of a long, useful and honorable life.

The year, also, was the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. For several years the approaching celebration had held a favored place in Mr. Baxter's thoughts in his quiet hours. Now, again, as so often in his leisure intervals for many years, his meditations sought expression on canvas, and with his brushes and colors he depicted the Mayflower, a typical vessel of the period, on her long voyage westward. It was a night scene. The lonely craft, with all sails set, was holding steadily on her westward way, the full round moon, from an unclouded sky, making for her a broad pathway of light. Another day of the voyage had been struck from the calendar, and the weary voyagers were a day nearer to their desired haven. It had long been Mr. Baxter's hope that December 20, 1920, would find him in such a condition of health as would enable him to attend the Pilgrim celebration at Plymouth. As the memorable month drew near, however, bringing with it the severities of a New England winter, he was compelled to decline the invitation that came to him from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In the winter months that followed he received the greetings of his children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, also of many friends. But spring brought no healing in its wings. On May 8, 1921, having finished his course, his work done, and well done, he rested from his labors. For

him, too, at length, the old call of his boyhood's playdays had sounded, "Gools. All In!"

In this record of a life so long continued beyond the limit reached by most men, James Phinney Baxter stands before us a New Englander of the best type, desiring and endeavoring to do his duty as he understood it. His early training was in a home of love and piety, whose memories in his long pilgrimage he fondly cherished. When he went out from it, it was to do his life-work diligently, honorably. He was kindly, affable, patient, helpful, generous, religious, a lover of justice, righteousness and peace. His home was the center of his affections. In it his guests received a hearty welcome and cheerful hospitality. His business activities were characterized by enterprise, foresight, energy. As wealth came into his possession it was largely invested in Portland. His historical labors were restricted to endeavors to obtain, use and make known accurate information with reference to the beginnings and development of colonial and provincial Maine. His public services were devoted to the execution of plans and purposes that had as their aim the welfare and increasing prosperity of Portland. To him the city was beautiful for situation, and its citizens, we may be sure, because of what he did to make it more beautiful, will hold his memory in everlasting honor.

Mr. Baxter married, September 18, 1854, Sarah

Kimball Lewis, of Portland, by whom he had the following children: Florence L. (died September 10, 1857); Hartley C.; Clinton L.; Eugene R.; Mabel (died October 22, 1865); James P.; Alba (died February 12, 1873); Rupert H. Mrs. Baxter died January 12, 1872, and Mr. Baxter married, second, April 2, 1873, Mehitable Cummings Proctor, of Peabody, Massachusetts, by whom he had the following children: Emily P. (died September 4, 1921); Percival P. (present governor of Maine), and Madeline C., widow of Fenton Tomlinson. Mrs. Baxter died November 8, 1914.

In his will Mr. Baxter, still having in view the erection of a "New England Pantheon," directed three of his sons, as trustees, to pay $50,000 to the city of Boston within ten years, the city to hold the same in trust until it should amount to $1,000,000, when it should be used for the erection of a suitable building "in the City of Boston to commemorate the Lives and Deeds of the Founders of New England," the structure to "be built of material from New England quarries, wrought by the hands of New England people, and adorned by the skill of New England artists; and that upon its walls should be pictorially recorded the chief events of New England history." Should, however, the city of Boston decline to accept the trust within three years, the trustees were directed to pay the $50,000 to the city of Portland to be held until it

shall amount to $1,000,000, when it shall be used "either for the establishment, founding and maintenance of a Public, Humane, Charitable, Educational or Benevolent Institution or Institutions or Parks within the City of Portland, the same to be used solely for public purposes."

His historical manuscripts and scrap-books Mr. Baxter gave to the Maine Historical Society; his collection of antique watches to Bowdoin College; a portrait of himself to the Maine Historical Society, to the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and to several other historical and literary societies; also $5,000 for the erection of a fountain in some public place in Portland, on which should be inscribed "The Baxter Fountain"; and the same sum to Bowdoin College, the income to be expended in the purchase of objects of art to be known as "The Baxter Collection in memory of Henry Johnson." He also gave $1,000 to the Portland Society of Art for the establishment of a fund to be called "The Baxter Scholarship Fund," the income to be awarded annually to the pupil in the Art School who shall excel in drawing. He also gave to the Art Society his collection of Indian pottery. To the Baxter Memorial Library in Gorham, also, he gave $1,000, the income to be used in maintaining the Baxter homestead in that place.

Mr. Baxter's historical work early brought to him membership in historical organizations in other

states. In 1882, he was made a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society in Boston. For four years (1897–1900) he was vice president of that society for Maine. In 1901, he was elected its president, and remained in that office until his death, a period longer than any of his predecessors. In 1887, he became a member of the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, Massachusetts, and was its secretary for foreign correspondence. He was also a corresponding member of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, of the Massachusetts Historical Society, of the Rhode Island Historical Society and of the Old Colony Historical Society. Bowdoin College, of which he was made an overseer in 1894, conferred on him the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1881, and that of Doctor of Letters in 1904. In his city and state relations, in addition to his connection with organizations already mentioned, he was president of the Portland Benevolent Society, a founder and president of the Maine Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and president of the Associated Charities. For many years he was president of the Maine Savings Bank, and closely connected with other prominent social, financial and political organizations in Portland. His judgment and assistance were eagerly sought in enterprises for promoting public welfare. In brief, Mr. Baxter's life was a life of service as honorable as it was useful and many sided.

FRANKLIN SIMMONS.

FRANKLIN SIMMONS, SCULPTOR.

Read at a meeting of the Maine Historical Society, March 30, 1922.

The town of Webster, Maine, nine miles from Auburn, was incorporated March 7, 1841. At an earlier period it formed a part of the town of Lisbon. In its search for a name the new town had no difficulty. Daniel Webster already was in the foremost rank of living Americans. In 1820, by his memorable address at Plymouth on the two hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, he had won distinction as an orator of commanding presence and of rarest gifts. Ten years later, in his forceful reply to Hayne in the Senate of the United States, he had become the most prominent of American statesmen. In 1841, by what other name should a new town in Maine be known than by that of Webster?

In this town, though as yet still called Lisbon, Franklin Simmons was born January 11, 1839. He was a son of Loring and Dorothy (Batchelder) Simmons; also a descendant in the eighth generation from John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, of Plymouth; while his great-grandfather, Samuel Simmons, then a resident of Cornwall, Connecticut,

had a record of five years' service as a Revolutionary soldier in the Third Connecticut Regiment, and was one of a group of Revolutionary soldiers who, at the close of the war, established for themselves homes on farms in Lisbon, afterwards included in the new town of Webster. Samuel Simmons was also the first schoolmaster in that town.

Of Samuel's three sons, John, William and Loring, the first (known as John Samuel) made Canton, Maine, his home. There he and his brother William became successful manufacturers of scythe rifles, which then were in use throughout New England. Loring Simmons seems to have possessed less business qualifications than his brothers; but, like John Samuel, he was fond of music and an expert player on the bass viol. Evidently it was from his mother, rather than his father, that Franklin Simmons inherited his most characteristic gifts. From those familiar with the family, strong testimony has come down to us concerning her intellectual qualities as including poetic insight, love of art and practical wisdom. While Franklin was still an infant his parents removed to Bath, Maine. Because of the better educational advantages which the place afforded, the change was a favorable one, and the boy developed into a bright, active lad. Very early he manifested so much interest in drawing that his mother furnished him with pencils and crayons, and at length added such instruction in

drawing as Bath afforded. At Rome, Italy, April 27, 1913, only a few months before his death, Mr. Simmons, in a letter to his cousin, Augustine Simmons, of North Anson, Maine, wrote: "Yesterday I received a card from a lady saying she wanted to visit my studio, and that she was a sister of Sophia Higgins, of Bath, Maine, from whom I received instruction in drawing when I was a boy. I was about eleven years old then. I remember all about it." The card stirred in Mr. Simmons memories not only of his early teacher, but of friends who encouraged the beginnings of his efforts in art studies; for he immediately added to the words just quoted, "There were nice people in Bath in those days." Miss Higgins died in Bath, January 23, 1916.

When Franklin was fifteen years old the family removed to Lewiston. For half a century and more the place had been known as Lewiston Falls. With the development of manufacturing interests in New England the falls of the Androscoggin River at this point had attracted the attention of capitalists, and already the erection of mills had been followed by a large increase in the population of Lewiston. The boy soon obtained a minor position in the office of the Hill Mill. His intelligence and faithfulness made him a favorite. The hum of the mill and the business of the office, however, could not lessen the force of the influences that had

already proved so attractive to him while at Bath. Yet it was not drawing and coloring to which he now devoted his spare moments. In some way he had learned that statues were first modeled in clay, and having procured the necessary material, and without any instruction in modeling, he developed his earliest exhibitions of the sculptor's art. From these beginnings the young artist received such encouragement that he made his way to Boston. It is Simmons' own story in later years that in Boston he saw his first statue. I am inclined to think that it was Canova's fine statue of Washington in the state house. In this visit to Boston, also, he called on Mr. John Adams Jackson (born in Bath, Maine, in 1825), who at that time was living in Boston, and was beginning to be known as a sculptor of much promise. He made a bust of Daniel Webster in 1851 and of Wendell Phillips in 1854. From him Simmons obtained needed instruction; and greatly encouraged by the aid he received in this way he returned to Lewiston, withdrew from the office of the Hill Mill, and opened a studio in a small room in Waldron Block, where he began to put in practice what he had learned. "The Newsboy" is mentioned as one of Mr. Simmons' earliest efforts in modeling from life. This was reproduced in plaster.

Among those from whom Mr. Simmons received encouragement at this time was Rev. George Knox, pastor of the Baptist Church in Lewiston, of which

Franklin's mother was a member. Recognizing signs of promise in the boy he sought to aid him in every possible way. It was doubtless at his suggestion that about this time young Simmons saw his need of a classical education as a preparation for his chosen life-work; and he sought the aid of the late Frank L. Dingley, long editor of the *Lewiston Journal*, but then a schoolboy preparing for college at the Lewiston Falls Academy. Simmons called on Dingley, told him that he had been employed in the Hill Mill office, but wanted to begin the study of Latin and asked if he would teach him. Dingley consented, and this was the beginning of a life-long friendship. Later, Simmons is said to have entered the Maine State Seminary, at Lewiston, which had a collegiate course, and in 1863 became Bates College. One of Simmons' art efforts at this period was a portrait of his friend Dingley in oil. This long hung in Mr. Dingley's residence in Auburn, and was described by him as Franklin Simmons' "first and last attempt at oil painting."

But Simmons' interest in sculpture was soon stronger than in his books, and from Waldron's Block he removed to a larger room in Central Block. It was here, probably, that he made a portrait bust of Rev. George Knox, an advance upon his earlier work in modeling. When exhibited it won from his friends enthusiastic commendation. Doubtless it was by Mr. Knox's advice that the

young sculptor now made his way to Waterville, where Dr. Champlin, the president of Waterville College, now Colby College, not only gave him a cordial welcome, but great encouragement by an order for two portrait busts of himself. One of these is in the library of Colby College and bears the date "1859." Also in this library are three other busts by Mr. Simmons, one of President Pattison, dated "1860," one of Rev. Nathaniel Butler, dated "1861," and one of Hannibal Hamlin, dated "1889." There is also in the college library another bust, unsigned and undated, concerning which information is desired by the librarian. When making his will in Rome, Italy, more than half a century later, Mr. Simmons remembered that visit to Colby College in a gift of fifteen hundred dollars to found a scholarship there "in honor of George Knox," known as "The Knox Scholarship." Later, Simmons went to Brunswick, where, in a studio over the Pejepscot Bank, he made a bust of President Woods and also of Professor Packard, of Bowdoin College.

