

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

FOR

THE YEAR 1893.



WASHINGTON:  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.  
1894.

LETTER OF SUBMITTAL.

---

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,  
*Washington, D. C., March 3, 1894.*

*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 1893.

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

S. P. LANGLEY,  
*Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.*

HON. ADLAI E. STEVENSON,  
*President of the Senate.*

HON. CHARLES F. CRISP,  
*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 24, 1894.*

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 their ninth annual meeting, held in Chicago, July 11-13, 1893. In addition to the general summary of proceedings, I send also the inaugural address of Dr. James B. Angell, president of the the association, and some of the papers read at the Chicago meeting. In order to show the condition and progress of historical study in America, I append to the report of the association certain contributions toward a bibliography of American history, from 1888 to 1892, adapted from reports to the *Jahresbericht der Geschichtswissenschaft* of Berlin, by Dr. John Martin Vincent.

Very respectfully,

HERBERT B. ADAMS,

*Secretary.*

Prof. S. P. LANGLEY,

*Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.*

# AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

Organized at Saratoga, N. Y., September 10, 1884.

---

## OFFICERS FOR 1894.

---

President :

HENRY ADAMS,  
*Washington, D. C.*

Vice-Presidents :

EDWARD G. MASON,  
*Chicago, Ill.*

HON. GEORGE F. HOAR,  
*Worcester, Mass.*

Treasurer :

CLARENCE WINTHROP BOWEN, PH. D.,  
*Fulton and Nassau Streets, New York City.*

Secretary :

HERBERT B. ADAMS, PH. D., LL. D.,  
*Professor of History in the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.*

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., L. H. D.,  
*Ithaca, N. Y.*

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

CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, LL. D.,  
*President of University of Wisconsin, Madison.*

HON. WILLIAM WIRT HENRY,  
*Richmond, Va.*

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

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

JAMES B. ANGELL, LL. D.,  
*President of University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.*

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.*

J. B. McMASTER,  
*Professor of History in the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.*

GEORGE B. ADAMS,  
*Professor of History in Yale University, New Haven.*

## CONTENTS.

---

	Page.
I. Report of Proceedings of Ninth Annual Meeting in Chicago, July 11-13, 1893, by Herbert B. Adams, Secretary.....	1
II. Inaugural Address by Dr. James B. Angell, President of the Association, on the Inadequate Recognition of Diplomats by Historians.....	13
III. The Value of National Archives, by Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth.....	25
IV. American Historical Nomenclature, by Hon. Ainsworth R. Spofford.....	33
V. The Definition of History, by Col. William Preston Johnston.....	43
VI. Historical Industries, by Dr. James Schouler.....	55
VII. The Historical Method of Writing the History of Christian Doctrine, by Prof. Charles J. Little.....	67
VIII. The Requirements for the Historical Doctorate in America, by Prof. Ephraim Emerton.....	77
IX. The First Fugitive Slave Case of Record in Ohio, by Hon. William Henry Smith.....	91
X. The Present Status of Pre-Columbian Discovery of America by Norsemen, by Hon. James Phinney Baxter.....	101
XI. Prince Henry, the Navigator, by Prof. Edward G. Bourne.....	111
XII. The Economic Conditions of Spain in the Sixteenth Century, by Prof. Bernard Moses.....	123
XIII. The Union of Utrecht, by Prof. Lucy M. Salmon.....	135
XIV. English Popular Uprisings of the Middle Ages, by Dr. George Kriehn.....	149
XV. Jefferson and the Social Compact Theory, by Prof. George P. Fisher.....	163
XVI. The Relation of History to Politics, by Prof. Jesse Macy..	179
XVII. Early Lead Mining in Illinois and Wisconsin, by Reuben G. Thwaites, esq.....	189
XVIII. The Significance of the Frontier in American History, by Prof. Frederick J. Turner.....	197
XIX. Roger Sherman in the Federal Convention, by Dr. Lewis H. Boutell.....	229
XX. The Historical Significance of the Missouri Compromise, by Prof. James A. Woodburn.....	249
XXI. The First Legislative Assembly in America, by Hon. William Wirt Henry.....	299

	Page.
XXII. Naturalization in the English Colonies of America, by Miss Cora Start.....	317
XXIII. The Establishment of the First Southern Boundary of the United States, by Prof. B. A. Hinsdale.....	339
XXIV. The Historic Policy of the United States as to Annexation, by Prof. Simeon E. Baldwin.....	367
XXV. The Origin of the Standing Committee System in American Legislative Bodies, by Prof. J. Franklin Jameson...	391
XXVI. Gen. Joseph Martin and the War of the Revolution in the West, by Prof. Stephen B. Weeks.....	401
XXVII. The Annals of an Historic Town, by Prof. F. W. Blackmar.	479
XXVIII. Contributions toward a Bibliography of American History, 1888-1892, adapted from Reports to the Jahresbericht der Geschichtswissenschaft of Berlin, by Dr. John Martin Vincent.....	501
Index .....	573

---

---

I.—REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF NINTH ANNUAL MEETING OF  
THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

CHICAGO, ILL., JULY 11-13, 1893.

