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of Philadelphia

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## NECROLOGY FOR 1881

ROBERT SMITH SWORDS

WILLIAM BEACH LAWRENCE

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JOSEPH SABIN

FERDINAND KELLER (pag. 10.)

EUGENE ANTHONY VETROMILE

SAMUEL FOSTER HAVEN

EDWIN AUGUSTINE DALRYMPLE

BY

✓  
CHARLES HENRY HART

HISTORIOGRAPHER

[REPRINTED FROM THE PROCEEDINGS FOR 1881]

PHILADELPHIA

1882





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# THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Founded January 1, 1858.

1882.

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Stated Meetings, First Thursday Evenings in January, February, March, April, May, October, November, and December.

Annual Meeting, First Thursday Evening in January.



# THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Founded January 1, 1888.

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## NECROLOGICAL NOTICES.

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### ROBERT SMITH SWORDS.

Mr. Swords was born in the city of New York July 12th, 1816. He was the son of James Swords, the well-known publisher of New York, at the beginning of the present century, and Rachel Von Boos-kirk. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Swords, an officer in the 55th Regiment of Infantry, came to this country with the British Army in 1755, married Mary Morrell, of Albany, in 1762, and after the war commanded Fort George. Mr. Swords entered Columbia College at the age of fourteen, and four years later was graduated with honors in the Class of 1834. After graduation he began the study of the law in the office of the late eminent jurist, Daniel Lord, and was admitted to the Bar in 1837. Soon after he formed a partnership with Mr. Sylvester Ward, which lasted ten years, when Mr. Swords retired from the practice of his profession; he served during a portion of this time as Judge Advocate for the City of New York. On May 30th, 1846, Mr. Swords was married at Fredericksburg, Va., to Marie Louise, daughter of Col. John and Caroline Matilda [Chew] Stanard, by the Rev. Edward McGuire, the same clergyman who had performed the same service for the bride's parents many years before. In 1849, he removed to New Jersey, settling on the Passaic River opposite Belleville, and while residing here was for twelve years a magistrate for Union Township. Although an earnest democrat and opponent of the administration of Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Swords upon the breaking out of the rebellion placed his services at the disposal of the government, and in August, 1862, was commissioned by Governor Olden, Lieut.-Colonel of the 13th Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, and was with his regiment in the battles of Antietam and South Mountain, being wounded in the first-named engagement. Compelled by ill health to resign in the spring of 1863, he removed



to Newark, where he continued to reside until his death. He was for many years Secretary of the Board of Trade of Newark; Corresponding Secretary of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society; Treasurer of the New Jersey Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; Treasurer of the Board of Proprietors of East New Jersey, and since May, 1867, when he succeeded the late Mr. Solomon Alofsen, Treasurer of the New Jersey Historical Society, and during the last few years acting Librarian. It was in connection with this last-named institution that I made the acquaintance of Col. Swords. He was a ripe scholar, perfectly familiar with foreign languages, and a careful, discriminating investigator. With these qualities, he was among the first to seize upon the reported discovery of the remains of Columbus, in the Cathedral of Santo Domingo, in the fall of 1877, and make a thorough inquiry into the subject, with the result well known to this Society, from the paper I had the honor to read before it in November, 1879, in which I gave Col. Swords full credit for what he had done.

At the annual meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society in January, 1879, he read a paper on "*The Bones of Columbus*," which was published in the Proceedings, and to the Newark Daily Journal for November 12 and 13, 1879, he contributed on the same subject two articles, covering four columns, entitled "*The Cathedral Church of San Domingo*." In addition to these productions Col. Swords translated into English, all the Spanish publications and documents bearing *pro* and *con* upon the question, and deposited them in the library of the Historical Society, for the benefit of those persons who could not read them in the original. This was no small labor, as three of these brochures in our library—and there are several others that he translated—cover upwards of five hundred pages. Thus it will be seen how generous to others he was of his acquisitions. He was, too, most free in communicating with strangers upon subjects with which he was familiar, and did it in a manner as if he was invoking rather than bestowing a favor.