In 1859 or 1860, Mr. Simmons came to Portland and opened a studio on Middle Street. Among the friends he made at this time were Harrison B. Brown (familiarly known as Harry Brown), John Neal, Judge Symonds and Thomas B. Reed. In the early part of his Portland residence he seems to have devoted himself largely to making cameo

medallions of prominent citizens, but mention is also made of portrait busts of General Samuel Fessenden, F. O. J. Smith and Rev. Horatio Stebbins. A bust of John Neal by Simmons is still one of the adornments of the reading room in the Public Library in Portland. At length the young sculptor received from the Masonic bodies of the state an order for a bust in marble of Robert P. Dunlap, governor of Maine from 1834 to 1838. It crowns a memorial to the governor erected near the entrance to Pine Grove Cemetery in Brunswick, and may be earlier than the marble busts in Lewiston already mentioned. This, to Franklin Simmons, was encouragement to high endeavor, and he was aided by it.

But an opportunity for larger service soon opened. Major General Hiram G. Berry of Rockland, one of Maine's most distinguished officers in the Civil War, was killed in the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863. Appointed colonel of the Fourth Maine Volunteers June 15, 1861, he was made a brigadier general, U. S. Volunteers, in 1862, and at the time of his death he was a major general in command of Hooker's old division of the Army of the Potomac, comprising eighteen regiments and thirty pieces of artillery. As a memorial over his grave in the cemetery at Rockland, what could be more fitting than a statue? In a letter to Mrs. Berry, dated Portland, October 7, 1863, John Neal

wrote: "From my knowledge of sculpture, and of this young man Simmons, I feel myself entirely justified in saying that I am sure of his work being not only a comfort and a consolation to the family, but an honor to the state and country." The order was given, and the statue, the first of many Civil War memorials designed and executed by Franklin Simmons, was unveiled with impressive ceremonies in Acorn Cemetery, Rockland, October 31, 1865.

In his work upon the Berry statue, Mr. Simmons naturally not only learned much with reference to his chosen art, but he was also greatly encouraged by the congratulations he received at the unveiling. His outlook on the world, too, had broadened, and with the close of the Civil War he was not long in discovering that in Washington places would soon be found for permanent memorials of the recognized heroes of the war. He accordingly now closed his studio in Portland and made his way to the national capital, where he was already favorably known by the Maine delegation in Congress. A studio was secured, and he was soon at work modeling busts of distinguished army and naval officers then in Washington; and it was not long before he had sittings from Generals Grant, Sherman, Meade, Sheridan, Wright, Warren and Admirals Farragut and Porter, also from prominent members of Congress in both houses.

While thus engaged Mr. Simmons received his

first order for a public war memorial. The date of the contract was October 15, 1866, and it was especially gratifying to the sculptor that the order came from his former home, Lewiston, Maine. When completed and erected in a park near the center of the city of Lewiston, the memorial included a granite base, ten feet square, on which stands a soldier in bronze of heroic size; while bronze tablets, on the faces of the base, record the names of Lewiston's one hundred and twelve officers and soldiers who died in the Civil War.

During his work in Washington Mr. Simmons received a commission calling for a higher reach of his undeveloped powers. In 1867, at the completion of the extension of the national capitol at Washington, the House of Representatives abandoned the hall it had occupied hitherto, and took possession of its new hall in the southern wing of the building. At the same time it was suggested in the House of Representatives that "each state should be permitted to send the effigies of two of her chosen sons, in marble or bronze, to be placed permanently" in the old hall, to be known henceforth as "The National Statuary Hall." The suggestion was adopted, and the states were invited to send their contributions to the capitol. Rhode Island was the first to respond, selecting as her first representative Roger Williams, the apostle of religious liberty. It is said that the selection of Mr.

Simmons for the execution of the Williams statue was at the suggestion of General Grant. However this may be, we soon find Mr. Simmons in Providence in conference with Rhode Island officials and prominent citizens interested in the statue. As there was no known likeness of Roger Williams on either side of the sea, it was necessary that the sculptor should be made acquainted with his subject, in order that his statue might be in harmony with all that was known of the historical Roger Williams; and we may be sure that Mr. Simmons received at this time all possible assistance, not only as to the dress of the period, but also as to the character of the founder of Rhode Island. In this way preparation for the statue was made complete, and Mr. Simmons started for Italy. With him went his young wife, Mr. Simmons having married, December 27, 1864, Emily J., daughter of Rook Thurston Libby and Emily (Lord) Libby, of Auburn, Maine.

A few months, probably in the latter part of 1867, they spent in Florence, Italy, where John Adams Jackson, of Bath, was now located, and from whom Mr. Simmons obtained helpful information, especially with reference to the work that had brought him hither. Then, early in 1868, Mr. and Mrs. Simmons made their way to Rome. Here, amid the inspiring influences of statues and art treasures of very many centuries with which Rome was crowded, work on the model of Roger Williams

was carried forward with so much success that it won gratifying approval when submitted. It was then cut in marble. Even while in Rome, the statue received honorable recognition. It must have reached Washington near the close of 1871. In the National Statuary Hall of the capitol it was the first contribution of the states to be received, and was hailed with congratulations not only to the artist, but to Rhode Island as an inspiring representation of the apostle of religious liberty. The presentation addresses in the Senate of the United States were made January 9, 1872, by Senators Sprague and Anthony, and in the House of Representatives January 11th by Hon. B. T. Eames. The latter, in his address, paid a noteworthy tribute to Mr. Simmons. "This beautiful statue," he said, "wrought with exquisite skill in spotless marble, is a fit emblem of his [Roger Williams'] life; and although in form and features purely the ideal creation of the artist is truthfully expressive of the noble qualities of his nature; his generous and independent spirit; his courage; his love of liberty, justice and truth; and his unwavering devotion to principle." All this Mr. Simmons had expressed in this illuminating vision of a man in middle life, with face marked by traces of trial and suffering, yet abounding with love and good-will, and clothed in the Puritan garb of his time—wide collar tied with ribbon, jerkin and small clothes, and a long Genevan

gown open in front and lending dignity to the whole. In 1884, Mr. Simmons gave the original model of his Roger Williams to Colby College, Waterville, Maine, where it has a prominent place in the college art collection in Memorial Hall.

Compared with any earlier work by Mr. Simmons, this statue was so far in advance as to awaken in his friends bright anticipations with reference to his future. To Simmons himself these first years in Rome had been full of happiness and encouragement. They were clouded at length, however, by the death of Mrs. Simmons, which occurred in Rome near the close of 1872. Mr. Frank L. Dingley, who knew Mrs. Simmons, said, "She is remembered for her great personal beauty, her unusual intelligence, her gracious charm of manner and her strong and resourceful character."

Two other well-known statues by Mr. Simmons belong to this period, 1869–1873, The Mother of Moses and The Promised Land. In the first, the mother of Moses is sitting holding in her arms her infant son, looking into his face and pondering his possible future because of Pharaoh's cruel decree. With her expression of deep anxiety she also shows abiding faith in God. This statue was purchased by Mr. William S. Appleton of Boston. Mr. Simmons was in this country in the last part of 1873, and Mr. and Mrs. Appleton invited a large number of lovers of art in the city to meet Mr. Simmons at an

exhibition of this statue at their home on Beacon Street. The other statue, The Promised Land, is the figure of a Hebrew woman, who, after a long and wearisome journey, has reached the border of the land of her fathers, and, resting on the stump of a palm tree, she is looking out on the fair prospect before her, with heart full of joy at the contemplation of the scene and its wonderful significance. With reference to this statue Judge Symonds wrote to Mr. Simmons: "I cannot let a day go by without thanking you for sending me the photograph of The Promised Land. It is fine and beautiful beyond all expectation. It seems to me to express most admirably just what you intend, and, if I may say so, to speak for itself." Both of these statues in marble are in the Simmons memorial collection in the Portland Society of Art.

During Mr. Simmons' visit to this country in the latter part of 1873 and the earlier part of 1874, he made his way to places especially connected with his boyhood and early manhood. These were vacation days in which the artist had the great pleasure of renewing old acquaintances and of making many new ones. They were also days that brought to him an order for added service that was peculiarly gratifying. It was an order from the city of Auburn for a statue of Edward Little, the founder of the old Lewiston Falls Academy when Auburn was known as Lewiston Falls. Later, and after Mr. Little's

death in 1849 (which was followed by added benefactions), the academy became the Edward Little Institute. Still later, Auburn, then a city, desired to bring the institute into line with its graded public schools by making the Edward Little Institute the Edward Little High School. This, at length, had been effected by legislative action on the condition that Auburn would erect a statue of Edward Little in front of the new high school building bearing his name. The condition was accepted, and the order for the statue was given to Mr. Simmons. Only a single photograph of Mr. Little could be found. Happily this showed his face in full, and from it the sculptor executed a bust that received the cordial approval of relatives and friends who had known Mr. Little personally. In his studio in Rome, with the use of this bust, Mr. Simmons completed the model of his statue of Mr. Little and it was cast in bronze at Munich. In the autumn of 1877, the statue was placed on its designated site in Auburn, and was unveiled in connection with services that included an address by Hon. Nahum Morrill and a poem by Mrs. M. S. Reed.

Such was Mr. Simmons' success in his statue of Roger Williams for the National Hall of Statuary at the capitol in Washington that the city of Providence, Rhode Island, not long after gave the sculptor an order for a replica of the statue to be placed in Roger Williams Park. The park comprised land

once owned by Roger Williams, which had come into possession of the city by a bequest from Miss Betsey Williams, a great, great, great-granddaughter of Roger Williams. In the execution of this new order Mr. Simmons added to his Roger Williams in the park memorial (at the head of steps leading up to the pedestal on which the statue stands) a figure of History writing with a stylus, on the front tablet of the memorial, the words, "Roger Williams, 1636." At the unveiling of the statue, which occurred October 16, 1877, a large assembly of the citizens of Providence gathered. Mr. Simmons was present, and had the pleasure of unveiling the statue. Professor Diman of Brown University, in an address having reference to the place of Roger Williams in our early colonial period, paid a noble tribute to the apostle of religious liberty; while in a reference to the sculptor's ideal conception of Roger Williams, he referred to Mr. Simmons as "an artist who, charged with the difficult task of embodying in ideal form one of whom no authentic likeness has been preserved, has divined with such admirable insight those characteristics of the man which establish his chief claim to our veneration."

When Mr. Simmons returned to this country in 1877, he brought with him from Rome two marble busts of Mr. John B. Brown, long prominently identified with the business interests of Portland. One of these is now in the Portland residence of Mr.

Philip Greely Brown, Mr. John B. Brown's grandson; and the other is in the library room of the Maine Historical Society in Portland. Probably Mr. Simmons brought with him at this time two other marble busts made by him, one of Mr. William Wood and one of Mr. Lyman Nichols, both gentlemen representing large manufacturing interests and influential in Lewiston's growth and prosperity; and the busts, on this account, as well as from the fact that Lewiston was the early home of the sculptor, have an appropriate place in the Lewiston Public Library.

But Mr. Simmons' presence in the country at this time had reference especially to his completion of a statue of William King, the first governor of Maine. It had been ordered by the state for the National Statuary Hall in the capitol at Washington in accordance with the action of the Congress of the United States as already mentioned, and Mr. Simmons naturally had a strong personal interest in the execution of his task. Presentation addresses were made in the Senate of the United States, January 22, 1878, by Senators Hamlin and Blaine, and in the House of Representatives by Messrs. Frye and Reed. The address by Mr. Frye brought into view very completely Governor King's services to the state. Mr. Reed emphasized the value of deeds as the imperishable things in human lives. "Sooner or later," he said, "he who has been the

faithful servant of all shall be looked up to as the master." Of Mr. Simmons' statue, Blaine had only strong words of praise: "No one," he said, "could pass it without being arrested by the striking features, the intellectual strength, the energetic expression which rendered him as marked for manly beauty as for elevated character. The same characteristics have been reproduced in marble with admirable skill by one who, if the dead could speak, would have been chosen by Mr. King for the task; a sculptor born in his own state, developed originally by laborious self-culture under adverse circumstances and advanced and refined in his great art by years of patient study amid its best models of all the ages under the best of living masters."