---

---

S. Mis. 104—1



REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF NINTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE  
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

---

By HERBERT B. ADAMS, Secretary.

---

The American Historical Association held its ninth annual meeting July 11-13, 1893, in the city of Chicago, with morning and evening sessions at the Art Institute. This meeting was held in conjunction with the World's Historical Congress. The Chicago committee representing this congress, or the historical section of the department of literature, are members of the American Historical Association and cooperated efficiently with its officers and its committee on programme. Dr. William F. Poole, of the Newberry Library, was the chairman of the Chicago committee, and to his personal efforts is largely due the success of the Chicago meeting. A brief report of the exercises was prepared by him and was published in *The Independent* July 20, 1893.

On Monday evening, July 10, members of the Historical Association and others visiting Chicago for the purpose of attending the various congresses, were given a social reception at the Art Institute. On the following morning the historical congress was called to order by Dr. Poole, who nominated Dr. James B. Angell as temporary president and Dr. Herbert B. Adams as temporary secretary. Hon. William Wirt Henry afterwards moved that the two be made the officers of the congress during its session in Chicago.

The programme for the ninth annual meeting of the American Historical Association was practically identical with that of the World's Historical Congress, and comprised 33 papers, 23 of which were read. Others were contributed to the proceedings and were read by title.

President Angell in his inaugural address spoke of "The inadequate recognition of diplomatists by historians." Mrs.

Ellen Hardin Walworth, of Saratoga, read a paper at the first morning session on "The value of national archives to a nation's life and progress." This paper gave rise to a discussion upon the desirability of a department of national archives in Washington, and remarks were made by Dr. W. F. Poole, President Charles Kendall Adams, and others. Dr. Poole, in his report of the Chicago meeting published in *The Independent*, says:

The historical papers in the State Department are not accessible to the historical student except as a special favor, and they are not arranged, classified, and calendared. The State Department has no space for historical archives and no archivist who understands their management or has time to give to the needs of historical investigators. Indeed, these are not the functions of the State Department. At Ottawa, however, Canada has a department of archives; it is an excellent one, and under the charge of a most competent archivist. American historians, when they need to consult the original documents relating to our own history, often go to Ottawa to see papers which should be in Washington.

A resolution was offered to the effect that a committee be appointed to memorialize Congress to establish a department of archives. It was moved by President Charles Kendall Adams that this committee should consist of nine persons, with President Angell as chairman, and that his associates be named by him. This motion was carried, and the committee subsequently appointed was as follows:

President James B. Angell, Hon. William Wirt Henry, Dr. J. L. M. Curry, Hon. Geo. F. Hoar, Dr. Justin Winsor, President C. K. Adams, Dr. James Schouler, Dr. W. F. Poole, Mrs. Walworth.

A paper on "American historical nomenclature," by Hon. Ainsworth R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress, was read at the Tuesday morning session by the secretary. This paper was an earnest plea for the retention of native American names for American places. Mr. Spofford gave an interesting statistical summary of the influence of Hebrew, Greek, Roman, and other foreign names upon American local nomenclature.

At the Tuesday evening session Dr. James Schouler, of Boston, read a paper upon the "Methods of historical investigation." After alluding to the liberal fortune expended by Mr. Hubert H. Bancroft in his recent history of the Pacific States, and to the corps of literary assistants employed by him in exhuming the contents of his large library of 20,000 volumes, Dr. Schouler considered the value of such organized

methods of historical research as compared with the efforts of an individual scholar, who conducts systematically his own studies into the period which he means to describe, and who uses an amanuensis only for strictly clerical work. His own personal experience favored the latter method, as capable, under suitable self-training, of very extensive and satisfactory results. The trained assistance which one employs with only a mercenary interest in the study can accomplish little after all as compared with one mind inspired for its task and concentrating its powers upon what it seeks.

Prof. Charles J. Little, of Northwestern University, discussed the "Historical method of writing the history of Christian doctrine." Prof. Ephraim Emerton, of Harvard University, contributed a paper on the "Historical doctorate in America," advocating higher standards of graduate work and academic requirement. William Henry Smith, of the Associated Press, spoke of the "First fugitive slave case in Ohio," and Dr. Frederic Bancroft, of Washington, presented an essay on "Mr. Seward's position toward the South at the outbreak of the civil war."

