

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

FOR

THE YEAR 1890.



WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1891.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

**FEBRUARY 27, 1891.—In the Senate of the United States. The
Vice-President presented the following report.
Ordered to be printed.**

LETTER OF SUBMITTAL.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., February 26, 1891.

To the Congress of the United States :

In accordance with the act of incorporation of the American Historical Association, approved January 4, 1889, I have the honor to submit to Congress the annual report of said association for the year 1890.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. P. LANGLEY,
Secretary Smithsonian Institution.

HON. LEVI P. MORTON,
President of the Senate.

HON. THOMAS B. REED,
Speaker of the House.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Andrew D. White, of Ithaca, in the State of New York; George Bancroft, of Washington, in the District of Columbia; Justin Winsor, of Cambridge, in the State of Massachusetts; William F. Poole, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois; Herbert B. Adams, of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland; Clarence W. Bowen, of Brooklyn, in the State of New York; their associates and successors, are hereby created in the District of Columbia a body corporate and politic, by the name of the American Historical Association, for the promotion of historical studies, the collection and preservation of historical manuscripts, and for kindred purposes in the interest of American history and of history in America. Said association is authorized to hold real and personal estate in the District of Columbia so far only as may be necessary to its lawful ends to an amount not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, to adopt a constitution, and to make by-laws not inconsistent with law. Said association shall have its principal office at Washington, in the District of Columbia, and may hold its annual meetings in such places as the said incorporators shall determine. Said association shall report annually to the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution concerning its proceedings and the condition of historical study in America. Said secretary shall communicate to Congress the whole of such reports, or such portions thereof as he shall see fit. The regents of the Smithsonian Institution are authorized to permit said association to deposit its collections, manuscripts, books, pamphlets, and other material for history in the Smithsonian Institution or in the National Museum at their discretion, upon such conditions and under such rules as they shall prescribe.

[Approved, January 4, 1889.]

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION,
Baltimore, Md., February 25, 1891.

SIR: In compliance with the act of incorporation of the American Historical Association, approved January 4, 1889, which requires that "said association shall report annually to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, concerning its proceedings and the condition of historical study in America," I have the honor to transmit herewith my general report of the proceedings of the American Historical Association at the seventh annual meeting, held in Washington, D. C., December 29-31, 1890. In addition to this general summary of proceedings I send also the inaugural address of President John Jay, on "The Demand for Education in American History," together with brief abstracts of most of the papers read by members of the Association, Messrs. Ford and Clark's Supplementary Bibliography, and Part I of an elaborate Bibliography of the publications of the State Historical Societies prepared by Mr. A. P. C. Griffin, of the Boston Public Library.

Very respectfully,

HERBERT B. ADAMS,
Secretary.

Prof. S. P. LANGLEY,
Secretary Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.
Organized at Saratoga, New York, September 10, 1884.

OFFICERS FOR 1890.

President:

HON. JOHN JAY, LL. D.
New York City.

Vice Presidents:

HON. WILLIAM WIRT HENRY,
Richmond, Virginia.

JAMES B. ANGELL, LL. D.
President University of Michigan.

Treasurer:

CLARENCE WINTHROP BOWEN, PH. D.,
No. 251 Broadway, New York City.

Secretary:

HERBERT B. ADAMS, PH. D.,
Associate Professor of History, Johns Hopkins University.

Assistant Secretary and Curator:

A. HOWARD CLARK,
Curator of Historical Collections, National Museum, Washington, D. C.

Executive Council:

(In addition to the above-named officers.)

HON. ANDREW D. WHITE, LL. D.,
Ithaca, New York.

HON. GEORGE BANCROFT, LL. D.,
Washington, District of Columbia.

JUSTIN WINSOR, LL. D.,
Cambridge, Massachusetts.

WILLIAM F. POOLE, LL. D.,
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President of Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

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Professor of History and Law, Columbia College.

