

## REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

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THE Council are glad to report that with one exception our ranks are unbroken by death.

By vote of the Council the Treasurer, in consultation with the President, has been authorized to procure bookplates (with engraved portraits) of Isaiah Thomas, our founder and first president, and of our fifth president, the late Stephen Salisbury, and this is being done.

Mr. Nathaniel Paine has completed the Contents of the Society's Proceedings 1880-1903, which was recently announced, and it is in print ready for distribution. This has involved much labor and will be highly appreciated by all interested in that period.

Our associate Mr. Andrew McFarland Davis has presented to the Society about three hundred and fifty copies of his book, "The Confiscation of John Chandler's Estate," and about the same number of his work, "Tracts Relating to the Currency, 1681-1720." The former of these publications contains a review of the law relating to the confiscation of the estates of loyalists, and furnishes through copies of the papers in the Proceedings an object lesson for lawyers. The latter contains reprints of the pamphlet literature of the period on the Currency question. There is room enough on the shelves of the libraries of the country for all of these books, although it may take several years for them to find their ultimate destination.

Dr. G. Stanley Hall has prepared a memoir of the late Prof. H. B. Adams, and Dr. Jameson has prepared memoirs of the late Sir John G. Bourinot and Dr. Douglas Brymner.

Memoirs of Frank P. Goulding and of Judge Horatio Rogers have been prepared by the biographer.

**Herbert Baxter Adams** was born in Shutesbury, Massachusetts, April 16, 1850. He was the third son of his parents, who were both of Puritan lineage, which they traced in this country back to the second quarter of the seventeenth century. When his father died in 1856, the family moved to Amherst, from where, after a preliminary year at Phillips Exeter Academy, Herbert graduated in 1872, as valedictorian of his class. No history, he tells us, was then taught at Amherst after the freshman year. During the latter part of his course he became much absorbed in his duties as editor of "The Amherst Student," and planned a journalistic career until a lecture by President Seelye, reviewing the course of civilization and urging that history was "the grandest study in the world," to quote from Adams's note-book, caused him to resolve to devote himself to it. So, after teaching a year at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, as the successor of Dr. Charles N. Parkhurst, he went to Europe in the summer of 1873, settling finally in Germany and attending courses by Treitschke on politics, Ernst Curtius on Greek archæology, Hermann Grimm on early Christian art, Lepsius on Egyptology, Droysen on the French Revolution, Knies on economics, and others. He was most influenced, however, by Bluntschli, who called him his favorite student, and he finally took his degree *summa cum laude* at Heidelberg, July 14, 1876.

Before his return he had been appointed fellow in history at the Johns Hopkins University, which opened that year. Here Dr. Austin Scott, Yale 1869, Bancroft's coadjutor in the revised edition of his "History of the United States," came on from Washington twice a week as head of the department to conduct an historical seminary. Here Adams prepared his first printed monograph entitled "Maryland's Influence in Founding a National Commonwealth." He also conducted a class of two members twice a week, and another of one once a week. In 1878, he accepted an invitation to become spring lecturer to the first three classes in Smith College. Meanwhile he was gradually promoted at Baltimore, and when Edward



A. Freeman visited America in 1881, he spoke with warm praise of Adams's department as a young and growing school, devoting itself to the special study of local institutions, as did James Bryce later. Re-enforced by their advice Adams conducted a sharp newspaper campaign, as a result of which the Legislature authorized the transfer of valuable colonial papers from the state archives at Annapolis to Baltimore, and their publication was begun at the state expense. In December, 1882, the valuable historic library of Bluntschli was presented by the German citizens of Baltimore to the University, and the department was then fitly installed in quarters of its own with Adams at its head. In 1884, he united with Justin Winsor, Andrew D. White, Charles K. Adams, and others in organizing the American Historical Association, of which he at once became, and remained until his death, the secretary. His associates have repeatedly testified that the initiative and early direction of the society was mainly his. In 1893, he published in two large octavo volumes the life and writings of Jared Sparks. "Sparks," says J. M. Vincent, "never threw away a letter, even if it was simply an invitation to a dinner." As his colleague during these years, I well remember the vast collection of files and cases which for years Adams spent his spare time in sifting. Dr. George E. Ellis said of this work in substance that it would have won from Sparks himself the warmest approval for ability, fidelity and good taste, and that this he considers the highest encomium for work of this kind.

As early as 1882, Adams began the "Johns Hopkins Studies in History and Political Science," and these now represent a library of forty volumes. It was for this work that he deserves to be called in some sense the founder of a new American school of history. Nearly every graduate who entered his department, and sometimes even undergraduates, if they showed capacity, were encouraged to begin at once to prepare themselves to write the history of whatever was of greatest value and interest within the field of their own knowledge and experience. Thus monographs multiplied upon the history of various states and territories, counties, cities, school systems, universities, history of industries, finance, taxation, charity, co-operation, the Chinese in California, the Swedes in New York, the Dutch in Pennsylvania. His Japanese students wrote

of historical themes pertaining to their own country, and thus a great number of themes more or less local, perhaps involving summer excursions, the perusal of archives, etc., indispensable to the future historian, are to be found in this series.

