

THE

ADAMS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

Quincy, Massachusetts

ADAM 8

~~VOE 8~~


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THIS IS THE FURNISHINGS

REPORT

OF THE OLD HOUSE

THE ADAMS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

QUINCY, MASSACHUSETTS

VOLUME VIII

PREPARED BY

WILHELMINA S. HARRIS

SUPERINTENDENT

THE ADAMS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

DATE: 1966 - 1968

**U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Harpers Ferry Center
Library**

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VOLUME VIII

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ILLUSTRATION 475

Garden at the Adams National Historic Site showing the west side of the Old House and the Stone Library to the left.



ILLUSTRATION 476GENERAL VIEW SHOWING THE SOUTH AND EAST CORNERS OF THE LIBRARY

This illustration shows the elevation of the south and east corners of the Stone Library.

On the table is a large portfolio made of leather which contained four engravings presented to President John Quincy Adams by the artist, John Trumbull. The inscription on the outside of the portfolio is gold-lettered. The rectangular book upon the portfolio is a copy of Cortège funebre de feu sa majeste l'empereur Alexandre I^{er} de glorieuse memoirs. There are hand-colored plates of each section of the funeral procession of Alexander I in 1826. It was presented to President John Quincy Adams by the Russian Government.

This portrait of Charles Francis Adams hanging from the balcony rail will be described in a separate illustration.



ILLUSTRATION 477

View showing a clear design of the floor. The colors are solid brown in the large squares alternating with geometric squares in lovely shades of blue, brown and white.

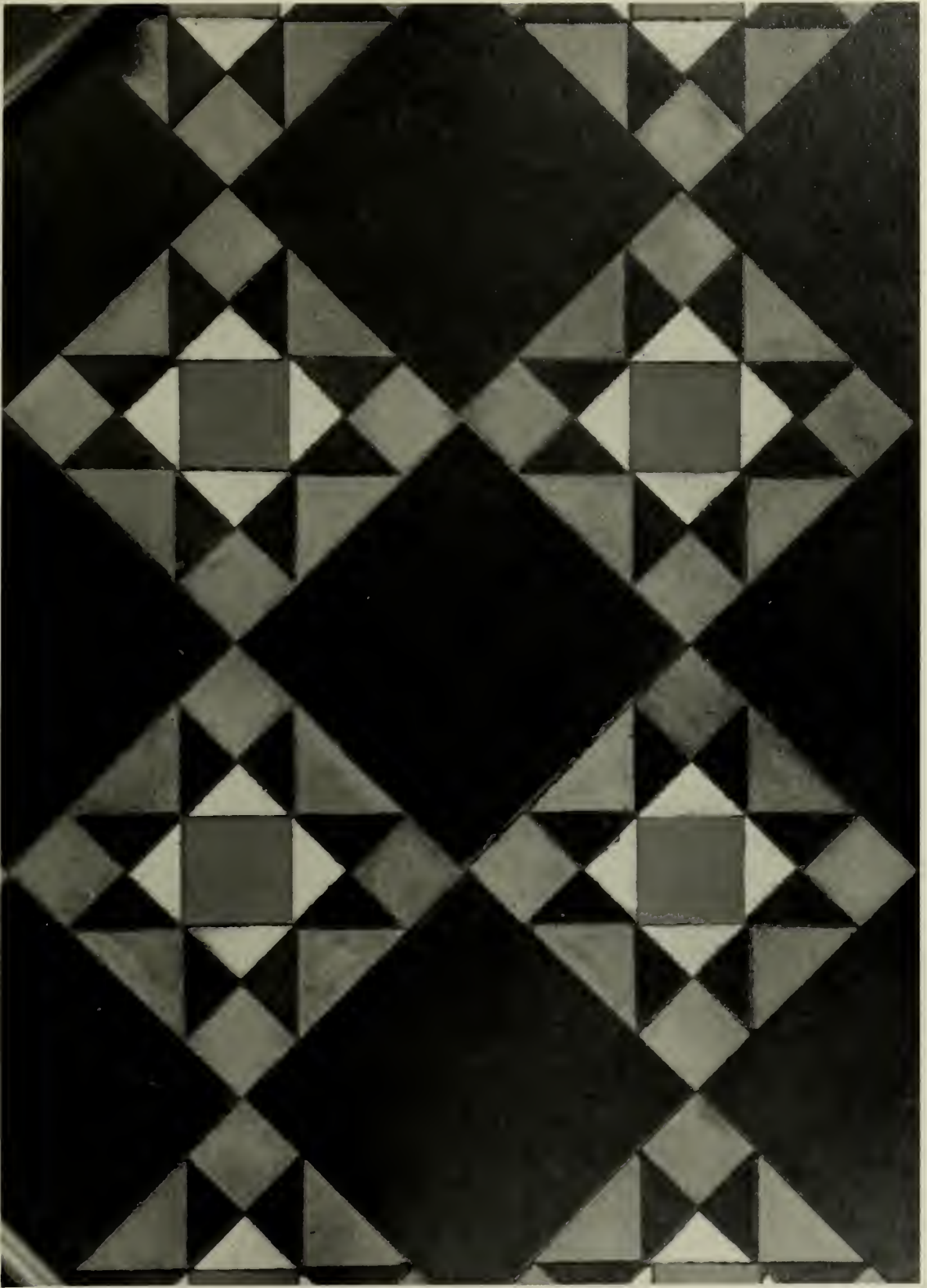
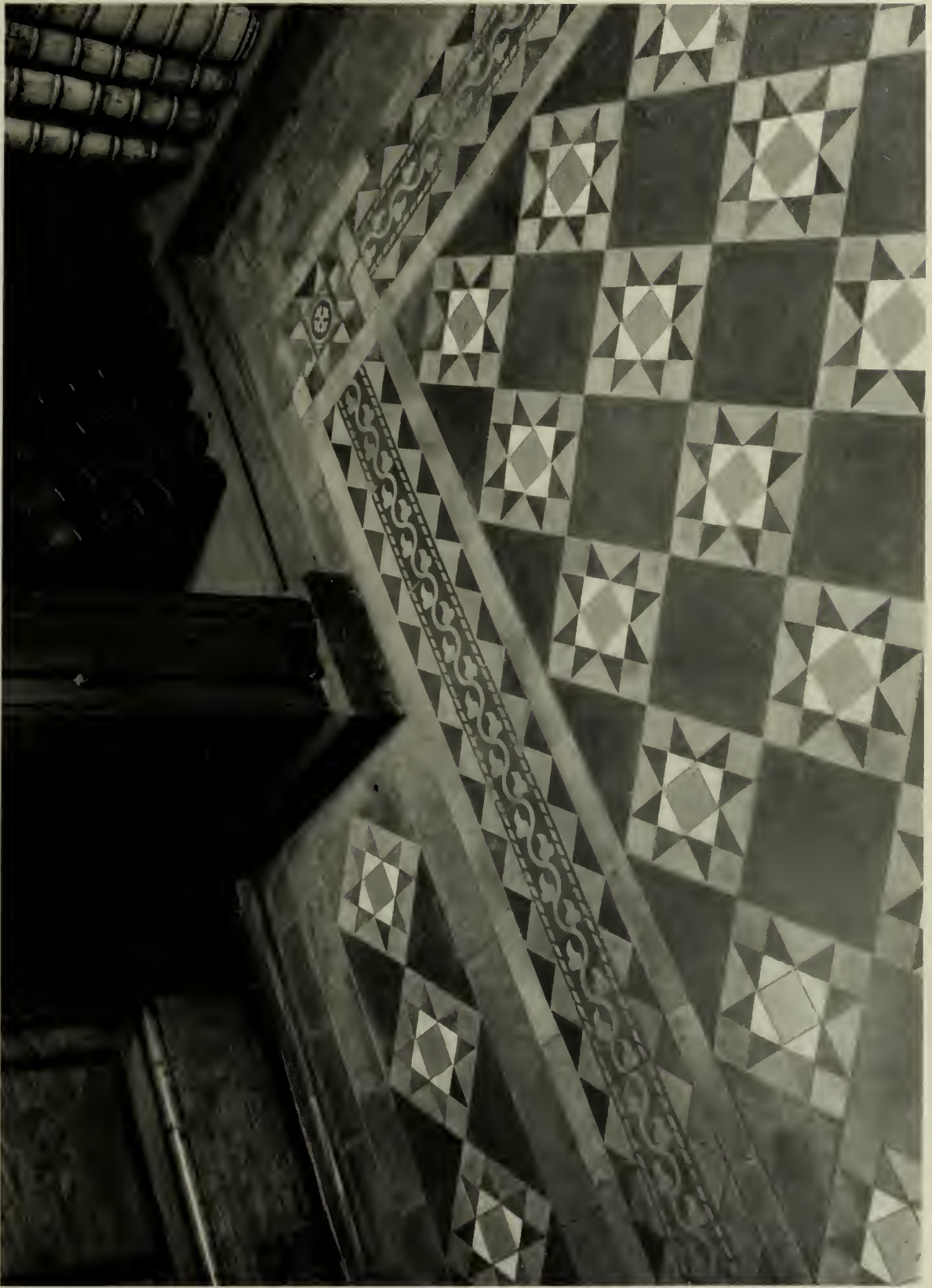


ILLUSTRATION 478

View showing the border around the room as well as the design in the corner of the floor. The colors are dark brown and light brown. There is a reciprocal trefoil small border on each side of a center strip of darker brown design with small broken strips on either side of the flowing leaf design.

Attention is invited to the small opening between the shelf upon which the books are placed and the wooden molding around the floor board. This was installed by architect Wistar to give ventilation from behind the books. There is an opening at the back of each shelf above. This has been a very helpful preservation device.



HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE STONE LIBRARY

The Stone Library was built by Charles Francis Adams in 1870. Instructions for a fire-proof building were contained in the will¹ of John Quincy Adams, our sixth President, to provide facility for the proper use and preservation of his books, papers and maps. Due to active political life followed by the appointment as United States Minister to the Court of St. Jameses, Charles Francis Adams had been unable to carry out his father's wishes until his return from England to Quincy in 1869.

Designed by Edward C. Cabot, a Boston architect, the building is of stone and brick masonry. The roof is of slate shingles and the floor is geometric styled tile. The woodwork is light oak. There is no basement, but Charles Francis Adams took precaution to make the room dry. Of this

-
- (1) Will of John Quincy Adams dated January 18, 1847, Article 16:
"I give and bequesth my library of books, my manuscript books and papers, and those of my father, and all my family pictures, except such as may be herein otherwise specifically devised, to my son, Charles Francis Adams, trusting that his mother shall at all times have the use of any of the books in the library at her discretion; and I recommend to my said son, Charles Francis Adams, as soon as he shall find it suit his own convenience, to cause a building to be erected, made fire-proof, in which to keep the said library, books, documents, and manuscripts safe, but always to be subject to his convenience; and I especially recommend to his care the said library, manuscripts, books, and papers, and that he will, as far as may be in his power, keep them together as one library, to be transmitted to his eldest son as one property, to remain in the family and not be sold or disposed of as long as may be practicable, being always confided to the faithful custody of the person holding the legal property in the same."

project he entered in his diary on Friday, November 26, 1869 the following:

"...Went to Quincy to look after my men. Found them steadily engaged in filling up the interior of my new foundation with coarse stone and gravel so as to secure dryness as far as possible..."

The Stone Library was originally arranged in six categories, A-F. The lettering began at the left side of the fireplace in the northeast corner with A and proceeded counter-clockwise around the room. These markings can be seen in the four corners and on the north and south walls on wooden cartouches with Old English lettering. There are forty-one ranges of ten shelves each above the counter-line. The range markings are on the crown molding. Those below the counter-line appear to have been designated with only the capital letter for the section plus a capital "U". The divisions are as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|------------|
| A | - | 7 sections |
| B | - | 6 sections |
| C | - | 8 sections |
| D | - | 8 sections |
| E | - | 5 sections |
| F | - | 7 sections |

The shelves are lettered "a" to "k", and remnants can be found behind the column on the south wall and also on the left side of the west window. The three sections over the fireplace are of a later date and were probably added at the same time as the gallery. These shelves had no particular designation.

On September 28, 1870 Charles Francis Adams recorded in his diary the

following:

"...The library may be pronounced complete today. It was cleaned and the last mechanic left it at five o'clock. It has taken about six months to construct a single room. Now the labor of removing the books will begin..."

When the balcony at the second floor level was added has not been firmly established; however, Charles Francis Adams did enter in his diary on the 29th of October, 1870 this information:

"...the only remedy is at some future time to build a gallery and carry the shelves up to the ceiling."

There is evidence that the gallery was added almost immediately, perhaps in 1871. This additional four rows of shelves for books and the gallery extended all the way around the four sides of the library. Access was provided by a ladder which could be used at each of the four corners. As it turned out, this extension at the second floor level was not sufficient because the books had to be placed in double rows and at times, in triple rows.

After all the books were moved into the Stone Library, they were catalogued by a professional librarian, Mr. Wilson. From then on Charles Francis Adams found it a pleasant place in which to do his literary work. On April 4, 1871 he entered in his diary:

"Returned home and in the afternoon made my first lodgment in the library. A comfortable fire enabled me to write up ten days of arrears in the Diary and to convince myself that I should do very well with it..."

Charles Francis Adams was disappointed in the size of the library. He

recorded in his diary on May 16, 1871:

"Day entirely spent at home and in the arrangement of books in the library. I am trying to accommodate the surplus by using double rows. This will require in its turn, the making of a new Catalogue..."

He also found the library very cold as is indicated by his entry in his diary on Wednesday, 15th of May, 1878:

"...A chilly and dreary Easterly wind with clouds imparted little cheerfulness to the scene, and my firewood is of the small sort which does not shed much heat. Indeed every thing looked very gloomy. I do not find the fireplace quite adequate to the size of the room. ..."

The drawers of his table, etc. were damp and hard to manipulate. This troubled Charles Francis Adams who wished his library to be satisfactory in every detail. However, he continued to work on the Family Papers.