For many years Col. Swords lived a life of comparative leisure,



and being a devoted lover of art, literature, music, and the drama, wrote frequent criticisms on these favorite subjects for the press. He also in January, 1872, read before the New Jersey Historical Society a *Memoir of the Life and Character of John Rutherford*, the fourth President of the Society. Colonel Swords was elected a corresponding member of this Society November 6th, 1879. In 1850 he made an extensive tour in Europe, and owing to his impoverished health, which had been failing ever since he left the army, he spent many winters in Florida.

Col. Swords died in Newark, N. J., Saturday, Jan. 15th, 1881. His immediate end was materially hastened by the sudden and terrible death of his friend, General Torbert, on the City of Vera Cruz, the September previous, which seemed to weigh heavily upon him. Colonel Swords was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and his funeral took place in Grace Church, Newark, Wednesday, January 19th, 1881. His wife and eight children survive him.

#### WILLIAM BEACH LAWRENCE.

Governor Lawrence was born in New York, October 23, 1800, and died March 26, 1881. He was elected a corresponding member of this Society November 5, 1868, and chosen Honorary Vice-President for the State of Rhode Island 1869 to 1881. For an account of his life see *A Discourse commemorative of the Life and Services of the late William Beach Lawrence, pronounced before the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, May 5, 1881. By Charles Henry Hart, Historiographer of the Society*, in the Penn Monthly for June, 1881.

#### JOHN GORHAM PALFREY.

Dr. Palfrey was born in Boston, May 2, 1796. He was the eldest son of John and Mary [Gorham] Palfrey, and grandson of Major William Palfrey, who was Paymaster-General of the American Army in the war of the Revolution and an aid-de-camp to General Washington. He received his elementary instruction from William Payne, the father of the author of *Home, Sweet Home*, who for many years



taught school in Boston. Subsequently he entered the famed Phillips Academy at Exeter, N. H., where he was prepared for College, and was graduated by Harvard University in the class of 1815, having for his classmates the historian Jared Sparks and the jurist Theophilus Parsons. After graduation Mr. Palfrey studied for the Unitarian ministry, and in 1818, was ordained to the pastoral care of the Brattle Square Church, as the successor of Buckminster and Everett. This charge he retained until 1831, when he was elected Dexter Professor of Sacred Literature in Harvard, which chair he filled until his resignation in 1839. His earliest contributions to literature were made to the pages of the *North American Review*, and during the absence of the editor, his classmate Sparks, in Europe in 1825, acted as editor. His tastes running in this direction, it is not surprising that he sought control of this well-established quarterly, and in the fall of 1835, purchased the *Review*, but had the misfortune to lose a large portion of the stock of back numbers, by fire, on the night after his purchase. Under his management the *Review* was conducted with great success for seven years, when he disposed of it to Francis Bowen. To its pages, from 1817 to 1859, he contributed thirty-one important articles; perhaps the most extensively known of which was his severe but just *Review of Lord Mahon's History of the American Revolution*, in the number for July, 1852, which was reprinted in a pamphlet in London. It was, in part, a vindication of the charges brought by Lord Mahon against Mr. Sparks, for his edition of Washington's writings; charges that Lord Mahon promptly and honorably withdrew as soon as he was convinced of his error in making them.