Wednesday morning James Phinney Baxter, of Portland, Me., reviewed the "Present status of pre-Columbian discovery," and Prof. Edward G. Bourne, of Adelbert College, emphasized the work of Prince Henry, the navigator, in persistently and systematically promoting the exploration of the west coast of Africa for over forty years (1416-60.) This work was of immense importance in preparing the way for Columbus, Diaz, Da Gama, and Magellan. The sailors of Prince Henry showed that the region about the equator was inhabitable and inhabited, and that the traditional terrors of the ocean had little reality. An examination of the contemporary accounts of Prince Henry's work, especially a series of documents recently published by the Portuguese Government, and the papal bull of Nicholas V, (1454) shows that it was carried on for four purposes—to explore unknown parts of the world, to spread Christianity, to reach the Indies by sailing around Africa, and to promote commerce. Much of his success was owing to his unfaltering persistency in spite of temporary failure, and to the enthusiastic devotion which he inspired in his followers. If Columbus had never lived, it seems inevitable that America would have been discovered by Portuguese seamen following out the work begun by Prince Henry.

Prof. Bernard Moses, of the University of California, discussed "The economic conditions of Spain in the sixteenth century," and Prof. Lucy M. Salmon, of Vassar College, showed the historic importance of the Union of Utrecht. At the Tuesday evening session Dr. George Kriehn read a short paper on "English popular uprisings of the Middle Ages." Prof. George P. Fisher, of Yale University, contributed a suggestive essay on "The social compact and Mr. Jefferson's adoption of it." Prof. Jesse Macy, of Iowa College, presented a careful study of "The relation of history to politics." Reuben G. Thwaites, secretary of the Wisconsin Historical Society, read a paper on "Early lead mining in Illinois and Wisconsin," and Prof. F. J. Turner, of the University of Wisconsin, explained the "Significance of the frontier in American history." Up to our own day, he said, American history has been in a large degree the history of the colonization of the great west. This ever-retreating frontier of unoccupied land is the key to our development. The settlement of the problems that arose at one frontier served as guides for the next frontier—for example, in matters relating to land policy and the Indians. There are various kinds of frontiers which passed westward in successive waves—for example, the Indian's frontier, the trader's frontier, the miner's or rancher's frontier, and the farmer's frontier. The methods of advance and the characteristics of each were traced, showing how the Indian was pushed back and how each frontier affected its successor. It was found that the successive frontiers revealed the progress of society. At the same time the United States could show the hunting stage, the pastoral stage, the agricultural stage, and the manufacturing stage, as the traveler crossed the continent from west to east.

At the Thursday morning session Dr. Lewis H. Boutell, of Chicago, read a paper on "Roger Sherman in the National Constitutional Convention." Prof. Charles H. Haskins, of the University of Wisconsin, discussed the "Eleventh amendment of the Constitution." This amendment was introduced into Congress in 1794 and declared in force in 1798. It provides that the judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity begun or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state. Its judicial construction involves important and intricate questions of

constitutional law, and earlier opinions have been somewhat modified in the recent cases, many of them arising from the repudiation of debts in the Southern States, which have been persistently forced on the courts. Thus, in 1890, in the case of *Hans v. Louisiana*, the Supreme Court decided that a sovereign State could not be sued, even by her own citizens, and that the decision in *Chisholm v. Georgia* was incorrect. The term "sovereign State," however, as here used denotes financial rather than political independence and differs widely in meaning from the use of one hundred or even fifty years ago. The free repudiation of public contracts in many States, and the impossibility of enforcing many of the constitutional restrictions upon States, have led some to propose a repeal of the eleventh amendment, though there has been as yet no general movement in that direction.

Prof. James A. Woodburn, of the Indiana State University, described the "Historical significance of the Missouri compromise." Hon. William Wirt Henry, of Richmond, Va., presented a paper on the "First legislative assembly in America." Although Virginia, the oldest English colony in America, was at first under military government, it was allowed the privilege of a legislative assembly in 1619 under the commission of Governor Yeardley. This, the first legislative assembly in America, met at Jamestown July 30, 1619, more than a year before the sailing of the Pilgrims. It was composed of the governor and his council and two representatives, chosen from each plantation, making twenty-two burgesses. The place of meeting was the Episcopal church at Jamestown. This building, the manner in which the assembly was constituted, and its personnel, were sketched by Mr. Henry, and the proceedings of the legislative body were fully given. The Virginia assembly as early as 1623, and continuously afterwards, claimed the sole and exclusive right to tax the colony and boldly took issue with parliament in 1765, on the passage of the stamp act, declaring that, as it imposed the tax upon the colonies without their consent, it tended to destroy British as well as American freedom. This brought on the Revolution, which established the independence of the United States, with the grand results which have followed.