The extensive republishing of the ten volumes of the Diary of John Adams, the twelve volumes of The Memoirs of John Quincy Adams, and The Letters of Abigail Adams occupied his time until his death in 1886.

Upon the death of Charles Francis Adams, his surviving children formed a Trust to be known as the Adams Real Estate Trust. The four young men had the choice, according to their age, of living in the Old House and protecting the Stone Library. The eldest son, John Quincy Adams 2d had a home and declined the chance to take the property. Charles Francis Adams, Jr. also declined. Henry Adams, who was third in line, accepted the Trust. Like his father, Henry Adams used the Stone Library for writing. That he too found it a pleasant place to work is indicated

in a letter to John Hay, June 28, 1887, Quincy, Massachusetts:

"I write history as though it were serious, five hours a day; and when my hand and head get tired, I step out in the rose-beds and watch my favorite roses..."

He had the books recatalogued by Theodore F. Dwight.² Henry Adams was responsible for the property until 1891. He found it financially inconvenient, considering that he had a residence in Washington and an apartment in Paris, neither of which he wished to give up.

In 1891 Brooks Adams for the first time had the opportunity to accept the responsibility for the care and preservation of the Old House and the Stone Library. Until his death in 1927 he faithfully maintained the Garden, Old House and Stone Library as he had always known them.

Like his father and brother, Henry, Brooks Adams used the Stone Library for writing. Six of his works³ were written in whole or in part in the library. Upon the death of Brooks Adams, the legal heirs formed the Adams Memorial Society and maintained the Stone Library without any change until it was given to the people of the United States in 1946.

(2) Harold Dean Cater, editor of Henry Adams and His Friends. Letter from Henry Adams to Theodore F. Dwight, June 2, 1891. Foot note same page: "Dwight had been a research worker in the United States State Department. After helping Adams work out the details of publishing his History he catalogued the extensive Adams Family archives which occupy a separate building beside the Adams Mansion, or 'Old House,' at Quincy, Massachusetts. When Dwight completed this work he joined the staff of the Boston Public Library, until his marriage to Sally Loring when he went to Europe to live."

(3) Refractory Note in The Emancipation of Massachusetts, Quincy, Massachusetts, September 17, 1886. Law of Civilization and Decay, Quincy, 1896; America's Economic Supremacy, Quincy, 1900; The New Empire, Quincy, 1902; The Theory of Social Revolution, Quincy, 1913; The Introduction and Heritage of Henry Adams, Quincy, 1919.

Since 1946 when the National Park Service became responsible for the Stone Library, there has been considerable emphasis given to the preservation of the building, books and furnishings. In 1946 attention was given to making the roof watertight. A new copper ridge replaced the old one which had deteriorated. Flashing was renewed around the skylight, the chimney, and where the slates join to the granite trim. The east and south walls were repointed and missing slates were replaced. The interior was painted retaining the same color. After all these exterior repairs were made, the books continued to be damp, especially the bottom row on the south wall and the two lower rows in the southeast corner. It was evident that more rehabilitation was needed. The Stone Library was thoroughly rehabilitated in 1962 with architect Thomas Wistar, Jr. as supervisor. All the books on the east, south and west walls were removed -- the shelves were carefully taken down -- the floor tiles under the bottom shelves were removed -- the eight inch gravel foundation built by Charles Francis Adams in 1870 was increased to a depth of twenty inches -- the walls were repointed from the inside, with the exception of the north wall which was found to be in excellent condition. The walls were also painted over with a water repellent solution and lined with heavy aluminum foil. After these repairs were completed, the wall paneling was reinstalled, as were the shelves and then the books were returned to their old positions. The balcony was made as secure as it could be without adding architectural features. Some forty years previous, Mr. Brooks Adams had added triangular iron supports



hoping to secure the balcony, but it had not proven effective.⁴ The bottoms of the balcony posts, underneath the floor, had rotted and were replaced with steel stilts. The arm brackets (as shown in the illustration on the opposite page) supporting the balcony floor now have iron beams concealed within them. The wooden pegs, also visible in this illustration, conceal iron rods for holding the iron brackets in place. The shelves installed along the front of the chimney had sagged causing the mantelpiece to crack. Mr. Brooks Adams was disappointed that he had been unable to solve this sagging problem. With the years the crack in the marble had opened to a distance of about one inch in width. The mantelpiece was restored by using condensed milk for cement and it had proven satisfactory (1968). The central heating system which had been installed in 1958 was found unsatisfactory. The books, especially those in the balcony, were deteriorating very rapidly and attention was given to the correction of this heating defect. Unfortunately, the measures that were taken were not sufficient and it has continued to overheat the books in the balcony until the present time (1968).

Architect Wistar had taste and a sense of adaptability to keep the library as Charles Francis Adams had built it. All in all, it was a splendid accomplishment and the credit goes entirely to Architect Wistar.

(4) Detail of construction of gallery, see opposite page, Illustration 479. The iron triangular supports were added by Brooks Adams. An iron rod was inserted for added strength in the large wood supporting bracket when the library was rehabilitated in 1962. Documentary and physical evidence indicate that the gallery was built after the library was completed.

733.

ILLUSTRATION 480

Detail of joining of cased wood structural members on the north side near the ceiling.



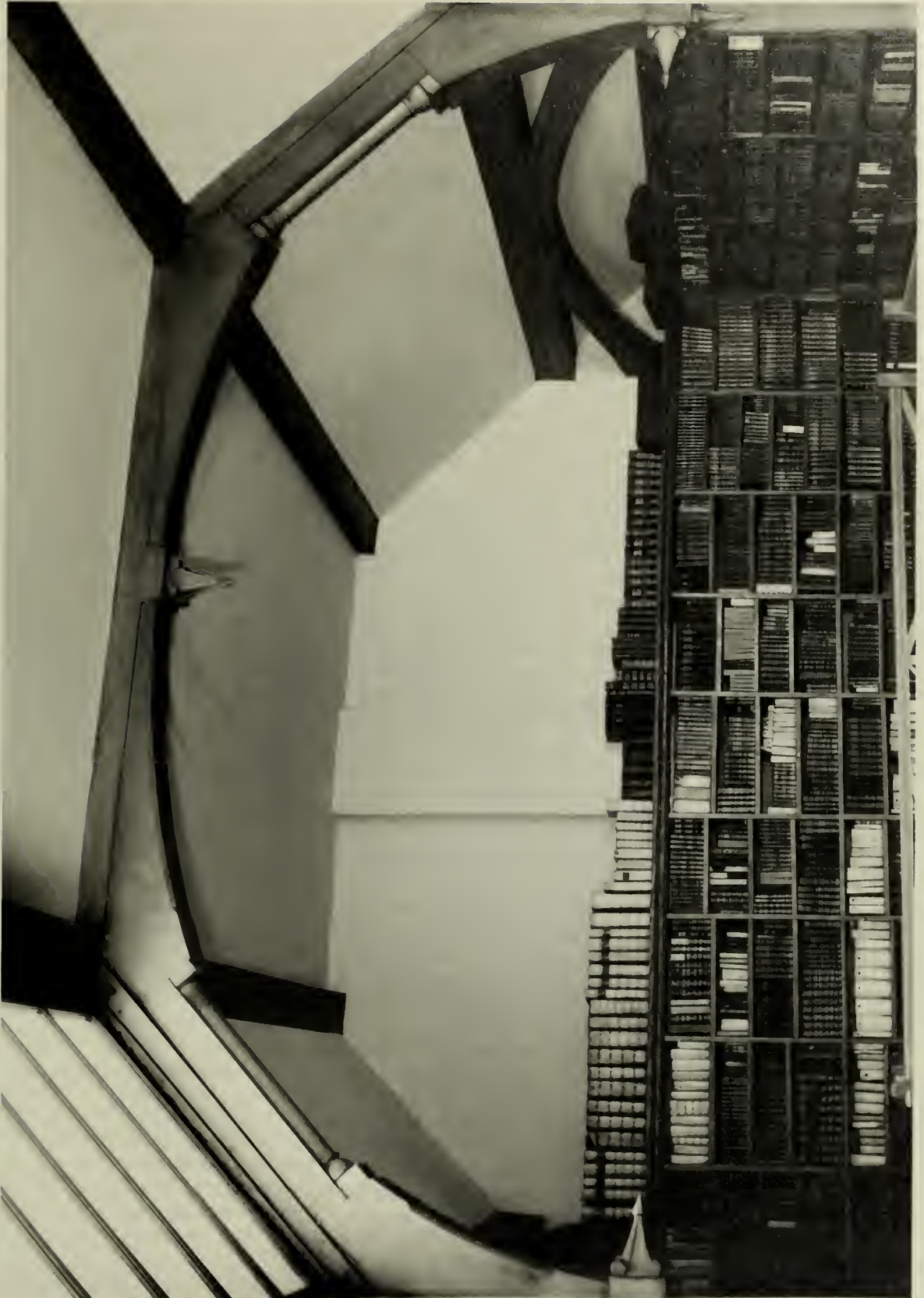
ILLUSTRATION 481

View looking South up at the exposed roof framing members. Wood structural system is partially independent of the masonry walls. Note hook in beam at the top of photograph from which formerly hung one of two kerosene library lamps. Note also the cartouche with the Old English lettering at the top of the row of shelves.



ILLUSTRATION 482

View looking East showing major roof and ceiling framing members exposed below ceiling. Note skylight on the north side of the roof at the left and the chimney on the far wall. The shelves in an even row just above the bottom of the photograph are built in indicating the probable top of the shelving before the gallery was built and the shelves carried up to their present level.



The library as seen through the eyes of a visitor from the New York Times gives an interesting description of what the previous pages have illustrated. We quote from the article published on Monday, August 4, 1879:

"At Home in Massachusetts.

Quincy, Mass., July, 1879. - On a broad, cool highway, half city street, half country road, in the prim, ancient, and cultured Town of Quincy, in Massachusetts, there stands a commodious family mansion, remarkable for its severe simplicity, the obvious solidity of its construction, and the great beauty of the old trees by which it is surrounded. To the left of this house, and only separated from it by a well-kept gravel walk and tall hedges of carefully-clipped box-wood, there appears a second structure, which, at first sight, is a puzzle to the casual visitor. It is built of dark, gray stone. Massive walls support the semi-Gothic roof. No woodwork is visible anywhere. The whole structure is at first suggestive of the time when Luther defied the devil in the stone chamber of the Wartburg. A nearer view gives a different impression of it. The bright sunshine which breaks through the overhanging trees, and lights up its lofty windows at the same time, dispels all thoughts of 'the days that are gone.' Viewed in this new light, the building could never be mistaken for a monkist retreat. Still, it might easily be looked upon as a newly-erected chapel in some remote English parish, but as the visitor approaches nearer, this illusion is dispelled like the rest, and upon entering a broad, oaken doorway, which, on Summer evenings, seems to be always wide open, it at once becomes evident that the building serves not as a shelter for some religious recluse, not as a place of worship for a select congregation in the interior of England, but as the library of a deeply and widely read American gentleman. One long lofty apartment comprises the whole building. The walls of this room are lined in every direction with book-cases of some hard, heavy wood, loaded down with bound volumes and manuscripts which bear evidence of having been collected in many lands. The list of works on American history is particularly complete, and records of the United States Government appear more frequently than books of any other class. An immense oaken table occupies the middle of the library, and extends nearly its entire length, bearing many magazines, pamphlets, and sheets of manuscript; while in the corner of the room are numerous maps, globes, and scientific instruments.

Entering the gray stone building which is thus furnished, the visitor, on almost any Summer evening, will find seated at the great oaken table, surrounded by books, looking out upon a broad expanse of bright yet soft-green lawn, which is dotted here and there with clumps of mighty old trees, a strong, yet delicately-formed, keen-eyed, and evidently quick-witted gentleman, who gives but few evidences of the fact that he has passed his seventieth year. He is dressed with scrupulous neatness but great simplicity, is obviously a student, of retiring disposition, and having a deep-seated aversion to the rush and scramble of American political life, he gives to those who know him but slightly still fewer evidences of being a man whose name has for generations been woven into the history of the United States, who has well filled many places of distinction, and whose ancestors honored the highest position in the land. Such, however, is the case, for the gentleman whom I found seated as I have described, the master of the old mansion and the library at Quincy, is Charles Francis Adams, the son of John Quincy Adams and the grandson of John Adams, both of whom may be named among the most eminent Presidents of the United States. The quaint and picturesque structure in which he spends most of his time was erected especially for the reception of the 12,000 books bequeathed to him by his father, one of the terms of the bequest being that they should be placed in a fireproof building. ..."

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE FURNISHINGS IN THE STONE LIBRARY

On March 8, 1871 Charles Francis Adams went to Quincy to look at his library to see how well it had gone through the winter. He was very pleased that he saw no symptom of dampness. He turned his attention to furniture for the new library.

On Tuesday, April 2, 1871 he went from Boston to Quincy to receive the new table. He entered in his diary on that day:

"...I waited in vain for the new table I expected for the library without which I cannot stir a peg."

As important as he considered the table, no reference has been found in his diary as to the exact date of delivery. At any rate, when it came, he found it satisfactory for his work. It is a very long, wide, oak table, the top of which is covered with handsome green felt. The drawer pulls are appropriately carved oak leaves. There are two arm chairs and four side chairs. The desk and chairs are of the 1850 period. Brooks Adams always remembered visiting his father as he worked on editing the Family Papers and of seeing great disorder on the table. His father seemed unaware and just kept writing. He said that in later years he and his brother Henry Adams did the same thing.

Charles Francis Adams also had the two leather over-stuffed arm chairs. Contrary to family tradition, it appears that the desk at which John Quincy Adams sat for seventeen and a half years in the United States House of Representatives was purchased by Charles Francis Adams in 1859

at an auction in Washington, D. C. of government furniture. If that be true, then Charles Francis Adams might have placed the desk in the library near his father's books as a part of the original furniture. The arm chair was probably from the home of Peter Chardon Brooks and is about 1840 period. There are two pieces of furniture of a later period. They are the Morris Chair and the library chair which can be converted into a step-ladder. The three portraits are also later additions.