In 1878, Mr. Charles P. Clark, then of Newton, Massachusetts, while in Rome, and a visitor in Mr. Simmons' studio, became so much interested in a bronze sitting-statue of Washington at Valley Forge that he purchased it, and it is now in possession of a son living in Brookline, Massachusetts. In this statue, Mr. Simmons, with true historical instinct, represents the Father of his Country reflecting deeply over the many difficult problems with which his mind was burdened in that darkest period of our Revolutionary War. A copy of the statue in bronze, but considerably reduced in size, is in the Franklin Simmons memorial collection in the Portland Society of Art.

For some time Mr. Simmons had now been employed upon a memorial in honor of the officers, seamen and marines of the United States Navy, who had died "in defence of the Union and liberty of their country, 1861–1865." The site selected for the memorial was at the foot of the western slope of the hill on which the national capitol in Washington stands, and not far from the imposing Grant memorial since erected. The cost of the elaborate granite pedestal of the memorial ($20,000) was provided by a congressional appropriation. Mr. Simmons' work on this pedestal is of Italian marble and reaches to the height of forty-four feet. At this elevation are two figures representing America and History, the former bowed in grief, while the latter holds a tablet on which she has made the record, "They died that their country might live." Another figure on a lower level, and representing Victory, holds in her raised right hand a wreath of laurel, and there are miniature figures of Mars and Neptune at her feet; while on the back of the memorial there is an added figure representing Peace, bearing an olive branch, and standing amid agricultural implements and the products of husbandry. The funds for the erection of the memorial ($21,000) were contributed by members of the navy of the United States.

Mr. Simmons' statue of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow in Portland, Maine,—the city of the poet's

birth—was the result of action taken by some of its citizens at a meeting shortly after Mr. Longfellow's death in 1882. With the organization of the Longfellow Statue Association that followed, funds for the erection of the proposed statue soon began to come into its possession from near and remote parts of the country, and even from foreign countries. The school children in the United States were largely represented in these gifts. In October, 1885, Mr. Simmons was selected as the artist of the memorial. It was his wish at first to represent the poet as standing, but his final decision was for a sitting-statue; and early in 1888 his plaster model for such a statue was submitted and accepted. The statue, cast in bronze at Munich, arrived in Portland September 24th of that year. On the following day it was placed on its pedestal at the junction of State and Congress Streets, since known as Longfellow Square. The unveiling, in the presence of members of the Longfellow family and a large throng of the citizens of Portland, with the residents of many other places in Maine, followed on Saturday afternoon, September 29th, the deeply interesting services including a prelude by Mr. George E. B. Jackson, the singing of Longfellow's "Psalm of Life" by children of the public schools of Portland, addresses by Hon. Charles F. Libby, president of the Longfellow Statue Association, and Mayor Charles J. Chapman, and a poem by Mrs. E. Cavazza. The

significance of the service throughout was well expressed by Mr. Libby in his address, when he said: "We have called to our aid the sculptor's art to perpetuate in enduring bronze the physical aspects of the man, the dignity and charm of his person. But this is not the full meaning of our act; it is the life of the poet rather than his fame or achievements, great as they were, which we would emphasize to-day. We would have this statue stand as a monument to individual worth, a tribute to noble living." Of the position of the statue Mr. Simmons once wrote in a letter to Judge Symonds: "The location is excellent, but the face of a statue that is turned toward the north is never so well placed as one placed in the opposite direction. The face is in the shadow most of the time."

The erection of a memorial having reference to Portland's soldiers and sailors who died in the Civil War was delayed by differences of opinion with reference to the location and also to the memorial itself. These differences were finally settled in favor of a monument in Market Square, henceforth to be known as Monument Square. Evidently there had been some correspondence with Mr. Simmons concerning the memorial, for a letter from him was read in which he wrote: "The idea which I regard with the most favor and think would be most original, and by far the most impressive, is the idea of one figure which shall symbolize the

triumph of the Union." He also suggested that below this symbolical figure, on either side of the pedestal, there should be "accessories," viz., a group of soldiers on one side and a group of sailors on the other, "which," he said, "would give a more ample expression to the realistic and historic part of the monument." The suggestions were favorably received, and Mr. Simmons was requested to prepare models in accordance with the suggestions. The models were accepted, and Mr. Simmons urged forward his task with characteristic energy and enthusiasm. General John Marshall Brown, president of the Soldiers and Sailors Association, visited Rome while the memorial was in progress, and brought home exceedingly gratifying reports concerning it. Meanwhile the granite pedestal, designed by Mr. Richard M. Hunt, of New York, was made ready for the statue, which arrived in Portland in June, 1891, and the monument was transferred by the association to the city in connection with appropriate services in the City Hall on the evening of October 28th following. A great undertaking had at length been successfully accomplished. No one connected with it had given to it more loyal service than General Brown, who now reviewed its history in an address with affectionate memories of those whom the memorial so lovingly sought to honor. Mr. Simmons was present, and during the address, in an allusion to the services which Mr. Simmons

had so faithfully rendered, General Brown paused and introduced the artist to the audience, in this way making him again known to the people of Portland among whom he had once lived, and where he had found some of his dearest friends. The mayor of Portland, Hon. George W. True, accepted the gift of the association to the city. "Art," he said, "has no nobler office than to perpetuate the memory and impress the lessons of noble deeds. That office is here well done. Let no one regret that the fulfilment of this work has been delayed till now, for time has protected us against hasty and crude performance."

In all these years at Rome Mr. Simmons' mind had been expanding. While engaged in his work as thus far indicated, he had also been employed in modeling and executing such ideal statues as represented his efforts to carry his art into higher and higher reaches. All around him in Rome were works of the great sculptors of many centuries, and, as he has left no record of the dates of his own works as they came from his hands in the passing years, we certainly shall not go far astray if we think of him as already busily employed upon some of the best known and most admired of his ideal statues. I am inclined to the opinion that the modeling of his Penelope belongs to this period. In 1907, it was stated that already three copies in marble of this loveliest of Mr. Simmons' creations

had been sold, one to Commodore Gerry of New York, one to Hon. E. S. Converse of Boston, and another to Mr. Wells of Burlington, Vt., and there is a fourth in the Simmons memorial collection in Portland.

These were happy years in the sculptor's life. June 9, 1892, Mr. Simmons had married Ella B., Baroness Ernst von Jeinsen, daughter of John F. and Almeda (Bourne) Slocum, of Providence, R. I. Her husband, a German nobleman, died a few years after their marriage. While on a visit to Rome she became interested in Mr. Simmons' art, and then in the artist. The union was a happy one. More and more frequently now, Americans and other visitors in Rome found their way to Mr. Simmons' studio in the Via San Nicolo Tolentino; while at his villa on the Venti Settembre he and Mrs. Simmons were wont cordially to welcome members of the American colony in Rome and also American and other visitors in the Italian capital. Hither Judge Symonds, accompanied by his son, came in 1896, affording Mr. Simmons long desired opportunities not only for welcoming an old friend to his studio, but for showing to him and his son the historical places and abundant art treasures of Rome.

At the time of Judge Symonds' visit Mr. Simmons was at work on his statue of General John A. Logan. Seven or eight years were devoted largely

to this most elaborate of the sculptor's undertakings. The statue when completed was unique in this, that the massive pedestal, as well as the horse and his rider, was in bronze. General Logan is represented by Mr. Simmons as riding slowly along his battle line, with drawn sword, awaiting the supreme moment when he will move with his whole force upon the enemy. In high relief on the east and west sides of the pedestal are panels with figures illustrating the twofold character of General Logan's public service as soldier and statesman; that on the west side representing a council of war, and that on the east side representing a group of senators. The statue, located on Iowa Circle in Washington, was unveiled April 9, 1901. Both Mr. and Mrs. Simmons were present. President McKinley delivered the oration, and there were addresses by Sentors Cullom and Depew. Mrs. Logan was so well satisfied with Mr. Simmons' work that in her "Reminiscences of a Soldier's Wife" she mentions the statue in these words: "This is without question the finest statue in this country because of its repose and artistic merit, to say nothing of the fine likeness to General Logan and the well-modeled horse."

More than thirty years had now passed since Mr. Simmons established his studio in Rome. During this time he seems to have given little if any attention to other parts of Europe. His visits to this

country were few, and chiefly in connection with his studio work. It had been and still was his purpose to make the best possible use of his talents and his opportunities, and busy endeavor characterized the fleeting years. In 1906, Judge Symonds and his son made a second visit to Rome. Meanwhile Mrs. Simmons had died, her death occurring December 23, 1905. Nothing could have been more timely than Judge Symonds' appearance in Rome following such a bereavement. Mr. Simmons had continued at his tasks, but under circumstances that were depressing. The course of his thoughts, by the arrival of Judge Symonds, was now changed, and he was drawn from his tasks to walks about Rome with companionship that he enjoyed, and among scenes interesting and inspiring. I am inclined to think that, before Judge Symonds' visit, Mr. Simmons' thoughts had begun to take shape with reference to an art museum in Portland, and that he now availed himself of the opportunity to open his mind to his visitor. Mr. Simmons was then sixty-seven years old. The largest part of his life-work was done. There were art collections in some of the larger cities of the United States. Why should not Portland, the chief city in his native state, have its art museum?

However this may be, when some months after Judge Symonds was in Rome, Mr. Simmons had given so much thought to such a consideration that

March 10, 1907, he wrote to the Judge: "I am willing to give fifty thousand dollars towards it when I die. If a few others will do something, a sufficiently fine building can be erected." In another letter, April 4th, he made mention of an art building "where works of art of all kinds can be placed. . . . As it is now," he said, "if anybody wishes to make a present to Portland of some valuable portraits, bronzes, old china, there is no place to put them." As to a proper location in Portland for such a building Mr. Simmons, in a letter to Judge Symonds, February 23, 1908, wrote: "The only place that I thought of when I was in Portland was the land in front of J. B. Brown's house. That would be a good location. There should be an empty space about the museum building." Later, evidently having learned of the bequest of Mrs. Swett to the Portland Society of Art, he wrote to Judge Symonds: "It seems unexpectedly [that] there is to be a museum; and that will be a good thing for Portland." The only suggestion he had to make concerning it had reference to light. "I wish you would impress this upon those who will carry the matter through." With these words Mr. Simmons' thought of a museum for Portland seems to have ended, except as it appears in his will in his own handwriting, and dated only a few months before he died.

For a long time Mr. Simmons had been interested in what he called "the hypothesis of communication

between the living and the dead." His thoughts now seem to have been more frequently given to such matters than hitherto. Writing, in 1907, with reference to a letter he had just received from Judge Symonds, he said: "You speak of me as a spiritist. I wish that I fully believed, but I have never quite reached that point. I like to think that it is true and like to hear about it, and have seen some wonderful things, although my experience is much more limited than that of some others." So eagerly was he interested in this subject that through a friend he secured from Professor Charles Richet of Paris (then and still prominent in scientific investigations with reference to such matters), an answer to a request for an opinion on the subject. This reply interested Mr. Simmons so much that, April 4, 1907, he sent to Judge Symonds a copy of Professor Richet's letter, as follows: "I am not very much embarrassed in saying what I believe. I very firmly believe that in this domain of the Psychical Sciences discoveries will be made from which our present hopes will be considered very poor dreams. I believe the reality is above our boldest conceptions; but, as to that which is already proven, my good faith as a savant obliges me to say that there are only indications. Precious as they are they are not certainties."

This subject doubtless had an added interest to Mr. Simmons following the death of his wife, which

occurred December 23, 1905. In the twelve years since their marriage she had brought into his life much that was helpful as well as enjoyable. His friend, Mr. Frank L. Dingley, who visited them in the Simmons home in Rome, mentioned Mrs. Simmons on his return as a woman of culture, and possessed of unusual gifts, having marked ability in drama and song. "Their receptions," he added, "are among the most popular in the city, especially within the limits of the American colony." Her death ended the home-life that had given Mr. Simmons so much satisfaction. Naturally his thoughts now increasingly reverted to his old friends and his old home across the sea.

