

with pictures and documents which did much to vivify his teaching. It is said that a unique feature of his work in Newton was "the establishment of literature classes for parents to enable them to study with pleasure and profit what their sons and daughters were interested in at school."

For the year 1887-8, Mr. George was acting professor of English in Boston University. At the opening of Clark College in 1902, he organized the department of English, and the following year was made assistant professor of English, but resigned in 1904 to devote his strength to his school duties in Newton and to literary activities.

In addition to his work in the class-room, Professor George became well known as an editor of English and American classics, a score or more of such studies having come from his hand. Amherst College conferred on him the degree of Litt. D., in 1903. He was elected to membership in this Society in 1900. He died in Brookline, Mass., December 27, 1907, leaving a wife (née Alice Nelson Vant) and one son.

S. U.

Edward Gaylord Bourne was born at Strykersville, N. Y., on June 24, 1860, the son of the Rev. James Russell and Isabella Staples Bourne. On the paternal side he was a direct descendant of Richard Bourne of Sandwich, who labored as a missionary among the Indians, and through his mother he came from men of the Plymouth Colony and the Mayflower.

He was prepared for college at the Norwich Academy, Connecticut, and graduated from Yale College with the class of 1883. During his college course he displayed many of the traits which characterized his later life—skill in tutoring his classmates, a studious disposition, and an inclination to almost omnivorous reading, which stored his retentive memory with the wide range of information that was a constant surprise to his friends. His chief interest was in the study of the classics until the later part of the curriculum turned him towards economics and history. In his graduate studies at Yale his attention was still divided between these two fields, and his earliest published work was in the border land between them: *The History of the Surplus Revenue of 1837* (N. Y. 1885.), which had been originally submitted for a university prize.

In 1886 he began a two years' service as instructor in history at Yale, and from there he went to a similar position in Adelbert College. There he was made professor in 1890, in which position he continued until he was called back to Yale in 1895, at first to a chair in modern European history. While at Adelbert he completed the requirements for the doctor's degree and received it from Yale in 1892. After two years of service in European history, he was transferred to American history which was essentially his proper field of work. He had early become a member of the American Historical Association, and he felt great interest in the service which he was called upon to render it, as member of its council and as chairman for a time of its Historical Manuscripts Commission. He was made a member of the American Antiquarian Society in 1903, and he was also a corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Perhaps the most characteristic of Mr. Bourne's published writings is the long series of articles which he contributed to various periodicals, beginning in 1893 with a study on the Demarcation Line of Pope Alexander VI, and continuing with an average of more than one each year till the last, the paper which he read at the April meeting of this society in 1906, on *Columbus, Ramon Pane, and the Beginnings of American Anthropology*. These papers are all marked by what is his peculiar trait as a scholar, a remarkably keen critical insight and judgment. The most important of those which had appeared at that date were collected in the volume entitled *Essays in Historical Criticism*, published in 1901 in the Yale Bicentennial Series. His editorial work, of which a good example is his *Voyages of Columbus and John Cabot* in the *Original Narratives of Early American History* edited by Prof. J. F. Jameson, is equally thorough and critical. His volume on *Spain in America*, contributed to the *American Nation* series, and republished in Spanish translation in Havana, though one of the best written and most original of the volumes in that series, must seem to all who knew him well, promise rather than fulfillment, promise of what he might yet do in large constructive work if his life could have been spared. To all Mr. Bourne's intimate friends, his writings, however critical, exhibit the kindly disposition and absence of self-assertion which were constant traits of his character.

From his childhood Mr. Bourne had suffered from a tuberculous disease of the hip, which, however, for many years had given him little annoyance and had not been considered by his physicians to threaten any immediate danger. But overwork for two or three years and anxiety connected with the illness and death of his father brought on a more serious phase of the trouble in the summer of 1906, and from that time until his death, on February 24, 1908, he maintained a slowly failing struggle against the disease, in which one of less vigorous constitution and less courageous spirit would have earlier succumbed.

Mr. Bourne was married, July 17, 1895, to Miss Annie Thompson Nettleton of Stockbridge, Mass., who survives him, together with five children.

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