Views of Harvard to 1860: An iconographic study - Part III

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Views of Harvard to 1860

An Iconographic Study

PART III

Revere View 1767

(Plate IX)

Inscriptions:

(in lower margin)

(1) Josiah Chaddock, del.          P. Revere Sculp
(2) A Western View of The Colleges in Cambridge New England
(3) A Harvard Hall B Stoughton C Massachusetts D Hollis

E. Holden Chapel

(referring to letters appearing above each building)

Rectangular copper-plate line engraving; size 15.6 x 8.5 inches (15.6 x 9.5 inches if the space set off below the print itself for the inscription is included).

Drawn by Joseph Chaddock; engraved by Paul Revere.

Issued about 1767 depicting the College about the same time.

This view is taken from approximately the present site of the Unitarian Church, facing somewhat to the north and not squarely in front of the first Stoughton as in Burgis’s drawing. The second Harvard has disappeared—burned down on the night of 24 January 1764—and the third and present one is found on its site; Stoughton and Massachusetts appear as previously; and there are two new buildings appearing for the first time—Holden Chapel built in 1744 and Hollis Hall built in 1763. The tree in the old quadrangle is still standing and a smaller one (later to be called the Class Day Tree) is seen in the yard between Harvard, Hollis, and Holden. The fence appears to be lower than in the Burgis View, and bears vertical subdivisions, but these differences may be merely adventitious. There have been general indications that the fence appearing in the Burgis View was built of stone, but the evidence of the District Reports suggests that it was of wood and continued so until the fence first appearing in the Massa-
chusetts Magazine View—stone below surmounted by a picket top—was built. The Revere View shows an entrance for pedestrians in front of Hollis and one for carriages, to the south of Massachusetts, as well as the entrance in front of Stoughton which appeared in the Burgis View. There is no indication here that the fence surrounds the buildings entirely, although it is known that such was the case. A four-horse carriage is again seen in the road—probably the Governor’s, from the out-riders who accompany it. There are also numerous other figures both within and without the Yard, with their costumes shown in considerable detail.

To ensure that college property was kept in good condition (and to facilitate the levying of fines for broken windows and other damages), the College was from an early date until halfway through the nineteenth century divided into Districts, with students or tutors assigned to inspect each district. The quarterly District Reports preserved in the Harvard Archives give considerable information as to the buildings and especially as to the occupants of college rooms. In 1765 a new District (the 7th) was established to include the fences and pumps. The first report for this District, for the quarter ending 30 September 1765, reads as follows:

The State of the Fences & Pumps belonging to Harvard College

1. The Fence, from the meeting House to the west south Corners of Massachusetts College, is now repairing.
2. The Fence, that runs from the Corner of Massachusetts to the stone Wall, is a good deal patch’d & has several Breaches in it.
3. The Fence, that reaches from the stone Wall to the Brew-House, wants a Board nailed up and in six or seven Places there are small Pieces broke off.
4. The Fence, from the Brew-House & round the Chappel to the Street, is in very good Order except in one Place where there is a Piece of Board split off.
5. The Fence, that runs before the Colleges, is in a very poor Condition being in some Places entirely gone & in others very much broke being damaged (as I suppose) by the Stones for the College which were laid against it.
6. The Fence, round the Tutors Barn, is in good Order.
7. The Fence, round the Play-Place, wants mending in several Places.
8. The North Pump is very much out of Order & has not kept Water a Day since the Vacation.
9. The South Pump is in very good Case.

H. C. Sep 30th 1765

By Henry Gibbs.

In subsequent reports for the 7th District only the one ‘stone wall’ is referred to, while boards are mentioned in connection with various of the ‘fences’ (though never specifically in connection with the ‘fence’ in front of the Colleges).

It may be noted also that an ‘Account of Damages done to the Colleges by the Army after April 19th, 1775,’ prepared for submission to the General Court and dated 6 April 1775, contains as one item: ‘13 rods of board fence that was round the College yard . . . ’ (Archives, Harvard College Papers, Vol. II). The fence of the Massachusetts Magazine View and later may well have been built to replace that lost to the soldiers (presumably for firewood).
Revere was commissioned by the Province of Massachusetts to engrave paper money in 1775; evidently lacking the necessary copper, he cut approximately in half the plate on which this view had been engraved and used the back of the right-hand section for his work. This part of the plate is still in existence and may now be seen in the Massachusetts Archives in the State House, with several other plates. It has on the back engravings of the twenty shillings, fourteen shillings, and six shillings scrip of the Province which bear the date of 8 July 1775. Nothing is known of the fate of the other half of the plate or whether its reverse side was also used by Revere for some of his subsequent work.

Although no advertisement or notice in the press referring to the Revere engraving has yet been found, there is rather definite information as to when the work was done. In Revere’s day-book under the year 1767 appears the following entry: ‘Capt. Josep. Chadwick, Dr. To one half of the Engraving a Plate for a Perspective View of the Colleges — £4-0-0. To Printing Augt. 13.’ This would indicate that Chadwick and Revere were partners in the publishing venture.

In 1901 William Loring Andrews wrote, “The rarest of all Revere’s engravings is undoubtedly the “Westerly View of the Colledges in Cambridge New England.” Today there is still no reason to question this statement, since only six copies of the print have been traced. Copies are to be found in the Harvard College Library, the Essex Institute, and in the collection of Valentine Hollingsworth. The Harvard copy was presented to the Library 5 December 1907 by a group of alumni consisting of Francis R. Appleton, James B. Ayer, Ezra H. Baker, Henry W. Cunningham, William Endicott, Frederick L. Gay, and Grenville H. Norcross. It was the copy owned by Matthew A. Stickney, bought for them at the auction sale of his library at Libbie’s on 25 November 1907 for $700. A copy owned by the late Denison Slade of Boston is now in the possession of his daughter, Margaret B. Slade. In 1907 it was stated that a copy was owned by Frederick L. Gay, but its present whereabouts are unknown. A sixth copy, owned by Mrs Henry E. Warner, of South Lincoln, Massachusetts, has been colored by a contemporary hand, the only recorded copy in this condition.

1 Now owned by the American Antiquarian Society.
2 Paul Revere and His Engravings, p. 50. Esther Forbes’s Paul Revere and the World He Lived In (Boston, 1942) does not mention the engraving.
Mr Hollingsworth lent his copy of the print for the Harvard Tercentenary Exhibition of furniture, silver, paintings, prints, etc. It is listed as Item No. 392 in the catalogue of the exhibition and reproduced as Plate 61.

Restrikes of the Harvard view from the half-plate afore-mentioned were taken in a small edition possibly dating from the 1860's or 1870's. The plate was also used for an engraving for The Harvard Book (Cambridge, 1875). The size of the engraved surface is 7.0 x 8.5 inches; of the half-plate itself 7.5 x 10 inches. The original plate was cut close to the northern corner of Stoughton, so that this half-print shows all of Stoughton and Massachusetts, with the various items in the foreground which were directly underneath them. A reproduction of the half-print was used in a newspaper advertisement of the Bank of New York and Trust Company in 1933.

There have been a number of reproductions of the Revere View. The most noteworthy is the re-engraving executed in exact facsimile (15.12 x 8.12 inches) by Sidney L. Smith in 1916 with the following additional inscription in the lower left-hand corner: 'Engraved by Sidney L. Smith for the / Club of Odd Volumes / from the original print in the possession of the / Essex Institute, Salem, Mass. / 110 Copies printed October, 1916. Copyrighted.' There exists at least one impression of Smith's re-engraving before the addition of this inscription. The print was published 28 November 1916 and entered for copyright on 1 December 1916. Smith's re-engraving is described under Item B-66 in Stokes's American Historical Prints (New York, 1932) and also in the Catalogue of the Collection of Engravings in the University Club (New York, 1926), as well as in several of the contemporary Goodspeed sales catalogues.

Smith also engraved a small vignette (signed 'S. L. S. Del. and Sc.') as a tail-piece to Chapter II of Andrews's Paul Revere, with a small, badly drawn adaptation of the right-hand section of the Revere view.

An excellent collotype reproduction has been issued by the Department of Printing and Graphic Arts in the Harvard College Library. Curtis and Cameron reproduced the original in the Essex Institute as one of their Copley Prints. Small mechanical half-tone reproductions may be found in Harvard of Today, by J. Brett Langstaff (Cambridge, 1913); Harvard Memories, by Charles W. Eliot (Cambridge, 1923); Harvard, by John G. Gardiner (New York, 1914); Catalogue of the Harvard Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, edited by William C. Lane (Cam-
bridge, 1912); Harvard Graduates' Magazine, XII (December, 1903); The Arts & Crafts in New England 1704-1775, by George Francis Dow (Topsham, Mass., 1927); Official Guide to Harvard University (6th and 7th editions, 1929 and 1936); Harvard Senior Class Albums from 1918 to 1937 inclusive, except 1927 and 1933; Life of Colonel Paul Revere, by E. H. Goss (Boston, 1891); A Pageant of Holcomb Hall, by George P. Baskin (Cambridge, 1913); Old-Time New England, XXVI (July, 1935); and probably elsewhere.