Each item will be commented upon in separate illustrations to follow.

In spite of the very few additions to the library, it still retains the general appearance it had when Brooks Adams left it in 1927.

ILLUSTRATION 483

Detail of the left side of the marble mantelpiece at the east end of the library. The face pieces are of red marble; the moldings and shelf are of black marble. It was made by A. Wentworth & Co., of Boston, and they incorporated some suggestions of Charles Francis Adams' in the design. The fireplace itself is faced with stone. Attention is invited to the tiny crack at the left end of the mantelpiece which was mended with condensed milk. The crack is barely visible.



741.

ILLUSTRATION 484

Detailed view of the right side of the marble mantelpiece at the east end of the library.



ILLUSTRATION 485VIEW OF THE MANTELPIECE WITH THE GREEK STATUARY

This illustration shows the mantelpiece with the Greek statuary which originally belonged to John Quincy Adams and which he left to his son, Charles Francis Adams, and which subsequently went to his son Henry Adams. They are bronze and the subjects are: Cicero, Homer, Plato, Virgil, Socrates and Demosthenes. They do not follow this order on the mantelpiece. The center group is also bronze and came from Henry Adams' apartment in Paris.

Attention is called to the interesting Victorian woodbox. The frame is carved oak, and the lining is wicker. There is a scalloped decoration hanging from each side of the woodbox which is made of red leather.



ILLUSTRATION 486

Detailed view of the top of the mantelpiece and the shelves above. The tiles are of flowers. They have always been on this shelf as shown in the picture.



744.

ILLUSTRATION 487

GENERAL VIEW SHOWING NORTH AND EAST WALLS OF THE STONE LIBRARY

The sofa, the ladder and the portrait of John Quincy Adams will be described in separate illustrations.



745.

ILLUSTRATION 488

LADDER

This illustration shows the removable ladder which provides access to the gallery. The construction of it makes the rail easy to grasp. This ladder can be used in each corner of the room.



ILLUSTRATION 489

Title: Sofa

Date: 1765-1785

Description: This camel-back sofa is made of mahogany and oak and is Chippendale in style. The back is unusually tall and the seat is very narrow. The arms are rolled. The legs, which are typical Massachusetts construction, are square in front with chamfered rear corners and the back legs cant out and are chamfered on the inside. There are rectangular stretchers and two cross supports under the seat. Size: Height - 41 1/4", Width - 70", Depth - 24".

Reference: It has always been the family tradition that this damask covering on the sofa was the original. It is linen of the finest quality. According to the 1911 inventory, the sofa was first used in John Adams' bedroom and moved to the library when Brooks Adams assumed the responsibility of the Old House in 1891. During the Adams Memorial Society regime, they moved it back into the Old House. When the superintendent returned in 1948, and the house was to be set up as nearly as she could remember, the sofa was returned to the library.



ILLUSTRATION 490

Detailed view of the linen damask which covers the sofa.



ILLUSTRATION 491

PORTRAIT OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

Boston Athenaeum American Portrait File:

"Painted in 1840 by E. D. Marchant (1806-1887) ...Purchased by C. F. Adams from Mr. Marchant about 1885."

Mr. Marchant painted two portraits of John Quincy Adams. An oval portrait was given to the New York Historical Society in 1844, and the picture now at the Adams National Historical Site in the Stone Library was purchased by Charles Francis Adams from the artist in 1885.

We quote from John Quincy Adams' Diary:

November 19, 1840: "I had parted yesterday from Mr. Marchant, with the understanding that as I was to be here only this day, and could give him only one sitting he had given up the purpose of painting my portrait. After concluding to stay till Saturday, I went to Mr. Marchant's and told him I could sit this day and tomorrow if it should suit him, and accordingly I sat nearly two hours before and one after dinner."

On November 20, 1840 he entered in his Diary:

"After breakfast sat 2 hours to Mr. Marchant who has taken a good likeness though the portrait is unfinished."

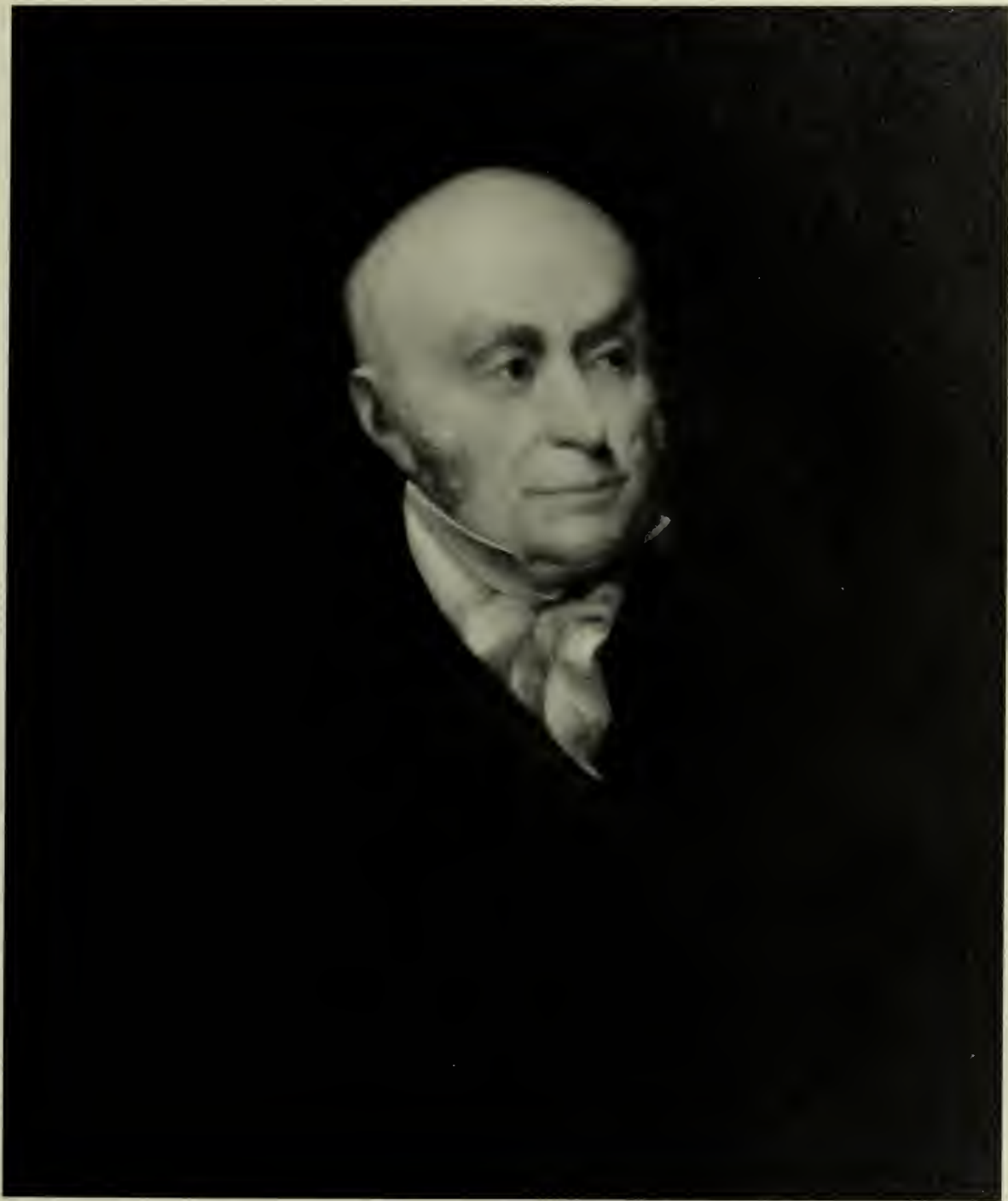


ILLUSTRATION 492

Title: Armchair

Date: c. 1840

Description: This armchair is a combination chair and ladder.
It is covered with black horsehair.

Size: Height of back - 3' 5 1/2"
Width of seat across front - 1' 10"
Height of seat - 1' 5 1/2"
Width of seat across back - 1' 2 1/2"
Height from floor of folding back - 9 1/2".

Reference: Charles Francis Adams, Jr. used this chair in his library at Birnham Wood, Lincoln, Massachusetts. When he died in 1915, his widow, Mrs. Mary Ogden Adams, wished the chair to be incorporated in the Stone Library. Brooks Adams accepted it as a part of the family memorabilia.



750.

ILLUSTRATION 493

Back view of the armchair showing the hardware in the bottom which, when unhooked, converts into a step ladder.



751.

ILLUSTRATION 494

This illustration shows the same armchair converted into a step-ladder. The treads of the steps are covered in beautiful green felt. It is very convenient for getting books from the shelves.



ILLUSTRATION 495

- Title:** Desk
- Date:** Early 18th century
- Description:** This desk is semi-circular in the front and back. It is made of mahogany. There is a shelf below for a hat or a portfolio. This particular desk has round spokes across the back indicating that it might have been used in The Senate. The distinction between the desks of The House of Representatives and of The Senate was that The House of Representatives desks were open at the back and The Senate desks had spokes. According to Assistant Curator, Herbert R. Collins of the Smithsonian Institution, some of the desks in The House of Representatives were triple, some were double and a few were single. The fact that John Quincy Adams had served as President of the United States makes it only natural that he would have been assigned a single desk. This single desk has all the detail which other single desks had in The House of Representatives. Size: Height in rear - 34 1/4", Height in front - 32 1/2", Depth - 1' 9".
- Reference:** Assistant Curator Collins also said that the furnishings of The House of Representatives were sold at auction on the Capitol steps in 1859 and, since Charles Francis Adams was serving as Senator at that time, it seems quite reasonable that he was present and bought it. That Charles Francis Adams was interested in historical furniture is evidenced by his purchase in 1859 of the two Monroe Chairs in the Long Room.



753.

ILLUSTRATION 496

Title: Armchair

Date: c. 1820

Description: This chair is mahogany and has the same color finish as the desk from The House of Representatives. It is upholstered in raised floral pattern leather.

Reference: Assistant Curator Collins is of the opinion that it was one of the chairs owned by Charles Francis Adams and that he found it convenient to use it with the desk. He discouraged the idea that it was ever in Washington.



ILLUSTRATION 497VIEW SHOWING THE ELEVATION OF THE NORTH AND
WEST CORNERS OF THE STONE LIBRARY

This illustration shows the case which contains the presentation copy of The Proceedings of The Alabama Claims, and above it is the small three-drawer cabinet containing the historic catalogue cards of the books. The bust on the pedestal is the famous one by Hiram Powers which will be described in a separate illustration. The portraits hanging from the balcony rail are of President John Adams and President John Quincy Adams. President John Quincy Adams' portrait, hanging to the right, was described in Illustration 491. President John Adams' portrait will be described in Illustration 500.

In the center of the large table is a French clock which was used by Henry Adams in his apartment in France and later brought to Quincy. On each side of the clock are astral lamps which burned whale oil. Also on the table is a wooden ink stand with cut glass ink jars and a postal scale with weights from five grams to sixty grams. The base is made of brass on wood. Size of Clock: Height - 11 1/2", Bell height - 14 3/4", Height of wooden stand - 2". Size of Lamps: Height - 1' 9", Height of cut glass font - 6", Height of shade - 8". Size of Ink Stand: Length - 1' 1 1/2", Width - 9 1/2", Height to top of handle - 3 3/4". Size of Cut Glass Jars - 4" high. Size of Scale: Height - 3 1/4", Length - 7", Depth - 4".



755.

ILLUSTRATION 498

COLLAPSIBLE LADDER

In this illustration is the ladder shown as it looks being opened.
It has reeded poles and opens to form an 8', 6-rung ladder.

Size: Height - 8'

Width - 12 1/2"



756.

ILLUSTRATION 499

Title: Bust of President John Quincy Adams

Date: 1873 1837?

Artist: Hiram Powers

Description: This marble bust of President John Quincy Adams has a white base and top and a grey pedestal.

Size: Height of Pedestal - 4' 1 1/2"
Height of Bust - 1' 10 1/2".

Reference: We quote from a letter written by President John Quincy Adams in March, 1837:

"Hiram Powers, a native Artist born in Vermont, is taking a mould of me in clay for Casts..."



ILLUSTRATION 500PORTRAIT OF PRESIDENT JOHN ADAMS

This illustration shows a portrait of President John Adams painted by William Winstanley in Philadelphia, 1798. We quote from a letter of Henry Adams written on April 22, 1893 to his brother Charles Francis Adams, Jr.:

"...now I receive from Philadelphia a full-length portrait of John Adams painted during the Presidency by an Englishman named Winstanley, and I want to know what to do with it. Frame and all, it measures 52 x 44 inches. The figure stands 33 inches high, and the body is about a third larger than it should be, compared with the legs. It is very well painted though ill-drawn, and is in some respects a really fine portrait.

I have tried to get the ruling quotations for great-grandfathers, but they must be scarce in the market, for though all my friends tell me decidedly to buy the picture, I think they are really thinking more of the value of a great-great-grandfather President than of my generation. In fact I suppose Molly's baby might double up the price, for great-great-grandfather Presidents, full length, contemporaneous, and pointing to the Constitution, must be almost a monopoly.

The fact is I don't want it, and have no money. Do you care to take it? Or does anyone in the family care to authorize me to offer a thousand dollars for this perfectly authentic ancestor? I admit that if I were Jack or Harry or George or Charley, I should want it. Nothing but weariness of accumulation, and poverty of bank account, checks my buying it now."

When Brooks Adams was undertaking to prepare the house to be opened as a memorial to his forebears, his brother Henry Adams presented the portrait to the Old House.



ILLUSTRATION 501

Title: Bust of John Quincy Adams

Date: 1818

Artist: Cardelli

Description: This bust is of John Quincy Adams when he was a young man. It was sculptured by Cardelli at Washington and is set on a white marble base and top and has a gray shaft.