In 1887, he began to edit for the United States Bureau of Education a series of contributions to American educational history, beginning with a volume on the College of William and Mary, where existed the first school of history, politics and economics in this country. This led Adams to his plan for founding in Washington a civil academy, which should be in matters of political science and civil service training what West Point and Annapolis are for military and naval education. In this series he also wrote the comprehensive memoir on "Thomas Jefferson and the University of Virginia," and on the "Study of History in American Colleges and Universities." Twenty-nine other educational monographs appeared. During his later years his interest more and more inclined in this direction, for he held that for a democracy education was the first of all duties.

Prominent among his methods was that of very comprehensive collections of clippings from the contemporary press likely to be of service to his own pupils or to the future historian. This work employed during his latter years the entire time of one or more assistants, so that his rooms became a source of supply and reference for those interested in any lines of historical inquiry which were to be continued to the present moment. Few have known so well how to use contemporary interests as incentives to historical research.

Shortly before his death he undertook to collect the titles of all books and articles written by those connected with his department, during the twenty-five years of his administration of it. These are published in a memorial volume from the Johns Hopkins Press in 1902,<sup>1</sup> and this bibliography alone comprises one hundred and sixty pages by one hundred and seventy men, eighty-two of whom became instructors or professors of history in various academic institutions. Among those in more or less pupillary relations to Herbert

<sup>1</sup> Herbert B. Adams. "Tributes of Friends. With a bibliography of the department of History, Politics and Economics of the Johns Hopkins University, 1876-1901." Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, 1902. pp. 67, 160.



Adams we may name Professor C. N. Carver, Davis R. Dewey of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, H. B. Gardner of Brown, C. H. Haskins of Wisconsin, G. H. Haynes of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, J. A. James of the Northwestern, J. F. Jameson of Chicago, Professors Mitsukuri and Nitobe of Japan, E. A. Ross once of Stanford, Albert Shaw, Professor A. W. Small of Chicago, Woodrow Wilson, and others.

Adams was an indefatigable worker, a hearty eater, took little exercise, was stricken down in 1899, with arterial sclerosis, and died at Amherst July 30, 1901, in the fulness of his power, a victim of overwork and insufficient attention to body-keeping. He was unmarried and bequeathed his library and practically all that he possessed to the University he had so faithfully served for twenty-five years. Others have excelled him in scholarship, produced works that are more monumental, perhaps had greater historic ability. But probably no teacher of history this country has produced has rendered so much personal service to so many young scholars, been more beloved by them all, or has inspired the writing of so much local history, much of which has been rescued from oblivion, and still more, material hitherto stored up in archives and local records has been made generally accessible.

G. S. H.

**Horatio Rogers** died in Providence, Rhode Island, November 12th, 1904, having been born in that city May 18th, 1824, where he resided all his life.

He graduated at Brown University in 1855, attended Harvard Law School in 1856-1857, was admitted to the bar in 1858, and practised in Providence till 1873, having meantime served with distinction in the Civil war, in which he attained the rank of Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General. On account of ill health he resigned in January, 1864, receiving high praises for his services from General Franklin, and a vote of thanks from the Rhode Island Assembly.

Resuming the practice of his profession he became Attorney General of the state and was also a member of the city council of Providence and of the Rhode Island Assembly.

From 1873 to 1891 he engaged in cotton manufactures.

On May 27th, 1891, he became Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island and held that office till 1903, when he resigned it.

In a brief tribute to him at his death Judge Tillinghast said, "as a judge he fully exemplified those qualities which are the prime essentials in one who occupied this exalted position."

A "man of large views, of ardent patriotism, of high ideas, of liberal culture, he naturally took a high rank as a moulder of public thought and a leader of men."

Several of his addresses have been published, among them one on the private libraries of Providence, one at the unveiling of the statue of General Burnside, one at the laying of the corner-stone of the new city hall and one on Mary Dyer of Rhode Island, the Quaker martyr, besides many contributions to periodicals; and much of the work of the Record Commission of Providence was under his supervision as chairman.

In 1884 he published the *Journal of Lieutenant James M. Hadden of Burgoyne's Army*, which attracted wide attention, on account of biographical and personal notes, which the *New York Nation* said made Burgoyne's officers as well known to us as those of the patriot army.

For many years a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, he was its president, 1889-1895.

He became a member of this Society in 1882.