No connected account of Joseph Chadwick has been found, and a limited search has disclosed comparatively few isolated items about him. Although all those who have described the Revere print in the past have taken his first name to be Joshua, the abbreviation 'Jos' must almost certainly stand for 'Joseph.' Joseph Chadwick achieved considerable prominence as an engineer and surveyor in the days of the settlement of the eastern part of Maine. Evidently born about 1721, we find him commissioned on 21 February 1744 a Third Lieutenant of Artillery in the Louisbourg campaign. He may have been a participant in Governor Pownal's expedition to the Penobscot in 1759 for the establishment of Fort Pownal. In 1764 he was the surveyor in a small party headed by John Preble, the celebrated Indian interpreter, which made an exploratory trip from Fort Pownal to Quebec. Chadwick made a report of the journey, later discovered and printed in the Bangor Historical Magazine.1 It begins as follows: 'Of a survey through the interior parts of the country from Penobscot to Quebec. By order of the Government of the Massachusetts Bay. The object of this survey was, first to explore the Country, secondly to view if it were practicable to make a road from Fort Pownal on Penobscot River to Quebec. In obedience to the first order — Returned Jan. 1, 1765 three plans. . . . To the second order reported that it was not practicable to make any road.' One of his manuscript plans was reproduced with the article and bears the title 'Plan of the Interior Parts of the Country from Penobscot to Quebec. by a Scale of 25 miles to an inch. Joseph Chadwick surveyor.' The signature corresponds exactly with that on the Harvard view as engraved by Revere.

In 1762 the General Court of Massachusetts Bay had granted Mt Desert Island to Governor Francis Bernard. In 1768 he sent Joseph Chadwick to survey the island. The latter's journal of the survey, now among the Sparks Papers in the Harvard College Library, was pub-

1 IV (1888-89), 141-148.
lished in the Bangor Historical Magazine. The plans are not now to be found.

Chadwick was in the neighborhood of Boston in 1767 because in that year, according to the previously quoted entry from Revere's day-book, he made his drawing of Harvard—in true engineering style. It may have been he who, with his family, is listed about this time as a stranger coming to live in Dorchester. If so, however, he is back again at Fort Pownal in Maine during the years 1773 to 1775, during which period there are a considerable number of charges made to him for purchases from the trading post there. The last entry is 2 March 1775. During his residence at Penobscot in 1773 he made the survey of the Waldo Patent for its proprietors. On 19 April 1775 we find his enlistment recorded as a Captain in Colonel Richard Gridley's Artillery Regiment; and on 30 September 1775 a company return shows him to have been stationed at Fort No. 3, Charlestown. He is very probably the Mr Chadwick whom Frothingham mentions as being in charge of building certain of the fortifications around Boston. On 9 January 1777 Washington wrote to Colonel Gridley, who was then in charge of the Boston defences: I received yours of December last with plans of the several fortifications in and around Boston. I dare say they are so constructed, as to answer the ends for which they were intended. . . . I think it reasonable that Capt. Chadwick and your son should be paid for their services; and it is my desire that Genl. Ward shall (upon the sight of this) make them proper compensation.

Joseph Chadwick was evidently an engineer, surveyor, and artillery officer of repute. Paul Revere was also an artillery officer—he served as a lieutenant in the Crown Point campaign of 1756—and the two very probably became acquainted through their association in this arm of the service. Revere was born on 1 January 1735, and in his youth learned the trade of goldsmith from his father, who had come to this country from the Island of Guernsey at the age of thirteen and learned the trade as an apprentice to John Coney. The son soon extended his activities beyond his trade, beginning to experiment with a graver as early as 1765. He produced a number of political cartoons—crude but effective; he engraved many of the plates in the *Royal American Magazine*; he designed and printed the first issue of Con-

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1 *IX (1894-95), 123-129.
2 *Writings, VI, 485-486.*
PLATE XV

GRiffin WEsterly VIEW CA. 1783-84

By Samuel Griffin, Class of 1784
tinental money; he made the first seal for the State of Massachusetts, in the form still used; and his services were in constant demand for seals, bookplates, certificates, and coats-of-arms. Although his view of Harvard is much the scarest of his works, perhaps the best known are his ‘Boston Massacre’ and ‘Landing of the British Troops.’ Revere was a much better artisan than artist but, although all of his engraved work is crude in execution, it is valuable from an historical point of view, and naturally will always be interesting because of its rarity and the association of the name.

Revere was an ardent patriot and early became associated with the leaders of the Revolutionary cause. He participated in the Boston Tea Party and was an official courier of the Massachusetts Provincial Assembly. After the evacuation of Boston, he was appointed a Lieutenant Colonel of Artillery in the state militia. As such he was in command at Castle William during 1778–79. In the latter year he commanded the artillery in the ill-fated Penobscot expedition, and was accused of cowardice and insubordination in the resulting court-martial, to be finally cleared of the charges in 1782 after many appeals. After the war he tried his hand at casting bells, rolling sheet copper, and making cannon. He supplied many of the foundry accessories for ‘Old Ironsides.’ Although a typical jack-of-all-trades, it could hardly be said that he was master of none; he was certainly a master silversmith, for which posterity should long remember him; and, of course, it will be several generations before ‘The Midnight Ride of Paul Revere’ is forgotten.

This view shows three new buildings not seen in the Burgis View—Holden Chapel, Hollis Hall, and the new Harvard Hall.

Holden Chapel is perhaps the most interesting building which Harvard now possesses. From the earliest days of the College religious services had been conducted either in the College hall or in conjunction with the First Church—evidently with complete satisfaction. In 1695 Benjamin Colman—just out of College—made a trip to England and there met the Honorable Samuel Holden, a Director of the Bank of England, Governor of the Russia Company, a member of Parliament, and the generally acknowledged head of the English Dissenters, with whom Colman maintained a steady correspondence on his return. Holden became greatly interested in the cause of learning and religion in New England and during his life disbursed some £5,000 in that field through Colman. Upon his death in 1740 his large prop-
tery passed to his wife and daughters. The following year Thomas Hutchinson was in London and there met Mrs Holden and her daughters. He persuaded them to donate £400 to the College which he actually brought back with him in December, 1741.

The Corporation on December 14 immediately passed the following resolutions:

Vote 1. That Wee thankfully Accept the Generous Offer of Mr's Holden (Widow of Mr Holden Merchant late of London & Governor of the Bank of England) & her Daughters, viz. of Four hundred pounds Sterl. to Harvard College to Build a Chappel for the Use of 1st College & That the Pres't be desir'd to write to Her accordingly

Vote 2. That the Thanks of the Corporation be given to Mr. Thomas Hutchinson M. A. & Merch' in Boston, for his good Offices in proposing to Mr's Holden the Appropriation of her Bounty (as mention'd in the preceding Vote) to Harv. College.¹

Including the gift for this chapel, ‘the Honourable Madam Holden and her virtuous daughters’ dispensed no less than £5,585 in works of piety and charity to New England. ‘Now it was Dr. Colman’s early Travels and Sufferings and Recommendations happily laid the Foundation of all these great Benefactions and Exhibitions to the Churches and Poor among us.’²

As noted by Edward Augustus Holyoke, son of the President, in his diary, work on the building began in the following spring, with the foundation laid early in June; the brick-work was finished in December; in the following February they began to cut slates and on March 4 to lay them; the plastering was finished the last day of May; and finally, on 26 February 1744, it is noted that ‘Workmen came to finish the Chappel.’³

When the work was done, the College had a pure and beautiful Georgian building the like of which had never been seen in that part of the country before. It could only have been designed in England — perhaps by one of the great English architects of the eighteenth century. ‘The beautiful proportions of the whole building still exist, but it has since lost many of those fine features then so new and later so extensively copied. The large and stately doorway on the west end — then the front — which, with the handsome carving of Mrs Holden’s

arms in the pediment above, helped to make the treatment of this end so monumental, was replaced by a small dummy and the entrance was placed in the east end. These arms were long the only extant piece of applied heraldry in the College; furthermore, the carving has been called 'the finest thing of its sort in situ in America'; it is a pleasure to know that an effort has recently been made to repaint the arms in their proper colors. The round-topped windows are now two feet longer than they were originally. The beautiful entablature has been lost from the side walls and the pilasters on the east wall have lost both their caps and bases.