Size: Pedestal Height - 4' 1 1/2"

Bust Height - 1' 10".



ILLUSTRATION 502

Title: Desk

Date: Late 18th century

Description: This desk was John Adams' stand-up writing desk. When the lid is raised there are pigeon holes all the way across the desk for filing papers. It has one drawer with bail handles. Size:
Height in back from floor to top - 4' 5".
Height in front from floor to top - 3' 5 1/2".

Reference: John Adams used this desk in Quincy when he was Vice President and President of the United States. An interesting feature is that only one pigeon hole was assigned the Army and Navy papers. Nowadays, our Defense Department is not so modest in paper work!



760.

ILLUSTRATION 503

Title: Half Round Leather Chair

Date: c. 1850

Description: This over-stuffed half round chair is upholstered in tufted leather. There is a lyre motif in the center of the back. The legs are turned and reeded with casters at the bottom.

Size: Height from floor to top of back - 2' 6"
Width across arms - 2' 5".

Reference: According to family tradition, this chair has always been in the library.



761.

ILLUSTRATION 504

Title: Morris Chair

Date: c. 19th century

Description: This Morris Chair has a cane seat and has brown tufted velvet upholstered cushions and arms. There are four turned spokes on either side of the chair. Underneath the seat are four turned stretchers. There are casters on the bottom of the legs and at the back.

Size: Height of back from floor - 3' 4".
Width across arms - 2' 4".

Reference: This chair was used by Brooks Adams.



ILLUSTRATION 505

GENERAL VIEW SHOWING THE WEST CORNER AND
THE SOUTH WALL OF THE STONE LIBRARY

Attention is called to the portrait of Charles Francis Adams painted by Vinton which will be described in Illustration 507. The various small objects on the table are also described in separate illustration.



ILLUSTRATION 506

VIEW SHOWING THE ELEVATION OF THE WEST
AND SOUTH SIDES OF THE STONE LIBRARY

Title: Armchairs

Date: c. 1850

Description: The armchairs are upholstered with tufted black leather and have black fringe around the bottom.

Size: Height from floor to top of center back - 3',
Width across arms - 2' 9", Depth of seat - 2'.

Reference: These chairs were bought by Charles Francis Adams when he had the library built.

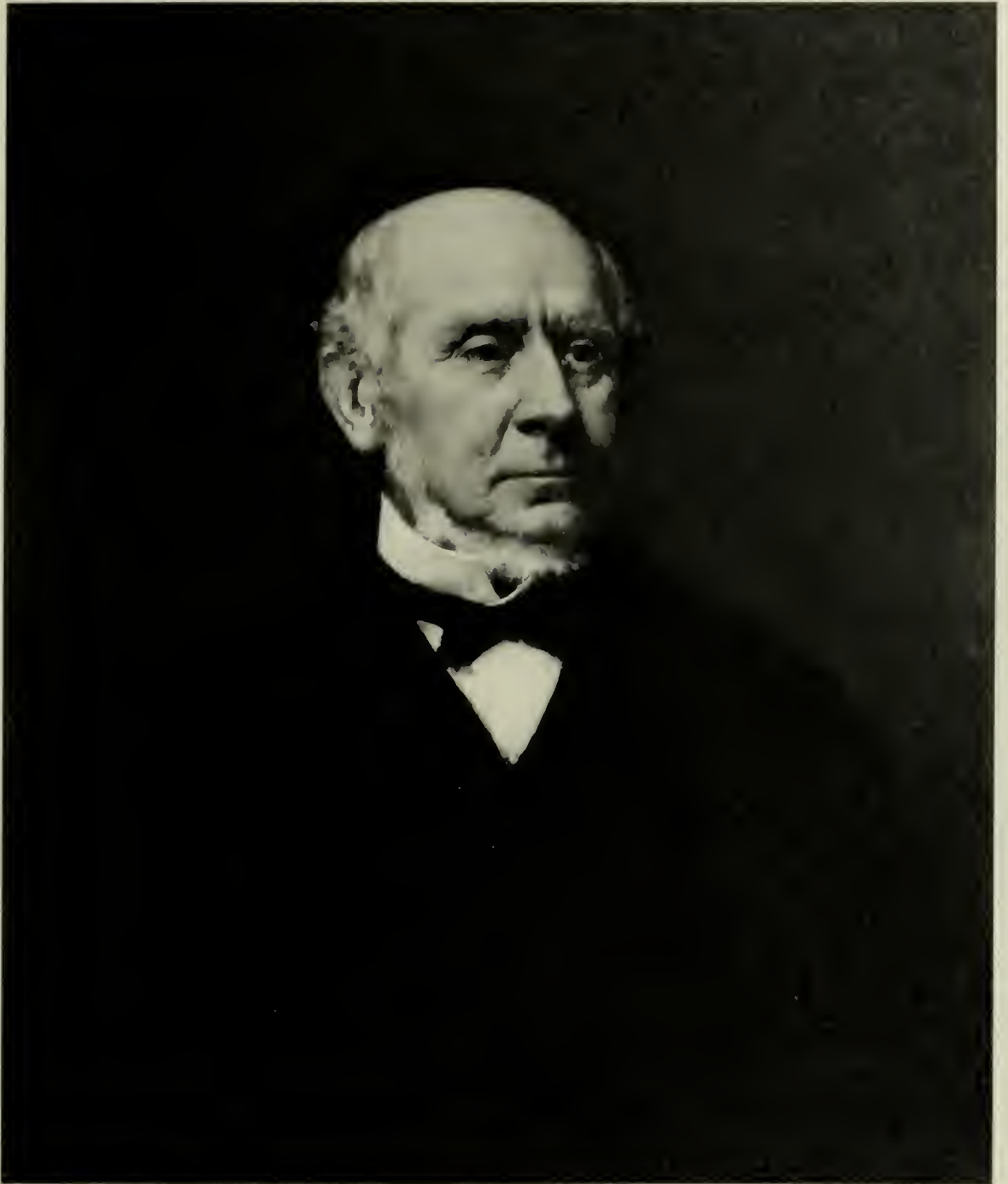


ILLUSTRATION 5078470
PORTRAIT OF CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS

Hanging from the balcony rail is a portrait of Charles Francis Adams painted by Vinton.

In 1879 Mr. Vinton had painted the portrait of Charles Francis Adams which hangs in the East Hallway. Most members of the family did not like this portrait because they felt it showed the strain which was later to incapacitate him. His sons, Charles Francis Adams, Jr. and John Quincy Adams 2d, each wished a portrait of their father and they engaged Vinton to do two additional portraits, but this time not from life, but from a photograph of Charles Francis Adams taken in 1869 when he was sixty-two years old.

The portrait, owned by John Quincy Adams 2d, now hangs in the American Embassy in London. It is on indefinite loan from the area. The other portrait which belonged to Charles Francis Adams, Jr. was given to the area in 1927 by Henry Adams, II and his twin brother, John Adams. This is the portrait shown in this illustration.



BOOKS IN THE STONE LIBRARY

The visitors usually show surprise at the first sight of the interior of this library. With lending libraries so accessible nowadays, it is hard for them to realize that only fifty years ago such a private collection was considered necessary. Brooks Adams used to say: "I need a sitting room where I can entertain my friends, but I must have a library where my books can entertain me."

These books reflect the literary taste and interest of four generations of the Adams family. They read for pleasure, but more often, their books were the tools which provided them with knowledge for their professional responsibilities. Their books gave them inspiration for their own writing and guidance on questions applicable to the establishment of early American government.

Mr. Willman Spawn of the American Philosophical Society has estimated that perhaps 10% of the books in the Stone Library were the Second President's and the greater part of the remainder were the Sixth President's. Both George Washington Adams and his brother Charles Francis Adams are well represented. Many of the volumes identified by the signature of George Washington Adams were really books given him by his grandfather, John Adams. Likewise, some of the books with the bookplate of Charles Francis Adams were inherited from his father, John Quincy Adams. For example, there is Tannehill's Sketches of The History of Literature which has folded within the pages a letter from Tannehill presenting

this copy to John Quincy Adams with his compliments. Although the ~~exam-~~ples of Charles Francis Adams' books in the Stone Library are numerous, they do not represent his entire library. Charles Francis Adams Library at 57 Mount Vernon Street was divided and each son took the books which appealed to him. All of Brooks Adams' share and a few volumes of Henry Adams' share came to the Stone Library.¹ Henry Adams added about a hundred volumes from his Paris apartment. Brooks Adams added very few of his books since his were placed in the closets in the Old House to be more conveniently reached for his use in the evenings.

A brief comment upon the various sections of the books is as follows:

Historical - The historical works in this collection cover a wide range of subjects. There are a remarkably large number of encyclopaedias, dictionaries and glossaries which are technical as well as general. The English, French, German, Russian, Spanish and Portugese histories were useful for information and study by the first three generations of Adamases. These histories offered cultural benefits, of course, but more importantly, they were consulted on matters applicable to the organization of the United States Government and diplomatic responsibilities of the Adamases. In various torn and dilapidated folios are to be found valuable historical maps. One of the very valuable maps is A Map Exhibiting All The New Discoveries in the Interior Parts of North America

(1) Mr. Brooks Adams said his father's library at 57 Mount Vernon St. numbered more than John Quincy Adams'. He also said that his brother Henry gave the most of his share of Charles Francis Adams' library to Western Reserve Library. Information given to the writer by Brooks Adams.

by A. Arrowsmith, hydrographer to the Prince of Wales, and printed in London, 1795 - 1814. Along with this map are included South America, the West Indies and Mexico. The political and physical divisions of South America are delineated partly from scarce, original documents from 1771-1806. In a box is the "hundred sheet" map showing an attempt to provide a detailed survey of the entire Russian Empire that was published in St. Petersburg around 1810. The cartouche of this map is admired by artists and scholars alike. The map is especially associated with John Quincy Adams while he was Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia.

Bound in red richly decorated folio is a magnificent set of drawings of the Bridge of Saint Isaac. It contains eight perfectly beautiful hand-colored lithograph plates. The exact title is: Plans, Profils, Vues Perspectives Et Details Du Pont De Bateaux De Saint-Isaac by Betancourt. In the first view of the bridge, the church of Saint Isaac is visible. The Description De L'Eglise De St.-Isaac showing details, plans, etc. by Montferrand is in a separate folder, but, evidently, they were both of special interest to John Quincy Adams.

Classics - The study of literature was just as important as history. All the family read. Their reading was diversified, but their taste called for Belles Lettres. Judging by the number of Latin and Greek Classics, it seems safe to say that these were the favorites of the first three generations. President John Quincy Adams particularly, had a half-dozen editions of the complete works of Cicero. He not only

read Cicero, but he translated the orations as well. The earliest edition of the Opera was published at Padua, Italy in 1753 and bears the bookplate of John Quincy Adams. There are more than one hundred shelves in the Stone Library devoted to Latin, Greek, English, German and French Classics.

During the first mission of John Adams to France he was accompanied by his son John Quincy Adams. The young lad joined a theatrical group of children and took part in French plays at the Théâtre des Pétits Comédiens Bois de Boulogne. Soon after their arrival in Paris on the occasion of the second mission of John Adams he gave his son a four-volume set of Théâtre a l'usage des Jeunes Personnes. This book, along with many other books of French drama, are still preserved. There are English plays as well. For example, there are numerous editions of Shakespeare. Of particular note is an eight-volume set published in Edinburgh in 1769. This set has the original Scottish binding.

Poems by English, French, German and Italian poets are represented.

John Quincy Adams wrote poetry of a sort, but, more significantly, read and enjoyed the best of poetry. A sample now on the shelves of the library is a seventy-five volume set of Works Of The English Poets, indexed and edited by Samuel Johnson, in ^a 1790^{edition.} Other great literary figures of the past such as William Mason, Charles Churchill, Sir Walter Scott, Oliver Goldsmith and Geoffrey Chaucer, to name only a few, were not omitted by the Adams reader.

Geography and Travel - Each member of the Adams Family appears to have enjoyed geography books and travel maps which are found scattered about in shelves wherever there was an available spot. The most familiar books on travel to me are: Letters On Silesia by John Quincy Adams; Memoirs of Moraie Taaroe Last Queen of Tahiti by Henry Adams; Travels Through New England by AnneRoyal and William H. Seward's Travels Around The World. In one of the most dilapidated paper-bound atlases is a collection of original engravings of birds, fish, mountain scenes, rivers, harbors, boats, buildings and people of each land explored on the first Russian circumnavigation of the world. Fortunately, the damage to the binding and engravings was confined to the outer edges. This atlas is a very rare item and should be more carefully preserved in the future. A description of the exploration taken from this atlas was written by Conrad Harding, one of our talented Ranger Historians, in 1968. We quote it in its entirety in the Appendices section at the close of this report.

Fiction - Only a limited sample of fiction is found in the collection. Each generation apparently enjoyed Don Quixote. There are at least six copies in the library. John Adams' copy dated 1777 and in Spanish is the oldest, and Henry Adams' copy printed in Paris in 1863 and written in French is the latest. There are thirty volumes of Miscellaneous Prose Works of Sir Walter Scott bearing the bookplate of Charles Francis Adams.

Philosophy and Religion - There are a number of Bibles in several languages including Greek which John Quincy Adams and Charles Francis Adams studied along with concordances. The oldest Concordance is dated 1521. There are numerous shelves of bound sermons given by ecclesiastical authorities of the day. For example, a large set of sermons in French by L. Bourdaloue and a two-volume set of Sermons to Young Men by Jonathan Mayhew. Of particular note is the Lexicon Graceo - Latinum in Novum Testamentum dated 1735 and signed on the title page by John Quincy Adams.