Brief notices of him may be found in Lamb's "Biographical Dictionary of the United States," Appleton's "Cyclopedia of American Biography," "The Historical Catalogue of Brown University," "The Providence Journal" November 13th, 1904, p. 17, line 1.

A fine tribute to him is in the preface to the "Early Records of Puritans," volume 18, page vii.

S. U.

**Sir John George Bourinot**, who was elected a foreign member of the Society in April, 1893, died in Ottawa, Canada, on October 13, 1902. He was born in Sydney, Cape Breton, on October 24, 1837. His father, Lieutenant-Colonel John Bourinot, vice-consul for France, was for several years a member for Cape Breton in the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, and from the time of Canadian Confederation until his death a Senator of the Dominion



of Canada. Senator Bourinot came of a Huguenot family from Normandy, which had settled in Jersey. His wife was Jane Marshall, daughter of Justice Marshall of Nova Scotia, and granddaughter of a captain in the British army, of Irish descent. John George Bourinot was educated by the Rev. W. Y. Porter at Sydney, and at the University of Trinity College at Toronto. He then turned to journalism, and became a parliamentary reporter and editor. In 1860, he established the *Halifax Reporter*, and was for some years its chief editor. From 1861 to 1867, he was the chief official reporter of the Assembly of Nova Scotia. The confederation of Canada then taking place, he, in 1868, became shorthand writer to the Senate, thenceforward till his death residing in Ottawa. In 1873, he became second assistant clerk of the House of Commons, and in 1879 first assistant. From December 18, 1880, till the close of his life he was chief clerk of that important legislative body. His chief work, an elaborate and standard treatise entitled, *The Practice and Procedure of Parliament, with a Review of the Origin and Growth of Parliamentary Institutions in the Dominion of Canada*, which first appeared in 1884, was the direct outgrowth of his highly efficient service in that responsible office. In 1882, when the Royal Society of Canada was founded, he was made its honorary secretary, and retained that office until his death, except that in 1891, he was made vice-president for one year, in 1892, president. To his energy, address and organizing capacity the Royal Society and the nineteen large volumes of its *Transactions* were greatly indebted.

Sir John Bourinot took an active interest in public affairs, especially as a champion of Imperial Federation. For many years he was honorary corresponding secretary at Ottawa of the Royal Colonial Institute. From 1889 to 1894, he was a member of the Executive Council of the American Historical Association, to whose *Papers*, Volume V., he contributed an historical review of the relations between Canada and the United States, and to its *Annual Report* of 1891, an extensive and interesting monograph on the history of parliamentary government in Canada. He was given the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1886, by Queen's College, Kingston, and that of D.C.L. in 1888, by Trinity College of Toronto and in 1890, by King's College, Windsor. He received the degree of

*Docteur ès Lettres* from Laval University in 1893, and that of D.C.L. from Bishop's College in 1895.

In 1890, the Queen created him a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. He was knighted in 1898. He was thrice married: in 1858 he was married to Delia Hawke, who died in 1860; in 1866 he was married to the daughter of the American consul at Halifax, Emily Alden Pilsbury, who died in 1887; thirdly in 1889 to Isabelle Cameron of Toronto. Lady Bourinot survives him.

Keenly interested in both the political and the literary development of Canada, Sir John Bourinot wrote much, and he was an ardent collector of books of both Canadian history and Canadian literature, forming an extensive and remarkably well-selected working library. He was a tall, vigorous, genial man, with great powers of work and great enjoyment in it. His writings fall into two groups, one dealing with Canadian politics, the other with Canadian history. Of the former the chief, besides those already mentioned, were his *Canadian Studies in Comparative Politics* (Montreal, 1890), and his *How Canada is Governed* (Toronto, 1895). The series of his historical writings began with one entitled, *The Intellectual Development of the Canadian People: An Historical Review* (Toronto, 1881). It was an expansion of articles in the *Canadian Monthly*, to which he was one of the chief contributors. A *Blackwood* article, published shortly after, on the "Progress of the New Dominion," was characterized by the *London Times* as "the best article that has yet appeared on the subject in a British periodical." He also contributed to the *Quarterly*, *Westminster* and *Scottish Reviews*. In 1886, Dr. Bourinot published an excellent general sketch of Canadian history, the volume *Canada* in the series called *The Story of the Nations*; in 1888, a *Manual of the Constitutional History of Canada*; and in 1900, in the Cambridge Historical Series, a small book on *Canada under British Rule*, interesting and workmanlike. But the most elaborate of his historical works were labors of love in the history of his native province, the first *An Historical and Descriptive Account of the Island of Cape Breton* (Montreal, 1892), exhaustive in text and sumptuously embellished with maps and plans, and the last entitled *Builders of Nova Scotia* (Toronto, 1900).