Internally, the changes both in architecture and use have been almost too numerous to mention. The building has seen itself grow from one room to as many as seven and then dwindle to two and finally one again. For only twenty-two years was it used as a chapel. Since then, between long periods of disuse, it has found employment as a senate chamber, courthouse, barracks, carpenter shop, engine house, dissecting theatre, recitation building, museum, lecture hall, clubhouse, laboratory, and general auditorium, but only once again as a chapel, and then only briefly, 1769-72, while the General Court was sitting in Harvard Hall. It was in Holden Chapel that the Harvard Medical School first saw the light, in 1783. In the First World War enlistments for the Students Army Training Corps took place in the building, while during the Second it became a point of issue for Naval stores. According to most recent report, its walls currently resound, in alternation, to the rhetoric of incipient public speakers and the broken rhythms of a rehearsing jazz band. The first major reconstruction took place in 1800, to be followed by others in 1814, 1850, about 1875, and finally in 1880, when the building was restored to something like its original state. Recently, measured plans were made by the Historic American Buildings Survey of the Works Progress Administration.

Holden, in curious disregard of its intrinsic beauty and hallowed associations, through most of its history has been considered the legitimate prey of the experimenter. One has the feeling that from its very beginning the College authorities themselves treated it as an unwanted child. The Corporation in 1804, when Stoughton was being built,

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2By W. W. Corningley, Harvard College, 1907. For this quotation, and for a more extended story of the building generally see Charles F. Batchelder, Bits of Harvard History, pp. 3–33.
seemed to be hopefully anticipating the day when the Chapel would be taken down. But it still stands, and remains the most beautiful and distinctive of all the earlier buildings. The circumstances under which it was erected and its subsequent history make it one of the most interesting of all these buildings and it is in the unique position of being the only existing one of the older buildings given by a private individual and the only Harvard building ever given by an English donor.

Hollis Hall, also depicted for the first time in the Chadwick-Revere View, was named in honor of the members of a family which should for centuries to come be remembered as Harvard's most generous friends of the eighteenth century and perhaps — from a comparative point of view — of any century. A tale of their benefactions would in itself take a volume, although this building as such was not one of them.

The increased attendance at the College following the close of the French and Indian wars again made additional dormitory accommodations imperative. As early as 26 December 1760 the Corporation petitioned the General Court to make provision for a new building, but without success. Again, on 16 January 1762, the Overseers presented a second petition stating, among other things, that there are above ninety of the Under-Graduates who . . . are obliged to live as boarders in private families in the town of Cambridge: That all who are concerned in the Government of the College, earnestly desire that good order may be preserved, and that every Under-Graduate may be under the eye and inspection of the Tutors. After considering the matter on several occasions during the next few months, the House finally, on 12 June 1762, voted £2,000 out of the public treasury to be applied towards building a new College at Cambridge of the dimensions of Massachusetts Hall. The Court also authorized a further £500 sterling in bills of exchange drawn on the Province Agent to be

1 Corporation Records, 9 May 1804, preserved in Harvard College Records, Vol. IV, in the Harvard University Archives; quoted in the account of the Snyder View, below.

2 In addition to its frequent appearance in later views, there is also a drawing of Holden Chapel in the mathematical thesis, 25 September 1798, of Samuel D. Parker of the Class of 1795. For a brief general account of the mathematical thesis see under Green Plot of Cambridge Common, below.

3 For this and other quotations relating to the building of Hollis see Peirce, History of Harvard University, pp. 265–270.
paid to Royall Tyler for the purchase in England of nails, glass, and
other materials which he had 'offered to procure for the Province, free
from any advance or profit.' On 30 June 1762 the committee of the
House for the new building, which consisted of Royall Tyler, John
Phillips, James Otis, Thomas Cushing, Andrew Boardman, Samuel
Danforth, William Brattle, James Bowdoin, Thomas Hubbard, and
James Russell, met with the Corporation in Cambridge and there fixed
on a site. Colonel Thomas Dawes, eminent a few years later for his
patriotic activities, was selected as the master builder, and it is very
probable that he also designed the building. The edifice was com-
pleted in December, 1763, and the committee in their report to the
House said, 'the building is locked, and the keys of it we now deliver
to be disposed of as the honorable Court shall order.' Its cost was
some £4,813 - £530 more than the original estimate to which the
committee had been limited— but the Court immediately passed the
necessary deficiency appropriation, 'it appearing that the same build-
ing is well completed, and finished in the best manner.'

Here let President Holyoke tell the story as he told it to Thomas
Hollis in his letter of 8 February 1764.

... We ... erected a very fair building, much more beautiful and com-
modious than any we had before, which was finished the last summer, and con-
tains two-and-thirty chambers. About which time, I being in company (on a
certain occasion) with a large number of our ministers, when (speaking of
said building) it was moved by one of the company, since the house is now
finished, what will the name of it be? To which I answered, that as Mr. Thomas
Hollis of London (your bountiful uncle) was by far our greatest benefactor,
I thought it ought to have the name of Hollis, on which they all manifested
their hopes it would be so called. Soon after this was a meeting of our curators
or overseers, to whom I proposed Hollis as the name of the new building, on
which they agreed that it would be a most proper name for it; but said they
believed the Governor would think it his prerogative to give the name; upon
which I waited on the Governor (Mr. Bernard) to whom I showed the great
obligations we had been under to do honour to the name of Hollis, first
with respect to Mr. Thomas Hollis, who was our greatest benefactor, as he had
established with us two professorships and ten scholarships, besides gave us a
great number of books, and a most valuable philosophic and mathematical
apparatus; and with respect to Mr. Nathaniel Hollis, who established two
scholarships, and others of the same name who sent us an orrery, armillary
sphere, &c. &c. &c. And further, with respect to Mr. John Hollis, who sent us
a large number of most valuable books; to which I added your own almost an-
nual benefactions. I added, moreover, that though there was one of our towns
which, for the honour of that family, was named Holliston, yet the reason of
that name would not long be remembered; but if one of the Colleges was so named it would perpetuate the memory of our great benefactor, and the honour of his house. Upon which I told the Governor I requested that the new building at the College might be named Hollis. To which he readily answered, with all his heart; and added, that upon the semi-annual meeting of the Overseers, in May next, he would come to Cambridge, and give the name of Hollis-Hall.

But the General Court meeting in Boston, some time in November, (after having sat about two months) desired the Governor, that before they should rise, they might in a body see the new building at the College; accordingly the Court was adjourned to Cambridge on Jan. 13, when the Governor and Council, with the Lower House, met together in Holden-Chapel, and when they were well seated (I having before desired the Governor he would then give the name, which he had consented to) I rose up and said:

'As there are here present his Excellency the Governor, the Honourable his Majesty's Council, and the Honourable House of Representatives, who by their vote gave to the College the new building in our view, it cannot therefore be an improper time to ask a name for it; whereas I apply to your Excellency to give the name.'

Upon which the Governor, standing up, said: -- 'I now give to this new building the name of Hollis-Hall.'

After this there was a gratulatory oration in English, given by one of the students, and that in a handsome manner [elsewhere said to have been 'pronounced with suitable and proper action']. And after an agreeable entertainment of the whole Court (who dined in the College-Hall) they went to take a view of the new-named building; and then returned to Boston.

Sir, I write you this very particular account of the whole affair, that you may see how very desirous we are to do honour to your worthy and munificent family.¹

To this letter Thomas Hollis replied on 5 April 1764 in part as follows:

Sir: I return You my humble thanks for a very courteous letter, dated Feb. 8, 1764: and also, so far as I may be concerned in a matter of that kind, tho' I have endeavour'd always to be at things rather than appearances, for the active part which You have taken in the nomination of the new building at Your college, and the bestowing on it the name of Hollis Hall.²

Hollis is 103 feet by 43 feet with 32 chambers, each of which originally had two studies. It has continued to be used as a dormitory through its whole history. There was originally a door in the southwest corner opening into a passageway which led into the eastern end

¹Peirce, History of Harvard University, pp. 271-274.
²Andrews, A Prospect of the Colleges, p. 33.
of Harvard, used for commons; and there were originally stairways rising from both sides of the building. The center doorways were ornamental only. Measured drawings of the building were made by the Historic American Buildings Survey of the Works Progress Administration.