The year of Dr. Palfrey's election to the Harvard professorship, he was invited to deliver the Annual Fourth of July Oration before the citizens of Boston, and in June, 1835, he preached the annual election sermon before the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company—*A Plea for the Militia System*—he having occupied a similar position thirteen years before. From this time forward his pen and his voice were constantly engaged, so that his separate publications, the majority of them, however, pamphlets, number upward of fifty. A



large portion of these were on theological subjects, the more important being *Academical Lectures on the Jewish Scriptures and Antiquities*, 1838-1852, in four octavo volumes, and the *Lowell Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity*, 1843, in two volumes. His important historical writings are *Discourse at Barnstable on the Bi-Centennial of the Settlement of Cape Cod*, 1839; *Discourse on Life and Character of President Kirkland, before Harvard College*, 1840; *Semi-Centennial Discourse before Mass. Hist. Society*, 1844; *Life of William Palfrey*, his grandfather, in Sparks's Library of Amer. Biog. N. S., and *History of New England*, 1858-1875, in four royal octavo volumes. In 1866, Dr. Palfrey published an abridgment of the first three volumes of this last work, in two small volumes, covering the period of the *History of New England from the Discovery by Europeans to the Revolution of the 17th Century*, and six years later another volume, forming a sequel to the history of New England during the Stuart Dynasty, carrying the story *From the Revolution of the 17th Century to the Death of King George I. 1688-1727*. This was followed in 1873, by still another, *From the Accession of George II. to the First General Congress of the Anglo-American Colonies, 1728-1765*. This *magnum opus* of Dr. Palfrey is a history of the people of New England as influenced by their origin, and the physical, social, and political conditions under which they have flourished.

His treatment of the entire subject is at once philosophical and judicial, and leaves upon the reader a feeling of security for its trustworthiness and impartiality. Prior to his death Dr. Palfrey had arranged the material for a fifth volume, bringing the history down to the opening of the Revolutionary War; but, unfortunately, advanced age and its attendant infirmities prevented its completion and publication.

Dr. Palfrey was one of the most pronounced anti-slavery men in the country, and showed the honesty of his convictions by freeing a number of slaves in Louisiana, which he had inherited from his father, who was for many years a resident of that State. In 1842 and 1843, he was a member of the General Court of Massachusetts; from 1844



to 1847, Secretary of the Commonwealth; 1847 to 1849, a member of Congress; and 1861 to 1866, Postmaster at Boston. He was four times abroad, and travelled considerably over our own country in days when locomotion was not so easy and luxurious as now. His *alma mater* conferred upon him the honorary degrees of S. T. D. in 1834 and of LL.D. in 1869, the last degree having been also bestowed upon him by Saint Andrew's College, Scotland, in 1838. Dr. Palfrey married, in 1823, Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Samuel Hammond, of Boston, by whom he had six children. His eldest daughter, Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, is quite favorably known in literature, while two of his sons, Francis Winthrop Palfrey and John Carver Palfrey, attained the brevet rank of brigadier-generals in the late war—the former in the volunteer service and the latter in the regular army.

Dr. Palfrey died at his residence in Cambridge April 26, 1881, in his eighty-fifth year. He was elected a corresponding member of this Society April 6, 1871, and showed his appreciation of our labors by presenting to the library a copy of his abridged history.

#### JOSEPH SABIN.

Mr. Sabin was born at Braunston, Northamptonshire, England, December 9, 1821, of very humble parentage. He received a limited common school education, and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed "for the full period of seven years" to Charles Richards, a well-known Oxford bookseller, to learn the trade of bookbinding. He worked at this trade but a short time, being transferred to the shop, which was more to his taste, and where he soon made his true value felt. In this position he remained until his *articles* expired in 1842, acquiring important information about books and rare editions, which he subsequently used to great advantage. On quitting Mr. Richards he began a partnership with a Mr. Winterborn, whose sister he married, for carrying on the bookselling and book auctioneering business in Oxford, which, however, was not successful, and he determined to try his fortune in America. He arrived at New York, July 3, 1848,