GEORGE P. FISHER, D. D.,
Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Yale Divinity School.

G. BROWN GOODE, PH. D., LL. D.
Assistant Secretary Smithsonian Institution, in charge of the National Museum.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT, C. M. G., LL. D., D. C. L.,
Clerk of the Canadian House of Commons.

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REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS AT SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 29-31, 1890.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS AT SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

By HERBERT B. ADAMS, Secretary.

The attendance upon the seventh annual meeting of the American Historical Association was the largest yet recorded. One hundred and eight members were present; last year there were eight-seven. There was a large and sympathetic Washington audience at each of the six sessions of the Association. An afternoon reception was given to members and the ladies accompanying them by Mr. and Mrs. William D. Cabell.

During the last days of the old year there were five scientific conventions in the Federal city, four of them upon the same premises, at the Columbian University or in the National Museum. These five conventions were: (1) the American Historical Association, (2) the American Society of Church History; (3) the American Economic Association; (4) the American Forestry Association, and (5) the Geological Society of America. All of these various societies were in session upon the same days, and yet there was no conflict of interest. Each society had its own constituency, and each its own peculiar attractions. There was a certain comity of arrangements as regards time and place, so that it was quite possible for members of the Society of Church History or of the Economic Association to attend some of the meetings of the Historical Association. By special invitation from the Washington Society for the Extension of University Teaching members of various associations met together to listen to a remarkable lecture upon "University Extension" by Mr. Richard G. Moulton, of Cambridge, England. One evening, when American historians and politicians were discussing the subject of cabinet government just over their heads in another lecture hall of the Columbian University, the American geologists were discussing the antiquity of man.

After every evening session gentlemen members of all five associations met socially in the pleasant rooms of the Cosmos Club, corner of H street and Madison Place. These friendly reunions at the Cosmos are the most attractive features of scientific meetings in Washington. It is doubtful whether any other city in the United States could (if it would) furnish quite so agreeable opportunities for the social success of a scientific convention. Washington is rapidly becoming a scientific as well as a social and political center. The fact of five distinct societies meeting there in one week shows that the nation's capital is already recognized as a proper and convenient rallying point for national associations of science.

The American Historical Association has met in Washington for now three years in succession, and each year with an increasing attendance. The advantages of this place of meeting, as compared with any other great city or with a summer resort like Saratoga, become each year more apparent. University men from the old Northwest and from far-away Nebraska pronounce in favor of Washington, even against Chicago, the prospective center of the Western world. Members of the American Historical Association once thought it advisable to pursue an itinerant or missionary policy westward and southward; to swing around academic circles; to indulge in pleasant picnics like those which are now so popular with American "educators" and with the American Association for the Advancement of Science. But other and larger ideas of public usefulness began to dawn upon "the common sense of most" when the Historical Association was chartered by Congress in 1888. The society then became "a body corporate and politic" in the District of Columbia, with its principal office in Washington. The society now enjoys organic relations with the Smithsonian Institution and, through the same, reports its proceedings and progress annually to Congress. Manifestly the American Historical Association can accomplish more through its present connections with Washington and with the United States Government than through any local patronage or any return to the waters of Saratoga.

Among the first fruits of this larger and more national policy is the "Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the year 1889," issued from the Government Printing Office at Washington just before the seventh annual meeting. This report contains the act of incorporation, a summary of

the proceedings of the sixth annual meeting, certain selections of public interest from those proceedings, and a partial bibliography of the published writings of members of the association, prepared by Mr. Paul Leicester Ford, the accomplished bibliographer, of Brooklyn, New York, printed and indexed under the careful supervision of Mr. A. Howard Clark, curator of the historical collections of the National Museum and assistant secretary and curator of the association, who is now in charge of its Washington office, established on the ground floor of the Museum itself. Under Mr. Clark's efficient direction will soon be instituted a system of national and international exchange on behalf of the American Historical Association. Its first report to Congress will be mailed, under the Smithsonian frank, to all members, and to all State and local historical societies that now send their publications either to the assistant secretary of the association or to the Smithsonian Institution.

