APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A. (Page 30.)

MEMORIAL OF THE ASSOCIATED INSTITUTIONS OF ART AND SCIENCE TO THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE OF 1860 ASKING FOR A RESERVATION OF LANDS ON THE BACK BAY.

(Prepared by WILLIAM B. ROGERS.)

HOUSE . . . NO. 13. (January, 1860.)

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled.

The undersigned, a Committee representing various associations devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Natural History, Mechanics, Manufactures, Commerce, the Fine Arts and Public Education, have been instructed to prepare a Memorial setting forth a plan which, in the view of these associations and interests, will effectually assist in carrying out the wise suggestion of his Excellency the Governor, in his Message of 1859, of making available for educational purposes the Back-Bay Lands belonging to the Commonwealth, lying near the Public Garden, in the city of Boston.

In conformity with our instructions, we would respectfully represent that, in our opinion, a most efficient method of making these lands instrumental in promoting education, as well as adding directly to the wealth of the State, would
be the passage by the Legislature of a resolve reserving from sale a portion of the lands, and setting it apart to be used in all coming time for the erection of buildings by various existing or future institutions devoted to the sciences and arts, whose museums, cabinets and repositories of industrial and fine art products should be so arranged and laid open to the public as best to promote the educational and material interests of the Commonwealth.

Your memorialists, without venturing to dictate as to the position or extent of space to be reserved, would beg to refer to the accompanying plan of the lands, with the suggestion that the area between Boylston and Newbury, Berkeley and Exeter streets, and a fraction next westerly, would, in their opinion, be admirably suited to the object in view, as well from its position and convenient shape as from the ample space it would offer for the several buildings now and hereafter to be placed upon it.

Of the number and extent of the scientific or industrial interests which in future years may desire to share in these advantages, your memorialists are not definitely informed. There are, however, four great departments represented in the Committee, which take a very deep interest in the proposed measure, and which, either immediately or soon after its adoption, would, it is thought, proceed to the erection of suitable structures on the grounds allotted to them.

These departments are the following: —

I. — Agriculture, including Horticulture and Pomology.

II. — Natural History, Geology and Chemistry.

III. — Mechanics, Manufactures, Commerce and Technology in general.

IV. — Fine Arts and Education.

As regards the first two of these divisions, your memorialists are able to state that the Boston Society of Natural History and the Massachusetts Horticultural Society are prepared to avail themselves immediately of the proposed
grant from the State; that they have already matured, in a
great degree, plans for their respective buildings, combing,
as they think, the simpler graces of design with conveni-
ience of internal arrangements; and that these associa-
tions will be ready to commence the buildings referred to
as soon as the land can be put in a condition to be occu-
pied.

In respect to the other departments, your memorialists
would say that they have received assurances from various
quarters that these great interests are looking to similar
practical results, and that a valuable mass of materials,
in the way of models, machinery, fabrics, natural products
and works of art, now in the hands of private individuals
or societies, and little accessible to the community, would
quickly be offered to their museums, galleries or other re-
positories, for the benefit of the public, whenever the proper
buildings shall have been erected.

Asking your attention to the bearings of the proposed
measure upon the interests of education, science and the
arts, your memorialists would briefly point out, in reference
to the several departments mentioned in the preceding
scheme, what they conceive to be the great public benefits
which such an application of the bounty of the State would
secure.

I. Beginning with the department first in order, that of
Agriculture, Horticulture and Pomology, so directly in-
teresting to a majority of the citizens of the Commonwealth,
your memorialists would urge the great need which is felt
by the several societies devoted to these subjects of an
extensive space for the arrangement and display of the
numberless objects illustrating the condition and progress of
agriculture in its various branches, and the want, scarcely
less urgent, of an agricultural laboratory amply provided
with such means of research as are demanded by the pro-
gressive and scientific husbandry of the present day.