On 14 June 1913 a pageant in celebration of the 150th anniversary of the building of Hollis Hall was presented in the quadrangle between Hollis, Harvard, and Holden under the auspices of the Harvard Memorial Society and the members of the Class of 1913 then living in Hollis. It was written and staged by Professor George P. Baker, with music especially arranged by Dr A. T. Davison. ‘Hollis remains to this day the best-looking of the College buildings.’ Such were the words of President Eliot.¹

The tragic disaster which befell Old Harvard Hall on the night of 24 January 1764 — only eleven days after the dedication of the new Hollis Hall — has already been noted. The friends of the College, however, rose to the occasion magnificently. Two days after the fire Governor Bernard sent the following message to the House of Representatives:

I heartily condole with you on the unfortunate Accident which has happened to the College, and we have been the melancholy Spectators of.

As your Bounty has just now been largely extended to that Society, I should not so soon ask to repeat it upon any common occasion; but as this extraordinary Event has come whilst the Building was in your immediate Occupation, there seems to be an Obligation that you should replace it. However, whether it is considered as a Duty, or a fresh call for your Benevolence, I shall be glad to join with you and the Council, in proper measures to retrieve this loss.²

On the same day it was voted unanimously that ‘Harvard College be rebuilt at the charge of the province,’³ with £2,000 appropriated for the purpose. A committee, consisting in large part of those who had so successfully handled the erection of Hollis Hall, was appointed to have charge of the work. Coincidentally the College authorities immediately started a campaign to restore the library and apparatus.

On 26 June 1764 Governor Bernard, with the committee in charge of the building, journeyed to Cambridge, where the cornerstone,

¹ *Harvard Memories*, p. 84.
bearing the following inscription, was laid with proper ceremonies:

In Honorem Dei
Et Redpublicae Emolumentum
COLLEGIAR HARRVARDINI
Incendio super consumpti
Et jam ex Senatus-Consulto Provinciis
Sumptu publico restitueri
primum Lapidem posuit
FRANCISCUS BERNARD
Provinciae Prefectus
Adsistentibus Operis ex Decreto Curatoribus
Regnante GEORGIO III.

DIES JUBIL. ANNO MDCCLXIV. 1

'The Committee being sensible of his Excellency's Superior knowledge in architecture, requested him to favor them with a plan of the proposed Building, & having examined & approved the same, They have ever since been carrying it into execution.' 2 So reads a paragraph in the report of the committee on the rebuilding which was made to the House on 18 June 1765. John Elliot in his article on Bernard states that during the construction 'he would suffer not the least deviation, from his plan, to be made.' 3 An article in the Boston Gazette of 31 July 1769, rejoicing at the departure of Bernard for his seat at Nettleham, England, ends thus: 'Nettleham is a poor obscure little Village, about as far from the City of Lincoln, as the Baronet's Tom Trott of a Country House at Jamaica-Pond is from Boston. The People of Nettleham subsist chiefly by carrying Garden Stuff to Lincoln: Here it may be presumed the Bart. learnt the little he knows of Gardening; but that he should also set himself up for an Architect and Politician, is altogether unaccountable.' 4

In its report the committee also stated that it had been deemed best to have all the rooms in the new building for public use, with no quarters for students; that the Governor had assured them he would give his consent to an act for a lottery to raise funds for a new dormitory proposed to be placed north of Hollis Hall, that the former site of

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3 Biographical Dictionary, p. 72.
Harvard Hall therefore seemed the most desirable site for the new building; that the building was 107 x 40 feet, built of brick and stone, covered with slate and with stone cornices under the eaves instead of wood; that at the west end above the cellar was the chapel and over that the library; that on the east end was the kitchen and buttery and over them the Hall and above was the apparatus room and the mathematical and Hebrew schools; and that at that date it had been glazed and finished outside except for the cupola, doors, and steps, and was being finished throughout by the masons and carpenters. On 13 June 1766 the General Court made its final appropriation for erecting the building, which brought its total cost to £6,112. Colonel Thomas Dawes was again the master builder, with the masonry work under his direct charge as well.

The Harvard Hall we know looks decidedly different from the building as first seen in this view of Chadwick's and Revere's. In 1842 President Quincy had an ugly projection built out in the middle of the front to the full height of the building. At the same time all the supporting walls and partitions were taken out of the lower floor and replaced by a forest of iron posts. This was all done to provide a large hall for occasions such as Commencement. Fortunately, the ugliness of this projecting ell was somewhat mitigated in 1870 by the addition of a one-story extension along the whole front, producing the building as we now see it.

The Revere View as shown in Plate IX is reproduced from the copy of the engraving preserved in the Harvard University Archives. Plate X, reproducing a photograph taken about 1860 and preserved in the Harvard College Library, shows Harvard Hall between the alterations of 1842 and 1870.

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6. Du Simitière View 1767–68

(Plate XI)

(A view of Harvard College without title or inscription).

Rectangular water-color; size 5.15 x 7.11 inches on a leaf 9.14 x 15 inches.

Drawn by Pierre E. Du Simitière, depicting the College about 1767–68.

This view, drawn about the same time as the Revere View, shows the same buildings from a slightly different angle. At the extreme right is the pitch roof of the Parsonage of the First Church of Cambridge. Although not a College building, it was closely associated with the College and stood within the present College Yard, near the eastern end of the present Wigglesworth Hall.

Du Simitière was in Boston at least as early as October, 1767, and as late as 3 June 1768; the view must have been painted between those dates.

The original water-color is owned by the Library Company of Philadelphia, and is part of its Du Simitière Collection, purchased after the artist’s death. In addition to this view the Library Company possesses two other drawings of Harvard which he did at the same time. The first is an architectural front elevation of Harvard Hall, bearing the title ‘South Front of Harvard Hall in Cambridge in New England,’ a rectangular water-color on a leaf 10.15 x 9.3 inches. The second is an
architectural floor plan of Harvard Hall entitled ‘Plan of Harvard Hall built in 1764,’ a leaf 9.15 x 15.1 inches, bearing the plans of the three floors. There is no reference to any of these drawings in the Library Company’s manuscripts. Through the kindness of the Library Company, the three original drawings were lent to the Harvard College Library to be exhibited at the time of the Tercentenary Celebration.

As far as is known, the only reproduction of Du Simitière’s view has been that which appeared in the *Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts* in 1913 in full size, accompanying a report by Frederick L. Gay made at the April 1911 meeting. It there bears the following inscription: ‘View of Harvard College about 1764 / Engraved for The Colonial Society of Massachusetts / from the original by Du Simitière / in the possession of The Library Company of Philadelphia.’ The date there given is probably incorrect. Accompanying the same article were also reproductions, reduced in size, of the ‘South Front’ and the ‘Plan of Harvard Hall.’ The latter was also reproduced in *An Historical Prospect of Harvard College 1636-1936* by C. E. Walton (Boston, 1936)—the catalogue of the Tercentenary Exhibition of the Harvard University Archives.

Pierre Eugène Du Simitière, a native of Geneva, Switzerland, was born about 1736 and died in October, 1784. He came to the United States about 1765 after having spent some ten or fifteen years in traveling and collecting natural history specimens through the West Indies, during which time he made his living painting portraits and cutting silhouettes. After a few months in New York, Burlington, New Jersey, and Philadelphia, he was in Boston for eight months of the years 1767–68, and it was during this period that his drawings of Harvard were undoubtedly made. He was back in New York again the following year, when he became a naturalized citizen on 20 May 1769. Even so, however, he presented a petition claiming immunity as a foreigner when he was drafted into the Pennsylvania militia in 1777 and heavily fined for not supplying a substitute. He then said that he was ‘in no public way of business whatever, nor settled in any part of the Continent,’ and that his long continuance in Philadelphia ‘has also been extremely detrimental to his general pursuit of natural knowledge, the only object of his travel.’ However, he spent the remainder of his life there. He was a member of the American Philo-

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2 XTV, opposite p. 66.
sophical Society and its curator from 1776 to 1781. The College of New Jersey (Princeton) conferred an honorary A.M. upon him the latter year.

He designed the vignette for the title-page of Robert Aitken's *Pennsylvania Magazine* as well as a frontispiece for the *United States Magazine* in 1779. At the request of Congress he submitted designs for a medal to commemorate the Declaration of Independence and for the Great Seal of the United States, but neither was adopted. He was one of the first good portrait painters to appear in this country; he drew a series of thirteen prominent men of this country which were engraved and published in London in 1783; he also drew a profile of Washington which was later used for the 1791 cent. Washington was in Philadelphia some two months in the winter of 1778–79, during which period Peale painted his full-length portrait and Du Simitière made this drawing. The following entry appears in the latter's diary: 'Paintings & Drawings done. 1779 Feb. 1st, a drawing in black lead of a likeness in profile of his Excellency general Washington form of a medal, for my collection. N. B. The General at the request of the Hon. Mr. Jay President of Congress came with him to my house this morning & condescended with great good nature to sit about 3/4 of an hour for the above likeness, having but little time to spare being the last day of his stay in town.' The drawing is now known only through engravings made from it. He made a vast collection of materials for American history in the form of newspapers, pamphlets, and similar contemporary material which the Library Company of Philadelphia purchased at his death. He also formed an extensive museum, and in 1782 advertised his collections as being on view at his residence. He may thus be considered the founder of the first museum in the United States, probably antedating Peale in this respect. Whether as an antiquary, artist, or naturalist he was thorough, energetic, intelligent, and talented.