As early as April 28, 1909, Mr. Simmons wrote to Judge Symonds: "I am thinking of going to London if not to America." He had in mind his old Portland friend, Harry [Harrison B.] Brown, then living in London. By the middle of June, when he started for London, he had already decided to see the homeland also. What a memorable meeting that was in London, as Simmons, at seventy years of age, met Brown, at seventy-seven, after a lapse of more than a quarter of a century! Most of their time was given to the art treasures of the great metropolis. "We have had a good time going to the art galleries together," Mr. Simmons wrote to Judge Symonds. "The other day I went to Reynolds' [Sir Joshua] old studio, and saw the

same room (which they told me was unaltered) where Johnson, Burke, Goldsmith and Boswell dined together with the painter." In another letter to the same he wrote: "Brown is going with me to Westminster Abbey, where we will look over the memorials. . . . I am impressed with the charm of London."

At the close of July, 1909, Mr. Simmons continued his homeward journey, and the remainder of the year was spent in visits among friends in places between Maine and Washington. He was in the latter place early in November, evidently in search of whatever would be helpful to him in making a statue of Commodore Preble, which he thought should find a place among the art treasures of Portland. He thought also that Portland should have a statue of Neal Dow. About the middle of December he was in Portland, and the *Sunday Times* of December 19, 1909, devoted a page to illustrations of Mr. Simmons' works, including his statue of Alexander Hamilton,[1] at Paterson, New Jersey,

[1]At the close of the meeting of the Maine Historical Society when this paper was read, Hon. Leslie C. Cornish, of Augusta, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Maine, recalled a visit which he made to Mr. Simmons' studio in Rome when this statue was there. While he was viewing the statue, he said, interested in the subject as well as in the sculptor's art, Mr. Simmons asked, "Do you know whose hands those are?" pointing to the hands of the statue. As the judge naturally was not able to make an affirmative reply, Mr. Simmons furnished the information: "They are the hands of Booth Tarkington." After the lapse of many years Mr. Tarkington still has a very vivid

the sitting statue of Medusa, a bust of General W. T. Sherman and an architectural decoration entitled The Genius of Progress Leading the Nations. "In all these forms of sculpture," an editorial remarked, "Mr. Simmons has worked with signal success through the years of a long and vigorous lifetime."

Mr. Simmons was again in Rome shortly after the middle of January, 1910. Here once more he returned to unfinished tasks in his studio, especially to his Hercules and Alcestis. Mention also is made of a statue of the Witch of Endor. In the following vacation season he availed himself of an opportunity for change, which, in ever attractive Paris, he welcomed with more than usual interest. Toward the close of the year, Judge Symonds sent to him an encouraging report concerning art matters in Portland. "I think Mr. Stevens, the architect, is making a fine thing of the new rooms for the Society of Art, the Swett memorial. The old mansion is restored and preserved in its best estate, and made to match almost perfectly in color and effect the new hall erected in the garden. I think you will say that it is exceedingly good. The old fence was quite an elaborate one, and that has been restored precisely as it was originally built. Throughout the work, I understand that the original panelling, molding, wood carving, etc., have been preserved or

recollection of his experiences in connection with the modeling of those hands.

restored just as they were, and the new work all made of the same patterns."

In the summer of 1911, Mr. Simmons journeyed homeward by way of London, where again, with Harry Brown, he visited places of deep interest to them both. Early in October he was in Boston. Later he was in New York and Washington. But evidently these visits were not with earlier interest. "Do not get impatient and rush away to London," was Judge Symonds' exhortation, and the judge suggested that Mr. Simmons should settle down quietly in some place and learn to enjoy leisure for a year at least. He had desired, he added, that they might have a long time together in Italy and also in Greece. "We really hope you can be with us on Thanksgiving," and "a nipping and an eager air" was a luxury that was promised if the invitation was accepted. But the climate of Washington seemed to hold the visitor firmly there, and at the close of January, 1912, he sailed from New York for Rome by way of London, Paris and Florence. In London he was greatly disappointed in finding Harry Brown too ill to see him except for a moment. "I told him," Mr. Simmons wrote to Judge Symonds, "that Portland people sent their love to him." Mr. Brown, however, outlived his friend, dying in London, March 10, 1915.

Again Mr. Simmons resumed work in his studio. His Hercules and Alcestis, upon which he had

spent so much time in recent years, received added attention in his strong desire to bring the work to a completion. Also, if there was to be a collection of his statues in Portland, as he desired, it was necessary that the work of preparation on his part should not longer be deferred. It is significant that the copy in marble of his Promised Land, now in possession of the Portland Society of Art, was made in 1912. Judge Symonds wrote to Mr. Simmons, February 3, 1912, "I think of you as putting all your time into ideal work. It seems to me that in that way, better than in any other, you can crown a life that has done so many fine things and accomplished so much."

The opening of 1913 found Mr. Simmons still at his tasks, but evidently not with his former strength. January 23rd, he wrote to Judge Symonds: "I was well during the summer, but was taken ill in October with some stomach trouble, what the doctor calls nervous dyspepsia, and am not well yet. I have been able to work, but not so hard as usually. The group [Hercules and Alcestis] is going on well, but will require some months to complete it. I hope to finish it in season to go home this summer. I always like to go to Portland. So long as my Maine friends live I can let the rest of the world go." To his cousin, Mr. Augustine Simmons of North Anson, he wrote, March 21st: "I wanted to go home this summer, but am not at all sure that I

can on account of Hercules, &c., for I can't leave that work until it is done, and it will take all summer I fear." Visitors to Mr. Simmons' studio at this time found him at his tasks, but giving evidence of advancing years. His last letter to Judge Symonds was written November 25th: "I have not been well the past year, but am able to work. I think spending two summers in Rome was not a good thing. When the work is done I shall feel free to leave for home. I shall be glad when the time comes." The work was at length done. His Hercules and Alcestis had received the last touches, and he was now free to say farewell to Rome in closing a long and successful career. But he was not to see the homeland. In the gladness he experienced in the completion of his task, he certainly had a great joy; but evidently his strength was exhausted. He had loosed the silver cord, and he died suddenly, perhaps unexpectedly, in Rome, December 6, 1913. In the American cemetery in Rome, where he had buried his two wives, and where he had erected a replica of his Angel of the Resurrection, there he now was buried also.

Perhaps nothing was more characteristic of Mr. Simmons than his interest in astrology, palmistry, spiritualism, materializations, theosophy, in fact, whatever had reference to old thought or new thought concerning the mysteries of life into which he desired to penetrate. His conversation and his

letters indicated how much his mind for a long time had been active with reference to such matters. That there was a future life he had no doubt. His Angel of the Resurrection was a declaration of his faith. Is it not here, also, that we find the source of Mr. Simmons' strong, abiding interest in his work on Hercules and Alcestis during the years following the death of his wife? On it he toiled, in summer and winter, up to the limit of his strength, with an irrepressible desire to complete his task worthily. The story is that of Euripides in one of his Greek tragedies, written between four and five centuries before the Christian era. It had been decreed by the Fates—so runs the story—that Admetus, king of Pheræ, in southern Thessaly, should die. Apollo, who had been befriended by Admetus, obtained a reprieve for the king, provided someone could be found to take his place. Search, however, was unavailing, and in this extremity, Alcestis, the young and lovely wife of the king, notwithstanding the efforts of Admetus to save her, volunteered as a substitute for her husband, and the stroke of the Fates fell upon her. Following her death Hercules arrives at the king's palace and seeks hospitality, not knowing that the palace is in mourning because of the death of Alcestis. When he learns who it is that has died, Hercules resolves to bring her back to life. In this he is successful, and it is his victory that Mr. Simmons sought to represent in his

Hercules and Alcestis. Of giant form, the strong man is standing by the side of the uplifted and sitting Alcestis. All his powers—body, soul and spirit—are engaged in the mighty effort. Nothing is withheld, so intent is Hercules upon victory. Look now at Alcestis. Already she is wonderingly gazing up into the face of her deliverer, while in her own face returning life is seen making its way once more through familiar channels and gratefully meaning the words which as yet she cannot speak. If in the figure of Hercules the artist has given expression to the Herculean purpose which the case of Alcestis demanded, so in the upturned glowing face of Alcestis he has told the story of assured victory. In other words, as over his dead Mr. Simmons placed his Angel of the Resurrection, so now in his Hercules and Alcestis, his last all-absorbing task, he takes up the thought of the apostle Paul in his memorable challenge, "O death, where is now thy sting? O grave, where is now thy victory?"

A copy of Mr. Simmons' will at length reached this country. In it he bequeathed to Augustine Simmons, of North Anson, Maine, $10,000 and an annuity of $1,000; to Mr. Frank L. Dingley, of Lewiston, Maine, his early, life-long friend, $5,000; to Colby College a sum sufficient to found a scholarship in honor of George Knox, to be called "The Knox Scholarship"; and the balance of his property

to the city of Portland. The will, which was signed "Rome, April, 1913, Franklin Simmons," was wholly in Mr. Simmons' handwriting. When it was offered for probate in the Probate Court of Cumberland County, Maine, it was received and allowed by that court, July 30, 1914. Objections, however, were made by relatives of Mr. Simmons, who claimed, among other matters, that the will was not executed according to law in that there was no day of the month mentioned in the date on the will. As the result of the hearing upon the objection thus raised, a compromise was arranged between the estate and the contestants whereby the sum of $25,000 was paid to the latter in full settlement of their claims. The residue of the estate given to the city of Portland (after payment of all legacies, debts and expenses of administration) consisted of cash, stocks and bonds of the appraised value of $45,258.09, and certain statuary and works of the appraised value of $11,800.

After the compromise with the heirs was confirmed, Augustine Simmons, of North Anson, and Carroll S. Chaplin, city solicitor of Portland, were appointed administrators of the will. Mr. Simmons died October 24, 1917. On account of the World War and court proceedings with reference to Mr. Simmons' will, all of the statuary and studio equipment remained in Rome as he left them until 1917, when they were placed in storage in a fireproof

garage. In the spring of 1920, Mr. Chaplin went to Rome for the settlement of matters relating to the Simmons' estate. There he had proper inscriptions carved upon the monument over the grave of Mr. Simmons, placed the cemetery lot and monument in perpetual care, and shipped the remaining statuary and works of art to Portland.

For some time after the arrival of these art bequests, the city government of Portland was in doubt as to the best method for the disposition of Mr. Simmons' gifts. At length a special committee was appointed to consider the matter. This committee recommended, and the city council decided, that the best disposition that could be made of both the statuary and pecuniary legacy was to hand them over to the Portland Society of Art. This was done in November, 1921, under certain conditions to which the Society of Art agreed. This collection includes four bronzes — Galatea, Sybil, Paris and Washington at Valley Forge; seven works in marble—The Promised Land, The Mother of Moses, Medusa, Penelope, General Grant, bust of Franklin Simmons' mother, and vase with doves; also three plaster casts — Hercules and Alcestis, bust of Franklin Simmons, and the bust of the second Mrs. Simmons. The collection is known as "The Franklin Simmons Memorial." The Society of Art is also in possession of two other works by Mr. Simmons—a marble bust of Samuel E. Spring, of Port-

land, and a medallion portrait (made in the summer of 1905) of Rev. John Carroll Perkins, D. D., of Seattle, Washington, formerly pastor of the First Parish Church, Portland. The Maine Historical Society has also in its care such works by Mr. Simmons as his bust of John B. Brown in marble, as already mentioned, also plaster busts of Hannibal Hamlin and Harrison B. Brown. Also, in the Greenleaf Law Library, Portland, there is a bust in marble of William H. Clifford, of Portland, made by Mr. Simmons in 1885. It is said also that he made a bust in marble of Payson Tucker, formerly manager of the Maine Central Railroad, but as yet I have not been able to locate it. It is said that Mr. Simmons is represented in this country by a hundred busts, either in marble or plaster.

In Washington, beside works already mentioned, Mr. Simmons is represented by a statue of Governor Francis H. Pierpont in Statuary Hall, and the portrait busts of Vice-Presidents Hamlin, Stevenson and Fairbanks in the Senate wing.