In this department it would be the design to collect and
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arrange all the objects and materials which illustrate the practice and science of husbandry in each of its branches,—to create, in fact, a comprehensive agricultural museum, where the visitor might learn the processes, products and entire condition of this great branch of industry, abroad as well as at home, and obtain the earliest knowledge of the mechanical and other improvements which mark its history from year to year. In such a museum one division would be devoted to the various implements and machines employed in tillage and the preparation of the crops for market; together with models and drawings of fences, gates, devices for drainage and irrigation, vehicles, buildings, furniture and other constructions interesting in the economy of the farm and of its household. Another would exhibit specimens of seeds, grains, vegetable fibres, woods and other permanent products, as well as of plants and fruits of special interest, suitably preserved; with an ample series of models of the latter, representing the pomology of every quarter of the globe. In yet another compartment would be arranged samples of all the distinctive varieties of soils, and of the various fertilizers, whether natural or factitious, which are in use or promise to be valuable, accompanied in each case by a statement of its composition and of the products to which it has been found by experience to be best adapted.

Associated with such a museum, we should look for the organization of a laboratory equipped for every branch of chemico-agricultural experiment, which, while furnishing reliable reports on the composition of soils, manures and vegetable products, and thereby protecting the agricultural public from the impositions so frequently practised by dishonest or ignorant pretenders, might by its larger researches help to advance the theory as well as the practice of agricultural processes.

Lastly, as a feature of peculiar interest and attractiveness in the general plan, your memorialists would hope that this department might be invested with the care of the grounds
surrounding the buildings, as well as such other space as may remain unoccupied, with the view of establishing an extensive conservatory of foreign plants, and of planting the grounds with trees and shrubbery of home-growth, so selected and arranged as to combine tasteful ornament with the largest practical instruction.

On the great advantages to the Commonwealth of such organization of the materials for instruction and improvement in agriculture, your memorialists need not dwell. They feel sure that it would be welcomed by the farmers and horticulturists throughout the State as a most valuable means of enlarging their professional knowledge, of testing and making known improvements as they arise, or of suggesting others, and in a variety of ways of widening the scope and promoting the success and dignity of this great branch of the industry of the State. Nor can they doubt that the rest of our citizens would see, in the widely reflected benefits of such an establishment, the ampest grounds for giving it their sympathy, and, if necessary, their material support.

A plan thus commending itself to the public favor cannot, in this age, and especially in this community, remain long unexecuted. Of its easy practicability, your memorialists believe they can offer no better evidence than by pointing to the large collection of objects which, in less than two years, the able Secretary of the Board of Agriculture has brought together from all quarters of the State, a collection already so imposing as to give proof at once of the wide-spread interest felt in behalf of an agricultural museum, and of the rapidity with which such an institution would expand to the largest measure of usefulness.

II. The second department in aid of which we would invoke the liberality of the State, is that of the Natural Sciences, speculative and applied, including Zoölogy, Botany, Geology, Mining, Metallurgy and Chemistry, the claims and merits of which, in this connection, as repre-
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Presented more especially by the Natural History Society of Boston, we desire respectfully to set forth.

The society here named, by its zealous labors in these various fields of research, has, it is well known, made valuable contributions to the general stock of scientific discovery, and more especially to the investigation of the geology and natural history of the State and its adjacent waters. Through the unpaid enthusiasm of its explorers and the liberality of individual members, it has accumulated a rich and varied collection of objects from every department of the mineral and organic worlds, and has amassed a library of about 5,000 volumes, embracing a large number of works valuable for scientific reference.

As far as the restricted space and unfavorable position and construction of their present building have allowed, they have arranged their collection of objects in a manner suited to popular inspection, and have thrown open their museum once a week to all who may visit it for instruction or for curiosity. Yet, for want of adequate space and proper architectural adjustments, they have found it impossible to avail themselves of more than a small part of the treasures already collected, and are entirely without room for the display of the bountiful accessions which are continually flowing in. Even, however, in the present partial and unfavorable exhibition of its materials, their museum has become a source of no inconsiderable pleasure and instruction to the community, attracting to its halls a large number of citizens and of visitors from the country, many of whom resort to it for purposes of systematic study.