The Parsonage of the First Church which is first seen in this view was originally built in 1670, after the death of Jonathan Mitchell, 'for the entertainment of the minister that the Lord may please to send us to make up the breach that his afflicting providence hath made in this place.' The proceeds from the sale of the Church's farm in Billerica were used for the purpose, the committee buying 'fower akeres of land

*As quoted by William S. Baker, 'The History of a Rare Washington Print,' p. 259.*
of the widow Beale to set the house upon, and in the year 1670 the ear was erected upon the sayd land of 36 feet long and 30 feet broad. In the Church and Town records are many entries relative to its erection, including the original construction account. By 1718 it had become so much in need of repairs that it was voted to rebuild it. This was done two years later, a new front being added to the old building. Funds were provided by the sale of the Church farm in Lexington. As seen here and subsequently in the Warren, Griffin, Jonathan Fisher, and Abbot Views it is very indistinct, but in the Harvard University Archives is an original water-color drawing of the house as it probably appeared about this time. From it wood engravings were made for *Lectures on the History of the First Church in Cambridge*, by Alexander McKenzie (Boston, 1873), *The Harvard Book*, (Cambridge, Mass., 1875), *The History of Middlesex County*, by Samuel A. Drake (Boston, 1880), and *The Cambridge of 1776* (Cambridge, Mass., 1876).

Here dwelt a long line of famous ministers, the first being Uriah Oakes, who, as well as being minister of the First Church, was also President of the College from 1675 until his death in 1681. In 1807 the Reverend Abiel Holmes moved from the Parsonage to his father-in-law’s house on Holmes Place, and thereafter it was occupied by various tenants, among whom was Professor Henry Ware. In 1833 the College acquired the Parsonage and the Church property in exchange for the new Meetinghouse it built for the Parish, and in 1843 the old house was taken down.

Plate XI affords a reproduction (slightly enlarged) of the Du Simitière View of the College, taken directly from the original drawing through the courtesy of the Library Company of Philadelphia.

References


1 For this account see Paige, *History of Cambridge*, pp. 270, 290.
7. Warren View ca. 1780-81

(Plate XII)

Inscription:

This view of the Colleges &c. at Cambridge sketched I believe by C. Warren

Rectangular pencil sketch, colored in small part, and unfinished; size 12.14 x 10.3 inches.

Drawn by Charles Warren about 1780-81.

This view, drawn from a point well south of Braintree Street (the present Massachusetts Avenue) and east of the present Bow Street, is the first which shows what was then the rear of the College buildings and the present Yard. It was probably drawn as part of the work in the course in mensuration and drawing being given at that time for upperclassmen (see the Green and Griffin Views – Nos. 8, 9, and 10 following – with the latter of which it should be particularly compared). In its unfinished state it presumably would not have been submitted for a part at Commencement or an Exhibition, nor is there any evidence to indicate that Warren ever had a part of any sort. The view, preserved in the Harvard Archives, has been given the date of 1780-81, at a time when Warren was a junior or senior, while Scough-

'The reading 'I believe' is conjectural; the manuscript inscription is not clear at this point.
ston Hall was still standing and still possessed its chimneys.¹ It should be noted that the trees are depicted without foliage.

Charles Warren, the son of the Hon. James Warren of Milton, was graduated with the Class of 1782. He met an untimely death on 30 November 1785 at St Lucar, near Cadiz, Spain, where he had evidently gone because of poor health. ‘In this young gentleman shine conspicuous an assemblage of all the virtues which adorn the heart of youth.’² His sketch is the earliest known view of the College made by a student or alumnus.

Crude and indistinct as it is, this view shows many new and interesting features. Crowded together near the left margin are presumably the Hicks, Warland, and Manning houses. Next appears the barn on the Phips estate (with part of the roof and one chimney of the house showing above), followed by the Trowbridge and Apthorp houses. All except the first and last have long since disappeared; but the Hicks House, located on the corner of Dunster and Winthrop Streets in this view, but moved to its present location at Boylston and South Streets at the time of the erection of the Indoor Athletic Building, is still in use as the Library of Kirkland House; and Apthorp House on Linden Street behind Randolph Hall is the master’s residence for Adams House.

The Hicks House was built in 1760 at the time John Hicks purchased the property on the south side of Winthrop Street from Dunster through to Holyoke Street. Hicks, reportedly engaged in the Boston Tea Party, was one of the Cambridge patriots killed during the retreat of the British from Concord on 19 April 1775.

Here is seen the first — and until the days of photography the only — view of the historic Apthorp House. It was built in 1764, on property acquired from Samuel Gookin, by the Reverend East Apthorp, who had just been appointed by the Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts to take charge of its newly formed Episcopal mission in Cambridge. Familiarly known as the Bishop’s Palace, it was for times a splendid mansion — so splendid, in fact, that it was one of the particularly disturbing points to Dr Jonathan Mayhew in his ensuing controversy with Apthorp relative to episcopacy. He wrote, ‘And it

¹The chimneys were presumably removed in October, 1781, while the building itself was torn down shortly after 13 November 1781 (see the account under the first Burgess View, No. 2 above).
²See the Massachusetts Centinel for Saturday, 25 March 1786, and the Boston Magazine for April, 1786.
is supposed by many, that a certain *superb edifice* in a neighbouring town, was even from the foundation designed for the **Palace** of one of the **b.ha.me successors of the apostles**.*

And again, later, 'Since a mission was established at Cambridge, and a very sumptuous dwelling-house (for this country) erected there, that town hath been often talked of by episcopalian as well as others, as the proposed place of residence for a bishop.'

Apthorp's antagonists made things so unpleasant for him that he pulled up stakes and went to England in 1764. A mere merchant, John Borland, then acquired the Palace, purchasing it from Apthorp's agent in 1765, but the difficulties of 1775 caused him to flee to Boston, the estate being 'appropriated for the use of the committee of safety.' During his residence Borland added the third floor, as seen in the drawing — to provide additional accommodations for his household slaves, it is said. During the siege of Boston it was used as the headquarters of General Putnam's Connecticut troops. Later it became General Burgoyne's enforced residence after his capture at Saratoga. After the war it passed into the hands of Jonathan Simpson; and later still it was the property of the venerable Mrs Elizabeth B. Manning, who spent there many of her hundred years; from Mrs Manning it was acquired by the College in 1916.

To the right of Apthorp is seen the steeple of the First Church — the successor to the building appearing in Price's South End View of Boston (No. 4 preceding). Unsatisfactory as it is, this is the earliest representation known of this fourth Meetinghouse which was so long and closely associated with Harvard life. The steeple is again seen in the Westerly View by Samuel Griffin, ca. 1783–84 (No. 10 below), while the building itself appears more or less distinctly in several subsequently described views, such as the Croswell View, 1796, the Bell View of Cambridge Common from the Seat of Caleb Gannett, ca. 1808–09, and the Kildare View, 1831, with the last named giving the most detailed representation. There are also small drawings of the building in Samuel Griffin's mathematical notebook (see below), and fairly large-scale elevations in the mathematical theses of Robert Paine of the Class of 1789 (discussed below) and Benjamin Nichols of the Class of 1804. The steeple alone is treated in the mathematical theses of Joshua Bates, Class of 1800, and James Savage, Class of 1803.


\[2\] *Remarks on an Anonymous Tract*, p. 38.

\[3\] *Journals of the Provincial Congress*, p. 548.
On 20 November 1753 the Parish voted to build a new Meeting-house on the hill where their existing one stood, and appointed a committee to confer with the Harvard Corporation to find out what proportion of the cost the latter would bear. The Corporation agreed to stand one seventh of this original cost, as well as of future repairs, provided the students of the College should have the ‘improvement’ of the whole front gallery and the President should have a pew — at least the third or fourth as to choice.  