It should be added that Mr. Simmons was thrice decorated by the king of Italy; his last decoration being Commendatore of the crown of Italy. In 1888, Bowdoin College conferred upon Mr. Simmons the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

From this brief review of the life of Franklin Simmons two traits in his character connected with his life-work stand out very prominently. In the

first place, a definite aim as to what he would be and do strongly characterized him throughout his career. He wanted to be a sculptor before he had seen a bust or a statue. There was no art school in Maine in his boyhood. No teacher was available. He began to model figures in clay because this was the thing he wanted to do. From such a beginning, he made his way to Portland and Boston; and having seen busts and statues he wanted to make busts and statues. Henceforth, until his death, it was as if he had said, "This one thing I do!"

A tireless energy, also, characterized Mr. Simmons. It mastered him from first to last. No obstacles hindered or discouraged him. No allurements, however attractive, could divert him from the work to which he had put his hands. His pleasure he found in his art. Steadily, energetically, he kept at his task. In failing health, under the oppressive heat of summer in Rome, the indomitable spirit that had characterized him from boyhood was still his master. His Hercules and Alcestis must be carried forward to completion; and when this was accomplished, but not till then, did the tired, weary sculptor rest from his labors.

CENTENNIAL

OF THE

MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

APRIL 11, 1922

I. The Maine Historical Society in Brunswick,
By President Kenneth C. M. Sills, of Bowdoin College.

II. The Maine Historical Society at Portland.
By Hon. Augustus F. Moulton, of Portland.

Portland, 1922.

FOREWORD.

The organization of the Maine Historical Society in 1822 followed closely upon the separation of what was once the Province of Maine from what had long been known as the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In two carefully prepared papers a review of the first century of the Society's work is herewith presented. The meeting for this purpose was held at three o'clock in the afternoon of April 11, 1922, in the hall of the Library Building on what was once the Longfellow property in Portland. Although the weather was somewhat unfavorable, the audience was large, and both Dr. Sills and Mr. Moulton had deeply interested and most appreciative hearers. At the close of these literary services each speaker received a very hearty vote of thanks.

Following this vote, and recalling an allusion in Dr. Sills' paper to Hon. John A. Poor's address in 1859 on "English Colonization in America," the president of the society, Dr. Burrage, said that the more he became acquainted with Mr. Poor's work in connection with the Maine Historical Society the more he was impressed with the value of the services rendered by Mr. Poor. His range of vision naturally was limited. Very largely the sources of information as to the beginnings of our Maine history were not here then. Accordingly some of the conclusions in his historical papers would not now be accepted. But, more than

any of his associates, he seemed to be impressed with the value and therefore the importance of original sources in historical work. His papers in their footnotes show a firm grasp upon such sources as were within his reach. Also, too, Mr. Poor sought to interest the people of Maine in the history of their state. He was by far the most inspiring personality and indefatigable worker among his associates in the society. To him especially was due the great Popham celebration at the mouth of the Kennebec, August 29, 1862, the first of our memorable field-days. While the society then had other members of great personal worth and large attainments, there was only one John A. Poor, and we do well to honor his memory.

Following these more formal proceedings, the members of the society and their guests assembled in the library below, where coffee and cakes were served, and where, among flowers and many interesting historical treasures, an opportunity was afforded for a social hour, with greetings and felicitations appropriate to the occasion.

The second centennial of the Maine Historical Society is far away. May it find its members in possession of its historic property and of historical treasures of much greater interest and value than are now in the society's care; also with larger opportunities for usefulness in their important work!

THE MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY IN BRUNSWICK.

1822 --- 1880

By Kenneth C. M. Sills, LL. D.

In his famous preface, Livy, the Roman historian, tells us that in reading history everyone should consider these points: What life and manners were in ancient times; and through what men and by what means, both in peace and in war, empire was acquired and extended. He then goes on: "This it is which is particularly salutary and profitable in the study of history, that you behold instances of every variety of conduct displayed as on a conspicuous monument, that thence you may select for yourself and for your country that which you may imitate; thence note what is shameful in the undertaking and shameful in the result which you may avoid."

It is well to keep these precepts in mind as we survey, this afternoon, the origins of the Maine Historical Society and its progress until it forsook the quiet of the college of the pines for the din of the Forest City. We do not, to be sure, like the

Romans, trace our august beginnings to the activity of the gods or of Mars in particular; but the society did owe its origin to that greater culture and greater degree of leisure which marked the passing of a pioneer, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts District, into the urbane and beloved state of Maine. Indeed, before 1820 very few works, either historical or literary, had been published in our state with the exception of sermons and occasional addresses which had then a very great popularity. Among the more notable pamphlets or essays were some evidently of the propagandist type designed to promote immigration into the district. There were also a few volumes on Maine contributed to the Massachusetts Historical Collections. In 1795 appeared "The History of Maine," by General Sullivan, a valuable historical work. From 1790 to 1820 there were naturally many pamphlets published on the subject of separation, but the number of books written for purely literary or historical purposes can easily be counted on the fingers of one hand.

When Maine became a state, in 1820, her people very naturally desired, not only from local pride but also from other even more praiseworthy motives, to establish a reputation for interest in learning and culture. It is one of the excellent fruits of independence that a state wishing to stand by itself, as the name implies, is ambitious to encourage not only industry but literature and the arts, as a sign

that the people are able to look after their own higher interests. Consequently we find the first Legislature, which met here in the city of Portland in the month of May, 1820, giving grants to Bowdoin College and Waterville College, establishing the Medical School of Maine, and in general adopting what was for those days a liberal policy toward education. In 1821 the Maine Medical Society was incorporated.

On February 4, 1822, a bill to incorporate the Maine Historical Society was passed in the House of Representatives, and the following day was passed in the Senate and signed by the governor, Albion K. Parris. The act of incorporation contains the names of forty-nine corporate members, headed by William Allen, then president of Bowdoin College, and Albion K. Parris, governor of Maine. The list is a roster of names famous in the history of our state. You may find there a Mellen, a Preble, a Payson, a Wingate, a Longfellow, a King, a Lincoln, a Vaughan, a Weston, a Carey, a Robert Hallowell Gardiner, a Peleg Sprague, a Packard, an Abbott, a Williamson, a Sewall, a Shepley and a Dana. The list includes three who were, at one time or another, chief justices of our supreme court and several who became federal judges. Six of the incorporators later became presidents of this society: Albion K. Parris, William Allen, Ichabod Nichols, Stephen Longfellow, Prentiss Mellen and Robert

H. Gardiner. From 1822 to 1856, without a break, the destinies of the society were guided by those who were interested in, and indeed present at, its birth. The second section of the act of incorporation provided that the annual meeting of the society should be held at Bowdoin College on the Tuesday next preceding the annual commencement; but in 1828 this section was repealed, and the society was authorized to hold their annual meeting and other meetings at such times and places as it may think proper.

The first meeting of the society was held at Portland just one hundred years ago to-day, April 11, 1822. There were present Governor Parris, Chief Justice Mellen, Judge Preble, the Rev. Ichabod Nichols, the Rev. Edward Payson, Judge Ware, the Rev. J. Coggswell and Edward Russell. In the *Eastern Argus*, then a weekly newspaper, for April 16th of that year there is a brief account of this meeting. It was held in the Senate Chamber (in other accounts the Council Chamber) and the following officers were elected: President, Albion K. Parris, the governor of Maine; recording secretary, Benjamin Hadley; corresponding secretary, Edward Russell; treasurer, Prentiss Mellen; librarian, the Rev. Edward Payson.

At this meeting a committee was appointed to draw up by-laws to report at the annual meeting in Brunswick the next August, commencement then

being at that time of the year. The newspaper notice requests: "Gentlemen in possession of books, pamphlets and manuscripts [evidently ladies in those days were gallantly supposed not to be interested in erudition] who are disposed to place them in a situation to be useful to the future historian, are invited to send them to the librarian."

Yet august as the founding of the society was, with the governor its president and the chief justice its treasurer, in its early years it had the usual trials and struggles. Even less interest than is the case to-day was taken in historical studies. The society had to rely for its existence on annual assessments; it had no wealthy patrons and no funds for publications. Indeed, until 1831 the society seems to have had but a perfunctory existence. Yet we should not withhold credit from those who kept the society together and labored in its behalf. Governor Parris held the office of president but one year and was succeeded by President William Allen, of Bowdoin College, who presided from 1823 until 1828. President Allen was a good deal of a scholar and was particularly interested in philology and history. Graduating from Harvard College in the celebrated class of 1802, he was connected with that institution for some years, during which he published, in 1809, an "American Biographical and Historical Dictionary." The third edition of this encyclopedic work, printed in 1837, contained more than seven thou-

sand biographical notices—a monument to the president's industry, if not to his discretion.

The close connection between Bowdoin College and the Maine Historical Society is shown in the early officers. Professor Samuel P. Newman was corresponding secretary in 1828 and was succeeded in 1829 by Professor Parker Cleaveland, who held that office until 1858. John McKeen, who was an overseer of Bowdoin for many years, was treasurer of the Historical Society from 1836 to 1858. Parker Cleaveland was librarian from 1823 to 1829; the office was held also by Samuel P. Newman from 1829 to 1834; by Henry W. Longfellow in 1834; and by Alpheus S. Packard in 1835.

In the early period of its history the society also owed much to its third president, the Rev. Ichabod Nichols, 1828 to 1834, the very scholarly minister of the First Parish Church of Portland, said by William Willis to be "one of the best cultivated and universal scholars that Maine has cherished in her bosom." Small wonder is it, then, that the same historian informs us: "From excess of thought and the fulness of his mind his sermons often rose above the level of the common apprehension and often required close attention to follow the course of his reasoning and argument." But be it remembered those were days of the stalwart sermon tasters. Dr. Nichols was greatly interested in the Histori-

cal Society and presided with distinction at its meetings.

It was during Dr. Nichols' administration, in 1831, that the first volume of the Maine Historical Collections appeared. The book has a scholarly and philosophical preface from the classical pen of Judge Ware. "We are told," he writes, "that Americans love rather to tell of what they will do than of what they have done, and boast more of what their posterity will be than of what their ancestors have been"; and he goes on to analyze the reasons why historical research was never popular in a youthful nation. The main article in the volume is appropriately the "History of Portland from its First Settlement with Notices of the Neighboring Towns and of the Changes in Government in Maine," by William Willis. The volume also contains brief accounts of towns, particularly Limerick and Wells, some petitions of the inhabitants of Maine to Cromwell and Charles the Second, and the original letters of Benedict Arnold, written in 1775 while on his expedition through Maine, accompanied by an account of the expedition written by President Allen, of Bowdoin. The volume was thus a very valuable contribution, not only to local but to American history, and was well received.

The second volume of the Collections appeared in 1847; the third, in 1853; the fourth, in 1856; the fifth, in 1857; the sixth, in 1859; the Popham

Memorial Volume, in 1863; the seventh volume of the Collections, in 1876; and the eighth, in 1881. I give these volumes in chronological sequence to indicate the periods in which there seemed to be the most interest in publication, which was in the fifties; while, as we might expect, there was a decided falling off in the time of the Civil War and the years subsequent to it.

I confess that I have not read these volumes from cover to cover; but even a cursory survey of them shows how rich they are in historical material and how devoted to real scholarly research were some of our predecessors. In the Collections appear some of the addresses delivered from time to time by the president of the society. One by William Willis, given at Augusta, February 21, 1855, gives an interesting account of the origins and early history of the society, from which I have drawn much for this paper. The conclusion, in the somewhat stately style of the period, will bear quoting to-day: "Maine is moving forward with rapid strides to a distinguished station among the orbs of our political constellation. Her extent of territory, her rich soil, her long line of seacoast, her large and numerous rivers, intersecting her whole territory; her various valuable and permanent resources, and last and best, the indomitable energy, enterprise and ingenuity of her children—all give token of sure and steady progress to eminence and wealth—not

to the wealth, I trust, which leads to decay, else would I none of it. Let her be true to her high destiny; let her lay broadly and deeply the foundations of her empire, in general education and a faithful administration of civil functions, and a firm adherence, in all classes, to probity, temperance and good faith, and her prosperity will be as solid and enduring as it will be rapid and sure."