Desiring to make their labors more extensively useful, and at the same time to secure for themselves a more efficient equipment for scientific research, the Natural History Society would ask, through your memorialists, for a portion of the public land on which to erect an ample building, especially adapted to these objects, grounding the request on the great and continually augmenting advantages which the State must derive from such an expansion of their plans.
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In referring to this subject, your memorialists need not dilate on the educational and practical benefits which the public would reap from such collections, properly systematized, and freely thrown open to general study and inspection. At the present day, such comprehensive exemplars of nature are recognized by the great leaders in popular education as among the most efficient means of diffusing useful knowledge throughout a community, and of promoting the yet higher ends of a general intellectual and moral culture, where truth is valued for its own intrinsic beauty and grandeur as well as for its material applications, and where the discipline of the faculties of mind and heart accompanying the study of natural objects and laws is no less regarded than the treasures of knowledge to be amassed.

The eager curiosity with which the commonest show museums of the country are frequented, gives proof of the prevailing desire among mankind to become acquainted with the works of creation in the inanimate as well as the living world, and shows in how large a measure collections of natural objects arranged according to their true relationships may be made to minister to the material as well as the intellectual and even moral advancement of a community.

On this head, your memorialists could offer but few arguments which have not been already fully and eloquently presented by Professor Agassiz, in the exposition in behalf of the new museum at Cambridge, which must still be fresh in the minds of the Legislature. They would, however, say that too much stress can hardly be laid on the general educational influences of natural history studies, whether as cultivating the powers of observation, training the mind to precise discrimination and orderly arrangement of ideas, enriching it with facts of daily application, or ennobling it by the knowledge of those great laws and harmonies which make all nature eloquent with the wisdom and goodness of the Creator.
Nor would they limit the argument in favor of ampler facilities for the exhibition of natural history collections to the immediate general benefits above referred to. The interests as well as the honorable distinction of the Commonwealth must in some degree be influenced by the labors of those of her citizens who devote themselves to science, and whose unbought ardor of research may from time to time bear them on to observations and discoveries of value in the affairs of life as well as in advancing the boundaries of knowledge. Such laborers, even in their least practical inquiries, are not unfrequently the most productive of public benefactors, and may with good reason claim such help and countenance from the State as will enable them to extend their researches, as well as to make them more widely known and practically useful.

As an important branch common to this department, and the division next in order on our scheme, that of the Industrial Arts, we would early look for the establishment of a museum devoted to the preservation and effective exhibition of the organic and mineral products which minister to the wants, to the convenience or to the taste of man. In its first division, such a collection, following the example of the well-known Museum of Economic Botany at Kew, would embrace useful or curious woods, textile fibres, starches, oils, waxes, gums, resins, sugars, dye-stuffs, tannins and medical products, together with cereals and other forms of vegetable food, systematically arranged, and accompanied by the names of the countries from which they come and the plants from which they are procured. An array of objects like these, accessible to the community, could not fail to open a vast fund of valuable knowledge to the ship-builder, the carpenter, the cabinet-maker, the manufacturer, the dyer, the druggist and others, at the same time that it would promote the ends of sound education generally, and help to guide the commercial and productive interests of the State.

Giving a wide scope to this plan of a methodized collec-
tion of materials and products for the practical instruction of the public, we should doubtless witness at the same time the establishment of a second great repository, which, like the museum belonging to the School of Mines and Economic Geology in London, would exhibit a complete series of the rocks, ores, earths and other mineral substances employed in architecture or the ornamental arts, or forming the raw materials from which the metals and other valuable products are extracted. Here would be displayed specimens of the granites, sandstones, limestones, slates, soapstones and other building materials, both in their rough shape, as brought from the quarry, and in the form of dressed or polished masses. Here would be brought, side by side, the materials of glass and of pottery or porcelain, and the different varieties of the fictile wares into which these crude ingredients are transformed. Here the visitor would have the opportunity of comparing, in one great series, all the varieties of fossil fuel, from the stony anthracites, through all the gradations of dry and bituminous and cannel coals, to lignites and peats, and with their external characters to learn from explanatory labels their composition and comparative heating and evaporating powers. Here the ores of iron, copper, lead, zinc, silver and other useful metals would be seen arranged in direct association with the series of metallic products, pigments or other chemical compounds of which they are severally the source; while near at hand would be collected such models of mines and mining machinery, of furnaces and other structures and implements connected with the extraction and refining of the several metals and their compounds, as would illustrate practically their whole history from the discovery of the crude material in the mine to the elaboration of its most perfected and precious results.