While not a profound historian, and somewhat too



positive in the statement of political and historical opinions, Sir John Bourinot was an eager and capable student, an accomplished man of letters, a model of excellence as a public official, and an eminently useful citizen.

J. F. J.

**Dr. Douglas Brymner**, who was elected a foreign member of the Society in October, 1898, died in Ottawa on June 19, 1902. He was born at Greenock, Scotland, on July 3, 1823, the fourth son of Alexander Brymner, a banker of that town, and of Elizabeth Fairlie, daughter of John Fairlie, a well-to-do merchant there. The father came originally from Stirling, where his family had long been prominent. He was a man of refinement and of unusual intellectual attainments, who instilled into his children the love of letters and incited them to extensive reading. Douglas Brymner received a classical education at the Greenock Grammar School and then a thorough mercantile training. He engaged in business in Greenock on his own account, but afterward took a brother into partnership. In 1853, he married Jean Thomson, daughter of William Thomson of Hill End, by whom he had nine children. One of his sons was till lately an official of the Bank of Montreal, another a prominent artist in that city.

Mr. Brymner retired from business in 1856, as the result of illness caused by too close application to his work. Restored by a year of rest, he removed to Canada in 1857, and settled in Melbourne, in the Eastern Townships. Here he was twice elected mayor without a contest, and without soliciting a single vote. Presently he drifted into journalism and literature. An active member of the Church of Scotland (though in his later years he adhered to the Church of England), he had served frequently as a representative elder in the Presbyterian church courts, and had written much on church topics. Early in the sixties he became editor of the *Presbyterian*, the official organ of his church in Canada, and associate editor of the *Montreal Herald*, of which the illness of the chief editor often gave him principal charge. In 1870 and 1871, he was elected President of the Press Gallery of the House of Commons and of the Canadian Press Association. Possessing a large fund of caustic humor, he wrote in Scottish dialect a series of amusing letters under the assumed name of

"Tummas Treddles," an octogenarian weaver of Paisley. The first, on curling, appeared in the *Montreal Herald*, others, on various subjects, in the *Scottish American Journal* of New York. At a later time he published translations of Horace into Lowland Scottish verse.

But that which gave its distinctive flavor to all the later part of his life, and has made it appropriate to commemorate him in the proceedings of an historical society, was his appointment, on June 26, 1872, as archivist of the Dominion of Canada, an appointment which, we are told, met with the approval of all parties. In this office Mr. Brymner performed services of incalculable benefit to all students of Canadian history and of many parts of the history of the United States. He was its first holder, and, as he said in an entertaining account of his labors which he wrote for the American Historical Association (*Papers*, Volume III.), began work in 1872, "with three empty rooms and very vague instructions." His appropriations were small, and for the first nine years he had not even a single clerical assistant. What he accomplished under such conditions, working with great enthusiasm, energy and speed, is most astonishing, for it seems to be the literal fact that he created at Ottawa the largest and most important collection of manuscript historical material in the western hemisphere. At the time of his appointment, the military correspondence of the provinces of Canada for a hundred years was packed up at Halifax, ready for transshipment to London, under the orders of the War Office. Securing a reversal of this order and the transfer of the papers to Ottawa, he attacked them single-handed,—eight tons of documents, between three hundred thousand and four hundred thousand in number,—and arranged them and caused them to be bound in nearly eleven hundred volumes. He procured copies from London of all the papers in the Haldimand and Bouquet Collections, and began a systematic copying of all matter relating to the history of Canada in the British and French archives. The results have been laid before the learned world in a most valuable series of annual reports. At first these formed part of the report of the Minister of Agriculture, Arts and Statistics. Since 1883 they have taken the shape of independent volumes, presenting succinct calendars of large masses of papers, while a selection of the most



important appears printed *in extenso*. The report of 1881 was so much esteemed by the British Public Record Office that it was reprinted entire in the next annual report of the Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records.

Dr. Brymner was a kindly, genial man, with a shrewd Scottish humor. Modest and clear-headed, and closely devoted to a single great task, he made no attempt to write history. But he laid under great obligations a host of historical writers, and was regarded by them with great gratitude and esteem. In 1892 Queen's University gave him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

J. F. J.

**Frank Palmer Goulding** was born in Grafton, Massachusetts, July 2nd, 1837, and died in Worcester, Massachusetts, September 16th, 1901, having been a member of this Society since 1886. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1863, studied law with Hon. George F. Hoar and in the Harvard Law School, was admitted to the bar in Worcester in 1866, and practised alone for a few months, but was soon taken into partnership by Hon. F. H. Dewey, who at once went abroad, leaving a large and important business in the hands of the young lawyer. This partnership continued until 1869, when Mr. Dewey was appointed Justice of the Superior Court. The firm of Staples and Goulding was then formed, lasting till 1881. Mr. Staples was in turn appointed judge, from which time Mr. Goulding remained alone in business.