A bibliography of the publications of all the prominent historical societies in this country has long been in preparation, and will soon be published. Such a document would be of great service not only to State and local historical societies, but to all students and teachers of American history. By instituting through the Smithsonian a system of domestic and foreign exchange, the association can rapidly build up a good historical library in Washington. Indeed, such a library already exists in the accumulated books and documents now stored in the Congressional Library and subject to recall by the Smithsonian Institution. By collecting or depositing rare books, historical manuscripts, portraits, etc., in the National Museum the association can soon have a permanent national exhibition that will strongly appeal to American patriotism and public interest and promote historical studies. Indeed, such an exhibition has already begun. In the alcoves of the large hall in which the association met at the National Museum there were showcases full of interesting old books and manuscripts that once belonged to the Washington family in Virginia. Many of them were but recently discovered by Mr. A. Howard Clark, and through him obtained on deposit for the historical section of the Museum. The association held its morning sessions in a most attractive environment, illustrating the development of human inventions and the evolution of man from savagery to civilization.

Of the reading and discussion of papers there seemed to be no limit at one of the morning sessions of the association. Perhaps some attendants upon this convention had resigned themselves to that state

Where congregations ne'er break up
And Sabbaths have no end.

But others differed from this melancholy view and found agreeable variations to the monotony of regular proceedings by strolling about the museum and talking with old friends, visiting the Library of Congress or the State Department, looking at historical collections and manuscripts, listening to the debates of Congress or inspecting the Corcoran Art Gallery. Historical conventions in Washington serve many profitable purposes, social, educational, and scientific. It is perhaps safe to say that some good and useful work was done at luncheons and dinner parties and at the Cosmos Club.

In this connection it is possible to give only a brief review of the more noteworthy literary features of the convention. First came the Hon. John Jay's inaugural address, read by the Hon. William Wirt Henry, first vice president of the association. Mr. Jay emphasized the importance of historical studies for the development of the national spirit and the proper education of the youth of this Republic. Then followed a group of papers representing Canadian history. Dr. Rand, of Cambridge, gave an original and scholarly account of the New England settlements in Acadia. Mr. William Houston, legislative librarian at Toronto, entered by title and abstract a sketch of the work of the first parliament of Upper Canada, 1792 to 1796, which exempted British royalists from French law and forbade the extension of slavery. The most striking feature of the first session was Dr. Bourinot's abstract of an historical paper entitled "Canada and the United States." The time-limit of 20 minutes inspired the author to a spirited résumé of his elaborate and comprehensive work, which covered the relations of Canada and the United States down to the present time. Dr. Bourinot vindicated the right of Canada to an independent national development and emphatically protested against any idea of annexation by the United States. An interesting discussion ensued, in which Senator Hoar paid a generous and eloquent tribute to the people of Canada, and in a quiet but impressive manner stated his American conviction that Can-

ada would come, not by constraint, but by her own free will, into the American Union, if she should ever come at all.

In a later session Dr. Bourinot compared the methods of cabinet government in Canada with the system in practice in the United States. The fact that the best features of British political development are incorporated with the institutional life of Canada, Mr. Bourinot said, was proof of the flexibility of the constitution of the Dominion. He maintained that where the American system is strong it followed English lines; where it is weak, it is because of its inherent rigidity. In opposition to the view of Dr. Freeman Snow, Mr. Bourinot urged that responsible government was compatible with a federal system and a written constitution. Senator Hoar rose to the defense of the American Constitution, which he said was designed in part to protect the people against itself. Ours is a truly popular government. The Canadian system with its threefold veto and its appointed and limited senate holding for life can hardly be called popular. Professor Cohn, of Harvard, who at one session presented a rapid and brilliant sketch of the formation of the French constitution, also exchanged historical and political compliments with the gentlemen from Canada. Edward Eggleston, the historian of American colonial life, participated in the debate and said that American institutions of government were all historical developments from colonial germs.