Judging from the experience of the museums in London, just referred to, we should expect to find the halls of such an establishment daily crowded with visitors, eagerly seeking the practical or curious instruction which it would offer;
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and surely there is no other way in which the general mind could be so easily and pleasantly conducted from its purely utilitarian studies into the higher intellectual regions, where it could contemplate the great laws of the physical and organized world.

III. The third department enumerated in the general scheme, that of Mechanics, Manufactures and Commerce, presents, in the opinion of your memorialists, most weighty claims to the consideration of the Legislature. Although something has been done in our State toward the organization of societies and collections pertaining to this department, we feel satisfied that important benefits would result to the Commonwealth from an institution of a more comprehensive kind devoted to these subjects; one which should furnish in its proceedings and its collections of machines, models, drawings and products, a practical embodiment of the labors and progress of these great branches of industry, as pursued among ourselves and in other countries. So apparent, indeed, are the advantages of such an institution, and so strong has been the interest in its behalf already manifested in various quarters by those more immediately concerned, that we have no hesitation in asking the Legislature in advance to appropriate a suitable space for an edifice devoted to these objects; nor do we doubt that in the prospect of such a favorable location as is requested, munificent provision would quickly be made by our citizens for the building and furnishing of an institution aiming to take rank with the more comprehensive technological museums of the Old World.

Such an exhibition of the materials, implements and processes of the mechanic and manufacturing arts, perpetually open to the public, while it would form an important addition to our means of popular practical education, could not fail to give a new impulse to the industrial arts which it represented. The long array of mechanism, and its results in each branch of mechanical and manufacturing labor;
the suites of models illustrating all the important phases of architecture, engineering and ship-building; the display of new inventions in all of these branches, and the exhibition in many cases of the working process by the actual operation of the machinery or other agencies, would make such an establishment a great school of mechanic arts, attracting its throngs of visitors, not more by the large treasure of knowledge which it placed within their reach, than by its thousand suggestions to stimulate invention and assist discovery.

IV. The fourth and last department mentioned in the general scheme, that of the Fine Arts and Education, is too closely associated with the progress of a higher and more humane culture of the community, not to claim a place in any extensive educational plan for the public benefit. Your memorialists can add nothing to what has been said so often and so eloquently in proof of the ennobling influences which attend the contemplation of all great works of art. Most of what is true and beautiful in painting, sculpture or architecture is but the material expression of truth or beauty previously latent in the soul, and must, therefore, awaken in the observer sentiments akin to those from which the artist drew his inspiration.

Originating in the purer and subtler elements of our intellectual nature, and calling into play the nicest discrimination of sense, as well as the most delicate moral susceptibility, the cultivation of the fine arts must be regarded as a necessary supplement, in every wise system of education, to the teachings of practical science and the more purely logical exercises of thought. Nor should we, as is sometimes done, regard them too exclusively as merely ornamental portions of the social edifice. If, in this connection, they may be represented by the wreath of stone that crowns the Corinthian shaft with leafy beauty while adding nothing to its supporting power, they are still more truly symbolized by the towering arches and swelling domes whose very
grace and grandeur are conditions inseparable from their strength.

The marvellous industrial progress of this country, its accumulating wealth, and above all, the wide diffusion of liberal knowledge among our people, have enabled us, while yet the youngest among the nations, to vindicate for ourselves an honorable place among the cultivators of the fine arts. The genius of our countrymen has in not a few instances shown its ability to cope with the masters of painting and sculpture in the Old World, and gives assurance in what is already achieved of the higher and wider artistic culture which we are destined to attain. In the freedom of our political institutions leaving thought and action comparatively untrammelled; in our varied forms of social activity and individual growth; in our natural scenery, including all the diversities of a continent and its embracing oceans; and in our ever-shifting sky and endless varieties of climate; — we recognize the occasions, the incentives and the subjects of a great national school of art. We have but to aid the development of the taste, of which, as a people, we have no stinted share, and we shall see the fine arts keeping pace in their progress among us with the rapid advances of all other departments of general education.

As an important step toward this object, your memorialists have included in their scheme the establishment of a Gallery of Fine Arts, for the reception and exhibition of works of art deposited by their authors, or contributed by the liberality of societies and individuals; and they would ask for this purpose a suitable allotment of ground contiguous to the spaces assigned to the objects heretofore mentioned.