Soon after he left the law school Professor Washburn said to a Worcester friend, "I have sent a young man to Worcester who will be heard from." He began practice in the office of Hon. George F. Hoar, who employed him to aid in preparing some law questions for the Supreme Judicial Court and arguing them there, in doing which he displayed such marked ability that the attention of Mr. Dewey, who was looking for a partner, was drawn to him, resulting in the connection above noted. This is an instance not so common in life as in story, of a young man whose eminence is foreseen, and then assured, by a display of capacity on some important occasion. During his entire practice Mr. Goulding had abundant employment of the highest class, and for many years he had a business which has never been excelled in importance in the County

of Worcester, and for the last few years he was retained throughout the state to a degree quite unusual in recent times.

As a lawyer he ranked with the best in the state, was learned, able and eloquent, excelling particularly in clearness and force of expression. Several opportunities for judicial service were open to him, but he preferred home life and the practice of his chosen profession. Although cheerfully doing his share of political work he had little liking for strictly political office, but was for twelve years city solicitor, was once presidential elector, and served in the legislature as well as in the school board, and was one of the trustees of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute and also of Clark University, and occupied many positions of trust in the community.

He delivered numerous local addresses, including one on the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of his native town, and he was to have delivered an address at the centennial in honor of Daniel Webster, at Dartmouth College, which came on September 24th, 1901, just after his death. This was to have been accompanied by the degree of LL.D., the announcement of which came too late for him to see. He was a close student of the classics, a lover of the best English authors, especially Shakespeare, and adorned his arguments with frequent quotations from the world of literature, including Persian. He also studied astronomy, calling to his aid a fine telescope, which he had mounted at his house.

Full notices of him may be found in the history of Worcester County, published by Lewis & Co., volume 1, page 60; the Worcester Magazine of March, 1902, and in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register for April, 1903.

S. U.

**Charles Kendall Adams** was born in Vermont, January 24, 1835, in Derby, a township on the eastern shore of Lake Memphremagog, bounded on the north by Canada, and hence known as Derby line.

The parents of Charles Kendall were Charles and Susan Maria (Shedd) Adams. The father, born at New Ipswich, on the southern line of New Hampshire, removed in 1832 not long before the birth of his only son, to the north line





CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS.

of Vermont. He came to Derby as a hatter and men of his trade were early settlers on every backwoods fringe. The reason was that furs, so needful in hat-making, not only for beavers but for other varieties, were most within reach of artisans who lived nearest hunters, whether white or Indian. Before his boy had entered his teens Mr. Adams had become owner of a farm some two miles west of the village, and removing to a new home turned farmer.

His new possessions lay along a lakelet a mile broad and three long. The story-and-a-half house stood between a maple grove and a rocky hill. Facing eastward it had in view the lake, the town centre and high mountains beyond. As the climate was too cold for wheat and small grains, the chief industry was stock-raising, and principally sheep. Thus it is not unlikely that Charles, like the son of Jesse, grew up a shepherd boy, with enchanting outlooks and in an isolation which shielded his morals as savingly as did his father's deaconship. It must have fostered originality more than could as much of school routine. There was no danger that "a lion would come and take a lamb out of his flock," but bears were not yet extinct in the highlands close by.

In 1855 Charles removed with his parents to Iowa. His father had purchased a farm in Denmark, a rural town which to this day remains without a railroad station, and is fifteen miles south of Burlington. Father and son were co-workers in the toil of tillage. The son naturally fell in love with a neighbor's daughter bearing his mother's name, Shedd, and it may be was of her kin.

Charles was a six-footer and black eyed, but his eyelids had a drowsy droop which he never outgrew, and his make-up was rather uncouth. Knowing sheep well he had not learned how to cast those sheep's eyes which bring responsive and loving sidelong looks. Failure here meant success elsewhere, for proof is positive that he was thus driven to the bittersweet medicine of Latin grammar in Denmark academy, then in the dew of its youth, though the oldest of its class west of the Mississippi, chartered years before Iowa had attained to statehood. The preceptor of this lass-lorn lover has just written me: "He did not give promise of the career he attained. His mind was neither quick nor brilliant. He was slow both in bodily and mental traits. The boys called him 'dig.' It is no



wonder that when head of Cornell he was nicknamed Farmer Adams. But from the first his insistent and persistent toughness, diligent and dogged, fitted him to become an investigator."

In 1857 Adams was admitted a freshman at Ann Arbor. Already past the midway of his twenty-third year, he was the oldest candidate among scores, and as probably the most wretchedly fitted, he must have been turned away from the threshold but for the redeeming habit of dig already characteristic, and which was foreseen to be full of saving grace. Such foresight was justified when he was honored with a second degree two years sooner than most who had entered with him. It had been justified long before when he had stood the test of library work and of elementary teaching.