but soon came to Philadelphia, where he found employment in the store of George S. Appleton. Here he continued a couple of years, and then removed to New York, and got a situation with Bangs & Co., the book auctioneers, as compiler of their sales catalogues. He first specially distinguished himself by the preparation of the *Catalogue of the Library of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Farmer Jarvis*. This was followed by the catalogues of many other famous libraries that were brought under the hammer, notably those of Messrs. Corwin, Douglass, Hazewell, Burton, Allan, Wight, Rice, Squier, and Menzies. In 1857 he returned again to Philadelphia, and established the well-remembered bookstore, No. 27 South Sixth Street; but many of his customers being from the South, when the war came on his business was broken up, and again he went to New York, which he made his final home. Here he opened the famous store on Nassau Street, conducting, at the same time, auction sales of important libraries and preparing catalogues. In January, 1869, he started *The American Bibliopolist*, a literary register and monthly catalogue of old and new books, and repository of notes and queries. The scope of the *Bibliopolist* was subsequently much extended from the original design, until it became a valuable historical and literary periodical. This interesting publication continued first monthly, and then bi-monthly, until April, 1877, forming eight complete volumes and two numbers of the ninth. Before leaving Oxford Mr. Sabin had published a tract on *The Thirty-Nine Articles of the Church of England, with Scriptural Proofs and References*. This was in 1844, the year of his marriage.

Mr. Sabin, however, will be best known by the voluminous *Dictionary of Books relating to America*, which he projected in 1856, and issued the first number in January, 1867. Up to the time of his death, seventy-eight parts, or thirteen volumes, had appeared, carrying the list of 57,263 titles to the name *Omai*. This work was of course more of a manual labor than a mental labor, it being a mere list of titles, very few annotations being added to the books recorded. It will remain an unfinished monument to his industry unless some



friendly hand takes up the gathered and unused material and completes the work. In 1877 Mr. Sabin published *A Bibliography of Bibliography*, or a handy book about books that relate to books. This was, however, nothing more than a reprint of a portion of Powers's well-known book, with some additions and amendments. It had originally appeared with other portions of Mr. Powers's volume, not reprinted, in *The Bibliopolist*.

Mr. Sabin had the brusque and overbearing manner so commonly found in the lower middle class of Englishmen, which naturally rendered him generally unpopular, and doubtless contributed to his want of success in business enterprises. He was forever having reverses which swept him back. He died at his residence in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 5, 1881, leaving his wife and six children to survive him. Mr. Sabin was elected a corresponding member of this Society February 4, 1869.

#### FERDINAND KELLER.

Dr. Keller was born December 20, 1800, in the Schloss at Martalen in the Canton of Zurich. He was descended from an old Swiss family, whose arms were granted to them by the King Maximilian in 1487. In early life Dr. Keller resided in England, filling the position of tutor and acquiring a thorough knowledge of the English language. Soon after his return to Zurich his attention was directed to archæological pursuits by a circumstance that deserves mention. During an evening walk, in the spring of 1832, he came across a group of peasants who were uprooting an old tree, which had fixed itself on some pre-historic tumulus. The contents of the mound were thus brought to light and excited a very strong interest in Dr. Keller. The following day he gathered a few friends together to inspect these relics of past ages, and from this occasion and this assembly was formed the now well-known Antiquarian Society of Zurich, of which Dr. Keller was made president, a position he continued to occupy for nearly forty years, until in 1871 ill health compelled him to resign. From this time Dr. Keller was ardent and earnest in antiquarian



labors and researches, and in January, 1854, he was rewarded by the discovery at Ober Meilen, on the shores of the Lake of Zurich of the remarkable Palafittes, or Lacustrine constructions, which have been so rich in anthropological results. Dr. Keller gave to these constructions on pile-work the German name of *Pfahlbauten*, which was adopted by Italian archæologists under the form of *pala fitta*, and now universally known by the generic name of Palafittes.