Your memorialists believe that they represent the public sentiment truly in assuming that the favorable action of the Legislature would be followed by a prompt and munificent contribution for building and other preliminary purposes. Nor can they doubt that private individuals and associa-
tions will be ready to contribute from their treasures of art, as well as of money, toward a gallery which, while affording invaluable help to artists and fulfilling noble educational uses, would become an ornament and an honor to the Commonwealth.

In view of the great importance, in a system of general education, of wisely selected methods and implements of instruction, your memorialists believe that valuable aid might be given to teachers throughout the State by the establishment of an Educational Museum, exhibiting the materials and equipments proper to each grade of school instruction, and exemplifying practically the latest improvements at home and abroad in the apparatus of intellectual and physical training. Such a Museum, comprising suites of specimens, models, diagrams, books, maps, mechanical and experimental apparatus and other instruments of instruction, each the best of its kind for the specific purpose; and, along with these, plans of schoolhouses, of school furniture, of warming and ventilating arrangements; and, in short, all the appliances appertaining to a complete and perfectly appointed school, would, it is believed, become an efficient means of familiarizing teachers and the public with the most improved methods and arrangements for teaching, and thus of moulding the schools of the State into conformity with the most advanced educational experience. Looking to these important results, your memorialists believe that such a museum would, after a time, grow up, either independently or in connection with some one of the departments which had already become established.

As a further and important means of popular instruction in connection with the general plan, your memorialists would look confidently for the establishment, at an early day, of courses of public lectures, which, while aiming at a familiar exposition of science and the arts, would exhibit in practical operation by working models, or otherwise, the more important discoveries and inventions as they arise.
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This feature, though limited at first, as in the well-known Polytechnic Institution of London, to subjects of a purely experimental or demonstrative kind, might be expected soon to extend itself to the fine arts and other branches of liberal culture, and as a whole could not fail to add great attractiveness, as well as public usefulness, to the general plan. Indeed, considering how greatly the educational value of museums is augmented by connecting with them an organized system of oral teachings, your memorialists are persuaded that ere long the public liberality would not only provide in this connection for popular lectures on the various branches of industrial science, on the plan of those of Morin, Payen and other eminent professors of the Conservatoire of Paris, but would establish a comprehensive Polytechnic College, which like the "Central School of Arts and Manufactures," of the same city, or the great "Trades Institute of Berlin," would put in practice a complete system of industrial education supplementary to the general training of other institutions, and fitted to equip its students with every scientific and technical principle applicable to the leading industrial pursuits of the age.

In their enumeration of departments to be included immediately or prospectively in their scheme, your memorialists have confined their view to such as they are assured would early avail themselves of the opportunity of a more efficient action. But they believe that there are many other associations which, in process of time, would seek to place themselves on the same footing with the departments already established, by asking for a share of the reserved land not yet appropriated; and they are persuaded that the time would soon come when we should see gathered within the same boundaries, not only our scientific, industrial and fine art associations, but all the societies which devote themselves to history, ethnography, literature and public education.

The desirableness of having the different associations thus brought into proximity seems to your memorialists so ob-
vious as to demand little more than a passing remark. The intimate relationships of the various departments of knowledge, whether in their abstract or practical development, must at once suggest the advantages of such an arrangement. The student of science, the mechanician or the artist, in following the thread of his especial inquiries, is unavoidably led into other and sometimes remote regions of knowledge, and must feel the need of some convenient collocation of the libraries, museums and galleries of other departments, in order thoroughly to understand his own. To the public at large this arrangement would offer, along with the advantage just named, the attraction of an extensive and pleasing architectural design, and the healthful influences of a comparatively open space in a portion of the city which must, ere long, become densely occupied by buildings.

Such are the principal considerations which, in the opinion of your memorialists, give to the proposed plan a far-reaching and weighty importance as connected with the interests of education, science and the industrial arts throughout the Commonwealth. As the State, in her care for these great interests, has ever shown a large and wise liberality, we feel sure that to convince her of the public utility of the measure, as we have endeavored to set it forth, is all that is necessary to secure the favorable action which we ask.

