

55TH CONGRESS, } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
2d Session.

} DOCUMENT
No. 577.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

FOR

THE YEAR 1897.

Reprint Edition

by

Carrollton Press, Inc.

Washington, D.C.

Catalog Card Number 4-18261

WASHINGTON:

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1898.

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 SUBMITTAL.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., June 9, 1898.

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 that Association for the year 1897.

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

S. P. LANGLEY,
Secretary.

Hon. GARRET A. HOBART,
President of the Senate.

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

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D. C., April 30, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a general report of the proceedings of the American Historical Association at their thirteenth annual meeting, held in Cleveland, Ohio, December 28-30, 1897. The report is prefaced by a list of officers for 1898 and a table of contents. Following the treasurer's report and a list of committees for 1897-98 is the inaugural address by the president of the association, James Schouler, LL. D., of Boston, Mass., with most of the papers that were actually read and some that were presented by title. Then comes the second annual report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, the work of which has been highly appreciated by specialists and which promises even better results in the future. Certain valuable bibliographies which for lack of space were omitted from the annual report for 1896 are appended and recommended for publication.

Very respectfully,

HERBERT B. ADAMS,
Secretary.

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

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.
Organized at Saratoga, N. Y., September 10, 1884.

OFFICERS FOR 1898.

President:

GEORGE P. FISHER, D. D., LL. D.,
Professor, Yale University.

Vice-Presidents:

JAMES FORD RHODES, LL. D.,
Boston, Mass.

EDWARD EGGLESTON,
New York City.

Secretary:

HERBERT B. ADAMS, Ph. D., LL. D.,
Professor, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

Assistant Secretary and Curator:

A. HOWARD CLARK,
*Custodian of Section of American History, Smithsonian Institution,
Washington, D. C.*

Treasurer:

CLARENCE W. BOWEN, Ph. D.,
130 Fulton street, New York City.

Secretary Church History Section:

SAMUEL MACAULEY JACKSON, D. D., LL. D.,
692 West End avenue, New York City.

Executive Council:

(In addition to the above-named officers.)

Hon. ANDREW D. WHITE, LL. D., L. H. D.,
Ithaca, N. Y.

CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS, LL. D.,
President of the University of Wisconsin.

Hon. WILLIAM WIRT HENRY, LL. D.,
Richmond, Va.

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

HENRY ADAMS,
Washington, D. C.

Hon. GEORGE F. HOAR, LL. D.,
Worcester, Mass.

RICHARD S. STORES, D. D., LL. D.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

JAMES SCHOULER, LL. D.,
Boston, Mass.

H. MORSE STEPHENS, A. M.,
Professor, Cornell University.

FREDERICK J. TURNER, Ph. D.,
Professor, University of Wisconsin.

Hon. MELVILLE W. FULLER,
Chief Justice of the United States, Washington, D. C.

ALBERT B. HART, Ph. D.,
Professor, Harvard University.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
I. Report of Proceedings of Thirteenth Annual Meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, December 28-30, 1897, by Herbert B. Adams, Secretary	1
II. Report of the Treasurer. List of Committees and Officers..	13
III. Inaugural Address by Dr. James Schouler, President of the Association, on a New Federal Convention.....	19
IV. John Cabot and the Study of Sources, by George Parker Winship	35
V. To What Extent may Undergraduate Students of History be trained in the use of the Source. ? by James A. Woodburn.....	43
VI. The Functions of State and Local Historical Societies with Respect to Research and Publication, by J. F. Jameson..	51
VII. State-Supported Historical Societies and their Functions, by Reuben Gold Thwaites.....	61
VIII. History in the German Gymnasias, by Lucy Maynard Salmon.	73
IX. Discussion of the Relation of the Teaching of Economic History to the Teaching of Political Economy, by Henry B. Gardner, George W. Knight, and Henry R. Seager....	91
X. Introduction to Southern Economic History. The Land System, by James Curtis Ballagh	99
XI. Mirabeau and Colonne in 1785, by Fred Morrow Fling.....	131
XII. Some of the Consequences of the Louisiana Purchase, by Samuel M. Davis	149
XIII. National Politics and the Admission of Iowa into the Union, by James A. James.....	161
XIV. Spanish Policy in Mississippi after the Treaty of San Lorenzo, by Franklin L. Riley.....	175
XV. Cuba and Anglo-American Relations, by James Morton Callahan.....	193
XVI. The Diplomacy of the United States in regard to Cuba, by John H. Latané	217
XVII. The Protestant Revolution in Maryland, by Bernard C. Steiner.....	279
XVIII. European Blue Laws, by John Martin Vincent.....	355
XIX. The Founding of the German Reformed Church in America by the Dutch, by James I. Good.	373
XX. First Suggestions of a National Observatory, 1825, by James C. Courtenay, with Introduction and Memoir by William A. Courtenay.....	385
XXI. Second Annual Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission of the American Historical Association.....	397
XXIII. Guiana and Venezuela Cartography, by P. Lee Phillips	681
XXII. Bibliography of Alabama, by Thomas M. Owen	777