In the spring of 1854 he published his first report respecting these discoveries. It was a brief but lucid description accompanied with numerous illustrations, and the conclusion was arrived at that there had existed in ancient times, at the point in question, habitations of men built upon pile-work. Discoveries of the same kind were rapidly multiplied in Switzerland, until the entire body of Swiss lakes and morasses were found to teem with remains of a bygone race or races who had lived above these waters during the many ages of the Stone, Bronze, and early Iron periods. This first report was followed by six others, which appeared respectively in 1858, 1860, 1861, 1863, and 1865. These six reports were translated and rearranged into a continuous narrative under Dr. Keller's supervision, and published in a large octavo volume with many plates, entitled *The Lake Dwellings of Switzerland and other Parts of Europe. By Dr. Ferdinand Keller, translated and arranged by John Edward Lee, F.S.A., F.G.S., London, 1866.* A second edition of this work, extended to two volumes and very expensively illustrated, was issued in 1878. This work of Dr. Keller is particularly noticeable for the omission of all idle discussions and vain theories. It is a body of well-ascertained facts and accurate figures, not twisted and turned to suit the pet views of the narrator, as is too often the case with scientific investigators.

Dr. Keller died on the 21st of July, 1881, in his eighty-first year. He retained his mental and physical vigor until about two months before his death, when his friends noticed a change which soon compelled him to lay aside all work. During this time he remained out of doors for a long portion of each day, until at last this recreation had to be abandoned, and finally he passed quietly away. One of



the last letters that he wrote bore date May 27th, less than two months before his death, and was addressed to our fellow member, Mr. Edwin A. Barber. It was written in English, and was in reference to some iron tobacco-pipes of the 16th or 17th century, which Dr. Keller had, at one time, inadvertently thrown away. "As a correspondent," writes Mr. Barber, "he was prompt and obliging, and was ever ready to give information to those who sought it. He was a fine draughtsman and frequently illustrated objects about which he was writing in his personal correspondence." Dr. Keller was elected an honorary member of this Society December 7, 1871.

#### EUGENE ANTHONY VETROMILE.

Father Vetromile was born in the city of Gallipoli, in the province of Lecce (*terra d'Otranto*), Italy—the ancient *Salentina litora in Iapygia, Magna Græcia*—on the 22d day of February, 1819. He was of a noble patrician family, and was the second child of Pietro-Paolo-Raffaele Vetromile, by his wife Maria-Antonia-Eliana-Pascalina-Felicia-Michela-Francesca-Cornelia Margiotta. When three days old he was baptized in the cathedral church of St. Agatha, by the canon D. Luigi Stajano, D.D. His first education was under private instructors, then at the College of Naples, and finally at the Seminary of his native city, where he was graduated. Subsequently he came to this country and entered Georgetown College, District of Columbia, where he finished his education for the priesthood, receiving the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1846. For about twenty years he was a member of the Society of Jesus, but afterwards became an apostolic missionary to the Indians, in which capacity he was connected with the *Congregation di Propaganda Fide* in Rome. His missionary field was among the Etchemins and Abnakis of Maine, and for a long time he had pastoral charge of St. Mary's Church in Machias; his more recent residence, however, was at Biddeford.

Father Vetromile did more than merely minister to the spiritual welfare of his wards. He became deeply interested in their history and their language, and for many years published for them a picto-



graph almanac, *Sande Awikhigan*. He also prepared for them a manual of prayer and instruction in several Indian dialects, entitled *Alnambay Uli Awikhigan*, or *Indian Good Book, made by Eugene Vetromile, S. J., Indian Patriarch, for the benefit of the Penobscot, Passamaquoddy, St. John, Micmac, and other tribes of the Abnaki Indians*. This book was first published in 1856; the next year a second edition appeared, followed in 1858 by a third. In this last year he also published *Ahiamihewintuhangan*, or *Prayer Song*, an abridgment of the Gregorian chants, with other hymns and songs. This was followed in 1860 by *Wewessi Ubibian*, or *Holy Bible*, a compendium of the historical and doctrinal parts of the Old and New Testament in Penobscot and Micmac, the two leading dialects then existing in the Abnaki nation, with a literal translation into English and 112 illustrations. These works are each prefaced by sixteen concise *Rules for Reading the Language of the Abnaki Indians*. Having in 1858 contributed to the sixth volume of the Collections of the Maine Historical Society a monograph on *The Abnaki Indians*, he published in 1866 *The Abnakis and their History, or Historical Notices of the Aborigines of Acadia*. We cannot say much for this book as a historical work; it bears the evidence of having been prepared wholly in the interest of the Roman Catholic teachers, and is neither elevated in its tone nor philosophical in its treatment.