There the matter rested for some two and a half years when, on solicitation of the Parish committee, the Corporation on 3 May 1756 again passed the same vote with the added provisos. On 27 July 1756 the Corporation proposed — depending on the size and lay-out of the gallery — either to allow an additional £20 or to lease to the Parish a fifteen-foot strip of land from the President’s orchard, ‘the Parish paying to the President of the College every year one Pepper corn as an acknowledgement that the fee of said piece of land still resides in the College.’ But the Parish changed its plans and decided to build the new house so far back from the old that the latter could continue in use during the construction period. The new situation of the house would ‘very much secure it from fire as well as render the appearance of it much more beautiful.’ And so on 6 September 1756 the Corporation offered to lease other ground to the Parish, on the same terms as afore-mentioned, ‘where when they come to attend on divine worship they might place their horses, chairs, chaises, &c.’ There were again several conditions, one being that ‘there be a liberty for the President of the College to cast into his back yard, viz. at the back side of the said new meeting house, wood, hay, boards, &c., for his own or the Colleges use as there shall be occasion for it.’ The College paid £213 6s. 8d., and if this was one seventh of the total cost the latter amounted to £1493 6s. 8d.  

The building, about 75 feet long by 50 wide, was eventually raised on 17 November 1756 and first used for services on 24 July 1757. Here it was that the students and faculty attended compulsory Sunday church services until the Chapel in University Hall was opened in November, 1814; and here it was that Commencement and other

1 For quotations in this account of the building of the fourth Meetinghouse see Report on the Connection ... between the First Parish ... and Harvard College, PP. 9-13.

2 The seating plan of the building is to be found in Paige, History of Cambridge, between pp. 292 and 293.
public exercises of the College were held until December, 1833, when
the building was torn down and replaced by the one now standing
across the road from the Johnston Gate, built by the College in return
for the Parsonage house and lot and the land on which the fourth
Meetinghouse stood. As Quincy said, "No building in Massachusetts
can compare with it in the number of distinguished men, who at dif-
ferent times have been assembled within its walls."\(^1\)

In front of and to the east of the Meetinghouse may be seen three
houses along Brantree Street (or Massachusetts Avenue), which is
itself entirely indistinguishable. That with the gambrel roof, to the
left and nearest the Meetinghouse, is the fourth President’s House,
now known as Wadsworth House—the first representation of the
College’s oldest extant building except Massachusetts Hall. No clear
picture of it is to be found, however, until the view by Eliza Quincy
in Quincy’s *History of Harvard University*, 1840, although a garbled
representation, apparently done from memory in 1821, has recently
been discovered in a manuscript account of Harvard by a Swedish
visitor, Emanuel Sundénius.\(^2\)

In the account of the first College buildings, above, some mention
was made of the Peony and Dunster houses—or the first and second
President’s Houses. It was for long supposed that the President’s
House demolished in 1719, on the building of Massachusetts Hall, was
the Dunster house. In 1925, however, Albert Matthews was able to
demonstrate that a new President’s House was built in 1680, and that it
was this house which was demolished in 1719.\(^3\) As with the first two,
no record of the appearance of this third President’s House has been
traced. In existence during the regimes of Increase Mather, the only
President of Harvard who has not resided in Cambridge while in office,
and of John Leverett, who as President continued to occupy his own
mansion (later known as the Wigglesworth House),\(^4\) the third Presi-
dent’s House served largely as a lodging for students instead of presi-
dents. After its demolition in 1719, the College was for some years
without an official President’s House, although Leverett’s own resi-
dence was frequently so styled.

Wadsworth was inaugurated as President on Commencement Day,

\(^1\) *History of Harvard University*, II, 453.
\(^2\) Both these latter views are discussed in proper chronological order below.
\(^4\) See below.
7 July 1725. About six months later the General Court voted, 'That the Sum of One Thousand Pounds be allowed and paid out of the Publick Treasury to the Corporation of Harvard College, and by them to be forthwith used and disposed of, for the Building and Finishing a handsome Wooden Dwelling House, Barn, Out-House, &c. on some part of the Lands Adjacent and belonging to the said College, which is for the Reception and Accommodation of the Reverend the President of Harvard College, for the time being.' The house actually cost £1800 and the College was entirely unsuccessful in numerous efforts to have the General Court appropriate additional funds; nevertheless, as Quincy says, the latter 'have enjoyed the credit ever since, of building a house for the President of the College.'

The house was raised 24 May 1726, and, as President Wadsworth recorded in his diary, 'No life was lost, nor person hurt in raising it, thanks be to God for his preserving goodness. In ye Evening, those who raised ye House, had a Supper in ye Hall; after which we sang ye first space or staff of ye 127. psalm.' On October 27, it was first occupied by some of his family and 'Nov. 4. at night, was ye first time yt my wife & I lodg'd there. The House was not half finish'd within.'

Here dwelt for well over one hundred years a long line of Harvard Presidents beginning with Wadsworth and ending with Edward Everett. Jared Sparks, the latter's successor in 1849, remained in the house which he already had in Cambridge. Following the departure of President Everett, the old mansion has seen many and varied uses, suffering treatment almost as disdainful as that accorded Holden Chapel. First a boarding-house for students, later dormitory, steward's office, and printing office, later still an office for the Hygiene Department and a residence for visiting preachers, the building currently houses the offices of the Harvard Alumni Association, Harvard Fund, University Extension, and Personnel Relations. The presidential

\* History of Harvard University, I, 381.

\* In a letter to Charles Deane dated 10 August 1871 Miss Quincy wrote: 'I wish the ancient President's house, with all its associations, had been taken down when Everett resigned the Presidency. It is sad to see it in its present dilapidated condition. I am often asked the question, "Is it possible, Miss Quincy, that you resided sixteen years in that house? You could not have kept a carriage, for there is no stable!"' "Yes, we did," I reply: "we had not only a stable and coach-house, but
tenure was interrupted for some two or three weeks in July, 1775, when Generals Washington and Lee made Wadsworth House their headquarters during the preparation of the Vassall or Craigie House.

Two wings were added to the house in 1783 to enlarge the dining and drawing rooms; and in 1810, during the administration of President Webber, the wooden addition at the rear was made for a kitchen, chamber, and dressing-room. President Webber also had a brick building erected to the west of the house (but communicating with it) for his study and freshman's room under it, and for the preservation of College manuscripts. Prior to these changes the President's study was the room in the rear of the drawing-room, on the right as one enters. In 1871 this brick building was moved back and turned round at right angles to adjoin the wooden addition in the position now seen. Photographs of the 1860's preserved in the Harvard College Library show the house prior to this latter change.

Next in line to the right of Wadsworth House and seemingly almost a part of it is the pitch-roofed Wigglesworth House. This house, sixty feet east of Wadsworth, probably built in the middle of the seventeenth century, was on the site assigned to Thomas Hooker in the original distribution and owned successively by Hooker, Thomas Shepard, Jonathan Mitchell, John Leverett, and Edward Wigglesworth. John Leverett acquired the property in 1696, continuing to live here after his assumption of the Presidency of the College in 1708, as indicated above. On the death of Leverett in 1724, the homestead passed to his daughters, Sarah Leverett and Mary (Leverett) Denison, the latter in 1726 conveying her share to her sister, who, four days before her marriage to Edward Wigglesworth, conveyed to him the house and part of the estate. Edward Wigglesworth subsequently acquired some three acres additional from the Leverett estate and three-quarters of an acre adjoining it to the east from Aaron Bordman. On his death in 1765 the entire estate passed to his son, Edward, Jr., and daughter, Rebecca (Wigglesworth) Sewall. They divided the property, the latter taking the Bordman property and the former all the rest, including the original house, which he was occupying at the time also a large garden and an extensive court-yard, filled with trees and flowering shrubs, which are now cut down, or turned into the street.” Mr. and Mrs. Everett, our successors, who had just come from the British Court, were so well satisfied with the old mansion, that they remained in it for some time as tenants after Mr. Everett had ceased to be President.” — Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, XII, 267-268.
this view was drawn. On the death of Edward Wigglesworth, Jr, in 1794, his heirs sold the property to the College. Thereafter the house was occupied by the Reverend Henry Ware, Richard Henry Dana, and John Snelling Popkin, among others. It was taken down in 1844. The southwest corner of Boylston Hall is on part of the Wigglesworth estate, as is also the western section of Wigglesworth Hall, a tablet on which records the fact. There is also an inscription on Boylston Hall commemorating this ‘holy ground.’ Although the view of the Wigglesworth House in this drawing is woefully indistinct, a large wood engraving of it in its later days may be found in The Harvard Book and in The Cambridge of 1776 (Cambridge, Mass., 1876), drawn from the memory of an old inhabitant.