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

CLEVELAND, OHIO, DECEMBER 28-30, 1897.

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

By HERBERT B. ADAMS, Secretary.

The thirteenth annual convention of this national historical society was held in the city of Cleveland December 28-30, 1897. Once before in its peripatetic experience the association met in a Western city, but that was the city of Chicago, amid the noise and distractions of the World's Fair and in the heat of midsummer. Cleveland in winter weather afforded a striking but not disagreeable contrast. While all varieties of Erie lake-side climate in December from rare and radiant sunshine to snow and sleet were naturally exhibited, yet the joys and festivities of the Christmas season made every visiting member happy and contented.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the Cleveland convention was its social success. The local committee of arrangements (Professor Bourne and Dr. Howe), and the generous hospitality of some of the best families in the city combined to offer the American Historical and Economic associations a series of receptions and luncheons which, in opportunities for meeting old friends and making new ones, far excelled the regular sessions of the two societies.

Among these social attractions were (1) the afternoon reception given by Mr. and Mrs. J. Homer Wade, in their handsome house, with its beautiful art gallery, on Euclid avenue; (2) the afternoon reception by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Garfield, which was greatly enjoyed by people who had already become well acquainted; (3) the equally agreeable evening reception offered by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mather. Besides these charming receptions there were two dancing parties at The Stillman, which gave the learned historians and economists a double chance to see the beauty and chivalry of Cleveland.

At The Stillman, the headquarters of both associations, was one day served a late breakfast for all visiting members and their friends. Dr. James Schouler, president of the Historical Association, began the speaking by an entertaining contrast between the present-day Cleveland and Cleveland as he knew it forty years ago. Prof. J. Morse Stephens, of Cornell University, acted as toastmaster, and introduced the speakers in a most felicitous manner. Among them was Senator Hanna, of Ohio, who afterwards entertained, at his own home on Lake avenue, some of the officers of the Historical Association. There was also a luncheon given to the two associations by President Thwing, at Adelbert College, where, in the Hatch library, one of the joint sessions was held. The hospitality of the Rowfant Club and other courtesies were shown to the visitors, who thus enjoyed the freedom of the city in most delightful ways. After every evening session there was a pleasant reunion of old friends at The Stillman or at some well-known club.

While these various social gatherings undoubtedly afforded the best of all opportunities for promoting the scientific, national, and academic interests of both associations, there was a great deal of hard and useful work done by committees. Most important for the interest of "American history and of history in America" were the numerous and protracted sessions of the committee of seven, appointed one year ago to consider the requirements in history for entrance to college, and also the whole subject of history in secondary schools. After much preliminary discussion a specific report of progress was made to the association. The committee stated the results of an organized inquiry regarding the status of history in representative schools in all parts of the country. It was agreed that the committee should continue in office and recommend to a committee of the National Educational Association the institution of a more extended historical course in high schools, so as to represent, so far as practicable, four great subjects in the following order: (1) Ancient history, (2) European, (3) English, (4) American history with civil government. The committee reserved for future discussion and report the subject of history in lower grades than the high school, but agreed that it was desirable to teach, in elementary ways, the history and government of our own country, with some preliminary or collateral study of biography and European history.