Mr. Eggleston's remarks upon various papers read in the convention were, by general consent, one of the most interesting and valuable features of the entire meeting. He discussed, in a highly suggestive manner, Dr. Andrews's able contribution to the theory of the village community; also Mr. Morgan's original paper on slavery in New York, and Dr. Weeks's picturesque but doubtful theory of the survival among the Croatan Indians of Raleigh's colonists from Roanoke Island. Indeed this year there was more discussion than usual. Douglas Campbell's theory of the Dutch origin of the written ballot called out historic objections from Profs. Williston Walker, Jameson, and Howard. Mr. Weeden, author of the *Economic and Social History of New England*, took part with Mr. Eggleston in the discussion of Northern towns and Southern plantations. Dr. William A. Dunning, of Columbia College, tried the Socratic method upon his Virginia friend, Professor Dabney, who maintained that history is a science. It may be here suggested that history is the science of man's progress in soci-

ety, politics, and civilization. Thought and action must be organic to be historic.

The most important and most scientific feature of the programme was its classification or grouping of subjects. One evening, as we have said, was chiefly devoted to Canadian history. The next morning session was given up entirely to European history. In this field, besides those papers already mentioned, there were Professor Burr's graphic sketch of the fate of Dietrich Flade, one of Mr. Burr's valuable studies in the history of witchcraft; Dr. Gross's strong plea for reform in the study of English municipal history; Dr. Fling's historic account of Mirabeau's speech of May 20, 1790; Professor Francke's new contribution to the history of the liberal student movement from 1815 to 1819, with special reference to Karl Follen, who became an American citizen and an educator of American youth; and Mr. William G. Taylor's interesting review of Bismarck's career.

A second evening session was devoted to American constitutional history. Professor Trent's study of the Phillips case, a Virginia bill of attainder, called forth critical comments from Senator Hoar and the presiding officer, Hon. William Wirt Henry. Mr. Ames's historical survey of the many proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States was favorably received, and so was Mr. E. C. Mason's justification of the Executive in refusing Congressional demands for information, under certain circumstances. General Mussey outlined his proposed study of bills of rights in State constitutions.

The last morning session was occupied with papers on American economic history. Dr. E. D. Adams, a brother of Dr. Henry Carter Adams, both of whom are now connected with the Interstate Commerce Commission, treated historically the development of the budget in the United States. Dr. Charles H. Haskins presented an original paper of the Yazoo Land Companies, for a study of which the Hon. William Wirt Henry had lent Mr. Haskins manuscript materials. W. F. Willoughby, of the United States Department of Labor, gave a striking account of the rapid increase of governmental activities in this country. The subject of slavery in the District of Columbia could hardly be presented in 20 minutes, but Professor Howard read enough to show the scientific character of his pupil's work. General Birney, of Washington, presented some written remarks upon Miss Tremain's elaborate monograph. At the close of

the morning session President Gilman, of the Johns Hopkins University, exhibited a large and beautiful map showing the orographical features of the historic countries about the Mediterranean and made a plea for better representations of physical geography as a basis for historical study.

There was but one afternoon session and that was devoted to American history and historical science. Besides Dr. Weeks's paper and Dr. Dabney's already noted, there was an appreciative review of the political ideas of the Puritans in a literary outline at once sharp and clear, by Dr. Herbert L. Osgood, of Columbia College. General Darling reviewed the historical work of some of the State societies, and Professor Mace presented valuable suggestions regarding the organization and grouping of materials for American history.