The magnitude of the public interests involved in the proposed plan, in the opinion of your memorialists, so greatly overshadows any financial considerations belonging to it, that they deem it needless, if not unworthy the occasion, to dwell on the direct profit which would probably accrue to the State treasury from the measure suggested. We may, however, be allowed to express the conviction that such an appropriation of part of the land would in a few years more than repay the treasury by the increased value which it would give to the adjoining tracts, while by the better knowledge and wiser practical guidance which it would be the means of imparting to the public, it would
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return to the Commonwealth, even in money value, an amount almost incalculably beyond its cost.

In conclusion, your memorialists would remark that, although the present application coincides in its general purport with the Memorial (House Document No. 260),¹ which they had the honor to submit to the general court last winter, it embodies the more mature results of the inquiries and deliberations in which they have since been zealously engaged. As the committee of your honorable body, to whom the subject was then referred, expressed the "unanimous" opinion "that the reservation of the land prayed for in the Memorial should be made, . . . believing it to be of advantage to the State, both in an educational and financial point of view," and as, in the language of the State Constitution, it is made "the duty of legislatures and magistrates, in all future periods of this Commonwealth, to cherish the interests of literature and the sciences, and all seminaries of them; . . . to encourage private societies and public institutions, rewards and immunities, for the promotion of agriculture, arts, sciences, commerce, trades, manufactures and a natural history of the country," your memorialists are encouraged to hope that the views and wishes herein set forth may commend themselves to your favorable attention.

MARSHALL P. WILDER, S. KNEELAND, JR.,
Chairman.

GEORGE W. PRATT, DR. S. CABOT, JR.,
SAMUEL H. GOOKIN, AMOS BINNEY,
ALFRED ORDWAY, CHARLES L. FLINT,
M. D. ROSS, B. S. ROTCH,
A. H. RICE, J. D. PHILBRICK,
E. S. TOBNEY, G. B. EMERSON,
JAMES M. BEEBE, R. C. WATERSTON,
PROF. W. B. ROGERS, E. B. BIGELOW,

Committee.

¹ See p. 19.
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PETITIONS IN AID OF MEMORIAL.

Boston Society of Natural History.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled.

The Boston Society of Natural History joins in the memorial of the Committee of Citizens of the Commonwealth, whereof Marshall P. Wilder is Chairman, asking for a reservation of land from the Commonwealth's territory on the Back Bay, for the use of Associated Institutions of Science and Art, and petitions your honorable body that the prayer of the said memorial may be granted.

And the said Boston Society of Natural History respectfully represents, in its own behalf, that the great value and purely disinterested character of the services which it has already rendered during the past thirty years, and which it is still rendering, to the cause of liberal education in this Commonwealth, as is fully set forth in the said memorial, constitute a preeminent title to such aid and encouragement from the State, in extending and perpetuating its usefulness, as is contemplated in the said memorial.

Jeffries Wyman,
President of the Boston Society of Natural History.

Boston, January 12, 1860.

Boston Board of Trade.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled.

The Boston Board of Trade would hereby respectfully petition in aid of a memorial now before your honorable body; in which a Committee, representing the interests of Agriculture, Horticulture, Natural Sciences, Commerce, Manufactures, the Mechanic and Fine Arts, and General Education, ask for a reservation of a portion of the Back-
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Bay lands, for the use of Associated Institutions engaged in promoting these several interests.

While this Board cannot be indifferent to the general plan, and all the objects indicated in the memorial already referred to, its interest has special reference to the department which pertains to Commerce and Manufactures, the promotion of which is one of the principal objects of its organization. The necessity and value to the community of institutions like those contemplated in the memorial must be obvious; and their influence will have a tendency to aid in widely diffusing amongst the masses of our population valuable and practical knowledge, and thus promote the welfare and prosperity of the State.

Your petitioners would therefore earnestly request the favorable attention of your honorable body to the memorial, and would respectfully ask that its objects may be granted.

LORENZO SABINE, Secretary.

E. S. TOBEY, President.

Office, Board of Trade, Boston, February 6, 1860.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The American Academy of Arts and Sciences respectfully and urgently recommend to the favorable consideration of your honorable body the petition of Marshall P. Wilder and others in behalf of Associated Institutions of Arts and Science, asking for a reservation of Back-Bay lands.

They do this because, in their judgment, the measure prayed for would tend directly and strongly to promote the scientific, the educational and the industrial interests of the Commonwealth.