Most interesting was the public discussion of the use of historical sources in colleges and secondary schools. This was led by Professor Cheyney, of the University of Pennsylvania, Professor Hart, of Harvard, and Professor Woodburn, of Indiana University. Professor Fling, of the University of Nebraska, described the so-called "Nebraska method" of using original sources (in English translation) for the study of classical history in secondary schools. This German method has already been widely extended in America by the use of reprints or extracts from original historical materials. While some doubts were expressed by Dr. Avery as to the wisdom and practicability of this "source method" for young pupils, the general conviction appeared to be that it could often be happily combined with class lectures, good text-books, collateral reading, the study of special topics by reference both to standard literature and to original authorities. Professor Hart likened the occasional use of historical sources to the use of plants in the study of botany. Professor Cheyney said the source method vitalized history and converted a world of shadows into a world of realities.

A valuable and highly suggestive paper on the "Teaching of History in the German Gymnasia," was read by Prof. Lucy M. Salmon, of Vassar College, who thus summarized her recent observations: (1) The entire field of history is covered in three surveys (wider and more detailed as the course advances); (2) the work in history is correlated with every other subject in the curriculum, and in a sense becomes its unifying force; (3) ample time is given to its consideration, and it receives the same serious treatment as do other subjects in the course; (4) the division of material and the method of treatment are based on the boy's psychological development; (5) the narrative method of instruction gives the boy a vivid impression of the reality of history; (6) the course of history is complete in itself and at the same time it forms an ideal preparation for university work; (7) every teacher of history is an absolute master of the subject taught.

Keen interest was also awakened by a public discussion of the opportunities for American students of history and economics in Europe. The subject was introduced in an admirable paper by Professor Haskins, of the University of Wisconsin, on "Historical Studies at Paris." Prof. H. Morse Stephens, of Cornell University, followed with a highly entertaining as well as instructive talk on the "Opportunities for the Study of

History at Oxford and Cambridge." The advantages of Oxford appeared to be chiefly in the historical associations of the place and the library facilities of the Bodleian. Professor Stephens said the study of political economy occupied in his student days a very subordinate place in the History School at Oxford. English professors in their writings have nobly represented economics, but English students have to work out their own knowledge of both historical and political science, with the aid and suggestions of tutors. English facilities for historical study were further described by Dr. Abbott, who recently took at Oxford the new "Research Degree." German opportunities for American students of history were discussed by other speakers.

The impression was left by Professor Haskins that the schools of Paris are again becoming the historical center of the world. In his inaugural address at a Washington meeting of the Association some years ago, President C. K. Adams suggested the above noteworthy tendency of our time. American graduate students would do well to make the grand tour of English, German, Italian, and French universities after winning their Ph. D. in America, as did Dr. Haskins, whose valuable article on "The Vatican Archives," first published in the *American Historical Review* in October, 1896, and republished by the *Catholic University Bulletin* in April, 1897, was pronounced by Hofrath von Sickel, director of the Austrian Institute in Rome, the best paper ever written upon this subject. Such good work abroad can not be done prematurely by American students.

The most important business proceedings of the executive council of the Historical Association were: (1) the appropriation of \$500 for the continuation of the efficient work of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, concerning the progress of which the chairman, Professor Jameson, reported at the closing session; (2) the appropriation of \$1,000 toward the maintenance of the *American Historical Review* during the year 1898. All members of the association are to receive free copies of the first two numbers of the next volume, beginning in October, 1898. A committee of three, consisting of Prof. G. B. Adams, the secretary, and the treasurer, was appointed to perfect this arrangement and to issue a circular letter of explanation to members.