At the closing session Dr. William T. Harris, the Commissioner of Education, described some of the philosophical aspects of history. He reviewed the characteristic ideas of historic peoples and reminded his audience that the great contributions of Rome and the Germanic race are ideas of unity and self-government. Perhaps the greatest literary success in the entire programme was Mr. James Schouler's dramatic description of Webster's Seventh of March speech. A pleasing survey of the border-land between the archaeologist and the historian was presented by Prof. Otis T. Mason, of the National Museum.

The last and most practical paper of all was that of Prof. J. F. Jameson, of Brown University, on the expenditure of foreign governments on behalf of history. The speaker urged that European countries having had a longer history and having carried the development of historical science further than the United States, we may well learn from them as to governmental policy respecting history, if, as is to be hoped, our Government is to do more for it hereafter. The speaker's inquiries had been directed to the expenditures of European governments for the printing and publication of historical materials, for payments to editors and other workers, in support of archives, and in subventions for historical purposes to learned bodies. The answers were obtained largely from official sources. The speaker described in detail the expenditures of England and other nations, and the mode of administration through which these expenditures are carried on. The speaker then suggested criticisms of the historical expenditures

of the Government of the United States, derived from a consideration of European practices. Since 1889 it has no longer been true that our Government spends, in proportion, less for history than almost any other civilized government. But the distribution to different objects gives much cause for criticism. We spend this year \$268,000 for the Official Records of the War, about \$7,000 for the historical activities of the archives office of the Department of State, and virtually nothing else. We ought to spend much more money on our archives. Even Bavaria, Württemberg, and Baden spend more for this than we. We ought, in the matter of publications, to have some permanent institution through which the opinion of experts can all the time be brought to bear; and its scope ought to include manuscripts not only in the possession of the nation, but in the possession of private persons. Such an historical commission could easily be devised. In devising it the experience of European governments should afford valuable assistance.

Professor Jameson made another valuable suggestion, which was approved by the executive council, that original materials for American political history be presented, with a descriptive statement, at the annual meetings of the American Historical Association, and that, if approved by the council and duly edited by an appointed committee, such materials be incorporated in reports to Congress.

The committee on time and place for the next meeting reported in favor of the holiday season and the city of Washington. The Hon. William Wirt Henry was elected president. The old board of officers was retained, and Mr. Henry Adams, the historian, was chosen one of the vice-presidents. Felicitous speeches upon the progress of the Association were made in closing by President Welling, Dr. Harris, and Mr. Eggleston.

The following persons were either registered or in attendance upon some of the Washington meetings:

Herbert B. Adams, PH. D., Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

Prof. H. C. Adams, University of Michigan.

Dr. Ephraim D. Adams, Washington, D. C.

Herman V. Ames, Cambridge, Mass.

Dr. C. M. Andrews, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Dr. Wm. G. Andrews, Guilford, Conn.

Dr. Elroy M. Avery, Cleveland.

Dr. Frederic Bancroft, Librarian State Department, Washington, D. C.

Prof. E. W. Bemis, PH. D., Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. Abram C. Bernheim, New York City.