Because it would be a testimony to the public benefit, derivable from the acquisition, the diffusion and the use of knowledge, which would be alike honorable to the Legislature and the Commonwealth.
Because it would receive the approbation of all who know — and they will be all who inquire into the facts — that the institutions which it proposes to assist are actively engaged in scientific discovery, and in efforts to learn all that is discovered elsewhere; and to apply all knowledge, as far as possible, to the various industrial pursuits, upon the success of which depends the prosperity, not only of those engaged in them, but of all who are in any way connected with the persons so employed; and, therefore, of the State.

Because they regard it as a measure which will harmonize and cooperate with all those which have been or can be adopted for general education; and will concur with them in providing such means of mental improvement, that every mind may have its due development, and no talent be wasted and suppressed because the means for its culture and exercise are not within its reach; and will assist in offering to every man an opportunity of becoming all that his capacity, and his willingness to improve and use his capacity, permit him to be. And they regard this as the end which must be reached before the educational system of Massachusetts can be considered as complete.

All which is respectfully submitted by the Fellows of the Academy, through the undersigned, who are a Committee appointed for this purpose.

Theophilus Parsons.
Charles G. Loring.
Charles Jackson, Jun.

Boston, February 18, 1860.

Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled.

The undersigned, the government of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association, would respectfully petition your honorable body in aid of a "Memorial" now
before the Legislature, asking for a grant of land on the Back Bay for the use of the Associated Institutions of Science and Art. Fully approving the general plan as a means of public education of inestimable value, the Society we represent feels a special and lively interest in the Third Section, in which would be associated the Institutions cultivating the Mechanic Arts. Knowing by experience the advantages of mutual interchange of ideas in the advancement of the mechanic arts, and conscious of the disadvantage we labor under for the want of Polytechnic Institutions which shall bring Science and Art into closer communion, we shall hail with pleasure and satisfaction the establishment of such as this memorial proposes in Section III.

Believing that the objects of our organization and the interests of the Mechanic Arts throughout the State would be promoted by the reservation asked for, we would earnestly request your favorable consideration of the prayer of the petitioners; and, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

PELHAM BONNEY, President.

FRED. H. STIMPSON. NATH. ADAMS.
AL. SANBORN. L. MILES STANDISH.
WM. W. WHEILDON. JOSEPH L. BATES.
CHARLES WOODBURY. JAMES TOLMAN.
OSMYN BREWSTER. J. C. HUBRARD.
JOS. T. BAILEY. ANSEL LOTHROP.

NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled.

The New England Society for the Promotion of Manufacturers and Mechanic Arts, instituted for the purpose of diffusing knowledge in these important branches of American industry, would respectfully petition your honorable body in aid of a memorial presented to the Legislature by a Committee of gentlemen representing the various Associ-
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ations of Science and the Arts, whereof the Honorable Marshall P. Wilder is Chairman, asking for a reservation of land on the Back Bay, in the city of Boston, for the use of the Associated Institutions.

The New England Society finds the subject very ably presented in the above memorial now before your honorable body, and entirely approves of the arguments therein contained; and, should the reservation be made, will endeavor to make the department in which its members are interested a benefit and an honor to the State.

Your petitioners would respectfully represent that it comes within the especial province of this Society to aid in the establishment of such institutions as are contemplated in the Third Section of the plan of the general memorial; namely, that relating to Mechanics, Manufactures and Commerce. There can be no doubt, in our opinion, that a large space will in the future be needed for the uses of this department; and we fully concur in the views expressed in the memorial of the Committee, that at least one square will be necessary for the accommodation of the Institutions of Mechanics, Manufactures and Commerce.

We would, therefore, respectfully and earnestly request that the petition of the general memorial may be granted; firmly believing that the industrial interests of the State, which we are instituted to promote, will be signally benefited by this act in all coming time.

DEMING JARVES, President.

J. WILEY EDMANDS. J. A. LOWELL.
BENJ. E. BATES. HENRY J. GARDNER.
JAMES READ. E. H. ELDRIDGE.
TYLER B A T C H E L L E R. AMOS A. LAWRENCE.
THOMAS P. RICH. JAS. M. BEEBE.
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