A plan proposed by Professor Salmon, of Vassar College, for Affiliated Historical Societies was encouraged and referred to the Secretary and Miss Salmon. This plan comprises the fol-

lowing important features: (1) Any local historical society may be affiliated with the American Historical Association by vote of the executive council of the national organization and on payment of the ordinary membership or life membership fee, as in the case of any public library or other corporation; (2) it shall be the duty of such affiliated societies to deposit each year with the secretary of the American Historical Association a complete list of the names and addresses of its members; (3) the American Historical Association shall send to such affiliated society the programmes of its meetings and such other circulars of inquiry or of information as may be deemed expedient; (4) the association shall publish in its annual report a list of such affiliated societies, together with the leading officers. This plan will probably lead to the Federal development of the American Historical Association, which is already a national society, chartered by Congress and reporting to it annually through the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, who is now a life member.

The only changes in the list of association officers was the addition of two members to the executive council: (1) Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, already a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution and a member of the association; (2) Prof. A. B. Hart, of Harvard University. Dr. James Schouler retires from the presidency into the executive council for life. Prof. George P. Fisher, of Yale University, was elected president of the association; Dr. Jas. F. Rhodes, first vice-president; and Edward Eggleston, second vice-president. Prof. G. B. Adams and Dr. E. M. Gallaudet will retire from the council at the end of the current year.

The treasurer reported a gratifying increase of assets in 1897, namely, \$2,145.56, and total assets amounting to \$10,855.42. The present membership now numbers about 1,000 members, including over 100 life members. During the past year the list of members has been largely increased through the energetic cooperation of the Hon. Peter White, of Marquette, Mich. Among other distinguished new members are President McKinley, and ex-President Cleveland, who signed the charter of the association January 4, 1889, just nine years ago.

The proceedings of the thirteenth annual meeting may be characterized in general as exhibiting an eminently practical instead of a merely antiquarian and academic character. There was a good list of scholarly papers, but most of them were read by title only. All will probably be printed with Dr. Schouler's

inaugural address on "Constitutional Amendment and a New Federal Convention." There is no space in this connection to digest the whole programme. The main features of it were practical discussions like those already mentioned. There were two joint sessions with the American Economic Association. One, at Adelbert College, was chiefly devoted to the Relation of the Teaching of Economic History to the Teaching of Political Economy.

Highly practical, also, was the closing session of the Historical Association, devoted chiefly to a discussion of the "Functions of Local Historical Societies." By a singular fitness this subject was discussed in the audience room of the Western Reserve Historical Society, which, although local in name, is national in spirit, and with true generosity allowed the American Historical Association, which has, indeed, a name in the land, but no local habitation, the very first occupancy of a beautiful new hall, combining at once a library, a museum, and a place for assemblies. Professor Wright, of Oberlin College, welcomed the guests of the Western Reserve Historical Society, and outlined its growth and present character. Mr. Reuben G. Thwaites, of Madison, described the origin of the Wisconsin Historical Society, which is a State-aided institution and is doing most efficient public work. Professor Jameson, of Brown University, spoke of the "Functions of State and Local Historical Societies with Respect to Research and Publication." He made an earnest plea for a larger and more national spirit in local work.

The committee on time and place for the next annual meeting reported in favor of New Haven, and recommended December 27-29, 1898. A committee was appointed to prepare the next programme: Prof. E. G. Bourne, of Yale, chairman (brother of Prof. H. E. Bourne, the efficient chairman of the Cleveland programme committee), with Professor Hart, of Harvard; Professor Judson, of Chicago; Professor Turner, of the University of Wisconsin; and H. B. Adams, of Baltimore.

Prof. G. B. Adams, of Yale University, was appointed a committee by the executive council to inquire into the feasibility of instituting at the New Haven meeting a section devoted to Historical Jurisprudence, or Legal History, upon the model of the Church History section, which this year met under the auspices of the American Historical Association. The Political Science Association was, by general consent, disbanded at Cleveland.