Science - Each generation appears to have been interested in science. John Quincy Adams was especially devoted to the study of botany, horticulture, astronomy and general science. Included in his collection is a four-volume set of Sir Isaac Newton's works. It is a pleasure to read Joseph Priestley's work - Vision, Light, and Colours, London, 1772. The print is clear, the subject matter easy to understand, and the binding in mint condition. There are other books by Priestley, such as Experiments and Observations on Different Kinds of Air and The History and Present State of Electricity, with original experiments. There are two sets of three volumes each on Natural History which are superb. They have hand-colored plates. One is Bonaparte's American Ornithology containing dozens of colored plates of birds. Another is Block's Ichthyology, Berlin, 1778-1785. Every fish imaginable is illustrated in superb color. Astronomy is included in the collection. There is a copy of Uranographia by Jo^hannis Electi Bode and in addition by the same author is a descriptive map and chart. It is in a large well-worn folio. The descriptive

map was appraised by Lloyd Brown at \$350.00.

Diplomatic and United States Papers - Books bearing upon the professional careers of the first three generations are to be found in the Stone Library. The subjects of common law, international law, maritime and constitutional law, civil and military law and books on Diplomatic Treaties and Political Economy are all included. There are bound copies of State Papers, United States Government Documents, United States Congressional Proceedings, and many unbound pamphlets relating to the United States Government. All phases of banking, credit and currency which John Adams and John Quincy Adams studied exhaustively are in the collection. John Adams was of the opinion that distress and confusion always arose from ignorance of credit and currency. This belief led John Quincy Adams to an even greater interest in coins. The Stone Library has catalogues of the great coin collections of the world. A sample of the important titles is Andrea Morellios' Thesauri Morelliant in five volumes. Two of these volumes are Familiarum Numismata 1734 and the remaining three volumes are Imperatorum Romanarum Numismate 1752. Charles Francis Adams continued the interest in coin collections and there is a handsome Catalogue of The Coinage of The British Empire which will be separately illustrated.

Works of American Statesmen - As might be expected, close by the section where the works of the Adamses are can be found writings of their close friends. There are writings of President George Washington in

twelve volumes, and Correspondence to Washington in three volumes; the Papers of President James Madison in three volumes and the Writings of Thomas Jefferson in nine volumes. Though not a book, there is a folder with four different views of LaGrange, the home of General Lafayette. They are original engravings and very interesting.

The family writings are numerous. To name a few of each generation's works are: Discourses on Davila and A Defence of the Constitutions of Government of the United States by John Adams; Report Upon Weights and Measures by John Quincy Adams. published 1821; Works of John Adams in ten volumes; The Memoirs of John Quincy Adams in twelve volumes and Familiar Letters of John Adams and His Wife Abigail Adams, each edited by Charles Francis Adams. There are books by Charles Francis Adams, Jr., Henry Adams and Brooks Adams. The Education of Henry Adams and History of the United States both by Henry Adams can be found in the northeast corner on the first floor. Charles Francis Adams, Jr. wrote a History of Braintree, Massachusetts and a first edition copy is in the Stone Library. Brooks Adams' Emancipation of Massachusetts and his La Loi de la Civilisation et de la Decadence are in the collection. It is unfortunate that the entire family works are not in the Stone Library. However, there are additional works in the Old House.

ILLUSTRATION 508DRAWING OF THE SOUTH WALL

This drawing of the south wall shows the entrance door and directly to the left, beginning with Shelf Number 10 going up to Shelf Number 19, which is on the balcony level, shows the shelf numbering. Beginning with Shelf Number 10 are books on Ancient, French, German and English history.² Many of these history books are written in the language discussed. Between Shelf Number 78 and Shelf Number 88 is another door which takes the place of a window. Beginning with Shelf Number 400 is the balcony where the literature and drama sections are found. The books are in French, English and German. Close to Shelves Number 440 and 450 can be found the plays and other drama works. This section of ten shelves is almost entirely theatrical. Beginning with Shelf Number 510 there are books on law. This is general information and is not meant to be specific in every detail.

(2) This drawing was made by Jane Garrett and has been of great help in the study of the catalogue of books.

South Wall - Stone Library

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 409 | 419 | 427 | 439 | 447 | 457 | 468 | 478 | 488 | 497 | 506 | 516 | 526 |
| 400 | 410 | 420 | 430 | 440 | 450 | 460 | 470 | 480 | 490 | 500 | 510 | 520 |
| 367 | 370 | 380 | 19 | 28 | 38 | 49 | 59 | 68 | 78 | | | 88 |
| 360 | Entrance | | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | | | 80 |

ILLUSTRATION 509DRAWING OF THE WEST WALL

The large opening in the center of this illustration is the West Door which was always used as a door in 1920. It was through this door that Mr. Brooks Adams used to leave the library and walk out into the garden. The section containing Shelf Number 92 to Shelf Number 117 consists of books on Russian history, Spanish and Portuguese history, Polish and Scandanavian history and histories of North and Central America. The large storage space marked 110 has newspapers, and among them are two copies of the Aurora. Shelf Number 123 has history books of the United States. The spaces marked 120, 130 and 140 contain bound newspapers. Upstairs in the balcony beginning with Shelf Number 530 are more books on international and constitutional law, followed by United States Documents and State Papers and miscellaneous books on the history of our country and books on political speeches. Beginning with Shelf Number 561 are three shelves of books on slavery. Lloyd Brown called attention to these books as being well-chosen and representing both sides of the issue. He voiced the opinion that they would be very informative to civil rights issues of the present times. Beginning with Shelf Number 564 are many books on currency, banking and coin collecting. Here again Lloyd Brown said:

"Although the term 'Numismatics' is a broad one, this collection contains the important works on all phases of money and its history: the history of coinage, banking, and credit from the great collections of the world. No phase of the subject has been neglected."

Between Shelf Number 600 and 605 can be found books on horticulture, science and natural history.

West Wall - Stone Library

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|----------|----------|
| 536 | 546 | 557 | 567 | 575 | 585 | 595 | 605 |
| 530 | 540 | 550 | 560 | 570 | 580 | 590 | 600 |
| 98 | 108 | 117 | | | 127 | 138 | 147 |
| 92 | 102 | 112 | | | 123 | 133 | 142 |
| 91 | 101 | 111 | | | 122 | 132 | (no 141) |
| 90 | 100 | 110 | | | (no 121) | (no 131) | 140 |

ILLUSTRATION 510DRAWING OF THE NORTH WALL

The large space in the center again is the North Door. From Shelf Number 151 to Shelf Number 176 are books on local, state and United States history. From Shelf Number 201 to Shelf Number 206 are biographies of statesmen. Shelf Number 211 to Shelf Number 261 is a continuation of biographical and autobiographical works. The works of the Adams Family are found on Shelf Number 262 to Shelf Number 267. In the balcony beginning with Shelf Number 610 is a continuation of science, horticulture, agriculture and natural history books. Beginning with Shelf Number 640 can be found books of geography and travel. Above the North Door in the balcony are a few books of fiction. The most important sets are those of Cervantes' Don Quixote. Beginning with Shelf Number 700 are religious books and books on philosophy. Books of this nature occupy all of the shelves up to the last Shelf Number 745.

North Wall - Stone Library

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----|-----|------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 615 | 626 | 636 | 646 | 657 | 666 | 677 | 686 | 698 | 706 | 716 | 725 | 735 | 745 |
| 610 | 620 | 630 | 640 | 650 | 660 | 670 | 680 | 690 | 700 | 710 | 720 | 730 | 740 |
| 156 | 166 | 176 | 186 | 198 | 206 | | | 217 | 228 | 238 | 247 | 257 | 267 |
| 151 | 161 | 171 | 181 | 192 | 201 | | | 211 | 222 | 232 | 242 | 252 | 262 |
| | Drawer 8 3-6 | Drawer Stationery | Drawer 8 7-9 | Shelf 8 Booklet | Drawer Dept. of 6 1-4 | | | Burglar Alarm | Drawer Stationery | Drawer Misc. Certificates | Drawer Stationery | Drawer Stationery | Drawer Stationery |
| 150 | 160 | 170 | 180 | 190 | 200 | | | | 220 | 230 | 240 | 250 | 260 |

ILLUSTRATION 511DRAWING OF THE EAST WALL

Shelf Number 272 is a continuation of the books of the Adams Family and their friends such as President Washington and President Madison. Shelves Number 292 to Number 297 are largely books on art galleries and fine arts, generally. Above the mantelpiece on Shelf Number 302 can be found the Works of President Thomas Jefferson. The shelf marked 311 in the diagram as being empty now has a shelf across and on the top are the new editions of the Adams Papers. Reference books, dictionaries and grammars can be found from Shelf Number 330 to Shelf Number 357. Upstairs, practically all the way across the East End, are Classics in Latin, Greek, German and French.

East Wall - Stone Library

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 757 | 767 | 777 | 787 | 797 | 807 | 817 | 828 | 837 |
| 750 | 760 | 770 | 780 | 790 | 800 | 810 | 820 | 830 |
| 277 | 287 | 297 | 302 | Empty | 322 | 337 | 347 | 357 |
| | | | 301 | 311 | 321 | | | |
| | | | 300 | Empty | 320 | | | |
| | | | Mantle | | | | | |
| 272 | 282 | 292 | Fire place | | | 332 | 342 | 352 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 270 | 280 | 290 | | | | 330 | 340 | 350 |

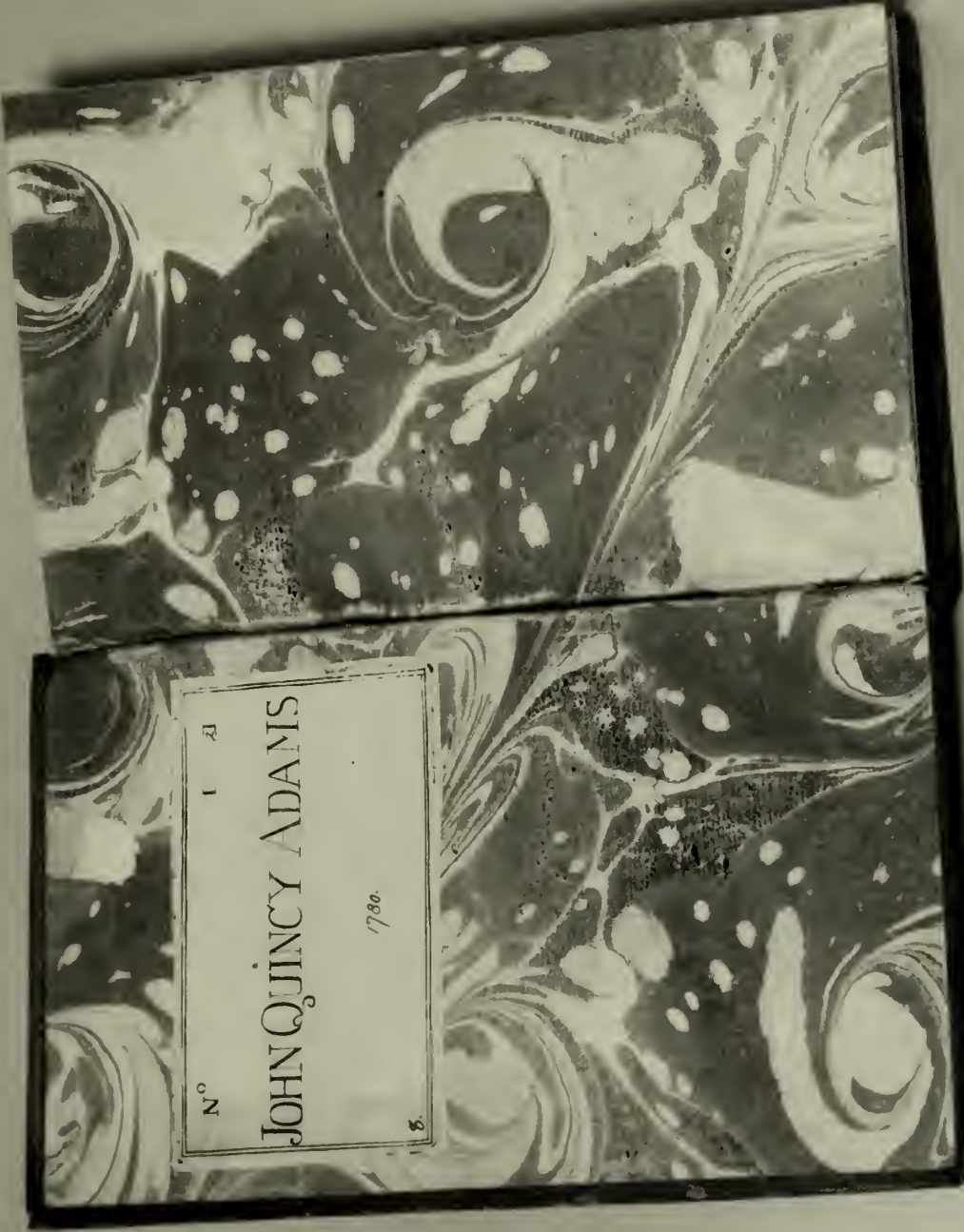
ILLUSTRATION 512THE CARTOUCHE IN THE SOUTHEAST CORNER

This close-up view of the southeast corner of the Stone Library gives a detailed view of the cartouche with the Old English letter "P". Also on the molding can be seen the figure "5" which was the fifth section under the old system of classification. About 1890 the shelves were renumbered, and the Old English Letters and the small sectional letters were not used. Attention is called to the center of the shelf almost in line with the figure "5" showing the shelf mark. After that time the books were numbered according to the shelf, and a small figure on the inside of the cover of the books gave the shelf placement.



ILLUSTRATION 513

This illustration is the first formal bookplate dated 1780 of John Quincy Adams. Afterwards he had many different types of bookplates.



Nº

I 21

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

1780.

8.

ILLUSTRATION 514

The book dated July 13, 1781 is No. 5 in John Quincy Adams' personal library. Just why he didn't use the formal bookplate which he had in 1780 is not known.

John D. ...
1781

LA VIE

EST UN SONGE.

HISTOIRE PÉRIODIQUE

ET UN SONGE.