Miss Cora Start, of Worcester, Mass., read a valuable monograph on "Naturalization in the English colonies of America." Prof. B. A. Hinsdale, of the University of Michigan, showed

the importance of the "Thirty-first parallel in American history." At the Thursday evening and closing session Prof. Simeon E. Baldwin, of Yale University, described "The historic policy of the United States as to annexation." This paper is printed in full in the *Yale Review*, August, 1893. Prof. J. Franklin Jameson's paper on the "Origin of the standing-committee system in American legislative bodies" was read in part by the secretary.

Prof. F. W. Blackmar, of the University of Kansas, read an interesting sketch of the "Annals of an historic town." He showed that, by the passage of the Douglass bill, Congress removed the battle field of slavery from Congressional halls to the plains of Kansas. National issues were referred to a local community for final settlement. Lawrence was the first Free-State town of any importance and it became the center of the Free-State movement in the Territory of Kansas. The municipal life of Lawrence is instructive as illustrating the development of free institutions. The town was settled by New Englanders, sent out by the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society, and they brought with them New England institutions. They came to establish religious and political liberty in Kansas, and in this respect they partook of the spirit of the Puritans and Pilgrims of New England. But they sought the freedom of others as well as their own improvement, and were not obliged to leave their own country on account of oppression. The people who settled Lawrence were not abolitionists, but they intended to make Kansas a free State according to the legal act of Congress. They respected and obeyed Federal authority and desired to avoid open conflict. Their steady, persistent determination to abide by Federal law, and at the same time to oppose false local legislation, made Kansas a free commonwealth.

---

The auditing committee appointed by President Angell on behalf of the American Historical Association congratulated that body upon the favorable condition of its finances. The Association now owns a bond and mortgage for \$5,000, representing accumulations made during the early years of its history.

Mrs. Walworth called the attention of the Association to the fact that the year 1894 would be the decennial of our organization at Saratoga Springs, September 10, 1884. On behalf of the citizens of Saratoga she cordially invited the Association to hold its next meeting there. The committee on the time and place of the next meeting of the Association reported in favor of accepting this invitation.

The Association passed a vote of thanks to Charles C. Bonney and Dr. W. F. Poole for courtesies extended to the historical congress. Thanks were also voted to Mr. William E. Curtis for his invitation to visit the historical collections in La Rabida.

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

*The American Historical Association in account with Clarence W. Bowen, treasurer.*

10

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

1892.		1892.	1892.	1892.	
Jan. 6	To paid H. S. Chandler, voucher 1.....	\$100. 00	Jan. 1	Balance from last account.....	\$42. 90
6	Jno. Murphy & Co., voucher 2.....	37. 05	11	By loan, H. B. Adams.....	1, 000. 00
11	Geo. P. Putnam's Sons, voucher 3.....	682. 36	18	interest on bond and mortgage.....	125. 00
11	L. P. Powell, voucher 4.....	35. 00	Mar. 9	Geo. P. Putnam's Sons publications.....	105. 87
11	A. H. Clark, voucher 5.....	25. 00	July 7	interest on bond and mortgage.....	125. 00
11	E. M. Bouldin, voucher 6.....	30. 00	Sept. 10	Jno. Jay publications.....	. 10. 78
11	H. B. Adams, voucher 7.....	10. 00	1892.		
13	Geo. P. Putnam's Sons, voucher 8.....	49. 30	Jan. 4	A. Howard Clark publications.....	224. 50
Feb. 5	Alice M. Clark, voucher 9.....	24. 00	6	interest on bond and mortgage.....	125. 00
5	People's Dispatch Co., voucher 10.....	30. 66	July 5	interest on bond and mortgage.....	125. 00
May 14	Dobler & Mudge, voucher 11.....	121. 25	5	6 life memberships, at \$50.....	300. 00
July 7	A. P. C. Griffin, voucher 12.....	500. 00	5	625 annual dues, at \$3.....	1, 875. 00
Aug. 30	The Independent, voucher 13.....	23. 80			
Sept. 2	J. E. Watkins, voucher 14.....	3. 00			
7	Public Printer, voucher 15.....	163. 43			
Nov. 10	Dobler & Mudge, voucher 16.....	209. 96			
Dec. 2	H. B. Adams, voucher 17.....	50. 00			
5	The Friedenwald Co., voucher 18.....	8. 95			
19	Jno. Campbell & Co., voucher 19.....	8. 05			
31	The Friedenwald Co., voucher 20.....	45. 45			
1893.					
Jan. 4	A. Howard Clark, voucher 21.....	203. 59			
5	H. S. Chandler, voucher 22.....	100. 00			
5	Jno. Murphy & Co., voucher 23.....	30. 00			
5	On loan and interest, voucher 24.....	560. 00			
31	The Independent, voucher 25.....	23. 80			
Mar. 21	Public Printer, voucher 26.....	383. 90			
May 11	Jno. Murphy & Co., voucher 27.....	6. 55			
June 1	Jno. Murphy & Co., voucher 28.....	2. 00			
5	H. B. Adams, voucher 29.....	50. 00			
July 3	Balance loan and interest, voucher 30.....	515. 00			
	Balance, cash on hand.....	20. 95			
		4, 059. 05			4, 059. 05