In July, 1867, Father Vetromile left his charge for an extended tour abroad, travelling in nearly every part of Europe excepting Russia, Norway, and Sweden—ascending the Nile and visiting Arabia, Palestine, Syria, and most of Asia Minor. Upon his return he published (1871) *Travels in Europe, Egypt, Arabia Petrea, Palestine, and Syria*, in two octavo volumes. He apologizes, in the preface, for adding another book of travels to the multitude that have appeared, but gives as his reason that the Catholics have no books of travels other than those written by Protestant tourists, “who frequently misrepresent, perhaps unintentionally, the real customs of Catholic countries, and sneer at the practices, manners, religion, and churches of Catholic nations.” The taste for travel



once engendered, seems never to die out, and in the summer of 1876 Father Vetromile started on an extended tour around the world. He came to Philadelphia to visit the Centennial Exposition, and made this his starting-point for the great lakes, Canada, California, South Pacific Ocean, Australia, China, and India. The principal object of his journey was the investigation of the physiognomy, character, manners, language, and religion of the natives, and his casual observations upon them will be found in his *Tour in Both Hemispheres, or Travels Around the World*. New York, 1880.

Father Vetromile again visited abroad the present year, and while in his native Gallipoli was seized with apoplexy and died on the 23d of August, 1881. By his will he left a sum of money for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Passamaquoddy and Penobscot Indians, and desired that he might be buried at Passamaquoddy. This last request seems in strange contrast with his pride of family. He once wrote to me, "All my ancestors and members of my family are buried in the family patrician tomb of the Church of the *Reformali Franciscans*. A tomb in the Dominican Church and another in St. Francis Di-Paula's Church contain the remains of some distant ancestors and collateral relations. The law in the kingdom of Naples commanding all to be buried in graveyards out of cities, exempts noble patrician families and gives them privileges to inter their dead in the tombs which they own in any of the churches of the city." Father Vetromile had prepared a *Dictionary of the Several Dialects of the Abnaki Language*, in three folio volumes, which with other manuscripts we understand are deposited with the Department of the Interior at Washington. He was at different times Professor of *Belles Lettres* in the College of Naples; Professor of Natural Philosophy in the College of Nobles in Naples, and *Prefect* in the same, and Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in the R. C. College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass.

Father Vetromile was elected a corresponding member of this Society January 3, 1867, and at different times manifested his interest in its objects, by presenting to its library all of his published writings, and to its numismatic cabinet a small collection of coins.



## SAMUEL FOSTER HAVEN.

Mr. Haven was born in Dedham, Mass., May 28, 1806. He was a son of the Hon. Samuel Haven, and was graduated by Amherst College in the class of 1826. He subsequently read law, was admitted to the bar of Middlesex County, and practised his profession in Lowell, until his removal to Worcester in 1837, which place was to become the seat of his future usefulness and renown. Before removing, however, he had been invited to deliver a historical address on the bi-centennial anniversary of the incorporation of his native town, Dedham, Sept. 21, 1836, which was published, and exhibits the germ of that historical accuracy and carefulness which afterwards made him such valuable authority. On Sept. 23, 1837, Mr. Haven was elected Librarian of the American Antiquarian Society, founded by Isaiah Thomas, the patriot printer of the Revolutionary epoch, in 1812, and entered upon his duties the following March. It is in this position that he gained for himself the enviable reputation he enjoyed for high scholarly attainments in various branches of learning, and, at the same time, by his character and influence elevated the Society to the first rank among kindred bodies.