SUZEDÉ monta sur le trône de Perse à l'âge de vingt-deux ans; la grande & prudente sagesse & les rares talents le rendoient cher à ses sujets. Dans la suite des courts ans qui apprirent à la faveur du nouveau Sultan, & aux premières charges de la couronne, personne n'avoit des espérances mieux fondées que *Aziz*, fils de *Murad*. Ce jeune homme étoit presque à l'âge même que le Monarque, & avoit été élevé avec lui des l'enfance. A une heure avantaigee il joignoit une douceur d'esprit & une vivacité d'imagination, qu'il aimoit avec beaucoup d'amitié; qua-

ILLUSTRATION 515

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

This book is considered to be one of the very special documents in the Stone Library. It is not on a shelf but in an archival box which is marked #1, Item #1-1. This archival box is in the chest in front of the west window.



ILLUSTRATION 516ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION

The photostatic copy to the right was secured from the Congressional Library in Washington. The cartouche at the top of the original Articles had been cut off at ~~some time~~. We include this photostatic copy to show how the complete page should appear. This is the first printing of the Articles of Confederation. It bears the name of James Lovell on the cover. As the predecessor to the United States Constitution, this document is one of the great historical papers of the early republic, and the fact that it was owned by a member of the Continental Congress from Massachusetts and was presumably given by him to John Adams endows it with unusual interest.

ARTICLES

Of Confederation and perpetual Union between the States of *New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina* and *Georgia*.

Side of the Confederacy

ARTICLE I. **T**HE stile of this confederacy shall be "The United States of America."

ART. II. EACH state retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right, which



ARTICLES

Of Confederation and perpetual Union between the States of *New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina* and *Georgia*.

Side of the Confederacy

ARTICLE I. **T**HE stile of this confederacy shall be "The United States of America."

ART. II. EACH state retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right, which

ILLUSTRATION 517

GEORGE WASHINGTON TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES,

ANNOUNCING HIS INTENTION OF RETIRING

FROM PUBLIC LIFE

This is the title page to a small booklet of the message of President Washington to the people of the United States which was perhaps given to President John Adams. This is in archival Box #1, Item #1-2.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

TO THE

PEOPLE

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

ADDRESSING

HIS INTENTION OF RETIRING

TO

PUBLIC LIFE.

PHILADELPHIA.

PRINTED BY W. BARRETT.

FOR A. DICKINS AND H. MANWELL,

OPPOSITE GRAVE CO. BLDG.

1800.

ILLUSTRATION 518

GEORGE WASHINGTON TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES,

ANNOUNCING HIS INTENTION OF RETIRING

FROM PUBLIC LIFE

This illustration shows President Washington's Message to the people copiously annotated by John Adams.

II GEORGE WASHINGTON

(though often covertly and insensibly) directed, it is of infinite moment, that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union, to your collective and individual happiness, that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this, you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens by birth or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of American, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride

These names should only be put next to the names of the founders of the country and should denote the origin of the nation. They were not intended to be put next to the names of the founders of the country.

TO THE PEOPLE

of patriotism, more than any operation derived from local considerations. With slight shade of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have, in a common cause, fought and triumphed together: The independence and liberty you possess, are the work of joint council, and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings, and successes.

But these considerations, however powerfully they address themselves to your sensibility, are greatly outweighed by those which apply more immediately to your interest: Here every portion of our country finds the most commanding motives for carefully guarding and preserving the union of the whole.

The North, in an unrestrained intercourse with the South, protected by the equal laws of a common government, finds, in the productions of the latter, great additional resources of maritime and commercial enterprise, and precious materials of manufacturing industry. The South, in the

ILLUSTRATION 519DON QUIXOTE

This copy of Cervantes' Don Quixote was printed in 1777 in Spanish. It bears the initials of George Washington Adams. On the page preceding the title page is the following inscription:

"G. W. Adams given by his grandfather John Adams June 1, 1820."

VIDA, Y HECHOS *C. 1. 19*
DEL INGENIOSO CABALLERO

**DON QUIXOTE
DE LA MANCHA,**

COMPUESTA

Por MIGUEL DE CERVANTES SAAYEDRA.

NUEVA EDICION

*Corregida, e ilustrada con varias Láminas
finas, y la vida del Autor.*

PARTE I. TOMO II.



MADRID. MDCCLXXVII.

En la Imprenta de D. ANTONIO DE SANCHA.

Con las Licencias necesarias.

A costa de la Real Compañía de Impresores, y
Libreros del Reyno.

ILLUSTRATION 520DISCOURSES ON DAVILA

The title page of this work by President John Adams is included as an important part of the Stone Library. Many scholars write the area inquiring where a copy is preserved.

DESCRIPTS

D A V I L A.
A SERIES OF PAPERS,

ON

POLITICAL HISTORY:

WRITTEN IN THE YEAR 1773, AND FIRST PUBLISHED IN THE
GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES,

BY AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

NON POSSET REMOVERI ANTE SAECLUM.

1. Devils would you teach, to live a finking kind,
2. All read, none aid you, and few understand,
3. 'Twas then the halloo's head, or any man's mind,
4. Follow'd of God, or bread of human kind,
5. That Devil Pow'rs, did die to people and to King,
6. The same, that's now, for ever, under being,
7. That you, King, one man, think, to be her too,
8. To some, one, of, of, of, of, of, of, of, of, of, of,
9. To, according, to, to, to, to, to, to, to, to, to, to,
10. The, the, the, the, the, the, the, the, the, the,
11. When, for, for, for, for, for, for, for, for, for, for,
12. All, all, all, all, all, all, all, all, all, all,
13. And in the post, on, on, on, on, on, on, on, on, on, on,

PRINTED BY
1773.

ILLUSTRATION 521

A DEFENCE OF THE CONSTITUTIONS OF GOVERNMENT

This illustration shows the title page of another famous work of President John Adams.

A
DEFENCE
OF THE
CONSTITUTIONS OF GOVERNMENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES
OF
AMERICA,

AGAINST THE ATTACK OF M. TURCOT
IN THE
LETTER TO DR. PRICE,

DATED THE TWENTY-SECOND DAY OF MARCH, 1764.

By JOHN ADAMS, LL. D.
AND A MEMBER OF THE ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
AT BOSTON.

At Sonnet's Dilemma kept all Night. Price. Pp. 11.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

A NEW EDITION.

LONDON

PRINTED FOR ROBERT S. WALLS, FINSBURY.

1764



JOHN ADAMS, LL.D.

ILLUSTRATION 522LETTERS ON SILESIA

When John Quincy Adams was serving as our Minister to Prussia, he and Mrs. Adams took a trip through Silesia. He wrote his brother Thomas Boylston Adams a series of letters describing their journey. The letters were originally published serially in The Port Folio beginning 1801. For the Old House these letters are especially interesting since they describe some of the engravings which hang in the Presidents' Bedroom and the hall outside of Brooks Adams' Bedroom.

LETTERS

SILESIA,

WHEELER BUSH

FOUR THROUGH THAT COUNTRY

IN THE YEARS 1800, 1801;

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

WHEN MINISTER REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO
THE COURT OF BERLIN, AND SINCE A MEMBER OF THE
AMERICAN SENATE.

IN TWO PARTS

PART I.

Containing a Journal of a Tour
through Silesia, performed in the
later Part of 1800, by Mr.
Adams, in which the Topog-
raphy, the Agriculture, Manu-
factures, Commerce, and the
Manners of the Province are
particularly described.

PART II.

Containing a complete geographi-
cal, statistical, and historical
Account of Silesia; together with
a Detail of its political Condi-
tion, its military, civil, and Je-
suits, its Trade, its Minerals, Se-
natorial, and the Manners, Litera-
ture, and illustrious Men.

PHILADELPHIA: A. S. LEITCH,

1801.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1801, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, by A. S. Leitch, in the 11th Year of the Independence of the United States.

ILLUSTRATION 523DERMOT MAC MORROGH

In the illustration on the opposite page is shown the title page of the poem "Dermot Mac Morrogh" by John Quincy Adams published in 1832. It ran to two editions much to the surprise of President John Quincy Adams. He was very philosophical about this second edition saying that perhaps the main interest in the poem was that an ex-President of the United States should dare to write a poem. We quote verses I and II:

I

I sing of Dermot, Erin's early pride;

The pious patriot of the Emerald strand;

The first deliverer, for a stolen bride

Who sold to Albion's king his native land.

But--countrymen of mine, let wo betide

The man who thinks of aught but what's in hand.

What I shall tell you, happen'd, you must know,

Beyond the seas, six hundred years ago.

II

'T is strange how often readers will indulge

Their wits a mystic meaning to discover;

Secrets ne'er dreamt of by the bard divulge,

And where he shoots a duck, will find a plover:

Satiric shafts from every line promulge,

Detect a tyrant, when he draws a lover:

May, so intent his hidden thoughts to see,

Cry, if he paint a scoundrel--"That means me."

DERMOT MAC MORROGH.

OR

THE CONQUEST OF IRELAND;

AS HISTORY & TALE OF THE TWELFTH CENTURY

IN

FOUR VOLUMES.

BY JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Quarum partem adhibere potest, omnes, singulas, documenta versatur, hanc
partem non. *Grædæ Cambridge, & Typographeus Adhærens, per Hæterea, Patrocinat.*

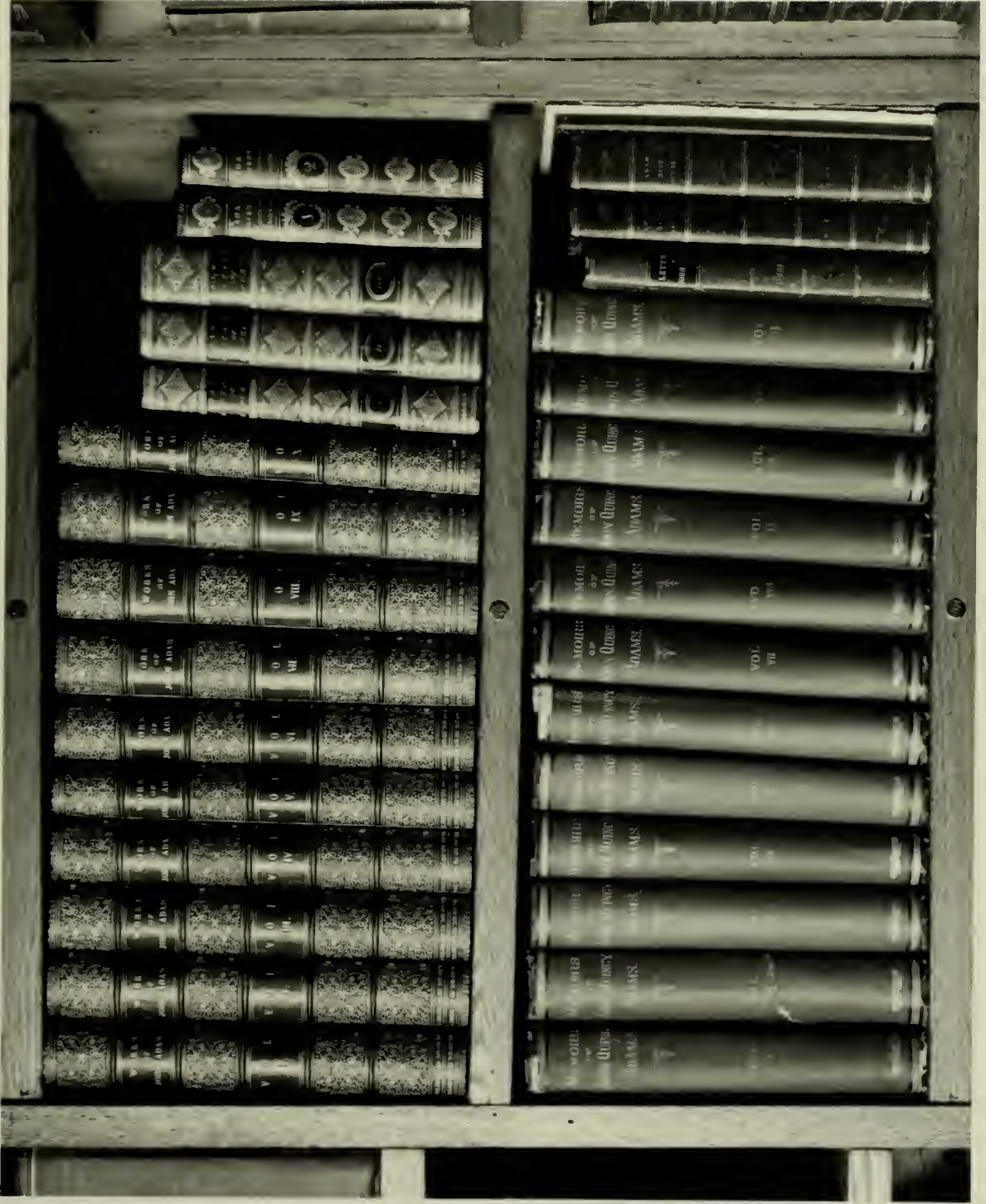
BOSTON
CARTER, HENDEL AND CO.
1832.

ILLUSTRATION 524WORKS OF JOHN ADAMS

On the first shelf in this illustration are ten volumes entitled: Works of John Adams. They are edited by Charles Francis Adams. The binding is very handsome.

MEMOIRS OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

On the second shelf in this illustration are twelve volumes entitled: Memoirs of John Quincy Adams. They are also edited by Charles Francis Adams. The binding on these volumes is more utilitarian.



VOL. I
 VOL. II
 VOL. III
 VOL. IV
 VOL. V
 VOL. VI
 VOL. VII
 VOL. VIII
 VOL. IX
 VOL. X

MEMOIRS
 OF
 THE
 QUEEN
 MRS. JAMES
 VOL. I
 VOL. II
 VOL. III
 VOL. IV
 VOL. V
 VOL. VI
 VOL. VII
 VOL. VIII
 VOL. IX
 VOL. X

ILLUSTRATION 525MEMOIRS OF ARII TAIMAI E

By Tauraatua I AMO

The title page is shown with the adopted name of Henry Adams (Tauraatua I AMO). This book is considered very rare because it is recognized as authentic Tahitian history and genealogy. It is, of course, a first edition and happily in mint condition.