Peace and harmony now reign throughout the American Historical Association. All recognize the wisdom of meeting in the West as well as in the East, with perhaps a triennial round-up in Washington, where the association has its legal seat and principal office, in connection with the Smithsonian Institution.

REPORT OF PROGRESS BY THE COMMITTEE OF SEVEN.

In giving the report of the committee of seven on the study of history in secondary schools, the chairman, Professor McLaughlin, called the attention of the association to the purposes for which the committee was first created, to recommend to the National Educational Association a course of study in history which might be taken as the basis for a portion of a scheme of uniform college entrance requirements. Before the committee could make such a report, however, many things had to be done. Information had to be gathered concerning the present condition of historical study, and then a course had to be worked out suited to the needs of the college and not beyond the ability of the schools.

Moreover, the committee felt that it was highly desirable to make an examination of the whole field and prepare a report that would be helpful, stimulating, and suggestive to the secondary teachers of the country. To ascertain present conditions circulars were sent to nearly 500 schools, and something over 200 answers were received and the result cast into tabulated form. For the purpose of getting suggestions as to courses of study and method, three members of the committee visited European schools during the summer of 1897, and after a careful examination prepared reports upon the condition of historical study in the secondary schools of Germany, France, and England. The committee found that, in spite of many meetings and discussions, it was ready as yet to make only a provisional report, and asked for the privilege of continuing its labors.

It was ready to report with some definiteness an ideal course covering four years with five recitations a week, but the more difficult problem of preparing practical recommendations for a schedule of entrance requirements was still to be solved. In the ideal course the committee recommended four sections or blocks of history, each to occupy a year: (1) Ancient history, including a very general introductory study of the more ancient nations and the history of Greece and Rome to the

downfall of the empire, the histories of the two nations to be studied as far as practicable as related subjects; (2) the history of continental Europe, beginning with the year 800 A. D. and ending in the nineteenth century; (3) English history, to be studied in its broader aspects and to include somewhat extensive reference to continental relations and imperial development; (4) American history, with special reference to the Federal period, with the collateral study of civil government.

On the subject of method the committee recommended that a text book in chief be used, and that written exercises, the preparation of written or oral topics, the constant use of maps and occasional map making were desirable additions to the text-book work; that collateral reading in secondary material should be a part of every course, and that when practicable the sources should be used; that sources were principally useful in giving reality and concreteness to the facts of history, and could be used by the teacher for the purpose of illustration, and often by the pupil himself for the same purpose.

Mr. A. F. Nightingale, superintendent of schools in Chicago and chairman of the committee of the National Educational Association, read a short paper, the conclusions of which were in striking accord with those of the committee of seven. He advised that the fields of history be taken up in chronological order and that general history, as it is now studied and taught, should be abandoned.

In the discussion which followed these papers Professor Fling expressed his regret that the committee's recommendations on the subject of source study were not more decided and more radical. He contended if the pupils were not brought into immediate contact with the sources such material would never be used at all, not even for illustrative purposes. He declared that all the tendencies in history teaching in America and Europe were in the direction of source method. Professor Hart, replying to Professor Fling, said he did not believe that pupils in the secondary schools could as a rule make use of the sources as the primary means of gaining knowledge, but that original material vitalized the dry facts of history and gave them new force and meaning. Professor Haskins and Miss Salmon did not think, after having made some study of the matter, that there was any tendency in Europe in the direction of increased use of the sources by pupils. Miss Salmon said that she had made special inquiries regarding this sub-

ject in all of the German gymnasia¹ that she had visited, and that she had not found the source books used anywhere by the pupils.

COMMITTEE OF SEVEN CONTINUED.

It was voted by the association, December 29, 1897:

1. That the Committee of Seven shall be authorized to continue its functions, and to make further report at the next annual meeting of the association.

2. That the committee have leave to add to its numbers if it deems necessary.

3. That the committee have leave to report in detail to the Committee of the National Educational Association.

4. That the association approves the general principles stated in the report of the chairman.

RESOLUTIONS.