The third building from the Meetinghouse — the one with the hip roof, and nearest the eye — may be identified as the Sewall House. This was built on the Bordman property (the original Bradish lot), 120 feet to the east of the Wigglesworth House, by Stephen and Rebecca (Wigglesworth) Sewall shortly after it was acquired by the latter in 1765 on the death of her father. Stephen Sewall, the last of four Sewalls to be Librarian of Harvard College (1762–63), and the first Hancock Professor of Hebrew and Other Oriental Languages, was one of the greatest classical scholars of the day. Unfortunately, he had a mental breakdown and had to retire. He died in 1804 and the following year the property was acquired by the College for $7,000. It was occupied for many years by Dr. Levi Hedge, the Alford Professor of Natural Religion, Moral Philosophy, and Civil Polity. The house was finally sold and removed in 1854.

Next in line in the drawing appears the Parsonage of the First Church (with its barn) which has already been described in connection with the Du Simitière View (No. 6 preceding).

Behind the Parsonage is seen the tower of Christ Church. This edifice, designed by Peter Harrison of Newport, Rhode Island, the first professional architect in America, was built through the subscriptions of the Vassalls, Oivers, Apthorps, and others at the time of the organization of the Episcopal mission under East Apthorp, and was opened for service 15 October 1761. A reduced and simplified model of King’s Chapel in Boston, in wood instead of stone, it was to have been finished in rough cast if funds had permitted. This would have intensified the feeling of stone — very strong even as it is. The organ loft has been called Harrison’s finest single example of Georgian cor-
rectness and grace. Harrison's fee for his work was £45. A full view of the building appears in the Green Plot of Cambridge Common as well as in a small separate sketch by Green (see No. 8 following). There is also an attractive water-color sketch in Samuel Griffin's mathematical notebook (see No. 10 following), and an engraving by Samuel Hill in the Massachusetts Magazine for July, 1792, to accompany a short account of the church and parish. Finally, the church was the subject of mathematical theses by Samuel Farrar of the Class of 1793, Joshua Bates of the Class of 1800, James Savage of the Class of 1803, Alexander H. Everett of the Class of 1806, and George A. Goddard of the Class of 1822. The Department of Printing and Graphic Arts in the Harvard College Library issued a hand-colored, collotype reproduction of the first-mentioned in 1942. Measured drawings of the church are included in the Historic American Buildings Survey of the Works Progress Administration.

Massachusetts, the original Stoughton, Harvard, and Hollis Halls are next seen — this time from the then rear. It will be noted that the drawing of Harvard has not been completed; the cupola is yet to be added. Massachusetts is partly obscured by the barn belonging to the Parsonage. The colored Hollis gives an idea of what a delightful view this would eventually have been if only it could have been finished. In front of the buildings is seen the Brewhouse and a building which may be that barn about which the following record appears in the minutes of the Corporation meeting of 3 October 1722: 'Voted, that the Barn lately removed to the North End of the Brew-house from behind Stoughton College be repair'd at the College Charge not Exceeding £12.5.6.'

The Brewhouse was an institution almost as old as Harvard itself. The first Brewhouse had occupied a site to the south of Massachusetts Hall.7 The house seen in this view (and later in the Griffin Wexterity and Massachusetts Magazine Views), probably the third of its name, was a one and a-half-story wooden building about 25 feet long by 24 feet wide erected in 1762.8 It fronted the east end of Harvard Hall, about 40 feet south of the recently restored old pump, with the northwest corner about 30 feet from the southeast corner of Hollis. After the official use of beer was discontinued, the building was used as a lumber-

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2 See the section entitled 'The First Buildings,' above.
3 College Book No. 7, p. 100.
room and general storehouse. In its south end was kept the sand used
twice a week to carpet the College rooms. At its north end — outside
the College fence in the President’s pasture — was located a pigsty
whose occupants received more than their fair share of attention from
residents of Hollis. Finally, on 3 August 1814 a notice appeared on the
Commons board announcing that at eleven that evening the Brew-
house would vanish. The sophomoric torch was applied according to
schedule; the notorious Engine Club was naturally not functioning
after such a warning; and when the town engines found the water
tank at the pump ﬁlled with soaked crackers it was realized there was
no hope for the old building. (Needless to say it was as well the end
of three students, expelled some three weeks later for their part in the
untimely disaster.)

Plate XII, illustrating the Warren View, is a direct reproduction of
the original drawing in the Harvard University Archives, while Plate
XIII, from a photograph in the ﬁles of the Harvard College Library,
shows Wadsworth House about 1860, with the brick building in its
original position to the west of the main house.

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for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts (Boston, 1763), p. 107.
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Dr. Mayhew’s Observations (Boston, 1764), p. 58.
8. Green Plot of Cambridge Common ca. 1781

(Plate XIV)

Inscription:
(on a scroll in the lower right-hand corner)
A Plot of / Cambridge Common / with a View of / the Roads, / & a
principal part / of the Buildings / thereon / Contents / Ac[es].

Rectangular water-color; size 18.12 x 26.0 inches; the small view of the College
buildings is approximately 6.3 inches long.

Drawn by Joshua Green, Jr, about 1781.

Surrounding the traverse of this survey of the Common are individual perspective drawings of various buildings. Among these appears the group comprising the College, consisting of Holden Chapel, Hollis Hall, Harvard Hall, Old Stoughton, and Massachusetts. The other buildings, beginning at the lower left of the plot, and moving clockwise along the traverse, are as follows: Christ Church, the Schoolhouse, a barn on the Prentice estate, the 'Laboratory' or magazine remaining from the barracks built late in 1775, the Waterhouse house, the blacksmith's shop, the house of John Nutting, a barn on the John Hastings estate, the John Hastings house, and finally, at the lower right, the Jonathan Hastings-Holmes house. ¹

¹ For a discussion of the two latter see the account of the Griffin Northerly View, below.
It is possible that this plot of the Common was the exercise or thesis submitted by Joshua Green for the mathematical part which had been assigned to him for the Exhibition held in April, 1783. There are preserved in the Harvard University Archives a large number of these mathematical theses, consisting of solutions on large sheets of paper of problems on astronomical, trigonometrical, architectural, surveying, or similar subjects, prepared by students who had been assigned mathematical parts for presentation at Commencements or Exhibitions. An index of them was made by Henry C. Badger and published as No. 32 of the Harvard Library’s Bibliographical Contributions (Cambridge, Mass., 1888). This ‘Plot of Cambridge Common’ does not appear in that index; presented to the library subsequently, it antedates the earliest one listed by Badger. A survey of the Common was a favorite subject for these early theses; E. H. Williams of the Class of 1783, Hezekiah Packard of the Class of 1787, Samuel D. Parker of the Class of 1790, and Joshua Bates of the Class of 1800 each attempted it.

Although this plot was probably submitted in 1783, it should be noted that the small view of the Harvard buildings which it contains shows old Stoughton College still on its feet, so to speak. The major portion of the building was still standing as late as 13 November 1781, on which date the Corporation voted that Aaron Hill have liberty to take it down. This was probably done almost immediately, so that this sketch must have been drawn prior to that date. Perhaps Green drew it in 1781, when he was a freshman or sophomore, and used it later when the survey was made and the plot drawn; or perhaps the entire work was completed at this early date and only submitted when the mathematical part had been assigned to him; or again perhaps this Plot of Cambridge Common was not the thesis submitted for the Exhibition of April, 1783.

This plot, together with the drawing next appearing in this list (‘A Plan of the Colleges’), a small detailed sketch of Christ Church, and a detailed sketch of the group of houses on Holmes Place, were at one time in the possession of Dr. Samuel Abbott Green of the Class of 1851, the grandson of Joshua Green. All four of the drawings were presented by Dr. Green to the College Library and were also reproduced by him as two of the heliotype plates in his Ten Fac-simile Reproductions Relating to Old Boston and Neighborhood (Boston, 1901). The reproduction of the plot measures 8.12 x 12.0 inches. It is also repro-

3 See above, under the first Burgis View (No. 2).
duced to small scale in *Antique Views of ye Towne of Boston*, by James H. Stark (Boston, 1882), and in *Harvard the First American University*, by George G. Bush (Boston, 1886).

Joshua Green, the only child of Joshua and Hannah Storer Green, was born in Boston on 5 October 1764. He entered the Boston Latin School on 26 July 1773. There is an entry in his interleaved almanac for that day reading, 'I enter'd at Latin School and began in ye accidence.' He left school — probably when John Lovell made his famous announcement on 19 April 1775, 'War's begun — school's done — deponite libros' — but returned in 1778 and 1779 for final preparation to enter Harvard with the Class of 1784. At his Commencement he and Samuel Abbott had 'A Greek Dialogue' as a part. Soon after his graduation he went to Wendell, Massachusetts, to look after the affairs of Judge Oliver Wendell, remaining there the rest of his life, during which he was the most useful and influential man in the vicinity, almost constantly serving as Selectman, Justice of the Peace, Justice of the Circuit Court, and Representative or Senator in the State Legislature. He himself said, 'I would rather be useful than great.' He died on 16 June 1847.