MEMOIRS

OF

ARII TAIMAI E

MARAMA OF EIMEO

TEREHERE OF TOGARAI

TERINOI OF TAHITI

TAURAUATUA I AMO

PARIS

ILLUSTRATION 526

AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGY

By Bonaparte

This book contains many superb, hand-colored prints of birds. The birds shown in this illustration are Spotted Grouse. This work consists of three volumes and each one has an abundance of beautiful and interesting colored plates. The three volumes carry the bookplate of John Quincy Adams and were published in Philadelphia in 1825.



BLOCK'S ICHTHYOLOGY

In the natural history section of the Stone Library is the three-volume set of Block's Ichthyology published in Berlin in 1785. This particular fish shown in the illustration is a Perch. All the illustrations are hand-colored. The three volumes carry the bookplate of John Quincy Adams.

PERCA FLUVIATILIS

Der Barsch

Le Perche

The Perch

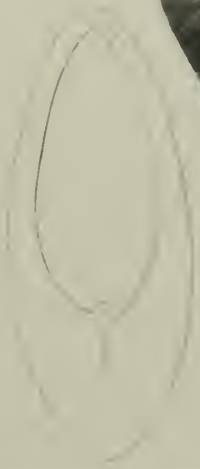


ILLUSTRATION 528WHEATON'S INTERNATIONAL LAW

In the Stone Library can be found books in Latin, Greek, French, German, Russian, Hebrew, Spanish, Dutch, English and Chinese. Because of its beautiful state of preservation, we have included the copy shown in this illustration.

WHEATON'S INTERNATIONAL LAW

TRANSLATED INTO CHINESE
BY
W. A. P. MARTIN, D. D.

OF THE
AMERICAN PROTESTANT MISSION

ASSISTED BY A COMMISSION
OF THE
PRINCE KUNG.

同治三年歲在甲子五月
刊
法蘭西
京都崇實館在板

法蘭西
法蘭西
法蘭西

法蘭西
法蘭西
法蘭西

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法蘭西
法蘭西



ILLUSTRATION 529THEATRE D'EDUCATION

This is one of the earlier books on the theatre and was owned by John Quincy Adams. To the left can be seen a small portion of the bookplate of John Quincy Adams. More important is the inscription to the right giving the date, 1780. John Quincy Adams was only thirteen years of age.

431-2

*John Quincy Adams
Presented him. by his
Wife March 23rd 1788*

THÉÂTRE
D'ÉDUCATION.

N
JOH
18.

A TREATISE ON POLITICAL ECONOMY

By Count Destutt Tracy

This illustration is included since in Mr. Spawm's judgment it was a presentation copy from President Thomas Jefferson to his old friend John Adams, or his younger friend John Quincy Adams who at that time was Secretary of State. The binding of this book is the same type as the presentation copies to other friends to whom President Jefferson sent copies. It is in good condition and bears the bookplate of Charles Francis Adams. This book was published in Georgetown, D. C. in 1817.

MONTICELLO, October 23, 1818.

SIR,

I now return you, according to promise, the translation of M. Destutt Tracy's Treatise on Political Economy, which I have carefully revised and corrected. The numerous corrections of sense in the translation, have necessarily destroyed uniformity of style, so that all I may say on that subject is that the sense of the author is every where now faithfully expressed. It would be difficult to original, in which no word is unnecessary, no word can be changed for the better, and severity of logic results in that brevity, to which we wish all science reduced. The merit of this work will, I hope, place it in the hands of every reader in our country. By diffusing sound principles of Political Economy, it will protect the public industry from the parasite institutions now consuming it, and lead us to that just and regular distribution of the public burthens from which we have sometimes strayed. It goes forth therefore with my hearty prayers, that while the Acier of Montesquieu, by the same author, is made with us the elementary book of instruction in the principles of civil government, so the present work may be in the particular branch of Political Economy.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

MR. MURKIN.

13
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st inst. in relation to the translation of the Treatise on Political Economy, by M. Destutt Tracy, which I have the pleasure to inform you is now ready for the press. I have the honor to inform you that the translation of the Treatise on Political Economy, by M. Destutt Tracy, which I have the pleasure to inform you is now ready for the press. I have the honor to inform you that the translation of the Treatise on Political Economy, by M. Destutt Tracy, which I have the pleasure to inform you is now ready for the press.

ILLUSTRATION 531MEMOIR PREPARED AT THE REQUEST OF COMMITTEE OF THE COMMON COUNCIL
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK AND PRESENTED TO THE MAYOR OF THE CITY
AT THE CELEBRATION OF THE COMPLETION OF THE NEW YORK CANALS

By Cadwalader D. Colden

This particular copy was presented by the City of New York to the Honorable John Adams and another copy, just like it, was presented to the Honorable John Quincy Adams, President of the United States. These books were published in New York in 1825.



ILLUSTRATION 532

A MEMOIR OF THE CONSTRUCTION, COST, AND
CAPACITY OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT

This book is a presentation copy bearing the name of John Quincy Adams. It is bound in red leather and profusely embossed in gold. It was published in New York in 1843.

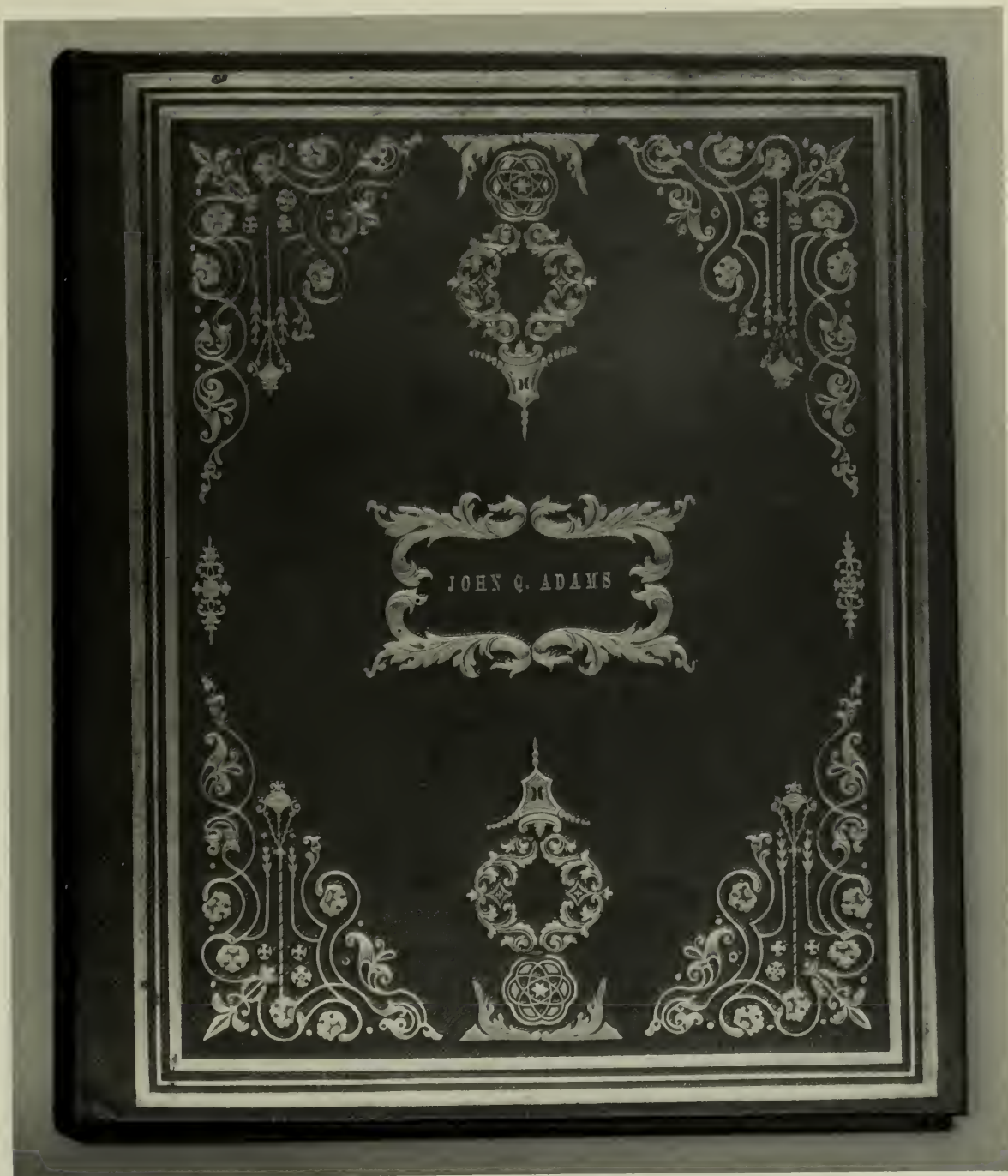


ILLUSTRATION 533SKETCHES OF THE HISTORY OF LITERATURE

By Tannehill

The binding on this book is one of the most classical in the collection. It was bound in Nashville, Tennessee and presented to John Quincy Adams. The binding is of marble calf with very fine gold tooling.




ILLUSTRATION 534

THE TEMPLE OF THE MUSES

By Pi cart

This book is bound in morocco and is embossed in gold. It is lettered presentation "from Ward Nicholas Boylston to His Excellency J. Q. Adams, Pres. of the U. S. 1826." This book was published in Amsterdam in 1733.

A black and white photograph of a book cover. The cover is dark with a decorative, repeating pattern border. The text is centered and reads:

PRESENTED
BY HIS FRIEND & KINSMAN
WARD NICHOLAS BOYLSTON,
TO
HIS EXCELLENCY
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
PRESIDENT
OF
THE UNITED STATES.
1826.

ILLUSTRATION 535VELASCO; A TRAGEDY

This small book was a presentation copy and is included as an example of John Quincy Adams' continued interest in the theatre.

Don. John Quin y Adams
With the aspects of
VELASCO: His Legend

A TRAGEDY,

IN FIVE ACTS

BY L. PES SARGENTI

NEW YORK

GARDNER & THOMAS

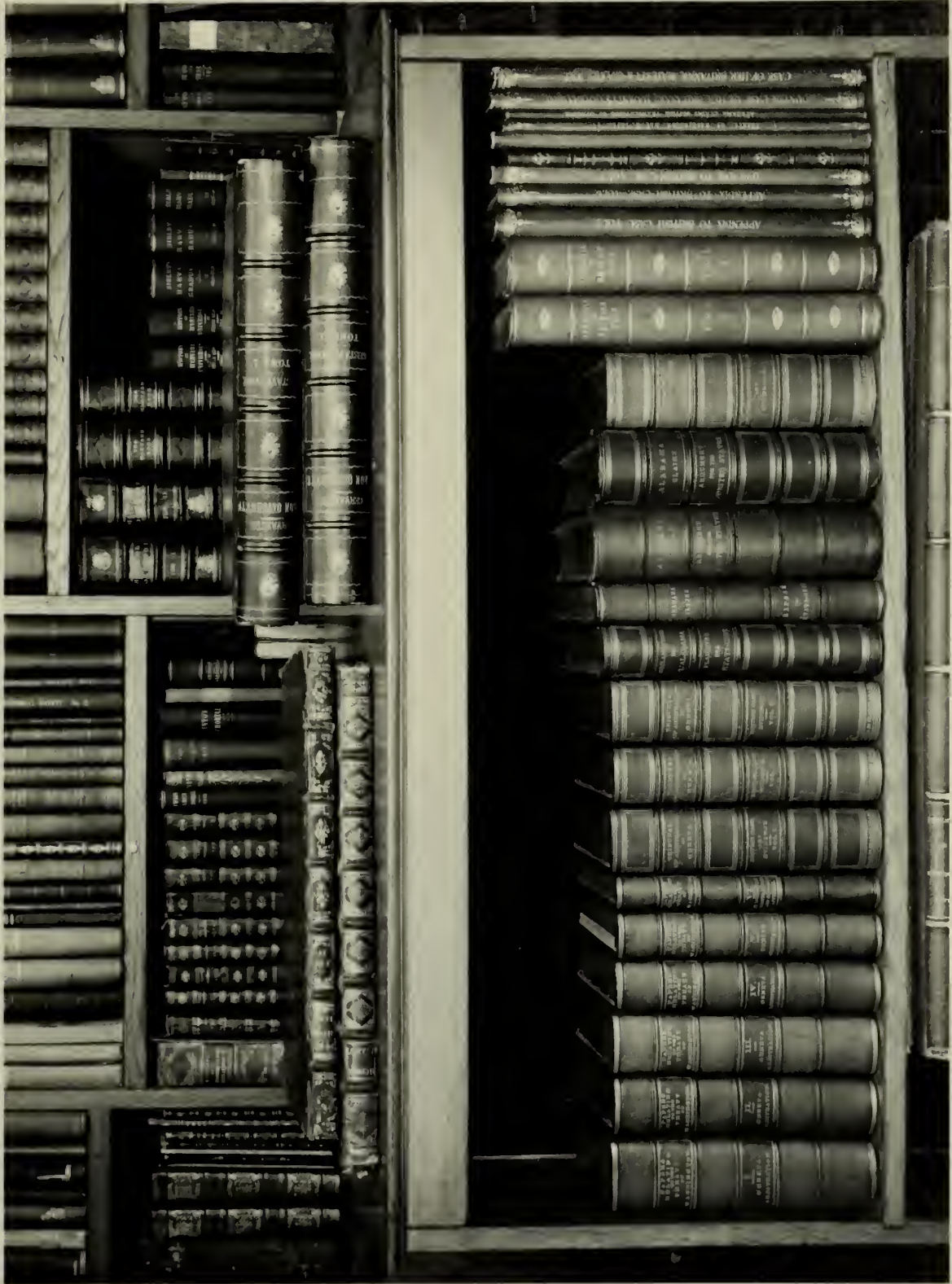
1836

ILLUSTRATION 536THE GENEVA ARBITRATION

The books on the lower shelf of this illustration are all presentation copies which were given to Charles Francis Adams upon the completion of The Geneva Arbitration. They are of red leather with gold tooling with the seal of the United States in the center of the cover.