- Gen. William Birney, Washington, D. C.
- Dr. J. G. Bourinot, Canadian House of Commons.
- Prof. Edward G. Bourne, Adelbert College, Cleveland.
- Clarence W. Bowen, PH. D., 251 Broadway, New York City.
- Dr. Jeffrey R. Brackett, Baltimore, Md.
- Prof. George L. Burr, Cornell University.
- Nicholas Murray Butler, PH. D., New York City.
- Wm. D. Cabell, Washington, D. C.
- Prof. E. P. Chesney, University of Pennsylvania.
- Rev. T. S. Childs, Washington, D. C.
- A. Howard Clark, U. S. National Museum.
- Prof. John B. Clark, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.
- Mendes Cohen, Baltimore, Md.
- Prof. Adolphe Cohn, Harvard University.
- Miss Katharine Coman, professor of history, Wellesley College.
- Prof. N. D. Corbin, Ann Arbor, Mich.
- Hon. J. L. M. Curry, Washington, D. C.
- Prof. R. H. Dabney, University of Virginia.
- John B. Daish, Washington, D. C.
- Gen. C. W. Darling, Utica, N. Y.
- Llewellyn Deane, Washington, D. C.
- Prof. Davis R. Dewey, Institute of Technology, Boston.
- C. H. J. Douglas, A. M., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Prof. Wm. A. Dunning, Columbia College.
- Hon. John Eaton, president Marietta College, Ohio.
- Edward Eggleston, Lake George, N. Y.
- Edward Ellery, Hamilton, N. Y.
- Dr. R. T. Ely, Johns Hopkins University.
- Prof. Henry Ferguson, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.
- Dr. F. M. Fling, Saco, Me.
- Col. Weston Flint, Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.
- Mrs. Olivia M. Ford, Washington, D. C.
- Paul Leicester Ford, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- George L. Fox, headmaster Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, Conn.
- John A. Gano, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- President D. C. Gilman, Johns Hopkins University.
- Dr. G. Brown Goode, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.
- Dr. Charles Gross, Harvard University.
- Prof. Wm. R. Harper, Yale University.
- Dr. Wm. T. Harris, Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.
- Dr. C. H. Haskins, University of Wisconsin.
- Prof. Paul Haupt, Johns Hopkins University.
- Hon. William Wirt Henry, Richmond, Va.
- Hon. George F. Hoar, U. S. Senate.
- Prof. Wm. P. Holcomb, Swarthmore College.
- Hon. Henry H. Holt, Muskegon, Mich.
- Prof. George E. Howard, University of Nebraska.
- Prof. J. F. Jameson, Brown University.
- Thornton Alexander Jenkins, Rear-Admiral, U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C.
- Prof. James Bowen Johnson, Howard University.
- Prof. H. P. Judson, Minneapolis, Minn.
- Capt. Dwight H. Kelton, U. S. Army, Quincy, Mich.
- Hon. Horatio King, Washington, D. C.
- John A. King, New York City.
- Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, Magazine of American History, 743 Broadway, New York City.

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| <p>Prof. W. H. Mace, Cornell University.</p> <p>Prof. Otis T. Mason, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.</p> <p>Edward C. Mason, Harvard University.</p> <p>Dr. A. D. Mayo, Boston.</p> <p>Edwin V. Morgan, A. B., Harvard University.</p> <p>Rev. Charles N. Morris, West Hartford, Conn.</p> <p>Gen. R. D. Mussey, Washington, D. C.</p> <p>Edward A. Oldham, Washington, D. C.</p> <p>Dr. Herbert L. Osgood, Columbia College, New York City.</p> <p>Salem G. Pattison, A. B., Ithaca, N. Y.</p> <p>Judge Charles A. Peabody, New York City.</p> <p>Henry E. Pellew, Washington, D. C.</p> <p>Mrs. Emeline G. Pierson, Elizabeth, N. J.</p> <p>Benjamin Rand, PH. D., Cambridge, Mass.</p> <p>Rev. Dr. J. E. Rankin, Howard University.</p> <p>Miss Lucy M. Salmon, professor of history, Vassar College.</p> <p>Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff, New York City.</p> <p>James Schouler, 60 Congress street, Boston.</p> <p>James B. Scott, Cambridge, Mass.</p> <p>Prof. E. R. A. Seligman, PH. D., Columbia College, New York City.</p> <p>Prof. Robert D. Sheppard, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.</p> | <p>Prof. Munroe Smith, Columbia College.</p> <p>Prof. Albert H. Smyth, 118 North Eleventh street, Philadelphia.</p> <p>Dr. E. L. Stevenson, Johns Hopkins University.</p> <p>Mrs. Laura Osborne Talbott, Washington, D. C.</p> <p>William G. Taylor, New York City.</p> <p>F. W. Taussig, PH. D., Harvard University.</p> <p>Dr. J. M. Toner, Library of Congress.</p> <p>Prof. William P. Trent, University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.</p> <p>Mrs. Julia R. Tutwiler, Baltimore, Md.</p> <p>Dr. J. M. Vincent, Johns Hopkins University.</p> <p>Prof. Williston Walker, PH. D., Hartford Theological Seminary.</p> <p>Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, Washington, D. C.</p> <p>William B. Weeden, Providence, R. I.</p> <p>Stephen B. Weeks, Johns Hopkins University.</p> <p>President James C. Welling, Columbian University, Washington, D. C.</p> <p>Julian LeRoy White, Baltimore.</p> <p>Prof. Henry Willis, Philadelphia.</p> <p>W. F. Willoughby, Washington, D. C.</p> <p>W. W. Willoughby, Johns Hopkins University.</p> <p>Prof. Thomas Wilson, National Museum, Washington, D. C.</p> <p>Col. Carroll D. Wright, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.</p> <p>Gen. Marcus J. Wright, War Records Office, Washington, D. C.</p> |
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Besides these there were delegates from various historical societies.