Another address of unusual interest, likewise from the pen of William Willis, was given at a meeting of the society in Augusta, March 5, 1857. This contained biographical notices of the six first presidents of the society: Governor Parris, 1822; President Allen, 1823–1828; the Rev. Ichabod Nichols, 1828–1834; Stephen Longfellow, the father of the poet, 1834; Chief Justice Prentiss Mellen, 1835–1840; and Robert Hallowell Gardiner, 1840–1856. These sketches abound in lively anecdote and skillful delineation of character and are in themselves no mean contribution to the history of our state, for after all it is men that make a commonwealth, and an account of these broad-minded and sturdy progenitors of this society has all the freshness that vivid personality ever brings forth.

In 1833 appeared the famous history of the state of Maine, from its first discovery to the separation in 1820, by William D. Williamson. He was an original member of the society and a most indefatigable historian. Undoubtedly his labors were in-

spired in no small degree by the earlier publications of the society; they, in turn, awakened an intense interest in local history. From 1833 to 1858 no less than fifteen valuable historical works were published, nearly all of them by members of the Historical Society. There was then far more interest in local history than there is to-day; indeed, it is a great pity that the local historian, the man who knows all about the traditions and events and progress of his home town, is in Maine almost as extinct as the dodo. Our society, in this its centennial year, could do no more worthy service than to help to revive interest in local history, and in particular the writing of the history of the last half century. To be sure, we have a valuable work in Dr. Louis Hatch's "History of Maine"; but nearly every one of our town histories needs a supplement or extension. And few seem to care that so much that has happened in Maine since 1850 has not been recorded and never will be unless more men like the early members of this society arise to tell of the past.

In 1849 the society received from the state the grant of half a township, which, sold for $6,000, constituted a permanent fund, the income of which in those beneficent days was enough to bring out a volume of Proceedings and Collections from time to time. From 1856 to 1865 William Willis was the president of the society, and during his regime, as I have shown, there was a good deal of historical

productivity. In 1863, at the request of the society, the state appropriated $400 to procure copies of documents in the British Museum relating to the early history of Maine.

In Volume VI of the Collections, published at Portland in 1859, there is an extended account of the proceedings of the society for that year. Perhaps a brief summary will convey something of the character of the meetings sixty years ago. The first meeting for the year 1859 was held at Augusta, January 19th. Several papers on historical themes were contributed by Joseph Williamson, Esq., of Belfast. In the afternoon, we read, a public meeting was held at the courthouse, at which a paper was read by Judge Pierce, of Gardiner, on the life of Major Archelaus Lewis, a Revolutionary hero. The president of the society, William Willis, produced some original letters of Lafayette, Talleyrand, Thomas Paine and other worthies, and then read some biographical sketches of deceased members. The Rev. Mr. Ballard, of Brunswick, read a valuable paper on the Abnaki Indians, and the Rev. Dr. Sheldon, of Bath, read an article on St. George's. In the evening President Woods, of Bowdoin, pronounced a eulogy on the late lamented Parker Cleaveland; the Rev. Mr. Ballard read another paper on the Abnaki Indians; the president of the society closed the meeting by reading a review of a volume published by the Hon. George Folsom, of

New York, on documents relating to Maine found in the English state offices. No wonder that the secretary recorded that the meeting was not only very interesting but protracted.

Nothing daunted, the society met again in Portland, June 29th. The president delivered eulogies on deceased members. The Rev. Mr. Ballard, of Brunswick, followed with an account of the history of the Episcopal Church in Maine; Mr. Robert Hallowell Gardiner read a paper on Benjamin Vaughan; the Rev. David Cushman, of Bath, again turned up to discuss the disputed locality of Captain George Waymouth's voyage; Mr. John L. Locke, of Camden, gave an account of General Waldo's proclamation in Germany; Professor Packard read an interesting letter from Albert Gallatin; the president read a paper on the conflicting claims of the French and English in Acadia; Professor Packard, with the assistance of John Marshall Brown, then an undergraduate in Bowdoin College, exhibited specimens and explained and read a paper by Professor Chadbourne about the celebrated deposit of oyster shells at Damariscotta. The Hon. Phineas Barnes presented a proposal for a union with the Portland Natural History Society, a proposition which led to an animated discussion. What a relief to read: "The afternoon meeting was adjourned to the evening, and a social levee of the members was held at the mansion of the president."

In the evening, John A. Poor, Esq., read a paper on "English Colonization in America," in which he claimed for Sir Ferdinando Gorges the honor of English colonization on this continent and disputed the claims of the Massachusetts historians in behalf of the Pilgrims and Puritans. Rufus K. Sewall, Esq., then read an interesting paper on the historical remains at Sheepscot and Sagadahoc. The Rev. Mr. Ballard again spoke of the Abnaki Indians. We are not surprised to read in the official minutes: "The society adjourned late in the evening."

But 1859 is not finished. On August 4th the annual meeting was held at Brunswick. Of course the committee on the revision of by-laws reported, and naturally, after long discussion and amendments (*i. e., long* amendments), they were adopted. At eleven o'clock, the society proceeded to the church and listened to a profound and interesting discourse on the methods and laws of history from the Rev. Dr. Hedge, of Brookline, Mass. This learned production, we read, was a fitting and beautiful close of the annual transactions of the society, and we agree with the scribe that the space of the society was, in 1859, filled by deeds, not lingering years. In the sweet language of Ovid,

"*Actis aevum implet, non segnibus annis.*"

There was surely nothing slow about that year.

It is perhaps no surprise to the modern reader to turn to the next volume, printed in 1876, and to read:

"The long interval since the last issue of our Collections has been occasioned by various circumstances." The Civil War was undoubtedly one reason; the deaths of several who were vitally interested in the society left vacancies which the younger generation did not quickly fill. Nevertheless, during all these years from 1859 to 1876, besides the regular annual meetings each year save one, special meetings were held at Augusta, Bath and Portland. Furthermore, the society went afield and met from time to time at Damariscotta, Pemaquid, York and Monhegan. Ours is a virtuous society, but it has had its cakes and ale. During these years there is also some activity to record. In 1859 the office of vice-president was instituted, and Bishop Burgess elected, continuing therein until his death, in 1866. In 1867 the state contracted with the society for an annual volume in a series of volumes containing the earliest documents, charters and other state papers from the archives of foreign countries illustrating the history of Maine. Dr. Leonard Woods, who, in 1866, had resigned the presidency of Bowdoin College after a brilliant administration, was put in charge of the work in Europe, and engaged in historical researches until, in January, 1874, his fine library was destroyed by fire, where a large part of his books and papers perished. Happily the famous Hakluyt manuscript was elsewhere. The Collections published in 1859, 1876 and 1881 contain

many interesting eulogies. It is undoubtedly the fashion nowadays to minimize the importance of the eulogy, although the two biographical addresses lately given by the president of this society have been very well received. Biography is, after all, one of the most attractive of the handmaidens that attend history, and to-day, as with our grandfathers, "The proper study of mankind is man." Such eulogies as those by President Woods on Parker Cleaveland; by Charles Carroll Everett on President Woods; and by Robert Hallowell Gardiner on Benjamin Vaughan, are works of permanent worth, and in themselves justify all the literary activity of our society.

The other day I spent a few hours in going over the records of the Maine Historical Society from 1822 to 1880. It was not at all a wearisome task; for on nearly every page there appeared the name of someone celebrated in the annals of state or college. The annual meetings have been held for the most part in Brunswick. The first was on August 20, 1822, and who knows but that the last may be on June 20, 1922? Apparently there was no meeting in 1826; and there are no records of meetings from 1841 to 1846. From 1830 to 1836 the annual meetings were held in Portland. Sometimes we are discouraged at light attendance and slight interest. It is salutary to reflect that some years the society could not get enough members to meet at all, and

that in 1824 the society voted that the collection of the annual tax be suspended until further notice. In 1836 the secretary, the Rev. Asa Cummings, writes: "The hour of meeting having arrived the secretary stood alone and continued standing till he despaired of being met by any other member of the society, when he adjourned the meeting." The death of Chief Justice Prentiss Mellen was evidently a great blow to the society. He was president from 1834 until his death, December 31, 1840; no meeting was held until September 2, 1846, when Robert Hallowell Gardiner became president. He served until 1856; then came William Willis, 1856–1864; Edward E. Bourne, 1864–1873; and James W. Bradbury, 1874–1889.

One of the features of the society from 1855 to 1871 was a midwinter meeting, held annually with the exception of 1866, in Augusta in January or February. These meetings seem to have been well attended and certainly did much to popularize (if I may use that horrid word) the cause of the society throughout the state. In 1873 and 1874 such a meeting was held at Bath, and in 1877 there was an elegant field day at Wiscasset. In the period under review, 1822–1880, only nineteen meetings were held in Portland, while sixteen were convened in Augusta and fifty-three in Brunswick. That those were hardy days is shown by the hour of the annual meeting at the college town, 8.00 A. M.!

During the early years the collections of books, curiosities and objects of historical interest were necessarily small. But by 1847 it was necessary to provide suitable quarters, and a committee was appointed for that purpose. Early in the fifties the college assigned a room in back of the chapel for the use of the society. In 1860, we read that this room was fitted up with glass cases and that the books had been transferred thither from the college library. For some years these quarters seemed, if not commodious, at least adequate. But in 1876 Mr. John Marshall Brown, of Portland, offered a resolution to remove the collections to Portland. The motion had the usual fate of too eager reform and was laid on the table, expense being the chief objection raised. But the question would not down; and after four years of agitation a special meeting was held at Brunswick, November 23, 1880, to consider a very definite proposition to accept an offer from the city government of Portland to occupy a room in the City Building. There was an interesting debate. Some opposed removal to Portland on the ground that it would localize interest in the society; others argued that the incorporators, after deliberation, fixed on Brunswick, with its college, as the most suitable place for it; "as the literary gentlemen of the state were accustomed to repair thither at its annual commencement." The resolve to remove

carried by a vote of 16 yea and 9 nay; and the committee of removal consisted of Mr. James Phinney Baxter (who had, with our revered president, Dr. Burrage, become a member of the society in 1878), General John Marshall Brown and Mr. Lewis Pierce. With the appointment of that committee this paper properly ends.

I cannot, however, forbear taxing your patience for a brief space more to point out how many things of interest are revealed as one looks over the years from 1822 to 1880. An historical society is not in itself a very exciting body. But unquestionably ours has rendered some service to the state. The two things that have impressed me most in reviewing our history have been the quality of the men who have been connected with its destinies, and the real amount of good, sound, scholarly work produced by men who were not primarily scholars, but whose earlier training and devotion to truth gave them sound, scholarly instincts. It is true that we have not the leisure of our fathers and grandfathers. Life grows daily more complex. But we can at least envy them if we cannot emulate their excellent example. And as we review the struggles of those early years and the volumes produced under many difficulties it is not altogether reassuring to remember that we have published no volume of proceedings or of documentary collections since 1916.

There is excellent reading, even for the amateur, in many of those early books; let us hope that our generation may leave to posterity work as creditable.

THE MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY AT PORTLAND.

By Hon. Augustus F. Moulton.

The Maine Historical Society, from the time of the granting of its charter in 1822, had close connection with Bowdoin College. Its official location and its collections and library were, during all of its earlier years, at Brunswick. The annual meetings of the society were almost an integral part of the college commencements. It does not appear that any effort was made to effect a change until after 1870. About that time it began to be suggested that connection so close with one college was likely to arouse jealousy upon the part of the other colleges in the state, whose co-operation was earnestly desired, and also that an association whose purposes were expressly applicable to the whole state ought to have an independent home of its own. Some of the most active of its members were residents of Portland and vicinity, and it was argued that a location in that city would be more convenient for the people of western Maine, and that even for the members living in the eastern part of the

state it would be almost, if not quite, as easy of access as the old meeting place at Brunswick.