His first report as librarian was made to the Society at the semi-annual meeting, held in May, 1839, and his last report at the annual meeting in October, 1880. These documents are not the bare skeletons usual in such papers, but are filled with wise suggestions, careful considerations, and thorough discussions of most important subjects, forming a rich mine for the student of our early archæology, history, and bibliography to delve into, with the certainty of finding rare nuggets. One at least of these reports was reprinted in a separate pamphlet from the Proceedings of the Society, with the title *Remarks on the Popham Celebration of the Maine Historical Society*, 1865. It covers thirty-two pages, and is exhaustive in its exposure of the worthlessness of the claim, then recently set up, for Popham and Gorges, as the first colonists of New England.

In addition to his legitimate labors as librarian, he on several



occasions presented the report of the Council of the Society, of which he was a member from 1855, covering some topic of interest, and for Vol. III. of the *Archæologia Americana*, edited the *Records of the Company of the Massachusetts Bay*, with an account of the origin of the company and biographical sketches of the members, which he subsequently made use of in his chapter on *The Massachusetts Company*, in the Memorial History of Boston; while to Vol. IV. he contributed an introduction and notes to a *Narrative of a Voyage to Spitzbergen in the Year 1613*. In the course of lectures before the Lowell Institute, during the winter of 1868-69, by members of the Massachusetts Historical Society, he gave one on the *History of Grants under the Great Council for New England*, a subject which he treated in such a charming way as to deprive it of the dryness commonly incident to such discussions.

Mr. Haven's chief work, however, was his earliest, to which many of his reports served as sequels. It was published by the Smithsonian Institution in 1856, as part of Vol. VIII. of Contributions to Knowledge, and is entitled *Archæology of the United States; or Sketches, Historical and Bibliographical, of the Progress of Information and Opinion respecting Vestiges of Antiquity in the United States*. This work was carefully and favorably noticed in the North American Review and other organs, and at once took a position from which it has never fallen; although, of course, since its publication much new light has been thrown upon the general subject. Yet, in his last report to the American Antiquarian Society, he refers to the fact that, in this very work, twenty-five years before, he advanced the opinion now promulgated by Huxley in *The Coming of Age of the Origin of Species*, that "the fossil fauna of the Western Territories of America bids fair to exceed in interest and importance all other tertiary deposits put together."

In the summer of 1866, Mr. Haven went to Europe, in company with Mr. Charles Deane and Dr. A. P. Peabody, as a delegate from the Antiquarian Society, to the Congress of Antiquaries at Antwerp, which was called to meet in August, but did not assemble, owing to



the political condition of Europe and the danger of the cholera. Mr. Haven remained abroad, however, a year, recruiting his health and investigating the many interesting and important subjects constantly presented to his notice. His fellow members of the Society, to express their affection and regard for him, presented to the Society, at the semi-annual meeting held in Boston April 30, 1879, a three-quarter portrait of him, which was subsequently helio-typed, and forms the frontispiece to the pamphlet containing the record of the meeting. Two years later, owing to ill-health, he resigned the position he had filled so well for forty-three years, and the Society, by resolution, requested him to accept the honorary position of *Librarian Emeritus*. This severance of old ties he did not long survive. Mr. Haven died at his residence in Worcester Sept. 5, 1881. It is impossible on paper, and in a brief sketch like this, to do anything like adequate justice to Mr. Haven's abilities and qualities; his life-work is his record, and an inspection of that can alone tell the story. Harvard University conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1852, and his *alma mater* that of LL.D. in 1879. He was elected a corresponding member of this Society June 7, 1866.