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION *in Account with* CLARENCE W. BOWEN, Treasurer.

1890		To Expenditures as follows:		
Jan. 4.	To paid H. B. Adams	Voucher	1	\$ 50 00
	" John Murphy & Co	"	2	18 50
Feb. 15.	" " "	"	3	12 75
Mar. 7.	" A. H. Muller & Son	"	4	20 25
18.	" <i>The Independent</i>	"	5	28 10
19.	" John Murphy & Co.	"	6	3 50
24.	" H. B. Adams	"	7	50 00
May 13.	" H. S. Chandler	"	8	50 00
June 17.	" Geo. P. Putnam's Sons	"	9	150 00
July 22.	" " "	"	10	50 00
Sept. 5.	" " "	"	11	400 59
9.	" L. P. Powell	"	12	35 00
	" <i>The Independent</i>	"	13	3 00
19.	" Geo. P. Putnam's Sons	"	14	200 00
Oct. 1.	" Title Guarantee and Trust Co.,	"	15	5,000 70
	" Geo. C. Holt	"	16	10 00
7.	" Geo. P. Putnam's Sons	"	17	147 54
10.	" Geo. F. Lawlor	"	18	75
30.	" Alice M. Clark	"	19	38 00
Nov. 8.	" May Carr-Gulick	"	20	1 28
26.	" John Murphy & Co.	"	21	6 75
Dec. 2.	" H. B. Adams	"	22	50 00
8.	" John Murphy & Co.	"	23	10 65
	To Balance to new acct.			344 14
				<u>\$6,681 50</u>

1890		By Receipts as follows:		
Dec. 26.	By Balance on hand at last report			\$ 334 94
	Received for Annual Dues:			
	6 for the Year 1888			
	22 " " 1889			
	130 " " 1890			
	345 " " 1891			
	503 Total at \$3			1,509 00
	5 Life Members at \$50			250 00
	Dividends on Bank Stocks:			
	Central National Bank		\$35 00	
	National Bank of Commerce		16 00	
	Bank of America		20 00	71 00
	Rebate of Tax on Bank Stocks:			
	National Bank of Commerce		\$ 9 91	
	American Exchange Nat. Bank		12 29	22 20
	Geo. P. Putnam's Sons, sales publications			28 36
	Sale of Bank Stocks:			
	National Bank of Commerce		\$ 846 00	
	American Exchange Nat. Bank		972 00	
	Bank of America		1,112 50	
	Central National Bank		1,457 50	4,388 00
	Interest from Mercantile Trust Co. on funds awaiting investment			78 00
				<u>\$6,681 50</u>

Dec. 26, 1890.	By Balance cash on hand	\$344 14
	The Association has in my hands as Treasurer, the following Assets:	
	Bond and Mortgage	\$5,000 00
	Cash in National Park Bank	344 14
		<u>\$5,344 14</u>