The first record of a movement to bring about a change appears when, at the annual meeting held July 14, 1876, General John Marshall Brown, one of the most earnest and active of its members, presented a resolution having reference to the removal of the society from Brunswick to Portland. The proposal met with little favor, and the motion was laid on the table. The principal objection made was that, because of the society funds being very limited, the cost of removal to Portland and of obtaining and maintaining quarters in that place would be prohibitive. The work done by the society, notwithstanding its lack of means, as shown by its records and its publications, had been extraordinary in importance and shows the remarkable self-sacrificing efforts of its associates.

Some Portland members continued to display great interest in the matter. At the annual meeting of July 12, 1878, the membership was increased by the addition of prominent Portland men. A special meeting was called and held November 23, 1880, to consider the matter of removal, and a letter from Mayor William Senter was then presented, stating that he was authorized by the municipal officers of the city of Portland to offer, in behalf of the city, to the Historical Society, for their library, their collections and for their meetings, the free use

of the hall and anteroom in the city building lately vacated by the Portland Natural History Society. After a full discussion it was decided by a vote of sixteen in the affirmative and nine in the negative to make the change. It will be noted that this vote related only to the Historical Society in general terms, without reference to the holding of its annual meetings as specified in the charter. That was not necessary, since by amendment of the charter in 1828 the society was authorized to hold the annual and other meetings at such time and place as they might deem proper.

James P. Baxter was made chairman of a committee appointed to take charge of and supervise the business incidental to the change. The matter was attended to so promptly and efficiently that February 2, 1881, the rooms in the City Building were in order, and on that date a special meeting of the society was held in the new quarters. A lease of the premises was tendered and accepted, and a vote of thanks and recognition of the generosity of the city was passed. The removal of the tangible effects was made complete, and since that time Portland has been the general place of occupation and business for everything, except that the annual meetings have, for the most part, been held at Brunswick.

A public dinner was given at the Falmouth Hotel June 10, 1887, in honor of the eighty-fifth

birthday of Hon. James W. Bradbury, for a long time the efficient and devoted president of the society. On that occasion it was announced by Prof. Henry L. Chapman that Hon. James P. Baxter was about to make the city of Portland a gift of a public library building, and that the plans would provide very ample accommodations for the Maine Historical Society. At the annual meeting held June 21, 1887, it was voted that the society accept Mr. Baxter's gift of rooms in the library building with grateful thanks. The building was in due course completed, and on February 22, 1889, the first meeting, a special one largely attended, was held there in what is now the reference room of the library.

The society continued to occupy the conspicuous historical rooms in the public library building for three years. The municipal library and its patronage increased rapidly and the need of more space grew pressing. The city, in 1892, made a proposition to the society to exchange the possession of the historical rooms upon the first floor of the building for the larger hall and anteroom upon the second floor. The terms offered were attractive, and the society voted to accept the new quarters and surrender the old, in accordance with the proposition submitted. The removal was made under the supervision of Philip H. Brown, and for a considerable period this abiding place, named Baxter Hall,

with lecture room and library, was continued in occupation.

At a meeting held January 25, 1901, Lewis Pierce, Esq., was present and made announcement that Anne Longfellow Pierce, a sister of Longfellow the poet, was desirous to befriend the Historical Society by making a gift to it of the old Wadsworth-Longfellow homestead on Congress Street, to be owned and occupied after her decease as its regular and permanent establishment. The place offered was itself very valuable. The location was convenient and it was in every way desirable. The gift was accepted with much appreciation, and by deed of conveyance, dated April 27, 1895, Mrs. Pierce transferred the property in fee to the society, with the reservation that the donor should retain for herself the use and occupation of the homestead during her lifetime, and that it should thereafter be held and maintained for the use of the society and as a memorial building. Baxter Hall continued to be the headquarters of the association until after the decease of Mrs. Pierce, which occurred in 1901.

The Baxter deed of gift to the city as trustee contained the provision that the Historical Society should have the free use of the quarters furnished in the public library building so long as it should choose to occupy them, but if it should become possessed of and occupy other premises the society interest would thereby terminate and the entire

building revert to the city for library purposes. The change of location, therefore, and the acceptance of the very attractive proposition of Mrs. Pierce occasioned the complete sacrifice of the previous benefaction of Mr. Baxter and compelled the assumption of new and important responsibilities connected with the care and ownership of an independent situation of its own. For these reasons it is not surprising that the donation, while it was accepted with hearty appreciation, gave rise to misgivings upon the part of some as to the ability of the society to carry on successfully in its amplified field of endeavor.

The decision having been made and the time for action having arrived, the practical part of the business became a matter for serious consideration. The Anne Longfellow Pierce homestead and lot, so generously bestowed, consisted of land with frontage of 66½ feet on Congress Street and 255 feet in depth, containing 16,093 square feet. The assessed value of the property in 1901 was $23,700.00, but its actual worth was considerably more. The Longfellow family restored the interior of the mansion at their own expense and under their own supervision, and furnished funds for renovation and repair of the exterior. The house has proved to be a veritable Mecca to those who love the memory of Longfellow and appreciate his writings. Thousands of people from all parts of the world have visited and enjoyed

the home of the poet's youth, with its quaint old-time furnishings and attractive associations.

The erection of the library building in which we have met to-day was no small undertaking. A large committee was appointed and subscription papers were circulated, both in this vicinity and abroad. The response was generous. Substantial contributions were made in Maine and from distant places. Ladies gave entertainments, enthusiasm of practical character was manifested, and the effort to raise funds met with large success.

The financial part of the undertaking having reached a point where it was deemed safe to proceed, the work itself was undertaken. Alexander W. Longfellow, a nephew of the poet, was selected as supervising architect, with Francis H. Fassett as assistant, and together they made the plans for the handsome building, so finely proportioned and specially adapted for the purposes of the society, as we now behold it. The structure is two stories in height, with commodious basement. The whole construction is of most approved fireproof quality, with bookcases of metal. There are three series of bookstacks, one rising above the other, and having capacity for holding 30,000 volumes. The large room on the first floor gives space for the display of articles of historic interest, as well as ample room and accommodations for visitors. Directly off the library room is a spacious and most secure vault for

holding objects of special value. The main hall and ante room on the second floor are conveniently adapted for general meetings.

The total cost of the building, as appears by the record, was $38,201.18, this being exclusive of expenditures upon the mansion. Of this amount $16,682.42 was raised by subscriptions, $6,518.76 from income of the house and $15,000.00 by a cash loan secured upon the premises, the larger part of which, it must be said with regret, still remains unpaid. The Wadsworth-Longfellow mansion itself, it will be noted, is not only of great antiquarian value, being the first house built wholly of brick in Portland, but has been from the first, and still is, a substantial source of revenue. With much of anxious effort the new fireproof library building was at length completed, the Longfellow residence renovated and restored without and within, and the library and other properties arranged in the new places. For this work special credit should be given to Fritz H. Jordan, Henry Deering and Rev. John Carroll Perkins. The labor of loyalty and love having been accomplished, the library and homestead were, on the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, February 27, 1907, formally dedicated, with appropriate ceremonies, as the permanent, commodious and attractive home of the Maine Historical Society.

The physical location consequent upon the re-

moval to Portland was a matter of great importance, but the real work, the work for which the society was organized, was of larger import and had not been neglected. Soon after the change of location, the membership, which had been limited to one hundred, was increased to two hundred, and this limitation was subsequently further increased to four hundred. Upon the decease of Hon. James W. Bradbury, James P. Baxter, June 25, 1889, became president and occupied that office continuously for twenty-two years, until his late and lamented decease.

The growth of the society Collections and publications since the time of the removal in 1880 has been creditable. At that time the publications consisted of eight printed volumes of Collections meaning literary contributions and records, to which should be added the memorial volume of the Popham celebration of 1863, not included in its Collections. The society library, when transferred to Portland, contained by estimate 11,000 bound volumes and a very numerous assortment of pamphlets, documents and other accumulated historical data not in book form. It had also a large number of curios and relics. Since the removal, fourteen volumes of Collections have been printed. Besides these, the society has been sponsor for twenty-four volumes of Documentary History. The last named volumes consist of a compilation of royal charters and patents relating to Maine issued by the early

officials holding authority from king and council, French and English, together with parliamentary acts and other documents, comprising nearly all of the official papers relating to the early settlements and later colonial history of Maine. This invaluable collection was arranged under the immediate supervision of President Baxter and printed by the state. The present library of the society comprises 27,368 bound volumes and a very great accumulation of pamphlets and rare documents, of number estimated to be equal to the bound volumes. Besides these literary productions there are arranged and displayed in the library rooms an assortment of portraits, relics and articles of colonial and historical association not surpassed by those of any other similar organization.

The classification and numbering of the printed volumes of the society publications is somewhat confusing. The method adopted has been that of the Massachusetts society, by which books are numbered by series, each series comprising ten volumes. There are series of Collections and also series of Documentary History. Of the Collections there are ten of the first series, ten of the second series and two of the third series, twenty-two in all. The Documentary histories are numbered both by series and by consecutive numbers. These, for some reason unexplained, begin with series two and comprise, as has been said, twenty-four volumes. Some

of the Documentary volumes include copies of legal documents and historical papers as well. Besides these books there are printed pamphlets of the society containing full accounts of the exercises and papers relating to celebrations of particular events. It is difficult, therefore, to state the precise number of printed issues actually put out. Besides these there are manuscripts, some bound and some not in binding. The society has large collections of newspapers, such as fifty-seven volumes (1831 to 1859) of the *Portland Advertiser*, a complete set (1837 to 1901) of the *Portland Transcript*, and others, besides its great assortment of pamphlets, local histories and public and private records. The expense of printing the Documentary series has been, for the most part, contributed by the state, the editorial work being done under the supervision of the society.

Among the notable publications are the Trelawny papers (Vol. III of Documentary History), which contain the correspondence and business papers of Robert Trelawny, who had an early grant on the Spurwink River in Cape Elizabeth and Richmond Island and attempted to enforce also a claim to Machegonne, the peninsula on which Portland was founded by George Cleeve. These papers were obtained from England by John Wingate Thornton, and arranged and annotated partly by him and partly, after his decease, by Mr. Baxter. These

relate to the Trelawny occupation within the earlier concession of the Province of Lygonia, which province comprised most of western Maine, and was established a second time by the English parliamentary confiscation of the greater part of Sir Ferdinando Gorges' Palatinate, and came to an end with the restoration of the English king. The editorial notes and references are even more informing than the text.

In the Documentary History series are the Farnham Papers (second series, Vols. VII and VIII), being a collection of documents relating to the territorial history of Maine, a work of immense original research made by Mary Frances Farnham, of the Oregon Historical Society and the American Historical Society. This collection was presented by Miss Farnham and published by the society, aided by appropriation from the state. It includes practically all important public acts and documents relating to Maine from 1603 to 1871.

Two large volumes by Joseph Williamson, 1896, give a bibliography of Maine, the purpose of which is stated to be, "To give the full title of every book, pamphlet and reputable magazine article having reference to Maine and also all those of which the authors were resident within the state." These were printed under the auspices of the society. Mr. Williamson contributed also his extensive Scrap

Book, in which are rescued from oblivion many contributions to current periodicals.

Four manuscript volumes now in the library contain the York Court records, a transcript of an official copy made by the state and kept in the office of the secretary of state in Augusta. These are of more than local interest, for from the time when the province first came under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts until 1760, Yorkshire embraced the whole Province of Maine.

There are preserved in the vault the William Willis papers and manuscripts, being the assembled collections made by him during a long life devoted to extended research. Much of this material was used by Willis in his published works, and other parts of it will be of assistance to some future historian.

The Maine Wills, consisting of an exact copy of all wills appearing in the York Court records from the earliest in 1640, were compiled with particular exactness by William M. Sargent, Esq., under the auspices of the society, authorized and assisted financially under resolve of the state in 1887. These include all Maine wills from 1640 to 1760, four hundred and seventy-one in number.