The committee on resolutions reported, December 30, 1897, the following at the closing session of the thirteenth annual meeting:

Resolved, That the American Historical Association, at the close of its thirteenth annual meeting, desires to put on record its grateful appreciation of the many courtesies it has received in the city of Cleveland. These courtesies have enhanced the enjoyment of its daily sessions and will remain as a memory in the minds of its members.

While mindful of each attention shown to it as a body or to individual members, the association tenders its special thanks to the local committee, which by its constant thoughtfulness, manifested in many ways, has made this city seem like home. It tenders its special thanks to the board of education of the city of Cleveland, to the Unity Church, and to the Western Reserve Historical Association, which have graciously afforded places of meeting for the different sessions. To the Rowfant Club, to the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Homer Wade, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Garfield, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mather, to Judge and Mrs. Ranney, and to President Thwing it tenders its special thanks for their cordial and elegant hospitality.

EDWIN A. GROSVENOR,
Chairman.

RICHARD HUDSON.

¹ Miss Salmon's "History in the German Gymnasia" is given on subsequent pages.

II.—REPORT OF THE TREASURER—LIST OF COMMITTEES.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

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

1897.			1898.		
Jan. 2	To paid H. S. Chandler, voucher 1	\$150.00	Dec. 29	By balance	\$489.80
2	Windsor Hotel, voucher 2	42.40	1897.		
6	Jno. Murphy & Co., voucher 3	43.30	Jan. 2	dividends on bank stocks	65.00
7	V. Bigelow, voucher 4	4.10	Feb. 1	interest on bond and mortgage	125.00
7	N. Y. Acad'y of Medicine, voucher 5	30.00	June 30	interest on bond and mortgage	125.00
7	A. Howard Clark, voucher 6	75.00	July 1	dividends on bank stocks	65.00
9	G. & R. Van Cott, voucher 7	34.20	Oct. 1	rebate of tax on bank stocks	13.55
12	Judd & Detweiler, voucher 8	6.00	4	rebate of tax on bank stocks	25.83
13	W. F. Gulest, voucher 9	38.00	Nov. 13	dividend on bank stocks	24.50
13	H. Morso Stephens, voucher 10	2.00	Dec. 27	receipts sales association's publications for the year	117.50
15	The Independent Press, voucher 11	18.40	27	6 life memberships, at \$50	300.00
15	C. W. Bowen, voucher 12	7.60	27	1,020 annual dues, at \$3	3,078.00
16	Adams, C. & Morrison, voucher 13	69.00			
16	A. Lillian Stamp, voucher 14	68.27			
22	Friedenwald Co., voucher 15	8.50			
23	Judd & Detweiler, voucher 16	3.50			
29	G. F. Haskins, voucher 17	26.00			
Feb. 11	Herman V. Ames, voucher 18	100.00			
11	Public Printer, voucher 19	88.87			
16	Geo. W. Knox Exp. Co., voucher 20	8.16			
Mar. 2	The Independent Press, voucher 21	27.85			
5	Friedenwald Co., voucher 22	4.50			
9	Mining Journal Co., voucher 23	6.00			
Apr. 10	H. B. Adams, voucher 24	75.00			
12	A. H. Clark, voucher 25	50.00			

May 7	To paid Friedenwald Co., voucher 26	3.25
8	A. C. McLaughlin, voucher 27	150.00
20	The Independent Press, voucher 28	3.25
25	Judd & Detweiler, voucher 29	3.25
July 14	H. Fisk & Sons, voucher 30	1,204.00
Sept. 7	A. H. Clark, voucher 31	60.00
10	The Independent Press, voucher 32	20.25
10	J. F. Jameson, voucher 33	95.86
Oct. 9	The Independent Press, voucher 34	23.60
27	Judd & Detweiler, voucher 35	14.75
Nov. 15	J. B. Manning, voucher 36	867.50
Dec. 4	H. B. Adams, voucher 37	75.00
4	Judd & Detweiler, voucher 38	2.75
9	A. H. Clark, voucher 39	50.76
11	C. W. Bowen, voucher 40	2.91
11	F. C. Donald, voucher 41	17.00
15	J. F. Jameson, voucher 42	70.08
16	Jno. Murphy & Co., voucher 43	15.15
16	Friedenwald Co., voucher 44	137.75
27	Balance	619.42
		<u>4,429.24</u>