I have, as your Treasurer, invested from time to time in New York City Bank Stocks, such funds of the Association as accumulated in my hands over and above what seemed to be necessary for the payment of publication bills. The Finance Committee, however, at our last meeting a year ago, recommended a good bond and mortgage in which to invest the funds of the Association. I therefore sold the Bank Stocks at a profit over and above their cost of \$614 and secured a bond and mortgage of \$5,000 upon improved property in the city of New York, estimated to be worth three times the amount of the mortgage. An insurance policy of \$5,000 accompanies the mortgage, and the Title Guarantee and Trust Co. of New York guarantee the title. The mortgage bears interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

We have examined this account and accompanying vouchers with the securities, and find the same to be correct.

Respectfully submitted,
CLARENCE W. BOWEN, Treasurer.

WM. B. WEEDEN, } Auditing Com.
JOHN A. KING, }

WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 30, 1890.

LIST OF COMMITTEES,

1891.

1. *Auditing Committee :*

Hon. JOHN A. KING,
Mr. WILLIAM B. WEEDEN.

2. *Finance :*

Hon. JOHN JAY,
ROBERT SCHIELL,
Dr. C. W. BOWEN.

3. *Nominations :*

President JAMES C. WELLING,
Dr. EDWARD EGGLESTON,
Judge CHARLES A. PEABODY.

4. *Time and Place of Next Meeting :*

Rev. Dr. PHILIP SCHAFF,
JAMES SCHOULER,
Professor GEORGE E. HOWARD.

5. *Programme :*

Dr. G. BROWN GOODE,
Dr. FREDERIC BANCROFT,
Professor WILLIAM A. DUNNING,
Professor J. F. JAMESON,
Professor H. B. ADAMS.

6. *Resolutions :*

Professor ALBERT H. SMYTH,
Mrs. MARTHA J. LAMB.

OFFICERS FOR 1891.

PRESIDENT :

HON. WILLIAM WIRT HENRY,
Richmond, Va.

VICE-PRESIDENTS :

JAMES B. ANGELL, LL.D.,
President University of Michigan.

HENRY ADAMS,
Washington, D. C.

TREASURER :

CLARENCE WINTHROP BOWEN, PH.D.,
No. 251 Broadway, New York.

SECRETARY :

HERBERT B. ADAMS, PH.D.,
Professor in the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND CURATOR :

A. HOWARD CLARK,
Curator of the Historical Collections, National Museum, Washington, D.C.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL :

(In addition to the above-named officers.)

HON. ANDREW D. WHITE, LL.D.,
Ithaca, N. Y.

HON. GEORGE BANCROFT, LL.D.,
Washington, D. C.

JUSTIN WINSOR, LL.D.,
Cambridge, Mass.

WILLIAM F. POOLE, LL.D.,
Librarian of Newberry Library, Chicago.

CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, LL.D.,
President of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

HON. JOHN JAY, LL.D.,
New York City.

JOHN W. BURGESS, PH.D., LL.D.,
Professor of History and Law, Columbia College.

GEORGE P. FISHER, D.D.,
Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Yale Divinity School.

DR. G. BROWN GOODE,
Assistant Secretary, Smithsonian Institution, in Charge of the National Museum.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT, C.M.G., LL.D., D.C.L.,
Clerk of the Canadian House of Commons.

RESOLUTION BY THE ASSOCIATION,

DECEMBER 31, 1890.

The American Historical Association during its seventh annual session has received from the citizens and institutions of Washington many kind attentions that have added greatly to its enjoyment, and for all of which it is its pleasing duty to return its grateful thanks.

It is therefore *Resolved*, That the American Historical Association extends its hearty thanks to the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, the Curators of the National Museum, the President of Columbian University, the Managers of the Cosmos Club, the Librarian of the State Department, and to Mr. and Mrs. William D. Cabell for their courtesy in assisting the work of the Association, and their kindness in adding to its social pleasures.