#### EDWIN AUGUSTINE DALRYMPLE.

Dr. Dalrymple was the eldest son of William and Mary S. [Augustine] Dalrymple, and was born in Baltimore, Md., June 4, 1817. He was educated at St. Mary's Roman Catholic College in Baltimore, and upon leaving this seminary he entered the counting-house of Mr. Didier, where he spent some time acquiring those careful and methodical habits which stood him in such good need in after life. Subsequently he entered the Theological Seminary at Alexandria, in Virginia, and, having completed his studies for the ministry, he was ordained a Deacon of the Protestant Episcopal Church July 16, 1843, by Bishop Meade. His first charge was the old church at Hanover, Va., and the historical St. Peter's at New Kent Court-house, where George Washington was married to the widow Custis. He then be-



came principal of the Episcopal High School near Alexandria, where he remained until 1852, when he resigned and made a two years' trip to Europe, travelling extensively and returning to his native town in the fall of 1854. Here he became President of the School of Letters and Professor of Ancient Languages in the University of Maryland, a position which he retained until 1875. During these twenty-one years he educated the sons of most of the principal families in Baltimore, and while he was severely strict in his discipline and teaching, he was noted for his uniform courtesy and impartiality. On January 1, 1866, Dr. Dalrymple took free charge of the Church of St. Stephen the Martyr, Hanover Square, Baltimore, which he diligently served, without a stipend, until the time of his death. In 1871 he was chosen Secretary of the Maryland Diocesan Convention, and in 1880 was made Historiographer of the Diocese, to succeed the late Rev. Ethan Allen, D.D. He was for many years one of the examining chaplains of the diocese, and at the time of his death was Rector to the House of Refuge. These statistics show what a busy, active life he led, and it might be supposed left him no time for other pursuits. Not so, however! One of his chief characteristics was his unbounded faith in the efficacy of work. He was for many years an active member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, attending its roving annual meetings, in all parts of the country. He was also Secretary of the Maryland Academy of Sciences, of the Society of the Alumni of the Theological Seminary of Virginia, as well as one of its Trustees, and for twenty-four years was the Corresponding Secretary of the Maryland Historical Society. It is in this last position that he is best known outside of his native city. In the Historical Society he was also for a long period Executive Officer of the Library Committee, and a prominent member of the Committee on Publication, in the latter capacity drawing from his rich store of learning many valuable editorial notes; notably in Father White's narrative of a Voyage to Maryland, published by the Society in February, 1874. Dr. Dalrymple was eminently a bookish man, and his library of over fourteen thousand volumes of



rare and choice editions is said to have been the largest and most valuable private collection of books south of Pennsylvania. In addition to his books, Dr. Dalrymple had a rare collection of manuscripts, coins, and aboriginal stone implements. His tastes were broad. He held a very high rank as a theological scholar, probably few men being more learned than he in sacred literature. He was deeply interested in the broad acres of science, and the local history of his native State called for his eager attention. But the pursuit in which he was most particularly interested, especially within latter years, was that of the antiquary. He delighted in archæology, he enjoyed numismatics, and the Indian nomenclature of the entire country, its streams, and mountains, and valleys, and plains received his earnest study. Although Dr. Dalrymple's name does not appear on many publications yet he was always generous in communicating his knowledge to others, and notwithstanding his many engagements was ready to give his time to enlighten less fortunate correspondents. He was a most agreeable companion, full of anecdote, a keen sense of humor, and a clear judgment, which made his conversation both instructive and entertaining. I had the pleasure of his friendship for many years, and I speak that what I do know. Dr. Dalrymple had been for some time in failing health, but never relinquishing his interest in historical subjects, visited Yorktown at the Centennial celebration. Returning to his home he suddenly became worse, and died October 30, 1881, from acute bronchitis and a complication of diseases. He was elected a corresponding member of this Society April 6, 1871, and held the position of Honorary Vice-President for the State of Maryland from 1878 to his death. At the beginning of the present year, on the organization of the *Baltimore Numismatic and Archaeological Society*, he was chosen its first President. Dr. Dalrymple never married, and died intestate, so that his superb library and valuable collections will probably be dispersed. He received the honorary degrees of A.M., D.D., and S.T.D. from various institutions of learning.