The greatest treasure, however, which the Iowa digger discovered in Michigan was Andrew D. White, who came to that university in the same year with Adams. The one was an unlicked cub and his years had been pent up in a dark den. The other, while no more than three years older, after graduating from Yale had served as an attaché in our legation at St. Petersburg, and had studied at several European universities, mainly to mark their methods with a most observant eye, and with a determination, in Bacon's phrase, to prick into the culture of his own country the choicest flowers of whatever he could garner up in the great elsewhere. Pity for Adams in the depth of destitution, beginning cultural endeavor at an age when his classmates were leaving it off, may have moved the professor to the first befriending of the freshman. Be this as it may, he had not long condescended before the feeling was borne in upon him that Adams would be invaluable, not only as follower but as fellow in heart and hand as to the educational crusade which had become the immediate jewel of his soul.

Largely therefore was the hand of White discernible in the election of Adams as assistant professor in 1863, within seven years of his turning his face from the farm. History was the department of White, and Adams took his suggestions as a cat laps milk who cares not how much she wets her feet. Indeed Adams's own first earnings of daily bread had been in a library that was strongest in history, in the first elements of which his own teaching also began.

About 1867 Mr. White, who had become guide, philosopher and friend to Mr. Cornell in founding an institution which had no other aim than to incarnate the ideals of them both, and that so radically as was not possible in Michigan, was obliged to change his base. He was begged to name a successor, and his choice fell upon Adams as the man most after his own heart, and he stipulated on his behalf for a year abroad of studies preparatory. Accordingly, the professor elect lingered but never loitered in Paris, Berlin, Leipzig, Munich and Heidelberg. His studies centered on educational systems, pre-eminently German. For ten years his convictions had been growing that our home plans cried aloud for reforming altogether, and that evolution or revolution must be inaugurated in the highest departments, and would thence go down as a pervading and permeating leaven to the lowest rootlets.

One feature of German training which he admired was called the seminar—neither name nor thing known in his previous career. Originating in Leipzig, and there in linguistic specialties this innovation had expanded widely and variously, it gathered the élite—a tithe at most of a class—and tied them in a knot or wrestling-ring, where every member, thanks to the “attrition of like minds” force, perforce became a spontaneous co-worker in strenuous attainments undreamed of in the beaten paths of the other nine-tenths. On returning from Europe Professor Adams initiated, as he believed, the earliest American seminar, still however spelling the name with an additional syllable, while his virgin experiment was, of course, historical.

Known by its fruits, it outstretched widely and fast, till it was confessed worthy of all acceptance. It gave new meaning to the Hebrew locution which styles teachers and scholars wakers and answerers. As auxiliary to his special field of research, Mr. Adams wrote his “Manual of Historic Literature,” which swelled to seven hundred pages without a superfluous line. It was dedicated to the partners in his pioneer seminar.

This dedication was not penned till 1882. Seven years before he had dedicated to Mr. White an octavo of more than five hundred pages, concerning “Democracy and Monarchy in France, from the inception of the revolution to the overthrow of the second empire,” treatises both of



which must remain an integral portion of our standard literature.

But while loving and serving above all others his own province, Professor Adams had been instant in season and out of it that the entire University should lengthen its cords and strengthen its stakes. Ere long, that head-centre left no corner of the commonwealth unthrilled by an electrifying shock. Admitting students without examination only from schools which would conform their courses to its bidding, it was master of a leverage which lifted every high school yet higher. Its own instructions began from a higher coign of vantage, so that village Miltons ran less risk of dying mute and inglorious.

But a university so broadening its curricula as to be worthy of its name by supplies for even the most modern demands, was an achievement undertaken in Michigan first among Western States, perhaps not later than in any State more eastern. While Eliot, president from 1869, bided his time waiting for a convenient season, seeds of several exotics sown in Ann Arbor had taken deep root and began to yield thirty-fold increase.

In creating colonial colleges the chief end in view was to equip colonial clergy. "School of the prophets" was an alternate name for Harvard. Broader needs were not yet felt, since pastors fed their flocks in much of law and medicine. "There is substantial evidence," writes a town chronicler regarding a typical instance, "that Rev. John Campbell during his ministry which began in 1720, was acting and advising physician to many of the families in Oxford, so that the profession proper had a limited patronage there till after his death in 1761" (Daniells's Oxford, p. 254). Nor was his threefold service (for he was also a legal light) unusual. When I was at Salt Lake in Brigham's day, in visiting the University I wondered its local habitation was so small. Then said a fellow wayfarer, "What need of more? Sick here are healed by miracle, preachers are taught by inspiration, and lawyers are outlawed as sternly as lepers." Intensive rather than extensive was the culture of our primitive east. It was imitated, however; yes, copied every jot and tittle in the infant west, and not least in state universities onward from the mother of them all in Ohio.