I have to state that my report covers the period from the last annual meeting of the Association, December, 1891, to the present. The Association has assets, bond and mortgage, drawing 5 per cent, \$5,000; cash in bank, \$20.95. Total assets, \$5,020.95.  
Respectfully submitted.

CLARENCE W. BOWEN, *Treasurer.*



CHICAGO, July 12, 1893.

Messrs. E. W. Blatchford and James P. Baxter were appointed to audit the accounts of Mr. Clarence W. Bowen, treasurer of the American Historical Association from January 1, 1892, to July 6, 1893.

They beg to report:

They find statements of the following receipts:

January 1, 1892, balance from last statement.....	\$42.90
Loan made by secretary.....	1,000.00
Interest on bond and mortgage for \$5,000.....	500.00
From sale of publications, \$105.87 + \$10.78 + \$224.50 = .....	341.15
From 6 life memberships, at \$50 each.....	300.00
From 625 annual dues, at \$3 each.....	1,875.00
	<hr/>
Total receipts.....	4,059.05

They find 30 vouchers for expenditures as stated (inclusive of 1,075, being the loan and interest paid) of .....	4,038.10
July 6, 1893, cash on hand.....	20.95
	<hr/>
	4,059.05

The statement is accompanied by a certificate of John A. King, of date February 2, 1892, of the possession of the bond and mortgage for \$5,000, at 5 per cent.....	5,000.00
Which, with above statement of cash on hand of.....	20.95
	<hr/>

Makes the assets of the American Historical Association at date, July 6, 1893.....	5,020.95
---	----------

Your committee would express to the Association their congratulation upon the favorable condition of the finances of your society at this date. The bond and mortgage for \$5,000 represents accumulations during the very early years of its history. The present economical arrangements for publication of the Association's papers will increase the fund. Special thanks are due to the officers of the Association, whose constant and efficient services make this report possible.

Respectfully submitted.

E. W. BLATCHFORD,  
*Chairman.*

## LIST OF COMMITTEES, 1893-'94.

1. *Auditing committee*: E. W. Blatchford, esq., James Phinney Baxter, esq.
2. *Finance*: Hon. John A. King, Robert Schell, esq., Dr. C. W. Bowen.
3. *Nominations*: Hon. William Wirt Henry, Dr. William F. Poole.
4. *Time and place of meeting*: Dr. William F. Poole, Mrs. Ellen H. Walworth.
5. *Programme*: Prof. Justin Winsor, Prof. A. B. Hart, Prof. F. J. Turner, Dr. J. L. M. Curry, Prof. H. B. Adams.
6. *Resolutions*: Prof. H. B. Adams, Reuben G. Thwaites, Dr. C. H. Haskins.

## OFFICERS FOR 1893-'94.

*President*: Henry Adams, Washington, D. C.

*Vice-presidents*: Edward G. Mason, president of the Chicago Historical Society; Hon. George F. Hoar, Worcester, Mass.

*Treasurer*: Clarence Winthrop Bowen, PH. D., 130 Fulton street, New York City.

*Secretary*: Herbert B. Adams, PH. D., LL. D., professor in the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

*Assistant secretary and curator*: A. Howard Clark, curator of the historical collections, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.

*Executive council* (in addition to the above-named officers): Hon. Andrew D. White, LL. D., Ithaca, N. Y.; Justin Winsor, LL. D., Cambridge, Mass.; Charles Kendall Adams, LL. D., president of University of Wisconsin; Hon. William Wirt Henry, Richmond, Va.; William F. Poole, LL. D., librarian of the Newberry Library, Chicago; Hon. John Jay, LL. D., New York City; James B. Angell, LL. D., president of University of Michigan; 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; J. B. McMaster, professor of history in the University of Pennsylvania; George B. Adams, professor of history in Yale University.