Attention is called to the two large books which were mentioned earlier as the latest copies of Don Quixote in the library and which belonged to Henry Adams.

At one time this case of books and folios were in front of the West Door. The superintendent thought the afternoon sun had affected the folio bindings and would deteriorate the Alabama Claims books also. The result was the change of position to the north side beyond the reach of the afternoon sun.



ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF PEACE

By Henry Cabot Lodge

This presentation copy is included mainly to discredit the rumor which most people believe that Brooks Adams and his brother-in-law, Henry Cabot Lodge, were never very friendly. The inscription on the book indicates that Mr. Lodge had high regard for his brother-in-law, Brooks Adams, in 1913.

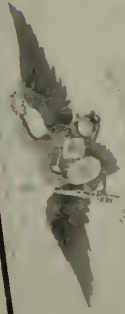


From Adams
National Appellate
Regiment
The Lodge, -
The U.S.

ILLUSTRATION 538CARTOUCHE"hundred sheet" map

This illustration shows the cartouche of the "hundred sheet" map of Russia used by John Quincy Adams when he was Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia.

История К. К. В.



Въ Санктъ-Петербургѣ
въ Типографіи
Императорскаго
Университетскаго
Печатнаго
Дѣла
въ 1864 году.

ПОСРЪБИЯ КЛЕТКА
РОССІЙСКОЙ ИМПЕРІИ
и
РОССІЙСКОЙ ЗАГРУБІЕННЪИ ВЪЛДЫИ
и
РОССІЙСКОЙ ЗАГРУБІЕННЪИ ВЪЛДЫИ
и
РОССІЙСКОЙ ЗАГРУБІЕННЪИ ВЪЛДЫИ

Историческое и географическое описание
губерніи, уездовъ, городовъ, селеній, деревень, волостей,
и другихъ мѣстъ, находящихся въ границахъ
губерніи, съ означеніемъ ихъ численности, площади,
плодородности, богатства, и прочаго.

Составилъ П. П. Шенниковъ.

Въ Санктъ-Петербургѣ, въ Типографіи
Императорскаго Университетскаго
Печатнаго Дѣла, въ 1864 году.

Въ Санктъ-Петербургѣ,
въ Типографіи
Императорскаго
Университетскаго
Печатнаго
Дѣла,
въ 1864 году.

CORTEGE FUNEBRE DE FEU SA MAJESTE L'EMPEREUR ALEXANDER I^{ER}

DE GLORIEUSE MEMOIRS

Shown on the opposite page is a section of the funeral procession of Alexander I. The figures are hand-drawn and hand-colored. This particular view shows the body being transported for burial.

Some years ago, a Russian historian came to the Adams National Historic Site and was able to identify each country by the appearance of the diplomats in the procession. The pictures are still very fresh and in mint condition.



THE ...

THE ...

THE ...

ILLUSTRATION 540PLANS, PROFILS, VUES PERSPECTIVES ET DETAILSDU PONT DE BATEAUX DE SAINT-ISAAC

By Betancourt

A more beautiful hand-drawn, hand-colored picture ^{than} ~~is~~ this cannot be found in all the Adams collection. The Cathedral of Saint-Isaac is clearly shown to the right of the illustration. President John Quincy Adams had the detail drawings of the cathedral and the Bridge of Saint-Isaac's which suggests his special interest in both of these architectural structures of Saint Petersburg in 1820. The colors of the illustration shown on the opposite page are still fresh, clear and perfectly delightful. They are ~~in~~ pastel shades of blue, pink and buff.



VUE PERSPECTIVE DU PONT DE SAU SUR LA GRANDE VAYA
AUS. P. LEFRANÇOIS.

806.

ILLUSTRATION 541

THE COINAGE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

This book is bound in papier-mache and is in excellent condition. It is very handsome in design. The carving in the corners represent England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. This book belonged to Charles Francis Adams.



VIEW OF THE GARDEN

Upon leaving the library you see the garden which Henry Adams mentioned in his writings as being the place where he turned for inspiration when he was writing his History of the United States.



ILLUSTRATION 543WEATHERVANE ON TOP OF STONE LIBRARY

Concerning this weathervane, we quote from Adams Mansion by Henry

Adams, II published in 1935:

"Upon the roof is a gilded weather-vane with the date 1666 cut in the vane. This weather-vane came from the second meeting-house of Braintree, built in 1666, abandoned in 1732, and torn down some years later. The weather-vane was given to John Adams, who set it on a mast in a field across the street where he could see it from his bedroom window -- as shown in the sketch made by Sarah Apthorp in 1822 reproduced in this book. On March 23, 1849, Charles Francis Adams recorded in his diary that the mast had been blown down in the night. He saved the vane and when he built the Library placed it on the roof."



APPENDIX I

(NOTE TO PAGE 769)

Conrad Harding, Ranger Historian, Adams National Historic Site, Wrote a Description of the First Russian Circumnavigation as Depicted in a Very Rare Atlas in the Stone Library

Both Peter and Catherine the Great were concerned with Russian expansion into the Siberian and Pacific regions. As a result, the Russian -- American Company was founded in 1799 along the same lines as the British and Dutch East India Companies. It received a twenty-year monopoly for exploration and administration of northwestern America, of the Aleutian and Kurii Islands, of territory, when discovered, that was further to the South, and of relations with Japan. The west coast of North America, California, and the Hawaiian Islands were also marked for entrenchment. Even before their time, Russia had taken possession of Alaska. This expansion of the Russian Continent and trade was continuing at the time John Quincy Adams was serving as American Minister to Russia, and he probably purchased this valuable Atlas of Russia's exploration and first circumnavigation of the world during his stay at the Court of Czar Alexander I.

Supplying the Russian outposts was a problem. In order to avoid the dangerous sailing conditions in the northern Pacific, Captain Adams Johann von Krusenstern, who was in the service of the Russian -- American Company, planned to sail around the Cape Horn. This Atlas pictures the voyage, scientific exploration, and map making on what was the first

Russian circumnavigation of the world. The historic trip began in 1803 when two ships, the Nadezhda (probably shown in the right of Plate II) under Krusenstern and the Neva under Lisiansky, sailed together from Kronstadt via Copenhagen, England, Tenerife (Plate II) and the St. Catherine Islands (Plates II and V), around Cape Horn, and into the Pacific to Nukuhiva (Plates VII, XX) (in the Marquesas Island Chain), and to the Sandwich (Hawaiian) Islands.

From the Sandwich Islands the Neva went to the Russian colonies and the Nadezhda to Kamchatka (Plates XXII and XXV). It arrived at Petropovlovsk on July 28, 1804 (Plate XXVIII). Then on September 19, 1804 Krusenstern left for Japan. Constantly updating his maps along the way, he found that many of the islands shown on maps by La Perouse and early French and Spanish mapmakers did not exist. On October 15 the Nadezhda sailed along Kyushu (Plate XLV) whose Cape Krusenstern named for Chirikov (who had visited Japan two generations earlier), on October 16 through the Straights of Van Diemer (Plates XXVIII, XI), passed the provinces of Satsuma and Osumi, around Mageshima Island, and on October 20 arrived at Nagasaki Harbour (Plate XL).

The Nadezhda carried eighty-five people, including: Rezanov, the representative from Russia; four Japanese castaways who were being returned to Japan and who served as a pretext for a Russian visit to Japan; Major Ermolai Frideritsii, an expert mapmaker and military scientist; Aulic Councilor Fedor Fosse, an expert on Siberia; Johann Casper Horner, Doctor

of Astronomy; Langsdoff and Wilhelm Tilesius, Professors of Natural History; Brinkin, Doctor of Medicine and Botany; and Kurliandtsen, the artist. These names appear on the left of various plates in the book. Tilesius's for example, can be seen on Plates XXI-XXII, and Homer's is on Plate II. Captain Krusenstern's own account of the voyage, Reise um die Welt, which explains these plates is also in the Adames Library. Japanese officials met them and had them towed in the afternoon to anchor off Mt. Papenberg (Plate XLVII). The traditionally suspicious Japanese hosts kept the Russians isolated until December 29 when Rezanov was finally permitted ashore. With a guard of honor and his entourage he boarded the barge of Prince Fisi (also called Hizen or Fizen), and the boat, flying the colors of both Fisi and Russia, was towed ashore without using many oars (Plate LIV).

After he left Japan in 1806, Rezanov continued explorations of the type recorded in this Atlas by going to San Francisco and the Columbia River Valley, but the trip to Japan was an historic event. It was one of the strongest wedges that had penetrated Japan's isolation, and that was to culminate in Commodore Perry's later "opening of Japan."

APPENDIX II

Items of Furnishings Not in the Library at This Time (1969)

ILLUSTRATION 544PHOTOGRAPH OF LAMPS SIMILAR TO THOSE USED IN THE LIBRARY ORIGINALLY

In 1927 there were two lamps swinging from the ceiling in the Stone Library. They burned kerosene and the glass bowl of the lamp filled from the side as shown in Diagram 412 A and B and 426 A and B. I do not recall that the lamps had glass prisms, and I tend to recall that the globes were clear and undecorated as in Diagram 426 A and B. It would be appropriate if, at some future time, two lamps could be bought for the library. This photograph of lamps is included as a guide. It is my opinion that Diagram 426 B is the one most nearly like the original.

ILLUSTRATION 545

LAMP, PLATES AND CHAINS

The kerosene lamp is one of those used in the library. The copper plates used near the ceiling were not only used in the library but when gas lamps were installed in the Dining Room in the Old House, they were used to keep the smoke from damaging the ceiling. The pull chains shown in this illustration were a part of the installation of the lamps.

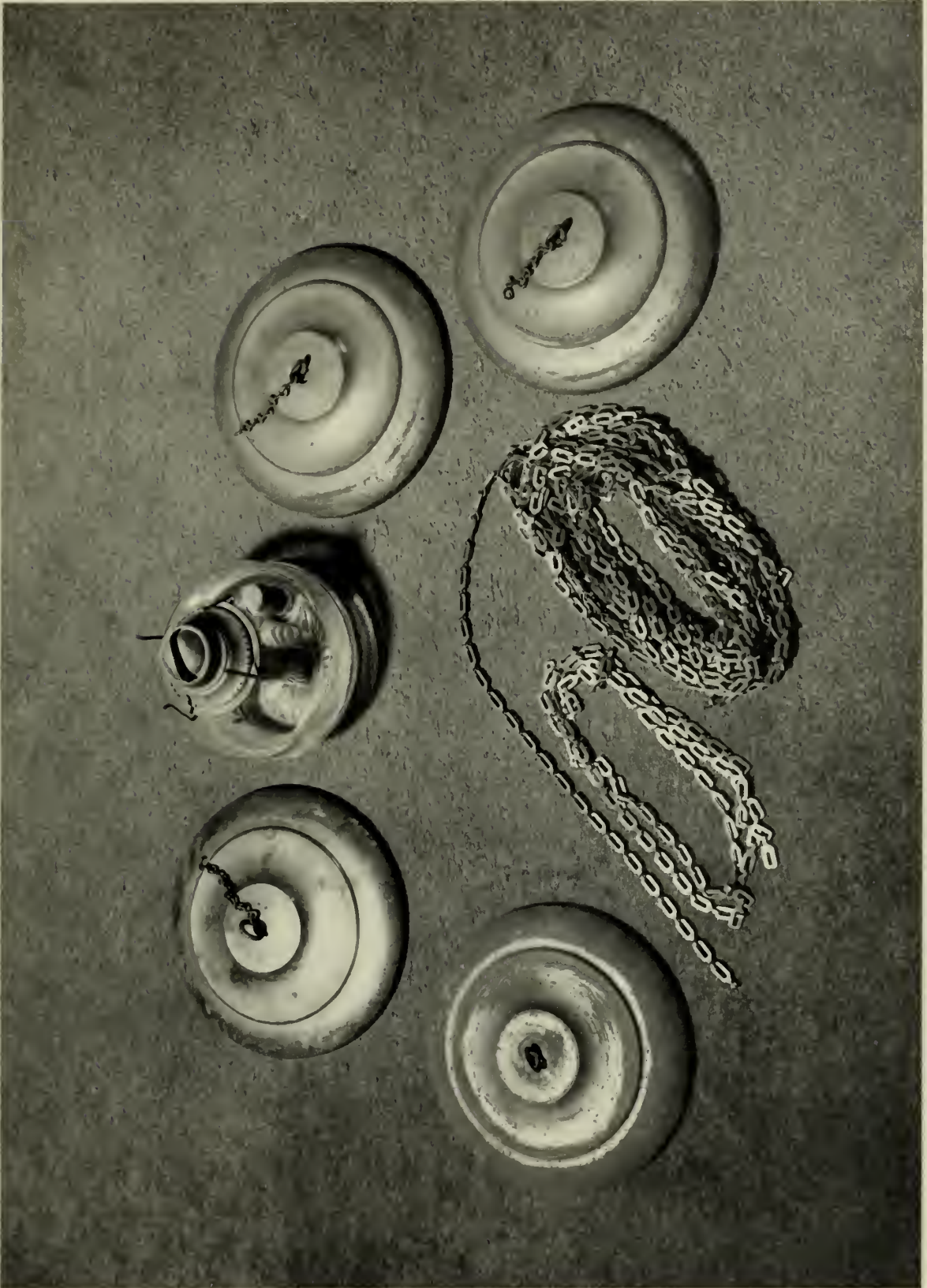


ILLUSTRATION 546STOVE

This stove was used during the last fifteen or so years of Mr. Brooks Adams' life. When he went abroad in the fall, coal was ordered and a fire was built in the stove every other day to keep the books from becoming too damp. When the library was opened to the public, the stove was removed to give more space for the visitors to stand as well as free the library fireplace for use. The stove, although preserved, is no longer usable because of some of the interior which is gone.





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6

WELLS BINDERY INC.
WALTHAM, MASS.
JULY 1970