Through the eighteenth century and half the next, higher

education had run along upon ecclesiastical lines. In several States a single denomination became pre-potent. In Massachusetts it was Congregational, Baptist in Rhode Island, Episcopal in New York, Quaker in Pennsylvania and Catholic in Maryland, each as to academic dealings,—with others, a water-tight compartment. Among the outcomes were lowered standards both of admission and graduation, with more superficial intervening requirements. Schools of highest name grew multitudinous, each despairing of a tenth either in endowment or in students attendant of what was indispensable for the doing of their appropriate work. Meantime, miracles new every morning, in chemistry, engineering and sister sciences, steam and electricity, pervading daily life demanded the highest culture in colleges where the lowest was still declared enough. In such conditions the hungry sheep looked up and were not fed; no wonder the percentage of collegians sunk down year by year. Sheep are simple, yet if they find no food convenient for them, will wander from their folds and flock-masters.

In this exigency the first man to dedicate his fortune of a million and his talent which was worth far more to starting the first institution where, in his own words, "any person could find instruction in any study" was Cornell. The unique guide which he needed in laying his corner-stone his common sense, which was most uncommon, discovered in Andrew D. White, whom he "grappled to his soul with hoops of steel." Each of this pair was the half part of a supreme educator, and it is still doubtful which of them owed most to the other. White, whose richest spoil from study and travel abroad, was such an ideal as Cornell had the will but not the skill to actualize at home. White had tried his prentice hand at Ann Arbor in a position much above an apprentice. But true architects, like the grand apostle, prefer not to build upon another man's foundation, and at Cornell millions lay at White's feet for the fulfillment of his educational dreams. He did not come there out of an Egyptian prison, like Joseph, yet must have entered Cornell exulting that his soul had elbow room as never before. His foundations for after-coming master-builders are well described in words possibly borrowed from himself in a subsequent federal law, "while excluding no old classical or disciplinary studies, nor schools of law and medicine, or science, it included co-education, optional



courses, normal schools and military tactics, with such branches of learning as relate to agriculture and the mechanic arts." On this system his energies, of whatever name, were concentrated for fifteen years in a focus which burned up all obstacles and illuminated Cornell's march to assured success. His vital strength being at last exhausted, or at least demanding a contrasting world of activity, he resolutely resigned while never more desiderated. He was urged to nominate a Cornell head, and to the surprise of many, his voice was at once for Adams. A few of his many words for him were: "He is among the foremost of the men who have brought the University of Michigan up to its present condition. His character is of the highest, his scholarship deeply rooted and fruitful, his experience extensive and of the very kind we need, his power of thought and utterance such as especially fit him for the work we offer, his executive ability fully demonstrated, his reputation among scholars, abroad and at home, of the very sort we should ask for; for years my mind has been turning to him as the man of all men we could hope for, to carry on and enlarge the work we have begun, and I am opposed to any delay in choosing my successor." On the self-same day, when the Cornell Trustees heard these words, July 13, 1885, Mr. Adams was elected President, all but two of their fifteen votes being cast in his favor.

For the next seven years the career of Mr. Adams at Ithaca was progress onward and upward on paths opened by his only predecessor, while he himself opened others of wider expansion. Explaining his processes is here impossible, but a single result crowds a history into a sentence. Within his seven years the teaching staff grew from 54 to 135, and the roll of students swelled from 573 to 1506, one-third of them in departments newly established. He had fulfilled the prophecy of his predecessor. The mantle of Elijah had fallen on Elisha, upon shoulders not unworthy.

Nevertheless, in 1892 the health of Mr. Adams had become impaired, and the presidential duties through an amplified routine left him at most only scattered fragments of leisure—*dissecta membra* of time for either study or teaching, and he therefore laid down his sceptre, and then at once was doubly diligent as editor-in-chief of a Universal Cyclopaedia and other literary enterprises,—as a golden harvest of the wisdom and learning hived through many a

studious year. Such a sabbath of his age, however, was no more than a brief dream. New greatness was thrust upon him, when the University of Wisconsin cried aloud, come thou and rule over us! Cornell was not of the Wisconsin State class in which he had been nurtured, and where he had chiefly taught,—the class coming nearest to all as endowed by all. It may be too that the new dignity was thrust upon him by the good genius—who knew him altogether and all along had been the strategic Von Moltke of his pilgrimage and whose advice had always verified the proverb that lookers on at a game see more than the players,