The Green Plot of Cambridge Common is reproduced in Plate XIV, from the original drawing in the Harvard University Archives.

References


*Catalogue of the Boston Public Latin School* (Boston, 1886), pp. 100-103.

Samuel Abbott Green, *An Account of Percival and Ellen Green* (Groton, 1876).

Samuel Abbott Green, *Ten Fac-simile Reproductions Relating to Old Boston and Neighborhood* (Boston, 1901), Ch. IX.
9. Green Plan of the Colleges 1784

Inscription:

(on a scroll in the lower right-hand corner)
A Plan. / Of the Colleges / with the Land / Adjoining, con- / taining / six acres as / survey'd in June / 1784 / by Josh: Green Jr.

Rectangular water-color; size 19.12 x 10.8 inches.
Drawn by Joshua Green, Jr, in June, 1784.

A small perspective view of the College buildings (approximately 6.3 inches long) is superimposed on the plan of the survey. It is very similar to the preceding view by Joshua Green, except that old Stoughton College has now departed this life. In the lower left-hand corner the following data are written:

133 1/2 feet between Harvard & Massachusetts Halls —
104 feet Length of Holis Hall
231 feet from Holis Hall to Charlestown road

This plan must have been prepared as part of Green's regular course work because there is no record that he had any mathematical part other than that in April, 1783; reference should be made to the various remarks under the preceding view. As there noted, the plan has been reproduced in Dr Green's Ten Fac-simile Reproductions Relating to Old Boston and Neighborhood.

10. Griffin Westerly View ca. 1783-84

(Plate XV)

Inscriptions:

(on a scroll hanging on rollers in the upper left-hand corner)
A westerly perspective / view / of part of the town of / Cambridge
(in the lower left-hand margin in a later hand)
By Samuel Griffin, class of 1784.

Rectangular water-color; size 12.6 x 5.0 inches (perhaps slightly larger because of framing mat).
Painted by Samuel Griffin about 1783-84.

This view is surprisingly similar to the Warren view of 1780-81 (No. 7 preceding), with which it should be compared. It shows in turn
Apthorp House; the First Church; the Wadsworth, Wigglesworth, and Sewall houses; the Parsonage; Christ Church; Massachusetts, Harvard, and Hollis Halls; and the houses on Holmes Place, which appear in greater detail in the same artist's Northerly View immediately following. It will be noted that during the interval between the present view and that by Warren the Parsonage barn seems to have disappeared. Old Stoughton also is no more. On the other hand, the Brew-house, with what may be the barn and pigsty as northward extension, is plainly visible against Hollis, while in the gap between Massachusetts and Harvard may be seen a summer house on the eminence later known as Observatory Hill.  

A reproduction of this view, measuring 10.7 x 4.10 inches, appeared in the *Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts*, XX (1920), accompanying a paper by William Coolidge Lane describing this and the following sketch by Griffin.

This view and the one following are now mounted and framed, and displayed in the Harvard University Archives. Originally, however, they were included in a mathematical notebook (also in the Archives) kept by Griffin, covering such subjects as mensuration, practical geometry, surveying, trigonometry, navigation, etc. The book contains many water-color sketches as well as several more elaborate drawings.

Samuel Griffin was born at Kingston, New Hampshire, on 3 July 1762, the son of Ebenezer and Mary (Colcord) Griffin. He was graduated from Harvard in 1784, at his Commencement taking part with several classmates in 'A syllogistic disputation upon this thesis "Radiorum solarium aestus vehemens à sole proximitate non pendet."' At the Exhibition held in April, 1784, Griffin had one of the mathematical parts, and it is possible that this or the following view was submitted for that occasion, or that both were drawn in connection with the thesis which was submitted. Upon completing college, he studied medicine with Dr. Edward A. Holyoke of Salem, after which he went to Virginia. There he was killed by one of his wife's slaves, evidently on 24 January 1812.

*This region, formerly part of the John Vassall estate, came into the possession of Andrew Craigie in 1790. A mathematical thesis in the Harvard Archives, submitted by Charles Saunders of the Class of 1801, includes a 'perspective delineation' of a summerhouse on this same hill which is presumably that depicted in miniature by Griffin. The height of the building in Saunders's thesis is noted as 43 feet.*

*Records of the College Faculty for 21 July 1784, in Vol. V (1782-88), Harvard University Archives.*
The Griffin Westerly View, Plate XV, is reproduced directly from the original painting in the Harvard University Library.

Reference


11. Griffin Northerly View *ca.* 1783-84

Inscriptions:

(in lower margin)

1. A Northerly perspective view from a window in Massachusetts Hall
2. By Samuel Griffin, class of 1784. [in a later hand]

Rectangular water-color, size 11.12 x 5.0 inches (perhaps slightly larger because of framing mat).

Painted by Samuel Griffin about 1783-84.

Although this view does not depict any of the College buildings, those which are shown were closely connected with Harvard's life and stood on what is now College property. These are the four houses which face what was later known as Holmes Place, running in front of the present Austin Hall. A popular subject for depiction, because of their proximity to the College, and of respectable age at the time of this view, these houses were all removed or taken down at varying dates in the nineteenth century.

The house on the left, on the corner of the present Massachusetts Avenue, was built about 1682 by Walter Hastings, and long occupied by the Hastings family, a member of which gave the present Walter Hastings Hall standing just to the north. The house shown in the view was replaced about 1830 by the present Gannett House, built by Samuel W. Pomeroy, and very recently shifted to face east instead of south, with concomitant loss of a wing.

The next house was built by a member of the Greene family (probably John Greene) likewise about 1682 or shortly thereafter, and was acquired in 1737 by Nathaniel Hancock, great-uncle of Governor John Hancock. Here lived the former's son, Belcher Hancock, tutor at the College from 1742 to 1767. It was bought in 1782 by Caleb Gannett, who was tutor from 1773 to 1780 and steward from 1779 to
1818, and for whom Gannett House was named. The Hancock house was acquired by the University in 1829 and altered in 1849 to serve as the railroad station of the Harvard-controlled branch of the Fitchburg Railroad which came in at this spot. The railroad was discontinued in 1855 and in 1865 the house was again converted, this time into Thayer Commons, at the instigation of Dr Andrew P. Peabody, with the assistance of Nathaniel Thayer, donor of Thayer Hall. The commons were transferred to the new Memorial Hall in 1874, and the house removed in 1883 to make room for Austin Hall.

The third house, built about 1717 by Joshua Gamage, a weaver, was acquired by Moses Richardson in 1749, who lived there until his death at the Battle of Lexington. It was occupied for many years by Royal Morse, the Cambridge auctioneer. It was taken down in 1888.

The last house in the group is the one made famous by Oliver Wendell Holmes:

Know old Cambridge? Hope you do,—
Born there? Don't say so! I was, too.
(Born in a house with a gambrel-roof,—
Standing still, if you must have proof.—)
'Gambrel? — Gambrel? — Let me beg
You'll look at a horse's hinder leg,—
First great angle above the hoof,—
That's the gambrel; hence gambrel-roof).¹

A house, owned by the Sparks family, stood on this spot as early as 1642. The one shown in the view was built about 1740, and was acquired in 1742 by Jonathan Hastings, Caleb Gannett's predecessor as steward from 1750 to 1779. The house was General Ward's headquarters in 1775. In 1783 it was sold to Eliphalet Pearson, who was later to become Hancock Professor of Hebrew and Other Oriental Languages, who occupied it until 1806, when he left Harvard because of the Unitarian movement. It was then sold to Judge Oliver Wendell. The Reverend Abiel Holmes married the latter's daughter, and the Holmes family continued to live in the house with the Judge. There it was that Oliver Holmes was born in 1809 and his brother John in 1812. After the death of their mother in 1862, the house and some five acres of land were bought by Harvard College for $55,000. The house was occupied by William Everett from 1871 to 1877, and by Professor James B. Thayer from 1878 to 1883, when it was finally torn down.

¹ The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table (Boston, 1858), p. 345.
Other representations of these Holmes Place houses have been mentioned in connection with the Green Plot of Cambridge Common and the Griffin Westerly View (Nos. 8 and 10 above). The houses also appear in the View from Hollis Window, ca. 1796, and the Bell View of Cambridge Common from the Episcopal Church, ca. 1808-09, both described below.

A reproduction of the Griffin Northerly View, together with that of the Westerly View, as already noted, appeared in the Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, accompanying the account of the views by William Coolidge Lane. The reproduction of the Northerly View measures 10.10 x 4.8 inches without the highly decorated lower margin.

Other comments relative to this Northerly View and its artist may be found under the preceding view.

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