4,429.24

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

16

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

Summary of disbursements:		Dec. 27, 1897, by balance	\$619.42
Expenses attending 1896 meeting.....	\$114.20	The assets of the association are as follows:	
Printing, stationery, telegrams, etc	430.89	10 shares National Bank of Commerce of New York, at 208.....	2,080.00
Clerical assistance to treasurer	150.00	12 shares American Exchange National Bank of New York, at 168 .	2,016.00
Clerical assistance to secretary	150.00	5 shares Bank of New York, National Banking Association, at 228 .	1,140.00
Clerical assistance to assistant secretary	185.00	Bond and mortgage bearing 5 per cent	5,000.00
Stenographer, 1896 meeting.....	69.00	Cash in National Park Bank, New York.....	619.42
Historical Manuscripts Commission	302.81		
Two breakfast tickets returned	2.00		
Prize awarded H. V. Ames	100.00		
Express electrotypes, Church History Society	8.18		
Committee on secondary teaching of history	150.00		
Investment, 12 shares American Exchange National Bank stock	2,071.50		
Preparing 1896 index.....	50.76		
Central Passenger Association, meeting 1897.....	17.00		
Total disbursements	3,809.82	Total	10,855.42

Assets December 30, 1896, \$8,709.86; increase of assets in 1897, \$2,145.56.

Respectfully submitted.

CLARENCE W. BOWEN, *Treasurer.*

The undersigned appointed to audit the account of the treasurer have examined the foregoing. Vouchers have been submitted covering each charge and corresponding with the entries. We find the footings to be correct. Evidence of ownership of the assets of the association has also been submitted to our inspection.

A. McF. DAVIS,

PETER WHITE,

Auditing Committee.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, *December 29, 1897.*

LIST OF COMMITTEES, 1897-98.

1. *Auditing committee*: A. McFarland Davis and Peter White.
2. *Finance*: Hon. John A. King and William B. Weeden.
3. *Nominations*: Prof. J. Franklin Jameson, Rev. S. M. Jackson, and Prof. A. C. McLaughlin.
4. *Time and place of next meeting*: Prof. George B. Adams, Prof. E. P. Cheyney, and Prof. Herbert B. Adams.
5. *Programme*: Prof. E. G. Bourne, Prof. A. B. Hart, Prof. H. P. Judson, Prof. F. J. Turner, and Prof. H. B. Adams.
6. *Resolutions*: Prof. E. A. Grosvenor and Prof. Richard Hudson.

OFFICERS FOR 1897 98.

President: George P. Fisher, D. D., LL. D., Yale University.

Vice-Presidents: James F. Rhodes, LL. D., Boston, Mass.; Edward Eggleston, New York.

Secretary: Herbert B. Adams, Ph. D., LL. D., Johns Hopkins University.

Assistant secretary and curator: A. Howard Clark, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

Treasurer: Clarence W. Bowen, Ph. D., 130 Fulton street, New York City,
Secretary of Church History Section: Samuel Macauley Jackson, D. D., New York City.

Executive council (in addition to the above-named officers): Hon. Andrew D. White, LL. D., Ithaca, N. Y.; Charles Kendall Adams, LL. D., president University of Wisconsin; Hon. William Wirt Henry, Richmond, Va.; James B. Angell, LL. D., president University of Michigan; Henry Adams, Washington, D. C.; Hon. George F. Hoar, LL. D., Worcester, Mass.; Richard S. Storrs, D. D., LL. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.; James Schouler, LL. D., Boston, Mass.; Prof. H. Morse Stephens, Cornell University; Prof. Frederick J. Turner, University of Wisconsin; Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, Washington, D. C.; Prof. Albert B. Hart, Harvard University.