His acceptance of the Wisconsin call was Sept. 20, 1892, and he began service at once though not inaugurated until January 17, 1893. In Madison as elsewhere, it was his to know something of “the rough brake that virtue must go through, and ravenous fishes that a vessel follow which is new-trimmed.” But his patient continuance in well-doing, and that still taught by former mistakes in the end put censurers to shame and crowned his presidency with laurels that will not fade. Proofs are abundant in authoritative prints of the institution for whose good he wore himself out, and fell with all his armor on. Under his administration, post-graduates, of whom he found a score, added five scores to their elect few; the single thousand of students became 2600, while their teachers enlarged a census of 68 to 180. All old buildings were improved, eight new ones added, above all the magnificent edifice, shared equally with the State Historical Society, through a well-matched marriage, was erected, costing three-fourths of a million and treasuring within its fire-proof walls one-third as many books,—open to all comers daily and far into the night. On the 450 acres which the academic grounds now embrace you can stand at no point where your eye will not behold some handiwork of Charles Kendall Adams:

*Si monumentum requiris circumspice.*

In the early autumn of 1900 his health became so enfeebled that he proposed resigning, but was offered a year's furlough by the regents, who trusted that he would come back to his office with rejuvenated vigor. In previous tours much of Europe had been traversed and he now with his wife sailed to the Riviera of northern Italy. Here his disease was arrested, nor did such a relapse occur as



obliged him to confess it incurable till his return to Madison in September, 1901. His resignation was written on October 11, followed quickly in California at Redlands by struggles for recuperation, which ended in his death there, July 26, 1902.

Education according to the creed of Mr. Adams is the best boon which one generation can bestow on that which follows it, and the fulness of his faith he showed throughout life and still more touchingly at his death.

Having neither children nor needy dependants he bequeathed his all to education. His library of 2000 volumes fell to that of Wisconsin University, and with the books was willed to that last scene of his mortal labor whatever he had stored for possible necessities of unregarded age in corners thrown. The total utmost of \$30,000 he believed would prove the nucleus of fifteen scholarships, each a prize, drawing up some struggling scholar to itself and giving him a stand-point, or *modus vivendi*, from which he would mount yet higher. This bounty, the "all of his all," was clogged by no conditions except those which the authorities succeeding him should deem most sure to do most for that sort of scholarships which would rouse the lowest to a higher level and would uplift the very highest yet more high.

At the Madison memorial obsequies of Adams, the closing words of President Wheeler from California University were: "He could suffer and repine not, for his heart was set to high and noble things, his vision reached behind the veil and many a time had he walked with God. Farewell! Faithful man, great heart, wise friend of education, farewell."

In the lottery of life it was the good fortune of Mr. Adams to draw a prize in and with both of his wives. The dowry of the first, Mrs. Mudge, married in 1863, made possible that early year abroad, which was to him nothing less than a new and nobler birth. After his return, her tactful and earnest efforts doubled his youthful reputation and usefulness. No sooner had their acquaintance begun, as they first met as fellow teachers, than her sweetness and light filled him with new ambitions.

The second Mrs. Adams, born Mary Mathews, for thirteen years taught in the public schools of Brooklyn, N. Y., having commenced that labor elsewhere at the age of seven-

teen. As wife of Mr. Barnes, a man of large wealth, she had become interested in his benefactions to Cornell. After her marriage to Mr. Adams she became greatly beloved in Ithaca and thereafter in Madison. She stretched out both hands, never empty and always helpful, to scores whose pathway to culture was as her own had been, through a hedge of thorns. Her words, in season, made many weary ones of good cheer. When bidding Madison a farewell which she foreboded must be final, hers was the whole-souled spirit of that widow in the gospel whose gift was "all the living that she had" and whose two mites shall ring out music from the treasury of the Lord forever. Her 694 choice volumes she added to that Historical Library where readers daily must congregate. For founding an art-fund, she contributed her personal jewels, which had cost more than \$4000, which had been so wisely bought that their avails yielded no fewer thousands. Two of the largest halls in the University Museum, she filled with objects of high or curious art which had crowded her New York mansion. There were pictures, marbles, bronzes, malachite, ivories, embroideries, laces, tapestries, shawls, rugs, curios—whatever far beyond the sea had roused her craving,—whatsoever in the golden honeymoon she had freely received when the Barnes purse had been her cornucopia she freely gave. The endowments established as their ultimate service by this married pair, lovely in life and in death not long divided, recall words with which a similar consecration far away and long ago inspired eloquent lips to exclaim: "Insatiable benevolence! which not contented with reigning in the dispensation of happiness during the contracted term of human life, strained with all the reachings and graspings of vivacious mind, to extend the dominion of their bounty beyond the limits of nature, and to perpetuate themselves through generations of generations, the guardians, the protectors and the nourishers of mankind."

JAMES DAVIE BUTLER.

Madison, Wis., Oct. 1, 1904.

For the Council,

SAMUEL UTLEY.



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