The eighteen volumes of York Deeds consist of copies of deeds found in the records of York County from the earliest in 1640, when the government of the Province of Maine was organized under the

Gorges charter. The first was compiled by John T. Hull under the oversight of Hobart W. Richardson, the text being copied by William M. Sargent, Esq. This publication was made under resolve of the state in 1883, authorizing, with an appropriation, the superintendence of the work by the Maine Historical Society. The compilation of nearly all of the subsequent volumes, after the decease of Mr. Hull and Mr. Sargent, was done by Leonard B. Chapman. The introduction in the first volume, by Hobart W. Richardson, gives an account of the source of land titles in Maine with thoroughness and completeness that could hardly be surpassed and leaves little to be desired. This series ends with printed volume eighteen, published in 1910, and should be completed so as to bring the record to 1760, when the county of York was divided into the three counties, York, Cumberland and Lincoln.

The Barclay papers and the Ward Chipman papers, in manuscript, give particulars of the dispute over the northeastern boundary of Maine more fully than can be found elsewhere.

The extensive and valuable library of the Maine branch of the Loyal Legion of the United States has been presented and forms a valuable part of the library.

The society has also the Baxter Manuscripts, being a bound set of hand-written copies, English, French and American, obtained by Hon. James P.

Baxter. Nearly all of these have been put into printed form by the state and are included in the Documentary series referred to.

There is also a life of General Henry Dearborn by his son, Henry A. S. Dearborn, in seven volumes of manuscript. This work is not a biography alone, but comprises a wide historical range. It is interesting, both for its literary value and also for the rare and artistic character of the writing and illuminated pen work.

These references to unpublished compilations comprise a part only of the more important ones, taken to some extent at random. Many of the published accounts of anniversary celebrations and dedicatory exercises, which include the memorial volume of Henry W. Longfellow's seventy-fifth birthday (1882), the "Tercentenary of the Voyage of Martin Pring" (1903), the "Tercentenary of De Monts Settlement at St. Croix Island" (1904), the "Tercentenary of Waymouth's Landing" (1905), the "Tercentenary of the Beginning of the Popham Colony" (1907) and that of the dedication of the monument commemorating the Maine soldiers at Valley Forge (1907), are noteworthy and deserve extended notice. The Longfellow case, presented by Alexander W. Longfellow, and containing a classified and systematically arranged mass of literary material relating to aviation and naval history during the world war, forms, of itself, a remarkable

collection and should be examined rather than described.

Among the relics and exhibits found in the rooms of the library building the Fogg collection of autographs stands pre-eminent. This collection was made by Dr. John S. H. Fogg and bequeathed by him in his will to the society. Dr. Fogg was a graduate of Bowdoin College, class of 1846, and also of the Medical School. These comprise fifty-nine bound manuscript volumes and represent years of research and effort. Among the autographs are those of Ferdinand and Isabella, 1492; of Queen Elizabeth, 1591; of all the colonial governors, all the signers of the Declaration of Independence, of the presidents of the United States and of others, foreign and American, too numerous even for suggestion in brief reference. This collection was appraised by an expert, in the inventory of Dr. Fogg's estate, at the selling value of $25,000, which appraisal was probably far below the actual value. It came into the possession of the society in 1907, and is one of the best, if not the very best, in the United States.

Other noted and invaluable relics which chiefly attract the attention of visitors are the strong box of Father Rale, taken at the capture of Norridgewock in 1724, and the bell of his chapel, which was later discovered in its hiding place near by. There may be seen also the baptismal font used by

Rev. Robert Jordan, the Episcopal clergyman very prominent at the time of the second settlement of Portland and before; the clock of Governor John Hancock, of Revolutionary fame; the General Henry Dearborn relics, and especially the bust of Henry W. Longfellow, which is a replica of that in Westminster Abbey and was presented to the society by the London executive committee of the English Longfellow Memorial fund. These remarkable curios and attractions cannot be enumerated at length and are worthy of extended examination.

The founders and supporters of the society prior to the removal to Portland receive appreciative notice in the address of President Sills. The worthy scholars and gentlemen who then composed the membership continued their activities afterward. It is an invidious and impossible task to attempt to enumerate or to make to any full extent special mention of all those who have contributed and still contribute to its welfare in the later days. It seems, however, appropriate to name a few of the prominent ones who have served in various ways, necessarily omitting mention of others quite as worthy.

Senator James Ware Bradbury was at all times a staunch and faithful supporter and advocate. He was a typical gentleman of the old courteous school. A graduate of Bowdoin in the famous class of 1825, having for classmates Nathaniel Hawthorne, Henry W. Longfellow and John S. C. Abbot, and for fifty-

one years a member of the official boards of the college, serving also in the high position of United States Senator from Maine, he was both a zealous promoter of historical research and a whole-hearted worker in behalf of the society. From 1874 to 1890 he filled with distinguished ability the office of president. Although he did not favor the removal, his loyal and helpful assistance in all ways continued, and in his will he left to it a substantial token of remembrance.

Hon. James Phinney Baxter became president in 1889, as successor to Mr. Bradbury, and continued in the presidential office until the time of his decease, in 1921. Mr. Baxter was a gentleman of ability and dignified courtesy, and presided at its functions to general acceptance. Although a man of extensive business affairs, he devoted much time to historical research and historical writing. He was not only president of this society, but was likewise president of the New England Historic Genealogical Society from 1899, and was a member of other historical and literary associations. The public library building, in which our society had its home for some years, was a gift from Mr. Baxter to the city of Portland as trustee. In the field of historical investigation Mr. Baxter had few equals, and his editorial and original work appears in many of our society publications. His most prominent work, perhaps, "Ferdinando Gorges and His Province of

Maine," in three volumes, a production involving wide research in America and England, was published by the Prince Society, a distinguished private association in Boston. His "George Cleeve of Casco Bay," a book of equal merit, together with "The Voyage of Capt. Christopher Levett," annotated by him, appear among the publications of the Gorges Society, a private and select organization in Portland. He assembled at his own expense the papers referred to as the Baxter Manuscripts, which make nineteen of the twenty-four volumes of Documentary History of Maine, published by the state under the auspices of this society. Mr. Baxter's taste for history was his literary specialty. His own private historical library, lately disposed of by auction sale, was one of the finest aggregations in the whole country. Mr. Baxter's long occupation of the highest office in the society's gift, and his own accomplishments, long identified his name with that of the Maine Historical Society.

Rev. Henry Sweetser Burrage, D. D., a graduate of Brown University, and also state historian of Maine, is now the society president. He became vice-president in 1915, after the decease of Professor Henry L. Chapman and two years of incumbency by Professor George T. Files, and has long been one of the pillars of the organization and one of the chief contributors to its advancement. It is no disparagement to anyone to say that in exec-

utive matters he has long been the most efficient member. Notwithstanding the pressing requirements of professional and editorial life, and the constant performance of other literary work, he has found time to keep a steady oversight of the society's affairs. His papers, addresses and writings, as appears by the records, have been extraordinary in number and quality. His books as state historian, "Beginnings of Colonial Maine" and "The Northeastern Boundary Controversy," are works of fine character and interest, and of lasting value. Dr. Burrage unquestionably ranks with the very first of those who have established the reputation and high quality of this great public utility.

Rev. Henry O. Thayer, one of the earlier members, has done notable work. He has been the author of numerous papers and pamphlets showing patient investigation and singular accuracy. Among some of the more important are, "The Beginnings of Pemaquid," papers concerning various Kennebec localities, "Early Ministry on the Kennebec," "The Indian Administration of Justice," and especially his valuable volume entitled "The Sagadahoc Colony," published by the Gorges Society in 1892.

No man in the whole career of the society did for it more disinterested and efficient service than Fritz H. Jordan, for many years its treasurer and chief financial manager. He was a man of capacity, sound judgment and lofty ideals regarding public

matters. Freely, and without thought of compensation, except such as comes from the sense of duty well performed, he gave to the society's affairs just as careful attention as he applied to his own large business operations. His tastes were artistic and soundly practical. In the erection and equipment of the new library building, and in its after-development, he was principal adviser and overseer. Personally he was most attractive—a modest gentleman of the highest type and of character unexcelled. The society to-day is indebted to him almost for its existence. By his will he bequeathed to it the largest financial legacy that it has received, but his personality and inspiring example are his best memorial.

Hubbard W. Bryant was for a long time secretary of the society and an indefatigable helper. He was an official of the J. B. Brown Banking Company, and devoted a large part of his time outside of his business engagements to work in behalf of the society. Although his activities were not of a showy kind, they were unselfishly bestowed and were beneficial in many ways.

The Goolds, William Goold and Nathan Goold, were most valuable members. William Goold, the father, was an authority in historical matters, as is shown by his book, "Portland in the Past." Nathan Goold, the son, became secretary in 1914 as successor of Hubbard W. Bryant. He made his head-

quarters at the library and was author of many papers and pamphlets. He kept in touch with the needs of the library and of the mansion, and the oversight of the two occupied most of his time. Nathan Goold was a walking encyclopedia of information, and it is unfortunate that he did not commit more of his historical and genealogical knowledge to writing.

Among others, Henry Deering, a man of exquisite taste and constant interest; Charles E. Allen, a man familiar with the byways of antiquarian research; John Francis Sprague, historian and editor; Leonard B. Chapman, industrious and persistent; George C. Owen, compiler of a reference index that will perpetuate his name; Alexander W. Longfellow, architect of the library building and contributor of the Alexander W. Longfellow collections, are deserving of more particular mention than can be given in this brief sketch.

Although the accomplishments of the society in the last thirty-three years have been important, it has all the time been seriously hampered by financial limitations. Such invested funds as it has are for the most part made applicable by conditions imposed by the donors to certain special purposes. The demand for interest payments upon the unpaid portion of the funded debt has, of course, been imperative. It is pleasant to mention that the new treasurer, Walter G. Davis, has initiated a campaign

for contributions which bids fair to wipe out completely this long standing incubus of mortgage. The principal monetary gifts received have been those from the trustees of the Joseph Walker estate, the Thomas B. Reed monument committee, and the recent bequest from Fritz H. Jordan.

The dearth of working income has made necessary the omission for quite a long time of publications in its series of historical papers. The last volume of published collections is Volume II of Series III, put out in 1906. Meetings have been held and the reading of papers kept up, due very much to the persistent energy of Dr. Burrage. No period has produced papers of greater interest. Copies for publication have been regularly requested, and considerable matter of consequence is now on hand available for printing. Considerable also, it must be said with regret, has not been so left, because the authors were aware that such material could only be kept on the file for indefinite custody. There are few places where an endowment would be productive of more lasting good than here.

The society furnishes and keeps constantly open a free public library, which is consulted daily by students and interested parties from far and near. Besides its books upon historical topics, it has many useful reference works, and also a large and fine genealogical collection, giving the descent of many families. It has also a rare assortment of town and

local histories and scrap-book collections relating to current events, such as can be found nowhere else. Young people from the public schools, among others, make constant use of the library books and material. The Wadsworth-Longfellow mansion is more than self-sustaining, due very much to kindly volunteer assistance, and the surplus there obtained goes to help out the other slender income. Mention is particularly due to the efficient and courteous attendants, Miss Evelyn L. Gilmore and Miss Ethel T. Hall, who have the immediate and general charge of the properties. Their expert knowledge and valuable assistance are freely given, and are, in fact, indispensable, since the library has no available itemized list of its almost innumerable collections of books, documents and manuscripts, printed and unprinted, and its great assortment of articles kept for observations and instruction.

The record of the accomplishments of the Maine Historical Society from the foundation to the present time is impressive. It is, in principal perspective, a tale of individual initiative and loyal earnestness for public service. The work has been done with painfully stinted means, and perhaps, unfortunately, it has been wrought with such modesty and absence of ostentation that the general public have but little knowledge of the contents of its treasure house, or of the unrequited labors of those who have assembled here so much of the record of past human

experience for its present helpful value and for its permanent use in illuminating the path of future progress.